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Research Journal

Faculty of
Social Sciences



#2



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Research Journal

**Faculty of
Social Sciences**

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EDITORIAL

Research journals are usually considered one of the most important and primary sources of knowledge. It is indeed gratifying that Faculty of Social Sciences is taking out the second issue of "New Horizons". New Horizons is a scholarly journal, published biannually. It tries to address scientifically, the diverse issues, interests, and concerns in Social Sciences. The journal attempts to promote the empirical and theoretical research that draws on a wide range of social science sub-disciplines, including Criminology, Development Studies, Economics, International Relations, Mass Communication, Political Science, Sociology, Social Work, and Women Studies.

The Faculty of Social Sciences is among the prestigious Faculties of Greenwich University. The Faculty comprises eight departments and has recently launched wide-ranging programmes and the journal is just another step towards achieving higher goals of social research. Some of the important research articles on ethnicity and multiculturalism in US society, gender inequality in rural areas of Pakistan, analytical study of NGOs performance in poverty alleviation, the impact of family's socio-economic status on the academic performance of students, glass bangle industry in Sindh, cultural heritage of Sindh are included in the present issue. They present a holistic and realistic approach towards the current socio-economic scenario in Pakistan.

I hope that this effort will be a source of encouragement and inspiration for others in pursuit of knowledge. Comments and suggestions on the issue are welcome and will be highly appreciated.

Dr Hamadullah

ETHNICITY AND MULTICULTURALISM IN U.S. SOCIETY: A NATIVE AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

Dr m Nazrul Islam*

ABSTRACT

The United States is basically a multi-cultural and multi-racial society as there exists differences in ethnicity, language, race, religion, caste, assumed blood ties, customs or territory (Crawford M. Young, 1976). The results of a survey carried out by the Bureau of the Census in Different times demonstrate the situation of the American forebears. Thus, the origin of the Americans can be traced to some 40 different ancestries. The number of countries from which people have come to America is astounding. Although, several northwestern European elements (German, Irish, English) are still very numerous, no single group can claim anything near a majority. The survey reports further reveal that almost 40 per cent of Americans claim more than one ancestry, and 11 per cent list none. Although English is the majority language, 7.7 million American speak Spanish as their native language, 5.1 million German, 4.1 million Italian, 2.5 million Polish, 2.4 million French and 1.2 million Yiddish. On the other hand, the 18 million Americans who speak languages other than English at home, more than one-fifty do not speak English at all, or they may speak it but “not well” (German Ancestry, 1982).

These records of the American demographic history clearly identify the numerous waves of immigrants came to this land from different parts of the world. Various reasons can be traced to the inflow of immigrants. The people who migrated to this prosperous land were mainly those who feared to suffer religious persecution at home, or those who suffered economically, sought a more prosperous life, or those who were uprooted from their homeland by political turmoil, settled in the US for better and peaceful life.

But the dynamics of the fact remain that many of the disadvantage section of the immigrant groups soon discover themselves at the bottom of the social heap, suffering impoverishment, discrimination and degradation on the one hand, and on the other, the incoming elements could not escape conflict with groups already existed in the society at large. Why and how do different ethnic and racial groups become a basis for inequality in society? What are the major problems among ethnic and racial groups? What are the distinctive experiences of different groups? And what is the future of ethnic and race relations? These will be the main concerns of investigation in this study. This article will also examine how

racial and ethnic cleavages are deeply rooted into the social fabric of the United States.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN RURAL AREAS OF PAKISTAN: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Dr Hamadullah *

ABSTRACT

Gender inequality is a universal phenomenon. With regard to gender inequality, some exceptions aside, men have imposed a subordinate status on women in all societies of the world. But its forms and awareness varies across countries. The gender inequality issue is very important for a country like Pakistan where females though involved in many productive activities but do not have access even to their own earnings. This applies even to small matters such as eating food of the same quality. The systematic unjust socialization takes roots in the conscious and unconscious minds of Pakistani rural women. They have no power to make decisions on how to behave or dress, whether or not to get an education, whom to marry and so on. Therefore, all the powers are usually vested with the males of the family. This essay discusses basic manifestations of injustice in various fields and considers its salient implications for prevalent social system. In the end this paper discusses general factors that directly or indirectly raise gender inequality.

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF NGOs PERFORMANCE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN HYDERABAD DIVISION

Dr Ghulam Rasool Dahri*

ABSTRACT

This analytical study investigates the performance of NGOs in poverty alleviation at Hyderabad Division. The study is based on field work including visit to 40 villages and interview of 500 persons getting the financial assistance from the NGOs. Information on personal profile of selected sample of the poor, total family income. Type and size of family, discussion about NGOs and their role in alleviating poverty from the universe of the study etc, was collected through a well designed questionnaire. The data thus collected was analyzed by using statistical techniques including SPSS to the data mentioned in contingency tables. The chi-square test was applied to test the existence of the relationship between the two variables of hypothesis. Correlation coefficient and p-value have been derived to check the nature of relationship.

