ABSTRACT BOOK

International Conference on Contemporary Issues in Sociology & Public Health (ICCISPH-2022)

25th-26th November 2022

(Friday, Saturday)

Organized by:

Department of Sociology

Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan

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Message
Patron- in- Chief

Prof. Dr. Mansoor Akbar Kundi
Vice Chancellor
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan



It gives me immense pleasure to welcome the honorable guests, esteemed scholars and devoted students at the International Conference on Contemporary Issues in Sociology and Public Health (ICCISPH-2022), hosted by the Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan.

Sociology is the study of social life, social change, and social causes and consequences of human behavior. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organizations, and societies, and how people interact within these contexts. Since all human behavior is social, the subject matter of sociology ranges from the intimate family to the hostile mob; from organized crime to religious cults; from the divisions of race, gender and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture; and from the sociology of work to the sociology of sports and Public health promotes the welfare of the entire population, ensures its security and protects it from the spread of infectious disease and environmental hazards, and helps to ensure access to safe and quality care to benefit the population.

Hence, the basic aim of this International Conference is to provide a platform to the researchers and academia to share their scientific experiences. I am confident that this International Conference will yield great benefits and some vibrant discourse and diverse discussions with quality research findings and recommendations in the conference.

I would like to thank all dignitaries from outside and across Pakistan for sharing their wisdom on this topic of immense importance. I also appreciate Dr. Kamran Ishfaq, Chairman, Department of Sociology and his team, for the tireless efforts in organizing this International conference successful.

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Message

Conference Secretary

Dr. Kamran Ishfaq
Chairman
Department of Sociology,
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan



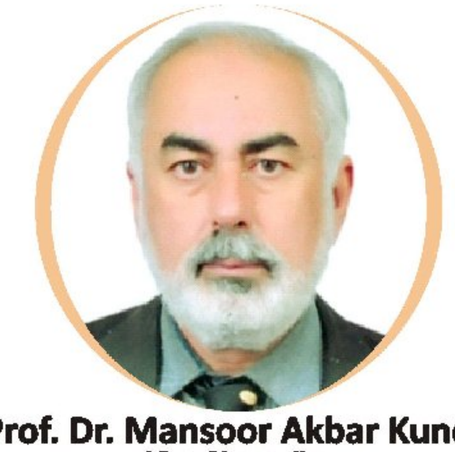
International Conference on Contemporary Issues in Sociology and Public Health (ICCISPH-2022) focus on providing a platform to academia and researchers to present their research findings, experiences, policies and case studies in the field of Sociology & Public Health. This International Conference will surely promote and provide the opportunities to experts of various domains to spread their research findings and experiences. Our intention is to build bridges between the theoretical learning and their practical implications in society at large.

I am pleased to share that the response to our call for papers were extremely positive. We received 200 papers from the researchers of various Universities and Institutes of Pakistan and abroad including, USA, Australia, London, Canada, Malaysia, and the Occupied Kashmir, India. On the basis of blind review made by the scientific committee, 150 papers have been selected for 16 scientific sessions.

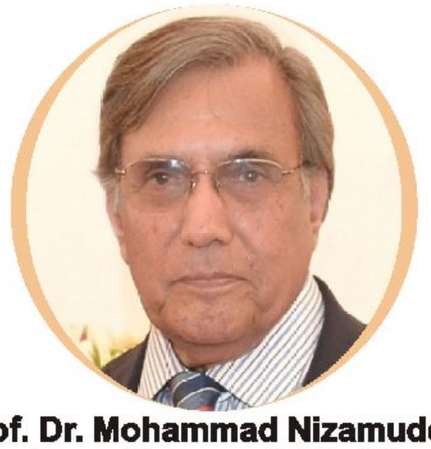
I am very thankful to all faculty members and organizing team especially Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed Warraich. Dr. Saima Afzal, Dr. Tehmina Sattar, Dr. Muhammad Asif, Ms. Hina Fazal, Mr. Kashif Siddique, Dr. Zahid Zulfiqar, Dr. Imran Jamil Batwani, Ms. Asfa Ashraf and all the Visiting Faculty Members, students for their endless efforts to make this International conference successful.

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DISTINGUISHED KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Prof. Dr. Mansoor Akbar Kundi
Vice Chancellor
Bahauddin Zakariya Universty
Multan, Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nizamuddin
Former Chairperson HEC Punjab
Pro-Rector
Superior University, Lahore,
Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali
Vice Chancellor
Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad,
Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Johar
Vice Chancellor ,
Kushhal Khan Khatak University, Pakistan



Prof. Dr.Muhammad Tufail (TI)
Vice Chancellor
Ghazi University D.G. Khan



Prof. Dr. Athar Mahboob
Vice Chancellor ,
Islamia University of Bahawalpur



Prof. Dr. Uzma Qureshi
Vice Chancellor ,
The Women University, Multan



Prof. Dr. Anita M.Weiss
University of Oregon, USA



Prof. Dr. Salqa Imtiaz Asif
Vice Chancellor ,
The Govt. Sadiq College Women University
Bahawalpur .



Dr. Nurazzura Bt Muhammad Diah
Associate professor
Department of Sociology and anthropology
International Islamic University Malaysia



Prof. Dr. Hee Soo Lee
Cultural Anthropology ,
Hanyang University Seoul, Korea.



Bilquis Khan
Former Epidemiologist & Evaluation
Consultant Minnesota
Department of Health USA



Prof. Dr.Raana Malik
Chairperson
Department of Gender Studies University
of the Punjab



Dr. Kausar Perveen
Associate Prof.
Department of Sociology University of
Karachi



Prof. Dr. Hazir Ullah
Chairman
Department of Sociology Quaid-e-Azam
University Islamabad



Prof. Dr. Ahmad Usman
Institute of Social & Cultural Studies
The Univerisity of Punjab

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General Information

Climate in Multan **26°C on 25 November, 2022**
Conference Date: **25-26 November, 2022**
Venues:
Registration and Inaugural Venue:
Jinnah Auditorium, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

Venue for Scientific Program

1. IMS, Executive Hall, BZU Multan
2. Conference Hall, Department of Education, BZU Multan
3. Room I, Education Department, BZU Multan
4. Room II, Education Department, BZU Multan

Conference Bags:

Conference Bags incudes abstract book, Participant Certificate, Identity Tag, Writing Pad, Pen and Meal Token will be provided to the papers presenters only.

Certificates:

Certificates will be awarded to the conference presenters during sessions

Meals:

Tea will be served during break to the registered delegates

Lunch will be served to the registered delegates

Mobile Phones:
Please respect the speakers and presenters by ensuring your mobile phones are switched off at all the time during the scientific sessions.

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Conference Organizing Committee

Patron-in-Chief
Prof. Dr. Mansoor Akbar Kundi
Vice Chancellor
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Conference Secretary
Dr. Kamran Ishfaq
Chairman
Department of Sociology,
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Organizing Committee
Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed Warraich (Associate Professor)
Dr.Saima Afzal (Assistant Professor)
Dr. Tehmina Sattar (Assistant Professor)
Dr. Muhammad Asif (Assistant Professor)
Mr. Muhammad Sajid Nadeem (Assistant Professor/ Director Lodhran Campus)
Ms. Hina Fazal (Lecturer)
Dr. Muhammad Shabbir Chaughry, (Assistant Professor, GCUF)
Mr. Kashif Siddique (Lecturer)
Mr. Muhammad Kashif Nadeem (Lecturer)
Dr. Zahid Zulfiqar, (Visiting Faculty Member)
Dr. Imran Jamil Batwani, (Visiting Faculty Member)
Siraj Hussain Raza, (Lecturer)
Ahmad Gillani (Visiting Faculty Member)
Asifa Ashraf (Visiting Faculty Member)
Dr. Ahmed Saad (Visiting Faculty Member)
Dr. Shaffaq Ayub (Visiting Faculty Member)
Dr. Sajjad Hussain (Visiting Faculty Member)
Dr. Zohaib Aziz Bukhari (Visiting Faculty Member)
Dr. Abdul Sattar Ghafari (Visiting Faculty Member)
Syed Muhammad Ahmed Gillani (Visiting Faculty Member)
Muhammad Asad (Visiting Faculty Member)
Aleena Arshad (Visiting Faculty Member)
Faiza Ijaz (Visiting Faculty Member)
Attia Rehman (Visiting Faculty Member)
Muhammad Bilal Tariq (Visiting Faculty Member)
Talia Maheen (Visiting Faculty Member)
Imran Sadiq (Visiting Faculty Member)
Muhammad Munir Ahmed (Visiting Faculty Member)
Neelam Bukhari (Visiting Faculty Member)
Zahid Mehmood (Visiting Faculty member)

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Conference Review Committee/Scientific Committee

1. **Prof. Dr. Muhammad Farooq Zain,** **Member**
   Chairman, Department of International Relations, BZU Multan
2. **Prof. Dr. Javed Akhtar Salyana** **Member**
   Chairman, Department of Pakistan Studies, BZU Multan
3. **Prof. Dr. Muhammad Shafique,** **Member**
   Chairman, Department of History, BZU Multan
4. **Prof. Dr. Sarwat Sultan,** **Member**
   Chairperson, Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan
5. **Prof. Dr. Zahir Faridi** **Member**
   Director, School of Economics, BZU Multan
6. **Prof. Dr. Muqarab Akbar,** **Member**
   Chairman, Department of Political Science, BZU Multan
7. **Prof. Dr. Rana Muhammad Dilshad** **Member**
   Chairman, Department of Education, BZU Multan
8. **Prof. Dr. Umar Chaudhry** **Member**
   Director, Institute of Social & Cultural Studies,
   BZU Multan
9. **Dr. Iram Batool Awan** **Member**
   Chairperson, Department of Gender Studies,
   BZU Multan
10. **Prof. Dr Anwar Alam,** **Member**
    Chairman, Department of Sociology,
    University of Peshawar
11. **Prof. Dr Zahira Batool,** **Member**
    Chairperson, Department of Sociology
    GC University, Faisalabad
12. **Prof. Dr Hazir Ullah,** **Member**
    Director, School of Sociology
    Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
13. **Prof. Dr Ahmad Usman,** **Member**
    Institute of Social & Cultural Studies,
    University of the Punjab
14. **Dr. Ameer Ali Abro,** **Member**
    Associate Professor of Sociology,
    University of Sindh
15. **Dr. Muhammad Ali Tarar,** **Member**
    Chairman, Department of Sociology,
    Ghazi University, DG Khan
16. **Dr. Sidra Maqsood,** **Member**
    Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,
    GC University, Lahore
17. **Dr. Uzma Niaz,** **Member**
    Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,
    The Women University Multan

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18. **Dr Kamran Ishfaq,** **Member**
Chairman, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
19. **Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad Warraich,** **Member**
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
20. **Dr Saima Afzal,** **Member**
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
21. **Dr Tehmina Sattar,** **Member**
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
12. **Dr. Muhammad Asif,** **Member**
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
13. **Ms. Hina Fazal,** **Member**
Lecturer, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

International Conference on Contemporary Issues in Sociology & Public Health (ICCISPH-2022)

25th-26th November 2022

Time: 09:00am to 03:00pm

Venue: Jinnah Auditorium, BZU Multan

Day- I

Opening Ceremony (Friday, November 25, 2022)

Arrival of Guests and registration	08:00am - 09:00am
National Anthem	09:00am - 09:03 am
Recitation of Holy Quran & Naat	09:04am - 09:15 am
Welcome Address by Conference Secretary	09:16am –09:30 am
Distinguished Keynote Speakers Address	09:30am - 11:40 am

Prof. Dr. Hazir Ullah,
Director, School of Sociology, Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Usman,
Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore
Prof. Dr. Raana Malik
Chairperson, Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab
Dr. Kausar Perveen,
Department of Sociology, University of Karachi
Prof. Dr. Athar Mahboob,
Vice Chancellor, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
Prof. Dr. Uzma Quraishi,
Vice Chancellor, The Women University Multan
Prof. Dr. Saiqa Imtiaz Asif,
Vice Chancellor, The Government Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Tufail,
Vice Chancellor, Ghazi University, DG Khan
Prof. Dr. Johar Ali,
Vice Chancellor, Khushal Khan Khatak University, Karak
Prof.Dr. Muhammad Ali Shah,
Vice Chancellor, Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad
Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nizam Uddin,
Former Chairman, Punjab HEC Lahore,
Pro-Rector, University of the Central Punjab, Lahore
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Nurazzura Mohamad Diah
Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
AHAS KIRKHS, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)
Ms. Bilquis Khan, Former Epidemiologist & Evaluation Consultant Minnesota,
Department of Health, USA

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Prof. Dr. Hee Soo Lee,
Cultural Anthropology, Hanyang University Seoul, Korea

Address by Chief Guest (Prof. Dr Anita Weiss)	11:40am- 12:00pm
Address by Guest of Honor (Prof. Dr. Mansoor Akbar Kundi)	12:00pm- 12:15pm
Souvenir Distribution and Group Photo	12:15pm- 12:30pm
Tea Break	12:30pm-12:50pm
Panel Discussion	12:50pm-02:00pm

(The Importance of Sociological Inquiry in Understanding Changing Gendered Power Relations in Pakistan)
Guest Speakers for Panel Discussion
Prof. Dr. Anita M. Weiss, University of Oregon, USA
Prof. Dr. Johar Ali, Vice Chancellor, Khushal Khan Khatak University Karak
Prof. Dr. Hazir Ullah, Director, School of Sociology, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
Prof. Dr. Raana Malik, Chairperson, Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab
(Moderator: Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad Warraich)

Lunch Break & Juma Prayer	02:00pm-03:00pm
Scientific Session-I	03:00pm- 05:30pm
Cultural Program (dated 25.11.2022) Venue: Jinnah Auditorium, BZU Multan	06:00pm-10:00pm

Closing Ceremony (Saturday, November 26, 2022)

Recitation of Holy Quran & Naat	05:30pm-05:40pm
Conference Recommendations	05:40pm- 06:00pm
Keynote Address	06:00pm –06:15pm
Souvenir Distribution	06:15pm- 06:30pm

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International Conference on Contemporary Issues in Sociology & Public Health (ICCISPH-2022)

Scientific Sessions

	Scientific Session-1 Theme: **Social Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Focus on the Region and Beyond** Time: 3:00pm to 5:30pm Date: 25 November 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Hazir Ullah** Director, School of Sociology, Quaid-e–Azam University Islamabad **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Tayyaba Batool Tahir** Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, BZU Multan **Session Coordinator: Dr.Tehmina Sattar** Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Syed Ahmad Gillani** **Venue: IMS Executive Hall, BZU Multan**
ICCISPH-2022-01	**Association of COVID - 19 with Mental Health of the University Students and its Impact on their Studying Practices** Fatima Islam University of Punjab, Lahore
ICCISPH-2022-22	**Assessment of Knowledge, Acceptance and Hesitancy towards COVID-19 Vaccine** Mehwish Hanif[1], Nazia Malik[1], **Farhana Nosheen**[2], Rabia Noreen[2], Naveed Rasheed[2], Hafiz Mehran Mukhtar[2], Muhammad Shaheryar[2], Arif Ali[2] [1]Department of Sociology, GC University, Faisalabad, Pakistan [2] Department of Home Economics, GC University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-24	**Public Perception about Socioeconomic Impacts of Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic in District Faisalabad Pakistan** Sonia[1], Khizar Hayat[2], Dr. Kanwal Asghar[3] [1]PhD Scholar Department of Sociology, Govt. College University Faisalabad. [2]Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology Govt. Graduate College Samanabad Faisalabad. [3]Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad.
ICCISPH-2022-68	**Social Consequences of the Covid 19 Pandemic: Focus on Pakistani Society** Dr Ahmad Raza Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Thought, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad
ICCISPH-2022-87	**Social Consequences of COVID-19: Editorial Treatment of Chinese and American English Newspapers** Haris Saleemi[1] and Mudassar Hussain Shah[2] [1]MPhil Scholar, Department of Communication and Media Studies, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan. [2]Assistant Professor, Department of Communication and Media Studies,

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	University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-102	**Role of Technological Interventions in Alleviating Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic** Dr. Adeel Iftikhar, Assistant Professor (TTS)/ In charge, Department of Sociology, University of Poonch Rawalakot (UPR), Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-118	**The Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic among College and University Students: The Relationship of Depression, Stress, Anxiety with Support and Gender among Students** Maimoona Bibi Department of Applied Psychology B.Z.U Multan
ICCISPH-2022-119	**Bereavement for Life, A Hidden Pandemic Within the Pandemic of Covid-19 as a Consequence of Losing Family Members: A Narrative Qualitative Study** Dr. Muhammad Ishaq[1] and Rabia Fatima[2] [1]Assistant professor, Institute of social and cultural studies, University of Punjab. [2]Mphil Public Health, Institute of social and cultural studies, University of Punjab
ICCISPH-2022-147	**Development and Validation of Post Pandemic Fear of Viral Disease (PPFVD) Scale: A Cross Sectional Survey from Pakistan** Dr. Qaisar Khalid Mahmood[1], Mr. Muhammad Farooq[2] and Dr. Muhammad Siddique Akbar[3] [1]Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore [2]Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Central Punjab [3]Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

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Scientific Session-2

Theme: **Experience of Health and Illness**

Time: 3:00pm to 5:30pm

Date: 25 November 2022

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmed Usman

Professor, Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

Session Co-Chair: Dr. Farhan Ahmad Faiz

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad

Session Coordinator: Dr. Saima Afzal

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan

Facilitator: Dr. Zahid Zulfiqar

Venue: Conference Hall, Department of Education, BZU Multan

ICCISPH-2022-18	**Health Problems of Homeless Women (A Case Study of Dar-Ul-Aman, Multan)** Khalid Iqbal[1], Asif Naveed Ranjha[2], Sidra Kanwal[3], [1]Associate Lecturer of Sociology The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan [2]Professor of Social Work at The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-96	**Epilepsy and Gendered Inequalities: Socio-Cultural Epistemic Analysis of Wellbeing** Ayesha Habib Khan Lecturer (Anthropology) Department of Sociology and Rural Development, Azad Jammu & Kashmir University, Muzaffarabad
ICCISPH-2022-28	**Impact of Water Pollution on Human Health in Tehsil Jaranwala District Faisalabad** Rashid Minhas PhD Scholar, Department of Sociology Govt Collage University Faisalabad
ICCISPH-2022-42	**Effects of Household water supply channels on Human health: An Evidence in Punjab, Pakistan** Muhammad Sayam[1,] Hafiza Imrana Javed[2]
ICCISPH-2022-26	**Sociological Association of Self-Medication with Drug Addiction and Its Effects on other Family Members** Dr. Basit Ali[1] , Dr. Ahmad Ali[2], Aisha Khan[3] [1]Lecturer, Department of Social and Gender Studies, University of Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. [2]Assistant Professor Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. [3]Chairperson Department of Sociology, Women University Multan, Punjab, Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-14	**Domestic Environment and Drug use among School Students** Rooh Ullah PhD Scholar, School of Sociology Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad

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ICCISPH-2022-105	**Predicting Traumatic Stress using Hope** Dr Humaira Latif[1] and Rabia Raza[2] [1]Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan [2]Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan
ICCISPH-2022-116	**Relationship between Spirituality & Life Satisfaction among Cancer Patients; with the Mediating Role of Well-Being.** Tehreem Gull M.Phil Scholar, Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-142	**Understanding the Engagement Patterns of Senior Citizens with Smartphone: A Case Study of Islamabad Pakistan** Farhan Ahmad Faiz[1] and Obaid khan[2] [1]Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad [2]Ph.D. scholar, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

Scientific Session-3 Theme: **Sexual Harassment and Sex Crime** Time: 3:00pm to 5:30pm Date: 25 November 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Raana Malik,** Chairperson, Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Qaisar Khalid Mahmood** Assistant Professor, Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab **Session Coordinator: Ms. Hina Fazal** Lecturer, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Dr. Imran Jamil** **Venue: Room-I, Education Department, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-83	**Sexual Harassment of Female Labor in Maize Production: Studying Male Co-worker Behavior and Proclivities in District Vehari** Memona Liaqat[1], Dr. Kanwal Asghar[1], Dr. Farkhanda Anjum[1] and Ayesha Batool[1] [1] University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.
ICCISPH-2022-46	**Rape Myth Acceptance, Social Dominance Orientation and Victim Blaming in Sexual Assault Perpetrators** Iqra Saddique[1] and Dr. Shahnil Tariq[2] [1] Department of Applied Psychology, University of Management and Technology, Lahore [2]Associate Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

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ICCISPH-2022-74	**Identifying The Impact of Cyber Harassment and Its Causes Among Females Students of Sindh Agriculture University** Shaikh Muhammad Ali[1], Sheikh Muhammad Javed, Abbasi and Huma Shaheen [1]Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam, Sindh Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-113	**Sexual Harassment and the Teaching of Islamic, a Research Review in the Context of Pakistan** Dr. Abdul Rehman Khan HOD/Assistant Prof., Department of Islamic Studies, University of Poonch Rawlakot, AJK
ICCISPH-2022-121	**Child Abuse: Current Legislation and its Implantations** Sarvat Iqbal[1] and Khizer Iqbal[2] [1]Visiting Lecturer: Department of Political Science University of Okara [2]Lawyer: Specialized in Criminal Trial
ICCISPH-2022-120	**An Analysis of Honour Crimes as Gender Based Violence in Tehsil Jatoi, Pakistan** Mahwish Rasheed[1] and Dr. Tayabba Batool Tahir[1] Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-60	**Employment Challenges and Conditions Associated with Females being a Domestic Worker in D. G. Khan** Authors: [1]M. Meesum Hassan, [2]Dr. Saima Afzal and [3]Bakht Jan [1 & 3] M. Phil. Scholar of Sociology, BZU Multan. [2] Assistant Professor of Sociology, BZU Multan.
ICCISPH-2022-66	**An Analysis of Women Empowerment and Livestock Management in District Gilgit, Pakistan** Dr. Madieha Akram Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, The Women University Multan
ICCISPH-2022-144	An Explanation of the Instances of Rape of Under-Teenage Girls that have Occurred in Pakistan during the Course of the Preceding Five Years (2017–2022). Dr. Farhat Zafar Associate Professor of Sociology, The Women University. Multan
ICCISPH-2022-145	Investigating the underlying Social Dynamic of Honor Killing of Women: An Examination of a Rural Community in Pakistan's Southern Punjab Sidra Kiran Visiting Lecturer in Sociology Department, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

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Scientific Session-4 Theme: **Health Promotion, Health Literacy, Behavioral Insights** Time: 3:00pm to 5:30pm Date: 25 November 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin** Pro-Rector, University of Central Punjab Former Chairman, Punjab HEC Lahore, Pakistan **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Sidra Maqsood** Assistant Professor of Sociology, GC University Lahore **Session Coordinator: Dr. Muhammad Asif** Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Dr. Syed Zuhaib Aziz Bukhari** **Venue: Room-II, Education Department, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-02	**Fuel Stacking, Women's Choice of Fuel and Health in District Faisalabad (Punjab): Review of Model and Evidence** Nabeela Farah[1], Hammad Raza[2], Saira Siddiqui[3], Nazia Malik[4] [1,3,4]Visiting Faculty, Lecturer, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan [2]Lecturer, Department of Agri-Extension and Education, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi khan, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-13	**Health and Hygiene Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior** Raja Shahid Mughal
ICCISPH-2022-19	**Study of the Awareness of Hepatitis Disease and Adoption of its Precautionary and Protection Measures in Taluka Hala, District Matiari** Ms. Hina Memon[1], Dr. Zaheeruddin Mirani[2] [1,2] Department of Agricultural Education, Extension & Short Courses Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam
ICCISPH-2022-56	**Climate Severe Events and Adaptation to Its Effects on the Human Health in Multan District, Punjab, Pakistan (1981-2015)** Iqra Khalil[1], Saifullah Khan[2,] Nese Yilmaz[3] [1]Institute of Social Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. [2]Department of Geography, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. [3]Department of Freshwater Resources and Management, Faculty of Aquatic Sciences, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey.
ICCISPH-2022-148	**Environmental Racism and the Industrial Workforce: Connecting the Dots between Environmental Injustice and Occupational Safety and Health** Dr. Nosheen Sarwat[1], Muhammad Qasim[2] and Farooq Khan[2] [1]Assistant Professor, Institute of Management Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

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	[2]Ph.D. scholar, Institute of Management Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-89	**Pakistan's National Health Vision 2016-2025: Mitigating Public Health Issues and the Way Forward** Dr. Muhammad Faisal Lecturer, Govt. Graduate College Shakargarh
ICCISPH-2022-103	**Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP), Illness Perception, Eating Behavior, and Diabetic Self-Management among Type II Diabetic Patients** Author: Fizza Laiq[1], Sana Anwer[1], Iqra Mushtaque[2] and Irshad Hussain[2] [1]Department of Psychology, Riphah International University, Lahore, Pakistan [2]Department of Sociology, BZU Bahadur-sub Campus, Layyah, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-108	**Strengthen the Primary Healthcare System through Sehat Ghar Model in Punjab, Pakistan** Tanveer Ahmad PhD Scholar / Planning Officer (Primary & Secondary Healthcare Department)
ICCISPH-2022-22	**Assessment of Knowledge, Acceptance and Hesitancy towards COVID-19 Vaccine** Mehwish Hanif[1], Nazia Malik[1], Farhana Nosheen[2], Rabia Noreen[2], Naveed Rasheed[2], Hafiz Mehran Mukhtar[2], Muhammad Shaheryar[2], Arif Ali[2] [1]Department of Sociology, GC University, Faisalabad, Pakistan [2] Department of Home Economics, GC University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-41	**Communication Strategies for Polio Eradication in Pakistan: The Case Study of Polio Vaccination Campaign in South Punjab** Authors: [1]Dr. Malik Adnan and [2]Muhammad Basharat Hameed [1]Associate Professor, Department of Media & Communication Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur [2]Community Awareness Officer, Punjab Emergency Service, Toba Tek Singh/ PhD Fellow, Department of Media & Communication Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
Cultural Event **Dated 25 November, 2022** **Time 06:00pm to 10:00pm (Friday)** **Venue: Jinnah Auditorium, BZU Multan**	

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Day-II **Scientific Session-5** Theme: **Transgender: Challenges and Issues and Social Philosophy** Time: 09:00am to 11:30am Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Johar Ali** Vice Chancellor, Khushal Khan Khatak Univeristy, Karak **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Muhammad Rizwan Safdar** Assistant Professor of Sociology, Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore **Session Coordinator: Kashif Siddique** Lecturer, Department of Gender Studies, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Ms. Asfa Ashraf** **Venue: IMS Executive Hall, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-04	**Social Exclusion of Transgender in Pakistan: Challenges and Issues** Mushtaq Naz,[1] Kamran Ishfaq[2], Zahid Zulfiqar[3] [1]M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Sociology, BZU [2]Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU [3]Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU
ICCISPH-2022-58	**Transgender Rights and Discrimination in Pakistan: An Overview** Dr. Faiza Anjum Assistant Professor of Sociology, National Textile University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-75	**Causes of Low Voter Registration of Transgender Persons. (A KAP Study of District Swabi)** Dr. Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan Assistant Professor, Head of Department Social Work and Sociology Women University Swabi
ICCISPH-2022-106	**Visual Art Representation and Social Bevaviour Towards Transgender in Pakistan** Dr Munazza Rashid Assistant Professor, University of Home Economics, Lahore
ICCISPH-2022-09	**Iqbal and Socialism** Muhammad Umer Farooq Mujahid
ICCISPH-2022-54	**Allama Muhammad Iqbal Concept and the Role of Women in Society** Shahid ul Islam[1] and Muhammad Islam Qazi[2] [1]MPhil Student, Quaid-i-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad. [2]MS Scholar, Islamic International University Islamabad.
ICCISPH-2022-115	**Quest for Voice in Daniyal Moeenuddin's *in Other Rooms, Other Wonders (2007)*** Ghulam Yaseen Lecturer Department of English Language and Literature, University of Jhang, Pakistan

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ICCISPH-2022-57	**Role of Religiosity and Spirituality in Coping with COVID-19 Infections: A Qualitative Investigation** Dr. Muhammad Rizwan Safdar[1], Muhammad Akram[2], Dr. Akhlaq Ahmad[3] and Dr. Muhammad Siddique Akbar[4] [1]University of the Punjab, Pakistan [2]Concordia University, Canada [3]International Islamic University, Pakistan [4]University of the Punjab, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-141	**Is Sociology Multicultural?** Dr. Jam Bilal Ahmad Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad

Scientific Session-6
Theme: **Global Inequalities, Globalization and Local Identity**
Time: 09:00am to 11:30am
Date: 26 November, 2022
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Anita M. Weiss
University of Oregon, USA
Session Co-Chair: Dr. Sadaf Mahmood
Assistant Professor of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad
Session Coordinator: Muhammad Bilal Tariq
Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
Facilitator: Dr. Ahmed Saad
Venue: Conference Hall, Department of Education, BZU Multan

ICCISPH-2022-15	**Identity Formation/Self-Construction: A Comparison Between an Actual and Cyber Self** Nayab Saman
ICCISPH-2022-23	**Social Interactions Role in Adopting the Technology: A Case for Fintech Disposition** Dr. Madiha Riaz The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
ICCISPH-2022-31	**Crime Displayed In Movies and it's Effects on Personality Development of School Children (A Study of School Children)** Rashid Minhas[1]and Sajid Mahmood Sajid[2] [1] PhD Scholar, Department of Sociology Govt Collage University Faisalabad [2] Lecturer, Department of Sociology Govt Collage University Faisalabad
ICCISPH-2022-99	**Assessing Impact of Violent Media Content on Aggression Level in Youth** Rameen Raza M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

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ICCISPH-2022-101	**The Impact of Social Media Addiction, Social Comparison and Self-Esteem among Students** Hina Tasleem [1], Izma Salman[1], Shaila Qasim[1] [1]Department of Applied Psychology, The Women University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-125	**Cultural identity of youth in context of global media: A study of Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan** Muhammad Adeel Kamran[1] and Tahira Shamshad[2] [1]Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan. [2]Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan.
ICCISPH-2022-129	**Body Image And Diet Plans: An Explanatory Study Of Obese People In Multan (Pakistan)** Hifza Aqueel[1], Sidra Hussain[2], Dr. Saima Afzal[3] [1]M.Phil. Scholar, Department Of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Punjab, Pakistan [2]Lecturer, Department Of Sociology, The Women University, Multan, Punjab, Pakistan [3]Assistant Professor, Department Of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Punjab, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-12	**Social Recession: Implication of Covid-19 on Socioeconomic and Cultural Facets in Punjab, Pakistan** Muhammad Sayam[1], Imrana Javed[2], Dr Farkhanda Anjum[3], Dr Kanwal Asghar Awan[4], Dr Shoukat Ali[5], Dr Farooq Tanvir[6] University of Agriculture Faislabad
ICCISPH-2022-128	**A Comparative Study Of Work-Family Role Conflict Faced By Women Beauticians Working From Home And Marketplace In District Faisalabad** Dr. Saima Afzal[1], Dr. Adeela Manzoor[2], Dr. Norina Jabeen[3], Dr. Naveed Farah[4] [1]Assistant Professor of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan [2]PhD Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan [3]Regional Lead, Faisalabad, GESA Department, KASHF Foundation [4]Lecturer of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

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Scientific Session-7

Theme: **Women's Reproductive Health: Cultural, Social and Economic Issues**

Time: 09:00am to 11:30am

Date: 26 November, 2022

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Umar Chaudhry

Director, Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, BZU Multan

Session Co-Chair: Dr. Muhammad Siddique Akbar

Assistant Professor, Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab

Session Coordinator: Dr. Zahid Zulfiqar

Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan

Facilitator: Dr. Abdul Sattar Ghafari

Venue: Room-I, Department of Education, BZU Multan

ICCISPH-2022-37	**The Second Delay of Maternal Mortality as a Frame Work Examining Maternal Deaths: A Case Study from South of the Punjab, Pakistan.** Dr Sonia Omer Associate professor, Department of social work Faculty of behavioral and Social Sciences, University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-43	**Exploring the Effects of Physical Victimisation and Psycho Emotional Maltreatment on the Reproductive Health of Married Females in Public Medical Situates of Multan City, Pakistan.** Mashal Mahboob M. Phil Scholar of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-65	**Liminality, Maternal Menstrual Knowledge and Socialization of Female Adolescents** Taskeen Mansoor Lecturer (Anthropology), Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, National University of Medical Sciences, Rawalpindi, PhD Scholar, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
ICCISPH-2022-81	**Knowledge and Perception of Female Adolescent Domestic Workers about their Reproductive Health Needs and Issues: A Cross-Sectional Study in Lahore, Punjab** Dilawaiz Lecturer Sociology, Department of Social Sciences, UVAS, Lahore
ICCISPH-2022-111	**Men's Decision Making Authority and Its Association with Non-use of Modern Family Planning Methods among Married Women in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan** Ms. Zatoon Bibi[1] and Dr. Hussain Ali[2] [1]PhD Scholar, Department of Sociology Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan [2]Assistant Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology abdul Wali Khan University Mardan
ICCISPH-2022-11	**Impact of Stress, Anxiety and Depression on Quality of Life of Health Care Professionals in Post Covid-19 World** M. Adil[1], Kainat Zia[1], RizwanUllah[2], Sayed M. Jamal[3] [123]University of Malakand, Dir (L), KP, Pakistan

