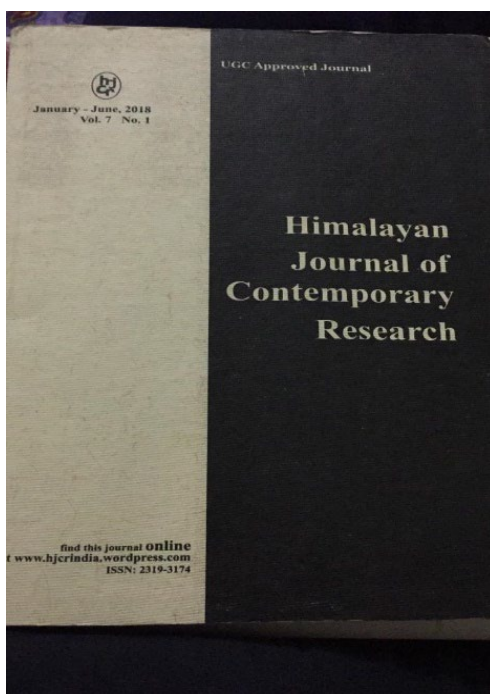


Research Papers

1. Social Demographic Profile of Rural Non farm Households in Punjab



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FROM THE REGION
Socio-Demographic Profile of Rural Non-Farm Households in Punjab
Jasdeep Singh Toor
Aman Rani

The rural households are an integral part of the development process of agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, which form the backbone of the Indian economy. But they are backward, illiterate, heavily indebted, unorganized and get only subsistence income for their livelihood. In this paper an overview of socio-demographic features of selected sampled households is being given.

THERE has been substantial improvement starting in the late 1960s due to the introduction of new, high yielding seeds and public investment in seed development etc. (Evenson and McKinsey 1999). The agricultural sector alone cannot create additional productive employment opportunities for rural household. In a situation where agricultural capacity becomes limited and the urban sector could act as an outlet for surplus semi-skilled labor. The Economic Census of India estimates that sector is more than the female sector. The Economic Census of India estimates that around 41.89 million rural people are employed in non-farm establishments which registered a growth rate of 4.56 percentages during 1998-2005. The aspirations of rural youth are changing. They do not want to continue their ancient occupation. They are interested to work in non-farm sector. In Punjab the importance of non-farm starts increasing with the spread of education. Youth are interested to work in non-agriculture sector.

It may be profitable for the rural household to engage increasingly in non-farm sector and reduce the farm activity. The importance and relevance of non-farm sector in rural areas has assumed special significance in the context of ever increasing rural labor force and relatively declining opportunities of employment under the farm sector. Rising disenchantment with the profession pushes them out of agriculture while opportunities in other sectors of the booming economy pull them out from agriculture sector due to low profitability. But, as the land size increased the tendency towards withdrawal gained among the large holder category as well thus suggesting a U-shape relationship between farm size and willingness towards withdrawal (Sharma and Bhaduri 2007).

It has been found that there is a need of high level of capital investment and enterprises for the establishment of non-farm sector. However, the rate of growth is faster in the non-farm sector and this fact confirms the limitation of the farm sector to be able to consistently absorb the ever-increasing workforce. The major concentration of worker is found in the service sector and is followed by the manufacturing sector. Worldwide, rural households engage in a variety of nonfarm activities to generate income (Lanjouw and Lanjouw 1995).

2. A Study of Effect of Training and Development on the Organizational Commitment : A case study of Selected Banks in India

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A Study of Effect of Training & Development on the Organizational Commitment: A Case Study of Selected Banks in India

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 (Affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh), India.

ABSTRACT

The Management of each organization desires to have skilled and competent people to make the organization competitive in the market. From the viewpoint of the organization, the human resources are considered as the main tool of the creative abilities, talent, knowledge, skills, attitudes and beliefs of the individuals involved. HRM helps in attaining maximum individual development, desirable working relationship between employees and employers, employee and employer, and effective modeling of human resources in connection with physical resources. HRM represent the quantitative and qualitative measurement of the workforce required in an organization. It is easy to find a suitable person for the job but it is very difficult to retain the person for sufficiently longer period. There are several dimensions in this issue such as training/te - ability of employees, performance measurement, promotion policy, transfer policy, labor management, communication etc. The ultimate aim is to develop the human resource up to the extent that it results in organizational commitment. Its simple words, organizational commitment is the strength of attachment an employee feels towards an organization. The present Paper is an effort to find out effects of Training and development on the organizational Commitment.

Keywords: Employee Development, Training, Development, Organizational Commitment, Performance.

INTRODUCTION:

The competence and caliber of the human beings working in an organization are the real assets of an enterprise. An organization with incompetent persons will fail sooner or later, whereas on the other hand any enterprise having competent staff may survive and perform very well in adverse situations. In order to obtain success, the organization will need an effective human resource management. All the areas like recruitment, selection of employees, induction, training, assessment of employee performance appraisal, compensation, proper relations with labor and with trade unions, employee's safety, welfare and health should comply with labor laws of concerned state or country etc. come under the process of Human Resource Management (HRM). The Management of each organization desires to have skilled and competent people to make the organization competitive in the market. From the viewpoint of the organization, the human resources are considered as the main tool of the creative abilities, talent, knowledge, skills, attitudes and beliefs of the individuals involved. HRM helps in attaining maximum individual development, desirable working relationship between employees and employers, employees and employees, and effective modeling of human resources as contracted with

