

VOL 2, Number 1, December 2007 ISSN 1992 - 4399

# NEW HORIZONS

Research Journal

Faculty of  
Social Sciences



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*Greenwich University*

VOL 2, Number 1, December 2007

ISSN 1992 – 4399

# NEW HORIZONS

## Research Journal

Faculty of  
Social Sciences

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## **EDITORIAL**

Research Journals are almost considered the most important sources of knowledge. All scholars should try to conduct rigorous studies, regardless of whether they ascribe to qualitative or quantitative research traditions. No doubt, the qualitative researchers face a challenge in that standard for assessing the quality of qualitative research. Readers of this Journal will find a number of strategies for increasing reliability and validity of the qualitative research.

The third issue of the "New Horizon" contains eight research papers. These papers represent a wide range of mixed research under the subject of Social Sciences, like Sociology, Criminology, Social Problems, Good Governance, A Study on Hearing-Impaired Children, Distance Education, Islamic Education and Role of Teachers in Quality Education, from different well renowned researchers.

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

**Editor**

# WHITE COLLAR-CRIMES OF FAITH HEALERS IN RATIONAL CHOICE PERSPECTIVE

Abdul Razzaq Ahmed\*

## ABSTRACT

White-collar crimes are at the core of our social life and yet there has been little intellectual work on this subject. Although in usual context, the subject signifies corporate connotation but its roots are connected with the social construction of society. This article is an attempt to explain white-collar crime from sociological perspective within the theoretical frame work of rational choice model. The data pertains to a subtle area of white-collar criminality of faith healers. Whose delinquency affects every household in one way or the other.

The author was able to explore trends in white-collar criminality of faith healers with reference to societal responses, regulatory mechanism, inclinations and non pro-active approach of the victims. Applying a rational choice theoretical perspective, delinquent behavior of faith healers has been examined to see how measures of surveillance and policing of their criminality can check this crime and how white-collar crime of these faith healers flourishes in absence of a policing mechanism, where victims are non-proactive and civil society is voiceless against these criminals. The article examines how faith healers find glamour in their delinquency when they see money coming through easy means and there is no fear of apprehensions and no stigma is attached to this practice by the society. The data examined, substantiate the fact that where there is reward for criminal activities and chances of being apprehended are less, the frequency and dimension of crime increases. Where such crime comes under surveillance and monitoring, the frequency and dimensions of crime reduce. Glamorization of white-collar crime of faith healers increases when crime is de-stigmatized by the society. When stigma is attached to such criminality, glamour for crime reduces.

# **DELINQUENCY AMONG STREET CHILDREN: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO SADAR TOWN, KARACHI**

Dr Fateh Muhammad Burfat

## **ABSTRACT**

Delinquency is defined as a “criminal behavior especially that carried out by a juvenile (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1995: 975).” Delinquency refers to conduct that does not conform to the moral or legal standards of society. The problem of delinquency among street children is present worldwide. These children are at high risk because of their homelessness (Aptekar, 1994).

Street children are a distinct social under class, who stay neglected by the society. These children usually live on streets, at footpaths, parks, and shrines. The exact data of street children remains unknown. According to the last estimates of the United Nations, the population of street children in the world was 150 million (PANGAEA, 2003). In Pakistan, the problem of street children is already posing a complex, social challenge (Azad Foundation; 2006).

This paper covers a study conducted on ‘Delinquency among Street Children in Sadar Town, Karachi’. The study includes: Study universe and research method; study objectives; key terms in the study; Essential Data and Analysis sociological explanations of delinquency; selected case reports; and research results.

# **CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES TO ROLE OF THE STATE: EMERGING APPROACHES TO SOCIAL ORDER IN SOCIETIES**

Muhammad Yaqub Khan

## **ABSTRACT**

The challenges to state and its role in economic, political and social affairs have been debated throughout history. The global power of capital and the crippling of the political processes have gradually weakened the authority of the state. The enhanced economic and political functions assumed by Transnational Corporations (TNCs), and the attempts at transformation of the global system through 'new world order' have affected the approaches to social order in societies. In the present scenario, the basic emerging approaches to the stabilization of social order are: improved individual-society relationships, and the active role of socio-religious movements in social order. The long-term approaches to reconstruction of social order include: emphasis on socialization for social order, and holistic approach to societal problems.

