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Peer-Reviewed Referred Research Journal

Annual

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Issue 1



DESH BHAGAT COLLEGE

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BARDWAL - DHURI

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INSIGHT

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From The Chief Editor's Desk.....

It is a matter of great pride and privilege for me that our college journal has entered the seventh volume and has progressed satisfactorily. It is hoped that it meets tremendous expectations of our readers that they have from us after the sixth volume.

The purpose of our journal is to promote healthy, constructive and interpretive research on various topics in Humanities and Management. It involves research papers by scholars from home and abroad belonging to different fields of studies.

I am sincerely thankful to all the contributors for their quality research papers. These contributions are the milestones on the path of success which this journal is acquiring.

Last but not the least; I am very thankful to my editorial and advisory board which comprises eminent scholars from various regions for their time and devotion. We look forward to quality research papers from academicians and researchers in future. We also welcome critical comments that can help us to further improve the journal in the times to come.

Dr. Balbir Singh
Chief Editor

**RAJ BHAVAN: A CONTROVERSIAL OR A CONVENIENT OFFICE FOR
THE STATE GOVERNMENT AN ESTIMATE OF RECENT
CONTROVERSIES.**

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“The negative image of the state governors as above all “an agent of the centre” has proved difficult to erase.” (Prof.RakhahariChatterji)

ABSTRACT:

The office of the governor is shrouded with controversy since mid-1960s when the opposition parties started capturing power at the state level. Created for the purpose of playing a coordinating role between the centre and the state by the constitution makers, the office of the governor has time and again entered into political controversy between the two layers of the governments. Starting from the appointment of the incumbent to the Raj Bhavan to recalling, political consideration plays the vital role. Non-cooperation with the state government, applying his discretionary power even in normal functioning of the government, castigating the government for the failure in discharging its constitutional responsibility in public forum etc are oft-repeated incidents in opposition ruled provinces. Naturally the importance and impartiality of the governor becomes a controversial issue in public arena. Federal structure gets a jolt. West Bengal is one such example where governors since mid-1960s on different occasions played and still playing controversial role vis-à-vis the elected state government. This paper intends to look into the controversy surrounded the post of governor keeping the recent incidences in mind.

Keywords: Governor, Central government, state government, politics, federalism, constitution.

INTRODUCTION:

Scholars try to understand political system of a country either through the institutional or through the behavioural approach. Since the days of Aristotle, institutional approach prevailed over the discussion emphasizing on the proper functioning of an institution no matter who holds the office. Institutional structures, rules, norms and cultures influence the choices and actions of the individuals while being a part of the institution. The office-bearers will work as per the institutional values, rules and regulations. Weber's bureaucracy is an ideal example to understand the role and the performance of the system. Emotion, personal choice or ideological inclination of the power holders hardly matter, Weber tells us like other institutional scholars. But the post-world war period primarily is occupied with the behavioural approach which delineates that the role and behaviour of the power-holder is important to understand the political system. Institutions / organizations hardly matters but Official residence of

Governors the performance of the agents. It is the capability of the agent or the agency that can mould or influence the system. Choices, intensions, and belief system of the agents matter most rather the institution itself. Both the approaches carry inherent limitations and for that a synthetic approach is needed to tide overcome their constraints. Post-independent Indian political system has been understood and researched by the above-mentioned approaches. Role of the governor appears in the discussion of the scholars and different commissions time and again. Keeping the inherent weakness of both the approaches, it is wiser to take both the approaches together to understand the role of the governor.

BACKGROUND:

In the quasi-federal polity of India, centre-state relations have occupied a major attention of the scholars since the new spell of her journey. Federal relation revolving round the distribution of power between the national and provincial government has been the prime focus of the researchers. But the role of governor attracted the attention of judiciary and the common people since mid-1960s. Number of controversial decisions and the appointment of the gubernatorial office in a number of states smacked of petty-politics than the constitution-mandated standard behaviour. Office of the governor being used politically against the opposition party on the pretext of mis-rule, gradually gained currency in the public psyche. Appointment of political personality, direct intervention in day-to-day administration of the state, criticizing the state government in public platforms and prescribing the imposition of President rule in states in different points of time marred the image of politically neutral position of the gubernatorial office.

Constituent Assembly deliberated and debated widely about the structure of the executive for provincial government although the Assembly remained committed to the long-cherished values of democracy and the protection and preservation of the cultural groups and diversity of the regions. Direct democratic institutions and responsible government were the obvious choice. But suitable structure and power of the executive commensurate with the objectives of the nationalist struggle soon occupied prominence in the deliberation. Constitution makers searched the alternatives from the Euro-American traditions but there were three alternatives within that traditions- American presidency, directly elected executive of Switzerland and the British cabinet /parliamentary system of government. India had to find out her alternative keeping her past administrative and political experience and the needs for present and future development in mind. Obviously British style of cabinet system became a natural choice with slight modification.

Nationalist leaders committed to form provincial governments to honour the administrative convenience and autonomy of the regions. During the initial phase of post-independence, policy makers were occupied with the post-partition rehabilitation and restoration of peace and tranquility on the eve of large-scale violence, communal strife and arson. On the other hand, objective of rapid development and immediate relief to the people made them design an innovative administrative structure. Indirectly elected head of the state will be aided and advised by the cabinet headed by the Prime minister.

What about the provincial administrative structure? After weighing several options (especially direct election of the Governor), the Constituent Assembly settled on the same structure as that of the union. The constitution makers prepared the lay out of the state government as per the parliamentary

system of government. It is the proto-type of union government. Each state government (like the union government) comprises of the nominal or the constitutional head and the real head. The nominal head of the state government is known as the governor. Constitutionally the functions of the state government are performed in his name. Usually, each state has its individual governor. According to Article 153 there shall be Governor for each state. Constitution has made provision for appointing the same governor for two or more state and union territories (Article 155).

APPOINTMENT, TENURE AND REMOVAL

Initially, the assembly resolved for elected gubernatorial post; but that would invite friction with the elected state government. “The Assembly finally rejected the idea of elected Governors, believing, no doubt correctly, that there would be friction between them and popular ministries”. The outcome was the presidential nomination of the Governors. “The result was that Governors appointed by the President would head the provincial Executives, which in all other major respects were to be like that in New Delhi.”. He /she is appointed by the President for 5 years. Article 155 of our constitution says that the Governor of a state shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. He or she may remain in the office during the pleasure of the President. The tenure of the governor is 5 years but may be removed from his post at any time if the president pleases to do so. The decisions of the President in this regard is not justiciable.

The controversy shrouded the power and functions of the gubernatorial post persists since mid-1960s. Politicization of office of the governor is an unwelcome phenomenon in the parliamentary democratic practices in India. Before entering into the whirlwind of the controversy, few words about the constitutional power and functions are worth mentioning.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Generally, as is earlier mentioned that the governor is nominal head of the state and with the aid and advice of the state cabinet headed by the chief minister, he/she discharges his/her official duties. In normal situation, the governor acts as the ritual head of the state. But in certain cases, he/she uses his/her discretionary powers. So for our convenience, it can be safely said that governor enjoys some ritual or nominal powers and some discretionary powers. During normal times governor performs certain legislative, executive, financial and judicial responsibilities. Art. 163(1) makes it explicitly clear that the council of ministers will aid and advise the Governor in the discharge of his/her functions except the discretionary powers. Moreover, the essence of the Art.167, where it is said that the Chief Minister will communicate the administrative decisions taken by the state cabinet to the Governor, proves that it is the council of ministers is real executive while the Governor is the nominal head of the state. It is worth noting that the Governor will act as a real executive in cases of discretionary powers and if the state comes under the President's rule. His constitutional power echoes the power of the President. Problem does not arise in the state if the same party or coalition rules both at the centre and the provinces. But in other respects, office of the governor being used to put pressure on the state government.

The contentious power of the Governor is about the proclamation of President rule under Art.356. Although the Governor does not enjoy the emergency power, but he/she may apprise the President about the situation of the state and he /she is satisfied that the prevailing situation is not conducive for the state government to carry out the functions in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, he/she may recommend the imposition of President's rule under Art. 356.

GOVERNOR AS THE AGENT OF THE CENTRE

The governor, as nominated by the centre, is likely to play the role of eyes and ears of the union government. After much heated debate in the Constituent Assembly, the nomination by the President was resolved in view of the apprehension of disintegration of the country. Also, nominated Governor instead of elected Governor, was also favored to not to fuel separatist provincial tendencies as also to ensure no extra election expenses Pandit Nehru favoured nomination to get rid of the separatist tendency. Moreover, there was a friction theory among the members about the directly elected Governor; it was rightly held that directly elected governor might come into tussle with another elected government. "The Assembly finally rejected the idea of elected Governors, believing, no doubt correctly, that there would be friction between them and popular ministries." But apprehensions were aired by the members of the Constituent Assembly that the nomination might be parochially utilized by the ruling dispensation at the centre. He is the link between the state and the central government. It was felt that reconstruction of the newly independent country would be possible if the coordinated effort by the centre and the state could be put into effect. "In the rapidly moving world of the mid-twentieth century, a new India had to be built almost overnight. ". The exigency of rapid development- industrial, agriculture and social and the national integration demand a coordinated structure of the executive at both level. It was the prevailing situation that made the constitution makers to support the nomination of the governor by the president in order to act a coordinator between the national and the provincial government. "The task he is called upon to play, cannot be any other than the role of an upright and impartial dignitary, standing above the vortex of party politics and always accessible to the state Government for consultation and guidance whenever leaders of that Government are inclined to seek. "

But the post-colonial Indian parliamentary politics exhibits a mixed bag of experiences regarding the expected role of the office of the governor. The congress regime up to mid-1960 did not flare up political controversy except in one occasion (Kerala). But the consolidation of the opposition forces at the state levels and the formation of the government by the regional parties brought the issue of the nomination of the governor and his performance into question. The appointment and his role did add salt to the confrontational federalism since mid-1960.

The dignity and the impartiality of the office of the governor will be hampered if the appointment made purely on the political consideration. Recent instances substantiate the apprehension expressed in the Constituent Assembly. Supreme Court (B.P. Singhal v. Union of India) took strong exception of the controversy flared up when in 2004 the newly elected central government removed the governors of several states.

Root causes of the controversial role of the governors are the lack of fixed tenure, active political

background and absence of healthy constitutional convention regarding the appointment of the governors. Sarkaria Commission (1988) apprehended that the lack of fixed tenure might induce the governors to act in accordance with the wishes of the central government.

Practice of removal of the governors started since 1977 when Janata Coalition, first non-Congress government occupied the power at the centre. There are innumerable instances when the governors were called to put down their papers. In 1981 Rajasthan Governor Raghulal Tilak was asked to resign. Earlier in December 1989, the then President, on the advice of the National Front government led by V P Singh, had asked all the Governors to resign simply because another party had come to power at the Centre. In the aftermath of Babri mosque demolition During UPA regimes some of the governors were recalled citing the power of the President. Examples of such incidents of recalling are Kidar Nath Sahni (Goa), Kailashpati Mishra (Gujarat), Babu Parmanand (Haryana) and Vishnu Kant Shastri (Uttar Pradesh), who had been appointed during the tenure of the previous National Democratic Alliance government (ibid). When the NDA came to power the then Union Home Secretary reportedly asked three Governors -- of Gujarat, Goa and Mizoram -- to resign.

The Supreme Court and the High Courts time and again warned the central government about the whimsical decision about the governors. "Disapproving the practice of replacing Governors after a new government comes to power at the Centre, the Supreme Court today said that the Governors of states cannot be changed in an arbitrary and capricious manner with the change of power". But the tradition of revenge keeps going on despite their rhetorical opposition on this issue.

The healthy parliamentary democracy in India demands apolitical personalities in the post of governor. But unfortunately, the gubernatorial office becomes the sophisticated rehabilitation of the retired or disgruntled politicians. There are instances that active politicians were appointed as Governors and again were brought them back to active politics. The cases of Sushil Kumar Shinde and SM Krishna can be cited as an example here when they were sent to the post of Governor and again reinstated as Union Minister and Chief Minister respectively. When active politicians are

made Governor, his/her political inclination can hardly be divested. Even the healthy convention regarding the appointment requires consultation with the Chief Minister and opposition leader at the centre did not emerge. Sarkaria Commission explicitly favoured the convention of consultation for the greater interest of healthy federal democracy. But this is yet to take shape. Few examples can be cited here to substantiate the argument that the Governors show prejudiced behaviours towards their politically opposed state government. In 1957 Dr. Ramkrishna Rao criticized the communist government in Kerala and prescribed the imposition of Art.356 upon whose report Namboodiripad Government had to go. It is alleged that Arif Mohammad Khan, existing Governor of Kerala and Jagdeep Dhankhar of West Bengal create hurdle before the state government against the spirit of parliamentary democratic politics. While participating in debate regarding the power of Governor, Dr. Ambedkar made explicitly clear that the elected state government will be responsible to the elected legislature. "Their understanding was that the proposed constitution was creating 'responsible government' in the states as much as at the centre that is, responsible alone to the respective legislatures, that the states were indeed sovereign within their own domain, that the discretionary power, beyond the

specific situations mentioned in the constitution, does not enable a governor to override the state government.” Dr. Ambedkar was seen echoing the views of Walter Bagehot regarding the responsibility of the Governor from the pure administrative point of view. “...he has certain duties to perform the most important of which is that he has “to advise the ministry, to warn the ministry, to suggest to the ministry an alternative and ask for reconsideration.” “Good and pure administration” requires the governor to perform such duties, said Dr. Ambedkar”.

The post of governor has been created to coordinate and communicate between the two governments. Politically neutral personality should be appointed to the gubernatorial office in consultation with the Chief Minister concerned and the opposition leader at the centre. Moreover, fixity of tenure will allow the governor work free from pressure. Political parties should desist to rehabilitate the retired politicians. Governor should utilize his expertise for the greater interest of the state. Sooner the realization better the performance of democratic polity.

2 Constitutional Expert of Great Britain. In his *The English Constitution* he explicitly made the comment on the responsibilities of Monarchy – right to warn, right to consult and right to encourage.

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GLOBALIZATION: WHY INDIA RESORTED TO GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT:

It is argued by the scholars that the rapidly changing global economy is the compelling reason for the sweeping economic reforms initiated in the country. The reform process has now got into second phase with the full convertibility of the rupee on current account transactions and the slashing of custom duties to a great extent, in particular, both of which emerged as special measures taken in the budgets initiated by the Union Government since 1991. The efforts are now being made to integrate further the Indian economy with the emerging global economy.

What is the nature of the global economy out there? Who are the main participants in it? How does the national economy of India get integrated with it? How Transnational Corporations (TNCs) or Multinational Corporations (MNCs) do generally play a crucial role in the emerging global economy? What is the nature of the engagement between these bodies and the national economies? These are some of the questions which have been raised and analysed in the present research work. It will also consider theoretically how the global economy impacted on the economy of India as she responded to structural adjustment programme liberalization, privatization, and globalization.

Keywords: *Globalization, Indian Economy, New Economic Policy, Multi National Corporations, Trans National Corporations*

INTRODUCTION

The developing world from 1970 onward witnessed a wave of economic policy reforms with one country after another taking recourse to the liberalization process. The process has been described by many critics as an act of imposition exercised by the International Financial Institutions. The reform process initiated by the developing world had been preceded by a quarter- century of state-directed efforts of economic development, during which time the goals of economic self reliance and Import Substitution industrialization (IST) were the hall marks of development strategies in the less developed countries. These goals seemed particularly justified, given the long experience of these countries with colonialism and the agricultural nature of these countries. Besides these, there was intellectual support for them from Keynesianism and the new discipline of development economics, especially in view of the historical memories of the massive market failures of the Great Depression Years (1930-1940). However, the present globalization wave has overtaken all those developments.

Three Reservations need to be taken into Consideration

Firstly in the context of the international economy the relationship of one of its units with others is of a

'between nature' as, for instance, the Indian economy in relation to the US Economy or the Indian economy in relation to all other economies.'

The second reservation is that the units of the emerging global economy cannot be treated as similar or homogeneous in nature as the emerging global economy consists (at least) of national economies and multinational corporations.'

This distinction will be sharper if the third reservation is taken into account which is related to what was already referred to as the agenda of the units. Within the conceptualization of the international economy, which is concerned with trade, it may be legitimate (definitely convenient) to depict all units as having the same agenda, but intuitively one can see that national economies and MNCs/TNCs cannot be treated as having similar agenda.'

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is considered as an important element in the reform package being carried out by all the developing nations across the world. Scholars have defined the concept in different fashions. Since globalization is such a pervasive phenomenon, definitions can be either very comprehensive or quite narrow. A broad definition of the concept is provided by some scholars: 'globalization may be thought of initially as the widening, deepening and speeding up of world-wide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life, from the cultural to the criminal, the financial to the spiritual' (cited in Basumtwi-Sam and Dobuzinskis 2003: 35). Similarly, a synthetic but critical account gives globalization as overly abstract description as 'a reconfiguration of social geography marked by the growth of transplanetary and supraterritorial connection between people' (Scholte 2005: 8,86). According to Joseph Stiglitz, "Globalization is the closer integration of the countries and the people of the world which has been brought about by the enormous reduction of costs of transportation and communication, and the breaking down of artificial barriers to the flow of goods, services, capital, knowledge and people across the borders". The constituents of globalization are:

- i) reduction of trade barriers so as to permit free flow of goods across national frontiers;
- ii) creation of an environment in which free flow of capital can take place among nation- states;
- iii) creation of an environment permitting free flow of technology;
- iv) last, but not the least, from the point of view of the developing countries creation of an environment in which free movement of labour can take place in different countries of the world.'

BACKGROUND OF INDIA'S RESPONSE TO THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION

The issue of globalization of the economy of India has drawn attention of the academic community in India overwhelmingly. On the part of the scholars several attempts have been made to explain the compelling reasons for India to respond positively to the New International Economic Order (NIEO) and to the prescriptions propounded by the IMF -World Bank to globalize the Indian economy.'

Historical evidences prove that after the attainment of freedom from the British imperialist power in 1947, India chose to follow a closed economy approach. Public sector was given commanding height for the economic development of the country and the private sector was allowed to take part in the

development process under the control of the government. The aim was virtually in tune with the making of planned economic development armed with regulatory mechanism and controlling powers in order to protect the people from exploitation in the domestic market by the monopolists and externally by foreign investors and suppliers. Given the bitter experiences at the Indians as well as of other colonies caused by the endless dominance and exploitations by the imperialist powers of the West over a fairly long period of time for the benefit of their own economies, the call for NIEO appears to the people of the LDC including India to be a new finer way of exploitation by the developed countries, a way to get rid of the growing problems faced by the rich nations since second World War (1938-1942). Such a hesitant attitude of the Indian people is not totally unjustified by the reason of the fact that through the so closed economy approach and the growing importance of the public sector, the country has been able to build a sound industrial base, has successfully combated the challenges of famines and draughts and has attained significant growth in agriculture.'

But another school of thought argued that planned economy with regulatory mechanism has not been able to realize the desired standard of development. The scholars of this school insisted on opening up the economy of India before World Markets. To consolidate their standpoint this school of thought put forward the success story of the nations situated in South-East Asia. These countries namely Hongkong, Singapore, Taiwan opened their economy through de-administered development mechanism and thereby experienced development to a great extent.'

Being influenced by this success story and also being driven by the balance of payment problem, the country has been facing during the late 80's, the government of India had adopted the policy of economic reform first in 1985 and then in 1991 and thereby leading the country towards the path of liberalization, privatization and globalisation of the Indian economy in order to overcome the problems of slower growth of industry vis-à-vis the whole of the economy to combat the problem relating to poor standard of living, poverty and unemployment etc. with the inception of New Economic Policy (NEP) in July, 1991 there has been a continuous attempt on behalf of the Government of India to transform the economy of India from a controlled economy to an open economy.'

GLOBALIZATION: WHY INDIA RESORTED TO GLOBALIZATION

It can be asserted that the NarasimaRao government would have embraced liberalization in the chosen form in the absence of the 1991 crises at the encouragement of the IMF and the World Bank.'

Bhagwati and Srinivasan put forward the following arguments:

'The fact that the reforms were part of the conditionality that came with multilateral assistance has created the impression that they are the result of foreign pressure. In turn, there is the notion that the ideas and policies being imposed on us are foreign and also that they are ill-designed in consequence for us.'

PRESSURE BY THE WORLD BANK AND THE IMF UNDA UNDA AS THE FIRST PROPOSITION

'Indeed it is true that without the crisis being on us, the initial adoption of the reforms may have continued to be postponed. Our earlier efforts at initiating them had been hesitant and limited at best. Conditionality played a role, for sure, in strengthening our will to embark upon the reforms. But the

seriousness and the sweep of the reforms and the Rao Government's explicit embrace of them as against the earlier 'reforms by stealth', demonstrated that the driving force behind the reforms was equally even overwhelmingly, our own conviction that we had lost precious time and that the reforms were finally our only option'.¹³

It is undoubtedly worth mentioning here that the combination of crisis and conditionality is seen to be significant in translating 'reforms by stealth' into decisive reforms action.¹⁴

A fine line exists between having one's will strengthened and yielding to pressure is to be noted here. That the crisis created an apprehension that certain dramatic action was called for. But such action need not have been the liberalization package opted for. To quite what degree the will to embark upon the radical liberalization existed independently of conditionality, is not clear. An inquiry into the thrust of the argument of Bhagawati and Srinivasan makes it clear that it did. However, it has been merely asserted by them. In support of their assertion direct evidence has been produced. Rather a different track was followed by them. They make a spirited attempt to argue that such a will has strong Indian intellectual roots in the past in their second proposition. But it hardly disposes of the present argument even if it were true of course. The question remains whether it is true or not. The nature of their claim can be scrutinized in this context.¹⁵

THE SECOND PROPOSITION

'The complaint that the ideas being implemented are extraneous does not reflect the reality either. These reforms in our, and indeed in many developing countries' policies, were being advocated from the early 1960s and the proponents, the pioneers, included Indian economist. It is ironic, in fact, that these ideas rejected at the time by our authorities and by many of our economists as well, have now been adopted worldwide but have come to be adopted by us only at the end of this revolutionary change. Indeed, these ideas have been recycled back to us, in many cases, by the staff of the multilateral institutions who learnt them from our own pioneering economists. The claim that the ideas are foreign and hence ill-suited to us is therefore incorrect. In any case it is surely odd and counterproductive to accept or reject ideas based on where they are coming from!'¹⁶

To say the least in this context, it is dubious in character. On at least three important counts, it is so: on the suggested timing, on the postulated strength of early liberalizing arguments of Indian economists and on the proposition that it was from 'our own pioneering economists' that the staff of the multilateral institutions learnt the relevant logic.¹⁷

CONCLUDING OBSERVATION

Against the backdrop of above mentioned situations earlier prevailed in the global economy, to which the reform measures initiated in July, 1991. The Indian Economy seeks a degree of greater integration. Scholars of different fields opine that a number of questions need to be raised regarding this proposed integration even when the answers may not be readily available as the intellectuals argue.

First is the question of timing. It has been observed that the scholars favouring the process of globalization have been advising the Government of India to make its economic policies 'outward

oriented' to open up its economy to foreign goods and foreign investment and to join in the global movements towards liberalization and privatization.

Second consideration is related with the diagnosis of the crisis of the Indian Economy. The point put forward when the reform measures were suddenly announced was that the prudent strategies as claimed by the pro-liberalization school of thought in India of growth of the 1980s and the wise policies derived from them were reversed by two short sighted governments that were in power from December, 1989 to June, 1991. But in true sense, a minor analysis of the evidence available from all official sources will show that the crisis was the direct consequence of the policies of the 1980s.

Third, if the diagnosis was wrong, were the remedies initiated by the country right? In this context the capital flights of October, 1990 to June, 1991 and the consequent sharp fall in the foreign exchange reserves were mentioned as the immediate manifestations of the crisis for which remedial measures needed.

Fourth, other than as a temporary confidence restoring measure what is that the devaluation is expected to achieve? If a look is given into the conventional theory of international trade it is noticed that devaluation is expected to correct balance of payments problems by stimulating exports and curbing imports. Scholars are convinced that latter is almost sure to happen because devaluation will make imports costlier in terms of the domestic currency but the former will depend very much on how price elastic a country's exports are and whether the increase in the volume of exports if it happens is sufficiently large to compensate for the higher exchange value of the foreign currency.

Fifth, there is the related issue of the convertibility of the rupee. But one important point has to be kept in mind here again; convertibility will be desirable objective to work towards if the external value of a national currency is determined primarily of its 'real' transactions with the rest of the world. But in the global economy where financial transactions per se, including speculative buying and selling of currencies, are substantially the major component of transactions, is convertibility a virtue in itself? As of now convertibility is limited to current account but if and when it becomes effective on capital account, there is the possibility of speculative buying and selling of rupee to a great extent. The situation will lead to violent fluctuation in its external value. Under the circumstance it can easily become reasonable that rupee will face the similar problems as at present being found with the Italian lira or with the British pound.

Sixth, doubt is over the expectation of taking it as guaranteed that there will be a significant flow of foreign capital into India if rupee is devalued and the process of convertibility are established smoothly. No doubt at the operation of this process some amount of foreign capital will get poured into Indian Economy as has happened in the food processing industry, for instance, to take advantage of India's big domestic market for such goods. But the process will certainly will not help in increasing the exports of the country and in reducing the underlying balance of payments problems. On the contrary, to the extent that payments will have to be made in foreign currency and as a result of the fact the balance of payments position may get aggravated. Some finance capital may also get in as has been happening. It has been observed that in 1991-92 foreign banks had made a profit of more than Rs. 1000 crores in their Indian operations and that profits were far larger than the global rate of profits.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF THE EMPLOYEES IN INDIA IN
CONCERN TO COVID-19:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

The continued uncertainty of Covid-19 has impacted the life of many employees or professionals resulting into the severe mental illness and psychological health issues. More than a year of lockdown have resulted even a more worse situation, that is increment to this number. Today, huge number of Indian population is facing trouble regarding the high stress, emotional turbulence, cognitive dissonance and similar related issues. As per the various studies conducted, (Covid-19 impacted Indian professionals the most, shows study- ByRica Bhattacharyya) about 91% of the Indian employees/professionals among 1100 of total respondents have witnessed that their lives have been immensely impacted by the Covid-19. Approximately 44% of the respondents in India witnessed that they financial issues, as compared to 29% globally, though 36% are suffering from mental health issues as compare to 28% globally, 32% of the Indian professionals face reducing career motivation in comparison to 25% across the globe and around 31% of them feel quite disconnected from their past life style as compare to 23% globally.

Keywords: *Mental-health, employees, work-life, stress, psychological-health etc.*

INTRODUCTION

The covid-19 pandemic has dramatically impacted the lives of the people world-wide resulting in the loss of human life, loss of jobs, shutting-down of many businesses, interrupted education, imbalance of work & personal life, poor mental health etc. Even after more than a year of lockdown, people are facing the tragic changes in the daily life-style resulting in high stress regarding the future of their jobs, careers, relationships etc. It has been founded that around 91% of the employees in India struggle with these issues.

As per the report of World Health Organization in Oct 2020, the pandemic has decimated jobs and placed millions of livelihoods at risk globally. Also, a report from The Times of India in Oct 27, 2020 stated that Covid-19 has affected the psychological health of the people resulting in the problems of psychological trauma.

In general, Indian people seem to have more adverse impact on their lives due to Covid-19. As compare to world-wide around 52% of the employees faced an increase in mental health issues due to work in 2021 as compare to 2020, India crossed the number where 68% of the respondents have more psychological or mental illness in 2021 than 2020.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To achieve the research objective, the following specific objectives were formulated:

1. To know/ identify the psychological health of the employees resulting due to Covid-19.
2. To analyze the impact/status of Covid-19 on the mental health of employees/ professionals.

METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the objectives and research questions, the study is based on the secondary data collected from various websites, publications, journals, newsletters etc. The data have been collected through convenient sampling method and judgment method.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

TABLE No. 1
Psychological health issues among employees in India

S. no.	Psychological health issues	2020-2021 (Early 2021)	Status/Impact
1	Lost control over personal lives	67%	Negative
2	Lost control over career	60%	Negative
3	Lost control over relationships	55%	Negative
4	Feeling struck in their personal lives over past	87%	Negative
5	Feeling anxiety for future	40%	Negative
6	Trapped in the same routine	30%	Negative
7	More lonely than ever before	28%	Negative

*Source: secondary data form "Covid-19 impacted Indian professionals the most, shows study- By Rica Bhattacharyya, ET Bureau"
published in Oct 27, 2021.

Since the pandemic started in 2020 till the early 2021, people have started struggling with the issues relating to mental and psychological health and this had a very bad or a negative impact on the occupational, personal and future life goals of the employees as shown in above table no.1.

Around 67% of the total respondents have lost control over their personal lives, whereas 60% lost control over career and 55% lost controls over relationships. Moreover, 87% of the respondents feel that they have in their personal lives, 40% feel high anxiety about the future, 30% think that they have been trapped in the same routine and around 28% have thoughts of feeling lonelier than ever before.

TABLE No. 2
Psychological health improvements among employees in India

S. no.	Psychological health improvements	2021 (later 2021)	Status/Impact
1	Achieving worklife balance	52%	Positive
2	Prioritizing mental health	44%	Positive
3	Flexibility regarding work	49%	Positive
4	Meaningful jobs	44%	Positive
5	More inclination towards health and fitness (10)	66%	Positive
6	Increase in travel	42%	Positive

*Source: secondary data form “Covid-19 impacted Indian professionals the most, shows study- By Rica Bhattacharyya, ET Bureau” published in Oct 27, 2021.

As shown in table no. 2 above, a new normal have been noticed since the mid 2021, where people have seem to adapt this new sudden change in their lives and introduced improved ways to make their life styles even better. Approximately 52% of the respondents in the study have accepted that they have achieved their work-life balance as per this new normal scenario. Around 44% have started prioritizing their mental wellness more than anything. Also, about 49% of the employees are having flexibility over when and where they work whereas 44% stated that they found more meaningful jobs than just getting a fixed paycheck in terms of success.

Leading us to another positive impact on the employees health, it has also noted that more than 66% of the employees are now more inclination towards health and fitness and even there is increase in travel which is witnessed by 42% of the individuals as a impact of covid-19.

TABLE No. 3
Comparative analysis of psychological health issues (India Vs. World-wide) 2020-2021
(Early 2021)

S. no.	Psychological health issues	India	World-wide	Impact on India (in compare to World-wide)
1	Lost control over personal lives	67%	46%	Higher
2	Lost control over career	60%	41%	Higher
3	Lost control over relationships	55%	39%	Higher
4	Feeling struck in their personal lives over past	87%	93%	Lower
5	Feeling anxiety for future	40%	43%	Lower

*Source: secondary data form “Covid-19 impacted Indian professionals the most, shows study- By Rica Bhattacharyya, ET Bureau” published in Oct 27, 2021.

Table no. 3 shows the comparative analysis of psychological health issues among employees in India as compare to world-wide. As per the data shown above, India is having a higher impact of 67% as compare to the rest of the world having 46% in concern to the psychological health issues where employees struggles with the lost control over their personal lives. Moreover, it is also stated that employees facing lost career control issues up to 60% in India, which is higher as compare to 41% globally. Also, issues such as employees have lost control over their relationships are higher in India with a percentage rate of 55% whereas it has around 39% impact globally. However, there is a bit lower impact on India with 87% as compare to 93% world-wide in concern to issues where majority of the employees feel they are struck in their personal lives over past. Even issues related to feeling anxiety about future have a bit lower impact on India with 40% as compare to 43% world-wide.

TABLE No. 4

**Comparative analysis of psychological health improvements (India Vs. World-wide)
(Later 2021)**

S. no.	Psychological health improvements	India	World-wide	Impact on India (in compare to World-wide)
1	Achieving worklife balance	52%	42%	Higher
2	Prioritizing mental health	44%	37%	Higher
3	Flexibility regarding work	49%	33%	Higher

*Source: secondary data form "Covid-19 impacted Indian professionals the most, shows study- By Rica Bhattacharyya, ET Bureau" published in Oct 27, 2021.

Table 4 shows the comparative analysis of psychological health improvements among employees in India as compare to world-wide. As per the data shown above, India is having a higher positive impact of 52% as compare to the rest of the world having 42% in concern to the psychological health improvements where employees are successfully achieving work-life balance. Moreover, improvements that relates to prioritizing mental health are higher in India with a percentage rate of 44% whereas it has around 37% globally. Also, it is stated that employees who perceive that there is more flexibility regarding work are up to 49% in India, which is again higher than 41% noted globally.

CONCLUSION

In the nutshell, we conclude that no doubt Covid-19 has adversely impacted many lives, careers and psychological health of the individuals but despite of all such issues that employees faced in 2020 till early 2021, there have been a tremendous improvement in the psychological health of many in terms relating to better work-life balance, focus on mental health, comfort in flexibility regarding work etc which gives a high prospect to betterment in the future to cope with the new normal scenario.

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LOCUS OF CONTROL OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PUNJAB STATE IN RELATION TO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to find out the Gender, Location and type of school differences on locus of control and emotional intelligence of the High School Students of Punjab State. It was also aim of the study to establish a relationship between the locus of control and emotional intelligence of high school students. In order to find out the relationship between the locus of control and emotional intelligence, the sample was divided into three groups of students with high, average and low emotional intelligence. For it test constructed by Dr. Hasnain & Dr. Joshi and EKTA tests of emotional intelligence was administrated to 400 High School Students. The criterion for classification of three groups was taken as the mean score on the total emotional intelligence of the total sample of 400 students plus and minus their half SD score. The results of the study shows that the three groups of students with high, average and low emotional intelligence differ on the external and total locus of control and not on the internal LOC. Students have high level of emotional intelligence are more externally oriented.

Keywords: *Locus of Control, Emotional intelligence, Punjab State, School Students*

Locus of control refers to the extent to which individuals believe that they can control events that affect them. Understanding of the concept was developed by Julian B. Rotter in 1954, and has since become an important aspect of personality studies. One's "locus" (Latin for "place" or "location") can either be internal (meaning the person believes that they control their life) or external (meaning they believe that their environment, some higher power, or other people control their decisions and their life).

Locus of control refers to a person's beliefs about control over life events. Some people feel personally responsible for the things that happen to them. Those people are labeled as internals. Individuals with a high internal locus of control believe that events result primarily from their own behavior and actions. Others feel that their outcomes in life are determined by forces beyond their control (e.g.; fate, luck and other people). These people are labeled as externals. Those with a high external locus of control believe that powerful others, fate, or chance primarily determine events.

Rotter while advocating his theory of social learning has given the concept of 'Locus of Control'. The construct of locus of control is a personality dimension involving an individual's perceived control over events occurring in his life. People are having internal or external locus of control. Locus of control is the extent to which people believe that they are responsible for their behavioral outcomes. It has often been cited as an important factor in achievement oriented behaviour. Rotter terms persons who strongly believe that they can shape their own destinies are called as internals. Those who believe that their

outcomes are largely the result of forces outside their control are called as externals. Internals are often happier and better adjusted than externals.

Work in this field led psychologists to suppose that people who were more likely to display typical expectancy shifts were those who more likely to attribute their outcomes to ability, whereas those who displayed atypical expectancy would be more likely to attribute their outcomes to chance. This was interpreted as saying that people could be divided into those who attribute to ability (an internal cause) versus those who attribute to luck (an external cause). However, after 1970, Bernard Weiner pointed out that attributions to ability versus luck also differ in that the former are an attribution to a stable cause, the latter an attribution to an unstable cause

Rotter's social learning theory (1954, 66) is the source of the concept of locus of control. The first measure of the constructs as an interpersonal variable was developed by Phares (1955), and was later revised by James (1957). Other measures followed shortly thereafter (Bialer, 1961, Grave 1961; Battle and Rotter 1963; Crandall, Kathovsky and Crandall 1965; and Rotter 1966).

There are conflicting theoretical positions with respect to the predicted relationship between locus of control and academic achievement. The first investigation to relate locus of control with achievement behaviour was reported by Crandall et. al.(1962). Mc. Ghee and Crandall found that in general, internals made better grades than externals.

William and Stephens (1968) revealed a negative relationship between externally and grades. Otten (1977) reported that internal locus of control was significantly related to greater academic achievement.

Kesar (1980) found that achievement of internal subjects did not differ significantly with the external oriented subjects.

Allen, Edward John (1982) in a study reported that internal locus of control subjects obtained higher mathematics, reading and language scores than external subjects, and there is no difference found between internal and external locus of control subjects on any achievement tests.

Emotional intelligence is the affective aspect of cognition. It is the feeling part of the intellectual functioning. It may be called as emotional ability of a person. Emotional intelligence has, in recent years, been popularized and the research into its many components has multiplied. It is the latest development in understanding the relation between reason and emotion. Emotional intelligence is the single most important factor in predicting success and other important factors are: technical skills, specific knowledge, mental abilities, physical fitness, physical appearance, and interest in a particular type of work, aspirations and career goals and life circumstances that either support or hinder performance. The ability to appropriately identify, recognize and manage one's emotions for one's own well being as well as the well-being of other people is what is described as emotional intelligence. It is the ability to sense, understand and effectively apply the power of emotions, appropriately channeled as a source of energy, creativity and influence. Emotional intelligence is the emotional needs, drives and

true values of a person and guides all overt behavior.

According to the exponents of emotional intelligence, a person's emotional make-up largely determines his or her professional success. They believe that EQ is the most important determinant to the extent of professional and personal success in life. It is increasingly recognized that IQ may account for only about 20% of a person's success in life. The remaining 80% depends largely on a person's emotional intelligence.

Historically speaking, the term 'emotional intelligence' was introduced in 1990 by two American University professors Dr. John Mayer and Dr. Peter Salovey in their attempt to develop a scientific measure for knowing the difference in people's ability in the areas of emotion. However, the credit for popularizing the concept of emotional intelligence goes to another American psychologist Daniel Goleman (1995).

The concept of emotional intelligence (Mayer, Caruso and Salovey, 1999) shows that to understand and appreciate intelligence in totality, one needs to attend to the domains of personality, emotions and motivations. The merging of emotions and intelligence as a cognitive tool under the caption of emotional intelligence was proposed by Yale Psychologists, Peter Salovey and John Mayer (1990). According to them, emotional intelligence involves abilities that may be categorized into five domains.

- (i) Self-awareness i.e.; observing oneself and recognizing a feeling as it happens.,
- (ii) Managing emotions i.e.; handling feelings so that they are appropriate; realizing what is behind a feeling, finding ways to handle fears and anxieties.; anger and sadness.
- (iii) Motivating oneself: channeling emotions in the service of a goal; emotional self- control; delaying gratification and stifling impulses,
- (iv) Empathy: sensitivity to others' feelings and concerns and taking their perspectives; appreciating the differences in how people feel about things,
- (v) Handling relationships: managing emotions in others; social competence and social skills.

Salovey and Mayer (1990) evaluated the emotional intelligence of more than 30000 men and women of ages varying from the teens to 50's, revealed small but steady and significant increase in their emotional intelligence with advance in age and a peak was reported in 40's age group. The study confirmed that emotional intelligence developed with increasing age and experience as a person progressed from childhood to adulthood.

Goleman (1995) reported that women are not "smarter" than men when it comes to emotional intelligence, nor are men superior to women. He explained that an individuals' emotional intelligence can affect one's work situation. Goleman (1995) reported that academic intelligence has little to do with emotional life. People with high IQ can be stunningly poor pilots of their private lives.

Tyagi (1996) in his study on emotional intelligence of secondary teachers in relation to gender and age showed no significant difference in emotional intelligence of the teachers with respect to sex as

well as age.

Ellen Winner (1996) explains in her outstanding book, ' Gifted Children,' that there is a myth that gifted children are better adjusted, more popular, and happier than average children. The challenging reality is that more frequently, nearly the opposite is true. Bar on (1997) found emotional intelligence to be independent of sex. There were no sex differences.

Mayer and Salovey (1997) suggested that four aspects of emotional intelligence, i.e.; perceiving emotions, emotional facilitation of thoughts, emotional understanding and emotional management are positively correlated with each other.

Sukhdeep & Agyajit (2011) concluded in their study that there was a positive and significant relationship between emotional intelligence and locus of control. Internal oriented students had high emotional intelligence; whereas externally oriented students were having low emotional intelligence. But Rupinder & Agyajit (2013) in another study could not find any relationship between locus of control and emotional intelligence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted in view of the following objectives:

- (i) To know the differences on locus of control between the school students with high, average and low emotional intelligence.
- (ii) To find out the comparison between locus of control and emotional intelligence of school children.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

On the basis of objective, the following hypotheses were framed:

- (i) There would be significant differences on locus of control variable between school students of high, average and low emotional intelligence.
- (ii) There would be significant positive relationship between locus of control and emotional intelligence.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In the present study, descriptive and survey method was used.

SAMPLE

A sample of 400 students of 9th and 10th classes was selected randomly; out of which 200 were male students (100 rural and 100 urban schools) and 200 female students (again 100 rural and 100 urban schools) studying in government and private schools. The students from government and private schools were also taken equally.

TOOLS

Locus of control test: The most widely used test to measure locus of control as a generalized personality characteristics is the I-E scale of Rotter (1966). But the test constructed and adapted by Dr. Hasnain and Dr. Joshi (1992) was used. The scale measures the internal and external locus of control of the subjects.

Emotional Intelligence Test: Dr. Ekta Sharma test of Emotional Intelligence (2011) was used for measuring emotional intelligence of the students. This test consists of 60 items in five different areas (i) self awareness, (2) managing emotions, (3) motivating oneself ,(4) empathy and (v) handling relationships. It is meant for the adolescents in the age group of 14+, both males and females.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques were used on the raw data in order to find out the results:

- (i) The means, SDs, and SEs of the scores of all the variables belonging to different groups were calculated,
- (ii) T-ratios were found out in order to know the significant differences between two groups formed on the basis of sex, types of schools and location of the schools.
- (iii) ANOVA was applied on the scores of dependent variables in order to find out the significant differences among the different groups formed on the basis of independent variables.

RESULTS

After the data collection, the scoring of all the variables was done with the help of the scoring procedure as described in their respective manuals. Then the raw data were statistically analyzed with the help of SPSS software technique of the computer. Means, SDs and SEs of the scores of all dimensions of all variables were calculated for the different categories of students separately as well as in total i.e. male and female students; rural and urban school students as well as Govt. and private school students. t-ratios were computed in order to find out the significant differences on the mean scores of each variable when there were two groups of students. ANOVA technique was used to find out the F-ratios to know the significant differences on the mean score of variables when there were three groups of students. All these results have been described in the following tables

Table 1.1 : Means, SDs and F-ratios of scores of locus of control for three groups of students of emotional intelligence

LOC	High (N=122)			Average (N=157)			Low (N= 121)			F- ratios	Significance Level
	M	SD	SE	M	SD	SE	M	SD	SE		
Internal	24.66	3.299	0.299	24.43	6.219	0.496	23.75	4.229	0.384	1.15	NS
External	15.75	7.132	0.646	19.04	6.906	0.551	20.53	6.407	0.582	15.76**	P<.01
Total	40.41	8.020	0.726	43.47	10.113	0.807	44.28	8.161	0.742	6.46**	P<.01

** Significant at 0.01 level.

As the above table shows that no significant difference was evinced in the internal locus of control variable among three groups of students having different level of emotional intelligence as F-value was not significant statistically. But on the other hand, significant differences existed on external and total locus of control among these three groups of students; as F-values were calculated to be 15.76 and 6.46 which are significant at 0.01 level of significance. The mean differences indicate that the low emotional intelligence group got high mean score (M = 20.53) than the high group of emotional intelligence (M = 15.75). Even in the case of total EI score, the means score of the low group (M = 44.28) was higher than the high group (M = 40.41) and average group (43.47).

Table 1.2

Means, SDs and t-ratios of scores of all aspects of emotional intelligence between internal and external LOC students

EI	LOC	M	SD	SE	dm	SEd	t-ratios	Significance Level
I	Internal (High)	36.83	5.621	0.394	3.24	0.545	5.94**	P < .01
	External (Low)	40.07	5.282	0.377				
II	Internal (High)	15.12	4.049	0.283	1.35	0.410	3.29**	P < .01
	External (Low)	16.47	4.161	0.297				
III	Internal (High)	51.84	5.190	0.363	1.45	0.573	2.53*	P < .05
	External (Low)	53.29	6.199	0.443				
IV	Internal (High)	30.54	4.140	0.290	0.36	0.410	0.88	NS
	External (Low)	30.90	4.055	0.290				
V	Internal (High)	64.96	6.356	0.445	0.11	0.731	0.15	NS
	External (Low)	65.07	8.127	0.580				
Total	Internal (High)	199.29	14.564	1.020	6.52	1.626	4.01**	P < .01
	External (Low)	205.81	17.725	1.266				

** Significant at 0.01 level

N Internal = 204 External = 196

* Significant at 0.05 level

As the above table shows that significant difference between the internal and external LOC students existed only in the first three and total emotional intelligence as the t-ratios were found to be 5.94, 3.29, 2.53 ($P < .05$) and 4.01 which are significant at 0.01 level. In case of the fourth and fifths no significant difference were evinced. Where the differences were significant, their mean scores indicate that the externally oriented students obtained high, mean score ($M = 205.81$) as compared to the internally oriented students ($M = 199.29$). It shows that the externally LOC students were having higher emotional intelligence than the internal LOC students.

CONCLUSIONS

This study shows that those who get high scores are internally oriented and those who get low scores are externally oriented. Here the hypothesis that there would be significant positive relationship between locus of control and emotional intelligence is partially accepted. This study also shows that the three groups of students with high, average and low emotional intelligence differ on the external and total locus of control and not on the internal locus of control. These result reveal that the students with the external LOC who believe in their luck, fate and chance factors for their success in their events in life were possessing higher level of emotional intelligence. It means that Students have high level of emotional intelligence are more externally oriented.

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STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The insurance industry can be broadly divided into two parts Life insurance and non-life insurance. The insurance industry of India consists of 57 insurance companies of which 24 are in life insurance business and 33 are non-life insurers. Among the life insurers, Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is the sole public sector company. Apart from that, among the non-life insurers there are six public sector insurers. During Post-liberalization, the insurance industry in India has recorded significant growth. LIC is a solo public sector organization in life insurance and in private sector life insurance number of registered insurers increased from 12 in 2000-01 and 2015-16 respectively. In non-life insurance sector number of insurers increased from 4 to 6 in 2000-01 to 2015-16 respectively. In case of profit before tax of life insurance sector there is a fluctuating trend.

Keywords: *Performance, life insurance, Growth of Insurance, Structure of Insurance.*

INTRODUCTION

During Post-liberalization, the insurance industry in India has recorded significant growth. Life Insurance Corporation came into existence after the nationalization of 245 insurance companies on 1st September 1956. In the early stages of insurance business there were only two players in the business namely LIC and GIC. However, after 1999 when Government of Indian opened up insurance sector for foreign firms, this decision encouraged many overseas players to open their business branches in India. The insurance industry of India consists of 57 insurance companies of which 24 are in life insurance business and 33 are non-life insurers. Among the life insurers, Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is the sole public sector company. The insurance sector plays an important role in risk covering and also provides an opportunity for the masses to invest in certain schemes. The number of policies issued by the insurance companies every year is an indicative of the development in their business. The annual increase and decrease in the number of policies issued show trend in the business.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Daare (2016), in their research paper titled, "Determinants of Non-Life Insurance Companies Profitability: An Empirical Study in India" explained the factors which determine the profitability of non-life insurance companies in India. The data taken for analysis pertained to the period 2002 to 2016. Although the author tested eight variables, but variables such as company size, liquidity and inflation were found to be statistically significant factors that determine insurance companies' profitability in

India. The study suggested insurance managers to focus on managing current assets and current liability to preserve optimal liquidity position, whereas inflation is also an important external factor which influences the performance of non-life insurance companies.

