



Greenwich University



وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی
برائے قانون، سائنس و ٹیکنالوجی، اسلام آباد

1ST INTERNATIONAL Conference

Non Traditional Security

Challenges in 21st Century

Exploring Non-Traditional Security Challenges of the 21st Century
From Health Security to Cyber Threats

ABSTRACT BOOK

Organized by:

Department of International Relations, FUUAST, Karachi

Department of Teacher Education, FUUAST

Department of Law, FUUAST

Greenwich University, Karachi

Society for Social Sciences & Research Association, Karachi

Voyage Academic and Management Services



Thursday, January 30, 2025



Dr. Kamal Ahmed Khan Auditorium,
Greenwich University

Conference Schedule		
Thursday, 30th January 2025		
Registration		8:30-9:30 AM
Guest to be Seated		9:30-10:00 AM
Moderators: Sir Rohail & Ms. Maria		
Inaugural Session		10:30 – 12:30
1	Recitation Holy Quran	10:30 AM
2	GU Documentary	10:35 AM
3	Welcome Address by Dr. Naveed Mughal	10:45 AM
4	Brief of the conference by Dr. Khurram Khan Alwi	10:55 AM
5	Mr. Nakagawa Yasushi Japanese Deputy Consul General	11:05 AM
6	Dr. Sadegul Akbaba Altun, Faculty of Education, Baskent University, Turkey	11:15 AM
7	Prof. Dr. Kaiser Bengali, Renowned Economist	11:25 AM
8	Prof. Dr. Moonis Ahmar, Former Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Karachi	11:35 AM
9	Justice Rtd Shah Nawaz Tariq Ombudsman of Harassment against women at workplace commission Sindh	11:45 PM
10	Iqbal Burma Founder Member and President Pakistan Japan Intellectual Forum	11:55 PM
11	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Shaiq Dean of the Faculty of Management Sciences and Information Studies	12:05 PM
12	Dr. Zabta Khan Shinwari, Vice Chancellor Federal Urdu University	12:10 PM
13	Dr. Seema Mughal, Vice Chancellor, Greenwich University	12:15 PM
14	Shields Distribution	12:25 PM
15	Session End	12:30 PM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

FUJAST and Greenwich University, Karachi extend heartfelt gratitude to all the esteemed participants, organizers, and supporters who have made this international conference on Non-Traditional Security: Importance of Development and Regional Connectivity a resounding success.

Our deepest thanks to the distinguished keynote speakers, panelists, and experts whose insightful contributions have enriched our understanding of this critical theme. Your dedication to fostering dialogue and exploring innovative solutions to contemporary challenges has been truly inspiring.

We are profoundly grateful to the conference organizing committee for their tireless efforts and meticulous planning that ensured the smooth execution of this event. Special thanks are due to our sponsors, partners, and collaborators for their invaluable support in making this conference possible.

To the researchers, academics, and professionals who presented their work, we appreciate your commitment to advancing knowledge and promoting collaboration in addressing non-traditional security concerns.

Lastly, we acknowledge the attendees, both in-person and virtual, whose active participation and engagement have significantly contributed to the success of this conference.

Together, we have taken an essential step towards understanding and addressing the complexities of non-traditional security, emphasizing development and regional connectivity as key solutions for a sustainable and secure future.

Thank you all for being part of this important journey.

Conference Committee Members

Dr. Naveed Ahmed Mughal	(Provost, Greenwich University)
Dr. Shahzada Khurram Khan Alwi	(Conference Secretary)
Dr. Syed Shahab Uddin	(Conference Coordinator)
Mr. Zafar Ghauri	(Conference Coordinator)
Dr. Fatima Agha Shah	(Conference Scientific Committee Head)
Dr Ambreen Atiq	(Conference Scientific Committee Associate Head)
Mr. Mohammad Talha Rafiq	(Head of Marketing)



Greenwich University is among the pioneers of private tertiary education in Pakistan. Since its evolution from an institute to a University in 1997, Greenwich is committed to excellence by producing competent and conscious future leaders driven for social transformation. Greenwich now enjoys the status of an internationally acclaimed institution with services in educational leadership for over three decades, recognized among top ten business schools in Pakistan. Its journey from pioneer to premier has nurtured artists, business leaders, composers, directors, educators, entrepreneurs, musicians, public servants, scholars and social scientists contributing to several aspects of human endeavor. Greenwich's alumni make their Alma Mater proud by securing leadership positions across prestigious organizations around the world. Empowered by its charter and stimulated by its vision, Greenwich characterizes a global persona promoting a beyond border approach to education. The internationalization process led to memberships and accreditations with reputed educational entities, and several collaborations with top-notch universities around the world. Greenwich University enjoys membership status with premier international educational entities like NAFSA: Association of International Educators, International Association of Universities (IAU), Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), and International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies (INQAAHE), among others. Redefining horizons, Greenwich's academic partnerships expand across five continents of the world with over 15 high-ranking partners in Australia, Austria, Benin, Canada, China, Malaysia, Russia, Spain, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States. The university has graduated students from more than 20 countries of the world, including Turkey, Korea, Iran, Japan, Egypt, UAE, Mauritius, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Comoros, Cameroon, Congo, and Nigeria.

Greenwich serves as an efficient knowledge-production hub with its research contributions acclaimed across conferences, symposia and fora at the national and international levels. Greenwich's International Conferences on Sustainable Businesses in 2017, Globalization and Third World in 2018, Applied Research in Business, Management and Economics in 2020, Post Truth Era: Trends in Media in 2021, Inclusion, Innovation and Leadership in Higher Education in 2022, and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in 2023 have attracted global scholarship, thought-leaders and officials to engage with local narratives producing valuable knowledge to inform academic discourse and governance reforms processes. Greenwich's emphasis on social transformation led to the establishment of its affiliate policy-think Karachi Research Chair (KRC) in 2018 as a strategic platform for collective reflection and collaborative action to orchestrate social and policy change. KRC now leads the Advocacy Group of the Asia Pacific Regional

CSOs Engagement Mechanism (APRCM) and has represented it as a lead discussant across various intergovernmental processes including the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2023, Global

Peoples' Assembly (2022), World Social Forum (2021), Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (2019-23), and several other policy advocacy forums across national, regional and global levels.

Greenwich also strives to inform global narratives to enhance bi and multilateral relations for Pakistan through cultural diplomacy. The University has the privilege of taking its 25-member delegation to the European Parliament in Brussels in 2018/19, and engages with consulates, embassies and foreign missions on a regular basis to enhance cultural exchange. Greenwich is among the few Pakistani Universities to have the prestigious Erasmus Plus program of the European Commission enabling its students to study for a semester abroad in Austria.

Greenwich's outstanding work on Sustainable Development has earned it unprecedented achievements, most notably its ranking among the top 100 Universities globally in the Times Higher Education's Impact Ranking while being number 1 in Pakistan. The University's unwavering commitment to excellence has earned numerous prestigious laurels, including "Tamgha-i-Imtiaz" - the first-highest decoration for civilians in Pakistan - for the Vice Chancellor, among other awards.



Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science,
and Technology (FUUAST)

Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science, and Technology (FUUAST) stands as a beacon of academic excellence and cultural heritage. Dedicated to imparting knowledge in the national language, the department embodies the university's mission of promoting accessible and quality education.

Established with the vision of nurturing intellectual growth and fostering innovation, the department offers a dynamic curriculum designed to meet contemporary challenges and global standards. Equipped with experienced faculty, state-of-the-art facilities, and a commitment to research and development, it provides students with a robust foundation for academic and professional success.

The department takes pride in cultivating a diverse and inclusive learning environment, encouraging critical thinking, creativity, and a sense of responsibility among its students. By bridging traditional values with modern advancements, it plays a pivotal role in shaping future leaders and contributors to society.

Whether through academic programs, research initiatives, or community engagement, the department strives to uphold the core values of excellence, integrity, and service, reflecting the rich legacy of Federal Urdu University.

VICE CHANCELLOR NOTE

Dr. Seema Mughal

"Welcome to the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century.

This abstract book represents the collective efforts of global scholars, practitioners, and thought leaders addressing some of the most pressing issues of our time. The abstracts compiled here provide a glimpse into the innovative research, insights, and solutions aimed at tackling challenges such as climate change, cyber threats, health security, and regional connectivity.

Greenwich University is proud to serve as a platform for intellectual exchange and collaboration. We hope this abstract book inspires meaningful discussions, partnerships, and future research to address these non-traditional security challenges effectively.

Thank you for being part of this journey toward a safer and more sustainable future."

Let me know if you'd like this refined further!

Dr. Seema Mughal

Vice Chancellor, Greenwich University, Karachi

VICE CHANCELLOR NOTE

Dr. Zabta Khan Shinwari

As the Vice Chancellor of FUUAST, I am proud to support an event that fosters collaboration and innovation in our academic and professional communities.

The abstracts compiled in this booklet reflect the dedication and hard work of our contributors. They encompass a diverse range of topics that are crucial to our ongoing dialogue in education, research, and societal development. I encourage each of you to explore these works, engage in meaningful discussions, and contribute your insights.

Let us use this opportunity to inspire one another and push the boundaries of knowledge in our respective fields.

Wishing you a fruitful and productive conference.

Warm regards,

Dr. Zabta Khan Shinwari Vice Chancellor, FUUAST

GUEST OF HONOUR

Mr. Kamran Khan Tessori

GOVERNOR OF SINDH

As the Governor of Sindh, I am pleased to extend my heartfelt support for the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century, organized by the Department of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, in collaboration with Greenwich University, Karachi.

This conference addresses critical issues that impact our region and the world at large. The sub-themes, ranging from educational resilience to health security and environmental law, highlight the multifaceted nature of non-traditional security challenges we face today.

I encourage all participants to engage actively and share their insights. The discussions that will unfold are vital for fostering collaboration and developing innovative solutions to these pressing challenges.

I wish the organizers and participants a successful and productive conference.

Warm regards,

Kamran Khan Tessori Governor of Sindh

GUEST OF HONOUR

Prof. Dr. S.M. Tariq Rafi

Dear Esteemed Participants,

It is my pleasure to extend warm greetings to all of you attending this significant conference. I am deeply committed to the mission and discussions that will unfold during this gathering.

The Higher Education Commission plays a pivotal role in shaping the educational landscape of our region, and this conference serves as an essential platform for sharing innovative ideas, fostering collaboration, and addressing the challenges we face in higher education and beyond.

I encourage all participants to engage fully, share your valuable insights, and work together towards creating effective strategies that will benefit our communities.

Wishing you a fruitful and successful conference.

Warm regards,

Prof. Dr. S.M. Tariq Rafi

Chairman, HEC Sindh

GUEST OF HONOUR

Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel

MNA-243.

It is with great enthusiasm that I extend my warmest greetings for the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century, organized by the Department of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, Karachi, in collaboration with Greenwich University, Karachi.

In our increasingly interconnected world, the challenges we face—be they in education, environmental law, health security, economic stability, technological advancements, or humanitarian issues—require our collective wisdom and innovative approaches. This conference provides a vital platform for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to engage in meaningful dialogue and share insights on these pressing issues.

The sub-themes of this conference reflect our commitment to exploring solutions that not only address current challenges but also pave the way for a resilient future. I encourage all participants to actively engage in discussions, share their research, and collaborate towards actionable outcomes.

I look forward to the fruitful exchanges that will emerge from this gathering and am confident that together we can contribute to a more secure and sustainable world.

Warm regards,

Abdu Qadir Patel
MNA-243.

GUEST OF HONOUR

Prof. Dr. A. Q Mughal

"Esteemed Guests, Scholars, and Participants,

It is my great honor to address this distinguished gathering at the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century. As we convene here today, we are reminded of the complex and interconnected world we live in, where traditional notions of security are being reshaped by unprecedented challenges such as climate change, cyber threats, economic instability, and health crises.

This conference offers a platform for intellectual exchange, fostering collaboration among experts from diverse fields and regions. It is through such dialogue and partnerships that we can better understand these challenges and work toward innovative solutions that ensure a secure and sustainable future.

At Greenwich University, we are committed to advancing research and knowledge that addresses real-world issues. This conference is a testament to our dedication to fostering impactful discussions and promoting actionable outcomes.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all the contributors, organizers, and participants for making this event a success. Let us use this opportunity to learn, collaborate, and pave the way for a more resilient and secure world.

Thank you, and I wish you a fruitful and engaging conference."

Prof. Dr. A. Q Mughal
Research Professor,
Greenwich University

GUEST OF HONOUR

DR. MAQSOOD MEMON

I am honored to extend my greetings to all of you attending this important conference. This conference serves as a vital platform for sharing knowledge, fostering collaboration, and addressing the pressing challenges we face in our society. The insights and ideas exchanged here will undoubtedly contribute to our collective efforts in enhancing security and community well-being

I encourage each of you to engage actively, share your perspectives, and work together towards innovative solutions. Your commitment to this cause is invaluable.

Wishing you all a successful and productive conference.

Warm regards,

Dr. Maqsood Memon
DIG, SSU

GUEST OF HONOUR

Dr. Fauad Ahmed

It is with great enthusiasm that I extend my greetings to all attendees of this important conference. I want to express my strong support for the discussions that will unfold.

This conference represents a crucial opportunity to address the myriad challenges we face in our communities, particularly in the realms of health and public service. The insights shared here will not only enhance our understanding but also guide us in implementing effective solutions for the betterment of our society.

I encourage all participants to actively contribute your perspectives and experiences. Together, we can forge a path towards innovative strategies that improve the quality of life for our citizens.

Wishing you all a fruitful and successful conference.

Warm regards,

Dr. Fauad Ahmed
Chairman Town Municipal Gulshan
COO, Children Hospital Karachi

GUEST OF HONOUR

Air Commodore Zahid ul Hassan (TI-M, SI-M)

Director Research, Center for International Strategic Studies Sindh (CISSS), Karachi

Air Commodore Zahid ul Hassan (TI-M, SI-M) is a distinguished military officer and strategic thinker, currently serving as the Director of Research at the Center for International Strategic Studies Sindh (CISSS), Karachi. With a decorated career in the Pakistan Air Force, marked by the conferment of the Tamgha-i-Imtiaz (Military) and Sitara-i-Imtiaz (Military), he is widely respected for his expertise in defense strategy, policy analysis, and international security.

Throughout his illustrious career, Air Commodore Zahid ul Hassan has demonstrated exceptional leadership in operational, administrative, and research roles. His deep understanding of global security dynamics, coupled with his commitment to academic and practical contributions, has made him a key figure in advancing discourse on strategic affairs and regional stability.

