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Social Sciences

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C O N T E N T S

Articles	Page No.
Education in Pakistan - Problems and Prospects Dr Ghulam Rasool Memon	1
Human Rights Situation in Pakistan: A Sociological Perspective Dr Hamadullah	15
Poverty in Pakistan: A Sociological Analysis Najma Noor Phulpoto	30
Role of Community in Creating Awareness in Pakistan Dr Gheyasuddin Siddiqui	40
Historical Survey of Akhwan-ul-Muslimoon as a Political Party of Egypt 1927-1952 Dr Syed Wasim Uddin	51
An Analytical Study Drug Abuse in Pakistan Dr Ghulam Muhammed Burfat	61
An Analytical Study of Socio-Economic Problems faced by Trainee Police Personnel in Pakistan Mustafa Hussain	73
Socio-Economic Indicators of Infant Mortality in Thano Village, Distric Malir (Karachi) Dr Sobia Shehzad & Kausar Parveen	83
Suicides in Sindh: A Sociological Analysis Dr Aijaz Ali Wassan	99

EDITORIAL

Dr Ghulam Rasool Memon describes the problems and prospects of education in Pakistan. Dr Memon employs his considerable expertise as an educationist in this tale of problems of education in the country. He has pinpointed the obstacles and deficiencies in the overall educational system in Pakistan. While drawing his conclusions, he laments that education needs more funds and care by the state organs.

The article 'Human Rights Situation in Pakistan' takes the reader to an absorbing journey through the memory of human rights and its violations by the government and law enforcement agencies. Though the present government has initiated some drastic measures to improve the situation, the fruits are yet to reach to grassroots level. Cultural perceptions about women's rights, child labour, and printed as well as electronic media are quite vague. Women and children are forced to work in the fields and industry, with low remuneration and in unhygienic conditions.

In the third article, Professor Najma Noor Phulpoto laments on the poverty situation in the country. The economic policies as rightly criticized by the author are quite biased to the affluent class. The poor class is oppressed and striving hard to meet the basic needs. Socially, the poor class is vulnerable to victimization by the police and landlords.

Professor Dr Gheyasuddin bemoans the conditions of special persons in the country. He suggests that the government specially, and the society generally, have the responsibility to come forward and to do something for those special persons. Dr S. Waseemuddin has discussed the role of "AL AKHW AN-UL-MUSLIMOON" party in Egypt.

Dr Ghulam Mohammad has described the alarmingly increasing ratio of drug addicts in the country. He has suggested that every one of us has the responsibility to help the youth to come out of the frustration and say goodbye to drug addiction. Mustafa Hussain has emphasized the role of police training in curbing the crime. He has mentioned the socio-economic problems of police personnel in general. In the end, he has pinpointed the loopholes of training material and method.

Dr Sobia Shehzad and her colleague conducted an empirical study on infant mortality in Thano village, District Malir, Karachi. Again they have suggested some concrete steps to improve the situation in the affected area. Dr Aijaz Ali, Wassan, in the end, has presented the horrifying situation of the increasing trend of suicide cases in Sindh. He argues that suicide does not take place in a vacuum but social circumstances drive the people to end their lives. He has

appealed to everybody, especially the government, to combat the situation by creating job opportunities, rectifying and removing injustices, creating crisis management centres so that the people committing suicides may be provided the proper remedial and rehabilitation therapy.

Dr. Hamadullah

EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN – PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Dr Ghulam Rasool Memon*

ABSTRACT

Education is the most important institution of every civilized society. It is an instrument which brings about not only socio-economic transformation, but also give shape to its ideology and ethos. It plays a significant role in the evolutionary process of nations. The future of any country depends upon the type of education and training that is provided to young generation. Situation of education in Pakistan is not satisfactory. The figures highlight that something has gone wrong since the very inception of Pakistan. This article attempts to find out the causes and consequences of the decline of education in Pakistan right from primary to university level. In the end, recommendations have been presented to make education more viable and successful.

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN PAKISTAN: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Dr Hamadullah*

ABSTRACT

Human rights situation in Pakistan has remained vulnerable to violations by various state organs and the public. Although all the citizens have the same rights according to law and dictates of religion, this factor is totally ignored in Pakistan. Social status of the weaker segments of the society is considered inferior to that of the stronger. Their human rights are yet to be recognized in true letter and spirit. Women are killed in the name of honour. Children from poor families go to work in industries in unhealthy conditions. Minorities are forced to assume themselves as secondary citizens. Extra judicial killings are rampant. Press and electronic Media have limited freedom. This article discusses human rights situation in Pakistan. It highlight: (1) Women and Human Rights in Pakistan (2) Children and Human Rights in Pakistan (3) Religious Minorities and Human Rights in Pakistan (4) Security Rights (5) Sectarian and Communal Violence (6) Preventive Detention (7) Illegal detention (8) Torture, Death in Custody and Extra-Judicial Killings (9) Conditions of prisons (10) Police Corruption (11) Slavery, Forced Labor, Trafficking in Human Beings and (12) Freedom of Speech and Press.

