



# VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**June 15-16, 2021**

Organized by the Faculty of Arts and Humanities,  
University of the Punjab Lahore

## Emerging Trends in the Arts and Humanities

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## Special Keynotes Session

### The History of British Diplomacy in Pakistan: Themes and Insights

**Name: Dr. Ian Talbot**

*Current Designation:* Professor of History in Modern South-Asia

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#### **Bio-Note**

*He is currently Professor in History of Modern South Asia at the University of Southampton. His key interests are in the fields of the history of the colonial Punjab; the 1947 Partition of India and the history of Pakistan. He has published 10 monographs and three jointly written volumes in these areas, along with numerous book chapters and articles. His most recent publications are: 'Punjab and the Raj' (Manohar, 2020); 'A History of Modern South Asia' (Yale University Press 2016); 'Colonial Lahore: A History of the City and Beyond' (co-written with Tahir Kamran, Hurst 2016). He is currently an elected Council member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was previously Chair of the British Association for South Asian Studies (2011-14) and a Member of the British academy South Asian Panel (2011-16). He has held visiting fellowships at the University of Warwick (2012-13), and Balliol College, Oxford (2003-4). Most recently (2018-19) He was a Senior Visiting Research Fellow at the South Asia Institute, Harvard University.*

#### **Abstract**

This paper reflects on the themes and insights that emerge from the recently published volume, Ian Talbot, *The History of British Diplomacy in Pakistan* (London: Routledge 2021). This book is the first account of the British High Commission/Embassy in Pakistan, from its foundation, at the end of the Raj, to the 'War on Terror.' The institutional development of the British diplomatic presence, mirrors Pakistan history with an improvised beginning amongst chaos of Partition in Karachi, followed by the temporary move to Rawalpindi in 1960s as power shifted decisively to the military, with finally the early 21<sup>st</sup> century operation in a securitised Islamabad. The book focuses not just on the diplomatic headquarters, but the role of the outposts- the deputy high commissions. The work is thus a contribution to the growing trend in diplomatic history that is concerned with its embedded, everyday nature. This approach has been accompanied by a reaffirmation of the importance of personality and interconnectedness in diplomatic conduct. The most successful British envoys serving in Pakistan have displayed interpersonal skills which emphasize trust and mutual obligations. In the Twenty First Century, digital diplomacy has shifted skill sets and demands. The British diplomatic service has

responded with agility to the social media world. This has increased the reach of public diplomacy and reinforced the ‘soft power’ appeal of the English language and culture to Pakistanis. Britain has still however displayed what might be termed a diplomacy of influence and friendship in Pakistan. This type of diplomacy contrasts with the more transactional American approach. It contributes significantly to Britain’s ability to ‘punch above its weight’ in terms of diplomatic influence.

**Keywords:**

Diplomacy, envoys, High Commission, partition, soft power.

## **CPEC and Pakistan: The Creation of a New Asian Miracle Economy?**

**Name: Dr. Mathew McCartney**

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*Institutional Affiliation:* Department of History and Pakistan Studies

University of Oxford, UK

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**Bio note:**

*He is Associate Professor in the Political Economy and Human Development of South Asia at the School of Global and Area Studies, University of Oxford, UK 2011-2021. He is currently on leave and working as a Visiting Professor in India: macro-economist with focus on political economy of India and Pakistan. His next book is entitled *The Dragon from the Mountains: The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) from Kashgar to Gwadar*, which will come out with Cambridge University Press in 2021.*

**Abstract:**

Will the infrastructure investments of the CPEC have a transformative impact on Pakistan’s economy? Scholars of CPEC have made much of the dramatic reduction in distance for firms in China to Europe to herald the fact that CPEC will make markets more efficient. But questions about efficiency have tended to stop there. Scholars have rarely followed up this question with a question, efficient to do what? Will CPEC evolve into a transit corridor meaning that Pakistan will be watching Chinese exports to the rest of the world whizz past from China to Gwadar? Will CPEC lead to a surge in exports from China that undermines Pakistani industry? Will CPEC stimulate industrialisation and economic growth within Pakistan? Historical case studies tell us that big infrastructure has induced all three outcomes. This paper

introduces the theoretical concept of the 'leading sector' and asks whether the expansion of a single economic sector (such as infrastructure) can generate sufficient spillovers to other sectors so as to boost wider economic growth. We ask whether public investment in infrastructure will crowd in private investment and whether CPEC infrastructure spending will generate employment for local workers, and demand for locally produced inputs in construction. The use of economic theory has hitherto been conspicuous only by its absence from existing studies of CPEC.

**Keywords:**

CPEC, economy, transit corridor, investment, employment.

### **Art Break: Exploration, Creation and Satisfaction**

**Name:** DR MOHSEN KEIANY

*Current Designation:* Institutional Visual Artist, Sculptor and Academic Researcher

*Institutional Affiliation:* University of Birmingham, UK

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**Bio-Note**

*He is a highly experienced artist, art teacher and lecturer in visual arts. He is trained as a fine arts teacher and lecturer. He obtained PhD and post-doctoral in architecture, from Birmingham City University, which is based on rural and nomadic symbolic arts, crafts and architecture. He is very much into multi-culturalism and always interested in researching about different cultures and traditions particularly art and architecture. He has taught different courses of arts such as Fine arts, Animation, Paintings, Drawing, Illustration, arts and design in various colleges and Universities for more than 20 years. Over the years, he built up a reputation of an award-winning artist by having his work showcased at more than 80 various national and international venues.*

**Abstract:**

There is growing confidence in the idea that taking part in the arts can have a crucial influence on the health and wellbeing of individuals, which influences the family and society. By complementing medicine and care, the arts can advance the health of people who experience mental or physical health problems. The arts can make a massive progress on healthcare environments and benefit staff preservation and professional development. This research aims to seek a practical design of well-being. It believes that the art can empower people to make healthy choices and achieve a high level of mental

and physical health. This research tries to find out if art participation can make a positive impact in people's lives by helping them improve their health. The research suggests that art can bring more joy and happiness to our environment such as houses, offices, factories, workplaces and in our society in general. An art break fulfils a great need in any individual to be creative, to play, and enjoy the wonders of the world around them. The art can broaden the individual's mind, strength his insight, and release his mental anxiety and pressures. As part of this research, a safe, friendly environment was provided to participants to help them disconnect from their everyday job habits for a few hours. Providing a series of art programmes was a way to encourage participants reveal their individual identities. They were encouraged to make connections with other participants by sharing their most beautiful memories, such the waves of the sea, lying in flower filled meadows, and enjoying their being, and at the same time, creating some art pieces. This research brought people together, from different cultural, and religious backgrounds, as the connection made a major influence on the process of healing and increasing the state of mental well-being. Musgrave and Bickle (2006) state that the connection is a creative process, which leads to healing process, and it only happens when two things or people come together. One of most important goals of this research was to help participants find a passage for their complex and confusing emotions, which they may not necessarily be able to express verbally. It also aims to raise self-awareness and confidence in participants and help them understand the positive impacts of the arts, which contributes to improving people's health. The Art Break as an art-based research attempts to find out a way to measure the consequences of this dynamic engagement on the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities in general. This research attempts to accomplish an art-based programme to help individuals and groups gain satisfaction. In recent years, U.K. National Health Service admired art as a solution for dealing with mental illnesses by providing art exhibition in hospitals and mural illustrations on the walls of children wards. These include arts therapists, researchers, and curators who manage arts programmes in hospitals. Apart from providing artistic environment, NHS provides art therapy courses and takes the art therapy as a serious way of dealing with mental illness. This research reveals that the art-break is useful for everyone, but in particular, for people who often have difficulty in expressing themselves verbally, or have lost touch with their feelings, may be frightened, confused and emotionally suffocated. As a pilot-study, the Art-break examined if there is a possibility that an art-based break can provide a clear and focused voice to a communicative role that creativity can play in health and wellbeing, and a higher the level of satisfaction of individuals. As the first step, it shows how it can provid a secure environment for art workshops and a variety of basic art materials such as clay, paint and paper, oil and watercolours, canvases, collage and mosaic making, for the participants who do not want to speak, and view the artwork as a way of providing a valuable means of communication.

**Keywords:**

wellbeing, Art Break, mental illnesses, engagement, communication

## **Conference Schedule**

### **DAY 1**

**Tuesday: June 15 2021**

### **SESSION 1: 2.00-3:30 PM**

### **PANEL 1A: INSTITUTIONS, EDUCATION AND DECOLONIZATION**

#### **Composition and Working of the Federal Cabinet under Zia ul Haq, 1977-1988**

**Dr. Naumana Kiran**

Professor of History, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

#### **Abstract:**

This paper studies the composition and working of the federal cabinet under Zia ul Haq. It questions the kind of cabinet structure that prevailed in Pakistan in two phases of Zia ul Haq's regime, i.e., directly under Zia from 1977 to 1985 and then under Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo from 1985 to 1988. Second important element of the study is to explore working capability and decision-making power of the federal cabinet. It looks into the phenomenon either Zia gave value to the decisions of his associates or federal cabinet had been formed just for face- saving? The study finds that the structure of the federal cabinet changed from time to time. It consisted of both military high command cum civilian faces consisting of bureaucracy and politicians during first phase. However, Junejo's Cabinets mostly consisted of the politicians. The study also uncovers the fact that Zia ul haq's cabinet was totally empowered to take decisions in financial matters and the team related to ministries of finance under Ghulam Is'haq Khan enjoyed much authority to design state's policy on issues related to finance, business and trade. However, the same cabinet was not trusted to deal with the political issues. Zia ul haq was in habit of listening to all ministers, present in the meetings, on issues related to politics but took decisions, what he considered correct and suitable. Even, at times, he reversed the decisions of the Cabinet. The study has discovered that Zia ul Haq's selected ministers were considered trust worthy, related to ministries of finance, otherwise, he had not shared power with his ministers a lot. He, though, had developed good consortium with his associates from military who worked with him like kitchen

cabinet. Nevertheless, Junejo had opted different attitude and had given value to his cabinet-ministers' opinion.

**Keywords:**

Federal Cabinet, Zia ul Haq, Mohammad Khan Junejo, Composition, Working.

**Colonial Disruptions and Educational Dilemmas of Modern Muslims: An exploration of Educational Outlook of University Students in Pakistan**

**Fatima Waqi Sajjad**

Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

**Abstract:**

In this paper, I explore how modern day Muslims' educational outlook has been affected by colonial disruptions of the past and coloniality of the present. Focusing on the case of colonial India and modern Pakistan, I explore how colonial intrusion of India dichotomized local Muslim education into two separate, divergent domains; religious and secular, a division that remains intact till date. When a contemporary Pakistani Muslim contemplates the purpose of education, he/she confronts two dominant discourses – secular education that advocates economic growth and catching up with the West as the ultimate purpose of education, and dominant religious discourses that advocate salvation in the hereafter as the ultimate goal of education. Through semi- structured interviews of university students in Pakistan (N - 236), I explore how students make sense of these divergent discourses. I find that students (from mainstream secular education background) tend to make a distinction between the purpose of life (which they associate with religion) and the purpose of education (which they associate with worldly pursuits). I argue that the outlook that sees a difference between the purpose of life and that of education undermines cultivation of self that can make a meaningful contribution to knowledge and/or society. Furthermore, I explore contemporary ideas and practices of knowledge contribution and question rampant epistemic hegemony of the West in the academic publication enterprise. I point out that the prevailing Coloniality of knowledge amplifies the disorientation of Muslims' educational outlook and hence injury to modern Muslim self.

**Keywords:** Epistemic rupture, religious/secular divide, colonial education, Modern Muslims, Pakistan.



## **Integration of FATA in KP and the Federation of Pakistan: Challenges and Opportunities**

**Dr. Azmat Ullah**

### **Abstract:**

The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) were made part of the federal state of Pakistan which emerged after the merger of the four provinces into a single province of West Pakistan under the one-unit plan in 1955. After Karachi when the capital was shifted to Islamabad, it was also made as the seat of the federation. Pakistan continued the legacy of the British and run FATA through its administrative techniques of Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR). It was deprived of all the mainstream political developments and reforms because of its geographical contiguity with Afghanistan. However, by the turn of the century, various governments, one after another, introduced reform packages for FATA and finally under Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, it was merged with KP in 2018. On one hand, it created chances for a strong federation as the security of borders against the claims of Afghanistan will be ensured. On the other hand, it poses serious challenges for defense, implementation of *riwaj* act, building of infrastructure, acculturation of the tribals, complete mainstreaming of FATA, and the establishment of new administrative machinery. This paper investigates the challenges and opportunities faced by the federation of Pakistan, once FATA is integrated into KP.

**Keywords:** Integration, FATA, KP, Federation, Challenges, Opportunities

## **Genesis of Decolonial Approach**

**Syed Wajeih Ul Hassan, PhD Scholar**

Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

### **Abstract:**

Coloniality defines the social, cultural, and epistemic consequences of colonialism. It extends beyond cultural and social processes, economic factors, and impacts on the culture and the knowledge production systems. Coloniality is pervasive; applying Clausewitz's axiom, coloniality is a continuation of colonialism through other means. Coloniality produces institutions and systems of power which maintain colonial inequality, repression, and unjustified domination. European colonialism propagated western ideology across the globe. It automatically perpetrated a misconception that Western ideals are superior to others, allowing the West a convenient and vantage position to justify its dominant position. Decoloniality seeks to disentangle knowledge from a predominantly euro-centric system of knowledge. It is a critique of Western epistemology, culture and values' alleged as universal superiority. Decolonial thinking, with the help of historical hindsight, explains patterns of power that shape our intellectual, political, economic, and social worlds. It provides a possibility to unravel the underlying issues bringing them out of the past, and provides a bridge of hope over the void, leading to emancipation. Pakistan became independent of the British Raj in August 1947 carries a colonial heritage. This presentation would review the genesis of the decolonial approach and highlights its implication on erstwhile colonised states.

### **Keywords**

Coloniality, Decolonial thinking, Colonial matrix of power, Eurocentrism, Knowledge production

## **Rethinking Western Philosophy**

### **Dr Muhammad Rasheed Arshad**

Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of the Punjab

### **Abstract:**

The contemporary hegemonic global discourse of philosophy has been enforcing a reductionist version of philosophy that validates a paradigm of thought only if it assumes a detached “view from nowhere.” This excessive objectivity comprises a certain secular outlook. Connotations such as neutrality, critique, disinterestedness, freethinking, and independence have become part of this academic fashion and it only considers a discourse legitimate if it sheds all kinds of exclusive religious narratives. This is a truism which is a product of enterprise of colonization of knowledge which reduces even the origin of philosophy to the Greek antiquity. The current paper will try to falsify this reductionist genealogy of philosophical origin and argue in favor of a perennial tradition of wisdom that had been incorporating

religious and rational thoughts in all major philosophical traditions of the world based on the critical framework developed by Bryan Nordan. Consequently, the current hegemonic notion of philosophy will also be revisited in the light of the framework presented by Talal Asad and Saba Mahmood.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, Secularity, Critique, Coloniality, Enlightenment.

## **Humanistic Perspective of Power: A Critical Review**

**Dr. Amir Saeed**

Assistant Professor, Institute of Administrative Sciences, University of the Punjab

### **Abstract:**

Sir John Dalberg-Acton, 8th Baronet in eighteenth century remarked in a letter that “power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely”, since then it is recurrently found in modern day humanities’ literature, all over the globe. The phrase is so pervasive that it has now gained the status of near universal truth. In the light of this cliché, such social reality is constructed that one assumes, power necessarily corrupts and absolute power will surely lead to absolute corruption; furthermore, this corruption is digested and justified on the grounds that it is but natural in political arena and that every ruler practices it. This phrase is reified in most of the recent rulers across the globe, whether autocratic or democratic who are found to be more corrupt than the other. Foucault’s expression i.e., “power is everywhere” and “comes from everywhere”(1998: 63) testifies to this ubiquitous reality.

This example represents epistemic dependency (Alatas, 2003), of the rest of the world since modernity on the west. This Eurocentric objectivity has deprived the world of varying, contrasting and competing perspectives, views and knowledge and thus has deprived humanity of its most prized characteristic i.e. subjectivity. Interaction of subjective perspectives in fact, leads humanity to new horizons of progress and growth.

Thus, this piece will attempt to survey across other cultures, eras and civilizations to confirm whether this Eurocentric cliché has genuinely been an objective reality and rulers have always been corrupt historically or that it only reflects the rulers’ tendencies in the west especially during and after modernity, thus confirming western epistemic dominance, a prime cause of coloniality, as observed by many recent scholars and authors globally.

**Keywords:** Humanism, power, epistemic dependency, Eurocentrism

## **Role of Intelligence Agencies in the Fifth Generation Warfare**

**Yahya Nisar Choudhary**

University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Zarmeena Khan, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

Institutional affiliation:

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### **Abstract:**

The paper gives an insight and a fresh take on the fifth dimension of warfare. It focuses on the drastic change and the over hauling of the intelligence agencies of different states and how they view this new era of warfare and the secret service. In today's time the use of the cyber world is at an utmost high and the cyber world reality is considered more factual, resultantly, more happening and deadly. The protection of the states by their intelligence agencies plays a vital role in safeguarding states and counter both, domestic and foreign threats. A certain level of dedication and patriotism is required when dealing with such instances and we can see the reason for how difficult it is for someone to get recruited by the agencies. The indoctrination of the cyber world through the local populace and also through state governing bodies and relevant agencies make up for a cohesive and smooth state function. The prospect of security is of immense importance that brings focus to the changes that have occurred in all departments.

