INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PEACE, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE:
CHALLENGES & RESOLUTION STRATEGIES
29TH – 30TH NOVEMBER 2017

Abstract Book

Organized by

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Professor Dr. Raheel Qamar (T.I.)

Rector

COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad

Message

On behalf of COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), it is my pleasure to welcome you all to the International Conference on Peace, Conflict and Violence: Challenges and Resolution Strategies. The conference is a combined endeavor of Department of Humanities, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Lahore and Higher Education Commission Islamabad. CIIT has been ranked among top universities of Pakistan for research output in engineering, sciences, biomaterials, economics and business studies. This conference is being organized to include social sciences on our research agenda. The department of Humanities has designed this conference to promote peace, tolerance, and conflict resolution by encouraging multi-disciplinary research, education and training from social sciences disciplines including psychology, sociology, political science, international relations, history, religious studies, language, literature, applied linguistics, law, media and communication. Our aim is to offer a chance to all participants to exchange research interests, ideas, and experiences in peace psychology as well as discuss the latest developments in the field of peace psychology. Currently, our society is facing new questions, issues, and threats. I congratulate the department for this matchless effort.

Today, we have to discuss topics like terrorist attacks, the fear they produce and the climate they generate, and also the phenomena connected to them. The flood of people moving and risking their lives to find shelter and protection from war and other disastrous conditions, the growing poverty which predominantly affects families and children, the great effort of young people to find their place in society are some of the pressing issues of our times. Also, we have to think about the impact of these problems. I have a high regard for the momentous contribution of research in the field of peace, conflict and violence in the magnitude of peace psychology, peace building, religious tolerance, non violent and violent conflict, ethnic conflicts, globalism and structural violence, aggression and violence, human rights, extremism and terrorism. My colleagues and I look forward to welcome you at COMSATS Lahore campus and hope that you will enjoy the conference as well as your stay in Lahore. I hope this conference is a pleasant experience, abundant with knowledge sharing and opening avenues for the future of peace psychology research.

Professor Dr. Qaisar Abbas

Director

COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore

Message

It is a moment of pride for me to host the International Conference on Peace, Conflict and Violence: Challenges and Resolution Strategies at the Lahore Campus of COMSATS Institute of Information Technology. I welcome all the guest speakers, researchers, presenters, delegates and dignitaries to the conference.

COMSATS Institute is famous for its unconventional approach towards academics with an inter-disciplinary outlook to research. The present conference exemplifies this demeanor as it takes its themes from a variety of academic disciplines of psychology, sociology, religion, language, international relations, governance, and history. This event definitely will provide a platform to the researchers for sharing and exploring new ideas to combat violence and to bring a sustainable peace to our world where humanity can thrive through a mutually peaceful and nonviolent existence. Today our society is split due to many factors. Academia has a role to play in creating harmony among the masses and I think that the discipline of psychology with the help of sociology and political sciences has the key to analyze the agents and patterns of chaos in the society and train the people to augment peace. I applaud the department of Humanities for taking up this theme for the international conference.

I hope that the research papers and posters to be presented in the conference will contribute to dig out the personal, societal, and global causes of violence and conflict. I personally believe that an inter disciplinary research taking on board insights from psychology, sociology, religion, and politics can extend our vision to suggest strategies for solving the impending challenges to humanity.

I will take this opportunity to thank the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan for joining hands with the department of Humanities to organize this conference. I appreciate the endeavors of my team members Dr. Ammad ul Haq In Charge department of Humanities, Dr. Shameem Fatima the Chief Organizer, Dr. Farzana Ashraf Conference Coordinator and their associate faculty members for working really hard to make this conference possible. I assure the conference participants that they will enjoy their stay on our campus and they will find us considerate and caring hosts. I, once again, extend my heartfelt welcome to all the guests and participants of the conference and expect that through their valuable contributions they will make this intellectual event a fruitful activity.

Dr Shameem Fatima

Chief Organizer
Assistant Professor, Psychology, Department of Humanities, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore

On behalf of Department of Humanities, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, it is indeed a great honor and privilege for me to welcome the honorable guests, eminent professionals, and students at the International Conference on Peace, Conflict and Violence: Challenges and Resolution Strategies. This conference theme encompasses a wide range of areas of peace building and conflict resolution and indeed is reflective of the challenges posed to all countries of the world and particularly to the Pakistani society such as terrorism, extremism, corruption, aggression, violence, inter-racial, inter-cultural, and inter-group conflict, intolerance, crimes, violation of human rights etc.

Peace Psychology is a division (48) of American Psychological Association (APA) and is particularly an emerging field in recent years that works to promote peace in the world at large and within nations, cultures, and communities. It encourages psychological and multidisciplinary research, education, and training on issues concerning peace, nonviolent conflict resolution, reconciliation and the causes, consequences and prevention of violence and destructive conflict. International Day of peace is observed annually on 21st September. The conference is primarily being organized to promote awareness in the field of peace building by gathering international and national ' experts, researchers, and professionals from social sciences disciplines including psychology, political science, sociology, media studies, religious studies, English language and literature etc. at the platform of COMSATS Lahore. The conference will provide first-rate opportunity to skilled and young researchers to share their views and scientific work in the field of Peace Psychology. The conference will foster communication among researchers, teachers, and practitioners who are working on issues related to violence, conflict, disasters, war, and blasts.

More than 30 universities from different cities of Pakistan and eminent researchers from universities of USA, UK, China, and Srinagar are participating in the conference. We have received more than 250 quantitative and qualitative research papers as well as conceptual papers on topics related to the conference theme. The conference program offers keynote and plenary lectures, and oral and poster presentations covering related topics to the main conference theme. The presence of eminent professionals from USA, UK, China, and from across the country have literally bring the world of peace psychology at the platform of COMSATS Lahore.

I am deeply grateful to Allah Almighty for his support and help which make this event a great success. I am highly obliged to the honorable Director, CIIT Lahore, Prof. Qaisar Abbas, for his timely guidance and unconditional support for organizing this conference. I am thankful to Higher Education

Commission, Pakistan to make this event successful. I really appreciate the genuine assistance and cooperation of In-Charge, Dr Ammad ul Haq, and the faculty of Department of Humanities who contributed their efforts to organize this conference.

Professor Dr. Khalid Riaz

Dean
Faculty of Business Administration
COMSATS Institute of Information Technology
Message

I am honored to have this opportunity as the Dean Faculty of Business Administration, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology to welcome all international and national speakers, presenters, participants and guests to1st International Conference on Peace, Conflict, and Violence**.**

In recent years, COMSATS Institute has earned the repute of a high research output institute trying to come up with modern and novel solutions to the present day multidimensional challenges. Under the faculty of Business Administration, the department of Humanities and the department of Management Sciences have been hosting numerous national and international conferences and symposia and have contributed to the research work on Psychology, Language and Literature, English Language Teaching, Islamic Philosophy and Culture, Pakistan studies, International Relations, History and Islamic Finance. This conference is a unique contribution of the department of Humanities in the field of psychology as it addresses the challenges of violence, conflicts, and peace and shall try to come up with practical solutions to these stupendous problems that tend to destroy the balance of a peaceful society.

I hope that this conference is a well-timed errand to fulfill our mission of contributing to develop a violence free, peaceful society by generating dialogue among the intelligentsia and coming up with viable plans. For the researchers and scholars, it is a magnificent occasion to share their expertise and innovative ideas to meet the challenges of conflict, violence and peace.

It is a service to Humanity and of course a nudge for the youth towards a dynamic yet peaceful Pakistan. It is a message from Pakistan to the whole world about peace as an utmost priority. I welcome all the local and foreign guests and hope they will enjoy these two days of interaction, exchange, and exploration.

When Killing is Traumatic: Implications for Peace Strategies

Rachel M. MacNair

Director, Institute for Integrated Social Analysis, USA
Keynote Lecture

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a pattern of symptoms that used to be called "battle fatigue," but has now been expanded to all types of victims of trauma, including crime, accidents, natural disasters, and persecutions. When applied to the ones who instead of being victims are committing acts of killing or other horrific violence, symptoms are called "Perpetration-Induced Traumatic Stress" (PITS). In addition to killing in combat or massacres, this can include executions, criminal homicides, and police shootings.

The related construct of "Moral Injury" also applies and covers a broader range of symptoms, including spiritual concerns. However, Moral Injury only applies when guilt is felt for actions. Most socially-approved violence has the feature that people who participate feel justified. The construct of PITS applies whether the sufferer feels justified or not.

From U.S. government data on the combat veterans of its war in Vietnam: Those who say they killed have more severe PTSD than those who say they did not, even when controlling for battle intensity. Discriminant function analysis showed different patterns: those who say they killed had much more by way of intrusive imagery -- nightmares, flashbacks, unwanted thoughts that will not go away -- and also much more by way of irritable outbursts. They also tended to have higher scores on measures of alienation, hypervigilance, and feelings of disintegration.

There are several ways this is important to understand for violence prevention.
Since post-trauma symptoms include detachment or estrangement from others, emotional numbing, and outbursts of rage, symptoms can make perpetrators more likely to perpetrate again. This can be in the form of domestic abuse, street crime, or further participation in the original combat or massacre or torture activity. Accordingly, therapy of those individuals may not merely be good for those individuals, but for prevention efforts for society as well.

In cases of war and oppression, for those who carried it out and suffer from the aftermath, therapy and healing may be necessary for national reconciliation efforts, as well as prevention of further problems.
Public policy can take PITS into account and not treat those that are expected to carry out killing as unfeeling robots or as people simply doing unpleasant jobs.

As for education, part of the ideology of genocide, torture, or massacres is that those who carry them out benefit from the activity. Efforts at arranging punishment through political means have been used to counter this idea. It may help to add education on how perpetrators do not escape with impunity even if political arrangements are inadequate.

Neuropsychology of Violence and Crime

Alfredo Ardila, Ph.D.

Florida International University, Miami, Florida, USA

Moral from the neuropsychological perspective

It is explained that moral is considered as a component of so-called executive functions. Frequently in cases of frontal lobes pathology a disturbance in behavior referred as "pseudo-psychopathy" is observed.

Neuropsychological profile of criminals

Criminals usually have low scores in executive function neuropsychological tests; general intellectual abilities are decreased frequently to a borderline level; verbal abilities are in general inferior to non-verbal abilities; however, there are important variations in the intellectual profile of criminals;

Brain and criminal behavior

Diverse neurological abnormalities have been documented in criminals. It has been suggested that there is a brain's network for making moral judgments; this network may be disrupted in some abnormal conditions such as psychopathy. Abnormalities in ventromedial prefrontal cortex and anterior temporal lobe have been documents in criminals. These brain areas seem crucial to control behavior and maintain a socially acceptable behavior.

Theory of the mind

It refers to the ability to attribute mental state not only to oneself but to others. It implies the possibility to understand that other people may have beliefs, perspectives, and intentions that are different from one's own. Theory of the mind is considered an executive frontal function and can be impaired in diverse conditions, including psychopathy. Theory of the mind represents the basis of empathy.

Factors contributing to the development of moral integrity

Moral behavior is based in two basic pillars: fairness that is related to justice, and empathy that is related to compassion. Different conditions, such as the early experiences in life contribute to develop fairness and empathy.

Brain Mechanisms of Different Types of Aggression

Monica Rosselli, PhD

Professor, Florida Atlantic University, USA

Abstract

Aggressive behaviors are species-typical and the patterns of observed movements are organized by neural circuits whose development is genetically programmed. Many aggressive behaviors are related to sexual behavior and are also observed if the animal is threatening. Two main types of aggressive behavior have been studied in animals: defensive attacks (rage) and predation (attack toward a prey); however, in both cases there is involvement of the midbrain (Periaqueductal grey matter) that is control by the amygdala and the hypothalamus.

Additionally, males are more aggressive than females in most species due to the influence of hormones in emotions. Levels of testosterone correlate with aggressive behavior. In humans however, social leanings have effects on the expression of aggression and therefore the frontal lobe plays a role in the inhibition of culturally inappropriate aggressive acts. The interaction between biological biomarkers and environmental factors in aggression is presented.

Building Resilience to Violent Extremism: Evaluating "Soft Measure" Interventions in Pakistan

[1]Adnan Rafiq, Director, The Oxford Institute
AyyazMallick
Sheharyar Khan
[1]University of Oxford &The Oxford Institute

In recent years, there has been a worldwide push towards incorporation of "soft measures" in programs focused on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in vulnerable communities. In this regard, Pakistan has been one of the countries in focus with regards to social vulnerability to violence and particularly the attraction of youth towards violent narratives. This paper shares findings of a study conducted to evaluate the usefulness of Active Citizens and DOSTI programs (organized by British Council [BC]) in building resilience against violent narratives. Through a review of the relevant literature, we propose a matrix through which to evaluate "soft" CVE measures. We then evaluate the BC programs utilizing a mixed methods approach – involving surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews with key stakeholders - to understand the phenomenon of building/developing resilience. Contrary to the overwhelming consensus in the literature that presents large sections of the Pakistani society as particularly vulnerable to extremism, BC program participants showed remarkable improvement in resilience against violent narratives/tendencies. Soft measures, such as providing space for dialogue and debate between members of different communities, building critical thinking, communication and leadership skills, increasing community engagement through social events, and encouraging social action can be vastly more effective in building resilience than reliance on coercive measures alone. However, while the BC programs are seen to be effective in building individual resilience, community-level resilience to violence/violent narratives remains weak. As such, the indispensability of government intervention with regards to expansion of social welfare, employment, and scaleability of "soft" CVE measures remains indisputable.

Domestic Violence: Issues, Challenges and Resolution Strategies

Albert Valencia, Ed.D.

Professor, Department of Counselor Education and Rehabilitation California State University, Fresno

Abstract

Domestic, intimate, dating, and sexual violence are costly and pervasive problems in this country, causing victims, as well as witnesses and bystanders, in every community to suffer incalculable pain and loss. In addition to the lives taken and injuries suffered, partner violence shatters the sense of well-being that allows people to thrive. Partner violence also can cause health problems that last a lifetime, and, diminish children's prospects in school and in life. The United States has made progress in the last few decades in addressing this violence, resulting in welcome declines – however, there is more work to do to implement the strategies that hold the most promise. These strategies include teaching the next generation that using violence as a relational tool is wrong, training health care providers to assess patients for abuse, implementing workplace prevention and victim support programs, and, making services available to all victims, including immigrants & children, who witness violence.

Educational Reforms a Challenge to Peace building in Pakistan

Dr. Jamil Ahmad Chitrali

Director, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Peshawar

The process of peace building is not an easy task rather it is a hard and perplexing process. It may seem apparently, to the common man that successful negotiations and establishing of treaties is the culmination of peace building processes. However, the experts of peace and conflict know this fact that the stages of negotiations and treaties are nothing more than a preamble or a pretext to the peace building process. The actual process of peace building begins with this as its first step. Peace is not the temporary resolution of conflicts between opposing parties. On the contrary sustainable peace is the product of addressing the root causes of any conflict, which, if left unaddressed creates distances and animosity between people. Therefore, peace building is the process of normalizing the disrupted relationships of the people by eradicating the conflict concretely and permanently.

The dictates of social pressures through its institutions at different forums socialize its members for reaction to various situations. Geography (rural/urban), gender (male/female/transgender) and age groups with class, caste, sect, ethnicity, and level of education are the various indicators or actors that force or re-enforce us for a specific behavior. This response mechanism, if functioning in accordance with the demands of the interest groups, is known as social cohesion and integration and it includes both tolerance and violence.

Education is the primary institution that creates realization of citizenship, (dis) engagement of a person from family to state and exit routes to the market at various stages as well as re-entry. The question of morality and civic training, left with mosques and madrassahs is also realized in the education system elsewhere as a comprehensive package within schooling, to give concepts of spirituality as well asa sense of commercialization and individualism.

Since inception, Pakistan has been a security conscious state, exposed to both internal and external threats. For decades, Pakistan has been providing feeder to non-state actors and giving into the demands of international power politics. But till date, we could not address what should have been the primary task of any nation-in making, addressing an education system.

To address, the issue and foresee a roadmap would be the topic for my presentation in the conference to be held at COMSAT Lahore. The reform model I present and the issue at large been addressed in one of my publication with UNDP Pakistan.

Issues, Challenges, and Resolution Strategies with Reference to Peace Building

Dr Sara Shahed

Director, Women Institute of Leadership and Learning, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore

The fact that our world is rapidly shrinking into a global village has both positive and negative fallouts. Physical distances have become meaningless today. Modern technology especially social media has set aside all physical barriers. Once considered unfathomable, the world is now within our hands in the form of a small gadget. Whatever happens at one pole of the world can be immediately seen, heard, and felt on the other pole. The brighter side is that positivity and goodness is spreading at a faster pace. However the darker side of it is that negative emotions and attitudes may also spread within seconds. Terrorism, hatred, conflict, and prejudice too are transmitted within no time. We see many faces of negativity; violence, hatred, terrorism, and exploitation. We have to find ways to enhance the spread of positive feelings, emotions, and attitudes. Conflict for one may mean benefit to someone else. The desire to attain power, no matter in what context, at times blinds people, societies, and/or nation. It hampers and robs their empathy, nurturance, and humanity. Violence can be direct, structural, ecological, and/or sociocultural. Conflict and violence may be observed at state level or can be experienced as politically charged violence at community level. It can be in the form of racism or sexism or it may be on the basis of region, territoriality, religion, caste or culture. One also observes as to how one gender is exploited and subjected to violence by the other gender. The challenge today is to cultivate and nurture peace keeping in view a holistic perception of peace. Peaceful coexistence, tolerance, social balance, and harmony is what the world needs at this point in history. What we need is to ensure a) that conflict and violence doesn't take place, b) conflict resolution in case of conflict, and most importantly c) cultivating a culture of peace, harmony, forgiveness, empathy, and acceptance.

How can this be done? Effective strategies may include; a) involvement of print and electronic media especially social media, b) goal directed education, particularly school education, c) involving civil society with academia

We need to critically examine the need and context of peace and tolerance education for positive social change and transformation

Policy Framework for a National Program on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

Dr Tughral Yamin

Director, Center for International Peace and Stability, National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Islamabad

Conflict follows an uneven and unpredictable trajectory and its shelf life is difficult to predict. Precisely because of this reason crisis managers need different tools and strategies to handle each ebb and flow of the conflict cycle. If handled properly, the situation can be controlled before it escalates into a full blown situation. If the writ of the state prevails, conflict eventually subsides but this is never the end of the story. The most difficult stage is always that of post-conflict management. During this time, among other things, the victims of the conflict on both sides of the political divide have to be reintegrated and rehabilitated. In order to usher in normality, the state initiates a process called Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) for former combatants. The UN recognizes DDR as a crucial activity for the initial stabilization of war torn societies as well as long term development.

The DDR program in Pakistan's conflict ridden areas is little known and does not match the scale and intensity of the conflict that is still far from over. Some post conflict rehabilitation projects have been undertaken in areas of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). In most cases these initiatives are based on the initiatives of government and non-government organizations, and in some instances it is driven by a sense of corporate and individual responsibility. There are several flaws in this method of working i.e. there is little by way of overall direction and there is no overarching policy to control the existing resources.

The purpose of this paper is to recommend a policy framework for national DDR, so that all elements of the government machinery and those inclined to become part of this program can jointly chalk out a plan for the greater good of the country.

Pakistan's Encounter with Violent Religious Extremism: Causes, Consequences and Responses

Prof. Dr. Umbreen Javaid

Chairperson, Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore
Director, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

Abstract

Pakistan's creation was an anomaly given the religious notions upon which the state's foundations were laid. The world at that time was, and as a matter of fact is still, predominantly secular in its outlook. In such a backdrop, Pakistan's nascent state had to compete for recognition as modern, viable state in the comity of overwhelming secular nations. India, the rival Pakistan got as the price of partition and independence had a global identity and adopted a secular outlook in contrast to Pakistan. This further put Pakistan in a situation where it had to defend its religious basis while countering the global misperception coupled with Indian propaganda of equating Pakistan with a theocracy. Indian hegemonic designs and Pakistan's vulnerable borders and defense had a separate set of security and military implications seriously affecting Pakistan's foreign policy affairs and state behavior in global politics. Pakistan thus had to preserve and defend its religious identity basis against the rising tide of global secularism in order to keep their national fabric intact. The paper aims to identify and analyze major religious notions and norms that were allowed, preserved and strengthened by the State with political, defense, or strategic motives. An assessment of the consequences of political use of religious notions in the domestic and international arena focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of using such tactics will be taken into account as well.

Keywords: religious extremism, violence

Extremism: The violent Social Phenomena in the region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- Its Political, Strategic & Socio- Economic Implications

Prof. Dr. A. Z. Hilali

Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar

Extremism has become synonymous with radicalism and conservatism. The phenomenon born in the aftermath of 9/11 incidents (2001) and have ambiguous and vague religious interpretations. In the contemporary scenario, extremism has effect to all aspects of life in the country and has become more religiously motivated and expanded in violent position which has created fears, intolerance and destroyed human values. So, the extremist elements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reconstructed Islamic traditions which never accepted as something natural or normal in Islam. They presented jihad being a strictly violent war to pursuit their political end and determine to change political order of state and society which they perceived is infidel and ignorant. Thus, society perceived to be a "extremist society"at large, because people assumes that the region prevailing injustice, inequality, women empowerment, violation of human rights, corruption, economic poverty, and bad governance frustrated young generation and logically radicalized the environment. In the same way, the basic facilities like education, health, and disintegration of social mores, norms and values further aggravated the situation. Most importantly, the anti-west sentiments have further strengthened their conviction towards Muslims and Islam.In addition, the feelings of extremism are becoming common in society because it is promoting violent culture in the region. Moreover, it is not an exaggeration that Islam is now living through its proverbial dark ages and need radical reformation to return to an original moral and humanistic Islamic tradition. Muslim have no choice but to reengage morality in order to generate an effective social rebirth and people should not feel threat from Islam and its universal humanistic values. Nevertheless, extremism has grave socio-cultural, economic and political implications for state, society and system because they have given not only an existential threat to the society but an added threat to the security and stability of the country.

Pre Conference Workshop

The Effectiveness of Nonviolence: Psychological Theories and Experiments with Applications

The workshop was conducted in four sessions

Nonviolent responses to violent attackers

Why do nonviolent responses to violent attackers often have the effect of de-escalating the violence? Psychology theories include: Attribution Theory, Self-Serving Bias, the Out-Group Homogeneity Effect, Social Referencing, Role Expectations, and Cognitive Consistency.

Impact of Observers

Psychological experiments on how a violent confrontation met with nonviolence appears to observers offer insight into how to best utilize this dynamic. When we understand how these work, nonviolent social justice advocacy can be made more effective.

Why people commit violence - clues to how to counter it

Conversely, some of the psychological theories behind why people commit violence give clues as to how to best counter that violence. Most particularly, in the case of the Milgram experiments on destructive obedience to authority with orders to administer electric shocks, lab experiments showed under what conditions people were most likely to rebel and refuse to harm.

Real world applications

Real-world applications of these insights will be presented, and participants will be encouraged to share how they apply to their own experiences.

Date: 28ᵗʰ November, 2017
Time: 9:00 am -12:30 am

29th - 30th November, 2017

Conference Program

Day 1: 29th November

Inaugural Session: 9:30 – 10:30 am

Venue: Fountain Ground

9:30 am	Recitation from the Holy Qura'an Dr Muhammad Zubair
9:35 am	National Anthem
9:40 – 9:45 am	Welcome Note Prof. Dr. Qaisar Abbas, Director CIIT Lahore
9:45 – 9:50 am	Introduction to the Conference Dr Shameem Fatima, Chief Organizer, Assistant Professor Psychology, Department of Humanities, CIIT Lahore
9:50-9:55 am	Adress: Prof. Dr. Khalid Riaz Dean Faculty of Business administration, CIIT
9:55 – 10:15 am	Keynote Address: Prof. Dr Rachel MacNair Director, Institute for Integrated Social Analysis, Kansas City, USA
10:15 – 10:20 am	Address: Chief Guest
10:20 - 10:25 am	Vote of Thanks Dr Ammad ul Haq, In Charge, Department of Humanities, CIIT Lahore
10:25 – 10:30 am	Presentation of Shields to the Guests
10:30 -11:00 am	Tea Break

Day 1: 29ᵗʰ November, 2017

11:00- 11:30 Plenary Lecture	**Adnan Rafique,** Director, The Oxford Institute, University of Oxford, UK Building Resilience to Violent Extremism: Evaluating "Soft Measure" Interventions in Pakistan
11:30- 12:00 Invited Talk	**Dr Alfredo Ardila,** Professor, Florida International University, USA Neuropsychology of Violence and Crime

SESSION – 1-A   **Time slot: 12:00- 1:30**   **Venue: Seminar Room A block**

Theme: Intergroup and Intra-group Conflict: International Studies/Perspectives

Session Chair: Dr Rachel MacNair   Session Co-Chair: Dr Shahida Batool

Moderator: Memoona Idris

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-78	The Saudi-led War on Qatar: Implications for Regional Congeniality and Conflict Resolution in the Middle East	Bakare Najimdeen National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad
ICP-CIIT-81	Issues and Challenges in Peace building in South Asia	Robina Khan University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus
ICP-CIIT-107	Violence is the Last Refuge of the Incompetent" A Study of Racial Violence in Colorblind America of 21st Century	Amna Gilani, Dr Saiqa Imtiaz Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICP-CIIT-111	Peace for all: Integrating Internally Displaced Persons in Peace Building Process with Reference to Pakistan and Kenya	Fozia Shaheen University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-125	World Reaction against Trump's Travel Ban: Analysis of the Discourse of Resistance	Ummara Shaheen COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-151	Balochistan: US And china strategic interests and its impact on stability of Pakistan	Samiya Shahzad COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-158	Multiperspective critical discourse analyses of Indian and Pakistani Newspaper headlines covering Kulbhashan Sudhir Jadhav case	Sameen Shah University of Peshawar
ICP-CIIT-165	Political Violence, Globalized World, and Fallout of Just Wars: A Middle Eastern Angle in Sirens of Baghdad	Sara Khan, Departmnet of English, Govt. M A O College, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-170	Paigaam and Role of Peace Psychology in Kashmir	Abid Rasheed Baba, University of Kashmir, Sri Nagar, India

Day 1: 29th November, 2017

SESSION – 1-B   **Time slot: 12:00- 1:30**   **Venue: Room 1 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Parenting and Social Processes in Violence and Aggression

Session Chair: Dr. Ruhi Khalid   Session Co-Chair: Dr. Memooona Ismail

Moderator: Shazia Gulzar

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-42	Moderating Role of Perceived Social Support between Perceived Parenting Styles and Relational Aggression in Adolescents	Sonia Mukhtar, Dr Zahid Mahmood University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-45	Relationship of Social Anxiety and Drug Addiction: Mediating Role of Unemployment	Qurat ul Ain CAST post graduate college, Sahiwal
ICP-CIIT-54	Parental Acceptance and Rejection as Determinants of Psychological Difficulties in Juvenile Delinquents.	Pakeeza Haider Qasmi, Dr Urooj Sadiq University of Central Punjab Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-93	Impact of Maternal Emotional Empathy on Emotional Intelligence and Well-Being of Adolescents	Zujjaj Sial, Dr. Nazia Iqbal International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-110	Psycho-Social Effects of Perceived Security Risks of Terrorism on Parenthood: A case of Lahore city	Maryam Majeed, Naila Kausar University of the Punjab, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-138	Perceived social support as a predictor of mental health problems among Transgender People	Dr Shameem Fatima, Noreen Fatima, Tayyaba Athar COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-160	Effect of School-based Terrorist Attacks on Parental Stress, Fear and Concerns of Children of Army-administered School	Dr Afsheen Masood, Dr Rafia Rafiq, Sumaira Rashid and Shama Amzzahir University of the Punjab, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-77	Mother Child relationship of working and non-working mothers and its impact on academic performance and social skills of adolescents	Hafiza Tehreem Hafeez, Uzma Rashid, Dr Memoona Ismail Loona International Islamic University Islamabad

Day 1: 29th November, 2017

SESSION – 1C   **Time Slot: 12:00- 1:30**   **Venue: Room 2 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Aggression, Violence, and Youth

Session Chair: Dr Rukhsana Kausar   Session Co-Chair: Dr Najma Malik

Moderator: Ms Maryam Akram

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-68	Political Turmoil in Pakistan: Perception of Youth	Dr. Syeda Shahida Batool, Hira Arooj, GC University Lahore
ICP-CIIT-60	Impact of Forgiveness and Resilience on Subjective Well-Being of Pakistan Youth: A Statistical Analysis among the Gender and at Advance Education Level	Umbreen Siddiqui The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
ICP-CIIT-92	Effects of Psychological Factors on Male Youth Violent Behavior in the Punjab, Pakistan	Dr.Muhammad Babar Akram, Zaheer Abbas International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-97	A Study Of Violent Behaviour Among Students	Dr. Naima Saeed, Dr. Amil Ali Abro University of Karachi
ICP-CIIT-121	Emotional Intelligence, Self Esteem and Aggression As Determinants Of Impulsivity Among Youth	Haseeb Ashraf, Dr. Najma Iqbal Malik, Dr. Sadia Malik University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-122	Relationship between Media Violence and Anxiety among Adolescents and Young Adults: Role of Parenting Styles	Marium Ashraf, Dr Najma Iqbal Malik, , Rabia Fatima, Bukhtawar Sultan University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-124	Aggression As A Predictor Of Psychological Distress Among Adolescents	Rabia Kousar, Dr. Najma Iqbal Malik, Dr. Sadia Malik, Hafiza Attiya Rehman University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-161	Violent Video Gaming, Emotional Regulation, Apathy and Aggressive Behaviors	Dr Afsheen Masood, Dr. Sumaira Rashid, M. Sulman and Dr. Shahzada Qaiser

