

COMPARISON BETWEEN WESTERN AND ISLAMIC CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Prof. Dr. Ismail Moosa

*Chairman, Political Science Department,
Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology,
Abdul Haque Campus, Karachi.*

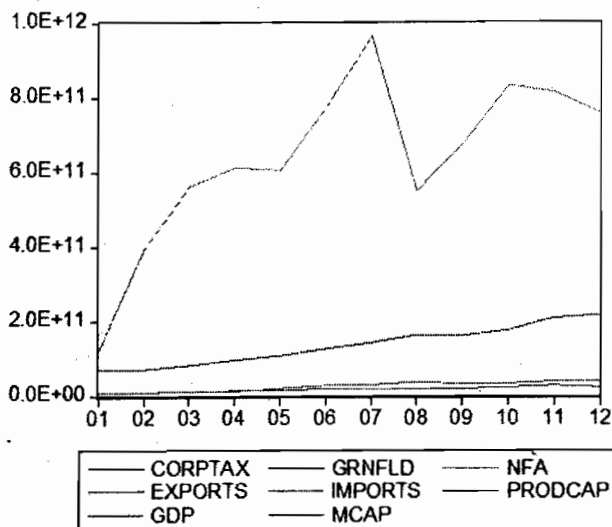
Abstract

From the beginning mankind is habitual of social life which demands him to follow certain rules and laws. These laws were implemented in every period but the mankind did not follow it. These restrictions were actually related with rights of others and were continued from the countries. In ancient times, the great Babylonian king Hammurabi had taken steps and craved those rules on stones and fixed near the main roads so that people shall aware about the rules ad their rights and duties, the history of mankind will not be completed without referring the sermon of the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him' at the time of the Hajjat ul Vida (632) basic rights were granted by the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) which covered all human life that proves all the aspect s of human life. However, in the west Megan Charta (1215) was declared in England in which the rights of elites and commons were decided. Afterwards, bill of rights was passed in 1689, in which the rights of the king of England were reduced and rights of common people were increased. US also passed Bill of Rights in 1776, Wilsons' 14 points (1918) and United Nations Human Rights Declaration were the great steps in this regard.

Islamic Concept of Basic Rights

Almighty Allah has sent Prophets and Holy books to guide human beings, which was started from Hazrat Adam (Alaihis Salam) and ended on the Holy Quran¹ and the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)², who practiced his life according to the Holy Quran. He is indeed a symbol of respect, greatened and love for humanity. He guided mankind through his sermon of Hajjat ul Vida, in which he presented eternal concept of Human

8. Mr.Khalil Hamdani published in Country profiles of inward and outward foreign direct investment issued by the Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment January 18, 2011
9. Mr. Hyung-suk-Byung publication in journal, JEL classification F21, F23, G15
10. Mr. Martin Falk published in FIW-Research Reports 2012/13
11. Ms. Deepa Mani publications of 35th DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, Barcelona, Spain, June 17-19



References

Data Sources

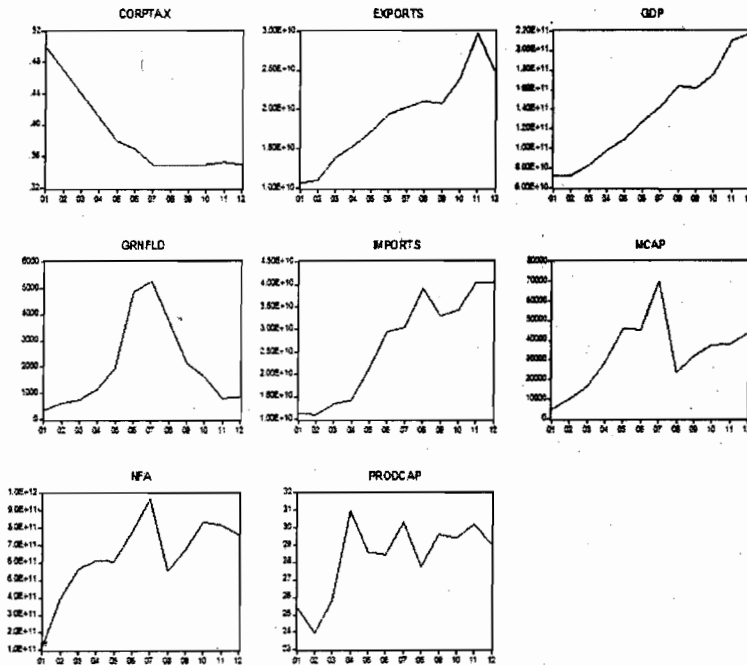
1. State Bank of Pakistan: Annual Reports (various years).
2. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.
3. Economic Survey (various Years).
4. Annual average GDP growth%
5. SBP Annual Reports (various years).
6. world bank; Annual Reports (various years).