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ICCISPH-2022-05	**Vicarious Traumatization and Caregiver Burden Among Caregivers: Moderating Role of Financial Distress and Family Support** Nurmeen Khan[1] and Dr. Aisha Zubair[2] [1]National Institute of Psychology, Islamabad
ICCISPH-2022-112	**Mental Health And Wellbeing** Wajeeha Shafiq
ICCISPH-2022-143	**Relationship between Hemoglobin Status and Degree of Fatigue among Female University Students: A Cross-Sectional Study** Samina Rafique[1], Mariyam Waseem[2] and Fatima Sheerin[3] [1]Chief Medical Officer, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. Pakistan. [2]Junior Medical Officer, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. [3]Postgraduate trainee, Nishtar Medical University, Multan.
ICCISPH-2022-146	Effects of women's inadequate reproductive systems on families and society, with a focus on rural communities of Multan City Dr. Farhat Zafar Associate Professor of Sociology, The Women University. Multan

Scientific Session-8 Theme: **Gender and Family Relations** Time: 09:00am to 11:30am Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Farooq Zain** Chairman, Department of International Relations, BZU Multan **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Farhat Zafar Alam** Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Session Coordinator: Dr. Imran Jamil** Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Mr. Muhammad Asad** **Venue: Room-II, Department of Education, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-16	**Husbands, Wives, and In-Laws: Influence of Triangulation and Domestic Lobbying in the Marital Relationship** Fatimah khakwani[1]and Rizwana Amin[2] [1] Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Applied Psychology, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur [2]Associate Professor, Department of Professional Psychology, Bahria University, Islamabad Campus
ICCISPH-2022-39	**The Impacts of Long Working Hours of Women on Spousal Relationship (A Case Study in Layyah)** Maria Manzoor Department of Sociology, BZU Multan,
ICCISPH-2022-59	**Gender Role Ideology and its Impact on Gender Discrimination: A Gender Analysis of Married Couples in Vehari District**. Faiz Ali Educator in Punjab education department

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ICCISPH-2022-82	**Perception of Rural Educated Females about the Decision Making in Their Marriages in D.G.Khan-Pakistan** [1]Qurat-ul-Ain Rana, Dr. Muhammad Ali Tarar, Ms Sumaira Bano [1]Departments of Sociology, Faculty of Management & Social Sciences, Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan
ICCISPH-2022-127	**Impact and adjustment of separation on respondent** Ghulam Hafsa and Dr. Sadia Malik University of Sargodha
ICCISPH-2022-50	**Effects of Parenting Styles on Relational Solidarity between Parents and Children in Multan City, Pakistan** Maryam Hashmi MPhil Scholar, Department of sociology bzu Multan
ICCISPH-2022-53	**Parenting Styles and their Effect on Adolescents' Self-esteem.** Shama Mushtaq Indigenous Scholar, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
ICCISPH-2022-35	**Relationship Between the Parental Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency in Punjab, Pakistan** Ghulam Sidra M.PHIL Scholar, Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-90	**Co-occurrence of Intra-Family Violence and Its Effects on Student's Mental Health and Academic Performance at Secondary School Level in Southern Punjab** [1]Asghar Ali and [2]Dr. Najam ul Kashif [1]Ph.D. Scholar Department of Education, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur [2]Assistant Professor, Department of Education, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
Tea Break **Time: 11:30am to 12:00pm**	

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	Scientific Session-09 Theme: **Domestic Violence: Determinants and Implications** Time:12:00pm to 02:30pm Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Javad Akhtar Salyana** Chairman Department of Pakistan Studies, BZU Multan **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Muhammad Bilal Saeed** Assistant Professor & Head of the Department FAST School of Management, FAST National University **Session Coordinator: Dr. Sajjad Hussain** Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Ms. Aleena Arshad** **Venue: IMS Executive Hall, BZU Multan**
ICCISPH-2022-78	**Social Factors of Violence Against Women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan** Sardar Abbas Rasheed[1], Dr. Hussain Ali[2] [1] M.Phil. Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan [2]Assistant Professor of Sociology, Head of Sociology Department, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
ICCISPH-2022-107	**Intimate Partner Violence and its Association with Home Delivery: A Cross-Sectional Study Conducted in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan** Dr. Hussain Ali Assistant Professor of Sociology, Head of Sociology Department, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
ICCISPH-2022-109	**Determinants and Consequences of Domestic Violence among Married Females in Rural Areas of District Dera Ghazi Khan** Zill e Huma Amjad[1], Dr.Muhammad Ali Tarar[1], Muhammad Ali[2], Sumaira Bano[1], and Khaloos Ahmed Minhas[1] [1]Department of Sociology, Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan [2]Department of Statistics, Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan
ICCISPH-2022-27	**Women Inequality and Violence Through a Critical Lens** Noman Sattar Former faculty Quaide Azam University, Islamabad -NDU, Islamabad-Air War College Institute, Karachi
ICCISPH-2022-72	**Women in Distress: A Case Study of Violence against Women Centre Multan** Nasir Khan and Noran Younus Assistant Director
ICCISPH-2022-124	**Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence on Academic Performance of Married Female Students** **Syeda Saba Hashmi[1], Maryam Jan[2]** [1,2]M.Phil Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Karachi

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ICCISPH-2022-86	**Unrealistic Approaches, Development Sector Organizations abandoned their Missions; A Critical Review of Development Sector Organizations in Pakistan** Dr. Bashir Ahmed[1] and Dr. Shabana Akhtar[2] [1]Associate Professor, Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering & Management Sciences (BUITEMS), Quetta. [2]Assistant Professor, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta
ICCISPH-2022-33	**Comparative Study of Gender Vulnerabilities in Formal and Informal Sectors of Labour Market in Lahore** Dr. Ramzan Punjab University Lahore
ICCISPH-2022-140	**A Sociological Study About Socio-Economic And Cultural Impacts Of Shrines On Families: A Case Study of Sakhi Sarwar** Zoia Khan, Dr. Muhammad Ali Tarar, Qurat-ul-Ain Rana Departments of Sociology, Faculty of Management & Social Sciences, Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan

Scientific Session-10 Theme: **Psychological Health and Well Being** Time:12:00pm to 02:30pm Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Sarwat Sultan** Chairperson, Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Humaira Latif** Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan **Session Coordinator: Syed Dr. Zuhaib Aziz Bukhari** Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Ms. Attia Rehman** **Venue: Conference Hall, Department of Education, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-03	**Image of God and Religious Orientations as the Hidden Drivers of Mental Health among Adults** Sarwat Sultan[1], Motasem Mirza[1] & Frasat Kanwal[1] [1]Department of Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-36	**A Factor of Depression among Married Women of Rural Areas in the South Punjab, Pakistan** Iqra Mushtaque[1], Ahmad Ali[1], Azhar Abbas Khan[2] and Javeria Aslam[1] [1]Department of Sociology, BZU, Bahadur sub-campus, Layyah [2]College of Agriculture, BZU, Bahadur sub-campus, Layyah
ICCISPH-2022-61	**Spiritual Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence and Self-Efficacy as predictors of quality healthy behavior among university students in Punjab, Pakistan** Mussarat Hussain[1] and Mudasar Ali Nadeem[2] [1]Lecturer Sociology Department of Sociology & Criminology University of Sargodha. [2]Lecturer Sociology Institute of Arts & Sciences Government College

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	University Faisalabad Chiniot Campus.
ICCISPH-2022-63	**What is the efficacy of L-Dopa in The Treatment of Emotions and Cognitions in Parkinson's Disease Patients?** Amara Gul[1], Javed Yousaf[2], Maria Malik[3] [1]Department of Psychology, The University of Haripur. Pakistan. [2]Department of Applied Psychology, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur. Pakistan. [3]Department of Applied Psychology, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur. Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-67	**Impact of Social Media Influencers on Mental Health of Women** Marium Osama University of Karachi
ICCISPH-2022-71	**In Pursuit of Psychological Integration through Mindfulness** Sajid Hussain Lecturer Virtual University of Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-80	**Relationship Between Creativity and Psychological Wellbeing among Fine Art Students** Amna Khan
ICCISPH-2022-104	**Social Appearance Anxiety and Psychological Distress Among Instagram Users** Dr Humaira Latif[l] and Zarmina Saeed[2] [1]Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan [2]Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-122	**Impact of Digital Technology on Postpartum Depression [PPD], During Pandemic in Kasur** Tayyaba Zia Lecturer of Sociology, HED
Scientific Session-11 Theme: **Social Challenges for Entrepreneurial Ventures and Work Life** Time:12:00pm to 02:30pm Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Zahir Faridi** Director, School of Economics, BZU Multan **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Muhammad Ali Tarar** Associate Professor of Sociology, Ghazi University DG Khan **Session Coordinator: Mr. Sajid Nadeem** Assistant Professor (Director, Lodhran Campus), BZU Multan **Facilitator: Mr. Kashif Nadeem** **Venue: Room-I, Department of Education, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-08	**Post Conflict Development and Value Creation through Women's Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Swat, Pakistan** Dr. Musarrat Jabeen, Professor Government & Public Policy, Faculty of Contemporary Studies, National Defense University, Islamabad.

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ICCISPH-2022-84	**Post Conflict Development and Value Creation through Women's Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Swat, Pakistan** Dr. Musarrat Jabeen, Professor Government & Public Policy, Faculty of Contemporary Studies, National Defense University, Islamabad.
ICCISPH-2022-34	**Discrimination against Working Women at Workplace and its Impact on their Work Performance in District Sahiwal** Sumera Shaheen[1], Dr. Madiha Naz[2] [1]Social welfare officer and M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Sociology, Riphah International University Faisalabad Campus [2]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, Riphah International University Faisalabad Campus
ICCISPH-2022-38	**Transforming the Role of Women Farmers in the Rice Economy of Pakistan** Saira Akhtar[1], Shabbir Ahmad[2], Shakeel Imran[3] [1]Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan [2]University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Sub Campus Burewala, Punjab, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-76	**House Hold Survey to Assess Socio-Economic Status of Women's and Their Role in Goat Keeping** Abdul Waheed[1] and Masqsood Shah Muhammad[2] [1]Department of Livestock and Poultry Production, FVS, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan [2]Faculty of Livestock Production and Techonology, UVAS, Lahore
ICCISPH-2022-77	**Women's role in Goat Keeping Appraised through Participatory Approach** Masqsood Shah Muhammad[1] and Abdul Waheed[2] [1]Faculty of Livestock Production and Technology, UVAS, Lahore [2]Department of Livestock and Poultry Production, FVS, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-93	**Role of Women in Rural Economic Development and its Impact on Poverty Reduction** Maria Yousif[1], Hassan Ghafoor[1], Qaiser Abbas Jaffri[2], Nazia Batool[1] [1]Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Bahadur Sub-campus, Layyah [2]Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Bahadur Sub-campus, Layyah
ICCISPH-2022-110	**Work Family Role Conflict among Female Married Doctors in Public Sector Hospitals, A Case study of City Multan** Dr. Saima Afzal Assistant Professor of Sociology Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-52	**Exploring the Problems Faced by Female Lawyers in District Court Multan** Faiza Qureshi

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ICCISPH-2022-148	**Environmental Racism and the Industrial Workforce: Connecting the Dots between Environmental Injustice and Occupational Safety and Health** Dr. Nosheen Sarwat[1], Muhammad Qasim[2] and Farooq Khan[2] [1]Assistant Professor, Institute of Management Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan [2]Ph.D. scholar, Institute of Management Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-48	**Entrepreneurship as Empowerment: Lived Experiences of Women Entrepreneurs in Punjab** Authors: Marhaba Rana[1], Dr. Farhan Navid Yousaf[2] and Dr. Ayesha Khalid[3] [1] Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan [2] Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan [3]Department of Psychology University of Home Economics Lahore, Pakistan Corresponding email: ranamarhaba@gmail.com

Scientific Session-12
Theme: **Sociology in Context of Political Challenges**
Time:12:00pm to 02:30pm
Date: 26 November, 2022
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muqarab Akbar
Chairman, Department of Political Science, BZU Multan
Session Co-Chair: Dr. Rafida Nawaz
Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, BZU Multan
Session Coordinator: Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad Warraich
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, GCU Faisalabad
Facilitator: Ms. Talia Maheen
Venue: Room-II, Department of Education, BZU Multan

ICCISPH-2022-95	**Lived Experiences of Afghan Refugee Women Living in Punjab, Pakistan** Ms. Haiqa Asif[1] and Dr. Faiza Tayyab[2] [1]Lecturer, Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore [2]Asst. Professor (ad hoc), Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore
ICCISPH-2022-73	**Impact of Political Obstacles on Women Political Empowerment in Local Governance of Multan Division** Amna Mushtaq[1], Nazia Mushtaq[2] and Dr. Khalil Ahmad[3] [1]PhD Scholar (Sociology), Sociology Department, Bahauddin Zikriya

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	University, Multan, Pakistan. [2]Assistant Professor, Government Associate College, Multan, Pakistan [3] Professor, Sociology Department, ISCS (Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-10	**Women Protection Bill in Punjab: Current Realities and Strategies for Change** Wajeeha Khalil Lecturer Sociology Department of Sociology, Virtual University of Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-30	**Why People Support or Oppose Peace Negotiations with Armed Groups? A Case Study of Negotiations with Pakistani Taliban in 2014** Dr. Muhammad Azam Assistant Professor, Department of Politics and IR Sargodha University, Sargodha
ICCISPH-2022-70	**Youth Bulge, A Forecast of Social Unrest and Violent Conflict in Developing Countries** Muhammad Idrees[1], Sadaf Mahmood[2], Uzma Niaz[3] and Muhammad Roman[4] [1]Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad [2]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad [3]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, The women University Multan [4]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, University of Jhang, Jhang
ICCISPH-2022-47	**Relocation Failure: A Qualitative Investigation of 2010 Flood Survivors in Pakistan** Muhammad Siddique Akbar[1], Muhammad Rizwan Safdar[2] and Farhan Navid Yousaf[3] [1,2,3]Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-55	**Factors Affecting Community Perception Towards Oil and Gas Exploration in District Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** Khaliq Saeed and prof. Dr. Mussawar Shah in lieu of dr. Bushra Shafi Department of Rural Sociology, Faculty of Rural Social Sciences, The University of Agriculture, Peshawar-Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-100	**Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Green HRM Practices on Consumer Purchase Decisions (CPD) amidst the COVID-19 pandemic: A Mediated Model.** Muhammad Adnan[1,2] [1]Department of Business Administration, Universidad Azteca, Mexico. [2]Department of Business Administration, National College of Business Administration and Economics (NCBA&E) Lahore, Multan Sub-campus
ICCISPH-2022-114	**Gender Quotas for Empowerment of 'Political Minority': A Review of Women's Status in Legislature of Pakistan** Dr. Mussarat Jabeen University of Sargodha, Sargodha
Lunch Break Time 02:30pm to 03:00pm	

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Scientific Session-13

Theme: **Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health**

Time:03:00pm to 05:30pm

Date: 26 November, 2022

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Rana Muhammad Dilshad

Chairman, Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Session Co-Chair: Dr. Asia Zulfiqar

Associate Professor, Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Session Coordinator: Dr. Shaffaq Ayub

Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan

Facilitator: Mr. Imran Sadiq

Venue: IMS Executive Hall, BZU Multan

ICCISPH-2022-40	**Socio-Cultural Determinants of Malnutrition and its Health Implications on Mother in Punjab, Pakistan.** Ayesha Batool, Dr. Farkhanda Anjum and Dr. Kanwal Asghar Awan University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.
ICCISPH-2022-44	**Impact of Mother's Education on Nutritional Health of Child in Punjab, Pakistan.** Ayesha Batool, Dr. Farkhanda Anjum, Dr. Noreen Akhtar and Memona Liaqat. University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
ICCISPH-2022-45	**Knowledge and Attitude of Community Midwife Towards Maternal Health Care Services in Rural Areas in District Faisalabad.** Hafiza Fouzia Tabbassam Department of Sociology, Govt. Graduate college for women, Burewala
ICCISPH-2022-69	**Women's Nutritional Level and its implications on their Well-being: A Gender Sensitive analysis in socio-cultural context** Muhammad Idrees[1], Sadaf Mahmood[2], Uzma Niaz[3], and Naima Nawaz[4] [1]Assistant professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad [2]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad [3]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, The women University Multan [4]Assistant professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad

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ICCISPH-2022-29	**Women's Contribution in the Provision of Household Food Security and Addressing Malnutrition in Rural Communities (A Comparative Research of Rural Zones of Province Punjab), Pakistan** Dr. Madiha Naz[1], Dr. Izhar Ahmad Khan[2], Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad Maan[3], Dr. Babar Shahbaz[4] [1]Assistant professor, Department of Sociology Riphah international university Faisalabad campus [2]Associate professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad [3]Professor (R) Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad [4]Associate professor, Institute of Agricultural Extension Education and Rural Development
ICCISPH-2022-88	**Migration and Maternal Health (Prenatal and Postnatal Care): Experiences of Pakistani Women Living in Bielefeld Germany** Farhan Ahmad Faiz[1] and Tauheed Zahra[2] [1] Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad [2]Ph.D. scholar, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
ICCISPH-2022-94	**Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Mothers Regarding Breastfeeding Having Malnourished Children Under 5 Years Age Bracket: A Cross Sectional Study of Children Hospital Multan, Pakistan** [1]Gulshan Ara and [2]Tehmina Sattar [1]Lecturer, Department of Sociology, The women University, Multan [2]Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-91	**A study on inequalities in access to maternal and child health care services in rural areas of district Rajanpur".** Nudrat Noor
ICCISPH-2022-92	**Is Mother's Empowerment a Boon for Children's Health: A Case of Lahore, Pakistan** Syeda Azra Batool[1], Prof. Syeda Shahida Batoo[2]l, PhD and Ayesha Ashraf[3] [1]PhD, Assistant Professor School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan [2]PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Government College University, Lahore Pakistan [3]PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, The Women University, Multan

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Scientific Session-14 **Symposium** Theme: **Mental Health and Psychosocial Challenges** Time:03:00pm to 05:30pm Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Dr. Iram Batool Awan** Associate Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Riffat Iqbal** **Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, BZU Multan** **Session Coordinator: Ms. Ruqia Bajwa** Lecturer, Department of Applied Psychology, BZU Multan **Session Facilitator: Zahid Mahmood** **Venue: Conference Hall, Department of Education, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-130	**Gratitude Mediates the Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Happiness Among Medical Students: A Structural Equation Modeling Analysis** Huma Batool[1], Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1] [1]Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-131	**Social Interaction Anxiety and Sleep Disturbance Among Overweight Individuals: The Role of Body Image** Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Iram Manzoor Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-132	**Psychological Distress, Hopelessness, And Burden of Care Among Caregivers of Patients with Mental Illness: A Case Study of Southern Punjab** Dr. Iram Batool1, Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa1, Dur E Aden Tariq1, Amna Zahoor1 Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan1, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-133	**School Experience in Adolescents: Relationship between School Belongingness and Academic Self-concept** Iqra Madiha Shafi[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Dr. Iram Batool[1] [1]Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-134	**Relationship Between Homesickness and Negative Emotions Among Medical Students In South Punjab, Pakistan** Sadaf Hina Ujala[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Dr. Iram Batool[1] Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-135	**The Impact of Excessive Use of Internet, Adequate Sleep and Social Connectivity on Depression Among Young Adults.**

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	Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Huma Batool[1], Zarmina Saeed[1] Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-136	**Relationship Between Psychological Burden, Sleep Quality, And Coping Strategies Among Internet Users** Komal Riaz[1], Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1] Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-137	**Social Dominance Orientation as a predictor of Tolerance for Disagreement and Cognitive Rigidity among Adults** Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Umme Habiba Awan[1] Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-138	**Relationship Between Spiritual Intelligence, Creativity, Perfectionism and Mental Health** Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Rabia Raza[1], Iram Manzoor[1] Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-139	**Mediating Role of Attachment Between Psychological Abuse and Emotional Regulation Among Young Adults** Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Samra Dawood[1], Iram Mansoor[1] Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan[1], Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-151	**Cognitive Behavior Therapy for distress Depression and Death Anxiety in Brest Cancer Female Patients Taking Chemo Therapy at MINNAR Nishter Hospital Multan** Dr. Noshaba Ch Psychologist MDR TB unit Nishter Hospital Multan Dr Fatima Iqbal Minnar Nishter Hospital Multan Dr Rabia Ali Nishter Hospital Multan Email Address: psychologistnoshi@gmail.com

Scientific Session-15

Theme: **Sociology in Context of Socio-Economic Challenges**

Time:03:00pm to 05:30pm

Date: 26 November, 2022

Session Chair: Prof. Muhammad Shafique

Chairman, Department of History, BZU Multan

Session Co-Chair: Ms. Ayesha Khan

Chairperson, Department of Sociology, The Women University Multan

Session Coordinator: Dr. Saima Afzal

Assistant Professor of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Facilitator: Malik Assad Ullah

Venue: Room-I, Department of Education, BZU Multan

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ICCISPH-2022-51	**Femininity as a Hurdle in Empowering Women in the Rural Areas of Multan** Zeshan Mahmood Transport Inspector
ICCISPH-2022-49	**Socio-Economic Determinants of Unemployment and the Prevalence of Philips Curve in South Asia** Dr. Hina Ali[1], Khizra Sardar[2] [1]Associate Professor, Department of Economics, The Women University Multan. [2]PhD Scholar, Department of Economics, The Women University Multan.
ICCISPH-2022-17	**Female Education in Pakistan-Way Forward** Prof Dr Aneela Zameer Durrani Department of Veterinary Medicine University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan
ICCISPH-2022-32	**Driven to Achieve: Exploring the Experiences of First-Generation Female Students in Higher Education Institution of Pakistan** Nazish Fayyaz PhD Scholar, School of Sociology, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad
ICCISPH-2022-79	**Effects of bullying behavior on students' academic achievements** Shumaila Raheem M Phil Sociology, University of Sargdha
ICCISPH-2022-117	**A Systematic Review on Issues and Challenges due to Digitalization in Education at Higher Level** Muhammad Hafeez[1], Dr. Zahid Zulfiqar[2] [1]M. Phil Scholar, Department of Education, Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan, Pakistan. [2]Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.
ICCISPH-2022-48	**Social Capital as a Source of Women Empowerment (Case Study)** Nazia Mushtaq Assistant Professor Govt. Associate College for Women, Multan
ICCISPH-2022-85	**Women in Balochistan: Disadvantaged and Deprived from Higher Education; Sociological Analysis of Cultural Barriers and Gender Disparities to female in attaining higher education** Dr. Bashir Ahmed Associate Professor, Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering & Management Sciences (BUITEMS), Quetta
ICCISPH-2022-64	**Is Gender Equality a Myth in Digital media? Analysis of Women's Sports Coverage on Leading Digital Media Platforms in Pakistan** Fatima Zehra[1] & Muhammad Suleman[2] [1]Visiting Faculty, National College of Arts (NCA), Lahore [2]Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Lahore

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Scientific Session-16 Theme: **Social life: Socio-Economic, Political and Psychological Dynamics (Online)** Time:03:00pm to 05:30pm Date: 26 November, 2022 **Session Chair: Prof. Dr Muhammd Ibrahim** **Former Vice Chancellor, Khushal Khan Khatak University, Karak** **Session Co-Chair: Dr. Muhammad Shahzad** Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, BZU Multan **Session Coordinator: Dr. Muhammad Shabbir Chaudhry** Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan **Facilitator: Mr. Yasir Malik** **Venue: Room-II, Department of Education, BZU Multan**	
ICCISPH-2022-06	**Abrogation of Article 370 and Emerging Trends of Insurgency in Occupied Kashmir: With Partaking and Participation of Highly Educated Youth: A Way Forward for Peace and Dialogue.** Dr. Ajaz Ahmad Lone[1], Dr. Suhailah Hussien[2] [1]Post-doctoral Research Fellow International Islamic University Malaysia [2]Dept. of Social Foundations & Educational Leadership, Kulliyyah of Education, IIUM, Malaysia.
ICCISPH-2022-20	**Shopping During the Wee Hours: Understanding Sleep Problems Among Female University Students** Farah Nurliyana Mohamad Maidin[1] & Nurazzura Mohamad Diah[2] [1,2]Department of Sociology and Anthropology, AHAS KIRKHS International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)
ICCISPH-2022-21	**Socio-Cultural Obstacles Affecting the Women Entrepreneurs in Underdeveloped Areas of KPK, Pakistan** Muhammad Zia[1] and Saher Jabeen[2] [1,2] CSR Department MAZ Solutions LLC Austin, TX, USA
ICCISPH-2022-25	**Influence of Religion On Domestic Violence in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria.** Paul Oluwasogo OMONIYI Department of Sociology, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State
ICCISPH-2022-62	**Probe out the Factors Affecting the Decision Making of Farming Community Toward Agricultural Entrepreneurship** Jawad Hussain[1], Muhammad Iftikhar[2], Ghazanfar Ali Khan[2], Shakeel Ahmad Anjum[3], Biemans Harm[1] [1] Wageningen University and Research Netherlands [2] Institute of Agriculture Extension, Education and Rural Development University of Agriculture Faisalabad Punjab, Pakistan [3] Department of Agronomy University of Agriculture Faisalabad Punjab, Pakistan

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ICCISPH-2022-97	**Mapping Violence Against Women within the Discourse of Globalization: An Ethnographic Study Based on South Asian Garments Factory** Mst Sabina Tabasum[1] and Keerthika Suntharalingam[1] [1]Department of Sociology, South Asian University
ICCISPH-2022-98	**Well-being Issues of Female Urban Sanitation Workers: A Sociological Study Based on Female Sanitation Workers Working in Jaffna Municipal Council, Sri Lanka** Vegini. Ganethiram Department of Sociology, South Asian University, New Delhi, India
ICCISPH-2022-123	**Water Insecurity Experiences, and Gender and Nutritional Inequalities in South Punjab, Pakistan** Dr. Farooq Ahmed Vanke School of Public Health Tsinghua University, China Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad PK Department of Anthropology. University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA
ICCISPH-2022-126	**Health and Hygiene Issues among Tea Plantation Workers in India: Major Explorations** Dr. Amit Bhowmick[1] and Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey[2] [1]Associate Professor & HOD, Department of Sociology Nur Mohammad Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Murshidabad, West Bengal Guest Faculty, Kanyashree University, Nadia, West Bengal, India [2]Associate Professor, Department of Sociology University of Burdwan, Burdwan, West Bengal, India
ICCISPH-2022-07	**Societal Insight Towards Covid-19 Pandemic in Pakistan** Dr. Adeela Rehman Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi
Closing Ceremony **Time 05:30 pm to 06:30 pm** **Venue: IMS Executive Hall, BZU Multan**	

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BSTRACTS OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS

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ICCISPH-2022-01

Association of COVID - 19 with Mental Health of the University Students and its Impact on their Studying Practices

Author: Fatima Islam
University of Punjab, Lahore
Corresponding email: fatimaislam438@gmail.com

Abstract

The epidemic of pneumonia resembling prevalent case was initially recorded in Wuhan, China which was later recognized as Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19). This pandemic has been rapidly spread in the whole world and affected negatively the human physical and mental health. However, this virus affects directly the respiratory system and functioning of lungs. The virus transmits from person to person through any contact in terms through respiratory germs. The first case of COVID -19 has been reported in Islamabad on March 2019. Covid-19 has impacted mental health by disbursing the multi-dimensional problems and issues of fiscal instability, parenting practices, mental health, physical health, domestic violence, study patterns, child abuse and neglect. The current study proposes to assess the impact of Covid-19 on mental health of men and women in university graduates specifically in studying practices. It will be a cross-sectional research design. Online questionnaire can be used purposefully that would be taken from previous researches with modifications. Data would have collected from University of the Punjab, Lahore using Simple Random sampling covering total sample of 100 female and male university students with diverse backgrounds showing different demographical characteristics. The objectives of the study are to determine what the socio-cultural factors are during Covid-19 that affects the mental health and studying practices and to identify the gaps in studying achievements due to study related mental stressors. The data would be entered and analyzed in IBM SPSS version 21. Cron Bach's alpha would be applied to assess the reliability of questionnaire. The statistical association would find between all variables they applying bi-variate correlations.

ICCISPH-2022-02

Fuel Stacking, Women's Choice of Fuel and Health in District Faisalabad (Punjab): Review of Model and Evidence

Authors: Nabeela Farah[1], Hammad Raza[2], Saira Siddiqui[3], Nazia Malik[4]
[1,3,4]Visiting Faculty, Lecturer, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan
[2]Lecturer, Department of Agri-Extension and Education, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi khan, Pakistan
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Abstract

It's a biggest challenge to find the effective and cleaner fuel for household use in the developing countries. In rural side of Pakistan this matter usually becomes worse because the affordability and availability of modern fuels. Rural women do not completely switch to their household fuels as family income changes and they often retain multiple fuel options and many of them continue to use traditional fuels. Achieving access globally towards modern cooking by 2030 is a key component of sustainable development goal (SDGs) 7, but multiple risks jeopardize this goal and inhibit progress toward related SDGs. This study's main purpose is to evaluate this so-called

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energy mix as well as the health effects of households' experience with using various fuels. So, the present study was completely based on fuel stacking framework and examined why women's fuel-consuming attitudes remain same even after household economic improvement and the effects of traditional fuel on their health. Findings of this study shown that stacking to be a common practice and the dominant reason was cultural barriers of the families and traditional stoves usage. It was investigated the dependence on traditional fuels had strong physical and psychological health challenges for women. This study recommends that achieving shifts to new cleaner fuel types is easier if the goal is to achieve widespread, rather than total and the household are willing to pay for improved supply of modern fuels for which they have had at least some prior experience with those fuels.
Key Words: fuel, health, women, cost, cooking, stacking

ICCISPH-2022-03

Image of God and Religious Orientations as the Hidden Drivers of Mental Health among Adults

Author: Sarwat Sultan[1], Motasem Mirza[1] & Frasat Kanwal[1]
[1]Department of Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
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Abstract

There has been a drastic decrease in the level of mental health among adults since last two years due to Covid-19 in Pakistan. The statistics available to date indicate the high risk of depression and anxiety for adults aged between 26 and 34 years old. This could be attributed to the several challenges faced by adults during this period of pandemic. Therefore, this study explored the psychological determinants of mental health among adults and examined the role of image of God and religious orientations in mental health of people in Pakistan. Utilizing a cross-sectional research design, 313 adults (160 males and 153 females) aged 25 to 37 years old from city of Multan were approached who provided data on The Image of God Scale, Religious Orientations Scale, and Mental Health Inventory. The data were analyzed using descriptive analyses, Pearson's correlation and Regression analyses on SPSS-21. The findings indicated that image of God and intrinsic religious orientation are the stronger predictors of mental health. Results showed the significant positive relationships of image of God and intrinsic orientation with subscales of mental health; positive affect, emotional ties, and life satisfaction. Findings further demonstrated that image of God and intrinsic religious orientation are significantly negatively related with depression, anxiety, loss of behavioral/emotional control. Hence, this study extends the role faith and religious belief in predicting mental health of adults; the findings imply that adults should be assisted in strengthening their religious orientations and positive coping strategies in managing their mental health.
Key Words: Image of God, Mental health, Depression, Anxiety, Religious Orientations

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ICCISPH-2022-04

Social Exclusion of Transgender in Pakistan: Challenges and Issues

Author: Mushtaq Naz[1], Kamran Ishfaq[2], Zahid Zulfiqar[3]
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[2]Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, BZU Multan
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Abstract

Previous studies highlighted that transgenders are facing a lot of issues (social, education, seeking jobs, securing equal social status and rights) in daily routine of life . Moreover, these studies highlighted the challenges face by transgender i.e. seeking healthcare, shelter, food, and social security. The objectives of the study were to find out such problems of Transgender community particularly in Multan, Muzaffargarh, and Lodhran. The study was conducted in the said districts and data was collected through interview schedule. A simple random sampling technique was applied to collect the data from 385 respondents. Transgender community do not have equal access in getting education from public institutions and they face economic issues such as unavailability of jobs. Moreover, they have to encounter physical harassment and are not racial allowed to get married and the identity of transgenders is perceived as stain on the face of the society. Government may have to make a separate schools for transgenders and may open free technical training centers for young transgender, where they learn the skills and earn money respectfully. Society and families need to accept them because they also a human. Government should have to work together with civil society and NGO;s to conduct seminars and motivational sessions for public awareness about trans people and told them that, transgenders are not stigma and abusive society.

