

VOL.8, Number 1, January 2014

ISSN 1992-4399

NEW HORIZONS

HEC RECOGNIZED JOURNAL

Abstracted/Indexed with EBSCO, USA

AVAILABLE ON FACTIVA

(Affiliated with International Databases through Asia Net Pakistan)

Research Journal
Faculty of
Social Sciences

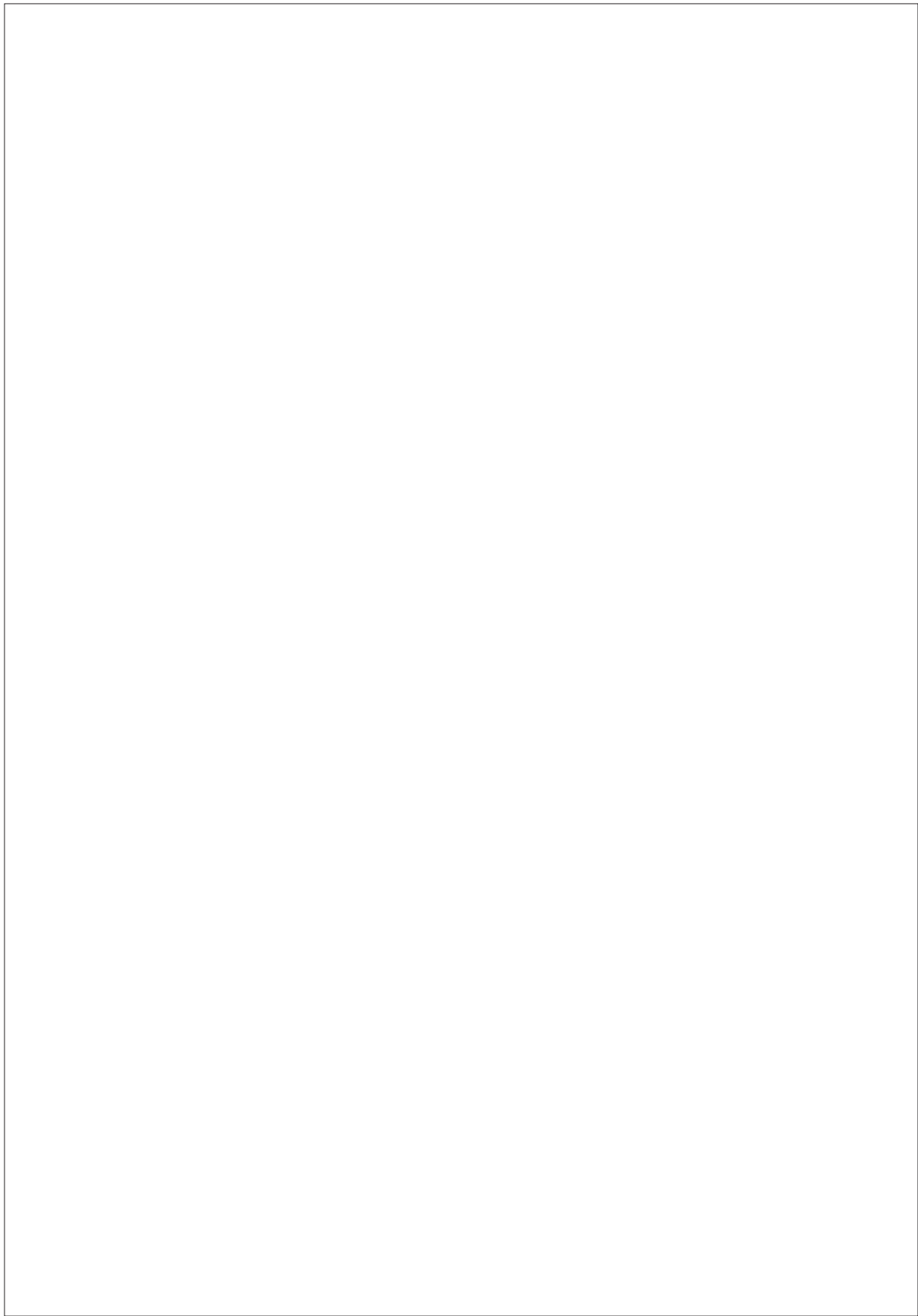
#15



Greenwich University

KARACHI – PAKISTAN

www.greenwich.pk



VOL.8, NO.1, January 2014

ISSN 1992-4399

NEW HORIZONS

Research Journal

**Faculty of
Social Sciences**



Greenwich University

KARACHI – PAKISTAN

w w w . g r e e n w i c h . p k

Notes for Contributors

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

Journal accepts research articles, book reviews and case studies written in English. The manuscript should be written (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 prepare their manuscripts according to the APA – Publication Manual (6th Ed). All manuscripts shall be preliminary evaluated by the editorial board and peer reviewed by the Evaluation Committee. Allow two months for publication decision and upto one year for publication.

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

Figures including both line drawings and photographs should be numbered consecutively in the order which 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. dollar or the equivalent to a local currency stated in a footnote.

Offprint

Free copies of the offprint will be given to each contributing author(s). Additional copies may be obtained on payment.

Correspondence

Contribution and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Journal of New Horizon: For sending soft copy use e-mail address <journal_nh@greenwich.edu.pk> and for hard copy “Greenwich University, DK-10, 38 Street, Darakshan, Phase VI, Defense Housing Authority, Karachi-75500”.



Greenwich University

NEW HORIZONS

PATRON

Ms. Seema Mughal
Vice-Chancellor
Greenwich University
Karachi, Pakistan

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dr. Shair Sultan
Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences
Greenwich University
Karachi, Pakistan

EDITOR

Dr. Syed Arshad Imam
Director
Office of Research, Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC)
Greenwich University
Karachi, Pakistan

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Mr. Sherbaz Khan
Research Coordinator ORIC
Greenwich University
Karachi, Pakistan