Senthil kumar and Selvamani (2016), in their research work titled, “Life insurance industry in India: an overview explained the growth and market share of public and private life insurance sector in India. Apart from this, the claim settlement ratio of various insurers has also been taken into account. For the purpose of analysis, data has been collected from IRDA. The study concluded that private insurers are offering better policies to the public; and there has been considerable expansion of private sector business.

Jindal and Rani (2017), in their paper titled, “Trend Estimates of Determinants of Growth of Life Insurance Sector” focused on diverse growth drivers and their trend estimates in the coming future. The sample for this study includes top five private life insurers. For the purpose of analysis, data was collected from various sources like books, annual reports of IRDA and journals like Life Insurance Today etc. cubic trend equation was used to estimate various growth drivers. Cubic trend analysis has exposed a optimistic potential trend for all the subsequent determinants, i.e., total life insurance premium, individual new business, individual business in force, new group business as well as expenses of the management during the year which reflects that the expansion of private life insurers has been increasing slowly and steadily. However, global slow-down has restricted the expansion of business.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To examine the structure of Indian Insurance sector.
- 2) To analyze the growth trend in performance of Indian Insurance sector.
- 3) To prescribe a policy framework for better performance of Indian Insurance sector.

METHODOLOGY

With a view of accomplish the above objectives, the present study in its scope encompasses broadly into two parts. The first part discusses the structure and growth of insurance sector in India along with focusing the recent developments in Indian Insurance sector. The study covers a period ranging from 2001-02 to 2015-16 for insurance sector and compound annual growth rate is also calculated.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF INSURANCE SECTOR IN INDIA

The early history of insurance in India can be referred to as Manu (Manusmrithi), Yagnavalkya (Dharmasastra) and Kautilya (Arthasastra). The pooling of resources can be redistributed in cases of flood, fire and other emergencies. During the colonial period, firstly in 1818 oriental life insurance company was started by Europeans in Kolkata to fulfill the needs of European community. In 1850 Triton insurance company was established in Kolkata. The Indian mercantile insurance Ltd. was set up in 1907. Many industrialists started their business in insurance sector during 1919 to 1932.

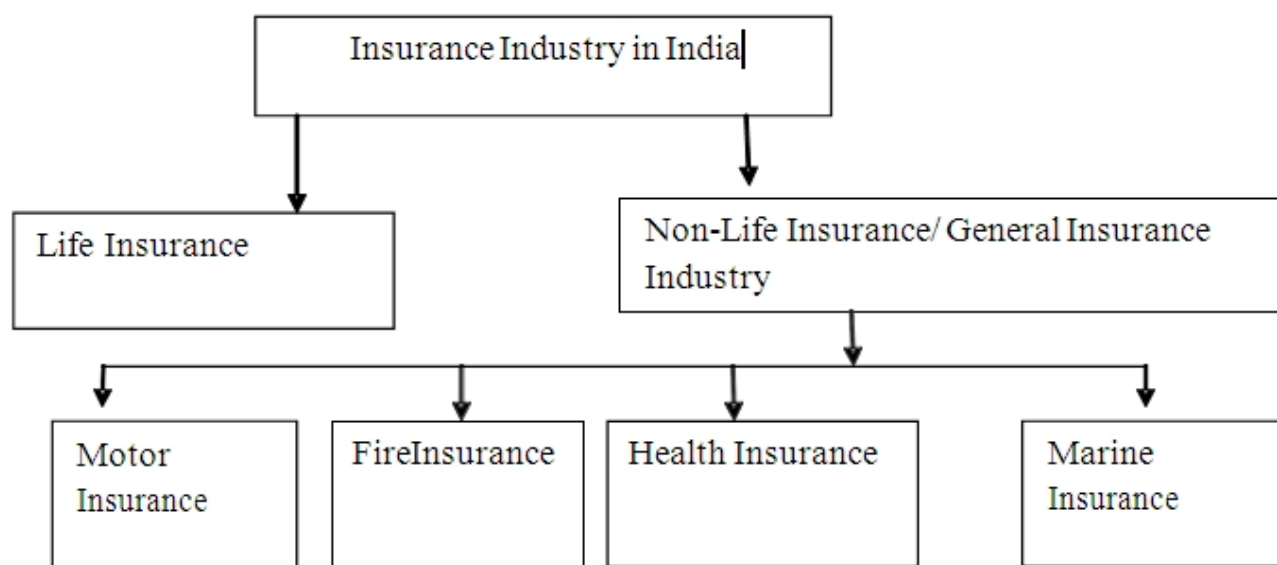
Nationalization took place with the hope that with the economies of scale, the cost can be cut down and the lower premium can be offered to the market. In addition, the government can promote the life insurance products to the rural areas, which are not the interest of the private insurance companies due to non-profitability. The main purpose of nationalization of the life insurance industry is to meet the social objective of insurance and introduce it to the neglected rural areas. In 1956 and 245 existing insurance industries were nationalized during the process. Life Insurance Corporation came into existence after the nationalization of 245 insurance companies on 1st September 1956. In the early stages of insurance business there were only two players in the business namely LIC and GIC. However, after 1999 when Government of Indian opened up insurance sector for foreign firms, this decision encouraged many overseas players to open their business branches in India. At present, there are twenty plus players in general insurance business and many more are expected to enter the business shortly.

MEANING OF INSURANCE

Insurance is a formal agreement between two parties, the insurer provide guarantee to cover the expenses of the customer for unforeseen happenings. According to Francisco J. Colayco “Your family depends on your ability to generate income. They will suffer a serious financial loss if you are no longer able to generate income for them. Therefore, it is important to cover yourself with insurance. Insurance is needed only when there is a possibility of unbearable financial loss.” Insurance can be divided into two parts first is most common type of insurance i.e., life insurance and second one is General insurance.

So, the insurance industry can be broadly divided into two parts Life insurance and non-life.

The structure of insurance industry is represented as follows:



Insurance. Life Insurance had its beginning in ancient Rome, where citizens formed burial clubs that would meet the funeral expenses of its members as well as help survivors by making its payments. The first stock company to get into the business of insurance was chartered in England in 1720. In the year 1735 saw the birth of the first insurance company in American Colonies in Charleston. In 1759, the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia sponsored the first Life Insurance Corporation in America. However, it was after 1840 that Life Insurance really took off in a big way. The 19th century saw huge developments in the field of insurance with the newer products being devised to meet growing needs. The earliest reference of life insurance was available in the days of East India Company, when the policies were taken only by the British officers. The policy was issued by British officers in sterling currency. Oriental was the first foreign insurance company established in India in 1818. Foreigners, orphans and widows were become subject matter for the oriental company. The company started accepting the Indians in 1934 due to the efforts of Babu Muttylai seal. 'Bombay Life', a company had issued short term policies for 2-3 years in 1823. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the man who pleaded for protecting widows through Government insurance 'Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society was established by some prominent citizens of Bombay in 1871. Six merchant also started 'Bombay Insurance Society' in 1893 by voluntary efforts. Mr. Curstjee Furdoonju was the first insured person of India. This policy was insured in 1848 by royal Insurance which started in 1845. It was the beginning of the Indian insurance venture. General Insurancethe general insurance business in India, can trace its roots to the 'Triton "Insurance Company, the first general insurance company established in the year 1850 in Calcutta by the Britisher. The 'Indian Merchantile Insurance Ltd.' set up in 1907. It was the first company to transact all classes of general insurance business. General insurance council as a wing of the insurance association of India framed a code of conduct and count business practices in 1957. Many industrialists started their own insurance companies during 1919 to 1932 due to the recession in the Indian economy. The Government of India took decision of nationalization of insurance business in 1956 by taking management and control of all 245 existing companies. All insurance companies continued to exist as separate entities and the ownership also continued until the life insurance act, came into existence on 1-9-1956. Life insurance Corporation of India came into existence on 1st day of September 1956. At present, the general insurance market has 20+ players already and some more large international ones are expected to enter shortly.

Insurance Laws in India

There are mainly four laws are concerned with the insurance business of India are as follows:

- a) Insurance Act, 1938.
- b) Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- c) General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972.
- d) Insurance Regularity and development authority Act, 1999 (IRDA).

Table 1:
Analysis of current Assets and Current Liabilities of Lifeinsurance sector in India
(Percentage)

Years	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	23.47	213.51
2003-04	-0.77	60.47
2004-05	-90.21	0.08
2005-06	1201.97	8.50
2006-07	14.00	4.42
2007-08	27.54	18.57
2008-09	13.55	-5.64
2009-10	2.42	16.46
2010-11	24.42	-14.24
2011-12	59.30	-0.74
2012-13	19.83	-19.82
2013-14	25.33	-40.68
2014-15	-7.47	55.62
2015-16	-4.30	11.83
CAGR	-0.50	-0.63

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of IRDA

The above table indicates the annual and compound annual growth rate of life insurance companies operating in India from 2000-01 to 2015-16. From the table it is clear that in 2002-03 annual growth rate of current liabilities is very high 213.51 per cent as compare to annual growth rate of current liabilities which is 23.47. Further, annual growth rate of assets remained positive from 2005-06 to 2013-14. After that there is negative trend is witnessed in case of current assets of life insurance sector. On the other hand, there is positive trend in annual growth rate of liabilities up to the year 2007-08 and after that fluctuations are there in

annual growth rate of liabilities.

Table 2: Number of registered companies in insurance sector in India

Years	Life insurance		Non-Life Insurance		Re-Insurance	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
2000-01	1	12	4	9	1	0
2001-02	1	12	4	9	1	0
2002-03	1	12	6	8	1	0
2003-04	1	13	6	8	1	0
2004-05	1	13	6	8	1	0
2005-06	1	15	6	9	1	0
2006-07	1	16	6	11	1	0
2007-08	1	20	6	14	1	0
2008-09	1	21	6	15	1	0
2009-10	1	22	6	18	1	0
2010-11	1	23	6	18	1	0
2011-12	1	23	6	21	1	0
2012-13	1	23	6	21	1	0
2013-14	1	23	6	22	1	0
2014-15	1	23	6	22	1	0
2015-16	1	23	6	18	1	0

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of IRDA

The above table shows the number of registered insurance companies during 2000-01 to 2015.

It is clear from the table that LIC is a solo public sector organization in life insurance and in private sector life insurance number of registered insurers increased from 12 in 2000-01 and 2015-16 respectively. In non-life insurance sector number of insurers increased from 4 to 6 in 2000-01 to 2015-16 respectively. In case of non-life insurance private sector number of insurers increased from 9 to 18 in 2000-01 and 2015-16 respectively. There is a sole re-insurer in the market known as General Insurance Corporation of India.

**Table 3 : Analysis of Benefit paid and profit before tax of life insurance sector in India
(Percentage)**

Years	Benefit paid	Profit before tax
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-17.79	-81.43
2003-04	-16.20	277.77
2004-05	-44.66	-57.99
2005-06	1134.86	165.81
2006-07	58.24	157.88
2007-08	10.72	195.94
2008-09	-25.34	39.86
2009-10	107.50	-81.00
2010-11	48.75	186.62
2011-12	7.36	122.86
2012-13	25.72	15.03
2013-14	12.74	9.65
2014-15	-2.49	3.28
2015-16	24.11	-1.14
CAGR	1.50	-0.07

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of IRDA

The above table explains about benefit paid and profit before taxes of life insurance sector for 2001-02 to 2015-16. It is clear from the table that period from 2002-03 to 2004-05 witnessed as a negative annual growth period for benefit paid of life insurance sector for another three years there is a positive trend take place in this. After that there is decline take place in 2014-15 and it becomes -2.49 per cent. In case of profit before tax of life insurance sector there is a fluctuating trend is followed it reached from highest as 277.77 per cent in 2003-04 to -1.14 per cent in 2015-16. Compound annual growth rate is shown as 1.50 per cent of benefit paid and -0.07 per cent of profit before tax of life insurance sector in India.

Table 4: Analysis of Shareholder's Fund and Fixed Assets of Life Insurance Sector in India

Year	Shareholder's fund	Fixed Assets
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	33.86	17.59
2003-04	45.19	11.88
2004-05	34.19	13.50
2005-06	35.36	3.62
2006-07	37.89	25.43
2007-08	51.35	56.15
2008-09	48.46	43.67
2009-10	15.15	-0.29
2010-11	12.57	-11.41
2011-12	5.37	-0.17
2012-13	2.39	4.16
2013-14	1.61	4.69
2014-15	1.16	5.00
2015-16	1.72	9.67
CAGR	0.14	2.35

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of IRDA

The above table indicates annual and compound annual growth rate of shareholder's fund and fixed assets of life insurance sector in India. It is evident from the above table that a positive annual growth rate is there in life insurance sector for shareholder's fund and it is highest in 2007-08 i.e., 51.35 per cent and lowest in year 2014-15 i.e., 1.16 per cent. Apart from this, fixed assets remained positive in annual growth rate except the years from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Compound annual growth rate is 0.14 per cent of shareholder's fund and 2.35 per cent of fixed assets for the entire study period.

Table 5: Analysis of Loan and Net Premium of Life Insurance Sector in India**(Percentage)**

Year	Loan	Net Premium
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	62.68	-25.99
2003-04	18.91	17.49
2004-05	18.62	19.36
2005-06	34.65	7.96
2006-07	47.38	12.42
2007-08	29.04	16.09
2008-09	10.10	8.60
2009-10	19.74	4.52
2010-11	9.87	1.13
2011-12	-1.57	3.36
2012-13	0.05	5.12
2013-14	9.44	5.88
2014-15	4.39	5.33
2015-16	11.84	3.25
CAGR	-0.24	-0.85

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of IRDA

The above table shows annual and compound annual growth rate of loan and net premiums of life insurance sector for 200-01 to 2015-16. Annual growth rate of loan is 62.86 per cent in 2002-3 which become negative in year 2011-12 i.e., -1.57 and further it improved and become 11.84 per cent in 2015-16. Annual growth rate of net premiums is negative for the year 2002-03 and after that for the remaining years it is positive reaches to 16.09 per cent in 2007-08 and then decreased to 3.25 per cent in 2015-16. The compound annual growth rate is negative in case of both loan and net premiums it is -0.24 per cent and -085 per cent respectively.

Table 6: Analysis of New policies issued by Life insurance sector in India

Years	Public	Private	Total
2003-04	269.68	16.59	286.27
2004-05	239.78	22.33	262.11
2005-06	315.91	38.71	354.62
2006-07	382.29	79.22	461.52
2007-08	376.13	132.62	508.74
2008-09	359.13	150.11	509.24
2009-10	388.63	143.62	532.25
2010-11	370.38	111.14	481.52
2011-12	357.51	84.42	441.93
2012-13	367.82	74.05	441.87
2013-14	345.12	63.6	408.72
2014-15	201.71	57.37	259.08
2015-16	205.47	61.92	267.39
Mean	321.50	79.66	401.17
S.D	65.74	41.98	98.72
CV	0.20	0.53	0.25

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of IRDA

New policies issued in insurance business explained about growth path of business. The table indicates that public sector life insurance companies in the year 2003-04 have 269.68 lakh new policies which increased to 388.63 lakh during 2009-10. On an average, 321.50 lakh new policies issued every year. In case of private life insurers the number of policies issued were 16.59 lakh in 2003-04 which further increased till year 2010-11 and declined to 63.4 lakh in 2013-14 and there is further decline in 2015-16 and it reaches to 61.92 lakh. On an average new policies issued by private sector were 79.66 lakh.

FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

1. It is clear from the analysis that LIC is a solo public sector organization in life insurance and in private sector life insurance number of registered insurers increased from 12 in 2000-01 and 2015-16

respectively. In non-life insurance sector number of insurers increased from 4 to 6 in 2000-01 to 2015-16 respectively.

2. In case of non-life insurance private sector number of insurers increased from 9 to 18 in 2000-01 and 2015-16 respectively. There is a sole re-insurer in the market known as General Insurance Corporation of India. There is enough scope for investment in re insurance sector because of less competition in the market.

3. In case of profit before tax of life insurance sector there is a fluctuating trend is followed it reached from highest as 277.77 per cent in 2003-04 to -1.14 per cent in 2015-16 due to economic slowdown. So, it must be improved in the coming years.

4. It is evident from the analysis that a positive annual growth rate is there in life insurance sector for shareholder's fund and it is highest in 2007-08 i.e., 51.35 per cent and lowest in year 2014-15 i.e., 1.16 per cent. So, there is need to attract more investments of individuals and business houses to faster the growth of insurance sector in India.

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FLEXITIMINGS: A KEY APPROACH TO PROMOTE WORK LIFE BALANCE

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ABSTRACT

Personal life and Professionals are the two key roles played by same working individual. In the conflicting and stressful conditions at workplace and its effect on personal life of an individual, work life balance comes under the spotlight and is becoming a key practice to be considered and implemented by human resource (HR) managers. To elucidate the increasing importance of work life balance with reference to flexitimings, a total of 93 people had attempted or actually committed suicide because of overwork in 2015(according to Japanese Government white paper)and further 96 deaths from brain and cardiac illnesses that year were also designated karoshi-related(which means death by overwork). The paper attempted to identify the importance of flexitiming in promoting work life balance on the basis of literature review and related evidences found from different countries. Many researchers stressed on flexitimings as an initiative to increase efficiency of an individual and promote work life balance in an organization. This paper is based on secondary sources and laid emphasize on flexitimings as a least used medium by companies as an approach to promote work life balance, its importance and impact on individual's performance and efficiency. Therefore, it is qualitative in nature.

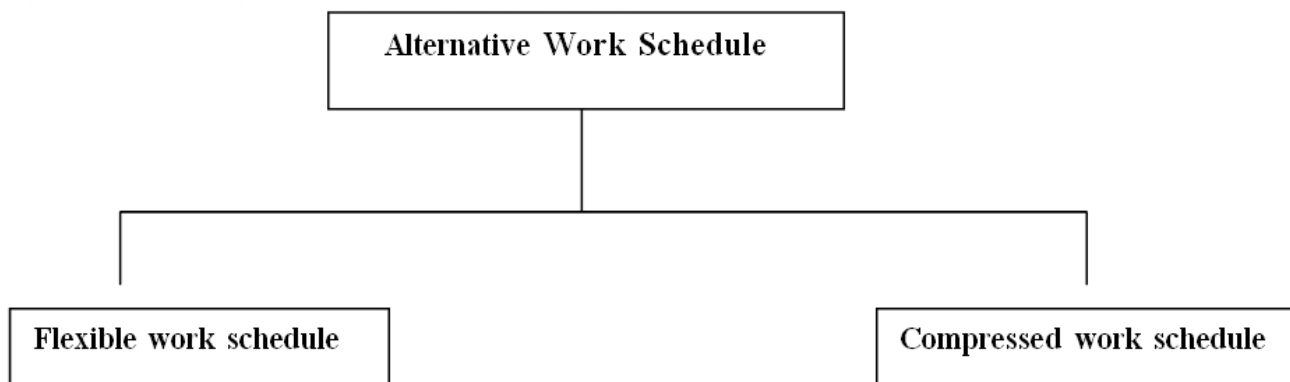
INTRODUCTION

Abraham Maslow who proponed the 'Need Hierarchy Theory', commendably divided and well defined five needs of every human being that forms a hierarchy starting from psychological needs (food, shelter, home) safety needs (security about one's job and position), belongingness needs (sense of being loved from family, friends and having good relations at the workplace), esteem needs (need for respect), to finally fulfilling self actualization needs (need for personal growth and development). But in real life there is no pure demarcation of needs, a person might be very ambitious and dedicated to achieve various goals in life but on the other hand might have to look after one's elderly parents, child-care, spare time for life partner or friends and sometimes even spending time alone and doing work out of which one seeks pleasure like cooking, photography, reading a romantic or a fiction novel etc but busy and tiring schedules of individuals these days restricts them to concentrate on the other side. Often it gets very difficult for an individual as what to prioritize- work or life. This dilemma might lead to work-life conflict and create stressful conditions for an individual that might not just affect one's personal life but also dampen his/her productivity at work as well.

The concept of work life balance comes under spotlight and is becoming a key practice to

beconsidered and implemented by the HRM managers. Work- life balance refers to a concept that involves work (ambitions, career, growth, self actualization, and self esteem) on one side and life (food, shelter, clothing, family, friend, leisure, recreation, peace of mind) on the other. Concepts like work life balance were heard for the first time in mid 1980's at international level and quite late in a country like India. That simply meant that earlier people were able to balance their work and life simultaneously as it is evident that people used to set their clocks at 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in which they would work and the rest of the time was allocated for their personal life.

A company can take various steps to bring work life balance in their employee's life. And accordingly various companies and firms have devised various policies like having work-out rooms, childcare facilities like crèches, proper lunch breaks, company outings, allowing schedule flexibility, engaging in team building exercises, encouraging vacations and encouraging short breaks throughout the day etc. a lot of emphasis have been laid on flexible work schedule, as an initiative to promote work life balance in an organization as compared to other initiatives. Work schedule is an alternative to fixed 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 40 hours per week schedule which is known as Alternate work schedule (AWS). AWS can be further bifurcated into Flexible Work Schedules (FWS) and Compressed Work Schedule (CWS).



New issue of International Labour Organisation has analyzed the gaps between the working hours that individual need or prefer to work and actual hours they spend at their work place. This gap between what an employee expects and actual hours spent by an employee is known as decent work deficit.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Messenger et al. (2007) analyzed the results of the Ninth International Symposium on Working Time (Paris, 26-28 February 2004) through a book was published under ILO publications that focused on healthy work time arrangement. As per the convention no.1 of the first Hours of Work (Industry) Convention 1919 and the convention no.30 of Hours of Work (Commerce and office) Convention 1930 the guiding principle that lies behind this parameter of decent work time is that, hours which are considered unhealthy or unsocial for an employee must not be utilized in increasing organization's profitability. Moreover companies must always consider that adversities of long and unsocial working

hours particularly at night may not only affect employees but society as a whole.

Aiyer (2017) stated as per some statistics-overwork makes employees stressed out and not productive.

Maran&Usha (2014) stated there is significant association between support provided by the family and balancing work life, it was found that 37.3% women who received support from family were able to balance the family activities. Further it was found that meeting and compulsory overtime were the most significant hindrances in the path of work life balance.

But in IT and manufacturing sector there was an insignificant mean difference in Work Life Balance score between male and female employees, Gowgi& Kumar (2015). They also analyzed that there exists significant negative low correlation of stress with Personal Life Stress with age and experience.

Mirji, H. (2014) in her doctoral thesis “A Study of Work Life Balance in banking sector” found out that there existed a high positive correlation between job satisfaction and work life balance. The survey was conducted on 340 banks public as well as private, foreign and co-operative banks .Data analysis also show that most of the employees i.e. 78.53% bank employees were able to balance work and life whereas just 21.47% were not able to balance irrespective of whatsoever was the bank type.

Regarding the health industry the results were significantly different as cited by various researchers. One of the research conducted by Lakshmi (2015) in Chennai found that 43% of respondent nurses were given option of rotational shift but 15% of the nurse had to do compulsory night shifts with which the nurses were dissatisfied.

Another study undertaken by Rashmi (2013) on health care industry “A study of work life balance in health care industry”, it has been observed from the tables and the graphs that out of the total respondents; 24% of the respondents have respondents do not take any work home; 26% have responded as it is little true, 28 % have responded as it is somewhat true; 14% have responded as it is fairly true and 8% of the respondents have responded as that they often take additional work to home. Ahmad et al. (2013) rejected the null hypothesis that implementation of flexi timings do not show a significant impact on the employee motivation that is they accepted the alternate hypothesis.

Various motivational factors were rewards, personal objectives, recognition and sense of belongingness etc.

Sree, K. (2003) in their thesis “Work life balance of employees: a study on selected public and private sector undertakings” had made assumption that demographic variables have an influence on Work life Balance of employees i.e. on Working Hours.

Jain (2013) have done a similar investigation of work life adjust among CA, Doctors and

Educators found that working condition, time administration and family bolster, part desire is the most affecting component which makes work-life adjust among experts. The specialist likewise

found that work-life irregular characteristics affect work fulfillment level of Professionals.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

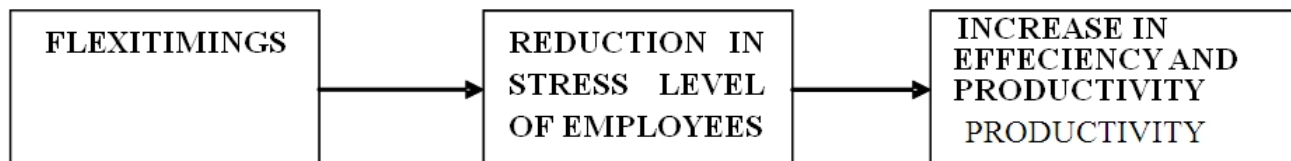
The research article used secondary data from various sources including journals, articles, newspapers and websites for collection of data from authenticable sources about work life balance and flexible work schedules and arrangements.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the growing importance of work life balance with specific reference to flexi timings.
2. To study the factors affecting work life issues.
3. To suggest measures to maintain equilibrium between work and life of working employees.

IMPORTANCE OF WORK LIFE BALANCE AND FLEXI TIMINGS

The importance of work life balance and flexi timings as a major component of work life balance has grown significantly in developed countries and at early stage in developing countries like India. The reason for the growth of usage of flexi timings is the benefits embedded in form of increased efficiency, productivity as well as reduction in stress level of employees.



Source: Author's Compilation

Various countries have taken initiatives to add on flexitimings as a part of their work culture which are as follows:-

1. Premium Friday policy of Japan

To start with one of the recent steps taken by the government of the economy who coined "karoshi" meaning death by overwork-the Japanese government in response to being in news after Takahshi's death who was an employee at an advertising firm who's overtime at his work place was 105 hours for the period between October 9 to November end, 2015. A Japan's Government white paper discovered that a total of 93 people had attempted or actually committed suicide because of overwork in 2015. And further 96 deaths from brain and cardiac illnesses that year were also designated karoshi-related.

The Shinzo Abe government since the Takahashi suicide is taking steps to ensure relief in working hours to its employees so that they can spend bit more time doing recreational activities like shopping taking rest etc. In conjunction with a business federation, the government had launched a

campaign naming 'Premium Friday' from February 24, 2016 that aims at encouraging companies to allow employees an early finish on the last Friday of every month.

Moreover, formal discussions on draft legislation that would restrict overtime to an average of 60 hours a month took place. However, companies would still be allowed to authorize up to 100 hours of overtime during a particularly busy time.

In line with the government initiatives some Japanese companies also took initiatives to improve work-life balance. Dentsu has implemented 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. work time. Food manufacturer, Ajinomoto plans to shorten its standard daily working hours to seven hours by 2020. Some companies have even begun to encourage employees to take a power nap at their desks. Though the pace is quite slow for making up for the damage but lately a workaholic nation like Japan understands the importance of maintaining balance between work and life of its countrymen.

2. White House Summit on Working Families

Another important aspect come from a nation like U.S.A. and how it's former honorable President Mr. Barack Obama while having discussion which was part of the first annual White House Summit on Working Families with the top CEO's- Goldman Sachs' Lloyd Blankfein, Shake Shack's Randy Garutti, Johnson & Johnson's Alex Gorsky, PwC's Bob Moritz. He cited, “to implement the policies that benefit working families [and] identify ways that employers can measure their own progress and help ensure they have effective practices in place to respond to their workers' work-life needs.”

In other words, the main focus was to devise plans for the executives to concentrate more on its human resources and construct policies on humane ground for the working members of families.

3. Google India's initiatives

With regards to offices, working condition and advantages, not many organizations can contend with Google. With an inventive and brilliant atmosphere, workplaces are intended to advance thrilling development as the organization trusts it is essential for representatives to think innovatively and put forth a great effort.

- Access to best offices: - The representatives at Google gather opportunity to have access to completely prepared exercise centers all the over workplaces in India with coaches and modified wellbeing programs. Employees can play table tennis, pool, football, air hockey and different amusements in the entertainment zone, or go to one of the few rest units for a brisk snooze.

Nourishment – Sustenance (food) at Google:-work place is another fascination. Three suppers and boundless snacks from the cafeteria are absolutely free of cost. Meals are prepared in a healthy way. For family's involvement, Google has its yearly 'bring your children to work day'.

FACTORS AFFECTING WORK LIFE ISSUES

The fact to ponder upon is that what were are the reasons behind such imbalance that actually took place and making line between personal life and work life blurry. Some likely factors are as

follows:-

One of the reasons of imbalance is the use of technology and globalization. Many companies around the globe are using follow the sun strategy, as a general practice many companies give laptops or mobile phones to its employees or even without that, they are expected to stay connected and respond to the company and its international clients as and when the need arises.

Another reason could be overtime either by the will of employee or as per organization's needs and requirements that might lead to various adversities rather than any good impact on firm's productivity and individual growth.

Stress at work place which can occur due to near target deadline, not so friendly behavior of superiors, expectation of superiors and to increase productivity is also one of the concerns for the employees working in the organization.

Health issues can be a cause of stress which might hinder their work life balance.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER WORK LIFE EQUILIBRIUM

The work culture prevailing and acceptable in the country like India is a shift time starting from morning to evening. But there is no hard and fast rule with regards to the timing, the work efficiency and efficacy along with productivity should be a main concern for the companies. Moreover, the need of organization in setting their work timing is equally significant. There are some suggestions that can be taken up by companies for better employee performance and productivity which indirectly leads to work life equilibrium.

- Flexible working practices followed by break and leisure time for the employees will help them feel associated with the organization.
- Organizing activities from time to time will relax their mind and they will be able to work with extended efficiency.
- Make work environment more attractive for the employee by providing them with free yoga classes, subsidized canteens, company day out, child care vouchers and related facilities.
- Time management is one of the essential solutions to reduce the imbalance of work and life. Prioritizing the tasks and planning the major activities assists the employees in getting free time for themselves which they can use towards doing any activity or to take care of their children and loved ones.

CONCLUSION

Lately, companies are recognizing the importance of maintaining balance between work and life of employees. There are various benefits that can be derived from work life balance and adopting flexible work schedules. First, it will lead to increased productivity, greater employee loyalty and lower absenteeism and Enable employee to feel more control over their working life, thus creating a less stressed and a happier workforce. Organizations following such policies will have goodwill, recognized

as an organization for which masses will like to work for and have an edge over its competitors. But at the same time, researchers found negative impact of flexitiming work schedule on productivity and performance (Downes&Koekemoer, 2012). A famous quote given by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam signifying the work life balance-

***“Life is not only about work, office and client
There is more to life”***

There is least research on the related topic in Indian context, so more extensive and empirical research can be done as it is a need of hour. All the organizations must understand the importance of above quoted line and give attention towards their employees, and make policies on humane grounds and contribute to their work-life balance.

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AN ANALYSIS OF GST IN INDIAN RAILWAYS

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ABSTRACT

GST is a single tax introduced on supply of goods and services that is applicable on whole India including Jammu & Kashmir. It has subsumed various indirect taxes named sales tax, value added tax, excise duty etc. Services provided by Indian Railways also come under the levy of GST. As a result of this, states and union territories representing Indian railways are liable to pay GST. The purpose of this paper is to study effective rates of GST in various segments of Indian railways. It also highlights the impact of GST on these segments. Findings of the study revealed that GST has negative impact on various segments that includes passenger (AC class), parcel, freight, parking, catering, retiring rooms and on suppliers. It was also revealed that there are number of segments that includes transportation of passengers, goods, leasing of assets and interstate movement of trains on which levy of GST is exempted.

KEYWORDS-GST, Indian Railways, Rates, Segments.

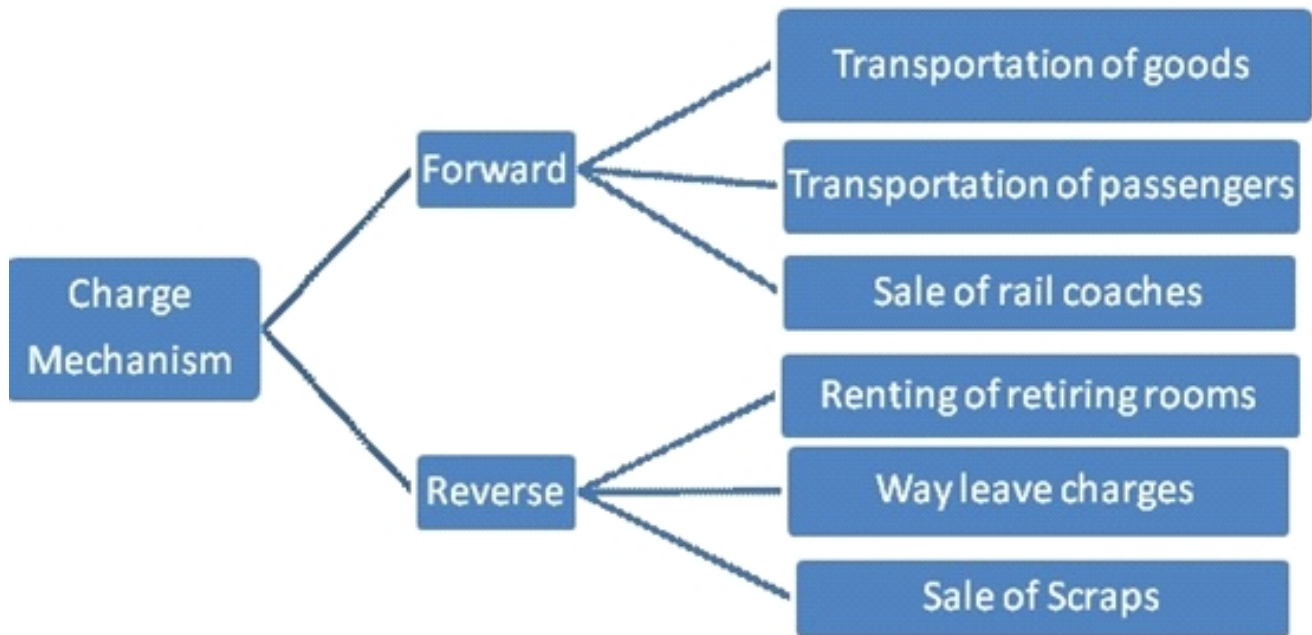
INTRODUCTION

Goods and service tax (GST) is introduced in India on 1 July, 2017 to replace multiple indirect taxes. It is destination based tax that is levied on goods and services consumed by final consumer. It is levied on all stages i.e. from manufacturing to final consumption of goods and services. But consumer can avail the facility of input tax credit on tax paid by him earlier on that goods or services. It is the biggest taxation reform in India. Its main purpose is to increase the tax collection. In Pre- GST people of India have to pay number of indirect taxes to centre as well as state government. GST has subsumed all indirect taxes and introduced GST as **One Nation One Tax**. It is applicable to whole country including Jammu and Kashmir. It promotes transparency in tax system and uniform prices in the whole country. GST was introduced by France in 1954 than all other countries started adopting GST. It has subsumed central excise duty; value added tax, luxury tax, entertainment tax, property tax, service tax and custom duty etc. In India GST council was formed to administer all the activities related to GST. Indian Railways has 37 registrations under GST law. Although Indian railways is classified as various zones and then into divisions but registrations were made according to states and union territories (UT). In each state and UT a nodal officer is appointed who is responsible for the compliance with GST laws.

CHARGE MECHANISM ON SERVICES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

In GST there are two types of charges i.e. Forward charge and Reverse Charge. In case of Forward charge supplier of goods and services is liable to pay tax while in case of reverse charge recipient of

goods and services is liable to pay tax. In Indian railways forward charge is applied on three activities named transportation of goods, passengers and sale of rail coaches. Reverse charge is also applied on three activities named way leave charges, sale of scraps and renting retiring rooms or immovable property to registered business entities. If immovable property is rented to unregistered business entity then it will be covered under forward charge. Non business entities are exempted from the levy of GST.



Source: <https://indianrailways.gov.in>

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Thowseaf & Millath (2016) studied the impact of GST on Indian industrial sector and also on exports through exploratory research methodology. This study is based on secondary data only. This paper has analysed the impact of GST on various industries including food, rail, FMCG, financial services, housing, construction sector etc. It was found that average burden of tax on industries have fallen that cause low cost of goods and services. This was helpful in making Indian goods and services competitive in international market. Authors have concluded that if GST will be implemented properly with tax exemptions on certain goods then it will be beneficial for centre and state both.

Kour et al. (2016) studied the impact of GST after its implementation. This paper also found the difference between GST and previous tax structure. This paper was written before the implementation of GST in India. Authors of this paper found that GST is a method to get rid of multiple taxation system in India. Many indirect taxes are covered under one tax system named GST that have reduced the burden on the mind of the people. It was also found that if GST has many advantages then it was not free from limitations too. In the end author concluded that GST have played important role in growth and development of India.

Upashi (2017) studied the effects of GST on different sectors of India including banking, insurance, automobile, railways, agriculture, real estate, airlines, telecom, gold and consumer durables etc. This paper also highlighted the conceptual framework and features of GST. It was found that after implementing GST tax collection of the government has increased and reduced the corruption in India. Impact of GST on some sectors is neutral but it also have negative impact on oil & gas sector, apparels and on ayurvedic medicines. It has positive impact on agriculture sector. This study concluded that overall GST has positive impact on the economy of India.

Padhi (2018) studied the role of GST in Indian Railways. It was found that GST @5% was applicable on transportation of goods and passengers. It also highlighted the forward & reverse charge mechanism and accounting system followed by Indian railways. It was also found that e-way bill should be produced at the time of delivery of goods if goods are transported by railways. This paper also highlighted that in railways input tax credit is applicable only on the services of railways.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the effective rates of GST in the various segments of Indian Railways.
2. To study the impact of GST on various segments of Indian Railways.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study descriptive and exploratory research design has been used. This study is based on secondary data collected from various sources that includes newspapers, articles, research papers, journals and websites of Indian Railways.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this study data is analyzed in form of tables. The effective rates and impact of GST on different segments of Indian railways is defined below:

1. EFFECTIVE RATES OF GST IN THE VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS
2. SUPPLIERS OF RAILWAYS

Due to GST on railways almost 75 percent firms have incurred losses and they have partially or completely stopped the supplies. Before GST implementation, suppliers had to pay 12 % Excise duty & 6 % VAT on raw materials and the railways provided them 12 % refund. But under GST, the suppliers need to pay 18 % GST on raw material and refund is less than 7%. So GST have negative impact on supply of raw material of railways (<https://blog.saginofotech.com/gst-impact-on-indian-railway-network>).

3. PARKING CHARGES AT STATION

Before the levy of GST no tax was imposed on this segment. But now GST is introduced on parking lots also. It is applicable for two-wheelers and four-wheelers parked outside the railway stations. As per table no 1 parking charges are raised from Rs.5 to 6 for two wheeler and Rs.10 to 12 for

four wheeler due to introduction of GST. So it has caused more burdens on passengers who are travelling by railways.

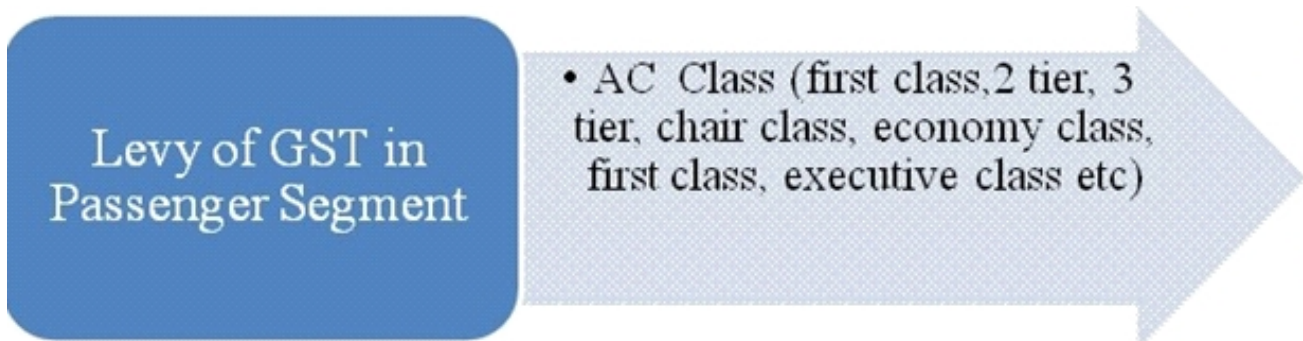
Table No. 1
Parking Charges Before and After GST

Type of Wheeler	Timing	Expenses of Parking Lot after GST	Expenses before GST
Two wheeler	For first 5 hrs.	Rs. 6	Rs. 5
Four wheeler	For first 5 hrs.	Rs. 12	Rs. 10

Source: <https://blog.saginfortech.com/gst-impact-on-indian-railway-network>

4. PASSENGER SEGMENT

Earlier 4.5% service tax is levied on the transportation of passengers but now 5% GST is applicable instead of service tax. So there is net increase in tax rate of 0.5%. Input tax credit facility is available on payment of GST for passengers who are travelling for business purpose only. They can claim charges of ticket as business expense. It has increased burden on passengers who do not travel for business purpose. This rate is applicable on following classes of railways. Passengers who travel in general class, sleeper class or non-AC coaches are not required to pay GST. It is a big relief for the medium and lower class passengers.



Source: <http://icmai.in/TaxationPortal>

5. CATERING SEGMENT

Indian railways have introduced GST on catering segment also. Passengers travelling various types of trains have to pay tax on food they ordered. Earlier according to type of train different rates of GST were applicable on catering services on India railways are defined in table no 2. Only Rail neer and standard food items were exempted from GST under catering segment.

Table No. 2
Effective Rates of GST on Catering Segment

Particulars	Rate of GST
Static units not having facility of air conditioning or central heating	12% with full Input Tax Credit (ITC)
For Static units having facility of air conditioning or central heating	18% with full Input Tax Credit (ITC)
For Rajdhani / Shatabdi / Durgam and other Mail / Express trains	18% with full Input Tax Credit (ITC)
Other premium trains like Tejas, Gatiman, Shivalik etc.	18%
Rail Neer	Nil
On board and off board Standard Meal Items	Nil

Source: <https://www.gst.indianrail.gov.in>

But these rates were changed to bring uniformity in catering segment. The rate of GST applicable on catering segment is 5 % irrespective of any kind of train. It is applicable on all types of food and drinks available at platforms and in trains. It caused availability of food and drinking items at affordable rates to the passengers.

6. PARCELS SEGMENT

GST is applicable for the transportation of all description of parcel traffic that includes both leased and non leased parcel traffic and merchandise items i.e. items used for commercial purpose booked as luggage. Personal baggage belonging to the travelling passengers is exempted from levy of GST. The rate of GST applicable on parcel segment is 5% although in case of service tax it was 4.5% tax rate. There is 0.5% increase in tax rate due to introduction of GST(<https://www.ircethelp.in/gst-indian-railway/>).

7. FREIGHT SEGMENT

The rate of GST is 5% on total freight charges. It is levied on all other charges related to transportation of

goods traffic by rail. Earlier service tax @ 4.5% is applicable on this segment. But now 0.5% rate of tax is increased under GST. Before GST, progress of freight segment in railways is lacked behind than road transport. This net increase in GST has caused negative impact on freight segment(<https://www.ircchelp.in/gst-indian-railway/>).

8. RETIRING ROOM SEGMENT

Indian railways provide retiring rooms facility at platforms of railways stations where passengers can rest for few hours. They are charging on hourly basis from passengers. Earlier 14.5% service tax was charged on this facility but after the introduction of GST different tax rates are applied depending upon the tariff value of these rooms as shown in table no.3.

Table No. 3
Effective Rates of GST on Retiring Rooms of Indian Railways

SR. NO.	RETIRING ROOMS	RATE OF GST
1.	Retiring rooms whose tariff is up to Rs.999	Nil
2.	Retiring rooms whose tariff is from Rs. 999 to 2499	12%
3.	Retiring rooms whose tariff is from Rs. 2499 to 4999	18%
4.	Retiring rooms whose tariff is Rs. 4999 or above	28%

Source: <https://www.gst.indianrail.gov.in>

9. OTHER SEGMENTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

As per table no. 4 different effective rates are applicable on various output services provided by Indian railways. These output services includes sale of scrap and rental of immovable property. This rate of tax includes all kinds of GST whether it is CGST, SGST, UGST and IGST.

Table No. 4
Other Segments of Indian Railways

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	RATE OF GST
1.	Sale of scrap including glass, copper & Ferrous	18%
2.	Sale of scrap (wood)	5%
3	Rental of immovable property	18%

Source: <https://www.gst.indianrail.gov.in>

10. EXEMPTED SERVICES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

There are number of services of Indian railways on which GST is not imposed. These services are exempted from the levy of GST. It is a big relief that is granted under GST for passengers. These services are defined below:

TYPE OF SERVICES	PARTICULARS
Transportation of passengers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second class, Metro Sleeper class
Transportation of Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural produce, relief materials, milk, salt food grains includes flours, pulses & rice Railway equipment, materials, defence and military equipments etc
Leasing of assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rolling stock assets includes wagons, coaches & locos by Indian railways finance Corporation (IRFC) to Indian railways
Interstate movement of trains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be between stations/ workshops/ depots/ sheds etc. it can be for purpose of carrying goods, passengers and for repairs & maintenance.

Source: https://indianrailways.gov.in/GST/General_FAQ.pdf

I. IMPACT OF GST ON VARIOUS SEGMENTS IN INDIAN RAILWAYS

Indian railways have number of segments that includes passenger, goods, parking, catering, parcel and freight etc. Findings of the study revealed that GST has negative and positive impact on various segments. Although number of segments exists that has no impact of GST. Table no 5 shows effective rates applicable on different segments of Indian railways. It also shows the impact of GST on these segments.

Table No. 5
At Glance Impact of GST on Various Segments

Sr. No.	Segment	Effective Rate	Impact	Description
1	Suppliers	18%	Negative	Less refund as compared to previous tax rules and more rate of tax are applied.
2	Parking	20%	Negative	Parking charges are increased due to levy of GST that caused more burden on passengers. Earlier no tax was imposed on this segment.
3	Passenger(AC CLASS (first class,2 tier, 3 tier, chair class, economy class, first class, executive class etc,))	5%	Negative	Net 0.5% increase in rate of tax as compared to previous tax rates applicable on AC CLASS (first class,2 tier, 3 tier, chair class, economy class, first class, executive class etc,).
4.	Catering	5%	Negative	Earlier no indirect tax was applicable on this segment but levy of GST caused hike in the prices of catering.
5.	Parcel	5%	Negative	Net 0.5% increase in rate of tax as compared to previous tax rates.
6.	Freight	5%	Negative	Net 0.5% increase in rate of tax as compared to previous tax rates.
7.	Retiring rooms	Nil, 12 %, 18%, 28%	Negative	Earlier uniform and maximum rate of service tax was 14.5% but now no uniformity prevails and maximum rate is increased up to 28%.
8.	Other segments	5% & 18%	Negative	Earlier no indirect tax was imposed on this segment but now different rates of Gst are applicable.

9.	Passengers (General class, Sleeper class & non AC coaches)	Exempted	No impact	Big relief for passengers traveling in Trains in defined coaches
10.	Transportation of Goods	Exempted	No impact	Big relief as number of goods like Agricultural produce, relief materials, milk, salt, food grains includes flours, pulses & rice, Railway equipment, materials, defence and military equipments etc. are exempted from levy of GST
11.	Leasing of assets	Exempted	No impact	Rolling stock assets includes wagons, coaches & locos by Indian railways finance Corporation (IRFC) to Indian railways are exempted from GST
12.	Interstate movement of trains	Exempted	No impact	Movement of trains between stations, sheds and workshops etc. are exempted for purpose of carrying passengers and goods etc.