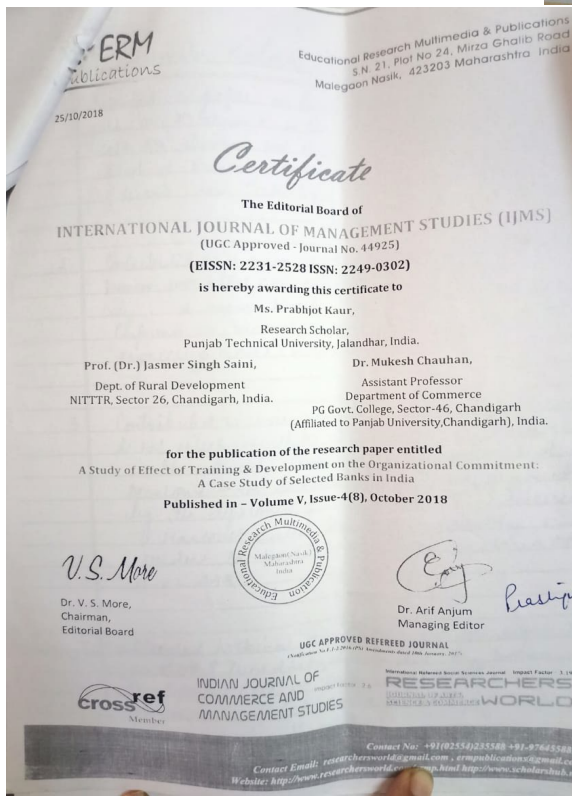
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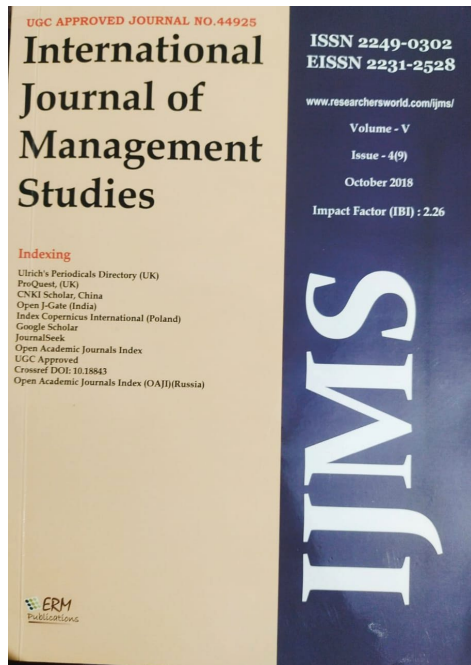
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A Study of Effect of Performance Appraisal on the Organizational Commitment: A Case Study of Selected Banks in India

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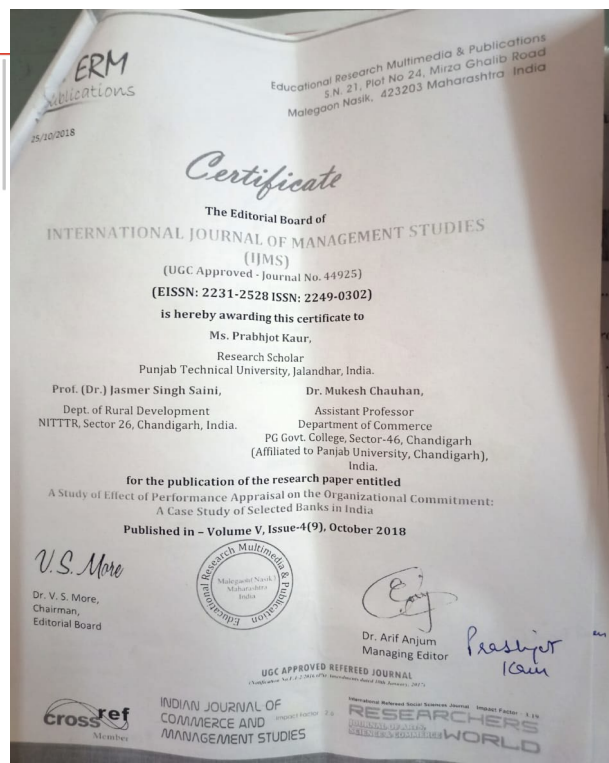
ABSTRACT

The competence and caliber of the human beings working in an organisation are the real assets of an enterprise. The main goal or objective of the Performance evaluation of employee is to find out the efficient persons by giving recognition for his dedication and transforming inefficient person in to efficient employee by giving positive and negative motivation as if required. An organisation with incompetent persons will fail sooner or later, whereas on the other hand any enterprise having competent staff may survive and perform very well in adverse situations. In order to obtain success, the organisation will need an effective human resource management. All the areas like recruitment, selection of employee, induction, training, assessment of employee (performance appraisal), compensation, proper relations with labour and with trade unions, employee's safety, welfare and health should comply with labour laws of concerned state or country etc. come under the process of Human Resource Management (HRM). The Management of each organization desires to have skilled and competent people to make the organization competitive in the market. From the viewpoint of the organisation, the human resources are considered as the sum total of the creative abilities, talents, knowledge, skills, attitudes and beliefs of the individuals involved. HRM helps in attaining maximum individual development, desirable working relationship between employees and employers, employees and employees, and effective modeling of human resources as contrasted with physical resources. HRM represent the quantitative and qualitative measurement of the workforce required in an organization. Investing in human resources and with the passage of time, the job performance of employees is evaluated on the basis of certain parameters by appropriate performance appraisal techniques which improve individual employee capabilities and organisational capabilities. This paper examines the effects of Performance Appraisal of employee on the Organisational Commitment and as to why the employee changes his attitude, his commitment towards the Organisation.

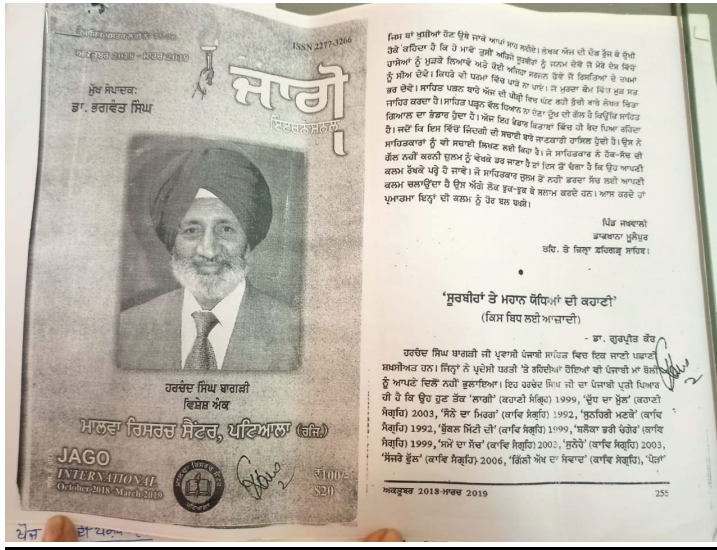
Keywords: Employee Development, Performance Appraisal, Organisational Commitment.

