INTRODUCTION

The Review of Politics and Public Policy in Emerging Economies (ROPE) is a peer-reviewed research journal published bi-annually by CSRC Publishing, Center for Sustainability Research and Consultancy Pakistan. There is a variety of journals in the area of public policy and governance but most of them publish primarily the Western discourse on political, public policy, governance and strategic studies while the perspective from emerging and developing economies rarely gets a place in academic debates. The goal of ROPE is to publish autonomous, objective and innovative research carrying a profound impact in political, public policy, governance and strategic studies around the world in general and for the emerging economies in particular. It aims to project policy-oriented research based on standard academic research methodology.

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## Review of Politics and Public Policy in Emerging Economies

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 2, Issue 1, June 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political and Economic Impacts of Brexit on UK</strong></td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghulam Mustafa, Mazhar Hussain, Adnan Aslam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrogating the Nexus between Party Politics and Party Institutionalization in Nigeria</strong></td>
<td>9-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfa Patrick Innocent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Human Resources Sustainability Debate: Exploring the Role of Operations Management as a Critical Function in an Organisation</strong></td>
<td>19-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadeeq Garba Abubakar, Yusuf Ova Mualib, Muhammad Zia-Ul-Rahman Abubakar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Empirical Analysis of Local Residents’ Support in a Selected Special Event</strong></td>
<td>27-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassnah Wee, Alfian Thomas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact of Science Technology and Innovation (STI) on Economic Growth and Development: A Case Study of Pakistan</strong></td>
<td>35-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariq Mahmood Ali, Adiqa Kausar Kiani, Khaleel Malik, Ronald R Ramlogan, Tariq Bashir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CDA Linguistic Imperialism and CPEC: A Hegemonic View of the Emergence of a New Lingua Franca in the Region</strong></td>
<td>55-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehana Yasmin Anjum, Faiza Manzoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political and Economic Impacts of Brexit on UK

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ABSTRACT

Brexit is a term used to explain about the departure or withdrawal of Great Britain from the European Union. Brexit is a very important political development of recent political scenario of Europe. It has its impacts on the economic and political future of both UK and EU. The UK is enjoying membership of the EU from the beginning. But in mid of 2016 a referendum was held in UK to decide whether they should remain in EU or exit. The British people decide in favor of exit with a simple majority of 51.9%. After that referendum British Prime Minister David Cameron resigned and new general elections were held in 2017. Since the referendum the UK and EU are negotiating on an exit deal and the UK is due to leave the union on 29th March 2019. It will have its dimensions and implications. There are voices rose demanding a new referendum on the issue because many British people think that the Brexit is not good for UK. There are pro EU voices in European countries who also wish UK to remain part of this community. In this descriptive study ‘impacts of Brexit on UK’ has been discussed and economic and political dimensions have been observed by the researchers.

Keywords

Brexit, UK, EU, Economic impacts

JEL Classification

F5, F50

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1. Introduction

Brexit is a very important political development in the history of the UK and European Union. It will have its impacts on both UK and EU. It will affect the politics and economy of the Europe. In this study these impacts have been discussed and analyzed in detail. The political impacts of Brexit on UK are domestic and international. The domestic politics of UK has been affected and the ratification of withdrawal agreement has become controversial as the British Parliament has not agreed on the solutions which caused uncertainties. The international impacts are also very important on UK’s relations with other countries. Most importantly the
issue of Ireland has become very difficult as it is relevant to both domestic and international politics.

The Irish issue is complex because of Northern Ireland and post Brexit relations of UK with Republic of Ireland which is a member state of EU. UK had negotiated a withdrawal agreement with EU which covers many important issues and the post Brexit relations of UK with EU. The withdrawal agreement had been ratified by the EU institutions but it has not been ratified by the British Parliament which is a requirement for the approval of the agreement. So the chances of no deal Brexit have increased. The Spain had also its reservations over Gibraltar. The health and social care systems of UK will also be affected by the Brexit.

The UK will also be affected in terms of economy. UK has very close economic relations with EU countries. UK’s exports and imports will be affected. The UK is currently enjoying the single market benefits which cannot be available after its withdrawal of the membership of the union. UK has tried during the negotiations to retain the benefits while having access to the single market, but EU officials had made it clear that the four freedoms are indivisible and UK can only have access to the single market by remaining a full member.

Brexit will also adversely affect the foreign direct investments to the UK, because it was a center point for the foreign investors as a member state of the EU. Property market of the UK will also be affected. The impacts of Brexit can also be observed on the stock market of the UK. The currency of the UK will be affected and it has already devalued since the referendum. The financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies will be affected by the Brexit.

1.1 Hypothesis
H1: The UK will be affected politically and economically by the Brexit more than EU.
H2: EU will remain stable even after Brexit despite of some challenges.

1.2 Research Objectives
The objectives of this research are to discuss and analyze the impacts of the Brexit on UK and EU. It is an ongoing and current affair and it requires continuous analyses. No study or research can be conclusive on this issue. It has many dimensions and implications. In this study only political and economic dimensions have been discussed. It has been discussed that how Brexit affected the domestic politics of UK, its international relations and its economy.

This research also aimed to discuss the impacts of Brexit on EU. The Brexit will also affect the EU, its politics and its economy. So by reviewing the available literature and political and economic developments the impacts on the EU has been analyzed. Its objective is to assess as to which extent the EU will be affected by the Brexit. There are certain challenges for the EU caused by the Brexit. It will be assessed and observed that whether EU will remain stable despite of the challenges.

1.3 Significance of the Study
The significance of this study is very high. The Brexit is the most important political development in the Europe since the Second World War. As the Brexit referendum was held in 2016 and now more than three years have been passed but it is not yet clear that what is going to happen next. It has become dramatic. So no research on this phenomenon can be said conclusive. The dynamics in the British political system has been changed. The new political parties have taken their space not only in UK but also in the EU. Right wing political parties are emerging on the political screen in Europe. Furthermore, the already settled issues in UK such as Northern Ireland and Scotland are once again arisen in UK, causing serious political challenges for UK to maintain its national unity. Anti-immigrant or in other words xenophobic waves are also there in both UK and EU.

Besides these political impacts Brexit have its certain impacts on economies of UK and EU. It will have very
seriously adverse effects on the imports and exports between UK and EU. UK intended to be a part of EU’s single market to avoid tariffs over goods and services but EU bluntly refused it. In such circumstances most probably UK will have to trade with EU under WTO tariffs. These Tariffs will increase the burden on UK’s economy. UK’s GDP will also shrink. Foreign Direct investments will be reduced; the UK’s currency’s value will also be reduced. So the past three years have certainly proved that Brexit has not been a good option as yet for the UK and it is also less likely to do any good in coming years. It has created many political and economic challenges for the UK and EU.

This study is focusing on these political and economic challenges and it would be a good addition to the literature on this particular subject. It would be useful not only for academia but also for the think tanks. The certain facts and different possible scenarios have been observed in this study after reviewing the valuable literature of various institutions and scholars. This study is not so complex and it could be understood even by a common man. Brexit is a current affair and this study would also be helpful for further research. The significance of this study is higher also because it covers various dimensions and implications of this political phenomenon. The recommendations have also been given in the end of this study.

1.4 Research Methods
In this study qualitative research method is applied by collecting, researching and analyzing secondary data sources (newspapers, books, articles, journals, government records, reports, statements of political leaders and government officials, etc.). The research work is analytical and descriptive and goes through the lens of different schools of thought. It is a current affair and newspapers, articles and governmental records and statements of officials available on internet will be considered for deduction of facts and reasons supporting this study. Furthermore, the results and concepts have been discussed and explained qualitatively.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Nationalism
Theory of nationalism was developed by Ernest Gellner. Nationalism means that it is a desire of a nation to be politically independent and make their decisions by themselves (Cambridge Dictionary). So in this case this theory of nationalism applies because English people have decided through a referendum that they want to exit from the EU. Because they think they should make their decisions without any intervention of the union. So the nationalist desire is one of the main factors which caused Brexit.

In last three years the English nationalism has risen and liberal forces have been pushed back. The leave voters in 2016’s referendum have preferred their English identity. The English people want to take back control of their borders, their economy and their welfare system. The Brexit is a phenomenon which is English-centric; it does not address the concerns of Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland. However; the Issue of Northern Ireland has become complicated afterwards (Denham, 2019). The whole process is seemed to be dominated by English nationalism and nationalists.

2.2 Xenophobia
Xenophobia means fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign (Kirkpatrick, 2020). It is also applicable to Brexit. The fear of foreigners or immigrants was one of the main factors which driven voters to vote for leave in Brexit referendum. It is a psychological factor which had its impacts on the political circumstances. The increased support to leave the EU is associated with this psychological factor.

The researchers have examined three groups of Brexiteers, right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation and third group is collective narcissism. It is a belief in the greatness of own country. It was also observed that the Brexit was also supported by the nationalist far right leaders like Trump, Vladimir Putin. These three personality traits have their relation to Xenophobia which
consequently increased support for Brexit. The study was quantitative and was conducted on two different occasions, the first was conducted just after the referendum and the second was in September 2016 through an online questionnaire. 280 people participated in first and 226 in the second (Gabbatiss, 27).

Chair of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Christian Ahlund stated that anti-foreigner sentiment will arise further after the Brexit referendum. Dr Golec de Zavala who conducted this study stated that the leave campaign was a new and acceptable way to express Xenophobia (Adler, 2016). The people have expressed their xenophobic sentiments through leave campaign and the results of referendum also show that such people are in majority even this psychological element was not the sole issue of leave campaign but it was one of the most important issues.

3. Review of Literature
How to stop Brexit: And make Britain great again book is written by Nick Clegg who was the Deputy Prime Minister of UK. In this book the writer argued in favor of remaining in EU, he tried to reveal that British people had not the accurate information at the time of referendum was held and he favored another vote on the issue and suggested that it would not hurt democracy of UK. But he pointed out that it may have some positive impacts to reform which may be beneficial for the European Union (Clegg, 2017).

Tony Connelly a European correspondent for RTE in Brussels. This book he termed Brexit as a shock for the neighbors of Britain the Irish people. For Ireland the Brexit is the greatest challenge after 2nd world War to its economy and foreign policy. Brexit is the highest political upset of 21st century in Europe. It is affecting many EU countries and Ireland will be affected more than any other country except UK. The writer has also discussed the opportunities and the story of inside Irish response on Brexit (Connelly, 2017).

William Outhwaite the writer discussed in this book the social aspects and impacts of Brexit on UK and other countries. He examined the revival of class politics in UK, the voters who belong to working-class swung right and not left. It also suggested the weakness of the union as it already failed to gain public support from Norway and Switzerland to become members of EU. The UK was already not fully attached with EU in terms of currency (Euro) and Schengen zone as UK opted out of both of them. The Brexit has strengthened the right wing politics and populist and nationalist politics (Outhwaite, 2017).

Beyond Brexit? How to Assess the UK’s Future is written by Janice Morphet. In this book the writer has discussed the impacts of Brexit on policy and its uncertainty. The writer tried to analyze the future action plan and institutional options post-Brexit. It also focused on the negotiations between UK and EU to reach a deal for Brexit. She also had thrown light on the possible future behavior and policies of EU towards UK. It has also been discussed the impacts of Brexit on devolved nations of UK and Ireland (Morphet, 2017).

Craig Oliver has worked closely to ex-Prime Minister of UK David Cameron as Downing Street Director of Communications from 2011 to 13th July 2016 so he was aware what was actually happening inside before and after Brexit. In this book he has discussed about the responsibility of the failure of referendum plan of the government which resulted in the resignation of PM David Cameron and his cabinet. The writer also criticized PM for let the referendum happen as the results of referendum were unwanted (Oliver, 2017).

3.1 Historical Background
There is a history of relationship between UK and EU. The Treaty of Paris was signed by France, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1951. This treaty established the European Coal and Steel Community. It was a practical start which leads to present European Union. After 2nd World War it was an important step towards economic stability of European nations. In 1961 UK applied for the first time for the membership of EEC but that request was vetoed by the then French President Charles de Gaulle. UK applied again for the membership in 1963 and it was vetoed again by France in 1967. In 1969 UK received positive
signals to negotiate the membership of UK (The UK in a Changing Europe, 2019). The French President vetoed British applications because of economic conditions and circumstances of UK (Paul Goldsmith, 2017).

The UK succeeded to be its member in 1973 but after only two years UK held a referendum on 5th June 1975 and the question was: “Do you think the UK should stay in the European Community. The 67% voted in favor of ‘Yes’. The tensions between UK and EEC reached its peak in 1984. The British PM Margaret Thatcher had tough talk with EEC on the issue of British part of payments in the ECC budget because Britain was paying more than other EEC members because of their lack of farms, despite being 3rd poorest nation in the community (Morphet, 2017). In 2011, the British PM David Cameron vetoed the EU treaty which was aimed to tackle the crisis in Euro zone and became first British PM to do so. In 2013, David Cameron promised to renegotiate the membership in the EU. The support to leave the EU was increased because of economic unrest of Eurozone and migrant crisis, and far right political party UKIP (United Kingdom Independence Party) also supported to leave the EU (Justin O. Frosini, 2019).

3.2 Impacts of Brexit on Domestic Politics of UK
Brexit has been proven as catastrophic for domestic politics of UK as yet. There is ongoing chaos and divide in British Parliament. British political parties are even divided from inside and there is a divide in British public as well. The leadership has failed to lead the nation in a certain way. The Brexit referendum has triggered a series of political events in UK. The very first outcome of Brexit referendum was the resignation of the UK’s Prime Minister David Cameron from his office. He has served for six years in his office and his political career finished with the outcome of Brexit referendum as leave won the referendum. Before Brexit referendum David Cameron had tried his best to convince British people vote for remain because leaving the European Union would be an economic self-harm but the results of referendum were shocking for Cameron.

Thressa May became the UK’s Prime Minister on 13th July 2016. She became the Second female PM after Margaret Thatcher in British history. On 29th March 2017 UK officially triggered article fifty of the Lisbon Treaty and then the countdown started of two years as after invoking Article fifty the UK set to officially leave the union on 29th March 2019. There are certain processes which have to be took place during these two years. The talks between UK and EU officials have to be started and UK has to negotiate with other EU countries as well. When all the parties will reach on the deal then it would require the ratifications from EU (72% of 27 EU countries or representing 65% population) and British parliaments (Sheena Mckenzie, 2016).

3.3 Brexit Deal of UK with EU
Mrs. May wrote and signed a letter in which she officially triggered Article 50, she also indicated seven principles of negotiations.

1. UK and EU should engage respectfully and constructively with a spirit of sincere cooperation.  
2. UK and EU should work together to secure a comprehensive agreement.  
3. UK and EU should always prioritize their citizens.  
4. UK and EU should try to avoid confusion or chaos and try to ensure maximum certainty.  
5. UK’s special relations with Republic of Ireland would be kept in mind and Northern Ireland’s peace process shall also be given special importance.  
6. UK and EU should initiate discussions on policy areas in detail but the big challenges should be discussed first.  
7. The European values of both UK and EU should be protected and advanced and work should continue in this regard.

After a long process which took almost two years of negotiations UK and EU reached an agreement on the withdrawal of the UK and Northern Ireland from the EU and the European Atomic Energy Community. It was a comprehensive and composite agreement covering many areas including Border and immigration issues, legal issues, trade issues and other important issues covering UK and EU relations. According to article three of withdrawal agreement the territorial scope is defined and United Kingdom includes the territories of UK, Gibraltar, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, sovereign base areas of Dhekelia and Akrotiri in Cyprus. The
withdrawal agreement is most important to understand the impacts of Brexit on UK and EU.

3.4 Impacts of Brexit on Immigration and Free Movement

Brexit has its impacts on immigration and free movement. At the moment when the Brexit process has not yet completed and until the transition period the free movement of British citizens to EU countries and EU citizens to UK exists. As UK is part of EU as yet so all the EU citizens and their Non-EU family members may live, work or study in any EU member state and they are not subject to general immigration rules of those member states. EU Directive 2004/38/EC is the law which regulates the residence of EU nationals in EU member states (European Parliament & The Council, 2004).

According to the Directive EU citizens can enter all of its member states without an entry visa, and they can register themselves in any member state of the EU as a student, worker (employed or self-employed) or as a self-sufficient person. The member states issue such registered persons and their family members the residence card of five years and permanent residence after five years.

Now the post Brexit scenario regarding free movement of British and EU citizens between UK and EU member states has to be assessed and the impacts to be analyzed. The very first instrument which may be helpful to predict the future of free movement of British and EU citizens is withdrawal agreement. The significance of free movement can be seen as it has been mentioned in early part of withdrawal agreement. The withdrawal agreement protects the UK and EU citizens and their family members already exercising their right to reside in other EU states or will exercise before the end of transition period; they can continue their residence even after Brexit.

3.5. Irish Backstop

The Irish backstop is required to be discussed in detail because this sole issue is having full potential to undo all the Brexit process. There is a background and a multilateral agreement was signed between UK, Northern Ireland and the Government of Ireland, this agreement is Belfast agreement and also called Good Friday Agreement because it was signed on Good Friday. This agreement was signed on 10th April 1998. After the agreement the referendums were held in Northern Ireland and in Republic of Ireland on 22nd May 1998. These referendums endorsed the agreement changing Irish constitution and recognizing that the Northern Ireland will remain with UK. It was beginning of a new era after a long history of unrest in the region (Oliver, 2017).

3.6 Impacts on British Exports to EU

As the Brexit caused uncertainties in almost every sector of businesses in UK it also brought uncertainty on UK’s exports to EU. The uncertainty creating fears in the minds of businesses and firms and consequently the investments have been deferred and these are very serious implications for UK’s economy. The default position of UK is that it is heading towards a no deal Brexit as the withdrawal agreement between UK and EU could not approved by the British Parliament. The no deal Brexit will be lethal for UK’s economy as they could lose tariff free access to their nearest and largest market. The UK exporters could face WTO rules and tariffs for trade with EU which will be higher as compared to no Brexit scenario (Meredith A. Crowley, 2019).