Published Half Yearly by Greenwich University, Karachi, Pakistan
Greenwich House, DK-10, 38 Street, Darakshan, Phase VI, DHA, Karachi-75500
Telephone: +9221-3584-7662, 3584-7663, 3584-7664, UAN: 111-202-303

Vol # 8(1): January 2014 ISSN: 1992-4399 pp 1 – 118

Printed in Pakistan by Sardar Sons Printers, Pakistan Chowk, Karachi Tel: +9221-3262-6984
Disclaimer: Greenwich University or Editorial Board does not accept responsibility for the statements, contents, opinions expressed or the conclusion drawn by the contributors in this journal.

CONSULTING EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Prof. Dr. Günseli Sonmez ISCI, Yeni Yuzyil University, Istanbul

Prof. Dr. Hammadullah, Director Area Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Ms. Xenub Mirza, Greenwich University, Karachi

Dr. Mahmooda Jalbani, SZABIST, Hyderabad Campus

Dr. Ghazala Rahman Rafiq, Director, Sindh Abhyas Academy, SZABIST

Dr. Fatima Imam, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Tehnology, Karachi

Prof. Dr. Shahida Sajjad, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Tehnology, Karachi

Prof. Dr. Arif Hussain, Director ORIC, BIZTEK

EDITORIAL BOARD (INTERNATIONAL)

Prof. Dr. Khursheed Alam, Bangladesh Institute of Social Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Prof. Dr. Taghi Azadarmaki, The University of Tehran, Iran

Prof. Dr. Lawal Muhammad Anka, Educationist, Gusau Zamfara State, Nigeria

Prof. Dr. Kamla Gupta, Deemed University, Mumbai, India

Prof. Dr. Günseli Sonmez ISCI, Yeni Yuzyil University, Istanbul

Dr. Shebba Mahmood, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, Newzeland

Prof. Dr. Abdul Khair, Jahangir Nagar University, Bangladesh

Prof. Dr. Branko Jovanovic, University of Pristina, Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia

Prof. Dr. Rahim Ombashi, Beder University, Albania

Prof. Dr. James R. Rayton Jr., Redeemer University College, Ancaster, USA

EDITORIAL BOARD (DOMESTIC)

Prof. Dr. Arif Hussain, Director ORIC, BIZTEK

Prof. Dr. Sanaullah Bhutto, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Dr. Mahmooda Jalbani, SZABIST, Hyderabad Campus

Prof. Dr. Imdad Ali Shah, University of Karachi, Karachi

Prof. Dr. Hamadullah Kakepoto, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Prof. Dr. Nagina Soomro, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Prof. Dr. Anjum Ara, University of Karachi, Karachi

