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Research Journal
Faculty of
Social Sciences



#10



Greenwich University

VOL.5, Issue # 2, July 2011

ISSN 1992-4399

NEW HORIZONS

Research Journal

**Faculty of
Social Sciences**



Greenwich University

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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(2): July 2011 ISSN: 1992-4399 pp 1 — 73

*Printed in Pakistan by Sardar Sons Printers, Pakistan Chowk, Karachi Tel: 009221-3262-6984
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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:

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

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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.

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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.

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Editorial

According to Emile Durkheim- a sociologist, the overarching methodological principle of **Positivism** is to conduct sociology in broadly the same manner as natural science. The only authentic knowledge is scientific knowledge, and that such knowledge can only arrive by positive affirmation through scientific methodology. Our main goal is to extend scientific rationalism to human conduct... What has been called our positivism is but a consequence of this rationalism.

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

Dr. Lutuf Ali Phulpoto, et al, in the first paper, on “*Human Resources Development: Strategies for Sustainable Rural Development*” have highlighted that HRD policies are not playing effective role in the Sindh rural development. They further suggest that the success of a small firm depends more upon the policies it adopted than the buoyancy of the market in which it operates.

Nisar Ahmed Pahore, et al, in the second paper, on “*Sustainable Development and Agriculture Sector- A Case Study of Sindh-Pakistan*” have revealed that cost-benefit analysis shows the promising returns to the farmers by diverting a sizeable area from the cropping sequence.

Dr Zareen Abbassi, in the third paper, on “*Impact of Feminine Learning in the Changing Paradigms of Pakistan*” has explored that the female learning is helpful to reduce poverty and has positive impact on overall society.

Ms Huma Ali, et al, in the fourth paper, on “*Difference in Coping Strategies in Females and Dysfunctional Attitude having Master Level of Education*” have found that females having done master’s have more adoptive coping responses and less dysfunctional attitude score as compared to females who have done graduation need to adaptive coping strategies reduce the dysfunctional attitude.

Dr Aijaz Ali Wasan, et al, in the fifth paper, on “*Beggary in District Sanghar: A Sociological Analysis of Shahdadpur, TandoAdam and Singhoro Sub-*

divisions” have explored that beggary as an industry have “shock value” religious connotations of charity. To increase the shock value of innocent beggars, the industry run by a menacing mafia has enough tricks up its sleeve. The profession of course has a host of idiosyncrasies. The authors have further exposed the consequences and crime behind the beggary.

Dr. Muhammad Aamir Hasmi, et al, in the sixth paper, on “*Investigating Teachers’ Academic Excellence as a Predictor of Acceptable Teaching through Students’ Evaluation of Teachers*” have investigated teacher’s academic excellence through regression analysis to find the predictability of academic excellence to a teacher’s class room activity

Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Hashmi, et al, in the seventh paper, on “*Comparative Analysis of the Effect of Teacher Education on Motivation, Commitment and Self-Efficacy*” have highlighted that student-teachers were too motivated during the two year program, while self-efficacy and commitment to pursue a teaching career increased.

Dr Muhammad Saleem Rahpoto, et al, in the eighth and last paper, on “*Growth and Measures of Openness in Pakistan and its Neighboring Countries*” have highlighted that while exploring the bond among liberalization and growth, convergence in Pakistan and its neighboring countries affects the knowledge gap (used for convergence) and role of trade distortion and intervention in determining the growth process.

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

Prof. Dr. Muneer Ali Shah Rizvi
Editor-in-Chief

Human Resource Development: Strategies for Sustainable Rural Development

Dr. Lutuf Ali Phulpoto*
Faiz M. Shaikh**

Abstract

This research investigates the Human Resources Development and strategies for the sustainable rural development in Pakistan. The data were collected from 300 respondents from five districts: Dadu, Nawabshah, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Kashmore district by using simple random technique. It was revealed that the HRD policies are not playing effective role in the rural development in rural Sindh studies suggest that the success of a small firm depends more upon the policies it adopted than the buoyancy of the market in which it operates. It was further revealed that external influences are less important than individual factors, particularly the management competencies and the personal attributes to cope with the small business environment. Some individual's successes an entrepreneur when the odds seem stacked against them, whilst other fail when the conditions for success are relatively good. Micro and Macro both strategies should be properly designed to address the problems of rural people.

Key Words: Sustainable, Development, HRD

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**Assistant Professor, SZABAC, Dokri – Larkana

Sustainable Development and Agriculture Sector A Case Study of Sindh

Nisar Ahmed Pahore*
Dr. Noor Muhammad Jamali**

Abstract

This research investigates the Sustainable Development and Agriculture Sector A Case Study of Sindh. Data were collected from 900 respondents from nine districts by using simple random technique, A Structural questionnaire was the basic tool for the measurement the sustainability in agriculture sector. It was revealed that diverting a sizeable area from the existing cropping sequence to other crops and enterprises to meet the ever-increasing demand for food, fibre, fodder, fuel while taking care of soil health and agro-ecosystem. The cost benefit analysis shows that they promise good returns to the farmers, though the returns on maize are not so promising. Natural conditions are particularly suitable to the districts of Nawabshah and Halla to the cultivation of maize. Similarly cotton may be a natural choice in Ghotki and Sukkur to reduce the cropped area under rice in the districts.

Key Words: Sustainable, Development, Agriculture

*Assistant Professor, SZABAC, Dokri – Larkana

**Director, Department of Commerce, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Impact of Feminine Learning in the Changing Paradigms of Pakistan

Dr. Zareen Abbasi*

Abstract

The learning system in Pakistan is very challenging because of gender inequality in Pakistan. In Pakistan, females are striving to make money mostly via opening beauty parlor at home, working at training center, tutoring or coaching on small take-home pay at private schools, manufacturing bangles at quarters, sewing at home and working in countryside etc.