3.7 Impacts of Brexit on Foreign Direct Investments in UK

Foreign direct investment is the investment which companies of foreign countries invest in the recipient country. It always considered very important for the economy of that recipient country and have implications in various sectors and create new jobs. UK attracts GBP 1 Trillion as FDI and almost half of it received by the EU member states. It seems that in case of Brexit the FDI will certainly decrease and will also have negative impacts on GDP. The main reason of such decrease is the new tariff plans after Brexit as UK will be out of EU’s single market as well which will create difficulties for European based companies to directly invest in UK. The Brexit will certainly affect FDI because UK as a part of the union attracted reasonable amount of FDI
because of flexible international trade system within EU with less restrictions on the movement of products which facilitated trade (Simionescu, 2016).

4. Conclusion
Keeping in view the above discussion it is concluded that Brexit had affected the British politics very deeply. It has its political impacts in various dimensions such as it had affected the domestic politics of UK. The one of the world’s oldest parliament couldn’t find a way to get out of it. The British political parties have been seemed to be divided from within. The withdrawal agreement has not been ratified. Growing uncertainty is another important issue as uncertainty alone has potential to disturb not only the political system but in other dimensions also.

Irish issue which was well settled between UK and Ireland has been evoked and Northern Ireland is the reason. Irish backstop which was part of withdrawal agreement has become controversial and also the main reason of withdrawal agreement being not approved by the parliament, and that’s why the risk of no deal Brexit is more likely which is even more worsening. Brexit is also having its impacts on international relations of UK, because when it was in the union it was considered a very important player in the union. While remaining in the union UK was enjoying very close relationship with the twenty-seven European countries. UK was also having its representatives in European institutions such as European Commission, European Council and European Parliament, UK was having effective role in the decision making process of the EU.

References

Interrogating the Nexus between Party Politics and Party Institutionalization in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
This article critically examines the nature of party politics in Nigeria since the inception of the Fourth Republic. It contends that party politics in Nigeria's Fourth Republic is characterized by dysfunctional evolution of political parties, lack of unity and focus, electoral fraud, lack of internal party democracy, intergovernmental disharmony, political violence, ideological deficit, gross indiscipline and elite antagonism. The article is methodologically conceptual. Relevant secondary data comprising of journal articles, textbooks, workshop papers, and national dailies were consulted. The article discovered that party politics in Nigeria's Fourth Republic is highly defective and volatile, thus forestalling party institutionalization and, by extension, democratic stability. The article concludes with recommendations on how Nigeria's party politics could be redefined to facilitate party institutionalization and improve the quality of democratic governance.

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Keywords
Party politics, Party institutionalization, Democracy, Fourth Republic, Democratic Consolidation, Nigeria

JEL Classification
F5, F50

5. Introduction
Political parties constitute the foundation of democratic government. They provide the citizens the choice to elect those who would represent them at the local and national level. When the Clifford constitution introduced elective principle in Nigeria in 1922, political parties began to emerge to participate in the electoral process. The first political party, the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) was formed by Herbert Macaulay in 1923. This, with other political parties, which were formed at that epoch was informed by the need to elect representatives to the few legislative seats allotted to Nigerians by the colonial authorities.

With the attainment of independence in 1960, the political parties which emerged, though offshoots of the parties that operated during the colonial era, exhibited narrow sentiment such as ethnicity and regionalism. The defects of party politics in the First Republic brought a lot of contradictions which led to military intervention in 1966. The collapse of Nigeria's First Republic was followed by recurring coups and counter coups.

General Aguyi Ironsi who took over power after the bloody but failed coup of 1966 claimed that the military
would not cling to power for long before returning to democratic rule. However, his attempt to foist unitary system on the country was met with stiff resistance and he was killed in a coup which aggravated national crisis. His successor, General Yakubu Gowon attempted to resolve the crisis but did not succeed as a result of mistrust and mutual suspicion among the political class. Misunderstanding between Colonel Ojukwu who was the military governor of the erstwhile Eastern region and General Yakubu Gowon over the granting of regional autonomy to the Eastern region from the federal arrangement snowballed into the unfortunate events that culminated in the outbreak of the civil war in 1967 which ended in January 1970 without the Eastern secessionist bid achieved.

After the cessation of the civil war hostilities, instead of sticking to his earlier promise to return the country to democratic rule in 1976, General Gowon beat a retreat and announced in his independence speech of October 1974 that, politicians, by their conduct, had not learnt enough lessons to be trusted with governance. This attracted a great deal of public opprobrium even within the military circle and his regime was overthrown in 1975. His successor, General Murtala Muhammed was killed in February 1976 and was succeeded by his deputy, General Olusegun Obasanjo who followed the transition timetable religiously and handed over power to the democratically elected government of President Shehu Shagari on October 1 1979. The political parties that participated in party politics in the First Republic were largely engrossed in ethnicity and corrupt practices.

The Murtala/Obasanjo regime was the first successful attempt at military-supervised transition to democratic governance in Nigeria after independence. Fundamentally, it attempted to entrench an orderly transfer of power from the military to the elected civilians. Efforts were made to promote positive values, political behaviour and political culture that would be in tune with the ideals of multiparty democracy. The choice of parliamentary system was aimed at circumventing the schism associated with opposition politics and provide effective checks against centrifugal pressures. The transition did away with the radical forces of the left and brought the repackaged old bred politicians to power on the assumption that they had learnt their lessons and the character of the transition program had schemed them out from the political process. Though the Second Republic was successfully installed, the military struck again, barely after four years and terminated the regime of President Shehu Shagari.

The Buhari regime that came on board did not promise any return to democratic rule but rather concentrated on actions, which in its view, would resolve the crisis in the system. However, the regime's high handedness and repressive brand of nationalism estranged organised groups, the media and the entire citizenry and was eventually overthrown in August 1985.

When General Babangida seized power in August 1985, he promised to return the country to democratic rule within the shortest time possible. However, he embarked on a tortuous transition program which never ended. He discredited and delegitimized the political class with the claim of embarking on political engineering. Despite the high expectation it generated at the initial stage, Babangida's transition program became a "transition without end". There was constant extension of handover dates, proscribing and lifting of ban on certain categories of politicians tagged radicals, corruption and the cancellation of June 12 1993 presidential election believed to be free and fair by both domestic and foreign observers made the Babangida regime to become infamous and forced him to 'step aside' on August 27 1993. General Abacha sacked the Shonekan led Interim National Government which Babangida handed over power to and abolished all democratic structures of Babangida's political transition. His transition agenda was underpinned by his self transmutation bid as manifested by the masterminded actions of the political parties which eventually adopted him as the sole presidential candidate. Abacha's sudden death on June 8 1998 brought General Abdulsalami Abubukar to power. General Abubakar's transition program commenced in July 1998 and ended on May 29 1999.
As would be seen in the subsequent sections, the operations of political parties and politicians since the return to democracy do not manifest convincing prospects for party institutionalization, a critical criteria for democratic growth and consolidation. This unfortunate scenario was captured by Ibeanu (2013) "one of the most crucial and yet least developed democratic institutions is the political party system. There are currently 50 (which rose to over 63 but now scaled down to 25 in 2013) registered political parties in the country, most of which are an assemblage of people who share the same level of determination to use the party's platform to get power. As such, it is difficult to identify programmes or ideologies. The structure of the political parties is such that internal democracy is virtually absent. The political parties are weak and unable to effectively carry out political education and discipline".

The need to overhaul them for better performance, therefore, becomes exigent and expedient.

6. Literature Review
2.1 Political Parties
Political parties are the key actors of representative democracy (Hislope & Mughan, 2012; Thurston, 2015). A party is a group of officials or would-be officials who are linked with a sizeable group of citizens in an organisation, a major goal of this organisation is to ensure that its officials acquire power or are maintained in power (Shively, 2001, Hofmeister & Grabow, 2011).

Political parties are expected to carry out certain roles in a democracy. They perform the role of representation. In organising elections, they perform the task of representation by articulating and aggregating the interests of their members and constituents or sections of the public (Mainwaring & Scully, 1995). This is expected to complement the roles of civil societies where they are well developed. They also help in resolving societal conflicts. This is more pertinent in situations where democratic transition is characterised by tacit agreements. With this, the differences of the actors can be resolved to ensure that they build a synergy and work together (O'Donnell & Schmitter, 2000).

Political parties help in ensuring accountability. In advanced democracies, the leadership is made to account for their actions. This is to ensure they keep their promises to the electorates. In the event that they fail, the chances of the opposition being elected in the next election become brighter (Hofmeister & Grabow, 2011).

Political parties facilitate the institutionalization of democracy. Parties are crucial in the entrenchment of democratic norms and ideals. They enhance the quality of constitutional rules as they are vehicles of attitudinal and behavioural change and by implication deepen democratic consolidation (Mainwaring, 1998).

Political parties enhance the legitimacy of government. Parties boost the legitimacy of governance by providing good will to the new democracies so that they do not collapse and revert to authoritarianism (Mainwaring, 1998).

2.2 Party Institutionalization
A party is institutionalized if it is represented in the mind of the public and operates as a social organization regardless of its transient leaders and manifest regular modes of behaviour cherished by those that associate with it. (Baer, 1993; Sanches, 2014). The three perspectives used here are - stable patterns of interparty competition; stable roots in the society; as well as organizational continuity.

Stable patterns of interplay competition was the first indices recognized by Mainwaring (1999). Drawing insights from Sartori (1976), Mainwaring noted that the forms of interaction among political parties symbolize the major hallmark of party systems. This is known through stable patterns of inter party competition during elections, in the parliament or governmental levels.

According to Mainwaring & Scully (1995), stable roots of a party in the society and stable patterns of
competition between different parties are not too different in societies that parties are well entrenched. Most electorates support the same party and in various elections spanning a long period of time. Janda (2006) used stable organization to describe the rate at which a party has experienced mergers and splits as a variable to measure the extent to which political parties had existed and survived as a stable organization.

Institutions reduce the rate of uncertainties by putting structures in place in our daily activities. Institutionalization refers to the development whereby a practice or an organization becomes adequately established and extensively known or even globally accepted (Mainwaring & Torcal, 2006). Mainwaring & Torcal (2006) suggest different dimensions. According to them, the hallmark of more institutionalized parties is stability, which implies regular patterns of party competition, established roots in the society and a connection between the party and the electorates. Those who participate in politics perceive political parties as necessary, independent and legitimate institutions in the democratic process. This implies that institutionalized parties are relatively stable and less, if at all, polarized (Mainwaring & Zoco, 2007, Webb & Holliday, 2002).

Scholars in party politics often use the concept of "institutionalization" to ascertain the extent of party development. Mainwaring & Torcal (2006) in this regards assert that "an institutionalized party system, then is one in which actors develop expectations and behaviours based on the premise that the fundamental contours and rules of party competition and behaviour will prevail into unforeseeable future. In an institutionalized party system, there is stability in who the main parties are and how they behave".

The critical pillars of institutionalization, therefore, are the extent of consolidation, regularity, predictability and systemness of political competition or party politics. Though Mainwaring & Torcal (2006) emphatically focused on party system institutionalization, the various dimensions by which this was analysed implies consolidation and stable patterns of interactions between parties. Stability and forms of competition among parties depend largely on factors such as organizational development, independence of party organizations as well as the extent to which they are rooted and viewed as legitimate within the society in which they operate (Webb & Holliday, 2002).

In addition to the overwhelming consensus on the crucial role of political parties in a democratic system, another major requirement is the extent to which they are institutionalized (Alfa, P.I, Yusoff, K.Z, Rajanthiran, S.P (2017) 2017). It is pertinent to note that competitive multiparty politics does not simply imply the existence of several political parties in a given country (Abeje, 2013). There could be many political parties in a country without any meaningful competition because of the dominance of one political party. Party system refers to where there is competitive party politics as well as democratic competition. A party system is said to be institutionalized if it is characterized by the presence of two or more autonomous political parties that participate actively in the struggle for power with reasonable electoral outcome. (Abeje, 2013). Opposition political parties are partisan political institutions which are deliberately put in place to temper the excesses of the party in power while at the same time pursuing legislative as well as presidential offices. Democracy, therefore is said to be genuine when the ruling party is checked by effective opposition (Carothers, 2006). This provides viable alternatives to the ruling party, facilitate debates concerning policies and makes the government to be accountable. Strong opposition prevents the government from sliding into authoritarianism and mitigate abuse of power through incumbency (Bogaards, 2004, Hislope&Mughan, 2012, Alfa et al, 2017).

In view of the above, the ability of political parties to contribute to democratic consolidation depends, to a large extent, on at least three basic qualities of party systems that have bearing on the functioning of democratic governance (Baer, 1993). These are: the party system's level of institutionalization; their extent of fragmentation; and the degree to which they are polarised (Mainwaring & Torcal, 2006).

Reilly (2008) came up with the factors that negate the ability of political parties to discharge their democratic
responsibilities particularly in transitional democracies. These are: poor institutionalization and limited membership, shifting of support base and weak policy capacity; they are built around personal and other parochial sentiments such as ethnic affinities and as such lack national outlook; they are characteristically thin organizations that are only active during elections. More often than not, they lack a comprehensive ideology; they do not represent any clear policy agenda; they do not exhibit the required discipline to build effective synergy in the parliament (Abeje,2013).

7. Discussion

Party politics in Nigeria, particularly in the Fourth Republic, is faced with a plethora of bottlenecks which negate party institutionalization. Some of the pitfalls of party politics and political parties that undermine the prospects of party institutionalization in Nigeria are modestly discussed below:

3.1 Dysfunctional Evolution

The way and manner political parties emerge in Nigeria especially in the recent period tend to negate their prospects for institutionalization and ability to guarantee political stability and consolidate democracy. The activities of political parties that have been operating in Nigeria since the commencement of the Fourth Republic are diametrically opposed to those of the established democratic norms (Omoruyi, 2016). The way they evolved has no correlation with what we are familiar with in the extant literature. The fluidity and unstable character of their composition portray them as mere vehicles of regime change from military governance to civilian rule and obviously lack the capacity to resolve the persistent political issues tormenting the Nigerian state (Omoruyi, 2016).

3.2 Lack of Unity and Focus

An in depth examination of the way the Nigerian political parties have performed since the beginning of the Fourth Republic shows that they are incapable of addressing the various problems facing the country. Since the Fourth Republic began, political parties have been enmeshed in unhealthy competition with one another. Party factions are more in competition with themselves than with another party (Omoruyi, 2016). The situation is so dismal to the extent that the three major parties that operated between 1999-2003 manifested ethnic inclination and regionalist tendencies which was exhibited in the patterns of electoral prospects. These tendencies make party institutionalization a herculean task.

3.3 Involvement in Electoral Malpractices

Another crucial issue is the manner in which the political parties manipulate the electoral processes in their area of strength. It has been revealed by several researches that the parties engage in rigging and other electoral fraud. The cases of the 2003 and 2007 general elections are classical examples having sparked off post-election crisis and instability in different parts of the country (Omotola, 2009). To exacerbate the situation, the political parties perpetrated the fraud in collaboration with the law enforcement agents and INEC which ordinarily should have been a neutral arbiter in the electoral process.

3.4 Abysmal lack of Internal Party Democracy

Furthermore, Nigerian political parties have failed to maintain a harmonious relationship at the intraparty and inter party levels. Intraparty squabbles have always threatened the parties to extinction or caused schism of disturbing magnitude. This situation compelled many of the party stalwarts to defect or remain ambivalent. Such founding members in the PDP included the Late Sunday Awoniyi, Solomon Lar, Alex Ekwueme among others. The situation was not better in other parties like the Alliance for Democracy (AD) (Omotola, 2009). There is no mincing words that the above level of internal party democracy and party institutionalization has far-reaching implication for democratic consolidation. The problems besetting Nigerian political parties are so gross to the extent that if they are not remedied, they will not be better positioned to make meaningful contributions to democratic stability and consolidation.
3.5 Inter-Governmental Disharmony
The bottlenecks confronting Nigerian parties manifest in the sphere of governance, especially in Inter-
Governmental Relations. The executive and legislative stalemate over budget presentation, approval of
appointments which in some instances cause threats of impeachment of the executives by the legislatures are a
few instance. This came to climax in August 2002 when the House of Representatives served impeachment
notice on Present Obasanjo and across the federation indicating disastrous implication for democratic stability.
The poor level of party institutionalization became apparent in the ineffective manner in which the parties
handle crises. Crises pervaded the states and this is so worrisome because even the states where the executives
and majority in the legislature have common party affiliation were equally engrossed in the crises leading to
threats of impeachment on the executives (Omotola, 2010).

3.6 Political Violence
The implicit pitfalls of the political parties to play politics according to the rules in their internal affairs as well
as the larger political entity have led to the politically motivated killings across political divide. The
consequences of such conflicts have been perennial collapse of the political order resulting to pervasive
instability all over the country and monumental loss of lives and property. Invariably, the focus of government
and hard-earned resources have been wasted on conflict management instead of development agenda
(Omotola, 2015).

3.7 Lack of Ideological Foundation
One major problems confronting Nigeria's democracy is ideological deficit. Ideology should be the basis for
party operations, be an instrument for mobilization, conflict management, and identification and guide the
actions and judgement of individuals (Omotola, 2007). Even though Nigerian political parties have programs
from where their ideological disposition could be deduced, there is no clear cut distinction between the party
programs of the various political parties and by implication, it is difficult to pin point their ideological
differences.

The above situation is the reality with the Fourth Republic political parties unlike the parties of the First and
Second Republics that were known with a measure of identifiable ideologies. In the same vein, the pattern and
nature of political competition have little or no regards for ideological consideration due the attitude of the
elite and the state. Rather, primordial cleavages becloud the entire process. That is the reason why the
manifesto of the party that capture power is often relegated to the background and governance is at the
capricious whims of the those in positions of authority. The situation has led to political vagrancy which
implies a situation by which politicians defect from one party to another. These portend negative consequences
for party institutionalization (Omotola, 2010).