1:30 – 2:30 PM   **Lunch Break**   **Venue: Fountain Ground**

Day 1: 29th November, 2017

2:30- 3:00 PM   Dr Tughral Yamin,Director, Centre for International Peace and Stability, NUST, Islamabad

Invited Talk   Policy Framework for a National Program on Disarmament,
                          Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

SESSION – 2A   **Time Slot: 3:00- 4:30**   **Venue: Seminar Room A block**

Theme: Violence Management and Conflict Resolution: Policy Formulation

Session Chair: Dr Mansoor Kundi   Session Co-Chair: Dr Urooj Sadiq
Moderator: Ayesha Aziz

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-49	An Alienated Citizenry	Dr Mansoor Akbar Kundi, International Islamic University, Islamabad
ICP-CIIT-50	Preventing Child Abuse in families at high risk through child abuse risk literacy	Dr Saima Ghazal, Rida Ahmad University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-52	Rethinking about sustainable peace in Swat	Prof Johar Ali, Dr. Noor Sana u Din University of Peshawar
ICP-CIIT-65	Societal Resistance through Democratic Governance: A Shield against Extremist Voices/Actions Telescoping Pakistan	Dr. Fauzia Ghani GC University Lahore
ICP-CIIT-62	Pakistani government-TTP dialogues: Editorial coverage of Dawn and The Nation	Ahsan Raza, Syed Hassan Shahzad, Shagufta Shahzadi GC University, Faisalabad
ICP-CIIT-71	Conflict Transformation through Alternative Dispute Resolution: A Case of Dispute Resolution Councils (DRCs)	Dr Bilal Shaukat University of Peshawar,
ICP-CIIT-98	Perception of Married Christian Women About Women Protection Against Violence Act, 2016	Dr. Uzma Rashid, Amna Farooq University of Management and Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-106	International and National Legislations for Violence against Women	Zahish Farid Khan Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi,
ICP-CIIT-175	Critical Discourse Analysis of Nawaz Sharif's Speech At Un General Assembly 2016	Ayesha Kinzul Iman COMSATS Lahore

Day 1: 29th November, 2017

SESSION – 2B   **Time slot: 3:00- 4:30**   **Venue: Room 1 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Violence and Conflict: Regional Studies

Session Chair: Dr Z A Hilali   Session Co-Chair: Dr Kashif Fida
Moderator: Sara Saeed
12:00-12:30   **DR Z A Hilali,**Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar
Guest lecture   Extremism: The violent Social Phenomena in the region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Its Political, Strategic & Socio- Economic Implications

Abstract No 12:30 -1:30	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-35	Need To Address The Mental Health Of Women In Conflict Affected Areas: A Cross Sectional Study Of District Charsadda, Pakistan	Rabia Fayyaz University of Peshawar,
ICP-CIIT-38	The Inter and Intra Generational Impacts of Conflict: A Case Study of FATA	Rizwan Ali National University of Science & Technology, Islamabad.
ICP-CIIT-63	Radicalization Verses Pakhtun Cultural Violence: The Contextual Meaning of Pakhtun Cultural Violence and Reinforcing Factors of Radicalization	Dr. Zafar khan University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-69	Perception of Identity Crisis among the Youth of Gilgat Bultistan	Suman Zahra, Dr. Syeda Shahida Batool, GC University Lahore
ICP-CIIT-94	Cooperation, Competition and Conflict: a Study of Indus Waters Treaty	Muhammad Nawaz Bhatti, University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-129	New Ethnic Identity: Role of Religion and State of Identity in Pakistan	Sadia Mahmood Falki, Dure Shahwar Bano Lahore College for Women University, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-173	Violence in Pakistan: Critical Analysis of Two-Nation Theory	Saleem Kakar, Sara Mohammad Sharif Saeed COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Day 1: 29ᵗʰ November, 2017

SESSION – 2C　　　　**Time slot: 3:00- 4:30**　　　　**Venue: Room 2 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Conflict and Conflict Resolution: Predictors and Consequences

Session Chair: Dr Johar Ali　　　　　　　　　　　　　Session Co-Chair: Dr Fatima Sajjad

Moderator: Sara Khan

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-22	Predictors of Interpersonal Conflict in People with Substance Use Disorder	Muqaddas Asif, Dr Rafia Rafique University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-91	Conflict Management Styles Of Working And Non-Working Women	Dr. Mussarat Jabeen Khan, Hafsah Kausar, Asma Noreen, Ayesha Waheed International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-105	Chairpersons' Negative Attitude as a Source of Conflict: Perception of University Faculty Members	Nasreen Akhtar, Dr Syeda Salma Hassan GC University Lahore
ICP-CIIT-115	Sacrifice and tolerance among spouses in marital adjustment	Aysha Zafar, Dr Shumaila Asad Islamia College Cooper Road, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-100	The reactions on Trump's views against Pakistan over Afghan war policy: a Critical discourse analysis of Newspapers	Dr Asia Nusrat, Maria Shameem COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-128	Violence & War; Political Discourse Analysis of the Speeches by Trump During the 2016 Election Campaign	Nida Zahra, Dr. Saiqa Imtiaz Asif Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICP-CIIT-132	Conflict management Styles and Emotional Intelligence of Managers	Sobia Ikram, Dr Ruhi Khalid Beaconhouse National University, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-20	Communication and peace: Identifying ideological and structural factors influencing conflict reporting	Dr Shabbir Hussain, Dr Bakht Rawan International Islamic University
ICP-CIIT-149	Counterinsurgency strategy: a comparative case study of Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam	Samiya Shehzad COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

4:30- 5:00　　　　　　**Albert Valencia,** Professor, Department of Counselor Education and
　　　　　　　　　　　　Rehabilitation California State University, Fresno, USA
Invited Talk　　　　　　Domestic Violence: Issues, Challenges and Resolution Strategies

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

9:30- 10:00   Dr Monica Rosselli, Prof, Department of Psychology, Florida Atlantic University, USA

Invited Talk   Brain Mechanisms Involved in different types of Aggression

SESSION – 3A   **Time slot: 10:00- 11:30**   **Venue: Seminar Room A Block**

Theme: Criminology and Neuropsychology of Violence and Crime

Session Chair: Dr Alfredo Ardila   Session Co-Chair: Dr Rafia Rafique

Moderator: Mariyam Amjad

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-15	Recidivism and Personality Traits in Juvenile Delinquents	Mubashir Anwar, Muhammad Usman, Hafiz Faisal Yaseen, Bilal Haneef, Shahnila Tariq University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-19	Criminal Justice System In Pakistan	Mian Aqeel, Shahnila Tariq University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-136	Adolescent Aggression as Predicted from Socioeconomic status, Parent–Child Relationships and Executive Functions	Dr. Shameem Fatima COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-163	Association of executive functions with delinquent behavior among teenagers	Dr Farzana Ashraf, Dr Najma Najam COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-140	Inhibition, Cognitive Switching, and Criminogenic Thinking in adolescents and emerging adults	Shameem Fatima, M Jamil, Manoor Khan COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-150	Executive Function as predictors of violence among late adolescents and early adults	Shameem Fatima, Zainab Raza COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-176	Effect of personality characteristics and family environment on aggressive behavior of young criminals inPakistan	Maryam Riaz, Dr Farzana Ashraf University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

SESSION – 3B   **Time slot: 10:00- 11:30**   **Venue Room 1 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Psychological Assessment of Violence, Stress, and Conflict

Session Chair: Dr Zahid Mahmood   Session Co-Chair: Dr Saima Ghazal

Moderator: Sumera Saleem

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-07	Psychometric Properties Of Teenage Non-Violence Test	Dr Iram Fatima, Arooj Arshad, Amarah Qureshi University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-14	Development and Validation of Juvenile Social Alienation Scale	Fatima Sana, Dr M Rafique Dar University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-30	Development and Validation of Betrayal Scale for Women	Hina Sultan , Dr Amna Muazzam Lahore College for Women University
ICP-CIIT-31	Development and Validation of Trust in Intimate Partner Scale for Women	Hina Sultan , Dr Amna Muazzam Lahore College for Women University
ICP-CIIT-40	Development of Stress Tolerance Scale: Establish Content Validity Index	Asma Gul, Dr Amna Muazzam Lahore College for Women University
ICP-CIIT-43	Two Truths and a Lie: Case Study of Anger Management	Sonia Mukhtar, Dr Fatima Naeem, University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-113	Development and Validation of the Social Belongingness Scale	Aneeza Pervez, Dr Syeda Shahida Batool GC University Lahore
ICP-CIIT-135	Gender Role Conflict in University Students: A Psychometric Approach	Shazia Gulzar, Dr. Zahid Mehmood, Sadia Saleem COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

SESSION – 3C   **Time slot: 10:00- 11:30**   **Venue: Room 2 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Risk Behaviors and Violence: The Role of Personality

Session Chair: Dr Farah Mailk   Session Co-Chair: Dr Afsheen Masood

Moderator: Zainab Raza

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-55	The Personality Traits, Psychological Distress and Suicidal Ideation among Transgender.	Madiha Sattar, Dr Urooj Sadiq, University of Central Punjab Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-56	Psychopathy as Predictor of Machiavellianism among Undergraduate Students of Hazara Division	Aisha Bano, Dr Syeda Farhana Kazmi Hazara University Mansehra
ICP-CIIT-76	Personality, psychosocial determinants, and character strengths of employees	Bushra Sadiq, Dr M Kashif Fida Riphah International University Lahore Campus
ICP-CIIT-84	Understanding antisocial behaviours (ASBs): Antisocial personality traits involving sensation seeking and callousness	Saima Eman, Dr. Roderick I. Nicolson, Dr. Mark Blades University of Sheffield, UK
ICP-CIIT-123	Relationship between Personality Traits and Defense Styles with Psychopathology among Adolescents: Moderating Role of Perceived Social Support	Mehwish Ehsan , Dr. Najma Iqbal Malik, Dr. Mohsin Atta, Shahida Perveen University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-144	Role of Resilience in Reducing the Psychological Distress in Survivors of Suicide Bombing in Pakistan	Mohsin Ayub, Dr Farzana Asharf, Sadia Jafar COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-145	Posttraumatic Growth in Survivors of Suicide Bombing in Pakistan: Enhancing Role of Resilience	Mohsin Ayub, Dr Farzana Ashraf, Sadia Jafar COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-166	Religiosity and Psycho-social Functioning as predictors of Psychopathology, Risk behaviors and Psychological well-being in Adolescents	Memoona Malik, Dr Kashif Fida Riphah International University, Lahore

11:30 – 12:00   **Tea Break**   **Venue: Fountain Ground**

Day 2: 30ᵗʰ November, 2017

12:00- 12:30	**Dr Sarah Shahed, Director,** Director, Women Institute of Leadership and Learning, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.
Invited talk	Issues, Challenges, and Resolution Strategies in Peace Building

SESSION – 4A   **Time slot: 12:30- 2:00**   **Venue: Seminar Room A Block**

Theme: Discrimination and Violence: Women, Minorities, and Special Groups

Session Chair: Dr Sara Shahid   Session Co-Chair: Dr Salma Hassan

Moderator: Tooba Ahmad

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-23	In depth exploration of society's role in educational and career related problems encountered by Transgender community	Faiza Malik, Dr. Rabia Farooqi University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-47	A Critical discourse of gender roles portrayed by electronic and print media in Pakistan	Dr Asia Nusrat, Sadaf Fatima COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-57	Prostitution in Pakistan: Living Experiences of male and female Prostitutes Under Cover of Stage Acting	Ghalia Arfan, Kanwal Shaukat, Dr Rabia Farooqi University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-74	Women and Media: Analysis of BISP Campaign in District Muzaffarabad (2008-10)	Madiha Javed University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-88	Parental Accepted Transgender of Lahore: Support Mechanism and Challenges	Saba Azeem, Tayyba Suhail, Inam Ul Haq University of Management and Technology
ICP-CIIT-117	Portrayal Of Gender Role And Stereotypes In Women Magazine Advertisements	Inam Ul Haq, Amna Farooq, Madiha Noor University of management and technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-137	Family Rejection as a predictor of mental health problems among Transgender People	Dr Shameem Fatima, Noreen Fatima, Tayyaba Athar COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-139	Socio-Demographic Correlates of Women Violence: Findings from National Demographic Health Survey	Dr Rafi Amir-ud-din, Dr Shameem Fatima, Shazia Aziz COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-156	Identity Crisis amongst transgender community in Pakistan	Babar Farooq, Dr Uzma Rashid, Maria Shameem Identity Crisis amongst transgender community in Pakistan

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

SESSION – 4B   **Time slot: 12:30- 2:00**   **Venue: Room 1 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Extremism and Terrorism: Predictors, Consequences, and Management

Session Chair: Dr Tahir Kamran   Session Co-Chair: Dr Amina Moazzam

Moderator: Sadaf Fatima

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
Guest lecture	Pakistan's Encounter with Violent Religious Extremism: Causes, Consequences and Responses	Dr Umbreen Javed, Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-16	Terrorism in Pakistan: A Forensic Psychological Perspective	Adnan Hassan, Bilal Siddique, Ifraz Ahmad Khan, Syed Khalid ata-ul-Azeem, Muhammad Sharejeel Malik, Shahnila Tariq University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-18	Perception of People about Terrorism	Ali Raza Naseem, Shehnila Tariq University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-34	Psychological Impacts Of Security Measures on Students In The Wake Of Terrorism In Educational Institutions Of Pakistan	Rabia Fayyaz University of Peshawar
ICP-CIIT-39	Effects of terrorism on student's life: A case study of Punjab University	Muniza Javed, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-95	Revolutionizing Blackboards: A Preventive Strategy of Violence, Extremism and Terrorism in The Scatter Here is too Great	Faiza Anum The University of Lahore
ICP-CIIT-118	Socio-Political Factors Promoting Terrorism: Analysis and Counter Measures	Dr. Ramzan Shahid University of Gujrat
ICP-CIIT-148	Living with Terrorism : How does it affect University Students	Maryam Batool, Sara Shahid, Madiha Nadeem Lahore college for Women University, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-174	Change and Violence in Mohsin Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist	Tahoor Ali COMSATS Lahore

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

SESSION – 4C   **Time slot: 12:30- 2:00**   **Venue: Room 2 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Violence and Violence Management: Role of Media/Social Media

Session Chair: Dr Monica Rosselli   Session Co-Chair: Dr Farhat Jamil
Moderator: Mariyam Jahangir

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-36	In search of Peace Journalism: Pakistani media's framing of the Afghan refugee repatriation	Ayesha Hassan University of Wollongong, Australia
ICP-CIIT-64	The influence of violent media on children and parents Responsibilities and peace in Islamic perspective	Umme Salma, University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-67	Management of aggression and violent content In Electronic Media	Saima Waheed, University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-82	Breaking stereotypes: Does watching a video change perception?	Amber Baseer, Dr Masha Asad Khan, Dr Elizabeth Schwaigar, Forman Christian College, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-109	Voices of Peace: Role of Media in Conflict Resolution and Violence Management with Reference to Pakistan	Fozia Shaheen, Memoona Khalid University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-120	Cyber-Bullying Victimization And Its Relationship To Social Anxiety, Social Competence And Life Satisfaction	Aqsa Shaid, Dr Najma Iqbal Malik, Rabia Fatima, Shahida Perveen University of Sargodha
ICP-CIIT-134	Empathy and Attitude towards Violence in Children playing Violent Video Games	Zasheer Aman, Dr Ruhi Khalid, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore

2:00 – 2:40   **Lunch break**   **Venue: Fountain Ground**

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

2:40- 3:10   Dr Jamil Chitrali, Director, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Peshawar
Invited Talk   Educational Reforms: A Challenge to Peace Building in Pakistan

SESSION – 5A   **Time slot: 3:10- 4:30**   **Venue: Seminar Room A Block**
Theme: Social Inequalities, Human Rights, and Peace Education

Session Chair: Prof Adnan Rafiq   Session Co-Chair: Dr Masha Asad Khan
Moderator: Maria Shamim

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-02	Reshaping education to counter radicalism in Pakistan: recommendations for education policy	Dr. Fatima Sajjad, P rof. Daniel J. Christie, Dr. Laura K. Taylor University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-03	Education to Counter Extremism in Pakistan: The Case of Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies; History and Culture	Dr. Fatima Sajjad, University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-32	The Status of Peace and Conflict Studies Research in Pakistan: A Case Study of HEC Recognized Journals	Dr Imran Ahmad Sajid, University of Peshawar
ICP-CIIT-28	Religion And Its Relationship With Honour Killing In Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Fata) Of Pakistan	Arshad Khan Bangash Bacha Khan University Charsadda
ICP-CIIT-41	Constitutional Human Rights of Transgender and Social Practices in Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis	Asra Khan, Sadia Malik Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICP-CIIT-61	Influence of Peace Education on Students' Behavior. A Study from Teachers' Perspectives	Shagufta Shahzadi, Ahsan Raza Aga Khan University
ICP-CIIT-131	The Dark Triad of Personality, Aggression and Impulsivity in the Perpetrators of Honor Killing	Salman Javed, Ansab Khalid, Dr. Farhat Jamil, Dr. Ruhi Khalid Beaconhouse National University, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-133	Human Rights, Culture and Structural Violence: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Blogs about Honor Killings	Amber Raza Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

SESSION – 5B   **Time slot: 3:10- 4:30**   **Venue: Room 1 Pharmacy Department**
Theme: Religion and Peace Building

Session Chair: Dr Abdul Quddus   Session Co-Chair: Dr Ammad ul Haq
Moderator: Shazia Aziz

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-72	Teachings of Religious Tolerance in Bible and Qurʾān: An Analytical Study	Dr Musferah Mehfooz COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-75	The concepts of jihad and terror from the perspective of Said Nursi	Farooq Abdullah COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-87	Sufism: A path to human security	Dr Imran Ali Sandano Zhejiang University, China
ICP-CIIT-90	Blasphemy law of Islam: A descriptive Study	Iffat Khalid COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-104	Counter-Terrorism and Sharʿīah Al-Islam	Saleha Fatima COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-127	An analysis of causes of extremism and recommendations for its prevention in Pakistan	Dr. Abdul Quddus Suhaib Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
ICP-CIIT-141	Peace and Pacifism: The Scriptural study of the Hebrew Scriptures, the Gospels and the Holy Qur'an	Ahmad Raza Ul Habib International Islamic University
ICP-CIIT-154	Religious Pluralism in Pakistan: A Necessity for the World Peace to Combat Violence and our Responsibilities	Dr. Muhammad Kalim Ullah Khan Lahore Garrison University, Lahore, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-167	Islam, A religion of peace and Harmony	Jalil Ahmad Chandio, Mehran University, SZAB Campus, Khairpur, Sindh

Day 2: 30th November, 2017

SESSION – 5C   **Time slot: 3:10- 4:30**   **Venue: Room 1 Pharmacy Department**

Theme: Role of Art and Literature in Peace Building/Violence/Conflict Resolution

Session Chair: Dr. Shahbaz Arif   Session Co-Chair: Dr Shumaila Asad
Moderator: Huma Ijaz

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-04	Literature of War and Peace: A Case Study of Balochistan	Sikandar Azam Khan, Dr. Musarat Jabeen National Defense University, Islamabad
ICP-CIIT-53	Jihad in the teachings of Mawdudi and Syed Qutb: a recipe of peace or conflict?	Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Pervez University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-59	The discursive construction of the construct Human Territoriality in Social sciences text	Nida Nosheen, Dr. Anis-ul-haq, Dr. Asir Ajmal Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad
ICP-CIIT-89	Mothering and Ideology of Peace: Analyzing Ada Aharoni's "Peace Is a Woman and a Mother"	Rabia Ashraf COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-101	ART; an Absolute Solution to War	Munazza Rashid University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-102	Cultivating Virtual Feminist Violence in Alice-Madness Returns and Inferno: Analysis of Video Game Adaptations of Alice in Wonderland and Dante's Inferno	Sara Khan COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-126	Duplicity of Violent Video Game Advertisers: A critical Discourse Analysis of Video Game Posters	Arooma Kanwal, Shazia Aziz COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-162	Film to Society: Journey of Conflict and Violence through Language Use	Rabea Saeed, Shazia Aziz COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-44	Seamus Heaney's Concept of Redressing Effects of poetry in Ahmad Hammad's Book 'Tere Khayal Ka Chand'	Maryam Jahangir COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore.

Closing Ceremony

4:30 pm	Recitation from the Holy Quran
4:35 pm	Poster Competition- Result Announcement
4:40 pm	Address: Honorable Director
4:45 pm	Vote of Thanks : Dr Farzana Ashraf, Assistant professor, CIIT Lahore
4:50 pm	Address by Chief Guest
5:00 pm	Presentation of Shields and Certificates

List of Poster Presentation

Abstract No.	Title of presentation	Authors
ICP-CIIT-01	Educational Level, Discipline Of Course And Nature Of Course Affect The Different Levels Of Intelligence With Reference To Personality Types	Muhammad Saleem, Aftab Hussain, Dr Shazia, Muhammad Azam, Aiman Saba Preston University, Islamabad
ICP-CIIT-02	Risk factor of Psychosis Proneness in University Student	Anum Atiq, Dr Rabia Farooqi University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-05	Family Functioning and Differentiation of Self among Individual's with Depression	Amtul Rehman, Dr Urooj Sadiq University of Central Punjab Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-06	Relationship between Appearance Schemas, Self-esteem and Academic Achievement among University Students	Julia Javed, Dr Masha Asad Khan Forman Christian College: A Chartered University, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-08	Effect of Loneliness and Depression among Old Age People	Amina Akhtar, Arooj Fatima, Hina Safdar CAST post graduate college, Sahiwal
ICP-CIIT-09	A Study about College Student's Self- Reported Healthy Lifestyle Behavior In Lahore	Ateeb Virk, Ayesha Bugvi University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-11	Love Attitude Styles among Young Adults: Role of Integrated emotions, Parenting and Attachment styles	Maria Sana Amin, Sana Tahir, Anum Atiq University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-12	The Adaptive and Maladaptive Styles of Humor & Fear of Intimacy	Zuniara Amin, Dr Rabia Farooqi, Faran Ali, University of Management and Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-14	Psychological wellbeing of mothers on children's psychological difficulties: Comparative study of divorced and married mothers	Maryam Abbas, Dr Urooj Sadiq University of Central Punjab Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-15	Perfectionism, Mattering and Loneliness in Young Adults	Bushra Shafiq, Hina Iqbal University of the Punjab
ICP-CIIT-19	Relationship of Clinical Anger with Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control among Drug Dependents	Mehwish Liaqat Cheema, Dr Masha Asad Khan, Garrison University, Lahore.
ICP-CIIT-25	Loneliness, hopelessness, chronic health disease among aged people	Aleena Arshad, Dr Shumaila Asad, Govt. Islamia College Cooper Road
ICP-CIIT-27	A Study Of Academic Stress Among Students Of Private And Government Sectors Institutions	Noureen Kazim, Dr Memoona Ismail Loona

		International Islamic University Islamabad
ICP-CIIT-28	Lost Self and Need for Improvement	Sadaf Farooq, Sara Subhan University of Management& Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-30	Association between post traumatic growth and psychological distress in survivors of suicide bombing in Pakistan	Mohsin Ayub, Dr Farzana Asharf, Sadia Jafar COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-31	Motivational Systems And Test Anxiety In Undergraduate Students Of Pakistan	Dr Muneeba Shakil, Saad Ahmad COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
ICP-CIIT-33	Achievement Motivation and Test Anxiety among Students with Highly Educated Parents: A Co relational Study	Faiza Salabt, Sana Rehman, Dr Frazana Ashraf COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-34	Link between psychological Adjustment and Communication Competency in Hostlite and Days Scholar	Aqsa Khusheed, Rukhsar Majeed, Dr Farzana Ashraf, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-35	Gender differences in Executive functions and alexithemia across middle and late adolescents	Sadia Jafar, Dr Farzana Ashraf COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore,
ICP-CIIT-36	Integration of Play Therapy with Art Therapy: Case Study of Conduct Disorder	Benish Nawaz, Dr Kiran Bashir Bahria University, Karachi Campus, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-37	Integration of Play Therapy and Hypnotherapy, Eclectic Approach: Case Study of Psychogenic Fits	Benish Nawaz, Dr Zainab Zadeh Bahria University, Karachi Campus, Pakistan
ICP-CIIT-38	Brief Psychoanalysis Therapy of Cognitive Analytical Model: Case Study of Illness Anxiety Disorder	Benish Nawaz, Dr Zainab Zadeh Bahria University, Karachi Campus, Pakistan

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

ICP-CIIT-002- Reshaping Education to Counter Radicalism in Pakistan: Recommendations for Education Policy

[1]Dr. Fatima Sajjad, [2]Prof. Daniel J. Christie , [3]Dr. Laura K. Taylor

[1]University of Management and Technology Lahore, [2]Ohio State University, [3]Queens University Belfast

A number of academic and policy papers since 9/11 have expressed concern about the madrasa and public education in Pakistan, linking the religious content of their respective curricula to the rise of radicalism in the country. Education in Pakistan however, is only part of the historical and contemporary forces that contribute to the prevailing exclusivist religio-political discourse. Although most policy papers have recommended a secularization of public education, such efforts by the Pakistani Government have been counterproductive. The efforts by the Pakistani Government to reshape education, with massive funding from international donors, have faced strong opposition and there are signs of psychological reactance as evidenced by even greater levels of religious radicalism among Pakistani youth. The current study suggests a viable alternative for reshaping education in Pakistan. It collects the response of the youth to three distinct sets of ideas representing radical religious, Western secular and liberal religious worldviews. A nationwide survey of educated urban youth (N = 386) conducted by the first author, revealed that when considering radical religious, Western secular and liberal religious ideas, Pakistani youth were overwhelmingly supportive of a liberal religious approach to education that highlights an inclusive Islam emphasizing freedom and compassion. The findings of this study have implications for education policy, counter radicalization initiatives, peace education programs and long-term conflict transformation in Pakistan.

Keywords: radicalism, education, youth, peace, peace building, Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-003- Education to Counter Extremism in Pakistan: The Case of Cambridge O level Pakistan Studies; History and Culture

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Education in Pakistan became a global security concern after 9/11 owing to its perceived link with extremism. A plethora of academic and policy papers scrutinized curricula and pedagogies of madrasa and public education in Pakistan to identify the risk factors and suggest reforms to counter extremism. One system however remained exempted from the scholarly scrutiny- the elite education in Pakistan. Drawing on the ideas of two seminal works on education and security, which emphasize the importance of active learning and critical thinking for building resilience in learners against extremism, the current study examines the case of Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies, a compulsory course for all O level candidates in Pakistan, who represent the elite education in the country. The study examines the policies of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) and practices in case of O Level Pakistan Studies. Based on a review of 14 policy briefs, interviews of 13 senior teachers and 36 students, the study finds that contrary to CIE's stated policy that advocates active learning and critical thinking, the Pakistan Studies course

structure promotes rote learning and passive conformity to norms. The study suggests alternative curriculum structure and approach to foster resilience in students against extremism. The findings of the study have implications for counter extremism policy in Pakistan.

Keywords: education reform, security, Pakistan, Pakistan studies, counter extremism, peace education

ICP-CIIT-004- Literature of War and Peace: A Case Study of Baluchistan

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This study advances contemporary analysis of Balochistan in war and peace non- fiction oral literature in contact to language the basic of communication between natives and governing institutions in Balochistan. In post 9/11 scenario Balochistan got more space in war literature then in peace literature because of insurgency in Balochistan and external dimensions of Balochistan conflict. John W. Burton premises the best conflict resolution through corrections of perceptions and adjustments of behavior as per human dimensions for identity, security, recognition or equal participation within the society based on communication.The gap between Baloch community and governing institutions is caused by not utilizingBalochi language as a tool of communication. The prevalence of gap as a determining factor of contemporary conflict may affect the emerging regional economyconnecting China, Pakistan and Central Asia. Balochistan conflict management is mostly taken in strategic and political paradigms; the significance of this study is to insinuate peace construction with the introduction of mandatory Balochi language course for governing institutions. It will attempt the question; how Balochi language course can be introduced and implemented to manage the communication gap between the Baloch community and governing institutions? The specific objectives of the study are be to assess the available Balochi language component in the prevalent languages programs in Balochistan and to predict the possibility of introducing mandatory Balochi language course for the governing institutions in Balochistan. A sample of 130 persons from governing structures; civil/military bureaucrats, politicians and academicians would be interviewed through structured guidelines for interview to predict the possibility of introducing mandatory Balochi language course. The study would be useful to enable government to make policies and strategies to construct peace in Balochistan as desired by the regional perspective of economic development beneath CPEC.

Keywords: War and Peace Literature, Theory of Human Dimension, Balochi Language

ICP-CIIT-007- Psychometric Properties of Teenage Non-Violence Test

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Nonviolence is not merely absence of violence rather it involves pattern of thought with absolute no to violence with empathy and sacrifice for others and it also involves rational thinking. The present study investigated the psychometric properties of the teenage non-violence test (Gerstein, Mayton,

Hutchison,& Kirkpatrick, 2014) in college students. The sample of 434 college students, boys (n=200) and girls (n=234) was selected. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to assess factor structure of the teenage non-violence test, Cronbach alpha was used to assess internal consistency of the scales. Confirmatory factor analysis supported the three factor model of the scale i.e. psychological and verbal violence, empathy and trust force. Results suggested that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for each factor was acceptable (Factor 1 = .80; Factor 2 = .62; Factor 3 = .60).Results support the use of relatively new test to assess non-violence in Pakistani students.