Key Words: Socially Excluded, Transgender, Technical training, Equal Access

ICCISPH-2022-05

Vicarious Traumatization and Caregiver Burden Among Caregivers: Moderating Role of Financial Distress and Family Support

Authors: Nurmeen Khan[1] and Dr. Aisha Zubair[2]
[1]National Institute of Psychology, Islamabad
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Abstract

The present study aimed to examine the direct and indirect effects of vicarious traumatization on caregiver burden among caregivers of patients with spinal cord injuries along with moderating role of family support and financial distress. A purposive sample (N = 150) comprised of caregivers included both men (n = 58) and women (n = 92) with age range of 23 to 67 years was acquired from residential areas of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Measures of Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale (Bride et al., 2004), Caregiver Burden Scale (Elmståhl et al., 2007), Revised Family Support Scale (Zimet et al., 2016); and Financial Distress Scale (Prawitz et al., 2006) were used to assess study constructs. Findings showed that vicarious traumatization, financial distress and non availability of family support positively predicted caregiver burden

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among respondents. In addition, family support buffered the relationship between vicarious traumatization and caregiver burden, while financial distress generate antagonistic effect in predicting caregiver burden from vicarious traumatization. Significant group differences indicated that women caregivers living in nuclear family settings and involved in longer duration of caregiving with immediate relations (such as parents, spouse and children) expressed more experiences of vicarious traumatization, caregiver burden, financial distress and poor availability of family support found in terms of gender, income groups, duration of caregiving, and relationship with caregiver. Theoretical and practical implications of the present study and future recommendations were also discussed.

ICCISPH-2022-06

Abrogation of Article 370 and Emerging Trends of Insurgency in Occupied Kashmir: With Partaking and Participation of Highly Educated Youth: A Way Forward for Peace and Dialogue

Authors: Dr. Ajaz Ahmad Lone[1], Dr. Suhailah Hussien[2]
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Corresponding email: ajazlone88@gmail.com
[2]Dept. of Social Foundations & Educational Leadership, Kulliyyah of Education, IIUM, Malaysia.

Abstract

The armed insurgency has been started in Kashmir from 1990's. the sudden changes had witnessed in Kashmir Diaspora, both Kashmiri Muslims and Kashmiri pundits, the two most erstwhile communities were living in an utmost love and sympathy from centuries together, but a catastrophe struck Kashmir in early 90's with an unfortunate mass exodus of Kashmiri Pandits, the Islamic phobia and extreme conservative Ideologies erupted in Kashmir and the Muslim youth of Kashmir were the most direct target of these extreme ideologies, the Indian suppression and atrocities on local Kashmiri people are endless, approximately (100000) people died in the blood bath, this paper will focus on the rising youth indoctrination, the impact of booming internet and sensationalism on social media and their impact on the Kashmiri youth. The paper will also focus on the rising sophisticated militancy tactics and participation of highly qualified youth in the militant ranks; we shall also ponder on the difference of militant tactics with unsophisticated 90's militancy and the militancy of contemporary modern and digital era in Kashmir. The paper will also focus on the Indian strategy to create regional hegemony by suppressing the human rights of Kashmiris. We will also discuss the role of OIC and the Pakistan in resolving the Kashmir issue peacefully and amicably.

Key Words: Insurgency, Diaspora, catastrophe, exodus, conservative.

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ICCISPH-2022-07

Societal Insight Towards Covid-19 Pandemic in Pakistan

Author: Dr. Adeela Rehman
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Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi
Corresponding Email: adeela.rehman@fjwu.edu.pk

Abstract

Outbreak of COVID-19 in Pakistan, just like in other countries caused a massive blow to normal life leaving everyone perplexed. The global pandemic created social chaos and dread among the public. The current study explored the public perception, response and preparedness towards the pandemic in Pakistan. A cross-sectional, questionnaire-based survey was conducted online from 583 participants across Pakistan. The survey was conducted over the month of March 2020, using e-technology such as email and social media sites. During the study period, 583 respondents reported their responses online. The sample included 70.5% female and 29.5% male within age range from less than 18 to above 65 years. Majority (47.9%) of the respondents were in the age group of 18-25 represented the youth population, followed by 38.6% were between the age of 36-45 years. The data findings illustrated society was aware about the COVID-19 breakout, its causes, symptoms and preventive mechanism essential to be adopted. The significant statistical analysis also indicated societal perceptions about risk of COVID-19 and preventive measures toward COVID-19. It is concluded that society perceives this pandemic to be a serious life threat and adopted timely preventive measures to circumvent the risk and exposure of the disease. The study recommends enhancing awareness about social distancing as well as enforcing it through austere state interventions.

Key Word: Societal Perception; COVID-19; Pandemic; Preventative Measures

ICCISPH-2022-08

Post Conflict Development and Value Creation through Women's Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Swat, Pakistan

Author: Dr. Musarrat Jabeen,

Professor Government & Public Policy, Faculty of Contemporary Studies, National Defense University, Islamabad.
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Abstract

Women in post conflict development not only create value in monetary terms, they also create social value such as entrepreneurial networking to challenge the practices meant to keep aside women from economic empowerment. Despite the central role of entrepreneurship in post conflict development, it has not received much attention by researchers and policy makers. In particular, the role of women entrepreneurs (Arshed, Carter, and Mason 2014), who play a critical role in promoting post conflict development and create opportunities for change, is largely ignored. Women become entrepreneurs to face the loss of men during and after the conflict; that highlights their challenging role compared to women living in peace conditions. Women entrepreneurs encounter multiple challenges while creating value at multiple levels, though evidence of the role of women in a post conflict development context and militancy seems scarce. Therefore, further research is desirable to recognize the contextual generics of post

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development and women entrepreneurship. Accordingly, this research study refines our perception to organize women entrepreneurship in a post conflict development context where gender inequality prevails, and the women entrepreneurs create value in the face of conflict. Analysing interviews of women entrepreneurs in the Swat region of Pakistan, a post conflict zone, this research aims to discuss the multiple realms of value that women create while also discussing the factors that aid such value creation.

Key Words: Post conflict development, Value creation, Women's entrepreneurship, Swat

ICCISPH-2022-09

Iqbal and Socialism

Author: Muhammad Umer Farooq Mujahid
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Abstract

Throughout history, every social thinker has centred his work on individualism, socialism, or the interaction of the two to integrate his ideas. Iqbal turned to socialism to find a sound ideological basis for his reinterpretation of Islam. Allama Iqbal also paid a rich tribute to socialism in his khizar-i-Rah. According to Iqbal, Khudi is the centre or foundation of all life. His vision of 'Khudi' sheds inspiration to ethos for human dignity, equality of social rights and notion of coexistence. The development of human Ego when translated into social consciousness leads to what can be termed as collective ego. A harmonious growth of an individual is not possible without society. The doctrine of three prominent Muslim thinkers influenced Iqbal's social views tremendously: Shah Waliullah, Sayyid Ahmad Khan, and Jamal al-Din Afghani. Their philosophy drew Iqbal in first and foremost as an attempt to reconstruct Islam in a manner that was unique to their people and their time. Thus it is clear enough that an individual fully realizes his own self only in a society and as a rational and moral being individual is making and facing the society at the same time and this concept is depicted well through Iqbal's Teachings.

ICCISPH-2022-10

Women Protection Bill in Punjab: Current Realities and Strategies for Change

Author: Wajeeha Khalil
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Virtual University of Pakistan.
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Wajeeha.khalil@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study aims to explore the nature of the implementation of Women protection bill (WPB) in Punjab as a law and how the implementation of this law will improve the life style of women in our society. The implementation of WPB has been a difficult task due to social and traditional psychology of people in which they consider women as inferior to men. In recent years, because of feminist activism and the media, women have become more vocal and active in demanding their rights, given by constitution and religion. Although the government of Pakistan is trying to enact legislation that would guarantee the protection of women's rights to some extent but still much needs to be done. Present study about women protection against violence is a qualitative study and in-depth interviews which were conducted with representatives of different segments

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of the society. The data analysis revealed mixed opinions. On one hand most of the respondents were against women protection bill because of their believe that this bill challenges the honor and dominance of men and Pakistan being a patriarchal society will resist its implementation. Yet on the other hand, few believed that in the current socioeconomic situation where it is imperative for women to become a part of mainstream work force, this bill will provide them protection in
society.

Key Words: Women rights, Protection Bill, Current strategies and realities.

ICCISPH-2022-11

Impact of Stress, Anxiety and Depression on Quality of Life of Health Care Professionals in Post Covid-19 World

Authors: M. Adil[1], Kainat Zia[1], RizwanUllah[2], Sayed M. Jamal[3]
[123]University of Malakand, Dir (L), KP, Pakistan
Corresponding email: universalpsyche@gmail.com

Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of stress, anxiety, and depression, on quality of life of health care professionals in post covid-19 situation along with the gender differences on the variables under study. Methods: Cross-sectional design was employed and data of (N=120) was taken through convenience sampling comprising general physician (n=35), specialized physician (n=30), psychiatrist (n=20) and psychologist (n=35) around Malakand division of KP, Pakistan. Collected data was then analyzed via statistical tools; the t-test, correlation and linear regression analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Results: Statistical outcomes indicated that stress and depression have adverse impact on quality of life of health care professionals while anxiety on the other hand had no significant impact on them. Results further revealed that female health care professionals encounter higher level of stress, anxiety, and depression, with poor quality of life than male health care professionals in post covid-19 situation. Conclusion: This study catered the post-COVID 19 situation that contributed to the increase of mental health problems (like stress, anxiety, depression, and poor quality of life) in practicing mental health and physical health professionals as compared to other people. These findings would be beneficial for the clinical psychologists to better understand the mental health of health care professionals in different clinical sittings. Current study findings will fill the gaps regarding Pakistan based literature for future studies in the same domain.

Key Words: Stress, Anxiety, Depression, Healthcare professionals, post Covid-19, and Quality of life

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ICCISPH-2022-12

Social Recession: Implication of Covid-19 on Socioeconomic and Cultural Facets in Punjab, Pakistan

Authors: Muhammad Sayam[1], Imrana Javed[2], Dr Farkhanda Anjum[3], Dr Kanwal Asghar Awan[4], Dr Shoukat Ali[5] and Dr Farooq Tanvir[6]
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Abstract

The eruption of the COVID-19 pandemic has remarkable impact on social and economic life, even as the indispensable global issue of this era. The infectious respiratory disease was appeared in December 2019, in Wuhan, province of China. It is irrefutable that the outbreak of COVID-19 has been a burning issue that affected more than 200 countries worldwide. The outbreak of pandemic is severely disrupting the global economy and social recession. Social distancing, self-isolation, lockdown and travel restrictions have to lead to a reduced workforce across all economic sectors and caused many jobs to be lost. Schools, universities, transportation, markets and business have closed down. The present study were focus to find out the social recession and the implication of Covid-19 on socio-economic and cultural facets in Punjab, Pakistan. Primary and secondary data were be used to find out the impact of this pandemic. The study was conducted in Punjab province. The multistage sampling technique were be used for data collection. At first, three (Districts Lahore, Rawalpindi and Faisalabad) who have a high prevalence rate of Covid-19 in Punjab, Pakistan were be selected purposively. At second, 3 Tehsil, one from each District were be selected purposively. At third, 6 union councils (3 rural and 3 urban) from each selected Tehsil were be selected randomly. At forth, 2 villages/localities from each union council were be selected simple random sampling techniques. A proportionate sampling technique were be applied to select the sample from these selected areas and localities. At last, 600 respondents were be selected by systematic random sampling technique. The data was collected through an interview schedule. Collected data were be analyzed by using a computer software (SPSS). Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques was used for data analysis. Results were be presented in the form of a Ph.D. thesis and article.

ICCISPH-2022-13

Health and Hygiene Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to develop and test measures of health and hygiene knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. A questionnaire was administered to 240 women: 80 from a squatter camp, 80 from an informal settlement and 80 from a formal township. Reliability of the knowledge scale was 0.73. Coefficient alpha was 0.87 for the attitude and behaviour scales. The knowledge, attitude and behaviour scales were significantly related ($P<0.001$). Factor analysis confirmed that domestic and personal hygiene were core components of the attitude scale, whereas the emphasis for behaviour was on personal hygiene. Stepwise regression showed that age explained 23% of the variance in knowledge and 18% in behaviour. Waste management significantly affected knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, suggesting that dustbin ownership was an important public health measure. It was concluded that these scales were useful measures of

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health and hygiene knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; provided baseline information for planning health promotion programs; and could be used to evaluate the effectiveness of such programs.

ICCISPH-2022-14

Domestic Environment and Drug use among School Students

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Abstract

This study addresses the role of the domestic environment in school students' drug use. Drugs use among school students is pedalling day by day. More the 284 million (5.6% of the world population) people around the world use drugs of which more the 2 million are school students. This study is qualitative in nature, snowball sampling technique were used for the selection of sample size. The study was conducted from 15 high school students (9th & 10th grade) in public schools of two tehsils (Khar & Utman Khel) of district Bajour Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The data were analysed through the thematic data analysis technique. The findings of the study show that the most common drug among the students is Hashish, apart from this the negligence from parents, no check and control, instability and conflicts in families are the main causes of drug use among high school students. Parents and family have the power to shape the attitude of their children. It is, therefore, the responsibility of parents to take care of their children around the clock and the district administration should take measures to control the availability of Hashish in the area.

ICCISPH-2022-15

Identity Formation/Self-Construction: A Comparison Between an Actual and Cyber Self

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Abstract

Technology is one of the main components of every individual life. It is advancing day by day. But technological advancements also increase the challenges for people. Technology invents another world that is called the digital world. The construction of identity in a digital world is a serious task for people. The main aim of this study is to explore the challenges faced by the Pakistani people in a digital world while constructing their identities. The qualitative research method is used to collect data. The selection of participants was done by using judgmental sampling. The interview guide was designed for data collection. In-depth interviews were conducted with ten males and ten females. Data were analyzed by using thematic analysis. The results of the study showed that culture plays a vital role in constructing identity. People are facing cultural barriers in the actual world and the virtual world too. Gender-related norms also exist in the virtual world. Males are facing challenges like the content must be culturally approved while Females are facing more cultural barriers and restrictions from their families. Still, in some areas, the use of technology, social media platforms, and forming their identity over the digital world is not considered normal for females.

Key Words: Culture, Digital world, Gender, Identity.

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ICCISPH-2022-16

Husbands, Wives, and In-Laws: Influence of Triangulation and Domestic Lobbying in the Marital Relationship

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Abstract

Family plays an important role in individuals' lives throughout the lifespan and when two individuals enter into an intimate relationship and plan to develop a family of their own, their respective natal families do not cease to influence their relationship. A lack of privacy and personal space within a family home shared with extended family on the husband's side, interference in terms of mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law making complaints about the wife, and the couple's differing expectations of the husband's responsibility for his extended family could cause tension and conflict which could lead to marital distress. Therefore, the present research aims to explore the impact of family dynamics on marital distress among females. A sample of two hundred and fifty married females was approached through the purposive sampling technique. Data was gathered on three respective scales to assess the quality of the relationship: Relationship Dynamic Scale (RDS), Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Test (LWMAT), and Relational Uncertainty Scale (RUS). Marital interference and instigation were measured through Marital Interference and Boundaries Scale (MIBS), Dyadic Adjustment Scale, and Triangulation scale. Results were analyzed through Regression analysis and one-way ANOVA, Mediation, and moderation analysis for analyzing marital instigation and support from the spouse. The results demonstrated that the effect of interference on marital satisfaction is mediated by the perceived boundaries that are set by participants' husbands for their mothers. Also, triangulation with in-laws plays a major part in marital discord. Which results in marital distress, burnout, and marital dissatisfaction among females.

Key Words: Marital relationship, Triangulation, Domestic Lobbying, In- laws

ICCISPH-2022-17

Female Education in Pakistan-Way Forward

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Abstract

Naimatullah Hashmi reported that education is a worldwide accepted basic need of every individual. The main path of improvement in skills and capability building is increase in the educational attainment of its citizens. Developing countries may improve the productivity of their workers through the primary mode of education (King and Lillard, 1983). Therefore, human capital investment through education is now widely recognized as important factor in the development of a nation. The importance of education cannot be overstated in our daily lives. Fatima Jinnah, sister of Quaid-e-Azam, was constantly on hand to serve as a practical example.

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Women's contemporary education was also a priority of the independence struggle. If we don't have equal participation from both men and women in our country's affairs, we won't progress. Pakistan has struggled for many years with the gender inequality of women achieving an education within their country. Pakistan is the sixth most populated country in the world, but with more than 40 percent of women never receiving an education, the nation has one of the lowest literacy rates on the continent. When it comes to the advancement of women's rights, education and training are essential. When it comes to raising one's level of social awareness, education is a vital factor. To understand the importance of educated women in a country's growth, we must view them as noble creatures and responsible citizens. Females are an integral part of the developing process. Any investment in human capital development of a country ignoring the female population cannot be fruitful. Low female education relative to men is a widely observed phenomenon in the developing world. Rural residence exacerbates the gender gap in school attainment (Dancer and Rammohan, 2006). In developing countries, the females living in the rural areas are the most neglected part of the population in their schooling. Of those, who belong to peasant households have more subordinate position and are ignored towards their schooling as compared to boys (Song et al., 2006).The short falls in the female education are undesirable and can be seen as a hurdle in the social and economic development of a country. The research findings of various studies in social sciences reveal that women education has enormous benefits and is considered as the soundest investment from country development point of view (DFID, 2005).Women education increases the social gains through a number of ways. Mothers' education has stronger positive effect on the educational attainment of their children as compared to fathers' education (Behrman, 1997; Alderman and King, 1998). Domestic violence rate is found to be significantly less in families with educated women (Heise et al., 1999). Barro (1999) contended that educated women take more interest in political matters than their uneducated counter parts. A higher level of education among women promotes the democracy in a country and hence increases the governments' effectiveness. According to Anan (2004), 'educating girls to build an empowered electorate of women could be the most cost- effective from defence spending'. Economists have consensus on the positive economic impact of female schooling on the country and females themselves. Women education introduces higher wages for females; and for an extra year of schooling, the return of females is more as compared to their male counterparts (Psacharopoulos, 1994). Female education increases the per capita income of the state. Economic prosperity and efficiency is strongly associated with education (Stephan, 2002). Socio-cultural values along structural and institutional factors are the major hindrances in the educational attainment of rural girls. If women could catch-up the males in educational levels, agricultural productivity will rise substantially (Quisumbing, 1996).Approximately all the studies on the human reproductive behaviour concluded a negative effect of female education on high fertility rate. An education of at least up to secondary level has been acknowledged as the best policy for reduction in fertility. By doubling the proportion of women at secondary level, the average fertility rate would fall from 5.3 to 3.9 (Subbarao and Raney, 1995). Increase in female education has been associated with more effective and cognitive behaviour among children (Stith et al., 2003). The increase in female education extends to subsequent generations through its effect on child survival and growth (Caldwell, 1979). Late marriages, a result of longer stay at school and job, enable the women for better care of their newly born towards immunization and treatment. For developing countries, an additional level of female schooling year cuts the expected infant mortality rate by 5-10% (Schultz, 1993). Women with at least a primary

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education are three times more likely than uneducated women to know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child (World Bank, 2002).

Naimatullah Hashmi concluded that the contribution of educated women as 'local role model' works well in raising the educational levels of next female generation. The large distances of educational institutions for females emerge as a major hurdle in the educational attainment of rural females. The weak discipline in state schools, ill interest of teachers and political interference in the education system also contribute in the low educational attainment of females in the selected rural areas. The better financial status of the parents have a strong positive impact on the schooling participation of their female children up to higher levels. The resource-constrained parents are less inclined to select their daughters for higher level education. The parents who consult with each other on the matters like education of their children can cope successfully with the problems relating to education of their daughters in these rural areas. Daughters' education is the least priority of the illiterate mothers The findings lead to the idea that mothers' education is more important than their empowerment in the perspectives of the education of their next generation. The scheduled and general castes have significantly less schooling stay for their daughters than those belonging to respected castes. Caste system introduces the polarization in the educational attainment of the individuals in the rural .The units of analysis who belong to more educated father or mother were more likely to attain higher education than those belonging to illiterate or less educated parents. The unemployed, labourer and other low paid heads of the households had significantly low educational levels for their female children as compared to those with their 'own agro-land' in the rural areas. The dimension of effect is more a social than economic. In the agro-based rural society of Punjab, the land holding families have better social status in the society. Resultantly, these families have better educational aspiration for their children as compared to families surviving with low status occupations. Unawareness of parents about the future benefits of girls' schooling is one of the major hurdles in the female education. The significant educational impact of awareness level of the heads of the households indicates the importance of male head of the household in the educational attainment of their girls. social forces play a vital role in the educational attainment of females in rural areas. The cultural factors such as gender bias and traditional attitude of heads of households towards female education emerged as the major hurdle in the educational attainment of females .The heads of the households with innovative attitude towards female education and encouraging their participation in the economic and social activities had higher educational levels for their female children. The households, where females had to look after the animals, had low educational levels for their girls as compared to the households where females had no such responsibility. A late enrolment of a girl in school reflects the careless behaviour of the parents towards their daughters' education. Poor people's inability to attend public schools has generated a burgeoning market for low-cost private schools, which for many are the only educational option open to them. Quaid-e-Azam highly prized education. It is long past for our culture to realize that women's education is an essential component of a unified and stable society. "Education is a matter of life and death to our nation. The world is moving so fast that if you do not educate yourselves you will be not only completely left behind but will be finished up." – Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

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ICCISPH-2022-18

Health Problems of Homeless Women (A Case Study of Dar-Ul-Aman, Multan)

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Abstract

This study had aimed to explore the causes of health problem of homeless women. The researcher has used a quantitative method of research in this study. The target population of this study was homeless women of dar-ul-aman which were residing at dar-ul-aman Multan. The researcher has collected data with the help of an interview schedule. Sample size of this research was 47 and respondents were selected through simple random sampling. This research has various aspects, first to analyze the health facilities provided to homeless women in the institution and second was to find out the general impact of health on the life of homeless women. Homelessness is a universal problem and it is especially increasing in the United States and all over the world. Majority of respondents had reported that homelessness had a bad impact on their health, pregnant women face a number of health problems during their homelessness. Homeless people are at increased risk of dying prematurely and suffer from a wide range of health problems, including seizures, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, musculoskeletal disorders, tuberculosis, and skin and foot problems homeless people also face significant barriers that impair their access to health care.

Key Words: Homelessness, Domestic violence, Health problem, Poverty, Unemployment

ICCISPH-2022-19

Study of the Awareness of Hepatitis Disease and Adoption of its Precautionary and Protection Measures in Taluka Hala, District Matiari

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Abstract

The primary purpose of the study was to explore the awareness level of hepatitis disease and its precautionary and protection measures adopted by the community people of Taluka Hala. The sample size of the study was 100 respondents, 52% were female and 48% were male respondents which were randomly selected from the study area. The survey method was used and a questionnaire was developed for the data collection. It was found that the majority of the respondents (59.0%) belonged to the age group of 21 to 35 years, while, 47.0% respondents were not formally educated. The overwhelming majority of respondents (99.0%) had heard about hepatitis, while 82.0% respondents had knowledge about hepatitis as a serious health

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problem, Where as 64.0% respondents had knowledge about hepatitis is viral disease. The study depicted that only 2.0% of respondents had knowledge that there are five types of hepatitis. The majority of respondents had awareness about hepatitis is curable or treatable, hepatitis transmitted by un-sterilized syringes, needles or any other surgical equipment and hepatitis transmitted by sharing razors, toothbrush, spoons/bowls for food etc. The majority of respondents had fully adopted the precautionary measures as particularly cooking food, clean themselves thoroughly if they come into contact with any type of body fluid from an infected person (such as blood and feces), hygienically dispose of blood stained items such as bandages and sanitary napkins, avoid sharing personal items, such as razors or toothbrushes, good hygiene practices, avoid un-necessary injections, cover cuts and scratches with appropriate dressings and vaccination against hepatitis immediately after birth. In addition, the majority of respondents had adopted the precautionary measures as take rest and stays hydrated, maintaining a healthy diet, clean and sterile equipment and avoid from sliced fruit that may have been washed in contaminated water. Majority of the respondents contacted consultant and visit hospital as effective sources of knowledge.

ICCISPH-2022-20

Shopping During the Wee Hours: Understanding Sleep Problems Among Female University Students

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Abstract

The online shopping trend in Malaysia has skyrocketed since the Covid-19 pandemic due to different phases of lockdown and the trend is still ongoing. Online shopping behaviour to some extent has turned into an addiction particularly among females which lead to compulsive buying. They started to have sleep problems due to their proclivity for late-night online shopping. This study aims to explore the experience of sleep disturbance due to online shopping addiction. A qualitative study was conducted among ten female students who experienced sleeping problems. Unstructured interviews and observation were employed to obtain relevant data. The findings revealed that frequent late-night online shopping has resulted in poor sleep quality, hence, affects their activities in the daytime. They struggled to pay attention during lectures. They also experienced biphasic sleep pattern which resulted in sleep deprivation, longer sleep latency, shorter amount of sleep duration, frequent day nap as well as difficulty to initiate sleep or maintain sleep (DIMS) syndrome. Our analysis shows that the excitement to follow social media trends, imitating some social media influencers, jealousy as well as promotion and sales are the factors that lead to participants poor sleeping patterns. Three common non-medical interventions were used by the participants to cope with their sleeping problems like exercise, sound therapy and self care. This study suggests to incorporate sleeping issues into the university program and

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help students to build an online network of support to address the issue. In short, the risks of internet shopping on one's sleep quality is pertinent in shaping the health and well-being status.

Key Words: addiction, internet, online shopping, sleeping pattern, well being
ICCISPH-2022-21

Socio-Cultural Obstacles Affecting the Women Entrepreneurs in Underdeveloped Areas of KPK, Pakistan

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Abstract

Social disapproval of working women in local society results in the invisibility of the share of women in business in KPK, Pakistan. Moreover, the involvement of women in their family and other affairs of the household is considered their prime responsibility and the only social duty. Women in Pakistan don't take up entrepreneurship as their priority. Pakistan got 132nd position out of a total of 134 countries in terms of female economic activities and opportunities available to females. This study aims to explore the factors that affect women entrepreneurs of KPK, Pakistan, and to measure the relationship and effect of socio-cultural factors on the business performance of women entrepreneurs in KPK, Pakistan. The women who are already involved in different kinds of business activities in multiple cities of KPK, Pakistan are taken as the participants of the study based on their willingness to participate. Quantitative data from more than 100 women are gathered by questionnaire and different statistical analyses are performed using SPSS on it. The findings of the study reveal that there exists a significant positive relationship between sociocultural obstacles and women's entrepreneurial performance. This study also reveals that along with social factors, some other factors like economic factors, individual factors, and political factors were found to be a significant constructive predictors of women's entrepreneurial performance.

Key Words: **Women Entrepreneurs, Performance, Socio-Cultural Obstacles**

ICCISPH-2022-22

Assessment of Knowledge, Acceptance and Hesitancy towards COVID-19 Vaccine

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Abstract

Background: The novel corona virus initiated pandemic globally in 2019, which affects every race and nation. Vaccination always taken as safe and effective measure to deal with such pandemic as it is a communicable disease. Objective: To assess the knowledge, acceptance and hesitancy towards COVID-19 vaccine. Methodology: In current study, 24 union council of Tehsil Gojra district Faisalabad were selected. Multistage random sampling was used in research

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for quantitative data collection. The sample was chosen using simple random sampling. In order to conduct this sampling strategy, multi-stage sampling techniques were used. Questionnaire was designed to collect data and then analyzed through SPSS. Results: Data of 120 Participants ranged in age from 20-35 years. The participants were 55.8% females and 44.2% males with 74.2% rural and 25.8% urban. 75% of respondents thought COVID-19 is a viral infection and 48.3% said that vaccine had some negative effects. According to 31.6% participants, vaccine increased allergic reactions. Approximately 31% of all participants said it was necessary to receive vaccination to protect others against COVID-19, 27% agree for vaccination against COVID-19 and 57% said they were cautious for vaccination because of possible adverse effects. 25.8% of responders believe that vaccine was effective, while 49.2% did not. Recommendations: 49.2% Population has shown reluctant behavior towards covid-19 vaccination who claims that it is not effective, needed to aware about consequences and some adverse effects as well. The health professionals needed to do health screening before inoculation or vaccine shots to protect them from adverse effects. It is needed to discriminate the related information towards multiple diseases which can also intervene in health status.
Key Words: COVID-19, vaccine, acceptance & Hesitancy

ICCISPH-2022-23

Social Interactions Role in Adopting the Technology: A Case for Fintech Disposition

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Abstract

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This study is conducted to analyze the behavior of customer in reference to the intention for adoption of technology specifically FinTech services provided. It is assumed that among other factors, social interactions is more influential in adopting financial services or any other technology. Stronger is the social circle more persuasive is the effects. To achieve the objective of the study different Banks operating in Dera Ghazi Khan providing FinTech services are targeted. The bank user are given the questionnaire on the basis of convenient sampling method. The total 377 responses are analyzed after screening the questionnaire. There are five hypothesis of the study. It is hypothesized that intention to use the FinTech services is attached with perception of client to the usefulness, Easiness and Trust. Moreover, and most important is customer relative and friends that provide the feedback and play an important role in motivating to adopt these services. Education of customer is also considered as an important factor to pursue a customer to adopt FinTech services. Applying Structural Equation Modelling it is evidenced that customer intent to adopt the services if they have trust on services and this trust is developed by the words of mouth from their social setup. Moreover it was also found that customer education is very important in moderating all the effects as more the education, more sensible response is expected. Education of customer is playing a crucial role as a moderator to enhance the response. It is found that educated customer intend more towards FinTech adoption provided that they have positive feedback from their friends and family. It is recommended that to increase the FinTech culture in lower developing region, Services provider should develop the trust and social linkages should be used for it. Moreover, services should be made easy to understand for common customer. There should be separate desk in each bank to make the services understandable to customer. Social compass should give more consideration to aware the customers regarding new services, facilities and technology.

ICCISPH-2022-24

Public Perception about Socioeconomic Impacts of Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic in District Faisalabad Pakistan

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Abstract

COVID-19 has serious consequences on the socioeconomic lives of the people across the globe. This study seeks to examine how the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the socioeconomic conditions of people in district Faisalabad Pakistan. For this purpose, for area selection from District Faisalabad simple random sampling technique was used. For selection of the respondent's systematic sampling technique was used. Two Tehsils Faisalabad City and Faisalabad Saddar were selected from District Faisalabad. From each selected tehsil two Union Council were selected. From each selected Union Council two colonies were selected. All these selections at each stage was done by using simple random sampling technique. From each selected area 25 respondents were selected through systematic sampling techniques. In this way total 200 respondents were selected from selected areas. Data was collected through well prepared interview schedule which were prepared in the light of research objectives. Collected data was analyzed by using SPSS. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistical

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tools and results are presented in the form of tables and figures. Results of the study reveal that majority of the respondents indicated that COVID-19 has impacted their socioeconomic lives in terms of reduction in income, disturbance in education due to closure of educational institute and increase in fear of spread of the pandemic. Furthermore, this study also reveals that prices of basic necessitates of life increased significantly which in turn increased economic hardship for poor people. The results of this study showed that a significant relationship between perception of the respondents and economic, social, public health and educational implications.

Key Words: COVID-19, Public Perception, Socioeconomic impacts, Outbreak, Faisalabad.

