

VOL.7, Number 1, January 2013

ISSN 1992-4399

NEW HORIZONS

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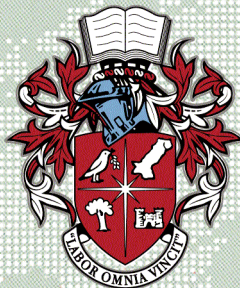
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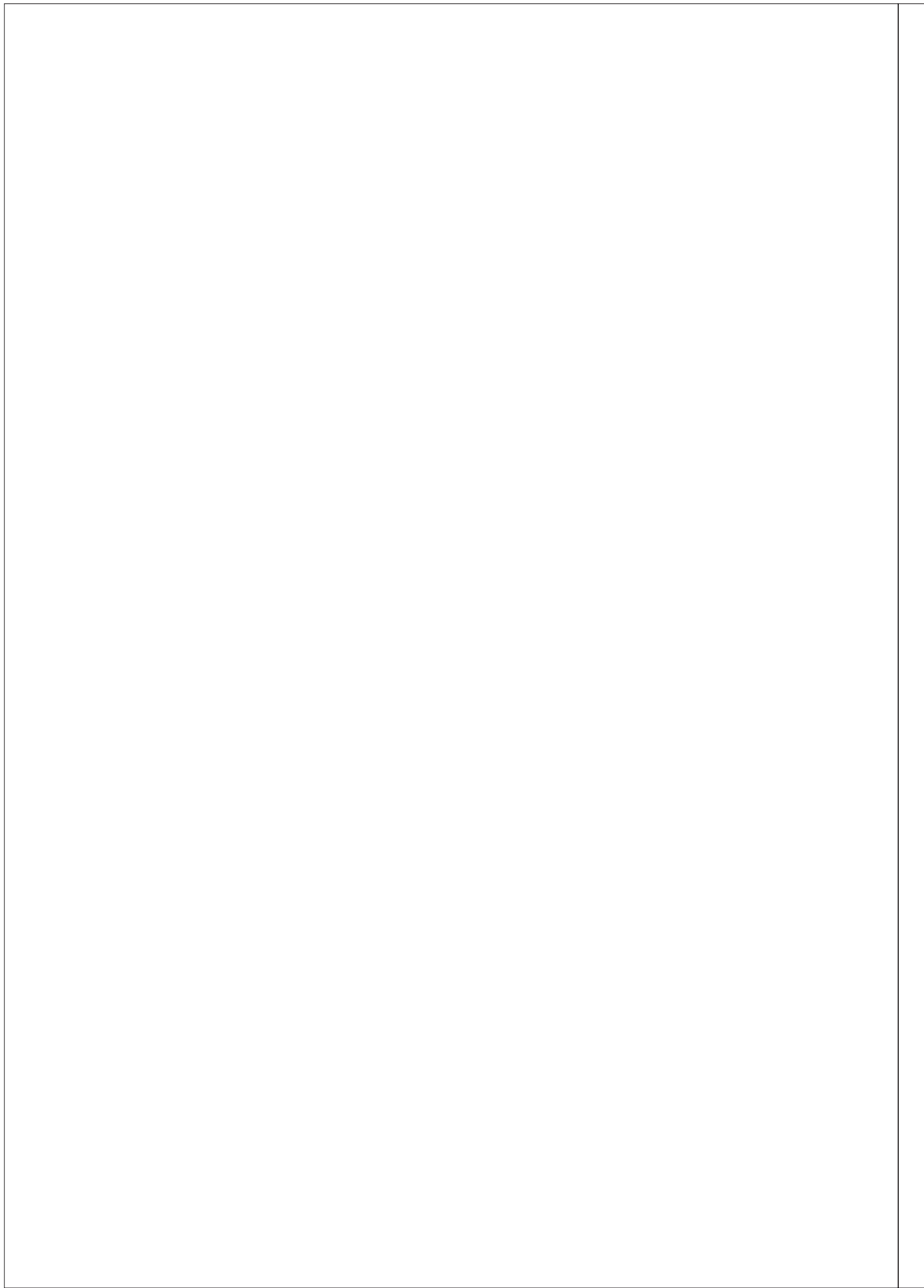
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Research Journal
Faculty of
Social Sciences

#13



Greenwich University



VOL.7, NO.1, January 2013

ISSN 1992-4399

NEW HORIZONS

Research Journal

**Faculty of
Social Sciences**



Greenwich University

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Published Half Yearly by Greenwich University, Karachi

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 # 7(1): January 2013 ISSN: 1992-4399 pp 1 – 81

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

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Differences in Perceived Paternal Acceptance-Rejection and Locus of Control Among Male High and Low Achievers