**Keywords:** Cyber world, intelligence, security, fifth generation warfare, National security.

**PANEL 1B:**  
**VISUAL NARRATIVES, ART AND EDUCATION**

**Life in Quarantine: Production of a Film by Crowd-Sourcing**

**Prof. Dr. Ahmad Bilal**

Director of Postgraduate Research Center of Creative Arts, College of Art & Design, University of the Punjab

**Abstract:**

*Life in Quarantine*, an experimental documentary film, was produced during the days of lockdown in Lahore by crowd-sourcing. In March 2020, Pakistan announced the lockdown due to the increasing cases of Covid 19, and most of the people have been restricted to their houses for almost the whole year. It's a unique situation, where the usual daily life activities have been reduced to minimum, and that specific phase of living is documented through this practice-based research project. This documentary was planned with the involvement of the students of art, design and film—bound in their homes. They were contacted through social media participatory platforms; WhatsApp, and Facebook. In the framework of participatory culture at national level, a brief was given to the participants to make a video clip, with the technology available around them, to share a slice from a specific day during the lockdown. More than fifty participants responded and submitted video clips and these clips were then compiled to make a final six-minute collective documentary film, *Life in Quarantine*. This research paper analyzes the opportunity of online crowdsourcing for the activity of making video clips, the potential of the medium of film in engaging individuals and investigates the relationship between the collective innovation and the individual creativity of the participants. Discussing various clips and analyzing the complete film, this article fills a critical gap in the study of today's art of filmmaking and role of participatory culture in developing a typology of video clips and discovering the scale of artistic participation.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Filmmaking, Crowd-Sourcing, Participatory Culture, Quarantine

## **Visual Arts Education in Pakistan: Living Legacy of Colonial Past**

**Dr. Rafya Tahir**

Registrar and Head of Art & Design Dept. University of Home Economics

### **Abstract:**

Art practiced in the subcontinent had royal, decorative and religious flavors. Artists and artisans learned their skills from established and accomplished teachers. Art Education in the region prior to British takeover was mostly informal. The tradition of art teaching in the subcontinent was based on apprenticeship and personal coaching. Institutionalized formal teaching in visual arts in the region was introduced by the British rulers in 19th century. After independence, Pakistan inherited the colonial education system, which was based on school, college and university levels. The presence of art in this system is indebted to the British who opened art colleges and departments in the university, which was later, inherited by Pakistan. Currently the education in visual arts in Pakistan is mainly based on the colonial traditions and little has changed during the seventy-three years after independence. The visual art curriculum in the institutions of higher education rely on both theoretical and practical segments through which the students are exposed to both history and techniques used in art of the west. This analytical paper focuses on the relevancy of contemporary visual art education with Pakistani society and the challenges faced by art students in Twenty-first century. The paper uses data collected through content analysis and observation. Results are presented in narrative form.

**Keywords:** Visual Arts, Colonial, Subcontinent, Apprenticeship, Art teaching in Pakistan

## **Exterminate All the Brutes: An Ethno-Historic Film Building Visual Narrative through Empirical Art**

**Aasim H. Lodhi,**

Government M.A.O. Graduate College, Lahore, Pakistan

### **Abstract:**

This paper establishes that the ethnohistoric filmmaking is an empirical art form which assists in developing visual narratives. In this paper, I examine how Raoul Peck, a Haitian filmmaker, while

living in post-colonial world, invokes empirical evidences from the past to reappear through visuals and galvanize the present post-colonial subjectivity of Negroes in his documentary film, *Exterminate all the Brutes*. In his film, he brings in archival, visual, literary and cartographic evidences to dispel the soft image of Western civilization. The filmmaker incorporates the phantoms of civilization, colonization, and extermination in his film to access the politics of histories, and to articulate how past is influencing present milieu. Through ethnohistoric film, the truth about the past gets revealed because it mirrors the phantoms or demons of the past through empirically profound visuals. The unique quality of films is its representation of external reality: “for this reason film has been claimed as the most realistic of all media.” (Chapman, 262). In the light of James Chapman’s theory of Film and History, I intend to analyze how filmmaking, when used as a visual research method, has the capacity to trace history more vividly, establish narratives more forcefully and construct realities more realistically by providing empirical evidences. The way Raoul Peck has unveiled an exploitative face of colonization in disguise of civilization, mediates a longing for the unspeakable aspect of the history, which otherwise remains out of reach. This documentary film becomes a comprehensive visual narrative on the political exigencies of colonialism. This paper is also an attempt to study visual arts as a method to establish ethnohistoric visual narrative through empirical art.

**Keywords:** ethnohistoric, filmmaking, empirical art, visual arts, visual narrative

## **Post-Colonial Era and Mannerism of the Romantic Regionalism in Chughtā’i’s Art**

**Prof. Dr. Mamoon Khan,**

Department of Art and Design, Rawalpindi Women University, Rawalpindi

### **Abstract:**

Creativity is an expression of the innate powers of a creator that bestows individuality to its endeavours. This creativity emerges through cultivation of observations, experiences, and inherited norms of the individual; it creates a path for inventiveness and aesthetic pursuit. Art cannot be clad with foreign attires, but in the subjugated lands the ingenuity of the natives is adulterated by usurpers. Similarly, with the arrival of the British in South Asia, the strong rooted indigenous aesthetics was replaced by their own. Through the psychological device of degrading the native, lacking European standards, they tried to shatter confidence of the sensitive souls of the Indian artists. Many came under the sway of the policy but the erudite invented novel means to remain attached to the indigenous work, without coming in clash

with the foreign. The legendary Abdul Raḥmān Chughtā'ī produced novel work in the oppressive climate of the European standards, with the realization that was art was uprooted from its traditions. He celebrated new forms of art, along with the traditional, in order to create an amalgamation as a benchmark of his creativity. It is a multi-disciplinary research, which shows Chughtā'ī's engagement with history, psychology, and the aesthetic domains of art, from Colonial to Post Colonial Period.

**Keywords:** Abdul Raḥmān Chughtā'ī, Colonial Period, Post-Colonial Art, Miniature Painting, Aesthetics

## **New Futures of Design Pedagogy: Incorporating Alternative Discourses and Decolonizing Design**

**Dr. Ufaq Inaam**

College of Art and Design, Punjab University, Lahore

### **Abstract:**

Globally, Design has emerged as power in economics, social and cultural dynamics, whereas in the recent times the Global South and specially Pakistan has faced decay in design originality with overpowering Anglocentric/Eurocentric accent in academia and in the industry as well. Historically, lack of design policy making decisions has created a vacuum in considering design as a social actor, and currently bleak educational understanding of the greater role of design and design pedagogy is missing. Now, it has become vital to understand the corrective role of Design pedagogy in Pakistan. Design has a greater role to play in economic and social sectors, not just by serving the commercial entities but could also create corrective strategies overall. Decolonizing current parameters of design pedagogy and introducing ontological approaches to existing scenarios could reconnect social issues and design for greater good. Design can offer alternative and social rejuvenation programmes but only through decolonizing hierarchies and existing discourses. This paper will analyze the current pedagogy practices of Design in academia and in the industry where lack of indigenous knowledge making system has generated structures without foundations. Contesting decolonizing theories and its implication in design pedagogy could provide fruitful results not only in the education sector but will also help build social innovation programmes. The approach of this paper is not additive but ontological – and to consider alternative approaches, which are more indigenized, native, and true. This paper will provide a stepping stone to improvise and decolonize educational systems and pedagogy style.

**Keywords:** Decolonizing Design, Design Pedagogogy, Social Innovation, Role of Design, Alternative



## **Hyper-Reality: Blurring Demarcation between Scientific Reality and Fiction in the Movie *Dr. Strange*: A Multimodal Analysis**

**Anam Ikhtiar,**

Ali Fatimah College of Science and Management, Faisalabad.

**Malik Haq Nawaz Danish,** Government Post Graduate College Gojra.

### **Abstract:**

The present research aims at investigating hyper-reality through multimodality in the movie, *Dr. Strange* scientific-fiction based on the Marvel Comics character of the same name. It is a story of a surgeon who gains a new lease on life when a sorcerer trains him under her supervision to master mystic arts and manipulate time dimension and space. The research explores how hyper reality blurs the boundaries between physical reality and virtual reality. According to Baudrillard, hyper-reality is the reduplication of replicas of a real without origin or reality. These hyper-real effects are created through representations in the images portraying the virtual world as a real-world through different cinematic techniques. These representations are made in form of codes and signs in the words and images. The study provides a deep insight into visual narratives operating in each image/frame. It shows how the movie is particularly designed to recreate the world of illusions to have effects on the viewers. The study analyzes the visual narrative through systemic multimodal that how different metafunctions in visual narrative create hyper reality, and how it confuses the audience to the point that they fail to differentiate between the physical world and fictional world. This research has been conducted under a multi-modal approach of visual semiotics by Kress and Theo Van Leeuwen to identify the metafunctions. The research will be effective to understand and learn the application of systemic multimodal analysis of images in movies based on comics.

**Keywords:** Hyper-reality, semiotic analysis, Baudrillard, Visual narratives, Multimodal

## **Violence towards Female Images on Advertisements in Bangladesh: A Psycho-cultural Analysis**

**Gopashis Biswas G.Son**

### **Abstract:**

While much attention has been given to the study of objectification and commodification of female bodies on different platforms of media, the social treatments of such commoditized contents or advertisements have long been escaped people's observation. In this age of late-capitalism, media contents and advertisement occupy every bits of places available ranging from random street walls to gigantic billboards. Among them the images of women and their different body parts engrosses a major part of both print and digital advertising contents. To keep pace with the world, such advertisements have also been increasingly popular in Bangladesh. But the matter of concern is the way such advertisements are treated in the country at both physical and psychological level. Violence and oppression towards the female bodies in these advertisements ranging from tearing down the female bodies, penning down the female bodies or some parts of their bodies, drawing body parts in a vulgar way on them to even damaging the digital displays projecting them, and using sexually harassing language if they appear on the social media platforms have been a common phenomenon for a long time in Bangladesh. This paper attempts to investigate the possible reasons behind such violent tendency and practices of gendered violence against the female images by observing at multifaceted processes of the culture of religious conservatism and the psychology that tends to be destabilized by the female images on print or screen.

**Keywords:** male gaze, psychoanalysis, female images, scopophilia, religious conservatism

**PANEL 1C:**  
**PAKISTANI LITERATURE**

**Enmeshed in Politics: How Pakistani Postcolonial Anglophone Literature Emerged from National Politics**

**Aamna Motala**

University of Karachi

**Abstract:**

National identity and its reclamation is one of the major concerns of postcolonial studies. This paper concerns itself with the notion of national identity emerging as identity politics in fiction and its close ties to the political environment of a postcolonial nation. My research specifically considers the context of Pakistan and the emergence of Anglophone literature in the country's initial decades. To achieve this, I have relied on two critical texts that explore the historical development of Pakistani Anglophone literature: *A History of Pakistani Literature in English* (1990) by Tariq Rahman and *Hybrid Tapestries: The Development of Pakistani Literature in English* (2017) by Muneza Shamsie. Using the works of pioneering writers like Ahmed Ali, Bapsi Sidhwa, and Zulfikar Ghose, this paper argues that the initial development of Pakistani Anglophone literature was influenced by national politics as they wrote their fiction in highly politicized and politically dynamic environments after the Partition. Ali expresses his political ideas about imperialism while exploring the theme of identity politics in *Twilight in Delhi*. Ghose's political direction is more Marxist as he critiques the rise of industrialism and the ruling elite in *The Murder of Aziz Khan*. Sidhwa engages in identity and feminist politics, bringing her perceptions as a Parsi woman to life in her novel, *Ice-Candy Man*. The result of these writers and their political fiction has been such that they ended up expanding the boundary of Pakistani postcolonial literature, bringing new directions and approaches that are still relevant today.

**Keywords:** postcolonial literature; national identity; national politics; political fiction, Anglophone literature.

## **The Marginalized Idiom: Tracing Language Appropriation and Deprivation in Shadab Zeest Hashmi's Poems.**

**Namrah Yousaf,**

Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore

**Qirat Malik,** Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore

### **Abstract:**

Tracing the effects of colonialism in contemporary literature, it is discernible that the ghosts of imperialism still reign in the consciousness of the South Asian writers. Hashmi's work is immersed in the colonial history of Pakistan and the historical Imperialism of the English language and culture on people of South Asia. This research will be analyzed through Shadab Zeest Hashmi's poems; "Bilingual" and "Passing through Peshawar" under the post-colonial spectrum of language appropriation.

This research aims to explore the subjected linguistic deprivation in South Asian writers as a result of colonial imperialism and subsequent inferiority. Furthermore, this research counters and bridges the colonial enterprise through the avenue of language appropriation in Hashmi's poetry. The post-colonial speakers and writers are bound to use the language of the colonizer as their supposedly inferior idiom cannot attract a larger audience hence the systematic intellectual deprivation. This research aims to analyze and dissect that the employment of domesticated language in Hashmi's work is not alienated, but rather a manifestation of a larger pattern that her contemporaries are also a component of.

The study explores the avenues that language appropriation has invigorated for Shadaab Zeest Hashmi in her poetry in an otherwise linguistically deprived post-colonial identity. It is limited to analyzing the colonial deprivations and the inapt psychological and linguistic empowerment that language appropriation channels for the poetess in her poems. Therefore, this will be imperative in identifying the psychological impulses in contemporary Pakistani writers in creating a domesticated version of the master's language.

## **An Extrapolative National and Transnational Exploration of the Rhizomatic Borderland Consciousness and Transversal Power in the Hamidesque Geopolitical Fiction and Non-Fiction**

**Tehreem Aurakzai,**

Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore.

**Dr. Aamir Aziz,** Institute of English Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

This article aims to decode the protean quality of modern fictional borders that seemingly transcend the politics of inclusion and exclusion in Mohsin Hamid's political fictional scape. The black rectangular doors in *Exit West* are inspired from technological nuances especially rectangular cell phones. It is crucial to note that technology can be disruptive and alienating and can lead to the formation of an existential wound. The key question is of looking into the politics of divisiveness emerging from utopian conceptions of subversive magical realism emanating from technological construction of virtual realities. The "Us versus Them" or "Self versus Other" dyadic friction and transient symbiotic axis appears like a political aporia which seems to recede and resurface as a Sisyphian Ulcer of our modern migrant predicament. Fiction can only act as a transient existential adhesive in the face of the apathetic current world nationalistic politics. This article will look into the political conundrum of divisive political and ambivalent fictional spatiality through Gloria Anzaldua's *Borderlands* theory and Deleuze's concept of "Rhizome". The article will also accentuate the implications of the technological "cosmopolitan turn" and the construction of a Deleuzian Rhizomatic borderland consciousness. These theoretical paradigms of re-bordering will be viewed in connection with Hamid's Non-fiction *Discontent and Its Civilizations* novels *Moth Smoke*, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, *How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia* and *Exit West*.

**Keywords:** Transversal Power, Geopolitical Rhizomatic Fictional Cartography, Dystopian Border Quagmire, Diasporic Angst, Geographical Equilibrium.

## **The Intersection of History, Memory, and Post-Memory in *Basti*, a Novel by Intizar Hussain**

**Amish Hasan Askri**

Bahria University Islamabad

### **Abstract:**

This paper attempts to revisit the relationship between history and fiction through *Basti*, a novel by Intizar Hussain. *Basti* (1979) is set in a city in Pakistan, presumably Lahore in the last few months of 1971. Zakir, the protagonist is a young professor of history who has migrated to Pakistan from an idyllic small town in Uttar Pradesh referred to as Rupnagar. Zakir lives in memories of the past, of war of independence as told by his father, of 1947 and then of the fall of Dacca to which he himself is a witness. Memory of one catastrophic event leads to the other and then chain of consciousness takes him back to the early history of Islam and from then to the stories about the creation of universe as told by his grandmother when he was a child in Rupnagar. These stories are a mix of Hindu mythology and Islam, pointing to a shared cosmology. The reader recognizes all the political upheavals not by their known historical attributes but by the effects they have on Zakir. His personal memory strictly contradicts the history as told within the narrow confines of nationalism. His accounts of the events, however, do not serve as grand counter narrative to the official history but as struggles of an individual trying to find meaning in life. Drawing upon the idea of “post memory” as viewed by Marianne Hirsch, this paper helps establish new connections between history and fiction through the memory of an individual traumatized by past.

**Keywords:** History, Fiction, Nationalism, Post-memory, Trauma

## Vernacular Historiographical reading of Piro Preman's Punjabi poetry: *Aik Sau Sath Kafian*

**Ayesha Ramzan**

Department of Humanities at Comsats University, Islamabad

### **Abstract:**

The nineteenth century Punjabi female poetess Piro Preman's work in the Sufi tradition of the *Kafi* genre is an autobiographical treatise of her life, that at the same time, allows a glimpse into the precolonial Punjab under Ranjit Singh's rule. Literary Historiography have overlooked the significance of vernacular texts. Trailing through forgotten voices, Piro Preman's text *Aik So Sath Kafian*, reveals the process of consumption of the Punjabi oral literary text as one of the cases of "wilful forgetting". This paper emphasizes on the need of analysing Piro's work through a vernacular historiographer's perspective. Piro's work mentioned a hundred years after her death (1974), in *Khoj Darpan*, by Davinder Singh, in an article called "*Punjabi Di Pehli Istari Kavi*" provides a case study into the history of with collective or social forgetting. This study argues that Piro's *Kafis* bends rules of the genre, which reinvigorates debates around the nodes, the connections and the intersections previously viewed in the readings of Sufi Punjabi Poets.

**Keywords:** Vernacular, Historiography, Literary Historiography, *Kafi*,

## **Jealousy, Betrayal and Alienation in Mohsin Hamid's *Moth Smoke***

**Sadia Nazeer**

Assistant Professor, English Department, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.

