

# PIDE Focus



A Bimonthly Newsletter of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad

## □ DEGREE-AWARDING STATUS FOR PIDE

The Federal Cabinet, in its meeting on Wednesday, October 4th, 2006, presided over by Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, approved the Degree-awarding status for the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad. The Ordinance (No. XXXI of 2006) dated 8th November, 2006, to this effect has been signed by the President of Pakistan and it has been published in the Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary, Part I.

The Director of PIDE, Dr Nadeem UI Haque, and Chairman of the PhD programme, Dr Musleh-ud Din along with PIDE staff, welcomed the decision by the Federal Cabinet. Expressing his views, Dr Haque expressed his gratitude to Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, the Federal Cabinet, and the Higher Education Commission (HEC) for announcing this long-awaited decision. He also acknowledged the efforts and commitment of the PIDE PhD faculty.

Currently, the eighth batch of Economics students is enrolled at PIDE and pursuing the PhD.

## □ OUR CITIES: PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE DIRECTOR, PIDE

Despite the fact that cities are the engine of economic growth, they are poorly configured for economic life in Pakistan, lacking offices, commercial and warehouse spaces. Dr Nadeem UI Haque, Director, PIDE, pinpointed this on Monday, November 13th, 2006, in a press conference at the Press Information Department, Islamabad.

He said that due to this serious shortcoming, the city organisation and development in Pakistan had been very poor and the country would need more organised cities, which are the places of production. This would be necessary to achieve sustainable economic growth. Overcrowding, soaring land prices, intense competition, traffic congestion, poor housing, poor sanitation, mounting social problems, deteriorating environment, and rising crime rates could push people and businesses away from urban centres, he said.

He further said that the world was turning urban, as economic growth and urbanisation are becoming

inextricably linked. He emphasised that urbanisation is an essential condition for durable development. Every form of economic development has a basis in city. Economic growth often involves the conversion of rural land to urban usage; residential, commercial, and industrial, as economies make the transition from agrarian to industrial and service-oriented.

Haque stated that Pakistani cities were inherently different from most cities in the world, as they provided no urban density in the heart of the town. City centres are reserved for the state, and only élites are allowed to share them with the government. Land is mainly owned by the government and managed through heavy and complex regulations. There are no social institutions for middle class, like libraries, clubs and theatres or town squares in any city of the country.

Research on urban issues is scarce in Pakistan, more so in the context of cities. Process of urbanisation, and to some degree, service delivery, are the only areas where researchers have shown some interest, while cities as an entity have deluded their attention. Little research throws light on cities': residence patterns; zoning; optimum size; architecture; globalisation; governance; or the developing phenomenon of urban sprawl in Pakistan.

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## ❑ WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

### Conference on Cities: The Engine of Growth

A two-day national conference on cities and urban issues, titled “Cities: The Engine of Growth”, was organised by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics and held on November 15-16, 2006, at the Sheraton, Karachi. The conference was attended by different stakeholders including architects, urban planners, city nazims, representatives from citizens’ associations, and academics. The four main themes of the conference were: (i) the economic geography of urban Pakistan; (ii) how our cities compare globally; (iii) city management; and (iv) city infrastructure and delivery.

The conference was extremely well-attended and generated interesting debates on issues related to cities. All sort of viewpoints were expressed and considered. Some of the participants were Ms Nasreen Jalil, Mr Arif Hasan, Mr Aqeel Bilgrami, Mr Khusro Mumtaz, Mr Kamil Mumtaz, Mr Waqar Malik, Mr Hussain Haroon, Dr Imran Ali, and Mr Daniyal Aziz. From PIDE, Dr Durr-e-Nayab, Ms Lubna Hasan, Mr Ayaz Ahmed, and Dr Usman Mustafa presented their papers at the conference.



Nasreen Jalil, Naib Nazima, Karachi City, (centre) inaugurated the first session of the conference, “Cities: The Engine of Growth”.

The conference was inaugurated by Dr Hafiz A. Sheikh. Dr Nadeem Ul Haque, Director PIDE, initiated the discourse with a detailed presentation on how cities have developed historically and exactly what constitutes a vibrant city geared towards growth and innovation. The main objective of this conference was to initiate a debate on city government and to provide a forum for all stakeholders to develop a research agenda on the subject that is indigenous and domestically owned.

### Countdown to the 22nd AGM and Conference—Lahore

It is now just a matter of days for the 22nd Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Pakistan Society of Development Economists, being held at the Pearl-Continental Hotel, Lahore on 19th-21st, December 2006.

