

## **Doctor Faustus is a tragedy of excessive pursuit of knowledge and sentimentalism**

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**Abstract:** Tragedy in Doctor Faustus originates from the fatal defects latent in Faustus's character. Born of humble parents, he is a prodigy of intellect. He acquires vast knowledge of medicine and divinity in no time. Yet his mind is restless. For he is possessed by an uncontrollable urge for self-realization. The urge is so powerful that he is helpless before it. He is swept away by it as if it were a mighty sea-wave. Yet the elements of the urge are discernible.

**Keywords:** Doctor Faustus, Knowledge, Sentimentalism

### **Insatiable Thirst for Knowledge**

The first element of this urge for self-realization is an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He has already taken the doctorate degree in divinity. The Chorus informs us of this fact in the Prologue. Yet he is not satisfied. He advises himself to "level at the end of every art". But he discards Analytics because it teaches only to argue well, and he has attained "that end". Then he examines other fields of learning. He wants to decide upon a particular subject for his advanced studies and for his specialization in it. He next thinks of medicine. The study of medicine, however, does not attract him. His reasons are obvious. Medicine can give only health, not immortality. Nor can it revive the dead. And he is already a most famous doctor of medicine. The study of law is servile. Divinity teaches only fatalism.. But the study of necromancy charms him like anything. The study of the mysterious lines, circles, scenes, letters and figures of black magic is chosen by him for himself. Why?

### **His Superhuman Ambition**

Faustus chooses to study black magic because of his superhuman ambition. He wants to be higher and more powerful than kings and emperors. He tells himself that kings and emperors are obeyed only in their kingdoms and empires. But the dominion of a great magician extends over all the regions his mind can think of. As for Faustus he burns to have at his command. All things that move between the quiet poles.

He is ambitious : "Of power of honour, of omnipotence."

He convinces himself that a sound magician is a mighty god.

So he exclaims :

"Here, Faustus, tire thy brains to gain a deity

In Act I scene III he wants to become the Emperor of the world. He wants to build a bridge through the air in order to cross the ocean with his army of men. Thus superhuman ambition is the second element of his urge for self realization.

### **His Thirst for Sensual Pleasures**

There is also a third element which inspires him to study necromancy. He desires to gain "a world of profit and delight" through his studies. By "profit" he means a great achievement, a power to raise the spirits of the dead. In Act V, scene I, he actually raises the spirit of Helen in her stately and splendid form. Faustus is also a sensualist. By "a world of delight", he means a world of sensual pleasures. And he sells his soul to the devil not only for power but also for voluptuous pleasures. It is evident from the fact that he demands of Mephistopheles a most beautiful wife, "the fairest maid in Germany". He also kisses Helen's form passionately in Act V, scene I.

### **His Skepticism**

Faustus is also a skeptic. At the beginning of the play he has little regard for good and evil. In Act II, scene I, he tells Mephistopheles that "hell «a fable". He has studied theology thoroughly. So thoughts of good and evil arise in his mind every now and then. For example, when he decides to study necromancy in Act I, scene I, Good Angel and Evil Angel appear to him. The Good Angel advises him not to study necromancy while the Evil Angel advises him to go ahead with his decision. These two angels may stand for his senses of good and evil. But the conflict lasts only a moment or two, and he decides to study black magic. The same conflict arises in his mind in Act II, scene I and scene II. But every time, the conflict is momentary, and the evil Prevails. Evidently his skepticism is the fourth element of his urge Real

### **His Surging Individualism**

The fifth element of the urge is his surging individualism. He chooses the study of necromancy of his own free will. He tells Valdes and Cornell this fact in Act I, scene I. He tells them that he has decided to study black magic not only because of their advice but also because of his own strong desire. The devil does not tempt him at all. For example, Mephistopheles tells him that he has not been sent to him by great Lucifer. Mephistopheles adds that he has come there of his own choice. It follows that Faustus suffers from a surging individualism. It inspires him to free himself from religion, church, society and other kinds of bondages. It also urges him to move forward in search of the impossible.

