Abstracts

Some Correlates of Work Performance: An Empirical Study

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Abstract: The present paper attempts to study the relationships between work performance and some key variables (i.e., job satisfaction, turnover intentions and job specific self-efficacy). The data were collected from 300 scientists (150 from NDRI, Karnal and 150 from Agriculture Extension Centres in Haryana). The results revealed a significant positive relationship between work performance and job satisfaction, which signifies that satisfied workforce is more productive. A significant positive relationship is also found between the job specific self-efficacy and work performance suggesting that higher the job specific self-efficacy, higher will be the work performance of employees. Further, the findings of the study reveal a significant negative relationship between turnover intentions and work performance that shows that employees having low intent to quit perform better. Furthermore, an attempt has also been made to determine the joint contribution of these all variables to work performance. The findings revealed that the measures of demographic variables, job satisfaction, turnover intentions and job specific self-efficacy jointly account for considerable amount of variance in work performance.

Impact of Primary Health Care Services on Nursing Mothers in Ipetu-Igbomina Community, Kwara State, Nigeria

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Abstract: The health of mother and child is the well-being of a country as healthy mothers takes care of live and healthy babies and these babies grow up to become healthy adults of tomorrow. This descriptive study is on the impact of public health services on nursing mothers Ipetu-Igbomina. One hundred nursing mothers in the community were used as participants. A self-developed questionnaire was used to elicit for needed information from both literate and non-literate participants. Responses were collated and analyzed by simple percentages and chi-square statistics. The result showed that public health services had positive impacts on the nursing mothers of Ipetu-Igbomina community and with Public-Private Partnership, the services can be improved upon and made better.

An Evaluation of Capacity Building of DEOs in Educational Planning, Implementation and Community Participation

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Abstract: The prime concern of the paper is to evaluate the UNESCO project “Capacity Building of District Education Officers in Educational Planning, Implementation and Community Participation”. The Executive District Officers (EDOs), District Education Officers (DEOs), Deputy District Education Officers (DDEOs) and Heads of the Secondary Schools within 10 sampled districts of four provinces of Pakistan constituted population for this study. 25 master trainers and 80 trainees trained under this project from Punjab, Sindh and NWFP were drawn as sample. To what extent the project has been successful in developing the capacity building of district education officers in educational planning,
implementation and community participation was the main research question of the study? Data were collected through the in person administration of questionnaires to district education officers trained under the project and the master trainers of AEPAM, Islamabad and PITEs of the country. Regarding findings it was found that adequate arrangements for training courses were made at AEPAM and PITEs by providing all necessary facilities including appropriate sized rooms, proper seating arrangements, Audio Visual aids and related equipment Master Trainers were found fully trained and well prepared during the training. A majority of them had employed proper teaching techniques and helped the trainees in doing practical exercises during the training sessions. Overall the present project is rated as a success and it is recommended that the project may be launched all over Pakistan to benefit all district education officers at national level.

Informal Sector: A Case Study of Working Women in Bahawalpur

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Abstract: We have analyzed the socio-economic profile, working and housing conditions and health status of working women. The contribution of these in their household budget is estimated in this paper. From a sample of 1780 households having at least one informally employed woman from urban and rural areas of district Bahawalpur, we have estimated their contribution in the perspectives of their typology of work, age group, educational and marital status, fertility, working hours, work experience, place of work, nature of employment, socio-economic profile and household income. The women working on ladies garment has been identified as the group having highest ratio in the sample. Brick-kiln women are contributing maximum to their household budget. In different modes of employment, piece-rate workers have highest ratio in the sample contributing 47 percent to household budget. In respect of place of work, domestic workers have the majority in the sample, while home-based workers contribute maximum.

Nuclear Development in Pakistan: An Overview (1947-2008)

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Abstract: This paper examines the nuclear development in Pakistan in a chronological manner. The main theme of the study is to establish the sequence and the important contributors at each stage in a manner to study the major events that concluded the basic nuclear development in the country. The study addresses core areas of technological as well as human development in the field of nuclear development in Pakistan. International participation in the nuclear development of Pakistan has also been an important aspect of overall nuclear development and has had a considerable impact on the way nuclear development is carried out in Pakistan. Scarcity of resources for nuclear development and how they were overcome successfully is also an important dimension of this study. Embargoes of international community on nuclear assistance and role of regional geo-strategic issues as a bargain-chip in the nuclear development has also been an important player in the nuclear development. Nuclear development in Pakistan has been divided into eight phases each of which is marked with a major shift / development to the nuclear programme of Pakistan.