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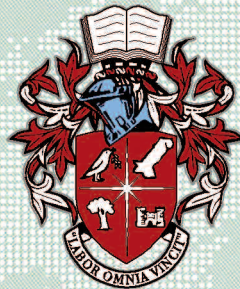
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Social Sciences**



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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.

Illustrations

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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Editor's Note

Acquaintance with the discipline of Social Sciences helps us improve the social order. It familiarizes us with our societies and informs us how people get together and how societies emerge and operate. The performance, conduct and actions of the people are excavated. This helps in providing a better life style that is important for man, being a social animal. When such instincts are discovered, it helps the government to understand and make better policy choices. By and large, it is important to stay connected with the study of social sciences as we can gather various sorts of information that help us create a better social order.

The twelfth issue of the journal of Social Sciences has been divided into two sections. The first section contains research articles and the second section contains case studies. In this issue there are six research articles and two case studies.

The first research article on *The Revolution in Malaysian Society Towards Centralization* authored by Syed Shahabuddin and Syed Waseemuddin discovers the constructive measures taken by the Malaysian government after gaining autonomy in order to amalgamate all racial and cultural groups for political constancy.

The second research article on *Gender Roles during the Golden Period (1558-1603)* authored by Lubna Ahsan explores how values, morals, principles and ethics are changed as and when a revolution is brought about highlighting how roles and rights of men and women fluctuated during the golden period.

The third article on *Ajrak as a Symbol; the Fabric of Life and Cultural Affinity* authored by Nadia A. Rehmani and Najma Phulpotto deals with the significance of Ajrak and also its cultural implication. It also conveys how Ajrak communicates its importance in social, ethnic and political contexts.

The fourth research article on *Transition from School to Work Place; A Model for Inclusion of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in the Financial Sector of the Society* authored by Humaira Bano and Naila Anjum deals with the fears that intellectually disabled people carry in their hearts, such as; security,

insurance, low performance, quality of work, injustice, discrimination and violence at work place. An inclusive model to remove these roadblocks among family, school and workplace have been suggested in this paper.

In the fifth research article on *The Role of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang in the Struggle of Freedom Movement* by Shahana Begum and Syed Waseemuddin sheds light on Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang's role with special reference to the struggle of freedom movement and formation of Pakistan.

The sixth research article on *Liking; the Principle Gift of Islamic Jurisprudence* by Abdul Jabbar Qureshi and Mohammad Kamran Qureshi establish the need of liking for present day issues to keep the spirit of religion and harmony in the ummah alive.

The seventh research paper on *Empirical Analysis of Relationship between Job Satisfaction and Performance among Faculty Members* is a case study of Sindh b Anwer Ali Shah G. Syed, Faiz M. Shaikh and Hina Shah. The case study investigates the effects of faculty's work satisfaction with respect to their demographic characteristics.

The final paper of this volume *Sociological Study of Exaggerated Fears and is adverse Impact on Family Planning* authored by Santosh Kumar and Hammadullah Kakepoto is another case study conducted in District Shikarpur, Sindh. It discusses in detail the fears that restrict people from adopting family planning practices which according to their beliefs have an adverse impact on their health.

Lubna Ahsan
Editor

The Revolution in Malaysian Society Towards Centralization

Syed Shahab Uddin*
Syed Waseem Uddin**

Abstract:

The long term colonial period (1511-1957) created dual and unbalanced political system in Peninsular Malaysia, these ethnic differences created almost automatically indirect religious, educational, social and economic discrepancies. Most of the decisions of colonial powers favor the migrant community, due to this discrepancy, Malays community became worse politically and this unequal policy which inherited from colonialism continued Malaysian independence till 1957. In this article I have highlighted the positive measures which were taken by the Malaysian government after independence in order to integrate all ethnic groups for political stability.

*Research Scholar FUUAST

**Research Supervisor, Greenwich University

Gender Roles during the Golden Period (1558-1603)

*Lubna Ahsan**

Abstract:

As and when a revolution is brought about, people change their values in very deep and profound ways, the modern age is very different from the golden period in a variety of ways. The responsibilities, standards, beliefs, ideals, ethics and standards vary a great deal from each other. Conventionally, few tasks and errands had been designated for men and women by tradition in the past. My paper will discuss in detail the worth, social prospects, language category, rights and roles that fluctuated greatly between men and women during the Elizabethan era. It will also shed light on Renaissance which was the time when there was discrimination between the genders.

**Research Scholar, Department of English, University of Karachi*

Ajrak as Symbol: The Fabric of Life and Cultural Affinity

Nadia A. Rehmani*
Najma Phulpoto**

Abstract

This essay deals with the cultural object Ajrak from Sindh, Pakistan and explores and analyzes how this object communicates the meaning in its various social, cultural, ethnic and political contexts. By applying the semiotic approach it discusses the object Ajrak at both, the level of denotation and connotation (Barthes, 1867) and argues that meaning is not inherent in the object but is socially constructed through the symbolic use, practices and processes of representation.