Keywords: Non Violence, Students, Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-014- Juvenile Criminal Thinking Styles' Inventory: Part I: Development and Validation of Juvenile Social Alienation Scale

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The current study was an exploratory study aimed to develop a tool for assessing juvenile social alienation and to identify the thinking pattern, expression, experience, and manifestation of social alienation among juvenile delinquents. The study was conducted in Punjab Prisons within duration of one year from July, 2016 to June, 2017. The current study was consisted of four phases. Initially, the phenomenon of social alienation was explored in terms of delinquency from 30 imprisoned juvenile delinquents through semi-structured interviews that resulted into 40 items. After collecting, arranging, and excluding the repetitive items a list of 23 items was converted into a self-report measure and was given to 30 juvenile delinquents for pilot testing of layout. After pilot study, a list of 23 items was named as Juvenile Social Alienation Scale (JSAS) for Juvenile Delinquents and was given to 211 juveniles along with demographic Performa and Measure of Criminal Social Identity (MCSI) for concurrent validity. The results indicated that Principal Component Factor Analysis through Varimax rotation extracted three factors solution of items that illustrated juvenile delinquents thinking styles, namely Disgruntled, Disaffection, and Estranged. Conclusively, the newly developed scale (JSAS) was found to have satisfactory psychometric properties and outcomes were also discussed in terms of the implications of criminal thinking styles for juvenile correctional counseling services and propose further research.

Keywords: Juveniles, social, alienation, identity, criminal thinking, counseling

ICP-CIIT-015- Recidivism and Personality Traits in Juvenile Delinquents

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The present research was conducted in order to investigate the relationship between recidivism and personality traits in juvenile delinquents. It was hypothesized that there is likely to be a relationship

between recidivism and personality traits in juvenile delinquents. Correlational research design was used to collect data from sample of (N=75) recidivist juveniles' males from Borstal Institute and Juvenile Jail Faisalabad and District Camp Jail Lahore. Ten Items Personality Inventory (TIPI) by Gosling, Renfrew, and Swann (2003), was used for evaluation of juvenile's personality. Self-Constructed Recidivism Scale used to measure recidivism. Results revealed that there was a significant relationship between recidivism and personality traits. Research findings will be helpful in understanding the juveniles' behavior, personality traits and the causes of recidivism. Study will help to parole and probation mechanism, parenting, Borstal institutions, community policy makers, NGOs and also for juveniles to control their anti-social behavior and delinquency.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquents**,** Personality Traits, Recidivism

ICP-CIIT-016-Terrorism in Pakistan: A Forensic Psychological Perspective

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Recently, terrorism has become the most fundamental security issue in Pakistan, and it has tremendously affected Pakistani society, economy and stability. Over the years, Pakistan has witnessed a multitude of terrorist activities, ranging from religious to ethnic terrorism all across the country, particularly in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. While the global research on the causes and effects of terrorism has advanced significantly after the September 11 attacks, little has been done in regard to this issue in Pakistan. Moreover, the extant literature focuses mainly on the victimization aspects of terrorism, and only recently, researchers have shifted their attention towards social-psychological factors that may foster terrorist activities. Against this background, this study seeks to examine the issue of terrorism in the context of interplaying social-psychological factors in Pakistan. Specifically, this study identifies and analyzes scientific literature pertaining to the social, behavioral and psychological dimensions of terrorisms and provides a comprehensive forensic psychological framework through which to comprehend the state of terrorism by understanding the mentality of terrorists in Pakistan. Systematically, the study employs a heuristic approach to understand the psychology of terrorists in Pakistan. The study further suggests that how profiling of terrorists might help in combating terrorism in Pakistan and advance research on the topic.

Keywords: Terrorism; Forensic Psychological; Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-018- Perception of People about Terrorism

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The aim of the present study was to study about the perception of people about terrorism. It was hypothesized that there is a significant relationship between perception of people about terrorism and various issues regarding terrorism. Within and between group correlational research design was used. Sample of 400 general public (Female=200, Male=200) was selected and data was collected using convenient sampling technique. Self-constructed demographic questionnaire and Perception about Terrorism Scale (Sinclair, &LoCicero, 2004) was used. Results revealed significant correlation between all variables under study. Regression analysis revealed that all the variables are strong predictors of terrorism. The findings will be helpful for law enforcing departments and policy makers to think on these patterns and make decisions about the safety of the people of Pakistan.

Keywords: Perception, Terrorism

ICP-CIIT-019-Criminal Justice System in Pakistan

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The present research aimed at exploring the views of students and stakeholders (i.e. police, lawyers, judges and public prosecutors) regarding the criminal justice system in Pakistan. Additionally, the role of demographic variables on the perception of criminal justice system was also investigated.The sample consisted of 200 participants with 50% students of law and rest of the professionals with an age range of 18 to 62 years (M=29.51, SD=9.82). Sample was selected using convenient sampling. British Crime Survey (Maxwell, Mcalpine, Grant & Joyce, 2007) was used to collect data on the effectiveness and fairness of the criminal justice system in our country, as the reliability was quite high. The results of the research disclosed that male and female participants of the study significantly differed in perceivingthe effectiveness and fairness of criminal justice system. Level of education (intermediate, graduation and masters)in the participants changed their views regarding effectiveness and fairness of the criminal justice system in Pakistan. The results also revealed that the two groups of students and professionals did not differ in their perception.Future researchers can explore the perception of criminal justice system in a population that has no relationship with the field of crime and justice, i.e. general public.

Keywords: criminal justice, stakeholder, crime survey, Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-020-Communication and Peace: Identifying Ideological and Structural Factors Influencing Conflict Reporting

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Many peace journalism researchers and critical media scholars have found that traditional media become nationalistic, propagandistic, escalatory and elite-oriented during wars and conflicts. The voluminous amount of available literature on the nexus between media and conflicts has significantly contributed to identify the wide range of factors like the strategic interests, patriotism and dominance of elite discourse that make media weapons of wars instead of doing responsible journalism. Likewise, in Pakistan, researchers have applied the theoretical models of war and peace journalism developed by Western scholars and have found the coverage of Taliban conflict as propagandist and inflammatory. Despite merits, however, one main deficit in the existing scholarship on the media, war and peace is the over-reliance on content analysis studies. One can find very few studies that focus on the production stage of conflict reporting and hence we still are unable to know the ideological and structural factors that influence journalists to report conflicts either constructively or destructively. To fill this gap, this study has been designed to conduct in-depth interviews with journalists covering one high-intensity conflict (Taliban conflict), one low-intensity conflict (ethno-political conflict in Karachi) and one non-violent political conflict (Panama papers scandal). Borrowing from the existing scholarship on media, war and peace, this study would identify the various factors that shape up the reporting of these conflicts in Pakistani media and identify pragmatic peace-oriented strategies for these three conflicts.

Keywords: Peace journalism, propaganda, conflict escalation

ICP-CIIT-022-Predictors of Interpersonal Conflict in People with Substance Use Disorder

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The present study was conducted to investigate the contribution of factors i.e. attachment styles (avoidant & anxious/ ambivalent) and alexithymia (emotionalizing, fantasizing, identifying emotions, verbalizing emotions and analyzing emotions)in determining interpersonal conflicts(compromise, avoidance, interactional reactivity, separation, dominance and submission) in people with substance use disorder (PSUD's). The study also aimed to find out whether attachment styles (avoidant & anxious/ambivalent) and alexithymia predict interpersonal conflict in PSUD's. It was hypothesized that there is likely to be a positive relationship between attachment styles (avoidant & anxious/ ambivalent), high level of alexithymia, and interpersonal conflicts in PSUD's. It was also hypothesized that attachment style (avoidant & ambivalent) and alexithymia are likely to predict interpersonal conflicts in PSUD's. Furthermore, it was hypothesized that there are likely to be gender differences in attachment styles, alexithymia and interpersonal conflict in PSUD's. Correlational research design and purposive sampling was used to collect sample of (N=127) patients with a confirmed diagnosis of substance use

disorder (SUD). The sample was taken from addiction rehabilitation centers situated in Lahore. Adult Attachment Scale (Collins, 2008) was used to measure attachment styles, alexithymia was assessed through Bermond-Vorst Alexithymia Questionnaire (Bermond& Vorst, 1993) and Romantic Partner Conflict Scale (Zacchilli, Hendrick, &Hendrick, (2009) was used to measure interpersonal conflicts in PSUD's. Men who had an anxious attachment style lacked the ability to describe emotions in a verbal manner i.e. alexithymia. Whereas, individuals who had anxious and avoidant attachment styles experienced more interpersonal conflict. Individuals who had reduced capacity for emotionalizing i.e. alexithymia were found out to be more compromising, aggressive, and submissive and lacked the ability to negotiate and collaborate with the goal of achieving both partners' satisfaction. Among the socio demographic correlates, it was revealed that individuals having high monthly family income (MFI) were more compromising and negotiable while those having a low MFI were aggressive, emotionally volatile, and lacked their partners' trust. Likewise, it was found that men with SUD experienced more alexithymia and experienced more interpersonal conflicts as compared to women with SUD. Women with SUD had an anxious attachment style than men reflecting their confidence in the availability of others but worry about being abandoned and unloved. This study enhances the understanding of alexithymia, attachment styles and interpersonal conflict in PSUD's. This research will help professionals dealing PSUD's to understand and find areas to work on, to improve therapeutic intervention strategies and to focus on emotional domains of PSUD's.

Keywords: emotionalizing, fantasizing, identifying emotions

ICP-CIIT-023- In Depth Exploration of Society's Role in Educational And Career Related Problems Encountered By Transgender Community

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The current study was conducted to explore the important topic of transgender and their educational and career related problems along with the society's impact in their life. A qualitative research design with a purposive sampling was employed. For the data collection semi-structured interviews protocol was developed and In-depth interviews were conducted for exploration about their belief practices, experiences. Data was analyzed through Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Sample comprised of four Transgenders with the age range of 28-40. The interviews were focused on their educational and career related problems and the society's role in their life. The analysis lead to emergence of these major themes: problems in education, stereotypes related to identity, access to health insurance, problems regarding job, safety issues, and facing daily life problems. Results demonstrated that Transgender people live in poverty. They have also reported being homeless at some point in their lives. Moreover, they were being fired, denied of promotion, or experiencing mistreatment at the workplace due to their gender identity. Transgender students were more likely than all other groups to report feeling unsafe at school because of their sexual orientation and gender expression. They feel unsafe at work places. They were also more likely than all other groups to avoid school bathrooms and

locker rooms because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable in those spaces. A majority of transgender students reported that they avoided school bathrooms (55.4%) in the present study. The study also revealed that based on gender expression and gender identity, 76.3% of transgender students reported verbal harassment and 15.8% reported physical assault. Over three-fourths (76.3%) of transgender respondents felt unsafe in society due to their gender expression. Overall, findings demonstrated that while safety is a concern for many transgender' despite of gender identity, transgender youth may face additional challenges everywhere.The current study highlighted the challenges faced by the Transgender community. In order to eradicate these issues faced by Transgender community we need to increase capacity of police and support services to assist transgender who have experienced violence because they of their self-identity. We also need to enhance awareness in the general community about violence against the transgender communities.

Keywords: Transgender, Violence, IPA, educational and career problems, society's role.

ICP-CIIT-028-Religion and its Relationship with Honor Killing in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan

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Regardless efforts made by some states agencies, religious organizations and political parties to combat the curse of honor killing, Pakistani women still suffered and degraded in every spheres of life due to institutional failure and systematic discrimination. This paper examines that how the normative orders of religious institutions, justified the existing values system of tribal society to promote and perpetuate honor killing. The data was collected from 09 officials of Political administration and 30 'Maliks' (prominent leaders) with equal representation from both sects of Shai and Sunni through in-depth interview from the study universe i.e. Tehsil Alizai, Sadda and Parachinar of Kurram Agency. The study concluded that religion occupies greater importance in the lives of the local people besides the fact that both sects (Shia and Sunni) of the area are alienated from the religious teachings. The cultural values of the area are dominant over religious teachings. However, the local people have had lack of factual religious knowledge about honour killing. Moreover, Islam does not permit honour killing in any shape and religious clerics does not speak about honour killing in their religious sermons. Understanding of women rights in line with the teachings of Islam, killing in either shape needs to be propagated as against Islam and religious clerics need to perform their due true role were forwarded some of the policy recommendations.

Keywords: Honour killing, Maliks, Turizuna, FiqhiMasayel and Hudood Ordinance.

ICP-CIIT-030- Development and Validation of Betrayal Scale for Women

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The basic purpose of the study was to examine betrayal related issues among married women experienced by their intimate partners in the context of Pakistan. In the current study, Betrayal Scale for Women (BSW) was developed and validated. Items were generated by studying relevant literature and interviewing women. A sample of 200 participants was taken to calculate the construct validity. Factor analysis resulted in four factors, that is, financial betrayal, emotional betrayal, health related betrayal, and sexual betrayal subscales. The alpha reliability of the scale was significantly high $\alpha=.984$. Discriminant validity was also calculated by examining its relationship with an opposite construct. Hence, Betrayal Scale for Women is a reliable and valid questionnaire to measure different and unique patterns of betrayal in Pakistan.

Keywords: Betrayal, Intimate partner, Validity, Married Women, Betrayal Scale for Women

ICP-CIIT-031-Development and Validation of Trust in Intimate Partner Scale for Women

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Trust is one of the key components for a satisfactory marital life. In the present study, Trust in Intimate Partner Scale (TIPS) for Women was developed and validated. The items were generated by studying relevant literature and interviewing women. Construct validity of the scale was determined on 400 participants. Factor analysis resulted in three factors i.e., benevolence, predictability and dependability. The alpha reliability of the scale was significantly high $\alpha=.85$.Discriminant validity was assessed by correlating the scores of Profile of Psychological Abuse (Sackett & Saunders, 1999) with Trust in Intimate Partner Scale for Women (N= 50). Results showed significant inverse relationship between both measures ($r=-.72$, $p<.01$). Hence, Trust in Intimate Partner Scale for Women is a valid and reliable questionnaire to assess trust patterns and behaviors of women about their partners in Pakistan.

Keywords: trust, intimate partner, validity

ICP-CIIT-032- The Status of Peace and Conflict Studies Research in Pakistan:
A Case Study of HEC Recognized Journals

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Since the past few decades, Pakistan and entire South Asian region has been a hotspot of violent and non-violent conflicts. From the Indo-Pakistan wars to the Cold War in Afghanistan and post 9/11 war on terror, this region remained in the news headlines of national and international media. In the 21st century, wherever an incident of terrorism occurs, the first eyes move toward countries in South Asian region, particularly Pakistan. Scholars around the world also started focusing their scholarship to the causes of conflicts in the region. The indigenous scholarship on the issue, nonetheless, remained dismal

or neglected. Now after almost two decades of war in the name of terror in the region, it is gradually been realized that the area needs peace and that peace needs to be practically pursued. In this connection, many peace efforts have been made both on practical and academic ends. On the academic end, Peace and Conflict Studies is now an emerging field in Pakistan. There are thirteen universities offering a course on the subject. Major Peace and Conflict Studies departments are in National Defense University, University of Peshawar and COMSATS Institute. Research on the issue, however, has yet to gain momentum. Peace and Conflict research has yet to emerge as a separate research area. Usually, it is clouded under the shadows of political science, international relations, defense, strategic and security, regional studies, and current affairs. This paper focuses on peace and conflict research in Pakistan by analyzing research journals being recognized by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (the public agency authorized to recognize academic journals). The paper analyzes the contents of relevant journals, particularly journals that focus on regional affairs, political studies, defense, security and strategic studies, and peace studies. The paper will analyze the contents of the previous four issues of the said journals and categorize the articles under certain themes that might emerge as a result of analysis.

Keywords: Peace and Conflict, Research, Pakistan, Higher Education, Journals

ICP-CIIT-034- Psychological Impacts of Security Measures on Students in the Wake of Terrorism in Educational Institutions of Pakistan

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According to the Global Terrorism Index, no other country has been as affected by terrorism as Pakistan (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2012). The threat of terrorism has increased manifold since 2009 till date, as a result there are many serious repercussions for the country among which adverse psychological impacts are the most prominent. Pakistan is among the leading countries that experienced the most terrorist attacks (between 1990 and 2013) on educational institutions (88%) than worldwide (69%) (START, 2014). Over the last ten years educational institutions became the target of violent attacks in our country. Primarily, on the infrastructure level, many schools were demolished to discourage learning especially of girls. But now the attacks target the loss of human life that has escalated to the level of mass killings of students. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the most affected province with as many as 46 attacks reported on educational institutions in 2010 alone (PIPS, 2010). Educational institutions have employed a number of security measures after receiving (verbal or written) threats/attacks, to physically protect their buildings and ensure students' safety. But rather than safeguarding students, these extreme measures resulted in serious psychological impacts on students, generating feelings of insecurity, anxiety and fear. Panic and apprehension due to terrorism is a causal factor of dysfunctional behavior in which commonly found mental complications are stress, anxiety, depression, and fear of death (Nayab & Kamal, 2010). Another manifestation of effects of terrorism is aggression, lack of tolerance, impatience, and increase in cognitive stress which further increases fear of instability and anxiety (Psychological Diseases, 2010).In Pakistan, a culture of violence is developing

and there is immense need to control it. Using the existing data sets about conflicts, violent events and security measures taken by school administration, the impact reported about psychological wellbeing of adolescents attempted to be compared at provincial level in Pakistan. The paper highlights threat of terrorism affecting the psychological well-being of adolescents. It provides arguments that physical manifestation of state muscles even for security may have negative communication and impact on youth psychology.

Keywords: security, terrorism, violent attacks, insecurity, anxiety, aggression, adolescents

ICP-CIIT-035- Need to Address the Mental Health of Women in Conflict Affected Areas: A Cross Sectional Study of District Charsadda, Pakistan

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Every third Pakistani is expected to be suffering from depression and anxiety, according to a recent study in the Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society. Women are more likely than men to suffer from these disorders. This study is focused on the mental health of women from District Charsadda of Pakistan, which is predominantly conservative patriarchal society where women are subjected to discrimination, thus affecting the wellbeing of their mental health more significantly than their male counter parts. The area has also been affected by both terrorism as well as natural disasters. A study was conducted to determine the prevalence of depression and anxiety disorders among female and male participants between ages 20-40 years in order toassess the discrepancy between mental health's of both genders.Cross sectional studywas conducted in which a total of1,201 patients from year 2014-2015, participated. Participants were selected by consecutive sampling from District Medical and Rehabilitation Complex, and enrolled in the study according tothe specified selection criteria. Thecases of participantswererecorded on case history forms. Multiaxial assessment from Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-IV (DSM-4-TR) was used as a tool for assessment and diagnosis of depression and anxiety disorders.Prevalence of depression in year 2014was recorded to be 72% in female while 27.9% in male participants. Likewise prevalence of anxiety disorder was recorded 59.4% in female while 40.5% in male participants. In the year 2015, prevalence of depressionwas recorded to be 63% in female while 36.8% in male participants. Similarly prevalence of anxiety was recorded 52% in female while 47.8% in male participants.Collectively, in the year 2014-2015, a total of 64.1% female participants reported symptoms of depression and anxiety disorders while 35.8% male participants reported the same. There is a growing evidence of an association between violent conflicts and increased risk for depression and anxiety disorders.Results indicate that womenare more prone to develop depression and anxietyas compared to men.Findings show a higher need to address mental health of women in conflict affected areas, where they are subjected toviolence and discriminations.The paper also gives suggested recommendations to protect the mental health of women in conflict zones.

Keywords: Depression, anxiety disorder, mental health, gender discrimination, violent conflict, District Charsadda.

ICP-CIIT-036- In Search of Peace Journalism: Pakistani Media's Framing of the Afghan Refugee Repatriation

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This study offers a unique perspective to the analysis of peace and conflict journalism in Pakistan by applying critical discourse analysis as varyingly advocated by Fairclough and Van Dijk to news coverage of the Afghan refugee repatriation from Pakistan in 2016 after the Pakistani government announced its first deadline for repatriation and later extended it thrice. Through textual analysis of news stories, feature articles and opinion columns in two major English publications in Pakistan (long-form and short-form journalism), this study analyses how the conflict has been framed in local media and investigates the nature of its reportage. Peace journalism focuses on highlighting peace initiatives, post-wardevelopment and peace building; toning down ethnic and religious differences and preventing further conflict. This study applies Jake Lynch's five-point coding analytical criteria to guide the critical discourse analysis and Lee and Maslog's Peace Journalism "quotient" to examine the extent of peace journalism in each text. This study makes a significant contribution to the present, but very limited, scholarship on peace and conflict journalism in Pakistan; taking a cue from Shabbir Hussain's work on examining and proposing a critical pragmatic perspective for peace journalism in Pakistan and extending his work. I argue that journalists covering conflict in Pakistan are practising peace journalism without having any idea about it. This study thus gives an in-depth understanding of how journalists in Pakistan are covering conflicts and framing stories that can be identified as peace journalism by negating propagandistic representations, violent responses and escalation of conflict.

Keywords: peace and conflict journalism, critical discourse analysis, Afghan refugee repatriation, media framing, peace building.

ICP-CIIT-38- The Inter and Intra Generational Impacts of Conflict: A Case Study of FATA

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Present world is encountered with a number of social, political and economic problems, including peace and security. Numerous developing segments of the world are facing serious security intimidation. Moreover, poor law and order situation has also contributed in this situation. War and conflict has taken place in some of the fragile areas which are considered the breeding grounds of insurgency. Such conflict has also transpired in tribal belt of FATA, Pakistan. There are serious socioeconomic, psychological and cultural implications of this conflict. Specifically, it has left its footprints on human minds, which can be a problem in terms of its intra and intergenerational impacts. Present study will be an attempt to investigate such impact within and across the generations. For this purpose, data will be collected from the research study area which is called FATA Pakistan by deploying convenient sampling technique keeping in mind the seriousness of the area in terms of conflict. The study will reveal useful

insights to propose the policy recommendations to mitigate the conflict and its subsequent impacts on humans.

Keywords: Conflict, FATA Conflict, Insurgency in FATA, War on Terror

ICP-CIIT-39-Effects of Terrorism on Student's Life: A Case Study of Punjab University

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Terrorism is the major social problem and a burning issue all over the world and Pakistan is a victim of terrorist activities from many years up till now as well as also considered as the home ground or the saving place for terrorists. Frequent terrorist activities had done on various places in Pakistan from last few years including religious places, public places and educational institutions. Last year after the massive attack on APS School which took the lives of so many innocent children, all the educational institutions got shut for almost more than a month due to terrorism threats. The present study is conducted to investigate the perceptions and experiences of students about the threats of terrorist activities on educational institutions. The present study used qualitative research methods to explore the views, perceptions and experiences of students from Punjab University Lahore about the effect of terrorist's attacks and threats on their life and studies. Interpretive approach has been used for getting a deeper and richer insight into the issue. Furthermore, an inductive approach was used to develop a substantive theory through the analysis of collected data. Findings revealed that Punjab University have least security measurements for students as it is not a priority of government and University management to provide security to students. Terrorist activities have affected the whole pattern of education in university and cause academic delay, semester squeeze and stressful exams. It also affects the mental health of students. Other than that, students also revealed the internal weakness and problems of Punjab University is becoming a support to terrorist activities and production. The findings also reveal that educational institution of society is under severe threats from terrorists, external forces as well as from bad governance of Pakistan. Terrorism is not an external problem instead of that it is an internal problem.

Keywords: Terrorism, terrorist activities, inductive approach, substantive theory, mental health

ICP-CIIT-40-Development of Stress Tolerance Scale: Establishing Content Validity Index

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In this present study, an indigenous stress tolerance has been developed its content validity index has been established. The test was developed in two steps. In the first step items were generated. The items were generated from literature review, focus groups, and with the help of five practicing Clinical Psychologists. The items were collected in four domains i-e emotional, social, physical, and religious stress tolerance. The initial scale was comprised of 55 items. 18 items were eliminated after clinical psychologists' evaluation and experts' endorsement. Finally 37 items were retained. The scale content

validity index(S-CVI) was 0.91 which is satisfactory. Psychometric properties of the scale were established. The data was collected from students of different colleges and universities and general public. The total sample was 300. Statistical Package for Social Sciences(SPSS) was used for the analysis of the data.

Keywords: indigenous, stress tolerance, validity index, psychometric properties, SPSS

ICP-CIIT-04-Constitutional Human Rights of Transgender and Social Practices in Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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This paper explores the linguistic representation and constitutional human rights of transgender citizens in the constitution of Pakistan and their actual status in Pakistani society from the perspective of making them powerless and marginalized in terms non gender binary. The use of generic pronouns has been studied in the human rights section of constitution incorporating the CDA approach. The basic human rights related to dignity of man, education, and health care, financial security, employment opportunities, and equality in all respects insured to all the citizens of state are discussed and social practices of these rights for transgender citizens are explored, supported by data and evidences from real life events. The analysis reveals that the language of constitution is gender biased and transgender people have never been the recipients of basic human rights as compared to other marginalized groups like women, children and disable people in the constitution and in society as governments have made no solid policies to empower them. Setting up educational and vocational institutes, allocating separate wards in hospitals, reserving quotas for them in jobs and national and provincial assemblies are some of the recommendations to ensure their basic human rights. In this regard, some examples from other countries and official steps taken by them to empower transgendercitizenas as human beings are also quoted.

Keywords: Transgender, Constitutional Human Rights, Social Practices, Critical Discourse Analysis

ICP-CIIT-042-Moderating Role of Perceived Social Support between Perceived Parenting Styles and Relational Aggression in Adolescents

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The present study aimed to examine the moderating role ofperceived social support between perceived parenting styles, and relational aggression. A sample (N=400) selected through stratified sampling from public and private, schools and colleges of Lahore. Adolescents (n=200 boys and n=200 girls) of mean age (M=15.70, SD=1.71) completed (a) Demographic Performa, (b) Early Memories of Upbringing for Children (EMBU-C) to measure perceived parenting styles, (c) Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ) to measure perceived social support, and (d) Diverse Adolescent Relational Aggression Scale (DARAS) to measure relational aggression. PROCESS Moderation Analysis showed that perceived social support

moderated the relationship between perceived parenting styles and relational aggression. Findings indicated that perceived social support strengthens the positive relationship between perceived father's Anxious Rearing parenting style and relational aggression. The results help in implementing interventions to promote the consolidation or increment of sources that constitutes adolescents with concrete and feasible actions in cultural, educational, counseling and research implications.

Keywords: relational aggression, culture, parenting, social support

ICP-CIIT-043-Two Truths and a Lie: Case Study of Anger Management

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Anyone can become angry but to be angry with the right person to the right degree at the right time for the right purpose and in the right way is not easy. The case demonstrated Cognitive-Behavioral therapy with A.N, a 20 years old female for the psychological assessment and intervention of anger management. The single case study design A-B-A was employed. Pre-assessment was carried out using multiple modalities of assessment including behavioral observation, structured and semi-structured interview, subjective rating of the problems, functional behavior assessment, and Baseline was established through Student Problem Checklist Scale (SPCL, Saleem & Mahmood, 2011) which indicated her problems in academic, personal, familial and romantic domains of her life. In 7counseling sessions,Cognitive-Behavioral therapy was employed to manager her presenting complaints.CBT centered on helping A.N attain a sense of autonomy, reconstruct her cognitive and behavioral patterns, and establish strong support network by managing anger. Post-assessment of SPCL indicated 50%marked decrease in anger problem. Suggestions and implications in cultural, educational, counseling and research were discussed.

Keywords: Anger management, A-B-A study design, Cognitive-Behavioral therapy, educational set-up

ICP-CIIT-04-Seamus Heaney's Concept of Redressing Effects of poetry in Ahmad Hammad's Book'Tere Khayal Ka Chand'

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In this paper, the author has discussed how the concept of Semaus Heany's'Redress of Poetry' and 'violence within' and 'without'can be located in Ahmad Hammad's poetry? Ahmad Hamamd is one of the famous contemporary poets in Urdu language. This study focuses his second book of poetry TereKhyalKa Chand and finds the qualities of a poet which a poet has in the eyes of SemausHeany. It also highlights some other major themes in his poetry which are significant in the contemporary literature. The author has drawn upon Seamus Heaney's idea of poetry to show that Hammad,as a source of redressing, how significantly meets the idea of Heany's Poet. It shows how poetry has universal

themes which become the source of redressing for the reader and gives peace within to avoid violence in the outer world and achieve social relief.

Keywords: contemporary, redress, violence, social relief

ICP-CIIT-045- Relationship of Social Anxiety and Drug Addiction: Mediating Role of Unemployment

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The Purpose of the study was to explore relationship between social anxiety and drug addiction with mediating role of unemployment. Unemployment is one of the important factors participating in the development of social anxiety and drug addiction. Unemployment is common factor that leads to drug addiction and drug addiction leads to social anxiety. Convenient sampling technique was used to collect data. Demographic characteristics of the sample were name, age, and occupational status. Sample consisted on N=300 were taken. Age ranged from 25 years to 40 years. As a research design co-relational research design was used in the present research. Hypothesis of the study was,there would be significant correlation among social anxiety, drug addiction and unemployment. Another hypothesis of study was Unemployment will mediate the relationship between social anxiety and drug addiction.The Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults (SAQ-A30) developed by Caballo, et al and drug use questionnaire, developed by Harvey were used to collect data from different areas of Sahiwal city. The result shows that there is a positive correlation among social anxiety, drug addiction and unemployment. Unemployment mediates the relationship between social anxiety and drug addiction. Unemployment increases the risk of social anxiety and drug addiction. After concluding the results it is suggested that awareness program should be held for understanding of factors for social anxiety and drug addiction.