### **Abstract:**

This research studies and explores Mohsin Hamid's *Moth Smoke* through Karl Marx's theory of 'Alienation'. The study focuses on the prevailing class distinction in the modern society of Pakistan. This distinction has generated instability in the society and has given rise to conflicts. The novel depicts the upper/ elite and the lower class of the society where the poor people consider themselves inferior and a minority group under constant pressure of the oppressive class, which eventually instigate anger, violence and jealousy in them. The main objective of this article is to explore and investigate the themes of jealousy, betrayal and alienation in Hamid's novel. Marx through his theory has explained the dependency of lower class on the elite class. Those belonging to higher class always suppress the less privileged. The other two facets described by Marx are self-alienation and specie-alienation. He believes that a socio-economically divided society results in self-alienation of an individual as well as alienation from the humanity. This is what exactly happens to Daru and Mumtaz, the two major characters of the novel. Both these aspects of alienation are found in Daru's and Mumtaz's life as they are also living in a stratified society. Furthermore, textual references will be used to show the presence of the selected themes throughout the novel and discuss how they change the course of the characters' lives.

**Keywords:** Alienation, Class Distinction, Oppressive, Stratified society, Violence



**PANEL 1D:****KASHMIR/PALESTINE IMMIGRANTS AND CRISIS OF CONTEMPORARY BORDERS****Role of Religion in the Lives of South Asians: A Case Study of Rohingya And Kashmiris Muslims****Sarah Umer**

Associate Professor Art and Design, University College of Art and Design, University of Punjab, Lahore

**Abstract:**

South Asia has been a home to several religions since ancient times and the history of religion in the region can be traced back to the Indus Valley civilization. Although, no religious icons or buildings were found from this civilization to indicate their religious affiliations, nevertheless the artifacts and architectural structures speak volumes about the nature of their religion despite the absence of a deciphered Indus script.

This paper intends to shed light on the role of religions practiced in this region, initially beginning with the Indus religion; however the birth and role of other indigenous religions of the land like Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism shall be discussed to understand the importance and role of religion in the lives of South Asians.

Moreover, considering these religious affiliations and the strong connection that the people of this land have with their respective religions, two current examples: Rohingya and Kashmiri Muslims will be discussed in detail to see how religion is being manipulated by political agents to gain power at the cost of innocent human lives. An action which is in direct contradiction to their religious teachings and can be considered as the primary cause behind the current political and religious unrest in South Asia, which must be put to rest before it is too late.

**Keywords;** South Asia, Indus Valley, Rohingya Muslims, Kashmir, Religion.

## **Impact of Israeli Aggression on the Economy of Palestine**

**Dr. Muzammil Khurshid,**

Department of Banking and Finance, University of the Punjab, Gujranwala Campus, Gujranwala.

**Dr. Muzaffar Ali**

Department of Islamic Studies, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

### **Abstract:**

The purpose of this research paper is to analyze the effects of Israeli aggression on the Palestinian economy. The establishment of the state of Israel in the Middle East has shattered the peace of the whole world and the Arabs in particular. There have been dreadful wars between Israel and Palestine in 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973. This state of war has been persistent. The direct victims of Israeli aggression are the Palestinians. Israel has completely suppressed the Palestinians in the political, social, and economic spheres. This oppressive situation has had a devastating effect on different sectors of the economy of Palestine including agriculture, transportation, housing, education, and industry. Palestinians are not allowed to use their natural resources and resume economic activities. The entire infrastructure has been destroyed and per capita income has fallen sharply. The economic development of the Palestinians requires that Israel be stopped from aggression. There is a dire need for the analysis of the economic problems of Palestinians to establish a strong system of peace and the provision of the right of self-determination to them. This research paper has been presented for the achievement of this goal.

**Keywords:** Economy, Israel, Middle East, Palestine, Self-Determination.

## **Palestine-Israel Border Crisis: A Comparative Insight into English and Arabic News Sources**

**Dr. Quratulain Tahirah**, Lahore College for Women University Lahore, Pakistan.

**Sadia Tahira**, Independent Scholar.

### **Abstract:**

This case study deals with the Palestine-Israel's border crisis. It is a well-known fact that Israel's ever increasing demand for land control has reciprocally aggravated the situation of the Palestinian natives. Furthermore, a huge number of people have been displaced because their homes and shelters have been destroyed, as a result they are forced to live in inhumane circumstances. This scenario is seen a humanitarian crisis by the global community raising concerns for the plight of Palestinians. Despite global concern for the Palestine-Israel crisis, there is an absence of general consensus for this issue. A comparative analysis between English and Arabic news sources provides an insight into divergent viewpoints as presented by these mediums. News sources not only generate public opinion, but at the larger context, it also formulates popular discourse. The impact of news reports and the analysis of its content offer an interesting insight into the formulation of the geopolitics of Palestine-Israel border crisis. Qualitative data analysis has led to the examination of public sphere formation through news sources. Therefore, comparative analysis of news from various sources displays, critical involvement of news reportage in public and political discourse formation. In this context Michel Foucault's concepts like: "Biopolitics", "Biopower" and "Necropolitics" have further enabled the critical examination of the ongoing crisis. Moreover, the role of News reportage on the basis of critical terms, like: "Homogenization" or "Heterogenization" have also assisted in deciphering the root-cause behind lack of consensus on a global scale.

**Keywords:** Contemporary Border Crisis, Global News, Qualitative Data Analysis, Cross-Cultural Communication, Discourse Analysis, Arabic versus English Journalism.

## **Implonialism and the Modern World: Theorizing for Neocolonialism in Kashmir and Settler Colonialism in Palestine**

**Rabia Aamir**, National University of Modern Languages Islamabad. Pakistan

**Abstract:**

In this age of fast paced dissemination of information, the neocolonialism in the context of Indian-held Kashmir, and settler colonialism in the land of Palestine are realities that can hardly be contended with. This paper seeks some answers to the question of modern-day situation of Palestine and Indian-held Kashmir in the light of the argument of many scholars, critics, and historians, who maintain that all the attempts of colonizing the Jews and Indians have been unsuccessful in the last two-three centuries. Pursuing the same line of reasoning, this paper argues, that if attempts to colonize Jews or Indians, had been unsuccessful, then, the same may be applied to Palestinians or Kashmiris. An adjoining argument examined through this paper is that if attempts of any colonizing are bound to fail, then what is the 'ization' Israel is practicing vis-a-vis Palestine, or India, in case of Kashmir? Studying some literary sources on Kashmir and Palestine, I argue that the appropriation of land, culture, and resources, marginalization, and erasure meted out to the Palestinians and Kashmiris, is beyond the hegemonic strategies of either imperialism or colonialism. Studying this colonial-imperialism that may be neologized as implonialism, this paper extends the general perception about the colonialisms and imperialisms that the world has been witnessing for centuries. Consequently, it offers implonianism as a lens to critique such phenomena that may be posing a threat to wellbeing and existence of postcolonial spaces such as that of Kashmir and Palestine and our world at large.

**Keywords:** colonial-imperialism, Kashmir, Palestine, settler colonialism, neocolonialism

## **Media and Peace Building between India and Pakistan: The Case of Kartarpur Corridor**

**Sundus Basharat**, PhD – IR Scholar, UMT Lahore

**Dr Fatima Sajjad**, Associate Professor, DPSIR, UMT Lahore

**Abstract:**

The conflict-ridden, war-prone, and locked in security dilemma, India-Pakistan relationship seems to be a complicated phenomenon comprising intra-state and inter-state issues and disputes affecting the regional peace and security since the last seven decades. These issues and disputes include Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek, Water disputes, and terrorism etc. The portrayal of these issues, conflicts, disputes, and attempts of peaceful settlements are all represented and broadcasted through the media nationally and internationally. Media has assumed prime importance and a powerful position in the contemporary

world, particularly in opinion-making, shaping perceptions and constructing social relations at the national and international level. This research intends to study the relationship between Media and Peace building in the India-Pakistan relationship. The role of media in peace building activities between the two states will be analyzed by considering the opening of the Kartarpur Corridor in 2019. The study's theoretical framework is on Johan Galtung's "Peace Journalism Framework" that unravels how media can promote peace and peace building activities in the region. The Qualitative research design would be exploratory. The data collection technique would be Qualitative Content Analysis. The data set of the study would include content analysis of selected newspapers from Pakistan (Dawn) and India (The Hindu). The focus would be to analyze the news, editorials/editorial notes and opinion articles pertaining to Kartarpur Corridor.

**Keywords:** Media, Peacebuilding, Kartarpur Corridor, Peace Journalism, Content Analysis.

## **Whose Nation is it? Contesting the ‘Country Without a Post Office’**

**Dr. Huzaifa Pandit**

Lecturer, IUST Kashmir

### **Abstract:**

This paper examines the American-Kashmiri Poet Agha Shahid Ali in light of his collection of poems *The Country Without a Post Office*. The paper proposes to read the book as resisting reductive narratives of occupation, and history, which have come to be associated with it, and seeks to examine its depiction of the complex relationship between contemporary history and the melancholic nostalgia for the erstwhile empire, the nodes of remembrances, the specificities of this memory, and finally the relationship between memory and the subject. The contradictions, rearticulating and modernist bricolage must all be seen as a way of unholding, a mirroring of community trauma, witness and meanings of living in a contested history. The poems in their multitude of forms, fractures, allusions and contexts foreground the limits of traditional representations. This permits a resistance to chronologies of traditional histories and oppressive discursive spaces by making poetry the vehicle of potentiality and possibility, rather than a static space of mourning. Paradoxically, the poems also yearn simultaneously for the privilege accrued from colonisation, which manifests itself in new-old forms and spaces that articulate the different (sometimes contradictory) longings at different times. Both these contradictory strands exist in a simultaneity in his poetry, erasing and accentuating each other, demonstrating the

necessity of guarding public memory and poetic testimony against generic, binarising and hegemonic paradigms.

**Session 2: 4:00-5:30 PM**  
**PANEL 2A:**  
**SPORTS IN THE ACADEMIA AND NATION BUILDING**

**The Promotion of Physical Activity and Sport for all in Turkey - The Example of Turkish Sport for All Federation**

*Name: Prof. Dr Matlu Turkmen*

*Current Designation: Rector*

*Institutional Affiliation: Bayburt University, Turkey*

*Email: turkmenm@yahoo.com*

***Bio-Note***

*He is appointed as the Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences and the Rector in Bayburt University. He is working as a full-time professor in Bayburt University PES School Coaching Department. He is primarily focussing on the following areas in sports: management, history, philosophy, physical activity, fitness, and wellness, etc. He has been a successful athlete in Taekwondo for many years, and as a national level coach, many a times, he has earned success in Badminton. He has undertaken various important managing tasks in national and international sports organizations. Currently, he is also acting as the president of both the Turkish Bowls (Bocce-Petanque), Bowling and Darts Federation ([www.tbddf.gov.tr](http://www.tbddf.gov.tr)) and the International Bocce Confederation ([www.cbi-prv.org](http://www.cbi-prv.org)).*

**Abstract:**

When Covid-19 outbreak hit our lives, Turkish Sport for All Federation (TSfAF) reacted very quickly, and took advantage of the situation, by promoting the use of physical activity (PA) tools efficiently. The main success of TSfAF was the result of its quick adaptation to the new conditions, strong cooperations with all related stakeholders, innovative approaches, and leadership role among all other national sports federations. The federation created various tools targeting digital-based home activities, TV programmes, and strengthened its application (HISApp), including various disadvantaged target groups. As a result of all the new initiatives, which were mainly kicked off during the first lockdown, as a result of the pandemic, TSfAF managed to spread awareness about sport for all and physical activity.

**Keywords:**

Covid-19, sports, physical activity tools, cooperation, awareness.

## **A Comparative Study Of Referee And General Self-Efficacy Between Football And Hockey Elite Referees Of Pakistan**

**Badar Mohy ud Din**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**Muhammad Zafar Iqbal Butt**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**Abida Naseer**, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Government College University Faisalabad Pakistan

**Alamgir Khan**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**Muhammad Abdul Jabar Adnan**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**Irfan Munir**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**Hurria Hussein**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

### **Abstract:**

Referee and technical officials are important for organized sports contests. However, sports administrators are facing a problem that the number of qualified sports referees is on the decline. The lack of technical officials may directly have negative impact on the quality and quantity of sports. The main objective of this study is to conduct an analysis of perception about referee and general self-efficacy in Pakistan elite officials about elite athletes. The sample of this study was referees Football male (n=85) and female (n=2) and Hockey male (n=45) and female (n=5) from Pakistan. Referee self-Efficacy Scale (REFS) and General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) scale were used to measure these variables. The results of sub-dimension referee self-efficacy physical fitness, game knowledge, decision making, communication and referee self-efficacy indicated that football referees had significantly more mean score than hockey referees (p-value < 0.01). The results also indicate that football and hockey referees had similar level of general self-efficacy and hockey referees had little pressure than football referees during match. The correlation coefficients between all variables are significant except decision making and pressure, Communication and GSE. The results of this study concluded that football referee and technical officials have high level of physical fitness, game knowledge, decision making,



communication and total referee self-efficacy score than hockey referees. However, football and hockey referees had similar level of general self-efficacy but hockey referees have less pressure during match than football referees.

**Keywords:** Sports, Referees, Technical Officials, Self- efficacy, General- efficacy

## **Challenges to Fitness and Coaching During Covid-19**

**Maheen Hashim Khan**

Riphah International University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

### **Abstract:**

The immense impact of COVID-19 pandemic has halted this fast forwarding world. Everything has been confined to homes with no or least physical interaction among the people as this is the only prescribed solution to handle widespread epidemic. The imposition of lockdowns has paralyzed businesses, social activities, and public interaction. Among them the physical fitness and coaching centers also witnessed closure and strong restrictions resulting in huge disadvantage for the physical fitness and health of the people. This study focuses on the challenges faced in terms of physical fitness and coaching during ongoing pandemic of COVID-19. Unable to reach out to the training centers or avail physical coaching classes, physical health is under a huge threat amid the current circumstances. The increase in inactivity and adoption to the technology has led to the passive human bodies prone to more health threats. As the physical fitness is an important addition to immunity, the need to maintain a healthy body especially during pandemic of COVID-19 increases. The research explores alternate fitness and physical exercises that can possibly be helpful in the present situation. Effectiveness of home-based activities and use of online training/coaching will also be explored. While focusing on the research question like how COVID-19 pandemic has inflicted the physical fitness and coaching, this research will explore the comparison between physical coaching classes and online assistance in this regard. The research will also focus on the scope of maintenance of physical fitness during pandemic.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, pandemic, physical fitness, online, challenges.

## **Role of Sports in Promoting Patriotism In Pakistan: An Appraisal**

**Ausaf Chaudhary**, International Islamic University, Islamabad

**Ghulam Mustafa**, Kissan Support Services (Pvt) Limited, Islamabad

**Sana Mahmood**, Sarhad University of Science & Information Technology

### **Abstract:**

In modern era, the world's leading nations are increasingly adopting sports as a tool to educate and communicate their individuals and societies effectively towards attaining optimal constructivism in terms of physical fitness, mental health, emotional stability, and social well-being. Today, the connotation of sport is considered and recognized as a powerful universal language to dynamically stimulate peace building, reconciliation, harmony, tolerance, citizenship, conflict resolution, integrity, and understanding by bringing people together across boundaries, sub-nation groups, social classes, cultures, religions, etc. Fundamental values of physical development activities such as teamwork, fairness, discipline, respect for the opponent, and the rules of the game are understood all over the world and are being connected in the advancement of solidarity, social interconnection, and peaceful coexistence. To accomplish the goal of imagined community, United Nation has established an office of *Sports as a Tool for Development and Peace* for worldwide substantial developments like social integration and communication, peace building and conflict prevention, gender equality and social mobilization, etc. The amalgamation of sports activities into human sociology necessitates exploring new avenues for better understanding of individual and intergroup behaviors towards different circumstances. Therefore, the study explores the correlation of sports with patriotism in Pakistan and investigates which sports discipline play a key role in promoting patriotism in the country. A cross sectional survey was conducted in higher educational institutions and sports related bodies from Islamabad and Rawalpindi regions. Data has been collected using a survey questionnaire with 5-point Likert scale. Sample population constitutes students and professionals from the field. The data analysis concludes that there exists a positive relationship between sports and patriotism in Pakistan and finds that 78% respondents agreed that cricket is the key sport to promote patriotism in Pakistan. Hence, sports are not only a dynamic force in development of patriotism but also provide a constructive mechanism towards the social change.

**Keywords:** Patriotism, Sports, Citizenship, Integrity, Reconciliation.

## **Role of Gym Training On Academic Performance Of Sports Persons At University Level: An Exploratory Study**

**Muhammad Abdul Jabar Adnan**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Muhammad Zafar Iqbal Butt**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Alamgeer Khan Qureshi**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Irfan Munir**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Hurria Hussain**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Badar Mohyuddin**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

### **Abstract:**

The present study is conducted to investigate the role of gym training on the academic performance of sports persons of university students. The data was collected through a questionnaire consisted of fifteen close-ended questions measured on 5 points Likert type scale with a reliability (Cronbach's Alpha) value of .854 using convenience sampling from 250 student players of the department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore. Overall results demonstrated that the majority of sample population is in favour that gym training improves their academic grades (Sig. .000), improves their psychological and physiological capabilities (Sig. .000), increases academic learning through Yoga exercises (Sig. .000), increases their ability to learn subjects of Biochemistry (Sig. .000), Biomechanics (Sig. .000), Scientific Coaching (Sig. .000), Exercise Physiology (Sig. .000), increases their capacity to perform better in practical classes.