As Director Research at CISSS, he oversees and leads cutting-edge research initiatives focused on critical areas such as non-traditional security, defense policy, strategic studies, and international relations. His work emphasizes fostering informed dialogue and promoting collaborative approaches to address contemporary security challenges.

Air Commodore Zahid ul Hassan's distinguished service and academic contributions reflect his dedication to enhancing Pakistan's strategic capabilities and global engagement. He continues to inspire professionals and academics alike with his visionary approach and unwavering commitment to excellence.

GUEST OF HONOUR

Dr. Allauddin Kakar

Academic and Researcher, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China

Dr. Allauddin Kakar is a distinguished academic and researcher affiliated with Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), Shanghai, China. With a focus on advancing knowledge and fostering cross-cultural understanding, Dr. Kakar has made significant contributions to his field of expertise through teaching, research, and scholarly engagement.

Dr. Kakar's academic pursuits are centered around international relations, global studies, and linguistic and cultural exchange, areas that align closely with SISU's reputation as a hub for fostering global perspectives. His research work delves into pressing contemporary issues, reflecting his dedication to bridging gaps between diverse communities and regions.

As an educator, Dr. Kakar is deeply committed to nurturing the intellectual growth of his students, equipping them with the skills and knowledge necessary to thrive in an interconnected world. His innovative teaching methodologies and emphasis on critical thinking inspire learners to engage meaningfully with complex global challenges.

Dr. Kakar's association with Shanghai International Studies University underscores his passion for promoting dialogue and collaboration across borders. His work contributes to the university's mission of cultivating globally-minded scholars and professionals who are well-equipped to contribute to a more inclusive and sustainable future.

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Mr. Nakagawa Yasushi

Deputy Consul General of Japan

Mr. Nakagawa Yasushi serves as the Deputy Consul General of Japan, a distinguished diplomat with an extensive career dedicated to fostering international relations and cooperation. With a wealth of experience in diplomatic affairs, Mr. Nakagawa has played a pivotal role in strengthening bilateral ties between Japan and countries across the globe.

He holds a strong academic and professional background, reflecting his commitment to diplomacy, international trade, and cultural exchange. Throughout his career, Mr. Nakagawa has been instrumental in promoting collaboration in key areas such as economic development, education, technology, and cultural integration.

As Deputy Consul General, Mr. Nakagawa's primary focus is on enhancing the partnership between Japan and the host country through diplomatic outreach, public engagement, and facilitating mutual understanding. He is deeply committed to advancing shared values, regional connectivity, and sustainable development, aligning with Japan's broader international goals.

Mr. Nakagawa Yasushi's dedication to building bridges between nations and his visionary approach to diplomacy make him an invaluable representative of Japan's mission of peace, cooperation, and progress on the global stage.

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Sadegul Akbaba Altun

Faculty Member, Faculty of Education, Baskent University, Turkey

Dr. Sadegul Akbaba Altun is a distinguished academic and researcher at the Faculty of Education, Baskent University, Turkey. With a remarkable career in the field of education, Dr. Altun has dedicated her work to advancing educational practices and fostering innovation in teaching and learning.

Her academic expertise spans various domains, including curriculum development, teacher training, and educational policy. Dr. Altun has contributed significantly to the scholarly community through her research publications, conference presentations, and collaborative projects, addressing contemporary challenges in education both regionally and globally.

At Baskent University, Dr. Altun plays a pivotal role in nurturing future educators, instilling in them the knowledge, skills, and values essential for shaping the next generation. Her commitment to academic excellence, combined with her passion for lifelong learning, has earned her recognition among her peers and students alike.

Beyond her academic endeavors, Dr. Altun is actively engaged in promoting international collaboration, emphasizing the importance of cross-cultural understanding and global perspectives in education.

Her dedication to advancing education and her visionary approach to addressing the evolving needs of learners make her a prominent figure in her field.

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Kaiser Bengali

As an economist, I am pleased to extend my support for the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century, organized by the Department of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, in collaboration with Greenwich University.

In an era marked by rapid change and complexity, addressing non-traditional security challenges is paramount. The sub-themes of this conference—ranging from educational resilience to environmental law security—highlight the multifaceted nature of these issues and the need for collaborative solutions.

I encourage all participants to engage deeply with the discussions and share insights that can contribute to a more secure and resilient future for our region.

Wishing you a successful conference.

Sincerely,

Kaiser Bengali

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Brig. Dr. Ahmad Saeed Minhas

Vice-Chancellor, DHA Suffa University

Brig. Dr. Ahmad Saeed Minhas is an accomplished academic leader and distinguished professional, currently serving as the Vice-Chancellor of DHA Suffa University (DSU), one of Pakistan's premier institutions for higher education. With an illustrious career that spans academia, military service, and leadership roles, Dr. Minhas embodies excellence, integrity, and dedication to the advancement of education and research.

A highly qualified professional, Dr. Minhas holds advanced academic credentials, including a doctorate in a specialized field, reflecting his commitment to scholarly excellence. His leadership experience as a senior officer in the Pakistan Army has equipped him with exceptional organizational, strategic, and management skills, which he has successfully applied in the academic realm.

As Vice-Chancellor of DSU, Dr. Minhas has been instrumental in fostering an environment of innovation, academic rigor, and professional development. Under his visionary leadership, the university has achieved significant milestones in curriculum enhancement, research initiatives, and industry-academia collaboration. His efforts have positioned DSU as a center of excellence, preparing students to meet the challenges of a rapidly evolving global landscape.

Dr. Minhas is also a strong advocate for interdisciplinary education, emphasizing the importance of ethics, leadership, and practical learning. His commitment to holistic development ensures that graduates of DSU are not only academically competent but also socially responsible and globally competitive.

A respected scholar, leader, and mentor, Brig. Dr. Ahmad Saeed Minhas continues to inspire both students and faculty, contributing significantly to the progress and prestige of DHA Suffa University.

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Justice (Rtd.) Shah Nawaz Tariq

Ombudsman, Harassment against Women at Workplace Commission, Sindh

Justice (Rtd.) Shah Nawaz Tariq serves as the Ombudsman for the Harassment against Women at Workplace Commission, Sindh, a pivotal role dedicated to ensuring justice, equality, and a safe environment for women in the workplace. With an illustrious career in the judiciary, Justice Tariq brings a wealth of legal expertise, integrity, and a commitment to upholding the principles of justice and fairness.

As a retired judge, Justice Tariq has a distinguished record of service in Pakistan's judiciary, known for his insightful judgments and unwavering dedication to the rule of law. His extensive experience in adjudicating complex legal matters provides him with a unique perspective in addressing cases of workplace harassment, a critical issue in contemporary society.

Under his leadership, the Harassment against Women at Workplace Commission in Sindh has strengthened its mandate to investigate complaints, promote awareness, and ensure compliance with legal frameworks designed to protect women's rights. Justice Tariq's approach emphasizes sensitivity, accountability, and the need for systemic change to foster inclusive and respectful workplaces.

Justice (Rtd.) Shah Nawaz Tariq's vision and commitment to gender equality have made him a key figure in advancing women's empowerment and ensuring a harassment-free work environment across Sindh. His contributions resonate as a testament to his lifelong dedication to justice and societal progress.

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shaq

Dean of the Faculty of Management Sciences and Information Studies

Participants, Researchers, and Distinguished Guests,

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I welcome you to the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century. This conference brings together a diverse community of scholars and practitioners, providing a valuable platform to address the ever-evolving security concerns that transcend traditional boundaries.

The abstracts presented in this book represent cutting-edge research, critical analysis, and innovative solutions from esteemed academics and professionals worldwide. These contributions reflect the collaborative spirit and intellectual curiosity required to tackle complex challenges such as climate change, cyber threats, and regional economic stability.

As a proponent of advancing research and bridging academic insights with practical applications, I am delighted to see the commitment and dedication of the contributors, organizers, and participants in making this event a success. This conference is a testament to Greenwich University's mission of fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and thought leadership.

I extend my deepest gratitude to the organizing team, speakers, and participants for their unwavering efforts and valuable contributions. May this abstract book serve as a beacon of knowledge and a catalyst for impactful research and global collaboration.

Wishing you a productive and engaging conference experience.

Warm regards,

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shaq

Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences and Information Studies

Greenwich University

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

IQBAL BURMA

It is a great privilege to be part of the International Conference on "Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century," jointly organized by the Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University, and Greenwich University. This conference provides a timely and critical platform to address the complex and evolving traditional security challenges that continue to influence global stability.

As student of Japanology and Japan-related Subjects, I find it particularly relevant to highlight how Japan's strategic position, policies, and historical experiences contribute significantly to the discourse on traditional security. Japan, as a pivotal actor in the Indo-Pacific, faces numerous challenges, including territorial disputes, regional military buildups, and the balancing act between defense modernization and its pacifist constitution. Its role as a key U.S. ally and a proponent of multilateralism makes it a unique case study in addressing traditional security threats.

The inclusion of scholars, experts, and practitioners from diverse disciplines at this conference underscores the importance of collaborative dialogue and shared understanding in developing innovative solutions to these pressing issues. Such academic forums play a vital role in bridging gaps, fostering cooperation, and advancing sustainable peace in an increasingly interconnected world.

I commend the organizers for their efforts in curating a platform that brings together diverse perspectives and express my appreciation for the invitation extended to the Deputy Consul General of Japan as Chief Guest. His insights will undoubtedly add depth and value to the discussions.

I look forward to engaging with the participants and learning from the shared wisdom at this important conference. Let us collectively strive towards addressing traditional security challenges with renewed determination and a focus on fostering global stability and peace.

Iqbal Burma
Founder & President
Pakistan-Japan Intellect Forum (PJIF)

Organizer

Dr. Syed Shahab Ud Din

As the Head of the Department of International Relations at Federal Urdu University, Karachi, I am honored to welcome you to this conference. Our aim is to foster collaboration, share knowledge, and explore new ideas in our field. The participation of esteemed scholars and professionals from various backgrounds enriches our discussions and enhances our collective understanding.

I encourage everyone to engage actively, share insights, and network with fellow participants. Together, we can address the pressing issues of our time and contribute to meaningful solutions.

Thank you for being a part of this important event.

Warm regards,

Dr. Syed Shahab Ud din
Conference Chair , Head of Department of International Relations
Federal Urdu University, Karachi

Organizer

Dr. Shazada Khurum Khan Alwi

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the 1st International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in the 21st Century. This conference is a testament to the collaborative efforts of academics, researchers, and practitioners coming together to address the pressing issues of our time.

As the Conference Chair and Lead of the Organizing Team, I take pride in the hard work and dedication of my team in curating a platform that fosters meaningful dialogue and innovation. This event would not have been possible without their tireless efforts, meticulous planning, and commitment to excellence.

The abstracts presented here highlight the intellectual depth and diversity of perspectives that this conference brings to light. These contributions aim to inspire actionable solutions to challenges ranging from climate change to cyber threats, from regional security to health resilience.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all participants, keynote speakers, and my organizing team for making this vision a reality. May this conference serve as a catalyst for collaboration and progress in addressing the non-traditional security challenges of our era.

Wishing you all a fruitful and engaging experience.

Thank you.

Dr. Shazada Khurum Khan Alwi
Conference Chair, Head, Department of Teacher Education
Federal Urdu University Arts Science and Technology

Auditorium Session		
Main Dr. Kamal Auditorium		
Non-Traditional Security: Importance of Development and Regional Connectivity		2:00 – 3:30
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Moonis Ahmar, Former Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Karachi.		
Title: The Rise of Regionalism and Human Capitalism in an Era of Deglobalization: Challenges and Opportunities	Dr. Samreen Bari Aamir, HOD Humanities & Social Science, DHA Suffa University	2:15 to 2:30
Importance of Karachi Sea Ports Facilities in the Context of CPEC	Mehak Mubarak Ali / Faiza Nafees Siddiqui, Research Scholar MS, FUUAST	2:30-2:45
The Role of Blue Economy in Enhancing Regional Connectivity and Trade in South Asia	Syeda Laiba Farrukh / Dr. Syed Shahab Uddin, FUUAST	2:45 – 3:00
Human Trafficking in Developing Nations: Causes & Consequences of Surge in Child Trafficking in Pakistan	Nisar Ahmed, Department of Political Science, FUUAST	3:00-3:15
Climate Induced Migration: A Growing Non-Traditional Challenge of the 21st Century	Huda Iqbal, Research Scholar MS, FUUAST	3:15-3:30
Questions/Answers Session		
Chair Talk and Conclude the Session		

The Rise of Regionalism and Human Capitalism in an Era of Deglobalization: Challenges and Opportunities

Samreen Bari Aamir
HOD, Humanities & Social Science
DHA Suffa University

Multilateralism, increasing interdependence, the rise of multinational corporations (MNCs), and the emergence of a seamless, borderless world have significantly boosted foreign direct investment, giving rise to globalization. This globalized environment has led to reduced state sovereignty, heightened risks of cultural erosion and division, and the marginalization of weaker economies by wealthy and economically dominant states. For this reason, many governments are emphasizing the preservation of sovereignty and the protection of their economic, political, and cultural boundaries. To safeguard and prioritize their geostrategic interests, they are increasingly promoting regional policies and seeking to minimize reliance on global interdependence. This process can be termed as deglobalization.

Deglobalization not only encourages local and regional businesses to thrive in order to reduce strategic, financial, and cultural risks but is also transforming human capital management by shifting the focus from a global to a regional perspective. With governments and businesses increasingly focusing on strengthening and expanding regional economies to reduce reliance on global networks, they must tackle labor shortages and ensure fair workforce management within their regions.

This paper will explore the impact of regionalism and the growing trend of deglobalization on human capital, as well as the reciprocal effects of human capital on these phenomena.

To understand the impact of regionalism, it is essential to examine the factors or events that have been driving the world toward deglobalization following the 2008 economic recession.

To explore the above topic, we will adopt the triangulation research method and employ a qualitative approach.