ICCISPH-2022-25

Influence of Religion On Domestic Violence in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Domestic violence is described as a social ill that is common in our society. Yet, prevalent among women who are mostly viewed as the weaker sex. Thus, the central objective of this study was to investigate the impact of religion on domestic violence, perceptions of religious leaders on domestic violence, respondent's perception on the role of religion in addressing domestic violence, factors influencing domestic violence and factors that may affect the role of religion on domestic violence among men and women. Through mixed method approach, 415 respondents were recruited using multi-stage sampling technique. Data was analyzed using statistical package for the Social Sciences (SPSS v.25). Results shows religion continues to be a dominant force that contributes to domestic violence. Also, women experience violence in form of physical beating, emotional violence, sexual violence and verbal violence. Also, that religion influences domestic violence and the perceptions of both sexes on violence may have implications for women development and society. Factors influencing domestic violence include; religion, marital status, income level, Job description, age at marriage and other factors which had positive effect on domestic violence, and that religion and religious leaders coupled with parental, socio-cultural and religious norms influences domestic violence. Therefore, the study concludes that religion is crucial in addressing domestic violence. There is need for religious leaders to help reduce the rate of domestic violence by bridging the gap of male and female dichotomy irrespective of the role they play and addressing religious norms that may appraise violence against women.

Key Words: Religion, Domestic violence, religiosity, gender equality, Education

ICCISPH-202S2-26

Sociological Association of Self-Medication with Drug Addiction and Its Effects on other Family Members

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Abstract

Self-medication means prescribing drugs by oneself or anyone who is not authorized for the prescription of medicines. It is found in every part of the world in different forms and its use depends on age, gender, race, profession, economic status, and accessibility to the health care system. This research study has been carried out to know about the prevalence of self-medication and its association with drug addiction along with issues faced by other family members. The main objectives of this research study are to know about the prevalence of self-medication, to find out the association of self-medication with drug addiction and to know how it affects other family members. The conceptual framework is composed of variables such as self-medication and drug addictions are labeled as independent variables while effects on other family members has been categorized as dependent variable. The data has been collected through structured interview schedule in district swat with a sample size of 375 in total population of 6000 drug addicts. The data has been collected through simple random sample technique which was then coded and entered to in to Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The analyzed data was tabulated, interpreted and discussed with relevant literature. At uni-variate analysis, the research finds that most of the drug addicts had gone through self-medication, bought medicine from quackers, used drugs on their own choice and have imitated others in taking of drugs. Similarly, at bivariate level the variable "Self-medication" had a highly significant and positive association at (P = <≤ ≥> 0.05) confidence level and (Tb± 0-1) showed strength and direction with effects of drugs addiction on other family members (EDAFM). At multivariate level all background variables results were checked for spuriousness and non-spuriousness based on significance (P = <≤ ≥> 0.05) and Tb (Tb± 0-1) values.

ICCISPH-2022-27

Women Inequality and Violence Through a Critical Lens

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Abstract

Violence against women is a disturbing aspect of our society. Society as a whole reject it, as any sane, normal person would. Yet we see a rise in crimes against women, taking different forms spousal abuse, honor killing, assault of young girls, etc. While this phenomenon is seen around the world, in Pakistan, it has assumed an alarming dimension in recent years, despite growing awareness, and media and public attention. There could be many explanations for this 'disorder,' psychological and sociological. Two questions would be probed in this paper, one, is there a correlation between women inequality and violence against them? Two, how violence against women is perpetrated in a rather conservative society, living under Islamic teachings/norms? Answers to these basic questions are easy to find, but not easy to explain. The paper seeks to probe these two questions, and some other, looking into variables like patriarchy, cultural norms, and social dynamics that help explain the intriguing phenomenon.

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ICCISPH-2022-28

Impact of Water Pollution on Human Health in Tehsil Jaranwala District Faisalabad

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Abstract

Water is an essential part of life. Freshwater is only 3% of the total water on earth.World Health Organization (WHO), 785 million people (one in ten) lack access to safe water, and 2.2 billion people do not have access to safe drinking water.Mainly 0.01% of this freshwater is available for human use. Due to this shortage of fresh water people are forced to drink polluted water especially in rural. The present was designed to find out the causes and effects of polluted drinking water on the health of the people of rural areas of tehsil jarnawala district Faisalabad.Multi Stage Sampling technique was used to select the respondents. At first stage two town Stayana and Mandi Rurala were selected randomly. At second stage four union councils were selected randomly, at third stage four villages were selected randomly. Finally, 100 respondents were selected randomly for data collection. A well-structured interview schedule was used to collect the data. Collected data was analyzed by using SPSS. A major proportion i.e. 36% of the respondents had 20-29 years of age. Huge majority i-e 78.4% of the respondents was living in joint family. Majority of the respondents that is 55.1% had no knowledge about quality of water affected due dirty pipelines. Government should make a suitable sewerage structure to control the water contamination. Debates on radio and T.V. should be undertaken in local language so that illiterate people may also get information about water contamination. More than 50 kinds of diseases are caused by poor drinking water quality, and 80% of diseases and 50% of child deaths are related to poor drinking water quality in the world. However, water pollution causes diarrhea, skin diseases, malnutrition, and even cancer and other diseases related to water pollution. Government should make arrangements of water filtrations plants in rural areas where groundwater is not suitable for drinking.

Key Words: Impact of water pollution on human health.

ICCISPH-2022-29

Women's Contribution in the Provision of Household Food Security and Addressing Malnutrition in Rural Communities (A Comparative Research of Rural Zones of Province Punjab), Pakistan

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Abstract

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Worldwide food insecurity remains a critical issue, 811 million people faced hunger and malnutrition. Household food insecurity through influencing the quality and sufficiency of nutrition have considerable effects on individuals' health. Food insecurity is associated with negative nutritional outcomes and experienced differently by both genders but women are especially more vulnerable to it. Women as farmers and home managers determine the dietary patterns, nutrition status, health and hygiene practices of their households. Women's nutritional knowledge is important to avoiding nutrition deficiency even with limited resources. This research attempted to analyze women's contribution to the provision of household food security and addressing malnutrition in Punjab Pakistan. In this study, quantitative data were gathered from a cross-sectional survey through a structured interview schedule in three zones (central, north, and south) of Punjab Pakistan, from 420 rural households through simple random sampling technique. Results indicate that women play a substantial role in all three dimensions of food security. In Punjab, 51.0% of households were food secure and 49.0% of households were food insecure. Overall 33.8% of households had acceptable, 58.1% had borderline and 8.1% had poor food consumption scores. Results shows that 21% households had low, 46% had medium and 33% had high dietary diversity scores. Research explores that only 15% women have to great extent knowledge about nutritious food and utilization. The study suggested that the government should enhance women's education, employment status and awareness about nutritious food consumption which can bring a dynamic change in household food security and health status.
Key Words: Women's contribution, food security, malnutrition, health, rural communities, Punjab, Pakistan

ICCISPH-2022-30

Why People Support or Oppose Peace Negotiations with Armed Groups? A Case Study of Negotiations with Pakistani Taliban in 2014

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Abstract

The support-opposition aspect of peace negotiations with nonstate armed groups that use terror and enjoy political support is significant in several ways. It determines, at least partly, whether the concerned government will hold negotiations with the militants or not and, if held, the negotiations will be overt or covert. This paper is an attempt to understand the phenomenon with the help of a case study of the negotiations that took place between the government of Pakistan and the TTP in 2014. Those who debated the desirability and undesirability of the negotiations employed twelve different pivotal points in their diverse arguments. These pivotal points of the arguments or reasons behind support or opposition to the negotiations comprise two sets: (a) Reasons employed both in support and opposition to the negotiations ideology, national interest, constitutionalism, pragmatism-workability, and victimhood and (b) reasons employed in opposition to the negotiations legitimacy, patriotism, weakness, tactic, timing, violence, and historicity.

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ICCISPH-2022-31

Crime Displayed in Movies and its Effects on Personality Development of School Children (A Study of School Children)

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Abstract

The purpose this qualitative research was to explore impact of movies on personality development and violence displayed in movies. Total 50 sample size ware collected from four public and private school through multi stage random sampling to record their verbatim open ended based question protocol was finalizes with specific questions (e.g. movies cause a crime and crime displayed in movies lead to anxiety),consideration of non verbal and interpretive strategy (content analysis) was used. The data were translated carefully in English by a veteran panel of field expert with minimum of three- year qualitative research experience. Conclusively 15 prominent narrative theme came up, Crime displayed in movies, Movies cause of crime, Movies play important role in children lives, Crime displayed movies cause to anxiety, Crime displayed movies cause to violence, Crime displayed movies cause to aggression, Crime displayed movies construct there thinking about crime, Crime displayed movies increases information about crime, Crime displayed movies affect emotional feeling, Parents style lead to displayed violence, Avoied to displayed violence in movies, Glamour movies more prone towards violence, Crime displayed movies produce mindset, Crime movies produce criminals. This research would suggest to social scientist and government agencies.

Key Words: Movies cause of crime, Crime displayed movies cause to anxiety, and Crime displayed movies cause to aggression.

ICCISPH-2022-32

Driven to Achieve: Exploring the Experiences of First-Generation Female Students in Higher Education Institution of Pakistan

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Abstract

This study attempts to explore the academic and non-academic experiences of First-Generation Female Students (FGFS), which have been one of the core and key concerns for sociologists and educationists the world over. FGFS are those whose parents did not get a bachelor's degree or attend university /higher education institution. To understand the issue, this study employed qualitative research methods using a purposive sampling technique. I collected data with the help of interview guide in face-to-face in-depth interviews. The data come from 10 enrolled FGFS from Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad. Theoretically, the study is informed by Pierre Bourdieu work "forms of capital". The study finding reveals that the FGFS having less social, cultural and economic capital. They are most vulnerable and trying hard to achieve their degree. Social class background was an important factor to determine the educational success, exclusion and discrimination in higher education institution. Further, the study suggests that significant

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theoretical and practical implications, i.e., it makes a significant contribution in future scholarly research to understand the dynamics of FGFS. It will provide a deeper insight of access, participation and inclusion of this specific population of students. Practically, it may be utilized to inform HEC, HEIs and universities to customize the policies and awareness sessions for adjustment and further, established support system as per the needs of FGFS.

Key Words: First Generation Female Students, academic and non-academic experiences, social reproduction of inequality, exclusion

ICCISPH-2022-33

Comparative Study of Gender Vulnerabilities in Formal and Informal Sectors of Labour Market in Lahore

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Abstract

Nature and type of gender vulnerability varies from situation to situation. Gender sensitivities within the labor market become more important as it may have grave implications on the production of the organizations concerned. Determinants of gender vulnerabilities may help the organizational management to ensure safer work environment for workers as well as to enhance sustainability of economic activities within the fold of both formal and informal sectors of labor. This study highlighted determinants of gender vulnerabilities from the perspective of female workers working in both the formal and informal sectors of labor market. The study adopted qualitative approach to gauge holistic understanding of the female working in both the sectors.
This study found that the dimensions such as age, disability, residential status, marital status and beauty were the significant dimensions related to gender vulnerability. The gender blind organizations and patriarchal structure of the society were also found influential in terms of gender vulnerabilities. These dimensions influenced the achievement of the economic targets of the relevant organizations.

Key Words: Gender vulnerability. Organization, labour market, work place

ICCISPH-2022-34

Discrimination against Working Women at Workplace and its Impact on their Work Performance in District Sahiwal

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Abstract

Workplace gender discrimination comes in many different forms, unequal pay, disparity in promotions, incidents of sexual harassment, fewer opportunities, which means that an employee is treat differently or less favorably because of their gender identity. Around the world four-in-ten working women faced discrimination on the job because of their gender. This research

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explores the issue of discrimination against working women at workplace and its impact on their work performance in District Sahiwal, Punjab Pakistan. The quantitative data were collected through cross sectional survey. Multistage random sampling technique was used for the data collection. A self-designed interview schedule was administered from 200 females of lower, middle and higher category employees of public and private institutions of District Sahiwal. In the data analysis both descriptive and inferential statistics techniques were used. Research findings revealed that females were discriminated more than males in private sector than in public sector. The results indicate that 63% women having adverse physical and mental effects due to discrimination at workplace. In this regard, 60% women had opinion that discrimination at workplace increases stress, frustration and reduces job satisfaction, commitment and motivation. Bivariate analysis also shows that gender discrimination decreases satisfaction and commitment and increases the stress level among working women. Therefore, this Study suggested that government should immediately take steps to strengthen legal protections against workplace discrimination based on gender.

Key Words: Gender discrimination, working women, work performance, District Sahiwal

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ICCISPH-2022-35

Relationship Between the Parental Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a term used in criminology and the term referred to those children who are under age of 18 years. Children became delinquent when they commit any prohibited action The first purpose of this research was to investigate the relationship between parental supervision and juvenile delinquency. The second aim of the study was to find out the relationship between the socioeconomic instability and juvenile delinquency. The last objective of this study was to examine the psychological impact on juveniles. Qualitative approach was adopted to precede this research. Convenience sampling was used and data was collected through interview guide. For interview guide some close ended and some open ended questions were formulated. Every jailed person was not targeted but only those children were included who were under the age of 18 years. Case study was used in this qualitative research and total sample size was 20 juveniles from Muzaffarghar and Layyah jails. Differential Association and Social Learning Theory was included as theoretical framework. Most important and relevant results in this research was lack of parental supervision, socialization, psychological impacts, societal frame work and peer groups which was considered most important factor because children learn different kind of acts from their age fellows. Researcher indentified that family institution was significant structure to control delinquent behavior and play key role in the socialization of the children. The cause of delinquent behavior was lack of parental guidance and this lack of involvement occurs due to absence of parents at home for the purpose of earning bread.

Key Words: Parental Supervision, Juvenile Delinquency, Socialization, Psychological Impact, socio-economic instability, Poor Educational Background, Lack of Financial resources and societal framework.

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ICCISPH-2022-36

A Factor of Depression among Married Women of Rural Areas in the South Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Objectives: Depression is quite prevalent among rural women, and marital factors, such as extramarital affairs and poverty, increase its likelihood. On the other hand, women who join money-saving clubs are more likely to be financially independent, which can reduce their risk of depression. We investigated the prevalence and risk factors for depression among South Punjab women who are members of a money-saving organization. Methodology: A cross-sectional study of rural married women aged 18 to 45 who were members of a savings group was conducted in the southern region of Punjab. In June 2022, a total of 180 women (29.5 + 5.9 years) participated in the survey. Socio-demographic, partner, and depressive characteristics of the participants were collected. Results: 52.6% of women exhibited symptoms of depression. On average, 23% of female spouses had extramarital affairs, and 34% used addictive substances. In addition, the prevalence of depression increased by 46% when the spouse of a participant was unemployed. The money-saving group has a sense of independence, but mild depressive symptoms. Conclusion: This study found that depression was more prevalent, indicating that we should prioritize the mental health of women. Therefore, married women who use money saving groups should be routinely screened for depression at lower-level healthcare institutions in rural areas, particularly if their partners abuse drugs or alcohol, have extramarital affairs, or are unemployed.

Key Words: Depression, socio-economic, money saving, substance abuse, unemployed

ICCISPH-2022-37

The Second Delay of Maternal Mortality as a Frame Work Examining Maternal Deaths: A Case Study from South of the Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Maternal health and the reduction in maternal mortalities is considered one of the key determinants around the world when any country makes its development strategy specifically towards women. Every two minutes, a pregnant woman dies somewhere in world due to some pregnancy related complication and the greater almost 94 percent of such deaths are being reported in developing world. Pakistan currently stands at fifth position in terms of high population in the world. There are certain delays reported in researches in maternal health care. According to Thaddeus and Maine model of maternal mortality, delay can occur at three different levels Ie (1) delay in decision to seek care, (2) delay in reaching the appropriate facility and (3) delay in receiving adequate care in the facility. The current aims to investigate the significant social and cultural reasons behind the second delay of maternal mortality. The study is qualitative in nature and has used case study method as a tool of data collection. Thematic analysis has been used to draw major findings of the research. The study has concluded that

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second delay is about reaching to the maternal health services and many significant socio, cultural and economic factors cause that delay and can eventually result into maternal deaths. Low socio economic status of women, gender discriminations, role of family in seeking medical assistance, certain myths and cultural practices, infrastructure, availability of transportations and peoples access to it etc. are few of the significant factors responsible for high maternal deaths in rural Pakistan.

ICCISPH-2022-38

Transforming the Role of Women Farmers in the Rice Economy of Pakistan

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Abstract

This research will explore the essential contribution of women farmers in the rice crop production system as they are a major player in the agricultural production system in the present era in Pakistan. Society is passing through the transformation stage, values and roles are changing and new trends are emerging day by day in every sector. The research will investigate the effect of gender on farming efficiency, contribution to the cost of rice production and profits (productivity), and design methodology on important issues by sharing knowledge with decision-makers. The focus of the research will directly contribute to national data available regarding women's contribution to agriculture and the rural economy of Pakistan. The results will indicate that female-headed farm households (as this is a new norm/value in Pakistan) have access to productive resources (land, water, agricultural inputs, credit, extension services, training) and earning and profit differences. Exploring the adoption of innovation trends among male and female farmers; research will clarify the changing role of women involved in agriculture in the changing social phenomena.

Key Words: Women, Economic Empowerment, Agriculture Sector, Rice Cultivation, Punjab, Pakistan

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ICCISPH-2022-39

The Impacts of Long Working Hours of Women on Spousal Relationship (A Case Study in Layyah)

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Abstract

In human association, a family (from Latin familia) is a gathering of people linked by relationship, adoration, or co-living course of action. Stable spousal relationship can be a supportive one thorough out the entire life with positive impacts on mental, psychological and physical wellbeing of a man. The extent of work hours is having on the capacity of numerous specialists to adjust their work and family. There is a need to bring harmony among their work, lives to their loved ones, and associated social groups. A quantitative research was carried out in district Layyah in 2016. The targeted population was all the working married women of this area. Multistage sampling technique was used to select the 150 female working respondents from Layyah through purposive sampling. Questionnaire was conducted to critically analyze the causes of long working hours of women and effect on their married life and socialization of their children. The women's, who works longer hours, may pose impact on their youngsters from various perspectives, for example, on wellbeing, education, socialization, conduct, mentality, certainty level, social exercises and so on. 67% of the working ladies reported that it has negative effect on family relationship in various ways as it was against their social norms. Only 33% of the working ladies reported that it has positive effect on family relationship as they were an earning and supportive hand for their family. This study can be helpful in knowing the self-sustained and financially stable families.

ICCISPH-2022-40

Socio-Cultural Determinants of Malnutrition and its Health Implications on Mother in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Malnutrition is a condition triggered by consuming food in which one or more nutrients are either insufficient or excessive, causing health consequences. Most of the rural areas of Pakistan are having the issue of malnutrition among people especially in females. There are many factors for this but some major of them included poverty, lack of education, and attitude. This study have been sought to explore socio-cultural determinants of malnutrition and its implications on health of mother in Punjab-Pakistan. Culture has a significant impact on dietary choices and meal patterns throughout the day. The social, psychological, and physical factors that affect intake, however, are generally the same throughout cultures. The current study examined the primary dietary, socio-demographic, and cultural factors that contribute to mother malnutrition. A sample of 600 qualified mothers was questioned using a structured interview process for a quantitative study. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions with informants were

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conducted for the qualitative investigation (mothers). The quantitative study's findings revealed that majority of female about 45% to 47% have sometimes skipped their meal due to lack of money, lack of resources or due to family members. About 38.5% respondents thought that their child nutrition is linked with their educational status to great extent. More than 48.3% mothers think that their lack of awareness about nutritional value of different foods highly affect their children health. Almost 45.4% mothers respond that their child health is also affected when household is under controlled of other person. Universe of the investigation were the provincial zones of District Faisalabad, Multan and Rawalpindi. From all the gathered information through data collection, in-depth interviews and focus group discussion it is recommended that the government should implement quick policy changes to reduce the burden of malnutrition by giving impoverished women access to nutritious food.

ICCISPH-2022-41

Communication Strategies for Polio Eradication in Pakistan: The Case Study of Polio Vaccination Campaign in South Punjab

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Abstract

This study has a plan to measure the level of knowledge and perceptions regarding polio vaccination in south Punjab, Pakistan. To examine the dominant source of awareness concerning utilized communication channels in the Polio vaccination campaign a total of 200 respondents (100 couples) were selected as the study's sample by applying the systematic random sampling technique. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of the respondents shared the poor knowledge about Polio. As it was found that, females were more conscious and responsible towards their children as compared to their counterparts. It was also found that males were the decision making authority regarding the polio vaccination of their children. The females seemed more convinced as compared to male respondents towards polio immunization. But, they had sufficient knowledge about the importance of polio vaccination. The television was the major information source of Polio vaccination among most of the respondents.

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ICCISPH-2022-42

Effects of Household water supply channels on Human health: An Evidence in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Water is a miracle and blessing for the universal. Pakistan does not fall in the water abandon countries (1600cube meters) even water stress countries greater than (1000 CM) however facing water scare. Pakistan is the most intense water host in the world per unit of GDP. Unfortunately according to inter-massive groundwater studies Pakistan holds the 2nd position as have most over stress and rampantly depleting country in the world regarding groundwater and aquifer. Pakistan has just 30 days of storage capacity because having a limited storage capacity of 13 MAF out of 145 MAF. With the rapid growth in population and swift industrialization followed by climate change, drinking water quality is being deteriorated. About 20% of the whole population of Pakistan has access to safe drinking water. Household water supply channels are one of the fundamental requirements for human life. In Pakistan there are mainly used five water supply channels i.e. tap water, hand pump TMA water supply, water suppliers through the plastic tank and water tank, blue plastic cane from filtration plants in urban localities, and electric pumps and hand pumps installed on canal, deep well, rivers and canal, particularly in rural areas, were used on the domestic level. Water supply channels significantly affected human health because the chemical used ‘and plastic cane was used for ‘carrying and water storage, from tap water, also observe to be contaminated water. Most of the respondents used drinking water through contaminated cane throughout the years. So these domestic water supply channels lead to the transmission of water born diseases such as cancer, carcinoma, gastrointestinal diseases, hepatitis, diarrhea, etc. The study also provides evidence that local communities are suffering from a variety of water born diseases. Here, we review the usage of household water supply channel contaminants, their effects on human health, and approaches to mitigate pollution of a freshwater resource. There is an immediate need to take protective measures and treatment technologies to overcome the unhygienic conditions of drinking water supplies in different areas of Pakistan. The present study were focused on finding out the Effects of household water supply channels on human health in Punjab, Pakistan. Primary, secondary data and ethno methodological approaches were used for data collection. The multistage sampling technique were used for Data collection. At first, metropolitan cities(Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan) in Punjab Pakistan were selected purposely. By using a proportionate sampling technique samples were selected from each city. At the second, radius of ring roads of the selected metropolitan cities was chosen conveniently. At the third, 18 localities surrounding the ring roads of the selected cities (6 from each metropolitan city) through purposely sampling technique. At last respondents will be chosen by systematic sampling technique and all water filtration plants. The data were collected through an interview schedule keeping in view the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used for data analysis. Results were presented in the form research paper.

Key Words: Groundwater, Climate change, Industrialization, Water born diseases, ethno methodological

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ICCISPH-2022-43

Exploring the Effects of Physical Victimisation and Psycho Emotional Maltreatment on the Reproductive Health of Married Females in Public Medical Situates of Multan City, Pakistan.

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Abstract

To explore the effects of physical victimisation and psycho emotional maltreatment on the reproductive health of married females in public medical situates of Multan City, Pakistan. This study is based on survey of victims age from 18 -35 usually based from rural area. In order to explore the nature and forms of IPV, its impact, and how to cope it , we had chosen qualitative method to get maximum results. The universe of the present study included all victimized women in public medical situates of Multan city, Pakistan mostly belongs to the ‘’Nishter Hospital Multan’ ’Ethnographic research design had been used in this research. Sampling technique had been applied in order to achieve the saturation point. After conducting N=16 interviews this point had been achieved quite clearly. In order to conduct in depth interviews our research tool was interview guide method. Through qualitative study, the present research focuses on the suffering of various forms of victimization on women, particularly it summarizes all those factors that provoke violence and also this research endeavors to give evidence of adverse consequences of victimization of women’s physical , psycho-emotional and reproductive health. Majority of physical health problems such as chronic pain , disability, sleep disorders, restlessness, loss of appetite , low blood pressure, nausea, hormonal disorders, weak bones and severe head injuries are associated with IPV exposure. Physically victimized females had to face internal body weakness and low energy as compared to those of common average women(N=14) .The consequences of IPV mirror all those mental health problems like depression, anxiety, suicidal behavior , insomnia , malnutrition , numbness , somatic pain , excessive fatigue etc. Panic disorders, emotional distress, giddiness , feeling of loneliness and helplessness were also observed on those women who had experienced IPV as compared to those who did not yet(N=16).IPV is a significant cause of injuries mental aliment , psychological disorders that eventually leads to adverse effects on their reproductive health too. Its adverse outcomes on reproductive health include the risk femicide , direct harm to the fetus , preterm birth , no birth weight, urinal tract infection , pain during intercourse , decrease sexual desire, sexual dysfunction , genital irritation, vaginal infection, gynecological complications etc.(N=15) and future infertility(N=4). So this study addresses the experience of all those victims who have gone through the adverse circumstances of IPV. It also highlights all those factors involving to trigger IPV. This research also suggest all those efforts which can improve and benefit for those womens and girls in eliminating the negative outcomes of IPV by changing social norms , individual level efforts ,youth development , educational programs , clinical services and community based programs.

Key Words: Exploring, Effects, Physical victimization, Psycho-emotional maltreatment, Reproductive health , Married females, Public medical situates.

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ICCISPH-2022-44

Impact of Mother's Education on Nutritional Health of Child in Punjab, Pakistan.

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Abstract

Child malnutrition is regarded as the most serious public health issue in developing nations such as Pakistan. Malnutrition has an impact on child development, cognition, longevity, and morbidity because it reduces immunity. Many studies have been conducted on the relationship between a mother's education and employment status and her child's nutritional status. The present study explored the impact of mother's education on child malnutrition in nutritional context. For a quantitative study, a sample of 600 eligible mothers of child age of (0-5years) were interviewed through a structured interview schedule. For the qualitative study, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were carried out with informants (mothers). The result of the quantitative study found majority of female about 52% to 55.2% talked about the major causes of malnutrition in which they thought that their education is major one. About 58.5% respondents thought that their child nutrition is linked with their job status to great extent. More than 47.3% mothers think that their lack of awareness about nutritional value of different foods highly affect their children health. Including socio-economic factors which impact the health of mother and child 38.5% of the respondents thought restriction on food during illness cause malnutrition among them and their children because they did not have control on the household income and almost 45.4% mothers respond that their child health is also affected because sometimes they are unable to understand that which diet if good for health of their child as they do not have enough knowledge to tackle the situation. More than 56.5% mothers answer that junk food culture is showing huge negative impact on the nutritional health of their children. Universe of the investigation were the provincial zones of District Faisalabad, Multan and Rawalpindi. From all the gathered information through data collection, in-depth interviews and focus group discussion it is proposed that mothers should be provided with female education, income-generating possibilities, access to health care, and information on malnutrition so that they can raise their children more healthily in a healthier manner.

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ICCISPH-2022-45

Knowledge and Attitude of Community Midwife Towards Maternal Health Care Services in Rural Areas in District Faisalabad.

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Abstract

The present study was explored the knowledge, skill and attitude of community midwives (CMWs) in mother health care. Maternal health is the health of the women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period. The CMWs are also known as skilled birth attendant, nurse or other health care professional who provides basic health care services in an emergency. CMWs are working on the basis of experience and knowledge obtained through practices in their communities. They are effectively participating in betterment of maternal health care system because their knowledge and techniques are according to indigenous culture. The present research was focuses on the CMWs knowledge, attitude about maternal health care services. CMWs have a multi-purpose role in maternal health, public health. The universe of the present study was CMWs health house in rural areas in District Faisalabad. A sample of 150 respondents was selected through purposive sampling techniques .i A well-designed questionnaire was used for data collection.. Results of this study reveals that most of the respondents (55%)gets education and training in different certified institutions .Majority of CMWs (45%) had experience and skill of caring for mothers. (30%)respondents demonstrated a positive attitude, however, their knowledge level was low and majority of the respondents (62.0%) said that death rate has been decreased due to midwives participation in primary health care system.

Key Words: Maternal health care, Community midwife, Knowledge, Atttitude, Health Services.

ICCISPH-2022-46

Rape Myth Acceptance, Social Dominance Orientation and Victim Blaming in Sexual Assault Perpetrators

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Abstract

The study was carried out to explore the relationship between rape myth acceptances, social dominance orientation ad victim blaming in sexual assault perpetrators. it was hypothesized that there is likely to be a positive significant relationship between rape myth acceptance, social dominance orientation ad victim blaming in sexual assault perpetrators. It was also hypothesized that rape myth acceptance and social dominance orientation predicted victim blaming in sexual assault perpetrators. Through purposive sampling technique, data was collected from sexual assault perpetrators (N=120) with age range of 18 to 60 years (M=29.46, SD=10.08) from four different jails of Punjab. Belief about rape scale by Newman and Colon (1994), translated version (Arshad & Tariq, 2021) of dominance-prestige peer-report scale by Cheng at el. (2010) and post assault justification scale by Wagner et al. (2015) were used to

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measure the study variables. For analysis, Pearson moment correlation, Hierarchal regression analysis and one way ANOVA was used. The results of the present study found significant positive relationship between rape myth acceptances, social dominance orientation ad victim blaming in sexual assault perpetrators. Rape myth acceptance was a significant predictor of victim blaming while social dominance orientation didn't predict victim blaming in sexual assault perpetrator. Significant age difference was also found in victim blaming. Findings of the study will be helpful in decreasing the rape myths and blaming attribution to victim from the society and will be helpful in providing psychological interventions to the convicted rape criminals.

Key Words: Rape Myth Acceptance; Social Dominance Orientation; Victim Blaming; Sexual Assault Perpetrators

ICCISPH-2022-47

Relocation Failure: A Qualitative Investigation of 2010 Flood Survivors in Pakistan

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Abstract

The massive 2010 floods wreaked unprecedented havoc destroying 0.5 million houses in South Punjab. This study was conducted in the Muzaffargarh district of the Punjab province of Pakistan, one of the worst affected area during 2010 floods. As an adaptation and disaster risk reduction measure, the Turkish government along with Government of the Punjab province constructed 1274 houses for flood affected communities. The houses were allocated through lottery method. Initially, the allottees moved to the new settlements for the sake of possession. But with the passage of time, it was observed that many flood affected individuals sold out or rented their houses and returned to their native villages/settlements. This qualitative exploratory study was conducted to identify the factors affecting the flood survivors' decision to return to their original villages/settlements after a certain period of time. The specific objective of the study was to identify the factors that pushed and pulled the flood survivors in their original settlements. In order to unleash this phenomenon, twenty respondents were interviewed by using interview guide. Snow ball sampling technique was employed in order to reach the respondents. Findings of the study revealed that loss of social capital, place attachment, unavailability of grazing places, non-transfer of house and increase in the cost of living were the major factors that pushed the flood survivors to return to their native villages. This study contains important policy implications regarding relocation decisions taken by the government and policy makers. Findings suggest that relocation decisions should be taken keeping in view local needs, priorities and contexts.

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ICCISPH-2022-48

Social Capital as a Source of Women Empowerment (Case Study)

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Abstract

Social capital empowers woman through connecting her with various institutions and structural networks. The resultant factor is that the women, through her strong social tics, exposes to new options and resources in a variety of ways, and at the same time learns various ways (both legitimate and illegitimate) to gel benefit from these resources. This research endeavor is aimed at exploring the complex derivatives and dimension of relationship between social capital and women empowerment. The study was conducted in the urban area of Multan. Total 20 respondents were selected purely on the basis of purposive sampling and interviewed to understand the role of social capital in the improvement of their social-economic status with income. These respondents are married women whose monthly income was equal to 2500 rupees. The qualitative analysis of all case studies demonstrated that family, friends, relatives and neighbors were the major sources of social capital was decisive in the improvement of their living standard.

