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Research Journal

**Faculty of
Social Sciences**

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EDITORIAL

The Faculty of Social Sciences, Greenwich University upholds its tradition to bring out "New Horizons" always in time. The fourth issue of the "New Horizons" contains nine research papers. These papers represent a wide range of subjects, like Social Problems, Political Problems, Criminology, Mass Communication, Education Problems, etc and are important to the readers of the developing countries of the region in general and to Pakistani readers in particular.

Dr. Summer Sultana et al, in the first paper on "Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto (Shaheed), the First Woman Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Islamic World" briefly describe her dynamic personality, mission and achievements in a .very schmaltzy way, starting with the lexis uttered by her Great father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, " My daughter, should anything happen to me, promise to carryon my Mission".

Dr. Hamadullah Kakepoto, in the second paper on "The Role of Civil Society in Socio-Economic Development of Pakistan" describes a dominant role of the civil society in developing awareness on the different issues and draw attention to the injustices by the government and non-government agencies. Ms Rizwana Muneer, in the third paper on "Perception of the Teachers of Arts Faculty, University of Karachi about the "Significance of Audio-Visual Aids in Teaching: Problems and Prospects" empirically proves the significance of Audio Visual Aids for improving the quality of education.

Ms Safia Urooj, in the fourth Paper on "Perception of Parents about the Positive Impact of Multimedia on their Children Learning: A Study conducted on Parents of Students of IQRA University, Karachi" has emphasized over the importance of the Multimedia for improving the quality of any Educational Institute.

Dr. Sobia Shehzad, in the fifth paper on "A Sociological Critique of Poverty Alleviation Policies in Pakistan" attempts to present the outcomes of sociological critique on various poverty alleviation policies announced by the Government, between 2000 and 2007.

Dr Saima Shaikh et al, in the sixth paper on "How to give a Boom to the Educational Environment in the Universities" empirically portrays a coherent picture of education at university level as a universe and integrated way of life.

Dr. Safia Urooj, in the seventh paper on "Digital Library and Views of the Students: A Study Conducted on Post Graduate Students of Karachi University" describes the way to bring awareness among the students about the significance of Digital Library and how to use it.

Dr. Fatima Imam et al, in the eighth paper on "Impact of Class Room Environment on Personal Growth of College and University Male Students" after appliance of various environment scales & adjective check list has come to a conclusion that university adults have a better perception about teachers as compared to college boys. In addition, it has been concluded that university environment including positive relations with teachers has more influence on student's personal growth as compared to college setting.

Ms Mahwash Amer, in her paper on "White Gold: Overview of Production Sector- WTO Regime and Failures" has considered the WTO regime and its well being to make free trade policies for the textile goods, nevertheless, it has never turn out to be a successful ideology because of the problems being faced by the textile industry and cotton farming in Pakistan.

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

MOHTARMA BENAZIR BHUTTO (SHAHEED)
THE FIRST WOMAN PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN AND
THE ISLAMIC WORLD

**“MY DAUGHTER, SHOULD ANYTHING HAPPEN TO ME, PROMISE TO
CARRY ON MY MISSION!”¹**
(SHAHEED ZULFIQUAR ALI BHUTTO, (IMPRISONED AT KOT LAKHPAT JAIL)
by

* Dr. Summer Sultana
Dr. S. Wasimuddin

ABSTRACT

Benazir was born on June 21, 1953 at Karachi. Her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the once Commerce Minister, Foreign Minister, the first civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator, the elected President of the State, the elected Prime Minister of Pakistan and the key role-player in holding of the first Summit Conference of the Muslim countries in Lahore, Pakistan, ruled the hearts of the people of Pakistan. Her grandfather Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto, a colossal feudal, was a companion of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the Pakistan Movement. Her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto has been an important political leader and a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan. Benazir was the eldest of the four children and darling of her father. At the age of five, she was admitted to the English Medium Convent of Jesus and Mary School in Karachi. At her home Sindhi, Urdu and Persian languages were spoken. Mr. Bhutto had special affection and pride for his ‘Pinky’ who bore an exceptional talent, strong will-power and a daring personality. When Mr. Bhutto’s highly busy schedule did allow him to spare time even for his beloved Benazir, she would herself appear at the breakfast table to put diverse questions coming into her adventurous and curious mind. Sometimes when she had a number of questions with only a limited time for her father to answer, she would keep asking questions standing at the washroom door while her father washed his face. Mr. Bhutto knowing of her thirst for knowledge and realising her longing for paternal affection often took her along in his foreign visits.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

Dr. Hamadullah Kakepoto*

ABSTRACT

Civil society organizations are considered the main stakeholders in the socio-economic development of a country. In Pakistan, civil society organizations play a dominant role in the development of society. They create awareness about different issues and draw attention to the injustices by the government and non-government agencies. They support victims and provide vital support to them. Sometimes civil society organizations are blamed of fulfilling the hidden agenda of donor agencies. Religious groups are at the forefront in opposing and criticizing NGOs because they say that such organizations are working against the socio-economic norms of society. This paper presents an objective analysis of the role of civil society in the socio-economic development of Pakistan and the obstacles they are facing in the provision of services.