### **Signing of the Bond: His Extreme Sentimentalism**

The apparent cause of the tragedy is the signing of the bond by Faustus. He sells his soul to Lucifer for a voluptuous life of twenty-four years. After the bond he sinks into the mire of sin and evil. Seated in a chariot drawn by dragons, he journeys all over the universe in eight days. He also visits a great number of places including royal courts. And then he tries to draw back his feet from the devil's court, and turn to Christ and God. But he finds it impossible now. The devil threatens to tear him to pieces. Even God does not pardon him. Nay, God stares at him angrily. It makes him much too disappointed. He even wishes to go into the womb of the earth. This

longing reflects his extreme sentimentalism. He signs the bond in a state of extreme sentimentalism. And he wishes to withdraw from it in the state of extreme sentimentalism.

## **Conclusion**

Evidently the causes of tragedy in Faustus's life are the tragic flaws in his character. A prodigy of intellect, he suffers from an insatiable thirst for knowledge and voluptuous pleasures. He is restless due to a superhuman ambition for ruling over all things "between the quiet poles". He is also a victim of satanic individualism and extreme sentimentalism. So a critic remarks;

"Doctor Faustus is a tragedy of excessive pursuit of knowledge and sentimentalism."

The remark needs explaining. While pursuing his ambition to become superhuman, he gradually becomes weaker and weaker morally and spiritually. Finally, he has no courage and spiritual power to stand against the devil. So a critic observes:

"The trouble with Faustus is in his aspiration to be something than a man he ends up with something less than a man."

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## MGNREGA'S IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

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**Abstract:** The research paper focus on the comprehensively studying the agriculture outcomes, including area under irrigation, cropping patterns, crop production as well as casual labour market outcomes within agriculture and labour market outcomes by gender. Also the changes in gross irrigated area, agricultural wages, cropping patterns and crop production are evaluated. This is applied in context of top three states in term of MGNREGA successful implementation in different seasons and in different states.

**Key words:** MGNREGA, agriculture, labour market, season, state, gender.

### Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) came into existence in September, 2005 for ensuring employment as well as guarantee for employment. The Centre Government enacted an Act in Parliament in 2005 in this regard. The Government provided a legal guarantee for employment. In the Act, the provision was made that government will provide work for hundred days to every household every year. Behind the enactment of concerned Act main objective of govt. was livelihood security for rural households along with its objective was to create and maintain rural infrastructure with especially emphasis on agriculture. The act in 2006 under First Phase was implement in poorest 200 districts. In April, 2007 the second Phase was extended to 130 more districts and in April, 2008 it was implemented to remaining districts of country.

MGNREGA scheme extends importance to agriculture as well construction of irrigation structure. Here from irrigation improved facilities, it may be excited that farmers will be able to get second crop in the areas where second crop was not possible. If gross area under irrigation does not increase, the increased water availability may result in a shift from low to high intensive crops from the same area and in the same season or it may convert into higher production for existing crops.

It may be expected from the MGNREGA that it will effect irrigation infrastructure cropping patterns and crop production and thus it's impact will be on agricultural wages. In many parts of the country agricultural wages are lower than the MGNREGA wages and simultaneously the quoted scheme extends legally employment guarantee to rural households and it also empowers the labour class for bargaining to enhance their wages. Here this point requires to

be noted that MGNREGA works often are carried out during to off peak season of crop, so that higher wages may not affect adversely the agriculture. The higher wages provided under the MGNREGA may still enhance the agricultural wages during the peak season too but this trend does not adversely affect the agriculture as it sets the minimum trend of wages. The upward pressure on agricultural wages may result in changes in cropping patterns and shift toward less labour – intensive crops in one or both seasons.

The first objective of research paper is to evaluate whether MGNREGA has brought changes in gross irrigated area wages in agriculture, cropping patterns and crops production. Out of all we will evaluate two that is gross irrigated area, and agricultural wages, through which the scheme may ultimately affect cropping patterns, and crop production. In research paper particularly it will be examined whether farmers are shifting to crops with lower labour or higher water requirement and also crop production have improved due to MGNREGA.

Our research papers second objective will be to analyse impact of MGNREGA on employment and wages. When studying employment we also differentiate between types of labour as contract casual, or regular. Under MGNREGA scheme unskilled manual work is provided on the voluntary basis, firstly we don't expect that regular wages to be affected due to MGNREGA wages. Hence our assessment will be limited to studying the effect on casual wages only, and do not look wages earned in the regular for salaried sector.

In some sector non agricultural wages are higher than the agricultural wages and MGNREGA wages, those people working in non agricultural sector and receiving more remuneration in comparison of MGNREGA and agricultural wages will not offer themselves for public works employment. Here it would be reasonable to say that MGNREGA might have laid emphasis on agriculture and only a limited impact on labour use in non agricultural.