Prof. Dr. Shahida Sajjad, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Tehnology, Karachi

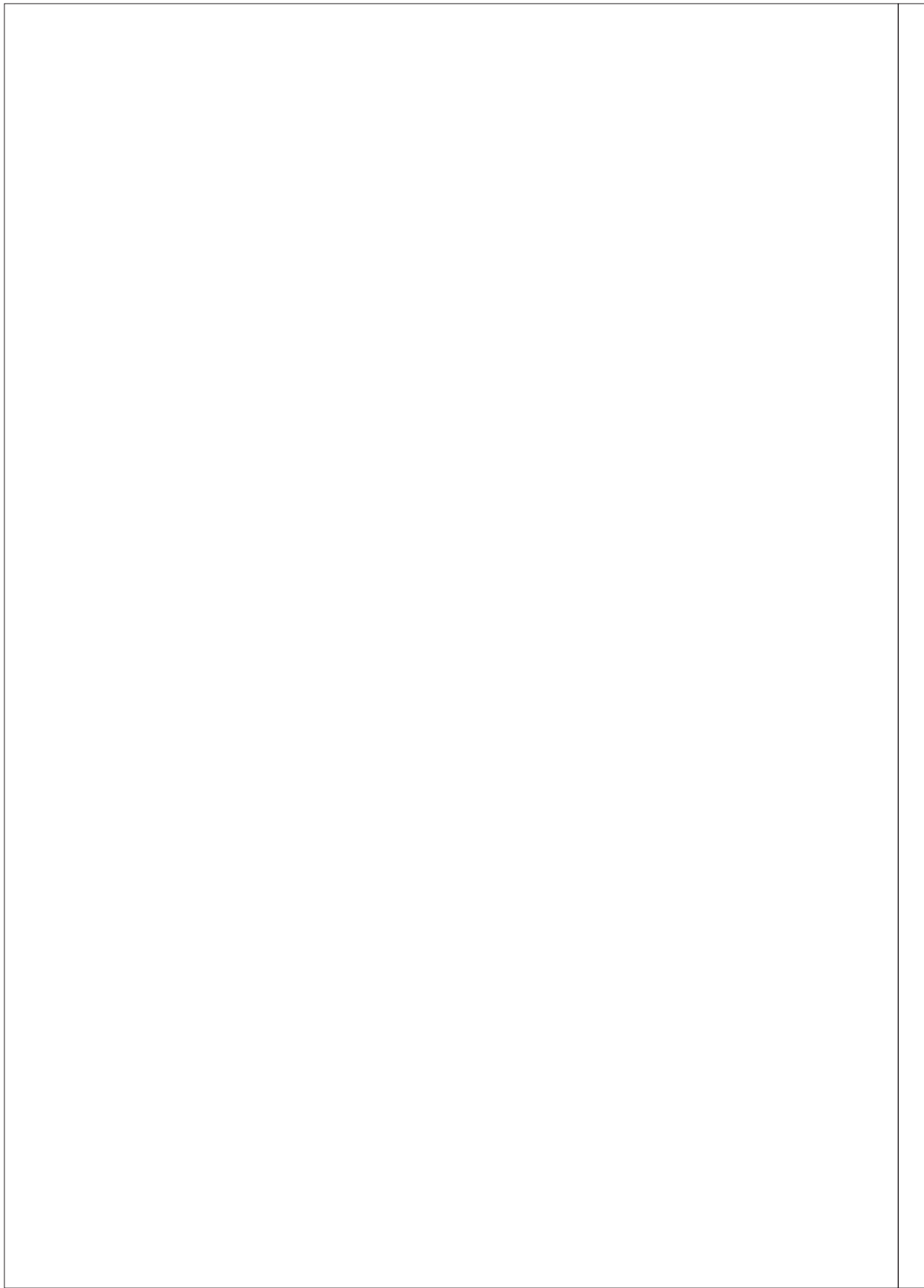
Prof. Dr. Zareen Abbassi, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Dr. Ghazala Rahman Rafiq, Director, Sindh Abhyas Academy, SZABIST

Dr. Fatima Imam, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Tehnology, Karachi