Source: Author's Compilation

CONCLUSION

In India GST is introduced with the purpose of reducing burden on people and to improve the tax collection of the government. In Indian Railways various rates of tax are changed under the mechanism of GST. Facility of input tax credit (ITC) is also available on tax paid under GST. A big relief is provided to passengers in the form of exemption of GST on various services. Passengers who want to travel in general coaches and in sleeper coaches need not to bear any extra expenses of GST. Travelling of essential commodities by Indian railways is also exempted from levy of GST. Although numbers of services are exempted from levy of GST yet levy of GST has caused negative impact on different segments of Indian railways that includes parking, catering, freight, parcel, and suppliers of raw material, retiring rooms, transportation of passengers in A.C coaches and on other segments.

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TRANSACTIONAL STYLES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN LUDHIANA DISTRICT, PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

Transactional analysis is part of a comprehensive system of individual and social psychiatry. Transactions are analyzed into extero-psychic, neo-psycho- and archa-psycho- components, called colloquially Parent (Regulating, Nurturing) Adult (Task Management) and Child (Adaptive, Creative, Reactive) respectively. "Two basic concept- Ego states and Life Positions influence transactions between two persons. If the 6 Ego states were combined with the 4 life positions, (I am OK You're OK .I'm not Ok You're OK.I am OK You're OK .I'm not Ok you're not OK). It would give us 24 styles. Under this study first aimed to identify the dominant teaching style and the next highest the backup teaching style of school teachers in Ludhiana district and also explored the transactional styles of government and private, male and female school teachers.

Key words- transactional analysis, ego- states, life positions, transactional styles

INTRODUCTION

Transaction is a unit of communication, which takes place between two people. The term was adopted from the work of Dewey and Bentley (1949) and is used to denote the treatment of events as processes that occur in the context of time and the environment. Transaction differs from interaction in that the concept of interaction implies two discrete and independently existing objects that remain unchanged by their discourse with each other. Transactional analysis is a theory developed by Eric Berne in 1950's originally trained in psychoanalysis, Berne wanted a theory, which could be understood and available to everyone and began to develop what come to be called Transactional Analysis (TA).

TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS

Transactional analysis was originated by Eric Berne (1970). He defined it "as theory of personality and social action and a clinical method of psychotherapy based on the analysis of all possible transactions. "Two basic concept- Ego states and Life Positions influence transactions between two persons. TA is based on two notions: first that we have three parts or ego states to our personality. The other assumption is that these converse with one another in transactions.

The parents who perform the function of regulating behaviour through perception, sanction and through nurturing provide support.

The adult who perform the function of collecting the information, like a computer T h e child who perform several function concerned both with creativity, curiosity and fun and manipulation,

rebellion and sulking thus different dimensions of three ego states are six in all.

Parent	Adult	Child
Regulating	Task Management	Adaptive
Nurturing		Creative
		Reactive

Each of these ego states has its own importance and each is present in every individual, with its distinct significance on different occasion. The effectiveness of the three ego states, however, depends on the Life positions that a particular person takes. Harris (1975)

Conceptualized four-life position (Or existential position) that a person can take are:

I am OK you're OK...
I'm not Ok You're OK.

I am OK You're OK.
I'm not Ok you're not OK.

James (1975) suggested that 'ok-ness' or 'not ok-ness' is contrasting ways to understand how we behave towards one another. Some others have used the words functional and dysfunctional or approach and avoidance.

If the 6 Ego states were combined with the 4 life positions, it would give us 24 styles. These may be too many.

TRANSACTIONAL STYLES

James (1975) combined the two life positions functional and Dysfunctional-with the 6 ego states to give us the following styles:

Ego States	Functions	Styles in two life positions	
		Not OK approach Dysfunctional	Ok approach Functional
Nurturing Parent	Nurturing	Rescuing	Supportive
Regulating Parent	Regulating	Prescriptive	Normative
Adult	Managing Task	Task Obsessive	Problem Solving
Adaptive Child	Adaptive	Sulking	Resilient
Creative Child	Creative	Bohemian	Innovative
Reactive Child	Confronting	Aggressive	Assertive

Hans (1986) studied the relationship among teaching style, learning gains and teaching effectiveness. The results showed that indirect teaching styles of teachers was able to develop greater learning gains among pupils than teachers teaching through direct teaching styles and also, indirect teaching style teachers were perceived by their students to be more effective than the direct teaching style teachers.

Performance of a teacher in the job is the result of his content mastery, skills of communication and aptitude. Srivastava and Chitra (1989) conducted a study on a sample of 500 Delhi college students to find out the effect of perceived teaching style on the intellectual commitment and college adjustment. The results of this study showed that the positive and satisfying experience of group atmosphere and college environment, complementing student needs, is found to be related to high intellectual commitment and good college adjustment.

Shukla (1994) conducted study on the effect of transactional training in classroom behavior of science student teachers. The results revealed that teaching styles has significant impact on students in the area of expression, communication skills, interest in reading quality books and change in their attitude. There was remarkable improvement in raising questions, adding ideas and making genuine suggestions on various points related to their courses.

Review of Literature

Individuals, irrespective of their biographical, academic and professional qualifications, exhibit themselves to the external world, from either one of the psychological states-parent, adult and child at a point of time. These psychological states manifest themselves in individuals from either an effective or ineffective mode. This may affect their interaction with others positively or negatively. This reflects in their performance in various domains of life, inclusive of the same in their work life as well. The primary constituent of success in an organization is its human interface and it largely depends on their interactive ability with clients as well as among themselves. This has necessitated analyzing the predominantly manifested ego styles among employees. These ego styles influence the performance level of the individual employees to a large extent (Sharma, et al., 2018). In a study done by Alipieva (2017) low adult state and prominent accommodating and avoiding styles indicate that young people cannot always make adequate decisions and protect their needs and those of organizations in conflict situations. This leads to the need for politics and methods for assessment and development of the skills for identifying and coping with the ego states, leadership, self- awareness and selfcontrol.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem has been stated as follows:

Transactional styles of school teachers in Ludhiana District, Punjab

OBJECTIVES

1. To study transactional styles of schools teachers.
2. To study transactional styles of government and private school teachers.
3. To study transactional styles of male and female school teachers.

HYPOTHESES

The study was designed to test the following hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference in transactional styles of government and private school teachers.
2. There is no significant difference in transactional styles of male and female school teachers.

DESIGN OF STUDY

1. School teachers were classified into various group viz government and private, male and female,
2. t- Test was employed to study the difference between government and private, male and female, school teachers.

TOOLS

The following tools were used to collect the data tools

1. Transactional Styles—Teacher (TST-TE) by Educational Resources Centre, New Delhi.(2002)
The study was conducted on the sample of 200 school teachers in Ludhiana district, Punjab

PROCEDURE

After the selection of the school teachers, transactional styles inventory was administered. Data is collected and it was subjected to the appropriate statistical technique.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The following statistical techniques were used to analyze the obtained data.

1. Descriptive statistical such as mean and standard deviation.
2. T-test to study the difference between means.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

In the present chapter analysis of data pertaining to scores on transactional styles inventory teachers (TS1-Te) for teaching styles of the school teachers has been carried out in order to arrive at meaning full conclusions. Statistical analysis of data has been carried out keeping in view the need and objectives of the present study. Means, standard deviation, t-values, and their significant values have been calculated.

In the study Effective quotient (EQ) of 12 teaching styles namely supportive, sulking, normative,

aggressive, problem solving, bohemian, resilient, rescuing, confronting, prescriptive, innovative, and task obsessive have been studied to find out the distribution of effectiveness quotient and various styles among school teachers. The highest mean score

Amongst the 12 styles shows the dominant style and next highest mean score shows the backup style.

Dominant Style and Back up Style of School Teachers

Dominant style and back up style are studied through the calculation of mean and standard deviation of the sample. The highest mean score amongst the 12 styles shows the dominant style and the next highest mean scores shows the backup style. Effective quotient (EQ) of 12 transactional styles namely supportive, sulking, normative, aggressive, problem solving, bohemian, resilient, rescuing, confronting, prescriptive, innovative, task obsessive have been studied to find out the effectiveness of various functions among school teachers and effectiveness quotient has been calculated by formula

The means of transactional style are presented in table.

TABLE Means of Various Transactional Styles

Variable	Female		Male	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
Supportive	18.0	1.76	18.14	1.74
Rescuing	16.59	2.78	18.18	2.15
Normative	16.09	2.27	16.67	2.50
Prescriptive	15.63	2.56	17.13	2.08
Problem solving	15.52	2.55	17.34	2.30
Task Obsessive	12.80	3.19	13.18	3.05
Innovative	17.29	2.10	17.32	2.35
Bohemian	12.14	2.76	13.5	3.96
Confronting	16.32	3.35	13.93	2.87
Aggressive	10.32	2.54	10.78	2.87
Resilient	15.54	2.52	17.11	2.68
Sulking	8.08	1.96	8.57	2.48

Table shows mean and Standard Deviation of various transactional styles of school teachers (Male and Female). From calculated mean it is seen that rescuing style, is the dominant style and supportive style is the backup style in the male school teachers and supportive is the dominant style and Innovative style is the backup style in female school teachers.

This suggests that female school teachers mostly use the functional style of teaching. They motivate and reinforce the other person's own efforts and are aimed at his or her continuous improvement in developing an independent and confident style while male school teachers tries to develop dependency relationship but sometimes they use supportive style.

Significant Difference in Transactional Styles of Govt. and Private School Teachers

Means, Standard deviations along with the t- values for the difference between govt. and private school teachers on various transactional style are calculated and are presented below in table.

Variable	Govt (90)		Private (110)		Mean difference	t-value	Significance
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD			
Supportive	18.28	1.75	17.96	1.73	0.32	0.71	Not significant
Rescuing	19.03	2.71	16.94	2.50	0.74	2.02	sig at 00.5 level
Normative	16.40	2.82	16.57	2.12	0.17	0.19	Not significant
Prescriptive	15.56	2.56	16.39	1.80	0.73	1.14	Not significant
Problem solving	16.0	2.63	16.15	2.17	0.15	0.19	Not significant
Task Obsessive	12.27	3.13	14.85	2.85	2.58	2.46	Sig at 0.05 level
Innovative	17.55	1.71	17.8	2.70	0.25	1.34	Not significant
Bohemian	13.42	3.40	12.72	2.85	0.70	0.14	Not significant
Confronting	14.5	2.87	14.88	2.67	0.38	0.43	Not significant
Aggressive	9.72	2.34	11.53	2.89	1.31	2.35	Sig at 0.05 level
Resilient	15.76	2.49	16.10	2.78	0.34	0.50	Not significant
Sulking	8.65	2.29	8.18	2.36	0.47	0.80	Not significant

From the table it is clear that there is no statistically significant difference in scores of govt. and private school teachers on supportive, normative prescriptive, problem solving, innovative, bohemian, confronting Resilient styles but on rescuing style, task obsessive style and aggressive style there is a statistically significant difference at 0.05 level of significance.

Further analysis of the means from table suggests that govt. school teachers score more than

private school teachers on rescuing style while private school teachers score more on task obsessive and aggressive style.

This suggests that govt. school teachers provided the support conditionally. Support provided by them is like reminder that they are superior and other cannot function independently while private school teachers are mainly concerned with the task in hand and matters not directly connected to it are not considered important. They believe that one can achieve a goal only by fighting for it.

Therefore, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in transactional styles of govt. and private school teachers” is rejected for the rescuing, task obsessive and aggressive style.

Significant Difference in Transactional styles of Male and Female School Teachers

Mean standard deviation along with t-values for the difference between Male and female school teachers on various transactional styles are calculated and presented below in table

TABLE
Difference in Transactional Styles of Female and Male School Teachers

Variable	Female No. (120)		Male No. (80)		Mean difference	t-value	Significance
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD			
Supportive	18	1.76	18.14	1.74	0.14	0.34	Not significant
Rescuing	16.59	2.78	18.18	2.15	1.59	2.54	Sig at 0.05 level
Normative	16.09	2.27	16.67	2.50	0.57	0.65	Not significant
Prescriptive	15.63	2.56	17.13	2.68	1.49	2.54	Sig at 0.05 level
Problem solving	15.52	2.55	17.34	2.30	1.81	2.55	Sig at 0.05 level
Task Obsessive	12.80	3.19	13.18	3.05	0.38	0.31	Not significant
Innovative	17.29	2.10	17.32	2.35	0.03	0.04	Not significant
Bohemian	12.14	2.76	13.5	3.96	1.35	0.29	Not significant
Confronting	16.32	3.15	13.93	2.87	2.38	2.17	Sig at 0.05 level
Aggressive	10.32	2.54	10.78	2.87	0.45	0.41	Not significant
Resilient	15.54	2.52	17.11	2.68	0.57	0.59	Not significant
Sulking	8.08	1.96	8.57	2.48	0.49	0.59	Not significant

From the above table it is clear that there is no statistically significant difference in the scores of male and female school teachers on supportive, normative, task obsessive, innovative, bohemian, aggressive, resilient and sulking styles but only on rescuing, prescriptive, problem solving and confronting styles there is statistically significant difference at 0.05 level of significance.

Further analysis of means shows that male school teachers score more than female school teachers on rescuing style, prescriptive style and problem solving style while female school teachers score more on confronting style.

This suggests that male school teachers do not encourage students to express their idea and support is provided conditionally. They impose rules and regulations on the students while female school teachers react to people and situation with aggression and a fighting spirit. This may be due to protective environment of our society.

Thus the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference in transactional styles of male and female school teachers" is rejected for rescuing, prescriptive, problem solving and confronting styles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Amongst the Twelve transactional styles namely Supportive 'Sulking, Normative, aggressive, problem solving, bohemian, resilient, rescuing, Confronting, prescriptive, innovative and task obsessive. Rescuing style is the dominant style and supportive style is the back up style in male school teachers. On the other side supportive style is the dominant and innovative style is the back up style in female school teachers.
2. There is no statistically significant difference in scores of govt. and private school teachers on supportive, normative prescriptive, problem solving, Innovative, bohemian, confronting but only on rescuing style, task obsessive style and aggressive styles there is a statistically significant difference at 0.05 level of significance. Further analysis of the means shows that govt. school teachers often use rescuing style while private school teachers use task obsessive.
3. There is no statistically significant difference in the scores of male and female school teachers on supportive, normative, task obsessive, innovative, bohemian, aggressive, resilient, sulking styles but only on rescuing, prescriptive, problem solving, and confronting styles there is statistically significant difference at 0.05 level of significance means shows that Male school teachers, often use rescuing styles while female school teachers use confronting style.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. Further research can be undertaken for carrying out comprehensive training programs for improving classroom interaction between teachers and students by promoting skills and modifying teacher behavior
2. Research work can be carried out on a larger sample to obtain the knowledge of teaching styles employed by teachers and then teachers behavior can be improved

3. Transactional Analysis of School Teacher on the basis of Urban and Rural Background, Arts and Science and Experienced and Inexperienced.
4. A study can be carried out to know the relation between Transactional Analysis and Emotional Intelligence of School Teachers
5. A Research work can be undertaken to know the relationship between emotional intelligence and personality of the teachers
6. A research work can be undertaken to know the relationship between the teacher behaviour and teaching styles of teachers.

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OWNERSHIP AND EFFICIENCY CHANGE IN INDIAN BANKING IN THE POST- REFORM PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The economic reforms of the 1990s have helped the emergence of the banking sector as a key player in India's growth story. To survive in the present competitive era banks have to continuously observe their performance by means of measuring efficiency. The present study attempts to examine the changes in the productive efficiency of Indian commercial banks after financial sector reforms were initiated in 1991. Specifically, this paper attempts to examine, using data envelopment analysis, the efficiency trends of the Indian commercial banks for the period: 1991-92 to 2013-14. We have classified Indian Commercial banks in three categories a) Public sector banks b) Private commercial banks and d) foreign banks. Considering Input and Output data set on the relevant parameters, a comparative analysis of efficiency change among different categories of banks has been done. Based on the results that are obtained, specific policy recommendations for further improvement of efficiency and productivity growth in Indian banking sector are given.

Keywords: Efficiency, Productivity, Financial Sector Reforms, Data Envelopment Analysis

JEL Classification: C14, C61, G21

INTRODUCTION

Banks play an important role in financing the economic needs of the country. They form the core of a nation's financial system, performing the vital function of financial intermediation and act as a link between the savers and the borrowers. (Chakrabarty, 2013). The more efficient a financial system is in resource generation and in its allocation, the greater is its contribution to economic growth (Mohan, 2005). The productivity and efficiency of banks, thus, critically impacts the productivity and efficiency of all economic activity and is a matter of concern for policymakers and economists. Therefore, examination and measurement of efficiency in the banking sector assumes high significance and have always been areas of interest for financial and economic research.

Efficiency or Technical efficiency (TE) refers to the conversion of physical inputs, such as labor and capital, into outputs relative to the best-practice. It highlights the ability of a bank to produce the existing level of output with the minimum inputs (input oriented) or to produce maximal output from a given set of inputs (output-oriented). TE, thus, relates to the productivity of inputs. It is a comparative measure of how well it actually processes inputs to achieve its outputs, as compared to its maximum

potential for doing so, as represented by its production possibility frontier. In other words, it is its ability to transform multiple resources into multiple financial services. A bank is said to be technically inefficient if it operates below the frontier. This concept is difficult to be applied in those industries where output cannot be measured easily like in the service industry: Banking sector. Banks are engaged in providing a wide array of services like acceptance of deposits, an extension of credit, etc. Identification and measurement of output in banking are very difficult to exercise as it is not possible to measure these services. An added problem is that there is no universally accepted categorization of inputs and outputs. While labor and capital are universally accepted as inputs and loans, investments, and other services are considered as outputs, but there is no consensus on whether the deposit is an input or an output. There is another problem with the measurement of efficiency in the banks in India related to different objectives being pursued by the banks of different ownership categories. It is reasonable to assume that foreign and domestic banks in the private sector seek to maximize profit whereas, in the case of public sector banks, the objective is not so clear-cut.

The new economic policy of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) made a significant impact on the banks. The changes in the banking sector, with their push on transparency, viability, and profits, made it compulsory for the banking sector in India to implement appropriate measures with an emphasis on efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity. This impact has changed the total banking scenario. Most studies find that the reforms had a positive impact on the profitability and efficiency and private banks and new entrants have flourished. In Indian milieu, the investigation of the impact of deregulation and liberalization policy programme on the efficiency and productivity of banks is still in an embryonic stage and is essentially inadequate. With this background, the present study examines the growth of technical efficiency and explores the dynamics of efficiency changes in the Indian Banking sector for a lengthy post-reform period (1991-92 to 2013-14). Thus, this study assists in making an addition to the existing literature on the efficiency of commercial banks in India.

OBJECTIVES

This study aims to fulfill the following objectives:

To measure and assess the impact of deregulation and liberalization on the efficiency of commercial banks in India.

To explore the dynamics of efficiency changes across distinct ownership groups in the Indian banking sector in the post-reform period.

To derive policy issues and give suggestions for the improvement in the efficiency of banks in India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To fulfill the above-mentioned objectives of the present research, it is essential to refer briefly to the former studies on the research topic.

Rezvanian, Rao & Mehdian (2008) studied the efficiency changes in 20 public banks, 19

private banks and 16 foreign banks operating in India for the years 1998 to 2003. The study showed that foreign banks were significantly more efficient as compared to other banks, i.e. the privately-owned and publicly owned-banks. Further, it was found that the scale inefficiency was the main reason for the overall technical inefficiency because a large number of Indian banks operated below their optimal scale.

Bhandari (2010) evaluated the efficiency changes for 68 major Indian commercial banks for the time period 1998-99 to 2006-07 using the DEA Malmquist Index approaches. The inputs and outputs were selected on the basis of both intermediation and production approaches. From the analysis, it was found that in the truly liberalized economic environment, the nationalized banks or PSBs adjusted and improved themselves better in terms of performance as compared to their counterparts (private and foreign banks.)

Kumar, Malathy & Ganesh (2010) studied the efficiency change and growth for some selected 64 banks (of different ownership groups) in India for the years 1995 to 2006. The results from the DEA (CRS) Constant Returns to Scale Model showed a positive growth in the efficiency of banks in the post-reform period.

Kumar & Charles (2012) examined the efficiency change in 33 banks (19 public sectors and 14 private banks) for the years 1995-96 to 2009-10. Using the Non-Parametric approach of DEA and Malmquist Productivity Index along with the application of output-oriented VRS (Variable returns to scale) model, it was found that the reforms had a positive impact on the efficiency of banks. The comparative analysis revealed that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) performed better as compared to private banks.

Mandhanagopal & Chandrasekaran (2014) selected 55 commercial banks for measuring the efficiency changes for the years 2005-2012. The input-oriented DEA-MPI method was used to find the efficiency differences. The results showed that there has been a decline in the efficiency for the time period taken, thus showing the adverse impact of the global crisis on the efficiency of Indian commercial banks.

Raina (2015) took a panel data set of 62 commercial banks in India for the years (1994-95 to 2013- 14) and analyzed the efficiency change using DEA constant returns to scale (CRS) and variable returns to scale (VRS) models. It was found that the Indian banking system had not experienced productivity and efficiency improvements over the last two decades and the main source of inefficiency had primarily been allocative inefficiency. A comparative analysis across groups exposed foreign banks to be efficient than others.

From the review of the literature, it was found that most of the earlier studies were narrow in scope based on a limited number of variables and an inadequate number of banks. There are very few studies which measured the efficiency of all the public, private and foreign banks in India by taking the required number of variables. The present study tries to overcome the limitations of the prevailing studies.

One strand of the empirical literature provides evidence in favor of deregulatory policies and

highlights the positive effect of introducing deregulation and liberalization policies on the efficiency of the banking system whereas others reported a negative effect or no discernible effect of deregulation and liberalization measures on the efficiency of the banking industry. We also note that no consensus appears regarding the ranking of ownership groups on the basis of efficiency differences.

The objective of the present study is to contribute the existing literature related to the technical efficiency of Indian banks in the following ways:

First, this study delivers a broad examination of the differences in technical efficiency and its constituents in the distinct ownership groups of scheduled commercial banks in India. Specifically, the study provides the trends in growth behavior of three different efficiency measures, i.e., technical, pure technical and scale efficiencies so as to support the legitimacy of conclusions drawn on the basis of empirical results. To the best of our knowledge, such a comprehensive and inclusive analysis is not available in the existing literature on Indian banks.

Second, the sample period considered by the former readings on the technical efficiency of Indian banks is mostly not extensive and ample so as to draw conclusions about the effects of the banking reforms programme. On the contrary, in this study, an unbalanced panel data for a lengthier sample period of 23 years, i.e., from 1991-92 to 2013-14 is taken for assessment.

Given this background, now, the focus of the study is primarily on the measurement of efficiencies using DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) that has been increasingly used in panel data applications.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY THE DATABASE

The study is confined to the scheduled commercial banks in India. The efficiency is analyzed on the bank group level. The data is collected mainly from The Reserve Bank of India (Central Bank) and Indian Bank's Association (IBA), Mumbai. The study is both descriptive and empirical and largely based on secondary macroeconomic data of India.

Time series data on all outputs and inputs selected from 1991-92 to 2013-14 are used for empirical analysis. For homogeneity reasons, we excluded regional rural banks because their regional business focus is different from the nationwide operation of other scheduled commercial banks.

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK: DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS (DEA)

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) was primarily developed by Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes in the year 1978 and later extended by Banker, Charnes, and Cooper in 1984. It is a linear programming based technique for measuring and evaluating the relative efficiency among a group of organizations functioning in a similar product or service domain (Bose, 2010). This efficiency is calculated and computed relative to the efficient or the best practice firm that gives a discrete piecewise frontier consisting of all the efficient firms which act as reference or benchmark for other firms. The firms or organizational units whose efficiencies are measured are termed as DMUs (Decision-making units)

using multiple inputs to produce multiple outputs. Decision-making units can include manufacturing units, universities, schools, bank branches, hospitals, power plants, police stations, tax offices, prisons, and a set of firms or even practicing individuals such as medical practitioners.(Ramanathan, 2003). The efficient or best performing DMU is assigned a score of one or 100 percent efficiency, whereas for other DMUs the scores vary between 0 and 1. Therefore, DEA certainly and quantitatively shows which entities must be able to increase their efficiency and also gives a clear definition of the extent of savings of resources.

The widely used DEA models in the literature to compute technical efficiency scores are the CCR model and the BCC model.

· **The CCR Model**

In their seminal paper entitled, “Measuring the efficiency of decision-making units”, which was published in European Journal of Operational Research, Charnes et al. (1978) developed a DEA model which came to be known as CCR DEA model. The CCR model is based on the assumptions of constant returns-to-scale (CRS). The application of the CCR model not only provides technical efficiency scores for individual banks but also provides vital information on input and output slacks and reference set for inefficient banks.

· **The BCC Model**

The BCC model has been developed by Banker et al. (1984) as a leeway of the CCR model to allow for returns-to-scale to be variable. Thus, BCC model computes efficiency scores corresponding to the assumption of variable returns-to-scale (VRS). It is more flexible than the CCR and just like the CCR model,

The rationale of using DEA Methodology for our study. The main rationale of using this technique is their capability of handling multiple inputs and multiple outputs especially when the relative weights required to assess the importance of inputs (and outputs) are not available or known. So, this advantage of DEA to analyze the relative efficiency without the knowledge of the weights specified in the case of service organizations and providers provides one of the reasons to use this approach. Another advantage is that of no requirement of any prior assumptions about the production functional form and technology used.

SPECIFICATION OF INPUT AND OUTPUT VARIABLES

The *intermediation approach* as proposed by Sealey and Lindley (1977) views a bank as an intermediary of financial services between savers and investors and is most favored in the banking literature and is used in this study. The inputs selected in this study are Interest Expenses, Operating Expenses, Labor (Number of Employees) and Deposits. The outputs selected in this study are Advances, Interest Income, Non-Interest Income (Other Income) and Investments. All the variables are denominated in Rs. Crores except for labor.

EMPIRICAL RESULTS

This section presents the empirical results so as to meet the objectives of measurement and assessment of the impact of deregulation and liberalization on the efficiency of commercial banks in India and to explore the dynamics of efficiency changes across distinct ownership groups in the Indian banking sector in the post-reform period. The results are obtained with the help of Data Envelopment Analysis (Computer) Program (DEAP), version 2.1, developed by Tim Coelli of the Centre for Efficiency and Productivity Analysis, University of New England, Australia.

TRENDS IN TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY ACROSS OWNERSHIP GROUPS

We analyze TE (CRS), PTE (VRS) and SE levels in different ownership groups and categories. Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide the mean values of the technical efficiency under both CRS (CCR MODEL) and VRS (BCC MODEL) assumptions, in the Public, Private and Foreign banks respectively. One thing that should be noted is that though these banks work and function in the same market, yet each group have a different set of goals and objectives. Due to the rapidly changing policy and regulatory environment, there are bound to be variations in the efficiency of these banks over time. The reasons for these differences is what we are intended to study.

Public Sector Banks: The year by year mean values of TE, PTE and SE scores of Indian Public sector banks are reported in Table 1. (Appendix 1). From the table, it can be noted that the TE of PSBs has shown significant variation across the years under the study. Overall, from the analysis, it can be said that an immediate impact of deregulation was the reduction in TE of PSBs, but these banks were gradually able to take advantage of the deregulatory environment in the later years and were able to raise their efficiency. On an average PSBs wasted about 2.7 % of factor inputs in the production process by operating off the efficient production frontier. Also, from the values of pure efficiency and scale efficiency, it is implied that the extent of managerial inefficiency is 1.7% and that of scale inefficiency is 1.1%. The results suggest that technical inefficiency in PSB is mainly caused by poor management decisions rather than operating at an incorrect or wrong scale.

Private Banks: The yearly estimates of TE, PTE and SE scores for private banks are reported in Table 2. (Appendix 1). From the above table, it can be observed that a sustained rise in TE levels in early years of reforms from the low of 0.953 in 1991-92 to a high value of 0.963 in 2013-14, indicates an increase in the technical efficiency in these years, thereby showing the positive impact of reforms on the efficiency of private banks. The grand mean of TE has been observed to be 0.961, suggesting that on average private banks had the inefficiency caused due to the wastage of inputs to the tune of 3.9%. The decomposition of TE into its component measures reveal that pure inefficiency led to technical inefficiency more as compared to scale inefficiency in the case of private banks in India. These results are comparable to that of PSBs, where the main reason of technical inefficiency was also the one caused due to wrong management practices. Also, the comparative analysis of distinct sub-periods highlights

that the mean TE of private banks has decreased by 0.4 % in the second sub- period as compared to the first one. Thus, showing that these banks have done relatively well in the first phase of reforms in the post-deregulation period as compared to the second phase of reforms.

Foreign Banks: From **the table 3 (Appendix 1)**, it can be seen that average TE of foreign banks is 0.902, indicating that technical inefficiency in an average foreign bank is to the tune of 9.8% which is quite large when compared to other bank groups. This implies that on an average over the entire study period, these banks wasted 9.8 % of resources and have not been successful in employing best production methods and achieving the maximum outputs from the minimum cost of inputs. It can be further observed that the grand means of PTE and SE for foreign banks are 0.969 and 0.930 respectively, thus pointing towards the fact that the major source of technical inefficiency is scale inefficiency and not pure inefficiency. These results are contrary to that found in the case of public and private banks in India, where the main source of inefficiency was the pure and not wrong scale of operation of the banks.

COMPARISON OF EFFICIENCY ACROSS DISTINCT OWNERSHIP GROUPS

The comparative analysis of the means of various efficiency scores across different ownership groups is shown in **table 4. (Appendix 1)**

A noteworthy area in the assessment of banking efficiency that has been acknowledged is focused on the efficiency gaps among the banks belonging to diverse ownership groups. Any analysis of banking efficiency seems incomplete if no attempt is made to examine the differences and variability across the entire gamut of ownership groups in the banking system. Therefore, in this sub-section, we made an attempt to study the differences in TE, PTE and SE measures across public, private and foreign banks.

The comparative analysis of grand means of TE scores across ownership groups, which are stated in **table 4** reveals that:

- On average, there exist TE differences across different ownership groups, but these differences are not fairly large, and
- Foreign banks are underperformer relative to public and private banks. Our results suggest that public sector banks (0.973) performed better than private banks (0.961) and quite different from foreign banks (0.902). Thus, the ranking of ownership groups in terms of efficiency in the Indian banking industry is PSBs>PBs>FBs.
- From the sub-period analysis, we note that from the efficiency gaps between the banks, the public sector banks exhibited a higher level of TE than their private and foreign counterparts in both the first and second sub-periods. The ranking of banks also remains the same for the sub-periods as it was for the entire period of study.

CONCLUSIONS

Our empirical inquiry suggests that deregulation had a positive impact on the efficiency of the

banks in India over the entire study period. However, this improvement in efficiency has been observed to be more prominent in the years belonging to the second phase (1999-2000 to 2013-14) relative to the first phase (1991-92 to 1998-99) for the PSBs in India, but not so in the case of private and foreign banks where deceleration in the efficiency scores was witnessed. Further, technical inefficiency in the Indian banking system stems predominantly from the inability of the management to monitor the unused factors in the production process and not because of incapability to function at an optimal scale. This was true for both public and private banks, but not so in foreign banks. The comparative analysis of efficiency across distinct ownership groups reveals that public sector banks performed significantly better from both private and foreign banks.

These results contradict the existing theories and notions about the underperformance of PSBs in India as compared to foreign banks. PSBs are placed at the top of the podium whereas foreign banks are at the bottom. One of the reasons that can be cited for this can be that PSBs increased their efficiency in the wake of increased competition whereas private and foreign banks were more worried about the improvements in their service quality that definitely involves added expenditure. It is significant to observe that the supremacy of PSBs group in terms of efficiency in the post- deregulation period could be due to the following reasons:

- The PSBs concentrated on curbing functional and operative expenses considerably and apportioning funds for loans proficiently.
- They focused on the rational use of labor and the number of branches to be opened.
- They were able to reduce the transaction costs and outsourced many of their mundane deeds.
- They also somewhat altered their objectives from an increase in social welfare towards enhanced profits.
- They were also successful in reducing the intermediation costs as compared to private and foreign banks. The private and foreign banks had spent huge amounts of money on up gradation of technology and development of an expanded branch network with added infrastructure so as to increase their efficiency in the long run, which definitely led to increased intermediation costs.

POLICY SUGGESTIONS

The Indian banking system has seen important efficiency improvements over the last two decades. However, the pace of progress has declined, largely due to a lack of desired impetus. The way forward for banks on the path towards greater efficiency has to be two-pronged. On the one hand, banks need to focus on further improvement in operational efficiency so that they are on par with their global peers. Concomitantly, banks also need to concentrate on improving allocation efficiency so that the benefits of improved operational efficiency are enjoyed by all. The key challenge will be to ensure that the two goals are synergized and allotted equal priority.

In order to improve efficiency, banks need to be given more flexibility in operational matters, particularly in manpower practices. Attaining greater productivity and efficiency requires not just the

right technology, systems, and processes, but also the manpower with the right skills and attitude, demonstrating the necessary flexibility and adaptability to be able to keep pace with the changing times. The banking industry would bring forward the required cultural transformation by continuously enriching the knowledge of its workers.

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Trends in mean Technical(CRS), Pure Technical(VRS) and Scale efficiency scores of Public sector Banks in India (1991-92 to 2013-14)			
Panel A: Year-wise Mean efficiency scores			
Year	TE	PTE	SE
1991-92	0.967	0.975	0.991
1992-93	0.96	0.971	0.988
1993-94	0.957	0.967	0.99
1994-95	0.976	0.983	0.992
1995-96	0.975	0.983	0.992
1996-97	0.976	0.985	0.991
1997-98	0.957	0.967	0.989
1998-99	0.963	0.979	0.983
1999- 2000	0.962	0.98	0.982
2000-01	0.97	0.985	0.984
2001-02	0.964	0.987	0.977
2002-03	0.968	0.983	0.984
2003-04	0.983	0.989	0.993
2004-05	0.99	0.994	0.996
2005-06	0.987	0.993	0.994
2006-07	0.986	0.995	0.99
2007-08	0.98	0.989	0.991
2008-09	0.984	0.991	0.994
2009-10	0.982	0.991	0.99
2010-11	0.979	0.993	0.986
2011-12	0.981	0.994	0.988
2012-13	0.995	0.998	0.997
2013-14	0.972	0.99	0.982

Panel B: Grand Mean of Efficiency Measures			
Entire Period (1991-92 to 2013-14)	0.973	0.983	0.989
First sub-period (1991-92- 1998-1999)	0.966	0.976	0.990
Second sub-period (1999-2000 to 2013-14)	0.979	0.990	0.989
Acceleration(+)/ Deceleration (-)	+	+	-

Source: Author's calculations (Performance Highlights of Banks, various issues, IBA Publication)

Table 2: Trends in mean Technical (CRS), Pure Technical (VRS) and Scale efficiency scores of Private Banks in India (1991-92 to 2013-14)			
Panel A: Year-wise Mean efficiency scores			
Year ↓	TE	PTE	SE
1991-92	0.953	0.973	0.979
1992-93	0.98	0.983	0.997
1993-94	0.969	0.98	0.989
1994-95	0.981	0.993	0.987
1995-96	0.951	0.971	0.979
1996-97	0.949	0.968	0.98
1997-98	0.967	0.979	0.988
1998-99	0.956	0.967	0.988
1999- 2000	0.958	0.973	0.985
2000-01	0.962	0.973	0.988
2001-02	0.975	0.992	0.983
2002-03	0.925	0.943	0.98
2003-04	0.952	0.975	0.977
2004-05	0.958	0.965	0.992
2005-06	0.949	0.956	0.993
2006-07	0.974	0.98	0.993
2007-08	0.952	0.96	0.991
2008-09	0.969	0.977	0.992
2009-10	0.953	0.957	0.996

2010-11	0.964	0.972	0.992
2011-12	0.961	0.983	0.977
2012-13	0.967	0.980	0.986
2013-14	0.963	0.977	0.985
Panel B: Grand Mean of Efficiency Measures			
Entire Period (1991-92 to 2013-14)	0.961	0.974	0.987
First sub-period (1991 -92- 1998-1999)	0.963 (82)	0.977	0.986
Second sub-period (1999-2000 to 2013- 14)	0.959	0.971	0.987
Acceleration(+) Deceleration(-)	-	-	+

Source: Author's calculations (Performance Highlights of Banks, various issues, IBA Publication)

Table 3: Trends in mean Technical(CRS), Pure Technical(VRS) and Scale efficiency scores of Foreign Banks in India (1991-92 to 2013-14)			
Panel A: Year-wise Mean efficiency scores			
Year ↓	TE	PTE	SE
1991-92	0.94	0.994	0.946
1992-93	0.964	0.992	0.972
1993-94	0.949	0.983	0.965
1994-95	0.949	0.987	0.960
1995-96	0.888	0.988	0.897
1996-97	0.917	0.973	0.941
1997-98	0.893	0.975	0.914
1998-99	0.948	0.974	0.973
1999- 2000	0.903	0.965	0.934
2000-01	0.894	0.943	0.948
2001-02	0.953	0.958	0.994
2002-03	0.891	0.942	0.944

2003-04	0.859	0.951	0.902
2004-05	0.854	0.966	0.884
2005-06	0.889	0.964	0.922
2006-07	0.892	0.958	0.932
2007-08	0.857	0.959	0.894
2008-09	0.836	0.94	0.892
2009-10	0.846	0.942	0.899
2010-11	0.849	0.960	0.884
2011-12	0.822	0.95	0.866
2012-13	0.833	0.95	0.877
2013-14	0.91	0.974	0.934

Panel B: Grand Mean of Efficiency Measures

Entire Period (1991-92 to 2013-14)	0.902	0.969	0.930
First sub -period (1991 -92 to 19981999)	0.931	0.983	0.946
Second sub-period (19992000 to 2013- 14)	0.873	0.955	0.914
Acceleration(+) Deceleration(-)	-	-	-

Source: Author's calculations(Performance Highlights of Banks, various issues, IBA Publication)

Table 4: COMPARISON OF EFFICIENCY ACROSS DISTINCT OWNERSHIP GROUPS

Table 4: Grand Means of Efficiency scores by Ownership									
Bank Groups	Public Sector Banks			Private Banks			Foreign Banks		
Efficiency Measures	TE	PTE	SE	TE	PTE	SE	TE	PTE	SE
Entire Period (1991-92 to 2013-14)	0.973	0.983	0.989	0.961	0.974	0.987	0.902	0.969	0.930
First sub - period(1991-92 to 1998 - 1999)	0.966	0.976	0.990	0.963	0.977	0.986	0.931	0.983	0.946

Second sub-period (1999-2000 to 2013-14)	0.979	0.990	0.989	0.959	0.971	0.987	0.873	0.955	0.914
Source: Author's calculations (Performance Highlights of Banks, various issues, IBA Publication)									

A STUDY OF CYBER CRIME AWARENESS AMONG TEACHER TRAINEES OF SANGRUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT :

This paper falls light on the cybercrime awareness among teacher trainees of Sangrur district Punjab. The data was collected with help of tool cybercrime awareness. sample of 200 students was taken .Findings revealed that there is no significant difference among male and female , rural girls and rural boys students on the level of cybercrime awareness. There is significant difference in urban boys and urban girls.

INTRODUCTION:

Cybercrime refers to any crime which involves a computer and a network for committing a crime. A generalized definition of cybercrime may be “unlawful acts wherein the computer is either a tool or target or both”. The other definition could be, “cybercrime is a form of crime where the internet or computers are used as a medium to commit crime.” A limited knowledge of crime occurring in “cyberspace”, known as cybercrime, which happens on computer and internet.

Alshalan (2010) stated that "Cyber crime is a crime that is hidden, uses networks (non physical means), and sometimes leads to profits." Zaviar-geese (1998) suggested that cybercrime is broader term including activities such as fraud, unauthorized access, child pornography, and cyber stalking. Schell (2004) emphasized on that cybercrime is a crime related to technology ,computers and internet and it concern governments ,industries and citizen worldwide where cybercrime takes the form of either piracy, partaking, cyber stalking, cyber terrorism and cyber pornography.” Whereas, the views of Wall (2005) related to cyber crime was that it is a harmful activity that takes place in virtual environment and made the 'hi-tech low life' hacker native in the entertainment industry.

Internet, though offers great benefit to society, also present opportunities for crime using new and highly sophisticated technology tools. Today e-mail and websites have become the preferred means of communication. Organizations provide Internet access to their staff. By their very nature, they facilitate almost instant exchange and dissemination of data, images and variety of material. This includes not only educational and informative material but also information that might be undesirable or anti-social. Regular stories featured in the media on computer crime include topics covering hacking to viruses, sometimes accurately portraying events, sometimes misconceiving the role of technology in such activities. Increase in cyber crime rate has been documented in the news media. Both the increase in

the incidence of criminal activity and the possible emergence of new varieties of criminal activity pose challenges for legal systems, as well as for law enforcement. Cyber space is a collective noun for the diverse range of environments that have arisen using the Internet and the various services. The expression crime is defined as an act, which subjects the doer to legal punishment or any offence against morality, social order or any unjust or shameful act. The “offence” is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure to mean as an act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force.

. Most cybercrime is an attack on information about individuals, corporations, or governments. Although the attacks do not take place on a physical body, they do take place on the personal or corporate virtual body, which is the set of informational attributes that define people and institutions on the internet. Cybercrime ranges across a spectrum of activities. At one end are crimes that involve fundamental breaches of personal or corporate privacy, such as assaults on the integrity of information held in digital depositories and the use of illegally obtained digital information to blackmail a firm or individual. Also at this end of the spectrum is the growing crime of identity theft. S. Rajasekar (2010) found that the B.Ed. students show high awareness on cyber crime and especially female students show more awareness on cyber crime than male students. Also urban students show more awareness on cyber crime than the rural counterparts. The B.Ed. students belong to science subjects show high awareness of cyber crime than those belongs to arts subjects. Saroj Mehta and Vikram Singh (2013) concluded that the increased reliance of individuals/organizations on cyberspace has resulted in to a corresponding increase in the cybercrimes. Coupled with lack of proper training and education, the low level of awareness of the Indian society about the cybercrime has resulted into a spurt of cybercrimes. At times, even the law enforcement officers do not have proper training and other requisite expertise for tackling cybercrime. Awareness among teacher trainees.

OBJECTIVES :

To study the level of cybercrime awareness among boys and girls teacher trainees.

1. To study the level of cybercrime awareness among rural boys and girls teacher trainees.
2. To study the level of cybercrime awareness among urban boys and girls teacher trainees.
3. To study the level of cybercrime awareness among science and arts girls teacher trainees.
4. To study the level of cybercrime awareness among science and art boys teacher trainees.

HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant difference towards Cyber Crime Awareness among boys and girls Teacher Trainees.

Teacher Trainees.

- There is no significant difference towards Cyber Crime Awareness among urban boys and girls Teacher Trainees.
- There is no significant difference towards Cyber Crime Awareness among science and art boys B.Ed. Teacher Trainees.
- There is no significant difference towards Cyber Crime Awareness among science and art girls B.Ed. Teacher Trainees.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study was conducted through descriptive method of research which has undoubtedly been the most commonly and widely used method in education. The researcher personally collected the data from the B.Ed college students (teacher trainees) by visiting different colleges affiliated to Punjabi university. This method requires sample for the conduct of the study with certain research tools. The description of the tools and sample is given here as under:

RESEARCH TOOL USED

Cybercrime Awareness Scale developed by Rajeskar was used to measure the awareness on cybercrime of B.Ed students. Firstly this scale consisted of 42 statements out of which 24 of them were positive statements and the remaining 18 were negative statements. Each statements was set against five point scale of “strongly agree”, “Agree”, “Undecided”, “Disagree”, “Strongly disagree” and weight age of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 were given in that order for positive statements and the scoring is reversed for negative statements. An individual score is the sum of all the scores of the 42 items. The scores in this scale range from 42 to 210 in the direction of the very low awareness to very high awareness on cybercrime. After item analysis 6 items were discarded and final scale consisted of 36 items.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY AND SAMPLING

The population of the study was the teacher trainees studying in private education colleges affiliated to Punjabi university, Patiala of Sangrur District only.

A sample of 120 teacher trainees was selected by random sampling technique giving due weight age to gender, stream and location. From sample of 120 students (60 male and 60 female) were taken. The further division was done on the basis of location (30 urban and 30 rural) and academic streams.

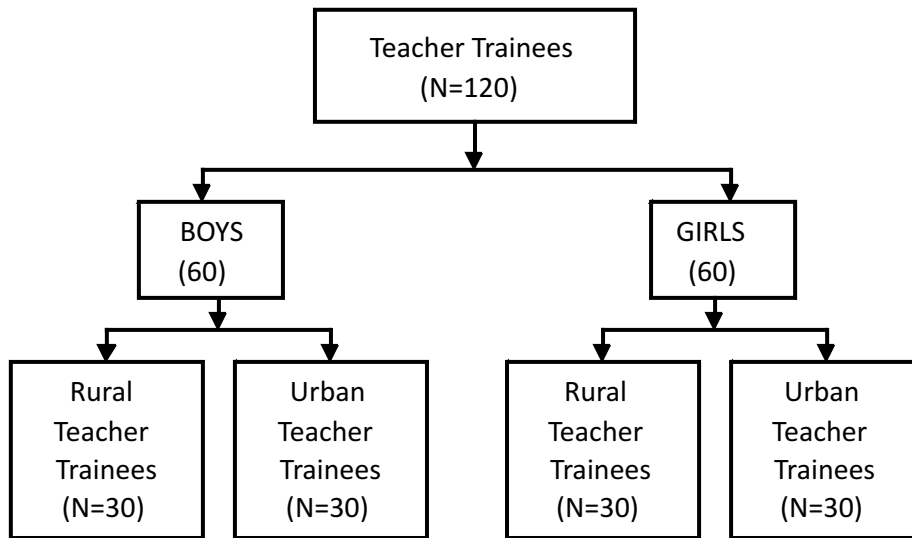


Fig. 1.1: Sample of the Study

FINDINGS:

CYBER CRIME AWARENESS OF TEACHER TRAINEES IN RELATION TO GENDER

To meet out the objectives of the study and test the hypotheses of cybercrime awareness scores of teacher trainees were compared across gender. The results are given as under:

Table : 1.2 Cyber Crime Awareness Of Teacher Trainees In Relation to Gender

Teacher Trainees	No. of Teacher Trainees	Mean	S.D.	t- Ratio	Significant/ not significant
Boys	60	132.13	21	1.74	Not significant
Girls	60	126.13	16		

It may be noted from table 1.2 that mean cybercrime awareness score of male teacher trainees came out to be 21 as compared to respective mean score of 16 of female teacher trainees. The t-value testing the significance of mean difference between male and female groups of teacher trainees on cybercrime awareness came out to be 1.74. This t-value is not significant at 0.05 levels. Hence hypothesis “*there will be no significant mean difference in the level of cybercrime awareness among teacher trainees in relation to gender*” was accepted (Fig. 4.1). The mean of boys teacher trainees is 132.13 which is higher than the girls teacher trainees 126.13. It can be interpreted that boys teacher trainees has more awareness towards cyber crime than girls teacher trainees.