INTRODUCTION:

Performance Appraisal is the continuous and systematic evaluation of the performance of employees which gives the opportunity to organisation for recognizing the abilities and efficiencies of the employees' for growth and development of the organisation. The employer measures the pay of employees' and compare it with the targets inter-



4. Shoorviran te Mahan Yodhyain de Kahani



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Wireless Sensor Networks: Characteristics, Components, Applications, Research Challenges and Architectural Design issues

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Abstract

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have grown considerably in recent years and have a significant potential in different applications including health, environment, and military. Wireless sensor devices deployed randomly for monitoring, detecting, localizing, capturing, etc. on-field information across the different real-time applications. The applications like disaster monitoring, environment monitoring, weather monitoring, home automation, battlefield monitoring, etc. need the efficient functionality of WSNs. Despite their powerful capabilities, the successful development of WSN is still a challenging task. The purpose of this paper is to provide a brief technical introduction to WSN architecture, few potential applications, various essential issues and research challenges. For the performance, QoS and efficiency of the WSN to address the important issues that to be taken into concern while designing the WSN.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN), Design issues, Self-organizing, Sensor, Applications, Challenges

1. Introduction

WSN aims to perform the collection of data from the environment in which the WSN is deployed and forward it to the intended recipient to which data reporting is done. The data can be processed, analysed, stored for different purposes. The devices of wireless sensor network additionally responding to the queries executed from the remote site to process the required instructions or to get samples of data on demand sensing. Such wireless sensor devices are further designed with actuators to process particular event based actions in the network. Therefore, such networks are also known as wireless sensor and actuator networks as shown in figure 1 [1].

From figure, it is showing that, in the sensor field, if sensor nodes detect an event, then its information passing through sensor nodes towards the sink node. Sink node further communicates this information with a remote monitoring facility. Initially, such WSNs designed for military based applications for monitoring the

6.Changing Occupational and Economic Status of Ravidasias in Jalandhar

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Changing occupational and economic status of Ravidasias in Jalandhar

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 Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology, Punjab University, Patiala

The present study attempts to understand the changing occupational and economic status of Ravidasias. It also tries to see the social mobility and change among them by the diversification in occupations and use of modern technology in traditional occupation to develop as small entrepreneurs. This study also analysed to what extent the development programmes and better economic opportunities offered by other occupations make them more autonomous and have reinforced the motivation of Ravidasias to achieve higher social status. With these considerations present paper is prepared.

Keywords: economic status, changing occupation, Ravidasias

The largest group of scheduled castes appearing under a single name "Chamar" is a widely distributed group in Punjab. There are numerous castes of Chamars. The census of 1931 listed them as many as 11,568 castes. It exists in various names such as, Ramdasias, Sainams, and Radals, Rohis, Pothias, Rohitias, Sunnams, and Raikis. There are references to this caste even in Maha who speaks of two groups of Chamars: Kanwaras and Dighwas, both being mixed in origin and concerned with leather tanning. The former is known as Chammakars, cutter of hides and leather who, also, is a worker and trader in leather products and is represented today as 'Modhi' or 'mochi'. Stuck smelling of leather tanning relegated to them to the periphery of the respectable society. They are a heterogeneous group of people who have received from time to time recruits from castes higher up in the caste hierarchy.

The Chamars constitute the numerically most preponderant group among the scheduled castes in the district with a population of 2,69,394 or 75.01 per cent of the total population of the latter. Their biggest concentration is in Khushki and Khatkhat sub-divisions. The Chamars of Jalandhar district style themselves as Jalawars and consider themselves to be the descendants of Raja Jai Singh. Some educated youths, says Sri Lanka during the Ramayana period. Most of them cultivate the fields of high caste Hindus. Some of them are engaged in leather work and shoe-making.

Probably from early Aryan times of village life in India was organized somewhat as it is today, with its cultivators resident within the village and the lower orders of the labourers attached to its members. In this latter class belonged the common labourers and those who on account of the disgusting aspects of their work and life, were deemed to be unclean and untouchable. The Chamar's very name connects him with the carcasses of cattle. Besides he not only removes the skins from the carcasses of cattle, he also he cuts flesh, the defilement and degradation resulting from these acts are insurmountable. The fact that Chamar is habitually associated in thought with these practices may partially explain why the large non leather working sections of the caste are still rated as untouchable. Chamars, including Mochias are scattered well over the "Aryo Dravidian" tract and leather workers under one name or another, are found in nearly every part of India. Chamars are most numerous in the united provinces and in bordering areas of Bihar on the east and Punjab on the north-west. Briggs (1920:11, 20) In Punjab Chamars are known by different names depending on their religious affiliation. Their popular nomenclatures are Chamars and Ramdasias among Hindus and Sikhs.

In the traditional socio-economic set up the primary occupation of the Chamars was to remove the hides and skins of the dead cattle. They were also the tanners and leather dyers and makers of the articles of leather like leather thongs, whips, blinders for bullocks and blinker and harnesses. Their concentration in rural areas was also due to their usefulness as farm labourers in agricultural operations from sowing to reaping. They do all the bigger of such work as cutting grass, carrying wood and bundles, acting as watchmen, and the like; and they plaster the houses with mud when they need it. All this they do as village artisans and menials, receiving fixed customary dues in the shape of a share of the produce of the fields.

Traditionally, the Chamars of the village were deer leather shoe-makers, repairers, make leather goods and do other small jobs of manufacturing and construction. A large number specialized in making leather valves of hand pumps, belts and other items of leather used by villages. A few were in its allied activities; another few were agriculturists, small owners and share croppers. Others were agricultural labourers, in intensive cultivation of sugarcane, wheat, rice and vegetables.

Before 1995 the work of tanning (1962-95) was very hard. They worked with their hands and workers helped them in their work. The workers made masks of things like Chama, Saji, Mimi, Kalmi, Chora. It was used for the softness of leather. They mixed leather with the masala. Saji Mimi was purchased from Kangur and kalmi Chora from local market. There are some particles in Kalmi Chora which burn the hands so they wear rubber gloves on their hands while mixing the leather with masala. After this process footballs are prepared in Boot Modhi and some leather sold in Rajasthan for the

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Dear Ms. Harvinder Kaur

I am pleased to inform you that your paper entitled **"Changing Occupational and Economic Status of Ravidasias in Jalandhar"** is accepted for publication in the May 2019 issue of **"IAHRW International Journal of Social Sciences Review"**. The journal is published monthly, indexed in EBSCO, J-Gate, etc., UGC approved (Journal No 41948), and has NAAS rating of 2.72.

Your accepted manuscript will now be transferred to our production department and work will begin on the creation of the proof. You will be contacted in case we need any additional information to create the proof. I thank you for submitting your work to IAHRW IJSSR and hope you consider this journal again for your future work.