ICCISPH-2022-49

Socio-Economic Determinants of Unemployment and the Prevalence of Philips Curve in South Asia

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Abstract

Unemployment is a trending concern in all countries particularly, developing economies. Economic activities in any economy are largely determined by prevailing employment and unemployment levels. A high unemployment rate hinders the smooth flow of economic activities. Researchers disclosed numerous determinants who executed their role successfully in decreasing or increasing of Unemployment Rate and eventually on the economic growth of an entity. In this research, the impact of some determinants of life expectancy, inflation rate, exchange rate, foreign direct investment, broad money supply, and gross domestic product on the unemployment level has been statistically examined from 1980-2020. For empirical estimation, the researcher uses four south Asian developing economies that are Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. For determining and then comparing, the effect of selected determinants on unemployment researcher utilized panel regression and then multiple regression (for each selected economy separately) respectively. Panel Regression estimates suggest that life expectancy, inflation, foreign investment, exchange rate, broad money, and gross domestic product significantly determines the unemployment rate. Multiple Regression estimates for Bangladesh suggest that inflation, foreign investment, broad money, and economic growth significantly while the life expectancy and exchange rate insignificantly determine the

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unemployment rate. Multiple Regression estimates for India suggest that only exchange rate, foreign investment, economic growth, and money supply (broad money) significantly while life expectancy and inflation insignificantly determine the unemployment rate. Furthermore, Multiple Regression estimates for Pakistan suggest that life expectancy, inflation, exchange rate, money supply, and economic growth significantly while foreign investment insignificantly determines the unemployment rate. Multiple Regression estimates for Sri Lanka suggest that life expectancy, exchange rate, foreign investment, and economic growth significantly while inflation and money supply insignificantly determine the unemployment rate.

Key Words: Unemployment, Life Expectancy, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Foreign Direct Investment, Broad Money, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

ICCISPH-2022-50

Effects of Parenting Styles on Relational Solidarity between Parents and Children in Multan City, Pakistan

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Abstract

To explore the effects of parenting styles on relational solidarity between parents and children of Multan city, Pakistan. The primary goal of the quantitative research approach is to learn about the respondents' (parents and children) perspectives on the relationship between parenting styles and family solidarity. This point of view is linked to the contextualization and understanding of a specific situation. The responders' point of view has subjective meaning, resulting in a new world through interpersonal communication patterns. The universe of the present study will be the parents and the children of Multan city, Pakistan. Target population will be the parents and children of 4 towns in Multan, who were registered then we go to their houses and we use different methods for collecting data. Then we also approach the children who study in colleges and known what is the effect of their parenting style in their academic performance. The sample size will be determined by using the correlation formula for determining sample size, and sample size will be 380. The sampling technique will be simple random sampling. The technique for data gathering was an interview schedule, which included both structured and unstructured questions. The constructed questions were introduced to observe the respondents' pre-determined responses. the positive correlation between child feel about his good or bad behavior and comfortable with each other. It means that there is an increase in authoritative parenting style and family strength will also be changes. This result shows that those whose behavior is authoritative parenting style is more than the others the family strength will be seen. Authoritative parenting and family strength are significantly linear relationship. the positive correlation between child to talk about his feeling and problems and strongly connected with each other. It means that there is an increase in authoritative parenting style and family strength will also be changes. the positive correlation between child to talk about his feeling and problems and strongly connected with each other. positive correlation between child to freely “speak his her mind” even if she disagree with me or each other self -esteem. Permissive parenting and family strength are significantly linear relationship. The positive correlation between responsive to my child’s needs feelings and needs or have a common number of interests. The positive correlation between When I don't like something my child does or says, I spank him or her and love one another. Authoritarian parenting and family strength are significantly linear relationship. Parenting is very important

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responsibility and the successful development of a child largely depends on the parent child relationship therefore; the parents must be very warm and caring in their interaction with their children. The parents should make their children feel that they are concerned with their problems and try to solve them. Punishment and discipline are frequently confused by authoritarian parents. Punishment comes from the outside, whereas discipline comes from the inside.

Key Words: Parenting style, Relational solidarity, Parent-child relationships, Grandparent Grandchildren relationship, Generation gap, Social interaction and Social development, Socialization of children.

ICCISPH-2022-51

Femininity as a Hurdle in Empowering Women in the Rural Areas of Multan

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Abstract

The study has been conducted to serve the purpose of explaining and investigating the role of femininity in empowerment of women in rural areas of Multan. Femininity is considered to be a hurdle for many ways. Socio-economic restrictions and legal hurdles make it difficult for women to be empowered in the society. Simple random sampling has been used to draw results from the study and all participants consist of women living in rural areas of Multan which is one of the largest cities in Pakistan. 200 participants were contacted and their responses were obtained through questionnaire. Ethical considerations were met while data collection. Responses were presented in the form of graphs and then regression and correlations tests were applied to get results. Research found that women have been feeling lack of empowerment because of socioeconomic and legal restrictions in the society. It is found that there was strong negative relationship between the variables of femininity as hurdles and empowerment. Moreover, women also feel that their situation would not change in near future. The originality of results is that this study has been conducted in the context of Multan and there are limited research studies on the topic. Thus, this research would add value to research and practice in this regard.

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ICCISPH-2022-52

Exploring the Problems Faced by Female Lawyers in District Court Multan

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Abstract

Law is considered as men's game. Women in the legal profession is considered as Paradox which illustrates contradiction between female lawyers and socially accepted image of women. Paradox is the point of view that female lawyers are facing issues. Legal profession is increasingly being accused of structural sexism for the way it favors men in senior roles. There are a lot of junior female lawyers are working in field but everywhere else in legal profession is dominated by men. In it Gender Equity Theory describes organized a hierarchical structure of differences between women and men. According to hypothesis result, when there is male dominancy in any field females will face discrimination. The current research was conducted in District Court Multan. Sample of 120 respondents was taken for data collection. In present research purposive sampling technique was used because the study was conducted. Majority of the respondents said they face problems or discrimination. The legal profession is characterized as male dominated which can be described in diverse scenarios to elaborate power in context of legal profession which constructs law gender.

ICCISPH-2022-53

Parenting Styles and their Effect on Adolescents' Self-esteem.

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Abstract

The present study is designed to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and adolescent's self-esteem. Parenting styles are standards or rules which parents use for up-bringing of their children. The adolescence is the developmental stage of drastic change. Self-esteem is about individual's capabilities to perform tasks successfully and it is based on the feedback and assessment of others. Sample of 120 students from different colleges and schools have participated in the survey in the present research. Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and Rosenburg Self-Esteem Scale have been used in the present study. The collected data was analyzed by applying correlation, and levene;s statistics. Through this research work it has been stated that stated that the authoritative parenting style is the most suitable parenting style for developing self-esteem in adolescents. Authoritarian parenting style is not positively correlated to self-esteem of adolescents. Furthermore, results revealed that the adolescent boys have higher self-esteem as compare to girls. However, with age, self-esteem increases. Up to the age of 13 years there was a low level of self-esteem. Adolescents between ages of 14-16 reported medium level of self-esteem and adolescents from 17-19 years of age reported highest level of self-esteem.

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ICCISPH-2022-54

Allama Muhammad Iqbal Concept and the Role of Women in Society

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Abstract

Women, the cornerstone of society have great importance and a remarkable role in society. She is a mother, sister, and wife. Allama Iqbal, a great Muslim Philosopher holds that "a woman lays the foundation stone of a society, and if it is unequal, the wall rising to the skies will be unequal."

"Khshat-e-aw'al choon nehad maimar kaj
Ta surayya me ra'wadd dewar kaj"

Women play a crucial and unique role in the development of a nation and a community. It shouldn't be judged in light of how males should behave. The "Creative Functionaries" are women. They have a right to the sacred duty of reproduction. They cannot get rid of it otherwise, life will cease to continue. Allama Iqbal has expressed the significance of women in his poetry as:

"Color in the portrait of the universe is from Woman
From her warmth the inner warmth of life
In glory, her dust is greater than stars
Each glory is the hidden pearl of her shell."

Iqbal believes that it is in Islam that Woman and their right and respectable status. In this perspective, this study is an academic effort to explore that the views of Iqbal about the role of women are culturally conservative, but those constitute a very small fraction of his total philosophy. This study perceives that Iqbal wants a woman to be well equipped with religious as well as modem education as being a mother she plays a very important role in family life. Women are an essential part of every family since they make up the foundation of society. Her position cannot be disputed; it is not crucial to the development of the woman soul and personality, but it is crucial for any nation and in the case of the Muslim nation, a mother is a generational trainer. It doesn't imply that Iqbal was ignorant of the status of women. He was well aware of the socio-legal issues facing women today. A qualitative research paradigm will be used in this study together with the analytical, critical, and comparative research approach.

Key Words: Allama Iqbal, Women's role, Poetry

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Factors Affecting Community Perception Towards Oil and Gas Exploration in District Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Abstract

The study titled "factors affecting community perception towards oil and gas exploration in district Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" was conducted in three selected villages in district Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This study aimed at finding the association of community perception towards oil and gas exploration as (dependent variable) with improvement of physical infrastructure, improvement in political awareness and promotion of economic opportunities as (independent variables). From a population of 2745 households, sample size of 338 was drawn. The respondents were proportionally allocated to each village, which was selected through simple random sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was interview schedule. The association between independent variables and dependent variable were analyzed through Chi-Square Test. The association of community perception towards oil and gas exploration was found significant with increased the values of lands and rents, the quality of life in terms of physical infrastructure. Additionally, it was found that the infrastructural development was very close to the residential area of local community and due to oil and gas exploration, the quality of life was improved, oil and gas exploration is significantly associated with the human migration in the area. The analysis indicates that oil and gas exploration is significantly associated with local, national and international politics, similarly the association was highly significant with conflicts among local people, Corruption, depravity of lands of local people at very low price, changing the regional politics of the area and bringing political awareness among local people about their land rights. The significant association was found with oil and gas exploration and the development of various political groups in the study area. The results also indicated that community perception towards oil and gas exploration has a significant association with increasing the employment opportunities in the area, increasing the income of local people, prediction that future of the district is economically prosperous and flourishing, reduced poverty and the upgraded the living condition of local people. It is very necessary to encourage equal opportunities of infrastructural development in all areas of the district. The oil and gas exploration companies should contribute in the developmental sectors of the district with proper planning and management. Different political groups should play their role in creating awareness among local people for their betterment. The most important thing is the proper utilization of royalty for the development and prosperity of the district. For the economic prosperity of local community, joint projects are needed to be start in the district.

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Climate Severe Events and Adaptation to Its Effects on the Human Health in Multan District, Punjab, Pakistan (1981-2015)

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Abstract

The study argues, precipitation as independent variable, whereas air pressure, temperature, fogs, visibility, human health, and demography etc as dependent variables. A direct as well as indirect relationship between extreme weather records and human health issues have been noted with the change in rainy seasons, pressure system, wind circulation, visibility and relative humidity. The different human pandemics caused by extreme weather condition consists of skin allergies, dehydration, stomach ache, eyes allergies, diarrhea, chickenpox, typhoid, malaria, dengue, cholera, hepatitis, and COVID-19 etc. The adaptation strategies recommended by the residents comprise of proper medical treatment, medication, health facilities, green environment and people awareness etc.

Key Words: Climate, Weather Events, Affects, Pandemics, Adaptation

ICCISPH-2022-57

Role of Religiosity and Spirituality in Coping with COVID-19 Infections: A Qualitative Investigation

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Abstract

Religion and spirituality have been key coping mechanisms of Pakistani Muslims amidst natural calamities such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The data for this qualitative research study was collected from 13 people in Pakistan who survived COVID-19 infection during the wave of the Omicron variant. The participants of this study referenced four key themes about their story of getting infected by COVID-19 and recovery from it and referenced religion and spirituality as an overarching aspect of that story. The patients who recovered believed that COVID-19 was a punishment from God for sinful humanity, which was unavoidable. Amidst such a belief, the studied patients tried to avoid hospitalization but prayed to God for mercy, forgiveness, and help in their recovery. A few who took medical treatment also established and/or strengthened their

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spiritual connections seeking quick recovery from the infection. The participants of this study believed that their religion or spirituality played a medicinal role in their recovery from COVID-19 infection.

Key Words: COVID-19, religion, spirituality, Pakistan

ICCISPH-2022-58

Transgender Rights and Discrimination in Pakistan: An Overview

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Abstract

Transgender is the most abandoned and marginalized community in Middle East countries such as Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran. Transgender faced discrimination in all aspects of life in terms of disrespect, freedom, dignity, empowerment and personal liberty. In Pakistan, they are abused and oppressed as forced by society to live for low socio-economic status. It is the most sensitive issue because they are compelled to earn their livelihood through begging, dancing, and prostitution. The present study deals with the transgender community of Pakistan, their problems including discrimination and oppression in all aspects of life, disrespect, prostitution, dignity/self-worth as well as discuss their social exclusion criteria. This study also provides an insight on provision and implementation of transgender rights in Pakistan. Secondary source of data was used to gain information. About, 27 articles related to the subject matter were reviewed. The results found that, though the protective bill has been passed and constitution of Pakistan has cleared the equal rights for all gender, but transgenders are still fighting for their rights. On the bases of identifying transgender' problems, the study recommended that it's a dire need to assure the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan for equality. In addition, we suggested some possible measures to eradicate discrimination against transgender community through providing fundamental rights.

Key Words: Transgender, Discrimination, Problems, Human Rights, Pakistan

ICCISPH-2022-59

Gender Role Ideology and its Impact on Gender Discrimination: A Gender Analysis of Married Couples in Vehari District.

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Abstract

This paper focuses on revealing the power related gender role norms in people's ideology about marriage that further promote the gender discrimination throughout the married life. This ideology ties the traditional role of women to family, limiting the career development and ambitions of women, giving them disproportionate housework and nurturing responsibility, and identifying women as obedient and dependent in supporting their husbands even if they sacrifice their own careers. The objectives of the research were addressed by using quantitative research

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approach. To do so 384 respondents were selected by using multistage convenient sampling technique and data was collected by drafting a questionnaire. Linear regression analysis was applied to assess the relationship between independent variables i.e., mate selection criteria, traditional gender roles and dependent variable i.e., gender discrimination. Results showed the positive relationship between the variables, which support all three hypotheses of this current study. It is suggested that power related gender role ideology influenced by two mechanisms; one is enacting male dominance prior to marriage by mate selection criteria, and second is maintaining the male dominance during the marriage by traditional gender role norms for both spouses, which caused the gender discrimination among married couples.

Key Words: Gender discrimination, Spouse selection, Ambivalent sexism theory, Traditional gender roles & ideology.

ICCISPH-2022-60

Employment Challenges and Conditions Associated with Females being a Domestic Worker in D. G. Khan

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Abstract

The person involved in indoor house work is known as a domestic worker. Majority of these domestic workers are female in Pakistan and face numerous problems in their occupational and personal life. Objectives: The research was done to analyze the challenges and working conditions associated with being a female domestic worker. To examine the causes behind the working as a domestic worker. And to suggest appropriate measures to reduce the problem of domestic workers. Methodology: Cross-sectional Quantitative Research design was followed with sample size of 323 female respondents randomly selected through simple random sampling technique. Interview schedule was used as the tool for data collection. Collected data was analyzed by using SPSS. Analysis: The majority 61.9% had no fixed timing for their work. 67.5% percent of the domestic female workers had to go on foot. 49.5% were dissatisfied from their wages. Majority of the respondents said that their employers did not treat them friendly that create a high level of status discrimination. In spite of that they are important for our society they are not treated well. Conclusion: Female domestic workers throughout the world share and suffer from the same basic problems: low wages, overtime, over work load, leave issues, harassment issues, less social security, invisibility, marginalization, and lack of social and legal recognition.

Key Words: Domestic Workers, Female Domestic Workers, Maids, Housework

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ICCISPH-2022-61

Spiritual Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence and Self-Efficacy as predictors of quality healthy behavior among university students in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Students in universities often enter a time of independence from their parents that is marked by a number of variables. These factors, which include social, financial, and environmental elements, can place adolescents at risk of engaging in unhealthy behaviors. Negative health behaviors among university students are cause for concern because they have a propensity to be continued into adulthood, which may contribute to the earlier onset of chronic disease. Emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, and self-efficacy are believed to encourage healthier behaviors. The goal of this study was to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, and self-efficacy in relation to predictors of healthy behaviors among university students in Punjab, Pakistan. An online survey was carried out in which 365 undergraduate university students participated in the study. The General Self-Efficacy Scale was adopted by using the following scales: (Schutte's Self-Reported Emotional Intelligence, The Spiritual Self-Report Inventory, the General Self-Efficacy Scale, and a modified Health Style Questionnaire). A stratified random sampling technique was used. Using Pearson correlation and structural equation modelling, the link between these features was investigated. There was a positive correlation found between emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, self-efficacy, and health behavior. Spiritual intelligence has a significant moderating effect on emotional intelligence and self-efficacy regarding promoting healthy behavior. Spiritual intelligence is connected with emotional intelligence and self-efficacy, both of which have a favorable impact on positive health behavior. Such studies have significant consequences for both health practice and policy, particularly for institutions of higher education.

Key Words: Emotional Intelligence, Spiritual Intelligence, Health Behavior, Self-efficacy

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Probe out the Factors Affecting the Decision Making of Farming Community Toward Agricultural Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

Agriculture is the most dominant sector contributing to the economic growth of Pakistan with having 22.7 percent share of the country's GDP. Agricultural entrepreneurship refers to the ability of the farmer to diversify farm operations in a way to maximize farm income. Its concept lies from the introduction of a new crop variety till further enlarged to the establishment of the farm industry. Decision-making in farming takes place in a complex and dynamic environment under the consideration of ecological, social, political, and economic conditions. Considering the need for entrepreneurial activities for the sustainable agricultural sector in the future the present study was planned to find out some hampering factors that are hindering the adoption of agricultural entrepreneurial activities among farming communities in Mix cropping zone of Punjab, Pakistan. Considering the time and resources one district was selected randomly using the lottery method from a mixed cropping zone. Sahiwal comprises two tehsils Chichawatni and Tehsil Sahiwal. From selected tehsils, 400 farmers were selected by using a proportionate random sampling technique. Four hundred (N=400) farmers were interviewed personally to probe out hindering factors that were responsible for less adoption of entrepreneurial practices. Based on the results of a study it was revealed that among different responsible factors fear of discouragement from fellow farmers, unavlibilty of social support for entrepreneurial products, and no acceptability of products in the market were among significant social factors. Among personnel factors, less Marketing skills, having less interest in farming, and the responsibility to feed large family size were among significant personnel factors. Among financial risks, lack of financial resources to start a new business, less risk aversion due to having nothing in backup to compensate for loss, and perception of financial instability due to the high inflation rate during the last years were the main financial factors. Among different institutional factors, no training or awareness of farmers toward foreign export policies, less knowledge level of agricultural institutions about the latest technologies, and no cooperation with local farmers were some significant institutional factors. Among different Environmental factors, climatic changes, poor soil conditions, and unavailability of irrigation water were significant factors. Based on the research findings it is suggested that local extension departments and farmers should educate regarding entrepreneurial practices to make the sustainable growth of this sector.

Key Words: Agricultural entrepreneurship, decision making, entrepreneurial activities, mixed cropping zone, hindering factors

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ICCISPH-2022-63

What is the Efficacy of L-Dopa in The Treatment of Emotions and Cognitions in Parkinson's Disease Patients?

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Abstract

Objectives: This study assessed the efficacy of L-Dopa in the treatment of emotional and cognitive disturbances of Parkinson's Disease Patients. Method: 75 patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) and 75 healthy individuals participated in the study. The participants completed Buss Perry Aggression Questionnaire, part B TMT, and Frontal Lobe Assessment Battery. Results: PD patients (6.13 ± 0.81) showed deficient frontal lobe functioning F (1,48) =14489.66, p<0.001, $\eta p2$=0.99 than healthy individuals (17.93 ± 0.25). Patients (283.05 ± 6.02) had inferior task switching abilities F (1, 48) = 65397.85, p<0.001, $\eta p2$=0.99 than healthy individuals (78.37 ± 3.43). The level of aggression was higher F (1,48) =2369.24, p<0.001, $\eta p2$=0.94 in patients (131.12 ± 12.57) compared with healthy individuals (43.33 ± 9.26). Post L-dopa treatment testing session showed significant improvement in frontal lobe functioning (6.13 ± 0.81 vs. 13.46 ± 1.45), task switching abilities (216.80 ± 13.74 vs. 283.05 ± 6.02) in patients. In addition, aggression was reduced in patients (106.06 ± 1.07 vs. 131.12 ± 12.57). Conclusion: L-Dopa is effective in the treatment of emotional and cognitive deficits in patients with Parkinson's Disease.

ICCISPH-2022-64

Is Gender Equality a Myth in Digital media? Analysis of Women's Sports Coverage on Leading Digital Media Platforms in Pakistan

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Abstract

This research aims at exploring the coverage of women's sports in Pakistan on two major leading digital platforms of the country; BBC Urdu and Urdu point. It has been observed that gender bias in sports is a global problem. However, it is particularly predominant in developing countries. In Pakistan, gender discrimination can be observed in the sports arena like in all other walks of life. The overall benefits for women are not equal to men in cricket and all other forms of sports. Moreover, the media outlets all give more coverage to men's sports as compared to women due

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to which this research analyzes the coverage of women's sports on the official websites of BBC Urdu and Urdu point. The content analysis method has been used to analyze the coverage of the past six months from May 2022 to October 2022. The findings of the study reveal that in terms of news frequency on both BBC Urdu and Urdu point, women's sports get low coverage than men's. But another point that needs to be pointed out is that BBC Urdu comes with more success stories of female sports athletes as compared to Urdu point. It is suggested that in the age of digital and social media, leading digital platforms can play a vital role in encouraging young females towards sports by giving them more coverage, highlighting their success stories and struggles, and educating the public about the importance of women in sports.

Key Words: Gender bias, Women, Pakistan, Digital platforms

ICCISPH-2022-65

Liminality, Maternal Menstrual Knowledge and Socialization of Female Adolescents

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Abstract

This cross-sectional qualitative study attempts to explore folk-conceptualization and socialization process in the relationship of mother-daughter dyads regarding puberty and menstruation. Employing ethnographic participant observation and conversational interviews, 34 married females aged 30-55 years who had adolescent daughters (10-19 years), were made part of the sample. Data was collected from Outpatient Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of a tertiary care hospital in Rawalpindi, Pakistan during November 2019-February 2020. Thematic analysis was done concurrently with data collection and management till 'data sufficiency'. Turner (1969) furthers Van Gennep's (1909) tripartite rites of passage model to focus on liminality which is locale for transformation and transition of adolescent into adulthood. Study explores how through ritualized practices; female adolescents are socialized into the new social role. Four overarching themes were: (1) 'Daughters become adolescent earlier than before', (2) Onset of Gender and Religious Socialization, (3) Understanding of the Female Bodily Processes and (4) Euphemisms as Communication Tools. The episode of first menarche acts as a trigger for mother-daughter communication about female sexuality and reproductive health, focus of which is majorly menstrual blood management and hygiene. Findings indicate mothers focus on aspects related to reproductive and social maturity where the former deals with the biological aspects of the 'girls becoming women' and the latter, requires gender and religious socialization of girls to accept new roles and relationships as women. Puberty may pose an estrangement between mother and daughter owing to secrecy, inadequate preparation and mechanisms of informal control behind female sexual and reproductive health issues.

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ICCISPH-2022-66

An Analysis of Women Empowerment and Livestock Management in District Gilgit, Pakistan

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Abstract

Livestock is the second important sub-sector of Pakistan's agriculture. Women are the main contributors in the livestock management. Women's empowerment is all about training and allowing women to make life-determining decisions. However, to what extent women were involved in the livestock management and how they involved in decision making process have yet to be properly explored. To investigate these dimensions this study was designed in District Gilgit the Areas of Gilgit-Baltistan Pakistan with the objectives to study the socio-economic status, to see the level of women empowerment and also find the extent of participation of rural women in different activities of livestock management. A sample size of 138 respondents was drawn from 388 registered women with livestock and agriculture department through simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. The composed data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis. The results revealed that female spent more time in livestock activities than male. The significant relationship exists between both variables. The value of R-square is 0.704 which shows that 70.4% livestock management contribute to maintain women empowerment. The study recommends for the recognition and acknowledgment of women's coordinal role on local and national levels as well.

Key Words: Livestock, Empowerment, Socio-Economic Status, Decision Making.

ICCISP-2022-67

Impact of Social Media Influencers on Mental Health of Women

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Abstract

Social media influencers have a huge impact on society. They play an important role in shaping behaviors both positively as well as negatively. Influencers express their thoughts and emotions about place, food and other things through Instagram stories, blogs, vlogs and tweets. The aim of this study is to explore the impact of social media influencers on mental health of women. This review paper is aimed to study the impact of social media influencers on mental health of women. The data was collected by doing literature review through two different databases, that is google scholar and scholar's portal journal. The research articles in this paper from 2011 to 2021. The research indicated the numerous positive and negative impacts of social media influencers on mental health of women. Also it discusses the positive a s well as negative consequences. The findings of this research are expected to help us to find the possible solutions and suggestions for future research to increase the goods of social media influencers.

Key Words: Social media influencers, society, mental health, women, consequences.

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ICCISPH-2022-68

Social Consequences of the COVID 19 Pandemic: Focus on Pakistani Society

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Abstract

Coronavirus is a global pandemic which is still affecting human beings all over the globe. The To save the people from the .pandemic started in the last week of February 2020 in Pakistan All offices, Corona epidemic, a complete lockdown has been implemented across the country. Only grocery stores and educational institutions, transport, and other sectors were closed. The government of Pakistan, the provincial governments .medical stores were allowed to operate and the country's elites, welfare organizations and religious and political parties have generously helped poor families without distinction of religion, color, race, or language Free rations were distributed to millions of families. People were provided with necessities, clothes, medicines, and Seeing the open expression of social welfare in Pakistan during the epidemic other necessities. sent a good message to the world that the Muslims of Pakistan have an ideal role to play in In this article, a research serving humanity in accordance with the teachings of their religion. study will be made on the Social Consequences of the Covid 19 Pandemic: Focus on Pakistani Society.

Key Words: Covid 19, Pandemic, Social Consequences, Pakistan.

ICCISPH-2022-69

Women's Nutritional Level and its implications on their Well-being: A Gender Sensitive Analysis in Socio-Cultural Context

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Abstract

This study was designed to investigate sociocultural influences on women's nutritional status and its effects on their health and well-being. Diseases and environmental components weaken the nutritional status of individuals. In other words, when the health of individuals is affected by problems in the environment, such as various pollutants, air, land, water and noise, it also has a major impact on the nutritional status. Population growth leads to disturbance of the ecological balance. This is considered one of the necessary factors that weakens food production. Individuals have barriers to getting two square meals a day. Therefore, they suffer from malnutrition, a form of malnutrition. The general goal of the research is to find out the socio-cultural effects of nutritional status on women's health and well-being. The current study used a

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mixed methods study, i.e. a combination of quantitative and qualitative research design. The universe of the present study is Punjab, Pakistan. Qualitative and quantitative data are collected using an interview schedule and interview guide and analyzed through SPSS and NVIVO.
Key Words: Malnutrition, Health, Well-being, Nutritional status.

ICCISPH-2022-70

Youth Bulge, A Forecast of Social Unrest and Violent Conflict in Developing Countries

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Abstract

The youth bulge is observable in many third-world countries. This is usually the cause of a country's high birth rate and low infant mortality rate at a certain stage of development. The rapidly shifting structure of the working-age and youth populations in emerging countries has captured the attention of analysts, media, political decision-makers, and players in recent years. Population growth or decline in Pakistan will continue until 2048. Current estimates place Pakistan's population at 165 million, making it the world's sixth most populous nation. Although young people make up a sizable section of Pakistan's population, the country does little to put their talents to use. Frustration in this setting can encourage young individuals to act out violently or otherwise cause trouble. In situations of social, economic, and political exclusion, huge numbers of young people, nicknamed "youth bulges," have been said to enhance the possibility of crime, violence, and conflict by academic institutions. On the other side, large adolescent populations can provide a valuable resource that might spur development in the form of so-called "demographic dividends." If Pakistan is able to cash in on the benefits, it would have far-reaching effects on the country's economy and society.
Key Words: Youth Bulge, Violence, Unrest, Demographic Dividend

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ICCISPH-2022-71

In Pursuit of Psychological Integration through Mindfulness

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to interpret the role of mindfulness in acquiring mental peace. We are aware that the human mind is the key instrument that produces mental tranquility. The human mind is nothing more than a collection of thoughts. Thoughts in the human mind can be divided into three major sections: The intelligent section, the Emotional section, and the Sex section. The awareness of these three sections enables an individual to practice mindfulness. Being mindful helps us to lower stress, perform better, observe our thoughts to acquire awareness and insight, and pay more attention to our well-being and others. Mindfulness is the most effective way to manage Stress. As we know Stress is the No. 1 epidemic in our civilized world because when you have stress you don't sleep well, your relationships disturb, your blood pressure goes up, your entire immune system collapse, and so on. The turbulence in the mind can be smoothed down, resulting in a decrease in the intensity and frequency of undesired and unproductive thoughts. Mindfulness is the progressive quieting of the mind till it reaches the source of the mind – the soul. Mindfulness opens the door of spirit – the field of infinite possibilities. It opens the door to your soul and creativity. It opens up the divine qualities i.e., kindness, love, compassion, equanimity, and profound peace. It opens a door to create a union with the Almighty the divine creator.

Key Words: Mental health, Mindfulness, Well-being, Thoughts, Emotions

ICCISP-2022-72

Women in Distress: A Case Study of Violence against Women Centre Multan

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Abstract

Violence against women with a difference of degree has been a universal phenomenon. As the women has all along been a frail and feeble layer of every society. After the industrial revolution, the women started struggle for their rights gone through the three waves of feminism. After the creation of Pakistan, women faced the same problems as all over the world. The women started struggle to eliminate the violence against them soon after the independence of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan realized the problems with women and take different steps for their rights. In 1960s, the Government established Shelter Homes for females in different cities of the country to protect the lives of the women. Recently the Government of Punjab established first "Violence against Women Center (VAWC)" at Multan. The aim of this study is to find out the satisfaction level of deprived women living in rehabilitation center. Multan Rehabilitation center was randomly selected for the study. In the present study,

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researcher used qualitative research design due to the reason that there is less number of marginalized women living in rehabilitation center. In-depth interviews were conducted from respondents who were living in rehabilitation center.

Key Words: Shelter Homes, Universal, Violence.

ICCISPH-2022-73

Impact of Political Obstacles on Women Political Empowerment in Local Governance of Multan Division

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Abstract

This study analyzes impact of political obstacles on women's political empowerment in local governance of South Punjab, Pakistan. Political Empowerment is believed to empower women against political structural context and social patterns of political institutions. However, women presence in local governance has implications for women's political participation and their empowerment. Objectives: The first objective was to analyze level of women's political empowerment against the backdrop of structural settings of local governance in South Punjab, Pakistan. The second objective was to analyze impact of political obstacles thorough women's political experiences with regard to their political empowerment in local governance. Material & Methods: Quantitative approach used to analyze the impact of political obstacles confronting women lay councilors with regard to their political empowerment in local governance. Survey was conducted from 415 lady councilors elected in 2016 local governance election of Multan Division situated in South Punjab, Pakistan. Structured questionnaire comprising 'Likert scale' used as a research tool for data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis carried out to analyze political experiences of lady councilors associated with political obstacles and their political empowerment in local governance. Result & Conclusion: Women experiences in politics as councilor in local political structure have been impressive and remained satisfactory. Local political structures increased awareness, interaction, and coordination among them. It also escalates the opportunities of empowering and increased their level of empowerment in politics.
Key Words: Local governance, women political participation, political empowerment, lady councilor, local political structure, social pattern of political institution.

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ICCISPH-2022-74

Identifying The Impact of Cyber Harassment and Its Causes Among Females Students of Sindh Agriculture University

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Abstract

Cyber harassment is a form of electronic bullying that is relatively new. It involves the use of mobile technology applications such as email, chat rooms, instant messaging and small text messages. This form of bullying often goes unnoticed. The results of the present study revealed that the majority of female respondents belonging to teenage and were unmarried. Majority of the females 120 (71%) used internet per day through daily SMS package whereas 62.0% respondent argued Facebook as insecure website & 60% female respondents said about sub type of cyber harassment 'Cross-Site Scripting', and 40.47% said 'yes' regarding account hacking. Less knowledge about cybercrime is the major cause of cyber harassment which is due to cheap internet packages. It was also found that there are psychological effects of cyber harassment leading to mental disturbance and depression that may further cause suicide. It also creates social isolation, disturbing learning process, increasing fear for parents which ultimately have negative impact/effects on health. The study further depicted that cyber harassment decreases female education, declining girls respect in bounded families, and also worst effects on women employment. Most of people were unaware about word "Harassment" definition therefore they think that the action which is taken by them is not categorized as harassment. The present study therefore confirms that the nature of cyber harassment has an influence on the degree to which adolescents engage in cyber bullying activities.