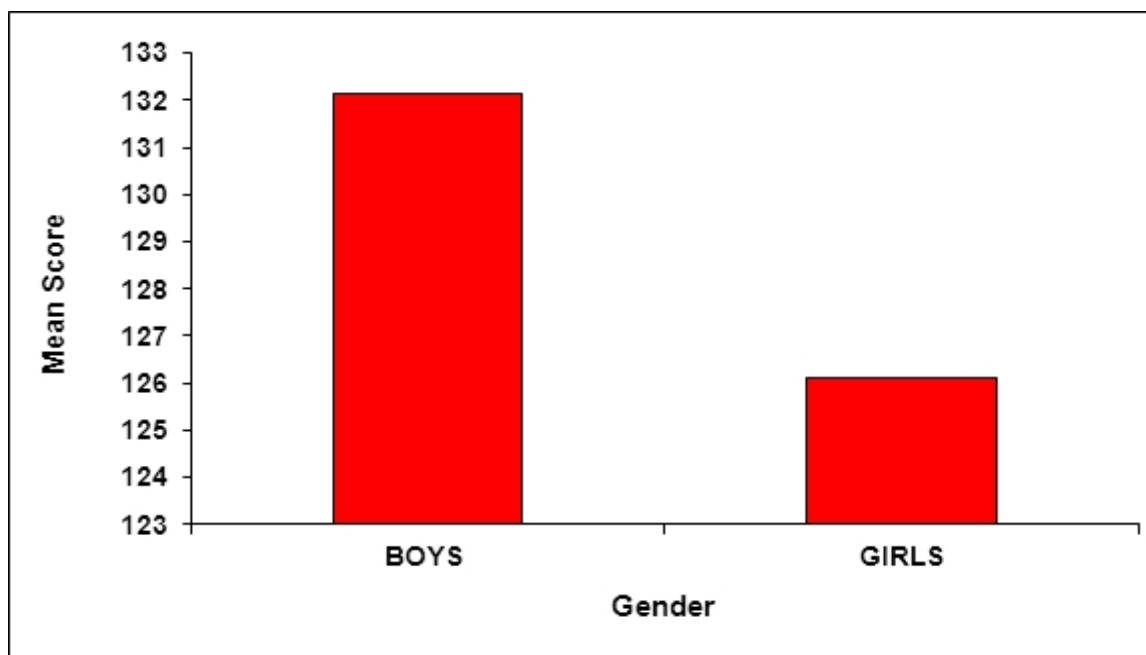


Fig : 1.2 Difference of means scores of Cyber Crime Awareness Of Teacher Trainees In Boys And Girls

CYBER CRIME AWARENESS AMONG RURAL BOYS AND GIRLS TEACHER TRAINEES

Table :1.2 Cyber Crime Awareness among Rural Boys and Girls Teacher Trainees

Teacher Trainees	No. of Teacher Trainees	Mean	S.D.	t- Ratio	Significant/ not significant
Rural Boys	30	117.8	11	0.048	Not significant
Rural Girls	30	117.6	16		

It may be noted from table 1.2 that mean cybercrime awareness score of Rural boys teacher trainees came out to be 117.8 as compared to respective mean score of 117.6 of rural girls teacher trainees. The t-value testing the significance of mean difference between rural boys and rural girls group of teacher trainees on cybercrime awareness came out to be 0.048. This t-value is not significant at 0.05 levels. Hence hypothesis “*there will be no significant mean difference in the level of cybercrime awareness among rural boys and rural girls teacher trainees*” was accepted. (Fig.). It can be interpreted that rural boys and girls teacher trainees have almost equal awareness towards cyber crime.

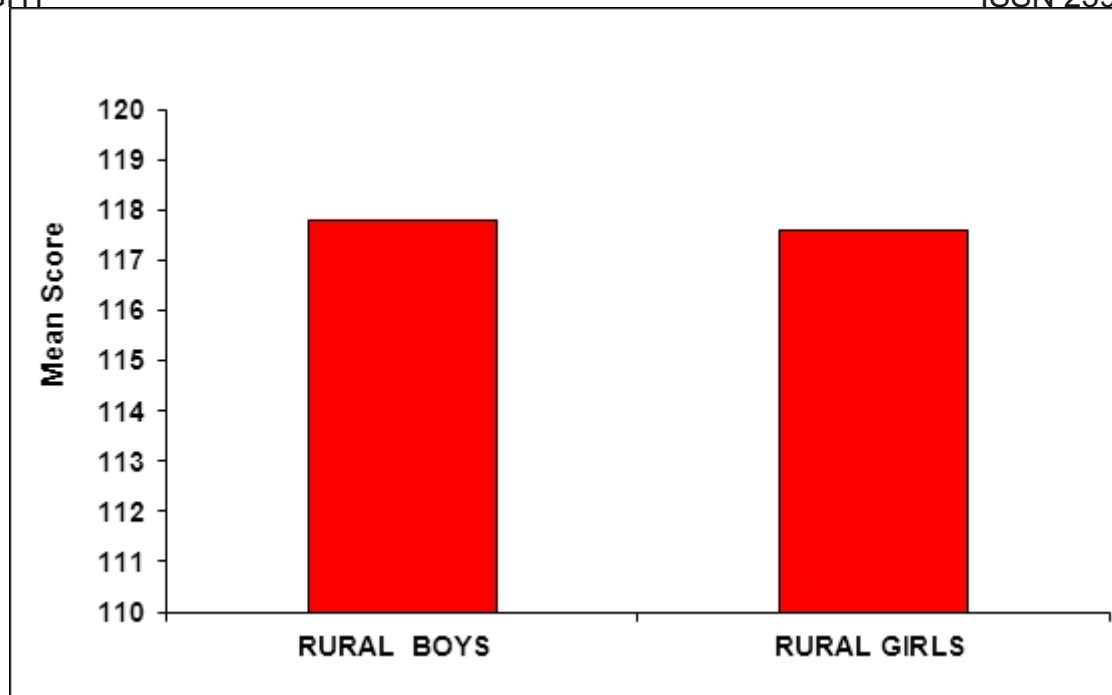


Fig 1.3: Difference of mean scores of Cyber Crime Awareness among Rural Boys and Girls Teacher Trainees

CYBER CRIME AWARENESS OF TEACHER TRAINEES IN URBAN BOYS AND GIRLS

To meet out the objectives of the study and test the hypotheses of cybercrime awareness scores of teacher trainees were compared across urban boys and girls teacher trainees. The results are given as under:

Table 1.3 Cyber Crime Awareness among Urban Boys and Girls Teacher Trainees

Teacher Trainees	No. of Teacher Trainees	Mean	S.D.	t- Ratio	Significant/not significant
Urban Boys	30	146.32	15.85	2.87*	Significant
Urban Girls	30	134.5	15.94		

* Significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level

The Table 1.3 reveals that 't' value is 2.87 which is significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference towards Cyber Crime Awareness among urban boys and girls teacher trainees" is rejected. The obtained difference is real difference which is not by chance. The mean of urban boy teacher trainees is 146.32 which is higher than the girls teacher trainees 134.5. It can be interpreted that urban boy's teacher trainees has more awareness towards cyber crime than urban girls teacher trainees.

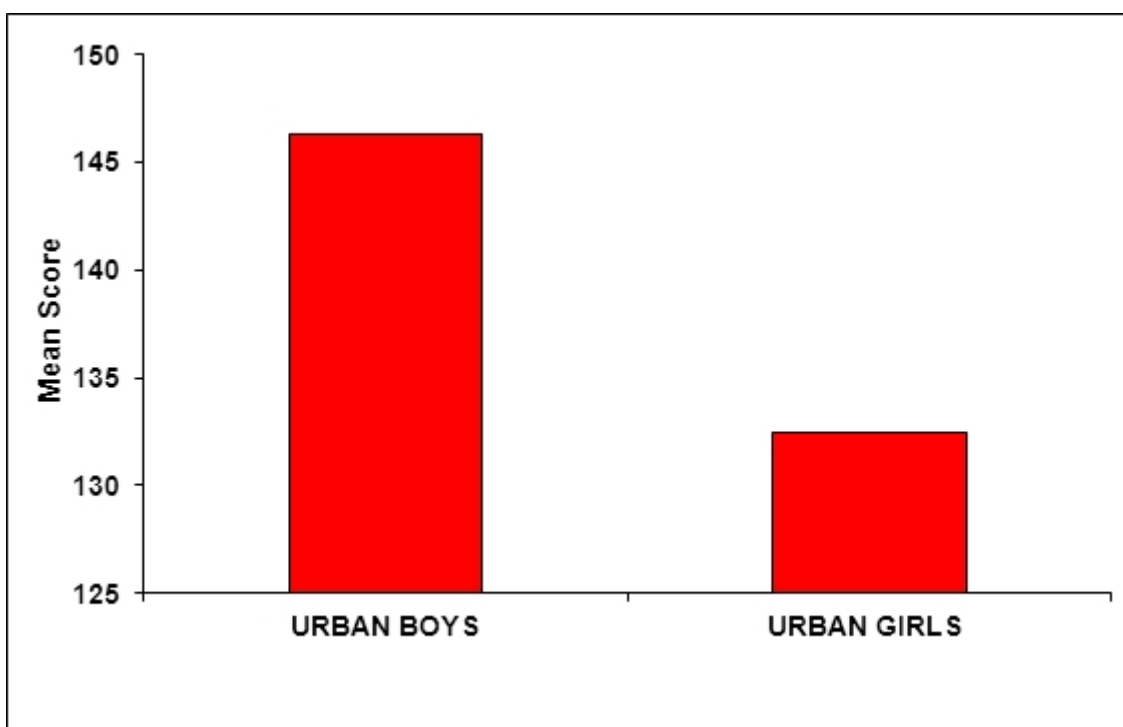


Fig. 1.4 Difference of mean scores of Cyber Crime Awareness among Urban Boys and Girls Teacher Trainees

CYBERCRIME AWARENESS OF TEACHER TRAINEES IN SCIENCE AND ARTS STREAM BOYS

Table 1.4 Cyber Crime Awareness among Science and Art Boys Teacher Trainees

Teacher Trainees	No. of Teacher Trainees	Mean	S.D.	t- Ratio	Significant/not significant
Science Boys	30	145.0	17.36	6.11*	Significant
Art Boys	30	119.1	15.64		

* Significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level

It may be noted from table 1.4 that mean cybercrime awareness score of science teacher trainees came out to be 145 as compared to respective mean score of 119.1 of arts group teacher trainees. The t-value

testing the significance of mean difference between science and arts groups of teacher trainees on cybercrime awareness came out to be 6.11. This t-value is significant at 0.01 levels. Hence hypothesis “there will be no significant mean difference in the level of cybercrime awareness among science and arts group teacher trainees” was not accepted . Teacher trainees of science stream have high level of cybercrime awareness than teacher trainees of arts stream.

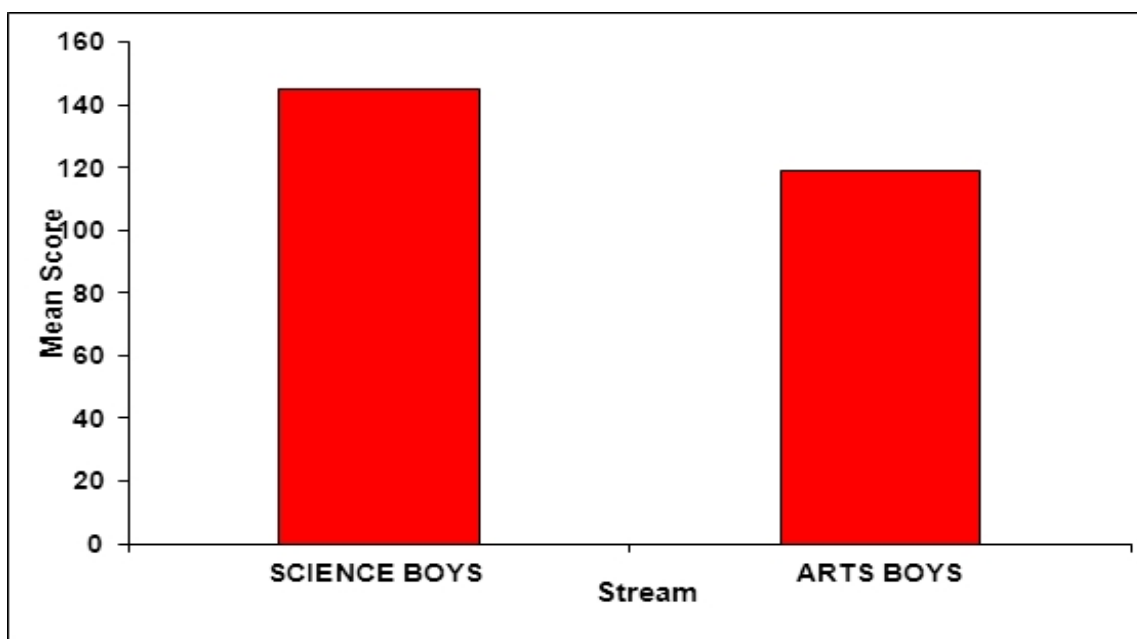


Fig. 1.5: Difference of mean scores of Cybercrime Awareness Among Science and Arts group Teacher Trainees

CYBERCRIME AWARENESS OF TEACHER TRAINEES IN SCIENCE AND ARTS STREAM GIRLS

Table 1.5: Cyber Crime Awareness among Science and Art Girls Teacher Trainees

Teacher Trainees	No. of Teacher Trainees	Mean	S.D.	t- Ratio	Significant/not significant
Science Girls	30	132.3	11.55	2.87*	Significant
Art Girls	30	120.9	18.44		

* Significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level

The Table 1.5 reveals that 't' value is 2.87 which is significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference towards Cyber Crime Awareness among science and art girls teacher trainees” is rejected. The obtained difference is real difference which is not

by chance. The mean of science girls teacher trainees is 132.3 which is higher than the art girls teacher trainees 120.9. It can be interpreted that science girls teacher trainees has more awareness towards cyber crime than art girls teacher trainees.

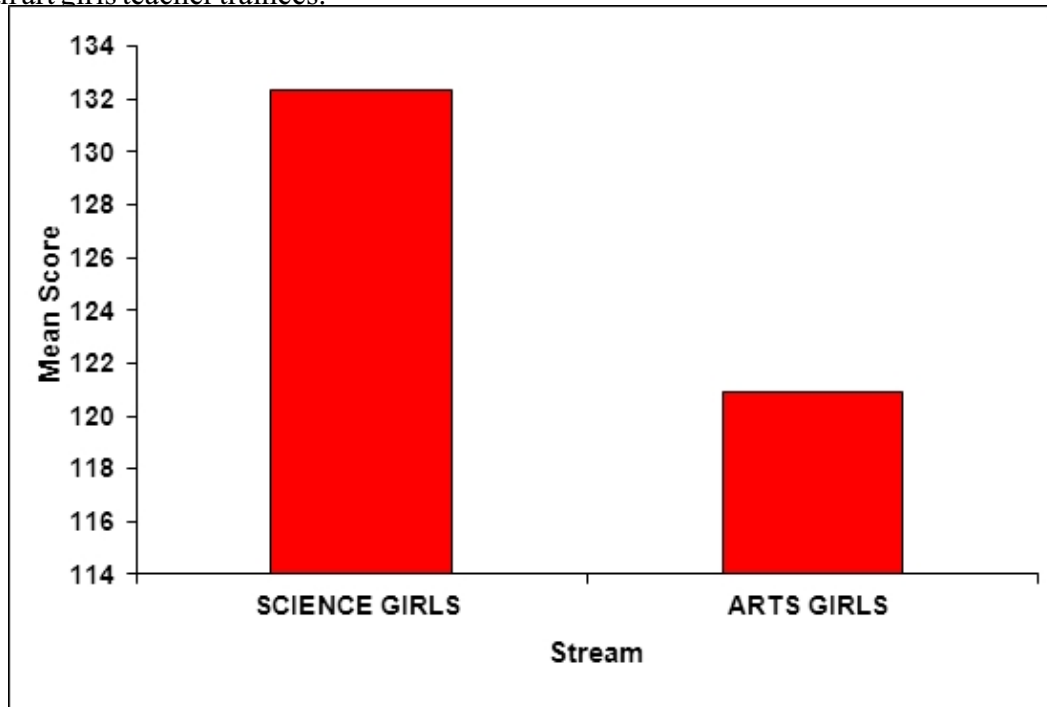


Fig. 1.6 Difference of mean scores of Cybercrime Awareness Of Teacher Trainees In Arts and Science Stream Girls

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

Testing of hypothesis on the basis of above analysis and interpretation of data, was made as under:

1. There is no significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among boys and girls.
2. There is no significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among rural boys and girls.
3. There is significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among urban boys and girls.
4. There is significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among science and art boys.
5. There is significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among science and art girls.

DISCUSSION

The results of the present study may be seen in the light of some related research evidence. The results revealed that female teacher trainees have high level of cybercrime awareness as compared to male teacher trainees. The reason may be that female teacher trainees have more knowledge about cybercrime and have more exposure to media as compared to male

teacher trainees. The findings further depicted that science stream teacher trainees have highest level of cybercrime awareness as compared to arts stream teacher trainees. The reason may be that science being the mother of technology .The main findings of the study are:

1. There is no significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among boys and girls.
2. There is no significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among rural boys and girls.
3. There is significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among urban boys and girls.
4. There is significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among science and art boys.
5. There is significant difference towards cyber crime awareness among science and art girls.

EDUCATION IMPLICATIONS

On the basis of the results of the present study, following educations implications may be laid drawn:

- Male teacher trainees were less aware about cybercrime, so colleges should organize guest lecturers & professional experts should be invited to exchange their views about crime occurred with technology for male teacher trainees.
- Education colleges in rural areas should organize programs related to cyber security to make aware rural teacher trainees about cybercrime.
- As commerce & arts stream teacher trainees were less aware about cybercrime. So, open group discussion ,debate & declamation on cyber use and misuse should be organized by the colleges to make aware students of commerce and arts stream.
- Management committee of the college should provide proper funds to organize workshops & seminars on technology.
- Colleges should encourage students to participate in the cybercrime awareness programs through mock plays , dramas & skits.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS: GROWING ROLE OF LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

In the current scenario, the role of the library has grown significantly since libraries serve as a Platform for educating the general public about human rights and providing mechanisms for filling complaints when human rights are violated. The purpose of this study is to observe awareness of the Local Residents of Ludhiana regarding human rights and contributions of libraries to sensitizing about human rights. The ideas and proposals of this paper should assist members of the library community in better understanding about the way to disseminate information regarding human right and to improve their relevant services and practises for human rights awareness.

INTRODUCTION

The year 1972 is a significant year in the history of library movement in India. The country was celebrating the silver Jubilee of its independence. It was the bicentenary year of the birth of Raja Rammohan Roy, a pioneer social reformer who had stressed the need for modern education for the progress of the nation. The year was also being celebrated as an International Book Year with the slogan BOOKS FOR ALL. Emphasis was laid on promotion of reading habit among the masses for betterment of their lives.

Hubbard (2001) defined human rights as universal moral rights that belong equally to all people because they are human beings. It has been stated that, one person's right to swing his/her arm ends where the other person's nose begins.

Knowledge of human rights is important for the citizen to demand their rights; to respect and to defend their rights. Former President Nelson Mandela once commented that, human rights education is important in the campaign to develop human rights culture.

Fundamental and basic rights are these rights which must not be taken away by any legislation or act of the state and which are often set out in the fundamental law of the country E.g. bill of rights in the constitution. Human rights are entitlements or legal claims one has by virtue of being human against the state. Human rights are protected in the constitutions of the country; e.g International Bill of Human Rights, treaties or agreements that the government has signed which obliges them to ensure these rights and freedoms.

Significance of the study:

Spreading Human Rights awareness among the common people in their language is vital for creating a culture of human rights. Unless people are aware about their human rights they cannot protect their rights or seek redressal when it is violated. The language of Human Rights Awareness literature

thus, should be simple enough to be understood by common people. In this regard libraries played a very significant role for spreading the awareness material to local residents in their local languages. This study provides the information about the human rights which are commonly known to general public. This study also highlights the areas of Human Rights where more work is needed to be done as general public is not much aware about certain human rights. The study emphasizes the need to develop more aggressive and effective human rights awareness program via public Libraries to ensure the proper dissemination and education of human rights among the people of Ludhiana city. The dream of peace education can only be realized through the proper implementation of human rights awareness programme.

Objective

The main objective of the present investigation was to study the human rights awareness among the local residents of Ludhiana with various aspects of human rights--to life, security, religion, expression, education, etc.

Limitation

This study was conducted on 100 local residents of Ludhiana and for data collection researcher has used self made questionnaire only.

Review of Literature:

Agarwal (2014) in the present study 80 People were selected from the Agra city. Subjects consisted of 40 Males and 40 Females age ranged from 25 to 45. A survey was conducted using a self-prepared interview schedule to collect the data about the knowledge of people in regard to Human rights. The study found that the number of people with average level of human rights awareness (65.0%) is more than the people with high level of human rights awareness (35.0%). Result indicated that there is no significant difference between male and female in their level of Human Rights awareness. Occupation is found to be a significant factor in the respondents' performance. Between Businessmen and Servicemen, the latter significantly performed better in the test than the former. Education level also significantly affects the sample's scores, with the High educated people scoring significantly higher than the low educated respondents. age group is a factor, which can affect people's human rights awareness. It was also found that mass media which includes TV and Radio the most helpful source of knowledge regarding human rights among the people.

Method

The survey was administered on a sample of local residents of Ludhiana. Thus, survey method was adopted for the present research.

Sample

Local residents of Ludhiana were selected using random sampling technique. Thus, sample has hundred local residents of Ludhiana.

Tool

A Human Rights Awareness Questionnaire (HRAQ) developed by the investigator was used for data. The HRAQ consists of thirty items with yes-no choice and respondent correct alternative. The questionnaire covers basic issues such as articles in UDHR and articles in the Indian Constitution which include human rights & fundamental rights.

Data Analysis

The data analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the study. In each table the items were arranged in the order followed in the questionnaire. Later the results were interpreted and conclusions were drawn.

Table -1 Civil Rights

No	Rights	Yes	No
1	Right to freedom and equality in dignity and right	87%	13%
2	Freedom from discrimination	77%	23%
3	Right to life, liberty and security of person	68%	32%
4	Right to freedom from slavery and servitude	70%	30%
5	Right to freedom from torture or degrading treatment	44%	56%
6	Right to freedom from arbitrary arrest or exile	41%	59%
7	Freedom from interference with privacy, including home, family and correspondence	34%	66%
8	Right to freedom of movement and residence in one's own country and to leave and return at will	89%	11%
9	Right to a nationality and freedom to change it	56%	44%
10	Right to own property	90%	10%

Table-1 shows that most of the residents were aware about Right to own property, Right to freedom of movement and residence in one's own country and to leave and return at will and Right to freedom and equality in dignity. Less were aware about Freedom from interference with privacy, including home, family and correspondence and freedom from arbitrary arrest or exile.

Table -2 Cultural Rights

No	Rights	Yes	No
1	Right to rest and leisure	95%	5%
2	Right to participate in the cultural life of the community	96%	6%

Table-2 shows that most of the residents were aware about their cultural rights.

Table -3 Economic Rights

No	Rights	Yes	No
1	Right to work and fair pay for work	67%	33%
2	Right to adequate standard of living for health and well-being	64%	36%

Table-3 shows that most of the residents were well aware about their economic rights.

Table -4 Educational Rights

No	Right	Yes	No
1	Right to education	100%	00%

Table-4 shows that all residents were aware about Educational Rights.

Table -5 Legal Rights

No	Right	Yes	No
1	Right to recognition as a person before the law	65%	35%
2	Right to equal consideration before the law	77%	23%
3	Right to remedy through a competent tribunal	44%	56%
4	Right to a fair trial or public hearing	41%	59%
5	Right to be considered innocent until proven guilty	56%	44%

Table-5 shows that majority of the residents knew about Right to equal consideration and recognition as a person before the law. They had less awareness about Right to a fair trial or public hearing & Right to remedy through a competent tribunal.

Table 6 Political Rights

No	Rights	Yes	No
1	Freedom of belief and religion	97%	3%
2	Freedom of opinion and information	77%	23%
3	Right to peaceful assembly and association	70%	30%
4	Right to participate in government and in free elections and to equal access to public service	56%	44%
5	Right for protection of these rights from state or other Interference	40%	60%

Table-6 shows that most of the residents were aware about Freedom of belief, religion, opinion and information. Less were aware about Right for protection of these rights from state or other interference.

Table 7 Social Rights

No	Rights	Yes	No
1	Right to social security	69%	31%
2	Responsibility to community essential to free and full development of the individual	37%	63%

Table-7 shows that most of the residents were aware about Right to social security but they had less awareness about Responsibility to community essential to free and full development of the individual.

Table 8 International Rights

No	Rights	Yes	No
1	Right to asylum	32%	68%
2	Right to social order assuring human rights	29%	71%

Table-8 shows that very less residents were aware about International Rights.

Thus, the role of libraries and information centers to promote human rights is very crucial, but respondents were not aware that their libraries could provide such information.

How can libraries promote human rights?

There are several methods by which libraries and information centers can promote human rights, these include:

- Libraries and information centers should provide copies of the constitution for people to read to understand their rights.
- Libraries and information centers should work in collaboration with civil society to organize discussion forums in order to disseminate information on domestic violence. For example, the Legal Assistance Centre conducts a lot of research on gender based violence, but the research findings are disseminated through their website. One finds that not many women in rural areas will access such information due to lack of connectivity and ignorance in using technology. Such forums will popularize the dangers of domestic violence and create awareness of this evil practice in society.
- Libraries can make use of professionals like social workers from the Ministry of Gender or Ministry of Labor to organize workshop to sensitize the people on issue of child abuse. For example to sensitize people about the danger of child labour. The Labour Ministry conducts a lot of research on labour issues which include the danger of child labour. The Ministry could work closely with libraries in order to sensitize people about the issue of child labour.
- The use of posters and other illustrations to create awareness on the contact information on where to report if a person's rights are violated.

- Anti-corruption Commission, can use libraries and information centers to publicize their work and also use the libraries to distribute their materials so that people can have access to them.
- Libraries and information centre should have in stock all international instruments which have been ratified by their countries for the citizen to familiarize themselves. For example, the Human Rights and Documentation Centre provides all instruments to its users.
- Libraries should provide internet services for the users to access human rights information. Required skills for human rights library staff

Most would agree that a library is only as successful as the library staff that works in it. So what should we expect from human rights library staff?

Library staff provides services to library users, whether their users are human rights commissioners, staff, scholars, students or the public, who need accurate information on human rights. Management of an institution with a quality human rights library can expect that library staff. They have sufficient knowledge in the field of human rights information and documentation. They communicate Effectively with people outside of the library who need information on human rights for their work, to teach, research or because they are interested.

Conclusion

This study is undertaken mainly to find out what proportion of the residents possess human rights awareness. On the basis of the findings it is notices that only a negligible proportion of the sample exhibited high human rights awareness. At the same time none of the residents have exhibited low human rights awareness. They have shown high awareness of human rights with respect to the dimensions like cultural and educational rights. Keeping the findings of the study in view there is an urgent need to initiate action towards making residents aware about human rights.

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A STUDY ON MENTAL HEALTH OF SCHOOL TEACHER DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT:

This paper falls the light on the mental health of school teachers during covid-19. Sample of the study was 50 school teachers. Data was collected through MENTAL HEALTH CHECK LIST by Parmod Kumar. Method of data collection was online mode (through google form).The result of this study reflects that school teachers' mental health has affected by covid-19 pandemic due to school closer. The sudden change from remote teaching method to online teaching- learning creates professional problems for teachers which led to mental health problems. Over all high mean score indicates very poor mental health status of school teachers during covid-19 pandemic.52% school teachers scored above mean.

INTRODUCTION:

The pandemic Covid-19 has spread over whole world and compelled the human society to maintain social distancing. It has significantly disrupted the education sector which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) proposed an official name of the virus as COVID acronym for Coronavirus disease 2019. It was first identified in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. First death by COVID 19 was the 61-year old man in Wuhan, China 2020. WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on 2020. The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic reported on 30 January 2020 in the state of Kerala and the affected had a travel history from Wuhan, China (Wikipedia). The first death due to COVID- 19 was reported in India on March 12, 2020. It has affected more than 6.2 million peoples worldwide (WHO). Outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted more than 120 crores of students and youths across the planet. In India, more than 32 crores of students have been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown for COVID-19. As per the UNESCO report, about 14 crores of primary and 13 crores of secondary students are affected which are two mostly affected levels in India. The corona virus outbreak means tremendous losses in learning hours, with major effects on your social life and particularly your jobs, because the global population has taken priority to health over education. In response to COVID 19, school closure has brought a number of social and economic problems, including student debt, digital learning, poverty, homelessness as well as children's education, childcare, housing, internet, and disability services to a greater degree. The pandemic has affected not only to students but parents and teachers also. Most of the schools in India are teaching online to their students. Many schools are not really comfortable with such online courses, and both students and teachers have been confronted with a problem. Both the parents

and teachers worry about their jobs. COVID-19 also effected the mental health of people. The major mental health issues that have been reported to have been associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are stress, anxiety, depressive symptoms, insomnia, denial, anger and fear globally. The mental health issues in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in India is more complex due to large proportion of socially and economically vulnerable population (children, geriatric, migrant laborers, etc.), high burden of pre-existing mental illness constrained mental health services infrastructure less penetration of digital mental health solutions, and above all scare created due to tremendous misinformation on social media.

Mental health is an integral and essential component of health. The WHO constitution states: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." An important implication of this definition is that mental health is more than just the absence of mental disorders or disabilities. Mental health is a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. Mental health is fundamental to our collective and individual ability as humans to think, interact with each other, earn a living and enjoy life. On this basis, the promotion, protection and restoration of mental health can be regarded as a vital concern of individuals, communities and societies throughout the world.

Teachers' mental health and wellness is important for quality learning in class room. If teacher feels stress or any kind of mental pressure, he/she cannot able to teach effectively. The COVID-19 pandemic has led teachers to an unpredictable scenario where the lockdown situation has accelerated the shift from traditional to online educational methods, and relationships have been altered by the avoidance of direct contact with the others, with implications for their mental health. The shift to online modalities of learning has seen an increase in documentation, a restructuring in the way content is curated and delivered, and a rapid change in the job roles and expectations of teachers. Teaching is inherently social and communication is fundamental to everyone working in schools. Stay in close touch and share your fears and concerns openly and honestly with friends, partners, colleagues and managers to get some perspective. The recent suicide of a student from Kerala drew attention to the socio-economic disparity in accessibility to education and while student mental health is on the decline, it's crucial to see its interconnectedness with teacher mental health. Several studies have highlighted the stress and burnout teachers and educators experience. One such example is the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) report that found teachers experiencing an immense amount of occupational stress in comparison to other professionals.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jena, Pravat Kumar (2020) wrote an article on Impact of pandemic covid 19 on education in india. In this article author described the positive and negative impact of covid 19 on Indian education system. In which author described that covid-19 negatively affected teachers' mental health.

Naiara Ozamiz-Etxebarria et.al (2020) conducted a study on The Psychological State of

Teachers during the COVID-19 Crisis: The Challenge of Returning to Face-to-Face Teaching. The sample of study was 1,633 teachers who were given an online questionnaire which, in addition to collecting socio-demographic data, measured stress, anxiety and depression using the DASS-21 scale. The results revealed that a high percentage of teachers showed anxiety, depression and stress symptoms.

Chari and Rashmi (2020) wrote an article on Teacher wellbeing & self-care in Covid times in Times of India dated 3th July 2020. In which she lights up on the important of teachers' mental health for quality class room learning.

Courtesy & Baker et al (2021) conducted a study on COVID-19 and Its Impact on Teachers' Mental Health. The sample of study was 454 New Orleans charter school teachers. The result shows that Teachers experienced considerable stress as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which was related to poorer mental health, coping, and teaching. At the same time, teachers reported resiliencies, which were related to better coping and teaching.

SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY

The aim of this study is to initially investigate the psychological effects of the new COVID-19 pandemic on secondary school teachers, who in addition to the general aggravation take on the burden of forced abstinence from their regular work duties and the simultaneous need to adapt themselves to the un-precedented process of distance learning.

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A number of international studies researching the emotional repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on health professionals and vulnerable population groups in general, have been conducted. However, there have not been many researches on the mental health of school teachers during COVID-19 especially in Indian context, even though similar public health crises can have various psychological effects to all the participants in the learning process with feelings of fear, alarm, stress and depression being the most prominent effects. The aim of this study is to initially investigate the psychological effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on school teachers, who in addition to the general aggravation take on the burden of forced abstinence from their regular work duties and the simultaneous need to adapt themselves to the unprecedented process of distance learning.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

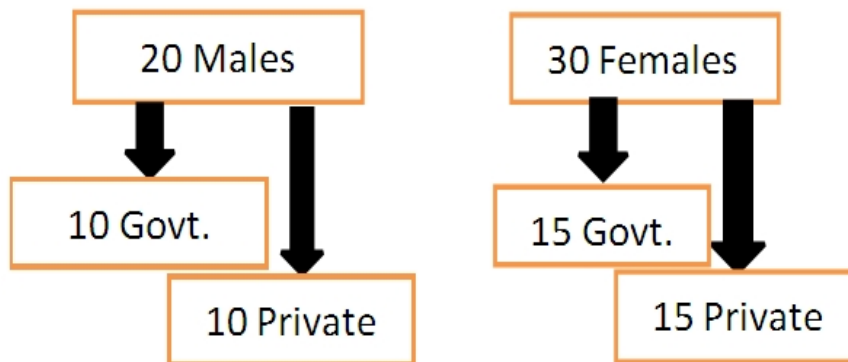
1. To study the mental health of school teachers during pandemic.
2. To compare the mental health of govt. and private school teachers during pandemic.
3. To compare the mental health of male and female school teachers during pandemic.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between the mental health of male and female school teachers during covid-19 pandemic-H1.
2. There is no significant difference between the mental health of govt. and private school teachers during covid-19 pandemic-H2.

SAMPLE

Random sampling technique was used to select 50 school teachers.

**DELIMITATION**

1. The study was delimited to 50 school teachers (male and female) only.
2. The study was delimited to Sangrur district of Punjab only.

RESEARCH TOOL

Data was collected thorough Mental health Check-list (MHC) by Pramod Kumar (1992). Description of tool: The final form of the Mental Health Check-list (MHC) consists of 11 items 6 mental and 5 somatic presented in a 4-point rating format. Its scoring: A numerical value of 1,2,3 and 4 is assigned to the 4-response categories, i.e. for 'Rarely', 'At time', 'Often' and 'Always', respectively, the total score varies from 11 to 44, showing the highest to the lowest (poorest) mental health status of the parson.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data was collected with the help of online tools.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Frequency distribution Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test was used.

Class interval	Frequency	CF	CFP
36-40	2	50	100%

FINDINGS

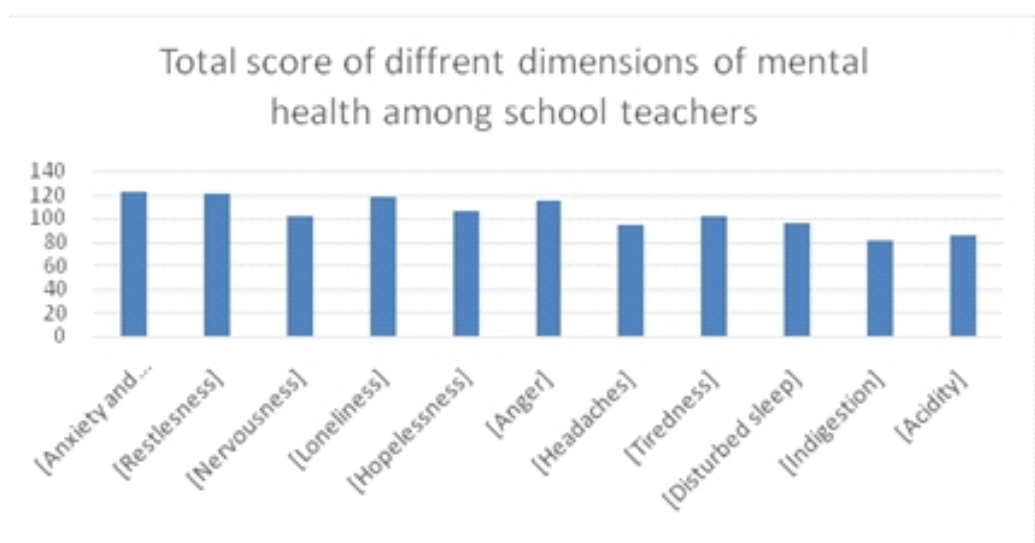
1. Mental Health of school teachers during covid-19 pandemic.

Table: 1.1 Frequency distribution of mental health check list score among school teachers

Mean		Median	
22.88		23.5	
31 -35	7	48	96%
26 -30	11	41	82%
21 -25	10	30	60%
16 -20	10	20	40%
11 -15	10	10	20%

It is observed in table 1.1 that mean score of mental health of school teacher during covid-19 is 22.88 and Median is 23.5. 26 out of 50 teachers' scores are above Mean. Range of the scores varies between 11 to 40. According to Mental Health Checklist by Parmod Kumar (1992) if a person gets score equivalent to 23.19 for males and 22.82 for females, it shows that he is under great mental strain and needs urgent psycho-diagnostic help. Mean value is very near to these values so it indicates overall very poor mental health status of school teachers during covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 1.2 Total score of different dimensions of Mental Health among school teachers



In figure 1.2 The total scores of different dimensions of Mental Health among school teachers are represented in a Bar graph. The graph shows that school teachers scored higher in anxiety, tension, restlessness, loneliness and anger instead of other dimensions of Mental Health which indicates that teachers feel more anxiety, tension, restlessness, loneliness and anger during the covid-19 pandemic. Psychological aspect of Mental Health is more affected than physical aspect.

- No significant difference between the Mental Health of Male and Female school teachers during covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2.1: Mean, Standard deviation, Standard Error and t-value of Mental Health scores among male and female school teachers.

Schoolteachers	N	Mean	S.D	S.E	t-value
Male	20	21.75	4.59	2.03	0.93
Female	30	23.64	9.65		

The table 2.1 shows the mean scores of Mental Health of male and female school teachers is 21.75 and 23.64 respectively. The value of S.D for Mental Health scores of male and female school teachers is 4.59 and 9.65 respectively. The t-value testing the significance of difference between the Mean is 0.93 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significant indicating that there is no significant difference between the mental health of male and female school teachers during covid-19 pandemic. So, H1 is accepted. It may be said that the gender of the teacher has no impact on the mental health problems due to covid-19 both faced almost same mental health problems during pandemic.

- No significant difference between the Mental Health of Govt. and Private school teachers during covid-19 pandemic.

Table 3.1: Mean, Standard deviation, Standard Error and t-value of Mental Health scores among Govt. and Private school teachers.

Schoolteachers	N	Mean	S.D	S.E	t-value
Govt.	25	22.68	6.77	2.22	0.18
Private	25	23.08	8.80		

The table 3.1 shows the mean scores of Mental Health of Govt. and Private school teachers is 22.68 and 23.08 respectively. The value of S.D for Mental Health scores of Govt. and Private school teachers is 6.77 and 8.80 respectively. The t-value testing the significance of difference between the Mean is 0.18 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significant indicating that there is no significant difference between the mental health of Govt. and Private school teachers during covid-19 pandemic. So, H2 is accepted. It may be said the govt. and private school teachers both faced almost same mental health issues during pandemic.

DISCUSSION OF RESULT

The result of this study reflects that school teachers' mental health have affected by covid-19 pandemic due to school closer. The sudden change from remote teaching method to online teaching-learning create professional problems for teachers which led to mental health problems. Over all high mean score indicates very poor mental health status of school teachers during covid-19 pandemic. 52% school teachers scored above mean. Further this study also reflects that some dimensions of mental health affected more than others. Dimensions wise total score shows that teachers scored higher in anxiety, tension, restlessness, loneliness and anger than other dimensions. It means psychological aspect of mental health is more affected than physical aspect. This study also reflects that gender and nature of school has no impact on mental health. No significant difference was found between the mental health of male and female, govt and private school teachers. The findings of this study also show same result as given by Courtney N. Baker et.al. that Teachers experienced considerable stress as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which was related to poorer mental health, coping, and teaching.

SUGGESTIONS

Some suggestions may be made here by for other possibilities of research in this field.

- The study may be replicated on the sample of school, colleges and for other different classes in universities.
- The present study is limited to school of district Sangrur only. It is suggested that a similar study may be conducted for another district.
- The present study is limited to a small sample. Further study can be carried out on a large sample.
- The present study is focused on the school only. It can be extended to universities or colleges also.

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SOCIAL - ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF VEGETABLE CULTIVATION AMONG FARMERS OF PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

This present paper demonstrates how crop diversification especially vegetable cultivation changes socio-economic life of farmers. For the present study only those farmers whose total land under vegetable cultivation are selected. All the three cultural regions of Punjab that are Majha, Malwa and Doaba are selected for the purpose of study. From each district one block is selected; further from the each block 2 villages on the basis of highest area under vegetable cultivation have been selected purposively. The results reveal that it is very beneficial for small and marginal farmers. They are living their life better than before when they were totally dependent on wheat and paddy.

Keywords: Social life, Vegetable cultivation, Agriculture, Diversification.

INTRODUCTION

Before 1980's the state of Punjab has its own leadership in agriculture region among other states of India. Now a day it is declining its productivity along with quality. Farmers are trying to earn more and more so they are trying different methods and techniques. Diversification is one of the best methods to earn more income from small land holdings moreover farmers no need to build another set up to earn income and make their social life economically better. Farmers of Punjab are indulging into diversifying their present cropping pattern though it is not a new phenomenon. From ages farmers are growing varieties of vegetables, grains, cereals etc. but with the advent of green revolution all these replaced by wheat and paddy. The shift from these crops to just wheat and paddy leads to various problems such as depletion of ground water, soil degradation, imbalance food chain, health problems etc. minimum support price of these crops, irrigation facilities, free electricity to farms are major reasons to stuck with wheat and paddy.

Farmers are not only responsible for all this. Agriculture is the primary source to earn income for majority of Punjabis for their livelihood; the case is true for rural areas of Punjab. Now day's farmers are facing a lot of problems such as low rate, less production, daily expenses, expensive education, excessive use of expensive pesticides, insecticides, etc. due to this high input cost lower output agriculture pushing farmers into dangerous vicious circle of debt.

Punjab needs to be pulled out of this crisis. High value crops are one of the best method and alternative. Farmers can experiment new things on their own lands. It will not increase the farm income but also help in saving health, water resources, soil health. Moreover these are less water consuming as compare to wheat and paddy.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is confined to vegetable cultivation only. For the present study only those farmers whose total land under vegetable cultivation will be selected. All the three regions of Punjab that are Majha, Malwa and Doaba are selected for the purpose of study. On the basis of highest area under vegetable cultivation one district from each region has been selected i.e. Amritsar with area 20755 hectares, Sangrur with area 8649 hectares and Jalandhar with area 33587 hectares respectively (Dept. of Horticulture at Amritsar, Sangrur and Jalandhar). From each district one block is selected; further from the each block 2 villages on the basis of highest area under vegetable cultivation have been selected purposively. Total 120 respondents were interviewed for the purpose of study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Social benefits

Gary w (1995) has documented various social benefits of crop diversification in his article 'crop and farm diversification provides social benefits'. He concluded that main social benefit is employment generation through an extended on farm work sessions. With this they have better standard of living, keeping their children in same school, settling into good community. The end line is that diversification makes economic sense and helps small farmers to enhance their livelihood.

Joshi et al. (2006) this study revealed that vegetable production is more profitable and labour intensive which suits more to small farmers. Vegetable cultivation uses more family labour, high, quick and regular return and generate more employment for unskilled and women which uplift their social status. It is also helpful in providing nutritional securities to all the families involve in vegetable cultivation.

Ali et al. (2008) has been analysed the perception of farmers regarding risk in fruits and vegetable production in Uttar Pradesh. He concluded various risk such as socio economic risk, environmental risk, production risk and market risk. The major sources of risk are health care, family issues, liability, unemployment, price variations, lack of storage facilities, weather fluctuations etc. Besides this farmers want to diversify their cropping pattern to meet their daily requirements, consumption needs, economic viability etc.

Khan (2009) studied vegetable cultivation in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh. He revealed that vegetable cultivation not only increase the income of farmers but also provides means for social transformation, social change and self- sufficiency. Respondents have positive response regarding social change that is 89.36%. This diversification not only makes famers more sound in economic terms but also socially acceptable. He concluded that vegetable revolution has had a significant role in rural development. In socio economic stratification of society mostly lower caste farmers are more involved in expansion of vegetable cultivation.

Ugur et al (2014) this study explores that consumption habits of vegetables are shaped by socio-economic conditions of individuals. The result reveals that Vegetable consumption and cultural and

economic status, affect the overall consumer behaviours. The increase in purchasing power is positively associated with the increase in the monthly budget of vegetables and variety of places vegetables are bought. Their socio-demographic characteristics and the vegetable consumption habits of their families were determined.

RESULTS

The present paper is based on vegetable cultivation. Respondents were interviewed for this study. All the respondents are male because in north India there is predominance of males regarding property matters. It reveals that Age group 40 years plus are more indulging into vegetable cultivation. Involvement of backward class is more as compare to other castes. Farmers are earning more than 50000 rs from one acre. Study also resultant that they are growing loci, okra, cucumber, potato, zucchini, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, peas and more others vegetables are there which they grow on small segments of land. Education level of farmers is not much high most of the respondents are up to 10th standard.

Table No. 1 Distribution of respondents as per factors responsible towards vegetable cultivation:

S.no.	Factors behind their shift	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Income	62	51.66
2.	Social prestige	28	23.34
3.	Small landholding	17	14.16
4.	Parental occupation	13	10.84
	Total	120	100

Data reflects about reasons behind their shift reflects that majority of the respondents i.e. 51.66% were those who told that their major reasons for shifting towards vegetable because of income, as it earns more than general crops and moreover these crops has short time period due to which these crop have three seasons in a year, which increase their income. Followed by 23.34% said because of parent's priority they are indulging into vegetable cultivation. Followed by 14.16% said it helps in increasing their social prestige. 10.84% respondents said they indulge into vegetable cultivation as they have very small land holding. They further added that income from general crops was not enough to satisfy their daily needs, these crops were best means to earn from small land holding, and land fragmentation was one of the reasons. Thus it can be concluded observed that income is one of most forceful factor responsible for shifting towards vegetable cultivation. Most of the small farmers diversified their small holdings to vegetable cultivation due to the immediate

returns and nearby market access facility. The findings of the present study are in agreement with those Kumar (2007) who also concluded that increase in area under vegetable not only income but also provides gainful employment for family.

BASIC NEEDS FULFILLED

Table 2 Distribution of respondents as per their basic needs fulfilled:

Yes or NO as per their basic needs fulfilled	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	98	81.66
No	22	18.34
Total	120	100

The above table shows that maximum 81.66% of the respondents said their basic facilities have fulfilled after indulging into vegetable cultivation. Only 18.34% of the respondents said they do not meet their daily requirements. The study by Joshi et al (2006) correlates same that vegetable cultivation uses more family labour, high, quick and regular return and generate more employment for unskilled and women which uplift their social status. It is also helpful in providing nutritional securities to all the families involve in vegetable cultivation.