**Keywords:** Gym, Training, University, Exercise, Sports

## Exploration of Role Of Information Communication Technologies (IcTs) On Sports Of University Students

**Muhammad Zafar Iqbal Butt**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Muhammad Abdul Jabar Adnan**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Alamgir Khan Qureshi**, Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

### Abstract:

The significance of innovation cannot be denied as it has changed the way we live, how we work, how we settle on choices and the way we relate with one another. Headways in Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) not just have the capacity to improve the innovative field, they can possibly achieve social and financial upgrades. ICT assumes a crucial job in the individuals especially in the field of sports and games. It keeps away from a misstep in the association and organization of different sports and games at a worldwide level. The main objective of this study was to get the perception of university student players about the use of ICTs in sports. As far as the methodology of the study is concerned, a quantitative research design was used for the study in which data was collected through a questionnaire of twenty statements with a Likert type 5-point rating scale. The population of the study constitutes students and players of the University of Punjab. The respondents of the study were 299 student players of the University of Punjab from whom data was collected through a simple random sampling technique. Results revealed no significant difference among male and female students (Sig. .348), and no important change in altered age groups (Sig. .485). Pearson Correlation showed that there is a strong positive effect ( $r^2 = .762$  when  $\alpha = .05$ ) of the use of Information Communication Technology (ICTs) on the performance of University players. Chi-square analysis showed that the majority of the population agrees that there is a greater demand for ICTs in sports nowadays (Sig. .000), ICTs into physical activity programs motivates adolescents and adults to become physically more active (Sig. .000), ICTs play a major role in digital processing and utilization of information in sports (Sig. .000), student players are learning new skills by using ICTs (Sig. .000), ICTs have made Organizational Communication better between other sports organizations globally (Sig. .000), the infrastructure of university and professional sports are now based on ICTs (Sig. .000), ICTs in Sports have established a scientific discipline, which has evolved and improved learning, coaching and Bio-mechanical analysis (Sig. .000). As far as future recommendations, ICTs should be implemented in every field of sports to facilitate players, coaches, sports administrators, and other sports consumers.

**Keywords:** Information, Technology, Communication, ICT, Sports

## **Effect of Pranayama on Menstrual Attitude of Females With Symptom Of Premenstrual Disorder**

**Harmandeep Kaur**, Department of Physical Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh

**Prof. Dalwinder Singh**, Department of Physical Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh

**Dr. Dolly**, Department of Physical Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh

### **Abstract:**

The present study aims to examine the effect of yogic pranayamas in menstrual attitude of twenty (N-20) females who were experiencing the symptoms of premenstrual disorders (PMS). The menstrual attitude of females was assessed by applying Menstrual Attitude Questionnaire. The females responded to Menstrual Attitude Questionnaire to assess the effect of pranayama on all the domains of menstrual attitude. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the effects of pranayama intervention on menstrual attitude of females among four menstrual cycles during three months. The results of present study revealed significant improvement in overall menstrual attitude after completing three months yogic pranayama training. Menstruation seems more natural event for females after pranayama practice. Females achieved better attitude with regard to menstruation as a debilitating, bothersome event.

**Keywords:** Pranayama, Menstrual attitude, Premenstrual Disorders, Females, Symptoms

## **Aspiration as a Predictor of Self-perceived Employability of University Graduates**

**Dr. Ummara Saher**, IER, University of the Punjab

### **Abstract:**

Higher education is the key indicator to gauge the progress of a nation. The foremost purpose of education is to inculcate skills, knowledge, and abilities in graduates so they can contribute towards success. Many researches have targeted the domains of educational objectives. However the opinion of graduates is often taken for granted. Self perception is an important psychological factor that contributes toward the success of students and it is increasingly identified by many countries' higher education departments. No one can deny the importance of students' perception about their employability and its relationship to their aspiration level. The aim of this article intends to examine whether the aspiration level of student is a predictor of their self-perceived employability (SPE) or not. Other two objectives are about the level of aspiration and SPE, and comparison in public of private sector graduates. Positivism was taken as philosophical paradigm. Data were collected through closed ended, self constructed questionnaires for both the variables with twenty-three and thirteen items. The respondents of the study were 2411 graduates from eight departments, ten public and private universities from the province of Punjab. Most interesting finding was that aspiration level was identified as a strong predictor of SPE. Another important finding was that SPE of private university graduates was higher than that of the public university graduates.

**Keywords:** Self-perceived Employability (SPE), Aspiration, University Graduates, Higher Education

**PANEL 2B:**  
**KASHMIR/PALESTINE:**  
**VIOLENCE, CONFLICT AND RESOLUTION**

**Narrative Conflicts and Kashmiri Woman: Lost in Terror by Nayeema Mahjoor**

**G.R.Radha**, Assistant professor of English, Government First Grade College, Bidadi, India.

**Abstract:**

Narratives are self-expressions of an individual that reveals the society at its best or worst. The narratives of women from a conflict zone demonstrate their battle to endure life. Narratives are an expression of endurance and reformation. Conflict has created a world of horror, terrorizing humanity in the contemporary world. Conflict has made women to self-justify her presence in diverse phases and has provided opportunities for comprehensive advances towards her role as a caretaker. This has completely challenged the roles of gender equations. Narratives of conflict zone of a woman as Samuels (1993) says, “allows to the inner world of feelings and sensitives.” Lost in Terror by Nayeema Mahjoor a leading journalist and fiction writer from Kashmir opens up to two different worlds of women; employed woman with ambition and women who are chained under social norms. Their painful struggle to endure issues /events amicably becomes a nightmare, the outrageous conduct of the militants, their men and the state makes life more uncomfortable. The book reveals a real painful discourse of everyday experience and happenings in Kashmir. Here is a voice for the powerless innocent victims in violence. At the same time, it gains strength to investigate the self in her. This paper is an effort to analyze the narrative of an employed educated woman as a radical reformer caught in the web of cause and effect of war and in the crux of gender inequality. The paper makes an attempt to analyze by applying theoretical approach of Jerome Bruner (1991) and Michael Bamberg-Narrative analysis an Integrative approach.

**Keywords:** Narratives, Conflicts, Woman, war, Gender inequality.

## **An Eco-poetics of Refusal: Crisis Epistemologies and Environmental Violence in Kashmir**

**Omer Aijazi**

Brunel University London

### **Abstract:**

What openings are created if environmental violence is placed at the heart of the study of Kashmir? What might an attention to the absorption of ecological decay, ruin, and theft in the everyday reveal? While discussions on violence in Kashmir, initially exclusively from a security perspective and increasingly through the lens of decolonization have taken hold, conversations on the environment as a site of harm intertwined with the occupation remain in need of much more careful centering. Indigenous scholar Kyle White (2020) talks about crisis epistemologies: colonial insistences that a “certain present is experienced as new.” He argues that crisis epistemologies structured through narratives of urgency and unprecedentedness, render colonialism defensible as a necessary response to a real or perceived crisis, dismissing all other concerns about ethics, equity, or justice. Set in the mountainscapes of Neelum valley in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, the paper weaves together residents’ entanglements with conservationists, forest guards, and wildlife officers to illuminate the mutual absorption of the social, the environmental, and the political, bringing to the fore the full range of violence at play and possibilities of ethical life therein. The people of Neelum insist on reparative readings of the environment as a site of abundance and potentiality as opposed to only scarcity, danger, and decline. These assertions refuse Neelum’s absorption into the state’s eco-body and the metropole’s extractive relations, hinting at an eco-poetics that insists on a Kashmir yet to come.

**Keywords:** Environmental violence, Kashmir, ethnography, decoloniality, crisis epistemologies



## **The Resolution of Israel-Palestine Conflict: An Analysis of the Intellectual Approach of Faiz**

**Dr. Muhammad Riaz Mahmood**, Department of Islamic Studies, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad

**Riasat Ali**, Department of Islamic Studies, University of Gujrat, Gujrat.

### **Abstract:**

This research paper is presented to analyze the intellectual approach of renowned progressive Pakistani poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz in his search for a peaceful and workable solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This article seeks to find guidelines for restoring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in the context of Faiz's views on civilization and politics. Israel has shattered the peace and security in the Middle East. Due to the Israeli aggression, this region has faced four furious wars. Palestinians are the direct victims of this cruelty. Israel has destroyed the economy and socio-political infrastructure of Palestinians. Faiz created valuable literature for the rights and freedom of the Palestinian people. While in Beirut, Faiz witnessed first-hand the plight of the Palestinian people. His poetic capital has greatly influenced the views of thinkers, politicians, revolutionaries, and artists on the Palestinian issue. Faiz's bold and rebellious thinking against the oppressive regime is a source of encouragement to the Palestinians. In light of his vision, Palestinians can devise a dignified strategy for achieving independence. This thought is also a message of honor and self-respect for the nations of the world. Faiz's concern can play a leading role in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This research paper is presented in search of these guidelines from Faiz's point of view.

**Keywords:** Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Israel, Palestine, Poet, Self-Determination

## **Violence and Subalterns in Indian-Held Kashmir: A Critical Analysis of Aslam's *The Golden Legend***

**Muhammad Owais Ifzal**, Government College University, Faisalabad.

**Nida Tabassum**, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

### **Abstract:**

Aslam's *The Golden Legend* (2017) highlights the marginalization of the subaltern Muslims by Indian state in Indian occupied Kashmir, an issue which has gained serious concerns for global audience particularly in terms of South Asian geopolitics. This paper argues that India is utilizing repressive tools like Army, Police, and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)'s goons to maintain its hegemony, justify its unethical subjugation and legalize its illegal occupation on territory. Althusser's concept of Repressive State Apparatuses (RSS) has been helpful to expose the text. This qualitative study maintains that subaltern classes are being suppressed on personal and political levels and are kept in periphery with no freedom and identity. Aslam has fictionalized the state sponsored terrorism in the valley which is degrading and violating the laws of human rights with no space for the oppressed corners of society. Indian state, inspired by its exploitative narrative of *Hindutva*, also misuses religion to gain its ulterior motives and dominates the subaltern others. *Hindutva* as a meta-narrative is being projected to paint Indian-held Kashmir as solely a Hindu territory where others have no voice. This Anglophone text examines the hegemonic strategies of the state which reside under the canopy of the so called largest democracy.

**Keywords:** Subaltern, Repressive State Apparatuses (RSS), Violence, Kashmir, Anglophone Pakistani Fiction

## **Framing of National Urdu Dailies on Palestine-Israel Issue; Responsibilities and Challenges**

**Dr. Ayesha Maqsood**, Govt. Graduate College for Women, Samnabad. Lahore

**Hafsa Javed Khawaja**, School of Communication Studies, University of the Punjab Lahore

### **Abstract:**

The issue of Palestine has a religious significance for Muslims across the globe. At the same time, it is a matter of the legitimate rights of an occupied state to obtain freedom from occupation. Pakistan is playing its role for Palestinian cause in the world. Therefore, newspapers are important for providing coverage to these events for public awareness. It is important to see further what and how newspapers are reporting. In addition to it what frames newspapers use while reporting the issue of Palestine and Israel, specially the recent war lodged. For the said purpose, this study is examining six national Urdu dailies to find out various media frames of narrative building and investigative reporting. Only Urdu newspapers have been selected deliberately because there is a large number of readers who consume Urdu papers, while the readership of English papers are not in majority. Therefore, top six daily newspapers *Jang*, *Nawa-e-Waqt*, *daily Pakistan*, *Khabareen*, *Dunya* and *Express* have been taken for examination. The study will be helpful in exploring the pattern of newspapers reporting and challenges they face while reporting.

**Keywords:** Palestine, Media Framing, Public opinion, Newspapers, Narrative building,

**PANEL 2C:**  
**WORLD LITERATURE IN CONVERSATION**

**Orhan Pamuk's Construction of a Counter-signifying Regime: A Literary Practice in Decoloniality**

**Dr Uzma A. Ansari**, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

**Abstract:**

This paper is an exploration of certain aspects of Turkish author Orhan Pamuk's oeuvre where the deployment of Persian myths stands in conspicuous contrast to his post-modernist treatment of the Turkish milieu. I will examine the use of myths and literary motifs extracted from Persian art and epic poetry by Pamuk and endeavor to illustrate this as a practice disruptive to the signifying-regime of the modern nation-state, and by extension the epistemic colonization of the modern public intellectual.

In view of the objective delineated above, I have selected three literary works from Pamuk's oeuvre; *My Name is Red*, *Snow*, and *Other Colours*. I will identify the deployment of pre-modern Persian literary motifs and myths in these works and show how they function as a "counter-signifying" regime of what Deleuze and Guattari have termed the "nomadic war-machine". I will further illustrate how this literary device is deployed as a practice in decoloniality which disrupts the signifying-regime of the modern nation-state and challenges the 'semiotic system' of Enlightenment Europe.

My argument will thus be premised on the contention that for an actual process of decolonization to be practically implemented, the semiotic system of the modern state, which is embedded in Enlightenment ideals, can be challenged and replaced by a counter-signifying regime; Attempts at such a possibility can be identified in the literary imaginings of Orhan Pamuk.

**Keywords:** decoloniality, counter-signifying regime, nomadic war-machine, epistemic colonization, modernity

## Negotiating Meaning: The Case of “The Uncanny” and ‘*Ajīb-o Gharīb*

Dr. Mariam Zia, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore.

### Abstract:

Sigmund Freud’s 1919 essay “Das Unheimliche”, translated into English under the title “The Uncanny”, is at the heart of any theoretical categorization of the concept that has altered thought and Theory in recent years. Among the many languages that Freud turns to in his essay, in Arabic and Hebrew languages, he says, the word *unheimlich* means the same as “daemonic”, “gruesome” (221). Freud seems to have been led down the wrong path by the translator and the translation. His “turning to other languages” and concluding with an escape clause – “perhaps only because we ourselves speak a language that is foreign” (221, emphasis mine) – is an experiential foreignness. Do we “speak a language that is foreign?” For surely, if we did not, there would have been certitude, if only a semblance thereof. This paper reads this “strange” text and presents a case for translating the word “uncanny” as “*ajīb-o gharīb*”. The translation and the implicit theorisation of the Freudian uncanny as ‘*ajīb-o gharīb*’ is a step towards creating linkages between Middle Eastern and South Asian literatures and cultures, and the current *maghribī* understanding of the concept.

**Keywords:** “The Uncanny”, Sigmund Freud, Translation, ‘*Ajīb-o Gharīb*

## The Dynamics of Neo-colonialism in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun*

**Wasim Haider**, University of Central Punjab (UCP), Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

This study analyses Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun* (2006) through Gayatri C. Spivak's theory of neo-colonialism and Frantz Fanon's thoughts on failed decolonization in the African countries. Neo-colonial powers of the west hindered the genuine decolonization of Nigeria, as it served the Euro-American powers as a source of capital and a free market. As "Adichie blames British geopolitics for both the war's cause and outcome" (Kennedy 118), the study argues that the neo-colonial powers tempted the ethno-religious riots among the indigenous people of Nigeria, and operated as catalyst in the Nigerian Civil War. The interest-driven hegemonic entanglement of the neo-colonial powers in the politics of Nigeria, with the assistance of national bourgeoisie, extracted the wealth off the commodified black land of Nigeria and left the local population in immiserating poverty. The hegemonic control, with Eurocentric education system and superiority of Westernism, the characters suffer from neo-colonial policies, as they are deemed as commodities to enrich the West, economically. The capitalistic institutions and multinational companies, supported the hegemonic order of the neo-colonial powers, erected their monopoly in the Nigerian business market, and the colonial masters, who stayed after the independence, ran these multinationals. The study unmasks the legacy of colonial period in Nigeria that continued even after the independence, and the complexities of the decolonization process, that affects the characters of the novel.

**Keywords:** Decolonization, Hegemony, Neo-colonialism, National Bourgeoisie, Commodification

## Poetics as Politics: The Case of Jose Saramago's Novel *Blindness* and the Question of Political Participation

M. Babur Khan Suri, University of Karachi

### Abstract:

In Saramago's novel *Seeing*, the sequel to his novel *Blindness*, we are presented with a thought experiment where majority of the population of an imaginary country refuses to take part in the national elections by depositing blank ballots in the ballot boxes. This seeming apathy towards politics turns out to be the most intense case of political participation in that country's history; a political act which does not rely on mass protests or any other popular mode of dissent. This expression of radical political emancipation is performed with an act of writing. Through the blank sheets of paper the society has collectively created a possibility of expressing that which the closed structure does not allow. The form of expression which is reserved for the creative act of poetry is performed en masse in order to wrest meaning out of the hands of a reified structure which has alienated the populace from the very act of creating possibilities for social justice. The blank piece of paper with regard to its potential for expression is politics through poetry. This indifference and apathy have been appropriated from the popular discourse of political participation and narratives of national duty, and an attempt is being made here to reinsert, or to put it more exactly, infect with variations and possibilities (perhaps fantasies), a discursive structure that provided these terms with the static negative connotations. The absence of dynamism in the expressiveness of emancipatory discourses, democracy in the case of the novel mentioned above, is precisely what allows the mutation of emancipation into its opposite. The linguistic restructuring of meaning very rudely confronts the bureaucrats and the bureaucracy of language that extract their political power from the positivistic enforcement of meanings, thereby creating subjectivities that are as prosaic, factual and well defined as the bureaucratic discourse itself.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Political Participation, Indifference, bureaucracy of meaning, Reification

## **Food: An Expression of Culture and Tradition in Elif Shafak's *The Bastard of Istanbul***

**Ms. Tayyaba Jawad,**

Department of English, Himmayat e Islam Khawateen College, Lahore, Pakistan

### **Abstract:**

This paper investigates Elif Shafak's presentation of cultural values through traditional cuisines and culinary activities in *The Bastard of Istanbul*. Her presentation of Turkish food as a communicational source conveys meanings which are as productive and long-lasting as any other cultural source. She utilizes traditional food as a symbolic language to address the issues of cultural identity and traditional values. Through traditional food affiliations, she has presented a family drama set in the events of 1915. The Armenians and the Kazancis who dispersed during the genocide in Turkey finally meet in Kazanci Konak in Istanbul and the traditional food plays an important part in alleviating the differences originated in 1915. The sequence of events revolves around the conflicts between these families' four generations, and their acceptance and rejection of cultural values through food choices. Through women's endeavor to maintain their identity with being quintessentially Turkish, these food references are constant aides-mémoires of the cautious observance of prestigious cultural culinary deliverance from older to younger generation. Shafak explicitly conveys this culinary transference through the preparation of *ashure*, which is "the symbol of continuity and stability, the epitome of the good days to come after each storm, no matter how frightening the storm had been."(p.272) She has deliberately entitled the chapters after *ashure* ingredients to convey the underlying importance and connection of sharing of traditional food and culinary culture. This unique *ashure* sharing is significant of Turks mutually adopted cultural values, which the havocs of genocide couldn't damage.