3.8 Indiscipline
The gross exhibition of indiscipline by Nigerian parties is another causative factor that negate party
institutionalization. This is evident in the high degree of internal party skirmishes and stalemate in the parties
often to irreconcilable magnitude. The PDP and the APC have experienced these tremendously in the Fourth
Republic. This has almost torn the parties into shreds even when the issues involved are such that could have
been resolved amicably as a members of the same political family. The impeachment saga of August 2002 and
the feud generated by the tenure elongation stalemate which led to the defection of the former Vice President
Atiku Abubakar are examples of intraparty imbroglio of disturbing frequencies (Alfa et al, 2017).
The trend is compounded by the lack of internal party democracy in the parties. This manifests in the mockery
of party primaries where candidates are imposed leading the grievances. For instances, presidential aspirants
on the platform of the ANPP (a branch of the current APC) of Southern extraction staged a walk out of the
party's convention in Abuja in 2003, alleging that the choice of Muhammadu Buhari was premeditated. The
situation in the PDP was not different as it was orchestrated to give Obasanjo the then president an advantage
over other challengers (Alfa et al, 2017). In the PDP the force of incumbency was at play as the president used
its might to return the serving party officers particularly his acolytes at its 2005 convention scheming out all opposition elements in the party. The process of nomination of flag bearers for the PDP prior to the 2007 elections were the most curious as the victorious candidates who were in the political "good books" of the party barons had their names removed and substituted by the favoured candidates (Omotola, 2010).

3.9 Elite polarization
Another key factor that is pivotal to the problem is the antagonism of the elite occasioned by the character of the state and the nature of the political contestation. The absence of internal party democracy in the current parties leads to marginalization of some party members. Ultimately, some members defect from the party to join parties where they can actualise their ambition. There is a lot of disunity in the parties due to the lack of internal party democracy and selfish interest. The various splits such as the nPDP and rAPC are fall outs of lack of internal party democracy the state is seen as the sure means of wealth and when the elites lost out the struggle, they pull out of the party and embark on anti-democratic conduct that stunt party institutionalization and undermine democratic consolidation (Alfa et al, 2017).

8. Conclusion
Party institutionalization is an essential condition for democratic consolidation in Nigeria's. The character of party politics in Nigeria's Fourth Republic make the prospects of party institutionalization remote. To redress this situation, it is pertinent to start with examining of the character of the Nigerian state. This entails an interrogation of the reasons why power acquisition remains central to the conflicts between different groups in the country at all levels. One tenable explanation for this is that power and resources are concentrated in the hands of the federal government. There is need for the decentralization and devolution of power at the federal and state as far as their control over resource allocation is concerned. This can reduce the cut throat competition for power among the political elites at all strata of governance (Junaidi, 2011).

Nigerian political parties should strive to meet the dictates opined by Baer (1993) for party institutionalization which are organizational vitality, organizational interdependence, stable factions and integrative community life. They must ensure that there should be a high degree of stability and regularity of party competitions which are relatively lacking. The parties must strive to maintain effective roots in the society to reinforce and stabilize the institutionalised system, establish and sustain effective party organizations instead of their current practices of operating as electoral instruments for actualization of the interests of personal leaders. This would ultimately enhance their legitimacy among the entire citizenry (Mainwaring, 1999). There is a critical need for the emergence of a genuinely nationalistic and committed leadership with great focus and foresight. Such a crop of leaders would be interested in governance that would address the yearnings and aspirations of the citizens. This brand of leadership is also necessary to manage the affairs of the political parties and other subgroups within the polity in order provide consensus building among critical political stakeholders on issues of national relevance.

Citizenship education that dwell on the values of unity, hard work, accommodation and discipline should be vigorously carried out. On this premise, internal reforms in the parties should be carried out with emphasis on party discipline, cohesiveness and the adherence to the tenets of internal party democracy by all political parties. Such reforms should also entail regulation and control of party finance (Omotola, 2010).

The constitutional provisions should enhance the powers of INEC to supervise and regulate the administration and activities of political parties. INEC should be given the power to enforce the doctrines of internal party democracy and also maintain a healthy interparty competition. INEC or other external regulatory bodies should be made to ensure that the abuse of incumbency especially with regards to non tolerance of opposition should be forestalled.

Efficient intraparty and inter party deliberations that would entrench a culture of cooperation and iron out areas of conflict and provide a level playing ground. A new political culture and legal framework should be
cultivated to anchor party politics on the basis of constitutional government, separation of powers and the rule of law. The party structure and mode of administration should be decentralised with the various strata enjoying a measure of autonomy within its area of competition as enshrined in the party's constitution with clauses that would guarantee checks and balances by the other strata of the party. Intraparty democracy should be observed in the affairs of party particularly in their processes of candidate selection or nomination'. In this regards, the adoption of the direct primaries by the APC to ensure that registered members of the party participate in candidate selection process is a commendable step. The plan of the PDP to adopt the same strategy is equally heart-warming. Party discipline and due process should be enforced to enhance cohesion as these are the bedrock upon which party institutionalization and democratic consolidation thrive. To achieve this, the prescriptions that would lead to the attainment of an enviable democratic system, the provisions of Chapters 1 & 5 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria should be religiously observed by the political parties.

As veritable tools for managing diversity, the composition of delegates to party Congresses and Conventions at the ward, local government, state national levels should reflect the various groups in the party and anchored on elective democratic principles.

When these prescriptions are enforced, parties will become institutionalized and well positioned to perform their roles in Nigeria's Fourth Republic and beyond.

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The Human Resources Sustainability Debate: Exploring the Role of Operations Management as a Critical Function in an Organisation

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The reason of this research endeavour is to address the requirement for the strengthening of Operation Director on how to stand up to the encounter of adjusting the interface and desires of the business with those of the locational associates to attain and keep up production and economical advantage. Methodology: The methodology is a qualitative in nature utilizing hypothetical and theoretical strategies that consolidate a reference list audit to attain the anticipated destinations. Results: The findings from this study is about incorporating the reality that sustainable improvement ought to be taken care of based on productivity with assets, and carefully arranged to provide both prompt and long-term benefits for individuals, planet, and prosperity. Research limitations/implications: A major impediment of utilizing secondary information is that the new user does not know and cannot determine the initial interest taken by the original source that gave guidance to the information collection process and the preparation as well. Generally, it is difficult to know precisely how it was conducted and if the data were affected by difficulties such as low response rate or respondent misunderstanding of specific survey questions. Practical implications: The Operation Directors are those able of creating plans, advancement, and to provide products/services to the markets which are of a lesser amount of ecological disaster. For persistent industry sustainability, an organization need to recognize an individual, his esteem, advance his competence and this should apply to every member of the team. Originality/value: This study contributes to the drive towards exploring the nature of sustainability itself and the critical need for operations management in sustainability management.

Keywords
Human resources, Intellectual capital, Knowledge workers, Operations management, Sustainability

JEL Classification
M0, M1

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9. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Slack, Chambers, and Johnston (2003) state that the operations work of the organization is concerned with the course of action of assets committed to generate and convey the organization's products in the form of product and services. Additionally, the plan and administration of operations unequivocally impact how much vitality and material assets are devoted to make products or provide a benefit. Likewise, operations choices are moreover somewhat capable for how effortlessly a thing can be reused, the nature, degree of outflows, and misuses created with respect to merchandise’s brand and its use. Hence, the arrangements to numerous regular issues, it causes, is positioned equitably and unequivocally within the operations administration domain.

Agreeing to Neves and Drohomeretski (2014), sustainability could be said to be developing quickly because it picks up significance in different segments of the economy. As a consequence of the contemporary designs in sustainability, the commercial sector is challenged to adjust to novel market requirements and dispositions (Gillet, 2011). Besides, Jabbour and Jabbour (2009) contributed to the debate by stating that such establishments need to add to a decrease in natural effects from their source chains, encouraging expansions in other service outlets’ natural implementation strategy. Hence, it becomes necessary to redesign their commercial implementation models, and also corporations began to integrate perceptions and inclinations in sustainability although preserving their obligation to screen and measure performance. Accordingly, Vinodh et al. (2011) suggested that various sustainability activities have been incorporated geared towards supporting feasible enhancement, weakening natural impacts whereas still allowing for business development.

The objective of Human Assets Administration was to make it feasible for an organization to advance its key objectives by choosing, creating, keeping up, and viably handling the human capital as a forefront and treasured constituent of the organization's assets. The strong worldwide competition brought about from globalization and the world developing markets, the innovative progression have made it a requirement for organizations to come up with imaginative and economical administration techniques.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The theory of human capital looked at the value addition an individual contribute to enterprise. Chatzkel (2004) stated that "it is human capital that is the differentiator for organizations and the genuine premise for competitive advantage". Human capital hypothesis, as expressed by Ehrenberg and Smith (cited in Aristocrat and Armstrong 2007), hypothesize labour as demonstrating a set of aptitudes and capabilities which can be "rented out" to employers. The evidence contained in the information possessed by the employee and the talents he has, put together can help to create a guaranteed level of profitability through optimal job performance by the employee. Investment in human assets is an important constituent of the indiscernible resources of the enterprise. The other intangible resources in the same category include copyright, client relations, and brands. The basic issue, in this manner, is to investigate the significance of the industry-wide operations and commercial action and its effects on sustainability.

Based on the aforesaid, the questions below are been asked:

- In what way do organizations utilize their human resources?
- By what method can organizations be encouraged to re-strategize on how to utilize their human asset to guarantee human resources sustainability?
- How can managers adjust the interface of distinctive partners in organizations whereas keeping up a feasible work environment for employees?
1.3 Aim of the Study
The research endeavour is poised to investigate in what way operation supervisory personnel could go up against the tasks of adjusting the interface and requirements of their trade with those of their invaluable asset, to realize and keep up efficiency and competitive advantage over their competitors.

2. Literature Review

2.1 What Sustainability Stands for?
World Commission on Environment and Development defined sustainability (cited by Wilkinson, Hill and Gollan 2001, p.1492), as a "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Furthermore, Sutton (1999) stated that for the notion of sustainability to be expressive, hence, it must speak of preserving, reintroducing or reinstating something exact, and this is in furtherance of exploiting the moral scopes of the equality of the exchange between existing economic stress and the imminent necessities of the environment.

The conservative definition of sustainable development stated above could be inclined to be understood otherwise in various situations. Normally, it is ecological sustainability that is the emphasis of consideration, but sustainability is essentially a broader idea encompassing a comprehensive established measure of "quality of life" or "corporate social responsibility" encompassing economic, societal and environmental concerns (Payne and Raiborn (2001), Wilkinson, Hill, and Gollan (2001), Carroll (1991).

2.2 Sustainable Development
World Bank (2013) gave a bright outlook of period spanning over two decades, and averred that economic growth has elevated more than 660 million people out of poverty and has raised the income levels of millions more. However, it has come at the detriment of the environment and poor populations. Sustainable development identifies that growth must be both inclusive and environmentally all-encompassing to reduce poverty and build common wealth for today's populace and to endure to meet the desires of upcoming generations. Sustainable development is supposed to be fruitful with resources that are consciously organized to offer equally rapid and long-standing paybacks for persons and the earth thriving in prosperity (World Bank, 2013). The pillars of possible expansion are three in numbers included social consideration, economic development, and natural stewardship.

Concurring to Bettley and Burnley (2008), sustainability is a progressively significant issue for a wide extends of organizations and thus sustainable administration procedures are of immense importance. Moreover, since numerous sustainability impacts are unequivocally affected by operations administration choices, the operations administration work must grasp the necessities of sustainable administration.

2.3 The Challenges of Human Resources and Human Capital Management
The determination of the human component of the factors of production makes the difference amongst triumph as well as dissatisfaction. Be that as it may, the importance of this reality is misplaced on numerous organizations emerging to a great extent from our conventional culture where individuals are classified as simple assets, and in fact alternative kind of instrument to be planned, organized, and the way that connotes the referral to the use of the terminology commonly understood as the ‘Human resources.’ Hence, an attempt is made to realize that human persons need agreeable connections and administration ought to work out affectability to staff sentiments and support them through the provision of an awesome upkeep of their well-being. Administration need to have the obligation to provide a working environment that encourages enrollment, improvement, and inspiration of individuals in the various work teams.

The esteem of human assets starts from the accumulation of the requisite information and abilities by the individual that is commonly referred to as competence, and secondly, his demeanor classified as inspiration and conduct, and thirdly, the mental capacity of the individual categorized as advancement and adjustment. The essential challenge of Human Capital administration has is the process of planning the in-house structures
that can persuade the individuals, in a particular way that supports upgrading the worker's productivity in the direction of fulfilling the organizational goals.

### 2.4 The Advent of the Knowledge Workers

As a result of the increasing preference on consumer-quality awareness in the international business setting and the improved usage of new tools, a new form of employee has appeared from the economizing and downsizing regime of the 1980s and the 1990s. De Lacy (1999) stated that the fresh workforces are categorized as “knowledge workers” and these categories of workers are endowed with some notable features that could have included the high level of their skills, qualification, training, and their experience in the emergent areas of business. Prominently, these employees are able to handle deal transactions of extraordinary degree of intricacy and improbability that would need a high grade of conscious decision making, judgementally.

Additionally, reminiscent of the new knowledge-driven environments of the 1990s, the concept of guarantee to offer the required service has been reshaped to shield the preservation of knowledgeable investment or the ‘corporate memory’ is presently understood to be reliant on on employee dedication and contentment. Consequently, the intellectual wealth of organisations is the ideas and long period of practice by the employees which the administration attempts to arrange and strengthen to yield superior organisational value.

### 3. Research Methodology

According to Kumar (1996), research is a structured inquiry that utilizes an acceptable scientific methodology to solve problems and create new knowledge that is generally acceptable. Research can be quantitative or qualitative, according to Cresswell (2013).

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study is qualitative in nature and had adopted the use of theoretical and conceptual approaches that also integrate a reference list review and citations to realize the desired aims. Ran and Leeuwen (2002) said that literature reviews create the avenue to produce information from the results of study already published on the subject matter. Accordingly, this research work was advanced by choosing articles from accessible databanks that dealt with issues on sustainable procedures, processes, and practices implemented in the business area.

#### 3.2 Secondary Data

According to Saunders, Levis and Thornhill (2007), secondary data comprises raw data which have been collected for other reasons. This suggests that the information been sought is existing and accessible and only needs to be removed by the researcher (Kumar 1996). Secondary research affords the roots for supporting and elucidating the questions (Ghauri and Gronhaug 2005). Secondary data also include data stored in the organization in the form of records/accounts, journal/periodicals, audio and video recorded resources, all in an effort to acquire past and other forms of information (McGivern 2006; Kumar 1996).

The situation where massive quantities of data are being assembled and banked by researchers globally, the convenience of exploiting current data for research study is assuming a wider acceptance (Andrews, Higgins, Andrews, Lalor, 2012; Schutt, 2011; Smith, 2008; Smith et al., 2011). The view here is that secondary data study and usage is a worthy method to employ in the course of the study after a meticulous or scientific procedure is adhered to.

### 4. Analysis/ Discussion of Results

Due to the fact that sustainability impacts are greatly supported by operations management judgments, it therefore behooves on the operations managers to adopt the principles of sustainable management strategies in the course of carrying out their responsibilities. The approach has ramifications on the resolutions taken and on the processes associated with all aspects of operations management including the strategic options available, designing options, as well as the planning/control, and the desired level of development. For instance, the
proper environmental and social performance goals, objectives, and pointers need to be incorporated with the quality, cost and the addition of predictable performance trials. The figure below shows the schematic diagram of operations management decision areas.

![Operations Decision Areas Diagram]

Source: Bettley & Burnley (2008)

According to Stevenson (2015), operations management is the portion of a business enterprise that is in charge of manufacturing goods and offering services, and making sure that those goods and services reach the targeted consumers in the best form and with the anticipation of satisfying those target audience. Goods are the items that are made from raw materials through the manufacturing processes that could include assemblies and sub-assemblies. Services are the activities that provide some mixture of time, location, form, or psychological value. For instance, services are offered like all written materials we read, the films shows we patronize in the cinema, the electronic messages we sent and receive, and the medical treatment offered in hospitals, involves one or more operation functions of the organization.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations
Conclusively, and in making reference to the various sustainability studies, the results, and their remote origins, it empirically lay directly and to some extent on the operations executive domain. Correspondingly, operations pronouncements and undertakings have a weighty bearing on the majority of the broader concerns of sustainability that are related with working circumstances and the processes that covers the internal and other external fringes in the supply chain.

Consequently, this study recommend as per the listed below:-

- Firstly, the nature of sustainability itself has to be understood and explored by organizations.
- The latitude of operations services should be determine in order to support sustainability management on the basis of its relationship with the human resources available for utilization in the organization. This, therefore, gives the platform for a discourse on how the sub-divisions of operations administration can be structured in such a way to accommodate sustainable practices and processes.
- Organizations need to become more well-organized and effective in the whole manufacturing methods and systems, in commercial undertakings, in a comprehensive management of quality control (Total Quality Management), and in the overall facets of transformation the structure to accomplish excellence in standards of goods and services that can compete favourably in the markets.
- Organizations must have the obligation to plan and implement a comprehensive and unified tactic to human assets administration and environmental challenges. Supervising managers must have to reconsider their role, specially their responsibility in the encouragement of their organizations to accept and implement practices that encourage the backing of sustainability practices in all its ramifications.
- On operations supervision and environmental anxieties, worldwide heating and environmental
degradation have had an heightened effect on the process of business operation, and consequently it has a direct link with the workings of operations management and environmental issues. Therefore, stricter environmental guidelines and principles, mostly in developed countries ought to be enforced.

References


Empirical Analysis of Local Residents’ Support in a Selected Special Event

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ABSTRACT

The support and involvement in an event by local citizens will indirectly affect the performance of event activities, and local communities would be influenced in their behavior towards cooperation in planning and holding the function. This study intend to investigate the level of residents’ support and local community participation towards the Putrajaya Flower and Garden Festival, Putrajaya (FLORIA Putrajaya). Besides, this study attempts to determine the relationship between local hospitality towards the event sustainability. Sample population for this study included the visitors who visited Putrajaya, Malaysia. The results were significant between overall variables (local residents support; local community participations; local hospitality) of local residents’ support toward event sustainability and destination image (β=.120, p<0.01). The findings of this study can be used by event organisers, particularly in Putrajaya, in reviewing the current movements of participation by local residents or host-community towards the event operations. In addition, the outcome of this study may increase the awareness of event organisers regarding the importance of getting support from the local residents towards event sustainability and host-destination image.