Importance of Karachi sea ports facilities in the context of CPEC

Mehak Mubarak Ali & Faiza Nafees Siddiqui
Research Scholar MS
Department of IR, FUUAST, Karachi

Karachi's maritime ports have become an essential part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the Karachi Port and Port Qasim are the two main seaports in Karachi. For many years, these ports have served as the foundation of Pakistan's marine industry, managing a sizable amount of the nation's imports and exports. A vital component of Pakistan's marine infrastructure, the Karachi seaport is strategically crucial in relation to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). CPEC, a key component of the larger Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), aims to improve trade facilitation, economic integration, and regional connectivity between China, Pakistan, and surrounding areas. The sea ports in Karachi are essential to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) because of their close proximity to important international shipping lanes, their capacity to manage large amounts of commerce, and their established logistics infrastructure. These facilities cut the usual marine routes needed to reach the Middle East and Africa by giving China direct access to the Arabian Sea. This improves trade efficiency and mitigates any chokepoints by reducing reliance on the crowded Strait of Malacca. In addition to giving Pakistan the chance to support its own economic growth through increased port income, industrialization, and job creation, trade route variety increases China's supply chain resilience. The goal of this change is to guarantee that the port's capacity satisfies international requirements while accommodating the growing commerce volumes expected from CPEC projects. By connecting Karachi with Gwadar Port, another vital marine asset under CPEC, and facilitating effective cargo transit to hinterlands, the construction of related infrastructure, like rail and road networks, further improves connectivity. By promoting regional economic corridors, this integration helps Pakistan's impoverished districts improve socioeconomically. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), serving as a pivot for economic expansion, strategic cooperation, and regional connectivity. China and Pakistan stand to earn significant economic and geopolitical advantages by incorporating these facilities into the broader CPEC framework, which will promote regional stability and growth. To fully realize the ports' potential and ensure their essential position in South Asia's changing trade dynamics, operational and infrastructure obstacles must be overcome.

The Role of Blue Economy in Enhancing Regional Connectivity and Trade in South Asia

Syeda Laiba Farrukh
Research Scholar BS
Department of International Relations
FUUAST, Karachi

Dr. Syed Shahabuddin
Assistant Professor
Department of International Relations
FUUAST, Karachi

This study examines how the blue economy plays a crucial role in promoting commerce and regional connectivity in South Asia, paying special attention to the development and current relevance of the marine industry. By exploring the region's maritime past and present, the study looks at the consequences for regional collaboration and economic growth. In addition to regional organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), important actors including China, Iran, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka are also examined. The report assesses conflicts like those in the Bay of Bengal and the Malacca Strait, and initiatives such as India's Sagar Mala initiative, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), and the Digital India initiative. Pakistan's ability to capitalize on its blue economy is highlighted by an in-depth examination of its key geographic advantages, coastline, maritime borders, and port developments. The study also covers maritime routes, fishing sectors, the possibilities for ocean-based renewable energy, and the sustainable use of marine resources. Degradation of marine ecosystems, pollution, overfishing, and climate change are among the issues discussed, with a focus on the necessity of strong public and private sector initiatives as well as better infrastructure.

Human Trafficking in Developing Nations: Causes & Consequences of Surge in Child Trafficking in Pakistan

Nisar Ahmed

Department of Political Science, FUUAST, Karachi

Human trafficking is becoming a great challenge for developing nations. They are facing all kinds of illicit trafficking due to poverty, lack of education & other domestic issues. Pakistan is also one of the nations on the list who are facing this grave nontraditional security challenge. The respective study particularly highlighted child trafficking which has reached alarming levels in Pakistan, with thousands of children falling prey to this heinous crime every year. This study examines the causes and consequences of the surge in child trafficking in Pakistan, a developing nation grappling with numerous socio-economic challenges. Using a mixed-methods approach, this research identifies poverty, lack of education, and social inequality as key factors contributing to the vulnerability of children to trafficking. Furthermore, the study reveals that child trafficking in Pakistan is often linked to forced labor, prostitution, and organ harvesting, resulting in severe physical and psychological trauma for the victims. This research highlights the need for a comprehensive policy framework and effective law enforcement mechanisms to combat child trafficking in Pakistan. The study's findings have significant implications for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and organizations working to prevent child trafficking and protect its victims in Pakistan.

Climate Induced Migration: A Growing Non-Traditional Challenge of the 21st Century

Huda Iqbal
FUUAST
IR departmet

In the past few decades climate change has emerged as a very significant non-traditional challenge of the 21st century. Extreme weather conditions, rising sea levels, recourse scarcity and desertification are the reasons behind the displacement of mass population creating a new migration pattern that crosses national borders. The core of this study is to indicate the complex interconnection between human migration and climate changes, and to explore the economic, socio-political and security landscape of the affected individuals.

The first objective of the study is to examine how climate change is the reason for displacement of individuals and identify the vulnerable transformation of the region. The second objective is to identify the challenges governments face due to managing the climate indulge migration, including the strain on resources, infrastructure, and social structure of the host country. The study will also explore the implication of large-scale migration which may aggravate the existing political tensions or may lead to new conflicts.

Further most this study will also address and examine the role of international corporations in moderating the impact of migration due to climate change. The study will also explore the policy frameworks, coordinating actions on humanitarian assistance and the development of long-term adaptive strategies. This study highlights the importance of an integrated global approach to tackling this issue. Acknowledging the climate induced migration is not just a humanitarian issue, but also a global security concern requiring immediate collaborative response of the global community.

Session A

Room # A

Topic	Digital Security and Globalization in the 21 st Century		2:00 – 3:30
Session Chair: Dr. Mamnoon Ahmed Khan, Former Chairman, Department of International Relations, FUUAST			
1	Title: Breaking the Chains: How Digital Technology Can Combat Human Trafficking in Pakistan	Aliya Saeed, Research Scholar PhD, University of Karachi	2:15 to 2:30
2	The impact of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation on student's academic learning at elementary level	Anamta Ahmed Siddiqui / Urooj Dilawar Khan, Teacher Education Department, FUUAST	2:30-2:45
3	Securing the Digital Landscape: Advancing Data Privacy, Cybersecurity, and AI Ethics in Pakistan	Aliya Saeed, Research Scholar PhD, University of Karachi	2:45 – 3:00
4	Emerging Challenges of Cyber Warfare in International Humanitarian Law: Defining Legal Protections in Digital Conflicts	Muhammad Hussain, LLB, FUUAST	3:00-3:15
5	Effects of Teaching Methods on Students' Attitude and Their Achievement in Geometry	Muhammad Aamir / Farman Siddiqui, Teacher Education Department, FUUAST	3:15-3:30
6	Questions/Answers Session		
7	Chair Talk and Conclude the Session		

Breaking the Chains: How Digital Technology Can Combat Human Trafficking in Pakistan

ALIYA SAEED
PhD RESEARCH SCHOLAR (LAW)
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI

This study explores the complex role of digital technology in both aiding and fighting against human trafficking in Pakistan. It highlights how technology can disrupt trafficking networks while also addressing the socio-technical challenges that arise. Employing a qualitative methodology, the research examines interviews, policy documents and case studies with key stakeholders such as law enforcement officials, NGOs, and technology experts. The focus is on Pakistan, a region heavily impacted by trafficking due to economic inequalities, low levels of digital literacy, and insufficient enforcement measures. Our research findings confirmed that traffickers are taking advantage of digital platforms like social media, job portals, and cryptocurrencies for financial transactions, recruitment, and maintaining anonymity. On the flip side, these same technologies can be utilized for anti-trafficking initiatives through digital awareness campaigns, blockchain transparency systems, AI-driven predictive analytics, and mobile apps designed to support victims. Global best practices, including AI projects in the United States as well as blockchain transparency efforts in Europe, offer valuable insights for Pakistan. Policy suggestions include bolstering cybersecurity measures, encouraging public- private partnerships, and improving digital literacy among at-risk communities. The research highlights the need to incorporate cutting-edge technologies into anti-trafficking strategies, backed by strong legislation and collaboration across sectors. Future research should investigate the long-term effectiveness of these interventions and their potential for scalability in various socio-economic settings, contributing to a technology-focused approach to eliminating human trafficking.

The impact of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation on student's academic learning at elementary level

Anamta Ahmed Siddiqui

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Urooj Dilawar Khan

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This study investigates the impact of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation on students' academic learning and engagement at the elementary level. Intrinsic motivation, driven by internal factors such as curiosity and the desire to learn, and extrinsic motivation, influenced by external rewards like grades or recognition, are explored for their role in shaping academic outcomes. Using a descriptive analysis approach, the study examines the relationship between these motivational factors and academic performance. The primary objectives were to: (a) Examine the correlation between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and academic outcomes. (b) Assess the influence of motivational factors on student engagement and learning. (c) Identify key elements of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation that drive academic success. A simple random sampling method was employed to select participants from five private schools in Shah Faisal Colony, resulting in a sample of 80 students and 20 teachers. Data were collected using a 30-item questionnaire tailored for both teachers and students. The findings reveal that intrinsic and extrinsic motivation significantly enhance students' academic performance and engagement, fostering deeper learning and providing essential reinforcement. These insights provide valuable guidance for educators and policymakers in improving learning outcomes.

Effects of Teaching Methods on Students' Attitude and Their Achievement in Geometry

Muhammad Aamir

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Farman Siddiqui

Teachers Education Department, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology (Gulshan Campus), Karachi, Pakistan Email: farmanahmedsiddique@gmail.com

This research explores how Mathematics is a subject of enjoyment and excitement, which offers students opportunities for creative work and moments of enlightenment and joy. "There is no 'right way' to teach Geometry" However, we recognize that there are some mathematics teachers who are more effective than others especially in geometry. Effective mathematics teachers, whether they tend toward the student-discovery or the teacher-directed end of the continuum, do certain things in common when delivering mathematics instruction. A simple random sampling method was employed to select participants from 10 private schools in Baldia Town Karachi, resulting in a sample of 100 students and 20 teachers. Data were collected using a 25-item questionnaire tailored for both teachers and students. Findings indicate that teaching methods significantly influence both students' attitudes toward geometry and their performance. Traditional methods, while effective in covering content systematically, often fail to engage students deeply or foster a positive attitude. In contrast, interactive and student-centered methods, such as inquiry-based learning, were shown to enhance conceptual understanding and stimulate interest. The integration of technology further enriched learning experiences, helping students visualize geometric concepts and develop spatial reasoning skills.. It recommends that educators combine traditional methods with interactive techniques and leverage technology to create engaging, inclusive, and effective learning environments.

Securing the Digital Landscape: Advancing Data Privacy, Cybersecurity, and AI Ethics in Pakistan

ALIYA SAEED
PhD RESEARCH SCHOLAR (LAW)
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI

In order to better understand the evolving landscape of data privacy, AI ethics, and cybersecurity in Pakistan, this study employs a qualitative research methodology that involves in-depth examination of current legal frameworks and expert interviews with stakeholders. The study assesses the effectiveness of current legislation in addressing digital rights, and AI governance, and cybersecurity, by examining the opinions of legal professionals, legislators, and industry executives. Although Pakistan has made strides in drafting digital laws, the results indicate that comprehensive data protection regulations and cybersecurity infrastructure are significantly lacking. The report also emphasizes how unclear the ethical standards for AI development are. This inspection makes policy recommendations to strengthen legal protections based on these discoveries. These include enacting a national data protection law, strengthening cybersecurity, and creating ethical AI frameworks that comply with international standards. The findings provide researchers and policymakers with useful advice on how to promote a safe, moral, and creative digital environment in Pakistan.

Emerging Challenges of Cyber Warfare in International Humanitarian Law: Defining Legal Protections in Digital Conflicts

Muhammad Hussain

LLB

Department of Law, FUUAST

The rapid evolution of digital technologies has fundamentally transformed the landscape of international conflict, presenting unprecedented challenges to existing legal frameworks governing warfare. This research examines the critical intersections between emerging cyber warfare capabilities and international humanitarian law (IHL), focusing on the complex legal and ethical dimensions of digital conflicts. As state and non-state actors increasingly develop sophisticated cyber capabilities that can inflict strategic and potentially devastating damage without traditional kinetic warfare, current legal protections prove inadequate in addressing the nuanced nature of digital warfare. The study explores key challenges in defining and classifying cyber attacks within existing international legal paradigms, analyzing the threshold of what constitutes an armed conflict in digital space. Critical research questions include: How can international humanitarian law effectively categorize and regulate cyber operations that cause significant disruption or economic damage without direct physical destruction? What legal mechanisms can be developed to protect civilian infrastructure and digital populations during cyber conflicts? Through comprehensive doctrinal analysis and comparative legal research, this paper investigates the current gaps in legal frameworks surrounding cyber warfare. The research synthesizes theoretical perspectives from international law, cybersecurity experts, and military strategists to propose potential normative adaptations to international humanitarian law. By examining case studies of recent state-sponsored cyber operations and their geopolitical implications, the study aims to contribute a nuanced understanding of the urgent need for robust, adaptive legal protections in an increasingly digitalized global security environment. The abstract provides a concise overview of the research's scope, highlighting the critical intersections between technological advancement and legal frameworks while emphasizing the complexity of defining and regulating cyber warfare within existing international humanitarian law structures.

Effects of Teaching Methods on Students' Attitude and Their Achievement in Geometry

Muhammad Aamir

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This research explores how Mathematics is a subject of enjoyment and excitement, which offers students opportunities for creative work and moments of enlightenment and joy. "There is no 'right way' to teach Geometry" However, we recognize that there are some mathematics teachers who are more effective than others especially in geometry. Effective mathematics teachers, whether they tend toward the student-discovery or the teacher-directed end of the continuum, do certain things in common when delivering mathematics instruction. A simple random sampling method was employed to select participants from 10 private schools in Baldia Town Karachi, resulting in a sample of 100 students and 20 teachers. Data were collected using a 25-item questionnaire tailored for both teachers and students. Findings indicate that teaching methods significantly influence both students' attitudes toward geometry and their performance. Traditional methods, while effective in covering content systematically, often fail to engage students deeply or foster a positive attitude. In contrast, interactive and student-centered methods, such as inquiry-based learning, were shown to enhance conceptual understanding and stimulate interest. The integration of technology further enriched learning experiences, helping students visualize geometric concepts and develop spatial reasoning skills.. It recommends that educators combine traditional methods with interactive techniques and leverage technology to create engaging, inclusive, and effective learning environments.