**Keywords:** food, culture, tradition, genocide, *ashure*



## **Politics of Globalization: A Critical Study of *Red Birds* by Muhammad Hanif**

**Sehrish Maqbool**, The University of Lahore

### **Abstract:**

In this study, the researcher attempts to analyse Muhammad Hanif's *Red Birds* to understand the way globalization functions and the consequences or challenges posed by it. This paper also attempts to understand the means to resist those challenges, if there are any. To aid this study, Zygmunt Bauman's theorised explanation of globalization in *Globalization: The Human Consequences* has been employed. Globalization, the nineteenth century phenomenon, is not a simple concept and cannot be taken, as it appears to be with all its promises; hence, it is an idea that has more complexities attached to it, which are not apparent but have their consequences that human beings face. The promises that globalisation as a phenomenon makes seem shallow when the huge disparities among people are observed, when certain groups or communities (global elite) enjoy the fruits of globalization and others do not. Moreover, Hanif's presentation of conflict and resistance in an unnamed Middle-Eastern country in *Red Birds* is also analysed to discuss the role of globalization in furthering religious fundamentalism and violent confrontations around the world and the brunt of which is endured by the populace of local communities. Hence, it is pertinent to dismantle the grand Eurocentric narrative regarding globalization and understand it with its entirety, removing all the haziness around it.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Violent Confrontations, Fundamentalism, Consequences, Resistance.

**Day 2****Wednesday: June 16, 2021****Session 3: 10:00 – 12:00 pm****PANEL 3A:****DIGITAL HUMANITIES, DRONES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE****Indigenous Futurism: Native Slipstream as a Mode of Decolonizing Pakistani Speculative Art****Zafrah Khalid & Dr Shahzeb Khan,**

Institute of English Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**Abstract:**

This paper offers the seminal study of the requisites of indigenous futurism in Omar Gilani and Razwan-Ul-Haq's speculative art which endeavors to incorporate native religio-historical values to envisage an indigenous future of Pakistan. The contemporary speculative creative realm in Pakistan does not merely confine to discover new grounds with respect to the aesthetics of mainstream sci-fi art, but also delves into concerns which shaped, shape, and significantly will shape the questions of historical, cultural, geographical, and national indigenous identity. For close study of the subversion of artistic tropes, this article builds upon Grace Dillon's theorization of one of the superseding constructs of indigenous futurism, Native Slipstream, an investigative apparatus that goes beyond the established frontiers of artistic setting to perustrate the subtleties of narrative, indigenous construction of identity and contemporary conflicts to indigenize native future. Thus, this paper attempts to analyse the revival of cultural heritage, dependency of Artificial Intelligence on humans and gradual downfall of Artificial Intelligence and offers a critique of the social dilemmas and Artificial Intelligence dominated future in Gilani's digital speculative art. Similarly, it examines geometry of the spirit with reference to Islamic metaphysics and mysticism, artistic paradigm of Islamic cosmology and calligraphic critique of modernity in Razwan's semi sci-fi calligraphy. This paper aims to scrutinize the contrivances employed by artists, the nature of futuristic subject matters and artistic parameters evolved in the process of visionary future's depiction, the way native slipstream reworks in the process of decolonization and the impact it will leave on Pakistan's artistic future. Consequently, this study emphasizes the need to further

develop and conduct an interdisciplinary research on the emerging trends of indigenous futurism in Pakistani literary and artistic productions.

**Keywords:** Indigenous Futurism, Native Slipstream, Speculative Art, Decolonization, Future

## **Science, Biterature and Literary Futurology: An Interdiscursive Reading of Nadine Gordimer's *Get a Life***

**Faiza Anum**, University of South Asia, Lahore

### **Abstract:**

Peter Swirski in *Between Literature and Science* (2000) postulates that literature is capable of cognitive aspirations, it thus “thinks” and “acts” in a manner comparable to human sciences. Literary fiction, therefore, by performing cognition, has been producing an inexhaustible source of hypotheses about “the nature of an existing slice of reality or about the potential consequences of certain variations on a model of the world”. In light of Swirski’s theorization of literature’s potential of cognition and interdisciplinarity, this paper examines Nadine Gordimer’s novel *Get a Life* (2005) as a textual space that presents an interplay between literary discourse and scientific discourse. Set against post-apartheid South Africa—an ecologically and politically diseased landscape—the novel unfolds the scientific truths pertaining the protagonist Paul Bannerman’s battle with the perils caused by a radioactive treatment, which has transformed him into a source of constant danger for other human beings. The novel therefore pushes the discursive boundaries of literary fiction by impregnating literary language with scientific lexis, which is further problematized by Gordimer’s use of irregular punctuation and line breaks that create an impression of biterature. Moreover, the challenging passage of Paul Bannerman through the quarantine after turning into an untouchable threat for his family and fellows uncannily mirrors the scenario of the current pandemic – Covid-19. The focus therefore is to argue that *Get a Life* is one such fictional thought-experiment which through a dialogue with scientific discourse churns potential hypotheses about current and forthcoming realities.

**Keywords:** Cognitive Aspirations, Biterature, Fictional Thought-experiment, Interdisciplinarity & Literary Futurology

## **Cyber feminism and Public Reactions: A Feminist Poststructuralist Discourse Analysis**

**Shazia Aziz**, COMSATS University Islamabad.

**Dr Akifa Imtiaz** and **Dr Sarwet Rasool**, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

### **Abstract:**

The present study is a Feministic Poststructuralist Discourse Analysis (Baxter, 2008) of comments made by male and female social media users in a Facebook group in response to a feminist, satirical notice posted by a member. The data consist of comments on a sarcastic feministic post, more like a matrimonial advertisement, posted in a social media group in October 2019. The advertisement included gender stereotyped expectations as requirements for a male candidate for marriage, which are otherwise expected of a female candidate in the Pakistani society. The study carries out denotative and connotative analyses of the data for tracing multiple discourses employed by the participants for gender positioning through discourse. The results revealed that the comments are reflective of four significant types of competing discourses by both male and female participants viz., feminist discourse, discourse of masculinization, satirical resentment and sermonizing discourse irrespective of their own sexual categorization. The study concludes that feminism has been misunderstood by some men and women and hence, it is facing resistance from those who are accustomed to their and others' stereotypical gender roles assigned by the Pakistani society. However, at the same time, there were participants among both genders who responded with appreciation to any awareness raising post related to feminism which is a good sign of change that is slowly coming in people's perceptions and blurring the gender boundaries. The study emphasizes the importance of social media for bringing small-scale, localized changes in the perceptions of people regarding the definition and causes of feminism.

**Keywords:** Feminist Post structuralist Discourse Analysis; Denotative analysis; Connotative analysis; Gender positioning; Hegemony; Cyberfeminism

## Literary Resistance in the Age of Surveillance: A Critical Speculative Study

**Azka Zia and Dr. Shahzeb Khan**, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### Abstract:

This research paper aims to reach beyond the relationship of literature and artificial intelligence and attempts to explicate how Literature addresses the challenges of data-ism, digital imperialism and Mass Surveillance, and most importantly how literature can help us rethink our future through the transformed modes of literary creation in upcoming cybernetic age where Artificial Super Intelligence will take over human intelligence. The paper will incorporate a parallel analysis of John Feffer's *Splinterlands* and an Artificial Intelligence generated text "1 on the Road" as a case study to analyze the true nature of artificial intelligence to speculate whether it will resist or reinforce the oppressions on humanity afflicted through Artificial Intelligence by the power structures behind it.

**Keywords:** Computational creativity, literature, artificial intelligence, decoloniality, surveillance, artistic resistance.

## Drones, Human Rights and New Critical Practices

**Muhammad Waqar Azeem**, Forman Christian College University (FCCU), Lahore, Pakistan.

### Abstract:

This paper contributes to and extends the discussion on human rights, literature and culture initiated by Alexandra Moore and Samantha Pinto in their edited book *Writing Beyond the State: Post-Sovereign Approaches to Human Rights in Literary Studies* (2020). They argue in the introduction that the "creative forms and representational practices might generate alternative human rights social imaginaries for our collective present and future" (7). While Moore and Pinto address the "impossibility of statist discourse in human rights studies," one can argue that the drones discourse becomes a logical ally of human rights discourse, as drone operations are mostly transnational. Extending Moore and Pinto's arguments, this paper mobilizes Giorgio Agamben's notion of the state of exception as a conceptual framework within which to situate the cultural critique of drones.

The relationship between human rights and literature has gained more currency in the last decade. Sophia and Moore in *Routledge Companion to Literature and Human Rights* (2016) merge the fields of

human rights and cultural representations. Following Sophia and Moore, this theoretical paper goes beyond the debates of usefulness, efficacy, lawfulness and appropriateness of drone strikes, and instead proposes less hackneyed reading practices that focus on the interplay between cultural representations of drones and human rights.

## **Post-Human National Identities and Economic Upheaval: A Critical Study of John Feffer's Dystopian Novel *Splinterlands***

**Rao Rida Shahid**, Forman Christian College University FCCU,, Lahore.

**Sadia Saleem**, University of the Punjab, Lahore

### **Abstract:**

In this essay I will explore the national identities and economic upheaval in the post human world through John Feffer's dystopian novel *Splinterland*. In this novel the author has sketched the dystopia of 2050 while connecting it with the world of twentieth century and early twenty-first century to discover the reasons of downfall of future world. I will show how technology, current economic structures, surveillance capitalism and most importantly climate change will redefine the meaning of freedom for every individual in the next thirty years. The national identities will be lost and big communities will fall apart to build new ones which will not belong to any specific homogeneous community with democratic government system. The governments will fail to serve their nations in crisis and private agencies will take the position to serve people based on the financial capacity of the citizens. This also implies that the distribution of power will be controlled and in post human era the democracies will be manipulated by technology as we have seen a glimpse in the Facebook-Cambridge Analytica data scandal of 2016 US elections. The purpose of writing this essay is to put light on the post human survival of the fittest based on technology and changing economies and democracies due to surveillance capitalism.

**Keywords:** Dystopia, Capitalism, Post-humanism, Freedom, Eco-criticism

## **Artificial Intelligence vis-a-vis Gender Equality: Impact and Impediments**

**Maira Asif**, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

Artificial intelligence has been injected into our everyday lives, with little thought given to the ramifications of such automation on complicated societal problems. Many organisations make judgments based on artificial intelligence (AI) systems that use machine learning (ML), which involves a series of algorithms that take huge volumes of data and learn from them to detect patterns and make predictions. For example, these mechanisms determine how much credit financial institutions offer different customers, who the health-care system prioritises for COVID-19 vaccines, and who firms contact for employment interviews. Existing debates on using artificial intelligence to promote gender equality and alleviate gendered oppression are critically examined in this study. It will employ feminist theories of technology and the future which emphasise on the mutual shaping of gender and technology, with technology being seen as both a source and a result of gender relations. Such theories emphasise that the gender-technology relationship is fluid and situational, avoiding both technological determinism and gender essentialism. As a result, the article aims to identify what potential challenges and benefits smart automation poses to the feminist objective of a future where everyone is treated equally.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, gender equality, feminism and technology, women and technology, gendered futures

**PANEL 3B:**  
**ARCHITECTURE: RECLAIMING THE HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN**

**One Hundred Years of Indus Archaeology: Major Discoveries, New Perspectives  
and Future Directions**

**Name: Dr Jonathan Mark Kenoyer**

*Current Designation:* George F. Dales Jr. and Barbara A. Dales Professor of Anthropology

*Institutional Affiliation:* Department of Archaeology, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Email:* jkenoyer@wisc.edu

**Bio-Note:**

*He is currently working as Professor of Archeology at the University of Wisconsin. He has been excavating and carrying out research on the Indus Civilization since 1975. He has excavated at the site of Harappa, Pakistan since 1986. He has a special interest in ancient technologies and crafts, socio-economic and political organization, as well as religion. These interests have led him to study a broad range of cultural periods in South Asia, as well as other regions of the world. His publications include monographs on the Indus civilization as well as numerous articles, a grade school book on ancient South Asia and even a coloring book on the Indus cities for children. He was Guest Curator with the Asia Society for the exhibition on the Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, which toured the U.S. in 1998–99. He was a special consultant for the Art of the First Cities: The Third Millennium B.C. from the Mediterranean to the Indus exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York in 2002.*

**Abstract:**

After more than 100 years of archaeological research on the Indus Civilization, it is important to celebrate the amazing discoveries revealed through both archaeological excavation and scientific research. This presentation will provide a summary of the most important discoveries from the site of Harappa in the Punjab and other recent excavations in Pakistan, India and adjacent regions. New perspectives on the past will be highlighted, as well as important contributions from the past that are relevant to the modern peoples living in the Punjab and the greater Indus region in general. Future research directions will also be proposed based on the development of new analytical techniques and cross-disciplinary synergies.

**Keywords:**

archaeology, excavation, discoveries, new analytic techniques, cross-disciplinary synergies.



## Lahore: The Beauty of Vernacular Architecture

Ahmed Muiz, College of Art & Design, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### Abstract:

Lahore carries centuries old history of rich traditions, values and culture. The residents of Lahore “Andrīn s̄hīr” bears rich norms that have become their trade mark e.g., exquisite hospitality, in relationships, colourful festivals etc. These norms, values and culture have directly affected the living style and habits of people of Lahore and made the living in Andrīn s̄hīr unique and special. It has also given shape to the vernacular architecture and planning of Lahore. This research paper talks about the life of Andrīn Lahore as a cause, and what kind of architecture and planning was produced as an effect. The word vernacular, in this research paper means, the architecture produced as an effect. For this purpose, qualitative research was conducted. Keeping focus on AndrīnLuhāri Gate, surveys were conducted. Pictorial documentation of houses along with the interviews of the residents of the area play an important and decisive role in compilation of the data and conclusions. This research paper highlighted the beauty of the vernacular architecture of the walled city Lahore and provides a logical balance between norms, culture and the architecture and planning. This baseline study will also provide the solutions to contemporary designers for future planning and design.

**Keywords:** Andrīns̄hīr, vernacular, architecture, planning, culture

## Colonial Aesthetics and its Impact on Post-Colonial Architectural Elements of Lahore: A Comparative Analysis

**Prof. Dr. Samina Nasim**, College of Art and Design University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

The paper presents a comparative analysis between colonial aesthetics of architectural elements in built form and surface decoration of the buildings built during British Raj in Lahore and its impact on later built Post-colonial construction of the region. The aim and objective of the study is to investigate which kind of regional and foreign influences were adopted by colonial architects and continue for later construction to meet requirements of contemporary architecture, which further contributes to the emerging trends in visual arts.

After reviewing the literature, it is observed that several writers authors and critics have commented on colonial architecture in general, but no one has shed light on the detail study of architectural elements, aesthetics of colonial buildings and their impact on later built post-colonial and contemporary architecture of Lahore. The study provides detailed knowledge of decorative elements used for the construction of British Raj and their influences on later built construction.

Discussion of in built form elements such as, building material, domical structure, *Chatries*, copulas, arches and surface decoration like frescos, marble carving, floral and geometrical design patterns, wood work, lattice work, and decorative motives all are segment of the study. Source of inspiration, regional influences of Indian Sultanat and Mughal along with Greco-Roman, and Iranian inspiration on these decorative elements are also traced. Above all, continuity of all these elements in post-colonial period or break from tradition of these techniques is mentioned with visuals, original photographs and relevant drawings for better understanding of the study.

## Hybrid Spatial Modernity and its Reflection in Islamabad and Chandigarh

**Dr. Mansoor Ahmed**, University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

Right after the partition of Indian subcontinent the respective governments of India (GOI) and Pakistan (GOP) started working towards the design and development of two new capital cities, that are, Chandigarh and Islamabad from scratch. As the capital of British Punjab was ceded to Pakistan, while the capital of British India, New Delhi was ceded to India. These capitals, in addition to, organizing state's administrative functions were also meant to fulfill people's aspiration by materializing the Anderson's "imagined communities". Moreover, these capitals were designed to take burden of representing their respective nations in the world. For Chandigarh, GOI had hired Le-Corbusier while Islamabad was designed by Doxiadis. Both architects utilized the Modern planning techniques and ideas that were hatched and flourished in the west and goes in line with the respective government's aspiration. Although, the urban spaces developed by colonizers and British trained bureaucracy had provided a rigid framework that steered the development of these new cities but, the paper argues that the resultant urban spatial modernity was indigenized and domesticized during the translation of Western Modernism in the post-colonial context. To comprehend the indigenized urban space, the paper dwells on Bhabha's "Hybridity" and utilized it as a critical tool for delayering the uni coded western Modernism. The paper is reinforced with archival data acquired from the Doxiadis Archives, Athens and Fondation Le Corbusier in Paris constructed to host the works of the respective architect of Islamabad and Chandigarh.

**Keywords:** Hybrid Modernity, Indigenizing, Islamabad, Chandigarh, Planned

## **Clock Towers of The Colonial Karachi Through the Times**

**Afsheen Khalid**, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

### **Abstract:**

The journey from time measuring instruments to clock towers is interesting. The clock tower was one of the necessities during the British colonial period in the south Asia, Indo-Pakistan. Clock fixed in towers usually constructed at the center of the city in a peculiar form of architectural structure, which houses a clock in the center of the topmost part of the tower with one of four clock faces indicating four cardinal directions these clock towers were built to enhance the skyline of the city.

British annexed Sindh in 1843 CE, and introduced the Indo-European style of architecture; among those architectural buildings constructed in Karachi are the Clock Towers, which stood as the insignia and the tangible asset of the city from the 19th century till now. Consequently, this has oriented the research to study the colonial architecture to explore and understand the meanings of built – heritage, through its past and present. The methodology applied is both the qualitative and quantitative; and mostly primary source oriented. For the study, two colonial period, clock tower buildings of Karachi were selected for the comparative analyses and interpretation. This research questions how colonial architectural features have gradually changed in Karachi through the time, and why these clock towers were highly important as an architectural element in the colonization process of Karachi.