Key Words: Cyber harassment, internet technology, Facebook, psychological effects

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ICCISPH-2022-75

Causes of Low Voter Registration of Transgender Persons. (A KAP Study of District Swabi)

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Abstract

This study: Causes of low voter registration of Trans genders persons was initiated by Women University Swabi through a letter from Election Commission of Pakistan to conduct research work on above topic for greater participation of marginalized groups of Pakistani society. The ECP adopted special measures for participation of marginalized segment of Pakistani society, under the new Election Act, 2017 in General Election of 2018.Such policy development become a corner stone for inclusion of excluded groups like Women, Transgender and PWDs, in electoral process for the first time in history of Pakistan. The implementation of legislative cover for such marginalized section of population remained a challenge as there were significant numbers of administrative and attitudinal issues preventing the high level participation in electoral process. To find out the ground realities about the major causes of low voter registration of Transgender persons. This Knowledge, Attitude and Practice(KAP) study was designed to know about the situational analysis of district Swabi through focused group discussion with Transgender persons. For such purpose a group of trained field worker were arranged to conduct FDGs sessions through interview schedule with study respondents. The study finding explore different issue and challenges Transgender persons faced during casting their right of vote and overall participation of electoral process of Pakistan. The important problem faced by transgender groups were e.g., have issues like improper arrangements with attitudinal and systematic procedures of electoral process and casting of vote for more inclusive election. The Transgender respondents reports further, as their non-acceptance in community as member of society who can think and participate in electoral process. The overall study analysis conducted through SPSS have revealed lack of NIC, Transportation, accessibility issues, attitudinal concerns of peoples were the major causes of low registration and participation in electoral process of Pakistan.

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ICCISPH-2022-76

House Hold Survey to Assess Socio-Economic Status of Women's and Their Role in Goat Keeping

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Abstract

Participatory rural appraisal (PRA), household surveys and in-depth surveys are commonly used survey techniques for exploring production systems prevailing all-over the world. As smallholder production systems are usually found in developing countries, therefore, such tools are useful in defining various attributes of production systems. This study conducted at in six villages from Faisalabad (Site-I) and Bahawalpur (Site-II) regions of the Punjab province highlighted the role of women in keeping the goats through PRA. Role of livestock in livelihood, ranking of different traits, and constraints to production were analysed. It was suggested that provision of necessary facilities to female goat farmers like credit, treatment, vaccination and training could lead to improved production and rise in status of the women farmers. The involvement of families in goat raising reflected that household heads in most cases headed the farm activities while women played a significant role in livestock keeping(4%) at Site-II as compared to Site-I (2.1%) as incharge of farm. We concluded that sufficient financial support should be provided to women along-with training to keep healthy livestock and to improve their social statuses.

ICCISP-2022-77

Women's role in Goat Keeping Appraised through Participatory Approach

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Abstract

The present study emphasized on exploring social set in the rural goat production system and firsthand knowledge about the involvement of rural family's particular softer gender in this enterprise conducted through household surveys. The study was accomplished in six villages at two diverse sites (Faisalabad and Bahawalpur) involving 30 households in Punjab, Pakistan. Stratified random sampling method was used, houses stratified by ownership of goats and households were sampled randomly within each category. General household characteristics, farm activities and facilities, livestock inventory, production of goat, type of production systems and parameters, management of goat (feeding, watering, health care), breeding strategies, marketing of goats and their products, training and skills, current sources of getting information about the breeding, feeding, production, marketing and any other schemes and techniques, sources of income and livelihood were recorded. Women's role was non-significant between the sites statistically yet they were involved actively in goat rearing. Literacy rate in goat keepers

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show minor difference but was higher as Site-II (17.37%) as compared to Site-I (12.7%). More number of women were involved in the livestock rearing at Site-II as compared to Site-I. It was suggested that government as well as non-government organizations related to livestock must direct their attention towards these facts and long term policy decisions should be made for their betterment.

ICCISPH-2022-78

Social Factors of Violence Against Women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract

Women and girls represent half of the world population. Violence against women are one of the serious human rights violation in the world. Women and girls are experiencing violence once in their life. The range of violence against women in various forms. They are not equally treated in society due to violence and they are gendered discriminated. The present research study is aim to find out the various social factors of violence against women in the study area. In the present study researchers used quantitative research approach with simple random sampling and multi stage sampling technique to select the sample population. The data was collected through questionnaire from 384 women respondents in district Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Researchers used SPSS for univarate description statistics and researchers also used binary logistics regression. The results show that women are experienced violence due to the demand of education (49.4%), demand of health facilities (46.3%), demand of political participation (57.9%), involvement in decision making process (61.5%), refusal of observing pardah (57.9%) and domestic chores (75.6%). It is concluded that women are suffering different kind of violence due to various social factors and their negative consequences on women. It is recommended that to highlight the issue of violence against women and girls at national level. Government should establish a proper reporting mechanism of VAWG in the province.

Key Words: Violence against women, social factors, consequences, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

ICCISPH-2022-79

Effects of Bullying Behavior on Students Academic Achievements

Author: Shumaila Faheem

Abstract

The present study was an attempt to analyze the effect of bullying behavior on student's academic achievements in University of Sargodha Sub-Campus-Bhakkar Punjab, Pakistan. The major objectives of the study were to explain the major effects of bullying behavior and its indicators regarding student's academic achievement and the adjustment problems faced by student. The current world is facing various kinds of issues and challenges regarding human

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being. This is need of the time to establish a peaceful and harmonized day to day life standard for all the segments of society. Therefore, this is very important to know about the other's feelings. A survey was carried out from a sample of 100 (either male or female available at the time of interview) in University of Sargodha Sub-Campus Bhakkar. The simple random sampling technique was used. A structured questionnaire was used as a tool of data collection. Data was analyzed by using SPSS Software Version 2 1. Descriptive statistics and correlation test has been applied for data analysis. Overall, findings of the study revealed that bullying behavior affects the student especially it put bad impact on student's academic achievement. So there is a deep relationship between bullying and academic achievement. Bullying behavior affects students physically, mentally, emotionally and psychologically, so the student loses confidence & their health. Some recommendations by research concept of bullying should be taught to the teachers so that they should teach and give awareness about bullying. It was seen that there was common practice of bullying into the school so it was recommended that there should be some lessons into the curriculum so that one should be aware about the flaws of this bad trend. There must be striking on the bullying behavior at educational institutions, so that students get education in an effective way.

ICCISP-2022-80

Relationship Between Creativity and Psychological Wellbeing among Fine Art Students

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Abstract

The current study intended to investigate the effect of creativity and psychological wellbeing among fine art students. Study also aimed at exploring gender differences in the level of creativity and psychological wellbeing. In the present study two scales naming; creativity scale (CS; Kumar, 1997) and psychological wellbeing scale, (SPWB; Ryff's, 1995) were used. Sample of 200 male and female fine art students were taken through convenience sampling technique from Mansehra, and Rawlapindi Cities. Correlational analysis revealed that creativity and psychological wellbeing are positively correlated among fine art students. Study also revealed that gender differences exist on creativity scale and psychological wellbeing scale. Study also revealed that there exists significant difference with references to academic year (i.e., first year and last year).

Key Words: Creativity, Psychological Wellbeing, Fine Art.

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ICCISP-2022-81

Knowledge and Perception of Female Adolescent Domestic Workers about their Reproductive Health Needs and Issues: A Cross-Sectional Study in Lahore, Punjab

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Abstract

Adolescence is considered the most vulnerable age due to unexpected physical changes (puberty), poor decision-making, conformity with expectations and gender roles, peer pressure, psychological, physical and verbal violence, unequal relations of power between adolescents and adults, lack of awareness of their sexual and reproductive health rights, Non availability or poor healthcare facilities, early marriage and adolescent pregnancy, exposure to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and detrimental socio-economic and political causes such as neglect of puberty in health policy and programs. However, the health needs of adolescents have not yet been researched or adequately addressed, particularly their reproductive health needs, which are often misunderstood, unrecognized or underestimated. Lack of knowledge/consciousness and social cultural norms (in the context of traditional practices and restrictions) are the main reasons why female adolescent domestic workers are more at risk for various reproductive health issues as adolescent sexual and reproductive health is not addressed and examined because of social stigma and cultural control of society, adolescent knowledge and attitude are probably the least studied in reproductive health interventions. The purpose of this study was to investigate the knowledge and perceptions of female adolescent domestic workers regarding reproductive health needs and issues. A cross sectional survey was conducted with 90 female adolescents domestic workers. Purposive sampling technique has been used. The data was collected by drafting a questionnaire. The analysis found out that female adolescent domestic workers were poorly informed about different reproductive health issues due to non- availability of information, shyness and negative attitude of parents and community who stigmatize adolescents' discussion or knowledge regarding sexual and reproductive health. This study suggested that that female adolescents' reproductive health status is very poor in Pakistan which needs to address immediate biases through policies and programs by integrating the institutes of family, education and media.

Key Words: Adolescents, Knowledge, Perception, Sexual and reproductive health needs

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ICCISP-2022-82

Perception of Rural Educated Females about the Decision Making in Their Marriages in D.G. Khan-Pakistan

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Abstract

Female are the basic part of the family. Education of women has countless position for the progress of household. Women are cover behind in education especially remote areas in Pakistan. Any society has its own culture norms, of the society are reflected as major barrier in schooling of rural girls along with they have minimum access in choices. Over all activities and decision done by male member as compares to females women are aware their rights and decision making power they know the laws of Islam decision making regarding women but they are bound some norms, values and cultural restrictions. Furthermore, increase the possibility of women choice role in their marriages education is the single most effective tool. So, the aim of the present study was to highlight the factors which control females' sharing in choice about their marriage. Rural areas of Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan were universe of research study and 140 married females were interviewed through a well-structured research tool. In the study, most of the respondents (78.6%) said that females are given due share in family decision making process while (45.7%) were strict to some extent with their tradition and (80.7%) said that in their family, daughters are not allowed to get marry with their own wish, more than half (58.6%) marked male dominancy as barrier in women empowerment. Result show that many other third world countries, Pakistan also has a male dominated culture so culture and religion is the main hurdles of women empowerment and choice about their marriage.

Key Words: Women empowerment, Social Environment, Decision Making Role, Education

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ICCISPH-2022-83

Sexual Harassment of Female Labor in Maize Production: Studying Male Co-worker Behavior and Proclivities in District Vehari

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Abstract

In agricultural sector of Pakistan large number of women is working as laborers mainly in dairy sector, rice transplanting, maize production, wheat harvesting and cotton picking. In formal sector of urban areas fairly reported and observable sexual harassment and Gender based Violence but in informal sector mainly agriculture exists a research gap to study the sexual harassment. Current study is conducted in maize production in district Vehari to understand the types and patterns of sexual harassment. From District Vehari, Sample size of 150 (Female) respondents were selected through using simple random sampling technique. At the 1st stage, one Tehsil (Vehari) was selected by SRST. At the 2nd stage, from tehsil Vehari, 5 villages (Chak # 331 EB, Chak # 335 EB, Chak # 329 EB, Chak Kot Sadaat, Chak Fateh Shah) were selected by SRST. At the 3rd stage, 150 respondents (30 from each village) were interviewed via structured Questionnaire. The results of the study exposed that (53 %) of the female laborers faced gender based discrimination, (68 %) low wage rate as compared to men, (43.2 %) negative attitude of male workers and lack of respect. The verbal harassment regarding data revealed that (48.8 %) such incidences are on higher side as compared (20.8 %) non-verbal and (8.6 %) physical types of sexual harassment. It is important that non-governmental organization and universities launch vigorous advocacy efforts to educate rural populations, and that policymakers also include informal laborers in the scope of Pakistan's labor laws and anti-harassment legislation.

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ICCISPH-2022-84

Entrepreneurship as Empowerment: Lived Experiences of Women Entrepreneurs in Punjab

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Abstract

To achieve sustainable development goals, women of Pakistan must take part in socio-economic development. Entrepreneurship serves dual purpose of uplifting economy and empowering women. This qualitative research explores and investigates women empowerment through course of their entrepreneurial ventures in Punjab, Pakistan. Moreover, this research identifies the motives deriving women to enter entrepreneurial world; challenges associated with their ventures and how they negotiate their multiple roles in personal and professional life. Participants (N=15) were recruited through purposive and snowball sampling. Interview protocol was used to explore and understand the course of women empowerment embarked by entrepreneurship. The findings suggested that motivational drive for entrepreneurial activity is amalgamation of desire for achievement, passion, financial independence and freedom along with the need to provide financial support to family. Managing life phases, challenging patriarchal practices, maintaining work-life balance, managing cluster of roles in personal and professional life are some of the challenges identified by the participants. Breaking the glass ceiling, decision making, sense of self-worth and enhanced self- perception are the empowering factors identified as recurrent themes. It is concluded that the entrepreneurial ventures paves ways to a solid edifice for empowered women to bounce and build themselves as successful individuals and society members.

Key Words: Women Entrepreneurship, Women Empowerment, Decision making, Passion, Desire for Achievement, Life Work Balance, Breaking Glass Ceiling

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ICCISPH-2022-85

Women in Balochistan: Disadvantaged and Deprived from Higher Education; Sociological Analysis of Cultural Barriers and Gender Disparities to Female in attaining Higher Education

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Abstract

This research is focused on the main objectives of highlighting the cultural barriers and gender inequalities stopping female from attaining higher education and highlighting the education system gaps and missing facilities that hinder in girls' way for attaining higher education in Balochistan. As per the Article 37 of the constitution of Pakistan stipulated that education is a fundamental right of every citizen. "For the social improvement, the part of female can't be denied as female have an exceptional part in the advancement of the general public over the globe". Balochistan the least developed and most deprived province of Pakistan is lagging behind in the field of Education. The female literacy rate of Balochistan is among the lowest in the world. Due to rigid cultural practices and gender inequalities female in Balochistan are very vulnerable, as they have no access to their basic rights they have considered the subordinate to male and honor of family and all other kin. Very few research studies have been conducted on the subject matter; many causes and factors are laying undercover. This research study helps in revealing the factors responsible for the phenomenon. Qualitative research approach was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in four districts of Balochistan. Desk review was used for the in-depth understanding and literature review and for the collection of primary data focus group discussion and Key Informants Interviews were conducted in all the focused districts. Primary data were thematically analyzed. The results of the study highlighted that mass poverty combined with biased treatment of male counterparts are the two major socio-economic impediments to female higher education.

Key Words: Female Education, Attaining Higher Education, Cultural Barriers, Gender Discrimination, Female Higher Education

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ICCISPH-2022-86

Unrealistic Approaches, Development Sector Organizations abandoned their Missions; A Critical Review of Development Sector Organizations in Pakistan

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Abstract

Background: Most of the developing countries are facing challenges to provide basic healthcare facilities, social justice, education, social protection and human rights to its population due to resources constraints and inefficiencies. Pakistan as special case due to economic and political situation and being in conflict situation from last three to four decades the government is struggling to provide basic rights and necessities to its population and this necessitated that None Governmental Organizations came in to help the government in areas where deficiencies were highlighted. NGOs in Pakistan initiated their operations with a very clear and visible missions, initially they working very proactively. They were working in their thematic domain and their project and programs were cut across their organizational lines. Mostly their approaches were community based and result based. To date in Pakistan around 10,000 to 12,000 register NGOs are working and there is a race in grasping the projects/funding from philanthropist and doners. Most of the NGOs doing projects which are not linked to their thematic domain and expertise; their implementation approaches and strategies are not in line with their defined missions. Purpose: The purpose of the research study was to analysis the approaches and strategies of the NGOs in Pakistan. Method: Qualitative research approach was adopted for the study, Key Informant Interviews and focused group discussion were conducted for the collection of the primary data, for understanding the background of the phenomena and the current scenario relevant literature have been reviewed. Findings: The result of the study highlighted that many International, National and local NGOs implementing the projects those are not relevant to their expertise and domain and further highlighted that implementation strategies and approaches are not coping with challenges of the community they are working for and their approaches are not community and result based. The study suggested recommendations based on its findings.

Key Words: NGOs, Community Development, Development approaches, Development Sector Organizations

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ICCISPH-2022-87

Social Consequences of COVID-19: Editorial Treatment of Chinese and American English Newspapers

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Abstract

Media has always been a source of information for people especially in the times of crisis. The purpose of this study is to explore the role of press in covering the social consequences of Coronavirus pandemic in the Chinese and American English newspapers. This study is qualitative research based on the content analysis of the Chinese and American English press editorials. A total of 647 published editorials have been analyzed from the newspapers that are China Daily and Global Times from China whereas New York Times and Washington Post from America. The editorials having following keywords in their titles are included: Covid-19/ Coronavirus, Hubei/ Wuhan, Vaccine/ Vaccine Names, Pandemic/ Epidemic/ Outbreak, Virus, Variant/s, Health/ Healthcare and WHO (World Health Organization). The findings of the study reveal that education as a result of Coronavirus pandemic became suspended because of lack of readiness to shift online, people have significantly encountered stress as compared to panic, SOPs like maintaining social distancing and wearing of face masks are more significantly emphasized by the newspaper editorials as the most important preventive measure to cope with the Coronavirus pandemic, travelling restrictions have been implicated and people have shown immense cooperation with the government in order to let the world out of the pandemic.

Key Words: COVID-19, Media, Editorials, Social Consequences, Chinese and American Newspapers

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ICCISPH-2022-88

Migration and Maternal Health (Prenatal and Postnatal Care): Experiences of Pakistani Women Living in Bielefeld Germany

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Abstract

This study aims to understand the type of prenatal and postnatal care available to immigrants during pregnancy. It aims to understand that they have access to resources (health centers) and know the relevance of care they have received. The vulnerability in pregnancy increased for migrant women, and access to healthcare, use, and quality of care provided during this period are important aspects to characterize the support provided to this population. In addition, the expectation of women for maternal and child health is also a core concern. The study followed the qualitative methodology wherein semi-structured interviews were conducted for the collection of data and content analysis was done. The study was conducted in Bielefeld, a small German city. The respondents were Pakistani-registered migrant women who have been living there for 15 years. The data indicate that migrants were most likely to suffer from compromised maternal health and have a high risk of low birth weight and premature birth. Results indicate that migrants have reduced access to health services and there is also a communication barrier between informal caregivers and migrant women. Half of the respondents have reported improved maternal health among migrants. The study suggested that Tackling these problems and achieving equality of care for all is although a challenging aim for public healthcare services but a dire need of the time.

Key Words: Migration, Maternal Health, Prenatal, Antenatal care, Postnatal, Women

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ICCISPH-2022-89

Pakistan's National Health Vision 2016-2025: Mitigating Public Health Issues and the Way Forward

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Abstract

Pakistan's National Health Vision 2016-2025 (NHV-2016-2025) is based on the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 agenda and supported by WHO Health System Framework. This policy was articulated in 2016 to mitigate the various public health issues through health governance; a mechanism which was framed in the post-18th amendment phase. The objective of this vision is to harmonize the federal-provincial and inter-provincial health governance efforts for achieving the sustainable health outcomes so that health issues may gradually decrease in Pakistan. This research paper will focus on to study about the factors which are beneficial for mitigating the public health issues, particularly in periphery/less developed areas. It will also establish an appropriate strategy that how this NHV-2016-2025 may become a blessing for improving health governance. Furthermore, durable public health governance is need of the hour for over-arching better health services in Pakistan.

Key Words: Health governance, SDGs 2030, Public health, health vision

ICCISPH-2022-90

Co-occurrence of Intra-Family Violence and Its Effects on Student's Mental Health and Academic Performance at Secondary School Level in Southern Punjab

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effects of intrafamily violence on mental health and academic performance of students. This study examines how intrafamily violence impacts the lives and education of secondary school students and how they can be supported within the education system. The study was conducted in all three divisions of Southern Punjab. The study used both qualitative and quantitative paradigms in which data was collected through questionnaire and oral interviews. Population of the study was the students (both male and

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female) their parents and teachers from rural and urban areas of six selected Districts. Sample size comprised of 384 secondary school students, 24 parents and 24 teachers of the students. Purposive sampling technique was used in the study. Survey method was used to collect data from all three divisions i.e Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur. Researcher analyzes the data in statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software. The findings of the study revealed that significance impact of students' academic performance belongs to intrafamily violence. The findings show that children's exposure to intrafamily violence is extremely prevalent and those children are considered at a higher risk for problems in holistic development. The findings also highlight the importance of identifying the effects of witnessing intrafamily violence. The results concluded that there is intrafamily violence and conflict in the parents, a large number of parents/guardians spend little time discussing academic issues with their children.

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A study on inequalities in access to maternal and child health care services in rural areas of District Rajanpur"

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Abstract

The term "Maternal Health" describes the total physical, emotional, and social well-being of women throughout their entire pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum period. The Objectives of the study were (i) to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the respondent. (ii) To find out the contributing factors that lead to inequalities in access to maternal and child health care services in rural areas of District Rajan Pur. (iii) to find out the level of inequalities toward maternal and child health care services in rural areas.(iv) to suggest the health Institution to pay attention toward inequalities in maternal and child health care services in rural areas. The study was conducted in the rural areas of Rajanpur, south Punjab, Pakistan. The participants of the study were the households of rural areas. Total number of 300 household's women was approached with the help of lady health workers who were faced inequalities to access maternal and child health care services in rural areas of Rajanpur were recruited in this study. An Interview Schedule was used as a tool for data collection. Data was analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The findings were assessed properly and recommendations were given on spot for improvements. Study results found that women of rural areas faced inequalities regarding (poverty, maternal-education, decision making power, lack of health facilities and transport) during pregnancy in rural areas of Rajan pur in this study. Majority of the respondents were not receiving ANC services from (trained health professionals).

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Is Mother's Empowerment a Boon for Children's Health: A Case of Lahore, Pakistan

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Abstract

Aim/Objective: The health and wellbeing of both mothers and children remain at stake as compare with men due to low status of mothers in the society (Caldwell, 1989). It is argued, if mothers are empowered, children's health can be improved. The present study aimed to test this hypothesis. Material and Method: For this purpose, a sample of 200 mothers, ever married, of reproductive age (21-49) was taken from Lahore city district, Pakistan. The Composite Women's Empowerment Index (Batool & Batool, 2018) with slight modification represented the mother's empowerment variable. The children's (6-59 months) health was measured through anthropometric measures: the relative z-scores such as weight for age and weight for height set by WHO. Key Findings: The results drawn from binary logistic model (odd ratios) showed that if the mothers are empowered, their children's health, in case of both weight for height and weight for age, more likely to improve. Other factors, count in children's health appeared, included family system, mothers' age, total number of children, socio-economic status of family, mothers' education and locality. Conclusion and Implications: It was concluded that if mothers are empowered, they can take good care of their children's health and wellbeing. The policy recommendations are also discussed in the light of the results.

Key Words: Mother's Empowerment, Children's Health, Weight For Age, Weight For Height

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ICCISPH-2022-93

Role of Women in Rural Economic Development and its Impact on Poverty Reduction

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the role women play in rural development. This study examines the factors that led to rural women's predicament becoming the leading issue for women in the home. This study was conducted in the Layyah district. Methods: The Survey Research design was utilized for this study. The researcher used a simple random sample to select two union councils in rural Layyah, and 414 women participated in the study. A structured interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection as part of a survey research methodology. It was comprised of 45 Yes/No questions. The data was analyzed with SPSS and descriptive statistics and ANOVA were utilized. Results: Five percent of respondents agreed that poverty is a significant problem in rural areas, while seven percent agreed that women play a significant role in rural areas. 8% were somewhat in agreement that women's work improved rural economic conditions. In rural areas, sewing and hatching are better occupations for women on a small scale, and every woman is responsible for her own shelter, food, and resources. The majority of respondents (8%) strongly agree that half of the female population works in agriculture. Conclusion: Improving women's personal skills is essential, and the government should address their causes and provide the means for them to work and earn more effectively. In Layyah's rural areas, women are making great strides in the working fields.

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ICCISPH-2022-94

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Mothers Regarding Breastfeeding Having Malnourished Children Under 5 Years Age Bracket: A Cross Sectional Study of Children Hospital Multan, Pakistan

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Abstract

The state of malnourishment among children <5 years age span is the major public health issue around the globe. Malnutrition is a deficiency or improper intake of energy and nutrients. It includes under nutrition wasting, stunting, and underweight. This undernourished state of child has multitude socio-demographic, economic and medical dynamics. There are many factors associated with child malnutrition like poverty, Illiteracy, infectious diseases like diarrhea, which causes them to lose weight. Moreover, Mother's breastfeeding practices and KAP about the nutritional status of the child becomes the basic tool to avoid malnourishment. This research aims to find out the KAP of mothers regarding breastfeeding, complementary feeding practices and its effects on children <5 years age span suffering from malnutrition. A Quantitative research design was used in which the data was collected through cross sectional approach during the research process. In this regard, the target population was the mothers visiting Children Hospital, Multan as it was the only stabilization center working in the targeted locale for the treatment of malnourished children. The researcher used simple random sampling technique for the selection of sample. A total of 1732 mothers who visited the targeted hospital in three months i.e. April=575, May=674, June=483 were approached. N=485 mothers were selected as subset of population. Interview schedule was used as the basic tool of data collection which comprised of both open and close ended questions. Chi-square goodness of fit test, correlation and simple linear regression statistical analysis was applied by the researcher to find out the relationship among the study variables. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant and positive relationship between breast feeding duration and malnourishment among children <5 years age span. Moreover, lack of knowledge, negative attitude and improper practices of mothers about breastfeeding becomes the major cause of child malnourishment. Role of media in provision of logical arguments and awareness campaigns along with the support provision by health care professionals can combat the pathetic situation of malnourishment in the study.

Key Words: Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, Breastfeeding, Malnourishment, Underweight, complementary feeding practices

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ICCISPH-2022-95

Lived Experiences of Afghan Refugee Women Living in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Women have suffered disproportionately in the unceasing instability and violence that has engulfed Afghanistan from decades. Afghan women had to face some of the hardest challenges including the heart-wrenching decision of fleeing Afghanistan. Moreover, there's scarcity of work done on refugee women and their life in Pakistan. Therefore, this study fulfills this gap. The purpose of this study was to explore the lived experiences of Afghan refugee women residing in Punjab and the factors that made them leave their country & migrate to Pakistan. Qualitative interviews were conducted with 11 women who had direct experience of being a refugee and to understand the meanings these women attached to being refugees. The major themes identified during this research which included many sub themes were, Pain & sorrows, fresh start, fear of repatriation, multidimensional poverty, ethnic discrimination and hopes for future. This study contributes to the existing literature on migration and refugees and particularly the challenges faced by women refugees in the migration process & will help the policy makers to make gender sensitive policies for refugee women.

ICCISPH-2022-96

Epilepsy and Gendered Inequalities: Socio-Cultural Epistemic Analysis of Wellbeing

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Abstract

Notion of illness is a state of being unwell. Epilepsy is one of the most serious neurological disorders that cause, not only physical as well as socio-cultural, sufferings for patients. This paper addresses the gendered inequalities, regulated by socio-economic structures, by presenting subjective lived experiences of young boys, girls and their families from rural, semi-urban and urban areas of district Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu & Kashmir. More than the seizures, the illness have noxious effects on the social wellbeing of people with disease. Anthropology or sociology of health bring forth the cultural and social dimensions of illness, health and wellbeing. These disciplines go beyond the medical treatment lens and dive deeper into the nature of relationships developed and operated through illness. Hence this study aims to present

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and describe lived experiences of epilepsy patients and their caregivers through hermeneutics of the epistemic findings. Primary data was collected through semi-structured conversational interviews, so far 22 (15 boys and 7 girls) in number, using qualitative phenomenology as methodology (Berghofer, 2019). This paper presents the primary data from embryonic phase of an ongoing research; therefore, analysis are social-epistemic vignettes which are subject to further scrutiny. This account talks about the determinants of social wellbeing: work and leisure, care networks and social interactions, kinship and social relationships, and the impact of epilepsy on the mundane activities. This is seminal work on epilepsy in the domains of public health and medical sociology, consequently it requires due attention from academia for its novelty.

Key Words: Epilepsy, wellbeing, sociology of health, medical anthropology, socio-cultural analysis, epistemology & phenomenology

ICCISPH-2022-97

Mapping Violence Against Women within the Discourse of Globalization: An Ethnographic Study Based on South Asian Garments Factory

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Abstract

Globally, one of the twentieth-century developments is the increased participation of women workers in factories. Indeed, women workers continue to play an essential role in the global economy. But the participation of women in wage labor is regarded as a form of violence in South Asian countries, particularly Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. However, this study documenting the experiences of violence against women in garments factory contributes to the idea of 'violence against women as part of Globalization. This study recognizes the relationship between the different sufferings of women workers in garment factories through a gender relations lens and the key issues involving gender inequality, education, coercion and sexual harassment and how they represent global inequality and local identity. This article also offers to understand the trends and challenges of the women workers choosing a career in the garment factory. This study was conducted among the different ages of garment women workers in the garments of Bangladesh and Srilanka using ethnographic study under qualitative research method involving in-depth interviews, and participant observation were used to collect data about their experiences and suffering of violence against women. The preliminary results of the research show that 98% of women from marginalized backgrounds have faced social, cultural, economic and health issues. In addition, 45% of women reported being sexually harassed by male garment employees. This study extends the position of women, which is the most pressing challenge for women's empowerment. Following an ethnographic analysis of research findings, it can be said that only equal rights, respect, and gender equality pave a new path for women and eliminate all forms of violence globally.

Key Words: Violence against women, Garment Factory, Globalisation, Gender Inequality.

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Well-being Issues of Female Urban Sanitation Workers: A Sociological Study Based on Female Sanitation Workers Working in Jaffna Municipal Council, Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Well-being is related to the aspects that make for a happy and productive life. The well-being of women urban sanitation workers is at risk a group. The study aims to assess the well-being issues of women sanitation workers working in the Jaffna Municipal Council. It is a qualitative study. Twenty female sanitation workers were selected as samples based on the random sampling method. Primary data were collected through case study methods, focus group discussion, key informant interviews, and observation methods. Qualitative data were analysed thematically. The research ethics have been duly followed. Results of this study, Low literacy rates, poor standard of living, and lack of awareness about health and safety cause sanitary workers to face well-being-related problems. Results of this study, Female sanitation workers clean the streets. Issues such as poverty, social stigma, social inequality, Caste based exclusions, Stress, loans, lack of savings, and occupational health hazards affect the well-being of women sanitation workers. Female sanitary workers are also seen as vulnerable to disease impacts. Female sanitation workers are also suffering from respiratory diseases, skin diseases, muscle disorders and chronic diseases. Therefore, it has been found through the study that these issues have caused problems in the dimensions of their social, economic, psychological, physical and spiritual well-being. It is necessary to provide awareness for the well-being issues of sanitation female workers.

Key Words: Diseases, Sanitation work, Social Stigma, Well-being,

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Assessing Impact of Violent Media Content on Aggression Level in Youth

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Abstract

In recent years' violent media content has been increased and so is the level of aggression and desensitization of youth. This study was basically conducted to see if any association exist between these two. This research was a quantitative method using a survey questionnaire. The study comprised of 86 participants both male and female. The questionnaire of Content Based Media Exposure whose first 8 items assess exposure to antisocial and last 9 assess neutral content along with this Buss and Perry Aggression Scale was used. Data Analysis include Pearson correlation, regression analysis and T-test for gender difference. The results reveal no significant impact of violent media content on aggression and no significant correlation between violent media content exposure and aggression. Furthermore, the study reveals no significant difference between male and female on media exposure and level of aggression.

Key Words: Media Violence, Exposure, Aggression

ICCISPH-2022-100

Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Green HRM Practices on Consumer Purchase Decisions (CPD) amidst the COVID-19 pandemic: A Mediated Model.