CHANGE IN STATUS WHILE CULTIVATING

Table no. 3 Distribution of respondents as per changes in their status:

S.no.	Changes noticed	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Maintained House	15	12.50
2.	Purchase of property	17	14.17
3.	Better living	22	18.33
4.	Reduce debt	66	55
5.	Total	120	100

The above table shows that maximum of 55% respondents said their debt has been reduced after indulging into vegetable cultivation. These vegetables have direct and regular income because of

short span of cultivation. Followed by 18.33% respondents said now they living better life as regular of flow of income make their living smooth. Followed by 14.17% respondents said that they purchase property. Only 12.50% respondents maintained their houses. They also added that income from vegetables overcome all their hurdles of life. The study by Birthal 2013 also coincide same thing that high value crops commercialize farmers as well as provides more income over all other crops. Samra 2011 revealed corresponding results that apart from economical security, vegetable

INCOME

Table no. 4 Distribution of respondents as per increase in income:

Yes or no as their increase income	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	92	76.66
No	28	23.34
Total	120	100

The above table shows that majority of the respondents that is 76.66% said their income has increased after indulging into vegetable cultivation but only 23.34% were said there is no difference before and after sowing vegetables. As sell price is very low along labour is used on high rates.

VEGETABLE CULTIVATION AS POVERTY REDUCTIONIST

The vegetable revolution has not only increased the income of vegetable growers, but it has also contributed to employment generation, social change and self-sufficiency among landless, small and marginal farmers.

Table 5 Distribution of respondents as reduction in poverty and misery:

Opinion of respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	85	70.83
No	35	29.17
Total	120	100

The above table shows that majority of the respondents 70.83% said vegetable cultivation plays a big role in reducing poverty of small and marginal farmers. They are very smoothly making their living out of it. Respondents of Dalelgarh and Sangali village have very tiny portions of land or fragmented land these whole villages confidently involve into vegetable cultivation. Only 29.17% respondents are those who said it is not that helpful. They further added that it needs a lot of labour, machinery, irrigation etc. due to which more money is required before the income earned.

Sometimes vegetable loss makes them more poor and indebted. Few of these respondents the big landlords said they grow vegetables only because of parental occupation. One farmer from Rupowali village left his job for farming as his farmers wants him to work in fields..

CONCLUSION:

Thus it is concluded that diversification brings more stability and strong back bone to farmers. It helps in providing one extra cycle to farmers which increases their income and social status. With the help of vegetable cultivation farmers has lessened their debt, they have good cemented houses, better expensive lifestyles and their children are going into private English medium schools. Maximum of the farmers have large agricultural implements such as tractors, trolleys, threshers, generators etc. So it is concluded that farmers who are cultivating vegetables are leading their lives better that who are only indulge into wheat and paddy.

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THE ROLE OF FINANCE IN SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF TATA MOTORS

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ABSTRACT

Financing through sustainable way underline the role of companies playing by investing their funds for the purposes leading the sustainable development. Sustainable development achieved the prominent importance in today's world of chaos and environmental issues. This paper attempted to study the role of tata motors played to scattered education in divergent segments with the investment of finance in sustainable way. The secondary data has been gathered from different sources to analyses the concept of sustainable finance and achievement of goals by using sustainable finance. Tata motors contribution in this context is evaluated to highlight the features sustainable financing of funds invested for development of primary and secondary education in backward parts. The study concluded that the sustainable finance could be better revamped through education. Inclusiveness of this concept in courses or will bring more sustainability or companies could bring more sustainability by investing finance in education programmes. Tata Motors has followed the second approach by making significant investment of finance for stimulation of primary and secondary education in socially disadvantaged sections.

Keywords: *SDGs, Sustainable Finance, Tata Motors and Vidyadhanam*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable finance is investment of funds in activities that consider ESG goals while investing funds. Finance is the bloodline of corporations and needs to be linked to environmental objectives to foster corporate engagement with sustainability practices. Finance should be applied for the activities or investments in kind of sustainable way (Oner, 2019). Now a days finance is presented as solution to address environmental and social problem. Concern about sustainability have increased prominently, but in India this term still needs to be understand such shift towards sustainability and governance in finance. Sustainable finance or financing in a sustainable way are needs to be understand in elaborative way. The is no pre-defined definition provided by literature in this context. However, sustainable finance means finance utilized for those activities which develop the nature's prosperity and contributes to all those transactions which ultimately done for better environment. It is said that the finance sector play important role as the climate crisis deepens (Rebecca Bakken, 2021). In the recent years when countries all around are suffering from global issues, the term sustainable finance acts like way to get rid of this. Because in many economies such projects are financed through financing made in sustainable way. In

India this term has just got the attentions but is not evaluated and studied properly for its adequate application. Universities and educational institutions are platform from where this term could actually revamp. In this study efforts are made to understand its origin, awareness, perspective of students and faculty on it while having look over its future in India. The inclusion of sustainable finance in education and finance industry could play pivot role and help to understand well the investment in way which will protect the environmental concerns. So, here it is very important to understand the role of it from various perspectives of student and faculty members to promote sustainability in education as well as in finance industry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the concept and implementation of sustainable finance
2. To study the role of sustainable finance played in education
3. To study the sustainable financing by Tata Motors Ltd. (TML) in spreading education.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ziolote al. (2020) studied the interrelationship between sustainable finance and sustainable development goals set for agenda 2030. The author assumed that the model of sustainable finance act as a fundamental model for implementing SDGs and social and environmental considerations are well reflected through this model. For the purpose of the study both primary and secondary data has been collected to analyze the relationship between sustainable finance and SDGs. The author formulated the hypothesis about the significant relationship between sustainable finance and SDGs and 98 variables were included for the analysis among which 83 represented as SDG and 15 were for sustainable finance. Study was conducted for total 15 SDGs except 6 and 14. Total 23 EU countries of OECD for 2016 were selected for two-stage research procedure. The result of study showed the positive relationship between sustainable finance model and implementation of SD jeez while applying model 3.0. It was concluded that SDGs are depended on applying sustainable finance means the More the sustainable finance model is the more will be better implementation of SDGs.

Oner (2019) in his doctoral programme studied the perspective of faculty members from on role of sustainability in finance industry and education and tried to investigate the ways to promote sustainability and use of more sustainable tools while investing finance. According to the author in current challenging environment issues, finance could be used to attain sustainability by allocating capital towards environmental governance. Education is something that act as sustainability to improve the financial system. For the purpose of study, the author interviewed the 8 faculty members from different universities in finance programme. He used non-probability and purposive method for obtaining samples from two Swedish universities and one from British university. The Professors were chosen to conduct semi-structured interview in way of Skype call and face-to-face interview. In results and analysis, there was deep lack for understanding this term but expects better from its implication as it

has to become mindset. The education is the best tool to integrate sustainability for outcomes in academic finance and education of finance.

Diab and Molinari (2017) studied the use and adoption of interdisciplinary approach or practice to education for better and sustainable development. This paper focuses on use of practices in education which promotes more sustainability, acknowledgement of every perspective of sustainability in light with barriers and obstacles in its implementation. According to the author, interdisciplinarity helps in better understanding of complex challenges therefore it should adopt for better outcomes. Only interdisciplinary approach in education could bring the results and can confront problems associated with environment and will promote the sustainable development. It was stated that the concepts of Corporate Social Responsibility and sustainability should be taught according to diversification of students. The adoption of principles aligned with Principles for Responsible Management Education (PRME) will contribute for the achievement of interdisciplinary goals.

Fatemi and Foolabi (2013) studied and proposed the sustainable Value creation model in which the social, environmental and governance considerations are made. The author argued that the old approach of shareholder wealth maximization and emphasized the adoption of framework that recognizes the ESG considerations for shareholders wealth creation. According to the author the true value creation from firm's activities is worth Benefits the both i.e., community and the firm itself. He suggested that the firms which follow the framework that definitely considers all incidental, incremental cost and benefits of project including all externalized. The sustainable value creation model of the firm considers cost of social degradation, Population growth, environmental problems, water issues, climate change and energy as consideration of such a cost brings enchanted brand value, increased customer loyalty, improve talent recruitment and retention. It was concluded that firms operating while considering environmental, social and governance performance are less risky as such firms account for all inherent costs and environmental issues and enjoy the value at premium to their peers.

Lamberts (2006) in his doctoral programme studied the concepts, introduction of sustainable development in finance, the relation of socially responsible investments (SRI) and sustainable corporate responsibility (CSR) in detailed. He presented utilitarian character of ethical framework and considerer the traditional character inappropriate for sustainable finance. A multi-attribute approach has been used along with stakeholder equity model to discuss the shareholder paradigm. Examples on empirical application of corporate finance based on dataset of 571 major international companies has presented which shown good sustainability score and financial indicators in relation to performance of stakeholders. Both models of SRI and CSR have been presented to that ethical governance matters on given multi-attributable description of companies. In results and interpretations, the author found that the relation of CSR and SRI could be used once as Sustainable Finance. And from scientific-theoretical perspective sustainable development deserves more attentions in finance education and academic literature.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive analysis of secondary data collected from the published annual CSR reports of Tata Motors and newspapers, journals and various websites which studies the scope and implementation of finance sustainably.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE- A CONCEPT WHICH ADDRESSES SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable finance refers to any form of financial service integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria into the business or investment decisions for the lasting benefit of both clients and society at large. Among Environmental considerations preservation of biodiversity, prevention of pollution, climate change mitigation etc. Social considerations include issues related with education, inequality, labor relations, human right issues, development of backward areas etc. The Governance considerations include management of public and private institutions in relation with remuneration, management structure, employees' relations etc.

The 17 sustainable goals were set up United Nations General assembly in 2015 with an agenda to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all while emphasizing on importance of financing in sustainable way for betterment of environment, society and governance of public and private institutions. These 17 goals are fixed as agenda for 2030 with 169 measurable targets. The goals are as follow:

SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
SDR1 - No Poverty SDR2 - Zero Hunger SDR3 - Good Health and Well - Being SDR4 - Quality Education SDR5 - Gender Equality SDR6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	SD R12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production SDR13 - Climate Action SDR14 - Life Below Water SDR15 - Life on Land
ECONOMIC	FOSTERING PEACE AND PARTNERSHIP
SDR7- Affordable and Clean Energy SDR8- Decent Work and Economic Growth SDR9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDR10- Reduced Inequalities SDR11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	SDR16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institution SDR17- Partnership for the Goals

Source: United Nation Organization

The above goals could be achieved through joint efforts of bodies indulge in financial, economic and social work. They could invest their funds in such a way that may lead the sustainable development of every aspect and segment involved in priority goals.

Tata Motors Ltd. is following the same agenda and investing their funds sustainably for the purposes mentioned in 17 SDGs. According to previous three Sustainability reports of TML the company has initiated enough programmes towards achievement of better and sustainable future for all. The goals on which company is working upon:

Table No.1 - Programmes at Tata Motors for SDGs Agenda

SDR2 Zero Hunger	SDR4 Quality Education	SDR3- Good Health and Well- Being	SDR6- Clean Water and Sanitatio n	SDR10- Reduce d Inequal ities	SDR1-No Poverty	SDR7- Afford able and Clean Ener gy	SDR17- Partner ship for the Goals	SDR13- Clim ate Acti on
Addressing malnutrition	<i>Scholarships</i> Support classes <i>Cø Curricular Activities</i> <i>Infra Development</i>	Awareness Health Curative and Preventive Health	Providing Safe Drinking Water Work on Sanitation	Tata Affirmative Action Programme	Employability Programmes	Promotion of non-renewables	Beneficiaries Govt. VOs Business Partners Academia Corporate Peers	Sapling Plantation Awareness Building

Source: Corporate Social Responsibility Report of Tata Motors, 2017 -18

The table shows that TML has worked sustainably towards working on above goals. The company makes investment in proposals and projects that takes into consideration the environmental, social and governance issues. TML has also worked towards other goals by way of CSR funds

investment and through working of business

Other SDGs Addressed through CSR

Gender Equality (SDG 5), Good Jobs and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Life on Land (SDG 15)

SDGs Addressed through Business

Innovation & Infrastructure (SDG 9), Sustainable Cities & Communities (SDG 11), Responsible Consumption (SDG 12).

SDG not addressed

Life after water (SDG 14)

VIDYADHANAM- AN EDUCATION INITIATIVE BY TATA MOTORS BY INVESTING FUNDS IN SUSTAINABLE WAY

This study specially focused on the role of sustainable finance in education, so in this context the programs Vidyadhanam initiated by TML is studied and the story of numbers is presented for understanding the role of sustainable finance in education.

TML focused on approach for addressing the problems of education starting from middle to higher learning. Under this approach TML is

- providing scholarships to children belonging to families with poor financial background nfusing confidence in children with different co-curricular activities
- building better infrastructure at schools
- targeted to reduced drop-out rate in schools with maximum strength of SC/ST students very year

TML has contributing significant numbers in entire spectrum of education

Table No. 2 - Year -wise Number of Lives Touched in Education by TML

Sustainable Investment Projects	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Co-curricular Activities	36000	48847	81553	35150	75752
Scholarships	2700	9910	1665	2191	2385
Infrastructure Development	16000	14585	25059	26890	28648
Support Classes	32000	28078	31975	23868	36745
Others	161	3160	6642	28794	9028
Total Lives Touched	86861	104580	146894	116893	152558

Source: TML Sustainability Reports

The table shows that TML touched 1,52,558 lives, arranged 36,745 Support classes, build 28,648 school infrastructures, organized 75,752 Co-curricular activities, provided 2,385 scholarships and strengthen 9,028 Institutions in numbers by end of year 2020. The table shows the progressive contribution of numbers in lives transformation of students belonging to poor families and category of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. In year 2019-20 declined phase was observed due to covid- surge emergencies.

TATA SAMARTH SCHOLARSHIP- A SCHOLARSHIP FOR BUDDING ENGINEERS

In this scholarship a financial aid and support is provide to the budding engineers belonging to weaker backgrounds or are from socially disadvantaged sections. The Tata Motors, Tata Communication and Tata Henderickson jointly running this programme and providing mentorship scholarship. This scheme benefitted the students of SC/ST communities and women by availing financial support, soft skill enhancement and intense mentoring sessions from expert leaders. This scheme provides:

Mentoring sessions from senior leaders of Tata Motors, Tata Communication and Tata Henderickson

Soft and life skill inputs

Internship projects

Scholarship worth Rs. 25000/year

CONCLUSION

Sustainable finance considers environment, society and governance system while making investment of funds in business. Tata Motors Ltd. One of the prominent leaders in social development investing progressive finance for promoting education sustainably. TM invests finance in Vidyadhanam project under which sustainable development of education is made possible through endeavors of building school infrastructure, organization of co-curricular activities, arranging special support classes and others initiatives include special caching classes for JEE/IIT aspirants and financial support to SC/ST students with poor financial background. A Samrath scholarship is another way of spreading education and building budding engineers in India. These are kind of projects where finance is invested in sustainable way and considerations are made towards ESG aspects. Another way to bring more sustainability in education is to impart knowledge to students as special courses and subjects and Tata Motors is way to ahead it in future.

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IINDIA_A_CASE_STUDY_ON_VIDYADHANAM_EDUCATION_

Political Scenario amidst Indo-Pak War in Rohinton Mistry's *Such a Long Journey*

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to study the depiction of political events that took place post Indo-China war and during Indo-Pak war, from a Parsi's point of view. The exploitation of common man at the hands of government, rising corruption among politicians and government officials along with communalism are depicted with their effects on the Parsis in particular and common man in general. The paper also aims at studying the historical events that have been lent fictional colour by the author. The events depict the involvement of politicians and inescapability of common man from their clutches that in turn leads to the growth of the characters of the novel.

Key Words: War, politics, corruption, Parsi

The present paper is an attempt to study Rohinton Mistry's *Such a Long Journey* (1991) with a focus on Indo-Pak war of 1971, the role of government during war and the stance of common man during the crisis. Along with the depiction of political history, corruption and aftermath of violence, Mistry has also depicted his culture, religion, human psyche and communalism. While doing so, he leaves no opportunity to attack the government and the politicians.

The protagonist, Gustad undergoes a long virtual journey that begins with the disappearance and then the reappearance of his Parsi friend Major Billimoria who entraps him into a fraud that Mistry bases on the real incident of Nagarwala episode during the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's reign. Major Billimoria represents Captain Rustom Suhrab Nagarwala, major convict in the case and Gustad represents the chief cashier, Ved Prakash Malhotra who was the victim of the fraud. Regarding the case, Rajagopal Krishnadas reported in the archive of *The Indian Express*:

Rustom Suhrab Nagarwala, an ex-army captain and intelligence officer... called the bank's...Parliament Street branch May 24, 1971. On the other end of the line was chief cashier Ved Prakash Malhotra, who heard the "voice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi" instructing him to withdraw Rs. 60 lakh and hand it over to a "Bangladeshi"...Nagarwala was nabbed for "mimicking the voice" of the PM...

Mistry recreates the same incident in the novel, as he wants to make it more palatable and thought provoking, as Usha Mandhan says, "Mistry adds an added reality by inserting the strong emotions of the characters, which add an extra dimension to dry historical facts" (137). Fictionalised version of the real incident makes it more understandable, so that the common man is motivated to act in a democracy with a better wisdom. Mistry adds news clip to the novel similar to the actual one:

...Mr. Bilimoria, impersonating the Prime Minister's voice, telephoned the State Bank of

India and identified himself as Indira Gandhi. He instructed the Chief Cashier to withdraw sixty lakh rupees from the bank's reserves for delivery to a man who would identify himself as Bangladeshi Babu (194).

Mistry has depicted the eternal battle between the good and evil through the characters of Gustad and major Bilimoria respectively. The political event can be interpreted in terms of Zoroastrian ideology of *Ahura Mazda* and *Ahriman*, the good and the evil, respectively. Mistry is also critical of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's policies like nationalization of banks, imposed emergency and forced sterilisations. The Parsis lament the commercial loss of monopoly over the banks, as a result of nationalization of banks in India. Dodiya in the *Parsi English Novel* presents Gustad's point of view as, "...the nationalization of the banks has not worked anywhere. However, it has given her political mileage at a heavy cost to the Parsi bankers" (46). Thus, darker side of the political history forms an important preoccupation with Mistry. Sometimes he displays his open disagreement with the ways of the government and many a time he uses satire to show his stance. This intertwined political history and fiction helps him in exploring the already known facts in a captivating form, thereby, making, "sense of actual historical events by narrativising them," Cited by Mandhan (124). She further quotes Tarun Tejpal who calls it, "first book of fact-based fiction in the Indian literary tradition" (124).

Mistry evaluates Nehru and Indira Gandhi in a harsh manner. Mistry sarcastically writes about them in the novel. He accuses the political system for Feroze Gandhi's death, the Parsi son-in-law of Jawaharlal Nehru. The writer projects Nehru's disapproval of Feroze Gandhi as his son-in-law in the novel. This depicts a sort of insecurity that the Parsis felt in the socio-political scene. He also marks the point, if Parsi son-in-law of the Prime Minister is unacceptable and is in danger, what can be the fate of common Parsi man? The reason for this objection is the bid by Feroze Gandhi to stand for the masses, his raised eyebrow at the indignity brought in by the scandals in the government and the disposition of the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The writer is vocal of his feelings as he gets satirical regarding the government and the leader. Mistry expresses himself in the novel that after the Indo-China war of 1965:

The country's beloved Panditji, everyone's Chacha Nehru, the unflinching humanist, the great visionary, turned bitter and rancorous... resigned himself to political intrigues and internal squabbles, although the signs of his tyrannical ill temper and petulance had emerged even before the China war. ...Nehru never forgave Feroze Gandhi for exposing scandals in the government (11).

Mistry also disapproves of Indira Gandhi and her leadership quite vocally. He does not refrain himself from using abusive terms for her and presenting the interpretation of Indira Gandhi's actions through Dinshawji's words as:

She is a shrewd woman...*Saali* always upto some mischief. Remember when her pappy was Prime Minister and he made her president of congress party? At once she began encouraging the demands for a separate Maharashtra...she started it all by supporting the racist buggers (39).

Mistry also feels, “No future for minorities with all these Shiv Sena politics and Marathi language nonsense” (55). Sohrab, Gustad's eldest son also accuses Indira Gandhi for corrupt practices and continuing the legacy of nepotism like her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. Regarding the practice of nepotism Sohrab says, “But what about the leaders who do wrong? Like the car manufacturing licence going to Indira's son?...right away he got the licence...” (68). He further adds, “Our wonderful Prime Minister uses RAW like a private force, to do all her dirty work...She sends men from RAW to spy on opposition parties, create trouble, start violence so that the police can interfere...She made a real mockery of democracy” (93).

No doubt, Mistry is critical of the leaders of Indian National Congress, but he also quotes exceptions like Lal Bahadur Shastri, who are eulogized for their contribution to Indian politics. He writes about a sense of optimism that the masses could feel on his advent as Prime Minister. People had started looking forward to a better leadership free from any sort of corruption and nepotism. Regarding Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Paymaster in the novel opines, “Short in height but tall in brains” (114). Mistry even refers to the mysterious death of Mr. Shastri that was rumoured to be consequent of either Russian conspiracy or foul play of poisoning him by the supporters of Indira Gandhi. The notoriety resultant of Mrs Gandhi's political intrigues is described by Ghulam Mohammad, “...herself has many enemies. Makes more and more every day, from Punjab to Tamil Nadu...her life is easy to snuff out...” (323). Regarding Mistry's views about the politics of the era, M. Mani Meitei rightly observes:

His attack on Nehru and Indira Gandhi is unprecedented. ... he does not spare even Nehru for fighting a war of defeat...Mistry goes on describing Nehru's frustration, ill temper, political intrigues that surrounded him, his feud with Feroze Gandhi for latter's exposure of scandals in the Government...(82).

Amid the Hindu majority nation, the Parsis form a minority community with their roots in Persia. With rise of regional parties like Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, a state, cosmopolitan in nature, was being converted into the insular state. The Parsi hub in Bombay felt threatened. Their allegiance to the British was also jeopardized with the renaming of all the English names of places, roads and buildings by Shiv Sena, an illustration of their Maharashtraवाद. Reddy expresses his views, “Shiv Sena in Bombay...focused on the “other”: the religious other-the Muslims, the linguistic other- the Tamil speakers and the regional other- those who came to Bombay from the other parts of India and who, according to the Sena, snatched the bread out of the mouths of the son of the soil” (101). The Parsis thus totally felt alienated amidst the political turmoil in India and Maharashtra.

Like a foetus in the womb Gustad feels a sense of comfort within the confines of blackout paper, he fixed on the windows during Indo-China war of 1965. He did not let his wife remove the paper, although it had become breeding ground for insects and spiders. The tranquil effect this blackout paper provided to him represents the personal cosset of a person born amongst minority. He is representative of the Parsi community of Khodadad building that feels similar kind of feeling with the black wall that surrounds the building. The wall emerges out as a round character that grows and develops with the

passage of time.

The pavement artist performing the function of a catalyst brings about transformation in the wall by painting it with the pictures of various gods. The infestation by insects and accumulation of dust on the inner side of the paper, as well as, the stink caused by the public urinating on the wall are symbolic of perils that the community face, both at political and social level. On the political plane the threat can be fundamental ideology of Shiv Sena and on the social level it may be the younger generation's liberal attitude towards inter-community marriages and religious rituals. The blackout paper, in the words of Deshmukh, "suggests the submission of marginal cultures to the mainstream cultures..." (133). Moreover, the defiled condition of the wall also symbolizes the corruption and deterioration of the Indian society, which engulfs the masses. There seems to be no escape and no hope for the improvement of the conditions. The fate of the characters in the novel is similar to that of Joseph K., the protagonist of Franz Kafka's *The Trial*. K. is the representative of the common man who suffered at the hands of bureaucracy, legal system and judiciary of the time. The difference lies in the fact that, the existential dilemma forces K. to allow his own self to be sacrificed by the corrupt bureaucracy, legal system and judiciary. Characters like Gustad on the other hand come to terms with the reality of the situation and hopes for a better life ahead. India seems to be ailing with incurable corruption in socio-political fields as the Algerian city of Oran suffers from bubonic plague in Albert Camus' *The Plague*. As the anti-plague serum imported from France is inadequate, and the serum prepared by Dr. Castel is ineffective, similarly, the morality and the religion are ineffective in curing the corruption. Dr. Castel's serum proves to be effective in the end like Gustad's firm faith and morality helps him to regain his hope and concede with the reality of the situation.

Politics, in fact affects all and sundry in a way or the other. Be it a Hindu, a part of the majority or a Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or any other constituting the minority; be it labour class or white collared middle class; man or woman, all are affected by the politics of the country. Any disturbance in the smooth functioning of the government has a direct impact on its masses. These effects are beautifully described in the novels of Rohinton Mistry. In the novel under study too, we see the impacts of political disturbance on common man like Gustad, Billimoria, Tehmul and other characters in the novel. In *Perspectives on the Novels of Rohinton Mistry*, Jaydipsinh Dodiya observes:

The novel sheds light on the fact that political disturbances certainly affect the smooth functioning of an ordinary man's routine life. This is the reason why politics turns out to be a debatable issue in most of the chapters of the novel. What a layman feels about politics is reflected well in the novel (53).

As Dr. Paymaster presents with an analogy of patient with gangrene at advanced stage, he refers to India diseased with corrupt government. In fact the opinion is an illustration of the effects of political corruption on masses. Symbolically speaking, the beautiful doll stolen by Tehmul, the idiot, the half-wit, an epitome of innocence is like a man possessing the mind of a child. After stealing, he rapes the doll. The rape is symbolises the rape of democracy in India.

Mistry not only confines himself to the Indian political scene of India, but, he also refers to the international involvement in the Indian politics, especially during the era of Bangladesh liberation war. He refers abusively to United States President, Richard M. Nixon, his political alignment and his indirect involvement in the war. He also refers to Russia and its political alignment. He also quotes reasons for the same through the discussion between Gustad and Dinshawji. International scenario is not much different, we can see that America is degraded as Dinshawji feels in context of 1971 war:

And look at the whole world, completely relaxed, doing nothing. Where is *maadar chod* America now? Not saying a word. Otherwise, if Russia even belches, America protests at UN. Let Kosygin fart, and America moves a motion in the security council...No one cares because these are poor Bengalis. And that *chootia* Nixon, licking his way up into Pakistan's arsehole (76).

There is a chaos in the socio-political scene resulting in fundamentalism, communalism, violence and bloodshed. “The blood-dimmed tide” (Yeats) is evident as Gustad scans through the headlines and sees, “half-naked mother weeping with a dead child in her arms...he did not stop to read because the picture was same as the others...about soldiers using Bengali babies for bayonet practice” (Mistry 7). Gustad further reads, “...tales of terror and bestiality, of torture and killings and mutilations; of women in ditches with their breasts sliced off, babies impaled on bayonets, charred bodies everywhere” (Mistry 12). Dr. Paymaster adds using metaphoric language, “East Pakistan is suffering from a diarrhoea of death...death is flowing there unchecked, and the patient will soon be dehydrated” (Mistry 164). There is an atmosphere of gloom caused by death and no celebration of the activities related to the procreation. No doubt, the novel ends on an optimistic note, but, there is no rejoicing or merry making. Madhumalati Adhikari gives a very apposite interpretation as she says:

Gustad's nostalgia for the past is the metaphor of defunct existence. No births, no creation, no marriages take place in the novel though two deaths are described...It reflects the...psychosis of the Parsis in relation to the problem of survival (50).

The moth's release from the darkness of the blackout paper symbolizes and signifies the soaring heights that the Parsis are going to attain, sense of freedom and the ultimate hope of their ethnic preservation. That is, there is a pining to be recognized in the society and yet an apprehension of getting their roots severed.

The novel is fictional account of real historical and political events. The non-fictional events are inter-woven with imaginary characters and events to lend the effect of fiction. Mistry has successfully portrayed the political colours on the canvas of their novels with a Parsi's point of view. The novelist is critical of the contemporary Indian politicians including Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and others. Mistry depicts the facts as if he engages in documentation of the events by using third person point of view to narrate the events. Mistry's narrator is omniscient and narrates the events with full authority. Mistry's protagonists undergo metaphoric journeys from innocence to experience and from darkness to illumination. The crises in their lives transform them from naïve to worldly wise.

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Badiou's Defence of the Category of Truth

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ABSTRACT

Present study highlights the category of truth defended by Alain Badiou. Badiou in his paper 'Philosophy and Desire' defined three philosophies i.e. Hermeneutic philosophy, Analytic Philosophy and Postmodern Philosophy which fails to achieve the category of truth. At the end Badiou proves the notion that truth for a single person will be truth for everyone.

Key Words: Philosophy, Truth, Desire, Singularity, Plurality.

Alain Badiou was born in Morocco in 1937. He studied at Ecole Normale Supérieure from 1956 to 1961 and attended courses at the Sorbonne. Both Althusser and Lacan were very influential in Badiou's philosophical development. Badiou taught at the University of Paris VIII from 1969 to 1999. During this time he was involved in some intellectual and philosophical debates with Gilles Deleuze and Jean-François Lyotard. Since 1999 he has been teaching at the Ecole Normale Supérieure and he is member of the College International de Philosophie. Badiou is seen not only as a philosopher but at the same time he shows broad interest in art and literature. He is also a novelist and a postmodernist writer. One of his famous plays is *Ahmed le Subtil* and his first novel *Almagestes* was already published in 1964. Accordingly art plays a crucial role in the development of Badiou's philosophy and it is defined as one of the four truth procedures in his philosophy.

Besides his theoretical work Alain Badiou has been a political activist during his academic career. He played a crucial role in the establishment of the Unified Socialist Party in the 1950s. One of the vital aims of this party was to decolonize Algeria. During the revolts of 1986, Alain Badiou was active in political activities.

Many questions arise in our mind when we talk about the concept of Truth such as what does it mean by word Truth? How to retain the truth in our life? Question even arises on the subjectivity of Truth? Is there any difference between truth and the knowledge? The answers to all these complicated questions is given by French Philosopher Alain Badiou in his work 'Philosophy and Desire'. Truth is always seen in connection with the situation. Truth is not familiar with what is happening before us. It can be beyond that. Badiou himself stated the idea that what we see visually is not a truth. He defined truth as an 'Indistinctive Subset' which cannot be defined wholly by knowledge directly. This idea is elaborated by Alain Badiou in his book titled *Theoretical Writings*:

A Truth is a subset of a situation but one whose components cannot be totalized by means of a predicate of the language, however sophisticated that predicate. Thus a truth is an indistinct subset; so nondescript in the way it gathers its components that no trait shared by the latter would allow the subset to be identified by knowledge. (131)

For Badiou, Truth is a nameless phenomenon. Badiou explain this phenomenon with the help of following example:

The fact that an expression names a term means that it provides a schema for its proper name. As always, the proper presupposes the unique. The named term is unique because it gives to the expression that names it the fixed nominating value. Accordingly, a term in the universe is unnameable if it is the only one in that universe that is not named by any expression. (114)

Subject is always unaware of truth, because it cannot be known by domain of knowledge. Badiou explains the notion of difference between truth and knowledge in his book *Infinite Thought* in following lines:

The idea is that being in a situation, you have predicative diversity in the encyclopedia of knowledge and the difference between parts of a situation is always seized by predicative difference; the language of the situation is the medium of knowledge. From the point of view of knowledge, it is the source of difference. But finally the true differences are the differences of the sets themselves, of the multiplicities ... We always have to separate truth from knowledge or, in Marx's language, truth from ideology, or in Plato's language, truth from doxa, to have an access to the real and when we don't separate truth from knowledge we don't have access to the real and then we have the possibility of declaring that language constitutes differences. But the key point is the difference knowledge and truth, and I have to insist that this is the crucial point of philosophical discussion today. I am more and more convinced of this (133)

The subject is an *effect* of an Event and a Truth. A subject is part of a truth-procedure. It is a particular process or moment within such a procedure. It is not that a subject makes a decision. Rather, a subject can only exist after a decision, as its effect. Badiou unfolds the actual from the formal. A subject is an effect of change, not a cause of change. It is a synthesis of processes which produce change. The subject is produced through what Badiou called *praxis* in his early work a type of action which changes the actor. In *Logic of Worlds*, the crucial question is not whether an Event happens, but what consequences are drawn from it by subjects. It is dweller of a situation who determine whether an Event will actually change the order of appearances or not. Subjects don't choose a Truth. Rather, a Truth creates its subjects. A subject does not precede a Truth. Rather, someone is 'subjectivated' (made a subject) in a sudden conversion to a Truth. Once someone is a subject, they experience the Truth as a compulsion or necessity.

Badiou seems to treat actions not as freely willed, but as constructions or effects of unknown forces. An Event differs from normal causality in that what is unfolding is a currently unexpressed underlying force. One is carried along by a truth-procedure if one recognizes that the Event is connected to the situation. The status of a subject is not entirely determined either. On the one hand, the position of a Truth is logically immanent to a situation. On the other hand, it can only 'present itself', or become active, through an ungrounded action.

Subjectivity in Badiou's work entails an escape from the otherwise determinist order of

structuralism. In his early work arguing with Althusser, Deleuze and Guattari Badiou insisted that there must be a possibility of a class viewpoint of the oppressed. Otherwise revolt would be impossible. Therefore, people cannot be entirely caught-up in the dominant ideology. Something must escape this ideology. The early Badiou theorizes this in terms of a kind of spontaneous knowledge of class struggle on both sides. This spontaneous knowledge a kind of inner drive for communism underpins particular struggles.

The role of the subject is *division*. It carries out global change by carving the field. In his early work, Badiou saw this division in terms of the Party dividing working-class ideas into revolutionary and reactionary ideas. This means accepting that one is socially constructed in a certain way (and thus internal to the system), and then turning against and rejecting these ways in which one is constructed. A subject must also go beyond this concentration of novelty, and actually destroy the existing order of places. The structural dialectic (later, ontology) is insufficient to account for change and revolution (later, the Event). The concept of the subject as a distortion or 'torsion' of the social structure is necessary to create a historical dialectic able to account for change. Nevertheless, his current view of the subject is similar in terms of its role to his earlier theory of the Party. The main change between early and late works is that in the early works, a pre-existing organization channels revolts, whereas in later works, the new subject emerges from and as a consequence of a revolt or Event. Also, in his more recent work, a subject is no longer 'decided'. It unfolds over time.

Subjects show **fidelity** to an Event. This means that they interpret and explore an Event without denying its Eventual nature. They do this by mapping a new element in the situation, an element which is 'generic'. Such an element is mapped by taking elements from different parts of the situation, and forming them into a new set which is unknowable. Only some elements will turn out to be connected to the Event. They form together into a new arrangement. This new arrangement is something which 'works', but is alien to the current way of doing things. It seems to hold together without guarantees or secure knowledge. It is unfolded or constructed through a series of interventions or enquiries. To take part in such a process is to believe, or guess, that there is something there to be unpacked or unfolded. The possibility of a subjective intervention comes from the possibility of arbitrary choice within set theory. A generic or 'anarchic representation' is possible because sets are extensional, i.e. simply defined by their members. Each Event also has to invent new ways to motivate and discipline its 'operators of connection' the people who carry out its investigations and extensions. It forms a new type of social connection.

The process of unfolding a Truth occurs in the field of the *futurantérieur*. If something belongs to the 'generic multiple', the set elaborated by the Event, then it will be possible to make a statement about it in the situation to come, which will have been true. Such unfoldings expand the domain of the possible and thinkable. The belief that an Event at once expresses an excluded part and unfolds connections across many different spheres or 'subsets' is an effect of set theory.

In earlier works, 'subject' refers exclusively to people who are in positive relations of fidelity to

an Event and its Truth. In his recent work, Badiou speaks of multiple subjective figures. The “hysteric” is stuck in the moment of the initial statement such as, “a revolution has happened”. This statement seems impossible, chaotic, and catastrophic. The “master” is someone who puts the initial claim to work. Masters unfold the consequences of Events. The “reactionary” and “obscurantist” relate to Events in bad ways, and yet are still effects of the Event. There is also a fifth figure who returns to an Event which has become institutionalized. There is a similarity between good fidelity and generic fidelity. Such a fidelity starts from a position of not claiming knowledge of which parts of the situation are connected to the Event. This is contradictory to two kinds of bad fidelity. A dogmatic fidelity insists that everything is connected to the Event. A spontaneist fidelity insists that only the Eventual site itself is connected to the Event. Badiou thought that these two positions are not correct. He thought that connection or non-connection needs to be investigated.

Truth could not be achieved by the subject through decisions. Importance of truth changes with change in the situation. In the mind of Badiou, truth relates to a particular set of events occurred during a specified time period. Truth is a never ending process. In paper 'Philosophy and desire' meaning of truth cannot be achieved. To prove this notion Badiou mentioned in his paper about the three orientations of philosophy:

Hermeneutic philosophy is based on the idea of 'The Interpretation of Being. In this interpretation there are statements, acts and writings that remain hidden and forgotten. Aim of this is to undo this closure and open it up to meaning. Hence this Interpretation is not able to find the meaning of truth.

Analytic philosophy deals with the boundary of utterances which have meaning or not. In this philosophy there is polyvalence of meaning due to which truth cannot be achieved.

Postmodern Philosophy purely based on the idea of deconstruction. They deconstruct even the texts which gave rise to multiple things. In this way the idea of truth also fails to emerge in this orientation of philosophy.

According to Badiou, “The opposition between the classical idea of truth and the modern theme of the polyvalence of meaning, is in my opinion, an essential opposition.”

There is no doubt that philosophy is ill. The problem is knowing whether this illness is mortal or not. It is known to the fact that truth emerges from philosophy, so if philosophy is ill then it means truth is also ill. Hence, Truth is suffering from two illness:

1. **Linguistic relativism:** It means philosophy is based on language and language has multiple meanings. There is disparity of meaning.
2. **Historical Pessimism:** It means that till now we have no philosophy which will be finding truth.

We have studied so many concepts like infinity subtle, complex and brilliant formulation. But the thing is that if no truth is there then desire of philosophy is over. If we consider only two axioms i.e.

Truth has become impossible and language and thought relation also is not there. If there is no truth, no dimension then it is only a study of fragmentation and illogical communication. But the problem arises is that there are many languages and they have multiple truth. If this thing is there then there is no universality. If philosophy wants universality then multiplicity have to be get over.

Analytic are of sole view that scientific language is an authentic language but if we do this privilege to scientific language then it leads to philosophically dangerous. Many things are out of scientific range and if this happens then it means truth we seek is not there in scientific. If the truth is ignored, then we confront anything but only the polyvalence of meaning then philosophy will never assume the challenge that is put out to it. Philosophy must examine a possibility of a point of interruption not because all this must be interrupted but because thought need to extract itself to evoke truth. There may be a point of interruption which is essential for philosophy and that is truth. If truth is there then scientific ranges, illogical communication should not be there. We are subjected to media's inconsistency of images and commentaries. What is thing that can interrupt this point? Badiou said he think that anything can be opposed to it except the patient search for truth. If polyvalence of meaning has no philosophy then we need one truth and if mass communication is there then we don't gain any truth. Philosophy said risk is there and risk is there if security will be opposed. People need security but philosophy will be dealing if risk of throw is there. Value of philosophy will be there if truth is there. Badiou himself said that there should be one ultimate truth known as singularity of philosophy.

Even if philosophy is ill, but it is less ill than it depicts. We are only just talking about illness but sometimes it also becomes part of the imaginary illness. Whatever we say, the negative pressure inserts, people still expect philosophy will gave new way. There are some reasons which tells about what people expect from philosophy:

First is that there is no chance that the human sciences will replace philosophy. First we think that philosophy and religion will be replaced by science but it's not possible. Science cannot replace because people replace science with statistical sciences. Science is only talking about statistic only calculation. It is database. Statistic information has nothing to do with humanity. Singular thinking does not matter but whole people thinking matter. Singular is not considered, but world is considered and ultimate analysis start from meaning also. Truth will be start from singular. First he said universal truth will be there but there now he is saying that only person create truth. Artistic creation is also based on singularity even political invention, love also. Truth will be founded on singularity. Statistics, history, democracy, polls are not capable of teaching us history of truth because it deals with concept of plurality. Philosophy will be based on singularity plurality.

Second reason is that we are witnessing the ruin of great collective enterprises that we once imagined with itself. Sciences deal only with multiple, even science starts with atoms but now this is based on themselves the seeds of emancipation and truth. Because here it deals with Marxism which itself talks about majority of laborers .

If we compare it with the first one, it also talks about the plurality of meaning. Every time,

Badiou talks about singular to plural and then plural to singular. It means truth for a single person will be also truth for everyone.

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LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The present investigation was an attempt to study the life satisfaction of college students. The sample, comprised of 120 college students (Males- 60 and Female- 60), was selected from Sangrur district. Satisfaction with Life Scale by Dienier et al. (1985) was administered on the sample. The results showed that the college students differ in life satisfaction level in relation to gender and locale. Female students are found to be more satisfied than male students, but there is no difference in the life satisfaction of students of Government colleges and private colleges.

INTRODUCTION

Life satisfaction plays very important role in the lives of children and adolescents, as it contributes to their success. Many researchers, philosophers and educationists are undertaking the research to identify the various areas of satisfaction. In general, the word satisfaction is defined as fulfilment or gratification of desires, feelings or expression of pleasure, contentment and optimism. Satisfaction is a Latin word that means to make or do enough. Satisfaction is not about what happens to us, it is how we perceive what happens to us. It is not wishing for what we do not have, but enjoying what we have. It is the knack of finding a positive for every negative. Life satisfaction is a complex concept relating to psychological and environmental life conditions. It denotes an overall evaluation of life. Life satisfaction may be defined as the extent to which a person is pleased or satisfied by the environment or is displeased or frustrated by the inadequate life conditions and environmental situations.

Diener et al. (1985) defined life satisfaction as “a cognitive, judgmental process. It is dependent upon a comparison of one's circumstances with what is thought to be an appropriate standard.” The concept of life satisfaction is part of a broader field of enquiry, commonly referred to as 'Quality of Life'. The term 'Quality of Life' includes affective feelings of happiness, misery and strain and cognitive impression of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. It indicates the amount of satisfaction one is deriving from one's life as a whole .In other words it relates to life as a whole and to the specific domains of life (Dasgupta and Ray, 2000)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chow H. P. H. (2005) studied the life satisfaction among University students in a Canadian Prairie city. The results demonstrated that a significant proportion of the 315 respondents were satisfied

with their lives (N = 240, 76.2%). With regard to degree of satisfaction with different aspects of life, respondents expressed that they were most satisfied with relationship with mother, living environment, relationships with close friends, relationships with siblings, and living arrangement. Study revealed that respondents who indicated a higher socio-economic status, achieved a higher grade point average, and were more satisfied with their academic experience, self-esteem, relationship with significant other, and living conditions, expressed a markedly higher level of satisfaction with life.

Coria et al. (2017) conducted the study on the life satisfaction in Chilean University students. The objectives of this study were to examine the psychometric properties of the Multidimensional Life Satisfaction Scale in University students (MSLSS) (Huebner, 1998). Sample of 306 university students was taken from northern, central and southern Chile. The results showed the scale had adequate psychometric behaviour in this type of population, where also high satisfaction levels in overall and specific domains were found, and group differences were found by gender but not by socioeconomic status.

Khandem and Dhanoa (2019) studied the life satisfaction of Afgan students studying in private and public universities of India. Sample consisted of 200 Afgan students studying in different universities of Punjab. Result showed that there was significant difference on life satisfaction between students of Public and Private Universities.

Aliyev and Agayeva (2019) conducted a study to reveal determinants of students' life satisfaction in Azerbaijan. Data was collected from 824 students (452 female, 372 male) from higher education institutions. Students' life satisfaction was positively associated with the level of trust in family members, level of religiosity and tolerance to other religions ($p < 0.05$). Optimism about the future is also one of the major life satisfaction determinants among students ($p < 0.01$). To enhance life satisfaction of students, universities are invited to maintain suitable environment for students to pray, as well as establishing or increasing quality of free psychological support unit. Research findings are highly useful for policy purposes at institutional and national level.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Life satisfaction is the main aspect of human welfare. It helps us to assess our satisfaction with life as a whole. It is an ultimate goal which every person desires to achieve throughout his or her life. College students face many challenges in their daily life. So life satisfaction is very important for the college students who are facing tough competition in today's era. So they will have to take crucial decisions regarding their life. Any right decision taken by them can lead them to satisfaction and wrong decision to dissatisfaction. This study will be beneficial for the society as it will highlight the level of life satisfaction of college students in relation to gender, locale and type of school. It will be useful for the academicians as well as for the teachers for helping their students to enhance their life satisfaction in relation to different fields.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the life satisfaction among college students in relation to their gender.
- To study the life satisfaction among college students in relation to their locale.
- To study the life satisfaction among college students in relation to type of college.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of male and female college students.
- There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of urban and rural college students.
- There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of Government and Private college students

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study will be delimited to Government and Private college students of Sangrur district of Punjab.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

120 college students were randomly selected from Sangrur district of Punjab. 60 male students (30 urban and 30 rural) and 60 female students (30 urban and 30 rural) were chosen from 4 colleges, out of which 2 were Government colleges and 2 were private colleges.

RESEARCH TOOL

Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin, 1985): It has five point scale, designed to measure global cognitive judgment of one' life satisfaction. Each item is answered on a 7-point Likert type scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 7 = strongly agree. Internal consistency reliability found to significant (.78).

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table 1.1 Comparison of Life Satisfaction Scores among College Students in Relation to their Gender:

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	SE_D	t- value
Male	60	12.33	3.01	.57	5.83
female	60	15.67	3.26		

It is evident from the table 1.1 that mean score of life satisfaction of male college students is 12.33 with SD 3.01 whereas compared to mean score of life satisfaction of female college students which is 15.67 (SD=3.26). Female students are more satisfied than male students. The t-value testing the

significance of mean difference of life satisfaction of male and female school students is 5.83 which is significant at 0.05 and .01 level. It means that there is significant difference between life satisfaction of male and female school students. Hence, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in life satisfaction of male and female college students is rejected.”

1.2 Comparison of Life Satisfaction Scores among College Students in Relation to their Locale:

Locale	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-value
Rural	60	14.12	4.02	.67	4.09
Urban	60	16.89	3.36		

It is evident from the table 1.2 that mean score of life satisfaction of rural college students is 14.12 with SD 4.02 whereas mean score of life satisfaction of urban college students which is 16.89 with SD 3.36. The t-value testing the significance of mean difference of life satisfaction of rural and urban college students comes out to be 4.09 which is significant at 0.05 and .01 level. It means rural and urban college students differ significantly in their life satisfaction. Hence, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in life satisfaction of rural and urban college students is rejected.”

1.3 Comparison of Life Satisfaction Scores among College Students in Relation to type of College:

Type of college	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-value
Government	60	13.01	3.11	.59	1.49
Private	60	13.89	3.36		

It is evident from the table 1.3 that mean score of life satisfaction of Government colleges' students is 13.01 with SD 3.11 whereas mean score of life satisfaction of Private colleges' students which is 13.89 with SD 3.36. The t-value testing the significance of mean difference of academic competence of rural and urban school students comes out to be 1.49 which is not significant at 0.05 and .01 level. It means Government colleges' students and private colleges' students do not differ significantly in their life satisfaction. Hence, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in life satisfaction of Government and Private College students is accepted.”

Based on the result of the study, the Null hypotheses were rejected for (a) Male and Female college students (b) Rural and Urban college students, since there was significant difference between the groups. However the Null Hypotheses for the group based on the type of college (Government and Private college) failed to be rejected as there were no significant difference between them.