**Keywords:** Colonial Period, Heritage, Culture, Architectural Feature, Legacy, Tangible assets.

## Development Of Mosque Architecture At Lahore: A Wonderful heritage Of Great Mughals

**SairaRamzan**, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

Pakistan is blessed with a large number of ancient sites and historic structures including religious and secular monuments. Lahore the cultural metropolis of Pakistan is a city which has been served as a place of royal residence. Before the advent of Muslims in Lahore, this place has been an independent kingdom under the Hindu Sahi of Gandhara and Kabul. But the pre-muslim history of Lahore is not well documented. In the later part of tenth century A.D. a new power appeared against the local Hindu Sahis, resulting the seventeenth invasions of Sebuktigin's son, Mahmud of Ghazna. Because of these military campaigns, Muslim Sovereignty extended within Punjab and later on Ghazanvis first time created their capital at Lahore. Hence Lahore first time emerged as a provincial seat. This city is endowed with fine gardens, carvansarais, fort, marvelous tombs and spacious mosques. Mosque is the mother of Islamic architecture and thus the mentor of Islamic decorative arts and crafts. Many of the great rulers have taken pride in building mosques and used it as a symbol and an expression of their strong association with Islam. Before the advent of Mughal rule a large number of secular and religious buildings were built in Lahore but they are not survived to us due to the ravages of time. They are totally vanished. However, to some extent Mughal monuments are survived to us. The third Mughal emperor Akbar declared Lahore its capital for thirteen years and remained in Lahore. As far as the Mosque architecture of Lahore is concerned under Mughals so it starts from Akbari Sarai Mosque of Jahangir's tomb which allegedly associated with Akbar, the Mughal Emperor who built it along the Shahi road which is now known as Grand Trunk Road. After him his wife Maryam Zamani built a Mosque in Jahangir's era, which set a precedent of Mosque building in Lahore and it climax in the form of Badshahi Mosque. The architectural features and characteristics evolved and developed in the Mosque architecture of Lahore under Mughals show that although the Mosques followed the traditional pattern of Islamic Mosque but technically as well as architecturally this is the mixture of Islamic and indigenous architecture.

## **Analytical Study of Gaming Objects From Harappa And Mohenjo-Daro(2600-1900 BCE)**

**Nafees Ahmad**, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**Aliza Saba Rizvi**, Lahore Museum, Lahore

### **Abstract:**

Games were the great feature of Indus Valley Civilization that represents the healthy activities of the people not only for amusement but also for their physical and mental growth. Manufacturing of gaming objects signifies the expertise of artisans on one hand similarly the intelligence of the players on the other. If the psychology behind playing these games is analyzed, the complexity of games demonstrates that people of Indus valley were decent planners having abilities to make good strategies in their social lives as well. Interest of people in different games depended upon their age groups for instance elders played games with chess and dice while children used to play with marbles, sling balls, terracotta discs, and whirls. The way of playing most of the games at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro still practices in India and Pakistan that evidences the continuity of culture from ancient times to the present occasionally with little variation. Moreover the games played a positive role to bring people closer to one another and provided them great opportunity in building a strong social bond.

**PANEL 3C:**  
**PAKISTAN'S CULTURAL LEGACY:**  
**ARTS AND CRAFTS**

**Build Heritage of Pakistan: A Case Study of Recent Contribution of Punjab  
Archaeology for Sustainable Tourism in the Country**

**Name: Mr. Ehsan Bhutta**

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**Bio-Note:**

*At present, he is working as administrative head of YASAT department. He is supervising tourism related issues including developing new tourist resorts (Kotli sattian, Fort Munro, Soan valley etc), and improving attractions like Cholistan jeep rally, and camping sites at Changa Manga. He is involved in the preparation of Acts of Punjab Tourism, Culture & Heritage Authority and Department of Tourist services. In addition, he has participated and presented papers at various national and international conferences. His recent published articles include "Shalamar Garden: Reappraisal of Taken Measures in the Wake of Orange Line Train and Socio-economic Implications" (2020).*

**Abstract**

During the past couple of years, heritage and tourism related activities also suffered great set back due to the restricted movement of international and national visitors. This period proved useful in providing ample time to rethink, evaluate and reorganize our strategy for the up-gradation of archaeological, historical and heritage sites throughout the country. As far as the province of Punjab is concerned, we have complete cultural profile starting from stone-age to colonial period of our history. Department of Archaeology and Tourism has made remarkable contributions in reclaiming heritage of the land. Numerous work plans, schemes have been developed and executed regarding restoration, conservation, and renovation of the monuments. Building and development of infrastructure at site, availability of tourism-friendly environment, identification of heritage trails, opening of new museums are few among the numerous practical steps taken by relevant authorities for creating awareness about our rich cultural heritage. In this paper, a comprehensive outlook on all activities of Department of Archaeology shall be provided with special focus on the development of religious, archaeological, historical, museum and cultural tourism in Punjab. The new perspectives have made real impact , and heritage has been made self-explanatory for the people who have now started owning it, by taking measures to safeguard it, as much as possible.

**Keywords:**

heritage, tourism, archeology, conservation, restoration.

**Decorative Analysis of Lahore Museum**

**Samia Tahir**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**Abstract:**

Lahore, the heart of Punjab is known for its unprecedented heritage. It witnessed the rule of different dynasties and each one of them has significantly contributed to decorative arts and architecture. However, the occupation of British Raj marked an era of entirely different architectural and artistic achievements. The British materialized their own aesthetics in the form of numerous utilitarian buildings in Lahore and moderately embellished them as per requirement. Apparently, colonial decorative arts seem to be an imitation of old traditions (Hindu, Buddhist, and Muslim) but certain motifs/designs were rearranged according to the needs, aesthetics, available skill, and limitations of artist. They devised a new way of decoration which was economical and not sparingly employed. The building of Lahore Museum is one of the magnificent landmarks of British Lahore, which exhibits the ideals of imperialism. Moreover, the decorative scheme of Lahore Museum reveals a synthesis of foreign and local artistic traditions. It manifests a blend of harmony and innovation in the execution of stucco, brick, terracotta, and wood. The author analytically elaborates the colonial decorative schemes, motifs, and elements by taking Lahore Museum as a case study.

**Keywords:** Colonial, Embellishment, Fresco, Engraving, Buddhist.

**Reclaiming Textile Heritage of Pakistan**

**Asna Mubashra**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Abstract:**

Traditional heritage associates with manifestation of handing over or passing on, which are culturally significant, and these specific practices are preserved over a long period of time. Designs of traditional textiles are links between people and regional arts; they are reflections of art movements as well as



notions of human stages of development. Knowledge of textile heritage is directly involved in the re-birth of the cultural awareness of region. Pakistan has been a country with rich textile heritage emerging from various faiths which are reflected in the expression of regional folk textiles. Pakistan lies in an area where not only earlier known human civilizations flourished but it also witnessed continued march of vanguards of various civilizations from central Asia and Near East. The rich heritage of Pakistan's textile craft has evolved over a long period of five thousand years. In this duration, Pakistan became the crossroad of many splendid cultures and enriched the world with an amazing variety of cultural, religious, linguistic, and artistic expressions. This intermingling of cultures surprisingly influenced all kinds of arts and crafts, including textile arts. Due to diversified talents, interests and inspiration, different regions have their special identity for unique folk textile crafts. In this land, the traditional textile artisans of the Punjab, Sindh, Pakhtonkhwah, Balochistan, and Kashmir have been pursuing their skills, as they have done for generations. Admitting diverse art heritage of distinctive regions of Pakistan, this paper tends to reclaim textile heritage nurtured here.

**Keywords:** Heritage, Traditional Textiles, Pakistani Craft, Regional Crafts

## **An Analysis on the Evolution of KinKhwab Weaving in Punjab**

**Sumbal Sarfraz**, University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

The art of KinKhwab has the most significant Islamic influence history especially in designing and famous for its delicate art of weaving since ancient time. If we study and observe the history, the KinKhwab woven by the weavers on the horizontal pit loom with tapestries technique in Mughal Karkhanas so, just like tapestries techniques we get the exact effect of a drawing on fabric. This splendid techniques not just appreciated in every era due its complex structural design and patterns with the floral motif drawn from nature and much other popular pictorial design even adopted with emerging trend set by each era's culture. If we just talk about the region of Pakistan, Punjab has transformed the total outlook of the Kinkhwab weave in terms of texture, colors, and designs and matching it with international design standards. The purpose of this study is to trace the origin and shed light on the evolution of woven KinKhwab. This research brings some new insights about to the weaver artisan. Furthermore, it discusses how to revive the traditional textile craft of Punjab not just to provide

employment but also to understand the improvements to get profit by exchanging splendid textile globally.

**Keywords:** KinKhwab, Weaving, Pit Loom , Tapestries, Survival,

## **The Ideological Basis of Aesthetic Assimilation in the Woodcarvings of Bhera and Chiniot**

**Dr Naela Aamir**, College of Art and Design, University of the Punjab.

### **Abstract:**

Due to its proximity to the ancient Silk Route, the region of Punjab has been influenced by various incoming cultures since known history. The influx has given rise to historical development of arts and crafts with a rich symbolic vocabulary and unique instances of aesthetic assimilation. This paper focuses on the woodcarvings of Bhera and Chiniot that shows how the diverse cultures expressed through visual symbols contribute to an unprecedented aesthetic synthesis. The aesthetic synthesis came into being with the fusion of culturally and geographically apart Hindu and Muslim traditions. Since both these cultures relied on powerful symbolism in their religious ethos, therefore, there emerged a common basis for assimilation. The woodcarvings of Bhera and Chiniot are unique in the respect that the ancient visual vocabulary is preserved although the meaning has changed with time. The paper discusses the aesthetic approaches of both cultures and analyses various examples of woodcarving in terms of their symbolic features. The study shows that it is the ideological field that provides an underlying common basis of two contrasting cultures. The study can be beneficial in understanding aesthetic assimilation as a product of ideological and artistic similarity in the presence of cultural contrast.

## The Impact of Indigenous and Transcultural Influences on Contemporary Fine Art Practice of Pakistan

**Dr. Samina Zaheer**, Researcher and Visual Artist.

### **Abstract:**

This research is an attempt to gather and analyze the indigenous and transcultural influences in terms of certain symbolic forms that appear in my own work and in the visual art of the contemporary Pakistani artists. Particularly emphasize symbols of five types, *Burraq* (the steed that carried the prophet Muhammad on his night journey to the seven heavens), the rose, the formats and scripts of ancient texts, hand and foot prints; and a group of simple geometrical shapes such as circle, square, triangle, spiral and swastika.

The unique symbols from the visual culture as truck art, religious posters, roadside bill boards, and other images collected personally in the form of photographs from life around; and importantly, their usage into the twenty-first century in Pakistan fine arts practices. Appearance of these modern metaphoric forms induced a probe into indigenous (within Pakistan) and transcultural (ancient civilizations of sub-continent, the Middle East and etc.) influences.

**Keywords:** Visual culture, contemporary art of Pakistan, Text Imagery, foot Print, Rose, *Burraq*, Geometrical Shapes.

## Reflecting the Socio-Political Practices: A Critical Analysis of Gogi Comic Strips

**Nagina Kanwal**, University of the Punjab.

### **Abstract:**

This paper is aimed to study the content of popular comic strip Gogi by examining its underlying meaning to discover its role in reflecting the social, cultural, and political practices of Pakistan and thus challenging them. It is important to study comics to understand how media groups and authors make their own political and social choices and reproduce or contest the traditions and customs of their society. In this way they mirror the conventional beliefs and practices prevalent in any society. The sample of the study includes six Gogi comic strips taken from the official Facebook page of Gogi Studios. The collected strips are analyzed by drawing on Fairclough's model and Barthes' socio-semiotic approach. This paper studies the relationship between society and comic strips and looks at how the comic strips are created to represent society. The analysis of the strips brings to light the socio-political issues and helps see the way they interact in the power relations in society. The findings reveal the complexity of comic strips; how they take form as a result of social, cultural, and political processes and how intricately they contribute to changing those processes in turn. This paper argues that comic strips are a powerful medium in exerting its influence on the audience by making a subtle representation of the social and political issues and by questioning and contesting the existing hierarchies in the social order. The study is significant in revealing the latent symbolic meaning hidden in the deep layers of both linguistic and graphic form of the comic strips.

**Keywords:** Comic Strips, Ideology, Socio-Political practices, Socio Semiotic Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis

## Oppositely Parallels

**Aysha Bilal**

Lahore College for Women University.

### **Abstract:**

In the midst of postcolonial patriarchal and Islamized constructs; “Oppositely Parallels” is a visual inquiry of ‘defined’ spaces for females normed by the society in Pakistan. Through visual methodology, this paper investigates expanding visual representation of females in commodity culture through billboards and window displays that is in opposition to the confining boundaries for females in general. Dominantly placed, well lit, overpowering and catchy images of liberated females on gigantic billboards in a society where otherwise women are not ‘expected’ to stay out alone becomes basis of “Oppositely Parallels” whilst questioning the contrary notions designed for controlled representation of females in public and private spaces. “Oppositely Parallels” initiates a discourse over the vis-à-vis existence of female spaces defined by society whether these be confined or expanding. It investigates the spectrum of spaces from ‘likeable’ spaces in form of home and so-called ‘acceptable’ spaces in form of window displays and billboards. It also comments on the levels of female representation from an alone female, to a female with family and from an image of female to the mannequin of resembling her.

**Keywords:** Commodity, Culture, Female Spaces, Society

## **PANEL 3D: RELIGION, FAITH, CULTURE AND POWER IN SOUTH ASIA**

### **British-Pakistani Diaspora in UK: Linking & Delinking with its Roots**

**Name: Prof. Dr Muhammad Ahsan (FRSA)**

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#### **Bio-Note:**

*Having worked in two continents, he has over three decades' of experience in research, teaching and training. In the fields of social sciences, his research has gained wide recognition. He has authored several books, including *Writing Theses and Academic Articles: A Practical Handbook for Young Researchers*; *Academic Theories: A Handbook for Researchers*; *The Ummah and Contemporary Global Challenges*; *Post-Conflict Social Re-construction through Peace Education*; *Human Development in the Muslim World: From Theory to Practice*; *Women and Human Development in the Muslim World*. In addition, he has produced a large number of reports and research papers, which are published in various refereed international journals.*

#### **Abstract:**

The history of migration is as old as the history of humanity itself. Although, the land-based trade links between the Asia and Europe are centuries old, a turning point came immediately after the fall of Granada in January 1492, when Spain and Portugal competed to explore the sea route to India. Later British also joined this race and in December 1600 they established the East India Company. We all know what happened after that and how subsequent events totally changed socio-cultural, politico-economic, and geo-strategic landscape of the whole planet. Nearly two centuries of colonial period in India brought South-Asia and Britain further closer to each other, and during this era, many natives migrated to Britain. During the period of WW I and II, many more Indians migrated to Britain. However, a major impetus in migration from Pakistan to Britain started in late 1950s and early 1960s. Presently, there are around 1.3 million people of Pakistani ethnic origin living in this country, and they have the fourth generation of their early immigrants, who passed through very hard times to support their families back in Pakistan. In recent past, there has also been a large-scale migration from East Europe and India, which has changed the demographic composition of multicultural Britain. This short presentation aims at highlighting the current state of the Pakistani community, along with their challenges and prospects in the United Kingdom.

**Keywords:**

migration, humanity, colonial period, immigrants, multicultural.

**Religious Faith and Islamic Moral Values as Predictors of Forgiveness in University Students**

**Prof. Dr Rafia Rafique,**

University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan.

**Abstract:**

The present study aims to investigate the relationship among religious faith, Islamic moral values, and forgiveness in university students. It was hypothesized that there is likely to be a positive relationship between religious beliefs and forgiveness in university students. It was further hypothesized that there is likely to be a positive relationship between moral values and forgiveness in university students. Furthermore, it was hypothesized that religious beliefs and moral values are predictors of forgiveness. The sample comprised 200 Punjab University students, (N=200) with age range of 18-25 years (M=21.17,SD= 1.69) The Heartland Forgiveness Scale (Thompson et.,al.2005), Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire (Plante & Boccaini,1997) and Islamic Moral Values (Bayrakci et al., 2000) were used to assess the study variables. The data was analyzed with Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Hierarchical Regression. Results indicated that religious beliefs are positively correlated with forgiveness. It was further found that religious beliefs and moral values are predictors of forgiveness. The study has important implications in university students to help inculcate forgiveness. Future research on the relationship between religious beliefs, moral values, and forgiveness is hereby proposed.

**Keywords:** Forgiveness, moral values, religious beliefs.

## **An Inquiry into the Violence and Blasphemy within the Socio-Cultural Context of Pakistan**

**FasihurRehman**, Khushal Khan Khattak University, Karak Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

### **Abstract:**

The present study aims to revisit the recent violent events in the wake of the republication of blasphemous cartoons in *Charlie Hebdo* and French President Emanuel Macron's government support of the magazine. The study is an analysis of the socio-cultural implications of the Western notion of freedom of expression on Muslims, in general, and Pakistan in particular. The current paper employs SlavojZizek's theory of violence to assess the nature of violent events that are triggered by the unequivocal endorsement of the French government on the magazine's right to freedom of expression. The study identifies three different but parallel types of violence at work in the recent violent events carried out by Islamist groups in Pakistan. The current paper claims that, on one hand, the "subjective" violence of the Islamist groups is a reaction to the "symbolic" and "systemic" violence performed by the West in the guise of freedom of expression. However, on the other hand, the study also maintains that the Islamist groups are also responsible for the perpetration of the "symbolic" and "systemic" violence within the guise of "subjective" violence in the socio-cultural context of Pakistan. The paper concludes that within the overarching violent paradigm, it is not only important to stop the "subjective" violence, but more authentic measures need to be placed to end the "symbolic" and "systemic" violence as well.