Fatima Imam*

Federal Urdu University, Karachi

The present study was designed to investigate the differences in perceived paternal acceptance-rejection and locus of control of male high achievers and low achievers in Karachi. The study further explores the effects of perceived paternal acceptance-rejection behavior of high and low achievers on their academic performance. The Urdu version of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire Haque (1981) originally developed by Rohner, Saavedra and Granum (1978) and Locus of Control scale for children developed by Nowicki and Strickland (1973) were administered on a sample of 130 male adolescents. Results of study revealed that high achievers perceived greater acceptance from their fathers as compared to low achievers. On Locus of control scale both the comparative groups fall in the category of external locus of control explaining effects of cultural factors on self-determination of adolescents.

Key words: *Paternal Acceptance-Rejection, Locus of Control, Academic Performance*

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A Social Factor of Gender Differences in Coping Strategies and its Effect on Attitudes

Huma Ali* Asma Perveen & Lubna Ahsan
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The purpose of the present research is to determine the relationship between the adaptive coping responses and the dysfunctional attitudes among adults. It is assumed after detailed literature that the maladaptive coping responses enhance the dysfunctional attitude, whereas adaptive coping responses reduce the dysfunctional attitude among adults.

Research was conducted on 100 males and females from the different departments of Karachi University. The results of administrated scales of coping response inventory and dysfunctional attitude form show that coping strategies effect on adults' attitudes both positively and negatively.

The research results help to provide recommendation to the adult population to understand that their maladaptive coping strategies are negatively affecting their attitudes. Researches proved that females are mostly emotionally expressive and use healthy coping style as compared to males. Males mostly used unhealthy coping strategies like smoking, aggression and drinking. Hence they need to learn adaptive coping strategies to reduce dysfunctional attitudes. Coping strategies help to handle the problems and attitudes that contribute positively in the development of adult's personality.

Key Words: *Coping style, Psychosocial situation, Cognitive appraisals, Positive Attitude, idiosyncratic, Maladaptive Coping response*

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Climate Change, Natural Disaster and Vulnerability to Land Displacement in Coastal Region of Sindh

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The current research investigates the climate change, natural disasters and vulnerability to land displacement in coastal regions of Sindh. Data were collected from 3400 households of four districts i.e. Sanghar, Badin, Tharparkar and Umerkot by using simple random sampling technique. It was revealed that the frequent disaster every year compelled the farmers to sell their land consistently because these displaced lands became unusable due to its excessive salinity and long time water logging. Consequently life, livelihood and occupation of these vulnerable people were widely affected and forced to migrate outwards especially towards urban areas.

Key Words: *Climate Change, Natural Disaster, Vulnerability to Land Displacement, Coastal Region*

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Impact of Flood on Psychological Health of Skilled Women in Pakistan: A Case Study of Dadu District in Sindh

Zareen Abbasi*, Shamim Soomro & Wajiha Abrar
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This is a reality that expected catastrophe in the shape of floods is a gigantic challenge that strike roughly and wipe out human lives, communication, road and rail network and crops in Pakistan. This vulnerable situation strikes millions of people as they became homeless and bound to survive in camps. This intend of this paper is to find out the impact on the psychology of working women who are the main contributing agent in the economic development. The main purpose of this paper is to consider the health of skilled women as an important factor as skilled women play an important role in running their houses and support their family. If the health of the woman is considered on priority then it positively creates strong impact on the general health of society. In Pakistan skilled women play an important role in the development of society. Skilled women are major part of economy in flood affected areas. This flood has left deadly imprints in their lives and created high level of distress in them. Stress has affected their motivation and commitment towards life. The main focus of study is to deduce the level of stress in skilled women due to flood and to develop their thoughts towards progressive and productive life. Women play a pivotal role in development of Sind province and in their own family earning. These skilled women are earning by making caps, rallies and different handicrafts. They are affected psychologically by this devastating flood. The research is carried out to study the impact of flood on psychological health of skilled women in district Dadu in Sind province.

Key words: *flood, health, psychology, stress, skill, insecurity, fear*

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Iqbal's Educational Thought

Farooq Ahmed*

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Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) is a figure of legendary greatness. His thought is mostly enshrined in his Persian and Urdu poetry. Iqbal's thought, including his educational concepts, are firmly based on the teachings of the Qur'an and the Sunnah. He believed and wrote that Islam is essentially a religion of peace. The Qur'an, Iqbal stated, condemned all forms of political and social disturbances. He analyzed the causes of moral and political decline of Muslim society. Iqbal considered knowledge and education as a means to redeem the situation. The prevailing socio-political crises in the Muslim societies highlight the significance and need for serious consideration of educational ideas of Iqbal. The paper covers Iqbal's vision of society in Islam, ideas on knowledge and education, and the concept of individual and society.