Research journals and articles

1. Prof. Talat Afza, Ph.D. Dean (Management Sciences) COMSATS Institute Information Technology, Lahore-Pakistan. She can be contacted at talatafza@ciitlahore.edu.pk
2. Mr.Philipp Harms and Mr. Pierre Guillaume Meon Email:philipp.harms@uni-mainz.de. JEL classification: F21, F23, F43, O16.
3. Mr. Ralf Kruger published in Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD, Workshop on FDI in Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and 13 September 2011
4. Mr.Muhammad Zakaria published in an article MPRA Paper No. 11543, posted 12. November 2008
5. Mr.Larry D.Qiu and Mr.Shengzu publication of *Review of International Economics*, 19(5), 836–851, 2011.DOI:10.1111/j.1467-9396.2011.00984.x
6. Mr.Xueli publication on International Business Research,vol 3.no.1,January 2010
7. Mr.Cesar Calderon publication of World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3192, January 2004

Net foreign assets	Year
120,948,000,000.00	2001
394,814,000,000.00	2002
563,705,000,000.00	2003
613,745,000,000.00	2004
606,962,000,000.00	2005
775,694,000,000.00	2006
966,521,000,000.00	2007
551,120,000,000.00	2008
677,042,000,000.00	2009
834,725,000,000.00	2010
815,631,000,000.00	2011
759,350,480,451.00	2012

Multiple Graphs of Each Variable & Line Combined Graph of All Variables



Direction for further Research

Brown field investment is declining in Pakistan during last decades. There is a need of study on Brownfield investment in order to cover following aspects:

- Push and Pull factors of Brownfield Investment
- Contribution in economic growth

Appendix:

(In million \$)

Year	Green field inves	M.c	Corporate tax rate	Export	Import	Prod.of cap	Gdp
2001	357	4,944.00	50.00	1.1E+10	1.1E+10	25.43	7.2E+10
2002	622	10,200.00	47.00	1.1E+10	1.1E+10	23.94	7.2E+10
2003	750	16,579.00	44.00	1.4E+10	1.3E+10	25.88	8.3E+10
2004	1,161.00	29,002.00	41.00	1.5E+10	1.4E+10	30.99	9.8E+10
2005	1,981.00	45,937.00	38.00	1.7E+10	2.1E+10	28.60	1.1E+11
2006	4,873.20	45,518.00	37.00	1.9E+10	3E+10	28.45	1.3E+11
2007	5,276.60	70,262.00	35.00	2E+10	3.1E+10	30.32	1.4E+11
2008	3,719.90	23,498.70	35.00	2.1E+10	3.9E+10	27.75	1.6E+11
2009	2,150.80	32,112.20	35.00	2.1E+10	3.3E+10	29.63	1.6E+11
2010	1,634.80	37,738.90	35.00	2.4E+10	3.4E+10	29.40	1.8E+11
2011	812.6	38,000.00	35.30	3E+10	4E+10	30.20	2.1E+11
2012	853.5	436,762.90	35.00	2.5E+10	4E+10	29.00	2.2E+11

Regression Equation

$$\text{GRNFLD} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CORPTAX} + \beta_2 \text{EXPORTS} + \beta_3 \text{GDP} + \beta_4 \text{IMPORTS} + \beta_5 \text{MCAP} + \beta_6 \text{NFA} + \beta_7 \text{PRODCAP} + \mu$$

$$\text{GRNFLD} = -20245.54 + 29243.43 (0) - 2.75\text{E-}07(\text{EXPORTS}) - 8.44\text{E-}08(\text{GDP}) + 5.26\text{E-}07(\text{IMPORTS}) + 0.021724(\text{MCAP}) + 5.70\text{E-}09(\text{NFA}) + 326.9151(\text{PRODCAP})$$

Conclusion

Green field Investment is the major source of creating income source of an economy. From mid-90's Green Field Investment was on the peak in Pakistan but from the mid of 2000's it started decline by 27.3% in 2012 according to State Bank of Pakistan. So, this study is conducted to highlight those factors which are driving forces of Green Field Investment in Pakistan.