Those persons who are regular or salaried persons or who have enough asset as their own land, the farmers who have their own holdings mid to large sized is not expected that they will offer themselves for short term employment provided under this scheme.

Female participation rate in labour force all over country is very low. Often it is assumed that women are physically less strong in comparison of male counterparts, hence for performing especially manual work the preference is tendered to male counterparts instead of women. But under the concerned scheme this prejudice has been removed and in act is has been mandated that one third of employment would be provide to the womens labour. The women who participate as labourers under the scheme they also are provided crèche facility, so that they can participate with their younger children. This scheme has provided one facility that those women who are not interested to travel at a

distance place of employment, the employment is provided to such women in the proximity of their houses. Resultant there may be a greater impact on female casual wage. We therefore particularly look at the impact of MGNREGA of female labour use and female casual wages rates.

The research paper examines the concerned literature in several ways first of all its focus is on the comprehensively studying the agriculture outcomes, including area under irrigation, cropping patterns, crop production as well as casual labour market outcomes within agriculture. Second in the paper we will examine labour market outcomes by gender.

Under the first objective changes in gross irrigated area, agricultural wages, cropping patterns and crop production are evaluated and for the said purpose we construct a district level data. The concerned data set had been collected from a large number of sources, as all of these area not easily available in the public domain. For examining the impact on cropping patterns and crop production, it will be very useful to analyse the gross irrigated area and agricultural wages at the all India level. Under this objective diversity in agricultural conditions across the country, This is applied in context of top three states in term of MGNREGA successful implementation and this is done at the state season level.

According to our this research paper complete characterisation of seasons as dry and rainy seasons. The dry season may be counted from January to June while Rainy season may be termed from July to December. Here this point requires to be noted that exact months comprising the Kharif and Rabi seasons vary state by state and crop by crop. Mostly in all over India Kharif is sown in the month of July and it is harvested during the months of October and November while Rabi crops are sown in the month of November and harvested during the month of April to May. The Rainy seasons roughly corresponds to the agricultural peak season because in most states it involves the sowing and harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops, all of which are highly labour required. Agricultural peak season may be termed as dry season as the only labour intensive operation during this period is the harvesting of Rabi crops.

Table 1 shows that Rajasthan state at number one in successful MGNREGA implementation in 2008-09 and 2009-10. Andhra Pradesh state at the second number and Madhya Pradesh state at the third place in successful MGNREGA implementation in 2008-09 and 2009-10. Karnataka, Chhatishgarh and Jharkhand states on the number fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

**As per the Implementation of MGNREGA scheme the Ranking of States**

**Table 1 : Ranking of states according to successful MGNREGA implementation in 2015/16**

State	Average Intensity, (I)	Average Coverage, (C)	Composite Index, (C*I)	Rank
Rajasthan	72.38	0.79	57.3	1
Andhra Pradesh	61.13	0.56	34.0	2
Madhya Pradesh	55.21	0.60	33.3	3
Karnataka	52.13	0.52	27.1	4
Chhattisgarh	49.70	0.51	25.2	5
Jharkhand	44.75	0.51	22.7	6
Tamil Nadu	50.37	0.43	21.8	7
Himachal Pradesh	46.63	0.39	18.4	8
Assam	43.35	0.35	15.2	9
Uttar Pradesh	49.92	0.23	11.7	10
Uttaranchal	30.44	0.33	10.2	11
West Bengal	35.30	0.28	9.9	12
Gujarat	36.37	0.21	7.5	13
Kerala	33.82	0.19	6.3	14
Orissa	24.89	0.22	5.8	15
Bihar	42.98	0.13	5.6	16
Punjab	26.17	0.12	3.1	17
Haryana	40.08	0.06	2.5	18
Maharashtra	39.03	0.05	1.9	19
<b>All India (19 States)</b>	50.37	0.33	16.5	17

Source : Computed using Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) reports collected from MGNREGA website, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. (accessed on 15th May 2017)

**Table 2: Number of Job card issued, number of household who demanded and provided employment under MNREGA in India**

Employment detail under MGNREGA	Financial Year					
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of job cards issued	37850390	64740595	100145950	112550610	119824438	122750202
No. of job cards holder household who demanded employment	21188894 (55.98)	34326563 (53.02)	45518907 (45.45)	52864608 (46.96)	55763244 (46.54)	50348382 (41.02)
No. of job cards holder household who were provided employment	21016099 (99.18)	33909132 (98.78)	45115358 (99.11)	52530453 (99.37)	54954225 (98.55)	49862775 (99.03)

Source: Annual physical progress reports of MNREGA of India

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote percentages

Table shows that number of job cards issued to rural households 37850390 in 2006-07 and 122750202 in 2015-16. Table show that 21188894 households were demanded employment in 2006-07 and 50348382 in 2015-16. It is evident from the table 21016099 households provided employment in 2006-07 and 49862775 in 2015-16.