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7. Recent Advances made on Anticancer Drugs- The Therapeutic Potential of the Aromatic Heterocyclic Compounds

Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res., 58(1), September - October 2019, Article No. 17, Pages: 104-113
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Review Article

Recent Advances Made on Anticancer Drugs – The Therapeutic Potential of the Aromatic Heterocyclic Compounds

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ABSTRACT

The attractive biological activity profiles of many heterocyclic moieties put them in the category of compounds having a variety of pharmacological therapeutic activities. Although lots of heterocyclic moieties have been studied for their anti-cancer activity, the present review emphasizes on heterocyclic compounds having moieties like oxadiazole, quinoline, isoxazoles and nicotinonitrile containing Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Sulphur in the heterocyclic ring structures, together with the substituent groups of the core scaffold. Their practical application ranging from extensive clinical use to fields as diverse as medicine has perched them as the true cornerstone of medicinal chemistry and their prominence lies in their study about their strong impact on the physicochemical properties. But their most important role in cell physiology and as probable intermediates for numerous biological reactions leading to anticancer research and thus capitalizing on the intrinsic versatility and dynamic core scaffold of these compounds has put them in the most significant category. In this current review, the recent advances made on the anticancer therapeutic potential of the above mentioned aromatic heterocyclic compounds effective against human tumor/ cancer cell lines has been discussed. Their structure-activity relationships, mechanism of action and suppression activity along with the importance of the substitution pattern has also been dealt with.

Keywords: Anticancer drugs, heterocyclic compounds, clinical use.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for 8.7 million deaths (around 14% of all deaths) in 2012¹. Many chemotherapeutic agents, such as cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil and taxol, have been developed to treat different kinds of cancer effectively although with some side effects simultaneously. Therefore, it is vital and imperative to develop novel compounds as anticancer agents with higher bioactivities and lower side effects²⁻³. As medicine advances, cancer is still among one of the major health problems, posing significant threats to human health. New anticancer agent's features with novel scaffolds and/or unique mechanisms of action are highly desirable for the treatment of cancers, especially those highly aggressive.

One of the important objectives of organic and medicinal chemistry is to design, synthesize and produce molecules that have potential as human therapeutic agents. There are many which are being investigated against several malignancies for a variety of pharmacological activities like anti-inflammatory, antioxidants, antifungal, anti-viral, anti-microbial, antipyretic and antimicrobial⁴⁻⁶, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, anticonvulsant, and cardiovascular⁷⁻¹² properties are shown by many organic compounds.

Among these organic compounds, the solitary ones, which are extensively encompassed and have vast and diverse applications, are heterocyclic compounds. The practical applications in which heterocyclics are being used range from extensive clinical use to fields as diverse as medicine, agriculture, photochemistry, biocidal formulations, and polymer science.

A large number of heterocyclic compounds occur naturally example Thiamine (Vitamin B₁), Riboflavin (Vitamin B₂), Nicotinamide (Vitamin B₃), Pyridoxal (Vitamin B₆) and Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), essential amino acids, tryptophan, and histidine are heterocyclic compounds. Nucleic acids, hemoglobin, chlorophyll, and many enzymes are also containing an important heterocyclic nucleus.

Although heterocyclic compounds are quite promising for their biochemical modes and hence are being used against several ailments, infections, and maladies because of potential applications in medicine but they also do not come without shortcomings.

By the end of the second millennium, out of all of the 20 million chemical compounds documented in the literature, approximately half were heterocyclic¹³. The majority of heterocyclic compounds specially those containing Nitrogen, Oxygen and Sulphur having moieties like oxadiazole, quinoline, isoxazoles and nicotinonitrile have

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8. Psychological Factors associated with Alcohol and Drug Abuse among College Students Residing in Hostels in Punjab: An Empirical Study

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG
COLLEGE STUDENTS RESIDING IN HOSTELS IN PUNJAB: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract

The youth of Punjab in present times is showing a greater inclination toward alcohol and drug abuse. It is of growing concern as more and more youth are falling prey to this devastating problem. This article describes psychosocial factors in the college youth residing in hostels, which seem to lead them to indulge in alcohol and drug abuse to cope with their psychological turmoils. The study sample includes academically diverse youth, aged between 18 and 25 years, both males and females (100 students residing in hostels) in 7 urban colleges in Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar districts of Punjab. Data were collected between April 2015 and October 2015 via a nonexperimental descriptive self-developed questionnaire. The primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with each student. Purposive cluster sampling was done to select a sample frame of 100 students out of a total of 357 students that were interviewed. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data, with a 5% level of significance. The result of the study revealed that significant association ($P < 0.05$) exists between emotional and social instability, parental consumption of alcohol/drugs, educational stress, and the students' alcohol and drug abuse problem. The statistics generated could provide an understanding of the factors that can be addressed to help reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug abuse in these youth.

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Introduction:-

A strong association between drug abuse, human behavior, and social functioning exists not only in India but also globally. Alcohol and drug use by any family member affects not only the family but also becomes a social burden because society gets adversely affected. Many unpleasant outcomes, like reduced educational attainment, negligence, law-breaking, criminal behavior, mental health problems, and delinquency, etc. are associated with drug abuse. (Fergusson et al., 2002; Kandel et al., 1986; Newcomb et al., 1999).

Prolonged drug abuse not only affects an individual's personality and behavioral attributes but is also related to alteration/deterioration in genes and neural circuitry. The brain damage from drug use hampers an individual's ability so much that they lose their judgmental and authoritative capacities. The addicted person grows into a baffling personality who is unable to take decisive measures in their life. A whirlwind of mental instability and unhealthiness leads to compulsive drug cravings, seeking, and continued use despite adverse consequences. Drug

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9. An Efficient and Load Balancing Scheme in WSN



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An Efficient and Load Balancing Scheme in WSN

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Abstract

The group of tiny and battery constrained small wireless sensor devices deployed randomly for monitoring, detecting, localizing, capturing, etc. on-field information across the different real-time applications in Wireless Sensor Network (WSN). The main concern of WSN is network lifetime and Quality of Service (QoS) enhancement as the sensor nodes are having limited processing and battery capabilities. Several routing protocols designed from the last two decades to address the energy efficiency challenges. In this paper, clustering-based methods show better performance compared to non-clustering methods, but cluster heads (CHs) suffered from the excessive load, which leads to more energy consumption of sensor nodes that becomes the CH in each interval. This problem can solve by using the mobile agents in WSN clustering to optimize the energy efficiency and load balancing in the network.

Keywords: WSN, QoS, Cluster Heads (CHs), Load Balancing, Efficiency, Real Time Applications.