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10. Introduction

The organisation of a special event such as carnivals has been recognized as an important and strategic initiative to increase tourism over the long term besides its advantages in terms of economic and non-economic benefits. It can also improve the image of a destination and indirectly create sustainability by location branding (Jago, Dwyer, Lipman, Lill & Vorster, 2010). Currently, demands and supplies have dropped for conventional sectors such as rural fishing, crafting and indigenous tribes, and other local populations have to seek new methods of improving their self-developed skills and information tools (Teh & Cababan, 2007; Lepp, 2007; Wang, Yang, Chen, Yang & Li, 2011). Besides, community tourism contributes for rural industrial development by providing local residents the skills and knowledge they required (Bramwell & Lane, 1993; Mehmetoglu, 2001), host destination support (Mehmetoglu & Ellingsen, 2005; Boo & Busser, 2006), as well as indirectly offer tourist with high quality experience and increased awareness on environmental sustainability (Lepp, 2007; Lee, 2011). Therefore, in many situations the event is usually a driver for people to
enter a specific place in the expectation that during their journey, they can partake in certain events and encounters.

Moreover, there is a need to establish sustainable tourism to meet the needs and requests to improve the community ability and expertise (Puczko & Ratz, 2000). However, creating sustainable tourism will be challenging without the support from the neighbourhood (Fallon & Kriwoken, 2003; Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004; Nicholas, Thapa & Ko, 2009). The support from local communities is also one of the key aspects in a sustainable community growth. This study was aimed at filling these gaps by concentrating on local citizen support, local community engagement and the local hospitality to explore the connection between citizen support and event sustainability.

2. Literature Review
The cooperation of local citizens especially in specific volunteer efforts is important in special events like the Putrajaya Flower and the Gardens Festival, which last for seven days. The relative focus on services that, for tourist measures, be quite geographical in terms of the physical environment not just because of various environments and geographies, but also because of the psychological environment like specific characteristics of tourists. Sustainable development has also been frequently debated within tourism sector as it is intended to satisfy the needs of travellers, create resources to fuel economic growth, preserve natural resources, increase citizens’ quality of life and enhance potential prospects through the co-existence of tourist development and environmental sustainability (Eagles, McCool & Haynes, 2002). Sebele (2010) also acknowledged that the tourism sector in a community has been a significant instrument for sustainability. This definition has been used in several countries for researching the impact of specific events on local destinations (Roche 1992).

Sustainability theories and practices were used to evaluate the involvement of local community or residents on sustainability of event and the host destination. Capra (2002) stated that the deeper understanding on human behaviour and ordinary systems allow event organizers to improve organizing a strategy and solution in addressing issues of un-sustainability. On the basis of the Putrajaya annual report in 2013, FLORIA Putrajaya acts to aid the government's aspiration of making Putrajaya a town in a garden and a revolutionary green town in all areas of design, management and growth. A research has been carried out by Berkes and Folke (1998) that established an internal disciplinary framework to observe the practice of environmental management by relating a social and ecological system, which produced illogical and non-natural result. In the theory of social exchange, the local community or residents intend to support and participate in events. They would gain information and knowledge to improve tourism when communicating with visitors. Thus, the host residents perceive that such exchanges are likely to benefit them without incurring unbearable costs.

Community involvement can be regarded either as a participant or a volunteer. Most events include a wide number of volunteers who will regularly monitor and communicate with various demographic ranges during an event of varying levels of volunteers. A voluntary organisation may also work concurrently in different parts of the site at the same time. Such so-called monitors will therefore be educated in a detailed training prior to going into the social environment, including addressing the issues and goals expected for the event. Volunteers are deemed a force base to sustain the event in the context of the Putrajaya Flower and Garden Festival. They are a critical part of what makes an experience year after year such a success. It is evident that events will not continue for long without the contributions of the volunteers. The position of the volunteer constitutes one of the most important pieces for the activities, including the functions of:

- Supporting the festival to reach potential targets
- Encouraging sustainability practices
- Serving as a media mouthpiece
- Marketing public education
- Considering the trivialities of daily case activities in the event
• Getting good reviews
• Bridging the communication between outsiders and insiders

Volunteers from the festivals who engage regularly in various social networks in their neighbourhoods consider that it is their duty to make a difference to celebrations and gatherings despite minimal time and resources. In addition to ethically managing an event from organisations, the event attenders must also consider their economic, host groups and each other's obligations. Throughout the event sector, the idea regarding environmental sustainability growth may also be encouraged and disseminated (Yulan, 2013). Throughout the execution of the event, event managers must insure that the required information and signage are appropriately planned and located regardless of the equipment or mitigation measures. Officials, donors and guests must be told regarding these programs, their positions and the planned contributions. In other ways, the managers must also start discussing the different activities relevant to environmental sustainability during the event. By this manner, all viewers including foreign tourists can grasp the various initiatives, besides acknowledging and welcoming them. This is important as a maximum public support including the use of public transport system available (Laing & Frost, 2010).

Residents may often have more favourable opinions on tourism if they consider that tourism trade provides individual benefits, but vice versa if they believe that these benefits are outweighed by costs (Teh & Cabanban, 2007). In other terms, demonstrated enthusiasm for tourism is seen as a trade willingness. Host groups that are looking to draw on events to produce advantageous outcomes also need to consider and exploit interaction dynamics that promote cooperation. In many earlier studies (Solberg, 2003; Haxton, 2000; Barron & Rihova, 2011), essential improvements to destination management by group engagement in special events have also been identified. Based on industry experts, several important factors have been identified to host special events, which can directly affect the image of a destination including the level of support from the community. This research seeks to determine tourist views. Therefore, the following hypothesis was developed as below:

H1: There is a significant relationship between local community support and host-destination image.

3. Methodology
On the basis of the previous studies directed mainly by Jago, Dwyer, Lipman, van Lill, and Vorster (2010), it was agreed that concentration is given on the tourist-based interpretation regarding the relationships between the FLORIA Putrajaya and the image of location. Then, the local community support was evaluated as one of the latent components. In four major areas of Putrajaya Malaysia, which included Masjid Besi Putrajaya, Dataran Putra, Alamanda Shopping Mall and even IOI City Center, a sample of 300 participants was selected through convenience sampling. In March 2015, a self-completed questionnaire was created for the gathering of the necessary details for the analysis within a period of two weeks. For each question in each segment of the questionnaire, an equivalent 7-point Likert scale was utilised to help respondents to talk freely without prejudice besides being more accurate than the 5-point Likert scale. Therefore, the Likert scale of 7 points is more desirable, as the respondents were pleased to display their stand on a scale of more points (Sekaran & Bougie, 2009). The questions included in this research were founded on previous studies and adjusted (Jago et al., 2010). A pilot study was done on 30 respondents in the Shah Alam areas who were visitors. Cronbach's alpha was set under a reasonable range (> .7) for each series of questions. Descriptive statistics was used to calculate the internal consistency specified by the mean and evaluate the relationship between the variables by the standard deviation for each element and inferential statistics.

4. Result and Discussion
In general, Table 1 shows the demographic information of the respondents, which exhibited more than half of the respondents who were female with 54.0% (n = 162) compared to 46.0% (n = 138) male from the total respondents. These results anticipate that more female are visiting the FLORIA Putrajaya compared to male.
Based on the table, most of the visitors were between 29 to 39 years old by 51.0% (n = 153), followed by 28.7% (n = 86) visitors who were in the age of 18 to 28 years old. Furthermore, 12.0% (n = 36) of the total visitors were in the age ranging from 40 to 49 years old and 5.3% (n = 16) of the visitors were between 50 to 59 years old. 2.3% (n = 7) visitors were in the age below than 18 years old and only 0.7% (n = 2) of them were 60 years old. These results indicate that visitors who visit FLORIA Putrajaya are mostly young adults. In terms of level of education, 80% (n=241) of the visitors had a university education (graduates); 17.0% (n = 51) of the respondents had a high school education and only 2.7% (n = 8) of the respondents had secondary school education. These results indicate that the education level of visitors who visit FLORIA Putrajaya is quite high. With regard to respondents’ monthly income, the largest group with monthly income of RM 1000 – RM 3000 was 54.7% (n=170), followed by RM 3000 – RM 5000 with 32.7% (n =98) and 9.0% (n =27) with monthly income of less than RM 1000. Only 1.7% (n =5) of the respondents had monthly income of RM 5000 or above.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents (n=300)

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Distribution – Respondent’s</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 28</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 - 39</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 59</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Servant</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Servant</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; RM1000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM1000 - RM3000</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM3000 - RM5000</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; RM5000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Day</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Days</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Days and More</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Local

Community Support

Table 2: Reported mean scores for Local Community Support towards FLORIA Putrajaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Variables Local Community Support</th>
<th>Mean (M)</th>
<th>Std. Deviation (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CS 1</td>
<td>Local residents are friendly.</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS 2</td>
<td>I feel welcomed by local residents.</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS 3</td>
<td>Local residents are willing to offer assistance.</td>
<td>5.53</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS 4</td>
<td>Putrajaya tourism service quality is good.</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS 5</td>
<td>Local tourism service staff are friendly.</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Viewing at pattern shown in Table 2, most of the respondents agreed with all the statements given. As such, local residents were friendly ($M=5.43$) with a standard deviation of ($SD=1.07$). Meanwhile, the mean score for feeling welcomed by local community in Putrajaya was ($M=5.66$) with a standard deviation of ($SD=0.91$). In addition, respondents also agreed that local residents were willing to offer assistance where the mean was ($M=5.53$) with a standard deviation of ($SD=0.99$). Then, based on the result, respondents agreed that the quality of Putrajaya tourism was good to accommodate the visitors as the mean score was ($M=5.66$) and standard deviation was ($SD=1.00$). Furthermore, respondents agreed that service quality must come with friendly local tourism service staff with a mean score of ($M=5.64$) and a standard deviation of ($SD=1.01$). Local tourism service staff were also found to be knowledgeable and have proficient service skills showing a mean score of ($M=5.53$) with a standard deviation of ($SD=1.12$). Most of the respondents agreed that they saw many volunteers working inside and outside of festival area with a mean score of ($M=5.51$) and a standard deviation of ($SD=1.16$) and the level of knowledge for volunteer mean score was ($M=5.36$) with a standard deviation of ($SD=1.26$). Respondents also agreed that volunteers were good representatives of the festival and Putrajaya with a mean score ($M=5.42$) and a standard deviation of ($SD=1.21$). Road signs in Putrajaya were clear and easy to follow with a mean score ($M=5.52$) and a standard deviation of ($SD=1.17$). Most of respondents agreed that Putrajaya built sufficient direction signs for the festival with a mean score of ($M=5.50$) and a standard deviation of ($SD=1.14$). Signage for public area also came with sufficient directions and information by Putrajaya, which was agreed by respondents with a mean score of ($M=5.52$) and standard deviation of ($SD=1.15$). The entire mean score patterns indicate that respondents have a high support by the local community during the festival.

### 4.3 Event Sustainability and Destination Image

#### Table 3: Reported mean scores for Event Sustainability and Destination Image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Mean ($M$)</th>
<th>Std. Deviation ($SD$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESDI 1</td>
<td>This festival effectively addressed a major theme of Putrajaya a city-in-garden.</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDI 2</td>
<td>The festival achieved its goal.</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDI 3</td>
<td>Putrajaya enhanced the visibility of Putrajaya Flower &amp; Garden Festival in Malaysia.</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDI 4</td>
<td>Putrajaya has a capability to host world mega events.</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDI 5</td>
<td>In my view, the Putrajaya Flower &amp; Garden Festival was successfully hosted in Putrajaya.</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDI 6</td>
<td>I will visit Putrajaya again.</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final descriptive analysis was done on the event sustainability and destination image to evaluate on how local community see the contribution of one or more events as a co-operative branding activity to strengthen
the destination image of a place. Most of the respondents agreed that the festival effectively addressed a major theme of Putrajaya as a city-in-garden with a mean score of \(M=5.86\) and a standard deviation of \(SD=.92\). From that result, it was apparent that the festival had achieved its goal \(M=5.85\) with a standard deviation of \(SD=1.01\). Venue of an event also played one of important roles to promote an event as respondents agreed that Putrajaya had enhanced the visibility of FLORIA Putrajaya for visit with a mean score of \(M=5.86\) and a standard deviation of \(SD=1.05\). Since FLORIA Putrajaya has been announced as an international event, respondents mostly agreed that Putrajaya has the capability to host world mega events \(M=5.91\) with a standard deviation of \(SD=1.04\). With mean score of \(M=5.99\) and standard deviation \(SD=1.00\), it was shown that in the view of respondents, the FLORIA Putrajaya has been successfully hosted in Putrajaya. Also, most of respondents strongly agreed to visit Putrajaya again \(M=6.22\) with a standard deviation of \(SD=0.94\).

### 4.6 Spearman’s Correlations Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CS</th>
<th>ESDI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCAL COMMUNITY SUPPORT (CS)</strong></td>
<td>Spearman’s Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVENT SUSTAINABILITY &amp; DESTINATION IMAGE (ESDI)</strong></td>
<td>Spearman’s Correlation</td>
<td>.698**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

All SD indicators were seen above 0.7, as seen in tables 2 and 3. Meanwhile, the constructs’ composite reliabilities were over 0.9 and between 0.91 and 1.26. Additionally, the derived average variance was also greater than 0.5 threshold with a product of .698 as seen in Table 4. The measures in this research thus met the convergent validity criteria for the scales as the findings demonstrated that the average square root variances extracted were high (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Therefore, in this analysis, the construction validity of scales was acceptable.

### 5. Conclusion

This research has empirically tested the structural connection among determinants that can lead to the effective image of the destination in hosting a particular event. The results showed that local residents’ support is an important element in strengthening the sustainability of an event and enhance image of a destination. In detail, the behaviour of local people, local community support and hospitality services in host-destination, assistance from volunteers of the events, as well as educational and guidance signage have all rendered important contributions to the sustainability of the event as well as image of the destination. This study further reflects many previous findings concerning the impact of support from local population on the sustainability of an event and its quality (Gursoy & Kendall, 2006; Misener & Mason, 2006; Fredline & Faulker, 2000). The participants accepted mainly that the residents have fully supported the event besides being friendly. Effective festivals and events draw together residents and tourists to share the special and unique essence of a culture. These events provide various advantages for a community and tourism area including high visitors and expenses, decreased seasonality, frequent trips, as well as enhanced public visibility and word-of-mouth recommendations, among others. From the findings, it can be concluded that it is essential to often consider and monitor the local society effects (economic, social, cultural and environmental) of events. This determinant is particularly daunting for the event venue, provided that the festival would last one week, which ensures that the surrounding population will participate over a significantly longer time than a few days. In the situation of this study, it is important for volunteers and local people to be mobilised and educated in assisting visitors to organise successful events. Therefore, relevant suggestions should be addressed, including observations on the potential process of the growth of the event's management as well as
interventions from local authorities and the cultural sector. Further research should therefore explore the significance of this relation in numerous industries utilising various goods.

References
Impact of Science Technology and Innovation (STI) on Economic Growth and Development: A Case Study of Pakistan

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ARTICLE DETAILS

ABSTRACT

The study reports the case study research about the impact of STI on economic growth and development. 305 scientists responded the questionnaire. Out of 305, 94% (288) confirmed that STI has the impact on economic growth and economic development. In response to the 2nd question, about the impact of their research on economic growth and development, 85% (260) scientists supported that STI has the positive impact on economic growth. The STI system of Pakistan is also discussed and found that STI system in Pakistan is very weak. To improve STI system of Pakistan, there is dire need of long-term STI policy. Therefore, at the end of the study on the basis of survey results and STI capacity indicator, the policy recommendations and implications of the study are presented. These recommendations are very useful for STI policy makers and planners for Pakistan as well as developing countries, to improve STI situation.

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11. Introduction

Change in science, technology, and innovation is one of the major driving forces of the long run economic growth & development and social changes in living standard of people of the country. On the other hand, technological changes and innovations bring about the scientific development as well as economic development. The transformation of the country from developing to the developed country by using its natural resources based on knowledge and information. It can only be possible through diffusion & adoption of scientific principal or implementation of innovative technologies. STI activities not only accelerate the
economic growth and bring about the social changes of lives but also enhance the capability to create, transmit and use STI knowledge (Ertl et al., 2006). Consequently, the transformation of knowledge base economy is required in order to attain science, technology, and innovation-based global competitiveness level. Knowledge base economy is a double edge sword it helps to promote the growth as well as it increases the well-being of the people.

Science, technology and innovation have become increasingly complex, escalating the significance of relationships among different countries to acquire specialized STI knowledge. The countries formulate economic and STI policies that enhance science, technology and innovation environment in the society and economy, most important for sustainable economic growth & development and global competitiveness (Sener and Saridogan, 2011). But the question arises how would the outcomes and impact of STI activities be measured? Although, many information available about the STI activities but it relates only input for example how many people involved in this activity?, how much expenses occurs on that research and development?, what is nature of STI activity? However, these pieces of information do not solve the purpose and helpful for measuring outcomes and impact of STI activities. During literature review, it has been found that large numbers of empirical studies have been conducted to investigate the impact of STI on economic growth but a mix trends have been found. Some found the positive association and some found the negative association between STI and economic growth. Results of the studies are different, model to model, country to country. Confusion is still existed either STI has the positive impact or negative impact on economic growth.

During the literature review, we found shortcomings in the studies that have been carried previously. Although many studies have been conducted to investigate the impact of STI on economic growth, the results and conclusions from these studies vary from model to model and country to country. Researchers have used different methods such as panel estimation, cointegration etc., through the combination of data from developed and developing economies. These methods mostly contain econometric techniques for assessment of the impact of STI on economic growths. Most of the studies used one or two traditional independent variables, like labour force and human capital along with one or two STI indicator. The studies focused more on econometric empirical evidence of the impact of STI on economic growth rather than the survey or directly question/s from an actor of STI. We could not find literature in which opinion survey has been done. It is difficult to suggest the policy recommendations for STI policies for any country. As the data of composite STI indicator are not available more than 20 years, so time series analysis cannot be carried for an individual country. While sometimes, the panel's analysis is not suitable for all set of the countries. Impact of STI on economic growth in numeric or percentage form is not available.

Has the STI significant impact on economic growth in developing countries like Pakistan as compared to developed countries? Therefore, it is decided, to carry out the opinion survey to gather/seek the information from direct agent or actors of STI about the impact of STI on economic growth and development. The main objective of the study is to seek information from the main actor of STI (Pakistani scientists, engineers, technologists, and researchers working in Universities and R&D organizations) about the impact of STI on economic growth & development and presents the policy recommendations on the basis of results. What they think and have an opinion about the impact of STI on economic growth and development. In this regard, a short questionnaire has been designed to survey opinion from academicians & professionals. Survey form/questionnaire (Appendix II) consist of some basic information followed by the survey questions. The survey questionnaire was accessible at the Centre for Research, Innovation, and Policy (CRIP) website (http://crip.com.pk/survey.php). On the basis of survey results, the study presents some policy recommendations for Pakistan as well as for developing countries.