Session B		
Room # B (Ground Floor)		
Climate Change and Environmental Security: Challenges and Opportunities		2:30 – 3:30
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Tanveer Khalid, Former Chairperson Department of Political Science, University of Karachi		
Title: Sustainable Forest Management: A Comparative Study of National Laws and Policies	Dr. Hafiz Hammad / Muhammad Shareef, Department of IR, FUUAST	2:30 to 2:40
Climate Change and Non-Traditional Security: Lessons from Madagascar's Multi-Faceted Challenges	Sabeen Azam / Fatima, NUML, Karachi	2:40-2:50
Global warming: unrecoverable issue	Shafiqun Nisa / Asfa Bano, Research Scholar MS, Department of IR, FUUAST	2:50 – 3:00
Global Climate Responses: Case Studies from Denmark, Costa Rica, and the European Green Deal	Dr. Humaira Yaseen, Associate Professor, Preston University	3:00-3:10
Future Prospects of Controlling Environmental Threats Through Law-Making by International Treaties & Conferences: Impact & Future Implications	Dr. Rani Erum, Head, Department of Political Science, FUUAST	3:10-3:30
Questions/Answers Session		
Chair Talk and Conclude the Session		

Sustainable Forest Management: A Comparative Study of National Laws and Policies

Dr. Hafiz Hammad Uddin & Muhammad Shareef
FUUAST

Forests bear immeasurable value that continues to be amply manifest, such as in their function as carbon sinks, as well as in their preservation, and support of millions of people's welfare. But the forests our earth is home to are threatened as never before by deforestation and degradation and climate change. Sustainable forest management (SFM) has been proved as significant approach to balance conservation of profit and utilization of. Comparing national laws and policies on SFM in [select countries/regions], this study assesses the efficiency of such regulations in practicing sustainable utilization on forests, forest products and the involvement of communities.

This research provides recommendations, points of emulations and areas that require improvement for countries desiring to obtain and sustain optimal results in the practice of SFM.

The study also looks at the international frameworks that influence the development of the National SFM Policies by analyzing the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement in influencing and shaping national forest governance systems. This study seeks to contribute to better and sustainable forest politics and in the long-term robust forest management and governance systems worldwide. Therefore, the findings of this study will be useful to policymakers, forest managers, and conservation organizations interested in encouraging sustainable forest management and limiting the effects of climatic shift.

Climate Change and Non-Traditional Security: Lessons from Madagascar's Multi-Faceted Challenges

Sabeen Azam and Fatima

NUML

Karachi

Climate change is the most profound threat to global security, especially with its impact on non-traditional security domains such as food and water scarcity, forced migration, health crises, and economic instability. Given its unique ecological and socioeconomic context, Madagascar serves as a particularly compelling case study for understanding these dynamics. The study explores how climate change enhances non-traditional security threats in Madagascar and focuses on some of the most critical issues, including agricultural disruption, water scarcity, and forced migration. The southern drought crisis, named locally as "Kere," is a critical example of those interlinked effects, with severely devastating impacts toward food security and public health combined with community instability. Agricultural breakdown due to protracted droughts contributes to widespread famine and malnutrition, while an acute shortage in water increases outbreaks of diseases in the affected people. Compelling migration from threatened areas has filled up urban dwellings and occupied resources, further destabilizing social frameworks. All these factors together mean that there is an urgent call for comprehensive and sustainable interventions. The paper draws on the complex interlinks between environmental degradation and human security to focus attention on the urgency of dealing with climate change as a multi-dimensional security challenge. It presents a set of implementable recommendations: building climate resilience through sustainable agriculture, expanding health and education services, and enhancing regional cooperation. The findings assist the policymakers, practitioners, and researchers about how to design integrated solutions that will help vulnerable nations like Madagascar reduce the impacts of climate change. Keywords: Climate Change, Nontraditional Security, Factors, Madagascar, Kere,

Global Climate Responses: Case Studies from Denmark, Costa Rica, and the European Green Deal

Dr. Humaira Yaseen
Associate Professor
and Deputy Director QEC
Preston University

Climate change, characterized by long-term alterations in global temperatures and weather patterns driven by human activities, poses a critical threat to global security. This study examines international climate responses, focusing on Denmark, Costa Rica, Pakistan, and the European Green Deal as case studies.

Denmark's Climate Act demonstrates the effectiveness of renewable energy and green innovation in reducing emissions. Costa Rica's renewable energy model highlights how sustainability strengthens resilience. The European Green Deal offers a roadmap for achieving net-zero emissions through circular economies and sustainable infrastructure. Pakistan showcases how developing nations can align economic growth with environmental protection through afforestation and renewable energy initiatives.

This research emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary approaches and global cooperation. It uses qualitative analysis of policies and case studies to reveal that aligning economic objectives with ecological priorities not only mitigates emissions but also ensures public health and sustainable development.

Future Prospects of Controlling Environmental Threats Through Law-Making by International Treaties & Conferences: Impact & Future Implications

Dr. Rani Erum
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science, FUUAST, Karachi

Non-traditional security challenges in the 21st century, particularly environmental security, have emerged as critical concerns due to the escalating impact of climate change, pollution, and resource depletion. Unlike conventional threats, these challenges transcend national borders and require cooperative, multidimensional responses. Environmental security focuses on safeguarding natural ecosystems and ensuring access to clean air, water, and arable land, which are increasingly threatened by human activities. Climate change exacerbates extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and biodiversity loss, undermining global stability and threatening livelihoods, especially in vulnerable regions. Environmental degradation also fuels conflicts over scarce resources, such as water and arable land, intensifying social and political tensions. Legal frameworks, such as international environmental law, play a vital role in addressing these challenges by promoting sustainability, regulating emissions, and protecting biodiversity. However, enforcement remains a significant hurdle, as many nations struggle to balance economic growth with environmental obligations. Addressing environmental security requires innovative strategies, robust legal mechanisms, and global cooperation to mitigate risks and ensure a sustainable future for all. The respective research intended to identify the efforts for environmental law-making and the hurdles of their enforcement in the world. The focus of the essay will be more on understanding the prospects of controlling environmental threats in the future.

Session C		
Room # C (Ground Floor)		
Impact of Global Warming on National and Regional Stability		2:00 – 3:30
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmad Hussain, Dean, Engineering and Applied Science, DHA Suffa University, Karachi		
Title: Resilient Supply Chain: A Study to understand the Non-Traditional Security Challenges post Covid in the 21st Century	Dr. Sherbaz Khan / Dr. Adeel Shah, Jinnah University for Women	2:15 to 2:30
Importance of Blue economy in Non Traditional Security challenges	Atika Khan / Mahnoor Khan, Department of IR, FUUAST	2:30-2:45
Decoding the Influence of Smartphone Ads on consumer Buying Behavior	Syeda Hafiza Halima Sadia / Dr. Sherbaz Khan, Jinnah University for Women,	2:45 – 3:00
Evaluating The Benefits of Green Packaging in Reducing Waste A Qualitative Case Study Of The Elyscent's Supply Chain	Nimra Ramzan, MS, Iqra University	3:00-3:15
Amidst the Emerging Bipolarity Driven by Ongoing Geopolitical Rivalries	Dr. Allauddin Kakar, Shanghai International Studies University, China.	3:15-3:30
Questions/Answers Session		
Chair Talk and Conclude the Session		

Resilient Supply Chain: A Study to understand the Non-Traditional Security Challenges post Covid in the 21st Century

Dr. Sherbaz Khan

Associate Professor, Head of Department of Business Administration, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Dr. Adeel Shah

Head of Department, Department of Supply Chain and Logistics, Institute of Business Management. Pakistan

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to explore the critical dimensions of resilient supply chains by addressing non-traditional security challenges in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the research investigates the evolving role of last-mile delivery within e-commerce, focusing on factors such as delivery costs, time, modes, technological advancements, product variety, sociocultural considerations, and the influence of government policies. By examining these variables through the lens of post-COVID supply chain disruptions, the study seeks to propose strategies that enhance supply chain agility, adaptability, and resilience.

Design/Methodology/Approach: Utilizing a survey-based methodology with convenience sampling, field data was analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to identify relationships between key variables. The study incorporated descriptive and discriminant validity analyses to ensure robustness. While acknowledging limitations such as potential biases in sampling and the generalizability of findings, the study provides critical insights into building resilient last-mile delivery systems.

Findings: The analysis highlights that agile and leagile supply chain principles significantly influence last-mile delivery performance, particularly in managing disruptions caused by non-traditional security challenges. Delivery cost, time, mode, and product variety were strongly correlated with agile practices, whereas technological advancements in facilities and some sociocultural factors showed minimal impact. Additionally, government policies emerged as a vital moderating variable that shapes the interplay between resilience, agility, and operational outcomes in the supply chain.

Research Implications: The research contributes to the theoretical discourse on post-pandemic supply chain resilience by integrating sociocultural, infrastructural, and policy dimensions within the broader framework of non-traditional security challenges. The findings encourage future research to adopt an interdisciplinary perspective, emphasizing the importance of agility and local adaptability in navigating supply chain uncertainties. Practically, the study offers actionable insights for supply chain managers to optimize operations, mitigate risks, and build adaptive capacities in dynamic and volatile environments.

Originality: This research is distinctive in its focus on the intersection of last-mile logistics and non-traditional security threats in the 21st century. By addressing the sociocultural, infrastructural, and political factors affecting supply chains in emerging economies, the study provides a novel perspective on achieving resilience and customer-centric efficiency in a post-COVID world.

Importance of Blue economy in Non Traditional Security challenges

Atika Khan and Mahnoor Khan
Research Scholar BS
Department of International Relations, FUUAST, Karahi

The blue economy can, therefore, be said to embrace a new thinking of economic production that seeks to tap into the resources in the ocean without in the process harming the marine resources. This idea is related to all ports of call in marine and coastal fishing, aqua production, sea borne trade, sea borne tourism, production of hydropower and marine bio-products. By population grows continuously round the globe, requirements on food, energy and economical benefits from sea resources also increases. The blue economy is thus an attempt at meeting these demands while ensuring that continued use of the resources does not lead to degradation of the sources. According to the World Bank, the ocean economy may be \$3 trillion by 2030, which proves the economic prospect of this market. Hence it is important to practice a sustainable approach towards attaining this growth since some of the dangers that threaten the lives of aquatic animals include over fishing not only destroying their homes but also polluting them. The blue economy therefore, is not merely about attaining the highest level of production, it is about creating opportunity for and inclusion of people. About 3 billion persons depend on the oceans in terms of food and other resources and, therefore, it is important to recognise stakeholders which include local communities using the resources in their decisions. This is important in an endeavor to ensure that; benefits accrue where they are most needed and vulnerable groups are supported. In addition, the blue economy also focuses on increased technological development in a range of the industries like renewable energy sources and sea biological technologies. Offshore wind energy form one of the sustainable energy generation prospects that can be used to reduce the use of fossil fuels while creating more employment opportunities around coastal regions at the same time support tidal power. Also, it is possible to satisfy the global protein needs without overexploiting fish stocks through improvement in aquaculture and sustainable positions for fishing.

Decoding the Influence of Smartphone Ads on consumer Buying Behavior

Syeda Hafiza Halima Sadia

Student, Department of Business Administration,
Jinnah University For Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Dr Sherbaz Khan

Associate Professor, Head of Department of Business Administration, Jinnah
University For Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Purpose: To explore the effects of smartphone advertising on women purchase intention, with the mediating role of attitudes toward advertised products and brands and the moderating role of demographic information such as age, gender and income.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The research utilizes a quantitative approach through a structured online survey among smartphone users. The sample consists of 100 respondents. The data was analyzed using statistical approaches, including regression and moderation analysis, to understand the relationship between smartphone advertising and attitudes and purchase intentions.

Findings: Smartphone advertising exposure exerts a significant positive effect on consumers' purchase intention, with this relationship mediated by consumers' attitudes toward the advertised product or brand. Users are differently influenced by video ads and display advertising. Age and income are moderating factors that can strengthen or weaken the relationships. Younger consumers and higher-income users have stronger purchase intentions than their counterparts.

Practical Implications: The study's results can provide marketers with direct implications for designing smartphone advertisements. Smartphone advertisements should be highly engaging and persuasive, especially for the younger generation, but they should also be enjoyable for the older generation. Advertisers' ultimate goal should be creating positive attitudes towards a brand, which in turn can lead to higher purchase intentions.

Originality/Value: This research's findings would help further unveil the incredibly evolving ways smartphone advertising can affect consumers' psychological processes in cognition, intention and behavior. The findings also shed light on the role of attitudes in mediating the relationship between advertising appeal and purchase intention. Moreover, demographic factors such as age and gender have been shown to moderate this relationship.

Evaluating The Benefits of Green Packaging in Reducing Waste A Qualitative Case Study Of The Elyscent's Supply Chain

Nimra Ramzan
Iqra University
MS in Business Administration

This study evaluates and investigates the potential benefits of green packaging in reducing waste in the supply chain of Elyscent's – a major player in the fragrance industry of Pakistan. The aim of the research is to evaluate how waste can be reduced, brand image can be enhanced and the growing demand of consumers for sustainability can be addressed through green packaging. The study adopts a qualitative research approach and has utilized in-depth interviews with Elyscent's key stakeholders. To analyze the data, thematic analysis and narrative analyses are used which led to several key findings. The study reveals that there are substantial opportunities for Elyscent's if it adopts green packaging, addressing the growing concerns of eco-conscious customers and environmental sustainability that will enable the company to stand out from its competitors. However, transition towards green packaging accompanies several challenges, particularly higher costs of sustainable packaging materials and the potential disruption in the current supply chain of the company. The need to preserve the brand's luxury image while introducing eco-friendly packaging solutions are also highlighted in the study. Additionally, the study also suggests that the company can leverage transition to green packaging as a strategic opportunity for innovation. For example, refillable perfume bottles can be introduced and product lines can be extended to include eco-friendly options. These findings have significant implications for the company's decision-making process as it navigates the complexities of adopting sustainable practices. The study concludes with offering practical recommendations for Elyscent's to transition to green packaging by gradually introducing sustainable materials and educating the consumers on the environmental benefits of green packaging while keeping an eye on the changes in regulations. It also suggests future research directions, such as longitudinal studies on consumer behavior and comparative studies across various industries to further investigate the impact of green packaging on supply chain management.