1. Introduction

The sensor networks are nothing but a group of nodes with tasks of sensing, data collection, and processing, transmitting data over a wireless medium which are deployed densely within the sight or very near to it. Every sensor node in WSN is collecting information and sending back this collected information to the sink node in the network. WSN must have the capability of self-organization as the location of sensor nodes are not fixed and predefined [1]. Therefore, efficient positioning of sensor nodes yields the improved WSN performance as this kind of network is heavily depends on cooperation between sensor nodes to disseminate the collected information to the intended recipient in the network. The current technologies and methods for MEMS (micro electro mechanical systems), digital electronics as well as wireless communications enable researchers to design the less power, less cost, and multifunctional sensor devices which freely communicate in limited distances and having small size. Such small sensor nodes composed of processes such as sensing, communication, information processing, data aggregation, data dissemination, etc. based on collaborative communication among the large number sensor nodes as shown in figure 1 [2].

10. A Comprehensive Review on Covid-19 (Corona virus) Pandemic- Challenges and Opportunities with Special Reference to Public Health Domain

Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res., 64(1), September - October 2020; Article No. 37, Pages: 203-211 ISSN 0976 - 044X

Review Article

A Comprehensive Review on COVID-19 (Corona virus) Pandemic – Challenges and Opportunities with Special Reference to Public Health Domain

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19), A new health crisis expanded all over the world is caused by the Severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). This highly contagious disease, as concluded from genome studies, originated in bats. In December 2019, it passed on to humans in Wuhan, Hubei province, China. After a few months, the infection was spread to about 109 countries. Total 113,702 confirmed cases globally and 4, 012 deaths were registered on March 10, 2020. On 11 March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by WHO. The disease is transmitted by inhalation or contact with infected droplets having an incubation period range from 2 to 14 days. Fever, cough, sore throat, breathlessness, fatigue, malaise, etc. are some of the major symptoms of the disease. Diagnosis involves Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction from a nasopharyngeal swab or oropharyngeal swab, a chest computed tomography scan, and other collective symptoms. At present no vaccine, antiviral drug, therapy is documented, only preventive measures like hand washing, maintaining distance from other people, and not touching one's face, use of masks is recommended. In this critical situation, researchers are highly focused to combat this problem. This review article mainly emphasizes on the occurrence, causes, mode of action, updated statistical data, and preventive measures taken by the government for control of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Corona virus), WHO, Pathogenic disease.

INTRODUCTION

More than a million children under the age of 5 die each year due to acute respiratory tract infections (ARTIs) which are also attributed to be a major reason for death among people of all age groups¹. Corona viruses belong to the family of single-stranded RNA viruses and it causes infections in humans and animals and those infections range from respiratory, gastrointestinal, neurological diseases and hepatic diseases, etc. The various types of corona viruses from four different genera are alpha, beta, gamma, and delta-corona virus. Till date, seven strains of corona virus have been identified namely 229E (Alpha Corona virus), NL63 (Alpha Corona virus), OC43 (Beta Corona virus), HKU1 (Beta Corona virus), MERS-CoV (Beta corona virus which is the causative agent of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome- MERS), SARS-CoV (Beta corona virus which is responsible for causing severe acute respiratory syndrome- SARS), SARS-CoV-2 which is the causative agent of corona virus disease 2019 or popularly called as COVID-19². The new corona virus spread has seen an increasing trend especially in its emergence in humans and this can be attributed to the high prevalence, worldwide distribution, increased genetic diversity and more common recombination of the genetic sequences of

the viruses and also, one more factor responsible for the increased spread is the increased human-animal interface activities.

Objective of the Study

This paper shall highlight the epidemiology, clinical symptoms, diagnosis and treatment, and preventions of this virus along with providing details of the history, origin of the disease, and the details of the virus.

History of spread of Corona Virus

It started in late December 2019 when many local health authorities reported the presence of an increased number of patients of pneumonia whose cause could not be diagnosed and were epidemiologically linked to the seafood consumption in the areas near to the Huanan seafood wholesale market near to Wuhan which is a city in the Hubei province of China. The identification of the pathogen SARS-CoV-2 was done using a surveillance mechanism for pneumonia of unknown etiology and it was based on the same principle as that of the 2003 SARS outbreak which aimed at the timely identification of the novel pathogens. It was on January 30, 2020, when the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern and after that, the pandemic escalated rapidly and has now

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11. A comprehensive Analysis of the Waitlist Issue in Canadian Healthcare-Facts, Evidence and Rationale with Focus on Public Health

Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res., 65(2), November - December 2020; Article No. 28, Pages: 172-175 ISSN 0976 - 044X

Review Article

A Comprehensive Analysis of the Waitlist Issue in Canadian Healthcare-Facts, Evidence and Rationale with Focus on Public Health

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ABSTRACT

In Canada, a major issue that has been seen in medical field is waiting for care. Statistical data provides the information about how long individuals have to wait for specialized services. On Sept. 2002, a discussion was conducted among Canadian surgeons which revealed that there are three basic approaches to measure waiting for care from people who received care, who need care, who are waiting for care. Over the past years back, lengthened waiting times can be seen and shifted from 9.3 weeks in 1993 to 18.2 weeks in 2013. A time period from 1994 to 2009 showed approximately 662 deaths due to waiting for cardiovascular care. No true data provided by surgeons as waiting lists management system is not properly controlled. Majority of people accepted that waiting time was unacceptable, prolongs suffering and affects the chances and speed of recovery and the quality of life. Waiting in medical care produces negative outcomes in patient's health and may also result in permanent disability. A survey-based report highlights that 56 percent of Canadians and 36 percent of patients in the other countries waited a month for routine care. Data provided by Health Services Access Survey can be compared with that of other countries helps to rank the medical care services of Canada. Present review will provide the information about medical consequences of waiting times in Canadian healthcare system, different disease conditions, reasons of waiting, need or importance for reducing wait times, policies for reducing wait lists.

Keywords: Waitlists, long waiting periods, Public health, Canada.

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INTRODUCTION

There has been a growing concern for increasing waiting times in Canadian healthcare system as waiting has become a defining characteristic of this system. Long waiting times have caused prolonged suffering, disability and even death to many Canadians who needed instant care. Delayed diagnosis and care seem to be very devastating to patients, families and their employers. The increased waiting times have added to the individual expenses of the patients. Daily, media reports indicate that the health care framework of the country is in turmoil. There has been a steep incline in the clashes between health care providers and the government. Canadians are worried about the closure of hospitals, surgery waiting times growing even longer and the issue of doctors leaving the country. There is a need for families and associates to take a bigger share of responsibility as far as home treatment is concerned¹.