CONTENTS

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Designing Remedial Strategies for Behavior Problem of Children with Intellectual Disabilities <i>Sadia Siddiqui</i>	1 – 8
The Cultural Meaning of Dependency in Children’s Personality: An Indigenous Perspective in Pakistani Culture <i>Fatima Imam</i>	9 – 16
Weather Comparison of Monsoon Season for Four Cities of Sindh Province through Regression Model <i>Ramzan Soomro, Mir G.H Talpur & Saghir Pervaiz Ghauri</i>	17 – 22
Impact of Impulsivity on Educational Performance of Smoker and Non-Smoker Undergraduate Students of a Higher Learning Institute of Pakistan <i>Muhammad Azam Tahir, Muhammad Saleem & Maryam Zafar</i>	23 – 37
The Need for English Language Course in Pakistani Medical Colleges <i>Mahwish Mumtaz Niazi</i>	39 – 52
Ahwal-e-Irfan in Divan-e-Shamsi Tabrezi <i>Stages of Spiritual Awakening in Divan-e-Shams Tabrez</i> <i>Xaenub Mirza</i>	53 – 70
Obstacles in Way of Empowering Women: An Empirical Study of Pakistan <i>Uzma Mukhtar & Zohur ul Islam</i>	71 – 90
<u>Discussion</u>	
Economic Participation of Women in Pakistan in the Light of Bargaining Model: A Critical Analysis <i>Samina Isran & Manzoor Ali Isran</i>	91 – 104
<u>Case Study</u>	
Analysis of Ancestral Socialization’s Role in Promotion of Beggary (A Case Study of District Kohat, Pakistan) <i>Mamoon Khan Khattak, Tehseen Abbas, Sabir Michael & Khalid Usman Khan Khattak</i>	105 – 118



Designing Remedial Strategies for Behavior Problem of Children with Intellectual Disabilities

Sadia Siddiqui*
University of Karachi

This study was conducted to identify different behavior problems in children with intellectual disabilities. The study also aimed to design remedial strategies to reduce behavior problems by using behavior modification plan. The samples for this study consisted of seven children with intellectual disabilities selected through random sampling including; three girls and four boys of 5 to 15 years age studying at a Special School for children with intellectual disabilities located at Karachi. A structured checklist was made and applied to assess the behavioral problems of seven selected children with intellectual disabilities. This study concluded that most of the children with intellectual disabilities were facing behavior problems including fidgeting with their peers, being restless, and having temper tantrum. Majority of them did not understand the instructions and remember things over a brief period of time. Using behavioral checklist, and based on assessment report, an individualized educational program for behavioral modification of each child was made. During the study, researcher observed a positive impact of behavior modification plan on child's behavior, which was obvious through a difference between pre-individualize educational program test and post- individualize educational program test in the form of reduced frequency of behavioral problems. It was recommended that the teacher should be trained to implement behavior modification techniques for children with intellectual disabilities.

*shahida_sajjad@hotmail.com

The Cultural Meaning of Dependency in Children’s Personality: An Indigenous Perspective in Pakistani Culture

Fatima Imam*

Federal Urdu University, Karachi, Pakistan

The present study explores the cultural meaning of the phenomenon dependency in children’s personality as a consequence of parental attitude in Pakistani cultural context. In western culture ‘dependency’ in children’s personality disposition have negative connotation where it comes as a consequence of parental neglecting behavior. By considering the culture-specific factors the researcher become interested to find whether dependency in children’s personality is a cultural desirability and it has different cultural meaning both for parents and children in Pakistan. For measuring parental attitude child PARQ (Rohner et al, 1978) and one sub-scale i.e. dependency scale from Child PAQ (Rohner et al, 1978) was administered on 100 children. Earlier, in the development of the dependency scale 100 children and 100 parents were interviewed through an interview schedule (Imam,2013). The western results showed positive relation between parental neglecting and rejecting behavior with dependency in children’s personality whereas indigenous Pakistani results showed negative relation between dependency in children’s personality and parental rejection. The results are explained in culture-specific terms.