POVERTY IN PAKISTAN: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ms Najma Noor Phulpoto *

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, encompassing inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources, lack of education and skills, poor health, malnutrition, lack of shelter, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of political freedom and voice. The problem of poverty is most pervasive in Pakistan. Social scientists have long written about the topic of poverty, as have economists and others. This article discusses: Definition of poverty, Human development in Pakistan, Poverty in Pakistan, and Characteristics of the poor.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN CREATING AWARENESS FOR SPECIAL PERSONS

Prof Dr Gheyasuddin Siddiqui *

ABSTRACT

For successful implementation of the programmes for special persons, collective and self-help activities are the essential ingredients required. The community should understand the degree and nature of the problems of visually and otherwise special persons. This paper explores the status of special persons particularly visually handicapped in Pakistan and suggestions are given for the involvement of community to streamline optimum utilization of community opportunities and resources for the prosperity of special persons.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF AKHWAN-UL-MUSLIMOON AS A POLITICAL PARTY OF EGYPT

Dr Syed Wasim Uddin *

ABSTRACT

After the 1st world war a different political movement started in Egypt. As a result, a political party was established "AL AKHWAN-UL-MUSLIMOON". They got popularity in the surrounding of Egypt in a very short time. They inspired Egyptian people in their political, welfare and religious activities. Akhwan-ulMuslimoon had to face the government's political restrictive revenge. In this research article I would like to highlight some political & welfare activities of Akhwan-ul-Muslimoon.

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF DRUG ABUSE IN PAKISTAN

Dr Ghulam Muhammed Burfat *

ABSTRACT

Drug abuse, particularly heroin has been spreading at a faster rate in Pakistani society since late seventies. Now it has become a serious social problem of Pakistani society. There is no push-button solution for its control and eradication. Over simplification of the problem is not likely to solve the complex issue of heroin addiction. It requires concerted and continuous struggle on the part of all concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations, and religious leaders. The drug addicts resort to crime for generating income for the purchase of narcotics. This article focuses on the drug related situation in Pakistan and presents some recommendations.

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TRAINEE POLICE PERSONNEL IN PAKISTAN

Mustafa Hussain *

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted because of the personal interest and motivation of the researcher with a vision to improve the socio-economic conditions of the security agencies / departments specially the trainees of the Police department. An initiative was undertaken to study the socio-economic problems of the trainee police personnel. It is an exploratory research which was conducted in both the two Police Training Colleges, Saeedabad and Shahdadpur, Sindh. A sample was drawn by the method of random sampling. Data was collected from 300 respondents through interview schedule. These groups were studied equally because their socio-economic status and problems were similar.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF INFANT MORTALITY IN THANO VILLAGE, DISTRICT MALIR (KARACHI)

Dr Sobia Shehad & Kausar parveen*

ABSTRACT

Infant mortality is the most important issue of the world in general and of Pakistan in particular. It is a deliberate indication of mothers' health and the health of men power of a nation. Infant mortality rate is a parameter of the development of a country. If it is high it means that nations is under developing like Pakistan and many other countries of third world. The topic of the research study is "Socio-Economic Indicators of Infant Mortality of Thano Village, District Malir Karachi". The universe of the research was Thano Village District Malir. Sample of the present study was entire population of the universe. Sample size of the study consisted of 124 respondents which was done on the basis of "purposive sampling technique" as the prime concern of this study was to enquire about the phenomenon of infant mortality.

SUICIDES IN SINDH: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Dr Aijaz Ali wassan*

ABSTRACT

Suicide is a serious social problem. It is the cruelest act on the planet earth. Sindh is facing many problems these days. Suicide is one of the major problems. Different reports on the causes and consequences of suicide have presented an extremely grim picture. It has threatened the life itself. The people have resorted to suicides in huge numbers since last decade. In view of the severity of the problem the study is aimed to gain further insight into the situation. The obtained results indicated the image of a person who commits suicide is in general of a low level in society and in his / her family in particular. The study indicated that majority of respondents were male living in joint / extended family system, where the acceptance of new changes faced great resistance.

It was found that the majority of respondents had emotional and moody temperament. They found life routine as boring. The majority of respondents was either self-employed or jobless, without any source of personal income and belonged to low-income families. The study further observed that the majority of respondents were in inferiority complex and their home atmosphere was strict. They were depressed and preferred to solitary life. Majority of them were either illiterate or had obtained basic education.