The expectation is that renowned personalities from the public and private sector, as well as from abroad, will take part in this international conference. There will be three distinguished lectures, i.e., The Quaid-i-Azam Lecture, The Allama Iqbal Lecture, and The Mahbub Ul Haq Lecture, in addition to nine panel discussions, and three technical/regular sessions during the three days of the conference.

The conference welcomes researchers, planners, practitioners, and students from all over Pakistan. For regular university students, the PSDE is offering a reasonable stipend for active participation in the conference. Professionals who are interested in attending the conference may contact the ‘PSDE Invitation Committee’ for details.

## ❑ RESEARCH FOCUS AT PIDE

### Civil Service Reform in Pakistan

A survey-based study of the Civil Service Reform (CSR) is now in its final stages. The objective of the research is to explore the broader issue of governance and its role in the development process in Pakistan. Civil Service is one area of governance which has seen numerous reform commissions, yet little has been achieved, not least because of the lack of domestic research and debate on this issue. The survey aims at generating inputs for domestic research on civil service structure and its future desired path.

To date, there are 227 responses recorded from the civil servants and more than 160 responses from university students. The students’ perception of civil services in Pakistan addresses the issue of the CSS examination, the CSP recruitment process, and the attitude towards public or private sector.

The results of the CSR survey will be presented at the 22nd PSDE AGM and conference, Lahore.

### PIDE Working Papers 2006:4

#### Civil Servants’ Salary Structure by Faiz Bilquees

Dr Faiz Bilquees looks at the trend in nominal and real salaries of the Federal Government employees over the period 1990-2006. She examines

the structural defects in the salary structure and the anomalies in the allowances structure to show that appropriate remuneration for civil servants requires serious and urgent consideration.

The paper concludes that the civil service in Pakistan is beset with structural defects in terms of length of scales, overlaps, and unhindered payments of increments since 1983. Moreover, the grant and allocation of allowances has its own ambiguities leading to serious distortions in remuneration among grades. The widening gap in the emoluments of government employees versus the public sector corporations and private sector employees has a strong bearing on the motivation and ability to work. The paper makes serious recommendations to overhaul the existing structure of salaries and perks to make the public sector employment competitive and cost effective.

### Brain Drain or Human Capital Flight

by Nadeem UI Haque

The lecture argues that “brain drain” and “human capital flight” are a factors response to development in the domestic economy, and hence should not be viewed differently, with divergent metaphors and sharply differing policy approaches. Consequently, it is proposed that Human Capital Flight (HCF) might be the better metaphor. Globalisation has increased the possibilities for the highly educated, hence obviating domestic efforts at incomes policy which many governments in poor countries have maintained for many years.

Recognising this, incentive parity for retaining and attracting skills, called ‘skill incentive parity’, is derived. Like the rich countries, the poor countries must also take advantage of the global talent market and cease the policy of protecting domestic jobs for national talent. There is a need to raise awareness on this issue among Less Developed Countries. The traditional approach for measuring HCF relies on average educational attainment figures such as years of education completed. This measure is likely to be inaccurate since it does not account for the extent to which educational attainment is of global quality. Global knowledge spillovers require professional development to a common global quality level. Policy, should, therefore, aim at professional development to an international level, rather than focusing upon merely quantity indicators for education.

## The Pakistan Development Review (PDR)



The recent *PDR*, 45:1 (Spring 2006) has a new look. The innovative design of the latest *PDR* is a good example of the participatory approach to matters at PIDE. The contents of the latest *PDR* issue include a special section on “Pakistan’s Growth Strategy”, followed by a number of articles and reviews.

### Special Section

“Beyond Planning and Mercantilism: An Evaluation of Pakistan’s Growth Strategy” by Nadeem UI Haque.

“Comments” by Shahid Javed Burki, Pervez Hasan, Akmal Hussain, and Khalid Ikram.

### Articles

1. “Foreign Currency Deposits and International Liquidity Shortages in Pakistan” by Abbas Mirakhor and Iqbal Zaidi;
2. “The Impact of Public Investment on Economic Growth in Pakistan” by Ejaz Ghani and Musleh-ud Din;
3. “Trade Policy, Openness, Institutions” Dawood Mamoon and S. Mansoob Murshed;
4. “Women’s Autonomy and Happiness: The Case of Pakistan” by Syed Mubashir Ali and Rizwan ul Haq.