Key words: *Cultural meaning of dependency, Children’s personality, Pakistani Culture*

**dr.fatima.imam@hotmail.com*

Weather Comparison of Monsoon Season for Four Cities of Sindh Province through Regression Model

Ramzan Soomro*

Government Degree Boys College Gulistan-e-Jouhar Karachi

Mir G.H Talpur

University of Sindh, Jamshoro

&

Saghir Pervaiz Ghauri

State Bank of Pakistan Karachi

The monsoon rains is one of the source of water and is important consideration of Agricultural planning. In this paper multiple regression models were used, which estimate the amount of rainfall in mm for monsoon season (June-Sep) for four cities of Sindh, Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Karachi, using previous data of 25 years (1987-2011). Goodness of fit test has been also used in this paper to identify the best fit models. These tests are based on the degree of similarity between the empirical distribution and the hypothesized distribution.

Key words: *Rainfall, Monsoon, Prediction, Multiple regression and Goodness of fit test.*

*ramzsom@yahoo.com

Impact of Impulsivity on Educational Performance of Smoker and Non-Smoker Undergraduate Students of a Higher Learning Institute of Pakistan

Muhammad Azam Tahir*
University of Balochistan

Muhammad Saleem & Maryam Zafar
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

The present study aims to measure level of impulsivity that affects the educational performance (CGPA) of the undergraduate students of a higher learning institute of Pakistan, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (IUB). This research determines the impact of impulsivity with the maintenance of cigarette smoking and educational underachievement. For this purpose, (N = 300) undergraduate students were recruited from a higher learning institute (IUB). The total participants were equally divided in to two groups, 150 smokers and 150 non-smokers. Cross-sectional survey research design with convenient sampling was used to conduct this research. After taking informed consent form each student, self-report measure of revised Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) was administered. The BIS-11 was developed by © Dr. Ernest Barratt 1959. Reliability and validity of construct were found to be 78% and 100% respectively. Statistical techniques of descriptive statistics Regression, Guttman Split-half Reliability, t-test were calculated to process the results. Based upon the study findings an overall level of impulsivity, significantly affect the educational performance of the students. The average score of impulsivity remained high among smokers and CGPA is low as compared to non-smokers who have low level of impulsivity and elevated CGPA. Conclusively, it was found that educational performance of the students is significantly influenced by the level of impulsivity. High level of impulsivity is the indication of low educational performance. Human impulsivity has a reverse correlation with the educational performance.

Keywords: *Impulsivity, Educational Performance, Smoker, Non-smoker, Adolescence, Cigarette Smoking*

*drazamtahir@hotmail.com

The Need for English Language Courses in Pakistani Medical Colleges

Mahwish Mumtaz Niazi*

National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad

The medium of instruction in the medical colleges of Pakistan is English. From academic to profession all activities are conducted in English language. The present study aimed at analyzing the frequency of usage of English in the medical colleges of Pakistan therefore a course of English for medical purposes can be recommended. The perceptions of students of medicine, teachers of medicine, medical trainees and medical administrators were gathered. The data were analyzed quantitatively by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences. The results reveal that English is extensively used in the medical field. There are no courses of English available to deal with English language needs of Pakistani medical learners hence it is highly essential to tailor English for medical purposes course based on the needs of medical learners according to usage of English in their medical field.

Keywords: *English for Specific Purposes, English for Medical Purposes, Needs Analysis*

*mahwishmumtaz@hotmail.com

Ahwal-e-Irfan in Divan-e-Shamsi Tabrezi

(7 Stages of Spiritual Awakening in Divan-e-Shams Tabrez)

Xaenub Mirza*
Greenwich University, Karachi

This paper is an attempt in tracing the stages of 'Irfan' defined in Divan-e-Shams Tabriz, discussing Rumi more as a mystic in a maze of spiritual bewilderment coming upon 'fana'a' in a journey of devotion and revelation. Also, words associated closely with esoteric Islam (irfan, ishraq, fana'a) are discussed with a line of inquiry leading into where so much is lost in translation with their English counterparts. To add dimension to the treatment of the stations of irfan (muqamat/ahwal), Hafiz's stance is held against Rumi's, though because of the difference in their personal histories and landscape, it is only to emphasize the scope of mystical experience. An effort is made to read the verses/odes with a conscience to the states (ahwal) of the mystic as defined by Dhu'nun and Al-Arabi. Words with indo-Persian, Arabic or Turkish origins are translated in parenthesis.