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John Locke's Theory of Revolution and The Arab Spring

Kiran Sami* & Saima Shaikh
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The central thought of the article is about understanding of the Theory of Revolution as propounded by John Locke, who is mainly popular for his Theory of Social Contract. Secondly, the article attempts to see the recently emerging revolutions in the parts of Middle East (Tunis, Syria, Yemen, Egypt and Libya) with the help of Lock's theory in which he grants people the right to revolt and overthrow the government if it is exploiting the rights of people.

The article sums up in the conclusion that the conditions of those countries were favorable for such change according to Locke's right of revolution for people. People were suffering from a tyrannical and autocratic rule from a long time. The role of youth and advanced communication technology cannot be ignored in this whole scenario. The youth of Arab countries like almost all the countries around the globe is well versed with influential role of advanced communication technology.

KEY WORDS: *Revolution, John Locke, Arab Spring, Concepts, Transformations.*

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Therapeutic, Educational And Employment Services for Children with Intellectual Disability in Pakistan

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In Pakistan, approximately 2.49% % of total population has disability and 14% of this disabled population had intellectual disabilities. At the time of independence 1947, there were no special education schools for children with intellectual disability in Pakistan. History of working with this population started in 1950 s at individual level. Success of individual efforts motivated and encouraged private sector to get involved in this noble task. The first government initiative for the education of special children can be traced back to the report of National Commission on Education, 1959, which recommended vocational education for children and adults with intellectual disabilities. The movement spread all over the country but slowly. 1980-1990 is considered boom period in the history of prevention, treatment, education and rehabilitation for children with disabilities and now Pakistan is moving towards inclusive education and social inclusion through employment opportunities for children with intellectual disabilities. The focus of this study is to review therapeutic, educational and employment services for children and adult with intellectual disabilities in Pakistan during last fifty years. This study will also describe legal infrastructure of services delivery for children with intellectual disabilities in Pakistan.

Key words: *Intellectual Disability, Therapeutic Services, Employment Services*

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White-Collar Crime: An Emperical Analysis of Social Power as a Cause of Criminality

Abdul Razzaq Ahmed*
LLM, Ph.D.

The concept of deviant behavior propounded as White-Collar crime is not new. It is centuries old phenomenon of human deviance that was identified and labeled as such in modern criminology by an American sociologist E.H.Sutherland in 1939. Ever since this social term was introduced to describe criminal behavior, both the concept and theories explaining White-Collar criminality remained under intellectual scrutiny. The term was originally defined by its author as crime committed by persons of respectability and high social status in course of their occupation. The literature on this subject was mainly generated in USA and during the last seven decades various explanations of White-Collar criminality were proposed by different scholars. Although the term was initially associated with deviance of persons of respectability and high social status but with the passage of time, it was shown through empirical evidence that this phenomenon cannot essentially be associated with upper classes of the society only. Majority of the scholars now agree that intensity of White-Collar criminality among middle classes is higher than what is being apportioned to elite classes. The scholarly work on the subject often has indicated that the social phenomenon of white-collar criminality is closely associated with different occupational activities. However, dilating upon etiological factors of this phenomenon, different scholars have propounded different theories. Based on the empirical analysis, this research work proposes a theoretical outlook of this phenomenon that connects this deviance with power wielded by the perpetrators from different occupations in our society.

Key Words: *White-Collar crime, criminal behavior, crime theory, social power, elite deviance, power crime, crime of privilege, occupational crime.*

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Perception of Youth and Adults About Politicians in Pakistan

Fatima Imam*

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The present study examined the perception of Pakistani youth and Adults in current political scenario. 18-item indigenous questionnaire was developed for the research. The Likert scale measures attitude of youth and adults in six dimensions: Trust; Character; Efficacy; popularity; consistency in Behavior; and Future Hope for self, Politicians and political system. 150 youth and 120 adults participated in the study. The findings of survey show that both youth and adults have negative perception for politicians except on one sub-scale i.e. on future hope subscale youth have positive expectation for a better political system in future as compared to adults.

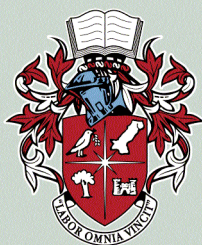
Key Word: *Perception, Youth, Adults, Pakistani Politicians.*

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FOR INFORMATION

- * The Faculty of Social Sciences, Greenwich University in the month of January and July, publishes New Horizons the bi-annual journal.
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