Keywords: social anxiety, drug addiction, unemployment

ICP-CIIT-047-A Critical Discourse of Gender Roles Portrayed by Electronic and Print Media in Pakistan

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Media has a significant role of influencing the lives of people. Through different types of media, people adopt certain behaviors, attitudes, and create norms of societal expectations, and structurestereotypical images that influence their actions in real life. Advertising industry within media has a powerful role to help shape the popular notion of gender identity. The main objective of this study is to determine how advertising discourse use language tobuild, maintain and sustain the power relations and inequality between men and women in the society. The data will be collected from the primary sources, that is; the printed texts from magazines and electronic form of TV commercials. Asample of those advertisements will then be analyzed to show how the ideological processes work in discourse to maintain power relations. The primary data will be obtained through purposive sampling. A maximum of thirty texts

fromthetwo magazinespublished in Pakistan will be analyzed, while five to six TV commercials will be selected as a form of electronic media. The study will applyFairclough's three dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and semiotics as a research tools to analyze how the print and electronic media in the form of ads encourage stereotypical images of men and women in Pakistani society. At the end certain limitations and future research will be discussed along with useful recommendations.

Keywords: CDA, power relations, gender inequality, Fairclough model, electronic and print media

ICP-CIIT-049-An Alienated Citizenry

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The nation-states division into three kinds of the First, Second and Third World is simultaneously marked by their citizens' division into three kinds: Participant, Parochial and Alien. Participant citizenry brings stability and support to the system by checks and balances under a framework of rules and regulations. Participant citizenship is mostly part of democratic setups as a viable democracy breeds participant citizenry. The parochial citizens are part of traditional and Third World society in large, though they are part of the Second World, and found in the First World. They are under-developed and live below poverty lines but have least sense of frustration. They are said to have been away from modernity and education. The alien citizenship is a dangerous segment of society and suffer from the sense of frustration in large.They can easily dissent, ready to fight, involve in subversive activities and distrustful of system. The larger is the strength the higher they can pose threats to society. Growth of media, information, and uneven distribution of resources, bad governance and religious extremism can play a role in their development.Pakistan unfortunately for the last two decades has been suffering from the crisis where an alienated class has emerged due to the above mentioned factors with posing instability to the state and societal system. The paper will focus on the nature of the growth of alienated citizenry in Pakistan, factors accountable for its growth and possible remedies, and instability and dissatisfaction associated with their existence. Hardly any research has been done on the theme, I humbly believe.

Keywords: Alienated Citizenry, Democratic Setup, Instability and Dissatisfaction

ICP-CIIT-050-Preventing Child Abuse in families at High Risk through
Child Abuse Risk Literacy

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Child abuse and neglect is highly sensitive issue worldwide. According to statistics, approximately 40 million children below the age of 15 are subjected to child abuse each year (WHO, 2004). There are multiple theories on how to prevent child abuse, but experts believe that educating parents for at risk population could be critical and important. The Current study was to assess effectiveness of child abuse

risk literacy intervention that was developed for the people with low education and at high risk factors. Data was collected (n=120) from low middle socio economic class with low levels of education from Pakistan. Intervention on risk assessment was developed with the help of NGO who is working for child protection in Pakistan with collaboration with WHO. One hundred and twenty Mothers were selected and randomly assigned to experimental and control group. In experimental group, mothers received child abuse intervention, where they were familiarized with important factors that can lead to child abuse. Mixed ANOVA findings indicated significant increase in mothers knowledge and understanding about risk and vulnerability factors to child abuse (F $(1, 118)$ = 196.18, $p < .001$, partial eta squared = .77). Findings suggest importance of risk literacy programs and interventions in preventing child abuse and neglect around the globe, particularly to the underdeveloped countries.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Risk and Literacy

ICP-CIIT-052-Rethinking about Sustainable Peace in Swat

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Swat lies in the north of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and is famous for its natural beauty, peace and high education rate. Previously, it was an independent state governed by a king, locally named as 'Wali'. However, its independent status did not remain intact for so long after the independence of Pakistan and, therefore, like other adjacent kingdoms such as 'Dir' and 'Chitral' got annexed with the government of Pakistan in 1969. It, due to its lush green mountains, sky-kissing trees, transparent water, snow-covered tops, peace and inclusive culture, received thousands of visitors, both national and international, each year in summer in particular. The presence of visitors not only enhanced the cultural beauty of the area but also promoted hotel industry and business of locally produced products such as handicrafts etc. However, its attraction and peace were severely destroyed by terrorists, namely; Talibans in 2008-9. They sabotaged the whole system and banned female education in the area. They stopped visitors and punished to death anybody who failed to obey their orders and observe their dictated system. Their ruthless treatment and interference distorted the once eulogized peace and inclusive cultural traits of local people and turned it (Swat) to a hotbed of continuously unraveling problems. To restore its peace and beauty back, the government has been successful to a larger extent,however, its kinetic approach in the shape of deployed forces cannot be marked exclusively effective in building sustainable peace. This paper, hence, realizing theperceivedin-built deficiency in kinetic approachre-think and provides a holistic solution to the issue of terrorism by referring to options such as economic and education development etc. These options if worked out properly in Swat the distorted culture can be re-gained and sustainable peace can be completely achieved.

Keywords: Women education, Peace, Terrorism

ICP-CIIT-053-Jihad in the Teachings of Mawdudi and Syed Qutb: a Recipe of Peace or Conflict?

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In this paper I have argued that the traditional Islamic conception of state and power is based on principles which askMuslims to work for the supremacy of Islam thus paving the inevitability of a clash between the Muslims and the non-Muslims world (both broadly defined categories).The textual analysis of the Holy Quran places faithful Muslims on a fortefor Divine rewards with nothing given to non-Muslims in the life hereafter. There is seldom any provision of inter-faith harmony or peace as espoused counterfactually in the teachings of MaulanaAdul Ala Mawdudi of Pakistan and Syed Qutb of Egypt (two of the famous ideologue of 20th century who have greatly influenced the intellectual foundation of Taliban). Discerning the thoughts of both these ideologues via content analysis of their writings brings to light certain contrasting features of Islamic way of life which are poles apart from the Western counterpart and this alludes to the hollowness behind the recent mantra of interreligious peace. For Mawdudi, who has a huge following in Pakistan and lot of respect ion the Islamic world as well as for Syed Qutb Islam is not based on few religious rituals which can be done privately. It is rather based on a Divine mission whereby the salvation of human mankind depends upon its following in letter and spirit in both public and private life and for this matter each Muslim is duty bound to strive for the supremacy of Islam. Mawdudi explained the role of Jihad as having causal link with Divine happiness and not based on vested interest or personal glory and he further corroborates his thoughts with Quranic texts and Hadees. This paper will deconstruct the narratives of inter-religious peace harmony as espoused by the liberal intellectuals of Islam and the West through the teachings of Mawdudi and Qutb by highlighting the role of Jihad in Islam.
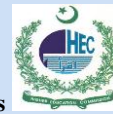
Keywords: Jihad Mawdudi and Syed Qutb

ICP-CIIT-054- Parental Acceptance and Rejection as Determinants of Psychological Difficulties in Juvenile Delinquents

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The purpose of the study is to explore the impact of parental acceptance and rejection on psychological difficulties in juvenile delinquents. Hypotheses of the study are: a) Paternal rejection (i.e. hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect and undifferentiated rejection) would positively predict psychological difficulties, b) Paternal acceptance would negatively predict psychological difficulties in juvenile delinquents,c) Maternal rejection (i.e. hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect and undifferentiated rejection) would positively predict psychological difficulties, and d) Maternal acceptance would negatively predict psychological difficulties in juvenile delinquents. The sample of the study includes 100juvenile delinquents. Participants whose age ranges from 13-17 (Mean=1.75, SD=.435) years were included in the study. Juveniles who lived in jail for at least six months were selected for study. Participants who belonged to lower and middle class and who can read or understand

Urdu were selected for the study. Purposive Sampling was used. Research tools used in the study were: Parental acceptance rejection questionnaire (PARQ; Farah Malik, (2011) developed by Rohner and Strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, (1997).Simple linear and Multiple Regression was used to analyze the data. Results indicated thatpaternal rejection; hostility/aggression (t= 2.018, p<.05), indifference/neglect (t=3.333, p<.05), and undifferentiated rejection (t= -2.788, p>.05)significantly appeared as positive predictors of psychological difficulties among juveniles.Further paternal acceptance (t=-4.155, p<.05) negatively predict psychological difficulties. Maternal rejection; indifference/neglect (t=4.086, p<.05) appeared as significant positive predictors of psychological difficulties among juveniles. However maternal rejection; hostility/aggression (t=-.176, p>.05) and undifferentiated rejection (t=-1.373, p>.05) are also non-significant predictor of psychological difficulties among juveniles and maternal acceptance (t=-.302, p>.05) appeared as non-significant predictor of psychological difficulties. Role of the father was found to be more significant as compared to the role of mother in our research. It was found that other maternal aspects do not contribute towards psychological difficulties but indifference/neglect shown by mothers lead towards psychological difficulties in juveniles.

Key words: Parental, Acceptance, Rejection, Psychological Difficulties, Juveniles.

ICP-CIIT-055-The Personality Traits, Psychological Distress and Suicidal Ideation among Transgender

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The purpose of current study is to investigate the relationship of personality traits and suicidal ideation with psychological distress in transgender. 1) Personality trait of Extroversion would be correlated with psychological distress among transgender. 2) Personality trait of Conscientiousness would be correlated with psychological distress among transgender. 3) Personality trait of Openness to experience would be correlated with psychological distress among transgender. 4) Personality trait of Agreeableness would be correlated with psychological distress among transgender. 5) Personality trait of Neuroticism would be correlated with psychological distress among transgender. 6) Psychological distress would be correlated Suicidal ideation among transgender. Sample of the current study was be comprised of 100 transgender included 53 females and 47 male's (according to their physical features). The purposive sampling technique was used. The NEO Personality inventory (Maples, Guan, Carter, & Miller), depression anxiety and stress scale (Lovibond&Lovibond 1995), and suicidal ideation attribution scale (Bregje et al, 2014) were be used to measure the personality traits, suicidal ideation and psychological distress among transgender.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Psychological Distress, Transgender

ICP-CIIT-056- Psychopathy as Predictor of Machiavellianism among Undergraduate Students Hazara Division

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A robust literature is accessible on the constructs Machiavellianism (MACH) and psychopathy in clinical population. Nonetheless, the current study was sought to examine the relationship between psychopathy and Machiavellianism in non-institutionalized population. The study focused on Machiavellian trends and psychopathic inclination among undergraduate students; enrolled in study program of Bachelor of Science (Psychology) and Masters in Business Administration of Hazara Division. The sample consisted of 100 male and female students (N=100), using purposive sampling technique. Correlation research design was used. Participants were taken from Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS, n=50) and Army Burn Hall College for Girls (ABHCG, n=50) Abbottabad. MACH-IV scale (Christie & Geis, 1970) and Psychopathy scale (Sherdil & Kazmi, 2013) were used to measure level of Machiavellianism and Psychopathic inclination respectively. Results were drawn by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS-20). Findings of this research demonstrate a positive correlation between Machiavellianism and Psychopathy. It was also explored that women were more likely to have Machiavellian trends as compared to men. Findings also revealed that psychopathic inclination had been significant predictor of Machiavellian trends among the students. Further findings suggest that demographic variables such as gender and socio-economic status (SES) would predict relationship between psychopathy and Machiavellianism.

Key words: Machiavellianism, Psychopathy, Non-institutionalized population, Predicting variable, SES

ICP-CIIT-057-Prostitution in Pakistan: Living Experiences of Male and Female Prostitutes Under Cover of Stage Acting

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Prostitution is the profession of selling one's body for sexual activities in return of money. A person who provides sexual services for the sake of money is known as "sex worker" or "prostitute". Prostitution is the oldest profession in country like Pakistan and partially legal under covers of different other professions. The current study was qualitative in nature and explored the lived experiences of male and female prostitutes under cover of stage drama actors. The study aimed to explore different circumstances that push them towards the sex work and their ideation and perception of work. It also focused on how society looks at such paradigms according to them. A qualitative research design was adopted with purposive sampling to collect data from homogenous sample of men and women age ranging from 20 to 55. In-depth, face to face, semi-structured interviews were being conducted for the exploration of their experiences of life with respect to the profession and what contributed them to engage in this profession and how the societal perception impacted them. Interpretative

phenomenological analysis was used for the interpretation: major themes were emerged from the data were responsibilities, experiences, perception, tradition, work, music, reasons for joining field, schedule, support from government. The results indicated that family responsibilities and poverty pushed them to this profession and they were working as prostitutes under cover of stage acting and dancing. Participants reported that they were not celebrating any festivals since started working because their demand increases at festivals and money is more important than the celebrations. They reported that the field has many stages of hardship and disrespects for women and men equally.

Keywords: Prostitution, Sex work, Drama industry, Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-059- The Discursive Construction of the Construct Human Territoriality in Social Sciences Text

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The concept of territoriality has a complex history in a wide range of literature sources. Within these sources two major approaches can be seen. The first approach that is called Human territoriality is mostly used by Anthropologists, Psychologists and biologists who consider it 'biologically determined' and compare human territoriality to animal territoriality. It focuses on territoriality as the behavior of groups or individuals to mark defend or in any way personalize a territory (Altman 1975). The second approach, mostly used in human and political geography, focuses on territoriality as an intentional strategy of power and a way of exerting administrative and spatial influence in society (Sack 1985). Scholars from different disciplines had viewed the construct within their restrict disciplinary lenses; Human territoriality- view territoriality without considering socio-political relation and Political geography- view territory (nation, state, city etc) without considering Human presence in it. The present paper attempts to understand the different theoretical constructions of Territoriality in social sciences texts. Relevant text was identified and subjected to Foucauldian Discourse analysis. The discursive analysis of the concept human territoriality has identified two major constructions of the concept; first historical construction with three embedded discourses 'Biological' 'Pre Modern' and 'Modernity discourse that informs us the progressive development of the concept over the course of human history, second the definitional construction which contains the shared discourses of human territoriality in all social science disciplines. Definitional construction contains 'Place specify discourse' 'Power Discourse' and 'Discourse of Identity'. Results indicated that Massivesocio-spatial transformations associated with, for example, processes of local wars, urbanization, modernity, globalization, and the unending revolutions in communication and transportation pretty much guarantee continuous territorial reconfigurations at all scales of experience and analysis. These seem to require continual reflection and rethinking. It is clear from the present analysis that the concept of human territoriality is not simple rather it's a complex and strategically phenomenon that occurs uniquely on different scales (macro &micro territories) and in different spatio-physical, cultural and social contexts.

Keywords: Territoriality, Modernity, Globalization, Identity and power.

ICP-CIIT-060- Impact of Forgiveness and Resilience on Subjective Well-Being of Pakistan Youth: A Statistical Analysis among the Gender and at Advance Education Level

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This research was conducted on the aspects of positive strengths like forgiveness and resilience to explore as to how these variables can reduce risk of developing depression, anxiety, disappointment and can assist enhance the subjective well-being (subjective happiness and life satisfaction) in Pakistani youth. For the purpose of data analysis, a community of 390 young Masters and M. Phil students were selected as sample size. For this end, three public sector universities (IUB, BZU, & NCBA&E) of Southern-Punjab, Pakistan were selected. In order to conduct this research I have chosen Heartland Forgiveness Scale (Thompson and colleagues 2005),Child Resilience Measure (Ungar and Leibenberg, 2011), Subjective Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky and Lepper, 1999)and Satisfaction with life Scale(Diener and colleagues, 1985) models. The results of the present study demonstrated a significant understanding of the exploitation of forgiveness and resilience to diminish depression, anxiety and disappointment in the subjective well-being of Pakistani youth. Besides, the result also corroborates that the variables of forgiveness and resilience are equally purposeful with advance education level students and the gender. In the light of the present study, I can safely suggest that more attention for further studies on the issues of subjective happiness and satisfaction with life can resolve the indicators of disappointment, anxiety and depression with the help of forgiveness and resilience among the Pakistani youth.

Keywords: Forgiveness, Resilience, Satisfaction with life, Subjective happiness, Subjective well-being, Pakistani Youth, Southern-Punjab, Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-061- Influence of Peace Education on Students' Behaviour: A Study from Teachers' Perspectives

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It is well enshrined in the National Education Policy (2009) that schools are meant for the holistic development of students. Internalizing peace education in the curriculum and pedagogy can be an effective way to improve students' behavior. Imparting the importance of self-worth, being compassionate and building respect for others in students ultimately leads to social cohesiveness. The present study establishes the hypothesis that "teachers of district Gilgit support the inclusion of peace content in curriculum to mould students' behavior". Therefore, the study undertook teachers' perception on the integration of peace education in the school curriculum to improve students' behavior in Gilgit, district of Gilgit-Baltistan. The study sample had (n = 150) teachers, of them 50% were from the public schools and 50% were chosen from the private schools. Research respondents were selected through simple random procedure. Furthermore, the studyemployeda cross-sectional survey method and data

collection was done under a regime of self-developed, validated and piloted research questionnaire. The data has been collected through self-administering research questionnaire in the research field. Data is analyzed using SPSS-20. However, interpretation of the results is underway.

Ke words: Peace education, pedagogy, students' behavior, self-worth, compassionate

ICP-CIIT-062-Pakistani Government-TTP Dialogues: Editorial Coverage of Dawn and The Nation

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A newspaper's editorial is rightly called its personal corner to demonstrate its policy on the most pressing current issue. Editorial is a powerful tool making public opinions and government's policies. This research study looks into the extent to which Pakistan's two mainstream newspapers – Dawn and The Nation – covered the dialogues between the Pakistani government and the banned Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) from January 1, 2014 to July 31, 2014. The dialogues were initiated on the recommendations of a multi-party moot, called in Islamabad, in September, 2013 soon after the Pakistan Muslim League-N government was installed. The dialogues were meant to end militancy in Pakistani tribal areas and terrorism in settled areas by the militant groups. The study main question was: How editorials of The Nation and Dawn frame TTP-Govt The analysis of the editorial pieces was done under the categories of war journalism or peace journalism using Johan Galtung's classification and agenda setting techniques. Up to 58 editorials of Dawn and 67 of The Nation were content-analysed. The results of The Nation's and Dawn' editorials were found similar same: Both newspapers' editorials took up the stance on not to give dialogue a chance and more of the content harbors war journalism frame. Both English dailies 'editorials took issues under their editorials' orbit, such as either side stance on dialogue, bodies engaged in the talks, factors like terrorism and terms and conditions of dialogue impacting the dialogue process and military operation during the dialogue process. Peace journalism frame is about not using loaded language, adopting impartial or balanced approach. On the other hand, the war journalism frame constitutes instant action, an elite orientation, and a contrast of groups as good and bad.

Keywords: Conflict, Peace Dialogue, Militant, TTP, Army, Terrorism, Terms of Dialogue

ICP-CIIT-063-Radicalization Verses Pakhtun Cultural Violence: The Contextual Meaning of Pakhtun Cultural Violence and Reinforcing Factors of Radicalization

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Violence is considered complex behavioral issue. Normative and organizational structure may allow violence to maintain order in human society. Understanding organizational and normative aspects of violence needs integrated quest of various disciplines. In this research article, various aspects of violence

in Pakhtun society have been investigated ethnographically in natural setting. The article investigates the root of violence to differentiate the present-day radicalization from the cultural violence of Pakhtun society. This study reveals that Pakhtun cultural violence carries culturally specific meaning for Pakhtuns. However, the present-day radicalization is considered the outcome of social engineering which mostly perpetuate under formal organization. The Pakhtun violent cultural traits have been distorted which has been creating congenial environment for the current-day radicalization.

Keywords: Normative order, organization Order, Radicalization,Pakhtun Cultural violence

ICP-CIIT-064-The Influence of Violent Media on Children and Parents Responsibilities (peace and) in Islamic Perspective

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The influence of the media on the Socially, Morally, Physically, and psychologically, development of children is profound. Thus, it is important to discuss with parents their child's exposure to media and to provide guidance on age-appropriate use of all media, including television, radio, music, video games and the Internet. There is consistent evidence that violent imagery in television, film and video, and computer games has important short-term effects on arousal, thoughts, and emotions, increasing the likelihood of violent or fearful behavior in younger children, especially in boys. The evidence becomes inconsistent when considering older children and teenagers. This study aims to explore the beneficial and harmful effects of media on children's mental and physical health, and to identify how physicians can counsel patients and their families and promote the healthy use of the media in their communities.

Keywords: Media, Parents' Responsibilities, Islamic Perspective

ICP-CIIT-065-Societal Resistance through Democratic Governance: A Shield against Extremist Voices/Actions Telescoping Pakistan

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At present, a stern issue that world facing in general and Pakistan in particular is extremism, extremist behaviors and extremist actions. Extremism is the quality of being extreme or advocacy of extreme views. Extremism has multifaceted phenomenon. The most eminent form of extremism is terrorism or radical religious pursuit. Extremist tendencies are found in individuals but at the same time society resist such violent behaviors and extremism through certain ways and methods. Thus, democratic governance is to be taken as a tool/mode in the hands of the society to resist extremist actions in Pakistan. This paper endeavors to examine the factors of democratic governance through which Pakistani society can resist extremism. It also analyzes the causes of extremist actions in Pakistani society. Also, through descriptive analysis it has been inferred that how it has affected the social fabric of the society.The paper also identifies variations of extremist actions which are prevailing in Pakistan either on religious and ethnic basis. Moreover, it is suggested that if democratic governance and their devices are properly

implied i.e. social capital through trust networking, accountability & transparency, rule of law& equality, legitimacy of authority, sustainable economic development and role political leadership then extremist voices may be controlled.The paper will make an effort to weave various pertinent issues of extremist and communal violence with an in-depth study of socio-political factors of extremism in the world in general and Pakistan in particular. The important argument of this paper is that behind everyday veracities of extremist behaviors and tendencies or fervent religious radicalization, lies an emergent need of pursuing certain actions from society in the form of democratic governance based on social capital. Further,this paper will try to present solutions for forming an agreement based on tolerance, accommodation and reconciliation among different groups of the society along with effective political policies against extremist actions.

Keywords: Societal Resistance, Democratic Governance, Pakistan

ICP-CIIT-067-Management of Aggression and Violence Content In Electronic Media

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This research study describes the "Management of aggression and violence content In Electronic Media". Basic focus of the study is how the aggression and violence based scripts being used in TV programs and how TV makers promoting aggression and violence by use the camera angles, moving pictures and characters. The study is grounded on the concept of reformed aggression and violence programs and the part of makers during the making of any program. The research study analyzed the content of the program to monitor the agenda of aggression and violent shows. Two methodologies of research quantitative and qualitative by using the method of content analysis and framing analysis has been applied in the study. Data was collected by analyzing the content of the programs and observing the making techniques which used in rebuilding aggression and violent shows. The study discussed the script and the manufacturing elements of the shows that play noteworthy role to set the agenda of exaggeration & amplification of aggression and violence among viewers.

Keywords: Management, Aggression, Violence, Content, Electronic Media

ICP-CIIT-068-Political Turmoil in Pakistan: Perception of Youth

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Pakistan has been facing political turmoil since its inception. The country has faced many political upheavals. The perception of youth about the political situation of the country and its effects has been explored in the study. Two focus group discussions with the students from different universities were conducted with eight participants in each group. Purposive sampling technique was used to ensure the comparable representation of the students who participated in protests in the past years and those who never participated in any protest organized by political parties. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. Findings suggest that the youth perceive the political turmoil in terms of leadership crisis,

political immaturity, political inertia, terrorism, confusion, and resistance. The participants shared the negative impacts of political turmoil in the form of frustration, hopelessness, feelings of learned helplessness, fears, confusion, uncertainties, insecurities and denial. All participants believe that revolution can bring change in the country but the participants foresee the future of Pakistan dark. It has been concluded that political turmoil in Pakistan is not only detrimental to socio-economic growth of the country, but it also leaves negative impact on the mental health of our youth. The implications of the study has been discussed

Keywords: Political Turmoil, Youth, Thematic Analysis, Mental Health

ICP-CIIT-069-Perception of Identity Crisis among the Youth of GilgatBultistan

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Constitutional and political orphanage in the modern state has a profound bearing on the identities of its subjects. It manifests itself in diverse forms of social and political alienation, particularly in people who are constitutionally and politically unrecognized in state systems. Taking it as a point of initiation, the current research dwells on a similar the topic. The study was conducted on the university students who belonged to GilgatBultistan and were studying in Lahore. Data were collected in two focus groups (each comprised 8 students). This research evaluates the perceptions of political identity crisis in the youth of Gilgit-Baltistan. Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used to analyze the data. This identity crisis has resulted in mixed responses from the students of Gilgit-Baltistan. The results revealed that the youth of Gilgit-Baltistanhave resentment on not having a political identity in thepoliticalsystem of Pakistan. The identity crisis has been manifested in ambivalent relationship of individual with society and state at large which transcends the normal definitions of "citizen". It is through the regional lens that G-B youth identify themselves outside their territory. The study recommends that a proper constitutional and political integration of Gilgit-Baltistan into Pakistan's federal framework could offer remedy tothe ambivalence of subject. The nature and scope of the current study is only restricted to the educated class of the region, particularly of those who are studying in different universities across the Lahore. A further research on the baseline findings of this study could provide the space to dwell deep into the topic and could reveal in-depth results.
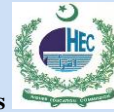
Keywords: Identity Crisis, IPA, Focus Group Discussions, Constitutional orphanage

ICP-CIIT-071-Conflict Transformation through Alternative Dispute Resolution: A Case of Dispute Resolution Councils (DRCs)

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Traditional and informal conflict resolution mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration are embedded in the social fabric of Pukhtun society inhabitedin Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Conventional

form of conflict transformation in FATA and in most of part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is the Jirga system and the modern form of it, in the cities, is the Dispute Resolution Councils (DRCs). The purpose of the study is to know the social transformation process through alternative dispute resolution mechanism in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA by Dispute Resolution Councils. The study was conducted in two districts of the Province namely Peshawar and Charsadda. The secondary data was used for the DRCs Structure and Function and analyzed by their selection criteria and number of the councilors, process of evidence, Jurisdictions or limitation, the type of disputes and the code of ethics. The council consisted of educationist, non-controversial intellectuals, local influential persons, retired civil and armed forces' officers, lawyers and businessmen. Whereas primary data is collected from ten disputants from each selected districts and interpreted in thematic discourses i.e. their socio- economic characteristics, their satisfaction level, relational and content dimension of conflict, nature of the dispute and the sustainability of the decision. Nevertheless there are some serious flaws in DRCs like selection of the councilors, the need for confidentiality, transparency and efficiency etc. despite the flaws, DRCs system is very effective and significant for the society like Pakistan where judicial workload is beyond the capacity of available judges ;therefore, general public suffer for a long period of time and thereof bare excessive expenses they are from low socio-economic background. In such backdrop in the adjudication system an informal conflict transformation centers are required and the existed should be strengthen and flourished.

Keywords: Social & Conflict transformation, Social Change, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Dispute Resolution Councils

ICP-CIIT-072-Teachings of Religious Tolerance in Bible and Qur'ān: An Analytical Study

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Judaism, Christianity andIslamare revealed religions. The major common factor of these religions is the belief in Oneness of Allah. This belief establishes the foundations for tolerance in social and communal life through which fair justice and equality can be achieved in the society. There are important points to be noted here, that if international community can be made united and an international political body can be established which can tackle the issue of law and order. Then why the followers of revealed law i.e. Jews, Christian and Muslims cannot be unite. Unfortunately, if this doctrine could not establish, the world cannot be achieved tolerance and harmony. These revealed religions spread out the concept of religious tolerance which is substantiate by the teachings of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S), Hazrat Musa (A.S) HazratEsa (A.S)andHazratMuhammad(SAW). The teachings of all these prophets were based on unity, justice, tolerance, peace and standard morals. The article Sheds lights the importance of peace in the world and need to understand the real teachings of revealed laws in Bible and Quran, and highlights the importance of interfaith-dialogue among them. It is also tried to give suggestions' and recommendations for the solutions of contemporary problems of mankind.

Keywords: Religious Tolerance, Bible and Qur'ān

ICP-CIIT-074-Women and Media: Analysis of BISP Campaign in District Muzaffarabad (2008-10)

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This study mainly assesses the women empowerment in the society through Benazir Income Support Program by creating awareness of their rights, duties and the ability to incorporate the desires with the direct link to social economic circumstances. The researcher applied survey method and the findings shows the significant difference in empowering women after the incorporating of this program. The study concludes that the women's role in Pakistan has started to change, but the program overall failed to explain all the aspects of empowerment among women.

Keywords: Benazir Income Support Program, Media Campaign, Women Empowerment

ICP-CIIT-075-The Concepts of Jihad and Terror from the Perspective of Said Nursi

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Terror and violence are two of the greatest issues confronting the Muslim world. Such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) Daeshin Syria, Iraq and Libya, Pakistan and Boko Haram and al-Shabaab in Africa that are psychological oppressor associations that are sending shockwaves over the globe with their "barbarous dread activities," This paper looks to fulfill two targets. In the first place, this examination means to contribute to the expanding number of works in the territory of Islamic morals which are as yet insignificant contrasted with the writing managing Quran& Sunnah teachings & Islamic Shariah (Law). The second extent of this venture thusly concentrates on the examination of the morals of peacefulness as displayed in Said Nursi's compositions& writings. Despite the fact that Nursi never connected violence and always urged his devotees to maintain a strategic distance from it, he is as yet not known as an Islamic figure who always preached peacefulness in Risale-I Nur.The explanations behind undertaking such a paper are self-evident.The issue of violence andreligion has always been a matter of constant discussion and intense debate. For the mostpart, Islam has become the center of controversies today due to some extremist elementsin the Islamic world and manipulations by the Western media.This paper looks at the late Muslim scholar Bediuzzaman Said Nursi's lessons of peacefulness. It contends that the peaceful morals of Bediüzzaman Said Nursi in light of the Qur'an may help in discovering answers for the worldwide issue of Terrorism and viciousness, especially as it is knowledgeable about the Muslim World.

