

# NEW HORIZONS

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Research Journal

Faculty of  
Social Sciences



#9

*Greenwich University*

VOL.5, Issue # 1, January 2011

ISSN 1992-4399

# NEW HORIZONS

**Research Journal**

**Faculty of  
Social Sciences**



*Greenwich University*



# NEW HORIZONS



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*Published Half Yearly by the Greenwich University, Karachi  
Greenwich House, DK-10, 38 Street, Darakshan, Phase VI, DHA, Karachi-75500  
Telephone: + 009221-3584-7662, 3584-7663, 3584-7664, UAN: 111-202-303*

*Vol # 5(1): January 2011 ISSN: 1992-4399 pp 1 — 121*

*Printed in Pakistan by Sardar Sons Printers, Pakistan Chowk, Karachi Tel: 009221-32626984  
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## Notes for Contributors

The Greenwich University, Karachi- Pakistan, publishes the Journal of New Horizons twice a year. Contributions to the journal may be the papers of original research in the subject of Social Sciences, like Sociology, Social Work, Criminology, Mass Communication, etc. The research papers submitted for publication in the Journal should not have been previously published or scheduled for publication in any other journal.

### Manuscripts

Papers may be written in English with abstracts. The manuscript should be typewritten (double-spaced, with ample margins) on left side of the paper only. Two copies of the manuscripts along with soft copy should be submitted. Authors should organize their papers according to the following scheme, as closely as possible: (a) title of paper, (b) author's name (and affiliation written at the bottom of the first page), (c) abstract, (d) introduction, (e) material and methods, (f) results, (g) discussion, (h) conclusion (i) acknowledgement (j) literature cited (arranged alphabetically), using the following illustrated format:

**RIZVI M.A.SHAH and J.DAVIS (1985):** Structural Features of the Date Market in Sind-Pakistan. "Date Palm. J" FAO, Pp.103-122.

**RIZVI M.A.SHAH and J.DAVIS (1986):** An Analysis of Market Conduct in the Date Marketing System of Sind-Pakistan. "Date Palm. J" FAO, Pp. 267-278.

**RIZVI M.A.SHAH and J.DAVIS (1988):** The Efficiency of the Sind Date Marketing System. "Date Palm. J" FAO, Pp. 337-352.

However, in case of short papers and communications, results and discussion could be combined in one section.

### Tables

Tables should be reduced to the simplest form and should not be used where text or illustrations give the same information. They should be typed on separate sheets at the end of the text and must in no case be of a size or form that will not conveniently fit onto the Journal page size. Units of measurement should always be clearly stated in the column headings; any dates relevant to the tabulated information should be stated in the table title or in the appropriate column heading.

### Illustrations

Line drawings and graphs must be in jet black ink, preferably on Bristol board or tracing paper. Photographs should be on glossy paper, negatives being supplied where possible. Figures including both line drawings and photographs should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are cited in the text. The approximate position of tables and figures should be indicated in the manuscript.

### Units

Unit should follow the metric system. Yield or rate is expressed in metric tons/hectare or kg/hectare. Any reference to currency should be expressed in U.S. dollars or the equivalent to a local currency stated in a footnote.

### Offprint

Free copies of the offprint are allowed as follow: one author, 2 copies: two or more authors, 5 copies. Additional copies may be obtained on payment at cost and if more than the gratis number is required, this should be specified when the paper is submitted.

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## **Editorial**

Poverty is one of the main problems which have attracted attention of sociologists and economists. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for his physical and mental efficiency. It is a situation people want to escape. It gives rise to a feeling of a discrepancy between what one has and what one should have. The term poverty is a relative concept. It is very difficult to draw a demarcation line between affluence and poverty. According to Adam Smith - Man is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, the conveniences and the amusements of human life.

The ninth issue of the “New Horizons” contains nine research papers. These papers represent a wide range of topics, highlighting social and economical problems, especially relating to Pakistan.

Dr. Samar Sultana, et al, in the first paper, on “Pakistan-Democracy and Political Parties, 1998-99” have highlighted that since its inception; Pakistan, most of the tenure, has remained under the military regime and hardly any political government has completed its tenure and thus there is always political unrest in Pakistan.

Dr Din Muhammad Jalbani, in the second paper, on “A Critical Analysis of Government Poverty Alleviation Policies with Special Focus on Pakistan” has critically evaluated the government policies regarding poverty alleviation, which according to author, are not appropriate, effective and efficient. The author concluded that main causes of poverty in Pakistan are political instability, unemployment, poor remuneration, high prices of general commodities, insufficient provision of irrigation water, corruption and nepotism.