### Book on Nobel Laureates (Economics)

PIDE is publishing a book with essays on Nobel laureates in the field of ‘Economics’. The essays will

contain information on their personal history and the essence of the work for which the Nobel-Prize was awarded to them. It will be an excellent resource for researchers and students of Economics. The research team consists of Ms Saba Anwar, Mr Idrees Khawaja, Mr Kalbe Abbas, and Ms Sofia Ahmed. The book will be published soon.

### **Governance and Fertility Transition Issues in Pakistan** by Ghulam Yasin Soomro

Period fertility rate has declined to 4.1, which is closer to the repeatedly reported desired fertility levels in Pakistan. Mr Ghulam Yasin Soomro, Senior Research Demographer at PIDE, has done research on the issue of "Governance and Fertility Transition in Pakistan". He argues that the Population Planning Programme will face an uphill task to make further gains in fertility decline. The continuing governance issues and the social setting appear to be difficult which may stall fertility decline for a longer time. A total of nine fertility transition issues are discussed in this paper with suggestions to overcome them. The paper will be presented at the AGM-PSDE conference, Lahore.

### **Demographic Dividend or Demographic Threat in Pakistan?** by Durr-e-Nayab

There is a growing awareness among social scientists about the changing age structure of population, and not just the growth of population resulting from the demographic transition. Pakistan is also going through demographic transition and is being offered the once-in-a-lifetime 'demographic dividend' to capitalise on the bulging working age population and declining dependency ratios. So says Dr Durr-e-Nayab, Senior Research Demographer at PIDE, who presented her research. Using the UN projections, her paper looks into the demographic evolution leading to the demographic dividend in Pakistan, the key mechanisms influencing the ability to reap benefits from the 'dividend', and its implications for the country. The paper is being included the PIDE Working Papers series.

### **PhD Research Presentation** by Mr Akhtar Hussain Shah

On October 9th, 2006, Mr Akhtar Hussain Shah, PhD student at PIDE, gave a presentation on his PhD thesis, "Resource Allocation among Consumption, Labour Supply, Human Capital, Social Capital, and Religious Human Capital: Theory and Empirical Analysis". He proposed a new model of resource (time

and money) allocation in a comprehensive manner. His work extends the Becker (1975) Model of Human Capital by incorporating social capital and religious human capital and tests that model empirically. He has contributed to the Economics literature by developing a new social capital matrix and providing the proof of this matrix.

### **□ NURTURING MINDS—PIDE SEMINARS**

This seminar series at PIDE is a weekly seminar series to give impetus to development discourse. The seminars are open for all policy-makers, researchers, planners, practitioners, educators from public and private organisations, and students. Participation in the series is growing.

**Seminar 2006:35.** *The Volatility Spillover between the Stock Market and the Forex Market in Pakistan*  
by Abdul Qayyum and A. R. Kemal

On Wednesday, 4th October, 2006, Dr Abdul Qayyum (Associate Professor, PIDE) and Dr A. R. Kemal (formerly of PIDE) gave a presentation whose main objective was to explore the relationship between the stock market and the foreign exchange market in Pakistan. In particular, the focus was on the relationship between the stock market returns and exchange rate returns, and the volatility spillovers between the exchange rate returns and the stock returns.

**Seminar 2006:36.** *Health Status of Children: Does Living in a Community Matter?*  
by Raja Ajmal Jahangeer

On Tuesday, 10th October, 2006, Mr Raja Ajmal Jahangeer (Staff Economist, PIDE) in his presentation looked at health inequalities that influence child health. Health is an important component of human development. An improved health status not only lowers mortality and morbidity but also contributes to increased productivity and eventually leads to poverty alleviation. There exists a bidirectional relation between poverty and health. Poverty, due to lack of control over resources, contributes to ill health and malnutrition. On the other hand, poor health and malnutrition are the key determinants of poverty.

**Seminar 2006:37.** *Devolution of Power and Poverty Alleviation: The Missing Link*  
by Fayyaz Baqir

On Wednesday, 11th October, 2006, Mr Fayyaz Baqir (Senior Adviser on Civil Society with UN

Resident Coordinator in Pakistan) presented his article, which establishes, on the basis of Pakistan's experience in the past two decades, that community organisation provides continuity of the people's power in time and space over the discretionary power of élite. Devolution of power cannot achieve empowerment of ordinary people because it does not have any mechanism to subordinate the power of representatives to the power of the electorate. Citizens enjoy the power to vote and elect but they have no power to check corrupt officials, sack corrupt politicians, and challenge unjust decisions of people in public offices.