*mirza@greenwich.edu.pk

Obstacles in Way of Empowering Women: An Empirical Study of Pakistan

Uzma Mukhtar*

University of Balochistan, Pakistan

&

Zohur ul Islam

BRAC University, Bangladesh

The twenty-first century is witness of dramatic challenges in terms of freedom and authority. The word “empowerment” glinted in academic literature after 1975. Since that time, this word has gained attention in each circle of life. Therefore, after research on “empowering the Black community”, now researchers are giving attention to gender equality, admitting the role of women in sustainable development. As a result, women are facing more freedom and power in every sphere of life in developed countries contrary to developing countries. Hence, this study aims to highlight the obstacles in the way to women’s empowerment in developing countries like Pakistan. Data were collected both quantitatively and qualitatively from the government and non-government sectors. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 11.5. Based on the analysis, this study identifies the major obstacles. Later, this study suggests some strategies to boost women’s empowerment in Pakistan.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Women empowerment, Self-esteem, Unemployment, Pakistan*

*mukhtaruzma@gmail.com

Economic Participation of Women in Pakistan in the Light of Bargaining Model: A Critical Analysis

Samina Isran*

Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur

&

Manzoor Ali Isran

SZABIST, Karachi

In this study the position and status of Pakistani women within the household and their access to a vital economic source like paid employment and other income generating activities for their enhanced status and bargaining power is analysed in detail under the household models suggested by (Agarwal, Bina, 1997) and (Sen, 2001). The Becker's household Model known as Unitary Model is concerned with the utility analysis and assumes that household members want to maximise utility on the basis of common preferences represented by aggregate utility function and a common budget constraint. The Unitary household Model assumes that all household resources and incomes pooled and that resources are allocated by a person who is the head of the family and represents tastes preferences of the family and wants to maximise household utility. On the other hand, the Bargaining Model as suggested by Agarwal (1997) uses the game-theoretic approach and points out that how family decision-making occurs, variously allowing for individual differences in preferences. The bargaining approach contains the elements of cooperation and conflicts. It tries to balance the bargaining power between men and women. In this study women's economic empowerment in the form of their increased access to economic resource like paid employment, will be examined in the light of Agarwal's (1997) Bargaining Model, and it will be analysed whether women's access to such economic activities will improve their fall-back position and associated bargaining power within the household.

Keywords: *Bargaining Model, Unitary Model, Employment, Household.*

*manzoorisran@gmail.com

Analysis of Ancestral Socialization's Role in Promotion of Beggary (A Case Study of District Kohat, Pakistan)

Mamoon Khan Khattak*, Tehseen Abbas
Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST)

Sabir Michael
University of Karachi

&
Khalid Usman Khan Khattak
Preston University, Islamabad.

The society of Pakistan is a traditional one, having key role of the family institution in directing the activities and career of individuals socialized in it. The major objective of this research has been to analyze the family institution's i.e. ancestral socialization's role and impact on the promotion of beggary. The purposive sampling method was used for the samples' selection. A sample of 60 respondents was selected at random from the urban areas in district Kohat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The respondents were beggars as begging in the study region. Only male beggars were selected having age of 18 years and above. Interview Schedule with closed ended questions was used for data collection. The findings out of the primary data analysis of the research showed that the ancestral socialization did played insignificant role in promotion of beggary in the study area. It is recommended that the parents and family should be motivated to de socialize their children regarding begging.

Keywords: *Ancestral, Socialization, Beggars, Children, Parents.*

*mamoonkk@gmail.com

FOR INFORMATION

- * The Faculty of Social Sciences, Greenwich University in the month of January and July, publishes New Horizons the bi-annual journal.
- * The subscriber must give change of address notice to the editor, at least one month before the issue of journal, on email: journal_nh@greenwich.edu.pk. Please furnish old address label along with new address to ensure proper identification.

Area	Annual Subscription	Per copy of Journal
Inland:	Rs 500/-	Rs. 300/-
Overseas:	US \$ 25.0 Postage included	US \$ 13.0 Postage included



Greenwich University

DK-10, 38th Street, Darakshan, Phase VI, D.H.A., Karachi-75500.
Tel.# +9221-3584-0397/98, 3584-7664, UAN: 111-202-303,
Fax.# +9221-3585-1910, E-mail: gu@greenwichuniversity.edu.pk