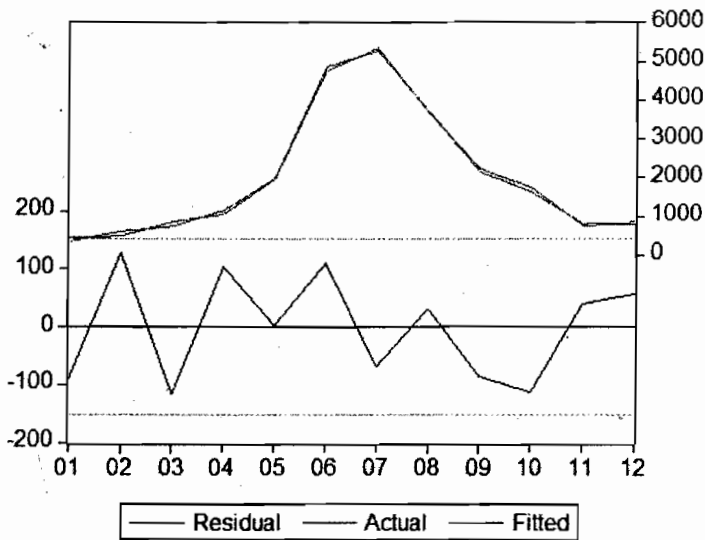
For this purpose Green Field Investment is taken as a dependent variable while GDP, Market Capitalization, Productivity of Capital, Net Foreign Assets, Corporate Tax rate, Imports and Exports are taken as independent variables. Data is analyzed through Eviews software, the above analysis shows that GDP, Market Capitalization, Productivity of Capital, Net Foreign Assets, Imports and Exports are statistically significant with beta sign because the value of probability lies on accepted region < 5% with assumed beta sign while corporate tax rate also lies in acceptable region but sign of beta is opposite to the assumed sign. So, it is indicated that corporate tax rate is not giving as much impact on green field investment but remaining variables are growth drivers of green field investment in Pakistan.

Recommendations

This study recommends following points to attract Green Field Investment:

- Government of Pakistan should make easy entrance for the foreign investors to increase investment in Pakistan.
- Investment in fixed assets by state will provide collateral to investors. So, investment in fixed capital should be focused.
- Net foreign assets must be balance to show financial stability of country.

Actual, Fitted, Residual Graph



The above graph shows the tracing of model, the tracing of the model indicates minor error in a model as adjusted R-Squared indicated as well.

Results Analysis

Dependent Variable: GRNFLD

Ind.Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Corrl.	Hypothesis Accepted/Rejected
CORPTAX	29243.43	0.0025	-0.531339	Hi ₁ : Rejected H ₀₁ : Accepted, as sign of β is opposite
EXPORTS	-2.75E-07	0.0023	0.211360	Hi ₂ : Accepted H ₀₂ : Rejected
GDP	-8.44E-08	0.0001	0.152719	Hi ₃ : Accepted H ₀₃ : Rejected
IMPORTS	5.26E-07	0.0000	0.380198	Hi ₄ : Accepted H ₀₄ : Rejected
MCAP	0.021724	0.0250	0.663551	Hi ₅ : Accepted H ₀₅ : Rejected
NFA	5.70E-09	0.0014	0.525946	Hi ₆ : Accepted H ₀₆ : Rejected
PRODCAP	326.9151	0.0026	0.353292	Hi ₇ : Accepted H ₀₇ : Rejected