THE NEED FOR CHANGE- MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES OF WAITING

Studies based on clinical literature records have revealed that excessively long waiting periods are associated with damage of patient conditions, poor outcomes from treatments and also lead to increasing the risks of adverse events. People who needed a routine coronary angioplasty when faced with long waiting periods had anxiety issues. Delayed diagnosis for appendicitis leads to reduced positive outcomes of appendectomy which is the surgical intervention used to treat this condition. If there are delays in the treatment of cancer, then there is a high risk of cancer spreading to other tissues and this is called as metastasis. Patients who have delayed imaging for carotid in case of stroke are at high risk of developing a fatal condition. Patients with spinal surgeries when faced with incredibly long wait times generally suffer reduced levels of positive outcomes of health after surgical interventions. It has been noticed that Canadians not only wait for elective surgical treatment, however, there are long wait times associated with primary care, emergency care as well².

NEED FOR REDUCING WAIT TIMES

A reduction in the wait times would open doors for the healthcare providers to provide efficient treatment for mental and physical disorders. This boosts the stability of

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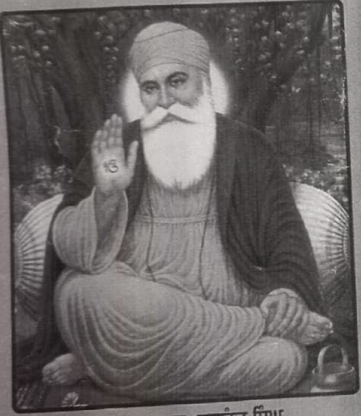
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- ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਬਹੁਮੁਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਇੱਕ ਮਹਾਨ ਚਿੰਤਕ, ਸ਼ਾਂਤੀ ਦੇ ਪੁੰਜ ਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਯੁੱਗ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਲਕ, ਨਿਰਮਾਤਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਉੱਚ ਕੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਵੀ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਖਸੀਅਤ ਏਨੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਬਖਸੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਵੀ ਹੈ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਹੱਲ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਕਲੀਫਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮਾਰੂ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਦਾ ਪਰਛਾਵਾਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਲਈ ਨਿਰਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰ ਅੰਧੇਰੇ ਰਾਤ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਇਕ ਚਾਨਣ ਭਰਿਆ ਸਵੇਰਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਆਗਮਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਕਾਬੂਨ ਲਿਤਾੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਜਨਤਾ ਨਿਰੋਗ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਖੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੈਲੇ ਹੋਏ ਭੂਠ, ਅੰਧ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਖਿਆ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਧੋਖਾ, ਫਰੋਬ, ਚਲਾਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਠੱਗੀ (ਚੋਰੀ) ਨੂੰ ਭਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਸੱਚਾਈ ਦਾ ਸੂਰਜ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਡੁੱਬ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ।

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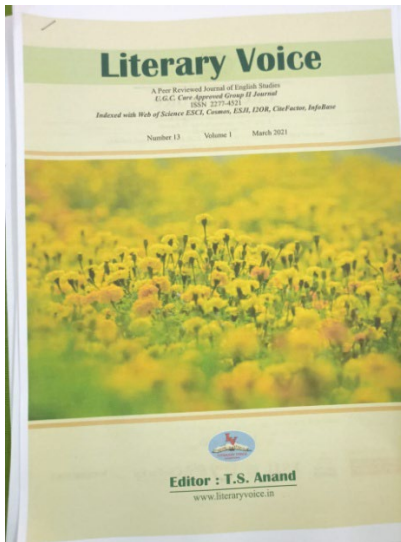
ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅੰਕ

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Harem Revisited: An Arab Feminist Writes Back

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Abstract

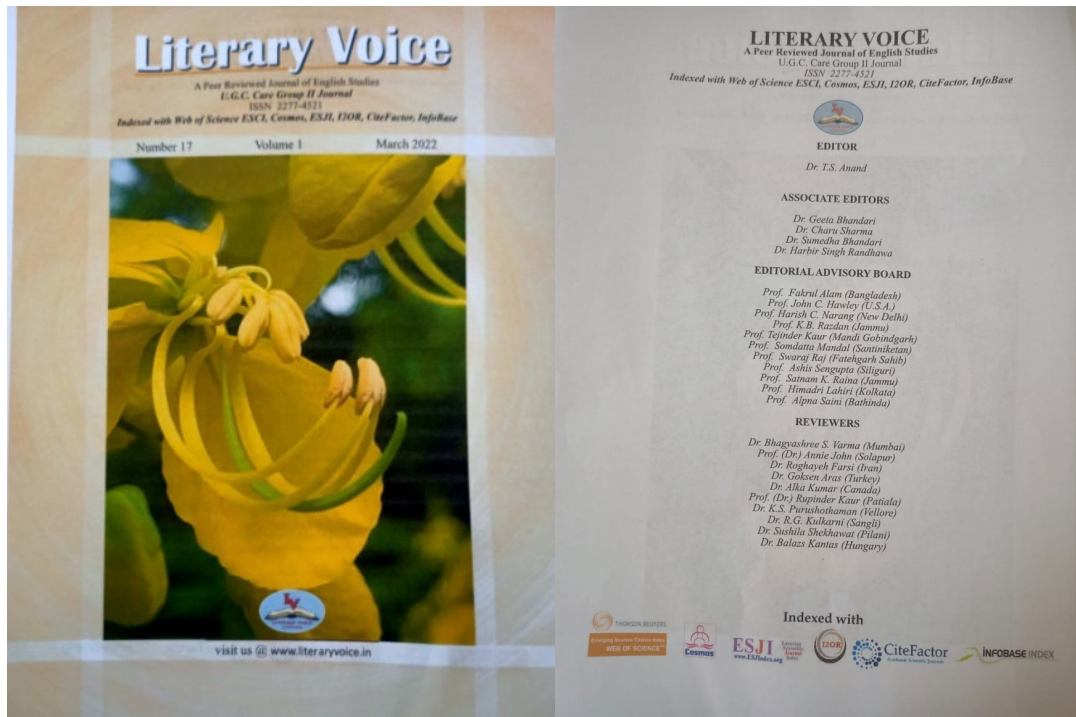
The word harem conjures up the image of a space inhabited by exotic, oriental women who are "sexually available." This image dominates the Oriental discourse perpetuated by the West. Egyptian feminist Laila Ahmed in her groundbreaking essay, "Western Ethnocentrism and Perceptions of the Harem" deconstructs the harem of Western male sexual fantasy as an "orgiastic feast" of Western Eurocentric feminists as a prison and introduces the domestic harem of her childhood. The latter represents a community of women freely exchanging ideas and supporting one another against the whims and fancies of a patriarchal culture, reworking more like today's women's memoir. Her argument is supported by her personal experience of staying in a harem as traced in her memoir, *A Border Passage: From Cairo to America—A Woman's Journey*. *Harem*, far from being accessible to strangers, signified a sanctuary for the women of the family where even the males asked permission before entering. The paper undertakes to analyze Ahmed's essay in dialogue with her memoir. In her essay, she denounces the harem that dominates the Western imagination. The paper takes note of this important intervention from the Middle-East and acknowledges the contribution of Arab feminists in correcting the fallacious and assumptions of the mainstream Western liberal feminists. She rejects such simplistic notions that harem is disempowering or Islam is oppressive. These feminist interventions from the Middle-East form an important part of the discourse by "summons of color" and deserve their place in the postcolonial feminist discourse.