Nisar Ahmed Pahore, et al, in the third paper, on “Analysis Impact of Training and Development on Performance and Job Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Teachers- A Case Study of Sindh” have explored the impact of training and development on the performance, among higher secondary school teachers in Sindh province. The authors revealed that effective teacher aides required competencies in broad areas of human relation, instructional activities, non-instructional activities and basic skills. According to authors, the adoption of new technology had a positive impact on professional development and on the performance of HSTs.

Dr. Lawal Muhammad Anka, et al, in the fourth paper, on “Rural Transformation Initiatives in Pakistan: The Role of Khyber Pakhtoonkhuwa and Baluchistan

Rural Support Programs” have found that the cost of community physical infrastructure schemes implemented by rural support program was lower than those constructed through contractors. The water supply and sanitation schemes have reduced the suffering of work for women and children.

Dr Zareen Abbassi, in the fifth paper, on “The Role of Statistics to Develop Human Resources in Organizations: A Case Study of Academic Institutions in Sindh during 2000-2009” has described that statistics play a very important role to make decision and to equip human resources in Pakistan. The author further emphasized that statistical information and techniques can be useful in inquiries and accountability and one can keep the record of human resources and to monitor performance of human resources.

Dr Muhammad Farooq, in the sixth paper, on “The Impact of International Migration on the Migrant’s Families Left Behind in the Rural Areas of Pakistan” has investigated the problems of migrants’ families left behind in the rural areas of Pakistan, particularly the author came to a conclusion that the children of these families could not the education properly, even most of couples separated.

Faiz Muhammad Shaikh, et al, in the seventh paper, on “An Evaluation of Dried Dates Processing by Women in the Rural Areas of Khairpur Mirs” has highlighted the economic empowerment potentials of Dried Dates processing by Women in the rural Areas of Khairpur Mirs. The major constraint confronting is the processing of dried dates, include inadequate capital for expansion and lack of processing machines. However, there exist a significant opportunity for the empowerment of rural women through dried dates processing.

Dr Aijaz Ali Wasan, in the eighth paper, on “Self Inflicted Deaths: A Case Study of Sindh Province” has highlighted that alarming situation of Sindh province in the context of suicide and self inflicted deaths. The authors has pinpointed the factors that are directly or indirectly responsible for increasing ratio of suicide and has recommended a concrete frame work with viable suggestion to curb suicides in the province.

Ms Lubna Ahsan, in the nineth & last paper on “King Lear – A Religious and Philosophical View” has highlighted the religious and philosophical views of King Lear.

The Editorial Board welcomes from readers any suggestions for further improving the technical standard, presentation and usefulness of the Journal.

**Prof. Dr. Muneer Ali Shah Rizvi**

*Editor-in-Chief*

# Pakistan - Democracy and Political Parties 1988-99

Dr. Summer Sultana\*  
Nausheen Fatimah Jaffery\*\*

*It almost seemed that the period of instability had been left behind and a new era of stability and progress had dawned in Pakistan.*

(AHMED FAROOQ)

## **Abstract:**

*Pakistan since its independence has been passed through military regimes several times. And in the entire political history of Pakistan only once an elected government has completed its tenure. Especially during the decade 1988-99 Pakistan passed through the political instability which had put deep impact on the history of Pakistan hence, in this article I have tried to examine the circumstances which become the reason of the political unrest in the country. I realize that the political period from 1988 to 1999 possesses a valuable status because this period had begun at the terminal of an eleven years old dictatorship and it fore-headed another military rule in the country for nine years.*

*My theme for the article is the political system of the country and the circumstances which detriment the democracy in Pakistan. As a matter of fact, the military ruled over the country for almost half of the period since independence. In my article I have tried my level best to examine that period with special reference to the role of the political parties they played during that specific period.*

**KEYWORDS:** Democracy, Political Parties, Political System, Pakistan

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\*Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Karachi

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# A Critical Analysis of Government's Poverty Alleviation Policies with Special Focus on Pakistan

*Dr. Din Muhammad Jalbani\**

## ***Abstract***

*Poverty has become one of the most burning issues facing many societies today. Poverty in its present notion has some governance parameters. This analytical study was carried out to critically evaluate the government's poverty alleviation policies and analyze the current poverty situation in Pakistan. The results suggest that government's poverty alleviation program does not seem appropriate, effective and efficient. The data indicate that political instability, unemployment, poor remuneration, high price of general commodities, insufficient provision of irrigation water, corruption, and nepotism are the key reasons of the increasing incidence of poverty in rural areas of Pakistan. Political instability has also worsened the poverty situation. Governments are devoid of political will which can be increased with political stability in the country.*