The contribution of the study is wide and serves many purposes. It provides new avenues for researchers and economists in measuring the impact of STI on economic growth through opinion survey and how can STI be measured and assessed in quantitatively and numerically. The study attempts to provide, what is the impact of
STI on economic growth and development? It provides the strength to the concept of knowledge base economy and will provide the insight about weaknesses, strengths, and opportunities of STI system of a Pakistan not only at a national level but also at an international level. It provides thought-provoking ideas to policy makers and planners for the formulation of policies and allocation of resources to enhance the STI capacity of Pakistan and developing countries. It is unique in a sense that opinion survey from an actor of STI, to measure the impact of science and technology and innovation on the economic growth and development of the country reports first time. It would prove on the empirical evidence that economic development has nexus with its scientific and technological preparedness of a country. The most of developing countries like Pakistan full of natural resources but they are failed to materialize into visible phenomenon due to lack of scientific and technological capabilities. The study also explores that the developing countries need to invest a huge amount in R&D to enhance their scientific and technological capabilities.

The study is organized into five sections. Section one presents the introduction and section 2 of the literature review. Section 3 discusses the overview of STI in Pakistan. Section 4 about data and methodology while sections 5 about results and discussion. Final Section 6 presents policy recommendations and implications of the study.

12. Literature Review
This section illustrates an overview of the available empirical and theoretical literature on the relationship between STI and economic growth & development. The purpose of this review is to highlight the main issues regarding the consequence of STI on economic growth and development that will provide a new avenue for further research. We present the literature review regarding economic growth and economic development.

All schools of thought of economic unanimously agree that the technological progress of the 18th century industrial revolution brought about substantial increases in productivity in the textile industry in the United Kingdom (UK). The concept of technological progress, then, is not new. The relationship between technological progress and economic growth and development became a subject of inquiry and the study of economics or political economy then formed as an organized discipline. A large number of economists have discussed the changes in output and production by the technological progress resulting from the Industrial Revolutions in the mid-eighteenth century.

The role of technological progress in production or output commanded the attention of economists when Nobel laureate Robert Solow argued that technological change plays a vital role in total output / production and demonstrated that 87.5% of the increase in total output between the years 1909-1949 in the United States was the result of the technical change Solow (1957). The pioneering work of Robert Solow provided new dimensions to our understanding of why countries such as the USA and UK show persistent labor productivity growth, while others such as Niger and Zimbabwe become poor (García, 2013). After Solow's groundbreaking paper (Solow, 1957), numerous studies have been carried out by economists for whom the growth accounting approach was the dominant methodology for empirical measurements of productivity until the early 1970s. As national accounting figures became available and statistical methodology became more refined, Solow's concept that technological progress accounts for all economic growth became less all-encompassing (Cameron, 1998). Although, Swan (1956) presented the neoclassical growth model after ten months later than Solow (1956), but he argued complete analysis of the technological change, which Solow treated separately in Solow (1957). Reference is sometimes made to the "Solow-Swan growth model", but more commonly reference is made only to the Solow growth model. In the 1960s, many eminent economists like Uzawa (1965), Phelps (1966), Conlisk (1967, 1969), Lutkepohl (1991), Shell (1967), and Nelson and Philips (1966) who applauded the Solow and Swan concept and argued that economic growth based on labour recourses spent for the development of new technologies and ideas and relationship between education and growth which has the significant impact on the proper analysis of economic growth.

But the concept of Solow exogenous growth theory does not retain its dynasty in the field of macroeconomics, it had to face a serious setback when it was challenged by Romer (1986) who presented an endogenous growth
model. In contrary to the Solow model, Romer used technology as an endogenous factor in his model and set a foundation of new growth theory. Romer (1986), Luca (1988) and Aghion & Hewitt (1992) who are considered the pioneers of new growth theory, they used the technology changes as an endogenous factor for production of knowledge.

In this way, the economists divided into two groups, one group of economists supported the exogenous growth theory and another bunch of economists supported the endogenous growth theory. Although, a large volume of literature is available in favour of new growth theory but some significant studies like Romer (1990, 1994), Aghion & Hewitt (1992), Pyo (1995), Cameron (1998) have mentioned in the literature review. All they agreed that technology is neither conventional goods nor a public good while it is a non-rival as an input variable in the model. The growth outcomes entirely from technological progress based upon the competition among research firms that creates innovations. Growth is an endogenous phenomenon in economic systems, not the outcomes of the forces that intrude from outside and innovation plays a key role to enhance the economic growth.

In the same pattern, a large group of economists is supporting the exogenous growth theory. Some prominent economists like Mankiwe, Romer, & Weil (1992), Jones (1995a), Jones (1995b), Islam (1995), Lee, Pesaran, & Smith (1997), Loo & Soete (1999) who have conducted studies in favor of exogenous growth theory. Leading on the front, Mankiwe, Romer, & Weil (1992) examined the Solow model in detail and found that poor countries have more capacities to grow faster than the rich and empirical relevance of the Solow model. Jones (1995a) rejected both endogenous growth models (AK models and R&D model) and found no connection between R&D and economic growth and further argued that R&D based model inconsistent with time series analysis (Jones, 1995b). Islam (1995) investigated the Solow model with some modifications and supported the concept of exogenous growth theory. Lee, Pesaran, & Smith (1997) observed that growth rate is different considerably across countries and if the heterogeneity is allowed for calculation of beta are higher than described in literature while Loo & Soete (1999) said that R&D based model not able to explain the productivity anomaly in terms of technological change and economic growth.

At the first era of 21st century, many empirical studies have been conducted to investigate the impact of technological progress on economic growth but a mix trend have been found. Some researchers like Yanikkaya (2001), Filho, Silva, & Diniz (2005), Gundlach (2005), Koutun & Karabona (2013) etc have conducted the study in favour of Solow model while Seren (2001), Ulku (2004), Rao (2006), Parham (2007) etc are supporting Romer R&D model. Still there no unanimous agreement of economists whether the growth is affected endogenously or endogenously by technological progress. The indicators like R&D expenditure, patent, numbers of publications etc are used as input variables in these models. Some important studies are Sylwester (2001), Sarac (2009), Seren (2001) and Gulmez and Yardimcioglu (2012) are worth mentioning. They used the different dataset of OECD countries but the result almost similar. Sylwester (2001) used data from 20 OECD countries found no relationship between variables while Sarac (2009) used the data from 10 OECD countries, Seren (2001) and Gulmez and Yardimcioglu (2012) employed the data of 21 OECD countries found the positive relationship between economic growth and R&D expenditure.

In case of developing countries, the similar situation is found, Samimi and Alerasoul (2009) found a negative relationship between R&D expenditure and economic growth by using the data of 30 developing countries and Inekwe (2015) found that the impact of R&D investment on economic growth is positive in upper-middle-income economies and insignificant in lower income economies and concluded that R&D investment is favorable to growth. While Kaur & Singh (2016), Gocer (2013), Poorfaraj et al. (2011) and Sadraoui and Zina (2009) have confirmed the positive relationship between R&D expenditure and economic growth. Although, the concept of economic development exists in the period of earlier economists but it is recognized as a discipline of economics in the 1950s after the linear stages of growth models of Rostow and Harrod-Domar Model. Rostow described the five stage of development while Harrod-Domar discussed the role of
investment in taking the simple assumption of production functions. The weakness of these models is that they cannot be applied for all countries because each country has to pass through the same condition, stage by the stage while development process is linear Chenery (1960). In the 1960s the two sectors Lewis model and structural change model were presented by Lewis (1954) and Chenery (1960) respectively. Lewis model focus on the dualist economic development of labor from agriculture sector to industrial sector is considered as the major reason for economic growth. This model is valid in most LDC's. Many models after the Lewis model seems to follow the assumptions made by Lewis. The international dependent model and neoclassical counterrevolution models are introduced in the 1970s and 1980s respectively. First one fails to operate in autarky situation of the country and second flop due to raptorial activities of the developed countries.

Last but not least the theory of coordination failure emphasizes the role of government to solve the issues. The "big push" theory lead massive investment program that may cause to enhance the economy. Although the "big push" theory have to face a lot of criticism by economists but it is recommended by UNDP for developing countries to eradicate the poverty gap. Thirwal (2000) also presented the model by introducing the education along with other important variables for economic development.

a. **Final Remarks on the Basis of Literature Review**

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, new inventions in the fields of agriculture, engineering, industrial engineering, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, health, electronics, aeronautics and especially in information & communication technologies (ICT) have revolutionized the production process of firms in these industries as well as improving social well-being. In fact, science and technology can be regarded as a primary source of economic growth and development, with the various scientific and technological changes contributing significantly to the development of underdeveloped countries. Scientific and technical progress contributes numerous ways including facilitating the use of potential resources and intensive utilization of resources, supporting exports, contributing to alternatives to imports, the growth of infrastructure, increased efficiency of human resources, promoting industrialization, increase in capital formation, availability of foreign capital, agricultural development, and finally, positive change in social and economic structure.

Although, the current study attempts to present an overview of the studies in the context of economic growth and economic development but kinds of literature regarding the empirical studies of economic development are rare. During literature review, we have found that the economists and researchers agree that technological progress is a key element of factors of production and has a vital role in long-term economic growth and development. By utilizing the latest technologies, a firm, industry or country may enhance output with the same level of employment and capital. The use of new technologies in production and manufacturing, indeed, in every field of life, has been increasing rapidly since the last decade of the twentieth century. But, regarding the impact of STI on economic growth and development, confusion still exists either STI has the positive impact or negative impact on economic growth. Are the STI having a significant impact on economic growth in developing countries as compared to developed countries? The answer is still not available in the context of empirical and comprehensive manners. Impact of STI on economic growth in numeric or percentage form is not available. It needs to investigate the impact of STI on economic growth and development. That is why it is decided to carry out the opinion survey to investigate the impact of STI on economic growth and development in Pakistan.

13. **Overview of Science Technology Innovation (STI) in Pakistan**

a. **Geographical**

Pakistan is the 5th largest nation in the world with the population of 207.774 million (after Indonesia (4th) slightly ahead Brazil (6th) with an average annual growth rate of 2.4% over a period of 1998-2017 and located in South Asia with an area of 796096 (Sq. Km) (PBS, 2017). Pakistan is the 36th largest country approximately equaling the combined land areas of France and the United Kingdom. Pakistan is at the junction of Central Asia and the Middle East, which gives its location great significance. China is situated in the northeast of
Pakistan and nearly 523 kilometers long borderline while to the east of Pakistan, India is situated with border area almost 2,912 kilometers long. To the west of Pakistan, Afghanistan is located with border area of 2430 Kilometer, known as Durand Line and Iran exists to the south west of Pakistan with border area of 1046 kilometers (PBS, 2017).

b. Economic
Pakistan has made significant progress in regaining macroeconomic stability over the past three years. Pakistan has achieved macroeconomic stability in the past three years: the fiscal deficit has shrunk from 8 percent to below 5 percent, international reserves have tripled to over $18b, and the rate of growth has increased by a full percentage point to 4.7 percent (World Bank, 2017). The economy of Pakistan has continued the growth momentum as the GDP growth reached to 5.28 percent in 2016-17 which is the highest in 10 years, on the back of rebound growth in agriculture which registered a growth of 3.46 percent against the growth of 0.27 percent in 2016-17. Industrial sector witnessed the growth of 5.02 percent against 5.80 percent in 2016-17, with 20.9% share of total GDP. Agriculture is the lifeline of Pakistan's economy accounting for 19.5 percent of the gross domestic product, employing 42.3 percent of the labour force and providing the raw material for several value-added industries. It thus plays a central role in national development, food security, and poverty reduction while services sector is the highest contributor of GDP in percentage (59.6%) (PES, 2017)

c. STI System in Pakistan
Education and R&D expenditure are considered the lifeline of STI system. In 2015, government expenditure on education stood at merely 2.45% of GDP. Expenditure on Education has been decreasong each year since reaching at 2.75% of GDP in 2008. However, to enhance the primary and higher education government has planned to allocate at least 1% of GDP to higher education alone by 2018 (Planning Commission, 2014)

i. Pakistan’s first STI policy and National STI Strategy
Science and technology policy plays a great role to enhance the STI system of a country. In this regard, the Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST) beneath the umbrella of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology has been overseeing the S&T sector since 1962.

PCST developed Pakistan’s first National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy-2012 (NSTI-2012). It was the first time that innovation had been properly documented as being a long-term strategy for driving economic growth by the government. The policy mainly stresses the need for technology transfer, greater international co-operation in R&D, human resource development, and endogenous technology development. However, no information is available in terms of implementation, whether any part of the policy has been implemented since its release. Furthermore, PCST drafted National Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy (NSTIS) 2014–2018, along with a request for comments from the public. This strategy has been mainstreamed into the government’s long-term development plan, Vision 2025, a first for Pakistan. NSTIS (2014-2018) focused on human development and set the target to raise the R&D spending from 0.29%(2013) to 1% of GDP at end of 2018 (to triple R&D intensity by 2018). The ambitious target of enhancing the GERD/GDP ratio is very fruitful for expansion of STI system in Pakistan but this reform will need to implement to achieve the desired outcomes. However, the government is very keen to enhance the performance of R&D sector both through public investment in civilian technologies and defence and through state-operated bodies. In 2013, an R&D survey was conducted by PCST, the results indicate that 75.3% of R&D spending are received by Public sector R&D organizations. one out of four researchers is engaged in the natural sciences, followed by the agricultural sciences and engineering and technology. The large number of state researchers work in the higher education sector, a trend that has become more obvious since 2011.

ii. Scientific Capacity Indicators of Pakistan
The general scenario of the STI sector in Pakistan is at best a mixed one. Some scientific capacity indicators
are presented in Table 1. The growth rate of all STI indicators is increasing year by year except the expenditure on education and R&D. Despite that, the number of universities increased from 59 to 186 between 2001 and 2017 with the growth rate of 87% (Figure 1). Numbers of Ph.D. students have been produced by Pakistani universities also raised from 832 to 1351 between 2010 to 2014 with the growth rate of 62.37% in five years (Figure 2).

Huge change can be seen in the number of publications. The total number of publications was 886 in 1995 while it has reached to 10976 in 2015 with the growth rate of 54.22% per year during 21 years. As per UNESCO Science report (2015), 41.8% rise has been observed in the number of scientific papers from South Asia including India during the 2009 to 2014. The impressive performance was observed in Pakistan (87.5%), Bangladesh (58.2%) and Nepal (54.2%) as compared to India (37.9%) during the same period (UNESCO, 2015).

Figure 1. Growth in number of Pakistani Universities

In 2003 ICT goods imports (% total goods imports) stood at merely 4.47%, ICT goods imports (% total goods imports) has shrunk each year since peaking at 4.9 in 2015. In 1997, total R&D personal (FTE) and researcher per million were 36706 and 77 which have reached to 75658 and 167 in 2013 respectively. High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports) increase from 0.041 to 1.557 between 2003 and 2015 indicates the improvement in the industrial sector in Pakistan.

Ali (2017) stated that the average electricity consumption (kWh per capita) in 2015 for four South Asian Countries (SACs) was 571.92 (India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, including Pakistan 472.31), which is 13 times less than the average consumption of four East Asian Countries (EACs) (China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia) (7614.40). It is expensive for South Asian countries to provide this basic utility for their people. About 70% of
energy is produced by furnace oil, which is expensive and has to be imported. The government decides to restructure the existing energy mix to control power shortages and to convert furnace oil plants to coal and is investing in several renewable energy projects, which are one of the priorities of Vision 2025 (UNESCO, 2015).

Table 1. Some Selected Scientific and Capacity Indicators of Pakistan

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<tr>
<td>Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)¥</td>
<td>2.817&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.254</td>
<td>2.222</td>
<td>2.455&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>GERD as a percentage of GDP¥</td>
<td>0.160&lt;sup&lt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.440</td>
<td>0.330</td>
<td>0.290&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERD in ‘000 PPPS (in constant prices - 2005) ¥</td>
<td>605386.000&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2402904.000</td>
<td>2200236.000</td>
<td>2105703.000&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio, primary to tertiary, both sexes (%)¥</td>
<td>35.936&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>40.623</td>
<td>45.609</td>
<td>50.174&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total No. of Publication†</td>
<td>886.000&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2771.000</td>
<td>9065.000</td>
<td>10976.000&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and technical journal articles€</td>
<td>313.200&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>493.100</td>
<td>1267.900</td>
<td>1267.900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citations per Document†</td>
<td>8.880&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>9.090</td>
<td>4.130</td>
<td>6.990&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total patent grants (direct and PCT national phase entries) £</td>
<td>21.000&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>143.000</td>
<td>92.000</td>
<td>209.000&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total patent grants (direct and PCT national phase entries) per million £</td>
<td>0.171&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.932</td>
<td>0.530</td>
<td>1.106&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Researchers per million inhabitants (FTE) ¥</td>
<td>77.000&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>83.000</td>
<td>151.000</td>
<td>167.000&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total R&amp;D personnel (FTE) - Total¥</td>
<td>36706.000&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>53159.000</td>
<td>70380.000</td>
<td>75658.000&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports) €</td>
<td>0.041&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.380</td>
<td>1.760</td>
<td>1.557&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US$)€</td>
<td>15000000.000&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>15000000.000</td>
<td>7160000.000</td>
<td>15000000.000&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT goods imports (% total goods imports) €</td>
<td>4.470&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8.700</td>
<td>3.555</td>
<td>4.900&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) €</td>
<td>358.598&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>464.728</td>
<td>456.672</td>
<td>472.319&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed telephone + Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) €</td>
<td>1.712&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11.394</td>
<td>65.061</td>
<td>75.978&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users (per 100 people) €</td>
<td>0.028&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6.332</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>13.800&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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Source: ‘†’= SCOPUS Data, ‘€’= WDI, World Bank, ‘¥’ = UIS Data, UNESCO, ‘χ’ = WIPO:

Similarly, the average fixed telephone plus mobile cellular subscription cost (per 100 people) is 154.75 and 86.21 in EACs and SACs respectively. Use of this old technology in EACs is almost two times higher than in SACs (Ali, 2017). The state of Internet use in East South Asian Countries (ESACs) is presented in Figure 3 and Table 1. It can be observed in Figure 3 that all eight ESACs had the same position in 1995, but the gap between East Asian countries (EACs) and South Asian countries (SACs) is increasing year by year. EACs have overtaken SACs rapidly in the last two decades (Figure 3). Korea Republic (90) Japan (93) and Malaysia are the leaders (figures indicate the percentage of people who are Internet users), while Bangladesh (14), Pakistan (18) and India (26) trail behind.
As shown in Table 1, the number of mobile phone subscribers is much higher in Pakistan than the number of internet users. Mobile phone technology is increasingly being used by teachers in developing economies for both educational and administrative purposes (Valk et al., 2010). Similarly increase in a number of patents granted to resident can also be observed from 21 (1997) to 209 (2015). Although the STI indicators clearly show growth in higher education and STI, it does not mean that the quality of education & R&D has also improved.

iii. University-Industry (U-I) Linkage
It can be examined through a number of the patent application filed increase from 58 to 96 between 2001 and 2012 but the success rate of the application during the same period drop from 20.7% between 2001 and 2012. This indicates that no strong nexuses between university reforms and their impact on the industry is exists (Lundvall, 2009). This happened due to lack of University-industry linkage in Pakistan. Although some efforts are made in this regard but still need to speed up. The deep collaboration between academia and industry brings about the economic development of the country (Quintas et al. 1992). The major constraint for the failure to develop proper S&T in Pakistan is the lack of lack of coordination between the stakeholders in the innovation system. This lack of coordination and linkage has also been responsible for the lack of innovative products and processes in Pakistan (Qureshi and Kazi, 1997). Although, there is no proper forum is exist in Pakistan to enhance and develop the relationship between university and industries. However, few efforts have been made at the different level.

iv. R&D Effort
As per UNESCO Science report (2015), the countries in South Asia invest the small amount of research and development (R&D). Gross domestic expenditure on R&D has decreased from 0.44 to 0.25% of GDP during the period from 2005 to 2015 and declining trend can also be seen in India from 0.81 to 0.63% of GDP during the period from 2005 to 2015(Figure 4). R&D investment remains stable in Sri Lanka (0.14% of GDP in 2010) but low as compared to China (0.90%) which has enhanced evidently since 2008, and far behind that of Korea (2.18%). India and Pakistan are showing decreasing trends in R&D investment as compared to China and Korea. The low investment on R&D associates with low researcher intensity and limited integration in global research networks.