**Keywords:** Blasphemy, Violence, Islamist Groups, Socio-Cultural Study of Pakistan, Freedom of Expression



## **Politics of Religion: Study of Freedom Movement Of Pakistan**

**Muhammad Sohail Yousaf**, Govt. Graduate Islamia College Faisalabad.

### **Abstract:**

Role of religion in politics of many socio-political structures varies from land to land but this general principle is changed while studying Pakistani political culture. Islam was immensely present in socio-political structure of subcontinent even before partition. Both, the Muslim politicians who worked for the creation of a new state for the Muslims of subcontinent and those opposing them, used Islamic phraseology and Islamic demagogue to substantiate their viewpoints. Thus, same religion was used to propel quite different political agendas. It is quite interesting that the demand to create a new state on the basis of religion Islam was opposed by the religious-political bodies. According to these religious bodies, leaders demanding Pakistan were not practicing Muslims. One group of Muslim leaders used Islam against the cause of Pakistan while the other used the same in favor of its demand for the partition. During Pakistan movement, supporters and opponents of Pakistan, used Islam as a tool for mass mobilization. Religion had greatly contributed to the triumph of Muslim struggle for the creation of a new state in subcontinent. Religion of Islam had served as a main cementing force which provided ideological bases for the consolidation of Pakistan after her birth. Historical overview of power structures of this region compels us to ponder upon the idea how and to what extent religion affected the political developments. Despite the dominant role of religion in the political culture of Pakistan, a question yet to be answered, whether politics has confused the religion or it is the religion that lends the credit to govern the politics.

**Keywords:** Phraseology, demagogue, practicing Muslims, religious-political bodies, political agendas

## Islamic Art in a Challenging Predicament

**Beenish Tahir**, College of Art & Design, University of the Punjab.

### **Abstract:**

Islamic art is comparatively new and a significantly small academic field with different, at times contradictory, areas, and an uncommonly complicated ancestry. Its true forefathers existed in the twentieth century, and several of them are nevertheless effective and prominent in the present day. The scholarly persons dedicated to its research are much too limited within obviously substantial number in the United States and to a smaller scope in the old European colonist centers in particular London and Paris, and a disturbingly limited existence in the Islamic world. Its professionals across the world figure in smaller numbers like hundreds, and several of them extend to additional areas for unavailability of prospect in their own. Consequently, its academic productivity has been limited and inadequate in its extent implication. Usually research of Islamic art, up to very lately, embraced a biological, typological, or artistic context. On other occasions they are faith based or ethnically relativists, essentialist, or traditionally fatalists. These methodologies manifested the lasting impact of two main and patently mutuality intellectual institutions and governed the expansion of this art as its foundation. The next was the influential record of art and architectural description which up until at slightest the 1980s outlined the possibility and approaches of all the other disciplines and allocated them their spaces in a geologically, chronologically, and even conceptually arranged ancient and creative grading. This paper investigates the historical disparities in the study of Islamic art and architecture and determines deeper relationships with other parts of artistry such as Chinese, Indian, African and in Western art. It underlines the significance of regional histories in their theoretical and scholarly establishment.

**Keyword:** Islam, fatalists, essentialist, epistemology, Art History

## Religious Art Posters of Lahore

Asrar Hussain Chishti, College of Art and Design, University of the Punjab.

### Abstract:

Two different kinds of design streams are active in Pakistan. First, the designs created in ad agencies; second, the designs created in the local design market known as Royal Park. The design created in ad agencies, are intended for the marketing of various products and services, are mostly influenced by international trends with a target to influence a specific class. However, the design created in local market; ironically named *Phatïa Art* (design created on a board), is mostly following the local trends of traditional calligraphy. The target of this kind of *Phatïa* art is to inspire the local people, so most of these *Phatïa* artists, instead of training at any art and design institute, are trained from another senior *Phatïa* artist. Contemporary *Phatïa* artists have also learnt graphic software and are able to use computers for most of their designs. This research paper examines the poster created by *Phatïa* artists for religious and semi-religious activities like *Maḥāfil-i N'āt*, *Majlis*, etc. It also investigates the redesigning method of these posters and identifies different influences on these designs.

**Keywords:** Calligraphy, Design, *Phatïa* Art, Poster, Royal Park

## Reflecting the Divine: Projecting Features of Religious Photography in Pakistan

**Dr. Saleha Fatima**

COMSATS University, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

Since inception of human civilization, ancient wall inscriptions, paintings, portraits and then photography are considered as powerful forms of communicating history and happenings with artistic impressions. With growing recognition of utility, versatility, convenience, and advancement of technology, modern photography has become an institution of learning and practice in daily life. There are multiple types of photography ranging from a selfie to portrait, street to political discourse, news reporting to wedding, disaster to festive; and from capturing nature to illustrating religious expressions. There are some professional photographers in Pakistan who capture religious themed scenarios frequently along with other routine camerawork; among them Adeel Chishti and Mobeen Ansari are prominent ones. This research presentation shall comprise selected religious themed photographs from shared record of both photographers. The photographs shall be divided by keeping in view their thematic similarities, then the themes shall be analyzed to identify the techniques, projecting features and incorporated effects which are being used by the photographers to explain religious details which render the images as religious, Divine, eye-catching, and commendable.

**Keywords:** Religious photography, Divine expressions, Pakistani Photographers.

**PANEL 4A: FACTS IN LITERATURE, FICTION IN HISTORY: GENDERED  
PERSPECTIVES**

**Indiom (a long poem):  
A Free Play with Languages**

**Name: Daljit Nagra**

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***Bio note***

*He is Chair of the Royal Society of Literature; his four poetry collections, all with Faber & Faber, have won the Forward Prize for Best Individual Poem and Best First Book, the South Bank Show Decibel Award and the Cholmondeley Award, and been shortlisted for the Costa Prize and twice for the TS Eliot Prize. He is a PBS New Generation Poet whose poems have appeared in The New Yorker, the LRB and the TLS, and journalism in the FT and The Guardian. As the inaugural Poet-in-Residence for Radio 4 & 4 Extra, he presents the weekly Poetry Extra. His poems are set texts at GCSE and A' Level. He has judged many prizes including The Samuel Johnson Prize, The T.S. Eliot Prize, The Costa Prize, the David Cohen Prize, the National Poetry Competition.*

**Abstract:**

It will discuss the humorous dramatization of a cast of characters who attend a monthly workshop group. In today's session, they will discuss the merits and validity of their Englishes when set against Standard English. This innovative poem is inspired by Nissim Ezekiel's *Goodbye Party to Miss Puspha TS*, published in the 1970s it was controversial because it mimicked the way Indians of a certain background spoke, namely Babus speaking Babu English. My cast of characters champion Babu English as a form of innovative creative expression in our age despite its origins under Queen Victoria. My speakers challenge the satirical approaches to Indians in the West, such as Apu in *The Simpsons*, and their own names and observations engage with great Indian texts and authors such as GV Desani, Salman Rushdie, along with contemporary popular figures such as the chef Madhu Jaffrey and the actor Parminder Nagra. This innovative text thinks it's a film which is presented as a playscript, and incorporates Indian and English poetry meters and verse forms, including the masque form, with anything from the Indian anustubh to the Welsh Gwadodyn meter, syllabic verse, redacted poetry, and concrete verse. All this is embedded in East and West thought including Michele Foucault's heterotopia and the Hindu concept of

*Leela*. This hybridity aims to champion the importance for writers, from an Indian background, to find their own unique voices. The Englishes used in the poem include Babu, Coolie, Punlish, Rasta, Elizabethan and Geordie, as part of my ongoing exploration of how free play with languages can liberate us from Standard English, which is increasingly becoming the dominant form of communication in poetry.

**Keywords:**

poetry, Englishes, Standard English, creative expression, communication

**Flanerie, Urbanism, and Sisterhood: A Psychogeographical Study of Elena Ferrante's *My Brilliant Friend***

**Rida Akhtar Ghuman**, University of the Punjab.

**Momina Masood**, University of the Punjab

**Abstract:**

This paper attempts to explore psychogeographical aspects of Elena Ferrante's *My Brilliant Friend*. Exploring the visual urbanization of Naples and the capitalistic manifestation of life in the city, as expressed in the novel and its HBO adaptation for television, this paper further aims to use spatial theories and psychogeography to explore the extensive themes of female friendships, urban spacing, and alternative culture making in the novel. The topics of localization, flânerie, heterotopia, social violence, and economic struggle of the characters of *My Brilliant Friend* will be largely used as an apparatus to discover the underlying meanings of the text which connote the ramifications of urbanity and enforced architectural alteration in Naples in contrast to indigenous sensoria. Elena Greco and Lila Cerullo, Elena Ferrante's young female friends in *My Brilliant Friend* represent a literary experiment of dérive by the author. The novel explores the journey of the two girls from childhood in early 1950's to adulthood in late 1970's where they learn to wander, befriend each other, back each other, plunge into creative risks, experiment settling and explore localization as flânerie. Feminine identity construction through geographical landscapes, physical growth, and social territoriality, is the main concern of this paper as explored through interdisciplinary scholarship of femininity, flânerie and spatial humanities. This research aims to contribute to the growing scholarship on female flânerie and urbanism and further aims to contribute to the current conversations on psychogeography and women's literature.

**Keywords:** urbanism, flâneuse, heterotopia, psychogeography, sisterhoods

## **Objectification and Otherness: A Critical Analysis of the Female Characters in Shahid Nadeem's Plays *Black is My Robe* and *A Women of Sorrow***

**Maria Haroon**, Lahore Garrison University, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

This research is an analysis of Shahid Nadeem's plays *Black is My Robe* and *A Woman of Sorrow* in the light of a French writer Simone de Beauvoir's philosophy of "others" discussed in her book *The Second Sex* (1949). The study explores and discusses the commodification and objectification of women in selected plays. *Black is My Robe* and *A Woman of Sorrow* both plays are true depiction of women objectification and highlight the image of women as sex objects and commodities of exchange value. They are puppets in the hands of their unjust lawmakers. They are the victims of oppression, marginalization, and violence with no discriminated boundaries of their regions. The clash between biological essentialism and social constructionism is the major cause of women's sufferings in the male dominant society. This study is divided into three sections: first two sections discuss the female characters in the plays and the last section compares both plays and develops a bridge between them. The study concludes that women are entities for exchange with a trade value irrespective of their region, religion, ethnicity, and culture. They are not treated as normal human beings who have their own motivation, inspiration, desires, goals, choices, approaches, destinies, dreams, thoughts, viewpoints, self-esteem, and self-actualization.

**Keywords:** Others, Commodification, Objectification, Marginalization, Social Constructionism

## **Gender Representation: A Semiotic Analysis of Pakistani Movie Posters from 1990s and 2010s**

**Naureen Mumtaz**, Lahore Garrison University.

### **Abstract:**

Posters and films are two things that are related to each other. The elements of the film poster follow the trend in its production and have a cultural pattern that reflects the social culture of the time. The aim of this research is to look at female and male representation on Lollywood film posters from two different decades: the 1990s and the 2010s. Furthermore, the study discusses how portrayal of gender has changed over time in Pakistani/Lollywood film posters. Twenty-four film posters are selected for analysis based on their popularity among the public; twelve films from each era selected. This paper takes an interpretive approach and provides an in-depth analysis pertaining to how semiotic methods work in understanding the symbolic value of the film posters. This study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach with visual evaluation on Goffman's theory of gender analysis, in which the key focus is to interpret the meaning of signs, symbols, signifier, and signified. Moreover it also analyzes frame and background components as expressions, clothing, overall appearance, makeup, and colour tones etc., in relation to how the representation of gender, particularly females, has changed in Lollywood films. The film posters suggest women to be powerless and dependent on their male counterpart requiring support for surviving whereas male characters are depicted to be confident, controlling, and demanding. However women are less sexualized in present times and presented in different roles on the posters. The subliminal designs, topography, and colour tones utilized within the above-evaluated movie posters, show a stark discriminatory representation between females and males.

**Keywords:** Semiotic Analysis, Goffman Theory, Gender Representation, Lollywood movie posters, socio-cultural Interpretation of Gender



## **Constructed Ideals of Motherhood: A Study of Unconventional Motherhood Pattern in *Red at the Bone***

**Mahrukh Niaz**

### **Abstract:**

This research paper aims to dissect the socially constructed romanticized ideological notions about motherhood in novel *Red at the Bone*. It also demonstrates sexual orientation based obligations and character's response towards the dictated ideals for mother. Woodson attempts to deconstruct the cliché image of mother through her character Iris to highlight the untraditional relationship of a mother and daughter. This paper assesses the topic of how contemporary mother struggles to deal with the idea of motherhood. It also highlights how conventional sentimental thoughts about motherhood, anticipates that women should eradicate her identity as a separate human being. Jacqueline Woodson's fiction presents a lady character whose fantasies are bound in the wake of bringing forth a kid in light of unrealistic expectation of society from a teenage mother. This paper tries to investigate the idea how patriarchy limits women's role by joining conciliatory parenthood thoughts to women. The goal of this research is to feature the possibility of women to go against the suppression of society which chains them into ideals of motherhood. It also demonstrates that these ideals are not biological but constructed. This paper also aims at highlighting a major pattern of blackness of characters arguing that difficulties are thrown at women of color. The theoretical framework of black feminism used in this paper is to study the methods which the black leading characters adopt to strengthen their relationship, cultural worldviews and pass their story to next generation to attain symbolic immortality. It further highlights how black women are raising each other and channeling the power to uplift future generations through a focus on education, social service, and cultural transformation.

**Keywords:** black feminism, motherhood, sisterhood, female identity, gender stereotype.

## The Scheherazades of Modern Times in French Speaking Algerian Literature

**Atoul-LabidiSouad**, University of M'Sila, Algeria.

**Mohammed Boudiaf**, University of M'Sila, Algeria.

### **Abstract:**

Since a few years, we have started to pay particular attention to (re) writings and adaptations of the “oriental” tales of *The Thousand and One Nights (Les Mille et Une Nuits)*. This subject has certainly attracted, for a long time, the attention of many researchers who continue to question it. This paper is interested more specifically in the character of Scheherazade who raises a large number of reflections, both literary and critical throughout the world. Scheherazade is this “extraordinary” woman who volunteers to save lives. She is thus presented, in various critical or fictional works, as the protector of a kingdom which, for a long time, suffered from violence but also murderous madness that went as far as beheading the majority of its women. This Scheherazade of the *Thousand and One Nights (Les Mille et Une Nuits)* tales came out of them to take refuge in a new French-speaking literature. Indeed, many Algerian writers have taken it as a basis for setting up their writing projects. This communication tries to see how the female character was taken over by the new Algerian feathers. By new, we mean literary writings from the nineties (90s) to nowadays. It will be a question of working on novels that have rewritten, reinvented or even transformed the portrait or the character of the storyteller of the Nights.

**Keywords:** Scheherazade, writing, Algerian literature, novelty

## Representation of the ‘Other’: Tracing the ‘Otherized’ Segments of Contemporary Indian Society in Arundhati Roy’s *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*

**Rizwan Mustafa**

Riphah International College, Hafizabad

**Zoya Jamil**

Institute of English Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

### **Abstract:**

This paper examines India’s colonial history from the perspective of marginalized segments in Arundhati Roy’s *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*. The aim of this research is to explore the marginalization of “the Others” and trace the otherized segments of contemporary Indian society that are ostracized on the basis of being a minority, i.e., hijra, a Dalit, a woman, a Muslim, and an Untouchable. This paper analyzes ‘binarism’ and the conflict between the center and periphery: between Hindus and Muslims, between male, female and intersex, between Touchables and Untouchables, and between the graveyard and the surrounding wider city. Anjum, an intersex, Revathy, a Maoist comrade, Dayachand, an Untouchable, Tilotamma, a wandering Syrian origin half-Dalit woman, Musa Yeswi, a forced Kashmiri freedom fighter—narrate the untold and unheard painful tales about failure of a secular democratic country. This paper tours the fault lines of India and highlights the struggle of socially excluded people of society, against the established standards of the culture hence challenging contemporary stereotypical representation of “the Others” and eventually resistance. Roy explicitly advocates religious, racial, and territorial degenerative system and reflects the challenges of telling national narrative from a multiple minoritarian perspective. The novel has multi-layered and multi-dimensional plot-structure. This paper investigates the causes behind Roy’s attempt to give voice to the voiceless (Indians). This research is carried out applying Edward Said’s theoretical framework of “*The Self*” and “*The Other*”, “*Us*” and “*Them*”, and “*Binary Opposition*”.

**Keywords:** Postcolonial, Stereotypes, Marginalization, Minorities, Resistance

## **PANEL 4B: SURVIVING THE PANDEMIC**

### **Living and Dying under the Shadow of Covid-19: Does Humanity have a Future? A Philosophical Approach**

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#### **BIO-NOTE**

*He is currently working as the Professor of psychology at the University of Yıldırım Beyazıt, Ankara, Turkey. He graduated from the Faculty of Divinity at Ankara University. He has completed his PhD in the Department of Theology at the University of Birmingham, UK. He has written three books, and more than one hundred articles in Turkish and English. He is a columnist in Turkish national Daily, Milat. He writes op-eds for Şark'ul Awsat and Independent (Turkish websites). He has been invited as analyst on national and international developments on various TV channels.*

#### **Abstract:**

COVID-19 pandemic is causing great pain, panic, destruction, and death in the world. Humanity does not know how to defeat Coronavirus pandemic. The survival of humanity is our priority now. So far, there is no hopeful development, which treats COVID-19 effectively. COVID-19 crisis is a great health crisis for humanity. Coronavirus pandemic allows us to reflect upon the present human condition, as well as the future of humankind. Modern men and women do not make effort to understand themselves. They try to know everything, except themselves. Coronavirus crisis shows that the primary task of humanity is to know himself/herself. There is a need for humanity to re-explore the old wisdom, which is based on the principle of Knowing yourself. Without reaching a deeper level of self-understanding, knowledge cannot generally help individuals to be more mature, responsible, moral, and creative beings. In my paper, I intend to explicate lessons we can learn from COVID-19 pandemic, to know ourselves better, and to prepare for the future of human race, as more responsible, moral and spiritual beings.