Keywords: Harem, Arab, Muslim, Post-colonial, memoir, feminist

Introduction

Non-western feminist poetics has a peripheral presence in the Western academy. Many feminists/activists/women writers from the Middle Eastern countries studying or working in the West are engaged in preventing the white middle-class Eurocentric feminists from defining their own preoccupations as universal feminist challenges. Tracing the direction of feminist scholarship in the broader Middle East, Therese Sahlis observes that the last two decades have witnessed the proliferation of the post-orientalist scholarship which consisted of a critique of "exoticized, reductive representation of Oriental and Muslim women oppressed by their culture" (1087). This critique was triggered by the publication of Edward Said's *Orientalism*. "Third World" feminist critics Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak and Chandra Talpade Mohanti define the role non-western feminists are supposed to play in this scenario. Spivak shifts the focus from the issue of sexual difference to the reality of cultural difference among women from diverse backgrounds and nationalities. "She rejects the tendency of Western feminists to intervene in the experience of Third World women from their subject position" (Mukhopadhyay 91). Mohanti advocates that feminist projects involving women from the non-western countries must address themselves to the internal critique of hegemonic and western feminisms. In addition, they must also formulate "autonomous feminist concerns and strategies that are geographically, historically and culturally grounded" (Mohanti 17). The essay and the memoir under examination perform both the functions as they address the marginalization of women in their societies and throw light on the individual modes of resistance they developed over time. At the same time, they critique the undue attention paid by Western feminists to the "oppressive

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Expatriate Women's Quest for Identity in Azadeh Moraveni's Lipstick Jihad and Manal M. Omar's Barefoot in Baghdad

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Abstract

"Exit West" has become a resounding slogan in the present context with a potential to become a global movement. However, the attention, affiliation, affinities, dreams and hopes of the expatriates from the Middle East had already turned homeward in the polarized world post 9/11. The "discourse of return" produced by such expatriates signifies not only the geographical return but a metaphorical return to their culture, religion, language and people. It emerges at a critical moment of renewed tension between the United States of America and the Middle East. The trend of going back to homeland has been captured in the memoirs of women expatriates from the Middle East. Working on a multicultural platform and well-versed with the global politics, these women can identify the local and global antagonists. The memoirs also interpret the political events, revolutions and invasions that spell danger for women in their homelands. The paper looks into the discourse of return as the authors identify with the common cause of the people, express faith in the progressive vision of the native people, dream a shared dream and get activated to fulfill that dream. The proposed paper delves into two memoirs by expatriate women – Azadeh Moaveni, an Iranian-American and Manal M. Omar, an Arab-American. Moaveni's Lipstick Jihad and Omar's Barefoot in Baghdad trace their journey as they return from the United States to their homelands. The journey symbolizes their quest for identity – individual and national.

Keywords: native, memoir, diaspora, women, identity, Arab, nationalism

Introduction

Following the turn of events in the 21st century, a re-orientation of diasporic discourse is taking place. The Middle East diasporic communities have felt the need to assert themselves, present their side of the story, offer unbiased representations and challenge the superiority of Western civilization at the cost of the East. Imbued with a renewed nationalism post 9/11, women's autobiographical writing affirms faith in their own cultural heritage and tradition and its ability to resolve problems without the U.S. military intervention.

Women memoirists considered here have experienced living or are still living, working and writing in the West. Shuttling between their host and home countries, they remain connected to their heritage through family ties. Writing mainly in a post-colonial context, they inhabit a "third space" which allows them to approach the challenges facing their countries from a transcultural perspective. The memoir form has become the perfect tool in the hands of the refugee and the displaced. The paper looks at two memoirs – Lipstick Jihad (2005) by Azadeh Moaveni – an Iranian-American journalist and Barefoot in Baghdad (2010) by Manal M. Omar – an Arab-American working with an international NGO. The paper