**Seminar 2006:38.** *Is the Resource Base of Agriculture Limitless?*

by Zafar Altaf

On Wednesday, 18th October, 2006, Dr Zafar Altaf (Chairman, Idara-e-Kissan Society) focused on the agriculture sector of Pakistan. Agriculture is the mainstay of Pakistan's economy. Nearly twenty-two percent of total output (GDP) and 44.8 percent of total employment is generated in agriculture. It also contributes substantially to Pakistan's exports. Whatever happens to agriculture is bound to affect not only the country's growth performance but also to influence a large segment of the country's population.

**Seminar 2006:39.** *Public-Private Sector Earning Differentials, Preferences for Public Sector Jobs and Unemployment Duration: Evidence from Pakistan*

by Asma Hyder

On Thursday, 19th October, 2006, Ms Asma Hyder (Research Fellow, PIDE) gave a presentation that focused on the magnitude of the public/private wage differentials in Pakistan using data drawn from the 2001-02 Labour Force Survey. The inter-sectoral earning equations for the three main sectors of the economy, i.e., Public, Private, and State-owned enterprises, were discussed. The relative earning share, estimated effect of human capital variables, and other demographic variables were explored.

**Seminar 2006:40.** *Comparative Advantage of Major Crops Production through Policy Analysis Matrix in Punjab*

by Usman Mustafa

On Thursday, 02nd November, 2006, Dr Usman Mustafa (Chief, Training Programme, PIDE) presented his study based on data from 1999-00 to 2004-05 to look into the relative efficiency of major crops (wheat,

rice, sugarcane, and cotton) in Punjab (Pakistan). He demonstrated that Punjab has a comparative advantage in domestic production of wheat for self-sufficiency but not for export purposes. The comparative advantage of productive systems is measured through the Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM).

**Seminar 2006:41.** *Indo-Pak Trade: Firm-level Evidence*

by Nisha Taneja

On Friday, 3rd November, 2006, Ms Nisha Taneja (Senior Fellow, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, India) presented her study based on a small survey carried out in the cities of Amritsar, Mumbai, and Delhi (India). The key questions posed in the study were: What are the entry characteristics of firms trading with Pakistan? What are the non-tariff barriers related to financing and TBT/SPS measures? What are the factors determining transport and other transaction costs and how these may be quantified? One of the key findings of the study is that restrictive trade policies, limited trade routes, inadequate transport infrastructure, and bilateral protocols lead to the high transaction costs of trading between Pakistan and India.

**Seminar 2006:42.** *International Competitiveness—Where Pakistan Stands*

by Uzma Zia

On Monday, 6th November, 2006, Ms Uzma Zia (Staff Economist, PIDE) presented her survey paper that attempted to assess "Where Pakistan Stands" in the context of international competitiveness. The paper was mainly based on an index generated by the World Economic Forum. Pakistan's growth performance since the 1960s and onwards has been assessed to measure the country's competitiveness. The performance of emerging economies was reviewed to draw lessons for Pakistan on the issue of competitiveness.

**Seminar 2006:43.** *What Has Come after the Quota Went? Gendered Employment in Pakistan's Textile and Clothing Industry*

by Karin Astrid Siegmann

On Wednesday, 15th November, 2006, Ms Karin Astrid Siegmann (Junior Research Fellow, SDPI) pointed out that the quota system for imports of textiles and clothing under the WTO's Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) that was phased out in January

2005 meant a quantum leap in the liberalisation of trade in textiles and clothing (T&C). It is anticipated that the liberalisation will support growth in Pakistan's textile exports, in particular in raw cotton and coarse fabric. Yet, employment- and female-intensive sub-sectors such as the garment industry may suffer. Her paper addressed this gap by answering the question whether employment of female and male workers in the Pakistani T&C industry has changed since the expiry of the quota system in January 2005.

**Seminar 2006:44.** *Metafrontier Frameworks for the Study of Firm-level Efficiencies and Technology Ratios* by George Battese

On Wednesday, 22nd November, 2006, Dr George Battese (University of New England, Australia) presented a paper that uses the concept of a metafrontier to compare the technical efficiencies of firms that may be classified into different groups. The paper presented the basic analytical framework necessary for the definition of a metafrontier, showed how a metafrontier can be estimated using non-parametric and parametric methods, and presented an empirical application using cross-country agricultural sector data. It also explores the issues of technological change, time-varying technical inefficiency, multiple outputs, different efficiency orientations, and firm heterogeneity.

