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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, such as 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:

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EDITORIAL

It is a general feeling that Pakistan nowadays is facing a crisis-of-character. The great values of life, moral, social and political standards are fast fading. This situation has manifested in widespread violence, terrorism, corruption, gender injustice, communal clashes and various unpatriotic acts. If our country is to be saved from this chaotic condition, the reform process has to start immediately. When deterioration is seen all around, one is bewildered as to which direction the reform process has to start from. The social reformers feel that the reform has to start from the educational sector. The quality of education that Greenwich imparts has been applauded at cosmos, since it directly affianced with the molding of the character and mental development of the youngster generation.

The fifth issue of the “New Horizons” contains ten research papers. Dr. Ghulam Rasool Memon, in the first paper, on the “University Teachers’ Attitude and Ability towards the Practice of Using Computer Technology in Class Rooms with Special Focus on Pakistan” investigates the technological changes that occurred during the past two decades and had impacted society and the educational environment in Pakistan, especially with reference to ICT.

Ms Rizwana Muneer, in the second paper, on “The Role of School Management Committee in Government Girls Secondary Schools: A Case Study of Jamshed Town Karachi” analyzes the philosophy lying behind the School/College Management Committee (SMC), to maximize the involvement of the community, to assist the school/college management to run the institution smoothly.

Dr. Ghulam Rasool Dahri, in the third paper, on “The Analysis of Transition from University to Work after Graduation in Social Sciences Subjects with Special Focus on Pakistan” analyzes the drawbacks of the higher education and its overall implications on the people anxiously waiting for jobs.

Mr Muhammad Waqas Raja, in the fourth paper, on the “Evaluating Effectiveness of Training Programs and their Return on Investment in the Education Sector of Pakistan” explores the variables that contribute to the effectiveness of teachers training programs. Mr Raja

further explores that ICT training programs do not contribute towards career growth but increase the level of job satisfaction.

Dr Nawaz Chand et al, in the fifth paper, on “Rural Poverty in Sindh and Punjab: Differential Changes Over the 1990s, regarding Distribution of Water, Land and Education” analyze the trends in rural poverty and changes in the agrarian structure of Sindh and Punjab provinces of Pakistan. The evidence suggests that rural poverty and inequality increased sharply in certain parts of the two provinces during the last decade.

Mr Faiz Muhammad Shaikh et al, in the sixth paper, on “Impact Analysis Agriculture Trade Liberalization and SAFTA on Pakistan’s Economy by using CGE Model” quantify and analyze the relative impact of the agriculture trade liberalization and SAFTA over the global economic welfare.

Dr. Ghulam Rasool Dahri, in the seventh paper, on “The Impact of Modern Technology on Socio-Economic Development with Special Focus on Higher Education in Pakistan” insists that modern technology is a guide for educationists to enhance their professionalism.

Dr. Ghulam Rasool Memon, in the eighth paper, on “Theoretical Framework for Quality Service in Educational Institutions with Special Focus on Pakistan” highlights the various quality dimensions to ascertain the service quality in different institutions.

Mr Nadeem Malik, in the last paper, on “The Role of Management and the Response of Non-Urban Community to the Global Change” identifies the role of management and the response of non-urban community to the global change.

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

Muneer Ali Shah Rizvi, Ph.D. (UK)
Editor

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ATTITUDE AND ABILITY TOWARDS THE PRACTICE OF USING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN CLASSROOMS WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON PAKISTAN

Dr Ghulam Rasool Memon*

Abstract

Technological changes over the past two decades have impacted society and subsequently the educational environment in Pakistan. Information and Computer Technology (ICT) play an important role in facilitating the teachers in the delivery of lectures in the classrooms. ICT is very easily available and useful in the higher educational institutions of Pakistan. It provides more options and flexibility to both teachers as well as students in the teaching and learning process. It is a fact that computer usage has appeared at all levels in very recent times with the increasing number of users. Therefore, the quality of using this technique is a very important factor for the development of teachers. Teachers are considered as the most important agents of change in the educational process. Thus, students in general expect teachers will use ICT tools inside the classroom. In this paper an attempt has been made to review the theoretical literature related to the usage of information and computer technology (ICT) in the classroom. Teachers' attitude towards using information and computer technology (ICT) will be objectively analyzed. The paper mostly consists of the reading and research conducted outside Pakistan, but slight touches are incorporated on the role of ICT in ushering in a new era in the higher education institutions in Pakistan.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IN GOVERNMENT GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

A Case Study of Jamshed Town, Karachi

Ms. Rizwana Muneer *

Abstract

The present study entitled 'The Role of School Management Committee in Government Girls Secondary Schools: A case study of Jamshed Town Karachi' was conducted in 2007. The School / College Management Committees (SMC) came into being with a notification of Government of Sindh, Education Department (Karachi, Dated 13th August, 2001). The Government changed the nomenclature of Parent Teacher Association to School/College Management Committees. The philosophy behind the organization of the SMC was maximum involvement of the community to assist the School Management in running the school business smoothly.