Amidst the Emerging Bipolarity Driven by Ongoing Geopolitical Rivalries

Dr. Allauddin Kakar

Assistant Professor

Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai China

Pakistan stands at a critical juncture, seeking avenues to rejuvenate its economy amid reshaping global landscape. CPEC emerges as a cornerstone of Pakistan's economic revival strategy in realms of domestic development and regional integration. However, evolving dynamics of Sino-Russian cooperation driven by ongoing Russo-Ukraine war, juxtaposed against contestation by US-led West, pose both challenges and prospects for Pakistan's CPEC-centric approach. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of Pakistan's options for leverage emerging bipolar framework to maximize benefits of CPEC. Drawing upon a multidisciplinary approach including military, economy, financial and economic aspects etcetera and by following combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, the research explores multifaceted dimensions of CPEC including foreign direct investment, energy initiatives and industrialization etcetera, emphasizing its potential as a catalyst for socio-economic transformation and inclusive growth. Geostrategic dynamics, particularly security imperatives (whether organic or externally infused), attached with CPEC are identified as perennial source of concern for CPEC true actualization. Inherent weaknesses of Pakistan domestic politics like political fragmentation and inconsistent commitment to national economic development were also identified in the course of study as a contributive factor for delayed manifestation of CPEC dividends. Furthermore, absence of clear mandate due to hung-legislative construct absolves governing elite of any economic accountability. The study concludes that sustained national commitment to actualization-cum-expansion of CPEC through whole of the nation approach is much needed for requisite economic revival.

Session D

Room # D (Ground Floor)

Topic	Emerging Trends in Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Threats	2:00 – 3:30
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Sayeda Daud, Dean, Metropolitan University, Karachi.		
1	Title: Cyber Warfare in the Fifth Generation War: Challenges and Opportunities for Non-Traditional Security	Dr. Masroor Khanum, Head, Department of Mass Communication, FUUAST
2	The Impact of AI on the attribution of Cyber Attacks originating from the Dark Web	Talha Shahid, Research Scholar BS, Department of Political Science, FUUAST
3	Cyber and Technological Security in International Relations: Impact of Cyberattacks, Data Privacy, and Misinformation on National and Global Stability	Khushboo Farid Khan Ghouri, Lecturer, FAST-National University, Karachi Campus
4	Challenges of Economic Terrorism as a Regional Non-Traditional Security Challenge in the 21st Century	Mubashir Naeem Siddiqui, Research Scholar PhD, FUUAST
5	The Intersection of Human Trafficking and Armed Conflict: An Analysis of International Humanitarian Law Protections	Dr. Farhana Kousar / Muhammad Faheem Ayaz, Department of International Relations, FUUAST
6	Questions/Answers Session	

The Impact of AI on the attribution of Cyber Attacks originating from the Dark Web

Talha Shahid

Department of Political Science, FUUAST, Karachi

Attributing cyberattacks originating from the Dark Web presents significant challenges due to the anonymity and decentralized nature of cybercriminal activities. Traditional attribution methods often struggle to identify attackers and their motives. This research explores the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on improving the attribution process for cyberattacks linked to the Dark Web. By leveraging machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), and data analytics, AI can analyze vast amounts of data from Dark Web forums, marketplaces, and encrypted communications to identify attack patterns and infer attacker identities. This study examines AI's potential to automate the detection of anomalies, track digital footprints, and correlate data across various sources, offering more efficient and accurate ascription capabilities. However, the research also addresses challenges such as evasion techniques used by cybercriminals, including Tor and cryptocurrencies, which complicate attribution efforts. Ethical and privacy concerns, such as the risk of false positives and surveillance misuse, are also explored. The findings suggest that while AI can enhance the speed and accuracy of cyberattack attribution, it requires careful implementation to mitigate risks and ensure reliability. This research contributes to the evolving field of AI in cybersecurity, highlighting its potential and limitations in addressing the growing threat of Dark Web-based cybercrime.

Cyber and Technological Security in International Relations: Impact of Cyberattacks, Data Privacy, and Misinformation on National and Global Stability

Ms. Khushboo Farid Khan Ghouri
FAST-National University, Karachi Campus

The rapid evolution of cyberspace and digital technologies has transformed the landscape of international relations, redefining concepts of security, sovereignty, and social stability. This paper explores the multifaceted impact of cyber and technological security issues like cyberattacks, data privacy concerns, and digital misinformation on the individual, national, and global levels. This research paper examines how cyberattacks threaten national security by targeting critical infrastructure, influencing elections, and raising the risk of cyber warfare, with geopolitical consequences that extend beyond borders. At the societal level, digital misinformation campaigns erode trust, polarize societies, and distort democratic processes, while data privacy concerns raise critical questions about surveillance and individual security. The study also probes the intersection of these cyber threats with global power dynamics, highlighting how states leverage cyber capabilities to gain competitive advantages, manipulate information, and challenge traditional notions of sovereignty. Through an analysis of real-world cases and recent cyber conflicts, this paper underscores the need for inclusive global cooperation, enhanced cybersecurity frameworks, and the establishment of international norms to mitigate the risks posed by technological vulnerabilities. Ultimately, it argues that cyber and technological security has become a central component of modern international relations, with profound implications for peace, security, and global governance in the digital era.

Challenges of Economic Terrorism as a Regional Non-Traditional Security Challenge in the 21st Century

Mubashir Ahmed
FUUAST
Research Scholar PhD

The twenty-first century has seen a change in perception of security threats with the emergence of the so called non – traditional security threats. Some of the threats to traditional securities have been grouped under non-traditional security threats inclusive of economic terrorism. This process employs economical tools whereby the goal is to disorient, demobilize and dismantle the economical structure of a certain country or geographical location for the purpose of political and/or ideological manipulation. Another threat to the stability of the region is the threat of economic terrorism due to vast potential consequences: economic insecurity, discretization of investors, and, consequently, slow economic development. In addition, there is no clear difference between those who conduct economic terrorism as a state and those who do it as a non-state actor. The fact that stops economic terrorism from being detected easily is the fact that its agents can remain unknown and also, since the threats can be carried out through computer networks, the task of preventing such attacks is made harder. However, credit crunch is not only an illness of the economical life threatening its financial world but is also threatening the social and political wellbeing of the world. Such economic instability often leads to social tension, political instability and in some occasions people have overthrown governments. In addition, economic terrorism can be a form of psychological warfare, in order to compel governments to act in a certain way or subscribe to a certain idea. In order to effectively fight the realities of economic terrorism, multifaceted cooperation of regional and international levels is possible. This can mean exchanging of information, setting up of the standard, policy and practice on how to fight economic terrorism and offering technical assistance to countries which are prone to economic terrorism. In addition, the governments must take preventive measures in combating the economic terrorism such as; Development of adequate legal reforms, Ensuring adequate security measures, and development of adequate economic readiness. Economic terrorism as a type of nontraditional security threat poses considerable threat to the region in the 21st century. These are when we have a macro impact of the event on the structure and development of the economy, society and politics. To counter this challenge, the collaboration both at the regional and international levels together with the measures, which triggered national level, is required.

The Intersection of Human Trafficking and Armed Conflict: An Analysis of International Humanitarian Law Protections

Dr. Farhana Kousar & Muhammad Faheem Ayaz
International Relations, FUUAST

Human trafficking and armed conflict today are some of the most devastating challenges facing the humanitarian world. When these two exist, they amplify the rate at which people especially women and children are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The principle of distinction is one among the key principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) aimed at safeguarding civilians in armed conflict, but its applicability to circumstance of human trafficking, for example, human trafficking perpetrated during armed conflict, is not well defined. The present paper focuses on the link between human trafficking and armed conflict and specifically with regard to the measures provided in IHL. It examines the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols besides a range of other international instruments from the perspective of difficulties and potentialities for the safeguarding of trafficked persons in armed conflict. The paper will therefore analyze how and why the organized recruitment and transportation of persons involves the violation of IHL, even though it offers vital guidance in the fight against human traffic in armed conflict, due to its shortcomings that include but are not limited to inadequate definition or procedure in identifying trafficked persons. In addition, the paper underscores the importance of improving cooperation between States, international organizations and civil society to fight and prevent human trafficking in cases when there is armed conflict. The analysis is based on the conceptual analysis of prior literature, international documents, and case law. Consequently, the paper concludes with measures aimed at improving the protection of IHL for trafficked persons in armed conflict: need to outlining guidelines and procedures for the identification and protection of the victims; boosting international cooperation and integration in fighting trafficking in persons. This paper shall therefore seek to establish improved legal and policy approaches for combating trafficking in human during armed conflict and consequently raise knowledge and appreciation of the issues involved.

Session E		
Room # E (Ground Floor)		
Topic	Health Security As A Component of National Resilience	
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Karachi		
1	Title: Impact of Classroom Management Techniques on Students' Learning Effectiveness in Public Primary Schools: A Study in District Sanghar, Sindh	Salma Channa, Research Scholar PhD, Greenwich University
2	Pandemics and global health security in the 21 st century for less developed Countries	Zafar Shamim, Department of International Relations, FUUAST
3	Challenges of Health Security in Pakistan, Reasons for Failure of its Elimination & prospect for a Polio-Free Nation in the Future: A Case Study	Muhammad Riaz, Department of Political Science, FUUAST
4	A Cross-Cultural Study on the Mediating Role of Consumer Involvement in the Interplay Between Environmental Consciousness, Health Safety, and Consumer Purchase Intentions	Vipul Mahesh / Dr. Sherbaz Khan, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi
5	Rethinking Security: Navigating Non-Traditional Threats in a Globalized World	Anwer Kamal
6	Questions/Answers Session	
7	Chair Talk and Conclude the Session	

Impact of Classroom Management Techniques on Students' Learning Effectiveness in Public Primary Schools: A Study in District Sanghar, Sindh

Salma Channa

PhD Scholar Education in Greenwich University Karachi

This study searches into the critical features of classroom management techniques and their impact on students' effective learning at the public primary school level in the district of Sanghar Sindh. Effective classroom management is a base to lead high-quality learning environment to assist student engagement that grows academic achievement. The research works to survey the present condition of classroom management implementation in public primary schools in district Sanghar and analyze their impact on students' learning outcomes. This research employs a quantitative approach and analysis methods. A survey question was conducted from primary school teachers in district Sanghar to collect data on their classroom management practices. The outcomes of this study analyze the most frequently used classroom management techniques by primary school teachers in district Sanghar examining the impact of these techniques on students' academic achievement, engagement, and behavior and the relationship between classroom management practices and student learning outcomes. The findings will prepare precious awareness for teachers, policymakers, and education collaborators to make better classroom management processes to increase student learning and assist academic excellence in district Sanghar. The impact of classroom management techniques on students' effective learning has a significant relationship with the development of an active body of knowledge and results suggested authentication about these practices that support student success in all manners.

Pandemics and global health security in the 21st century for less developed countries

:Zafar Shamim

Mphil (International Relations) Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences & Technology, Karachi.

The appearance of pandemics in the 21st century emphasizes the need for achieving the health security, especially in less developed countries (LDCs). This has been evidenced by weak health systems in most LDCs compounded by limited health care access, inadequate surveillance and case detection systems. Lack of health care infrastructure is one of the challenges that most LDCs face in their struggle towards the achievement of their goals and objectives. The major problem of inadequate health facilities, health equipment, and healthcare professionals makes it difficult for LDCs to meet the challenges of pandemics. Moreover, lack of access to health sector prolongs the gaps on health radar making vulnerable groups vulnerable to any pandemic. Similarly, low surveillance and detection capability hampers the capacity for LDCs to identify and address a pandemic in good time. The poor health care facilities, diagnostic services, and resources are a limiting factor when it comes to identifying diseases as they emerge, which in turn leads to poor interventions. However, there exists the possibility for LDCs to build stronger and healthier systems especially in addressing pandemics. Multilateral cooperation and innovative solutions, technologically enhanced, enforceable, and engaging solutions, bottom-up approaches can help LDCs address pandemics. Engagement with developed country partners can help to import technology, know-how and funds in implementing a health infrastructure for LDCs. New technologies, which include mHealth and eHealth can help in provision of health care as well as in monitoring of diseases. Pandemic responses can also be addressed through community-initiated and driven support by community based organizations to the LDCs. Through this, the CHWs are in a perfect place of carrying out health promotion, disease identification and contact tracing which all assist in the combating of pandemics. Epidemics are one of the major threats to international security and development, more so in the LDCs. Nevertheless, with the help of international cooperation, creation of new technologies, and grass-root activities, LDCs enhance their health systems to face such crises.

Challenges of Health Security in Pakistan, Reasons for Failure of its Elimination & prospect for a Polio-Free Nation in the Future: A Case Study

Muhammad Riaz

Department of Political Science, FUUAST, Karachi

Despite concerted efforts, Pakistan remains one of the few countries where polio remains endemic. This case study examines the challenges of health security in Pakistan, identifies reasons for the failure of polio elimination, and explores prospects for a polio-free nation in the future. A mixed-methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative data is employed to analyze the complex interplay of factors hindering polio elimination. The study reveals that insecurity, misinformation, inadequate healthcare infrastructure, and poor governance have contributed to the persistence of polio in Pakistan. However, intensified efforts to improve vaccination coverage, enhance security for health workers, and address misinformation offer hope for a polio-free Pakistan. This study provides valuable insights for policymakers, healthcare professionals, and international partners seeking to overcome the challenges of health security in Pakistan and achieve a polio-free future

A Cross-Cultural Study on the Mediating Role of Consumer Involvement in the Interplay Between Environmental Consciousness, Health Safety, and Consumer Purchase Intentions for Organic Food

Vipul Mahesh

Student, Department of Business Administration
Jinnah University for Women

Dr. Sherbaz Khan

Professor, Head of Department of Business Administration
Jinnah University of Women

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to determine the relationship between consumer purchase intentions for organic food and the intervening role of consumer involvement in the process of organic food purchase. The main aim was to identify the relationship between consumer purchase intentions for organic food and perceived health consciousness and food safety, as well as the intervening role of consumer involvement among consumers of Pakistan.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This study employs a quantitative method to analyze 254 respondents' consumer behavior in relation to the specific case of food safety concerns using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The data were gathered through a structured questionnaire, which included items that measure healthiness consciousness, safety concern about food (independent variables), consumer involvement in food choices and the level of purchase intention (dependent variables). The model is evaluated by reliability tests, convergent and discriminant validity, and hypothesis testing using bootstrapping.

Findings: The findings show that health consciousness and food safety concerns significantly influence consumers' intention to purchase organic food. The level of consumer involvement serves as an important mediating role where both the factors, i.e., health consciousness and food safety concern, play a significant role in the purchase intention of the consumers. The study elucidates a strong association between consumers' motivation and their buying behavior. **Practical Implications:** The results might give pause to organic-food marketers eager to emphasize health and food safety benefits. In contrast, they give policymakers and producers ideas on how to better design strategies to promote sustainable and healthy food consumption.