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become a highly considerable zone of an organization's development as a result of modern trends in business. CSR plays a paramount role in establishing a positive business culture and impression in society. This study aimed to examine the multi-dimensional impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) on Consumer Purchase Decisions (CPD) in an emerging economy amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. By using Green Marketing (GM) as a mediator, this study sought to investigate how CSR and GHRM policies were implemented by organizations and businesses to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic impact. This study adopted a quantitative approach to carry out the research. A questionnaire was disseminated to 280

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respondents employed in various Pakistan's Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies through convenient sampling for data collection. This study employed Structural Equation Modelling - Partial Least Square (PLS) to analyze the finalized collected data from 240 respondents. Pristine results showed that there exists a significant correlation between CSR and the CPD, as well as between GHRM and the CPD. It has also been demonstrated that GM significantly mediates the correlations of CSR and GHRM with CPD. GHRM practices and CSR are well-governed in FMCG organizations, enhancing CPD. The worldwide pandemic has caused many companies to reset their CSR policies and embrace GHRM practices to deal with the crisis and meet consumer expectations. Top management, HR/Marketing executives, and employees in the FMCG industry can use these insights to develop their employees and formulate programs and policies to meet organizational objectives.
Key Words: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Green Human Resource Management (GHRM), Consumer Purchase Decisions, Green Marketing (GM), and FMCG sector.

ICCISPH-2022-101

The Impact of Social Media Addiction, Social Comparison and Self-Esteem among Students

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Abstract

Social Media Addiction is sporadically increasing now a days, but its positive and negative impacts on emotional health are not fully understood. The current research investigated the impact of social media addiction on individual's social comparison and self-esteem. Cross-section survey method was used to collect data using the convenient sampling. The sample was composed of 239 college/university students with the average age of 22 years. Social media addiction Scale (SMAS), Iowa-Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measures, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used to measure the results in this study. Data was analysed by using Bivariate Pearson correlation. The results of the study showed that social media addiction (i.e., photos, videos and using social media websites) is positively associated with social comparison and significantly negatively associated with the self-esteem. Findings of this study confirmed the correlation between social media addiction, social comparison, and self-esteem. The findings of this study provide insights about the negative impacts of social media addiction and directs to avoid their long recreational usage. Further, findings are helpful to understand the harmful impacts of social media on those users who already tend to compare socially.
Key Words: social media addiction, social comparison, self-esteem.

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Role of Technological Interventions in Alleviating Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic posed serious psychological, social, economic and cultural consequences for people across the globe without any discrimination on the basis of color, class, profession, race or religion. The basic structure of society was in question as all major sectors such as health, education, economy and industry were facing unprecedented challenges. Research shows that coronavirus seriously endangered psycho-social health of those people who were prone to exposure such as health workers, children and students by elevating levels of anxiety, stress, tension, depression and mental disorder. The safety protocols and social distancing altered the nature of interpersonal relationship and the way people perceive the relationship with others. In this context, the technological devices and tools played an important role by reducing the psycho-social impact of covid-19 pandemic to a certain extent. These technological tools proved very useful by enabling people to meet their therapist while staying at home and save time and money and by developing new spaces of communication for staying connected with each other. The main aim of this research is to explore data about impact of pandemic and highlight the possibility of technological interventions for alleviating the negative impacts of disasters such as covid-19 pandemic.

Key Words: Covid-19; psycho-social health; depression, social distancing; technology

ICCISPH-2022-103

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP), Illness Perception, Eating Behavior, and Diabetic Self-Management among Type II Diabetic Patients

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Abstract

Type II diabetes is the primary health problem in Pakistan, and the majority of the population resides in rural areas. This country's middle-aged population is fat and practices poor eating behavior. The goal of this study is to examine the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and practice, illness perception, eating behavior, and diabetic self-management, as well as the gender

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differences in terms of the study variables. The study was correlational in nature, and purposive sampling techniques were utilized to obtain data from type II diabetic patients. This study included 200 individuals in total. The sample was then separated into two groups (100 males and 100 females). The data was collected for the KAP by Herat (2017), the illness perception of diabetes questionnaire (Kamatani et al., 2013), eating habits (Camill, 2020), and diabetic self-management (Schmitt, 2013). Using SPSS version 25, reliability analysis, descriptive analysis, Pearson moment correlation, and the independent sample t-test were applied to the data. The findings demonstrated that KAP has a strong negative correlation with diabetes illness perception and diabetic self-management and a large positive but weak correlation with eating behavior. Diabetes illness perception is moderately negatively associated with eating behavior and moderately positively associated with diabetic self-management. In addition, significant gender disparities were reported on the knowledge and attitude scales about diabetes. For the remaining scales, women have higher scores than men on illness perception, eating behavior, and diabetic self-management. The findings of this study show the necessity of strengthening T2DM symptom management through self-care awareness and intervention programs.

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Social Appearance Anxiety and Psychological Distress Among Instagram Users

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Abstract

Anxiety and tension that people experience when they are judged by others based on their physical appearance is known as social appearance anxiety. This study aims to investigate the relationship between social appearance anxiety and psychological distress among Instagram users. Further, it also measures the difference among social appearance anxiety and psychological distress in relation to demographic variables. Using purposive sampling technique, data was collected online from 187 Instagram users (age range 15-30 years). Social Appearance Anxiety Scale (Hartet al., 2008) and Kessler Distress Scale (Kessler, 2001) were combined along with demographics for data collection. Data was analysed using SPSS. Results revealed a significant correlation between social appearance anxiety and psychological distress (r^2 =.57 p≤.001). Furthermore, regressions analysis showed a significant predictive relationship among social appearance anxiety and psychological distress (R^2=.49, p <.001). Also the results revealed the substantial role of demographic features like age, gender and socioeconomic status in social appearance anxiety and psychological distress. It is concluded that social appearance anxiety has a worsening effect and leads to psychological distress among ers. Findings would be helpful for psychological counselling experts to design effective intervention and prevention programs by considering social appearance anxiety as a risk factor.

Key Words: Social Appearance Anxiety, Psychological Distress, Instagram Users.

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ICCISPH-2022-105

Predicting Traumatic Stress using Hope

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Abstract

The study investigated whether hope can predict how individuals respond to traumatic experiences. A random sample of 392 participants (232 males, 160 female) were administered a questionnaire for hope [Subscale for PCQ-24; Luthans, Youssef & Avolio, (2007)] along with the Impact of Event Scale – revised [IES-R; Weiss & Marmar, (1997)] and the monitoring and blunting questionnaire [MBQ, Anxiety, Stress Coping; Muriis, DeJong, Merckelbach & Van Zuuren (1994)]. The findings highlighted that the participants with higher level of hope reported fewer psychological symptoms relating to their traumatic experiences, also that the monitors scored higher on hope as compared to the blunters. Traumatic events had a greater impact on females than males as they scored higher on the hope scale. The implications of these findings for using hope for those individuals who may experience traumatic stress are discussed.

Key Words: Hope, post-traumatic stress, blunting, monitoring

ICCISPH-2022-106

Visual Art Representation and Social Bevaviour Towards Transgender in Pakistan

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Abstract

Who is LGBT, transgender and gay? Are they all same or different? What is the queer theory? These are the questions which always revolved around in my mind since a young age. Most recently an event happened which forced to address the topic. The transgender bill has passed, which has created another discourse in various tiers of the Pakistani society. Moreover, a college friend apparently disappeared somewhere in the world almost for sixteen years, who left for England to do a masters. Lately, a few months ago I came across that he changed his gender and that was not less than a blast. I talked to him in a casual way first and recollected our old memories. While talking to him I found myself dislocated because I was talking to a person who

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was a boy and now a girl. It was making no coherence internally and mentally. In this paper I took him as a case study; I asked him a few questions, which will share in the presentation and in this paper as well. I have also looked into the visual art practice of the different people who belong to the same clan either they are artists themselves or took it as a subject in their work. The whole idea of this exercise is to expedite the Transgenders and the behavior against them in the society. And how we can facilitate them as another human being.

ICCISPH-2022-107

Intimate Partner Violence and its Association with Home Delivery: A Cross-Sectional Study Conducted in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract

Introduction: Home delivery is a predominant driver of maternal and neonatal deaths in developing countries. Despite the efforts of international organizations in Pakistan, home childbirth is common in the remote and rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Researcher studied intimate partner violence and women's low status within the household (socio-economic dependence, minimal maternal health care decision making, and restricted social mobility) and its association with the preference for home delivery. Methods: Researcher conducted a cross-sectional household survey among 503 ever-married women of reproductive age (15–49 years), who have had childbirth in the last twelve months or were pregnant (more than 6 months) at the time of the interview. A two-stage cluster sampling technique has been used for recruitment. Descriptive and bivariate analyses have been conducted. A binary logistic regression model was calculated to present odds ratios and corresponding 95% confidence intervals for factor associated with home delivery. Results: An inferior status of women, restrictions in mobility and limited power in decision making related to household purchases, maternal health care, and outdoor socializing are contributing factors of home delivery. Furthermore, women having faced intimate partner violence were much more likely to deliver at home (OR = 2.66, 95% CI: 1.83.3.86, $p < 0.001$). Discussion: Research findings concluded that women are in a position with minimal authority in decision making to access and deliver the baby in any health facility. The study recommends that the government should ensure the availability of health facilities and place gynecologist in nearby locations to increase institutional deliveries in the study area.

Key Words: Women, Social Status, Pregnancy, Home Delivery, Pakistan

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ICCISPH-2022-108

Strengthen the Primary Healthcare System through Sehat Ghar Model in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Background: In the majority of countries, primary care clinics and hospitals are the two main types of healthcare facilities available worldwide. Every state's medical service framework is designed to encourage patients to first try to seek care at the most basic level, and then to progress to a more in-depth level of care if needed. The costs for the custodian/patients are constrained by this convention. Objective of the study: To strengthen the primary healthcare system through Sehat Ghar Model in Punjab Problem Statement: In huge part of the countries, patients typically bypass primary care medical facilities and go straight to the hospital or specialized hospitals, adding to the load on the hospital or specialized hospitals. In numerous impoverished countries, various PHC models have made exceptional progress. However, regardless of the severity of their sickness, anyone can receive treatment here at any level of healthcare facility. In Pakistan, the present healthcare system is inadequate due to lack of basic medical facilities, especially in the rural areas. These facilities are under staffed and improperly equipped. Improvement: Due to failure of conventional primary healthcare system in country, we need to introduce a model healthcare system to improve the service level at basic. The article discusses the "Model Sehat Ghar" initiative, which aims to develop the primary healthcare system while addressing the needs of the community. Sehat Ghar would increase the access of general curative health, maternal and child health, nutrition and family planning services by almost three-fold population.

Key Words: Primary Healthcare, Strengthen, Sehat Ghar Model, Initiative

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ICCISPH-2022-109

Determinants and Consequences of Domestic Violence among Married Females in Rural Areas of District Dera Ghazi Khan

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Abstract

In Pakistan the domestic violence is well known issue especially in rural areas of District Dera Ghazi Khan. As compared to developed areas of Pakistan women are more victim and criticize in the rural areas of District Dera Ghazi Khan. Domestic violence is burning issue in Pakistani society in modern era till now and many researcher was studied it. Pakistani women are subjected to the most atrocious forms of domestic violence with in their homes by their family members especially after marriages. This is fact that women are ignored at domestic level and also professional level in rural areas. The domestic violence can effect on women physical and mental health badly. The objective of the study is to observe the relationship of literacy effect on domestic violence in these areas.Basic aim of this research work was to evaluate determinants and consequences of domestic violence among married females in rural areas of district Dera Ghazi Khan. Multistage sampling technique was applied on first stage four rural union council were selected and simple random sampling was used for the selection of respondents. Total sample was of 160 respondents. The study revealed that ratio of domestic violence was high among the house wives. The major causes of domestic violence were poor illiteracy level, unemployment level and especially income problem. It was also notice that this cause of domestic violence put negative impact on family structure and the personalities of children. Recently the Government of Pakistan has taken many measures for improvement of Women rights however the impact of government reforms shall be outreached to the grass route level for uplift of the poor socio economic conditions of rural women. It is possible If all the machinery district, provincial and federal government is capacitated for better governance and provision of services of Laws enforcement, economic development, and improvement of literacy and education level.

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ICCISPH-2022-110

Work Family Role Conflict among Female Married Doctors in Public Sector Hospitals, A Case study of City Multan

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Abstract

This research endeavor aims to find out the levels of the work-family role conflict and family-work role conflict among female doctors and see the family attitude and domestic issues of the female doctors. The population of the study was all the female doctors of the city Multan. Four hospitals were randomly selected for present research. The sample size was 120 female doctors of public sectors from Multan. Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Data was analyzed through SPSS and statistical test of person correlation applied. It studied various factors that cause work-family conflict and family-work conflict among female married doctors. It was concluded that there is a negative correlation between work-family conflict and income of the female doctors. Female doctors have to spend substantial time to their duties of work and family suffers due to these engagements. A flexible time schedule and day care facilities for children are suggested to reduce work family role conflict among female doctors.

Key Words: Work-Family Role conflict, Family-Work role conflict, Female Doctors, Family Attitude, Family Support

ICCISPH-2022-111

Men's Decision Making Authority and Its Association with Non-use of Modern Family Planning Methods among Married Women in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country in the world with 207.9 million people. In the country the unmet need of family planning modern methods is 17%, 09% women are currently using traditional family planning methods, while 46 percent of married women aged 15-49 years have no intentions to use any family planning method in the near future. Researchers studied that

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women subordinate position, restricted out sphere mobility, restriction on access to family planning centers, men's decision making authority and significantly associated with non-use of family planning methods in the study area. The major objective of the study was to examine the intimate partner influence on women choice and access to use modern family planning methods. In the present study quantitative cross sectional research approach was used to collect data from 384 married women in the study area. In the present study multi-stage sampling technique was used and respondents were equally divided into randomly selected union councils in 3 *tehsils.* A self-administered questionnaire/interview schedule was used in the study and regression analysis was applied to draw the linear relationship between men's authority (predictor variables) and use of modern family planning (outcome variable). It is shown in regression analysis shown that men family members restrict women access to family planning center to get knowledge and use modern family planning methods (OR 4.049, 95% CI. 2.411-6.801) with P-value .001. The study suggests that an inclusive family planning policy and program is required to include men family members as one of the major stakeholder in use of family planning among married women.

Key Words: Men's decision making, Women, Modern Family Planning Use, Mardan, Pakistan.

ICCISPH-2022-112

Mental Health and Wellbeing

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Abstract

The WHO (World Health Organization) states that mental health is more than just the absence of mental disorders or disabilities; they define it as "a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community." From this definition, we can assume that not coping with normal stress, or being under more than normal stress makes us mentally unhealthy, and that if we don't recognize our abilities, or don't contribute to society, we are not mentally well, right? There are more problems with this definition and with most definitions of mental health because it's normally linked to wellbeing, a very abstract concept influenced by hedonic and idealistic traditions, which champion positive emotions, living a life of virtue in the pursuit of human excellence, and high functioning. This way of defining mental health leaves out many groups of people that can't afford the type of perfect member of society that the definition implies. That could include young people, or activists, or even artists. And of course, it may exclude many people that are somehow marginalized. The definition, as the medical model, pathologizes all behavior that doesn't go with what "society" expects, but it's evident that they are talking about a "society" from the point of view of those in power, from those with privilege and whom the norms apply because they defined them.

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ICCISPH-2022-113

Sexual Harassment and the Teaching of Islamic, a Research Review in the Context of Pakistan

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Abstract

Incidents of sexual harassment have become common in Pakistan. The rapid increase in such incidents over the last two decades is about destroying our social foundations. Security is no less than a challenge. Parents are anxious to protect and honor their children by sending them outside. This situation is a matter of concern for our country. When the teachings of Islam are examined, its basic principle is stated that protecting the life, property and honor of another Muslim is the basic responsibility of a Muslim. Not only was it forbidden to commit adultery, but it was also forbidden to approach adultery. In the Light of Surah Al-Noor, Allah commanded all believers, men and women, to keep their nakedness low. Similarly, the purity of thoughts was also ordered in the religion of Islam. On the contrary, in our country today, through electronic media, print media and social media, the way people's sexual feelings are aroused. We feel its consequences within our country. In this paper, the causes of sexual harassment will be examined and how sexual harassment can be eliminated in the light of the teachings of Islam.

Key Words: Sexual Harassment, Teaching of Islam

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ICCISPH-2022-114

Title of Article: Gender Quotas for Empowerment of 'Political Minority': A Review of Women's Status in Legislature of Pakistan

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Abstract

In arena of politics, women's representation is always dependent upon males and normally ranges from 20 to 40 percent. Gender discrimination is a worldwide phenomenon and is reflected in institutional policies, laws and practices whereas gender inequality in politics is a significant social issue and women's low representation is also rooted in prevailing cultural and social disparities. Women constitute half of the world's population and they are not a 'numerical' minority, but a political minority and treated in the same manner. However, various UN conventions and conferences addressed this severe issue and its recommendations brought a dramatic rise in women's number in parliaments through gender quotas. In Pakistan, women were given representation through reserved seats in all the three constitutions. In earlier years, the ratio was two to three percent, but in 2002, women were given 17 percent seats in parliament. A high number of women entered the house, raising women's aspirations for proper representation in decision-making bodies. The study has analyzed the gender quotas, raising the question: to what extent, the increased number of women has addressed the gender inequality in society. Examining the empirical evidence and published literature from gender perspective, it is observed that reserved seats has changed proportional number, but not succeeded in eliminating gender inequality or influencing the legislation for women-related issues to the expected level. The study will employ Critical Mass theory and mixed method to examine the role of gender quota for women-specific legislation in Pakistan's parliament and addressing the inequality.

Key Words: Quota, political participation, inequality, parliament, reserved seats.

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ICCISPH-2022-115

Quest for Voice in Daniyal Moeenuddin's in Other Rooms, Other Wonders (2007)

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Abstract

This article is a feminist critique of Daniyal Moeenuddin In Other Rooms, Other Wonders (2007). Silenced voices is the basic aspect of feminism which is the focus of this article. This article is a fictional critique of the vocalized exhaustions. The characters, settings and the sub stories depict the feministic literary mode. The article uses Anne Fausto Sterling's Sexing the Body and John Money's sexologist theory to examine the gendered aspects of the story. It depicts the miseries leading to sufferings of the female characters who are prime victims of sexual assaults. The article concentrates and examines John Money's sexologist theory in objectifying such unvoiced voices which are based on subjective experiences of bodily exploitations of Pakistani female. Moeenuddin unveils that how men mask their real intentions in launching sexual continuations and thus justify their sexual acts resulting in deprivation of right to raise voices.

Key Words: Feminism, Patriarchy, Sex, Pakistani literature, Moeenuddin.

ICCISPH-2022-116

Relationship between Spirituality & Life Satisfaction among Cancer Patients; with the Mediating Role of Well-Being.

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the relationship between spirituality and life satisfaction, with the mediating role of well-being among cancer patients. Sample was comprised of 100 cancer patients from Nishtar Hospital Multan. The data was collected using T8he Daily Spiritual Experience Scale, The Satisfaction with Life Scale and The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale along with the Demographic profiles from the participants using Convenient Sampling Technique. The data was analyzed using SPSS by using regression, correlation, and independent sample t test. The result showed that spirituality was a positive significant predictor of life satisfaction (R^2 value is 0.57) and also a positive predictor of well-being (R^2 value is 0.005). The results also indicated that there was a significant difference between male

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and female patients in Spirituality and Life Satisfaction. Implications of the study have been discussed as well i.e., this research will highlight the impact spirituality has on life conditions of an individual. Also, the probability sampling technique can be used in this research to gather data so that the external validity would increase. There were a few limitations in this study like sample size was not large enough to make generalization significant and the data was collected from a single hospital due to Covid-19 Pandemic Situation. Also, the time for collecting the data was limited.
Key Words: Spirituality, Life Satisfaction, Well-being, Cancer Patients.

ICCISPH-2022-117

A Systematic Review on Issues and Challenges due to Digitalization in Education at Higher Level

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Abstract

Almost every aspect of life is now affected by the evolution of the digital learning environment and the worldwide network. As a result, special emphasis is placed on providing appropriate teaching aids and curricula for the educational process so that the schools, higher educational institutions, teachers, and professional development of educators can meet modern national and global challenges and offer support in the field of digital technologies, developing and shaping modern digital competencies. Though, the digitalization in education has much improved the accessibility, quality and competency of higher education but there are still some issues and challenges that can be addressed. To address these issues and challenges, a review study was conducted. A total of 35 published articles from 2010-2021 were selected after inclusion and exclusion criteria. The review of the previous studies indicated that major issues and challenges due to digitization in education were inadequate resources and internet access, a scarcity of skilled teachers, language and content-related issues, inadequate digital equipment maintenance and upgrade, and insufficient funding.
Key Words: Digitization; Challenges, Higher Education Level, Systematic Review

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ICCISPH-2022-118

The Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic among College and University Students: The Relationship of Depression, Stress, Anxiety with Support and Gender among Students

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Abstract

The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has led to a rise in anxiety, stress, and depression among everybody (Bai,2004): the university undergraduates severely affected by COVID-19 are also among vulnerable population due to strict lockdown and fewer resources to cope with it. The aim of this study was to analyze the levels of stress, anxiety, and depression among undergraduates from different colleges and universities of Pakistan during lockdown. A total of 300 undergraduates (50% women and 50% men) between 18 and 25 years old (M = 1.50 S. D = 0.501) took part in this cross-sectional study. Analysis revealed that women showed higher level of stress, depression and anxiety during COVID-19 than men. Finding also highlighted that social support was significantly negatively related to depression. Depression, anxiety and stress all three positively correlate with each other. This study highlighted the importance of social support inorder to cope with depression and other mental health issues especially during pandemic. Further implication of the study has been discussed. This research proposes some general measures for reducing stress and suggest some programs of social support to control and overcome anxiety and stress among undergraduates during lockdown.

Key Words: COVID-19, stress, depression, anxiety, social support

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ICCISPH-2022-119

Bereavement for Life, A Hidden Pandemic Within the Pandemic of Covid-19 as a Consequence of Losing Family Members: A Narrative Qualitative Study

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the traumatic experiences and perceptions of the individuals who lost their close family members during the COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan. An explanatory narrative approach was used to collate data on lived experiences of family members who lost their loved ones during the COVID-19 pandemic. Purposive and snowball sampling was used to recruit the participants, semi-structured, ten in-depth face-to-face interviews were conducted with the study participants from October 2021 to the first week of March 2022 covering four waves of the pandemic in Pakistan. Data analysis was done parallel with data collection using an inductive qualitative narrative approach. The study recruited ten bereaved family members and individuals critically affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan. Four core narratives emerged out of the collected data; 1) Misinterpretation and ignorance of early symptoms 2) Challenges to getting hospitalized and leaving the patient in isolation without care 3) Negative effects of the suppressed funeral rites on the bereaved 4) Stigmatization by society. A few sub-themes were also identified under the main narrative of hospitalization experience i.e. Fear of hospitalization, shortage, and hike in the price of essential medical equipment and medicines. Our study concluded that bereavement from deaths caused by COVID-19 is much more painful than the usual deaths. The reasons behind this psychological trauma were majorly identified as not being able to take care of the victims during their hospitalization experience and also not being able to properly say goodbye to the loved ones due to the strict implementation of SOPs that clashed with the cultural and religious practices.

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ICCISPH-2022-120

An Analysis of Honour Crimes as Gender Based Violence in Tehsil Jatoi, Pakistan

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Abstract

Honour Killing: A Bad Custom or a Crime Mahwish Rasheed M.Phil. Scholar Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Anthropology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan ABSTRACT Each society has its specific customs and traditions regarding its own way of life. Pakistan is a developing country. Almost 70% of its population lives in typical traditional rural areas. Honour crimes have been part of Pakistan's social and legal history for centuries. Honour crimes occur in all four provinces of Pakistan and the tribal areas adjoining the border with Afghanistan. This practice has different names: in Southern Punjab, kalakali in Sindh, karokari; in Balochistan, siyahkari and in North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), tautora. The paper focuses on the term "crimes of honour" which is used to encompass a variety of manifestations of violence against women, including honour killings, assault, physical and psychological violence, and interference with choice in marriage. This paper aims are: (1) to document nature and practice of honour crimes related to honour killings and violence against women (physical, psychological & sexual violence). (2) Explore various socio-cultural reasons responsible for honour crimes. (3) Find out the role of traditional justice system including jirga or panchayats in handling honour crimes. (4) Examine community perception about honour crimes against women. The study was conducted in Mir Wala, Jatoi and participants were selected through purposive method of sampling while, the methods of participant observation and in-depth interviews were used to gain detailed insight about the issue.

Key Words. Honour killing, Honour, Dishonor, Panchayat, Violence.

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ICCISPH-2022-121

Child Abuse: Current Legislation and its Implantations

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[2]Lawyer: Specialized in Criminal Trial

Abstract

The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 has several provisions regarding the rights of children. Like article 11, article 25A, 25, 26 added in 2012. After 18th amendment provinces are responsible for legislation regarding child abuse. The Federal government also introduces new amendments in Criminal law for the protection of children's. Now-a- days, child abuse is one of the major social evil in Pakistan. After 2015, electronic and print media have reported several types of child abuse which were never reported earlier. A number of cases of child abuse have been reported in our society and this is very alarming situation for all of us. It is the dire need of hour; we should have to focus on this social curse which has been affecting our moral as well as social values. Earlier, there were no special provisions of law by our legislature. But, recently the upper house of legislative assembly passes the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2015. In 2017, The Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) was amended through Criminal Law Act 2016, and special provisions were added for the protection of children's. In this paper, we focus on prevailing laws enacted till now and detailed overview of all these legislative steps shall be given and also discuss the causes owing to which the cases of child abuse did not report, and the social taboos which clutches the victim and his family. The sole purpose of this paper is to highlight the different aspects of child abuse and create awareness among masses.

Key Words: Pakistan, Constitution, children, Rights, The Pakistan Penal Code

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ICCISPH-2022-122

Impact of Digital Technology on Postpartum Depression [PPD], Durig Pandemic in Kasur

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Pakistan, as it has on many other countries. While efforts have been made to combat the disease, one major source of concern has been their potential impacts on the Postpartum Depression [PPD], risk of maternal morbidity and mortality in the country. The study investigates how the COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdowns affected the provision of Standard postpartum Digital follow-up facilities across Kasur. The goal was to look into association between some self-reported Digital technology (from six weeks to seven months and months after giving birth) and depressive symptoms at seven months amongst women's who were having high risk for depressive symptoms. A cross-sectional survey was conducted; the questionnaire was distributed among the 180 newly delivered mothers who were assigned to the medical facility of public and private maternal and prenatal healthcare hospitals and RHC (Rural health Center) located in Mustafabad, Khudian Khas and city Kasur to obtain the data on issues relating to access and provision of postpartum digital follow-up facilities or Digital Leisure before, during and after COVID-19 lockdowns. To quantify depressive symptoms, the "Edinburg Postnatal Depression Questionnaire" which is also known as (EPDS) also employed. Moreover, regression analysis was used to find out the association between use of Digital Technology and maternal depression. A brief explanation of the study purpose and assurance of anonymity was outlined on the first page of the questionnaire. Informed consent was obtained from all respondents before data collection; the interpretation of data was done using quantitative analysis in SPSS. The results revealed sample characteristics, Access to Digital Technology, percentages of delivery services prior to the lockdown. There was a significant decrease in client utilization of services, stock-out of drugs, contraception; harassment by law enforcement agents and transportation difficulties during the lockdown. This is one of the few studies that investigate the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on facilities in Kasur and emphasized the need to take the appropriate policy measures required to handle such a global health emergency.

Key Words: COVID-19; Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS): ; maternal services; public health; Digital technology, Postpartum depression

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ICCISPH-2022-123

Water Insecurity Experiences, and Gender and Nutritional Inequalities in South Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Although water insecurity has been discussed in general, its impacts on mothers' physical and mental health, and infants and young children's feeding (IYCF), have largely been ignored. This study explores household water insecurity experiences and their association with optimal health and nutrition of women and children in the Rajanpur district of Punjab Province. Using focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informants (KIIs) interviews from an area with high maternal-child malnutrition prevalence, a qualitative study was conducted to describe local experiences of water acquirement and arrangement, and of the consequences of water insecurity. The findings highlight that rural Western marginalized populations of the Rajanpur district rely on brackish, canal, or flood surface water as the water supply is absent, which intensifies mothers' work burden and stress, and often makes them victims of violence, stigma, and sickness. Water fetching impacts women in unforeseen ways, impacting the psychosocial and physical health of mothers engaged in maternal breastfeeding. Water insecurity, originally rooted in regional disparities, compounds with gender inequities, which leads to maternal stress and child sickness. Justice in water resources is imperative and urgent in the deprived South of Punjab province for improving public health nutrition.

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ICCISPH-2022-124

Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence on Academic Performance of Married Female Students

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Abstract

Intimate partner violence (IPV) happens to both genders. However, women experience harsher consequences and are more often to be victims of more extreme types of IPV because women have traditionally been viewed as men's property or as being subservient to them. IPV has significant social and financial repercussions that reverberate across society. Effects of IPV also include academic underachievement of married female students, because physical and mental health problems, caused by IPV, affect academic performance. Economic reliance makes married female students stay in abusive situations. Education, for married female students, is a major barrier against economic reliance and re-victimization. Gender differences exist in the occurrence of IPV. Therefore, this qualitative exploratory case study research has been conducted through in-depth interviews from a feminist perspective to determine how IPV has been influencing the academic performance of married female students. In this study universe of the researchers is Karachi. Researchers used Purposive sampling with a sample size of 10 married female students. Data is analyzed through the thematic analysis method. It is found that significant correlations were observed between IPV and the academic performance of married female students. It has impacted the GPA and completion of the degree. Due to IPV, married female students are experiencing impaired cognition and academic challenges. It decreased academic motivation, college/ university attachment, and attendance of married female students. IPV severely impacted the academic performance of married female students.

Key Words: Intimate Partner Violence, Academic Performance, Married Female Students.

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ICCISPH-2022-125

Cultural Identity of Youth in Context of Global Media: A Study of Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan

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Abstract

In last few decades, fastest growing media have led to issues of economic and social imperialism along with the erosion of local cultural identity. Even youth of remote areas is now increasingly exposed to global media and being influenced by the popular culture even though the local culture has been very dominant and resistant historically. This study assessed global media (Satellite TV and Internet) exposure of students aged 17-25 from Ghazi University and its effects on cultural identity through observing change in their language, eating habits, dress, ways of celebration, social relations, attitude toward traditional gender role and leisure time preferences. Total 80 respondents were selected purposively (who used global media) and interviewed. The results showed that majority of respondents were heavy viewers and used the global media for the sake of entertainment, news, information, and fashion. They like to speak words of foreign languages in their daily conversations; enjoy eating foreign food both at home and restaurant; follow dressing style of media celebrities and wear foreign dresses occasionally. They like foreign music, movies and ways of celebrating events. They enjoy interaction with people of other cultures and accepting change in traditional gender roles. They spent their leisure time in watching satellite TV and chatting friends via cell phone/internet. It was concluded that global media is promoting popular culture and influencing local culture and traditions of local community. It is suggested that media owners and regulatory authorities should perform their role to promote local cultures to preserve ethnic diversity.

Key Words: Globalization; Cultural Identity; Global Media; Youth; Dera Ghazi Khan

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ICCISPH-2022-126

Health and Hygiene Issues among Tea Plantation Workers in India: Major Explorations

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Abstract

Tea garden labourers are an important labour force that generates and earns millions of dollars in foreign currency each year. Their contribution is critical to our country's economy, but they receive little in return. The state of health and hygiene among tea garden labourers is deplorable. Their understanding of health and a healthy lifestyle was superficial, and their knowledge of common ailments and how to prevent them, as well as their treatment-seeking behaviour, were not conducive to maintaining health. The cleanliness and personal hygiene standards among the workers are appalling. The workers are completely unaware of the complex relationship that exists between sanitation, personal hygiene, and health. Even if they are aware, they are either uneducated or unable to pay attention owing to time constraints.

All workers are entitled to free medical facilities for themselves and their families. The West Bengal Plantation Labour Rules state that any plantation employing 1000 or more workers must have a hospital with a ratio of 15 beds per 1000 workers. The provision made for the welfare of the labourers in the PLA, is far from satisfactory on the aspect of health and health facilities. The facilities such as dispensaries, hospitals as well as qualified medical personnels such as doctors, nurses, pharmacists, etc. are far below what is required by the statutory regulations. What they have done for the country's economic prosperity is unquestionable, yet there are a number of issues about their development. Despite possessing constitutional obligations and legal provisions, they continue to be a model of capitalist discrimination, leading to a terrible existence.