Keeping in view the role of SMC as mentioned and defined by Government of Sindh, Education Department, it was thought to have an exploratory study to measure its functions in terms of opinion of Heads of Govt. Girls Secondary Schools. For the purpose of the study Jamshed Town, Karachi was selected as the universe and all 23 Govt. Girls Secondary Schools of Jamshed Town were included in research population.

The methodology of the study was based on analytical approach to collect empirical data. For the collection of data a pre-constructed comprehensive questionnaire was used and the trained investigators were appointed for field administration of the study. The summary of the data was used for scientific conclusions and suitable conducive recommendations were made with regard to effective role of School/College Management Committee.

* Author is working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Education, University of Karachi.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSITION FROM UNIVERSITY TO WORK AFTER GRADUATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE SUBJECTS WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON PAKISTAN

Dr Ghulam Rasool Dahri*

Abstract

The learning process of higher education is generally considered not only to gain knowledge and wisdom but also to get some dynamic skills that are necessary to translate abilities with respect to future job-market requirements. In spite of the fact that the route to success depends on personal abilities, this paper intends to investigate the contribution of the university in giving its graduates a competitive edge in the open market. In recent years, the debate over the role of the university in preparing and furnishing the personal attributes of the students is a burning issue in academic circles. However, in Pakistan the transition from university to work is a bit complicated. The curriculum and teaching methods seem to be out-dated. Theoretical orientation has proved devoid of market demands. Graduates have to strive hard to get a decent work experience after graduation. The various reports depict a grim picture of the state of affairs. This paper highlights the reasons and the overall implications on the people who are very anxiously waiting for jobs.

EVALUATING EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AND THEIR RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR OF PAKISTAN

Waqas Raja*

Abstract

The present study explores the variables that contribute to the effectiveness of teachers training programs and their return on investment in Pakistan for the education sector on information and computer trainings. A sample of 111 teachers and lecturers from federal government schools and colleges in Islamabad was taken and with the help of a research questionnaire, their response was recorded. On its basis the study determined that computer knowledge and skills have been imparted to the trainees but their effectiveness could have increased if rigorous training-need analysis had been done. The study also finds that factors such as support from the principals and head of departments, interest and cooperation from colleagues and availability of physical facilities in schools and colleges influenced the effectiveness of training. The study suggests that foreign training programs are more effective due to the presence of experienced trainers and better training facilities. The study also determined that factors like duration of training programs has no effect on effectiveness of training, rather, it requires appropriate time for subject matter to be studied. The study also finds that ICT training programs do not contribute towards career growth and salary increase of teachers and lecturers; rather it affects their level of satisfaction from the job. The study suggests that an increase in the training budget can make these training programs more effective.

* Author is working as Lecturer at Fatimah Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi

RURAL POVERTY IN SINDH AND PUNJAB; DIFFERENTIAL CHANGES OVER THE 1990S, REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF WATER, LAND AND EDUCATION

Dr. Nawaz Chand *
Dr. Rukhsana Mirza *

Abstract

This paper analyses the trends in rural poverty and changes in the agrarian structure of two of Pakistan's provinces during the 1990s. It provides a review of some income-poverty data sources and recent publications related to the trends of poverty and inequality in the country.

This is accordingly followed by analysis of change in agrarian structure in these two provinces to help explain the differences in the patterns of poverty between them. It is supposed that, to explain the increasing trend of rural poverty in the country, most clearly in Sindh, the focus of attention in research and policy should include the trends within the two provinces in distribution of irrigation water, land distribution and tenure, and levels of education. These should be seen against indicators of change in rural-population numbers. It will be seen that there are clear differences between the two provinces in some of these trends.

This evidence suggests that rural poverty and inequality increased sharply in at least certain parts of the country during the decade. The rate of change varies between the two major provinces, Punjab and Sindh. The rest of the paper is geared to explaining these changes and the differences in their extent between the two provinces.

This paper is structured as follows. Section two gives figures from the main sources of income-poverty and inequality data since 1990. Sections three to five analyze data from the agricultural censuses of 1990 and 2000. Section six provides some conclusions on the changes in agrarian structure and the trends in rural poverty and suggests some policy responses.