CONCLUSION

With the research findings of the present study, it may be concluded that the differences which

existed between the different groups is more in relation to gender and locale. But there were no significant differences in the life satisfaction of the students in terms of type of college. The findings of the study have given an insight on the life satisfaction of the college students. With further research there will be greater understanding of the determinants of life satisfaction of college students and therefore help bring better programmes and intervention to further enhance their life satisfaction and better life.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the performance the selected rural development schemes namely; MGNREGA, IAY/PMAY-G and PMGSY scheme in India and also to study the relationship of physical and financial variables of the schemes. For the purpose of the study, secondary data has been used covering the period from the year 2008-09 to 2019-20. The data has been analyzed by using Simple Percentage, Mean, Coefficient of variation, Exponential growth rate (EGR) and Regression Analysis. The results of the study show that the budget outlays and funds utilization under the selected rural development schemes has shown a positive growth rate. Further, with regard to physical variables under the schemes such as the number of employment days and assets created under MGNREGA, houses constructed under the IAY/PMAY-G has recorded a positive exponential growth rate while, under the PMGSY scheme, the roads constructed has shown a negative growth rate. In addition to this, the results of regression analysis state that a significant impact of funds utilized on the material was observed on the assets created under the MGNREGA scheme. The study suggested the need to increase the share of funds allocation to the material as it has a significant impact on the creation of assets and also to avoid the violation of the 60:40 ratio of labour and material. The schemes started by MoRD for poorer section of rural areas have significant importance as during the pandemic there was a negative impact on the every sphere of life, the schemes like MGNREGA acts as a ray of hope for the households including migrants' family members of the households. Further, schemes like PMAY-G and PMGSY also creating infrastructure in the rural areas which is not possible otherwise. So, the regime should increase the budget outlays for the schemes. Thus, for the people living on the edge in the rural areas these schemes acts a boon in difficult times of life!

Key-words: Rural, Schemes, MGNREGA, IAY/PMAY-G, PMGSY

INTRODUCTION

Rural development plays a major role in India because the overall development is not possible without developing rural area and its people. It is the overall development of the rural people. Rural development, over the years, has become a strategy which is designed to improve the economic, social and cultural life of a specific group of people living in rural areas. Its purpose is to improve the living standard of the rural people by providing them opportunities to maximize their potential (Desai, 2015)

The concept of rural development was defined by **James H. Copp** as a process which is directed

towards the improvement of living standard and self-realization of people living in rural areas.

The infrastructure, education, housing etc are the means to achieve development but the centre point of rural development is the well being of people (Copp, 1972). After the independence of the country, planning commission through different five-year plans started various schemes and projects for rural areas. In the year 1952, first such project known as community development project was started for the upliftment of the community. Simultaneously, another scheme namely, National Extension Service was introduced to provide scientific and technical support to the villagers. Further, many schemes were started such as DPAP (1970), EGS (1972), IRDP (1976), MNP (1976), FWP (1977), Village Health Scheme (1977), Desert Development Programme (1977), TRYSEM (1979), NREP (1980), RLEGP (1980), DWCRA (1982), MWS (1988), JRY (1989), SITRA (1992), PMRY (1993), Mahila Samridhi Yojana (1993), NSAP (1995) SGSY (1999), IAY (1996), PMGSY (2000), SGRY (2001), PURA (2003), NFWP (2004) and NREGS (2006) (Desai, 2015). For the development of rural areas, Department of Rural Development was introduced in the year 1974 under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Now, this department comes under the Ministry of Rural Department (MORD). At present, under the department of rural development different schemes are operational such as IAY/PMAY-G (1996) for rural housing, PMGSY (2000) for the rural road connectivity, MGNREGA (2006) for wage employment in rural areas, NRLM (2011) for self-employment, DDU-GKY (2014) for skill development, SAGY (2014) for model villages, NRuM (2016) for development of rural clusters. To assess the performance, the present study has selected three schemes of namely; MGNREGA, IAY/PMAY-G and PMGSY.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to assess the performance of the selected rural development schemes namely; MGNREGA, IAY/PMAY-G and PMGSY scheme in India and also to study the relationship of physical and financial variables of the schemes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the study, secondary data has been used. The study has covered the period from the year 2008-09 to 2019-20. The data has been collected from the website of Ministry of Rural Development, the website of MGNREGA, the website of IAY/PMAY-G and website of PMGSY, Annuals reports of ministry of rural development and from various other sites and journals. The data has been analyzed by using Simple Percentage, Mean, Coefficient of variation, Exponential growth rate (EGR) and Regression Analysis.

The previous studies highlight that the construction of rural houses according to the climatic conditions of the local area with the facility of sanitation and kitchen was the strongest feature of IAY (Kumar and Venkataramana (2000)). Nanda and Kanagadurai (2006) assessed that the PMGSY had adopted a different planning approach for the construction of rural roads because of specific principles for setting up the priority of routes. Maujunath (2012) assessed the maintenance of roads as an issue, due

to lack of funds and technical expertise in handling the road maintenance responsibility cannot be shifted to local gram panchayats. Razi (2013) analyzed that different schemes like IAY, MGNREGA and PMGSY under Bharat Nirman helped to achieve the millennium development goals with improved conditions of rural roads, electricity, drinking water, education, health and environment. Tripathy (2013) found that despite strong planning under the MGNREGA scheme to remove unemployment, the number of person-days generated had decreased during the study period and stated the need for interactive voice response technology to make registration procedure easier for illiterate. The detailed analysis of the selected rural development schemes has been presented below.

MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)

The two major challenges that are being faced by rural people are Unemployment and Poverty. Both these issues create a financial burden on people and they become unable to fulfil their basic needs. In the earlier times, economists were of the view that both unemployment and poverty can be eliminated through economic growth but it did not happen. To deal with these issues GOI started many self-employment and wage employment programmes but past programmes failed to achieve the desired results.

Learning from the experiences of past schemes a new piece of legislation was framed i.e. the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which was notified on September 7, 2005. There was the phase-wise implementation of the Act. In the first phase, in the year 2006-07, it was implemented in 200 (most backward) districts of India. In the IInd phase in the year 2007-08, additional 130 districts were covered. During IIIrd Phase, in the year 2008-09, the act was implemented in whole of India except for the districts having hundred per cent urban population. In 2009, NREGA was re-named as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) (Operational Guidelines, 2013).

The MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to perform unskilled manual work. The main objectives of the MGNREGA scheme are to ensure social protection to the weaker section of the rural area through generating work opportunities, to provide livelihood security to rural poor by creating sustainable assets, empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized groups such as women, SCs (Scheduled Caste), STs (Scheduled Tribal) by providing them with an important human right which is right to work, deepening the democracy at bottom-level through boosting up PRI, bringing more transparency and accountability in rural governance.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) / Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Grameen (PMAY-G)

Housing is the most essential requirement for the survival of mankind. Housing provides economic security to any person, a sense of confidence to participate in social activities, signifies the standard of living and maintains health and education level. National Housing policy (1994) stated that

housing and development are complementary to each other. Housing must be considered an important part of human being settlement. (GOI, 1997) Lack of housing and poverty both are closely related to each other because both lead to social isolation. As far as rural housing in India is concerned, there is always housing shortage and bad condition of rural houses. (Gaur, 1996) It is a quite challenging task for the government to provide housing to huge rural strata but the government of India through housing schemes tried to find out the solution. To provide housing to SCs/STs and free bonded labourers in the rural areas, Indira Awas Yojana was started in the year 1985-86 as part of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). In the year 1989, IAY becomes part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and it became operational as an independent scheme in 1996. Then in the year 2016, it has been renamed Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Grameen (PMAY-G). The main objective of the scheme is to provide lump-sum assistance to SCs/STs, free bonded labourers and non-SCs/ STs belonging to BPL category for the construction and up-gradation of their house.

PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)

Rural infrastructure is an essential condition for rural development, and under rural infrastructure, road connectivity is the key element. Different economists viewed road development as a major component of the overall development of an economy. According to A.B. Lewis, "Economic development depends mainly on education and transportation". Rural roads not only helps to improve the economic and social conditions of rural people by providing better access to services such as education and health but also led to the improvement in employment opportunities and consumption pattern by widening their chosen area. Road connectivity improves the agricultural income because it reduces the transportation and storage cost, new technology and inputs become available, farmers get higher prices for the yield through better marketing of the product. Moreover, poverty reduction is the major implication of road connectivity. (Kapoor, 2014) The Indian government has taken steps to improve rural roads through different programmes such as Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) but all these schemes lack efficient designing and good quality of roads. To overcome all the deficiencies, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was introduced in the year 2000 to provide road connectivity to the unconnected habitations of rural areas. The scheme is 100 per cent centrally sponsored. The funds for this scheme are maintained by charging 50 per cent cess on high-speed diesel. The main objective of the scheme is to provide All-Weather road connectivity (including necessary culverts and cross drainage structures) to the habitations that remained unconnected in the rural areas.

To assess the performance of the schemes, the Physical and financial variables related to the schemes has been selected such as budget outlays, funds utilized under the schemes, the number of person-days generated, the number of assets created, the number of houses constructed and the number of roads completed. The budget outlays and physical and financial variables of the selected rural development have been presented in table 1.

Year	MGNREGA							IAY/PMAY-G			PMGSY		
	Budget outlays (in crores)	Total Funds Utilization (in lakhs)	Funds utilized on Labour	Employment Days (in crores)	Funds utilized on Material	Assets Created	Budget outlays (in crores)	Funds Utilization (in Lakhs)	Houses Constructed (in Lakhs)	Budget outlays (in crores)	Funds Utilization (in crores)	Roads Constructed	
2008-09	30000	2562205	1819155 (71)	216.32	743050 (29)	7859350	8800	834834.33	21.34	7780.15	15161.98	19667	
2009-10	39100	3567121	2543341 (71)	283.59	1023780 (29)	10725497	8800	1329236.40	33.86	111340	18832.92	3,063	
2010-11	40100	3681428	2563790 (70)	257.15	1117638 (30)	6066762	10337.5	136360.10	27.15	22000	14910.98	1107	
2011-12	31000	3643650	2571827.71 (71)	211.42	1071822.18 (29)	35111765	10000	957903.47	24.71	19981.25	10946.41	6,420	
2012-13	29387	3849549	2823176.46 (73)	210.80	1026372.78 (27)	56535846	9024	730150.43	20.98	10000	8386.75	14,340	
2013-14	33000	3655355	2735004.87 (75)	218.67	920350.17 (25)	62217694	13184	1409030.90	20.94	9700	13095.29	14601	
2014-15	33000	3086357	2297059.9 (74)	166.28	789297.09 (26)	44266909	11000	1490536.62	19.96	14200	17144.06	905	
2015-16	36967	3862546	2906031.1 (75)	220.76	956515.36 (25)	56300499	10025	1328189.57	18.81	18291	16542.9	1776	
2016-17	47499	5223274	3930014.68 (75)	224.51	1293259.18 (25)	71818695	16000	1089003.99	38.51	19000	16093.0	12049	
2017-18	55000	5739064	4153384.45 (72)	222.27	1585679.54 (28)	87944569	23000	5580147.34	28.71	16900	17307.4	11095	
2018-19	61084.09	6286708	4546445.5 (72)	256.19	1740262.76 (28)	87944569	19900	4532280.79	23.77	15500	23363.0	6601	
2019-20	71001.84	6128083	4714967.52 (77)	254.66	1413115.38 (23)	107397853	18475	4263184.61	31.85	14070.07	21753.78	1,347	
Mean	42261.58	4273778.33	3133683.18	228.55	1140095.20	52849167.33	13212.13	1973404.88	25.88	14896.87	16128.21	7747.58	
EGR	16.57	7.03	7.66	0.0087	5.33	27.57	8.59	22.24	1.21	3.35	3.98	-4.22	
CV	32.12	28.97	30.27	13.29	27.11	63.24	37.23	89.37	24.11	30.33	25.92	82.99	

Budget outlays and Physical and Financial performance of selected rural development schemes in India

The table shows that the total budget estimates for the MGNREGA scheme, a positive exponential growth rate of 16.52 per cent from the year 2008-09 to 2019-20 with an average of 42661.58 have been recorded during the study period. The consistency with regard to the same was 32.12 per cent. Further, under the IAY/PMAY-G scheme, the exponential growth rate regarding budget estimates was 8.59 per cent with a mean value of 13212.13 and coefficient of variation of 37.23 per cent. In addition to this, under PMGSY scheme, the study has recorded an exponential growth rate of 3.35 per cent. The average budget outlay under the PMGSY scheme was 14896.87 with the coefficient of variation of 30.33 per cent. The comparative performance of the schemes regarding the budget estimates reveals that the growth rate was the highest under the MGNREGA scheme whereas, the level of consistency was more under PMGSY scheme regarding the same among the selected schemes in the country.

Finance being a prominent source, a framework is needed about its usage. Hence, the usage of finance under MGNREGA has been defined under its guidelines, which states that there should be a ratio of 60: 40 for wage and material expenditure respectively. The data in the table highlights that the total expenditure was Rs.2562205 lakhs that has reached Rs. 6128083 in the year 2019-20 with an exponential growth rate of 7.03 per cent during the period of study. The average funds' utilization was 4273778.33 with a coefficient of variation of 28.7 per cent in the study period. As far as the amount of expenditure is concerned, in case of labour expenditure, the amount was Rs. 1819155 lakh in 2008-09 that has reached to Rs. 4714967.52 lakh in 2019-20 with an average of 3133683.18 in this whole study period. The study has found a positive growth rate of 7.66 per cent with variations of 30.27 per cent in this regard in the country. Further, the amount of material expenditure was Rs. 743050 lakh in 2008-09 with some fluctuations reached to Rs. 1413115.38 lakh in the year 2019-20. The mean expenditure on the material under MGNREGA in the whole country was amounting to 1140095.20 during the period of the study with a positive growth rate of 5.33 per cent in this context. Thus, the growth rate of labour expenditure was higher than the material expenditure under the MGNREGA scheme in India with the almost same level of consistency during the study period. In addition to this, the share of wage expenditure in India was more every year in comparison to the material expenditure as it was more than 70 per cent in every year of the study period.

The employment provided under the MGNREGA scheme was 216.32 crores in the year 2008-09 and that has increased to 254.66 crores in the year 2019-20 with an average of 228.55 person-days. Further, the higher level of consistency (CV=13.29 per cent) and a positive exponential growth rate of 13.29 per cent has been recorded in this regard in the study period.

The scheme aims at the construction of those assets which are useful for the rural community and promotes rural infrastructure. There is a list of assets provided under the act that could be constructed for the benefit of rural society. The number of works completed in India was 7859350 in 2008-09 with some fluctuations the number has increased to 107397853 in the year 2019-20. A positive exponential growth rate (EGR= 27.57 per cent) has been observed regarding the completion of works under the MGNREGA scheme during the study period. Further, on average, 52849167.33 works have been completed in the

country with a coefficient of variation of 63.24 per cent.

Under IAY/PMAY-G scheme, the utilization of funds was Rs. 834834.33 lakhs in the year 2008-09 recording an exponential growth rate of 22.24 per cent the utilization amount has reached Rs. 4263184.61 lakhs in the year 2019-20. The average utilization of funds during the period of study was 1973404.88 and shown a lower level of consistency as the coefficient of variation was 89.37 per cent. Further, the most important physical indicator to check the performance of the scheme is the number of houses completed under the IAY/PMAY-Grameen scheme, the number of houses constructed was 21.34 lakhs in the year 2008-09 that has reached 31.85 lakhs in the year 2019-20 and the mean houses constructed during the period was 25.88. An exponential growth rate of 1.21 per cent has been registered with a high level of consistency (24.11) with regard to house construction under the scheme in the country.

Further, under the PMGSY scheme, the expenditure done under the scheme in India was Rs. 15161.98 crores in the year 2008-09 and it has reached Rs. 21753.78 crores in the year 2019-20. The average expenditure for road works under the scheme was 16128.21. Further, the expenditure has shown a positive exponential growth rate of 3.98 per cent with a high level of consistency (CV=25.92) in the study period.

As far as the number of road works completed under PMGSY is concerned, it was 19667 in the year 2008-09 that stood at 1347 in the year 2019-20. The average number of road works completed were 7747.58 with a negative exponential growth rate (EGR=4.22 per cent) and showing variations of 82.99 per cent during the period of study. Thus, the comparative performance of the schemes shows that the growth rate with regard to funds utilization under IAY was the highest followed by MGNREGA and PMGSY. While the consistency level with regard to the same was highest in the PMGSY scheme followed by MGNREGA and least under IAY/PMAY-G scheme during the study period.

Relationship models of the Financial and Physical variables of the selected rural development schemes

To study the impact of funds utilized under various schemes on the physical variables such as the number of person-days generated, the number of assets created, the number of houses constructed and the number of roads completed, relationship models obtained through regression analysis has been used. Table 2 presents the relationship model of the Financial and Physical variables of the selected rural development schemes in India.

Table 2**Relationship models of the Financial and Physical variables of the selected rural development**

	Model -I	Intercept	Funds Utilised on Labour	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F-Value
		MGNREG A	193.414 (6.251)	1.121E -005 (1.1892)	0.123	0.035
	Model -II	Intercept	Funds Utilised on Material	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F-Value
		MGNREG A	33300883.50 (1.156)	75.564* (3.090)	0.699	0.488
	Model -III	Intercept	Funds Utilised on construction of houses	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F-Value
		IAY/PMAY -G scheme	24.585 (8.610)	6.574E -007 (0.598)	0.035	0.062
	Model -IV	Intercept	Funds Utilised on construction of roads	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F-Value
		PMGSY	18733.104 (2.586)	6.81 (1.562)	0.196	.116

Schemes

* The figures in the parenthesis represent the t-values

* Refers to 5 per cent significance level

To assess the impact of MGNREGA scheme on the employment generation in the rural areas of India, the relationship between the funds utilized on labour under the MGNREGA scheme and total person-days generated in India has been studied. Here, Person-days generated in India has been taken as a dependent variable and total funds utilized on labour under the scheme was considered as an independent variable. The table 2 shows that in India, the funds utilized on labour have not shown any significant impact at 5 per cent level of significance, on the number of person-days generated in the country. Further, to study the impact of funds used on labour under the MGNREGA scheme on the assets created in the rural areas of India. The relationship between the funds utilized on the material under the MGNREGA scheme and total assets created in India has been studied. Here, the assets created in India have been taken as a dependent variable and total funds utilized on the material under the scheme in India was considered as an independent variable. The table reveals that in India, the funds utilized on material and total assets created under the MGNREGA scheme explain 69.9 per cent variation. The number of total assets created in India was influenced by funds utilized on material as it was significant at 5 per cent level. Thus, one unit of increase in funds utilized on the material under the MGNREGA

scheme leads to 75.564 units increase in the assets created in the country. The relationship between the funds utilized under the IAY/PMAY-G scheme and total houses constructed in India has been studied. The total houses constructed in India have been taken as a dependent variable and total funds utilized under the scheme in India considered as an independent variable. In India, the funds utilized under PMGSY scheme have not shown any significant impact at 5 per cent level of significance, on the number of houses completed.

The relationship between the funds utilized under the PMGSY scheme and total roads constructed in India has been studied. Therefore, the total roads constructed in India have been taken as a dependent variable and total funds utilized under the scheme considered as an independent variable. In India, the funds utilized under PMGSY scheme have not shown any significant impact at 5 per cent level of significance, on the number of roads completed.

Conclusion

On the whole, it can be concluded that over the past years, the budget outlays and funds utilization under the selected rural development schemes has shown a positive growth rate. Further, with regard to physical variables under the schemes such as the number of employment days and assets created under MGNREGA, houses constructed under IAY/PMAY-G has recorded positive exponential growth rate while, under the PMGSY scheme, the roads constructed has shown a negative growth rate. In addition to this, the results of regression analysis state that a significant impact of funds utilized on the material was observed on the assets created under the MGNREGA scheme whereas, for other schemes, no significant impact of the financial variables on physical variables have been recorded. The study suggested the need to increase the share of funds allocation to the material as it has a significant impact on the creation of assets. Moreover, the same is needed to avoid the violation of the 60:40 ratio of labour and material. The schemes started by MoRD for poorer section of the society living in the rural areas have significant importance as during the pandemic there was a negative impact on the every sphere of life, the schemes like MGNREGA acts as a ray of hope for the households including migrants' family members of the households. Further, schemes like PMAY-G and PMGSY also creating infrastructure in the rural areas which is not possible otherwise. So, the regime should increase the budget outlays for the schemes. Thus, for the people living on the edge in the rural areas these schemes acts a boon in difficult times of life!

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GENDER BASED ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG EMPLOYEES OF AVIATION INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Over the last few decades, Indian aviation industry has attained stupendous growth along with the growing work load, stringent work procedures and regulations, rigid work schedules and many other factors creating complex work environment for aviation sector employees. The present study is an attempt to explore the gender difference on occupational stress among the aviation sector employees. The data was collected from 400 employees of 7 Scheduled Airlines working in Domestic and International airports of Northern India. Udai Pareek's (1983) Organizational Role Stress scale has been used to collect data. The results of present study revealed the moderate level of occupational stress among both male and female employees, and significant difference in occupational stress on the basis of five out of total ten stress factors. The study also showed the Role Overload (RO) being the major stress causing factor for male employees and Resource Inadequacy (RI) for female employees.

Keywords- *Gender based analysis, Occupational stress, Level of stress, Aviation industry, Stress factors*

INTRODUCTION

Every country's transportation sector plays an invaluable role in growth and development of an economy. The aviation industry in India has emerged as one of the fastest growing industries in India. According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), India is expected to become the world's third largest passenger market by 2030 which would lead India to overtake China and the United States. As per the report of Director General of Civil Aviation for the financial year 2019-20, the Airport Authority of India regulates 153 airports and civil enclaves, and manage the civil aviation infrastructure both on the ground and air space. As per Director General of Civil Aviation, total operators as on 31st March 2019 included 17 scheduled and 97 non-scheduled operators. Although there has been decline in the passenger traffic due to covid- 19 restrictions over the past two years, it has shown a fast paced recovery since the government has announced opening of borders. The past trend of aviation sector growth and future expansion scenario give an insight over the role expectations from aviation sector employees and their complex work environment. Despite incessant rise in air traffic and increasing demand of India's domestic and international aircraft movements, the airport infrastructure has not been equally developed over the years. The continuation of combating with rising demands with restricted resources could make the aviation sector employees physically and mentally sick. The emergence of

Occupational stress beyond a certain limit always results into the deteriorating wellbeing of employees.

Occupational stress is the result of arising conflict between the job demands on the employee and the ability of an employee to meet these demands. Consequently, the adverse physical and mental responses happen which calls in a detrimental effect on the individual's productivity. The tendency to make the business more competitive and dynamic results into complex organizational roles, ultimately the level of stress rises among employees. Stress emerges from various perspectives but the worst situation arises when employees feel lack of support from the superiors and colleagues, as well as lack of control over the work process.

The highly systematic working procedures and stringent regulations make the Aviation industry among one of the highest job pressure bearing industries. The intense complex tasks necessitate them to acquire high level of knowledge and expertise. The psychologist David Moxon has provided a number of factors which make the airports uniquely challenging and most dynamic place where changes can occur every minute and procedures are unpredictable, resulting into stressful responses.

The results of different studies differ towards the stress responses given by different genders. Some studies indicate the different reactions to stress by male and female employees due to having difference in traits and personalities. Most of these studies are concerned with mainly other areas than aviation sector. Thus, there is a need to fill the gap existing in research on aviation sector employees by making comparison between stress among male and female employees of Indian aviation industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term occupational stress is defined by various researchers in different senses. Some define it as tension or pressure and some give it a medical explanation for the physiological response of the human body to certain stimuli. It is a process whereby the environment events or forces adversely impact the wellbeing of individuals (Ofoegbu & Nwadiani, 2006). Stress is the response of individuals towards stress factors which affects inversely when there is mismatch between the demands of work environment and the ability of employees (Erkutlu & Chafra, 2006). There exist several sources of occupational stress, some of which are intrinsic to the job. Some are emerged from employee's role within the organization, some to the inter personal relationship, some relate with career growth, and some with the organizational structure and environment. In a particular sense, stress is the inability of a person to cope with the job pressure (Rees, 1997).

Homan (2002) found in the study that early signs of stress should not be ignored by the crew members and identified the significant impact of stress resistance training on aviation sector employees. It was recommended under the study to follow physical activities and balanced diet. The literature has shown a general tendency among female employees experiencing the higher level of occupational stress and having different ways of coping with stress related to work (Antoniou et al., 2006). The studies such as Antoniou et al (2006) identified that female teachers suffer from significantly higher level of stress as compared to the male teachers and Sharpley et al. (1996) showed significant lower job stress scores

among male employees. Similarly, Ganster and Schaubroeck (1991) concluded the higher vulnerability among female employees towards the changing work demands which led to the greater level of stress as females are having more non-work demands. Gregory (1990) pointed that female employees experience role conflict stress due to gender stereotyping at the workplace, whereas Comish and Swindle (1994) reported that certain role and personal life expectations such as being wife, mother etc. arise role conflict.

Parikh & Taukari, (2004) highlighted the four major groups of organizational stressors. First is the working conditions which consist of job related aspects such as remuneration, shift and week end work, hours of work, safety situation at working place, discriminatory treatment etc. Second group is concerned with the inter personal relationship at work with superiors and subordinates. Third factor is the role conflict and ambiguity, and the last group comprises the organizational structure and environment. The occupational stress experienced by male employees has been found to be mainly concerned with the power structure in the organization, while female employees experience greater occupational stress due to having imbalance between job requirements and family responsibilities (Peter, charges, spiel Berger and carol. 2009). Karen, Mike, Luo, Kate and, Paul.(1999) have pointed out the difference in the work stress consequences among male and female managers. In view of the results of past studies whether the same are true in aviation industry, the present study was conducted. In India, extensive studies are available concerned with occupational stress, however, still there is a need of comprehensive research in aviation sector.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are as follow:

- 1) To identify the level of occupational stress among male and female employees of aviation industry.
- 2) To make comparison between the level of occupational stress on the gender basis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data has been collected from domestic and international airports of Northern region of India. As per the aircraft movement (AAI Report 2019), six out of twelve domestic airports and three (top, middle and lower) airports were selected out of the total six international airports which included Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar, Punjab and Chandigarh International Airport, Chandigarh. Out of 14 scheduled airlines (under AAI regulation), top 7 scheduled airlines were selected for data collection.

The respondents comprise of the Aircrew, ground crew and administrative employees of aviation industry. Total 400 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 365 duly filled questionnaires were selected for the study. Sample comprised of 192 male respondents and 173 female respondents.

The structured questionnaire, namely, Udai Pareek's (1983) Organizational Role Stress scale,

has been used for data collection. Organizational Role Stress scale consists of fifty items which are further categorized into ten types of stressors. Five point Likert scale has been used for Organizational Role Stress scale. The reliability of scale as calculated is 0.937 which implies the strong internal consistency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Level of occupational stress among male and female employees

Table 1 displays the level-wise occupational stress among male and female employees of aviation industry which was computed on the basis of Q1 (Quartiles) and Q3.

Table -1. Level of Occupational Stress

Level of stress	Male	Female
Low	49 (25.52%)	44 (25.43%)
Moderate	96 (50%)	86 (49.71%)
High	47 (24.48%)	43 (24.86%)

Source - Author's self -computation

ethnic preservation. That is, there is a pining to be recognized in the society and yet an apprehension of getting their roots severed.

The novel is fictional account of real historical and political events. The non-fictional events are inter-woven with imaginary characters and events to lend the effect of fiction. Mistry has successfully portrayed the political colours on the canvas of their novels with a Parsi's point of view. The novelist is critical of the contemporary Indian politicians including Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and others. Mistry depicts the facts as if he engages in documentation of the events by using third person point of view to narrate the events. Mistry's narrator is omniscient and narrates the events with full authority. Mistry's protagonists undergo metaphoric journeys from innocence to experience and from darkness to illumination. The crises in their lives transform them from naïve to worldly wise.

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Sub variables of Occupational Stress	Male		Female		t-test for Equality of Means	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	t value	P (2-tailed)
InterRole Distance (IRD)	3.33	1.18	2.77	1.18	4.525	0.000*
Role Stagnation (RS)	2.99	1.15	2.75	1.13	1.929	0.055
Role Expectation Conflict (REC)	2.91	1.12	2.55	1.01	3.154	0.002*
Role Erosion (RE)	2.88	1.20	2.67	1.14	1.731	0.084
Role Overload (RO)	3.49	1.19	3.06	1.22	3.456	0.001*
Role Isolation (RI)	2.77	1.09	2.81	1.12	-0.310	0.756
Personal Inadequacy (PIN)	3.28	1.11	2.97	1.08	2.662	0.008*
SelfRole Distance (SRD)	2.73	1.17	2.65	1.15	0.590	0.556
Role Ambiguity (RA)	3.20	1.15	2.78	1.20	3.394	0.001*
Resource Inadequacy (RIN)	3.46	1.14	3.31	1.17	1.246	0.213

Table-2. Gender and Independent Sample't' Test

* Significant at 0.05 level Source- SPSS Results

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of organizational stress variables of male and female employees of Indian aviation industry. The table reveals that the highest contributor to the occupational stress to the male employees is Role Overload (RO) with mean score value 3.49 and Std. Dev. 1.19. The second highest contributor to the stress level is Resource Inadequacy (RI) with mean score value 3.46 and Std. Dev. 1.14, followed by Inter-Role Distance (IRD) with mean score value 3.33 and Std. Dev. 1.18. The fourth variable contributing more to the occupational stress level of male employees is Personal Inadequacy (PI) with mean score value 3.28 and Std. Dev. 1.11, followed by Role Ambiguity (RA) with mean score value 3.20 and Std. Dev. 1.15, Role Stagnation (RS) with mean score value 2.99 and std. Dev. 1.15, followed by Role Expectation Conflict (REC) with mean score value 2.91 and Std. Dev. 1.12, Role Erosion (RE) with mean score value 2.88 and Std. Dev. 1.20, Role Isolation (RI) with mean score value 2.77 and Std. Dev. 1.09 and the last stress contributor Self-Role Distance with mean score value 2.73 and Std. Dev. 1.17.

Table also represents that the highest contributor to the occupational stress to the female employees of Indian aviation industry is Resource Inadequacy (RI) with mean score value 3.31 and Std. Dev. 1.17. The second highest contributor to the stress level is Role Overload (RO) with mean score value 3.06 and Std. Dev. 1.22, followed by Personal Inadequacy (PI) with mean score value 2.97 and Std. Dev. 1.08, Role Isolation (RI) with mean score value 2.81 and Std. Dev. 1.12, Role Ambiguity (RA) with mean score value 2.78 and Std. Dev. 1.20, followed by Inter-Role Distance (IRD) with mean score value 2.77 and Std. Dev. 1.18, Role Stagnation (RS) with mean score value 2.75 and std. Dev. 1.13, Role Erosion (RE) with mean score value 2.67 and Std. Dev. 1.14, followed by Self-Role Distance with mean score value 2.65 and Std. Dev. 1.15 and the last stress contributor Role Expectation Conflict (REC) with mean score value 2.55 and Std. Dev. 1.01.

The t test results further reveal that the male and female employees differ significantly at 0.05 level of significance on the basis of five of the total ten sub variables of occupational stress. It implies that the five sub variables, namely, Role Stagnation (RS), Role Erosion (RE), Role Isolation (RI), Self-Role Distance (SRD) and Resource Inadequacy (RI) have caused an equal stressing impact on both male and female aviation employees. However, the remaining five variables Inter-Role Distance (IRD), Role Expectation Conflict (REC), Role Overload (RO), Personal Inadequacy (PI), and Role Ambiguity (RA) have caused greater occupational stress among the male aviation employees under study.

The overall results show that Role Overload (RO) has been the highest cause of occupational stress among male employees which implies that they have been allotted with higher workload than their capability. Coping with higher work expectations has caused the male employees adverse physical and mental consequences. On the another hand, Resource Inadequacy (RI) has been the major cause of occupational stress among female aviation sector employees which indicates providing less resources by the management to the female employees to cope up with the work requirements.

CONCLUSION

The present study intends to examine the level of occupational stress among male and female employees of aviation industry and to make comparison between them. The results have reported that majority of both genders have experienced moderate level of occupational stress. The major stress causing factor for male employees is Role Overload (RO) and for female employees is Resource Inadequacy (RI). Five out of total ten factors indicate the similar impact on both male and female employees which suggest that they should be provided with new opportunities to mitigate the impact of Role Stagnation (RS), to make all the important functions being part of one's job to reduce the impact of Role Erosion (RE), to improve the interaction between employees to decrease Role Isolation (RI), improving the balance between self-concept and role expectation of role occupant in order to reduce Self-Role Distance (SRD) and providing the adequate resources to execute role properly can curb the impact of Resource Inadequacy (RI).

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ਦਿੱਲੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ-ਦਿੱਲੀ

ਐਬਸਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜਗਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਧਾਰਾ ਇਕ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਸਭ ਉੱਤੇ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਕਾਵਿ ਧਾਰਾ ਦਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਿ ਸੂਫੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਜਾਂ ਕਿੱਸਾ-ਕਾਵਿ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਕਾਵਿਧਾਰਾ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਕਬੂਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਉੱਤਰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਤੱਕ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਕਾਵਿਧਾਰਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਚਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਉਹ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਗੀਤ ਪ੍ਰਗੀਤ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗੀਤਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਉਹ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਬੌਧਿਕ, ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਤੱਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਭਗਤੀ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੇਦਾਂ ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਗ੍ਰੰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਣ-ਛਾਣ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਵਿਧੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਲਕਿ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਵਿਚ ਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਘਟਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਚੇਤਨ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਐਸੇ ਵਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਥੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਕਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੇਵਲ ਦੋ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਵੱਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ। ਪਰ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੇਵਲ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਸ੍ਰੋਤ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਚਦਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਧਰਮ ਤੇ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਦੇ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਘੁੰਢ' ਨੂੰ ਵਾਚਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਦਾਂਤ, ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਦ ਤੇ ਬੁੱਧਮਤ ਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਨੀਤਸ਼ੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਫਿਲਾਸਫਰ ਉਸਦੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਪੂਰਬਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛਮਵਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਨਿਖੇੜ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਵਿਧੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਦਖਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਦਕਿ ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੱਭਤਾਂ ਅਸਲੇ ਦੇ ਉਹਲੇ ਵਰਤਦੇ ਵਰਤਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੋਖਣ ਦੇ ਆਹਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ। ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਦੇ ਅਨਾਦੀ ਤੇ ਅਨੰਤ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਨਜਿੱਠਦਾ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੇ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸੋਝੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਬੋਲ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਸਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨਵੇਂ ਦਿਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੂੰਹਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਇੰਸ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪਟ ਖੋਲ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ। ਪਦਾਰਥਕ, ਰਸਾਇਣਕ, ਮਾਨਸਿਕ, ਬੌਧਿਕ, ਉਸਨੇ ਜਿਸ ਜਗਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰੀ। ਉਸ ਲਈ ਅਚੰਬੇ ਹੀ ਅਚੰਬੇ ਫੁੱਟ ਨਿਕਲੇ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਅਧੂਰੇਪਨ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ 'ਠੰਡੀ ਕੋਰੀ' ਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਜਾਪਣ ਲੱਗੀ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਭਾਵੁਕ ਨਿੱਘ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਿਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਦੇਖਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਸੋਝੀ ਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ

ਸੂਖਮ ਕਿਣਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਅਤਿ ਅਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਰਮਜ਼ ਪਛਾਣਨ ਦੀ ਜਾਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ, ਤਾਂ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਵਸਤੂ-ਨਿਸ਼ਠ ਤੋਂ ਆਤਮ ਨਿਸ਼ਠ ਹੋਣੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਰਹੱਸਵਾਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਨਵ-ਰਹੱਸਵਾਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ:—ਮੇਰੀ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਾ ਦੇ ਛੁੜਕ ਜਾਣ ਦਾਅਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਨਹੋਣੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਚੇ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਾਵੀ ਦਾ ਥਿਆਵੇ ਨਾ ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਭੇਤਨ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਸੁੱਟ ਦੇਵੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਜਦੋਂ ਅੱਖ ਵੇਖੇ ਨਵ ਰੂਪ ਉਦਾੱਤ ਦਾ ਨੂਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਨੇਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅੱਖ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਝਾਕਦਾ ਅੰਗ ਅੰਗ ਉਦੋਂ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਾਗਦਾ ਕਾਇਆ ਕਲਵੂਤ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਵਿ-ਅਨੁਰਾਗਦਾ। (ਸਤਿਸੁਹਾਣ)

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਚਾਹੇ ਗੀਤ ਲਿਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਚਾਹੇ, ਪ੍ਰਗੀਤ ਜਾਂ ਲੰਮੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਬਿਰਥੈ ਹੇਠ ਸਭ ਜੰਤ, ਗੀਤ ਮੇਰਾ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਤੇਰਾ, ਕੋਈ ਨਾਉ ਨਾ ਜਾਣੇ ਮੇਰਾ (ਕਾਵਿ ਸਵੈ-ਜੀਵਨੀ) ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸ, ਹਉਮੈ ਤੋਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਵੱਲ, ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ (ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕਾਵਿ) ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤ ਆਦਿ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਰਜਨ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡੀ ਪਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤਦੇ ਸੱਚ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਭਣ ਲਈ ਉਸ 'ਏਕੋ' ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਪਾਈ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕਿਣਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਰਮਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

1955 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਅਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਉਹਲੇ' ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜਗਤ ਵਿਚ ਹਲਚਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ। ਡਾ. ਧਰਮਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਗਲ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਕੀ:ਕਾਵਿ ਜਗਤ' ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਗਿੱਲ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਿਤ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਕਲਾ ਕਰਮੀ: ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਕੀ' ਵਿਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਨਿਬੰਧਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੇ ਰਹੱਸਬੋਧ, ਸਿਰਜਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ, ਸਹਿਜ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ, ਮਿੱਥ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਆਦਿ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਬੰਧ ਡਾ. ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਿਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਐੱਸ. ਐੱਸ. ਨੂਰ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਮਿੱਥ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ, ਧਾਰਮਿਕ, ਮਨੋ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਤੇ ਰਹੱਸ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿਧੀ, ਕਾਵਿ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ, ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਰਹੱਸਵਾਦੀ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਨੁਹਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਅਸੀਂ 1990 ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੀ.ਐੱਚ.ਡੀ. ਦੇ ਸ਼ੋਧ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਅਧਾਰਤ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਕੀ: ਕਾਵਿ ਸੰਸਾਰ' ਰਾਹੀਂ ਗੱਲ ਕਰ ਆਏ ਹਾਂ। ਮੇਰੇ ਲਈ ਮਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਰਚਨਾ ਉੱਤੇ ਸ਼ੋਧ ਪੱਧਰ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ।

ਡਾ. ਰਾਮ ਮੂਰਤੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਚਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ 2010-12 ਵਿਚ 'ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿਧਾ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ' ਅਤੇ 'ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ' ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾਈ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੋਹਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਐੱਮ. ਫਿਲ. ਪੱਧਰ ਦਾ ਖੋਜ ਕਾਰਜ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਪਰਚੇ ਦੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਸੀਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਦਿਆ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਜੋ ਚਰਚਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਕ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਚਾਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਛਪੀ ਹੈ। 'ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤ' ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਸਿਰਜ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। 'ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ' ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕਾਵਿ ਤੇ 'ਇਕੋ ਮੋਹ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ' ਨੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਡਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਖਿੱਚਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕਵੀ ਰੱਬ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਸ਼ਾਂ 'ਚ ਵੱਸਦਾ ਨਾ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਾਂ 'ਚ ਵੱਸਦਾ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ:—

ਮਤ ਜਾਣੋਂ ਰੱਬ ਅਰਸ਼ੀ ਵੱਸਦਾ, ਵੱਸਦਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ
ਘਰ ਘਰ ਦਸਤਕ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਫਿਰਦਾ, ਬਸਤੀ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਰਾਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ
ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਖੋਹਲੇ, ਲੱਖ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਦੇ
ਮਗਰੋਂ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਲੇ, ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਦਰਾਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ (ਪੰਨਾ-43)

ਜਾਂ

ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਮਾਣ ਤੇਰੇ ਤੇ, ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਵਤ ਤੇਰੀ ਤੇ

ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਰਿਜ਼ਕ ਤੇ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਜੀਵਨ, ਏਵਡ ਫਜ਼ਲ ਕੀਤੋਈ ਵੇ (ਪੰਨਾ-75)

ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਲਈ ਰਿਜ਼ਕ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਬਲਕਿ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਭ ਜੂਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਿਜ਼ਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ:-

’ਸੈਲ ਪਥਰ ਮਹਿ ਜੰਤ ਉਪਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਕਾ ਰਿਜ਼ਕ ਆਗੇ ਕਰਿ ਧਰਿਆ।

(ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮ. 5, ਅੰਕ 10)

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਕ ਅਸਚਰਜ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਡਾਣੀ ਖੇਡ ਦੀ ਬਾਤ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇ:-

ਨੈਣਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਲੁਕਾਈ, ਇਹ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਉਸੇ ਦੀ ਹੈ

ਹਰ ਕਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਤਕਦੀਰ ਛੁਪਾਈ, ਇਹ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਉਸੇ ਦੀ ਹੈ

ਮੈਥੋਂ ਹੀ ਪਰਦਾ ਕਰ ਬੈਠਾ, ਮੁੜ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਉਹ

ਬਿਨ ਦੂਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਥ ਉਪਾਈ, ਇਹ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਉਸੇ ਦੀ ਹੈ। (ਪੰਨਾ-42)

ਇਸ ਰੁਬਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਰੱਬ ਅੰਦਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸੂਖਮ ਪਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਵਰਤਦੀ ਉਸਦੀ ਵਿਡਾਣੀ ਖੇਡ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਕਿੰਨੇ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤ ਬਿੰਬਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹਉਮੈ ਰੂਪੀ ’ਮੈਂ’ ਦੀ ਦੀਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਤੂੰ ਜੇ ਹਰ ਥੋਂ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਚੰਨਾ, ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਦਿਸਦਾ

ਤੇਰੀ ਇਸ ਲੁਕਣਮੀਟੀ ਵਿਚ, ਮੈਂ ਹੀ ਨਿਸ ਦਿਨ ਫਿਸਦਾ

’ਮੈਂ’ ਕਿਉਂ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਬਹਿੰਦੀ

ਅਸਾਂ..... ਨਿਖੇੜਨ ਹਾਰੀ (ਪੰਨਾ-98)

ਇਸ ਮੇਰੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਦੇ ਮਰਮ ਦੇ ਭੇਦ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਕਵੀ ਸਤਸੰਗ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਖਿਆਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਅਨੁਭਵੀ ਰੂਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਨਾਲ ਅਭੇਦ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੀਤ ਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਉਚਾਰਦਾ ਹੈ:-

ਅੱਖੀਓ ! ਜਾਂਚ ਸਿਖੋਂ ਵੇਖਣ ਦੀ,

ਰੂਪ ਦਹਾਈਆਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਨੀਂ

ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਲਿਸ਼-ਕੰਦੜਾ ਕੱਚ ਪਰਦਾ

ਸੁਹਣਾ ਪਾਰ-ਵਸੋਂਦਾ ਨੀ। (ਪੰਨਾ-158)

ਇਉਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਅੱਖੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਜਿੰਨਾ ਸਰਲ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਏਨਾ ਸਰਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ (ਪਏਰਚਏਪਟੌਨ) ਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਖੀਆਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਇੰਦਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਦਿਖਦੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਇੱਥੇ ਇਹ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਅੱਖੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਸਦੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਬਿੰਬਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕੇਵਲ ਇਹੀ ਅਸਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸ ਅਸਲੇ ਦੇ ਉਹਲੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਹੈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਸਲ ਵੇਖਣ ਜਾਂਚ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਉਹਲੇ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਵੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਬਿੰਬ ਉਸ ਪਾਰ ਵਸੋਂਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਹੈ।

ਇਉਂ ਨੇਕੀ ਇਸ ਪਾਰਗਾਮੀ ਰਹੱਸ ਨੂੰ ਨੀਝ ਲਾ-ਲਾ ਕੇ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਪਾਠਕ/ਸੁੱਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਤੋਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ 'ਏਕੇ' ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕਿਣਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ, ਹਰ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਵਾਸਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸੇ ਦੀ ਬਰੀਕ-ਬੀਨੀ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹਨ ਕਵੀ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਬੋਲ:-

ਏਕੇ ਦਾ ਦੀਦਾਰ, ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕਿਣਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ
ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਮਣਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ, ਬਿਜਲਾਣੂ, ਪ੍ਰਤਿਆਣੂ ਅੰਦਰ
ਹਰ ਪੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਜੋਤਾਣੂ ਅੰਦਰ, ਜੀਆਂ ਜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਵਾਸਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ
ਕਾਇਆ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕੋਸ਼ੇ ਅੰਦਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਗੋਸ਼ੇ ਅੰਦਰ
ਅਨੰਤ ਅਪਾਰ ਸ਼ੈਨਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਬਾਰ, ਇਕੋ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਸਭ ਪਰਵਾਰ
ਬਿੰਦ ਬਿੰਦ ਵਿਚ 'ਏਕੇ' ਦਾ ਦੀਦਾਰ (ਪੰਨਾ-163)

ਕਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਸ ਏਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੋਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਸੋਝੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਵੀ ਅਣੂਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਨਿਮਨ ਅਣੂਆਂ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਬਾਰੀਕ ਜੋਤਾਂ-ਅਣੂਆਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣੂ ਕਣ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਵਰਤ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਮਾਦ ਰੂਪ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ 'ਜੋ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡੇ, ਸੋਈ ਪਿੰਡੈ' ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਸਾਇੰਸਦਾਨ ਇਕ ਅਜੀਬ ਉਲਝਣ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਖੋਜੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹਿਲ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਬਾਹਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕਤਾ ਜਾਂ ਦਿਸਦੇ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡੀ ਪਸਾਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਲੱਭਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਖਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਖੋਜ ਨੇ 'ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਇੰਸ' ਬਾਰੇ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਗੰਭੀਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਐਰੀਜ਼ੋਨਾ ਦੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਲ 2000 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਕ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਹੋਈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਭੌਤਿਕ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਤੇ ਮਾਨਵ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਖਿਤਿਜ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਫੋਟਕ ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਸਵਾਲ ਖੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਕੋਲ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਆਤਮਾ ਤੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਵਿਚਾਲੇ ਵਾਰਤਾਲਾਪ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਸਾਇੰਸਦਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਰਹੱਸ ਕਰਮੀਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਸਿਖਣਾ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੋ ਚਿਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅੰਤਰ-ਧਿਆਨਤਾ ਦੇ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਵਿਚ ਜੁੱਟੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਵੇਂ ਰੁਝਾਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਲੋਕ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਇੰਸ' ਵੀ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਖੁਸ਼ ਕਿਸਮਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਬਾਰੇ 'ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ' ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਤੇ ਮਨੋਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜੋ ਅੰਤਰ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਆਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਮੁੱਲਵਾਨ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਹੈ।

ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਅਨੁਭਵੀ ਅੱਖ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤਦੀ ਅਚੁੱਕ ਨੇਮਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਮਨ ਵੱਲ ਪਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤਾਂ ਮਨ ਇਕ ਅਦੁੱਤੀ ਰਸਿਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੀਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਨਾਜ਼ਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਭਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸਾਧਕ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਭਗਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਲੀਨ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦੀ ਰੂਹ ਕਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਅਚੰਬਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ:-

ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਪਉਣ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਪਾਣੀ॥
ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਅਗਨੀ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਵਿਡਾਣੀ॥
ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਖਾਣੀ॥

ਜਾਂ

ਭੈ ਵਿਚਿ ਸੂਰਜ ਭੈ ਵਿਚਿ ਚੰਦੁ॥

ਖੋਹ ਕਰੋੜੀ ਚਲਤੁ ਨ ਅੰਤਾ। (ਅੰਗ-464)

ਜਾਂ

ਸਾਚੇ ਤੇ ਪਵਨਾ ਭਇਆ ਪਵਨੈ ਤੇ ਜਲੁ ਹੋਇ॥

ਜਲ ਤੇ ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣੁ ਸਾਜਿਆ ਘਟ ਘਟ ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮੋਇ॥ (ਅੰਗ-19)

ਜਾਂ

ਕੋਟਿ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਕੋ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਸੁਆਮੀ॥

ਸਰਬ ਜੀਆ ਕਾ ਦਾਤਾ ਰੇ॥ (ਅੰਗ-612)

ਜਾਂ

ਕੀਤਾ ਪਸਾਓ ਏਕੋ ਕਵਾਉ॥

ਤਿਸੁ ਤੇ ਹੋਇ ਲਖ ਦਰੀਆਉ॥ (ਜਪੁਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ)

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਮਾਰਗ ਦਾ ਆਦਿ ਉਦੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਹਿਰਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਸਦੀਵੀਂ ਹਸਤੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਚੇਤਨ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦੇ ਫਲਸਰੂਪ ਨਾਮ ਅਭਿਆਸੀ ਦਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੁੜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵੈਰਾਗ ਉਸਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਤੇ ਸਹਿਜ ਹੀ ਛਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦਕਿ ਖਿਣਿਕ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਵਿਛੋੜੇ ਦੇ ਦਰਦ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ 'ਮੁੜ ਦੀ ਅਭਿਲਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ' ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਰਸ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗੁਨਾਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਰਮਿੰਦਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਛਾਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਤੌਬਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਰਾਹ ਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਥਾਣੀ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਲੰਘਣਾ ਪਿਆ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰਿਆ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਨੁਭਵਾਂ ਥਾਣੀ ਗੁਜ਼ਰਦਿਆਂ ਉਹ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ 'ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤ' ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਗਿਆਨ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਉਸਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਗੀਤ, ਜਾਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਤੇ ਰਸਿਕ ਰੂਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਗ ਵੀ ਕਵੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਛੁਹ ਤੋਂ ਉਪਜੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਨੇ ਕਵੀ ਨੂੰ 'ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤਾਂ' ਦੀ ਮਾਲਾ ਪਰੋਣ ਦਾ ਅਵਸਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜੋ ਪਾਠਕ ਦੇ ਧੁਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਰਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੇੜਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਤਾਤਵਿਕ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਮੋਹਰੀ ਕਹੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ, ਹਉਮੈਂ, ਨਦਰਿ, ਕਾਲ ਤੇ ਅਉਸਰ ਵਰਗੇ ਸੂਖਮ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਿਖਿਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਤੁਲਨਾਤਮਕ ਤੇ ਤਾਰਕਿਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਧੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ:-

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਜਾਗੰਦੀ, ਗੀਤ ਗਾਵੰਦੀ

ਨਾਦ ਬੇਦ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ

ਬਾਣੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਬਿਰਾਜੇ

ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਰਥ ਦੇ ਹਾਣੀ.....

