Abstracts

Terrorism in Pakistan: Post 9/11 Study of Roots and Causes

Muhammad Ijaz Latif and Rehman Afzal Khan

Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan. e-mail: <u>ijaz.latif@iub.edu.pk</u> and lecturer, Government Degree College for Special Education Bahawalpur, Pakistan respectively.

Abstract: One of the most shocking and tragic implication of 9/11 was the emergence of the issue of terrorism. 9/11 and its aftermath had an obvious effect world over. Terrorism suddenly became the focus for the globe for 21^{st} century. Pakistan, once again came into lime light but this time not by choice. Pakistan was declared "front-line" state in America's war on terror but at such a high cost that was never anticipated by the decision makers. Pakistan has also fallen victim to its so-called "Jihadists" and a new age of terror started for Pakistan. The situation has also become very alarming. At domestic level, it is commonly perceived that prevailing terrorism in Pakistan is the consequence of allying Pakistan to America's War on terror but Terrorism in Pakistan is not as simple as this. Post 9/11 terrorism in Pakistan is a multi-dimensional complex issue which has roots that lead to more than one origin. This paper explores post 9/11 terrorism in Pakistan on the grounds of factual happenings i.e. the terrorist events reported in Pakistan, type of attacks and type of targets. This paper presents the events of terrorism and their study on objective grounds to locate the trail of terrorism in Pakistan.

China and Africa in the 21st Century: A Study in Bi-lateral Economic Relations

Chuka Enuka

Center for Contemporary International Relations Studies, Jilin University, China.

Abstract: In the 1960s and 70s, China's interest and foreign policy was pivoted on building ideological solidarity with other developing nations to advance what later became the South-South Cooperation. As a result of growth, concomitant with opening up, China's interest in Africa became renewed, centering more on trade and economic ties. China's re-engagement with Africa in the 21st Century forms a part of its global foreign policy as an emergent super power and transitional capitalist economy. Thus, besides seeking partners among developing countries as it tries to assert itself in international affairs and challenge the hegemony of the West over Africa, as a new and blossoming capitalist economy, it is inevitable that China expands overseas to Africa in search of raw materials, markets and surplus extraction. China's renewed links with and recent economic inroads into Africa have generated a lot of controversy and analysis from different circles. While some express optimism that China's presence will usher the continent into a fast lane of progress, others dismiss China as another economic predator that will further complicate and deteriorate the economic situation of Africa. This paper probes into the Sino-African economic ties of the 21st Century, and discusses the opportunities and challenges emanating from the relationship. It concludes with suggestions of what Africa must do to ensure that the bilateral economic relationship is mutually beneficial.

Finance-Openness Nexus and Financial Institutions: A Case of Pakistan

Mohammad Shahbaz and Naveed Aamir

CIIT, Comsat, Lahore, Pakistan <villager@hotmail.com> and Economist at Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC), Karachi, Pakistan < naveed spdc@hotmail.com>respectively.

Abstract: There is scantiness of empirical research on the specific relationship between financial institutions, capital account liberalization and trade-openness but there is no particular study in the case of Pakistan. This study investigates the importance of financial institutions, net financial capital inflows and trade-openness for financial sector's development in a small developing economy like Pakistan. Further, it also examines the hypothesis (Zingales and Rajan, 2003), predicts combined influence of capital account liberalization and trade openness on financial sector's efficiency but insignificant. We employed three approaches (Johansen test, DOLS and ARDL bound testing) for the robustness of long run relationships among the variables utilizing the annual data for the period 1971-2006. We found that, under the investigation of three new alternative techniques, results are robust for long run relationships in the case of Pakistan. Coefficient of net capital inflows is having positive impact on financial development in the long run but insignificant in short run. Trade openness is the main source of financial sector's development both in long run as well as in short run. On the other hand, financial institutions and economic growth also help to improve the development of financial markets in both the periods. Finally, rise in inflation reduces the efficiency of financial markets through its detrimental channels in the economy in short run as well in long run.

Key Words: Capital Account Liberalization, Financial Development, Trade Openness

JEL Classification: F43, F36, F10,

Nurture Self-Efficacy for Individual and Organisational Success

Gurpreet Randhawa

Lecturer, Department of Business Management, Guru Nanak Dev University Regional Campus, Gurdaspur. preetkuk@rediffmail.com.

Abstract: It has been commonly observed that some people are great performers while others are not. This is because self – efficacy beliefs mediates the relationship between knowledge and performance. It has become very essential to know how people judge their capabilities and how through their self-percepts of efficacy, they affect their behavioural outcomes. Considering the importance and need of strong self efficacy beliefs in our life, the present paper attempts to examine the various sources of self-efficacy beliefs. Further it also examines the relationship between self-efficacy and human behaviour. Furthermore the paper also discusses the methods of measurement of self-efficacy. The focus is on the fact that as self-efficacy makes a huge impact on an individual's interest, effort, persistence and performance, so organisations should cultivate high self-efficacy beliefs among employees in order to have a productive workforce.

Impact of Exclusive Breastfeeding on Mothers' Job Performance.