Originality/Value: Our study contributes to the literature by demonstrating the importance of a less explored environment of a developing nation, Pakistan, in how it associates health consciousness and food safety-related concerns with consumer involvement and purchase intentions. The proposed conceptual model offers a holistic approach to better comprehending the underlying factors related to consumer involvement and purchase intentions in an organic food market. The study also provides new avenues of research and actionable implications for the stakeholders of the organic food sector.

Rethinking Security: Navigating Non-Traditional Threats in a Globalized World

Anwar Saleem Kamal

The rise of non-traditional security threats presents a unique challenge to the established frameworks of international relations and security studies. This paper explores the expanding scope of security concerns beyond traditional military threats, emphasizing issues such as economic instability, environmental challenges, transnational crime, and cyber-attacks. The increasing interdependence and globalization of nations, along with rising global populations and expectations, exacerbate these non-military threats.

By broadening the concept of security to include human security and global commons, this discourse challenges the realist paradigm and calls for a more inclusive and strategic approach to security. The paper highlights the need for a shift in thinking, advocating for the integration of diverse, non-traditional security issues into national and international policy frameworks. Through securitization and risk analysis, it emphasizes the importance of cooperation among states, scholars, and other stakeholders in addressing these emerging threats.

As the paper concludes, it argues that while traditional security methods remain relevant, an evolving, interdisciplinary approach is essential to effectively address the complex challenges of modern global security.

Session F	
Room # F (Ground Floor)	
Transnational Organized Crime: Drug & Human Trafficking, and Illicit Arms Trade	
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Rana Khan	
Title: Analytical study of Social Engineering Attacks in Pakistan: Analyzing the Weakest Link in Cybersecurity	Shabana Kausar Jatoi, PhD(Law) Scholar /Lecturer, Institute of Law University of Sindh
The Effectiveness of Pakistan's Anti-Human Trafficking Laws: Challenges and Opportunities	Hussnain Haider, Law Department, FUUAST, Karachi
Balancing Innovation and Security: Tackling Cybersecurity Challenges in South Asia's Digital Transformation	Abdul Qaeer, Law Department, FUUAST, Karachi
The Influence of Human Rights on Biodiversity Conservation: A Comprehensive Analysis	Dr. Jawed Aziz Masudi, Assistant Professor, SZABUL
The Effectiveness of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 1997 in Addressing Industrial Pollution: A Critical Analysis of Implementation and Enforcement Challenges.	Bakhtiar Ali and Zafar Ghouri, Assistant Professor FUUAST
Questions/Answers Session	
Chair Talk and Conclude the Session	

Analytical study of Social Engineering Attacks in Pakistan: Analyzing the Weakest Link in Cybersecurity

: Shabana Kausar Jatoi

PhD(Law) Scholar and Lecturer at Institute of Law University of Sindh
Jamshoro

Abstract:

In the era of rapid technological advancement, social engineering attacks have emerged as a significant cybersecurity challenge, particularly in countries like Pakistan undergoing swift digital transformation. Social engineering manipulates human vulnerabilities through techniques such as phishing, vishing, baiting, and pretexting, making individuals the focal point of exploitation rather than systems. In Pakistan, the lack of cybersecurity awareness, digital illiteracy, weak organizational protocols, cultural tendencies toward trust, and an inconsistent legal framework have created a conducive environment for such attacks. The impacts are far-reaching, ranging from financial losses and data breaches to erosion of public trust and national security risks. This paper analyzes the prevalence, types, and root causes of social engineering attacks in Pakistan, emphasizing their implications. Researcher will employ Doctrinal methodology and rely on research articles, books cases and online information available on websites. Researcher suggest that to address this growing threat, the article recommends a multi-faceted approach, including cybersecurity awareness campaigns, digital literacy initiatives, strengthened organizational policies, technological solutions, and legal reforms. By fostering a culture of vigilance and resilience, Pakistan can mitigate these risks and safeguard its digital ecosystem.

The Effectiveness of Pakistan's Anti-Human Trafficking Laws: Challenges and Opportunities

Hussnain Haider
Law Student & Research Analyst
Ali Nawaz, LLB
Law Department, FUUAST

In this day and age, human trafficking in Pakistan is a hot topic and a pervasive global challenge that undermines cardinal human rights and exacerbates socio-economic vulnerabilities. Pakistan being a transit and destination country for trafficking, has enacted various laws to combat this issue. Firstly, this paper will explain the concept of human trafficking along with the perusal of various forms of human trafficking persisting in Pakistan. Secondly, the paper will examine the current legal framework for human trafficking and the challenges existing in legal system for its implementation. Recent key legislations and their practical implementation from Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002 to the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2018, are examined to evaluate their consistency with international standards such as the Palermo Protocol. Despite stringent laws, human trafficking persists due to the systemic gaps, weak enforcement mechanisms and socio-political challenges and this study highlights the role of judicial institutions, law enforcement agencies and community stakeholders in countering trafficking while addressing significant barriers, including poverty, inequality, illiteracy, lack of training and victim stigmatization. By evaluating recent trends, such as trafficking for forced labor and sexual exploitation, the paper explores how these laws have been applied in real-world scenarios and identifies areas for improvement. The paper concludes with recommendations for enhancing legal frameworks, strengthening institutional capacities and fostering international cooperation with multifaceted approach to effectively combat human trafficking in Pakistan.

Balancing Innovation and Security: Tackling Cybersecurity Challenges in South Asia's Digital Transformation

Abdul Qadeer
LLB
Department of Law, FUUAST

South Asia's rapid digital growth introduces significant cybersecurity risks, including a surge in cyberattacks, concerns about data privacy, and the proliferation of digital misinformation. The interconnected nature of modern systems amplifies these vulnerabilities, requiring a careful balance between fostering technological innovation and implementing robust security measures. To address these challenges effectively, it is essential to establish a comprehensive and adaptive cybersecurity framework tailored to the region's unique needs and socio-economic priorities. Such a framework should prioritize collaboration among governments, private sectors, and international organizations, enhance public awareness of online safety, promote widespread digital literacy initiatives, and cultivate a highly skilled cybersecurity workforce capable of countering increasingly sophisticated and evolving threats.

The Influence of Human Rights on Biodiversity Conservation: A Comprehensive Analysis

Dr. Jawed Aziz Masudi
Assistant Professor
Department of Law
SZABUL, Karachi

The subject matter at the crossroads of human rights and conservation of biodiversity is gaining relevance. As the global society, continues to suffer from environmental complications, climate change, and human rights abuses it becomes pertinent to analyze the interactions between the two concepts. This study also seeks to assess the influence of human rights on conservation of the bio-diversity with regard to the promotion of human rights sustainable development laws. Deliberate in each of the these international human instruments will be the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It will also review the Human rights treaty monitoring body's case law and the regional human rights courts' and international environmental courts and tribunal. From the analysis of the literature review in this study, the author shall examine the advantages and the disadvantages of human rights law as a fundamental tool for protecting and conserving the plants and animals in the ecosystems. It will also look at how human rights and environmental objectives may be balanced and advanced, therefore, will include issues of incorporation of the rights of indigenous people, local communities and future generations. The study's results will advance knowledge on the Impact of human rights in the context of selected conservation areas and sustainable development goals. The report will also aims at offering policy advice to policymakers, practitioners, and scholars regarding the measures that need to be taken to enhance the human rights and status of the environment as well as the future of the earth.

The Effectiveness of Pakistan Environmental Protection act in Addressing industrial pollution: A critical analysis of Implementation and Enforcement Challenges.

Bakhtiar Ali
LLB, Department of Law, FUUAST

Zafar Ghouri
Assistant Professor
Department of Law, FUUAST

This article critically examines the effectiveness of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) in addressing industrial pollution. Despite the robust legal framework established by PEPA, including the establishment of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) and provisions for environmental impact assessments (EIA), the implementation and enforcement of these regulations face significant challenges. Institutional weaknesses, such as limited resources and inadequate coordination among federal and provincial agencies, hinder effective enforcement. Additionally, public awareness and participation in environmental protection remain low, reducing pressure on authorities to act. The article highlights the legislative gaps that fail to address emerging environmental issues and the impact of rapid industrialization on pollution levels. Through case studies, the article illustrates both successful and failed attempts at pollution control, emphasizing the need for strengthened enforcement mechanisms and increased public engagement to achieve sustainable industrial growth.

Session G

Room # G (Ground Floor)

Topic	Education, Food and Water Security: Threats to Global Food Supply Chains	
Session Chair: Dr. Masroor Khanum, Head of Mass Communication Department, Karachi.		
1	Title: The Impact of Project-Based Learning (PBL) on Science Students, at Elementary level.	Misbah Razzaq / Marium Shahid, Teacher Education Department, FUUAST
2	Predicting Brand Loyalty through Social Media Marketing: An Innovative SEM-Neural Network Method with a Cross-Country Comparison of China and Pakistan	Tayyaba Rafique / Dr. Sherbaz Khan
3	As a way to combat unsustainable consumption, an examination of the elements influencing green consumer attitudes and their function in encouraging green purchasing intentions.	Dr. Sherbaz Khan / Aamna Imran, Jinnah University for Women
4	Unraveling the 2022 Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine and its Impact on Post-Cold War Stability	Waqar Haider / Dr. Fatima Agha Shah, Greenwich University
5	The Effects of Social Media on Student Mental Health and Well-being	Syeda Faryal / Dr. Khurram Khan Alwi, Teacher Education Department, FUUAST
6	Questions/Answers Session	
7	Chair Talk and Conclude the Session	

The Impact of Project-Based Learning (PBL) on Science Students, at Elementary level.

Misbah Razzaq

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Marium Shahid

Department of Teacher Education, Federal Urdu University of Art's Science and Technology (Gulshan Campus), Karachi, Pakistan. Email: mariumshahid80@gmail.com

This study investigates the impact of project-based learning (PBL) on science students at the elementary level. Despite the increasing emphasis on active learning strategies in education, traditional teaching methods often dominate science classrooms, limiting opportunities for students to develop critical thinking and engagement skills. Project-based learning offers a potential solution by promoting autonomous learning through collaborative inquiry, goal-oriented tasks, effective communication, and reflective practice within authentic, real-world contexts. However, there is limited empirical evidence on its effectiveness in the specific context of elementary science education in Pakistan. The study's main objectives are (a) to determine the impact of project-based learning on students' critical thinking skills and (b) to assess its influence on student engagement. A quantitative methodology was employed, utilizing a structured questionnaire for data collection. Convenience sampling was used to gather data from 30 science teachers with diverse teaching experiences in government girls' elementary schools in Karachi's Gulshan-e-Iqbal district. Data were collected through an online survey and analyzed using tables, graphs, and visual summaries. The findings reveal that project-based learning positively influences students' critical thinking, engagement, and overall development, thereby enhancing teaching and learning outcomes. These results underscore the need to integrate PBL into elementary science curricula and provide teachers with adequate training to implement this approach effectively.

Predicting Brand Loyalty through Social Media Marketing: An Innovative SEM-Neural Network Method with a Cross-Country Comparison of China and Pakistan

Tayyaba Rafique
Relationship Officer
ATLAS Asset Management

Dr. Sherbaz Khan
Associate Professor, Head of Department of Business Administration, Jinnah University for Women
Karachi, Pakistan

Abstract

Abstract

Design/ Methodology: The study's methodology and design involved statistical analysis of the 405 online surveys using Smart PLS 4. SMMA had a positive impact on consumer trust, brand attachment, and loyalty, indicating a substantial impact on these metrics.

Purpose: Many studies and applications have focused on the significance of client trust in social media marketing (e.g., Facebook and Instagram) (Brun et al., 2020; Rather et al., 2019). Belief in a brand causes consumers to remain loyal to that brand over time. So et al. (2016)b and Wei et al. (2013) found that when customers have a positive experience with a brand, they are more likely to trust it. According to Huang (2017) and Veloutsou (2015), customer faith also affects brand loyalty within the company. Consequently, consumer loyalty to a brand may be influenced by customer involvement, which fosters trust between the two sides.

Findings: This study's results show that SMMA has a significant impact on customers' trust, attachment, and loyalty to a brand. Additionally, research has demonstrated that bonding with and trusting a brand can moderate the impact of brand loyalty. This study found that in order for companies to reach their marketing objectives and maintain their performance, they need to make sure that their marketing materials follow the SMMA and CE guidelines. Findings indicate that SMMA is a better predictor of return visits than brand trust. The degree to which customers have faith in the brand also moderates the relationship between SMMA and repeat business. There is evidence that trust in the brand mediates the relationship between SMMA and the likelihood of a return visit.

Practical Implications: In recent years, social media has grown into an essential component of any fruitful advertising strategy. Companies will utilize SMMA to create an ongoing, interactive relationship with their customers. Using the stimulus-organism-response paradigm, this study looked at how social media marketing via micro-advertising (SMMA) affected the trust and loyalty of target audiences, as well as their intentions to visit the online presence of that business on social media sites like Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. Therefore, in order to build stronger connections with

customers and ultimately generate sustained performance from their actions, businesses that use SMMA must select the right marketing materials.

Originality: If Facebook's SMMA campaigns are successful, consumers will have more faith in the company and be more loyal to its brand. Consequently, the customer is more inclined to arrange for a subsequent visit. Brand executives on social media platforms (like Facebook) should, therefore, advocate for and engage in SMMA on behalf of their companies in order to boost consumer trust in those businesses. These findings fill a gap in the literature by linking SMMA with revisit intention and conducting a holistic investigation of the effect of SMMA on revisit intention via brand trust as a mediator, an approach not taken by previous studies.

As a way to combat unsustainable consumption, an examination of the elements influencing green consumer attitudes and their function in encouraging green purchasing intentions.

Dr Sherbaz Khan

Associate Professor, Head of Department Of Business Administration, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Aamna Imran

Student, Department Of Business Administration
Jinnah University for Women

Purpose – This paper’s aim is to explore the impact of social influence and social media usage on consumer attitudes towards green products, focusing on enhancing green purchase intention.

Design/methodology/approach – This study employs a quantitative approach, utilizing questionnaires to gather primary data from 262 participants through a snowball sampling method. The analysis is conducted using partial least squares and structural equation modeling to examine the relationships among environmental knowledge, perceived value, perceived quality, perceived risk, and green purchase intention.