The recent data is available for researchers only for India Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It would be difficult to reach any conclusions for the region as a whole. However, from the available data, you may find some interesting trends. Although, the researcher and technicians per million inhabitants are very low in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka than Korea, but Pakistan is showing impressive performance in the researcher per million inhabitants with the increase in growth rate of 0.95% as compared to India (0.38%), Sri Lanka
(0.04%), and Korea (0.21%) respectively, during the period (Figure 5).

**Figure 4.** GERD as a percentage of GDP

**Figure 5: Researchers (HC) and technicians in South-East Asia per million inhabitants**

*Source: UNESCO Report 2015*
The women participation as researchers and technicians in Pakistan (30%), Sri Lanka (37%) and Nepal (8%) is very low as compared to men. In regard of researcher density, the Nepal is attempting to catch up the Sri Lanka but the share of women in the Nepalese research pool fall to half in 2010 that in 2002 (Figure 6). The women participation rate in Sri Lanka is lower in 2013 than 2007, however, share of women researchers is the greatest of three. Pakistan is performing well in terms of researcher density of three but the lowest in density of technicians, furthermore, no progress has been seen in any STI indicators since 2007.

As mentioned above, the public sector is playing a leading role in STI market while private sector seems to be lagging behind (Auerswald et al., 2012). This indicate that an appropriate entrepreneurial avenue (or culture) is not existed, resultantly, harming Pakistan’s global economic competitiveness. Inspite of good the national STI policy within national development policy, its possible effect on programmatic interventions does not seen. Pakistan still needs a daring vision from decision-makers, policy makers, planners at all levels of government to achieve its goal of becoming a knowledge economy.

Figure 6: Researchers (HC) and technicians in South Asia by gender, 2007 and 2013 or closest years
Source: UNESCO Report 2015

14. Materials and Methods
To the accomplishment of the objective of the study, the case study is designed to seek the information from Pakistani scientists, engineers, technologists, and researchers about the impact of STI on economic growth and development. What they think and have an opinion about the impact of STI on economic growth and development. In this regard, a short questionnaire has been designed to survey opinion from academicians & professionals. Survey form/questionnaire (Appendix II) consist of some basic information followed by the survey questions. Along with four simple questions, some basic information also asked by the people like qualification, age, subject, institution type, which are described next section.

An email was sent to 4048 Pakistani scientists, engineers, technologists, and researchers and invited to participate in a short case study. The survey questionnaire was accessible at the Centre for Research,
Out of 4048 scientists, 305 scientists responded to survey questionnaire. 7.5% response received which is considered very well in such type of study.

15. Results and Discussion

a. Basic information

As already mentioned, that instead of four simple questions, some basic information were also asked by the people like qualification, age, subject, institution type, which are described under this section.

i. Gender wise Response

The E-mail sent to 4049 to scientists, engineers, technologists, and researchers working at different Universities and R&D organizations of Pakistan to gather information. 7.5% response received, 305 out of 4049 people responded the email including male (249) and female (57). It can be conceived that strength of male in scientists and researchers is higher as compared to the women (Annexure -I).

ii. Qualification Wise Response

Out 305 scientists and researchers who responded, 166 people hold the degree of Ph.D. (54%), 60 M.Phil (20%), 44 Post Doc (15%), 22 BS/BE (7%) and 13 Master (4%). This indicates a massive number of people have highest qualification Ph.D. and Post Doc (69%) who responded questionnaire (Annexure -I).

iii. Age Wise

Highest number (171) of people who responded comes underage category of 31-45 years. While 74 have age 46-60, 23 over the 60 and 18-30 and 14 people are under 18 years old. It can be conceived that the response of adult people (age of 31-45 years old) is high as compared to another category of age (Annexure -I).

iv. Subject Wise

The subject wise response is presented in (Annexure -I). It has been observed that response from scientists /researchers in the field of biological sciences is very high (22%). While scientists /researchers belong to agricultural sciences, chemistry, physics, social science, engineering sciences, health sciences, pharmaceutical science, environmental science, earth sciences and mathematics responded at 16%, 14%, 11%, 11%, 9%, 5%, 3%, 3%, 1% and 1% respectively.

v. Institution Type

The response was received by 89% by the public sector and 11% by the private sector (Annexure -I). 70% responses were received by Universities and 30% by R&D organizations (Annexure -I). It clearly indicates a large number of people work in public sector and university as compared to the private sector and R&D organizations.

vi. Location Wise (Province wise)

The study also attempts to find out the response from different provinces of Pakistan. It has be found that the highest number of researchers (116) responded from Punjab, followed by Islamabad ICT (75), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (44), Sindh (43), Other-abroad(12), Baluchistan (9), Azad Jammu Kashmir (4), and Gilgit Baltistan (2) (Annexure -I).

b. Survey Questions

Very simple four questions were asked by Pakistani scientists, researchers and technologists to seek information about the impact of STI on economic growth and development. Following are the questions and

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1 We are highly indebted to Dr. Saima Nasir (SRO) for providing the Email of Pakistan Scientists for this short case study.
i. **Q. No. 1: Whether STI has any impact on Economic Growth (National / Gross Domestic Product i.e. GDP)?**

284 scientists/researchers responded this question positively while 21 scientists responded negatively. Out of 305, 93% scientists (288) confirmed that science, technology and innovation has the impact on economic growth while only 7% researchers (17) think that STI has no impact on economic growth (Annexure -I).

The second part of this question linked with the first question was; if yes, then state how much? Five options have been given for selection; i) Very High, ii) High, iii) Medium, iv) Low, v) Very Low. Out of 288 who responded positively, 45% scientists (130) apprehend that impact of STI on economic growth is high, 27% researchers (83) think that STI impact on economic growth is very high. While 18%, 5%, and 3% researchers endorsed the impact of STI on economic growth is medium, low and very low respectively (Figure 14(b)). From these results, it has been concluded that majority of the scientists/researchers think that impact of STI on economic growth is high or more than high (or very high).

ii. **Q. No. 2: Whether your research output has any impact on Economic Growth?**

The second question was asked by the scientists and researchers of Pakistan is: whether your research output has any impact on Economic Growth? The answers to this question were received by the scientists/researchers are different from previous one. 85% scientists think that their research has the positive impact on economic growth while only 15% people responded that their research has no impact on economic growth as shown in (Annexure -I).

The second part of this question linked with the previous one; if yes, then state how much? Five options have been given for selection as mentioned in section 5.2.1. Out of 260, 34% scientists recommended that impact of STI on economic growth is high, 34% researchers think that impact of STI on economic growth is medium. While 14%, 10%, and 8% researchers endorsed the impact of STI on economic growth is very high, low and very low respectively (Annexure -I).

This indicates that most of the research is being carried out in Pakistan is just only research for sake of research. It is not related to practical application. This is a very alarming situation that majority of Pakistani scientists (68%) think that their research has the medium and high impact on economic growth while only 14% scientists think that their research has very high impact on economic growth. It can also be conceived that applied research in Pakistan is not at that level that it can contribute to economic growth. Although a number of publications in international and national journal increasing day by day but the practical implication of this research is very low.

iii. **Q. No. 3: Whether STI has any impact on living standard/society?**

Similar results have been found like Q.No.1. 94% scientists/ researchers (284) out of 305 said that STI has an impact on economic development (living standard of society) while 6% scientists (21) said STI has no impact on economic development (Annexure -I). This mean high majority of scientists think that STI has the impact on living standard and society.

Among 284 scientists, 46% scientists think that STI has the high impact on economic development while 26% 19%, 7%, and 2% scientists confirmed that impact of STI on economic development is very high, medium, low and very low respectively (Annexure -I).

iv. **Q. No. 4: Whether your research output has impact on living standard/society?**

---

2 Research papers, patents, inventions, innovations, crop varieties, livestock breeds, machinery/equipment or any other form of research output

3 Research papers, patents, inventions, innovations, crop varieties, livestock breeds, machinery/equipment or any other form of research output
The last question was asked by the scientists/researchers of Pakistan is whether your research output has the impact on living standard and society? Out of 305, 81% scientists responded that their research has the impact on living standard and society while 19% scientists/researchers said their research has no impact on economic development (Annexure -I).

246 scientists who responded positively, out of them, 33% (82) said that the impact of their research on the economic development is high while 31% (77) scientists/researchers said their research has the medium impact on economic development. Very high, low and very low impact of their research on economic development was observed by 16%, 14%, and 6% scientists respectively (Figure 17 (b)).

16. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

a. Conclusion

As already mentioned in the introductory section that the main objective of the study is to seek information from the main actor of STI (Pakistani scientists, engineers, technologists, and researchers working in Universities and R&D organizations) about the impact of STI on economic growth & development and presents the policy recommendations on the basis of results. The results of the opinion survey indicate that 305 scientists responded the questionnaire and out of 305, 94% (288) confirmed that STI has the impact on economic growth and economic development. Out of 288 who responded positively, 74 % scientists think that STI has high impact on economic growth while 71% scientists supported that STI has high impact on economic development, while rest of them considered that STI impact is low or very low on economic growth and development. In response to the question, about the impact of their research on economic growth and development, 85 %(260) scientists supported that STI has the positive impact on economic growth. Out of 260 scientists, 49% scientists think the impact of STI on economic growth is more than high or very high. It can be clearly understood that impact of their research is very low as compared to the overall impact of STI on economic growth.

On the basis of the survey results, it is concluded that science technology and innovation (STI) are the direct, positive, and significant association with economic growth and development. Majority of the Pakistani scientists think that the impact of STI on economic growth and development is high or very high but their own research has no much impact on economic growth and development.

As indicated under the discussion of STI system of Pakistan, in terms of STI capacity indicator, Pakistan has very low in R&D, patent creation, inventions, innovation and creation of new technologies. So there is the dire need for developing countries like Pakistan that they enhance their research capabilities and invest more in education, R&D to improve the situation. It can be conceived that Pakistan has to purchase and import a lot of equipment, machinery, and raw materials used in the production process from the developed economies. The developing countries like Pakistan depend highly on the foreign technologies (like IT, telecommunication, health, agriculture, space science, biotechnology, nanotechnology, electronics, mechanics, auto-industry equipment etc.) in the production process.

b. Policy Recommendations

The study provides valuable and significant information to the S&T policy makers and planners, especially for developing countries to formulate science, technology and innovation policies. The results can help them to decide where to take the first step in the long voyage of building adequate scientific and technological capabilities fitted to the socio-economic requirements of their people.

The general scenario of the STI sector in Pakistan is at best a mixed one while Pakistan is facing many challenges in the higher education sector, one of major challenge the enhancement of quality education rather than quantity of education. Although, growth cab seen in the indicators of higher education, but it doesn’t imply that the quality of education and research has also improved. Similarly, the growth in Ph.D. graduates
and scientific publications can be seen but their impact on innovation, economic development is not evident. It can be measured by patent activity. The patent indicators clearly show growth. The number of patent applications filed increased from 58 to 96 between 2001 to 2012, while the ratio of successful applications over the same period drop from 20.7% to 13.5% (WIPO). This clearly depicts the poor performance due to lack of university-industry linkage, resultanty, the impact on the production process of industry. Therefore, it is dire need to encourage the U-I linkage in Pakistan as well as in developing countries.

It has been also observed in the above discussion of STI system of Pakistan and survey results that share of the public sector is very high in the STI market, while the private sector is very far behind. This indicate that an appropriate entrepreneurial avenue (or culture) is not existed, resultantly, harming Pakistan’s global economic competitiveness. Thus, private sector should come forward to invest in R&D. In order to achieve its goal of becoming a knowledge base economy, Pakistan still requires a bolder vision from decision-makers at all levels of government.

From the above discussion, it is clearly understood that ESACs, especially SACs, require the capability to manage and adapt new creation, technologies for their local needs. To adopt and disseminate modern scientific innovative technologies, ability and knowledge are required but the lack of scientific & technical knowledge and human skill make conditions in these countries unfavorable. SACs are not only far behind in science, technology and innovation but also in economic and human development. Although SACs are enriched with natural resources, they are unable to fully utilize these resources to the benefit of the public owing to these deficiencies in capacity. SACs under study are still lagging behind in old inventions and utilities, such as telecommunications and electricity, and completely unable to adopt recent high tech innovations. Large portions of rural areas are still deprived of basic technologies and utilities (telephones and electricity) which are structural and functional units of scientific and technological progress that serve as prerequisites to adopt and diffuse the new advanced technologies and innovation in the 21st century.

Technology simply cannot be spread and the capacity to innovate cannot be attained without the vital presence of energy infrastructure (gas and electrical power). It is a mistake to assume that by applying external knowledge and equipment, the technology can be easily transferred, diffused, and adopted. Actually, to adopt and implement new technology in a country, a minimum level of infrastructure and capacity is required. Therefore, SACs have to improve their capacity building to be able to consume foreign new innovative technologies and integrate them into their countries. This will enable them to create and develop new technologies to fulfill their local requirements.

The momentous actions are needed to accelerate the technological progress in SACs. Improvement in human skills, in particular, is vital to boost technological competency. Pakistan and rest of developing economies can follow the model of rising economies like Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan who have been spending a high percentage of their budget on the basic facilities of twenty-first-century global life, applied research, health and education. In the long run, ESACs and especially SACs have to invest more in a number of areas. These include the energy sector (to increase capacity for power and gas), education, research & development (to obtain the spillover effect of investments on invention), technology creation (in the form of high-tech export, patents, and royalties) and human development.

c. Implication of Study
The direct and indirect implications of the study have been summarized in point form as follows:

Direct Implications:
i. We have also found that similar situation exists in many developing countries like Pakistan. They are very weak in the technology creation, old diffusion and human skill development. The developing countries need high investment to improve these indicators like the energy sector to provide basic necessities of life (electricity, gas) to the public, augmented education budget (for primary as well as
higher levels) and supporting research and development by increasing the R&D budget, to improve the STI situation of the country, resultantly, enhance the impact of STI on economic growth.

ii. There are many other STI indicators very helpful to improve the STI level and very useful to increase the output like: communication technology (ICT) and high-tech imports. There is a dire need for developing countries to improve the communication technology (ICT) and high-tech import by relaxing excise rates, tariffs, duties, and quotas until they are become self-sufficient in creation, innovation of new technologies.

iii. While allocating the funds for R&D, the most common question asked by political leaders or funding agencies, particularly in developing countries is that how much, innovation and R&D will they contribute to the economy of the country and how? To seek the answers to these questions, the study examines the STI systems of Pakistan and found that it is dire need to enhance university industry-linkage in Pakistan. The inter-linkages among these five sectors (Universities → R&D Organizations → Industry → Agriculture → Services) would be strong then a country may achieve maximum results of R&D investment.

iv. On the basis of STI composite indicators of Pakistan, as discussed above, it can be concluded that Pakistan is weak in the creation of innovation and technologies. These deficiencies and weakness in creation and innovation capacities of Pakistan can be improved by enhancing R&D resources and needs to build indigenous skills and innovation capabilities by investing heavily in science and technology. There is no coordination between R&D organizations, universities and industries to produce high-quality end products. Therefore, Pakistan needs to create university-industry linkage not only within the country but across the region as well. So, the strong implication of policy should be implemented by the government ad target of R&D budget should be set. Moreover, a strategic policy is required to ensure that STI data of Pakistan should be reported yearly at the national level at first and then the government should set benchmark value to enhance it each year.

Indirect Implications:

i. Need for a vision of the future assessment (identifying what the priority areas in STI are)

ii. Quality enhancement (design and launch programme standards which ensure quality services according to local needs)

iii. Bridging the links between research & development and practice (to create up-to-date research environments at universities R&D organizations)

iv. Taking initial steps to support the synthesis of existing knowledge and to build and expand the national knowledge base.