Keywords: Quran, Sunnah,Peace, Violence,Terrorism, Islam, Islamic Law,Muslim World

ICP-CIIT-076-Personality Psychosocial Determinants and Character Strengths of Employees

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Character strengths are highlighted as contemporary topic among researchers. Individuals with strong character strength thought to exhibit favorable behavior of compliance. So the present study was an exploratory attempt to assess the relationship between personality traits, psychological and social determinants and character strengths of 360 employees working in public and private sector organizations. Further to investigate the predictive relationship among the variables. Big five Personality inventory was used for assessing the personality. Depression Anxiety Stress Scale, Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire, Narcissistic Personality Inventory and psychopathic tendency scale was used to assess the psychosocial determinants of employees. A value in action character strength (VAI) scale was used to explore the character strengths of employees. Results indicated that employees with strong personalityhave less mental health issues, narcissism and psychopathic tendencies. On the other hand strong personality predicts emotional intelligence and character strength among the employees. Similarly, employees with high emotional intelligence exhibits less psychopathic tendencies.

This research has practical implications for practitioners, trainers, research scholars and employers and employees. Moreover, this study would addvaluable knowledge in the field of character strengths particularly with reference to Pakistani cultural scenario.

Keywords: Character strengths, Personality traits, psychological and social determinants, emotional intelligence.

ICP-CIIT-77-Mother Child Relationship of Working and Non-Working Mothers and its Impact on Academic Performance and Social Skills of Adolescents

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Ever since women began entering the work force the debate has been impending over mothers who enter the work force and those who choose to remain at home with their children. The selection between staying, looking after children and going for work is very difficult for Pakistani mothers. There are the arguments in favor and against the job of mothers. The supporters of mothers work are of the opinion that working mothers create self-confidence, sense of responsibility, social awareness and effort in their children. The non-supporters argue that working mothers cannot provide their children early development and training properly. Hence, it is not immoral for a mother to have a job but it is probably not the encouraging activity for her children. The study attempts to find out the mother child relationship of working and non-working mothers and its impact on academic performance and social skills of adolescents. For this study a sample of 160 adolescents (75 of working mothers and 85 of non-working mothers) was purposely selected from different schools, colleges and universities of Islamabad. It was found that the non-working mothers have strong mother child relationship with their adolescents (first born) whereas adolescents of working mothers show higher academic performance and social skills.

Keywords: working mothers, non-working mothers, social skills, adolescents, mother child relationship

ICP-CIIT-078-The Saudi-led War on Qatar: Implications for Regional Congeniality and Conflict Resolution in the Middle East

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The Middle East has always been the spotlight of various forms of conflict. Even though conflict in the region is rooted in history, ideological polarization, trans-nationalism, and religious sectarianism, yet the regionality of the conflict would morph and becomes international. The recent hegemonic display of the Saudi-led allies against Qatar does not only underscore the tenacity, but highlights the nuance of conflict in the region, more importantly, conflict within regional grouping. The paper is divided into three parts. The first part theoretically places Middle East conflict in perspective through the lens of international relations theories and at the same time draw a larger canvas of the Middle East conflict from three conceptual prisms. The second part takes a cursory exposition of regionalism, its embracement and relevance in the Middle East, particularly in the context of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). In the context of conflict analysis, the last part dissects the Saudi-led diplomatic war on Qatar, its implications for regional congenialityandconflict resolution in the region.

Keywords: Regional Congeniality, Conflict Resolution Middle East

ICP-CIIT-081-Issues and Challenges in Peace building in South Asia

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Peace building is the rehearsal of developing policies that strengthen the peace and re-establish order through social, political, economic reforms. Peacebuilding has shifted its state-centric approach to regional focused agendas for last more than a decade. Peace building depends upon the political, economic and security dynamics of that particular concerning region. South Asia is a diverse region with unique strategic significance, politico-economic subtleties and facing distinct traditional and non-traditional conflicts. The home to one third global population is facing immense challenges due to weak state structure. The lack of fundamental necessities has increased the level of frustration and the sense of deprivation has provided the fertile ground for the prospect of conflicts. The region is often labelled as the most dangerous region on earth due to growing intolerance, extremism, terrorism, nuclearization and insurgencies. In this research, an effort will be made to explore and analyze the issues and challenges in peace building in South Asia as the regional countries desperately need to triumph over the bitter legacies of history and need to find out real root causes of the issues to promote peace and to ensure the security of the whole region. The resolution of conflicts and maintenance of peace may open the avenues for long term benefits and secure the stakes of all the states of South Asia. The study has opted exploratory approach and qualitative method for analyzing the issues and challenges in peace building in

South Asia. Secondary sources will be used for data collection, including interviews, books, journals, periodicals, documents, research reports, newspapers and other relevant materials.

Keywords: Peace building, State-centric, South Asia, Conflicts, Nuclearization, Insurgency.

ICP-CIIT-082-Breaking Stereotypes: Does Watching A Video Change Perceptions?

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The present study aimed to unearth stereotypes about veiling by means of a video. The sample consisted of 98 participants with ages ranging from 17-28 years. The data was collected from Forman Christian College University (FCCU), Lahore, Pakistan. Systematic random sampling was used to recruit participants to participate in an online survey. A database of student emails from five consecutive years of admission in Forman Christian College in Lahore, Pakistan was created based on the structure of student emails. Every fifth email was compiled and groups of emails were sent with a link requesting their participation in this study. The link directed them to an informed consent page, detailing the purposes of the study, ensuring their confidentiality and informing them that they have the right to leave the study at any time. A measure of perceptions about women who veil was created for the purpose of this study. This measure consisted of demographic information of the participants, background knowledge about Islam and veil, a 20- item measure of perceptions about women who veil was also created for the for this study and a video about a compassionate veiling woman. Reliability estimates were computed using Cronbach-alpha and ranged from 0.56-0.75. Objectives of the study was to unearth the stereotypes about veiling women in a Muslim context and to determine if a simple 5-minute video can change perceptions about women who veil. Findings of the study suggested that university students in Forman Christian College do not have negative stereotypes about women who veil. It was also concluded that a small 5 minute video can serve as a means of changing perception in a positive direction.

Keywords: Unearth, Stereotypes, FCCU, Changing perception

ICP-CIIT-084- Understanding Antisocial Behaviours (ASBs): Antisocial Personality Traits Involving Sensation Seeking and Callousness

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The aim of this PhD project is to understand the normal functioning of antisocial personality traits (which are the major components of Psychopathy) amongst youth. Three subtypes of empathy, three subtypes of sensation seeking and three subtypes of callous-unemotional personality traits were the predictor variables while two subtypes of antisocial behaviors were the criterion variables. A survey research design was used. An online survey was sent to a large sample of students at University of Sheffield. CU traits and sensation seeking were the significant predictors of ASB subtypes. Stepwise

regression revealed different predictors for both ASB subtypes. As both sensation seeking and CU traits are opposing emotions, it might be suggested that affective dissonance (contradictory emotions) could be another correlate. This project would reveal the normal functioning of antisocial personality traits amongst youth. This project has theoretical implications for different models of psychopathy. By understanding the role of CU traits and sensation seeking in ASBs, interventions might be introduced to prevent or remediate future ASBs. This project might lead towards the development of scales to screen out individuals with these traits, increase self-awareness and conscientiousness, and guide teachers to positively channelise the negative influence of psychopathic traits (on the individual and the environment) at an early stage.

Keywords: Antisocial traits, sensation seeking, callousness

ICP-CIIT-087-Sufism: A Path to Human Security

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The 'human security' scholarship has attracted much attention since the 1994 UN human development report and then, its slogan "freedom from fear and freedom from wants" became famous worldwide. Human security refer to a kind of security that does not focus on either the traditional security nor even on the expanded nontraditional security, both of which are concerned first with the entity of the state. It focuses instead on the importance of protecting the well-being of the human race—not just the security of one's own people, but of all cutting-across distinctions and boundaries of nationality and ethnicity, class and culture, gender and religion. Currently religious extremism, terrorism, racialism, communal violence and sectarian clashes have threatened peace and prosperity. On the other hand environmental degradation, infectious diseases, illegal drugs' trafficking, economic crises, irregular migration and poverty have become common phenomenon which need to be tackled on priority basis. This study argues that Sufism is a source for human security. The Sufi ideology is combination of spiritual material and philosophical world views which is capable of sharing the torch of the way of peace, good character, and the balance for everyone. Sufism is an alternative source of human security and it has capability to provide constructive pathways for safeguarding humanity.

Keywords: Human Security, Sufism, Humanity, Religious Extremism, Terrorism.

ICP-CIIT-088-Parental Accepted Transgender of Lahore: Support Mechanism and Challenges

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Using gender-lens, this study seeks to explore the support practices employed by parents of transgender children. Furthermore, it highlights the challenges faced by parental accepted transgender (who live with their parents/family) in their lives with a particular focus in an academic and professional context. Transgender are usually the most neglected section of our society. Their neglect usually begins within the family by rejecting them and given to the transgender communities. In our traditional society like

Pakistan, there are families who showed courage of accepting their transgender offspring so; it brings many challenges for the parents such as extended family pressure, encouraging their child to cope with dichotomy (male or female) of genders' accepted academic environment and employment matters. These pressures will eventually reflect upon the transgender children welfare. This study intends to initiate the development of specific advocacy initiatives towards realization of equal citizenship and dignity for transgender individuals and community alike by highlighting the success of parental accepted transgender. The study was place within the theoretical framework of Parental Accepted Rejected (PAR) Theory by to Rohner, R. P. (2008).Qualitative research methodology using semi-structured interviews of 20 transgender of Lahore was employed through snowball sampling technique. All the selected participants of the study were professional degree holders like ACCA, CA, MBA, MS Psychology etc. The key finding of the study confirms that parental support (moral, financial and emotional) encouraged them to be highly qualified and adopting a white collar jobs but societal rejection forced their parents to keep their identities concealed by introducing them either as males or females.

Keywords: Parental Accepted/Rejected, Transgender, Support Mechanism, PAR Theory

ICP-CIIT-089- Mothering and Ideology of Peace: Analyzing Ada Aharoni's"Peace Is a Woman and a Mother"

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The connection between a woman and a mother corroborates to the notion of peace since ancient times. One of the most popular uniting themes in feminist peace literature grounds upon women's peace work in mothering. In the light of Aharoni's poem, 'Peace is a Woman and a Mother', I argue that women as mothers have universalized peace building skills by supporting attitudes and policies conducive to the preservation of life. By keeping under consideration, feminist peace literature and taking on the essentialist position, nature and power of women and social construction of mothering has been analyzed. It has been explored how Aharoni's imagistic portrayal of a woman in her poetry, as a kinder and gentler gender with caring and relational mothering qualities forms an apt linkage with the conception of harmony and social well-being. If these women are empowered, the world can emerge out to be a peaceful place to live in as these women as mothers yearn to create a better world for their children and humanity. I assert how concretely, Aharoni's poem personifies and symbolizes a female as the best ally for promoting peace, as there is a close link between a culture of peace and gender. In our new globalized era, when there are profound cultural shifts and new social relations, the necessity for women to be equal partners in building of a world beyond war, is attaining more need and urgency.

Keywords: Mothering, Ideology of peace, feminist, essentialist, harmony

ICP-CIIT-090-Blasphemy Law of Islam- Peace, Conflict and Violence: A Descriptive Study

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Peace and Harmony is a prime need of all and sundry but this can be pleased when each and every person will take this responsibility and take a step forward to uphold the disharmony in the society. If the peace and harmony is violated, it leads to hatred, conflict and enmity among the people and the situation turns worse if this violation takes the form of blasphemy. This research study is related to the same issue, that is, "Blasphemy law of Islam- Peace, Conflict and Violence: A Descriptive Study". Themain reason of selecting this topic is to find out the laws regarding punishment of blasphemy in the light of Islam, to identify delusions and erroneous belief in the society regarding its punishment and also to search for accurate answers for their invalid conviction so that the culprits can find out their answers in a proper way. The rationale behavior of the offender is just to obliterate the peaceful image of Islam. The most common reasons behind such kind of acts are the lack of knowledge about true teachings of Islam, racial prejudice, anti-Islamic propaganda by the Western media and communication gap between West and Muslim Ummah. All these issues can be resolved by spreading awareness of Islamic teachings among the non-believers and by increasing good relations with the West through table talks and negotiations. It can also be resolved by keeping a check on the use of "right of freedom of expression," so that it may not be a source of violation of rights and honor, which is also a globally recognized basic human right. Descriptive method of research has been applied in this study by providing adequate literature according to the Qru'an, Sunnah and sayings of jurists, etc.

Keywords: Blasphemy, Conflict, Fallacy, Blasphemy law, Erroneous

ICP-CIIT-091-Conflict Management Styles of Working and Non-Working Women

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The purpose of this study was to examine the conflict management styles of working and non-working women. A sample of 200 women was selected in which 100 were working women and 100 were non-working women. In this sample, two age clusters were considered (25-35 years and 36-50 years). The sample of working women was collected from different banks and of non-working women from domestic areas of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. A comprehensive scale of Thomas Kilmann conflict-mode instrument was applied to measure five different conflict management styles including competing, collaborating, avoiding, accommodating and compromising conflict management style of women. Results showed that working women use more competing and collaborating style than non working women. It also shows that older women (age range: 36-50 years) use more competing and collaborating style than younger women (age range: 25-35 years). But there were non-significant differences on avoiding, accommodating and compromising conflict management styles among working and non-working women.

Keywords: Conflict management styles, competing, collaborating, avoiding, accommodating, compromising, working women, non-working women

ICP-CIIT-092-Effects of Psychological Factors on Male Youth Violent Behavior in the Punjab, Pakistan

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Pakistan is a country prone to violence at domestic as well as at broader level. There is a wrong conception that violence among male youth in Pakistan is generally based on religious ideologies. Same like other countries where certain factors are responsible for violence, Youth in Pakistan is faceted of violence due to certain risk factors. Violence and delinquency are more prevalent among male youth in Pakistani Society.The present study was conducted in three districts of the Punjab (Gujranwala, Gujrat and Jehlum). The main objective of the study was to identify different factors associated with male youth violent behavior in the Punjab, Pakistan. A sample of 355 college students was selected through simple random sampling technique. The result shows that Psychological factors (self-esteem, empathy and social support) were responsible among male youth violent behavior. Correlation analysis indicated that low level of students commitment to college, self-esteem & change in social support were major predictors of bullying and delinquent behavior among male youth at college level. The study also confirmed that positive parental practices were inversely related to violent behavior. In the light of these findings, there is a need of engaging children with their parents in order to develop positive parenting practices to control violent behavior.

Keywords: Violence, Youth, Pakistan, Psychological, Delinquent demographic, Social Support.

ICP-CIIT-09- Impact of Maternal Emotional Empathy on Emotional Intelligence and Well-Being of Adolescents

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The present study aimed to investigate the impact of maternal emotional empathy on emotional intelligence and wellbeing of adolescents. The sample comprised of 120 adolescents (male=60, female=60) and 120 adolescent's mother (male adolescent's mother=60, female adolescent's mother=60). Mothers reported on Caruso and Mayer (1998) multi-dimensional emotional empathy scale to measure maternal emotional empathy. Whereas adolescents reported on the Schutte self-report emotional intelligence test (Schutte, 1998) and Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (Warwick Medical School, 2005) to assess emotional intelligence and wellbeing. Results indicated that maternal emotional empathy predicts emotional intelligence and wellbeing of adolescents. Moreover, there was significant correlation between emotional intelligence and wellbeing of adolescents. Adolescent's living in joint family scored higher on emotional intelligence and wellbeing as compared to adolescent's living in nuclear family. Furthermore, adolescents' mothers who are house wives scored higher on emotional

empathy as compared to adolescents' mothers who are working women. Findings will be beneficial for parent's training and counselling.

Keywords: maternal emotional empathy, emotional intelligence, wellbeing, counselling

ICP-CIIT-094-Cooperation, Competition and Conflict: a Study of Indus Waters Treaty

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Indus Waters Treaty was negotiated by India and Pakistan under the auspices of the World Bank and signed by the President of Pakistan Muhammad Ayub Khan and Prime Minister of India Jawahar Lal Nehru on 19th of September, 1960.Bilateral principles of water sharing between the two nations have been secured in the Treaty. As a result of the Treaty, waters of the Eastern Rivers, the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi, were exclusively allocated to India whereas Pakistan received exclusive water rights of the Western Rivers, the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab except some minor allocations to India to irrigate specific land in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir. India was also allowed to use waters of the Western Rivers within its territory to generate hydro-electric power as well as for domestic and other non-consumptive purposes. In the wake of Uri incident, Indian Government and Media is whipping up ideas to scrap the Indus Waters Treaty. This paper focuses on the legal and international implications if India tries to revoke the Treaty unilaterally. It also discusses Indian objectives and options available for Pakistan in case India threats to scrap the Treaty.Qualitative and analytical methods have been used to find out results.
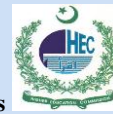
Keywords: Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), Pakistan, India, Bilateral Relations, Challenges and Consequences

ICP-CIIT-095-Revolutionizing Blackboards: A Preventive Strategy of Violence, Extremism and Terrorism in "The Scatter Here is too Great"

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This research postulates that revolutionizing blackboards – the grand metaphor for educational institutions – is a strategy to prevent violence, extremism and terrorism in cities like Karachi. In so doing, this research examines Bilal Tanweer's The Scatter Here is too Great (2013) as a text that teases out elaborate deliberations on the root causes and the effects of violence, extremism and terrorism in the contemporary Karachi. Drawing on Ivo Veenkamp's and Sara Zeiger'sproposition that "much of the international and multilateral organizations cite educational institutions as one potential mechanism to prevent violent extremism" (p. 154) in their article,"Countering Violent Extremism: Program and Policy Approaches Relating to Youth through Education, Families and Communities", this research argues that sloppy educational institutions are cradles that foster the embryos of violence, extremism and terroristic tendencies. Thus, with close reference to the text, this research explores the interconnections between the shoddy mechanisms of educational institution and the fermentation of violence, extremism, and

terroristic inclinations. A child is introduced to verbal violence, whichis one of the preliminary stages of extremism and terrorism, generally in schools. Moreover, unbridled verbal violence graduallyturns into physical violence, and consequently an adult mind naturalizes the execution ofviolence, extremism and terrorism. Therefore, the focus is to argue that there is a dire need to revolutionizeblackboards and educational institutions for the purpose of cutting the umbilical cord of violence, extremism and terrorism.

Keywords: Blackboards, Violence, Extremism, Terrorism, Revolutionization

ICP-CIIT-097-A Study of Violent Behaviour among Students

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The present research is conducted on the causes and consequences of increasing violent behavior of students of the University of Karachi. Students join the university to develop their personality and intellect by acquiring knowledge in different disciplines. The education standards also help them in improving their abilities with respect to their future. A student is the future of any nation, and cannot show his full commitment unless he/she finds a cordial educational environment. If any institution is unable to provide a systematic, well organized and an effective faculty as well as administration it cannot succeed in achieving its goals. University of Karachi is an internationally recognized institution which has produced famous personalities, but the weak handling by the administration and faculty side encourage the students to continue undesired activities affecting the future, even of others. The aspects which attract a student to adopt violent behavior are manifold; it could be parents' attitude, socialization, school environment, college life with peer groups, teachers' attitude towards student, role of administration in handling the matters pertaining to violence including law enforcement agencies and non-implementation of the policies by the university itself. To address the issue of increasing violence by students of University of Karachi, the root causes identified must be addressed by the administration. The research investigates the types and consequences of violent behavior that exists on the campus.

Keywords: Violent Behavior, Youth, University of Karachi, Quantitative.

ICP-CIIT-098-Perception of Married Christian Women about Women Protection against Violence Act, 2016

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Women are an important part of any society because of their multidimensional role in society. But due to patriarchal system of the Pakistani society women being always subject to violence and have less opportunity to enter in social, economic and political system. 1.6% population of Pakistan consists of Christians, being minority of the country they always face discrimination at all level including social, economic and political. Violence is a complex and diffuse phenomenon which is influenced by the cultural values and standards. Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon so how society defines the

gender roles, this also play role in different form of power imbalance existed in society. In Pakistani society men portray more in independent role (socially, economically) strong emotionally and physically than women. Domestic violence is also a form of power imbalance between men and women as men used violence to maintain control over women. In order to protect women from violence Punjab government passed a bill "Women Protection against violence act, 2016". The objective of this study is to know the perception of married Christian women about the bill and according to them either this bill will help in decreasing the domestic violence or not. A qualitative research technique was used for this through purposive sampling and five married Christian women were interviewed. Results shown that majority of the respondents consider this law as a good initiative to counter the domestic violence including toll free number, defendant can't evict aggrieved person from home and defendant have to pay the loss of aggrieved person. All respondents have lack of trust on authorities as they mentioned that the implementation of the law will be difficult as authorities are corrupt.

Keywords: Perception, married, Christian, women, Protection

ICP-CIIT-100-The Reactions on Trump's Views against Pakistan over Afghan War Policy: a Critical Discourse Analysis of Newspapers

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The present study aims at finding the hidden ideologies behind words used by American President, Donald Trump, in his recent speech over afghan war policy, through critical discourse analysis (CDA). Trump's speech exhibits conflicting views against Pakistan blaming it as "the agents of chaos, violence and terror". This research consists of critical discourse analysis of extracts collected from different newspapers all over the world. Apart from the analysis of Trump's speech, the reaction will also be analyzed on Trump's views against Pakistan over Afghan war policy. An effort will be done to analyze the views of major political parties in Pakistan and the views of other countries on Trump's Afghan war policy.Different newspapers like Dawn, the Guardian, and some other newspapers will be included to analyze its reports, articles, interviews published to show the reaction on Trump's Afghan war Policy. The study will draw on van Dijik's socio-cognitive theoretical framework to examine how power in discourse is abused by controlling people's beliefs and actions according to the interests of dominant groups as against the interest of the powerless. On the basis of this analysis, discussion and conclusion will be given at the end.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, conflict, van Dijik, Afghan war policy, Trump's speech

ICP-CIIT-101-Art: an Absolute Solution to War

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"When you bow deeply to the universe, it bows back; when you call out the name of God, it echoes inside you." "To injure an opponent is to injure you. To control aggression without inflicting injury is

the Art of Peace." The world is heading off to dimness. War, Nationalism, segregation and different clashes are tearing individuals. They are compelled to relocate. Synthetic weapons are being utilized. The youngsters are being executed. Ecological fiascos are occurring. Walls are constructed and barb wires are built. The wars of religion are at the entrance. Kinfolk loathe seeds are being planted and exchanged to who and what is to come. Patriotism is diffusing. We are losing our wish to live together. Peace and serenity are fading in our surroundings. Still, our most noteworthy desire is to remain bound and live together. Civil society should also contribute to stopping it. The art of any society portrays the softer side. The artists are the sensitive yet conscious individuals of a society. In this sense, artists are the most grounded proselytizers. To bring peace, artists have turned out to be more critical than the past. The artist drives to restore society and to dispense with partialities. How art and artists can contribute to ending Multiculturalism, racism, religious differences have been addressed in this paper. The artist who contributed to this purpose are included and discussed. Complimentary workshops and public art events can also serve this purpose.

Keywords: grounded proselytizers, ending Multiculturalism, racism

ICP-CIIT-102-Cultivating Virtual Feminist Violence in Alice-Madness Returns and Inferno: Analysis of Video Game Adaptations of Alice in Wonderland and Dante's Inferno

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The work of media is twofold- one shaping individual perspective of the world and two, synchronizing thoughts with what is being represented through the medium. Although study on the violence inflicted by television has been subjected to research; nevertheless, studies on hyperreal instillation of social reality and stereotyping requires potential insight. The current study keeping in view the cultivation of stereotypes and social identities through hyper-reality i.e. video games, aims at analyzing implicit/explicit representation of feminist violence in the video game adaptations of Alice in Wonderland and Dante's Inferno. The study employs Hutcheon's three Modes of Engagement i.e. 'telling, showing and interactive' as the theoretical basis to answer five W's of adaptation. The methodological rubric is built on the Mulvey's Feminist Film theory with Cultivation theory of Violence couched within to develop themes out of the textual/visual content of the two video games i.e. Alice-Madness Returns and Inferno. The results of the study reveal the representing, producing and spectating of female characters as violent and subjected to fetishism. Moreover, the depiction in Alice-Madness Returns exposes females perpetrating violence and that of Inferno victim of violence. The study highlighted the gender stereotyping specifically the representation of females subjected to obscenity. Apart from this, the study also contemplated the depiction of violence led various levels in the video games.

Keywords: Adaptation theory, Feministic Violence, Feminist Film theory, Cultivation theory, Violence, Fetishism

ICP-CIIT-104-Counter-Terrorism and Sharʿīah Al-Islam

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Crimes are characterized into many types in Islamic jurisprudence; one of them is the nature of violating the rights. There are four types of rights; rights of God (hudūd), rights of God mixed with rights of individuals (i.e. ḥadd of qadhf), rights of people, and rights of the state (syasa). Basic elements of violation of rights by means of terror are the 'weapons', 'use of force', 'victim' and 'intent'. So if a terrorist blow itself in a crowded place, it violates the rights of God, rights of people, and rights of state altogether. It falls under taʿzīr and also resembles ḥirābah. Ḥirābah is taken as serious ḥadd in Islāmic Sharʿīah. Contemporary scholars include terrorism under ḥirābah and also 'major theft'. Suicide bombing is one of the major characteristics of contemporary terrorism, in which the terrorist violates at least four boundaries (killing civilians, mutilating of their bodies, destroying the property, and committing suicide) of Sharʿīah. Difference between ḥirābah and terrorism indicates intensity of the violation in later as robbers do not challenge or consider government as illegitimate but wars wage by terrorists are doctrinal and ideological.The research paper will discuss Islamic concept of counter-terrorism with references from the holy Qur'an, the Sunnah of the Prophet, conduct of rightly guided Caliphs, companions of the Prophet, and ijmaʿ(consensus) of mujtahidīn against the obligations of a Muslim state and counter-terrorism policies.

ICP-CIIT-105- Chairpersons' Negative Attitude as a Source of Conflict:
Perception of University Faculty Members

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The present study explored the perception of university faculty members regarding chairpersons' negative attitude as a source of conflict in academic departments of universities. The main research question was, "Describe your experience of conflicts in your university"? 10 faculty members who experienced conflicts with chairperson of their departments were selected by using snow ball sampling technique. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants to collect qualitative data and interpretative phenomenological analysis was chosen as data analysis method. Results of qualitative analysis indicated that the faculty-chairperson conflicts developed and escalated when chairpersons of their respective departments showed misconduct, violation of work ethics, poor administration, authoritarianism, discrimination and close mindedness in their official dealings. The study has important implications for deans, chairpersons and faculty members of universities.

Keywords: Conflict, sources, chairperson, misconduct, discrimination

ICP-CIIT-106- International and National Legislations for Violence against Women

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Preservation and protection of women rights owing to their equal standing as a human being echoes nationally as well as internationally is important. Thus violence against woman, which encompasses a multitude of abuses at woman, is categorically recognized as violation of human rights. The present work highlights the International treaties and resolution available to secure women against violence as well as the national legislations and legal rights protecting woman here in Pakistan. This paper through qualitative research explores the International recognition of the concept of violence against woman and the respective legal rights and protection the International Law guarantees to a woman against violence along with the obligation of the states, in particular Pakistan, to enact and implement the legislation to address all forms of violence against women.

Keywords: Women rights, violence, International Law, National Legislation.

ICP-CIIT-107-Violence is the Last Refuge of the Incompetent: A Study of Racial Violence in Colorblind America of 21st Century

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The unequal distribution of power gives birth to violence and as a consequence of this, violence has always remained a part of human civilization. Even in the postmodern world of twenty first century, despite all progress that humans have made, the prevalence of violence has not been interrupted. However, the shape of violence has undergone a change, from physical to psychological, for its persistence even in the sophisticated, civilized and progressed parts of the world. The current study is about the psychological and physical violence, the Afro-Americans suffer from, in so-called "post-racial" United States of America. For this I have selected an autobiography of an Afro-American, Ta-Nehisi Coates "Between the World and Me," that was published in 2015 as the primary data for my research. The objective behind the conduction of this research is to bring into light the views of Afro-Americans about their condition as well as their position in color-blind America. Besides, the underlying objective is to relate the views of Coates, as a representative of blacks, to the present racial environment of America. The hypothesis/question made in the present paper is to analyze whether the racial violence is still present in recent America or not. Under qualitative research methodology, Critical Race Theory (CRT) is employed as the theoretical framework for this research. Moreover, counter narrative is utilized as a tool to analyze micro aggressions and macro aggressions in the data, in order to foreground the voice of blacks.The results have shown that the autobiographer has strongly encountered the prevalent American ideologies and has exposed the physical and psychological violence that targets black people in America. Thus, the hypothesis/question is positively answered that in America there exists strong racial violence.

Keywords: violence, Afro-American autobiography, counter narrative, color-blind ideology, micro aggressions, macro aggressions, CRT.