#### **Keywords:**

Covid-19, pandemic, humanity, knowledge, wisdom.

## **Disaster Demanded a New Dawn: Eco-Socialism in Zadie Smith's and Arundhati Roy's Pandemic Essays**

**Meenu Akbar Ali**, Higher Education Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan.

### **Abstract:**

When the Covid-19 pandemic forced the world to stand still in 2020, a few contemporary writers took this unprecedented time as an opportunity to remind the world of the potential this virus offered: an opportunity to right the wrongs, to create massive changes, to learn from historical mistakes and to prepare for a better future. This study focuses on two essays written in response to the Covid-19 pandemic: Arundhati Roy's "The Pandemic is a Portal" and Zadie Smith's "The American Exception". By using textual analysis, the essays are interconnected and analyzed to highlight how the corona virus further unmasked an unjust system of exploitation, oppression, and subjugation of the masses, and the environment in Modi's India and Trump's America respectively.

Eco-socialists believe that unchecked expansion of the capitalist system, with the help of globalization and imperialism is directly linked to poverty, class exploitation, and environmental degradation. With the help of critics like Ramachandra Guha, this analysis will foreground how without socio-political justice and equity, environmental liberation is unimaginable.

**Keywords:** covid-19, ecocriticism, eco-socialism, pandemic, oppression.

## **Creativity in the Age of Pandemic**

**Munazza Rashid**, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

During a pandemic time (Covid 19) everyone's life has been affected and reshuffled as a whole; so is the teaching of art and its practice. In this paper, particularly issues related to teaching art are discussed. Here the art means fine arts, which is a borrowed terminology that was implemented during the colonial period. The prior art practice was named arts and crafts. It was done to separate our indigenous skills from the art which was established as an intellectual domain. However, our craft form was used to upsurge the economy of the British colonials, who came here for the said purpose.

During the pandemic, we are forcefully strapped towards the use of technology. Again, it is a threat to our older or traditional ways of practice and mentoring. The approach for today has revisited to develop art. The role of scholarship is pertinent; hence their intellectual contribution is revamped. Theory and practice should go together, hand in hand. The paper recognizes these challenges and provides the best possible solutions. It analyses how technology has defied and transformed the teaching of art. It has deliberates on the upcoming pedagogies. Thus, it will determine the future panorama of art practice in Pakistan.

## **The Role of Philosophy in a Pandemic**

**Muhammad Saleh Habib**, University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore

### **Abstract:**

Pandemics are classified as biological crises, but do they also shed light on some philosophical problems? What is the role of philosophy during a pandemic, and can it be used to set aright a derailed, dismayed mind with fear of death? A pandemic adds to the existential anxiety. The illusion of human free will is to the extent of death, and when the idea of death is normalized in a pandemic, the anxiety rises. A pertinent question is if pandemics have a philosophically religious beginning? This cross-cultural and qualitative study, sheds light on these questions by vivisecting and merging the ideas of different scholars, philosophers, and thinkers and gives insight into how and why philosophy is more necessary than ever. This study also gives a historical account of various pandemics/epidemics and how philosophy had played a vital role in preserving and saving humanity.

**Keywords: Pandemics, Philosophy, Anxiety, Existentialism, Religion, History**

## **Pandemic Poetry; What Happens When Nightmares become Real**

**Fasiha Irfan**, University of Karachi.

In the dystopian speculative genre, writers have often incorporated diseases, plagues, epidemics, and pandemics into their narratives. In these visions, the disease is intentionally inflicted by the oppressive totalitarian regime as a means of control, or is intended to emphasize the environmental or biological implication of humanity's impact upon the planet. In a post-colonial world, these narratives have become increasingly more significant, as they allow insight into the cultural, social and individual struggles of human beings during a pandemic. However, as these dystopian visions are no longer part of some far removed future, the representation of the human condition within these narratives becomes subjected to scrutiny. In order to re-establish the authenticity of representation, it becomes crucial to examine whether the literature produced during the pandemic reflects the sentiments and attitudes of the literature that had predicted these visions of despair. For this purpose, I have selected poems written during the pandemic; namely, David Halpern's *Pandemia*, *What the Last Evening Will Be Like* by Edward Hirsch and Mona Kareem's *Obstacle*. I have taken traditional dystopian texts like Mary Shelley's *The Last Man*, as primary points of reference and compared the selected poems with the predominant trends in dystopian fiction as identified by critics like Booker, Claeys and Ferns. In this paper, I have critically examined the predominant tone, themes and the poet's subjective response to the pandemic in order to compare and contrast the experiences and emotions of individuals that have lived through dystopian scenarios and the narratives crafted by dystopian authors, which were exclusively based on foresight.

**Keywords:** Dystopian Literature, Pandemic poetry, Speculative Fiction, Coronavirus, Post-Colonial Literature.

## **Creativity in the Age of the Pandemic**

**Iffat Sayeed**, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

### **Abstract:**

Life force within each of us is reflected in infinite ways. Each way is creative. During the period of compulsory confinement, this inherent creativity has been channelized at almost every forum. Lockdowns and minimal social interaction provided ample leisure that most have exploited productively. This paper explores the numerous ways in which this creative splurge has reinforced the basic need for survival and has celebrated human endurance. It looks into novel ways in which ordinary domesticity and specialized activities have expressed themselves to make inspiring statements that are an ode to the creative attribute within each one of us reflecting one or the other facet of the Ultimate Creator. The all too familiar tactile space has expanded into a virtual space at an amazing pace. Individual creative manifestations and art forms found a global venue and a collective spirit of connectivity is glimpsed through these prisms of novel creative ventures. Dying art forms are rescued from the archival palimpsests to address contemporary realities. Periods of lockdown have provided a respite in most cases to a busy populace that remains oblivious to the realm of infinite depth and richness waiting to be tapped.

**Keywords:** confinement, leisure, creative, splurge, virtual space.



## **A Culture of Social Transformation in the Age of Pandemic and its Impacts on Pakistan**

**Dr. AttiqurRehman**, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad.

### **Abstract:**

An overwhelming wave of global health crisis and its spread across the world has challenged the traditional social outlook of the international system. Analogous to various other third world nations, the pandemic has pushed Pakistani nation towards a new world of social changes where the conventional societal infrastructures have been marginalized. The pandemic has hampered the mainstream cultural and public norms of Pakistani nation due to the uncontrollable spread of viral disease across the country. Parallel to other infected societies, a change in the leading societal trends (based on conventional ways of maintaining communicating interactions) have become an undeniable reality and an irrefutable truth for Pakistan. Framing in another way, an international culture of social interaction through nonverbal means has fabricated a different social environment in the world in which the conventional societal haptic values are undermined. As a result, the reduction of culturally-developed common haptic values in the world have been replaced with a common culture of digitalization where Pakistan is not an exception. The decreasing strengths of countrywide non-verbal means of communications and the dramatic rise of digitalization in Pakistan compelled Islamabad to empower and protect its indigenous social norms. In this way, the focus of this paper revolves around the changing traditional social attributes of Pakistan and the rise of digital culture in world due to the irresistible impacts of international pandemic crisis. While passing through a worldwide wave of cultural transformation, the government of Pakistan cannot only legislate the new societal trends across the country but the leading political authorities from Islamabad can engage the nation in various productive social practices.

**Keywords:** Pandemic Crisis, Cultural Transformation, Pakistani Society, Digitalization, Social Legislation.

**PANEL 4C: DIALOGIC ENGAGEMENTS WITH CULTURE AND IDENTITY****Appropriation and Abrogation in South Asian Cultures: A Post-Colonial Study of Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2008) and Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* (2004)**

**Rubab Raza**, University of the Punjab.

**Anum Nadeem**, The University of Lahore.

**Abstract:**

The current study can be considered as an interdisciplinary research in the fields of anthropology, psychology and literature. It is a socio-cultural study to determine the impact of post-colonialism on South-Asian culture and people. The critical emerging issues like identity crisis and cultural clash have been explored in the selected migration narratives. The role of one's indigenous culture and religion in the process of accepting and then rejecting the foreign norms and traditions has been established via the proposed theoretical framework. This study tends to enlighten the readers on the idea of appropriation and abrogation through the selected texts. The two South-Asian texts i.e. *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2008) by Mohsin Hamid and *The Namesake* (2004) by Jhumpa Lahiri have been analyzed through the application of post-colonial theories; "The Man of Two World" presented by Chinua Achebe in his essay 'Colonialist Criticism' and "Theory of Pluralized Subject Effect" by Margaret Gilbert presented in her book *Sociality and Responsibility: New Subjects in Plural Subject Theory* (2000). The methodology of Close Reading has been utilized to conduct the analysis of the selected texts in order to bring forth the reasons of appropriation and abrogation in South-Asian cultures. This study also propagates the phase that the people pass through wishing to return to their own culture and origin. People reach this phase of realization after passing through several personal experiences. This analysis has been conducted to highlight not only the reasons of appropriation and abrogation of the western culture but also its influence on South-Asian cultures and people in the contemporary world order.

**Keywords:** Appropriation. Abrogation. Man of two worlds. Theory of pluralized subject effect.

## **Invigorating the Dislodged Roots in an Unwanted Land: Immigrant Narratives in Jhumpa Lahiri's *Unaccustomed Earth***

**Amna Khalil & Irum Abbas**, Lahore Garrison University.

### **Abstract:**

This study employs hybridity and its types to determine how immigrants plant their dislodged roots in the new lands after their immigration. This study aims to present the problems faced by the immigrants in the light of the short stories written by Jhumpa Lahiri. Immigrants suppress their own cultural identity in order to adjust to a foreign land. Sometimes they mix their own cultural values with the cultural norms of the foreigners, keeping alive their own ethnicity and cultural identity. In addition, they totally shift from one culture to another, and they mimic the colonizers or the authoritative powers. This transition is sometimes voluntary and sometimes forced. Due to this, many complications occur in the lives of immigrants. The one who rebels and refuses to adopt the lifestyle, language and religious values, ethnicity, norms, and culture of the host society, becomes alienated from that society. All these consequences lead an individual towards nostalgia because such an individual fails to maintain his actual cultural identity. This study explores various types of hybridity that the immigrants have to face by analysing the short stories in the book *Unaccustomed Earth*. This research shows that an individual must maintain a balance between his own cultural values and foreign culture to avoid the issues and problems like identity crisis and lead a successful life in an unaccustomed land.

**KEYWORDS:** culture, ethnicity, identity, immigrant narrative, hybridity Sensibility

## **Making Sense of Sensibility: Towards a Definition of Muslim Sensibility**

**Dr Faisal Nazir**, University of Karachi.

### **Abstract:**

This paper attempts to define “Muslim sensibility” as a critical term for analyzing literary works that are claimed to represent Muslim societies and cultures. In the last two decades, terms like “Muslim narratives” and “Muslim writing” have been frequently used in critical discourse to designate a collection of works by writers from an Islamic religious and/or cultural background. It has been acknowledged that these works do not reflect a uniform worldview or ideology but describe a variety of experiences of living as Muslims in a diversity of locations and in a multiplicity of ways. While this

recognition and appreciation of diversity has created space for a wide range of works to be admitted to the expanding canon of “Muslim writing”, this paper argues that in the absence of a specific definition of “Muslim sensibility” a significant aspect of Muslim life remains undefined and unacknowledged. Moreover, under Orientalist influence, this sensibility is characterized as inveterately hostile towards the Western world and resentment is taken as the dominant element in this sensibility. This paper aims to question these Orientalist views by going back to authentic Islamic sources to develop a definition of Muslim sensibility. The paper then discusses the character of Ustaz Badri in Leila Aboulela’s novel *Lyrics Alley* as a concrete example of this sensibility. In this way, the paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discussions, in critical discourse, of Muslim identity and experience.

**Keywords:** culture; Muslim writing; Orientalism; representation; sensibility

## **Hindustan, Pakistan or Mantostaan? Reimagining Secularism in Manto's Toba Tek Singh.**

**Takbeer Salati**, MANUU Hyderabad. (India).

### **Abstract:**

A major thrust of recent secular criticism on literature of South Asian fiction has been to draw upon individual ideas of 'Hindustan' and 'Pakistan' due to experiences especially of belonging to religion, faith, and power. Fiction has been a reoccurring window to understand such personal archives and literature of writers like Saadat Hasan Manto (1912-1955). Writers like Manto rely on social realism and impressions of the society which are full of war victims and survivors. Manto with his claim of presence in partition has been critiqued for his true revelations of the morbid depiction of his society. Yet the appeal to critique secularism as a possibility in fiction is a much needed vision. My paper aims to relocate Toba Tek Singh's famous echoliac speech "upar di gur gur di" and its conclusion "Hindustan main Toba Tek Singh... ya Pakistan main" as a trial error method used by Manto to rethink of secularism as an agency used inside the space of fiction.

I also wish to inquire about 'Toba Tek Singh' through the complicated triadic structure of Hindustan, Pakistan, or Mantostaan as an active agency of religion, faith and power. I argue Toba Tek Singh to be the act of a rhetorical discourse of secularism in shaping the futuristic endeavours of spaces connected with the ideas of faith, religion and power.

**Keywords:** Manto, Toba Tek Singh, Echolic, Pakistan, Hindustan

## **One Sky, Many Worlds: Tracing Roots of Indigenous Culture in South Asian Short Fiction.**

**Anum Ilyas**, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

### **Abstract:**

This paper attempts to explore diverse and pre-colonial nature of indigenous fiction, that is, in fact, aligned to geography. It argues in detail that South Asian fiction is neither postcolonial, nor diaspora. In order to prepare the grounds of this study, Spivak's "The Burden of English" and Trivedi's "South Asian Literature: Reflection in a Confluence" are used to analyze representation of women and indigenes. The research is qualitative in nature and textual analysis is used to analyze the selected short texts. Exploring indigenous markers in *Khalida Hussain's Leaves*, *Humayon Ahmad's Rupa*, *Buddaheva Bose's A Life*, and *Maha Devi Verma's Ghisa*, this article makes an attempt to examine Spivak's concept of "public sphere" and "private sphere". South Asian fiction is mostly rooted in culture and this paper analyses local markers, indigenous values, and cultural heritage. It further scrutinizes the portrayal of universal feelings. Along with examining the unique nature of indigenous writings, it also highlights the predicaments of indigenous societies like poverty, literary colonialism, subjugation of women and marital issues. It also considers stereotypical representation of women in patriarchal domains. South Asian women are portrayed within the walls of patriarchy, and they seem to be oppressed in the prison of indigenous patriarchal structure. However, this research argues that women have now entered in "Public Sphere" and they can think and discuss issues convincingly.

**Keywords:** Indigenous Culture, patriarchy, sphere, South Asia, local markers

## ***A Study of the Mughal Dynasty in Delhi: A Novel by Khushwant Singh Under the Lens of Machiavelli's The Prince***

**Sarah Azam**, Forman Christian College and University (FCCU), Lahore.

**Afraz Jabeen**, University of Education, Department of English.

### **Abstract:**

History is always biased and perceived as a blend of fact and fiction. Khushwant Singh's *Delhi* deals with multiple discourses. He analogizes Delhi with a genderless prostitute that has provided shadow to people belonging to all religions, cultures, social classes, and ethnic backgrounds, but not receiving the right treatment she has grown inhospitable to its inhabitants and cast her true colors to her lovers only. A major portion of the novel has been assigned to Mughal era, its golden days of reigning over the heart of subcontinent, till its demise. Niccolo Machiavelli, in sixteenth century came up with a treatise entitled *The Prince*. Machiavelli's *The Prince* is interpreted as a beginner's guide for ruling, but this research utilizes it as a theoretical framework to highlight the reasons of decline of Mughal era. Through textual analysis of *Delhi* and *The Prince*, this research contends to detect fiction in history and fact in literature, while analyzing how far does Machiavelli's ways of ruling could have saved Mughal Empire from the fate that has been penned down by Khushwant Singh and the shape that Delhi had taken by the end of the Mughal Era.

**Keywords:** Delhi, Downfall, Mughal Era, Prince, Religion.

## **Of Lines Drawn and Interrogated Identities: A Comparative Study of Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar* and Shonali Bose's *Amu***

**Dr. C.G.Shyamala**, Mercy College (Affiliated to University of Calicut) Palakkad (Dist), Kerala State, India.

### **Abstract:**

The fabric of every society rests on peaceful co-existence and harmonious development of the citizens. However, studied on a wider perspective, this existence also depends on maintaining foreign relations. Historical events and political upheavals have altered social, economic, cultural, and political affiliations and policies; albeit humanity and humanitarian concerns have always questioned the efficacy of changes in the social structure of the society. The repercussions of the partition of a country or communal strife within the country are unimaginable in proportion. Working within this framework, this paper compares the lives of the protagonists, especially the women characters Pooro in *Pinjar* and Kaju in *Amu* whose identities are questioned when lines of partition are drawn and violence is unleashed.

The scars of the wounds on the imaginary lines drawn are so entrenched in the minds of the Pooro and Kaju that their search for their roots, and their identities in ways that are diametrically opposite turn traumatic. In the process, they raise their voice against such acts of violence that result in shame, guilt, fear, apprehension and rejection and every individual begins to suspect the other despite the intensity of their relationship. The writers depict the anxieties and turbulence within India and Pakistan and trace the effects of the gory incidents that Pooro and Kaju encounter, being the direct victims of the onslaught. The writers expose the social hypocrisy of partition and concomitantly the depth of the wounds that permeate the deeper recesses of the individual.

**Keywords:** partition, identities, social hypocrisy, violence, traumatic, victims