**Seminar 2006:45.** *Taxation Policy in Pakistan* by Mushtaq Ahmed

On Tuesday, 23rd November, 2006, Dr Mushtaq Ahmed (Research Fellow, IDRC, Canada) reviewed the past policy and the evolutionary process of the taxation regime in Pakistan. He then looked at the current situation in light of the new policies. His assessment included the present policies as well as how the future appears in the context of taxation.

**Seminar 2006:46.** *China-India: The Great Competition of the 21st Century* by Gilbert Etienne

On Friday, 24th November, 2006, Professor Gilbert Etienne (Institute of International Studies and Development Studies, Geneva) talked about China and India as the greatest competitors of the 21st century. He focused on the strategies and markets underlining trade and produce.

**Seminar 2006: 47.** *Property Rights and Taxonomy of Land Records: A Case Study of Lahore* by Foqia Sadiq Khan

On Wednesday, 29th November, 2006, Ms Foqia Sadiq Khan (Visiting Fellow, PIDE) presented her paper that investigated the mechanism of land transfer among economic agents in Pakistan through a case study of urban Lahore and adjoining rural areas. The aim was to document the taxonomy of land records, study its relationship with property rights, and explore the feasibility of such land registration and title system for Pakistan.

**Seminar 2006: 48.** *Contemporary Trade Issues* by Khalil Hamdani

On Thursday, 30th November, 2006, Mr Khalil Hamdani (Director, UNCTAD, Geneva) spoke on contemporary trade issues. The talk mainly focused on the modern trade in the period of globalisation.

#### □ TRAINING AT PIDE

A two-week course on "Macroeconomic Planning and Management" was conducted for the federal government officers dealing with the basic level project proposals/programmes.

The course on Macroeconomic Planning and Management was attended by 16 federal government officials belonging to various federal and provincial government departments including Planning and Development, Finance, Agriculture and Livestock, and Transportation and Communication. The objective of the course was to train the officers in the area of Macroeconomic Planning and Management.



Group photo of the Course participants with the Director and Training Division Staff of PIDE, Islamabad.

The course included the sharing of knowledge on the current issues, brainstorming discussions, and case studies on various aspects of the macro economy.

Topics included in the course covered an overview of macroeconomics, classical, Keynesian, and Monetarist approaches to consumption, investment, money supply, money demand, labour market analysis, monetary, fiscal, interest rate, and exchange rate policies. Presentations were made and discussions were held on current issues like, inflation, public debt management, foreign exchange reserves management, etc.

## ❑ NEWS AT PIDE

### **PSDE Award for the Best Technical Article/ Research Paper**

**1st Prize: Rs 100,000.00**

**2nd Prize: Rs 50,000.00**

The Pakistan Society of Development Economists (PSDE) is a leading professional association of social scientists in Pakistan. Since its inception in 1982, the Society has arranged twenty-one Annual General Meetings and Conferences attended by prominent national/international economists, demographers, and other social scientists.

The 22nd Annual General Meeting and Conference is scheduled to take place on December 19-21, 2006, at Lahore. The theme for this year's Conference is 'Governance and Institutions'.

The PSDE is initiating two awards for the best technical articles presented at the conference on the above theme. The papers will be refereed by an independent panel of distinguished international social scientists participating in the PSDE Conference. All research papers presented in the conference, except the Distinguished Lectures, will be eligible for the competition.

### **PSDE Award for the Best Newspaper/ Magazine Article**

**1st Prize: Rs 100,000.00**

**2nd Prize: Rs 50,000.00**

The PSDE is conscious of the need to improve the quality of economic reporting in the country. The PSDE will award two prizes to the best newspaper and magazine articles that meet the following criteria:

- (1) an article on economics or economic issues printed in any Pakistani newspaper or magazine (not exceeding 1500 words) published between 1st December, 2005 and 30th November, 2006;

- (2) the last date for submission of the article to the PSDE is 05th December, 2006.

The pieces submitted will be refereed by an independent panel of distinguished international social scientists participating in the PSDE Conference.

### **Tribute to Milton Friedman**

On Tuesday, 21st November, 2006, a meeting at PIDE, chaired by Dr Nadeem Ul Haque, paid homage to one of the most influential economists of the 20th century, Milton Friedman. Addressing the research staff of PIDE, Dr Haque praised Friedman's work. He said: "We lost one of the finest economists of this century".