**PERCEPTION OF THE TEACHERS OF ARTS FACULTY, UNIVERSITY
OF KARACHI ABOUT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AUDIO-VISUAL
AIDS IN TEACHING: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

Rizwana Muneer *

ABSTRACT

This study on "Perception of the Teachers of the Arts Faculty, University of Karachi about the significance of Audio-Visual aids in teaching: Problems and Prospects" was conducted on the teachers of the Faculty of Arts, University of Karachi to know how they perceive the need and importance of Audio-visual aids in teaching, and to what extent they were involved in using audio-visual aids. Also to look into the problems being faced by them in using audio-visual facilities in classroom teaching and practice and what were the future prospects. This was a descriptive study based on an empirical approach, The data were collected through a pre-constructed questionnaire. The analysis of the data was made with the help of Simple Frequency and Percentage Distribution Tables. Discussions on Conclusions were made for Recommendations to strengthen the teaching methodology for the improvement of quality of education.

**PERCEPTION OF PARENTS ABOUT THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF
MULTIMEDIA ON THEIR CHILDREN'S LEARNING: A STUDY
CONDUCTED ON PARENTS OF THE STUDENTS OF IQRA
UNIVERSITY, GULSHAN-E-IQBAL TOWN, KARACHI.**

Ms Safia Urooj*

ABSTRACT

This study was an Educational Descriptive research based on empirical data. The purpose of the study was to analyze and evaluate the views of parents about the positive impact of the multimedia on the learning of their children. The parents of the students of IQRA University Karachi constituted the population of the study. The sampling was purposive. The number of parents were eighty and they were selected on a simple random basis. The data was collected through a pre-constructed comprehensive questionnaire having personal contact with all the parents of the sample population. The collected data were scientifically processed and analyzed statistically. The study disclosed that the parents in the majority were found fully aware about the benefit of multimedia in learning and the majority of them disclosed that their children got a lot of benefit from multimedia. The parents in the majority also pointed out that on account of their financial condition they were often under economic pressure and were unable to provide their children facilities of multimedia themselves.

A SOCIOLOGICAL CRITIQUE OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION POLICIES IN PAKISTAN

Dr Sobia Shehzad

ABSTRACT

The results of poverty alleviation programs in Pakistan are not satisfactory. A core problem is that poverty has been treated in various government policies mostly as a lack of income. To make poverty alleviation more effective, there is a need to understand the already existing strategies used for survival as the rural poor follow a different logic. The acting of poor people is embedded in complex and dynamic social fields which have to be understood from a micro-perspective, if we are to be successful in our attempts to alleviate poverty. The present government has launched massive poverty-alleviation programs but poverty is still rising as depicted in various independent reports. The present article attempts to present a sociological critique on various poverty alleviation policies announced during 2000-2007.

HOW TO GIVE A BOOM TO THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AT UNIVERSITIES

Dr Saima Sheikh *
Dr M. Bux Burdy *

Abstract

Education at universities, pedagogical skills, teaching methodologies, the learning environment and the difference between public and private universities are what will we talk about here. In Pakistan, we have 35 public universities and 42 private universities. Day by day, the number of private universities is increasing and of course the number of students does also increase, but it is well-known and evident that a specific class, i.e. the class of well-off people, resort to these public sector universities, and the philosophy behind such a choice is only glamour and status consciousness.

DIGITAL LIBRARY AND VIEWS OF THE STUDENTS: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF KARACHI UNIVERSITY

Safia Urooj *

ABSTRACT

This study was an Educational Descriptive research based on post-graduate students of Karachi University. The purpose of the study was to inquire into the awareness among students about the significance of a Digital Library and also to know how skillful they were in using a Digital Library.

The sample of the study was purposive, consisting of 60 students from the Faculties of Arts, Science and Islamic Learning. The study disclosed that the majority of students were fully aware of the significance of a Digital Library but 50% of them were found not capable of operating a Digital Library.

IMPACT OF CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT ON PERSONAL GROWTH. OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY MALE STUDENTS

Dr. Fatima Imam & Dr. Arshad Imam*

ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to see the differences in the perceived class environment and personal growth of College and University young male adults. The classroom Environment Scale developed by Trickett and Moos (1995) and 10 Adjective Checklist (Gough & Reilburn 1980) were administered on a sample of 58 male college students, and 62 young male University adults, belonging to middle class families. The t-tests indicated significant differences on 10 Adjective checklist, i.e. University adults have a better perception about teachers as compared to College boys. On the class room Environment Scale the differences between College and University Young Adults were significant on all sub-scales except on the Affiliation Sub-Scale. From a comparative perspective, it is clear that the University environment including positive relations with teachers has, more influence on a student's personal growth as compared to the College setting.

WHITE GOLD: OVER-VIEW OF THE SECTOR OF PRODUCTION, WTO REGIME AND FAILURES

Ms Mahwash Amer *

ABSTRACT:

The cotton and textile sectors are the most important sectors of production in the economy of Pakistan. They not only contribute to a great deal in the GDP and foreign trade but also make the largest manufacturing industry of Pakistan. "White Gold" is bread and butter for more than half of the farmers engaged in agriculture in Pakistan (Pakistan Economic Survey 06-07). This research has seen the trade prospects for Pakistan's textile and clothing exports in the international market at the time when it has been decided in the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing that the trade in this sector from the developing to developed countries should be completely free from quantitative restrictions and governed by the normal GATT rules. In this article I have considered the WTO regime and its well-being to make free trade policies for textile goods. Nevertheless it has never turned out to be a successful ideology because of the problems faced by the textile industry and cotton farming in Pakistan. The research has been conducted on the loop holes of the textile sector and its implications in making it a recessionary sector of production. The material in this paper pre-dominantly comes from secondary data and through observation and study.