## **AL-GHAZALI'S CONCEPT OF GOVERNANCE**

Dr Ghulam Muhammad Burfat \*

### **ABSTRACT**

Muhammad Ibn Muhammad Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali (450-505 A.H. 1058 – 1111 A.D.) is renowned for his immense intellectual stature and encyclopedic knowledge. His accomplishments cover many diverse fields of learning. This paper attempts to cover Al-Ghazali's views on society. He mentions five essential Shariah-mandated foundations of a well-founded individual in social life. These foundations are considered close to the needs of human nature. The three hall-marks of society, mentioned by Al-Ghazali are: knowledge, action, morality, brotherhood, and just polity. According to Al-Ghazali, the concept of governance is focused on the requirements of justice in society. Al Ghazali explicated the role of learned men, the function of rulers, and the institution of ombudsmen. He sees education playing a central function in all these elements of governance.

# **A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN IN SOCIAL INTERACTION**

Ms. Kaneez Fatima Mamdani

## **ABSTRACT**

This study explores the problems of the parents of hearing impaired children in social interaction. The study encompasses various problems and difficulties of parents, relating to hearing impaired children that they encounter in variety of situations in all behavioural development of a child. It was revealed that parents play an important role in the up bringing of a child. They attempt to play their role responsibly in the complex situations when they have to deal with a hearing impaired child. The main objectives of this study were: to investigate the difficulties of communication with hearing impaired children and to find out parents' day to day problems in interaction with their hearing impaired child. The target population of this study was parents of hearing-impaired child. The researcher used both simple random sampling and purposive sampling that were the most suitable methods for this research. In this study, researcher selected Gulshan-e-Iqbal town by simple random sampling. In Gulshan town there were two schools for the deaf. However, through lottery method DEWA ACADEMY was selected as a research area. The sample of the present study consisted of 102 respondents - parents of hearing impaired children. The data were collected with the help of interview schedule. For the analysis of the research study univariate tables and chi-square tests were used.

# **ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN PAKISTAN: THE ROLE IN LITERACY AND DISTANCE EDUCATION**

Aazadi Fateh\*

## **ABSTRACT**

Electronic media are media that utilize electronics or electromechanically energy to reach the audience, and provide them with the desired content. At the global level, multi-literacy networks are common. The electronic media has immense instructional potential and is being used successfully in the developed countries to meet the challenges of literacy and distance education. In the past, the use of radio for teaching has remained confined to providing information and analysis of current events only. The use of television has, however, become more effective. The schools, equipped with electronic facilities, are able to provide 'study skills' programmes. Literacy challenge poses a serious problem to Pakistan and its educational system. Electronic media is able to play an effective role in meeting the literacy challenge. This, however, needs serious planning and resolute action by the policy makers, combined with the efforts of civil society. The educational goals being pursued by the Government of Pakistan are fairly difficult for a number of reasons. Electronic media, if used innovatively, has the potential to meet the challenge of both the literacy and the means of distance education. The AIOU has made valuable contributions in the promotion of distance education. However, the existing data related to E-9 countries does not depict a happy picture of the areas of literacy and distance education in Pakistan. The evidence at hand suggests that the electronic media can be used effectively provided attention is given to solid research and resolute policy by the State.

# **THE CONCEPT OF KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM IS ISLAM**

Dr Ghulam Rasool Memon \*

## **ABSTRACT**

The concepts of knowledge and wisdom are highly esteemed in Islam. The Quran and the Hadith are the two fundamental sources of knowledge and wisdom from the view of Islam. Islam expects its followers to acquire the knowledge and wisdom from any source. Therefore, the Muslim contribution in many fields of life by acquiring knowledge and wisdom has remained immense. Muslim scholars developed an infrastructure of a modern and moderate society on the footing of the basic principles of Islam to acquire knowledge and wisdom and preach the same to other members of society.

# **QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER IN QUALITY EDUCATION**

Dr Umar H. Asim Sail\*

## **ABSTRACT**

The term 'quality' can be used both as an absolute and relative concept. The desire to ensure quality in education is found in all countries. The pursuit to achieve quality has assumed the form of a movement. This paper highlights some views on the quality of education, explains challenges to the concept of quality in Pakistan, and suggests the role of the teacher in quality education. The views expressed by scholars point to the practical ways through which the goal of quality in education can be achieved. The size of the education sector in Pakistan, the challenge of teaching and learning through the media, and the emerging challenge of corporate management principles in education are three major issues which have implications for the quality of education in Pakistan. The role of the teacher in the quality of education can be effective through planning for quality, teacher education, and sound class management.