Joel Adeleke Afolayan, Viola Njidika Udenwoke, and Alice Mosunmola Afolayan

Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State, Nigeria, Faculty of Nursing, Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State, Nigeria, and General Hospital, Omu-Aran, Kwara State, Nigeria, respectively.

Abstract: Exclusive breastfeeding is the act of giving a baby breast milk only without water or any other means of food for the first six months of life. This study looked at the effects of exclusive breastfeeding on mothers' job performance in Irepodun Local Government Secretariat workers of Kwara State, Nigeria. Two hundred female workers were purposively selected for the study. The findings of the study showed that the practice of exclusive breastfeeding had significant impact on the mothers' job performance. Some of the impacts identified by the researcher included lateness to work, tiredness of mothers feeding the children, lack of attention on the job, divided interest, psychological effect on the mothers having to expose their breasts in public, nipple pains, frequent feeding or excessive intake/demand of mothers for food. But despite these impacts on the mothers, benefits of exclusive breastfeeding outweighs the disadvantages for the benefits of the child, mother, family and society. It is therefore recommended that mothers need to be encouraged and every member of the family and fathers should be involved to assist these mothers in other domestic areas so that due attention is given to exclusive breastfeeding and the mothers should be properly fed and given adequate physical and mental rest.

Strategic Human Resource Management of an Organization and Its Practices

Mumtaz Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Abdul Majid Makki Lecturers, Department of Commerce, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur.

Abstract: Methodological weaknesses exist between Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM) of an organization and its practices. The data from inside Human Resource Management (HRM) and outside HRM from Lahore based head offices of textile industry of Pakistan is collected, in order to see the impact of SHRM practices in the services sector. Findings suggest the existence of weaknesses between SHRM of an organization and its practices and as such, consistent implementation of SHRM practices is recommended for increasing employee satisfaction.

Keywords: Human resource management; implementation; organizational performance; Pakistan; satisfaction.

Impact of Women Empowerment Programs on Rural Women

K. Sivachithappa

Senior Scale Lecturer in Economics, University of Mysore Post Graduate Centre, Mandya-571402, India.

Abstract: The study has analyzed the performance of women empowerment programs in Karnataka and found that self-help groups have played the role to reduce poverty in the state. As a result the expenditure on household health, education, nutrition have been increased. Majority of the beneficiaries are illiterate women. To further increase the efficiency of these programs training and capacity building of the members and provision of micro-financing is proposed.

Keywords: Women empowerment, India, Rural areas, Project analysis.

Determinants of Cotton Productivity: A Case Study of Khanewal

Muhammad Riaz

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Economics, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

Abstract: This paper investigates the factors affecting cotton productivity in Khanewal district by using primary data collected from two tehsils namely Khanewal and Kabirwala of khanewal district. The sample consists of 100 cotton growers, 60 from tehsils Kabirwala and 40 from tehsils khanewal. The cob- Douglas production was used to observe the impact of various qualitative and quantitative inputs like age, education, size of holding, seed rate, seed variety, and fertilizer used, pattern of spraying pesticide, number of irrigations and labour employed on cotton yield. The results showed that the coefficients seed rate, seed variety, irrigation, labour employed, fertilizer used and pattern of employing pesticides were significant at 1 percent level. So to improve the productivity of cotton crop authorities have to focus on these variables.

Keywords: Cobb Douglas production function; Cotton Production

Scorer Reliability in the Essay Question

M. Asif Khan and Sohail Falak Sher

Lecturer, Department of English, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur and Assistant Professor, Department of English, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, respectively.

Abstract: Writing skill is one of the basic language skills. Both objective tests and essay questions can be used to evaluate students' performance in the writing skill. The objective tests are generally considered useful as they help in measuring certain abilities accurately and they yield reliable scores. But essay tests can be used more effectively to measure certain complex learning outcomes such as organization, synthesis, and analysis. Essays provide an effective form to testing to evaluate the communicative skill of students at the higher level. But one big problem with compositions is obtaining the consistency, objectivity, and reliability of their scores. The present study focuses on the issue of scorer reliability and attempts to suggest an objective model of scoring for the fifteen marks free-response essay question in the B.A. examination in the subject of English compulsory.

Creativity: A Therapy for Tennessee Williams and His Protagonists

Irshad Ahmad Tabasum

PhD Scholar UMT Lahore, Currently posted as Lecturer in English, Govt. Post Graduate College Bahawalpur. <u>iatabasum@hotmail.com</u>

Abstract: Most of the protagonists in Tennessee Williams' plays are alienated the sensitive souls pitted against the insensitive world. Williams draws these characters by utilizing the raw material from his personal life. When the miseries of life become too unbearable, these characters, like their creator, try to find solace in the art of creativity. They try to transform the ugly and unpalatable events of their lives into a piece of art. Te self-dramatizing of these worn out sexually starved artists further exposes their vulnerability. These artists unlock the secret corners of their mind through the agency of art or sex considering sexuality and art as the way to personal meanings in the world of confusion and chaos.