* Both the authors are respectively working as Professor of Economics & Dean, Faculty of Arts and Professor, Department of Economics, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

IMPACT ANALYSIS: AGRICULTURE TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND SAFTA ON PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY BY USING CGE MODEL

F.M.Shaikh*
Chandan Lal Rohra*

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to quantify and analyze the relative impact of Agriculture Trade liberalization and South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) over the global economic welfare. This research analyzes the potential economic costs and benefits of Pak-India trade in exporting various consumer goods. The first scenario is when normal trading relation with India will be restored; it means that both countries will give the MFN (Most Favored Nations) status to each other. In the second scenario, the SAFTA will be operative and there will be free trade between India and Pakistan and both countries will remove all tariffs and custom duties from each others' imports. The Global trade analysis GTAP model is used to analyze the possible impact of SAFTA on Pakistan in a multi country, multi sector applied General equilibrium frame work. After employing the simplified static analysis framework, the analysis based on simulations reveals that current demand for Pakistani Basmati Rice and other consumer items like leather and cotton-made garments will expand after the FTA and consumer surplus will increase. The drop in the domestic prices of Rice will increase the production of many downstream industries, which will have pleasant multiplier effects on the economy of Pakistan. The government may reduce MFN tariffs on industrial dates before implementing the FTA. A key rule of multilateral trade system is that the reduction in trade barriers should be applied on a most-favored nation basis (MFN) to all WTO members. The only exception to the MFN principle built into the GATT legal framework is the provision for reciprocal free trade within customs unions and free trade areas (GATT article XXIV). The objectives of the present study are to analyze and quantify the potential economic cost and benefits of the prospective trade between India and Pakistan to consumers, producers and government of the two countries. The export of Rice, leather and cotton-made garments may be conducted by two scenarios, i.e. when normal trading relations between Pakistan and India will be restored and when there will be a free trade between Pakistan and India in the presence of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). Results based on this research reveal that on SAFTA, grounds, there will be net export benefits in Pakistan's economy.

Key words: Agriculture, Trade liberalization, FTA, SAFTA, Welfare gain, Economy.

* Both the authors are respectively working as Assistant Professor , SZABAC-Dokri-Larkana and Assistant Professor Department of Business, SALU-Khairpur.

THE IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

Dr Ghulam Rasool Dahri*

Abstract

Technological changes over the past 25 years have impacted society and subsequently the educational environment. Modern technology has coincided with the term of Information and Computer Technology (ICT). Requirements for accountability in meeting the needs of all students, together with the demands of a digital society require a change in the system of education. Definitely, the development of modern technology has to be a vital part of strategy to improve the education system in Pakistan. The main objective of this concept is to make education recognized as the leading contributor to society's efforts to attain socio-economic development. This information can serve as a guide for educationists as they develop technology competencies, implement professional growth plans, work with their community and provide daily technology leadership, mentorship and advocacy for teachers in educational institutions. The use of technology is important for all the stakeholders equally. Likewise, it is essential for schools, colleges, universities, and above all socio-economic experts in Pakistan to keep them abreast with the latest technological developments. Similarly, administrators, teachers, and students should know the importance of information and computer technology in daily life.

* Chairman, Department of Social Work, University of Sindh, Jamshoro – Pakistan

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR QUALITY SERVICE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON PAKISTAN

Dr. Ghulam Rasool Memon*

Abstract

This paper is based on a priori knowledge of the author as well as the literature taken from secondary data. The purpose of this paper is to provide theoretical framework for quality service, with special focus on Pakistan. The Higher Education Commission of Pakistan is emphasizing the provision of quality education. For that purpose quality assurance cells have been established in public universities of Pakistan. This paper has been based on a literature review conducted in the area of quality service. Identifying service quality expectations and perceptions of the students is important to determine the strengths and weaknesses of institutions in providing quality of services to their students. This paper has been written to highlight the various quality service dimensions as employed by the various researchers to ascertain the quality service in different types of institutions. The methods adopted by researchers have also been discussed. It is expected that this paper would provide a good insight to researchers who are planning to conduct research on quality service by giving emphasis on education institutions.

* The author is working as Chairman, Department of Education, University of Karachi.

THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT AND THE RESPONSE OF NON-URBAN COMMUNITY TO THE GLOBAL CHANGE

Nadeem Malik
Dr Syed Wasimuddin

Abstract

Cities across the globe are experiencing change not solely in terms of their size, but also in respect of the activities they host and the function they play in the world's economic trading and political systems. As the complex process of urban development evolves, researchers have to unravel new sets of problems.

The following paper is based upon the conceptual position of current research in the management and response to the change in non-urban communities. It is intended to identify the need for the development of improved analytical research techniques in this area. The study measures the individual and community participation in developing a non urban change in systematic manner.

The purpose of this paper is to identify what we feel to be a significant gap in the understanding of community structure and its response to change, there is an accompanying need to develop a non directive research technique to obtain the necessary supportive data. The major objective is to find the role of communities in bringing change. This paper has suggested a model for community participation by evaluating the current theoretical approach. The study concluded that how unplanned change brought unorganized community response.

* Both the authors are respectively working as Lecturer, University of Baluchistan, Quetta and Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, FUUAST, Karachi