ICP-CIIT-108- Pakistan's Encounter with Violent Religious Extremism:
Causes, Consequences and Responses

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Pakistan's creation was an anomaly given the religious notions upon which the state's foundations were laid. The world at that time was, and as a matter of fact is still, predominantly secular in its outlook. In such a backdrop, Pakistan's nascent state had to compete for recognition as a modern, viable state in the comity of overwhelming secular nations. India, the rival Pakistan got as the price of partition and independence, had a global identity and adopted a secular outlook in contrast to Pakistan. This further put Pakistan in a situation where it had to defend its religious basis while countering the global misperception coupled with Indian propaganda of equating Pakistan with a theocracy. Indian hegemonic designs and Pakistan's vulnerable borders and defense had a separate set of security and military implications seriously affecting Pakistan's foreign policy affairs and state behavior in global politics. Pakistan thus had to preserve and defend its religious identity basis against the rising tide of global secularism in order to keep their national fabric intact. The paper aims to identify and analyze major religious notions and norms that were allowed, preserved and strengthened by the State with political, defense, or strategic motives. An assessment of the consequences of political use of religious notions in the domestic and international arena focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of using such tactics will be taken into account as well.
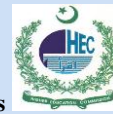
Key words: Religious, secular, theocracy, foreign policy, national fabric

ICP-CIIT-109- Voices of Peace: Role of Media in Conflict Resolution and
Violence Management with Reference to Pakistan

Fozia Shaheen and Mamoona Khalid

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It is impossible to accurately quantify human suffering due to conflict. To take one indicator it has been reported that, in the last ten years, millions children have died, orphaned and disabled or seriously injured in conflicts. Modern world is known as world of technology due to key role played by media in peace building, conflict resolution and violence management. The purposed studies will analysis the role played by media in internal as well as external conflicts. The proposed study will discusses the role of media in a given conflict; either the media takes an active part in the conflict and has responsibility for increased violence, or stays independent and out of the conflict, thereby contributing to the resolution of conflict and alleviation of violence. A basic assumption for this work is that a strong independent media contributes to the retention or creation of peace and stability in conflict affected and threatened region. The proposed study is intended to discuss the relationship between media development, peacekeeping

and violence management.This study will highlight the positive as well as negative impacts of the modern media and its potential for use in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and violence management.The proposed study concludes with some recommendations for enhancing the role of current media in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and violence management in Pakistan. This study will not be done in an arrogant spiritby claiming special knowledge of these conflicts and all of our recommendations are based upon research articles, case study and international and national media reports regarding actual role played by modern media in peace building.

Keywords: Media, Conflict resolution, Violence management

ICP-CIIT-110-Psycho-Social Effects of Perceived Security Risks of Terrorism on Parenthood: A case of Lahore city

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Purpose of study is to investigate the perception of parents regarding security risks. This paper focuses to understand the parent's perceived risk of terrorism which changed their attitude and behavior with children. To achieve the objectives, the researchers chose the qualitative method. In-depth interviews are conducted from parents who revealed the parents perception about children behavior and their security risk. Equal number of male and female (parent) were selected for the interviews. Finding of the study indicated that parents and children have perceived fear from the present situation and parents are more inclined towards the authoritarian behavior regarding their children. The study has suggested that children are suffering from severe psychological disturbance and their study, routine, social life greatly affected by it. It is found that mothers have greater perceived threat of security as compared to fathers and they remained fearful. While the factor of anger observed in fathers and they talked about institutional failure and political instability. Mostly parents blame the government and its policies for security lapse in the country. Study found out that parents who sent their children to private schools are more satisfied from the school security rather than parents who sent their children to government schools because private schools administration have strict check and balance of visitors, security guards. Institutions are also diversely effected by the present condition of terrorism and security risks.

Key words: parent's perception, Terrorism, risk, feeling of insecurity, authoritarian behavior.

ICP-CIIT-111-Peace for all: Integrating Internally Displaced Persons in Peace Building Process with Reference to Pakistan and Kenya

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Migration and displacement is a persisting observable fact throughout the human history. The interlink between internal displacement and peace building are gaining policy attention not only nationally but also internationally as well. TheUN secretary-general Kofi Annan in his speech in 2005 to the UN High Commissionerfor Refugees (UNHCR) noted that "the return of refugees and internally displaced

personsis a major part of any post-conflict scenario … it is often a critical factor in sustaining peace process and in revitalizing economic activity. "Forced displacement has become devastating transformation in people's lives. In accordance with "UN Guiding principles on Internal Displacement" the internally displaced persons(Herein after called IDPs) mean "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters" (OCHA, 2004) Population displacement is one of the gravest humanitarian consequences of armed conflict. The proposed study will summaries the ways,either positive or negative, by which IDPS affect peace making process of a country. This study will highlights the social inequalities, human right violations faced by IDPs and will suggest the ways to protect specific interest of IDPs that in turn help to resolve conflicts and enhance peace building in Pakistan and Kenya. This study will evaluate the IDPS role as peace process actors and suggests that the voices of IDPs should be heard in peace negotiations and discussions for lasting peace.

The proposed Article comprises of two parts. In part I the author will analyse the causes and dynamics of internal displacement and its link with peace building process.In part II the author will discuss the ways in which IDPs affect peace building by making comparative study of IDPs practices in both Pakistan and Kenya by using research Articles, case laws and International guiding principles as data source to argue that IDPs interest protection were inevitable for peace building. The study will conclude with recommendations regarding durable ways to end internal displacement that is inevitable for building and sustaining peace.

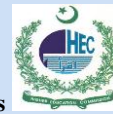**Key words:** Migration, displacement, internally displaced persons, peace building process

ICP-CIIT-113-Development and Validation of the Social Belongingness Scale

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From an evolutionary perspective, the motive to belong is central to human existence and culture. Social Belongingness can be referred to as a strong need in individuals to form strong and lasting interpersonal relationships (Baumeister& Leary, 1995). The study aimed to construct a valid and reliable scale meant to measure levels of social belongingness in young adults. A mixed method approach was employed to construct the scale. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was run to explore the factor structure of the scale. A sample of 300 young adults (141 male and 160 female) with ages ranging from 18 -32 years (M_{age} = 22.51, SD = 3.41) was recruited for this purpose. A Varimax rotation method was employed, which yielded two factors (Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion) and accounted for 34% of the variance. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was carried out to validate the findings of EFA. A sample of 303 participants (160 Male and 143 Female) with ages ranging from 18 -32 years (M_{age} = 22.05, SD = 2.97). The factor structure obtained from the results of CFA indicated a good model fit for the final scale comprising 24 items.

Keywords: Social Belongingness, Varimax Rotation, EFA, CFA, young adults

ICP-CIIT-115-Sacrifice and Tolerance among Spouses in Marital Adjustment

Aysha Zafar and Dr. Shamaila Asad

The present research aimed to examine the relationship between sacrifice and tolerance among spouses in marital adjustment and to compare the sacrifice and tolerance level between couples. Convenient sampling obliges and survey research design was used to collect data. Participating couples were randomly selected from different places with the endorsement of the authority. Sample was comprised of N= 200 married couples (100 males and 100 females). Age of the couples was ranged from 20 to 60 years. The married period was ranged from 5-15 years, 15-30 and 30-45 years. Self-Sacrifice Scale(Caouette, Sharvit ,& Dugas, 2014) was used to measure self-sacrifice between spouses and Marital Adjustment Test (MAT)Locke& Wallace (1959)to measure the adjustment of marital life and interpersonal tolerance scale Thomae, Birtel &Wittemann, 2005) was used to measure the tolerance in marital relationship. The scale along with the demographic form and consent form was given to each participant. Pearson correlation was carried out to identify the association and t-test was applied to explore differences. The reliability of self-sacrifice scale α=.60, interpersonal tolerance scale α=.85 and marital adjustment test α=.61. The result demonstrated major objectives. It was concluded from the result that sacrifice and tolerance have positive correlation. It also concluded from the result that the sacrifice level is higher in women than the men in marital adjustment. It also concluded the effect of marriage duration was positive association with tolerance and marital adjustment.

Keywords: Tolerance, Sacrifice, Marital adjustment, married Couples

ICP-CIIT-117-Portrayal of Gender Role and Stereotypes in Women Magazine Advertisements

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Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon, gender divided into two categories male and females and their role divided according to their functions performed in a society. The construction of gender starts right after birth of child for example in case of baby girl society used pink color for her clothes and blue for baby boys.Studies have shown that mass media often portray traditional gender role stereotypes and also used inflexible gender roles that restrict the options of development for men and women. The present study is design to investigate the portrayal of gender role and stereotype in print media magazine advertisement in Pakistan and for this SHE magazine of first six months of 2016 were selected through purposive sampling. By using semiotics as method the objective of the study is to analyze the presentation of gender role in popular magazine, to examine that whether the women are portrayed in passive or in active role and to explore the social construction of gender in magazine advertisement. Semiotics is used to analyze magazine cover pages at two level including denotation level and connotation level. The research reveal that more than 90% of magazines indicate that one cover page is used to promote the casual look of women and causal brands for dresses, casual jewelry and makeup.

And back side cover page of magazine promotes fancy and bridal look of women and promotes different brands related to bridal dresses, fancy jewelry and beauty salons. Only one magazine and less than 10% of sampling unit in which both cover pages promotes seasonal dresses brands and promotes casual look of women.

Key-Words: Gender, Stereotype, Semiology, Connotation, Denotation.

ICP-CIIT-118-Socio-Political Factors Promoting Terrorism: Analysis and Counter Measures

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The catastrophic events and aftermaths of September 11, 2001, have been so dramatic that they have led to the understandable conclusion that the world has entered an "age of terrorism." A summary account of terrorism, published on the eve of September 11, complained that "terrorism is a contested concept that resists precise definition," that it is not "a central element in major theories of war and conflict," that it is difficult to "make comparisons or draw general conclusions," and, above all, that "there is no comprehensive unifying theory of terrorism". There are six basic components to all terrorism. Terrorism is that it is an intentional, rational, act of violence to cause fear in the target audience or society for the purpose of changing behavior in that audience or society. There are three types of terrorist attacks: (1) Attacks that involve weapons of mass destruction, (2) Weapons of mass casualty and (3) Weapons of mass disruption. Terrorism's effects are not necessarily aimed at the victims of terrorist violence. Victims are usually objects to be exploited by the terrorists for their effect on a third party. Terrorists conduct more operations in societies where individual rights and civil legal protections prevail. While terrorists may base themselves in repressive regimes that are sympathetic to them, they usually avoid repressive governments when conducting operations wherever possible. Terrorism is not an irrational act. The targets are chosen because they will cause a desired impact (either the destruction of infrastructure, the causing of massive death, or disruption of a society). The nature of modern terrorism is that anyone can be a victim, but terrorism is not random. The apparently random target is not random, buts its appearance as random causes public anxiety and fear and change in behavior of the government, which is exactly what the terrorist wants to accomplish.

Key words: Socio political, Terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, mass casualty, mass disruption, operation

ICP-CIIT-120-Cyber-Bullying Victimization and Its Relationship to Social Anxiety, Social Competence and Life Satisfaction

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The current study was conducted to examine the association between cyber-bullying victimization, social anxiety, social competence and life satisfaction. The Online Victimization Scale (Tynes et al., 2010), The Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS; Liebowitz, 1987), Interpersonal Competence

Questionnaire(Burhrmester, Furman, Wittenberg, & Reis, 1988) and The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) (Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin, 1985), the study was carried out on a sample of 160 adolescents (80 males {40 victims, 40 non victims}, 80 females {40 victims, 40 non victims}) was selected through purposive convenience sampling technique from IT department of University of Sargodha and from Net cafes of Sargodha City. Regression analysis revealed cyber-bullying victimization was the significant predictor of high social anxiety and low social competence and life satisfaction. Furthermore, T-test revealed non-significant gender differences in relevance to the variables of the study. Limitations, suggestions and implications were also discussed.

Keywords: cyber-bullying victimization, social anxiety, social competence, life satisfaction, gender

ICP-CIIT-121-Emotional Intelligence and Self Esteem Aggression as Determents of Impulsivity among Youth

Haseeb Ashraf, Dr.Najma Iqbal Malik, and Dr. Sadia Malik

Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha, Pakistan

The present study aimed to examine the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Self Esteem Aggression as Determents of Impulsivity among purposively selected (N= 170) youth. The Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) (Buss &Perry, 1992), Barratt Impulsiveness Scale – 11(Barratt, 1995), Emotional Intelligence Scale (Wong &Law, 2002) and Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) were usedto measure aggression, impulsivity, emotional intelligence and self-esteem respectively. Sample consisted of both male (N=85) and female (N=85) further divided into two age groups of adolescent and young adult. Result revealed a significant difference in aggression, impulsivity, self-esteem and emotional intelligence among adolescent males and adolescent females, where females have high impulsivity and aggressive and verbal hostile than males. The result of t-test analysis further showed that boys score higher on self-esteem, emotional intelligence as compared to girls. Study also found that young adult males have more aggressive, hostile and impulsive attitude than young adult females.

Key words: Youth, Aggression, Impulsivity Emotional Intelligence, Self-esteem.

ICP-CIIT- 122-Relationship between Media Violence and Anxiety among Adolescents and Young Adults: Role of Parenting Styles

Marium Ashraf, Dr. Najma Iqbal Malik , Rabia Fatima and Bukhtawar Sultan

Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha

This study aimed to examine relationship between media violence and anxiety among adolescents and young adults: role of parenting styles. Media Violence (Slotsve, Carmen, Sarver & Watkins, 2008), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1993) and Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1991) were used in order to attain the required information. Study involved (N = 277) adolescents and young adults, who were selected through purposive convenient sampling. Correlation and regression analysis were performed in order test our hypothesis. Pearson correlation revealed significant positive correlation between authoritarian father and anxiety. In addition to that, negative correlation was found

between permissive mother and anxiety. Whereas no significant correlation was observed between authoritarian mothers, authoritative father, authoritative mother, permissive father, and study variables. Regression analysis it was also explored that media violence and authoritarian father, permissive mother have significant ciit impact on anxiety. From additional analysis, no significant gender difference was observed for any of these variables.

Keywords: medial violence, anxiety, parenting style, adolescents, young adults

ICP-CIIT- 123 -Relationship between Personality Traits and Defense Styles with Psychopathology among Adolescents: Moderating Role of Perceived Social Support

Mehwish Ehsan, Dr. Najma Iqbal Malik, Dr. Mohsin Atta and Shahida Parveen

Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha

The goal of the current study was to explore the personality traits (conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extroversion, neuroticism) and defense styles (immature, neurotic, mature) in relation to psychopathology (depression, anxiety, stress, relational aggression, self-harm) among adolescents and moderating role of perceived social support (family, friend, special person). NEO-five factor inventory (McCrea & Costa, 2004), Defense styles questionnaire (Andrews, Singh, & Bond, 1993), DASS 21 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995), Diverse adolescents relational aggression scale (Horton, 2010), deliberating self-harm inventory (Goddard, Subotsky, & Fombonne, 1996), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet et al., 1988) were used to assess information respectively. Sample of (N = 400) adolescents with the age range of 12-19 years inclusive of both males (n = 170) and females (n = 230) was selected through purposive sampling technique different school and colleges. Person correlation, Linear Regression analysis, and Moderation Regression analysis were applied to test the hypothesis. The findings indicate that personality trait and defense style have significant relationship with psychopathology and multidimensional perceived social support significant moderate this relationship between personality traits and psychopathology and between defense styles and psychopathology. Findings of present study have significant implications in positive, health, developmental and clinical psychology.

Key words: Personality Traits, Defense Styles, Psychopathology, Multidimensional Perceived Social Support.

ICP-CIIT- 124-Aggression as a Predictor of Psychological Distress among Adolescents

Rabia Kousar, Dr. NajmaIqbal Malik, Dr. Sadia Malik and Hafiza Attiya Rehman

Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha

The study aimed to investigate the aggression as a predictor of psychological distress among randomly selected 300 adolescents, further divided into (N=150) female adolescents and (N= 150) male adolescents. The sample was taken from University of Sargodha for late adolescents and Govt. Girls Comprehensive Higher Secondary School for early adolescents. Urdu versions of Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS), Aggression Questionnaire and Psychological Distress Scale were used to assess

aggression and psychological distress among adolescents. The result revealed that aggression is a predictor of psychological distress among adolescents. Pearson correlation analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between aggression and psychological distress. The results of Regression analysis showed that aggression is a significant predictor of psychological distress among adolescents. Further t-test revealed that females were more aggressive and psychologically distressed as compared to male adolescents and it was also evident that among early adolescents aggression and psychological distress was high as compared to late adolescents.

Keywords: Aggression, psychological distress, anxiety, adolescents

ICP-CIIT- 125-World Reaction against Trump's Travel Ban: Analysis of the Discourse of Resistance

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The study focuses on the analysis of online newspaper blogs as discourse of resistance against the US President Donald Trump's travel ban on the seven Muslim-majority countries which include Syria, Iran, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Libya and Iraq issued on 27th January, 2017. Iraq was later excluded from the list on March 6, 2017 in the revised executive order. According to Michel Foucault (1978, p. 95), "where there is power, there is resistance." Since the issuance of the executive order, the travel ban has been criticized by columnists, scholars, philosophers and lay people all over the world despite Trump's claim that "this is not a Muslim ban" and "it is not about religion--- this is about terror and keeping our country safe" (Polity, January 29, 2017). The travel ban is analysed as an exemplification of Michel Foucault's concept of sovereign power (1979) which is legislative and coercive and the blogs are examined by applying Van Dijk's theory of ideological square (1998, p.33) as he believes that the dominated group also promotes ideology to resist power abuse employing strategies of positive Self representation and negative Other representation. The findings reveal that blog writers have employed careful lexical items, drawn analogies and quoted facts and figures to resist, oppose and challenge the dominant discourse i.e. travel ban.

Keywords: Travel ban, immigrants, discourse, power, resistance, sovereign power, ideological square

ICP-CIIT- 126-Duplicity of Video Game Advertisers: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Video Game Posters

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Video games played by kids today are said to cause violent tendencies and aggressive behaviours among them. Kids' growing interest forthese video games prompted the study of video game advertisements as a contributing factor by investigating the textual and visual features for unveiling the manipulative strategies used by advertisers and distributers in the posters of video games that attract the kids of younger ages than prescribed by the distributers, too towards them.10 different popular video game

poster ads were selected to be analysed according to Norman Fairclough's (1995) three dimensional approach of critical discourse analysis i.e., text, discourse practices and social practices, followed by three socially conditioned processes: description, interpretation and explanation. Since the posters are multimodal, images were analysed using Bertalan's (2008) four types of camera shot: "Wide Shots, Medium Shots, Close Ups, and Low-Angle Shots". For triangulation, around 10 children aged less than 17 were interviewed to find out which features of the posters appeal to them. The responses were then coded and analysed.The findings would prove beneficial for parents about deciding which game(s) they should let their kids play and which not, and advertisers and video game distributers about what is most appealing to their target audience and parents. Theycan also serve as reference for future researches and also give direction to further researches in video game advertising as an influential factor in bringing about violent behavioural traits in children.

Keywords: Video games, advertisements, social practices, discourse practices, manipulate, Fair clough, critical discourse analysis.

ICP-CIIT-127-An analysis of causes of extremism and recommendations for its prevention in Pakistan

پاکستان میں ا نتہا پسندی کے رجحانات کی وجوہات اور تدارک کے لئے تجاویز کا مطالعہ

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اس وقت انتہا پسندی پوری دنیا میں بالخصوص پاکستان میں ایک سنگین مسئلہ بن چکی ہے۔ اس مسئلہ میں فکری و نظریاتی انتہاپسندی نے دہشت گردی کو فروغ دیا ہے۔ اس میں ایک نظریہ یہ ہے کہ عالمی طاقتوں نے تیسری دنیا کے ممالک میں غربت، جہالت اور معاشی و معاشرتی نابرابری اور سیاسی عدم استحکام کے ذریعہ اس انتہا پسندی کے رجحان کو فروغ دیا ہے۔ دوسری رائے یہ ہے کہ مذہب اور مسلک کی بنیاد پر افراد معاشرہ کو تقسیم کر کے ان کے فکر و خیالات میں مذہبی عصبیت کو پیدا کیا جا رہا ہے اور اس کے ساتھ فرقہ وارانہ رجحانات کو مسلکی تقسیم کی بنیاد پر فروغ دیا جا رہا ہے جس کی وجہ سے تکفیر جیسے مسائل نے جنم لیا ہے۔ مذہبی رویوں میں اعتدال، رواداری اور برداشت کا عنصر کم ہو کر رہ گیا ہے۔ پاکستان میں انتہا پسندی کے بڑھتے ہوئے رجحان کو کم کرنے کے لئے تعلیمی اداروں میں نصاب تعلیم کو اور تربیتی اداروں میں تربیت دینے والے افراد کی ذہن سازی کرنے کی ضرورت بہت زیادہ ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں چند اہم تجاویز مقالہ میں پیش کی جائیں گی۔انتہا پسندی کے رجحانات کو ختم کرنے کے لئے معاشرتی، معاشی، سیاسی نابرابریوں کا خاتمہ بھی ضروری ہے۔ اس لئے ایک قومی پالیسی اپنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں تجاویز مقالہ میں پیش کی جائیں گی تاکہ پاکستان میں انتہا پسندی کے بڑھتے ہوئے رجحان کو ختم کیا جا سکے اور امن و سلامتی اور معاشرتی ہم آہنگی کو پیدا کیا جا سکے۔

ICP-CIIT-128-Violence & War; Political Discourse Analysis of the Speeches by Trump During the 2016 Election Campaign

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Power is the most craved social phenomenon which, universally, has been a bone of contention and the unjust power distribution leads to violent consequences such as, inequality, based on race, cultural values and social class. The appetite for power and dominance transforms humans to brutal inhumane beings who swallow the peace of the world. Violence is not only practiced to torture someone physically

but in modern era it has disguised itself in verbal phenomenon that results in mental torture leading to physical pain. This verbal violence is seen to be the main ingredient in the speeches of Donald Trump, delivered during the election campaign of 2016. This paper analyses Trump's Foreign Policy speech to underline his strategies of verbal violence that lead to psychological and physical violence. The objective of this research is to showcase the hateful ideological practices of Americans that cause violence in the world and it also answers the question that through which type of linguistic strategies do politicians practice verbal violence? In this regard, Trump's Foreign Speech (2016) is selected and analyzed through convergent parallel mixed method by applying van Dijk's models, Ideology and Discourse Analysis (2006), and Ideological Discourse Analysis (1995) in reference with Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) which comes under the umbrella term CDA. This paper concludes that Trump holds right-wing ideologies and disturbs social peace by presenting his ideology of hatred, threat, fear, racism, self-centered ideology, white cultural supremacy and ideology of segregation that are inculcated in his major discursive strategies of warning and negative lexicalization.

Keywords: Violence, Trump's Foreign Policy, Political Discourse Analysis (PDA), CDA

ICP-CIIT-129-New Ethnic Identity: Role of Religion and State of Identity in Pakistan

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Religion and ethnicity are the two key dynamics of politics of identity in Pakistan. The emergent significance of religion as maker of identity and an instrument of political mobilization is reshaping the political landscape of ethno-religious conflicts in Pakistan. The underlying study explicates the interplay of religion and ethnicity in Pakistan primarily focusing on two dimensions. This research paper expounds that in case of Pakistan, religion is more influential to shape a violent ethnic and sectarian divide as compare to other bases of ethnicity like language, race, and region. Over emphasis on religious paradigm by authoritarian state discourses as the primary cause of integrationand its relevance to regime legitimacy in Pakistan made Islam a significant identity of various groups to contest power and influence. The evident ability of religion to form a group identity in Pakistan is leading to form a new ethnicity which is exclusively based on contrary Islamic interpretations where concept of 'others' seems to be less compromising, more antagonistic as compare to linguistic and regional forms of ethnicity. This research also identifies another aspect where religion and ethnicity are largely intermingled in Pakistan as different ethnic categories largely built on language and region are also associated with various form of Islam. The underlying study expounds that over the time due to growing potential of Islam as source of protest and mobility in politics of identity, it has become the main expression of ethnicity which led to design an ethicized form of religion in Pakistan. This is leading to consider Islam as the most significant identity and boundary maker between various ethnic categories in Pakistan.

Keywords: Religion, Islam, Ethnicity, Politics, Identity

ICP-CIIT-131-The Dark Triad of Personality, Aggression and Impulsivity in the Perpetrators of Honor Killing

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This study investigated the relationship among dark triad of personality (i.e. machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy), aggression and impulsivity in the perpetrators of honor killing. It was hypothesized that perpetrators of honor killing would score higher on dark triad, aggression and impulsivity than non-criminals. Sixty participants (i.e. 30 perpetrators of honor killing and 30 non criminals) were approached for participation in this study. The perpetrators of honor killing were approached at the Kot Lakhpath jail in Lahore. Non-criminal sample was matched for demographic characteristics similar to the participants who committed an act of honor killing. In order to measure the variables, Urdu translated versions of the short D'3 (Paulhus 2013), The Aggression Questionnaire (Buss & Perry, 1992) and The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (Patton, Stanford & Barratt, 1995) were administered. The results indicated significant differences between criminals and non-criminals as the perpetrators of honor killing scored significantly higher on aggression, impulsivity and the dark triad as compared to non-criminals. The results of the study highlight the importance of early detection of psychopathic tendencies in order to prevent such incidents.

Keywords: Machiavellianism, Narcissism, Psychopathy, Aggression, Impulsivity,Honor Killing

ICP-CIIT-132- Conflict Management Styles and Emotional Intelligence of Managers

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This research was carried out to study preferred conflict management styles and emotional intelligence of managers. It further aims to identify gender differences in emotional intelligence and conflict management styles of managers. It was hypothesized that aspects of emotional intelligence, i.e. sensitivity and maturity would be associated with use of the collaborating style of handling conflict. A sample of 89 participants (53 men and 37 women) serving as managers in different multinational companies was approached. For data collection, Conflict Management Style Assessment (Adkins, 2006) andThe Emotional Quotient Test (Chadha & Singh, 2001) were administered along with a demographic information questionnaire. The results showed significant relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management styles of managers. However, gender differences in emotional intelligence and conflict management styleswere not observed. The findings of this study highlight importance of emotional intelligence in facilitating conflict management which may lead to smooth functioning of an organization.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Conflict Management Styles, Managers, Gender Differences, Organizations

ICP-CIIT-133-Human Rights, Culture and Structural Violence: A Critical

Discourse Analysis of Blogs about Honour Killings

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Honour killing is such a form of violence which is endured in Pakistan and beyond in the garb of cultural constructs of honour. It is in essence a structural violence committed at many levels of social order. Discourse is one of main resource employed by the perpetrators of honour based violence and their endorsers to justify this inhumane form of aggression and violence. And discourse, in turn, is the weapon used by the emerging representatives of the modern electronic media: the bloggers to condemn and contest this violent behaviour. This study combines Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 2015), Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday, 2014) and semiotic image analysis (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006) to explore, explain and explicate the socially unjust behavior and social practices which have a bi-directional relation with discourse. The discourse of topic oriented journalistic blogs about the unjust social practice: honour killing, selected through systematic random sampling from seven different news websites namely: Huffington Post, The Gaurdian, Wall Street Journal, Al-Jazeera, The Hindu, Dawn and Express Tribune, represents the opinionated voices online media belonging to multiple cultural backgrounds. Their discourse is a form of struggle aimed at bringing social justice, peace and end to violence and aggression in different societies including Pakistan. This assumption is supported by the findings of mixed method based critical analysis of linguistic and discursive patterns of the bloggers' discourse. The findings suggest that the bloggers have made a conscious effort to emphasize the bad things/actions of them (perpetrators), and good actions/things Us (the victims). However, on the unconscious level, the linguistic choices of the bloggers have assigned the role of Actor to perpetrators and Goal to victims, which depicts the perpetrators as more powerful. This power depiction emphasizes power abuse and the negative exercise of control on the part of perpetrators which disturbs the equilibrium of peace in the society and results in vicious violations of human rights.

Keywords: honour killing, violence, aggression, bloggers, perpetrators, discourse

ICP-CIIT-134-Empathy and Attitude towards Violence in Children Playing Violent Video Games

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This study was conducted to examine empathy and attitude towards violence in young children who play violent video games. It was hypothesized that children who play violent video games would score higher on attitude towards violence than children who do not play violent video games. It was also hypothesized thatchildren playing violent video games would score lower on empathy than children whodonot play violent video games. The sample consisted of 175 children; 87 violent video game players and 86 non-violent video game players. Equal number of boys and girls were part of the study and their age range was between 6 to 8 years.For data collection,Index of Empathy for Children and Adolescents (Bryant, 1982), Attitudes towards Violence Scale (Jeanne Funk, 2003) with a demographic information questionnaire were administered. The results showed that empathy and attitude towards

violence were correlated. Moreover, there were significant differences in empathy levels of violent video game players and non-violent video game players. It was also observed there were significant differences in attitude towards violence between violent players and non-violent players. No significant gender differences among sample were observed regarding empathy and attitude towards violence. Findings have important implication for psychological well-being of younger children.

Keywords: Empathy, Attitude towards Violence, Violent Video Games, Young Children

ICP-CIIT-135-Gender Role Conflict in University Students: A Psychometric Approach

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The current research explored the expression and experience of Gender Role Conflict in university students in Pakistani cultural context. In the first phase of the study, 20 university students were interviewed individually to gather the item pool on GRC. It resulted in the generation of 105 items on gender role conflict in university students. After excluding the repetition and redundant items 38 finalized items were piloted on 30 university students (M= 15, F= 15) as a self-report measure of 4 point Likert scale (Gender Role Conflict Scale). Finally a stratified sample of 223 university students (45.9% men and 54.1% women) was given the final scale and a demographic sheet. Principal component factor analysis revealed two factor solutions namely Internalized Conflict and Externalized Conflict. The current scale found to have high internal consistency, construct validity, test retest and split half reliability. The results of the research are discussed in the light of cultural context and its implication for the university students.

Keywords: Gender Role Conflict, University Students, Cultural Context, Validity

ICP-CIIT-136-Adolescent Aggression as Predicted from Socioeconomic Status Parent–Child Relationships and Executive Functions

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Previous research has emphasized the role of environmental factors in child and adolescent development. The present study extends the previous findings by assessing associations between socioeconomic status (SES), parent-child relationships (PCR), executive functioning (EF), and adolescent aggression using path analyses. The sample was five hundred twelve adolescents belonging to South Asian ethnic background. They were selected from secondary and higher secondary schools (age 13–19 years; 50% boys) using a cluster random sampling technique. The parent–child relationship scale (Rao, 2000), Aggression scale (Mathur & Bhatnagar, 2004), and four tests from the delis–kaplan executive function system (Delis, Kaplan, &Kramer, 2001) were administered to measure the perceived quality of PCR, level of aggression, and EF of the participants. Additionally, a self-prepared and

validated questionnaire was administered to assess their SES. The results from Pearson correlation coefficients revealed that SES and parent-child relationships were positively correlated with EF and negatively correlated with adolescent aggression. Furthermore, results from regression analyses indicated that PCR partially mediated the link between SES and EF. Executive functioning in turn mediated the relationships between PCR and adolescent aggression. The findings suggest that PCR and EF can be important factors to focus on during interventions aimed at preventing adolescent aggression in society.