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*\*Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro*

# Analysis-Impact of Training and Development on Performance and Job Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Teachers- A case study of Sindh

Nisar Ahmed Pahore\*

Faiz. M. Shaikh\*\*

## **Abstract**

*The current research explores the impact of Training and Development on the Performance among Higher Secondary School Teachers in Sindh Province. A complementary survey was made based of fifty Higher Secondary Schools of public as well private sector operated in Sindh. The study concluded that basic and advanced level training is necessary for future training programs in Sindh. The study has been conducted by using an adopted questionnaire survey. The questionnaires were distributed among the Higher Secondary Schools teachers, on the basis of convenience sampling. A sample of 200 Higher Secondary school teacher was considered and 70 respondents responded to the questionnaires, producing 70.0% response rate. Among which 80 % were male respondents and 20% were female respondents. Analysis and evaluation was done using SPSS. Major findings of the study showed that the male respondents are more satisfied than female respondents and as a whole as the age increases the job satisfaction level increases and with the increase in the education level, the level of overall satisfaction increases. Moreover due to the government policies, rules and regulations, such as introduction of the Tenure Track System, the job satisfaction is effected. It revealed that teacher training was beneficial for professional development as well as for teaching performance. It also suggested that improved knowledge, skills and attitudes was necessary for the teacher aides to support the teaching program and facilitate learning and communication. It was further revealed that effective teacher aides required competencies in broad areas of human relations, instructional activities, non-instructional activities, and basic skills. In particular the adoption of new technology and its impact on professional development had a positive impact on the performance of the Higher Secondary teachers.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Impact, Training and Development, Performance, Higher Secondary Teachers*

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# Rural Transformation Initiatives in Pakistan: The Role of Khyber Paktoon Khuwa and Baluchistan Rural Support Programmes

Dr Lawal Mohammad Anka\*  
Ms Ambreen Zeb Khaskhelly\*\*

## **Abstract**

*Rural support programmes are a cutting edge of development and agents of rural transformation. They mobilize grass-root communities to form local institution called community organizations which are then used as vehicle for building self help capacity and potential of the community to operate. The aim of this paper is to examine the contributions of Khyber Paktoon Khuwa and Balochistan rural support programmes to rural transformation in Pakistan in areas of community participation, community physical infrastructure, health care and education, credit and savings and human resource development. The major findings of this paper was that the community physical infrastructure schemes implemented by RSP revealed that the average cost of these schemes is generally lower than those constructed through contractors. Water supply and sanitation schemes have reduced the suffering of work for women and children. Irrigation schemes help expand the area for crop cultivation and increased mobility. The major challenge confronting SRSP was its inability to manage and expand its core programmes based on its own vision and needs of their rural communities.*

*Balochistan rural support programmes BRSP have gone through many problems since its establishment. The greatest challenge for the organization is to find resources for implementing various programmes. BRSP will continue to suffer from drain of competent and dedicated staff. The organization was not able to establish an elementary capacity for monitoring and evaluation. This deficiency is reflected by almost all of its documentation of programme activities. Despite the various problems and challenges facing the two rural support programmes their performance have been satisfactory.*

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# **The Role of Statistics to Develop Human Resources in Organizations: A Case Study of Academic Institutions in Sindh during 2000-09**

*Dr Zareen Abbasi\**

## ***Abstract***

*Statistic plays a very important role to make decision and to equip human resource in Pakistan. Development in the country is possible only through technically skilled people in this modern age. Before making and implementing policies, it is essential that to interpret factual statistical information. Statistics enhance human experience and knowledge to understand, describe and to measure information. It is not possible to plan anything without the help of statistics. In Pakistan, due to inadequate data, drawback and inaccuracies in making different plans in different sectors like education, health, industries has emerged. In any profession as medical, engineering, office work, we need skills that require information to perform activities in effective manner.*

*The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of statistics to bring change by developing human resources and it can only be possible when we have accurate information about skilled and non skilled people.*

*The theme of this paper is to collect information about the accuracy of information to make different policies or to take different type of decisions in institutions especially in academic institutions which work like a backbone for the country.*

*Statistical knowledge is considered as an effective tool in decision making for the development of human resource where education level is very low. Academic institutions are required to equip their human resources with modern skills through which they can compete in competition era.*