References


### Summary of Survey Results

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* Research papers, patents, inventions, innovations, crop varieties, livestock breeds, machinery/equipment or any other form of research output
** Total Responded
### Appendix-II

**QUESTIONNAIRE:**
**IMPACT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI) ACTIVITIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN**

#### Section - 1: Basic Information

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#### Section - 2: Survey Questions

**Please state in your opinion**

**Whether STI has any impact on Economic Growth (National / Gross Domestic Product i.e. GDP)?** ○ Yes ○ No
If yes, please state how much? ○ Very Low ○ Low ○ Medium ○ High ○ Very High

**Whether yours research output* has any impact on Economic Growth?** ○ Yes ○ No
If yes, please state how much? ○ Very Low ○ Low ○ Medium ○ High ○ Very High

**Whether STI has any impact on living standard / society?** ○ Yes ○ No
If yes, please state how much? ○ Very Low ○ Low ○ Medium ○ High ○ Very High

**Whether yours research output* has impact on living standard / society?** ○ Yes ○ No
If yes, please state how much? ○ Very Low ○ Low ○ Medium ○ High ○ Very High

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*Research papers, patents, inventions, innovations, crop varieties, livestock breeds, machinery/equipment or any other form of research output.*
CDA Linguistic Imperialism and CPEC: A Hegemonic View of the Emergence of a New Lingua Franca in the Region

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ABSTRACT
CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) has become a hot cake for the analysts, business Tycoons, politicians, traders and above all the common person in many respects. It has become the centre of attention for the whole world for being “a game changer”, in the global market since Chine is getting access to big economies like Europe and Gulf states through it. Gawadar has become a Global eye catcher for becoming a future trade hub. This issue is being portrayed and manipulated in different colours on the national and international forums. The present study investigates its effect on the linguistic map of the world generally and on Pakistan particularly. The present study tries to shed light on the prospects of CPE as responsible for creating new linguistic changes in the region as well as in the world and its overall hegemonic acceptance. It is an analytical research of media discourse to expose the manipulation of social power and inequality on national, regional and global levels being reflected through text and talk in both social and political contexts. CDA is a methodological tool to unveil the biased language and to make the readers aware of manipulations strategies. The present study aims at make a critical discourse analysis of BBC (British Broadcast Company) Kuala Lumpur’s report published on 22nd February 2012 to investigate the manipulative strategy of the editor that how CPEC can be involved in a linguistic debate on global level and how it can disturb the linguistic imperialism. To meet this purpose a journal with the title of “Is English or Mandarin the language of the future?” published in BBC Kuala Lumpur has been selected to be analyzed on the modal of Van Dijk (2000) in terms of discursive strategies The nature of the study is both quantitative and qualitative. The results are presented through numbers and tables to present clearer representation of findings. The results show a mixed approach towards the acceptance of the mega project and apprehensions of the stakeholders.

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Keywords
Linguistic Imperialism, CPEC, Van Dijk Modal, discursive Practices

JEL Classification
M0, M2
Introduction

English language is enjoying its elevated status as being the international language of the world. It is also the language of commerce and industry if we particularly talk about business. However, some recent analysis point out the prospects of Chinese Mandarin as a challenge for the status of English, particularly in the field of commerce and business. This is a fact that the NNS, non-native speakers of English have grown much larger in number than NS, Native speakers of the English language as was indicated by Crystal (2003). According to a recent, report of British Council (2015), the speakers of English as second language are greater in number than the native speakers of this language. This may be a true notion according to a western perspective because when we talk about Asia in most of the business places, the Mandarin is observed as a common language. Asia is undoubtedly small so according to this study Mandarin may only rule Asia as a language of business.

1. Mental Models or Cognitive Models of Text Processing

In early 1980s the idea of mental models was used to analyze text processing as cited in Cognitive Context Models and Discourse, by Van Dijk Garnham (1987), Johnson-Laird (1983), Van Dijk & Kintsch (1983), Van Oostendorp & Zwaan (1994). These models are a representation of episodic representations of events and situations in text and talk, which are later described on the basis of observations, participation or experience. (Ehrlich, Tardieu & Cavazza 1993). The importance of such model is the vital role they play in providing a referential basis for the phenomenon in anaphoric way. They are creating coherence. (Albrecht & O Brien 1993). These models helped in understanding that text creates a mental understanding indirectly by telling about the phenomenon. (Bower & Morrow 1990).

1.2 Background of the Study

The present study is analysing this prospect, taking BBC’s report (2012), as a sample. (Appendix-A). The present study is dealing with the news report from critical discourse analysis perspective, using Van Dijk’s Socio-cognitive Model (1993), of analysis of media discourse. This model explains that how media plays a powerful role in creating a mind set or mental models, as described by a much earlier study by Van Dijk (1983). This mind set is so influential that it can make or mar the real project through verbal expression. The phenomenon with which this study is dealing is of linguistic imperialism that is taking over of one language over others. This is not a new phenomenon as it has its vast history. This is directly related with the advent of political power in a region. The language of that political power that is usually a socio economic power too, which takes place of an existing language in the area, as it offers better prospects of connectivity and financial opportunities. This acceptance of a foreign language is a hegemonic process where people accept that language without any external pressure. This has happened in the past and will continue with the changing power play in the world. This is called linguistic imperialism in its extreme form.

1.3 Hypothesis

The inception of CPEC is a new dawn of another linguistic imperialism in the area. It will change the linguistic map of the world on social, economic and cultural bases. The present study tries to explore its effect on the linguistic map of the world generally and Pakistan particularly.

1.4 Objectives

The present study has following objectives

1. To explore the prospects of CPEC as creating new linguistic changes and its hegemonic acceptance as a new linguistic imperialist phenomenon.
2. To expose the manipulation of linguistic resources to control social power and inequality on national, regional and global levels
3. To analyse journalistic styles reflected through text and talk in both social and political contexts to hegemonies the linguistic resources CPEC
2. Literature Review

2.1 Linguistic Imperialism

It is a phenomenon of World Englishes. It can be defined as a situation of hegemony and dominance of one global language which is basically a foreign language, which is given more importance than the original national or local language of the people who use it. Historically it is deep rooted in the political power play of the civilisations, such as Latin’s dominance in Roman Empire (1-4th century), Arabic dominance in Europe, (8th-14th century), Japanese dominance over East Asia, (18th–early 20th century) and recently English language’s dominance after Second World War. ‘Linguistic Imperialism’ a term that was coined by Phillipson (1992), when he discussed the spread of English as an international phenomenon in his book, ‘Linguistic imperialism’, (OUP, 1992). This is very hot issue of Applied linguistics since 1990s. It was considered to be the sub-type of linguicism, or language death. It has given rise to a new dimension to the researcher in the area as it has created a great controversy since its inception. Now it is seen in the context of Cultural Imperialism, which is part of the linguistics analysis. Initially English language was taken as an example of this phenomenon but now the scene is changing with the spread of Chinese Mandarin as another emerging lingua franca of the world. It is now becoming a challenge to the English’s exiting status of the only lingua franca of the world so far. It is considered to be a derogatory concept as threatening the identity of the users, as states Talbot, Atkinson & Atkinson (2003). Some recent examples of linguistic imperialism are of, French over English, in 1106, Japanese over Korean, Early 20th Century, Russian over Ukraine, Later 20th Century, English over Colonial languages, 20th and Crystal (2003) discusses 21st Century.

![Figure 1](image)

1.2 Linguistic Imperialism and China Pakistan Economic Corridor- CPEC

Pakistan and China are enjoying a bond of friendship spanned over more than seventy years, since independence. This long lasting bond dazzled the world by its recent development. CPEC-China Pakistan Economic Corridor is the current agreement to help both countries to solve their energy crises and economic stability problems. This is a unique project of its own type in the history of the region as China is planning to develop an economic corridor across Arabian waters, through pacific and Atlantic waters to Yellow sea. It will start from Kashghar, a province of China, pass through Kashmir, KPK, Central Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and will reach Gawadar port. Gawadar has become a Global eye catcher. CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), a hot cake for the analysts, business Tycons, politicians, traders and above all the common man. It is being called a gate way to progress (Express Tribune 2017), economic regionalisation (Masood Khalid 2016), and above all ‘a game changer’ (BBC News, Gulf News, The Hindu, Dawn News 2015, 2017, 2016, 2016) for the rest of the world.

This paper is not touching its economic side but studying its linguistic effects on the region especially Pakistan. Everyone is interested in the cultural changes it will bring with the introduction of its language in the region. CPEC is a big project and the job expectancy is higher too. The skilled and unskilled labourers who want to be the part of this project are interested in learning this language. In this connection, many institutions in Pakistan are offering teaching options either short-term courses or detailed courses. National University of modern languages is also offering this program. (Appendix–C) The provincial government of Sindh is also
offering it as a compulsory language at elementary level. (Appendix-D)

2.2 CPEC- Prospects of Chinese Mandarin as the Global Language

![Figure 2](image-url)

The head of the U.S.-China Institute appreciated greatly when the founder of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg talked with the students in Chinese during his visit to Tsinghua University Beijing (2014), (Appendix-E). He suggested that more Americans should learn Chinese because if we speak the language of a nation, we start to think like that nation and in this way we will be able to understand that how Chinese nation is organising the world and how they view the world. China may soon become a greater economy than U.S. but as far as the status of Mandarin as a global language is concerned, this is something a difficult thing to happen even in coming two generations. The reasons behind this point of view are;

a) It is a tonal language and it is much difficult to learn than any other language
b) The role of popular culture and media is very influential in the spread of a language
c) The popularity and acceptance of American pop and hip hop culture and rule of Hollywood, American movies and music that is the centre of attention for all over the globe. Therefore, if Chinese has to be a language of the future it has to be as culturally acceptable as English is

According to the same report, there is also a fact that in America, parents are really interested to make their children bilingual and they send them to learn Chinese to bilingual Chinese schools. It has been noticed that in America and all over the world Chinese learners are increasing and particularly in America in 2009, almost 60,000 students were studying the Chinese Mandarin, and that is three times greater if we compare it to 1990.

If we take an Asian view then we come through a greater evidence of data, that according to an estimation of China Daily 400 million Chinese students have enrolled up themselves to learn English language, and that is greater in number than the total number of native English speakers in U.S. Another evidence of the dominance of English observed by a direct observer Adam Brock during the Asia-Pacific Economic Corporation (APEC) hosted by Chine in Beijing, that during the meeting the language of communication was English but not Chinese. The interest in Chinese is increasing day by day as it is becoming world’s number one spoken language.(Appendix-I)

2.3 The Future Language of Business: English Vs Mandarin

In the context of the above discussion, there is a general discussion that throws light on the scene of this debate. Some Asian students commented under this report according to an Asian perspective that shows that Chinese would only be able to dominate Asia only in future if it sustains its dominance in any region. Tokyo University of Japan is the most prestigious one in the Japan which has already adopted the trilingual program for its students, and trying to produce students who can speak English, Japanese and Chinese. Recently Japan and China have been at odds with each other over the territorial disputes, but there is no doubt that we have to learn some of each other’s language and culture in order to make our relationships better.
Since Mandarin is already becoming the language for business and trade in East Asia but this might be difficult for native English speakers to learn it; while it might be easier for Asians to learn Mandarin than English. English is a difficult language to learn for those outside of Europe and saying that American pop culture dominates the whole world would be wrong as the reality is otherwise. The facts show that Korean pop culture is dominating in East Asia right now, and much of it is presented in Chinese because of the shared culture. The dominance of American pop culture has been losing its dominance in this region for quite a while.

3. Research Methodology
The present research is an analytical study of media discourse. CDA has been widely used as a methodology to uncover the biased use of language and to make the readers aware of manipulative strategies. The model of Van Dijk (2000) has been used to analyse the socio-cognitive undercurrents. The study is both quantitative and qualitative in nature.

3.1 Sample Selected For the Analysis
The present study aims at making a critical discourse analysis of BBC (British Broadcast Company) Kuala Lumpur’s news article published on 22nd February 2012 (Appendix-A). This article has been used to explore the manipulative strategies of the editor that how CPEC can be involved in a linguistic debate on global level and how it can disturb the pre-set patterns of linguistic imperialism. It is analyzed following Van Dijk (2000), socio-cognitive model (Appendix-B). For the said purpose a journal with the title of “Is English or Mandarin the Language of the Future?” published in BBC Kuala Lumpur has been selected to be analyzed on the modal of Van Dijk (2000) to investigate the discursive strategies.

3.2 Van Dijk Model
Van Dijk (1993) presented a socio cognitive model of the analysis of text and talk. The model tried to explain the inter relationship of language and power dominance relations through text production and reception. The model divided the whole text into macro and micro levels.

3.3 Background of the Media Report
The current news article describes the hot debate on the status of English and Mandarin in the near future. The facts described in the report are multi-dimensional. The reporter has tried to establish the importance of an existing language of power and an upcoming language of power. The critical analysis of the said discourse is as follows:

3.4 Socio-Cognitive model of Van Dijk

- Macro level Structures
- Socio -Cognitive Relationship
- Schematic structures
- Micro level structures

Figure 3 - The model consists of the following levels
4. Data Analysis and Findings- BBC, (22nd Feb, 2012), Online sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines#</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Para# and its function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Is English or Mandarin the language of the future?</td>
<td>Main thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BBC News Magazine reports about the linguistic hegemony. English has been the dominant global language for a century, but is it the language of the future?</td>
<td>Main Thesis, Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-14</td>
<td>Mandarin Chinese is to challenge English globally</td>
<td>Building a scenario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-19</td>
<td>An estimated 15,000 students from southern Johor state…</td>
<td>Current Situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-26</td>
<td>As a result, analysts say Malaysian graduates became less employable in the IT sector</td>
<td>Stating importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-33</td>
<td>Nearly three-quarters of the population in Singapore are ethnic Chinese</td>
<td>Presenting the proposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-37</td>
<td>These courses have proved popular</td>
<td>Importance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

The above table shows that how the writer is presenting the main thesis stepwise. Initially a background is built and the main participants of the talk are introduced. The para#1, 2, is introduction of the report title and the main thesis of the report. The report The Para#3, is building a background of the report, by providing evidences from the participants. The Para#4 is about the Current Situation of the issue and providing the reader a direct account of the details. The Para#5 is Stating importance of the topic. The Para#6, is presenting the proposition of the participants. The Para#7, is suggesting the importance. The style is intentionally kept direct so that the reader may develop a sense of attachment with main topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Text</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38-46</td>
<td>Some businesses are already desperate for Chinese speakers.</td>
<td>Cognitive structure 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-49</td>
<td>Bilingualism is indeed, China’s clout is growing in South East Asia,</td>
<td>Cognitive structure2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-53</td>
<td>Even companies in China, who prefer to operate in Chinese, are looking for managers who speak both Mandarin and English</td>
<td>Cognitive structure3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-60</td>
<td>He believes bilingualism will triumph in South East Asia</td>
<td>Cognitive structure4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-66</td>
<td>Anti-Chinese sentiment means that young Vietnamese are choosing to embrace English</td>
<td>Cognitive structure5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-73</td>
<td>Many Vietnamese who have lost family members during the war are now studying in America</td>
<td>Cognitive structure6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-85</td>
<td>There are arguments for both on the economic</td>
<td>Cognitive structure 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows that how the writer is presenting the main thesis stepwise. Initially a background is built and the main participants of the talk are introduced. The style is intentionally kept direct so that the reader may develop a sense of attachment with main topic.

The Cognitive structure 1 is introducing that some businesses are already looking for Chinese speakers. Cognitive structure 2 is reinforcing that Bilingualism is indeed, China’s influence is already growing in South East Asia.

Cognitive structure 3, shows that even companies established in China, that prefer to operate their business in Chinese, are looking for managers who are bilingual in the sense that they can speak both Mandarin and English.

Cognitive structure 4, presents the point of view of the speaker who believes that bilingualism will gain the triumph in South East Asia.

Cognitive structure 5, Anti-Chinese sentiments means that young Vietnamese are opting to embrace English language.

Cognitive structure 6, shows the revengeful attitude of the people who have grudges against the Chinese government that results in disregard towards language. Many Vietnamese who have lost their family members during the war are now have moved to America and studying there.

Cognitive structure 7, shows that there are some arguments and disputes on the economic front but culturally there is no dispute.

4.1 Data Analysis and Findings

4.1.1 Access

The given report (Appendix-A), is a general comment on the opinions of different people being influenced by the changing scenario of linguistic hegemony in China and the countries around her. It is written in English language and is distributed by an English broadcasting agency that is well known all around the world about its regency and reliability of sources. It is to address international audience.

4.1.2 Genre

The genre is a news report that is considered the real essence of the edition of a newspaper. The selected genre is ‘Letters to Editor’ a section of the newspapers, which in the opinion of different writers is “among the few outlets available to the public for voicing opinion” (Kapoor and Botan, 1992, p. 5). Although there are some set ‘rules of selection’ (Wahl-Jorgensen, 2002) for the Letters to Editor, yet they provide a window for the readers’ community to offer their opinions. The type of text is descriptive.

4.1.3 Communicative Acts and Social Meanings

The text is a dominant discourse of different participants who have their independent opinions. The reporter has tried to present their discourses in a simple narrative. The motive is to build a balanced account of a hot issue. Most of the discourses are countering each other. The style is not argumentative but it is building a strong argument indirectly in the minds of the readers.

4.1.4 Participant Positions and Roles

The participants are the readers and writers of the report directly without any intermediate agency. The indirect participants are global policy makers, governmental agencies, the planners, policy makers and defense strategic partners. The passive roles of the readers are dominant, while the text producer plays the active role. The reporter has tried to use first person pronouns and present tense to show the direct relation of the speaker and the reporter. This gives a rare quality to the report.

4.2 Speech Acts Used

The narrative speech acts have been used throughout the report to show the impartiality of the intermediate source.
4.2.1 Macro-Semantics Topics
The headline shows two things the existing position of English and the upcoming prospects of Chinese Mandarin in the scenario of world politics. The underlying debate is not about peoples of different countries and cultures but about the world’s changing power politics.

4.3 Superstructures
Supra structures of the text are based on the mental structures working behind the apparent text. The mental structures are basically building the cognitive ties which construct a cohesive form of the written text. Text is a combination of its six basic elements, which build schemata. This schemata structure is further divided in Argument structures and strategies. Richardson (2007) described a review of these strategies; here the writer has used two strategies;

4.3.1 Drawing on the Emotions of the Readers
The writer has presented the pictures of children facing hardships in pursuit of their education. The hard devotion of these children builds a soft corner in the minds of the reader for the cause for which they are toiling hard. This is an indirect strategy to shoe the importance of the cause and wins favor of the readers.