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਵੀ ਤੇਰੀ, ਗੀਤ ਵੀ ਤੇਰਾ

ਜੋ ਭੇਜੇ ਸੋ ਬਾਣੀ

ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵੀ ਤੇਰਾ, ਅਰਥ ਵੀ ਤੇਰਾ

ਤੇਰੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਣੀ

ਮੇਰੇ ਲਾਲ ਜੀਓ, ਤੇਰੇ ਚੋਜ ਵਿਡਾਣੀ। (ਪੰਨਾ-55)

ਜਾਂ

ਨਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਜੇਡਾ ਸੱਜਣਾ,
 ਨਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਨ ਹੋਣਾ।
 ਨਾ ਕੋ ਚੇਤਨ ਨਾ ਅਨੰਦੀ,
 ਨਾ ਹੀ ਸਤਿ ਨਾ ਸੁਹਣਾ।
 ਤੇਰੀ ਛੁਹ ਸਦਰੰਗੀ ਬਾਝੋਂ।
 ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਨਿਰੀ ਵੀਰਾਨੀ,
 ਮੇਰੇ ਲਾਲ ਜੀਓ ਤੇਰੇ ਚੋਜ ਵਿਡਾਣੀ। (ਪੰਨਾ- 56)

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਇਸ 'ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤ' ਪੁਸਤਕ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਸਲਾਹ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਂਦਾ, ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦੀ ਉਥਾਨਕਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਸ਼ੈਲੀ, ਕਾਵਿ-ਵਿਧੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਂ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਿਆਨ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਠਹਿਰਾਓ ਤੇ ਮਧੁਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਰਹੱਸ ਤੇ ਭਾਉ ਭਗਤੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਰਸ ਇਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਰਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਰਸ, ਅਨੰਦ ਰਸ, ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਰਸ, ਕਰੁਣਾ ਰਸ, ਬੀਰ ਰਸ, ਮਤਵਾਲਾ ਰਸ, ਤੇ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਭਉ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਸਮਾਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸਦੀ ਬਿੰਬਾਵਲੀ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਤੇ ਗਿਆਨਵਾਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਸਧਾਰਣ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਬੋਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਵਿੱਥ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਆਮ ਵਰਤੀਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿਚ ਕਵੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਰੀ ਦੇ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਦੇਸ ਕਾਲ ਦੇ ਹੱਦਾਂ ਬੰਨੇ ਤੋੜਦੀ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਂ ਅਨੰਤਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਭਾਸ ਕਰਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਨੂੰ ਲੋਜਾਇਨਸ ਉਦਾੱਤ ਕਾਵਿ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਆਤਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਾਦ ਜਾਂ ਧੁਨੀ ਦਾ ਗੁਣ ਹੈ। ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਦ ਸਰੂਪ ਦੀ ਹਾਮੀ ਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹੀ ਵਿਸਮਾਦੀ ਧੁਨੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਜਾਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਰੂਹਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਲੂੰ ਲੂੰ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਜਦੀ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਵੀ ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਉਚਾਰਦਾ:-

ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਧੁਨ ਆਈ, ਨੀ ਅੰਮੀਏ
 ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਧੁਨ ਆਈ
 ਖਬਰੇ ਕਿਧਰੋਂ, ਕਿਤ ਬਿਧ ਮੇਰੇ
 ਲੂੰ ਲੂੰ ਆਣ ਸਮਾਈ, ਨੀ ਅੰਮੀਏ.....
 ਨਾ ਇਹ ਬੋਲ, ਨਾ ਬੈਣ ਨਾ ਬਾਣੀ
 ਨਾ ਇਹ ਗੀਤ, ਨਾ ਗਾਥਾ
 ਨਾ ਇਹ ਸੁਰ, ਤੇ ਨਾ ਇਹ ਸਰਗਮ
 ਇਹ ਕੋ ਨਾਦ ਅਲਹਿਦਾ
 ਸਗਲੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਮੇਰੀ ਇਨ ਆ ਕੇ
 ਓਤ ਪੋਤ ਝਰਨਾਈ, ਨੀ ਅੰਮੀਏ
 ਕੈਸੀ ਧੁਨ ਇਹ ਆਈ

ਐਸੀ ਰਸਿਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦੀ ਬਾਤ ਤਾਂ ਉਹੋ ਹੀ ਪਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਮੰਡਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ। ਜੋ ਇਸ ਰਾਹ ਦਾ ਪਾਂਧੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਕਵੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਅਨੁਭਵੀ ਪੁਰਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾ ਮਾਣ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਮੋਟੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਰਗ ਹਨ। 'ਧਾਤ' ਦਾ ਮਾਰਗ ਤੇ 'ਲਿਵ' ਦਾ ਮਾਰਗ। ਧਾਤ ਮਾਰਗੀ ਲੋਕ ਦੁਨਿਆਵੀ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਲਕੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਲਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਦਕਿ ਲਿਵ-ਮਾਰਗੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਬ੍ਰਿਹਮੰਡੀ ਮਹਾਂ-ਚੇਤਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਇੱਛਾਵਾਂ ਤਿਆਗ ਕੇ ਕੇਵਲ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸੋਝੀ ਪੈਣ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨੇ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਤੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ:-

ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਤੂੰ ਆਇਆ ਲਾਹਾ ਲੈਣਾ।

ਲਗਾ ਕਿਤੁ ਕੁਫਕੜੇ, ਸਭ ਮੁਕਦੀ ਚਲੀ ਰੈਣਿ॥

(ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ ਮ. 5 ਅੰਗ 43)

ਨਾਮ ਅਭਿਆਸੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਮਨ ਆਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੌੜੀਆਂ ਚੜਦਾ ਸੁਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚ ਟਿਕਾ ਕੇ ਲਿਵ ਜੋੜਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ 'ਹਉਮੈ' ਤੋਂ ਤੂੰ ਵੱਲ' ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਉਂ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਵਿਚ ਪਈ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ, ਫਲਸਫੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਮਨ ਚਿਤ-ਵਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੰਦਰਾਂ ਫਰੋਲਦੀ ਪਾਠਕ ਸਰੋਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਪਾਰਗਾਮੀ/ ਅਗੰਮੀ ਦੇਸ ਦਾ ਪਾਂਧੀ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਤੋਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਦਾ ਮਾਰਗ ਮਹਾਂ- ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤਰਿਕਸ਼ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਇਕ ਛੋਟੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਟਿੱਪਣੇ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਨ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਹਸਤੀ ਉਸ ਟਿੱਪਣੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਥੇ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਰੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਨਮਸਤੰ ਅਮਜਬੇ, ਤੂੰ ਨਾ ਤੀਰਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ

ਨਾ ਹਰਿਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ, ਨਾ ਬਾਗਾਂ, ਅਜ਼ਾਨਾਂ

ਨਾ ਜੈਕਾਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ।

ਨਮਸਤੰ ਅਭੇਸੇ, ਅਨਿਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਨੇਤਰ

ਨਹੀਂ ਅੱਖ ਕੋਈ, ਅਨਿਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਬਾਜੂ

ਨਹੀਂ ਹੱਥ ਕੋਈ.....

ਕਵਣ ਰੂਪ ਤੇਰੇ, ਕਵਣ ਤੇਰੇ ਵੇਸੇ

ਨਮਸਤੰ ਅਭੇਸੇ, ਨਮਸਤੰ ਅਭੇਸੇ (ਪੰਨਾ-126)

ਜਾਪ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਨੰਤ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਹਿਵਾਨ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਿੰਬਾਵਲੀ ਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿਤੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਿੰਡੀ ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਬਿਖੇਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਤਹਿੰਡਾ, ਮੈਂਡਾ, ਵੰਵਾ, ਅਸ਼ਨਾਈ ਆਦਿ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਚਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਸੂਫੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਕੋਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਮੁੱਕ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨੂੰ ਥਾਂ ਥਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗਿਆਨ ਗੀਤ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਸਹਿਤ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕਮਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਭਰਪੂਰ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ ਨਾਮ ਅਭਿਆਸੀ ਰੂਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਨਸੀਬ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਨਾਮ ਜਪਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਵੱਲ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ:-

ਨਾਭੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਸੁਆਸ ਟਿਕਾਉ

ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੀਪ ਜਗਾਉ
 ਰਸਨਾ ਉੱਤੇ ਨਾਮ ਬਿਠਾਉ
 ਸਿਮਰੇ ਇੰਜ ਵਿਸਾਰਨਾ ਛੁੱਟੇ.....
 ਸਾਹਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਿਫਤ ਸਜਾਓ
 ਹਿਰਦੇ 'ਚ ਅਨੁਰਾਗ ਉਗਾਓ
 ਰੋਮ ਰੋਮ ਵਿਸਮਾਦ ਹੰਢਾਓ
 ਇਉਂ ਜੀਵੋ ਕਿ ਮਰਨਾ ਛੁੱਟੇ। (ਪੰਨਾ-170)

ਜਾਂ

ਵਤਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਮੈਂਨੂੰ, ਨਹੀਂ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਵਤਨ ਪ੍ਰਸਤੀ
 ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਟਾਕਰੇ, ਲੱਗੇ ਸਸਤੀ ਮਸਤੀ
 ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਅਦੇਸ਼ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਦਾ, ਸਭ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਚਿਤਾਰਾਂ
 ਮੈਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰੇ ਦਾ, ਸਭ ਜਗ ਮੇਰੀ ਬਸਤੀ (ਪੰਨਾ-53)

ਇਸ ਰੁਬਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਫਲਸਫੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੱਕ ਵਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਥ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਰਜਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਨਿਆਰਾ ਨਿਆਰਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਵਤਨ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਵਤਨ ਪ੍ਰਸਤੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਿੱਤ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਮੰਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਸਾਰਾ ਜੱਗ ਉਸਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਬਸਤੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨਿਰਭਉ, ਨਿਰਵੈਰ ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਰੰਗ ਭੇਦ ਨਸਲ ਜਾਤਾਂ-ਪਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਆਨੰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰੀ ਦਾ ਵਾਸੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਖ਼ਾਲਸੇ ਨੂੰ। ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਖੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਵਿਹਾਰਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਵਾਸੀ ਬਣ ਪਾਏ ਹਾਂ? ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਖਾਲਸ ਹੋ ਪਾਏ ਹਾਂ? ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਾਬੇ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ ਦੇ ਬੇ-ਗਮਪੁਰੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ? ਜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਦ ਕਵੀ ਕਹਿ ਉੱਠਦਾ ਹੈ:-

ਆ ਗਈ ਸਦ ਦਰਗਾਹੋਂ ਬੱਲੀਏ
 ਛੋੜ ਝਮੇਲੇ ਚੱਲ ਹੁਣ ਚੱਲੀਏ
 ਕੂੜ ਮੁਹੱਬਤਾਂ ਉੱਠ ਗਈਆਂ ਅੱਜ
 ਸੀਨੇ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ ਰੁੱਠ ਗਈਆਂ ਅੱਜ
 ਸੱਚਾ ਬਿਰਹਾ ਜਾਗ ਪਿਆ ਅੱਜ
 ਚਲੋ ਉਸੇ ਦਾ ਬੁਹਾ ਮੱਲੀਏ
 ਜਿੰਦੇ ਨੀਂ ! ਹੁਣ ਚੱਲੀਏ
 ਚੱਲ ਹੁਣ ਚੱਲੀਏ (ਪੰਨਾ-151)

ਇਉਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਸਿਰਮੌਰ, ਬੌਧਿਕ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ, ਧਰਮ ਚਿੰਤਕ, ਮਨੋ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਕਵੀ ਡਾ. ਨੇਕੀ 11 ਸਤੰਬਰ 2015 ਈ: ਨੂੰ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਦੀਵੀਂ ਵਿਛੋੜਾ ਦੇ ਗਿਆ। ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਅਣ-ਛੁਪਿਆ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮਿਸਿਜ਼. ਡਾ. ਕੰਵਰਜੀਤ ਨੇਕੀ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਸੁਹਿਰਦ ਯਤਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਇਹ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰਸੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਨਮੁਖ ਆਉਣ ਜਿਸਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਲਾਹਾ ਲੈ ਸਕਣ।

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ਐਬਸਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ

ਹੱਥਲੇ ਖੋਜ-ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਜੋ ਨਾਟ-ਵਿਧਾ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਕਹਾਣੀ, ਆਲੋਚਨਾ, ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਨ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਨਾਵਲ ਜਗਤ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ, ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਖੋਜ-ਪੇਪਰ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਵਲ ਜਗਤ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਲ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਦੇਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਧਾਵੀਂ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੇ ਅਸਲ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ 1950 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜੋ ਅੱਜ ਤੱਕ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਛੇ-ਸੱਤ ਦਹਾਕਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਨਾਟ-ਵਿਧਾ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਕਹਾਣੀ, ਆਲੋਚਨਾ, ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਨ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਨਾਵਲ ਜਗਤ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ ਗਲਪ ਉਸਦਾ ਪਸੰਦੀਦਾ ਦਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਇਕਬਾਲੀਆ ਬਿਆਨ ਉਹ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੁੰਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਇਕ ਗੈਰ ਰਸਮੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ; “ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਰੂਪ ਗਲਪ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਗਲਪ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਚਰਿੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਓਨਾ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ-ਰੂਪ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ, ਕਵਿਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ; ਨਾਟਕ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਏਨੀ ਗੂੰਜਾਇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ।” ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਸੱਤਵੀਂ-ਅੱਠਵੀਂ ਕਲਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਫੁੰਮਣ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜੋ ਖੁਦ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਸਨ, ਨਾਲ ਅਕਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਂਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ 'ਚ ਹੀ ਭੋਗਲ ਗਦਰੀ ਦੇਸ਼-ਭਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਕਵੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੁਨਸ਼ਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੁਖੀ, ਜੋ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਲਈ ਉੱਦਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਕਈ ਮਾਸਿਕ ਪੱਤਰ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ, ਤੋਂ ਖਾਸਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋਏ। ਭੋਗਲ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਮਾਮਾ ਜੀ ਵੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਨਸ਼ਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੁਖੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਉਸਤਾਦ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਕਲਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਮੈਟ੍ਰਿਕ ਦਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਹਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਝ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਛੋਟੀ ਉਮਰ 'ਚ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਨਾ ਸਕੇ। ਕੁੱਝ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਮਾਸਿਕ ਪੱਤਰਾਂ 'ਚ ਛਪੀਆਂ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਅਸਲ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ 1950 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਹ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ-ਮੋਟੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ, ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਲੇਖ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਰਹੇ, ਜੋ ਮਾਸਿਕ-ਪੱਤਰਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਛਪਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਅਸਲ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸਬੂਤ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ, ਇੱਕ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ 1955 ਵਿਚ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ‘ਦਿਨ-ਰਾਤ’ ਅਤੇ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ‘ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ’ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਝੋਲੀ ਪਾਏ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਘੇ ਲੇਖਕ ਬਣਨ ਦਾ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪੌੜੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਭੋਗਲ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ, ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ 1947 ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਫਿਰਕੂ-ਫਾਸਾਦਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਅਰਸੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਭਖਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਟਕਰਾਅ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਚਾਰ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਲੋਕ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਕੂਚ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਭ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਗੜ ਰਹੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਹਾਲਾਤ, ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਢਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਕਲਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਲਿਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ, ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਸੁਲਝਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ, ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਰਿਹਾ। ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਚਾਰ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। 1) ਨਾਟਕ ਅਤੇ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 2) ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ 3) ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 4) ਨਾਵਲ

ਨਾਟਕ: 1955 ਤੋਂ 1962 ਤੀਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਟਕ ਲਿਖੇ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਚਾਰ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਦਿਨ ਰਾਤ' (1955), 'ਸਾਂਝਾ ਰਾਜ' (1956), 'ਧਨ ਪਿਰ' (1957), 'ਪਤਵੰਤੇ' (1962) ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਨਾਟਕ 'ਸਿਆੜ' (1957) ਅਤੇ 'ਆਪੇ ਕਾਜ ਸਵਾਰੀਐ' (1957) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਤੀਜਾ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਤੀਕ ਦਾ ਆਖਰੀ ਨਾਟਕ 1968 ਵਿਚ 'ਨਵਾਂ ਪਿੰਡ' ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਛਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਕਹਾਣੀ-ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ: ਜਦੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਕੂਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਰੜੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ-ਮਸ਼ੱਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇੱਥੇ ਵਿਚਰਦਿਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਸਕਾਰਾਂ, ਰੀਤੀ-ਰਿਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਹਿਣ-ਸਹਿਣ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਵਖਰੇਵਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਗਹੁ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਚਿਆ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ 'ਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਇਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਚਿੱਤਰਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਰੀਕੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਲਮ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਆ। ਅਜਿਹੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ 'ਚ ਉਹ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਨਾਵਲ ਲਿਖਣ ਲਈ ਤਤਪਰ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ 1960-70 ਦੇ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ' (1962), 'ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ' (1963), 'ਪੁਤਲਾ' (1968) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਝੋਲੀ ਪਾਏ। 'ਪੁਤਲਾ' ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਹੈ, ਜੋ 1963 ਤੋਂ 1966 ਤਕ ਮਾਸਿਕ ਪੱਤਰਾਂ 'ਚ ਛਪਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ 1990 ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ ਤੇ ਉਹ' ਅਤੇ 'ਅਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਜਵਾਨ ਹਾਂ' ਛਪੇ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਭੋਗਲ ਨੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵੁਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਛੱਡਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਬੋਧਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੇ ਫਰਕ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਬਾਰੇ ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਧਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ;

“ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰਚਨਾ-ਵਸਤੂ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜਨ-ਜੀਵਨ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਮੱਧਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ, ਦੋਵਾਂ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਲੇਵਰ 'ਚ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਅਕਾਂਖਿਆਵਾਂ, ਲਾਲਸਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਣਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹਿਜ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ, ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਚਿਤਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਝਾਉ ਅੰਤ ਉਸਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਦਾ ਉਭਰਵਾਂ ਲੱਛਣ ਹੈ। ” ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਉਭਾਰਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ 1975 ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਤੇੜੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਲੋਕ ਪੁਰਾਤਨਤਾ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਨਵੀਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਵੱਲ ਤੁਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਨੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਜਿੰਨੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਪੱਛਮ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ। ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ: ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਤਾਂ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਾਰਖੂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਉੱਪਰ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਵੀ ਸੀ। ਇਸੇ ਆਦਤ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਵੀ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਛੋਟੀ ਉਮਰੇ ਹੀ 1952 ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ 'ਕਾਦਰਯਾਰ ਦੀ ਸੋਹਣੀ' ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਮਜ਼ਮੂਨ ਲਿਖਿਆ, ਜੋ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੁਨੀਆ' ਵਿਚ ਛਪਿਆ। ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਉੱਘੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਸਨ, ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕਿ “ਭੋਗਲ ਜੇ ਤੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਿਆ ਕਰ” ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਖ ਮੋੜਦਿਆਂ 1962 ਤੋਂ 1968 ਤੀਕ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਹੀ ਰਚੇ ਸਨ। ਪਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਛੱਡੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ। ਵਾਰਿਸ ਸਾਹ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ;

ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ ਸਾਹ ਨਾ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ
ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕੱਟੀਏ ਪੋਰੀਆਂ ਪੋਰੀਆਂ ਜੀ।

ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀ ਪਾਰਖੂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋਚਾ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਰਹਿਣਾ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਸੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ 'ਚ ਹੀ ਅਜੀਤ (ਉਰਦੂ) ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਦੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ 'ਚ ਬਤੌਰ ਉਪ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ, ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਉੱਘੇ ਕਹਾਣੀਕਾਰ ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਿਰਕ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਈ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਿਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਉਹ ਗੂੜ੍ਹੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਬਣ ਗਏ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਐਮ. ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਮੁਖੀ ਐਸ. ਐਸ. ਅਮੋਲ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੇ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੁਨੀਆ' 'ਚ ਛਪੇ ਲੇਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਭੋਗਲ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਵੇਰ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਹਟ ਕੇ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਵੱਲ ਰੁਖ਼ ਮੋੜਦੇ ਹੋਏ 1964 ਤੋਂ 1975 ਤੀਕ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ 14 ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਹਨ।

1) ਜਪੁਜੀ ਤੇ ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ(1964), 2) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ(1969), 3) ਪੱਛਮੀ ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ(1970), 4) ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ-ਇੱਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ(1970), 5) ਮਹਾਂ ਕਵੀ ਫਰੀਦ(1970), 6) ਜਪੁਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ(1970), 7) ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਨਿਬੰਧ(1970), 8) ਕਵੀ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ(1971), 9) ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਕਹਾਣੀਕਾਰ(1971), 10) ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰ(1971), 11) ਨਾਵਲਕਾਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ(1972), 12) ਨਾਨਕਾਇਣ-ਇੱਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ(1973), 13) ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਨਾਟਕਕਾਰ (1974), 14) ਸਿੱਧ ਗੋਸ਼ਟਿ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ(1975)

ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਲੇਖਕ ਵਲੋਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਹਿਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਤੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਲਾਹੇਵੰਦ ਵੀ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ, ਉੱਥੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਵੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਡਾ. ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ;

“ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਕਹਾਉਂਦੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ‘ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਨੋਟਸ’ ਆਖ ਕੇ ਰੱਦਦੇ ਵੀ ਰਹੇ, ਪਰ ਅੰਦਰੇ ਹੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ‘ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਨੋਟਸ’ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਸ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਂਦੇ ਵੀ ਰਹੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਿਚ ਕਦੀ ਝਿਜਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ‘ਸਿਆਣਪ’ ਅਤੇ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਿਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਸਰਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਸਾਂ। ” ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਅਕਾਡਮਿਕ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੀ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ-ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨੀ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਰਲਵੀਂ ਮਿਲਵੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਉਚੇਰੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਹੁੰਚਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਸੰਪਾਦਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਵਾਦਿਤ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ:

1. ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ-ਸ੍ਰੀ ਭਗਉਤੀ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਵਾਰ: ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ
2. ਨਵੀਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ-ਚੋਣਵੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਖ
3. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ (2014)

ਭੋਗਲ ਨੇ ਜੀਨ ਜੈੱਕ ਰੂਸੋ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ।

1. ਆਪ ਬੀਤੀਆਂ
2. ਅਮੀਲ

ਨਾਵਲ:

ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ-ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਭੋਗਲ ਨੇ 1984 ਤੋਂ 1994 ਤੀਕ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ, ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਂ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਆਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਜਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਧੁੰਦਲੀ ਜਾਪਣ ਲੱਗੀ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਵੀ ਦਸ ਆਏ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਬਾਰੀਕੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਡ-ਆਕਾਰੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਨਾਵਲ ਲਿਖਣ ਲਈ 1950 ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਤਤਪਰ ਸਨ। 1967 ਵਿਚ ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਰਵੀ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ 'ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸਾਲੇ 'ਉਜਾਲਾ' ਲਈ ਨਾਵਲ 'ਤਲਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਧਾਰ' ਦੇ ਦੋ ਅੰਕ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੇ ਤੇ ਰਸਾਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਛਪੇ ਪਰ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਕੁੱਝ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਰਸਾਲਾ ਬੰਦ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਨਾਵਲ ਵੀ ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਧਰਿਆ ਧਰਾਇਆ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਇੱਕ ਗ਼ੈਰ-ਰਸਮੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੁੰਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਾਤਰਾ 'ਚ ਗਲਪ ਰਚਨਾ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ 'ਚ ਭੋਗਲ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ;

“ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਫਰੀਲਾਂਸ ਲੇਖਕ ਬਣਨ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ, ਤਾਂ ਉਦੋਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਕਾਫੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਨਾਵਲ ਲਿਖਾਂਗਾ ਪਰ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਕੁਝ ਏਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਣਦੇ ਗਏ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਗਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਲਿਖ ਸਕਿਆ। ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਉਹ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ। ਅੱਜ ਮੈਂ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਗਲਪ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਦਿਆਗਾਂ।” ਡਾ. ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ, ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਲੰਮੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਪਿਰਤ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਕਹਾਣੀਕਾਰ ਹਨ, ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਕਾਡਮੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ 'ਤੇ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਧਾਰਾ' ਪੁਸਤਕ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੀ ਘੁੰਡ ਝੁਕਾਈ ਦੀ ਰਸਮ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਭੋਗਲ ਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਸਨ। ਜਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਈ ਗਈ, ਜਦਕਿ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿਚ 1980 ਤੋਂ 1990 ਵਿਚ ਛਪੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਕਹਾਣੀਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ-ਇੱਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਜਾਣੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਮੈ, ਤੂੰ ਤੇ ਉਹ' ਤੇ 'ਅਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਜਵਾਨ ਹਾਂ' ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਦਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਠੇਸ ਵੱਜੀ। ਪੁੱਛਣ 'ਤੇ ਡਾ. ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ;

“ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਏਨੀ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਮੈਂ ਭੁੱਲ ਹੀ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ।” ਇਹ ਜਵਾਬ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਧਮਾਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਪਹਿਲੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਟਕ ਵਲੋਂ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੋੜਦੇ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਧਾ ਵੱਲ ਰੁਖ਼ ਮੋੜਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਹੋਈ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਚਰਚਾ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਵੱਡ-ਆਕਾਰੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ 'ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ' ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੇ ਕਿਰਦਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਲਮ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨਾ ਲੋਚਦੇ ਸਨ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਇਆ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਵਲਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਅਣਗੌਲਿਆ ਗਇਆ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਨਾਵਲਕਾਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੰਵਲ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ। ਇਹ ਨਾਵਲਕਾਰ ਸਮਾਜ, ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੀਆਂ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਲਿਆਣ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਤੇ

ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਹੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦੇਣ ਵਲੋਂ ਬੇਮੁਖ ਸਨ। ਭੋਗਲ ਖੁਦ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ;

“ਪਿਛਲੇ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਉਸ ‘ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ’ ਦੇ ਚਰਿੱਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਰਵਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਲਈ ਉਤਾਵਲਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗਰੀਬੀ, ਪਛੜੇਵੇਂ ਤੇ ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ” ਪ੍ਰੋ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਵਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੱਧ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਂ-ਪੱਖੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਤੋਂ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਚਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਚਾਹ ਵੀ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਕਦੀਰ ਆਪ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਬਦਲਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵਲ ਵੀ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੈ। ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਉੱਚਮ ਸਦਕਾ ਹਰ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਫਤਹਿ ਕਰਨਾ ਲੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੇ ਛੇ ਨਾਵਲ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨਮੁਖ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ।

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| 1. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ (1995) | 4. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ (2007) |
| 2. ਸ਼ਹਿਰ (1998) | 5. ਰੁਪਏ ਪੈਸੇ (2014) |
| 3. ਸੰਸਾਰ (2003) | 6. ਨਾਰੀ(2018) |

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਨਾਵਲ ‘ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ’ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਸਫਲ ਕਲਾਤਮਕ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਣ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਨੌਵੀਂ-ਦਸਵੀਂ ‘ਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਵੰਡ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਹੋਏ ਫਿਰਕੂ ਫਸਾਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਖੀਂ ਡਿੱਠਿਆਂ ਸੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਫਸਾਦਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਦਾ ਉਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਗਹਿਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਿਆ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਸਦਕਾ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਨਾਵਲ ‘ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ’ ਲਿਖਿਆ। ਇਹ ਨਾਵਲ ਇਕ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਵਲ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਫੋਕਸ ਕਿਸੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਉਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਸਗੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਉਲਝੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਲੇਖਕ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਾਵਲੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ 1940 ਤੋਂ 70 ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਤਕ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਹਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾੜ ਕੇ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ ਵਿਚ 1600 ਈ ਤੱਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰ ਪਾਸਾਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਦੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਯੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਹਾਲੇ ਬੱਝ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਜੇ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਤਿਕਥਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਹੀ ਪਸਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਲਈ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼, ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਰੋਧਤਾ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ, ਵੰਡ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਹਿੰਦੂ, ਸਿੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਿਮ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਤਣਾਅ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ’ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੂਬੇ ਦਾ ਪੁਨਰਗਠਨ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਡਾ. ਜਗਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ-

“ਇਹ ਨਾਵਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਦੇ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸੰਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਕਟ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਝਣ ਦਾ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ” ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਗੌਣ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਜੁੜੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਦਾ, ਸਿੱਖ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ, ਦਲਿਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਭੇਦ-ਭਾਵ, ਨਵੀਂ ਉੱਭਰ ਰਹੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ, ਬਦਲ ਰਹੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਔਰਤ-ਮਰਦ ਵਿਚਾਲੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ, ਅੰਤਰ-ਜਾਤੀ ਵਿਆਹ, ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ, ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਨੇਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਆਸਤ, ਗੱਦਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਭਰ ਰਹੇ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਦਾ ਆਦਿ। ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਨਾਵਲ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਵਲ ‘ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ’ ਦੇ ਛਪਣ ਤੋਂ ਦੋ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ 1973 ਵਿਚ 15 ਦਿਨ ਡਲਹੌਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਕੁੱਝ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਅਣਛਪਿਆ ਰਿਹਾ। ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ

ਇਹ ਨਾਵਲੀ ਖਰੜਾ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ 1998 ਵਿਚ 'ਸ਼ਹਿਰ' ਨਾਮ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਛਪਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। 'ਸ਼ਹਿਰ' ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਫੋਕਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਚੰਚਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਵਿਥਿਆ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨ ਅਤੇ ਤਨ ਦੇ ਜੋਸ਼ ਸਦਕਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਦੀ ਪੌੜੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਡੰਡੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਸਫਲ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਹਫ਼ਤਾਵਾਰ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਦੈਨਿਕ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਦਾ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਉਪ-ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਮਜ਼ਮੂਨਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਉਹ ਐਮ. ਏ. ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਲਗ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਵੀਂ ਉਸਰ ਰਹੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਖਰੇਵੇਂ ਨੂੰ ਡੂੰਘੀ ਕਲਾਤਮਕ ਸੂਝ ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇਹ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਚੰਗਿਆਈ ਸਦਕਾ ਹਰ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਉੱਥੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਇਸ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਈ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ; ਗਰੀਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਮੀਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਪਾੜਾ, ਹੱਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ, ਕੁਰੱਪਟ ਨੇਤਾ, ਪੜਵੰਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ ਆਦਿ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਸਦਕਾ ਇਸ ਨਵੀਂ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ ਬੇਸ਼ੱਕ ਹਰ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਲਈ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਮਾ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਇਜ਼ਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਔਰਤ-ਮਰਦ ਦੇ ਬਦਲਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਦੇ ਬਦਲਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ ਹੈ। 'ਸੰਸਾਰ' ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਪਿਛਲੇ 50 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿਚ ਆਈ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਵਿਥਿਆ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਫੋਕਸ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਹੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਪਸੰਦ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਜੀਵਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਰ-ਨਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਈ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲੰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਮੰਨਦੀ ਹੋਈ, ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਹ ਆਪ ਚੁਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਲ ਸਦਕਾ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਵੱਲ ਵੱਧਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਗੈਰ-ਸੰਸਕਾਰੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਅੰਗ ਕੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਖਿਆਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਪਸੰਦ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਵਿਚ ਰੋੜਾ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਉਹ ਸੱਭਿਆ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਨਾ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਉਸਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਉਹ ਅੱਸਭਿਆ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਔਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਭੋਗਣ ਦੀ ਲਾਲਸਾ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਹ ਤੱਥ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਅੱਜ ਔਰਤ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਇਕੱਲੀ ਵਿਚਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਨਾਲ ਲੜ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੈਰ-ਸੰਸਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੱਭਿਆ ਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਹ ਅਹਿੰਸਾਸ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਸੋਚਣ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਮਰਦ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ;

“ਤੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਏ? ਸਾਡੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਡਾਢੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਠੀ ਵਿਚ ਐ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਮੁਰਗੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਚਿਬ੍ਰਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ” ‘ਸ਼ਹਿਰ’ ਅਤੇ ‘ਸੰਸਾਰ’ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ ਪਾਤਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਲਟ ‘ਪਰਿਵਾਰ’ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਘੱਟ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਦੀ ਚਾਹ ਉਸ ਅੰਦਰ ਵੀ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉੱਦਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡਦਾ। ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਘੱਟ ਬੁੱਧੀਮਾਨ ਲੋਕ ਵੀ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜਿਊਣ ਲਈ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਆਸ਼ੀਲ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਾਵਲ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਸਰਵਣ ਸਿੰਘ

ਆਪਣੇ ਬਾਪ ਮਿਸਤਰੀ ਜੋਗਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਡੂੰਘੀ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਆਣਪ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਤੋਂ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਮਸਲੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਕਿੱਤਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ, ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜ਼ੀਹ ਦੇਣਾ, ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਲੁੱਟ-ਖਸੂਟ ਦੀ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰੀ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਸਾਂਝ, ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ, ਚੋਰ-ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਆਦਿ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨਮੁੱਖ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਨਾਵਲ 'ਰੁਪਏ ਪੈਸੇ' 1947 ਤੋਂ 1970 ਤੱਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਪਰੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ 1947 ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਸ਼ਰਨਾਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੜ-ਵਸੇਬੇ ਦੇ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਲਾਤਮਕ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਆਇਆ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਪਿੰਡ-ਪਿੰਡ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਵੇਚ ਕੇ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਚਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਉਸਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ, ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਕਲਰਕ ਦੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਦਿਲਬਾਗ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤੀਜੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਪੋਤਰੇ ਗੁਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਹਰਦਾਸ ਸਿੰਘ, ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਹਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਗੁਰਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤੀਜੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ 'ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਬੜੇ ਸੁਚੱਜੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਬਜਾਜੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਪਾਰੀਆਂ, ਛੋਟੇ-ਮੋਟੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਪਤੀਆਂ, ਠੋਕੇਦਾਰਾਂ, ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ, ਟੀਚਿੰਗ ਟਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ, ਮੁਨਸ਼ੀਗਿਰੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ, ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਠ ਕਰਦੇ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਧਾਲੂਆਂ, ਵਿਧਵਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਤੇ ਅਰਥ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।' ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਚਰਚਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਟਦਿਆਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਗਲ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਦਾ ਘੇਰਾ ਯਥਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਉਹ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਉੱਦਮੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਰ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਚੀਆਂ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ ਹੌਂਸਲਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਸੇਧ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਹਵਾਲੇ :

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ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ

(ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਦੇ ਕਹਾਣੀ-ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਅੱਖ ਦਾ ਖਾਬ' ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ)

ਡਾ. ਦਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਗਤ ਕਾਲਜ ਬਰੜਵਾਲ-ਧੂਰੀ

ਐਬਸਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਕਹਾਣੀ-ਵਿਧਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਕਬੂਲੀਅਤ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਹੋਈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਿਰਕ ਸਿਰਫ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਨ-ਸੁਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਮੱਧਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਲਈ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਕਥਾ' ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕਥਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਕਈ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਬੇਦੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, "ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਥਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਆਇ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਸਹਿਜ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕਥਾ ਪਦ ਇਸ ਖਾਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾਤਮਕ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਵੱਖਿਆਣ ਅਤੇ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਸਮੇਂ, ਕਿਸੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਾ ਵਜੋਂ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਸਰੋਤਿਆਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਅਤੇ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸੁਣਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।" 1 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਧਾ ਵਿਚ ਸਦਾਚਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉਚੇਰੀ ਰਹੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਏ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਹਨ। ਮੱਧਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਕਈ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਈਆਂ, ਉਹ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਦੇ ਇਕ ਸਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਹਨ। ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ-ਸਹਿਣ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਇਕਦਮ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਿਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਬਦਲਦੀਆਂ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਹਾਮੀ ਭਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰੇ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਣਾ ਖੜੋਤ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ, ਸਮਾਜ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਵੀ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਪੈਣਾ ਸੁਭਾਵਕ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰਚਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਣ ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ' ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਦੇ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਅੱਖ ਦਾ ਖਾਬ' ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚਲੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੂਲ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਸਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ 'ਉਣੀਂਦੀ ਨਦੀ' ਧਰਮ, ਸਮਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਮਿੱਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ:

ਮੈਂ ਉਹਨੂੰ ਜੇਠੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਖ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਈ। ਮੈਂ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਠ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀਆਂ ਕਰਾਮਾਤਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਾਰੀਆਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਜੜੇ ਵੰਸ਼ਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ। ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਾਈਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੀਆਂ। ਮੇਰੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਜੋ ਡਰ ਸੀ, ਉਹ ਮੈਂ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਨਾਇਕਾ ਉੱਤਰਾ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿੱਧ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਨਾਇਕ (ਰਿਸ਼ੀ) ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਹੈ। ਪਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਤਤਪਰ ਹੈ। ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਨਕਰ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੁੰਦੀ

ਸਿਆਸਤ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਹੈ:

ਸਿਆਸਤਦਾਨ ਡੇਰਿਆਂ, ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ, ਮੰਦਰਾਂ, ਮਸਜਿਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਗਿਰਜਿਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਸਿਆਸਤ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਆ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਬਦਕਿਸਮਤੀ ਆ ਕਿ ਧਰਮ ਸਿਆਸਤ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।³

ਉੱਤਰਾ ਜੋ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸਾਧਣੀ ਬਣੀ ਸੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਟ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਮੱਠਾਂ, ਮੰਦਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਡੇਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਖੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਦੀ ਲਈ ਰੋਲੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਦੇਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬੋਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਕਸਰ ਯਾਦ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਆਪਸੀ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਰਹੇ ਮੋਹ-ਪਿਆਰ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਖਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਉੱਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਦਿਖਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲਾਓ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਧੂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ 'ਚ ਆਈ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦਾ ਪਾਰ-ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣਾ ਇਕ ਸਦੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹ ਬੰਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਉਹਨੂੰ ਓਪਰੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਟੇਕ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਸੀ: ਯਾਦਾਂ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ। ਵੀਹਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਆਰੰਭ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਾਏ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਥਾਨਿਕ ਨਿਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਉਹਦੇ ਆਵਾਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ, ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਹੈਸੀਅਤ 'ਤੇ ਸੋਚਣ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ। ਗ਼ਦਰ ਲਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਕੈਲੀਫੋਰਨੀਆ ਵਿਚ ਆਰੰਭ ਹੋਣਾ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਸੀ। ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਥਾਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦਾ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਲਈ ਉਹਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕੀਤਾ। ਕਮਾਈ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਵਾਂ ਪਾਸਾਰ ਜੁੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੱਛਮੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁੱਝ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰਚਣ ਦਾ ਕਸਬ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਏ। ਚੌਖੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੇਖਕ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ, ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਨਵੀਂ ਸਪੇਸ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਈਆਂ ਹਿਕਾਕਤੀ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੂਝਣ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤਹੀਣਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਇਆ। ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪੇਚੀਦਗੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਣ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ, ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਪਾਸਾਰ ਜੁੜੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਿਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਦੇਖਣਾ, ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਉਹ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਹੋਰਵੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਿਆ, ਦੂਜੇ ਉਹ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਦੀ ਲਾਚਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਜਾਤੀ ਖਿੰਡਰਾਅ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ। ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਸਪੇਸ ਨਾਲ ਜੂਝਦਿਆਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨਿੱਜੀ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਤਾਕਤਵਰ ਤੇ ਤਾਕਤਹੀਣ ਬੰਦੇ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਭੇੜ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਿਆਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ 'ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਵਾਲੀ ਟੈਂਕੀ' ਵਿਚਲਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਚਾਹਤ ਵਿਚ ਲੁੱਟ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੱਛਮੀ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਖਿੱਚ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਮਾੜੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ। ਪੱਛਮੀ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭੂਤਵ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਤੈਅ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭੂਤਵ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਦੌਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦਾ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਇੱਛਾ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਮਾਜ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰੇਕ ਗਾਲਪਨਿਕ ਕਿਰਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਮੋਈ ਬੈਠੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਲੇਖਕ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਠਕ ਤੱਕ ਸੰਚਾਰਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸਫਲ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸੰਦਰਭ

ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਿਕ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਣਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਸਮਾਜ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਿਕ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਤੋਂ ਟੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਆਈਆਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਨਿਮਨ ਜਮਾਤ ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ, ਗਰੀਬੀ, ਭੁੱਖਮਰੀ ਤੇ ਲਾਚਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਿਉਂਦੀ ਇਸ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਇਖਲਾਕੀ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਡਿੱਗਣ ਤੇ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਧੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਭੈਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। 'ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਰੰਮੀ ਮੰਨ ਜਾਏ' ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਭਰਾ ਘਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਰਕੈਸਟਰਾ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਾਤੀ-ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਹੱਥੋਂ ਪੀੜਤ ਦਲਤ ਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਰਾਲ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਉਘਾੜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਨਵੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਘਾਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਮਿਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਦਲਿਤ-ਚੇਤਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਵ-ਮੁਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨੂੰ ਜਦੋਂ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ-ਵਿਆਪੀ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਕ ਕੇ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਵੀ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਜਦੋਂ ਸਟੇਜ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ, ਫੇਰ ਕਿਤੇ ਕੁੱਛ ਸੁੱਝਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ। ਅਗਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਬਾਂਹ ਤੋਂ ਫੜ ਕੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਆ। ...ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਸੰਧੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ 'ਚੋਂ ਈ ਦੇਖੇ ਸੀ। ਬਾਊ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਬੁੱਢੇ ਵੀ ਟੁੰਨ ਹੋਇਓ ਆ-ਆ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਿੰਬੜਦੇ ਪਏ ਸੀ। 4