*Research Candidate

**Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur

Transition from School to Work Place: A Model for Inclusion of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Financial Sector of Society

Humara Bano*
Nyla Anjum**

Abstract

Employment is an empowerment process through which persons with intellectual disability may have greater control over their own lives. Employment can provide the source to achieve self-sufficiency, imposes a time structure and social identity through the division of labor. Persons with intellectual disability have to be proven as punctual and reliable. They try hard, to stay with their jobs and have a very good attendance record. So they are quite capable of maintaining part-time and full time employment. Legislation has accepted the employment rights of person with intellectual disability and ruled out all discriminative practices at workplace. Educational and training institutions are doing their jobs for rehabilitation of people with intellectual disability. In spite of all above, the unemployment rate for persons with intellectual disability has been estimated approximately 58% that is very disturbing. Actually there are fears about security, insurance, low performance, quality of work at the end of employers and complaints of injustice, and discrimination. In this paper efforts have been made to analyze the existing situation for the employment rights of persons with intellectual disabilities (PID). Secondly, the authors have suggested an inclusive model to remove the roadblocks among family, school and work place for these children.

*Assistant Professor, Department of Special Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore

**Research Scholar, Department of Special Education, University of the Punjab, Lahore

The Role of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang in the Struggle of Freedom Movement (1938 – 1944)

Shahana Begum*
Syed Waseem Uddin**

Abstract:

Bahadur Yar Jang was a true embodiment of the spirit of Islamic renaissance. His dynamic and outstanding qualities of mind and character, together with this noble spirit of self – sacrifice in the service of Islam has made his name immortal in our history. The concerned paper discusses his political role in the sub – continent and how he inspired people in his social, welfare and religious activities. The paper sheds light on Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang with special reference to the struggle of freedom movement and formation of Pakistan.

*Research Scholar, FUUAST

**Research Supervisor, Greenwich University

LIKING: The Principle Gift of Islamic Jurisprudence

*Abdul Jabbar Qureshi**
*Muhammad Kamran Qureshi***

Abstract

'Liking' is a unique method applied for the solution of Jurisprudence issues in absence or need to facilitate the urging situation to keep intact the spirit of religion and harmony in the Umma, in Islam.

Liking is defined accordingly by the Jurists and they have laid out the conditions and situation where it is to be practiced.

It is a way out of the difficult and jeopardizing situation where there is high risk of having rift and controversy among the Umma. It is in a way, a way of innovation and reform. It is the need when there is a chaos and no guidance is found.

The article then describes the definition of liking in the light of Hanifite School and makes discussion on it. It supports the argumentations with the Hadith. It gives the point of view of Ibn Amir Al-Haj. The article gives the source of the word 'Istehsaan' liking. Support is given from some verses of the Quran. It gives the vies of Allama Taftazai on the subject.

The article is concluded establishing the need of liking for present day issues and their solution, and and it is a favourable way to have an amicable way out.

**Associate Professor, Federal Urdu University, Karachi*

***Research Scholar, Karachi University*

Empirical Analysis of Relationship Between Job Satisfaction and Performance Among Faculty Members: A Case Study of Sindh

Anwar Ali Shah G.Syed*

Faiz.M.Shaikh**

Mrs.Hina Shah***

Abstract

The current research investigates the Empirical analysis of relationship between job satisfaction and performance among faculty members, a case study of Sindh. Data were collected from 400 faculty members of 5 public sector universities by using simple random technique, i.e. sector in Sindh which includes, University of Sindh, SAU-Tando Jam, SALU-Khairpur, MUET Jamshoro, and Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering and Technology Nawabshah. A structural questionnaire was the basic tool for measurement of performance among the faculty members. Data were analyzed by using SPSS-17. The study explores the effects of faculty's work, satisfaction with respect to their demographic characteristics. It was revealed that faculty members were normally satisfied with their jobs. Study found that all independent factors promotion, supervisor's behavior, working environment, compensation and work, life conflict are significant predictors of faculty's job satisfaction. Promotion opportunities, possibility of growth and training programs positively affect faculty's work satisfaction. The contribution of other dimensions namely compensation and working environment are insignificant to both male and female faculty members.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Motivational, Hygiene factors, Personal Characteristics

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Sociological Study of Exaggerated Fears and its Adverse Impact on Family Planning: A Case Study of District Shikarpur, Sindh

Santosh Kumar*
Hammadullah Kakepoto**

Abstract

Man made exaggerated fears have significant adverse impact on family planning practices. Fears of being impotent and fabricated side effects of family planning have greatly hampered the people of rural areas as well as urban areas away from the use of family planning practices. These wrong man made philosophies have not only created a long leap in population explosion but also given birth to tension and frustrations among the people. This research paper tries to investigate the adverse impact of exaggerated fears on family planning practices and its eventual effect on increasing population. The universe of present research is district Shikarpur. The data was collected through purposive sampling selecting 384 respondents for the research questionnaire. The SPSS software was used to analyze the statistical data. The obtained results showed that calculated chi-square value greater is than the tabulated values with p-value of 0.000 which shows that exaggerated fears greatly affect the family planning practices in rural areas of Pakistan due to which people in these areas avoid using the modern methods of family planning.

Key Words: *Family planning practices, Exaggerated fears, Wrong philosophies and Impotency.*

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FOR INFORMATION

- * The Faculty of Social Sciences, Greenwich University in the month of January and July, Publishes the Journal of New Horizons, bi-annually.
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