Abstracts

Gender in Science Classroom: A Case Study From Karachi-Pakistan

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Abstract: The present study is based on a case study of two science teachers (a male and female) whom perceptions and practices about how boys and girls learn science, have been explored. Data was collected mainly through interviewing and classroom observations of a male and a female science teacher. The findings of this study indicate that the teachers think science (with the exception of biology) is for boys and they tend to marginalize or exclude girls from learning science in co-education classes in Pakistan. They have higher expectations from boys than from girls. Further there is clear evidence that teachers’ perceptions and practices in co-education classes favor boys. It also indicates that there is a gap between teachers’ perception and practices of science. Implications are drawn for science teachers which may assist in making science classroom more gender fair.

Child Labour and Human Rights: Few Stylized Facts

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Abstract: Analysing the child labour from the lens of human rights has become a vital part in the social science research today. Experts feels an examination of community norms influencing child labour practices must additionally consider community perception of human rights and rights of children. Hence local interoperation of human rights doctrine draw on personal biographies, community histories, and on expressions of power relations between interest groups their relationship to formal, legal versions has to be discovered. Also human rights related meanings should be held at the multiple levels of social formation that child labour-house hold, community, and nation/world. This paper addresses the child labor issue as a human rights violation and examines the root causes of the problem. In addition to the immediate violators of the rights of children, the paper identifies parties that encourage the use of child labor by violating other human rights. It treats child labour as an issue, which demonstrates the interdependency of human rights and argues that its elimination demands a multidimensional approach.

Efficiency of Skilled Workers in Textile Industry of Pakistan: A Case Study of District Faisalabad

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Abstract: This paper studies efficiency of skilled workers in textile sectors and also investigates how textile industry of Pakistan, its products and processes needs to be of higher quality and at a competitive cost, to maintain and expand their existing market share. The effect of rapid technological expansion has resulted in substantial structural changes in the world of work. Empirical evidences shows that high skilled and skilled workers have greater wages then unskilled workers. The skill requirements for industrial sector have been changing rapidly and training systems are under increasing pressure to respond effectively. Notwithstanding training of workers for skill development positively adds to the quality of output. Any textile unit having greater number of well skilled manpower could have many advantages in each and every sector of textile sector. They are able to adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of globalization because their workforce is more flexible and better equipped to absorb and work with new
technologies and equipments. In nut shell, the present study has undertaken to evaluate that how skills matter can achieve long run vitality.

**Poverty, Household Strategies and Coping with Urban Life: A Look at the Livelihood Framework in Lagos, Nigeria.**

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**Abstract:** The livelihood framework suggests that poverty is not only a product of material deprivation but of a set of interlocking factors, including physical weakness, social isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness. This paper aims to explain how the poor cope with the Nigerian urban life through their household strategies in reference to livelihood framework. Data were collected from four hundred urban poor living in three different neighborhoods in Lagos, Nigeria by using a structured questionnaire. The study reveals that the poor face extreme poverty and vulnerability in terms of their economic and social conditions and cope with these adverse situations having adopted different strategies in their household to survive in the city as they have limited access to the existing economic and social systems.

**Relevance of United Nations in Today’s Global Situation**

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**Abstract:** United Nations was founded at a time when the world was ravaged by two major wars. UNs became a beacon of hope for mankind and marked a new beginning in the area of internationalism. Since its formation the UN has achieved success in many fields on several occasions. But in the post-cold war situation, the world has witnessed many changes. The concept of power has changed. Major developments have been witnessed in the changing situation in the world. In this context there is a popular feeling that UN could have achieved more success. In order to overcome the various shortcomings blistering the UNs, various suggestions are put forth to strengthen the working of the UN. The objective of this paper is to assess the relevance of the UNs in today’s global situation. Apart from discussing the origin of the UNs, the paper highlights the success of the UNs in several fields. It also traces the major developments in the new world order. Finally the paper traces the reasons for the shortcomings in the working of the UN and suggestions offered to improve the working of the UN.

**Child Labor in Urban Pakistan-Revisited**

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**Abstract:** This paper contains a survey on activities of school-age (5-15 years) children in urban areas of Pakistan, focussing on child labor. The evidence shows thatbulk of the children, i.e. 29.48 percent is involved in home-care activity. The child labor is 9.94 percent that is much higher than official figures of 1996 by FBS. A significant element of urban child labor is that boys outnumber girls in child labor, while reverse is the case for home-care activity. Majority of the child labor comes from illiterate parents and almost 16 percent of the household income is contributed by child labor. Child labor rises with household size. Girls start child labor earlier in life and end earlier as well.
Sickness in Small-Scale Industries: Problems and Remedies: A Case Study of Sukkur Estate Area

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors of sickness in Small-Scale Industries, managerial competencies and causes of emergence of entrepreneurs at Sukkur Estate Area of Sindh Province. This study examines the role of Directorate of Sindh Small Industries Corporation Sukkur for growth of small-scale industries in the region. In this research paper, we have found the high correlation between high educations and sales. Strong evidences emerge that owners of small industrial firms are family concern having low educational base, inadequate feasibility, lack of marketing and managerial knowledge and rigid attitude resulting in under utilization of capacity. We have analyzed the characteristics of small business owners for the success of enterprise in the light of McClelland model.