Keywords: adolescent, aggression, socioeconomic, executive functions, interventions

ICP-CIIT-137-Family Rejection as a Predictor of Mental Health Problems among Transgender People

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It is quite common that majority of the transgender people face family rejection, social criticism, and a lack of satisfying relationships, which in turn bring about various negative issues, including stress and mental health problems. The primary objective of the current study was to assess whether family rejection predicts depression, anxiety and stress among transgender people. There were 105 participants falling in age range of 30 - 55 years. They were selected from Lahore region through purposive sampling technique. Participants were assessed on Urdu versions of Family Rejection Questionnaire (Yadegarfard et al. (2012) and Depression, Anxiety, and Stress scale (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) to assess the level of family rejection they faced and the levels of depression, anxiety, and stress they felt. Pearson correlation coefficients and regression analyses indicated that level of family rejection experienced by the participants positively and significantly predicted the level of anxiety ($r = .21$, $p < .05$) and stress ($r = .24$, $p < .05$)but not the level of depression among the sample. It is concluded that Family rejection related to gender identity is an understudied interpersonal stressor particularly in South Asian region that may negatively affect mental health outcomes for transgender. A better understanding of the role of close relationships in both the risk and resilience for transgender individuals is critical in the development of effective public health interventions for this community.

Keywords: family rejection, mental health problems, transgender, stress, depression, anxiety, gender identity

ICP-CIIT-138-Perceived Social Support as a Predictor of Mental Health Problems among Transgender People

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Transgender people are more likely to experience family rejection less likely to receive social support from family. However, they are likely to receive social support from their community and friends. It is unclear whether social support from family friends and significant others play a role in their mental

health. Therefore, the main objective of the current study was to assess whether perceived social support from family, friends and significant others significantly predict mental health problems among transgender people. The sample were 105 participants (M age = 43years, SD, 5.86) who were selected from Lahore region through purposive sampling technique. Participants were assessed on Urdu versions of Multidimensional Perceived social support (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet & Farley, 1988) and Depression, Anxiety, and Stress scale (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) to assess the level of perceived social support from family, friends, and significant others and their levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. Pearson correlation coefficients and regression analyses indicated that perceived social support from family negatively predicted only anxiety. While, perceived social support from friends and significant others significantly and negatively predicted all mental health problems including depression, anxiety, and stress among the sample. It is concluded that transgender people need special attention of their families, friends and significant others to remain psychologically healthy. Issues of this population need special attention of researchers, professionals, and policy makers. This will help them to live a better life where they can play their role as responsible citizens who can contribute to society and economy.

Key words: social support, mental health, transgender, family rejection, depression, anxiety, attention

ICP-CIIT-139-Demographic Correlates of Women Violence: Findings from National Demographic Health Survey

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Domestic violence against women (DVAW) is a serious problem around the globe and particularly in patriarchal societies like Pakistan. Commonly, women belonging to all socioeconomic groups are vulnerable to domestic violence to varying degrees. The main objective of the current study was to assess demographic correlates of emotional violence, less severe physical violence, and severe physical violence experienced by married women of Pakistan. The data was taken from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2012-13. There were 3265 ever married womenaged between 15 and 49 years among the participants who were selected using systematic random sampling. The data was analyzed using one way ANOVA and correlation analyses. The findings showed that women from rural society experience more emotional and physical violence as compared to those from urban society. Additionally women's age and their partners' age were positive predictor of emotional violence. Women's education was a positive predictor of severe physical violence. Furthermore, the women whose husbands were used to drinking alcohol were more likely to experience severe and less severe physical violence as well as emotional violence as compared to those whose husbands were not used to drinking. Regional differences showed that women belonging to Khyberpakhtoonkhwah, Baluchistan, Punjab and Islamabad were more likely to experience, severe and less severe physical violence and emotional violence as compared to Sindh and Gilgit baltistan. The significance of the study lies in the fact that it highlights the vulnerable groups of women which will aid in planning and policy making for

targeted intervention strategies. Among multiple factors, an increase in women education can be a likely factor to reduce women physical and emotional violence which can be implemented to women belonging to vulnerable regions and rural societies.

Keywords: Women Violence, Demographic, patriarchal, socioeconomic, emotional violence, physical violence

ICP-CIIT-140-Inhibition, Cognitive Switching, and Criminogenic Thinking in Adolescents and Emerging Adults

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It is known from previous literature that executive cognitive functions and cognitive control are significant determinants of criminal behavior. However, the research is lacking whether these executive functions are related to criminal thinking or not. Therefore, the goal of the present study was to assess whether there is a significant association between specific executive function of cognitive control and Criminogenic thinking among adolescents and early adults. Cognitive control in the current study was assessed using inhibition and cognitive flexibility measures. There were 185 participants (only males) who were selected from different snooker clubs living in Lahore region. They were individually assessed on four conditions of DKEFS color word interference test (Delis et al, 2001) and on criminogenic cognition scale to assess their level of inhibition, cognitive switching and criminal thinking. Criminogenic Cognitions Scale a 25 item self-report measure assesses 5 domains of criminal thinking patterns including Notions of Entitlement, Failure to Accept Responsibility, Short-Term Orientation, and Insensitivity to the Impact of Crime, and Negative Attitudes toward Authority. Results from Pearson correlation analyses showed that the inhibition was significantly and negatively correlated with short term orientation, notion of entitlement, and insensitivity to the impact of crime. Cognitive flexibility was significantly predicted failure to accept responsibility, short term orientation, and negative attitude towards authority. Furthermore, among demographics age and education were found to be negative predictors of short term orientation and failure to accept responsibility. It is concluded that intervention strategies aiming to modify criminogenic thinking patterns among criminals and at risk population should focus on improving cognitive control.

Keywords: inhibition, cognitive switching, criminogenic thinking, adolescents, emerging adults, cognitive control

ICP-CIIT-141-Peace and Pacifism (The Scriptural study of the Hebrew Scriptures, the Gospels and the Holy Qur'an)

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The Hebrew Scriptures, the Gospels and the Holy Qur'an educate how to build Shalom and Slām psychology even in crucial circumstances and how to portray the nonviolent approaches in numerous

ways to peace building. The meaning of 'Shalom' is richly significant both for Jews and Christians. It means peace. It is the cure for fragmentation, inner division, and imbalance in lives. We could call it a vision of oneness. Shalom is used about 300 times in the Holy Bible in a variety of context that will open a new Horizon of Peace Psychology for all faithful.The word 'Islam' itself comes from the same root as 'Salam' (peace). Every Muslim salutes his brother; 'peace be unto you'. A true Muslim's life after death, as well, shall be perfect peace. Paradise is the house of peace; Dar al-Slam. We find the life of the Prophet (S.A.W) full of sufferings from non-believers but He (S.A.W) adopted pacifist style and non-confronting way. The article aims at exploring the verses of events which promote theological tolerance and portray the pluralistic boundaries of tri-religions.It will expand the vision of religious commentators by presenting a tri-dimensional picture of Peace for peaceful co-existence, especially in the context of Christian and Hindu minorities in Pakistan and Muslim minorities in neighboring countries.As The Jesus Christ (A.S) and the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) draws a picture of a peace promoter, the paper will present the Scriptural suggestions, how Pacifism can prevail individually and collectively by respecting other's religion, creeds, ideas and blood.

Key words: peace, pacifism, scriptures, Hebrew, Gospels, Holy Quran, non-violent, fragmentation, imbalance, Shalom, Slam

ICP-CIIT-144-Role of Resilience in Reducing the Psychological Distress in Survivors of Suicide Bombing in Pakistan

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Beyond the extraordinary physical and financial devastation and loss of human life, the suicide bombing has generated considerable psychological and emotional turmoil in citizens of Pakistan. The authors of study hypothesized that psychological distress is closely linked with certain traits such as resilience. The present study was planned to examine the role of resilience in managing and minimizing the psychological distress in survivors of three bomb blasts in Lahore, Pakistan. The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (Kessler et al., 2003) and Brief Resilience Scales (Smith et al, 2008) were administered to 150 survivors of three bomb blasts in Pakistan. The regression model demonstrated that the resilience of the survivors and spouses was a strong predictor of their personal psychological distress. Our findings provide insight into the relationships between resilience characteristics, and psychological distress at the individual as well as societal levels. Enhancing suicide bombing survivors' positive thoughts and available external resources can improve resilience, and in turn reduce their psychological distress of couples coping with cancer.

Key words: Resilience, Psychological Distress, Bombing Survivors.

ICP-CIIT-145- Posttraumatic Growth in Survivors of Suicide Bombing in Pakistan: Enhancing Role of Resilience

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Studies examining traumatic events in different capacities assumed that growth occurs largely due to the struggle with highly challenging life events and certain traits such as resilience plays a buffering role in the development of this relationship. The current research explored the relationship of resilience with posttraumatic growth in 150 survivors of suicide bombing in Lahore, Pakistan. The participants who were victims of three different suicide attacks were assessed on Posttraumatic Growth Inventor (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996) and Brief Resilience Scale (Smith et al., 2008). The results demonstrated that resilience is a strong factor enhancing the posttraumatic growth in bombing victims. The findings provide evidence that resilience emerged as a protective factor in exposure to the trauma of suicide bombing and provides deeper insights into posttraumatic growth, in particular: the primacy of the domains of new possibilities and personal strength; the focus on action growth; and the critical role of the integration of cognition and affect.

Key words: resilience, posttraumatic growth, suicide bombing survivors.

ICP-CIIT-148-Living with Terrorism: How does it affect University Students

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Terrorism is an act of violence that generates terror, psychic fear or threat and brings social and psychological sufferings for people in the society. Terrorism has affected Pakistan adversely and took the lives of thousands of people from the last couple of years, even students in educational institutions became the victims of terrorist attacks. The aim of the study was to understand the devastating impact of terrorism on students in universities of Lahore and Peshawar. Data was collected by using convenient sampling, which comprised of 60 students out of which 30 male and 30 female students who were studying in universities of Lahore and Peshawar. The semi structured interview was used as a tool for data collection and Thematic Analysis was used for data analysis. The responses by the students showed that students got affected by terrorism psychologically, socially and economically. Additionally, losing loved ones, concerns about family security, mobility issues and distraction in studies and career were also reported effects. The findings of the study suggested terrorism torn society desperately requires efforts for peace and security. Moreover, government, law enforcement agencies and administration of universities should take immediate necessary measures to provide safe and secure environment to students for learning.

Keywords: Terrorism, students, victims, impact

ICP-CIIT-149-Counterinsurgency Strategy: A Case Study of LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) Srilanka and TTP (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan) Pakistan

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In a strategic dialogue between Pakistan and United States of America in October 2010, Hillary Clinton stated that "When it comes to dealing with the terrorists, America has no better friend than Pakistan", whereas the actual case is altogether different. The purpose of this research study is to examine the effectiveness of negotiations with the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) for overcoming the militant activities within the country; and to analyze the strategies used by the Sri Lankan government and military to eradicate the insurgency issue of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE). The research throws light on the Srilankan Tamil Tigers counterinsurgency issue and relates it to the Taliban terrorism situation of Pakistan at the moment and studies it for the actions and strategies adopted by the Srilankan Government to deal with the issue. It provides a basic framework to recommend some of the strategies and policies that the Pakistani Government may devise to negotiate and deal with the Taliban insurgency in the country. This research has employed qualitative research methodology using the literature and studies available as well as the news articles and blogs to keep the research updated with the latest scenario in the Taliban and Governments negotiations and discussions.

Keywords: Strategic dialogue, Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE), Sri Lankan Tamil insurgency, Tamil Tigers, peace, insurgency, strategy, counterinsurgency

ICP-CIIT-150-Executive Function as Predictors of Violence among Late Adolescents and Early Adults

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The major goal of present study was to assess whether executive functions significantly predict violence tendencies among late adolescents and early adults. The sample were 202 participants (age range = 18-25 years; M = 21.61, SD= 1.56). There were 50 % males and 50% females among participants who completed DKEFS color word interference test and violence subscale from Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance system in addition to a demographic sheet to assess their levels of inhibition and cognitive flexibility and violence tendencies. All the participants were assessed on four conditions of color word interference test, of which first two conditions assess basic cognitive abilities, 3rd condition assesses inhibition and the 4th condition assesses cognitive flexibility. The raw scores of completion time taken to complete each condition and raw scores of errors committed in each condition were taken as the study measures. Results from independent t test showed that there were significant differences among males and females on violence subscales score with males showing more violence tendencies as compared to females. Furthermore, results from correlational analyses indicated that all time measures of basic cognitive abilities, inhibition, and cognitive flexibility significantly predicted violence tendencies among participants. However, among error measures, only inhibition and cognitive flexibility but not basic cognitive abilities significantly and positively predicted violence tendencies among the participants. It is

concluded that specific executive functions including inhibition and cognitive flexibility are important determinants of violence among early adults.

Keywords: executive function, violence tendencies, late adolescents, early adults, cognitive abilities, inhibition, cognitive flexibility

ICP-CIIT-151-Baluchistan: US and China Strategic Interests and Its Impact on Stability of Pakistan

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Baluchistan, being the province of a fragile Pakistani state, is not only plagued by the covert and overt operations driven by the geostrategic interests of the superpowers as a part of historical great game and new great game. This research provides a comprehensive assessment of the role and motives of international political actors more specifically US and China in the current Baluchistan crisis. Baluchistan crisis is one of the important current issues of Pakistan that has a lot to do with the internal, regional and international power structures with reference to the changing regional and international power political scenarios of the 21st century and the emergence of post 9/11- phenomenon like global war on terror. Ahmad (1992) provides a good account of the strategic importance of Baluchistan. Baluchistan had always provided a military base for the former foreign powers to block the expansion of their enemies. As was the case with British power, in blocking Russian expansion towards the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Similarly, Makran Coast of Baluchistan helped out the former conquerors from Alexander to Mohammad Bin Qasim to expand their rule in sub continent. The current notable conflict that flared up in 2005, other than the past conflicts of (1948, 1958, 1962, 1973-77), is important that depicts the framework of covert and overt operations by the international actors more importantly US and China for their respective geo strategic ends in Balochistan. Sakeenah (2012) analyzes in this article that Balochistan due to its vast mineral resources, coastline and access to warm waters has immense international significance. The Gwader Port that has been constructed has added more importance to its geostrategic significance. The geostrategic importance of Balochistan within the jurisdiction of great game politics between US and China can be understood in the locale of Spykman's Rimland theory that defines the location of state in the military parameter of great powers advancing towards each other for their expansionist designs. Moreover, the "Theory of the New Great Game", defines the US role as the potential player in the Central Asia after the demise of USSR. As a part of this game, US is keen to control the oil supply lines from the Middle East and Central Asia in competition with its rival states China and Russia. China's presence at Gwadar Balochistan, under the canon of "China's String of Pearls Strategy", helps China monitor US presence in Persian Gulf, Indian presence in Arabian Sea, and US-Indian maritime cooperation in Indian Ocean.

Keywords: US, China, Pakistan, Strategic interests

ICP-CIIT-154-Religious Pluralism in Pakistan: A Necessity for the World Peace to Combat Violence and our Responsibilities

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Pluralism is a concept, which has been discussed in wider connotations with different perspectives and in different contexts. Nowadays, there is a lot of human diversity; in this sense, pluralism has a natural background in the eyes of the researcher. This paper aims to discuss the possible ideas of religious pluralism in Pakistan, correlating and elaborating with Western and Islamic political thoughts. In this way, the presenter poses the question, "are hegemonic political groups vis-a-vis political-religious groups affecting the religious pluralism in Pakistan or they are creating hindrance for the nourishment of pluralism in Pakistan? This paper examines the impact of religious pluralism in Pakistan's perspectives. It is argued that orthodox traditionalism somehow creates hindrance for the religious pluralism and the world security as well. This paper suggests we need religious tolerance to diminish the severe trend of orthodoxy, which leads towards conflict and violence. Moreover, it demonstrates, the societal tendencies, of our religious hegemonic groups that create hindrance for the security of the country, and the regional and world peace as well. This is also a threat for social fabrics of life, which specifically leads towards violence and the security of the region and the rest world. It is pointed out that Pakistan is still not delivering its role for the enhancement of pluralism, and the rigid orthodoxy has deepen roots and it demands time to be rooted. Theoretical and ethnographical data reveal that Pakistan extremely needs the true sense of religious pluralism. The paper presenter delves into the library sources, so that theoretical framework could be formulated, along with cross sectional methodological design.

Keywords: Religious Orthodoxy, Violence, Non-Religious, Hegemonic Groups, Political-elite-Minorities

ICP-CIIT-156-Identity Crisis amongst Transgender Community in Pakistan

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In Pakistan, Transgender community has remained a marginalized community. Their frustrations and vulnerabilities have been historically overlooked by mainstream society as well as the government. They have always been looking for their identity to be accepted and respected by people around them, including relevant stakeholders in positions of power. Considering this context, this paper seeks to delve into the complexities of the identity politics that the transgender community faces in Pakistan. Using data from in-depth qualitative interviews and observations conducted at Mozang, which is an urban area of Lahore in the province ofPunjab, the authors illustrate the way that "transgender" identity is constructed within and outside the traditional gender boundaries. Data was analyzed using Critical Discourse Analysis techniques, seeking to place the experiences of the research participants within the larger social system that is designed and upheld to facilitate gender binaries. Findings point to the

issue of harassment that transgender individuals face at public offices or private workplaces when they have to disclose their identity, the limited nature of professions that they are even allowed to step into, and the toll it takes to juggle their various identities to survive. Implications of these findings will be discussed in the context of Pakistan and similar contexts elsewhere.

Keywords: Transgender, community, Identity, Marginalization, Pakistan, identity crisis, society

ICP-CIIT-157- Extremism: The violent Social Phenomena in the Region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- Its Political, Strategic & Socio- Economic Implications

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Extremism has become synonymous with radicalism and conservatism. The phenomenon born in the aftermath of 9/11 incidents (2001) and have ambiguous and vague religious interpretations. In the contemporary scenario, extremism has effect to all aspects of life in the country and has become more religiously motivated and expanded in violent position which has created fears, intolerance and destroyed human values. So, the extremist elements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reconstructed Islamic traditions which never accepted as something natural or normal in Islam. They presented jihad being a strictly violent war to pursuit their political end and determine to change political order of state and society which they perceived is infidel and ignorant. Thus, society perceived to be a "extremist society"at large, because people assumes that the region prevailing injustice, inequality, women empowerment, violation of human rights, corruption, economic poverty, and bad governance frustrated young generation and logically radicalized the environment. In the same way, the basic facilities like education, health, and disintegration of social mores, norms and values further aggravated the situation. Most importantly, the anti-west sentiments have further strengthened their conviction towards Muslims and Islam. In addition, the feelings of extremism are becoming common in society because it is promoting violent culture in the region. Moreover, it is not an exaggeration that Islam is now living through its proverbial dark ages and need radical reformation to return to an original moral and humanistic Islamic tradition. Muslim have no choice but to reengage morality in order to generate an effective social rebirth and people should not feel threat from Islam and its universal humanistic values. Nevertheless, extremism has grave socio-cultural, economic and political implications for state, society and system because they have given not only an existential threat to the society but an added threat to the security and stability of the country.

Keywords: Extremism, Violence in society, Governance problem, violation of human rights, and severe implications.

ICP-CIIT-158-Multi-perspective Critical Discourse Analysis of Indian and Pakistani Newspaper Headlines Covering Kalbhushun Jadhav Case

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This paper uses Multi-perspective Critical Discourse Analysis to highlight how mainstream print media of India and Pakistan have reported the case of Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav, an alleged Indian Spy arrested by Pakistan security forces in March, 2016. The objective of this paper is to understand the differences between linguistic and structural aspects of news reporting by two main newspapers from each country. The headlines covering the incidents from May 18, 2017 to May 20, 2017 have been analyzed to draw contrasts and parallels in the news contents and what they try to communicate. The findings of the observation show that Indian Newspapers support a consistent narrative on the issue while Pakistani print media is largely politicized and has varying stances serving different segments of the society.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, print media, news reporting

ICP-CIIT-160-Effect of School-based Terrorist Attacks on Parental Stress, Fear and Concerns of Children of Army-administered School

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This study investigated increased parental stress, concerns and fears due impeding threat of security in Pakistani schools. Army Pubic School terrorist attacks in Peshawar created fear and stress among parents who sent their children to army-administered schools. This was hypothesized that parents serving in military are likely to experience greater stress, concern and fear in sending their children to armed forces administered schools after Army Public School Attack in Peshawar in 2014. Another group of parents consisted of civilians who sent their children to armed forces administered schools and their perceived stress, concerns and fears were compared with parents serving in military. The parents (n=100) M = 36, SD= 8.67 whose children were between the age ranges of 8-13 years and who were attending armed forces school were administered the indigenous questionnaires on perceived stress, concerns and fears about their children's security after militants attacks on armed forces governed school. The findings revealed that there were significant psychological effects of militant attacks on the minds of civilian parents of children attending armed forces schools. The reported stress, concerns and fears were markedly reported by parents with nonmilitary backgrounds as well whereas parents serving in military did not report any threat to their child's security and had minimal levels of stress, concerns and fears. The findings reveal that there is dire need for making educational institutes secure places devoid of militant and terrorist groups' threats.

Keywords: Terrorist activities in school, parental stress, concern, fear

ICP-CIIT-161 Violent Video Gaming, Emotional Regulation, Apathy and Aggressive Behaviors

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This research has been designed with the goal of investigating the Violent Video Gaming, Emotional Regulation, Apathy and Aggressive Behaviors in teenagers. This has been hypothesized that violent video games influence the emotional regulation patterns, apathy and aggressive behaviors of teenagers. There has been increased focus of teenagers towards violent video games and this urges the researches to unravel its dimensions so that some of the pertinent interlinked factors of intolerance and hostility among youth could be assessed. The sample comprised of 300 teenagers, taken from different colleges who reported that they spent at least 10 hours weekly on violent video games playing. The measures comprised of violent video gaming scale, Apathy Scale, Emotional Regulation Scale, and Aggressive Behavior Scale, in addition to a demographic information sheet. The analyses conducted through SPSS version 24.00 revealed that indulgence into violent video games on daily basis and with compulsive playing patterns predicted the increased apathy, poorer emotion regulation and increased aggressive behaviors in teenagers. The findings carry significant implications for health and developmental psychologists.

Keywords: violent video games, apathy, emotion regulation, aggressive behaviors, teenagers.

ICP-CIIT-162 - Film to Society: Journey of Conflict and Violence through Language Use

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The classic engagement of good and bad has taken a completely different turn in the present times for right no longer stands as correct, and wrong is glorified, mystified, justified and made exotic. The infiltration has spread from arts to society through the very common medium of language used in popular media. Film is one such form that reaches masses and leaves a long-lasting impact even when they have viewed it once. This nurtures conflict, and consequently, violence among viewers as they are placed at odds with the humanly acceptable behavior justifying extremist sensitization of feelings, attitudes and personalities. The research aims at finding, in socio-linguistic perspective, the impact of language use by anti-heroes in such a way leading to their intimidating portrayal in the movies. The common villain of a sequel, namely "The Dark Knight" and "The Dark Knight Rises", is analyzed with reference to language use as per social parameters. Furthermore, in order to examine dominance of the stronger negative character over the audience, an attitude check is made through quantitative tools. There is indication of development of such a socio-cultural set up that plays havoc with both, the present and the coming generations, as it vindicates acts that are otherwise socially unacceptable for a balanced and progressive society.

Keywords: film, society, conflict, violence, language use, sociolinguistic, media

ICP-CIIT-163-Association of Executive Functions with Delinquent Behavior among Teenagers

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This study investigated whether and how deficits in executive functioning are related to delinquent behavior in adolescents. The sample included 217 adolescents (girls=105, boys= 112) ages between 11 and 17 years assessed using delinquency subscale of Personality Inventory for Children and Behavioral Rating Inventory of Executive Functioning. Deficits in three executive functions, inhibition, emotional control and inconsistency were related primarily to delinquency. In addition familial characteristics moderated relations between executive functions and delinquency. Research and management implications are offered.

Keywords: executive functioning, delinquency

ICP-CIIT-165-Political Violence, Globalized World, and Fallout of Just Wars: A Middle Eastern Angle in Sirens of Baghdad

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This paper examines the representation of an Iraqi peasant's personal narrative in the wake of War on Terror in Iraq by Yasmina Khadra, so as to create a space for self-expression of the war torn nation and to bring to light their side of story being caught in the tumultuous web of terrorism. The perverse subversion of Just war tactics resulting in the annihilation of cultural, familial and personal ethics triggers some fresh evils that prove indispensible in the globalised world. Khadra seems concerned with the repercussions of such wars as he paints a poignant picture of the Iraq shaken by a war it never foresaw and registers the angst of the dispossessed. The backlash of political violence and unjust atrocities finds its ideological basis in Islamism while the framework is supplied by globalized networking of non-state outfits in Sirens of Baghdad. Such a combination is a ticking bomb for the mankind but dealing with the possible outcome Khadra circumvents the danger of biological warfare and brings the narrative to a peaceful yet intrinsically disturbing end.

Keywords: just war theory, political violence, globalization, non-state actors, creative self-expression, personal narrative, Islamism.

ICP-CIIT-166-Religiosity Psycho-social Functioning as Psychopathology Risk behaviors and Psychological well-being in Adolescents

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Religiosity has played and continues to play a central role in the understanding and establishment of peace in our societies. Religiosity is effective power for promoting peace and enabling adaptation of personality to social functioning for bringing about good mental health or psychological well-being that

is necessary for sustainable peace in any society. Religiosity is comprehensive way of life which covers the all aspects of life including psychosocial functioning as psychopathology, risk behaviors and psychological well-being. Religiosity by good mental health or psychological well-being teaches us to create balance life and avoid from conflicts and violence for the establishment of peace.By recognizing these points' results indicated that adolescents with religiosity have good mental health or psychological well-being and less conflicts and violence acts as personality disorders and risk behaviors. In exploring this relationship it was our hope that our finding might assist clinicians to use these protective factors in their treatment of clients with clinical or subclinical symptoms which destroy their peace of life and they involve in conflicts and violence as personality disorders and risk behaviors. This study also suggests the guidelines on increasing a sense of connectedness to God such as religiosity and well-being that is offered to people entering the peace.

Keywords: Religiosity, Psycho-social functioning as Psychopathology, Risk behaviors and Psychological well-being.

ICP-CIIT-167-Islam a Religion of Peace and Harmony

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The current crisis in international affairs that begins with the vivid incident of 9/11 terrorist attacks have shown the image of fanatical and violent Muslims as a dominant stereotype and have sparked the debate globally and in public spheres regarding the connection between Islam and violence. Does Islam teach violence? Are Muslims really prone to violence? Many social scientists such as Montesquieu, Samuel P Huntington consider Muslims are prone to violence (Fish et al, 2010). However in some cases researchers have attempted to look at the linkages to violence but have conflated with various variables in their analysis (Rahman, 2004). The doctrine of justifiable violence in religious institutions has been debated in many ways. The Indonesian scholar Ahnaf (2005) analysed different religious traditions and their invocations to violence and nonviolence in greater detail in comparison to Islam. He begins with primary rationale or moral justification of war and violence that is provided by the just war theory (Ali, 2009:68). This theory is based on the writings of western philosophers and theologians like Aristotle, Augustine,Thomas Aquinas and reinholdniebur. These theorists believed how and when Christians 'break the law for a higher cause' by activating violent actions for the just cause. The first term used is 'bellum justum' which means the war is waged to balance the great possible destruction, or when the possibility of success must outweigh the possibility of defeat and or is used when all other substitute of peace have been exhausted before resorting to the violence. The term jus ad bellum is used which consists of the authority and cause to start just-war, according to this, the war must be launched by the competent authority. The final term jus in bello refers to the conduct of war: it should use proportional utility (Ali, 2009:69). This article therefore will seek to assess what is the relation of Islam with violence. Does Islam exactly preach violence? And whether Muslims are more prone to violence than non-Muslims? Can peaceful message of Islam bring peace in the world?

Keywords: Violence, Islam, Peace

ICP-CIIT-170-Paigaam and Role of Peace Psychology in Kashmir

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Kashmir is a distressed place. This Himalayan territory is often termed as "heaven on earth" but it is also called a beautiful prison and most dangerous place on this planet due to heavy military footprints. Amid this deadly cocktail, the violence is consuming common Kashmiri on streets. Given the trauma, it becomes even more important to initiate the healing process for the depressed souls. Peace Psychology holds key importance here. It is the need of anhour. Peace, faith, Resilience are the natural anti-dotes to any conflict.Meet Ufra Mir- The first, youngest and the only peace-psychologist in South Asia. She is from Srinagar. Ufra established Paigaam as a registered non-profit mental health Rehabilitation organisation on the principles of peace-psychology. Paigaam educates, empowers and enlightens people emotionally, socially and mentally. Paigaam looks peace from a different perspective. It is blend of counselling, arts and trauma healing. It is just a catalyst that helps them realize their true potential through its experiential and simulation based activities and workshops. The module she works on peace-psychology includes topics on counselling, stress management, trauma healing, facilitation, nonviolent communication, conflict transformation, mindfulness to name a few. This eclectic approach of peace-psychology helps people to relate with different things that it has to offer. Peace-psychology thus has something for everyone, regardless of age, background, professions, etc. I will be presenting my paper on the journey of Paigaam and how it helps at the grassroots.