Milton Friedman was an advocate of free markets. He was born on July 31, 1912, in Brooklyn, N.Y., USA. He attended Rutgers University, where he received his B.A. at the age of twenty, then went on to earn his M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1933, and his PhD from Columbia University in 1946. He then served as Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1976. In 1951 Friedman won the John Bates Clark Medal honouring economists under the age of forty for outstanding achievement. In 1976 he won the Nobel Prize in Economics for "his achievements in the field of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory, and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilisation policy". After retiring from the University of Chicago in 1977, Friedman worked as a Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institute, Stanford University. In 1988 he received the National Medal of Science and the Presidential Medal of Freedom (one of the two highest civilian awards in the United States).

Milton Friedman died at the age of 94 in San Francisco, on November 16, 2006, of heart failure.

### **New Research Staff at PIDE**

To pursue the new research strategy at PIDE, there have been additions to the research staff. These are: Zehra Aftab (Research Fellow); Asma Hyder (Research Fellow); Muhammad Idrees Khawaja (Research Associate); Waseem Shahid (Research Associate); Aabid Mehmood (Research Associate); Muhammd Arshad Khan (Research Associate); Sajawal Khan (Research Associate); Sofia Ahmed (Visiting Associate); Shumaila Nawaz (Staff Economist); Umaima Arif (Staff Economist); Naseem Akhtar (Staff Economist); Muhammad Jamil (Staff Economist); Nasir Iqbal (Staff Economist); Muhammad

Mansoor Saleem (Staff Economist); Muhammad Javaid (Staff Economist); Henna Iftikhar (Research Associate); and Madeeha Naz (Associate Fellow, SANEI). PIDE welcomes all new staff members.

### SANEI Updates

Global Development Network (GDN) is organising its Eighth Annual Conference in Beijing (China), January 14-16, 2007. The theme of the conference is "Shaping a New Global Reality: The Rise of Asia and Its Implications." The conference will bring together approximately 600 researchers from across the world and include workshops on specific development research topics.

SANEI along with East Asia Development Network (EADN), another regional partner of GDN, is organising a joint session for the conference. The title of the session is "Governance and Civil Service Reforms in South East Asia". Among the speakers at that conference are the following three main ones:

- (1) Nadeem Ul Haque, Director PIDE (Pakistan);
- (2) Deunden Nikomborirak, Research Director for Economic Governance, Thailand Development Research Institute (Thailand); and
- (3) Surjit Bhalla, Principal, Oxus Research and Investments (India).

### PIDE's New Website

A project for a new website for PIDE is under way. The objective of the project is to make the PIDE website more beneficial to researchers, planners, practitioners, policy-makers, and students. Ms Nabeela Arshad, Head of the Computer Division at PIDE, is supervising this project.

### ❑ PIDE IN THE NEWS

#### Press Conference by the Director, PIDE

"Cities in Pakistan Poorly Configured for Economic Life", *Business Recorder*, Tuesday, November 14, 2006.

"Budget Cuts on Research Hitting Economic Growth", *Daily Times*, Tuesday, November 14, 2006.

"Our Cities do not Meet Economic Activities Needs", *The Nation*, November 14, 2006.

#### Conference on Cities: The Engine of Growth

"PIDE meet on 'Cities: The Engine of Growth' on 15th November" *The NEWS*, Monday, November 6, 2006.

"Pledges stall Karachi Package progress" *DAWN (Karachi)*, Thursday, November 16, 2006.

"One Chain of Command, One Master Plan" *The NEWS (Karachi)*, Thursday, November 16, 2006.

"Urban Uplift Linked to Poverty Alleviation" *The Nation*, Thursday, November 16, 2006.

"Nazims Unable to Complete Projects Successfully: Hafeez Shaikh" *Daily Times*, Thursday, November 16, 2006.

"Hafeez for Proper Resource Allocation for Development" *Business Recorder*, Thursday, November 16, 2006.

"Shehroon ki Iqtasadi Taraqee ke zariye Gurbat ko Khatam Kia ja Sakta hai: Hafeez Shaikh" *Daily Jang (Karachi)*, Thursday, November 16, 2006.

"Setting up of District Management Services Emphasised" *DAWN (Karachi)*, Friday, November 17, 2006.

"Urban Development should Reflect" *The NEWS (Karachi)*, Friday, November 17, 2006.

### Articles by PIDE Staff

"Corporate Social Responsibility" by Foqia Sadiq Khan and Zehra Aftab appeared in *The NEWS*, 03rd November, 2006.

"Best Performing Economies: Pakistan can Learn a Number of Lessons" by Nadeem Ul Haque and Zafar Mueen Nasir appeared in *Business Recorder*, 20th October, 2006.

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