*Statistical applications are very much important and numerical information is work like asset for government who are responsible to make policies for academic institution to develop human resource. These policies if based on accurate and factual information than implemented policies can give productive result and can be helpful to improve economic, financial, social, and demographic life of academician and research workers and also registered students.*

*The statistical information and techniques can be useful in inquires and accountabilities. Statistical information is also helpful to keep the record of human*

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*\*Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro*

*resources and to monitor performance of human resources. Statistical procedures can appraise workers and to get information like number of qualified and specialized human resource, age, height, responsibilities, service period, yearly enrolment, yearly recruitment, retirement etc with help of tables, graphs and numeric.*

**Key Words:** *HRD, Statistical procedures, information, Accuracy, Productivity*

# The Impact of International Migration on Migrants' Families left behind in the Rural areas of Pakistan

Dr. Muhammad Farooq\*

## ***Abstract:***

*This study was designed to investigate the problems of the migrants' families left-behind in the rural areas of Pakistan. It was observed in this study that the women initially felt loneliness and burdened as they assumed the new duties and responsibilities in the absence of their husbands. Consequently, they faced psychological strains when their husband left them in the beginning. Moreover, the study also shows that children felt the lack of good social environment in the absence of their fathers. The study was carried out in Faisalabad district. It included three hundred respondents, which were taken from the eight villages, two villages from each Tehsil, selected by simple random sampling technique. Probit estimation technique was used empirical analysis. Thus, Probit Analysis proved that a large majority of migrant's children could not get the education as their parents expected.*

**Key words:** *Wives' problems i.e. loneliness, Added responsibilities, Adverse effect on children's education*

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# An Evaluation of Dried Dates Processing by Women in a Rural Area of Khairpur Mirs

Faiz Muhammad Shaikh\*  
Dr. Muneer Ali Shah Rizvi\*\*

## ***Abstract***

*This study evaluated the economic empowerment potentials of Dried Dates processing by women in rural areas of Khairpur Sindh using a sample of 100 women processors randomly selected from the study area. Data analysis was done using Descriptive statistics, Net Farm Income Model and Data Envelopment Analysis (D.E.A). An average net return of N10, 586.6 was obtainable within a processing cycle. The average pure technical and scale efficiency scores were 80 and 83 percent respectively. The major constraints confronting the processing of Dried Dates include inadequate capital for expansion and lack of processing machines. A significant opportunity exists for empowering rural women through Dried Dates processing.*

**Keywords:** *Dates Processing, Women, Khairpur Mirs*

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# Self inflicted Deaths: A Case Study of Sindh Province

*Dr. Aijaz Ali Wassan\**

## ***Abstract***

*The cases of self-infliction have been increased since two decades in Sindh province. As compared to other provinces of the country Sindh is stepped a head. Province-wise percentage of suicide cases in Pakistan reported in various reports is stated as: Sindh, 49%; Punjab, 31%; NWFP, 12%; and Baluchistan, 8%.*

*The present study is being undertaken to major cases that directly cased suicide in Sindh province. Moreover, the study has to suggest ways to control the most horrible problem which is strongly prohibited in almost all religions of the world, including Islam. This article has stepped a head to control and condemn such grim picture of society, which shows complete illness of society. Suggestions, recommendations in this study will help the state and society to make strict laws and control the situation.*

**Key Words:** *Suicide, Sindh, Pakistan.*

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*\*Assistant Professor Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Pakistan*

# “King Lear: A Religious and Philosophical View”

Lubna Ahsan\*

## ***Abstract***

*Our actions are not the product of individual will, but require inspiration from God. Our religion talks about how He has perfected the soul, the conscience, and has laid before us the right and wrong path. Hence, the awareness of good and evil, vice and virtue, are pre-built into the mechanism of the soul, allowing humans to make the right use of it and on the Day of Judgment all humans shall be held accountable for their responsibilities to God.*

*In King Lear, Shakespeare has reversed the position and order of morals and ethical standards in such a way that evil triumphs over virtue. But this concept is not capable of being defended if viewed from a Muslim perspective.*

*Man is capable of exercising a moral choice, but his choice is sub-ordinate to the Will of Allah.*

*The Muslim perspective in King Lear not just gives a deeper insight to all its readers but also to Shakespeare’s tragic vision in general.*

**Key Words:** Religion, Day of Judgment, Evil, Virtue, Muslim Perspective, Will of Allah.

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## FOR INFORMATION

- \* The Faculty of Social Sciences, Greenwich University in the month of January and July, Publishes the Journal of New Horizons, bi-annually.
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Area	Annual Subscription	Per copy of Journal
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