Findings – The results indicate that social media usage and social influence significantly enhance consumer attitudes towards green products, positively influencing purchase intention. Conversely, perceived risk negatively impacts green purchase intention. Additionally, consumer attitude mediates the relationship between environmental knowledge, perceived value, and purchase intention.

Research limitations/implications – Future research could investigate the effects of other demographic variables and explore different contexts for green purchasing behavior. **Practical implications** – This study provides valuable insights for industry leaders and managers, suggesting that fostering positive consumer attitudes through social influence and effective communication can increase green purchase intention.

Originality/value – Previous research often overlooks the intricate relationships among environmental knowledge, perceived value, and consumer attitudes in the context of green purchasing. This study enriches the understanding of these dynamics and offers practical guidelines for developing green marketing strategies.

Unraveling the 2022 Russia's Invasion of Ukraine and its Impact on Post-Cold War Stability

Waqar Haider & Dr. Fatima Agha Shah
Greenwich University

This conflict is one of the major development of the twenty first century, having a drastic impact on the security and politics of the European continent and its western allies. Russia's decision to invade its neighboring state of Ukraine, with its full scale military might and caused ripples in the peace and security of the Europe, which had been undisturbed since the end of World War II. The proposed research identifies the political causes of the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. We employ qualitative research methodology in our research, analyzing published articles, news reports, editorials, books and state press releases. Our research focuses on the political aspects of the causes, where we also delve in to the historical aspect, where required. The findings of this research will result in an understanding of the background political aspects and the post-soviet era trajectory that Ukraine as a state was heading towards. The study also provides a historical picture to the reader on the relationship between the two states, how it evolved and path they were on before the start of the February, 2022 conflict.

The Effects of Social Media on Student Mental Health and Well-being

Syeda Faryal
B.Ed

Dr. Khurram Khan Alwi
Head, Department of Teacher Education
Federal Urdu University

This research paper explores the effects of social media on the mental health and well-being of undergraduate students at a local university in Karachi, Pakistan. Given the pervasive nature of social media in students' lives, this study aims to understand how different social media usage patterns, types of content consumed, and coping mechanisms influence symptoms of anxiety and depression among this demographic. Employing a quantitative approach, data was collected through a comprehensive survey administered to a sample of undergraduate students. The survey instrument gathered information on social media usage patterns, mental health symptoms using standardized scales (GAD-7 and PHQ-9), and coping mechanisms (Brief COPE Inventory).

The findings indicate that higher frequency and duration of social media use are associated with increased symptoms of anxiety and depression. Moreover, the type of social media content consumed plays a significant role; comparison-based content correlates with higher levels of mental health issues, whereas positive content has a mitigating effect. The study also highlights various coping mechanisms employed by students, revealing that active coping strategies are more effective in managing negative impacts compared to passive strategies.

This research contributes to the existing literature by providing nuanced insights into the specific factors within social media use that affect student mental health. The practical implications of these findings are substantial, offering valuable information for educators, mental health professionals, and policymakers to develop targeted interventions, support strategies, and digital literacy programs aimed at promoting healthier social media usage and enhancing overall student well-being.

Session H (Online)

Room # H

Topic	Economic, Educational, and Cultural Thread and Policy Building Measures	2:00 – 3:30
Session Chair: Air Commodore Zahid ul Hassan (TI-M, SI-M), Director Research, CISSS, Karachi		
1	Title: Role of Intercultural Communication in Building trust and Acceptability: A Case of China's BRI	Dr. JIANG Sheng, Assistant Professor, Shanghai International Studies University, China.
2	Education and Regional Cooperation: Building frameworks for collaborative education systems across South Asia.	Masooma Rasheed, Research Scholar PhD, Tomsk state university, Russia
3	Educational Resilience in Pakistan: Addressing Non-Traditional Security Threats in the 21st Century	Dr. Fouzia Ameen, Assistant Professor, NDU, Islamabad
4	Educational Resilience to Non-Traditional Security Challenges in Pakistan: A Study of Madrassa Education's Role in Religious Radicalization	Dr. Saima Perveen, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Sargodha.
5	Navigating Economic Interdependence: Opportunities and Threats in South Asia"	Abdul Samad and Munazza Khan, Research Scholar, MS, Tomsk state university
6	Questions/Answers Session	
7	Chair Talk and Conclude the Session	

Role of Intercultural Communication in Building trust and Acceptability: A Case of China's BRI

Dr. JIANG Sheng

(Assistant Professor of XianDa College of Economics And Humanities, Shanghai International Studies University, China, shengjiang@shisu.edu.cn)

This research will investigate the role of intercultural communication in the success of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Initiated in 2013, BRI aims to connect Asia Africa and Europe through land and sea networks to increase trade activities and bolster economic growth. Intercultural communication is key aspect of BRI as it plays crucial role promoting political trust and regional integration. Intercultural communication is key to the positive outcomes of mega projects such as CPEC and BRI as it leads to widespread acceptability. Given this, China recognizes the significance of cultural exchange for building mutual understanding and trust. For this purpose, it has established several cultural centers and institutions in BRI member counties. These institutions offer language courses and organize cultural events which help in understanding Chinese culture and intercultural communication. Notably, the Confucius institutes are playing crucial role in promoting intercultural communication. Against this backdrop, the research will primarily focus on intercultural communication in the context of BRI. This study will also discuss the challenges and opportunities and provide a way forward for the effectiveness of intercultural communication

Education and Regional Cooperation: Building frameworks for collaborative education systems across South Asia.

Masooma Rasheed
Research Scholar PhD
Tomsk state university

The purpose of this study is to observe the educational role in the developmental regional collaboration in south Asia to encourage the sustainable development and deal with the challenges through collaborative efforts. In south Asian culture, educational opportunities and economic inequality is prominent due to which they have to deal with different challenges such as not having access to quality education, poor infrastructure, uneven implementation of policies. Collaborative education can serve as a crucial element to enhance regional incorporation and mutual growth. The goal of this research is to focus on the current educational opportunities and creativities, two-sided treaties among different south Asian countries. Their effectiveness rate in reducing the illiteracy gap, explore expertise and promote equal educational opportunities. This study also focusses on how regional collaboration in education fulfil economical goals such as, decrease the levels of poverty, gender equality and industrial, development. Mixed method approach will be used to combine the qualitative (analyses of existing policies) and quantitative (evaluate the outcomes of regional collaboration). Case studies based on fruitful cross-border educational association including training teachers and digital learning sources will be combined to categorize finest platforms. Moreover, policy makers interview as well as interview with students to know about the challenges and opportunities for regional cooperative education. The findings' goal is to recommend some actionable policies that leads to the collaborative frameworks and stressing the part of regional organizations like SAARC in order to promote discussion and resource distribution. Believing that education is the only way to promote peace and success, this research work highlights the value of regional collaboration and provide the foundation for south Asian joint future.

Educational Resilience in Pakistan: Addressing Non-Traditional Security Threats in the 21st Century

Dr Fouzia Amin,
Assistant Professor at the Department of Strategic Studies,
National Defence University (NDU)

The 21st century has witnessed the emergence of non-traditional security (NTS) threats that challenge the socio-economic stability of nations, including Pakistan. These threats—ranging from pandemics and climate change to cyber vulnerabilities—have profound implications for educational systems. This paper explores the concept of educational resilience as a strategic response to NTS threats in Pakistan, emphasizing its role in safeguarding the nation's socio-economic and intellectual capital. The research examines how Pakistan's educational institutions are impacted by NTS challenges, such as school closures during pandemics, cyber-attacks on educational infrastructure, and the effects of climate-induced disasters on access to education. It further highlights policy frameworks and community-based initiatives that strengthen the adaptability and robustness of the education sector. Key strategies discussed include integrating digital learning tools, promoting environmental education, and fostering collaborations between public and private sectors to enhance preparedness. Additionally, the paper underscores the significance of education in building societal awareness and capacity to counter NTS threats. By equipping students and educators with critical knowledge and technological skills, Pakistan can mitigate the adverse effects of these threats while promoting long-term development and stability. The findings aim to provide actionable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in education and national security.

Educational Resilience to Non-Traditional Security Challenges in Pakistan: A Study of Madrassa Education's Role in Religious Radicalization

Dr. Saima Perveen
Lecturer
Department of History
University of Sargodha.

As the primary educational institution in Islamic culture, Madrassas have always been revered in Muslim societies. During the 17th-century movements for Islamic reformism in the Muslim world, the role of these madrassas expanded from mere educational institutions to the nurturers of traditional Islamic ideas and responsible for social reforms. Gen. Zia introduced a drastic change in Pakistan through his Madrassa reforms based on the Sargodha and Halepota reports. Since then the madrassa curriculum was transformed to follow Islamic law (Sharia) strictly, and pushed for the return to the pure Islam that the early Muslims (Salaf) followed. Spreading new ideas in religious practices (bid'a) was extremely opposed, initiating the politics of exclusion from Islam. This paper will analyze the contents of a couple of books i.e. Behishti Zavar, Qanun-i-Shariat, and Fiqh al-Sunnah taught in some leading religious madrassas in Pakistan, and argue that these teachings are nurturing religious radicalization in Pakistan. Instead of countering the non-traditional security challenges through education, the Pakistani state made religious madrassas cradle to religious radicalization.

Navigating Economic Interdependence: Opportunities and Threats in South Asia

Abdul Samad & Munazza Khan
Research Scholars MS
Tomsk state university, Russia

In an era of increasing globalization, South Asia faces a complex landscape of economic interdependence that presents both opportunities and threats. This presentation explores the intricate web of trade relationships, investment flows, and economic policies that characterize the region. While interdependence fosters economic growth and collaboration, it simultaneously heightens vulnerability to external shocks, geopolitical tensions, and resource scarcity. The paper examines case studies of inter-country partnerships and their impact on regional stability, focusing on sectors such as energy, trade, and technology. Additionally, it addresses the challenges posed by economic disparities and the need for strategic policies to mitigate risks. By analyzing these dynamics, the presentation aims to provide insights into how South Asian nations can harness the benefits of economic interdependence while safeguarding against its inherent threats, ultimately contributing to a more resilient and cooperative regional framework.

Session I (Online)

Room # I (Ground Floor)

Environmental Issues and Non-Traditional Security Challenges and in the Region

2:00 – 3:30

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Syed Wasimuddin, Former Chairman International Relations Department, FUUAST, Karachi

Title: Climate Change as a Security Risk:
Analysing the vulnerabilities and opportunities
for Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Khan,
Department of Politics & IR,
IIUI, Islamabad

2:15 to 2:30

Climate Change as a Security Threat: Strategies
for Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Ms. Melis Gokcen. Research
Scholar PhD, Tomsk State
University, Russia

2:30-2:45

Cyber Capabilities in the Third Nuclear Age:
Potential Risks and Challenges on Deterrence
Stability in South Asia

Adeela Ahmed, Lecturer,
University of Sargodha.

2:45 – 3:00

The Contours of Cyber-security in Animation
Studies: Challenges and Opportunities

Jannat Bint e Sarkhil,
Research Scholar, National
Textile University, Faisalabad

3:00-3:15

From Sports Icon to Political Leader; A
Narrative Study on Imran Khan's
Transformational Leadership in Pakistan

Nadia Bibi, Shanghai
University of Sport, China

3:15-3:30

An LSTM-BASED Web Attack Detection
Mechanism Focusing Limited Record Sets in
IOT Traffic

Saqib Salam. Deputy Director
IT, Kohat University of
Science & Technology

3:30 to 3:40

Questions/Answers Session

Chair Talk and Conclude the Session

Climate Change as a Security Risk: Analysing the vulnerabilities and opportunities for Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Prof Dr Muhammad Khan-IIUI

With respect to climate change, South Asia is considered as the most vulnerable region in the world. Indeed, as per estimates of the World Bank, South Asia is living through a “new climate normal”. Over the years there has been intensification of heat waves, increase in the cyclones, droughts, and unprecedented number of floods in South Asia. In the last two decades, over 800 million people of the eight South Asian states have suffered on account of climate change related disasters. Already the living conditions of the people in South Asia are very low, nevertheless, climate change related issues have further down-graded the lives of the majority of the South Asian population. The reality of climate change is that it is constantly happening through a gradual process and with an enhanced impetus. Climate change threatens security because as a threat multiplier. In a way, the climate change is related to national security of a state. Indeed, through extreme weather events, climate change have more and direct impact on national security by severely damaging critical military bases, diverting and critically undermining significant national defense resources. Analysing the impacts, the climate change is an “accelerant of instability” that affects issues like food, water and energy security. In fact, it is the major driver of the internal displacement and cross-border migration of the people a domain of national security. The displacements and migrations are caused by food and water security challenges which are the outcome of the climate change apart from many other reasons like wars, conflicts and social disorder. National security planning is about managing the risk. Indeed, the risks of climate change are real and growing with each passing day. Whereas, the Climate Change is causing constant security risks in South Asia, it also provides opportunities for a greater cooperation among the South Asian nations to deal with these risks collectively and effectively.

Cyber Capabilities in the Third Nuclear Age: Potential Risks and Challenges on Deterrence Stability in South Asia

Adeela Ahmed
University of Sargodha

The increasing use of emerging technologies like cyber capabilities brings new challenges to deterrence stability in South Asia in the third nuclear age. This paper intends to explore cyber insecurity and modern warfare in South Asia. Both states perceive cyber threats as steering toward critical infrastructure. In the current geopolitical environment, nuclear-powered states India and Pakistan are modernizing their deterrence capabilities. In that context, the advent of cyberwarfare and electronic warfare strategies complicates the already fragile mutual trust and deterrence framework. The paper investigates how deterrence stability in South Asia is being impacted by the use of new technologies, including network-centric warfare, which is altering traditional military operations. The study contends that while both countries are modernizing their militaries, tensions might unintentionally rise as a result of their lack of communication on new technology. The study used a qualitative method and data points of the academic research are policy documents, expert interviews, and media coverage. It will be a comparative analysis of the India and Pakistan cases. The results of the study shed light on the intricate dynamics of cyber risks. It should be realized that policymakers to work on mechanisms in the face of developing technologies that can mitigate nuclear risks.