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮਾਜ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਤੀ-ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਜਾਂ ਪਰੋਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਧੂ ਸੋਸ਼ਣ ਅਤੇ ਦਮਨ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਲਈ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦਾਮਾਰਗ ਸੁਝਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਜਾਗਦੀ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। 'ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਅੱਖ ਦਾ ਖਾਬ' ਵਿਚ ਔਲਾਦ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝੀ ਰਹੀ ਕੁਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਜਸਪਾਲ ਦੀ ਜੋੜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਗੋਦ ਲਈ ਧੀ ਸਾਊ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਸੰਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰਵਾਸ ਧਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਸਟਰੇਲੀਆ ਜਾਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸੌਖੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾ ਸਕੇਗੀ। ਇਸਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕੁਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਜਸਪਾਲ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾਹੀ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਜੌਹਲ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬੜੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਲਾਇਕ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਾਪ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਨੋਂ ਮਾਰਨ ਤੱਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਘੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਨਵਵਾਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਨਵਾਂ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿਚਲੀਆਂ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਢਾਲ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ। 'ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਅੱਖ ਦਾ ਖਾਬ' ਕਹਾਣੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਟੈਸਟ ਟਿਊਬ ਬੇਬੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਬਿਰਤੀ ਉਭਾਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਕੇ ਵੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਕੇਵਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ, ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਨਗਰ ਜਾਂ ਮਹਾਂਨਗਰ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ। ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਮਹਾਂਨਗਰਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਫੈਲਾਅ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਦੇ ਕੋਨਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਜਾ ਪਹੁੰਚਣਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਯਥਾਰਥ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਗਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਵੀ ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਟੁਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਕ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ? ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਗਲੋਬਲੀ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਪਲੇਪ ਵੀ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ 'ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਵਾਲੀ ਟੈਂਕੀ' ਵਿਚ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ

ਦੇਖਕੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਲਾਲਸਾ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ ਲਾਲਸਾ ਉਸ ਅੰਦਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਗਏ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਨਫ਼ਰਤ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ:

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਪੁੱਜ ਲੈਣ ਦਿਓ। ਉਧਰ ਤੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਮੋੜਨ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਹੱਦ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਪੰਜਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਤਾਏ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਕੋਠੀ ਪਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਆ। ਤਾਏ ਦੀ ਹੱਕ 'ਤੇ ਸੱਪ ਲਿਟੋਣਾ। 5

ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਪਾੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਤਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਬਾਖ਼ੂਬੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਖੇਤੀ ਦੇ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਮਾਡਲ ਉੱਤੇ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਅਤੇ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਅੰਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਖਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਈ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਲਾਭ ਘਟਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀਆਂ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਮਹਿੰਗੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਘਟਣੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸੰਕਟ ਵਿਚ ਘਿਰ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਖੁਦਕੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਵਰਗੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਛੋਹਿਆ ਹੈ:

ਦੂਜੇ ਕਮਰੇ 'ਚ ਚਾਚੀ ਦੇ ਖੰਘਣ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਆਈ ਏ। ਲਗਦੈ ਚਾਚਾ ਵੀ ਕੁਸ਼ ਪੁੱਛ ਰਿਹਾ ਏ। ਹੁਣ ਕੀ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਇਵ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਜੀਅ? ਨੋਟਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਰੀਆਂ ਪੰਡਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਹਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਨੇ। ਮੈਂ ਡੋਲਦੇ ਕਦਮਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਰ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਆ ਵੜਿਆ ਹਾਂ। ਫ਼ੜਾਕ ਦੇਣੀ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਕੇ, ਅੰਦਰੋਂ ਕੁੰਡੀ ਮਾਰ ਲਈ ਆ। ਚੀਕ ਚਿਹਾੜਾ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਏ। 6

ਕਮਾਈ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ ਪਾਰ-ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ 'ਚੋਂ ਜਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ-ਚੇਤਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਵਾਂ ਪਾਸਾਰ ਜੁੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਧਾਂ ਸੰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੁੱਟ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਇਸ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਛੂੰਹਦਾ ਹੈ: ਮੈਂ ਹੋਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਆਇਆ ਹਾਂ। ਦਿਨ ਢੱਲ ਚੱਲਿਆ ਏ। ਹੁਣ ਛਾਂ ਸੰਗਤ ਟਾਂਵੀ-ਟਾਂਵੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਆ। ਜੌਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਿਤੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮੇਰੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਕਈ ਓਦਰੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਨ। ਛੋਟੇ ਸੰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

“ਕਾਕਾ, ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਮਾੜੀ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਨਰਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਢੋਈ ਨਈਂ ਮਿਲਣੀ।” 7

ਹਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ

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2. ਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ (ਸੰਪਾ.), ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਰੰਮੀ ਮੰਨ ਜਾਏ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ, ਗਰੇ ਸ਼ੀਓਜ਼ ਬੁਕਸ, 2016, ਪੰਨਾ-110
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4. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-64
5. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-71
6. ਉਗੀ ਪੰਨਾ-69
7. ਉਗੀ ਪੰਨਾ-70

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ-ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ 'ਦੋਹਾ': ਵਿਸ਼ੇਗਤ ਅਧਿਐਨ

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ਸਕੂਲ ਆਫ਼ ਹਿਊਮੈਨੀਟਿਜ਼
ਲਵਲੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਫਗਵਾੜਾ।

ਐਬਸਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ:

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਭੋਏ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਹੁਰੰਗੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਉਪਜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਉੱਥਲ ਪੁੱਥਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਆਏ ਦਿਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਜਰਵਾਣਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਹ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਦੁਆਰ 'ਤੇ ਹਰ ਚੋਥੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਲੁਟ-ਖਸੁਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ। ਹਮਲਾਵਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਬੀਜ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਏ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਬੀਜਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਸਿਰਮੌਰ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਰਿਗਵੇਦ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦਾ ਪਿੜ ਬੱਝਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਲਵੱਟ ਲੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਇਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਧਰਮਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪੀੜੀ ਦਰ ਪੀੜੀ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਰੂਪ ਨਿਖਾਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸਾਡੇ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲਿਪੀ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਮੂਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨੋਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਖਿਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਪੂੰਜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਇਹੋ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੁੜਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੂਹ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਹੀ ਮੰਨੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਮੁੱਖ ਸ਼ਬਦ: ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ, ਦੋਹਾ, ਲੋਕ-ਕਾਵਿ, ਮਨੋਭਾਵ, ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ, ਪਰੰਪਰਾ, ਤ੍ਰਿਝਣ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਭੋਏ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਹੁਰੰਗੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਉਪਜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਉੱਥਲ ਪੁੱਥਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਆਏ ਦਿਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਜਰਵਾਣਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਹ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਦੁਆਰ 'ਤੇ ਹਰ ਚੋਥੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਲੁਟ-ਖਸੁਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ। ਹਮਲਾਵਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਬੀਜ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਏ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਬੀਜਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਸਿਰਮੌਰ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਰਿਗਵੇਦ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦਾ ਪਿੜ ਬੱਝਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਲਵੱਟ ਲੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਇਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਧਰਮਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪੀੜੀ ਦਰ ਪੀੜੀ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਰੂਪ ਨਿਖਾਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲਿਪੀ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਮੂਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨੋਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਖਿਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਪੂੰਜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਇਹੋ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੁੜਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੂਹ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਹੀ ਮੰਨੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਵੰਨਗੀ 'ਦੋਹੇ' ਹਨ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਲੋਕ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾ ਬੜੇ ਸੂਖਮ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਖਾਸ ਕਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਡਾ ਸੋਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਬੇਦੀ

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ “ਦੋਹੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੋਹਿਰੇ ਵਿਚ, ਆਮ ਕਰਕੇ, ਦਿਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੀੜਾਂ, ਸੰਯੋਗ ਦੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ” (ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਕੋਸ਼(ਜਿਲਦ-6) 17)। ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਤੇ ਸਦਾਚਾਰਕ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਵੱਡੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਦਾਚਾਰਕ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਸੋਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਬੇਦੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ “ਦੋ ਤੁਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਛੰਦ, ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਬੜਾ ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਛੰਦ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਈ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਵੱਡੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ, ਇਸੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ” (ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਕੋਸ਼(ਜਿਲਦ-6) 17)। ਦੋਹਾ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਦਾ ਨਿਖੜਵਾਂ ਅੰਗ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਪੀੜੀ ਦਰ ਪੀੜੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚੀ। ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਵੀਸ਼ਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਉਪਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਲਮ ਅਜ਼ਮਾਈ ਸੀ।

ਦੋਹਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ, ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਗਾਰ ਵੀ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ “ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਤੋਂ ਨਿੱਜ ਤਕ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਭਾਵ ਦੋਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ” (ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣ-ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ 22)। ਦੋਹੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਕਾਵਿ ਲੋਕ-ਪਰੀਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਸਿਖਰ ਹਨ:

ਤੈਨੂੰ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਨੇ
ਨੀ ਕਾਹਦਾ ਕਰੇਂ ਗੁਮਾਨ
ਦੋਹਾ ਗੀਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ
ਜੀਹਨੂੰ ਗਾਵੇ ਕੁਲ ਜਹਾਨ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 201)

ਦੋਹਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਆਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਸੁੰਤਰ ਤੇ ਪੂਰਨ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਦੋਹਾ ਅਥਵਾ ਦੋਹਰਾ ਇਕ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਛੰਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਚਰਣ (ਤੁਕਾਂ) ਤੇ 24 ਮਾਤਰਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਨ। ਪਹਿਲਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਰਾਮ 13 ਉਪਰ, ਦੂਜਾ 11 ਉਪਰ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਉਪਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਲਘੂ ਇਕ-ਇਕ ਤੁਕ ਦੇ ਦੋ-ਦੋ ਚਰਣ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਤੀਜੇ ਚਰਣ ਦੀਆਂ 13 ਮਾਤਰਾ ਦੂਜੇ ਅਤੇ ਚੌਥੇ ਚਰਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ:

ਕੀਹਨੇ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਮੇਘਲਾ
ਵੇ ਕੋਈ ਕੀਹਨੇ ਮੰਗੀ ਚੁੱਪ
ਕੀਹਨੇ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਬੋਲਣਾ
ਵੇ ਕੋਈ ਕੀਹਨੇ ਮੰਗੀ ਚੁੱਪ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 204)

ਲੋਕ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਦੋਹੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਕਣ ਕਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਮੋਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਤਾ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਇਹ ਰਚਨਾ ਵੀ ਲੋਕ ਜਨ ਸਮੂਹ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਦੇਣ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਮੀਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਨਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਰੇਖਾ ਝਲਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ, ਰਹਿਣ-ਸਹਿਣ, ਵੈਰਾਗ, ਖੁਸ਼ੀ, ਗਮੀ, ਵਿਛੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਭਰਿਆ ਬਗੀਚਾ ਬਾਬਲ ਦਾ
ਵੇ ਕੋਈ ਲੱਗ ਰਹੀ ਗੁਲਜ਼ਾਰ
ਧੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਘਰ ਬਿਗਾਨੜੇ
ਕੋਈ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਬਾਗ ਬਹਾਰ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 203)

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰਿਸਤੇ ਨਾਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਆਪਸੀ ਸਾਂਝ, ਵਿਰੋਧ ਅਤੇ ਆਦਰ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਜੁੜੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ

ਕੁਝ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਖਿਟਾਸ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਰੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਾਖੂਬੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ:

ਤੈਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਖੇਸ ਜੇਠ ਜੀ
 ਵੇ ਤੂੰ ਉੱਤੇ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸੌ
 ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੋਹਾ ਕੀ ਲਾਉਣਾ
 ਤੂੰ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿਉ ਦੇ ਥੇ
 ਉੱਚਾ ਬੁਰਜ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਾ ਜੀਜਾ ਜੀ!
 ਉਤੇ ਬੈਠਾ ਵੇ ਤੂੰ
 ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੋਹਾ ਕੀ ਲਾਮਾਂ
 ਤੇਰਾ ਬਾਂਦਰ ਵਰਗਾ ਮੂੰਹ
 ਕੋਠੇ ਉਤੇ ਕੋਠੜੀ
 ਵੇ ਕੋਈ ਉਤੇ ਵਸੇ ਵੇ ਸੁਨਿਆਰ
 ਘੜ, ਘੜ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਬਾਲੀਆਂ
 ਵੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਸੱਸ ਦਾ ਯਾਰ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 201)

ਦੋਹਾ ਗਿਆਨਮਾਈ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਰਕ ਜਾਂ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੋਹਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਰੂਪ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹੇਲੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਗਰਦਾਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਚਾ ਬੁਰਜ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਾ

ਕੋਈ ਵਿਚ ਤੋਤੇ ਦੀ ਖੋੜ
 ਦੋਹਾ ਗੀਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ
 ਜੀਹਨੂੰ ਗੂੜ੍ਹੇ ਮਗਜ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 205)

ਦੋਹਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜਨ-ਸਮੂਹ ਦਾ ਪਸੰਦੀਦਾ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ-ਮਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਨਾ ਕਰ ਇਸ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਤਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਸਮੂਹ ਦੀ ਚਰਚਾ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਸੰਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-ਉਤਰ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਸਿਰਜ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਨ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੀਕੀਆਂ ਦੋਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਆਨ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮਿਸਾਲ ਵਜੋਂ, ਨਿਮਨ ਲਿਖਤ ਦੋਹਾ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਦੋਹਾ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਥੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਦਸਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ:

ਕਿਥੋਂ ਦੋਹਾ ਜਰਮਿਆ
 ਕਿਥੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਬਣਾ
 ਕੌਣ ਦੋਹੇ ਦਾ ਬਾਪ ਐ
 ਕੌਣ ਦੋਹੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ

ਇਸ ਦਾ ਉਤਰ ਵੀ ਦੋਹੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਦਿਲ 'ਚ ਦੋਹਾ ਜਰਮਿਆ
 ਚਿੱਤ 'ਚ ਲਿਆ ਬਣਾ

ਸੂਰਜ ਦੋਹੇ ਦਾ ਬਾਪ ਐ

ਧਰਤੀ ਦੋਹੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 201)

ਦੋਹਾ ਲੰਬੀ ਹੇਕ ਨਾਲ ਗਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਜ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਵਿਆਹ ਸ਼ਾਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਆਮ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਜ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੋਹੇ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਚੱਕੀ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ, ਦੁੱਧ ਰਿੜਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਤ੍ਰਿੰਝਣ ਕੱਤਦੀਆਂ ਦੋਹੇ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ।

ਚੱਕੀ ਤਾਂ ਤੇਰੀ ਭੰਨ ਸਿੱਟਾਂ ਚਤਰੇ

ਟੁਕੜੇ ਕਰ ਦੇਮਾਂ ਨੀ ਚਾਰ

ਟੁਕੜਾ, ਟੁਕੜਾ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ

ਤੇਰੇ ਮਾਰਾਂ ਮੱਥੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 209)

ਇਹਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮਰਦ ਵੀ ਦੋਹੇ ਗਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਅੰਸ਼ਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਲੀ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਕੀ (ਨੱਕੇ ਮੋੜਨ ਵਾਲਾ) ਵੀ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੋਹੇ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲੱਗ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਸਨ।

ਕੱਲਰ ਦੀਵਾ ਮੱਚਦਾ

ਬਿਨ ਬੱਤੀ ਬਿਨ ਤੇਲ

ਨਹੀਂ ਰੱਬਾ ਚੱਕ ਲੈ

ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਾ ਦੇ ਮੇਲ

ਦੂਸਰੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੋਹੇ ਦਾ ਮੋੜ ਦੇਣਾ

ਪੁੱਛ ਕੇ ਨਾ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ

ਨਹੁੰ ਨਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ

ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਸੁਖਾਲੀਆ

ਔਖੇ ਪਾਲਣੇ ਬੋਲ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 207)

ਦੋਹਾ ਲੋਕ-ਮਨ ਦੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਅਕਾਂਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਉਪਲੱਬਧ ਹੈ। ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਦੋਹੇ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਨ। ਸੁਪਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦੇ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕਤਾ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਮਾ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਲ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ 'ਕੰਬਦੀ ਕਲਾਈ' ਵਿਚ ਬਿਆਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਇਹ ਰੂੜੀਆਂ ਯਕੀਨਨ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਅਪਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ। ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਉਪਾਧੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਵਾਜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਦੋਹੇ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕਹਿਣਾ:

ਸੁਪਨਿਆ ਤੂੰ ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਹੈ

ਉੱਤਮ ਤੇਰੀ ਜਾਤ

ਸੈ ਵਰਸਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਛੜੇ

ਆਣ ਮਲਾਵੇ ਰਾਤ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 203)

ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਦੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਮਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਰੀਝਾਂ, ਖਵਾਇਸ਼ਾਂ, ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਦਾ ਚਿਤਰਨ ਦੋਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਾਖੂਬੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੈਰਾਗ ਤੇ ਵਿਛੋੜੇ ਦੀ ਤੜਪ ਵੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ: ਜਿਵੇਂ

ਉੱਚਾ ਬੁਰਜ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਾ
ਕੋਈ ਖੜੀ ਸੁਕਾਵਾਂ ਕੇਸ
ਯਾਰ ਦਖਾਈ ਦੇ ਗਿਆ
ਕਰਕੇ ਭਗਵਾਂ ਭੇਸ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 206)

ਦੋਹੇ ਕੇਵਲ ਵੈਰਾਗ ਵਿਛੋੜੇ ਜਾਂ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਨਾਤੇ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਜੀਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਦੱਸੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ;

ਉੱਚਾ ਮਹਿਲ ਬਰੋਬਰ ਮੋਰੀ
ਦੀਵਾ ਕਿਸ ਵਿਧ ਧਰੀਏ
ਨਾਰ ਬਗਾਨੀ ਆਦਰ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ
ਗਲ ਲਗ ਨਾ ਮਰੀਏ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 205)

ਦੋਹੇ ਅਜ ਵੀ ਸਿਰਜਨ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗੁਜਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਦੌਰ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਦੋਹਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਭੱਜ-ਦੌੜ ਵਿਚ ਪਏ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦੇ ਦੋਹੇ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ:

ਸੁਣ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦਿਆ ਦੀਵਿਆ
ਕੈਸੀ ਤੇਰੀ ਲੋ
ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਦੇਵੇਂ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ
ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਜਾਣਾ ਗੁਲ ਹੋ
ਅਕਲ ਬਿ ਰੂਪ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੈ
ਜਿਉਂ ਗੇਂਦੇ ਦੇ ਫੁੱਲ
'ਵਾ ਚਲੀ ਝੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਣਗੇ
ਕਿਸੇ ਨੀ ਲੈਣੇ ਮੁੱਚ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 204)

ਅਜੋਕੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਚਿਤਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵੀ ਦੋਹਾ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਅਜ ਦੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਖਾਸਕਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਤਮ-ਹੱਤਿਆਵਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਨਾਂਤਰ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਬਲ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੇ ਅਖੌਤੀ ਸੰਤਾਂ-ਬਾਬਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਰਥਾਤ ਡੇਰਾਵਾਦ ਦੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਮਾਜ ਲਈ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਕੁ ਲਾਹੇਵੰਦ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਦੋਹਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਚਿੰਨਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਮੁੱਲਾਂ ਮਿਸਰ ਮਸ਼ਾਲਚੀ
ਤਿੰਨੇ ਇਕ ਸਮਾਨ
ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਨਣ ਕਰਨ
ਆਪ ਹਨ੍ਹੇਰੇ ਜਾਣ (ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੜੇ ਭੰਬੀਰੀ ਬੋਲੇ 210)

ਅਜੋਕੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਸੰਗਠਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਲੋਬਲ ਪਿੰਡ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਰਚਮਿਚ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਰੇਡੀਓ, ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਆਦਿ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਿੱਖੀ ਖਲਬਲੀ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖਲਬਲੀ ਦੀ ਭੇਟ ਚੜ੍ਹਦਿਆਂ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਪਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਦਿਨ ਰੂਪ ਵਟਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਦੌਰ ਵਿਚ ਦੋਹੇ ਨਾਂ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਵੀ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਲੋੜ ਇਸ ਵੱਡਮੁੱਲੇ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕਠਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਂਭਣ ਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੇ ਸਕੇ। ਜੇ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ ਰਚਨਾ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦੀ ਭੇਟ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬੇਮਿਸਾਲ ਲੋਕ ਕਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝੇ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

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ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ

ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ
ਰਿਸਰਚ ਸਕਾਲਰ,
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

ਐਬਸਟੈਕਟ

ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਭਿਅਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਧੁਰਾ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ 'ਇੱਝ ਕਰੋ' ਅਤੇ 'ਇੱਝ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ' ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ, ਸੁਤੇ-ਸਿਧ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਅੰਗ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸਭਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਸਾਰੂ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੂਪਮਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਸਕਰੀਨ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਆ (ਸਕਰੀਨ ਤੇ ਘਟਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਰੂਪ: ਫਿਲਮ, ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ, ਗੀਤ, ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਆਦਿ) ਦੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਤੱਕ ਸੁਖਾਲੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਚ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਚਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਚਾਲਕ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਉਭਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਉਪਰ ਕੇਵਲ ਨਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੀ ਪਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਇਕ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਨਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਥਲੇ ਪੇਪਰ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦਾ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਪੈ ਰਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪੜਾਅ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਇਕੱਤਰਿਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਤੱਕ ਦਾ ਲੰਬਾ ਪੈਂਡਾ ਤੈਅ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਸਭਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਸਭਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਮਾਨਤਾ ਦਿਵਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਅਹਿਮ ਰੋਲ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਸਮੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਨੈਤਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਉਸਦਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਗਠਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੀ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ ਕਰਨ, ਝੂਠ ਨਾ ਬੋਲਣ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਮੰਨਣ, ਸਭ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਕਰਨ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਇਹੀ ਨੈਤਿਕਤਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਨੈਤਿਕਤਾ ਵਿਚ 'ਇੱਝ ਕਰੋ' ਅਤੇ 'ਇੱਝ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ' ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨੈਤਿਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਘੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਦਇਆ, ਸਬਰ, ਸੰਤੋਖ, ਧੀਰਜ, ਸੰਜਮਤਾ, ਸਹਿਣਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ, ਨਿਮਰਤਾ, ਸਹਿਯੋਗ, ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ, ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ, ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾ, ਕ੍ਰੋਧ ਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ, ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਰੱਖਣਾ, ਸ਼੍ਰਿਸਟਾਚਾਰ, ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ, ਭੇਦਭਾਵ ਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ, ਸਭ ਦਾ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਕਰਨਾ, ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਨਾ, ਹਮਦਰਦੀ, ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਆਦਿ ਗੁਣ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਚਰਿਤਰ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਸਾਰੂ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੂਪਮਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਸਿੱਖ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਵਨ ਬਾਣੀ ਨੈਤਿਕ-ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਥੀਮ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਾਬਾ ਫ਼ਰੀਦ ਜੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ:-

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੈ ਮਾਰਨਿ ਮੁਕੀਆਂ
ਤਿਨਾ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੇ ਘੁੰਮਿ
ਆਪਨਤੈ ਘਰਿ ਜਾਈਐ
ਪੈਰ ਤਿਨਾ ਦੇ ਚੁੰਮਿ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਬੜਾ ਗੌਰਵਮਈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ, ਸੂਫੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੱਸਾ ਕਾਵਿ-ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੋਬਨ 'ਤੇ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਚਾ-ਸੁੱਚਾ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਆਚਰਣ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਚ ਸਮੋਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਵਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਇਕ ਵੱਡੀ ਉਪਲਬੱਧੀ ਦਸਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਚੇਰੇ ਆਦਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਲਈ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੇ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ

ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਯੁਗ ਹੈ। ਅਜੋਕਾ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੀ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲੰਘਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪੜਾਅ ਉੱਤੇ ਆ ਪੁੱਜਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਅੰਧਾਧੁੰਦ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਚ ਦਾ ਰੋਬਟੀਕਰਣ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ, ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ, ਮੋਬਾਈਲ, ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ, ਸਾਈਬਰਸਪੇਸ ਦੇ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਕੇਂਦ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਅਣਗਿਣਤ ਅਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਕਰ ਲਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਪਦਾਰਥਕ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਭੋਗਵਾਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਾਤੀ-ਜਮਾਤੀ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਸੋਚਣ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵੀ ਸੋਚ ਨੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਅਤਿ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਬਰੇਜ਼ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਿਆ। ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੋਨੇ ਤੇ ਬੈਠਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਕੁਝ ਕੁ ਸੰਕਿਟਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕੋਨੇ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਖੜਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਮੰਡੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਭਾਰੂ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਖਵਾਲੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕੰਮ ਵਪਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਇਕ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਉਦਯੋਗ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਨੋਰਥ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮੁਨਾਫ਼ਾ ਕਮਾਉਣਾ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ। ”ਇਸ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਜੁਗਤਾਂ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲੀ ਜੁਗਤ ਅਧੀਨ ਇਹ ਦਰਸ਼ਕ/ਸਰੋਤੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਲੋਕ-ਮਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਛਾਵਾਂ, ਰੀਝਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਮੰਗਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ ਸਿਰਜੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਇਆ ਜਾਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਧੁਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਤੱਕ ਰਸਾਈ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੀਡੀਆ ਲੋਕ-ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਕਦਰ ਜੋੜ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਲੋਕ-ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਅਸਤਿਤਵ ਹੀ ਅਧੂਰਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਣ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ-ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਬਾਬਤ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇਣ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਚਰਿੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਕ ਬਣ ਬੈਠਦਾ ਹੈ” ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਦਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਬਣ ਬੈਠਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਾਪਰਨਾ ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਹਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੈਮਰੇ ਦੀ ਅੱਖ ਹੇਠ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ”ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਸਕਰੀਨ ਤੇ ਘਟਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬੱਸਾਂ, ਸ਼ਾਪਿੰਗ ਮਾਲ, ਹਾਈਵੇਅ, ਪੁਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਏ.ਟੀ.ਐਮ ਉੱਪਰ ਲੱਗੇ ਕੈਮਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਜਾਰੀ ਵੀਡੀਉ ਨਿਗਰਾਨੀ ਹੇਠ ਬੀਤ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ ’ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਕੈਮਰਿਆਂ, ਕੈਮਕੋਡਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੈਬ ਕੈਮਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੀਤ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਵੇਖ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੀ ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਅਤੇ ਡਿਜੀਟਲ ਵੀਡੀਉ ਡਿਸਕ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਵਿਹਲ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਏ ’ਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਨਵੀ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਹੁਣ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮਈ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸੈਟੇਲਾਈਟ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਦੇਹ ਦੀ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਬਣਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਫੈਲ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।” ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਮਾਇਆ ਜਾਲ ਨੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਚ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਹੁਣ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਦੀ ਦੇਖ-ਰੇਖ ਹੇਠ ਸੰਚਾਲਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਛਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਲੋੜਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਖ ਮਕਸਦ ਵਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵੇਚਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਧਣ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਤਣਾਅ ਵੱਧ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਾਚ ਤੇ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਸਾ ਭਾਰੂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਸੰਗਠਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਆਉਣਾ ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੈ। ਮੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਚੁੰਧਿਆਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਤੇ ਭਾਰੂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਟੁੱਟ ਭੱਜ ਦੀ ਤ੍ਰਾਸਦੀ ਭੋਗ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਸਦਕਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਤੇ ਸਮੂਹਿਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਭਾਰੂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਭੋਗਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਤੇ ਸਵਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਤੇ ਭਾਵਨਾਤਮਕ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਗੜਬੜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਭੋਗਵਾਦੀ ਰੁਚੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ

ਗਲਤਾਨ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੂਖਮ ਤੈਹਾਂ ਅੰਦਰੋਂ ਥਿੜਕ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਬੇਲੋੜੇ ਪਦਾਰਥ ਵੇਚਣ, ਅਣਲੋੜੀਏਂ ਕਾਮੂਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ, ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮੂਕ ਵਸਤ ਵਾਂਗ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਆਦਿ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਇਕ ਕਾਰਨ ਬੇਲੋੜਾ ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੱਥ-ਕੰਡੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨਾਲ ਆਮ ਲੋਕ ਵਸਤੂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਆਕਰਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸੇ ਕਸਵੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਖਣਾ ਦਰੁੱਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਮੰਤਵ ਮੰਡੀ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਹੀ ਘੁੰਮਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਸਾਰਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਿਆ ਵੀ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਹਾਲ ਹੀ ਵਿਚ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਉੱਪਰ ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਪਿਤਾ ਔਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਸੋਚ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਵੀ ਦਸਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸੁਝਾਅ ਵੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਕੁਝ ਸੁਝਾਅ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਰ ਲਈ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਹ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਇਕਾ-ਦੁੱਕਾ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੰਡੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਕਸਦ ਵਪਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਹ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਸਮਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਸਮੁੱਚਾ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੇਠ ਇਕ ਪਿੰਡ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਖ-ਰੇਖ ਟੀਨ ਏਜ ਮੁੰਡੇ-ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਗਰਲ ਫਰੈਂਡ ਬੁਆਏ ਫਰੈਂਡ ਬਣਾਉਣੇ ਫੈਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੋਸਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਹੋਰ ਤੀਬਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੱਛਮ ਦੀ ਰੀਸੋ ਰੀਸ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਥੋਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਖੁਲ ਲੈਣਾ ਲੋਚਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਗੁੰਝਲਤਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੇਠ ਪਸਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪਰਤਾਂ ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਜਾਂ ਰਹੇ ਬੇਲੋੜੇ ਕਾਮ ਉਕਸਾਉ ਤੇ ਭੜਕੀਲੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਨੌਜਵਾਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਰਾਹੇ ਪਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਖੁਲ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਨਾ ਬੈਠਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਜੁਰਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦਿਨੋਂ-ਦਿਨ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਿਆਰ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੇਲ ਤੇ ਸੰਜੋਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਹੁਣ ਇਕ-ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇ ਸਟੇਟਸ ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਸਦਕਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਣ ਤੇ ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦ ਦਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਮਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਘਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਣ ਦੀ ਮੰਡੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਨੇ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਚਾਲ ਵਜੋਂ ਵਰਤਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਮਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਫਿਲਮ ਅਤੇ ਗੀਤ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਵਿਧਾ ਬਣ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਸਮਾਰਟ ਫੋਨ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵੀ ਯੁਗ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਦੇਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਹੁਣ ਥੀਏਟਰ, ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਆਦਿ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਾਰਟ ਫੋਨ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਸਾਡੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਸਮਾਰਟ ਫੋਨ ਨੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਕਾਰੀ ਵਾਧਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਪਨਿਕ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੇ ਯਥਾਰਥਕ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਲੇਵਰ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਨਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਫਿਲਮ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਜਿੱਤ ਹੀਰੋ ਭਾਵ ਸਚਾਈ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗਲਤ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਬੁਰਾ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਦੀ ਸਜਾ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨੀ, ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਫਲ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਈਮਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਆਦਿ ਕਈ ਸਿਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਕਈ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਢਾਹ ਵੀ ਲਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਿਰਫ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਮੰਤਵ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਣਲੋੜੀਏਂ ਕਾਮੂਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼, ਭੱਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ, ਭਾਰੂ ਐਕਸ਼ਨ ਆਦਿ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸੇਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਫਿਲਮ ਨੂੰ ਯਥਾਰਥਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਥੋੜੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਖੁਲ ਵਾਜ਼ਬ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਚਿਤਰਣ ਨਿਰਸੰਦੇਹ ਨਿੰਦਣਯੋਗ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਧਾ ਦੀ, ਜਿਸਦੇ ਭਾਰੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਜਾਂ ਸਰੋਤੇ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ, ਨੈਤਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਉੱਤੇ ਗਲਤ

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਬੱਚੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਕ ਚੰਗੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਆਚਰਣ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੀਜ ਬੋਏ ਜਾਣ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਕ ਚੰਗੇ ਚਰਿਤਰ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਛੋਟੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਜੀਬੋ-ਗਰੀਬ ਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਆਕਰਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਮੀਡੀਆਈ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ-ਪਸੰਦੀਦਾ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਬੱਚਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਪਾਤਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਜਿੱਤ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਪਾਤਰ ਵੀ ਇਹੀ ਧਾਰਨਾ ਤੇ ਚਲਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਮਿੱਥਣ ਦੀ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਸਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਵਾਹ ਲਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਣਥੱਕ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਹੌਂਸਲਾ ਨਾ ਛੱਡਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਪਾਤਰ ਮੋਗਲੀ ਸਿਦਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਫ਼ਾਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿੱਤਤਰਤਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਣੀ, ਘਰ ਆਏ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਆਦਿ ਸਿਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਆਮ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਅਤੇ ਵੀ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ, ਦਿਆਲਤਾ, ਪਿਆਰ, ਵਫ਼ਾਦਾਰੀ, ਅਣਥੱਕ ਯਤਨ, ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਾ, ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ, ਮਿੱਤਤਰਤਾ ਆਦਿ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਬਕ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਸਿਰਜ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਾਰਟੂਨ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ-ਲਿਖਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਦੋ ਰਾਏ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਦਿਨੋਂ-ਦਿਨ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਦਿਨ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਹੋੜ ਨੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਥਾਹ ਵਾਧਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੇ ਠੱਲ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਹੁਣ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਜਾਪਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸਲਈ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਮਾਰਟ ਫੋਨ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਸਮਾਜ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਕੋ ਸਮੇਂ ਲੋਕ ਵਿਚਾਰ-ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਸਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੇ ਨਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਪੱਖ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਮੰਤਵ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸਹੀ ਸੇਧ ਅਖ਼ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੋਂ ਅਮੀਰ ਸਮਾਜ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਸਭਿਅਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ।

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

ਐਬਸਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ

ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਗਹਿਰਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਆਮ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇੱਕਹਿਰੇ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉੱਥੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਾਤਮਕ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁ-ਪਰਤੀ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਭਾਵ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੋਂਦ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹਨ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਬੋਲ-ਚਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਹੈ, ਉੱਥੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਗੌਲਣਯੋਗ ਕਾਰਜ ਵਜੋਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਯਥਾਰਥ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਲਪਨਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਰੂਪ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲਤਾ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਚੁਣੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਉਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਰੂਪ ਵਜੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੇ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਤਨ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਸਿਰਜਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉੱਪਰ ਟਿਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਗਤ ਵਿਗਸਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਪੱਧਰੀਆਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿਧੀ ਦਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਤਲਾਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਗੋਚਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਤੇ ਸਵੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਾਹਣ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਵੀ ਜਿਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਵਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕੋਈ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਜਾਂ ਅਤਿ-ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਅਤਿ-ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਚਰਚਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਉੱਚੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨੋਭਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਜਗਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੂਖਮ ਤਹਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੋਬਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਮਾਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੂਰਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਸਤੁਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੀ ਗਈ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਮਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਉਪਜੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੇਪਣ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿਰਜੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ-ਉੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਗਵਾਹ ਵੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਅੰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸਰੂਪ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਵਿਵੇਕ (ਬੌਧਿਕ ਅੰਸ਼) ਅਤੇ ਸੁਹਜਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁੱਝ ਲੁਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯੁੱਗ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਨ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਲੁਪਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਗਹਿਨ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਬਦਕੋਸ਼ੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਤ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸੁਹਜ ਉਪਜਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁ-ਰਮਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਥ ਅਨੇਕ ਯੁਗਮੁਖੀ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। “ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਤਾਂ ਜਾਣੇ-ਪਛਾਣੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਅਰਥ ਜਾਣਿਆ-ਪਛਾਣਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ, ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ, ਵਾਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਟੁਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਖਾਸ ਵਿਉਂਤਬੰਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਅਭਿਧਾਮੂਲਕ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚਕਾਰ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।”

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤੀ ਸਮਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਰਗਾਮੀ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਹੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਰ ਲੈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਅਦਭੁਤ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਜੋ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਣੇਗੀ ਉਹ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ ਭਾਵ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਵਹਾਅ ਨਾਲ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਰੂਪ

ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੇ ਦੌਰ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਕਵੀ ਤਤਕਾਲੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਭਵਿੱਖਮੁਖੀ ਮੁੱਦੇ ਉਠਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਮਨ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੇਹ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ, ਕਾਵਿ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਚਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਆਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੀ ਗਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਾਹਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਇੱਕ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇੱਕ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੀਆਰਾਮ ਤਿਵਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ 'ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਕਵੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਪਰਿਪਾਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਭੋਲਾਨਾਥ ਤਿਵਾਰੀ ਮਤ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, "ਅਨੁਭਵ ਦਾ ਦਬਾਓ ਕਾਵਿ-ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਲਈ ਕਾਵਿ-ਸਿਰਜਕ ਨੂੰ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਬਾਓ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਚਰਮਰਾ ਕੇ ਟੁੱਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਵੀਂ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜਨਮ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਸਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ।"²²

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਕਵੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤ ਕੇ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਦੀਪਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਿਰਜਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਹਾਣ ਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਉਂਤਬੰਦੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਵਿ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਾਹਰਮੁਖੀ ਯਥਾਰਥ ਦਾ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸਮੂਹ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਵੀ ਇਸ ਗੱਲੋਂ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਵੈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਸਮੂਹਕ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਰਥ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਟੈਕਸਟ ਦੇ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਕਾਰੀ ਰੂਪ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਾਵਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਨਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਕੇਵਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਉਂਤਬੰਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਥਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤੇਜਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪਾਠਕ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਚੇਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੌਧਿਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਹਜ ਦਾ ਅੰਸ਼ ਨਿਹਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਜੜ੍ਹਤ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅਰਥਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਡੂੰਘੀਆਂ ਤੰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਬੁਣਤਰ ਬੁਣਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਕੀਲਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੂਪਣ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਲਾ ਦਾ ਅੰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਸੁਚੱਜੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨੋਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਇੰਨਾ ਗਹਿਰਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੂਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੁਹਜ ਗੁਆ ਬੈਠਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਕਾਵਿ ਕਿਰਤ ਦਾ ਸੁਹਜ ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੇਤਲੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੇ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਸਰਲ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਉਨੀ ਸਰਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਕਵੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਵਿ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਲਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਧਨਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਸਾਧਕ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਮਸਲਾ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਜੁਗਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਨਵੀਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਘਾਤਤ

ਅਤੇ ਵਿਉਂਤਬੰਦੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਵੀ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਕਰਮ ਮਸ਼ੀਨੀ ਜਾਂ ਮਕਾਨਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਸਮਾਜ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਕਾਲ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਬਿੰਬ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਨਿਖੇੜ ਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਨ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਜ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਾ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ-ਉੱਤਰ ਵੀ ਸਿਰਜ ਰਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਪਰੋਂ ਦਿਸਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਵੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚਲੀ ਸੁਰ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ ਰਸ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਭੁਲੇਖਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਵਿਰੋਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕੂਲ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਚਿਤ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਗਾਵਤੀ ਸੁਰ, ਕਰੁਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੀਰ-ਰਸੀ ਭਾਵ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਮ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਸੰਰਚਨਾ ਤਸਵਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਅੰਸ਼ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਾਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਜ ਕੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਕ ਰੂਪ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਦੋ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਚੱਲਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ; ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਦੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ। ਉਚਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਲਪਨਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੌਧਿਕਤਾ ਆਦਿ ਅੰਸ਼ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੰਪਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜ ਕੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਆਯਾਮ ਸਿਰਜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਉਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਖ਼ਿਆਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵੇ ਲਈ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਅਧਾਰ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਨਿੱਤ-ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥੀ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ, ਸੰਖੇਪਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਕੇਤਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੌਧਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਕਲਾਤਮਕ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅੰਤਰ-ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹਨ, ਇਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋ ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਡਾ. ਹਰਿਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰ-ਸੰਬੰਧ ਬਾਰੇ ਮਤ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ: “ਇਉਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਮਾਜੀ ਬਣਤਰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਦਿਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਦੀ ਪੈੜ ਤੇ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਦੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਤੱਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।”³

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਛਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਖੇੜਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਖੇੜਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਧਨ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਚਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਚਿਰਸਥਾਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਾਠਕ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਰਸਤੂਵੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਮ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਕਲਾਤਮਕ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਧਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਪਾਠਕ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਹਜਾਤਮਕ ਆਨੰਦ ਵੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕਤਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕੇਵਲ ਕੋਸ਼ਗਤ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਕੋਸ਼ਗਤ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਰ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਮਤ ਦੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਲਈ ਆਈ.ਏ.ਰਿਚਰਡਜ਼ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, “ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਲਪਨਾਤਮਕ ਜਾਂ ਰਾਗਾਤਮਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਦਕਿ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਅਰਥ ਬੋਧ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦੀ।”⁴ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਆਧਾਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਉਸਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਉਸਾਰ ਹੈ। ਆਧਾਰ ਇੱਕ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਅੰਤਰ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਗੋਚਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਿਆਰਾਮ ਤਿਵਾਰੀ ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ, “ਜਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇਖਣ ’ਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਭਿੰਨ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਉਸਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਪਾਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਭਿੰਨ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਉਸਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।”⁵ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸੰਚਾਰਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਮੁਕਾਰੋਵਸਕੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਅੰਤਰ-ਸੰਬੰਧਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ, “ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪਾਸ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਰੂਪ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸ ਪਾਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਭਿੰਨ-ਭਿੰਨ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਤੋਂ ਟੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪਾਸ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਿਆਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪਿੱਠਭੂਮੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਵੇਕਲਾ ਪੈਟਰਨ ਉੱਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ।”⁶

ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪਿੱਠਭੂਮੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਕਵੀ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਵਾਕ-ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਵੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਕਵੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਢਾਲ ਕੇ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੇ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰਬਰਟ ਰੀਡ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਮੱਰਾ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਅਲੱਗ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੂਖਮ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਵੀ ਦਾ ਕਰਤਰੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਵੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੋਮਲ ਵਿ੍ਰਤੀਆਂ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਮ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉੱਥੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਰਸਮਈ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਵੀ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਢਾਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸਮਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਰੂਪਰੇਖਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। “ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਦੇ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਨੇ ਹੀ ਅੰਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ-ਠੀਕ ਦੇਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੰਤੁਸ਼ਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਕਵੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ-ਠੀਕ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ।”⁷

ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਿੱਤ-ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਚਲਾਉ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ। ਕਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਰੂਪ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਵੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਨ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਚਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਬਣਤਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੋਡ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਣਤਰ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਜਾਂ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਹੁ-ਰਮਜ਼ਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਕਾਵਿ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਹਿਜ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੀ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਕਾਰਜ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਖੇੜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਨੂੰ ਸਤਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੀ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਤੱਕ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, “ ਭਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਸੰਯੋਜਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦਾ ਪੁਨਰ-ਵਿਧਾਨ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਕੁਸ਼ਲਤਾ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਲਈ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੈ। ਰੇਖਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਖਿੱਚ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਕੋਈ ਹੀ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਭ ਪਰਿਚਿਤ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਤੱਕ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਕੋਈ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਨ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੱਡ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਦਾ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਬਣਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।”⁸

ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਪਾਟ ਬਿਆਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁੱਝ ਲੁਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਪਾਠਕ/ਚਿੱਤਕ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਤੌਰ ’ਤੇ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਹਿਜ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੀ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਾਂਗ ਸਹਿਜ ਕਾਰਜ

ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਾਣੇ ਪਹਿਚਾਣੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਅਜਨਬੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਗੋਂਦ ਵੀ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟਤਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦਾ ਮਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ, “ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਤਾ ਇਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸਧਾਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।” ਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਅਭਿਧਾਮੂਲਕ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਗਹਿਨ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਝਲਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਗੋਚਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕਵੀ ਨਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਬੋਧ ਕਰਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰੰਤੂਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਵ-ਉਤੇਜਕ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਖੇੜਾ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ-ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਉਲੰਘ ਕੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਵਾਂ ਰੂਪ ਲੱਭਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਾਹਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਪਰਾਹਨ ਕਵੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਸਹਿਜ ਕਾਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹੋ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਸੁਹਜ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪਰਾਹਨ ਕਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੋਚ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਘਾੜਤ ਘੜਨ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਵੀ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੰਨਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਿੱਚਲਿਤ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ ਪਾਠਕ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਏ।

ਅਸੀਂ ਆਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਨਿਰਵਿਵਾਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੂਲ ਹੋਂਦ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਕਵੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਝ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗੁਣ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਤਾ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਖੇੜੇ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਨਿਖੇਧਾਤਮਕ/ਨਾਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਹ ਗੁਣਾਤਮਕ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਵਿਹਾਰਕ ਬੋਲੀ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਵਿ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਜਨਬੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ/ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

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