Keywords: Peace psychology, Conflict, Trauma, Ufra Mir, Paigaam.

ICP-CIIT-173-Violence in Pakistan: Critical Analysis of Two-Nation Theory

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Pakistan is an ideological state, but became home to diverse demographic dividends since its inception. Various reasons add to its problems but violence has been exploited both by the state and, mal-contents within the state. The violence hampered the roads to the progress both politically and socially. It also paved way to mal-elements from outside and international foes. The under-growth in socio-political sector in Pakistan is owed to the ideological legacy. Two-Nation theory is based on the concept of threat to religion and politico-culturalidentity in Hindu-dominated India. After independence, the state and its institutions embarked upon the same line in resolving its internal issues. The divided public resisted this discourse of the state and this tussle has been pushing the country towards violence from either side. Resultantly, neither well organized political parties evolved nor the social outlook of masses changed. What ought to be suggested is that state has to revisit its policies and narrative to line-up its dividend public for national integration and progress. The state of Pakistan has to come out from the phobophobia of ideological stunt. This will obviously quench violence in the country.Though much has been written

so-for on the different aspects of Two-Nation Theory. But, this study will surely help in comprehending the role of ideological differences within Pakistani state critically, and its connection with violence.
Keywords: Pakistan, Violence, Diverse Demography, Two-Nation Theory

ICP-CIIT-174- **Change and Violence in Mohsin Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist**

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Change and violence are recurring themes in literary theory and literature. Both have emerged as vital subject matter in philosophical debates with the advent of postmodernist thought in western academe. The current study analyses Mohsin Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist using polar dichotomies of change and violence.SlavojZizek's (Slovenian philosopher and cultural critic) work on violence is used as the theoretical framework of the study. This research argues that change has a direct relationship to violence, any social systemic change creates all manifestation of violence whether it is psychological, fundamental or physical accordingly. This research intends to focus on the proportion of change and violence as well as its operation in literature.Nature of the relationship between these two is complex and strongly influenced by the way societies are organised. It also depends upon the effectiveness of social institutions. This paper aims to demonstrate that change at global level which creates violence in the most personalized and intimate areas of an individual's life as depicted in the primary text in the wake of terrorism especially from the perspective of 9/11. Fundamental ideologies and terrorism are the result of change on the local and global level. There are three levels of analysis and research, violence against self, violence against other individuals, and the most important which is an unprecedented subject matter of philosophy and literary theoryis the organized social conflict.This will help the reader to see the retrieval of the subject position of the characters who are violent and discriminated by the change in World Order.
Keywords: change, violence, fundamentalist

ICP-CIIT-175-Critical Discourse Analysis of Nawaz Sharif's Speech at Un General Assembly 2016

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The notion of peace and its application has become a sensation that has achieved remarkable marks in political debates in the last decade. A highly complex agenda of today's world is peace against violence and politicians knew that this is widely related to variety of groups of people. The aim of this paper is to apply Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) at 2016 Nawaz Sharif's General Assemblyspeech, which was delivered in New York City. This research has studied political discourse of Nawaz Sharif through Critical Discourse Analysis theory and Systematic Functional Linguistics according to which the analysis of the speech has been done from the point of transitivity and modality, through which we acquire that how language assist power and ideology. The main focus of this address was to bring peace between India and Pakistan by resolving the violence happening in Kashmir. The study presents the

canon of Nawaz Sharif's address in order to reveal ideological features represented in the political discourse. In other words, through language politicians can manifest their proficiency, control and policies. Political analysis makes common people's perception wide and understandable.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, transitivity, modality, peace.

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

ICP-CIIT-001-Educational Level, Discipline of Course and Nature of Course Affect the Different Levels of Intelligence with Reference to Personality Types

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The current study intended to explore the extent to which the educational level, discipline of course and nature of course affect the different levels of intelligence with reference to Personality Types. NEO PR-I was applied in order to check personality level whereas RSPM was administered to check intelligence It was hypothesized that students from Science group will perform better on intelligence in contrast to the students of Arts; while students from Post-Graduation will score high on intelligence as compared to Graduation both Comparison group will show distinct personality types, Different Courses will differ in term of intelligence level likewise they exhibit different personality types, how much Big 5 types of personality will differ in term of intelligence. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select the participants. A Sample of the study consisted of (N=300) students. Which included in two categories, disciplines of courses i-e., Science (n=150) and Arts (n=150) respectively and Graduation (n=150) and post-graduation (n=150) respectively. The sample of study was further divided into sub categories as the nature of courses, i.e., Medical, Engineering Computer Science (General Science, Social Science and Humanities (n=50) in all 6 groups, personality, Big 5 model have five personality types Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness in 6 groups (n=60). The findings concluded that science students have high levels of intelligences than arts students likewise differ among personality types while; there was non-significant difference of performance between Graduate participant on intelligence and show similar personality patterns and there were significant differences among various course students on intelligence and personality types, Participant of Conscientiousness type score higher among other personality types unlike Neuroticism type participants score lower on intelligence .

Keywords: Personality, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness

ICP-CIIT-002-Risk factor of Psychosis Proneness in University Student

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Schizophrenia is one of the most emerging psychological disorder of this era. This research explores the risk of psychosis proneness by lucid dreaming in undergraduates and graduate students. For this a data of 220 (Men=96 and Women=124) enrolled student form public and private sector were selected by employing convenience sampling method. Survey was conducted from young adults with the age range 18 to 26 (M = 21.140, SD =1.870). The instruments used were; The Lucidity and Consciousness in Dreams Scale and The Inventory of Personality Organization measure Dream lucidity and Psychosis proneness respectively. Linear regression analysis revealed that lucid dreaming is a positive and significant predictor of psychosis proneness. Moreover, **t-test analysis showed that men were high on bothas compared to women.** This indicates that even recurrent lucid dream is unhealthy to

psychological health and men of our culture are more at risk towards developing psychosis as compared to women.

Key words: Dream Lucidity, Psychosis proneness, Gender difference

ICP-CIIT-005-Family Functioning and Differentiation of Self among Individual's with Depression

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The current study was aimed at investigating relationship between family functioning and differentiation of self among individuals with depression. The study measured the following hypotheses; (a)disengaged family functioning would negatively predict Differentiation of self in Individuals with Depression. (b) Enmeshed family functioning would negatively predict Differentiation of self in Individuals with Depression. (c) Rigid family functioning would negatively predict Differentiation of self in Individuals with Depression. (d) Chaotic family functioning would negatively predict Differentiation of self in Individuals with Depression. (e) Low level of Family Communication would positively predict Differentiation of self in Individuals with Depression and (f) Low level of Family Satisfaction would positively predict Differentiation of self in Individuals with Depression. The study included total 120 participants. 60 participants were individuals with depression; whose age range was 20-40 years (Mean= 29.43, S.D=6.445). The duration of their diagnosis was least 1 year and they were under treatment from last 6 months. They were diagnosed outpatients from the psychiatry wards of the hospitals. These individuals were further screened out for their diagnosis using Center for Epidemiological studies Depression scale (CES-D) (Radloff, 1977). The other 60 participants were family member (parents) of individuals with Depression; their age range was between 40-70 years (Mean=57.33, S.D=9.103). The variables of the current study were measured with following scales; Differentiation of self- Inventory (short-form)(Drake J. R., 2011) and Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale (FACES IV) (Olson, 2011). The results of the study showed that Disengaged family functioning, Rigid Family functioning and Chaotic Family functioning were non-significant predictors of differentiation of self. Whereas, Enmeshed Family functioning, family communication and family satisfaction were significant positive predictors of differentiation of self.

Keywords: Differentiation of self, Family functioning, Depression.

ICP-CIIT-006-Relationship between Appearance Schemas, Self-esteem and Academic Achievement among University Students

Ms. Julia Javed and Dr. Masha Asad Khan

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This study examines the relationship between appearance schemas, self-esteem and academic achievement among university students. The participants were 150 students of Forman Christian college: A Chartered University, Baccalaureate Program (Male= 43, Females= 56). Participants ages ranged from 18 to 26 years (freshmen=25%, sophomores=25%, juniors=21% and seniors=29%.They

were administered Appearance Schemas Inventory-Revised (ASI-R), Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (RSES) and Demographic Questionnaire. Cumulative grade point average (CGPA) was obtained for measuring the academic achievement of the participants. The data was collected through random sampling, Correlational research design was used and data was analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Independent sample t-test. The descriptive statistics included Means, Standard Deviations, Ranges and percentages. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 22 was used for data analysis. The results showed negative relationship between appearance schemas and self- esteem, whereas non-significant relationship was found between appearance schemas and academic achievement (CGPA). Appearance schemas of males were significantly different from females. The results have clear implications as the present study highlights the aspect of appearance schema related to students' self-esteem and academic achievement in modern era. Educational institutions can introduce courses on self-grooming, and helping skills. Special counseling sessions can be offered for the students facing difficulties in life in terms of highly developed appearance schemas. Counselors can work on problems like time management, feelings of unworthiness when they don't like their appearance, and dissatisfaction with life because of appearance.

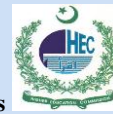**Key words:** Appearance Schemas, Self-esteem and Academic Achievement

ICP-CIIT-008-Effect of Loneliness and Depression among Old Age People

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Present research is an effort to explore the effect of loneliness and depression in old age people (60 to 89 years).For this purpose non probability purposive sampling technique was used. Sample of 100 old age people selected from different areas of Sahiwal e.g Farid Town, Madina Colony and Shadman Town. Cross sectional and co relational research designs were used in present research. For statistical analysis SPSS was used. Loneliness scale was made by Russell et al. in 1980 and Depression scale which made by Beck in 2006 were used to assess the old people. It was hypothesized that there would be a significant relationship between loneliness and depression among old age people (60 years to 89 years). Results (p= .516, p< .01) support our hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between loneliness and depression among old age people. Another hypothesis is that there would be a significant difference between old age people who live in joint family system and nuclear family system in reference to their loneliness and depression. Results support our hypothesis that there would be a significant difference between old age people who live in joint family system and nuclear family system in reference to their loneliness and depression.

Keywords: loneliness, depression, old age people.

ICP-CIIT-009-A Study about College Student's Self- Reported Healthy Lifestyle Behavior in Lahore

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This study was conducted to explore the perception of adolescence about healthy lifestyle. It was aimed to study the difference in the lifestyle of adolescence toward study in private or public colleges (Forman Christian College, Govt Islamia College Civil Lines Lahore, Punjab College Canal Campus, Government Postgraduate College For Women) . A Survey research method was used to collect information about different factors relating to healthy lifestyle of adolescence which they perceived to be based upon self experience by questionnaire. The Chi-square test for association and Crammers V for strength of association were applied to investigate the effect of different factors on student lifestyle. This study revealed that there lies a difference between the healthy and unhealthy lifestyle. The adolescence of today which are also called technology generation are moving toward the unhealthy aspects of lifestyle. The number of smoking adolescence is increasing day by day with having a perception of not quitting smoking in future. Trend for missing healthy regular breakfast is declining while on the other hand consumption of fast food is increasing rapidly. Students spend most of their time on using social media like Facebook, Google, Twitter and other websites rather than to be involved in health promoting activities.

Key words: lifestyle of adolescence, private and public colleges, health of adolescence.

ICP-CIIT-011-Love Attitude Style among Young Adults: Role of Integrated Emotions, Parenting and Attachment styles

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Storage (friend zone) love is one of the most common love attitudes among opposite gender. This study tends to explore the causal factors that lead towards Storage love attitude. For this, Data was collected of 60 young adults (Male=36, Female =54) by convenient sampling from university students of age group 18 to 25. Four scales were used: The Love Attitudes Scales, The Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised, The Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire and self-regulation of withholding negative emotions. Path way analysis was conducted using Amos. The results reveal that avoidant attachment negatively predicts storage love attitude style. Whereas authoritarian parenting style and integrated regulation positively predicts storage love attitude style. This means that people who have strong avoidant attachment find it hard to fully commit romantically with their partners. Furthermore, People who grow up in authoritarian parenting style with integrated regulation of their emotions tend to stay in friendship zone in their romantic relationships.

Keywords: Storage love attitude, Parenting Style, Integrated Suppression and Avoidance attachment style.

ICP-CIIT-012-The Adaptive and Maladaptive Styles of Humor & Fear of IntimacyAuthors

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The present study investigated the role of humor styles in intimate relationships. It was hypothesized that there was likely to be a relationship between humor styles and fear of intimacy. Correlational research design was employed. Humor Styles Questionnaire (Martin & Dorris, 2003) and Fear of Intimacy Scale (Descutner& Thelen, 1991) were used. The purposive convenient sample of 200 married people including 100 men and 100 women with age range of 25-35 years (M = 31.36, SD = 2.61) was drawn from different institutions. The results of Pearson product moment correlation revealed that adaptive (affiliative, self-enhancing) styles of humor had significant negative relationship with fear of intimacy and maladaptive styles of humor had significant positive relationship with fear of intimacy in married men and women. Results also revealed that men used more adaptive style of humor (affiliative, self-enhancing) as compare to women. Humor styles can help people in developing interpersonal harmony and relationship satisfaction and helps people to manage marriage related issues which may enhance happiness and marital stability. These efforts might be a step to alter emotional deregulations, coping with stressful situations, difficulties in emotional expression and self-disclosure which may help people to bring peace in their homes.

Keywords: Affiliative humor style, self-enhancing humor style, aggressive humor style, self defeating humor style, fear of intimacy.

ICP-CIIT-014-Psychological Wellbeing of Mothers on Children's Psychological Difficulties: Comparative Study of Divorced and Married Mothers

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The current study investigated the psychological wellbeing and children's psychological difficulties of divorce and married women. It is hypothesized that; (a) psychological wellbeing of divorced women would be correlated with emotional problems of their children; (b) Psychological wellbeing of divorced women would be correlated with conduct problem of their children; (c) Psychological wellbeing of divorced women would be correlated with hyperactivity of their children; (d) Psychological wellbeing of divorced women would be correlated with peer problem of their child; (e) Psychological wellbeing of divorced women would be correlated with prosocial behavior of their child; (f) There would be a difference in psychological difficulties of children of divorced and married women. Purposive sampling technique was used. The participants for this study were consist of 120 women (60 divorce women / 60 married women) with age range of 25-40 years (M= 32.16, SD= 4.64). Those women having children (male/female) with age range of 4 to 10 years (M= 7.73, SD= 1.99) were included. Both groups were matched on the basis of age of mother and children, education and birth order. Psychological Wellbeing Scale (Ryff, 1989), Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman, 1997) were used to measure

psychological wellbeing and children's psychological difficulties of divorced and married women respectively. Descriptive statistics, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and t-test were used. The summary of the correlation analysis on the variables indicate the non-significant correlation between divorce mothers psychological wellbeing and psychological difficulties of their children's (p> .05) except mother's psychological wellbeing negatively effects their children's peer relation problems (r= -.260*, p< 0.05). Divorced parent's children have more psychological difficulties as compared to children of intact families. This study is helpful in raising community awareness of children's experiences and mother's wellbeing after divorce.

Keywords: Psychological wellbeing, Psychological difficulties, Divorced women

ICP-CIIT-015-Perfectionism, Mattering and Loneliness in Young Adults

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The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between perfectionism, mattering and loneliness in young adults. It was hypothesized that there would likely to be a negative relationship between perfectionism and mattering, there would likely to be an inverse relationship between mattering and loneliness and there would likely to be a positive relationship between perfectionism and loneliness. It was also hypothesized that perfectionism and mattering will likely predict loneliness. The sample of 320 students comprising of 160 men (M=21.14, SD=1.63) and 160 women (M=20.39, SD=1.40) was taken through convenience sampling with age ranging from 18-24 years. Personal Information Sheet, Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (Hewit & Flett, 2004), The Mattering Scale (Elliott, Kao, & Grant, 2004), and UCLA Loneliness Scale Version-3 (Russell, Peplau, & Cutrona, 2004) were used in the study. Pearson Correlation, Hierarchical Multiple Regression and Independent sample t-test were employed. Results revealed a significant negative relationship between perfectionism and mattering as well as between mattering and loneliness. Moreover, a significant positive relationship was found between perfectionism and loneliness. Age, perfectionism and mattering emerged as predictors of loneliness. The results were then discussed in the light of prior literature, theoretical framework and cultural context.

Keywords: Perfectionism, Mattering, Loneliness, Young Adults

ICP-CIIT-019-Relationship of Clinical Anger with Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control among Drug Dependents

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The present study aims to investigate the relationship of clinical anger with emotional intelligence and locus of control among drug dependents. A purposive sample of 120 institutionalized male drug addicts, age ranged between 17 to 64 years (M=29.34, SD=8.36) was taken from five different institutions of Lahore namely Fountain House (n=44), Blessing Institute of Mental Health (n=40), Sir Ganga Ram

Hospital (n=25), Willing Ways (n=4) and Sadaqat Clinic (n=7). A pilot study was conducted on 15 subjects prior conducting the main study. The subjects were administered Clinical Anger Scale by Snell (2002), The Locus of Control Scale by Rotter (1966), Schutte Self Report Emotional Intelligence Test by Schutte (1998), Consent Form and Demographic Questionnaire in Urdu. Permission from all authors was taken. Correlational research design was used. Data was analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation. Statistical Package for Social Science version 21 was used. Results showed that high clinical anger was found significantly related with low emotional intelligence among drug dependents; whereas, non significant relationship was found between clinical anger and locus of control among drug dependents. Further studies needs to focus on controlling clinical anger and increasing high emotional intelligence among drug dependents.

Keywords: Clinical Anger; Emotional Intelligence; Locus of Control and Drug dependents

ICP-CIIT-025-Loneliness, hopelessness, chronic health disease among aged people

Aleena Arshad and Dr. Shamaila Asad

The present research is initiative to examine the relationship among loneliness, chronic disease and hopelessness and to investigate loneliness as the predictor of hopelessness. Purposive, convenient sampling and survey research design was used for data collection. A sample of N=150 was selected from different hospitals of Lahore city. The minimum age limit was 40 years. Participants having chronic disease categories blood pressure and Diabetes were included. Revised UCLA loneliness scale (Russell, Peplau, & Cutrona, 1980) was used to access the loneliness, consists of 20 items with the reliability of (r=.98). Beck Hopelessness Scale (Beck, 1988) was used to measure the hopelessness among people, consists of 20 items with the reliability of (r=.82). Permission was obtained from the authors of the scales. The scale along with the demographic form and consent form was given to the each participant. Pearson correlation was applied to identify the association between variables and regression analysis was used to investigate predictors' hopelessness. Reliability of scales for present study are loneliness r=.73 and hopelessness r=.77. The results indicated that hopelessness is highly correlated with loneliness in aged people and loneliness is also predictor of hopelessness. It is concluded form the research that loneliness in aged people can lead to the hopelessness. With increment in the age the social circle of the people start to lessen which cause hopelessness in them.

Keywords: Loneliness, hopelessness, chronic health disease

ICP-CIIT-027-A Study of Academic Stress among Students of Private and Government Sectors Institutions

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The present study is conducted to measure sources of academic stress among students of both Private and Government sectors institutions. The sample was comprised of (N= 300) from schools, colleges and Universities of both sectors. The aim of the study was to explore gender differences and institutional

differences in academic stress among adolescents. A standardized scale was used i.e., Educational Stress Scale for Adolescents by Sun, Dunne, Hou and Xu (2010). It measured multidimensional nature of educational stress, including Pressure from study, Worry about grades, Despondency, Self-expectation, and Workload. The Cronbach's alpha for the total 16-item ESSA scale was .81 indicating good internal consistency. T test and ANOVA was done on data by using SPSS. T test analysis showed the significant difference on students of both sectors on studied variable. ANOVA depicts significant difference on students of school, college and university level.

Keywords: Educational Stress Scale for Adolescents, Private and Government sectors

ICP-CIIT-028-Lost Self and Need for Improvement

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A person seeks for improvement to perform better in future life when he came to know that due to some issues he is unable to achieve targets and goals. When he seeks for improvement he tries to make improvement and try to remove negative behaviors and adopt positivity. This case is a reflection of this; A male client of age 21 years was self-referred. The client came with the complaints of over thinking and aggression, he has been falling with the problem of over thinking for the last 4 years this problem started when he started his business of advertisement, and problem of aggression was started when he was in class 9th. The assessment of the client was carried out with the help of Behavioral Observation (Leichtman, M. 2009), counseling Interview, Student problem Check List (Saleem & Mahmood, 2013) and Box Test (Mahmood, 1990). The results of assessment revealed that the client is experiencing over thinking, passive aggression, and lack of assertiveness. The management strategies were relaxation training, psycho educate through ABC model, assertive training, postponing worry, distraction technique to overcome his issue of over thinking. Total 9 sessions were conducted and on the basis of pre and post assessment the outcome was that his issue decreased 60 percent.
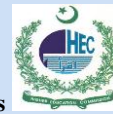
Keywords: improvement, assessment, negative behaviors, positivity, relaxation training

ICP-CIIT-030-Association between Posttraumatic Growth and Psychological Distress in Survivors of Suicide Bombing in Pakistan

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Literature examining the psychological effects of terrorism exposure has linked the trauma of terrorism to post traumatic stress disorder, panic disorder, and symptoms of depression. In addition, recent research has discovered that adversity can also lead to positive personal transformation and higher levels of psychological well-being. This phenomenon has been termed 'Post-Traumatic Growth' by Tedeschi and Calhoun (1994). The current study examined the link between posttraumatic growth and psychological distress in one fifty survivors of suicide attacks in Pakistan. The participants were assessed on Posttraumatic Growth Inventor (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996) and The Kessler Psychological

Distress Scale (Kessler et al., 2003). The findings demonstrated strong negative relationship of posttraumatic growth with psychological distress. Further research is needed to understand better how these psychological interact with suicide attack exposure to experience posttraumatic growth, to clarify the experience of the three stage cognitive process that leads to growth, and how actual growth differentiates from perceived growth.

Keywords: posttraumatic growth, psychological distress, suicide attacks

ICP-CIIT-031-Motivational Systems and Test Anxiety in Undergraduate Students Of Pakistan

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This study aims to determine the relation between motivational systems and test anxiety in undergraduate students. Following hypotheses were formulated 1) among expressions of behavioral approach systems; test anxiety will be high with drive and fun seeking approach as compared to reward responsiveness. 2) Test anxiety will be high with behavioral avoidance motivational system as compared to behavioral approach motivational System. 3) There will be variation in level of test anxiety in initial and final years of undergraduate students. 200 university students with age range 18 to 26 (mean age = 20.24 years) were selected from COMSATS Institute of Information Technology through convenient sampling. Participants responded to Westside Test Anxiety Scale and Behavioral Avoidance (inhibition) and Approach Motivational Systems Scales (BIS/BAS). Results indicate that test anxiety is high in initial years of undergraduate students as compared to final year (t = 2.84, = 198, p < .05). Furthermore, there is major variation in level of test anxiety in students having motivational approach drive (f=1.62, p<.05), fun seeking (f=2.14, p<.05), Reward Responsiveness (f=1.37, p>.05) and Behavioral Avoidance/Inhibition System (f=1.89, p<.05). According to findings test anxiety is high in students with drive and fun seeking approach and in students with behavioral avoidance motivational system. This study will be beneficial for university students as it will give insight into their test anxiety issues also allowing university teachers to design appropriate interventions. Future endeavors for research are also suggested.

Keywords: motivational systems, test anxiety, reward responsiveness, drive approach, fun-seeking approach.

ICP-CIIT-033-Achievement Motivation and Test Anxiety among Students with Highly Educated Parents: A Co relational Study

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Test anxiety is very common disorder among students and it is also leading towards low achievement, and parenting education and support plays vital role in it. This study was designed to examine the role of parenting education in achievement motivation and test anxiety of students having educated or non-educated parents. The sample study composed of 180 undergraduate students (male =74, female = 76)

ages between 18 to 24 years selected conveniently. This co relational study examines the responses of students. These findings demonstrated that there is significant relationship between test anxiety and achievement motivation .Those whose parents are educated have less anxiety and more achievement motivation as compared to less educated parents. This study indicates that there is a negative relationship between worry and achievement. We also see that females are more influenced and motivated by their parenting education as compared to males. The achievement related beliefs and behaviors of parents can have a profound influence on how children perceive their intellectual abilities and value of learning and education.

Key words: achievement motivation, test anxiety, parenting education, graduate students

ICP-CIIT-034-Link between psychological Adjustment and Communication Competency in Hostlite and Days Scholar

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Living circumstances may likely to influence the psychological outcomes of individuals. It is assumed that circumstances such as living in hostels might have a role in psychological adjustment and communication competence of students. The current study explored the relationship of psychological adjustment with communication competence in specific contexts. It is hypothesized that relationship between these constructs would vary across hostlite and day scholars. In this correlation study, a sample of 200 students equally distributed across gender and hostilite, and day scholars were administered Psychological Adjustment Questionnaire (n.a) and Communication Competence Scale (Ruben & Kealey, 1979). Pearson product moment correlation analysis was applied to test study assumption. The analysis demonstrated that high level of adjustment problems was inversely proportionate to communication competence and this relationship was more highly significant in hostilites as compared to day scholars. The study findings highlight the needs off campus counseling services for students particularly living in hostels.

Keywords: psychological adjustment, communication competence, hostilites, day scholars.

ICP-CIIT-035-Gender Differences in Alexithymia across Early and Middle Adolescents

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Erikson (1959) postulated that adolescents' developmental crisis consequence into different problematic outcomes and may cause inability to express emotions- alexithymia in adolescents (Larsen, Brand, Bermond, & Hijman, 2003. The current study explores the gender difference in the development of alexithymia across the early and middle adolescents. In the cross-sectional study, 200 adolescents (male=100, females=100) selected through simple random sampling from schools of Lahore City. Alexithymia was measured by Toronto Alexithymia scale (Bagby, Parker, & Taylor, 1994). The statistical analysis of Independent sample T test was applied for hypotheses testing. The results

suggested that there is significant difference in the development of Alexithymia in male and females. The present study concluded that development of alexithymia leads to different problems that affect the physical and psychological health of adolescents that demands proper management and suitable interventions.

Keywords: Alexithymia, Executive Functioning, Anxiety, Adolescents

ICP-CIIT-036-Integration of Play Therapy with Art Therapy: Case Study of Conduct Disorder

Benish Nawaz and Dr. Kiran Bashir Ahmed

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The purpose of this case study was to reduce the harming behavior of the client and also to psycho educate, for that reason play therapy was integrated with art therapy to give better results in the form of some positive change in behavior of the child. This is a study of 10 year's old boy who came with the complain of destructive behavior, stealing and betting his siblings and others, displaying aggressive behavior and not going to school without any prominent reason. He ran away from home and school. Also he hurt animals. He is destructive towards property, people and animals. He stays out of his home all the day. The client is the eldest among his 5 siblings and belonged to middle class socioeconomic status. Total 11 sessions were held in which some basic and effective techniques play and art therapy were done like animal family, clay, what if I was a.. Technique of art therapy, secret box formation, in which he made a box and every session he drop a secret of his life in the box. Also includes some physical activities that helped in channelizing the energy of the client. Results indicates noticeable decrease in the destructive behavior and stealing behavior, as the therapy helped in verbal and emotional catharsis.

Keywords: Play Therapy, Art Therapy, Conduct Disorder

ICP-CIIT-037- Integration of Play Therapy and Hypnotherapy, Eclectic Approach: Case Study of Psychogenic Fits

Benish Nawaz and Dr. Zainab Zadeh

The Institute of Professional Psychology, Bahria University, Karachi Campus

The aim of this case study was to see the effectiveness of integration of lay therapy and hypnotherapy for children with psychogenic fits. The therapy involves eclectic approach which includes some basic techniques of play therapy and hypnotherapy like animal family, puppets, choosing a transitional object, deep breathing and imaginary technique which help to face the fears and phobias from the unconscious part. This is a study of 8 year's old girl, who came from Quetta with her mother and the resenting complaint was visual and auditory hallucination, fears and phobias and psychogenic fits. Since they had short time to stay so 3 days consecutive therapy sessions were given of 90 minutes session every day. Although it was a very short therapy but, it was one of the effective therap. Results in 3 days showed drastic changes in her fears and phobias. Psychogenic fits were reduced up to 90%, which shows the

effectiveness of the therapy and the worthy combination of techniques of play therapy and hypnotherapy which were complimenting each other.

Keywords: Eclectic Approach, Play Therapy, Hypnotherapy, Psychogenic Fits, Transitional Object, Hallucination

ICP-CIIT-038- Brief Psychoanalysis Therapy ofCognitive Analytical Model: Case Study of Illness Anxiety Disorder

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The purpose of this study was to determine whether a repetitive checking behavior and medical testing could be reduced or controlled with the application of brief psychoanalysis therapy of cognitive analytical model. This study was conducted on a 42 year's old married man who has the history of illness in his family. The client came with the presenting complain of pain in the chest area without any medical cause, fear of death, anxiety issues and for that he was checking and doing medical testing again and again, four to five times a week. The client has two daughters of six and eight years and his wife is a housewife and belonged to middle class socioeconomic status. The study proceeded for 3 months, had weekly sessions of 45 minutes per session. Different cognitive, behavioral and psychoanalytic techniques like thought diary, early recollection, Confronting, Interpretation, Gaining insight, catharsis, archetypes, genogram, role reversal, mandala and other behavioral techniques were applied.Twenty two sessions were done and some improvement and reduction in his rechecking behavior was reduced to 40% after the 9th session. Results indicated noticeable decrease in the chest pain, repetitive checking behavior and also evident decrease in medical testing in the end of therapy, after twenty second session. He also developed the interest in his personal, marital life that had a good impact on client's professional and social life

Keywords: Brief Psycho-Analytical Therapy, Illness Anxiety Disorder, Early Recollection, Confronting, Interpretation, Catharsis, Archetypes, Genogram

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