The main aim of this paper is to study the impact of feminine learning in the changing paradigms of Pakistan. Female learning is helpful to reduce poverty. The aim of this paper is to show the impact of learning skills on overall society.

Learning is the key element to acquire valuable high paid job. In our country because of lack of great number of learning centers, females are unable to learn skills and participate in social sector to support society and family. In this study, data were collected with the help of primary and secondary data. In this study, 100 respondents were selected from Hyderabad who are females and five open ended questions were asked to collect the data. The secondary data was also collected via Economic Survey of Pakistan, Statistical Survey of Pakistan and from different books, newspapers etc to support study.

Key Words: Skill, learning, Paradigm, Poverty, Rule, Innovation

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

Difference in Coping Strategies in Females, and Dysfunctional Attitude Having Graduate Levels of Education to Master Level of Education

Ms. Huma Ali*
Dr. Lintah Askari**

Abstract

The purpose of present research was to evaluate that relation adoptive coping responses and dysfunctional attitude among females compared graduate level of education to master level of education.

It was hypothesized that master level of female have more adoptive coping responses and less dysfunctional attitude score as compared to female who have graduate of education need to adaptive coping strategies reduce the dysfunctional attitude.

Key words: *Interpersonal problems, maladaptive coping, Appraisal-focused, Emotion-focused, Observational Learning.*

*Research Student, Department of Psychology, University of Karachi.

**Research Supervisor, Department of Psychology, University of Karachi.

Beggary in District Sanghar: A Sociological Analysis of Shahdadpur, Tandoadam and Sinjhor Subdivisions

Dr. Aijaz Ali Wassan*

Sajjad Khuro**

Abstract

Beggary is becoming an increasingly common phenomenon to be addressed, often insolently, while driving a car or on foot, by a barefoot child, or a seemingly healthy woman carrying a bandaged infant. They have horrific appearances or disabilities that are a convenient tool for extorting whatever little money they can, walking, limping or roller-skating with amputated legs up and down a road all day. Two things that drive this industry are 'shock value' and religious connotations of charity. To increase the shock value of innocent beggars the industry, run by a menacing mafia, has enough tricks up its sleeve. Acid and cigarette burns, amputation, and starvation are some of them and pose a serious threat to an individual's health. Few of them affect recruits for the rest of their lives, while others may be painful temporarily, and therefore capable of incurring maximum sympathy only for short-term purposes. The profession, of course, has a host of idiosyncrasies.

In this research, the causes of beggary are exposed and the, consequences and crime behind the beggary. Three subdivisions of District Sanghar were chosen and all samples had been drawn from same universe.

Key words: *Beggary, Sanghar, Sympathy, Charity, Innocent, Amputation, Industry, Idiosyncrasie.*

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Investigating Teachers' Academic Excellence as a Predictor of Acceptable Teaching through Students' Evaluation of Teachers

Faiz.M.Shaikh*

Muhammad Aamir Hashmi**

Abstract

The purpose of the present investigation is to explore teachers' academic excellence as a predictor of acceptable teaching through students' evaluation of teachers. A five-point rating scale was developed containing three aspects i.e. teaching method punctuality, delivery of lecture, fair in exam and content expertise. The data was collected from 699 post-graduate students and about 33 university teachers. Data that related to a teacher's qualification, published papers and conferences and workshops attended were collected from administrative records. These were compared with the data collected from the students. A regression analysis was performed to find the predictability of academic excellence to a teacher's classroom activity. It was found that teachers' qualifications, published papers and attendance at conferences and workshops are not related to teaching performance punctuality, teaching method, fair in exam and content expertise.

Key words: *Teacher exchange, predictor, students' evaluation, regression analysis.*

Comparative Analysis of the Effect of Teacher Education on Motivation, Commitment, and Self Efficacy

Muhammad Aamir Hashmi*
Faiz.M.Shaikh**

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to ascertain the effect of teacher education program on motivation, commitment, self-efficacy, and inclusion of student teachers. Four different scales were used for this purpose. Ninety eight (98) student-teachers from the Institute of Education and Research, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan, provided the data at two different junctures: prior to joining the institution and after completing the test semester degree program. Statistical analysis of the data utilized the t-test to determine statistical significance. It was found that student teachers were too motivated during the two-year program, while self-efficacy and commitment to pursue a teaching career increased. The paper concludes with recommendations for educators wishing to enhance the recruitment, retention, and engagement of students in teacher education.

Key words: *Motivation, commitment, self-efficiency, t-test.*

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Growth and Measures of Openness in Pakistan and Its Neighboring Countries

Dr. Muhammad Saleem Rahpoto*
Prof. Dr. Lutuf Ali Phulpoto**

Abstract

This study worked on the issues of liberalization effects on growth, various theories of growth and bond among liberalization from theoretical and estimation perspectives. Present paper estimates in the light of Lucas, Barro, Romer and Edwards work development variables for analysis and time series which have not used by the scholars especially with reference to Pakistan and its neighboring countries.

Major objective of study was to explore the bond among liberalization and growth, convergence in Pakistan and its neighboring countries, affects of knowledge gap (used for convergence) in selected countries, role of trade distortion and intervention in determining growth process. The variables have depicted the expected signs and most of them are significant at conventional levels. Moreover, R^2 in all the estimated regression is considerably high indicating that the empirical model is capable of explaining variability in growth rate of GDP per capita. Moreover, the F statistics values are also significant which shows the efficiency and correctness of model.

JEL Keys: F13, F41, G18

Key words: Liberalization, growth, estimation prespectives, bond

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