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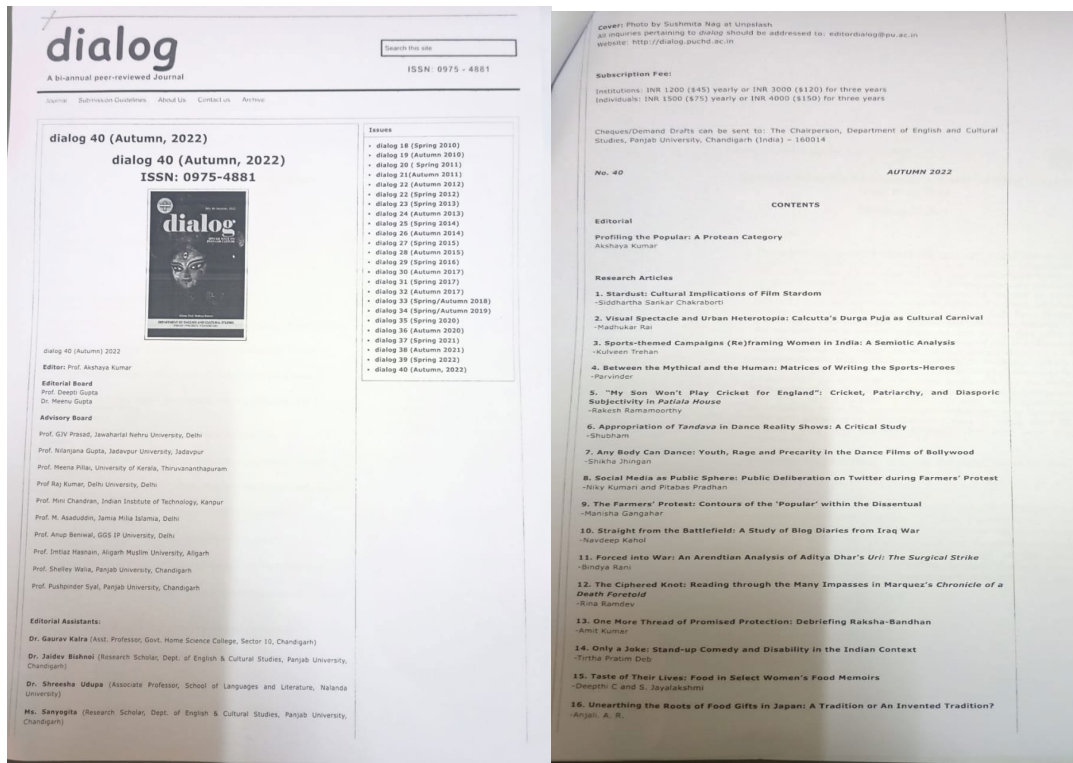
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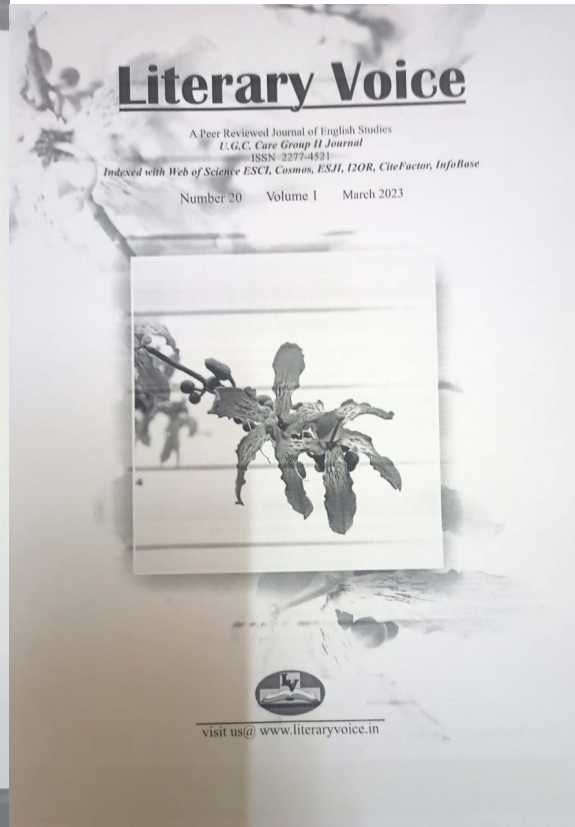
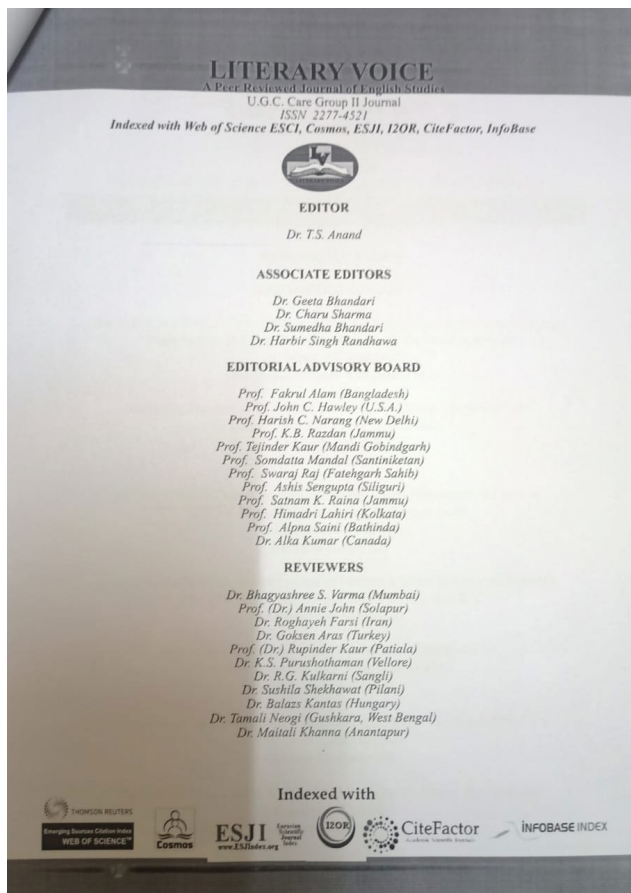
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Unlocking the Self in Nawal El Saadawi's Memoirs from the Women's Prison
Dr. Navdeep Kahol*

Abstract
Women's writing is a struggle to reclaim language in a way that will empower them. Memoir form that is known to have the personal and political has been embraced by an unprecedented number of women writers from the Arab region in the last quarter of 20th century. As a result, writing is emerging from places where writing about certain matters like religion and sexuality is banned and punishable. The paper analyses Nawal El Saadawi's Memoirs from the Women's Prison. It proposes to show how her mind paradoxically liberates itself in the confines of the jail unlocking her individual self and her unmistakable feminist identity. Consequently, her narrative acts as a site for dialogue, social change and the possibility of saying "we" as well as "I". The memoir also acts as a type of manifesto or announcement of Saadawi's interpretation of the past on behalf of a large group and as a member of the group. Saadawi's writing disrupts boundaries of public-private and personal-political and is maintained by her desire to contest dominant discourses.
Keywords: Memoir, prison, women, self, feminist, relational, Arab

Introduction
Prison narratives are tales of captivity written by a prisoner during incarceration. It is an autobiographical form of writing informed with the political history of the country and the personality of the author. The narratives are political in nature in the way they offer counter-discourses to the dominant official narrative in the repressive regimes, usually responsible for the author's captivity. At the same time, they are a great storehouse of memories and bring out the individual self of the author as he or she finds ample time to look inward and contemplate. The area of women's autobiography is under-researched and its recent intersection with feminism is continuously enriching the feminist epistemology. Rarer still is the research on Arab Muslim women's autobiography which is uncaring interesting intellectual leaps taken by the women of the region. According to Fadia Faqir, "The need to define their position in history and locate themselves vis-a-vis the male master narrative, and to explore and formulate a separate individual identity has urged Arab women writers to write their life stories" (8). Of them, Egyptian doctor and psychiatrist Nawal El Saadawi is a pioneer and a name to reckon with. She has been the most vocal of the feminists from Egypt, or more accurately, from the entire Arab region, and is a well-known figure in the West. She began practicing medicine and writing on taboo subjects at a time when women were supposed to be silent, obedient and docile. Uninhibited and fearless, she writes back to the authoritarian state and the patriarchal society of Egypt in the face of repression and risk to her life. She is a prolific writer and her writing consists of fictional as well as non-fictional narratives. Due to her radical views and bold writings, she got dismissed from her job in the Egyptian Ministry of Health and was imprisoned in 1981 for her outspokenness against the political corruption of

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