4.3.2 Logical Argumentation.
All the participants in the interviews have discussed their point of view very convincingly and the reporter has presented it in direct speech to show that there is no forging of truth or manipulation of facts.

4.4 Coherence and Local Meaning
a) Level of Degree of Completeness and Specificity:
The writer has tried to present it as a general picture of the sentiments of the people around in the neighborhood of China.

b) Perspective: the perspective is world politics generally but particularly the hegemonizing changes in the linguistic choices of the world. The Economic ties have been woven around all the motives of the users of any language. The linguistic Imperialism of the past has taken a new shape.

c) Implicitness
The implicit message is very clear and straightforward. The main argument is to diminish the value of local cultures and languages and a financial need creation in the mind of the local people to scarify their mother tongue as well as culture.
The cultural coup which comes with a language is presented through the mention of songs, movies, cartoons and literature.

4.5 Style: Variations of Syntax, Lexicon and Sound
The Lexical choices are simple. These are intentionally kept simple so as to get access to as many readers as possible. The direct speech acts are used to create intimacy with the speakers. The whole text is divided into sentences and then into paragraphs which shows the same theme in the sentences. The points of views of the interviewers are distributed evenly, one in favor and the other against the proposition. This keeps the neural air around the whole report.

5. Conclusion
5.1 Discussion on the Changing Scenario in the region
According to these reports and evidences we can assume that in the region of East Asia particularly China’s economic power can replace the dominance of English but these chances are even less. A state of bilingual dominance may emerge in this region and CPEC would be strong evidence we can bring to support this
assumption. After the complete implementations of all CPEC projects and after being the Gwadar port completely operational there may be a strong need for the people of this region particularly Pakistan to learn Chinese and English simultaneously. Recently the University of Engineering and Technology (UET) Lahore has taken an initiative to teach Chinese language to engineering students (Chinese language course at UET (Dawn News July 29, 2015). In Pakistan, the Chinese language has attained a very prestigious level in academic settings especially at tertiary level to communicate with their respective peers. As a headline in a leading news paper of Lahore (https://www.dawn.com/news/1197073), says “A four-month Chinese language course for the faculty, students and technical staff at the University of Engineering and Technology (UET), Lahore on Tuesday” Because knowing Chinese language at a moderate level would make them stronger candidates in the future job market. As according to a report in (Digital Jungle 2015) due to this factor that China is globally tracking the business world at great speed; if you have HSK (Hanau Shipping Kash, a Chinese proficiency test) qualification on your CV then it would be a great plus point for plenty of positions in global market and business industry. CPEC has been estimated for the opening of 70,000 direct jobs for the local people (Pakistani natives) and Chinese would be a huge bonus for any candidate to get the easier access to any position. As CPEC is considered to be the “regional connectivity” it would open new ways for the region and for the world to access new business and economic market, and learning Chinese Mandarin may be important for everyone who wants to join this great business hub. This shows that how economic powers influence the linguistic maps of the world and how linguistic hegemony dominates the other powers. Another paradox might be ignored that whether Chinese will be taught and learned on greater levels than before, yet the medium of instruction or communication or in another term the bridge that will link the L1 and Chinese will be English. Particularly if a Pakistani student learns Chinese he will take instructions in English to learn Chinese if he learn it from a native Chinese teacher or any foreign teacher.

5.2 According to ethnologic there is table of world’s top eight languages with respect to the number of speakers. The Big Eight ethnologue.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Total/worldwide</th>
<th>L1/native</th>
<th>L2/second</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Chinese</td>
<td>1,026 million</td>
<td>848 million</td>
<td>175 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>765 million</td>
<td>335 million</td>
<td>430 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>466 million</td>
<td>406 million</td>
<td>60 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>380 million</td>
<td>260 million</td>
<td>120 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>272 million</td>
<td>162 million</td>
<td>110 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>354 million</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>354 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>217 million</td>
<td>202 million</td>
<td>15 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>119 million</td>
<td>69 million</td>
<td>50 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In short the text has tried to present a changing scene in an elaborated way. It was very cleverly presented, so that the partiality may not surface. The lexical choices of the media discourse are suggestive.

6. Recommendations
Such studies are very beneficial to combat international hidden agendas. This is why must be promoted.

References
University.

CPEC Info http://www.cpecinfo.com/cpec-news-detail?id=MTU5NQ
Appendix-A
BBC Report
Magazine
Is English or Mandarin the language of the future?
By Jennifer Pak
BBC News, Kuala Lumpur
22 February 2012

In today's Magazine

English has been the dominant global language for a century, but is it the language of the future? If Mandarin Chinese is to challenge English globally, then it first has to conquer its own backyard, South East Asia.

In Malaysia's southernmost city of Johor Bahru, the desire to speak good English has driven some children to make a remarkable two-hour journey to school every day.

Nine-year-old Aw Yee Han hops on a yellow mini van at 04:30. His passport is tucked inside a small pouch hung around his neck.

This makes it easier for him to show it to immigration officials when he reaches the Malaysian border.

His school is located on the other side, in Singapore, where unlike in Malaysia, English is the main language.

It's not your typical school run, but his mother, Shirley Chua thinks it's worth it.

"Science and maths are all written in English so it's essential for my son to be fluent in the language," she says.

An estimated 15,000 students from southern Johor state make the same bus journey across the border every day. It may seem like a drastic measure, but some parents don't trust the education system in Malaysia - they worry that the value of English is declining in the country.
Since independence from the British in 1957, the country has phased out schools that teach in English. By the early 1980s, most students were learning in the national language of Malay.

As a result, analysts say Malaysian graduates became less employable in the IT sector.

"We've seen a drastic reduction in the standard of English in our country, not just among the students but I think among the teachers as well," says political commentator Ong Kian Ming.

Those who believe that English is important for their children's future either send their kids to expensive private schools or to Singapore, where the government has been credited as being far-sighted for adopting the language of its former colonial master.

Nearly three-quarters of the population in Singapore are ethnic Chinese but English is one of the national languages and very widely-spoken.

Many believe that this has helped the city state earn the title of being the easiest place to do business, by the World Bank.

However, the dominance of English is now being challenged by the rise of China in Singapore.

The Singapore Chinese Chamber Institute of Business has added Chinese classes for business use in recent years.

Students are being taught in Mandarin rather than the Hokkien dialect spoken by the older Chinese immigrants.

These courses have proved popular, ever since the government began providing subsidies for Singaporeans to learn Chinese in 2009 during the global financial crisis.

"The government pushed to provide them with an opportunity to upgrade themselves so as to prepare themselves for the economic upturn," says chamber spokesperson Alwyn Chia.

Some businesses are already desperate for Chinese speakers.

Lee Han Shih, who runs a multimedia company, says English is becoming less important to him financially because he is taking western clients to do business in China.

"So obviously you need to learn English but you also need to know Chinese," says Mr Lee.

As China's economic power grows, Mr Lee believes that Mandarin will overtake English. In fact, he has already been seeing hints of this.

"The decline of the English language probably follows the decline of the US dollar."

"If the renminbi is becoming the next reserve currency then you have to learn Chinese."

More and more, he says, places like Brazil and China are doing business in the renminbi, not the US dollar, so there is less of a need to use English.

Bilingualism
Indeed, China's clout is growing in South East Asia, becoming the region's top trading partner.

But to say that Mandarin will rival English is a "bit of a stretch", says Manoj Vohra, Asia director at the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Even companies in China, who prefer to operate in Chinese, are looking for managers who speak both Mandarin and English if they want to expand abroad, he says.

"They tend to act as their bridges."

So the future of English is not a question of whether it will be overtaken by Mandarin, but whether it will co-exist with Chinese, says Vohra.

He believes bilingualism will triumph in South East Asia.

It is a sound economic argument, but in Vietnam's case, there is resistance to learning Mandarin.

The country may share a border with China, but the Vietnamese government's choice to not emphasise Mandarin is an emotional one, says leading economist Le Dang Doanh.

"All the streets in Vietnam are named according to generals and emperors that have been fighting against the Chinese invasion for 2000 years," he says.

Tensions flared up again last May over the disputed waters of the South China Sea.

Anti-Chinese sentiment means that young Vietnamese are choosing to embrace English - the language of a defeated enemy. Many families still bear the psychological scars from the Vietnam War with the United States.

Yet there is no animosity towards English because the founding father of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, made a clear distinction between the so-called American imperialists who were bombarding Vietnam and the American people, says Le Dang Doanh.

Many Vietnamese who have lost family members during the war are now studying in America, he says.

"We never forget any victim in the past but in order to industrialise and normalise a country, Vietnam needs to speak English."

The Vietnamese government has an ambitious goal to ensure all young people leaving school by 2020 will
have a good grasp of the English language.

But it's not hard for young Vietnamese to accept English. For some, the language offers a sense of freedom in Vietnam, where the one-party communist state retains a tight grip on all media.

In a public square in central Hanoi, a group of young men are break-dancing to the pulsing beats of western hip hop. Ngoc Tu, 20, says he only listens to English music.

"The Ministry of Culture has banned a lot of [Vietnamese] songs and any cultural publications that refer to freedom or rebellion but... English songs are not censored."

It is debatable whether English or Mandarin will dominate in South East Asia in the future. There are arguments for both on the economic front.

But culturally, there is no dispute.

Even Mandarin language enthusiasts like Singaporean businessman Mr Lee, says that English will remain popular so long as Hollywood exists.

The success of movies such as Kung Fu Panda, an American production about a Chinese animal, has caused a lot of anxiety in China, he says.

There have been many cartoons in China about pandas before, but none had reached commercial success, says Mr Lee.

"The moment Kung Fu Panda hit the cinemas everybody watched it. They bought the merchandise and they learned English."
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border every day. It may seem like a drastic measure, but some parents don’t trust the education
system in Malaysia – they worry that the value of English is declining in the country. Since
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Many Vietnamese who have lost family members during the war are now studying in America, he says. “We never forget any victim in the past but in order to industrialize and normalize a country, Vietnam needs to speak English.” The Vietnamese government has an ambitious goal to ensure all young people leaving school by 2020 will have a good grasp of the English language. But it’s not hard for young Vietnamese to accept English. For some, the language offers a sense of freedom in Vietnam, where the one-party communist state retains a tight grip on all media.

In a public square in central Hanoi, a group of young men are break-dancing to the pulsing beats of western hip hop. Ngoc Yu, “0, says he only listens to English music. “The Ministry of Culture has banned a lot of [Vietnamese] songs and any cultural publications that refer to freedom or rebellion... English songs are not censored.” It is debatable whether English or Mandarin will dominate in South East Asia in the future.

There are arguments for both on the economic front. But culturally, there is no dispute. Even Mandarin language enthusiasts like Singaporean businessman Mr Lee, says that English will remain popular so long as Hollywood exists. The success of movies such as Kung Fu Panda, an American production about a Chinese animal, has caused a lot of anxiety in China, he says. There have been many cartoons in China about pandas before, but none had reached commercial success, says Mr Lee. “The moment Kung Fu Panda hit the cinemas everybody watched it. They bought the merchandise and they learned English.

Appendix-C

NUML to teach Chinese to Baloch people, Balochi to Chinese nationals
SYED IRFAN RAZAUPDATED AUG 08, 2016 08:47AM

ISLAMABAD: The National University of Modern Languages (NUML) will set up a campus in Gwadar primarily to teach Chinese language to the people of Balochistan and Balochi language to Chinese nationals.

The purpose is to enable local people to play an effective role in trade and economic activities likely to be generated after completion of the Gwadar Port and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project being implemented with the financial help and participation of China.

According to a senior official of the presidency, President Mamnoon Hussain has given directives to the NUML administration for establishing a campus in Gwadar to keep the people of the area abreast of the future needs and opportunities.

He said the president, who is chancellor of NUML, held a series of meetings with the officials of the university and issued directives for early opening of the Gwadar campus. The president has announced a grant of Rs15
million for the establishment of the NUML campus in Gwadar and directed the Balochistan government to provide land for it.

The provincial government to provide a building to NUML on temporary basis till the construction of its own building.

He urged the provincial government to provide a building to NUML on temporary basis till the construction of its own building.

He called for the early establishment of the campus and said he had made it mandatory for NUML to teach the Chinese language there. The people of the port city would be given priority in admissions, he added.

He said the NUML campus in Gwadar would help the local people to become part of the workforce for the Gwadar Port and other Pakistan-China joint ventures.

NUML Registrar Aminullah Khan told Dawn that the basic aim behind the establishment of the Gwadar campus was to teach the Chinese language to Baloch people and Balochi to Chinese nationals.

He said that initially the university would offer courses in four languages — Chinese, Balochi, Arabic and English — and with the passage of time more languages could be added.

The registrar said a survey recently conducted by NUML had found that the people of Balochistan were quite eager to learn the Chinese language so that they could land jobs and other opportunities.

He said that sensing the future needs the Punjab government had already made the teaching of Chinese language mandatory for all schools, colleges and some universities.

Talking about the grant announced by the president, he said the university had received Rs15m for the establishment of the Gwadar campus. But, he added, the university required Rs26m for the purpose.

“We require Rs26m for furniture, equipment and one-year salary of staff provided the Balochistan government gives us at least two buildings to run the campus,” he said.

The official said that for the long-term arrangement NUML would have to construct its own building for which millions of rupees would be required.

“We have written to the president, the Higher Education Commission and the education ministry to use their good offices to ask the Balochistan government to provide land so that NUML can construct its own building in Gwadar,” he said.

It has been learnt that during the visit of President Mamnoon Hussain to China in February, 2014, and the subsequent visit of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in April intensive consultations were held over the proposal. During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Pakistan in April last year, the proposal was officially finalised.

Apart from the known infrastructure and energy projects, the two countries have realised that they should have more social, economic, technological, and even cultural cooperation and that is the reason the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China has set up a branch in Lahore.

The ministries of science and technology in the two countries jointly established the China-Pakistan Joint Cotton Bio-Tech Laboratory and NUML and Xinjiang University have jointly established the NUML International Centre of Education. The China Culture Centre has also been established in Pakistan.

Published in Dawn, August 8th, 2016

Appendix-D

THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE  |  PAKISTAN
Sindh govt unveils ambitious plan to teach Mandarin
Published: September 5, 2011
Classes to start this year at Cadet College Petaro.

KARACHI:
The official language of China, Mandarin, could become a compulsory subject across schools in Sindh from the year 2013 if all goes to plan. Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah made this announcement on Sunday after a meeting with the education department at CM House in Karachi. As an ‘experiment’, Cadet College Petaro will become the first institution to start, with its sixth grade students this year. Its principal, Commander Afzal Malik, told The Express Tribune that the proposal is still fledgling and they need to work out a plan. “I can only say that I would like to start it as soon as possible as China is a big neighbour and big economy and offers us great potential,” he said, when asked how it would affect students. Teaching Mandarin in Sindh was proposed during the president’s last visit to the People’s Republic of China. “The next generation is of the Chinese,” said an official who attended the meeting. People in China are learning Urdu and it would be only beneficial for the people of Pakistan to learn Chinese, which would help get them exposure in their growing economy. So far, only an understanding exists at the government level but soon, help will be sought from education circles in China to go ahead with the plan in Pakistan. Aside from teachers, a syllabus will have to be prepared and it will need to be approved by the bureau of curriculum policy. The chief minister announced that as an incentive, students who complete the study of Chinese till Matric and higher classes will be given scholarships for further study. They could be rewarded with marks, international educational scholarships, international tours and training. The question arises, however, how Sindh’s high schools will be able to teach a foreign language when it struggles to maintain standards for Sindhi, Urdu and English. The official who attended the meeting acknowledged these challenges and said that this was why they were thinking of only implementing it as a pilot project first in 2013. The meeting was attended by senior provincial minister for education and literacy, Pir Mazharul Haq, Salman Farooqi, education secretary Mohammad Siddiq Memon, among others.

Published in The Express Tribune, September 5th, 2011.

Appendix-F
Mandarin lessons to become compulsory in Pakistan
Lessons in Mandarin could become compulsory for schoolchildren in parts of Pakistan under ambitious plans to capitalise on the growing influence of Chinese companies.
According to recent studies learning to speak Mandarin and Vietnamese as a child helps make you more musical

Photo: GETTY

By Rob Crilly, Islamabad
12:21PM BST 20 Sep 2011

A pilot project will be launched later this year in the southern province of Sindh as Pakistan looks to further strengthen ties with its giant neighbour.

While Islamabad and Washington continue to eye each other warily – and a planned visit by President Barack Obama has been postponed - 2011 has already been declared the year of "Pak-China Friendship".

The country's cricketing authorities have even considered playing Test matches in China while touring sides avoid Pakistan for fear of terrorist attack.

Now, education authorities in Sindh say they plan to make Mandarin compulsory in schools from Class 6 (10- and 11-year-olds).

"Our trade, educational and other relations are growing with China everyday and now it is necessary for our younger generation to have command over their language," said Pir Mazhar-ul-Haq, senior provincial education minister, as he unveiled the policy.

Related Articles

Learning the language may earn pupils scholarships or trips to China, according to officials

The plan has many critics, however, who say the policy is driven by political considerations. They point out that Pakistan has few Chinese language teachers and an already overstretched education system.

Zubeida Mustafa, columnist and author of Tyranny of Language in Education, accused the Sindh government as moving further into "mass confusion".

"As is our wont, a handful of unqualified policymakers have taken the hasty decision with no planning having gone into it," she wrote.

Pakistan is not the only country to take up Mandarin or Cantonese as China's economic growth transforms world trade.

In July, Swedish officials announced that all primary schools would offer classes in Chinese within 10 years. But in recent months Pakistan has repeatedly talked up its ties with China – worth $8.7bn in trade each year, a figure expected to almost double in the next three years – as its relationship with the US has soured.

Earlier this year, Pakistan opened a nuclear reactor built with Chinese expertise and the country is now believed to be Islamabad's biggest supplier of military equipment, including warships and fighter jets.
In May, with his country still reeling from the US's secret raid to kill Osama bin Laden, Yousuf Raza Gilani, Pakistan's prime minister, thanked China for its uncompromising support. "We are proud to have China as our best and most trusted friend, and China will always find Pakistan standing beside it at all times," he said shortly before a visit to Beijing.

Appendix-G

Appendix-H