THE IMPACT OF FAMILIES' SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PAKISTAN

Dr Ghulam Rasool Memon*

ABSTRACT

Parental socio-economic status directly affects the academic performance of children. Families enjoying high status are capable to provide their children the best available facilities. The families with low socio-economic status are incapable to do so due to socio-economic constraints. In the present research article, attempt has been made to find out the relationship between the two variables.

THE GLASS BANGLE INDUSTRIES IN SINDH: A CASE STUDY OF “DISTRICT HYDERABAD

Dr Noor Muhammad Jamali*

ABSTRACT

The glass bangle industry in Sindh is enduring countless tribulations together with monetary and market evils. Although, the owners of these bangle industries are, in principle, experts but mainstream is uneducated or less educated. They are completely unacquainted with marketing and monetary techniques as a result, they have lived on scanty wages since partition. They trade their products with wholesalers at low rates while the wholesalers resell the same objects at fairly higher value. Consequently, condition has created imperfect competition between the owners of the glass bangle industries and the middleman. The existing text is chiefly focused on two sets of issues, as the prevalence of women and teenager human resource and the disclosure to potentially unsafe machinery. Total 22 field visits were paid. The researcher along with male team members carried out the initial fieldwork, later followed by female field researchers. The timing of the survey coincided with the busiest business period for the sector, from around the period of Eid-ul-Fitr till around Eid-ul-Azha. The field investigation consisted of community mappings, interviews of factory owners, contractors, workers & other key informants, such as government employees and social activities, members of commerce Hyderabad, informal and formal group discussions, and direct observation.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY WORKING MOTHERS:
A CASE STUDY OF QUETTA**

Dr Riaz Ahmed Shaikh

ABSTRACT

In the third world countries, the ratio of the participation of women in work force is quite low. There are several reasons behind this poor participation, but now it is changing steadily in positive direction. This paper analyses the problems faced by the working women in Quetta.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SINDH: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

*Ms Najma Moor Phulpoto **

ABSTRACT

Sindh has bountiful artistic inheritance. The extraction of Sindhi culture emanates from Indus Civilization, one of the oldest civilizations of the world. Thus, the sociology of Sindh is as old as Indus Civilization. The Sindhi culture has remained intact regardless of the cultural wars in different historical epochs. Perhaps, it is due to the strong enlightening qualities it is imbibed with. Sindh culture is prosperous in art, language, and cultural standards or norms. Ajrak, Rilhi, Different Giyoon, Chotee-a, Phul-u, Bakal-u, Cilp-u, Taji-u etc., Sindhi cap, Sindhi music, Sindhi dress, games, Sindhi Indigo, Leather goods manufactured from tides of sheep and goats, glazed pottery, Sindhi embroidery, lacquer work namely 'Jaandi', glass bangles 'Chooriyoan', are known as typical cultural traits of Sindhi culture.

CONTRIBUTION OF RURAL WOMEN IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Mr Aijaz Ali Wassan *

ABSTRACT

Pakistani women play a major role in agricultural production, livestock raising and cottage industries. Women often devote more time to these tasks than men do. They participate in all operations related to crop production such as sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, as well as in post-harvest operations such as threshing, winnowing, drying, grinding, husking and storing (including making mud bins for storage). Rural Women in Pakistan carry out these tasks in addition to their normal domestic chores of cooking, taking care of children, elderly and disabled, fetching water and fuel, cleaning and maintaining the house.

Obviously, these women work longer than men do. Surveys have revealed that a woman works 12 to 15 hours a day on various economic activities and household chores. Women from an average farm family remain extremely busy during the two farming seasons in sowing and harvesting. In some ethnic groups, especially in the southern regions of Pakistan, a husband may marry more than one woman to supply additional farm labour: in Barani (rain fed) agriculture, where crop production is not sufficient to meet subsistence needs of the households, men have traditionally sought employment in the non-farm sector. As a result, women have to take over a substantial burden of the work in agricultural production. Moreover, dramatic growth rates in cotton production have generated tremendous demand for female labour. Such productions-labour interactions have led to the increasing feminization of agriculture. Though Islamic laws do not deny equality between the sexes, women receive differential treatment due to misinterpretations of religious teaching. Due to various social beliefs and cultural bias, women's access to property, education, employment, etc. remain considerably lower than that of men's. Purdah norms are followed in most communities.