The Contours of Cyber-security in Animation Studies: Challenges and Opportunities

Jannat Bint e Sarkhil
National Textile University, Faisalabad

The animation industry is a foundation of global entertainment and creative storytelling, and it faces growing cybersecurity risks in an age of connected workflows and digital collaboration. This research focuses on the incorporation of effective cyber security measures into modern animation production to safeguard intellectual property and maintain fluidity of processes related to evolving technologies. This can involve the implementation of secure file-sharing technologies and the establishment of robust systems for access and permissions based on roles, all to protect creative assets from compromise in production. In addition, the report investigates emerging strategies like digital watermarking, blockchain for asset ownership and quantum encryption for securing content prior to its release. Additionally, particular emphasis is placed on the complexities of collaborative design in remote and international cohorts, noting best practices for secure collaboration in distributed workforces. The study also analyzes the threats posed by animation software, plugins, and third-party tools, and it states that collaboration is needed across the industry, urging studios, technology suppliers, and security experts to work together. By recognizing these new threats such as cyberattacks, misuse of AI, and deepfake technology, this research strives to provide an integrative cyber defense structure for the animation industry so that creative integrity and operational resilience can coexist in an interconnected age.

From Sports Icon to Political Leader; A Narrative Study on Imran Khan's Transformational Leadership in Pakistan

NADIA BIBI
MASTERS DEGREE
JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF SPORT, CHINA

This research examines the transformational leadership of Imran Khan, tracing his journey from an acclaimed cricketer to a transformative political leader in Pakistan. The study explores how leadership attributes cultivated during his cricketing career—strategic vision, resilience, and meritocracy—facilitated his transition into political leadership within Pakistan's complex socio-political context. Employing a qualitative narrative methodology, it integrates thematic analysis and transformational leadership theory to identify key patterns in his leadership style and strategies.

A critical dimension of this investigation is the role of journalism and mass communication in shaping Khan's public perception and political legitimacy. Media narratives, combined with Khan's calculated use of rhetoric, symbolism, and digital platforms, are analyzed to understand their impact on his leadership trajectory. The study situates Khan's evolution within broader socio-political frameworks, emphasizing the interplay between personal leadership qualities, media influence, and systemic opportunities in a developing democracy.

By situating Khan's leadership within the interdisciplinary nexus of leadership studies, political science, and communication theory, this research contributes to understanding how transformational leadership adapts across domains. It highlights the pivotal role of media in constructing leadership narratives and underscores the significance of leadership adaptability in addressing socio-political challenges in dynamic environments. This analysis positions Imran Khan's dual legacy as a distinctive case study within the fields of leadership and communication studies.

AN LSTM-BASED WEB ATTACK DETECTION MECHANISM FOCUSING LIMITED RECORD SETS IN IOT TRAFFIC

Saqib Salam / Muhammad Muneer Umar
Institute of Computing, Kohat University of
Science & Technology, Kohat 26000, KPK, Pakistan

Web-based attacks have a significant threat to Internet of Things (IoT) ecosystems, requiring a robust mechanism for early detection and mitigation. However, the lack of web related traffic records in existing datasets and the imbalance between web and non-web traffic complicate the development of effective detection systems. This work proposes a novel mechanism to address these challenges, combining Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) models for enhanced web attack detection.

In the dataset preparation phase, we utilized two existing datasets, CICIDS2017 and UNSW-NB15. The datasets were vertically joined after reducing non-web traffic using K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). Also weighted feature scaling was used to prioritize web-related characteristics. Null values resulting from unmatched features were normalized using a hybrid approach of median and frequency-based imputation. GANs were employed to generate synthetic web traffic, significantly improving dataset balance.

The proposed LSTM-based detection mechanism was trained on the processed dataset to identify web-based attacks effectively. The LSTM model design incorporated key parameters such as 50 epochs, a batch size of 32, and the Adam optimizer. Training and validation phases showed consistent loss reduction and improved classification accuracy. Furthermore, the hyperparameter tuning is used to optimize model performance.

The evaluation results highlight the effectiveness of the proposed mechanism by getting high accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-scores as compared to existing systems. This study addresses serious gaps in web attack detection by enhancing dataset quality by balancing web traffic records, and utilising deep learning for precise classification.

Session J (Online)		
Room # EDC		
Human Trafficking, Refugees Crises and Humanitarian Issues		2:00 – 3:15 PM
Session Chair: Dr. Allauddin Kakar, Shanghai International Studies University, China.		
Title: Human Trafficking and Humanitarian Law	Dr. Lubna Sunawar, Assistant Professor, NDU, Islamabad	2:15 to 2:30
Non-Traditional Security Challenges of Balochistan and Depression Among Adults	Dr. Mehreen Siddiqui, University of Baluchistan, Quetta	2:30-2:45
Refugee Crises in The Middle East and its Impact on Regional Stability: A Comparative Study of Turkey and Iran (2011-2024)	Adnan Ali, Research Scholar M.Phil., University of Central Punjab, Lahore	2:45 – 3:00
Beyond Borders: Understanding Migration in the Context of Non-Traditional Security	Aqsa Farzand Ali, Research Scholar, University of the Punjab, Lahore.	3:00-3:15
Rethinking National Security: A case study of deteriorating air quality in Lahore and its impacts on state and human security	Abdul Waris Hameed, Lecturer, University of Lahore	3:15-3:30
Content moderation and its challenges: A legal prospect	Arifa Naheed Rana, Senior Lecturer, Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad	3:30 to 3:40
Questions/Answers Session		
Chair Talk and Conclude the Session		

Human Trafficking and Humanitarian Law

Dr. Lubna Sunawar
Department of Peace and Conflict Studies
National Defence University, Islamabad

Human trafficking continues to be a widespread worldwide problem that compromises humanitarian ideals and fundamental human rights. It is a complicated problem that is exacerbated by issues including gender inequality, poverty, conflict, and corruption. This paper highlights the legal, moral, and social aspects of human trafficking by examining it through the prism of international humanitarian law (IHL). Even though there are strong international frameworks in place, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Palermo Protocol, the issue is made worse by a lack of state collaboration and enforcement gaps. A serious violation of human rights, human trafficking poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Individuals are exploited through pressure, deceit, and abuse of power in this contemporary type of slavery, which frequently targets the most vulnerable groups. A strong framework for preventing human trafficking and guaranteeing victims' justice is provided by humanitarian law, which is based on the ideas of human dignity and protection. By examining legal frameworks like the United Nations Palermo Protocol and other international treaties intended to combat trafficking, convict criminals, and assist survivors, this paper explores the relationship between humanitarian law and human trafficking. Implementation gaps still exist in spite of these efforts, especially in areas with poor governance and conflict zones. The study emphasizes how economic instability, military conflict, and forced relocation might increase a person's susceptibility to human trafficking. The duties that states and non-state actors have under humanitarian law to stop human trafficking and protect human rights in times of emergency are also covered. This study emphasizes the necessity of improved international collaboration, victim-centered strategies, and the incorporation of anti-trafficking measures into more comprehensive humanitarian initiatives. Disrupting trafficking networks and upholding humanitarian law principles require bolstering legislative frameworks, resolving socioeconomic underlying causes, and using technological breakthroughs.

Non-Traditional Security Challenges of Balochistan and Depression Among Adults

Dr. Mahreen Siddiqui
Department of Psychology
University of Balochistan Quetta

Objective: Aim of the study is to investigate the effect of non-traditional security challenges in Balochistan. People of Balochistan are passing a very difficult life due to less developed area, poverty, human security issues, tribal disputes, sectarian violence, drug trafficking, human trafficking, refugee crisis, natural disasters, smuggling of goods and lack of basic facilities. No significant research has ever been compiled to measure the degree of non-traditional security challenges and its psychological effect on Balochistan. Hence present study is an endeavor to investigate the depression among young adults.

Place of study: Balochistan province (Pakistan)

Sample: Present study comprised of 200 young adults of ages 20 to 30 years. The mean age is 26.22 and SD is 2.37. Sample of the study were selected from various hospitals, educational institutions, prisons and adults from workplaces through all districts of Balochistan.

Measures/tools:

- a) Personal information obtained through demographic sheet
- b) SSDS—Siddiqui Shah Depression Scale developed by Dr. Salma Siddiqui (1992), was applied as a self-report measure for adult depression.

Results: Findings of the study indicate that depression in Balochistan is a outcome of stress practices, deprived environment, poor law and order situation and prolong mental distress. Result of the study proves that 35.54% adults are suffering in depression while 29.61% usually suffer with depressive signs. This is very serious indication for all stakeholders.

Refugee Crises in The Middle East and its Impact on Regional Stability: A Comparative Study of Turkey and Iran (2011-2024)

Adnan Ali
MPhil Scholar

This research paper explores the refugee crisis in the Middle East, focusing on Turkey and Iran as comparative studies. This research aims to compare and contrast the refugee policies and practices adopted and implemented by Turkey and Iran, by analyzing the political, social and economic implications of the refugee crisis on both countries. This study offers a condensed analysis of the experiences of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey and Afghan refugees in Iran. this comparative study is limited to Turkish response to Syrians from 2011 to 2023 and the Iranian response to Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the post-9/11 period. This research is an exploratory study conducted under qualitative research method and it implies the case study method in which the researcher compares the cases of Turkey and Iran. The case study method is an in-depth research approach that involves a detailed examination of a specific case or a small number of cases, typically involving qualitative data collection and analysis. In this study Turkey and Iran are two cases being studied, with a focus on their refugee policies and practices. By using the case study method, this research aims to gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of refugee crises and their impacts on regional stability, and to identify best practices, challenges, and areas for improvement in refugee management in Turkey and Iran. The significance of this research lies in its comprehensive approach, providing valuable lessons for countries facing similar challenges and contributing to the academic understanding of refugee crises, regional stability, and Middle Eastern politics.

Keywords: Middle East, Refugee Crises, Immigrants, Integration, Border Control, Turkey, Iran, UNHCR, BAFIA, DGMM.

Beyond Borders: Understanding Migration in the Context of Non-Traditional Security

Aqsa Farzand Ali
University of the Punjab, Lahore.

The term 'migration' was never this controversial as it is now. It was considered to be a humanitarian act by the states to let the people suffering in their origin state come, and settle in their country due to various socio-economic factors. This paper examines the dynamics of the conversion of this philanthropic act into a security threat. The traditional security threats which were only considered to be the one that involved military is not the only challenge a state faces now in the realm of national security debate. This paper analyzes the complex relationship between migration and non-traditional security and how it is emerging as a key threat that is outstripping the borders. Furthermore, it also highlights the role of the international and regional organizations to combat this issue. After examining the current migration patterns in conjunction with forced displacement due to civil wars or other internal conflict, extreme environment problem leading to climate change, this paper explores that how these movements are leading to the multinational threats such as increasing competition for resources, terrorism, and various organized crimes. The paper concludes that why this issue is substantial to debate on and to formulate new and modern security frameworks to eradicate the threats attached to it is getting even more necessary to promote global stability.

Rethinking National Security: A case study of deteriorating air quality in Lahore and its impacts on state and human security

Abdul Waris Hameed

Research Associate, Center for Security, Strategy and Policy Research (CSSPR);

Lecturer, School of Integrated Social Sciences

The University of Lahore

The concept of national security, due to its inception during the Cold War, has been dominated by state-centric and military security frameworks. However, the challenges posed by issues of environmental degradation and climate change are so dynamic and diverse that it is important to rethink national security. However, less attention is paid to these issues and the discussion remains in the governance paradigm mostly, not catching the attention of the security community in Pakistan. This study examines the issue of deteriorating air quality and smog using Richard H. Ullman's lens to evaluate the 'threat', along with the broadened widened framework of national security presented by Barry Buzan. This paper takes the issue of bad air quality in Lahore as a case study, identifying its causes and implications in both the traditional and non-traditional security domains. The study argues that the lines between traditional and non-traditional security are blurring, advocating the need to re-evaluate the existing paradigms of security to combat the crises effectively. Using a mixed-method approach to study the impacts of worsening air quality in Lahore, using quantitative and qualitative data to examine the detailed implications for both state and human security in Pakistan, this study concludes that the issue of deteriorating air quality in Lahore has serious multi-tiered consequences for human and state security in Pakistan ranging from human health, and governance to the economy and consequently the national security.

Content moderation and its challenges: A legal prospect

Arifa Naheed Rana

Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law

Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

This study examines the complex aspects of content moderation on digital platforms, emphasizing its significance, methodologies, legal frameworks, and developing trends. Content moderation is crucial for ensuring a secure digital environment by overseeing user-generated content to adhere to community guidelines, regulatory requirements, and ethical standards. The paper delineates several moderating techniques, encompassing automated systems utilizing AI, human moderation, community moderation, pre-moderation, post-moderation, and hybrid models that integrate technology with human supervision. Current trends in content moderation encompass the growing implementation of AI and machine learning, region-specific moderation policies aligned with local legislation and cultural standards, and the issuance of transparency reports to enhance user confidence. The paper also discusses critical issues and ethical dilemmas, including the equilibrium between free speech and user safety, cultural sensitivity, algorithmic prejudice, the mental well-being of human moderators, and the exploitation of AI-generated content. Adopting transparent regulations, investing in regional moderating teams, conducting frequent audits, supporting moderators' mental health, and implementing technological safeguards against AI exploitation is essential. The swift proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) in content moderation poses considerable privacy challenges, especially in reconciling the safeguarding of free speech with stringent data protection. A balanced approach is necessary, integrating technical developments with human judgment to efficiently navigate the intricacies of content filtering. Efficient regulation of AI content moderation necessitates cooperation among technology companies, regulators, and advocacy organizations to provide equitable solutions that safeguard user privacy and free expression.

Concluding Session		3:30-4:00 PM
	Main Hall (First Floor)	
	Moderators: Sir Rohail & Ms. Maria	
1	Dr. Naveed Ahmed Mughal (Provost Greenwich University, Karachi)	3:30 PM
	Mr. Kamran Khan Tessoriy (Governor of Sindh)	
2	Mr. Asim Azeem Siddiqui, CEO, Pakistan Intermodal Limited	3:35 PM
3	Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel (Member National Assembly)	3:40 PM
4	Dr. Maqsood Memon (DIG, SSU)	3:45 PM
5	Dr. Fauad Ahmed Chairman Town Municipal Gulshan COO, Children Hospital, Karachi	3:50 PM
6	Air Commodore Zahid ul Hassan (TI-M, SI-M), Director Research, CISSS, Karachi	3:55 PM
7	Dr. Allauddin Kakar Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China	4:00 PM
8	Dr. Syed Shahab Uddin (Chairman Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University)	4:05 PM
9	Dr. Fatima Agha Shah (Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, Greenwich University)	4:10 PM
10	Shield Distribution	4:15 PM
Conference End 4:30 pm		



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