Key Words: Tea garden, Labour, Health, Hygiene, Sanitation, PLA, Discrimination

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ICCISPH-2022-127

Impact and Adjustment of Separation on Respondent

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Abstract

This current research reported the findings of a study designed to provide an in-depth analysis of the post separation period. Data were collected from 8 open-ended, unstructured interviews were used to recognize the serious areas of post separation and post-divorce adjustment. Almost 300 pages of verbatim field notes were collected. The data showed that there are two separate but overlapping adjustments: (a) to the dissolution of the marriage and (b) to setting up a new life-style with or without children. Sources of significant adjustment problems reported by various segments of the sample included the legal system, children, the respondent's social network, emotional- psychological adjustment, and financial adjustments. The research questions were also examined. These hypotheses examined (a) the effects of enduring attachment to the spouse, (b) the degree of social interaction outside the home, (c) the psychological effects of sudden and unexpected separations (d) future concern about children with or without custody.

ICCISPH-2022-128

A Comparative Study of Work-Family Role Conflict Faced by Women Beauticians Working from Home and Marketplace in District Faisalabad

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Abstract

Women are liable for household responsibilities along with child care. In addition to these responsibilities, they are often considered to be productive in countable economic terms to support their family financially. Along these, ladies are feeling the squeeze, endeavoring to adjust home and work duties; leaving the workplace to work at home and venturing out from the home to make home and work station at the same place. The objectives of this study are to investigate the connection between work-family strife and occupational fulfilment by the women beautician and to examine the impact of women beautician work on family role characteristics. For the quantitative data hundred respondents have been taken from the area of Faisalabad. The

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study found that work-family conflict is correlated with household responsibilities. Working environment and family support are also considered agents to increase the work-family conflict among ladies. Moreover, Beauty parlour businesses as Small scale enterprises play an important role in employment generation, resource mobilization and utilization, income generation and in helping to promote change in a gradual and phased manner for females.
Key Word: Work-Family Role Conflict, Family Responsibilities, Occupational Fulfillment, Small Business, Work Environment, Family Support

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ICCISPH-2022-129

Body Image and Diet Plans: An Explanatory Study of Obese People in Multan (Pakistan)

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Abstract

Body Image is defined as the feeling, thoughts, perceptions, individual's ideals and movement about their appearance and body. Several physical, psychological and physiological factors affect our lives in different ways. The main objective of this study is to investigate the women behavior and attitude towards body image as potential mechanism. Study also examines the behavior of short term weight loss program on the health related quality of life. Quantitative research design was selected in this research. All the gyms and diet clinics were the universe of this study. All the regular members of the gyms and diet clinics were the targeted population for the study. Data were collected from ten gyms by choosing a sample of 385 respondents. Sample size is determined by using Cochran's formula. Stratified random sampling technique is used in the present study. Data were analyzed through SPSS. Study concluded that females have more psychological and physical issues about inappropriate body image due to household duties. Study also examined that negative body image leads to positive attitude toward diet. Study suggested that regularity in exercise is a source of attaining satisfaction regarding body image and regular physical checkup to get knowledge about body needs. Study concluded that diet plan and body image have significant impact on the quality of life.

ICCISPH-2022-130

Gratitude Mediates the Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Happiness Among Medical Students: A Structural Equation Modeling Analysis

Authors: Huma Batool[1], Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1]

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Abstract

Nowadays many professionals consider mental health a necessary condition for optimal functioning and the role of medical students is crucial in maintaining the health of a community. The present study aimed to identify, the relationship between emotional intelligence, happiness, and, gratitude. This study is an analytical cross-sectional study. The targeted population was 219 medical students (males=110, females=109) aged between 19-25 years studying at Nishter

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Medical College Multan. The participants were selected through a purposive sampling technique and three questionnaires (Schering emotional intelligence scale, subjective happiness scale, and, gratitude questionnaire) were used to collect responses from them. In the light of broaden and build theory, the results of the structural equation model showed that emotional intelligence is positively associated with gratitude, and happiness and that gratitude significantly mediates the positive relationship between emotional intelligence and happiness. The results also revealed that emotional intelligence has a significant indirect effect on happiness through gratitude. In conclusion, the findings have made it abundantly evident that gratitude, happiness, and emotional intelligence play a vital role in a person's well-being. Consequently, positive emotions broaden the thought-action repertoires enabling a person to build useful psychological resources.

Key Words: Emotional Intelligence, Happiness, Gratitude, Broaden.

ICCISPH-2022-131

Social Interaction Anxiety and Sleep Disturbance Among Overweight Individuals: The Role of Body Image

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Abstract

The present study aimed to explore social interaction anxiety and general sleep disturbance among overweight individuals. Furthermore, it aimed to explore the mediating role of body Image and the relationship between social interaction anxiety and general sleep disturbance. The 211 individuals (aged 20 to 55) were approached at the Multan city gyms, clinics, and slimming centers. General Sleep Disturbance Scale (GSDS), Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS), and Body Shape Scale (BSS) were used to measure the degree of general sleep disturbance, social interaction anxiety, and body shape among participants. Results indicated that General Sleep Disturbance and Social Interaction Anxiety were higher among females than males ($p<0.01$). Results further revealed that females were more conscious about their body shape than males. Significant differences in demographic variables (i.e., marital status, age) were found in social interaction anxiety and general sleep disturbance. A positive relationship between Social Interaction Anxiety and Sleep disturbance was also found.

Key Words: General sleep disturbance, Social interaction anxiety, Body Image, overweight

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ICCISPH-2022-132

Psychological Distress, Hopelessness, And Burden of Care Among Caregivers of Patients with Mental Illness: A Case Study of Southern Punjab

Authors: Dr. Iram Batool[1], Dr. Ruqia Safdar Bajwa[1], Dur E Aden Tariq[1], Amna Zahoor[1]

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Abstract

The well-being of caregivers of mentally ill persons has often been ignored, despite the fact that family caregivers can be predisposed to psychiatric morbidities and burden in caring for their mentally ill family members. This study examined the levels of psychological distress, hopelessness, and burden of care experienced by family caregivers who care for their mentally ill relatives. A cross-sectional study was employed with a quantitative approach. A purposive sampling technique was used, and a sample of 240 caregivers was selected from the Pakistan Institute of Mental Health (Lahore). The burden Scale for Family Caregivers (BSFC), Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10), and Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS) were used to collect the data. The findings revealed that caregiver burden was positively correlated with psychological distress and hopelessness. The results of the bootstrap analysis showed that hopelessness significantly mediates the relationship between psychological distress and hopelessness. Thus it can be concluded that there is a high prevalence of psychological morbidity and burden of care among family caregivers providing care for persons with mental illness. Hence, there is a need to develop strategies that can help them, such as providing a support structure and counselling services.

Key Words: *Burden, Caregiver, Hopelessness, Psychological Distress, Mental Illness*

ICCISPH-2022-133

School Experience in Adolescents: Relationship between School Belongingness and Academic Self-concept

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Abstract

School belongingness influences how one sets up cognitive, emotional, and social relationships with the learning environment. It is critically important for various school-based outcomes. Many studies revealed a direct link between a sense of belonging to school and attendance, preparation for school, fulfilling the given tasks and homework, and active participation in social

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and sports activities. Literature suggests that the sense of belonging to school influences academic achievement and self-concept. This study aimed to assess the relationship between school belongingness and academic self-concept among adolescents. A quantitative survey-based study was designed, and participants included 150 students from two private schools in an Urban city in Pakistan (52 percent male and 48 percent females ranging in age from 12 to 16 years). A convenient sampling technique was used, and participants were approached during school hours. School belongingness and Academic self-concept were measured through valid and reliable instruments taken from the literature. The study's findings revealed that school belongingness and acadrmic sef-concept are correlated, and school belonging had a strong predictive effect on the academic self-concept among school students. Significant gender differences were found in school belongingness and academic self-concept among adolescents. While the study utilized a cross-sectional approach and cannot provide causality, the preliminary findings have implications for schools and future research. The study results provided further evidence supporting the impacts of school belonging in promoting academic functioning.

Key Words: School belongingness, academic self-concept, adolescence, South- Punjab, Pakistan

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ICCISPH-2022-134

Relationship Between Homesickness and Negative Emotions Among Medical Students in South Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Life transitions that include moving to a new location are stressful, particularly if difficulties arise in the new environment. The literature suggests that homesickness can harm psychological functioning, such as cognitive, emotional, behavioral, physical, and social. Most medical students reside in campus-provided hostels, and students go through higher levels of emotional and mental disturbance. This study explores the relationship between homesickness and negative emotions among medical university students. A cross-sectional quantitative, questionnaire-based survey was carried out among the medical students of Nishtar Medical University, Multan, Pakistan. The sample comprised of 200 volunteer participants was approached through Convenient sampling. Homesickness was assessed through Homesickness and Contentment Scale (HC), and negative emotions were assessed through Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-42). Data were analyzed using SPSS, and correlations were explored. Findings revealed a significant correlation between homesickness and anxiety scores (r =.348), homesickness and depression scores (r = .375), and homesickness and stress scores (r =.401). Concerning demographics, year of study, gender, and age differences were explored in the scores of homesickness and negative emotions. The presence of homesickness and negative emotions among medical students warrants psychological and social support interventions to cope with the new environment and hostel life. Student counselors and advisors may help students in adjustment.

Key Words: Homesickness, Psychological Burden, Mental Health, Medical Students.

ICCISPH-2022-135

The Impact of Excessive Use of Internet, Adequate Sleep and Social Connectivity on Depression Among Young Adults.

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Abstract

In these modern times of digitization, the internet has become an integral part of everyday life. At the same time, internet addiction has emerged as a serious affliction among young adults. The study aims to examine the effect of accessive Use of the Internet, adequate Sleep, and Social Connectivity on Depression. A cross-sectional survey was employed to collect responses from 250 young adults aged 26-35 years. Out of 250 participants, 188 were females, and 62 were

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males. Internet addiction scale, Pittsburgh sleep quality scale, social connectedness scale, and Beck depression scale were used to collect data. The findings revealed that internet addiction is negatively correlated with sleep quality and social connectedness and positively correlated with depression. The findings also revealed that excessive internet use, poor sleep and social disconnection significantly positively impact depression ($p<0.05$). The data suggest the necessity of the evaluation of the potential underlying causes of depression in the treatment of Internet-addicted adults

Key Words: Internet Addiction, Excessive Use of Internet, Adequate Sleep, Social Connectivity, Depression

ICCISPH-2022-136

Relationship Between Psychological Burden, Sleep Quality, And Coping Strategies Among Internet Users

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Abstract

The study aimed to examine the relationship between psychological burden, sleep quality, and coping strategies among internet users. It was additionally aimed to determine the impact of a psychological burden on sleep quality among internet users. The mediating role of coping strategies between psychological burden and sleep quality was analyzed. Demographic differences (age, gender) in psychological burden, coping strategies, and sleep quality among internet users were also assessed. A cross-sectional research design was used. A sample of 297 internet users was selected, and data were collected using the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-21), Athens Insomnia Scale, and Coping Scale. Results revealed that the psychological burden significantly correlates with poor sleep quality ($r = .69$, $p < .001$). Poor sleep quality significantly impacts psychological burden ($p < .001$). The result of the study also showed that coping strategies did not mediate the relationship between psychological burden and sleep quality ($p > .05$). No significant gender difference was found across the variables except with coping strategies ($p < .05$). In addition, ANOVA analysis was applied. There was no difference between age groups in psychological burden, sleep quality, and coping strategies among internet users ($p > .05$).

Key Words: Psychological Burden, Sleep Quality, Coping Strategies, Internet Users.

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ICCISPH-2022-137

Social Dominance Orientation as a predictor of Tolerance for Disagreement and Cognitive Rigidity among Adults

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Abstract

Social Dominance Orientation has engaged the interest of social and personality psychologists as it has deep implications for the psychology of intergroup conflict, particularly regarding factors such as cognitive rigidity and Tolerance for disagreement. The present study explores the association between social dominance orientation, Tolerance for disagreement, and cognitive rigidity. A cross-sectional survey was employed with a quantitative approach. The participants were selected from different cities of Punjab. Out of 500 participants, 175 were females, and 325 were males, ranging from 26 to 35 years. The data was collected using the social dominance orientation scale, Tolerance for disagreement scale, and cognitive rigidity scale. The findings revealed that social dominance orientation has a positive impact on cognitive rigidity ($p<0.05$), whereas it has a negative impact on Tolerance for disagreement ($p<0.05$). The results of the t-test analysis showed that males exhibit more social dominance than females, although, in terms of cognitive rigidity, females showed less flexibility. The study could provide insight into the underlying causes of forming people's beliefs and prejudices.

Key Words: Social dominance orientation, Tolerance for disagreement, Cognitive rigidity

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ICCISPH-2022-138

Relationship Between Spiritual Intelligence, Creativity, Perfectionism and Mental Health

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Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between spiritual intelligence, perfectionism, mental health, and creativity among young adults. For this purpose, 200 undergraduate students from different departments of Bahauddin Zakariyya university were selected. The spiritual intelligence scale (24 items), Multidimensional perfectionism scale (45 items), general health questionnaire (28 items), and creativity style questionnaire-revised (78 items) were used. Data were analyzed, and findings revealed that spiritual intelligence has a strong positive relationship with perfectionism and general health, while spiritual intelligence has a positive relationship with creativity. Regarding gender differences, male students have a higher level of spiritual intelligence than female students. In contrast, female students have higher perfectionism, mental health, and creativity than male students.

Key Words: Spiritual intelligence, Perfectionism, Mental health, Creativity, Young adults

ICCISPH-2022-139

Mediating Role of Attachment Between Psychological Abuse and Emotional Regulation Among Young Adults

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Abstract

This research was planned to evaluate Parental psychological abuse, Emotional Regulation and Attachment among young adults. Furthermore, it was aimed to find out the mediating role of Attachment between Psychological Abuse and Emotional Regulation Among Young Adults. The sample consisted of three hundred and fourty five (n=345, both male and female) of age eighteen to twenty-four years (18-24 years). Participants were taken randomly from public and private institutes of two cities, i.e., Multan, and Bahawalpur. Data was collected by using Psychological Maltreatment Experience Scale, Difficulties in Emotional Regulation Scale and Revised Adult Attachment Scale. The results showed that attachment act as a mediator between parental psychological abuse and emotion regulation. There is a positive relationship between the three variables and attachment issues do act as a mediator among them. Results show that the structure of family has no significant effect on emotion regulation.

Key Words: Parental Psychological Abuse, Emotion Regulation, Attachment, Maltreatment

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ICCISPH-2022-140

A Sociological Study About Socio-Economic and Cultural Impacts of Shrines On Families: A Case Study Of Sakhi Sarwar

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Abstract

Sufism is a mystical thread of Islam, which when practiced as a cultural system, creates Sufi culture, which is considered significantly different from orthodox, normative or official versions of Islam. Women's contribution to this Sufi culture, which often assimilates indigenous cultural values, has not been fully explored, thus causing ambivalence about Sufi women's lives and their roles. Impact of shrines is manifested in the form of feelings, fear, stress, distress, confusion and has debilitating effects socio-economic and political background and on the lives of people living in those areas. This research explores the faith of different communities and its impact on their lives belonging to different districts of Punjab and identifies factors that contribute to this phenomenon. The factors are identified using the questionnaire approach collected from 200 rural and urban people of both genders from Punjab. The factors which may lead to change the lives of people living in the areas near to shrines particularly in the area of Sakhi Sarwar comprise of perceptions towards politics and culture, perceptions towards intelligence, affective barriers, perceptions towards life style, perceptions towards faith, perceptions towards regulations, and cognitive barriers. The individual difference underlying achievement and outcomes is described.

Key Words: Feminist, gender, Sufism, Agency, Religion

ICCISPH-2022-141

Is Sociology Multicultural?

Author: Dr. Jam Bilal Ahmad

Abstract

Indeed, future belongs to real-time multiplicity and plurality instead of hierarchically induced Western pluralism. This is a hallmark of the systematization of Western civilization that decodes its inertia into dialectics through consuming non-Western cultures and then franchising them into brand ciphers. Yet the central inquiry – from the non-Western standpoint – lies in the colonial history that has always been the core perception of the prominent formation of the Western science. Does the West gracefully acknowledge that there can be a complex discourse of varied epistemologies/ideas and varied social world? Western claim to plural existence could only be justified if and when it does not resist alternative epistemological realities, an alternative social world, and an alternative self/personhood with its all unique dynamism. This paper attempts to understand what role social sciences/social theory have played in the construction of the modern

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science and sociology. Especially the role of post-modernity is very critical in the sense it has not only become the key terminology but also the way it has recently started to affect our considerations at a large level. This paper aims to theoretically support moving Western Science and Sociology beyond mathematical realism. As the paper starts, there is a short description of mathematical realism. Once the description is established, there is an analysis of its boundaries. Then the paper defines what dominant establishment of Western science and Sociology is. Finally, it summarized taking into account the systematic boundaries of the study of postmodern science and Sociology.

Key Words: Western Science, Sociology, Eurocentrism, Genome Project, literary theory.

ICCISPH-2022-142

Understanding the Engagement Patterns of Senior Citizens with Smartphone: A Case Study of Islamabad Pakistan

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Abstract

Aging is a universal phenomenon and every society has senior citizens at the age of 50 years and above using smartphones. The trend of using smartphones among senior citizens increasing day by day across the globe and Pakistan is also no exception to this trend. The current study explored the ways of engagement with smartphones and their facilitation providing for senior citizens. The study was conducted through a qualitative technique in which In-depth interviews were conducted with senior citizens to collect data about their demographic, practices, benefits, motives, and barriers to using a smartphone.15 participants with age of above 50 years who had a smartphone were interviewed using a semi-structured interview method. The interviews were conducted in Islamabad Pakistan. The results show that senior citizens have been found engaged with their smartphones practicing it for calls, messages, Facebook, WhatsApp, and YouTube. These practices indicate their engagement in more communication, more information, and more entertainment. Moreover, the data also shows that senior citizens have been facilitated in terms of social connectedness, information, entertainment, and through different online applications for mobility, and online booking of different activities. Furthermore, the result shows that senior citizens have faced some difficulties while using smartphones due to lake of knowledge and weak eyesight.

Key Words: Ageing, Senior Citizens, Smartphones, Engagement.

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ICCISPH-2022-143

Title: Relationship between Hemoglobin Status and Degree of Fatigue among Female University Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Abstract

Anemia is highly prevalent among women of reproductive age in developing countries like Pakistan. Anemia causes fatigue and mental lethargy which culminates in physical activity limitations and low academic performance. Anemia-related fatigue thus can affect the quality of life and can increase the burden of disease in society. The present study aimed to estimate the frequency of anemia and consequential fatigue among female university students.In this cross-sectional study, we measured hemoglobin levels in 283 female students of Bahauddin Zakariya University. Fatigue status was calculated by a validated self-report instrument (MFI 20) which measures five dimensions of fatigue (general fatigue, physical fatigue, reduced activity, reduced motivation, and mental fatigue). Higher scores indicate a higher level of fatigue. The frequency of anemia was 56.5 %, with mild and moderate anemia among 34.9% and 21.5 % of the girls respectively. Study participants with lower hemoglobin levels scored higher in all dimensions of fatigue except reduced motivation. A significant association of hemoglobin status with general and physical fatigue scores was revealed by Pearson's correlation and Chi-square tests. Anemia among otherwise healthy women causes fatigue and culminates in considerable physical activity limitations. Creating nutrition awareness among the students through lectures and seminars is recommended and measures should be taken for food fortification at the policy level.

Key Words: Anemia, Physical fatigue, mental fatigue, female students

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ICCISPH-2022-144

An Explanation of the Instances of Rape of Under-Teenage Girls that have Occurred in Pakistan during the Course of the Preceding Five Years (2017–2022).

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Abstract

Tragically, Pakistan faces a number of difficulties that are both terrible and shameful for everyone. According to a recent poll, a woman is raped in Pakistan every two hours, underscoring the dangerous conditions for women in a nation where incidences of honor killing are also common. A study was intended to determine the primary origins of this problem, how it affects society, and what solutions might be offered. So, in order to accomplish this goal, the researcher set up a study with a qualitative design over the last five years, as chosen by the researcher. Because there is a high rate of rape among teenage females in Punjab was chosen as the study's universe. Purposive sampling was used to gather data for this purpose, and the researcher chose electronic and print media such as news channels on television, the most recent journals, and newspapers. She conducted data analysis utilizing the discourse analysis method. After conducting research, she would offer applicable suggestions for how to resolve the problem. Because it is an explanatory study, its conclusions and recommendations will be based on its credible and detailed findings. Therefore, the researcher is very optimistic that this study will offer helpful suggestions to resolve the issue.

ICCISPH-2022-145

Investigating the underlying Social Dynamic of Honor Killing of Women: An Examination of a Rural Community in Pakistan's Southern Punjab

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ABSTRACT

The violence against women in South Punjab, Pakistan, is investigated in this study. Numerous thousands of women are murdered annually by their close relatives, such as spouses, brothers, and fathers, under the name of maintaining family honor. The majority of victims of honor killings are women and girls because the perpetrators feel that the victim has brought shame to the family. In this study, the reasons why women are killed in the name of honor are investigated, as well as the effects that this practice has on the families of those women who have been murdered. The traditional rural areas of South Punjab were the subject of this research,

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which was carried out utilizing a sequential sampling technique and a qualitative research methodology. The families of the victims who were victims based on honor were interviewed in depth. The information was obtained through conversations with the relatives of honor killing victims (17). Thematic analysis was employed to examine the data. The results of the study demonstrate that male superiority, marital issues, socioeconomic issues, and mental illness were the main factors driving honor killings in the chosen location. According to the study, Pakistan's government should change its criminal code; vigorously enforce all applicable laws, forbid Punchayat and Jirga from making decisions, and stop using forgiveness and compensation to settle disputes. In order to safeguard women's lives and rights, researchers advise implementing awareness-raising campaigns.

ICCISPH-2022-146

Effects of women's inadequate reproductive systems on families and society, with a focus on rural communities of Multan City

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Abstract

Issues about human reproduction and reproductive health cut across many fields, including general health, life threat, birth rate, population growth, conservative cultural concerns, morality, law, and traditions, in addition to medicine and technology. They touch on the most private and sensitive aspects of a person's life, especially that of a woman. On the other hand, they have connections with a wide range of social phenomena, including the social roles that men and women play. In the context of Pakistani society, the current study tries to clarify some of those involving issues like infertility, abortion, family planning, and maternal health. The initial goal of the study was to determine the causes of the poor state of women's reproductive systems. Second, attention was given to how it affected families and society. Finally, the researcher looked into secure solutions to the problem. For this investigation, the researcher chose a quantitative research approach and used a structured questionnaire as the information gathering tool. The universe was chosen to be the rural areas surrounding Multan City, and five hospitals were chosen using cluster and purpose sampling. The paper ends with reflections on potential future areas of sociological study that could provide awareness of women's reproductive health.

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Development and Validation of Post Pandemic Fear of Viral Disease (PPFVD) Scale: A Cross Sectional Survey from Pakistan

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is the most prolonged public health catastrophe of the 21st century (World Health Organization, 2020). By the end of October 2022, 6.570 million people had died as a result of contracting this virus, which had infected 627.573 million people worldwide (WHO, 2022). The COVID-19 pandemic has also evoked a range of emotions, thoughts, and reactions from infected and uninfected people around the world. Among the psychological effects of the pandemic are post-traumatic stress disorder, confusion, anxiety, frustration, fear of infection, insomnia, and a sense of helplessness. Thus, mental health has become an emerging global challenge during and after this pandemic. This paper presents the results of the study conducted to develop and validate a scale to measure Post Pandemic Fear of Viral Diseases (PPFVD). For this purpose, the researchers adapted and modified fear of coronavirus scale (FCV-19S) developed by Ahorsu and his colleagues in 2020. Of the 457 respondents, 294 (64.3%) were female and 163 (35.7%) were male, with approximately 74.2% living in urban areas. Confirmatory Factor Analysis was run on the six items of the PPFVD to test one-factor solution of the post pandemic fear of viral diseases. The analysis revealed that model fit indices (comparative fit index [CFI] = 0.997, root mean square error of approximation [RMSEA] = 0.035) showed a good fit in the overall sample. The other fit indices (GFI = 0.992, AGFI = 0.976, and RMR = 0.019) also showed a good fit of the sample. In addition, squared multiple correlations for each item were all statistically significant and ranged from 0.34 to 0.70. Overall, these results clearly demonstrate that the one-factor solution model for PPFVD presents a good fit to the data. The composite reliability (CR= 0.747) was also good and acceptable. Thus, this scale can be utilized to assess the mental health of the people in post pandemic life.

Keywords: COVID-19, Fear, Mental Health, Pakistan

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Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities, Capacities and solution for women with disabilities and their families in the face of floods 2022

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Abstract

Flood has disastrous effects on the lives of all human beings and considered as a curse especially for women with disabilities because they face greater challenges for their survival. The purpose of this this study is to identify the issues related to lives and livelihoods of persons with disabilities during the humanitarian crises. This study is guided the rights of persons/ women with disabilities regarding life and safety of their livelihoods during humanitarian crises. The study recommendations will be presented before the parliamentarians to make them the part of the policies for proceeding further. The objective of the study was to investigate the socio-economic vulnerabilities faced by the women with disability during flood in Muzzafargarh. A self-constructed interview guide was prepared and total number of n=10 women with disabilities were selected through convenient sampling technique. Responses were collected through in depth interviews and one focus group discussion. An acquired response of FGDs was analyzed through thematic analysis. In the focus group discussion six themes were selected (i) Knowledge and faith about flood (ii) Social issues of disabled women and social isolation (iii) Economic Problems of disabled women (iv) Receiving Help pre-flood (v) Receiving help post-Flood (vi) Suggestions to overcome the issues in future. The study reported that the majority of the respondents strongly believed that no one can control floods because it is natural and the will of God but some of the respondents stated that India, feudal lords, and negligence of management are responsible for flood in Pakistan. One respondent expressed that feudal always save their crops, homes and animals on priority and cannot care about their poor people. They used their political influence and use their authority and break the connection of water towards poor people living. The majority of the respondents were socially excluded, and victims of social isolation. The respondents were facing an underprivileged life due to economic dependency on their families and the flood made it more severe. It was also found that none of the respondents receive any aid pre-flood and post-flood from any government or non-government organization and they managed the things by mutual cooperation. It was also found that they face the destruction of crops, animals, homes, and social setups in the studied area. One respondent said that if people disobedient to Allah then Allah give punishment in the shape of Floods, earth quick's etc. It was found that majority of the respondents claimed that they do not have an appreciable status in the society. They said that they are helpless and totally dependent on their other family members for doing their routine works. It was also found that their family members do not involve them in the decision making process and usually not participated in the social activities as well. One of the respondent said that it is a common practice of the family that if there is a marriage in the surroundings, their family members went to attend and she only live in home to take care and feel inferiority. She further said that disabled people face mental

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dissatisfaction and the feeling of useless among them. It was found during focus group discussion that majority of the respondents were facing social isolation. Majority of the respondents faced health issues (influenza, Dengue, high fever) during flood. Grater part of the respondents reported that they did not receive any help from the medical camp. It was also found that all the respondents were totally economically dependent on their families. They further reported that during flood they and their families were in dual trouble. Respondents furthermore said that they were facing food insecurity due to the climate changes because flood destroyed their crops and livestock. The respondents reported that none of the government official informed them about the flood in 2022 but they were informed by the army officials in the flood of 2010. Respondents further shared that the politicians are not bothering the flood and flood affected people; they have their personal concern. Respondents reported that they did not receive any assistance from the government or non-government organization in this regard. They further said that government was concerned to save the lives of the people and not care others. The government did not facilitate them in an appropriate way, even one respondents claimed that they only receive one time meal in the camps and the meal was so limited that did not finish their hunger. Respondents expressed that not even a single person received any economic help from the government or non-government organization. Government should have to do planning to control flood, they have to make new dams to save the water" They suggested that government should have to fulfill the basic necessities of life of the flood affected people. They demanded food, money, clothes and financial help for the rehabilitation. They were also demanded the special schools, scholarship and jobs for the disabled people. The study suggested that government should have to fulfill the basic necessities of flood affected disable women's.

Keywords: Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities; Women with Disabilities; Flood; Muzaffargarh

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Environmental Racism and the Industrial Workforce: Connecting the Dots between Environmental Injustice and Occupational Safety and Health

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Abstract

Environmental and the occupational workplace hazards disproportionately impact minority, low-income, and immigrant populations. Unsafe workplaces are exquisitely interrelated with disadvantageous working class. The workers who are more often employed by poorly performing organizations, are more likely to expose their workers to uncontrolled workplace hazards and are also more likely to pollute the air, water, and soil. Organizations are assumed to have direct influence on workers occupational safety and health aspects and may contribute to work-related disorders and other occupational health concerns. This study investigated environmental racism and its effects on low-income labor class as the issue is of limited concern in Pakistani masses intellect. Data were collected through a series of semi-structured interviews

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with workers of organizations in industrial estates with low-socioeconomic backgrounds living in proximity to these industrial estates. The findings postulated that low-income workers have been disproportionately burdened with environmental and health hazards through policies and practices causing health disparities and social stress at the same time when owners refute the existence of environmental racism. Labor's inferior socio-economic conditions leave limited room for their maneuvering. The findings will assist policymakers in formulating a functional framework for making policies and procedures for low-socioeconomic background labor vis-à-vis business organizations to cater the workplace injustice and environmental and occupational hazards. Industrial, environmental, and social sciences experts can be engaged for setting up the future research agenda and to understand this environmental racism phenomenon in its true sense.
Keywords: Environmental racism, social stressors, low-socioeconomic labor, environmental injustice, hazards

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The Meaning of life According to Female Patients with Breast Cancer: A Qualitative study

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Abstract

The current study aims to unfold the meaning of life and end of life coping strategies among the women with breast cancer and going through the chemotherapy. The study employed the qualitative research design to gain insights into the females lives and their comprehension of meaning of life. The universe of the study was twins' cities of Isambard-Rawalpindi. The researcher used the purposive sampling technique to obtain the data from the female respondents. In-depth interviews were used to acquire the insights from the 15 female respondents. The data was analyzed through the 7-step Colaizzi method. The data unveiled the following themes in response of the underlined research questions. They are 1) the meaning of life revolves around the "self-iteration" entailing the cherishing life and self-recognition, 2) the meaning of life is embedded in the altruism and the self-reliance, 3) overall the meaning of life among females with the breast cancer persists at three levels, the past, present and future. The past encompasses the guilt, avoidance, gratitude, and the remorse. In a meanwhile present necessitates the integrity, independence, support system and the positive feedback. The future includes the death and dying sentiments, accompanying close relative and the depressive thoughts. The study put forward that meaning of life is a varied and diverse phenomenon among the females suffering from the breast cancer. Family members and the medical care providers can exert the psychological support and professional guidance for the patience to strive for meaning of life, improve life quality and attain the positive end-of-life perspective.

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Cognitive Behavior Therapy for distress Depression and Death Anxiety in Brest Cancer Female Patients Taking Chemo Therapy at MINNAR Nishter Hospital Multan

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Objective: To Check and Assess determine the level of Depression and Death Anxiety in Brest Cancer Patients on the 1th Follow up to Improve their Parma co vigilance and adherence of Treatment.

Method: This analytical study was conducted from Jan 2022 to June 2022 , Total 300 Diagnosed Patient of Brest Cancer female as per World Health Origination guide line Criteria were enrolled for treatment at MINNAR cancer treatment site of Nishtar Hospital Multan via Purposive sampling.

Assessment Tool:

Severity of Depression was measured by Patients Health Question Air (PHQ-9)
Death Anxiety scale was used to measure Death Anxiety of Brest cancer Patients
Planed interview was connected on 1th Follow up and 6th Follow up

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Females
2. Adult Age Group was selected (35 to 45 years)
3. Patients having evidence of Brest cancer via Testing
4. On treatment Patients on 1st Follow Up of Treatment and
5. then 6th follow up chemo
6. Patients who ability to follow three step commands

Exclusion Criteria :

1. Patients who were unable to communicate
2. uncontrolled and unmanageable medical illness at the time of study
3. Patients with missed Follow up status

Duration of Study : One Year

Results : In Results Women Depression and death Anxiety was reduce
The data was entered and analyzed by using SPSS version 20
all 100% Patients were diagnosed Brest cancer Females.
Total 7.59% Patients miss there 6th follow up
9% Patients suffer uncontrolled and unmanageable medical illness at the time of study
11% Patients Died During Study

Conclusion : cognitive Behavior Therapy is highly effective on Brest cancer diagnose Patients

Key words: Cognitive Behavior Therapy , Brest Cancer Patients , Depression , Death Anxiety

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