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-20245.54	3079.625	-6.574026	0.0028
CORPTAX	29243.43	4329.313	6.754750	0.0025
EXPORTS	-2.75E-07	3.99E-08	-6.902598	0.0023
GDP	-8.44E-08	4.62E-09	-18.26139	0.0001
IMPORTS	5.26E-07	2.60E-08	20.21037	0.0000
MCAP	0.021724	0.006215	3.495698	0.0250
NFA	5.70E-09	7.25E-10	7.861816	0.0014
PRODCAP	326.9151	48.82900	6.695101	0.0026
R-squared	0.997125	Mean dependent var		2016.033
Adjusted R-squared	0.992095	S.D. dependent var		1697.377
S.E. of regression	150.9133	Akaike info criterion		13.10601
Sum squared resid	91099.31	Schwarz criterion		13.42928
Log likelihood	-70.63606	F-statistic		198.2193
Durbin-Watson stat	2.814846	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000065

In the above equation: R Square show Coefficient of Determination defines the square of Coefficient of Correlation. The R Square value (0.997) means 99.7% reliable to be used for estimation of population. The Std. Error is important because they reflect how much sampling Fluctuation a statistic will show. The R change shows the differences between R-value & Adjusted R square. While value of constant with negative sign indicates the presence the push factors of green field investment in constant.

The F change shows the combination of all variable and overall significances of the Model.

The above table shows the mean, median, standard deviation of each variable, the highest the mean and standard deviation show highest deviation in data.

Correlation Matrix

	CORPT-AX	Exports	GDP	GRNFLD	Imports	MCAP	NFA	PROD-CAP
CORPT-AX	1.000000	-0.869373	-0.842923	-0.531339	-0.89746	-0.764874	-0.86193	-0.778657
Exports	-0.869373	1.000000	0.961486	0.211360	0.933784	0.587552	0.763462	0.694472
GDP	-0.842923	0.961486	1.000000	0.152719	0.959169	0.519387	0.676225	0.619695
GRNFLD	-0.531339	0.211360	0.152719	1.000000	0.380198	0.663551	0.525946	0.353292
Imports	-0.89746	0.933784	0.959169	0.380198	1.000000	0.562209	0.683020	0.587775
MCAP	-0.764874	0.587552	0.519387	0.663551	0.562209	1.000000	0.874438	0.735726
NFA	-0.86193	0.763462	0.676225	0.525946	0.683020	0.874438	1.000000	0.759054
PROD-CAP	-0.778657	0.694472	0.619695	0.353292	0.587775	0.735726	0.759054	1.000000

The data has analyzed through Eviews software by using correlation and regression. The correlation test indicates the relationship between the variable

Estimated Equation

Dependent Variable: GRNFLD

Method: Least Squares

Date: 07/07/13 Time: 00:02

Sample: 2001 2012

Included observations: 12

Data Handling

Data is handled through EVIEWS software by analyzing statistical tests:

Statistical Tests

- level of significance=95%
- Probability \leq 0.05
- Correlation

Results Estimation

Descriptive Statistics Table

	CORPTA X	Exports	GDP	GRNF- LD	Imports	MCAP	NFA	PRODC- AP
Mean	0.389417	1.90E+10	1.36E+11	2016.033	2.66E+10	33122.34	6.40E +11	28.29917
Medi- an	0.361500	1.99E+10	1.35E+11	1397.900	3.01E+10	34925.55	6.45E +11	28.80000
Maxi- -mum	0.500000	2.98E+10	2.18E+11	5276.600	4.04E+10	70262.00	9.67E +11	30.99000
Mini- -mum	0.350000	1.06E+10	7.23E+10	357.0000	1.11E+10	4944.000	1.21E +11	23.94000
Std. - Dev.	0.053313	5.71E+09	5.08E+10	1697.377	1.16E+10	17983.47	2.25E +11	2.172416
Skew- -ness	1.034590	0.138489	0.211663	0.963789	-0.210441	0.272964	0.8722 57	-0.76042
Kurt- -osis	2.607639	2.329601	1.803908	2.467133	1.454013	2.803777	3.536 897	2.449929
Jarq- -ue- Bera	2.217727	0.263076	0.804921	1.999752	1.283609	0.168270	1.665 792	1.307772
Prob- -abilit- -y	0.329934	0.876746	0.668673	0.367925	0.526342	0.919307	0.434 788	0.520021
Sum	4.673000	2.28E+11	1.64E+12	24192.40	3.19E+11	397468.1	7.68E +12	339.5900
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.031265	3.59E+20	2.84E+22	3169196 5	1.49E+21	3.56E+0 9	5.54E +23	51.91329
Obs- -ervati -ons	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12