**Table 3: Employment generated and its structural composition under MGNREGA**

(In lakh person days)

Employment generated and its structural composition	Financial year					
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total employment generated	9052.54	14367.95	21632.86	28359.57	25715.25	21142.04
Total employment generated of SC person	2295.23 (25.36)	3942.34 (27.48)	6336.18 (29.29)	8644.83 (30.48)	7875.65 (30.63)	4660.57 (22.04)
Total employment generated for ST person	3298.73 (36.45)	4205.6 (29.27)	5501.64 (25.43)	5874.39 (20.71)	5361.8 (20.85)	3838.49 (18.15)
Total employment generated for women	3679.01 (40.65)	6109.1 (42.52)	10357.32 (47.88)	13640.51 (48.09)	12274.23 (47.73)	10186.8 (48.18)
Average days of employment provided to a family	43.06	42.37	47.95	53.98	46.79	42.40

Source: Annual physical progress reports of MNREGA of India

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote percentages.

Table Shows the total employment generated under MGNREGA in India was 9050.54 in 2006-07 and 21142.04 Lakh in 2015-16. Average days of employment provided to a family was 43.06 in 2006-07 and 42.40 in 2015-16. Total employment is provided for S.C. 2295.23 Lakh persons day in 2006-07 and 4660.57 Lakh persons day in 2015-16.

All over the country during the period 2014-15, the share of gross irrigated area in total cropped are grow at positive rate in the MGNREGA districts.

During the period real agricultural wages grew faster in MGNREGA districts than the non MGNREGA districts for both genders and in both seasons. Often it is expected from the MGNREGA scheme that the minimum wages granted under the scheme will push up the agricultural wages for casual labour. Often in India it is seen that inequality between the wages of male and female sustains, but our study suggests that MGNREGA may be reducing male-female wages gap in agriculture. The differences in the wages rates across sectors display that once the MGNREGA is implemented, there might be a greater incentive to shift to public works from contract types where wages are lower.

## **CONCLUSION**

The results obtained show that the impact of MGNREGA on all states has not been found uniform all over the country. The case study has been conducted, during the partial implementation of MGNREGA as well as in the full implementation of MGNREGA, during the dry season as well as in the rainy season. During the case study it was observed that due to the impact of MGNREGA, the results obtained no only varying from state to state but they were also varying from partial implementation to full implementation of MGNREGA and from dry season to rainy season.

The results obtained show that the investments made in the water works turned to be more productive in increasing gross irrigated area. In the dry season MGNREGA released its effect on increasing growth for both males and females in the agricultural wages. In the dry season, the magnitude effect was higher for females wages, which indicate that the scheme may have contributed in reducing the gender wage gap in agriculture. In the dry season when the scheme was under partial implementation, it released an effect on the increment in public works employment: No evidence has been found that MGNREGA, had any impact in the increment in casual wages in agriculture.

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## A DETAILED STUDY ON CONTRIBUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT OF AMRAWATI TCIRTSID

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### **Abstract**

The government of India allowed private companies of foreign countries with Indian partner for doing life insurance business under the rules and regulations of insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA). One of the reasons and why insurance sector is unlocked for the private players is that in order to cover this huge distance India needs many more players. That is the explanation for opening up insurance to the private sector. In spite of so many life and non-life insurance companies' operation in India, it still has a long way to go.

Life Insurance Corporation basically deals with social security of the people. Insurance provides risk cover in case of mishaps to the policy holders. It also works as saving option for most of the people. Various literatures reveal that society can live proper life if it can provide sufficient insurance to its citizens.

When we look at the urban areas, we find that people are having good awareness about the insurance policies. However, in sub-urban areas and rural areas, awareness is low. There should be proper study on contribution of insurance in economical upliftment of society and development of the region. The existing literature hardly focus on this area.

**Keyword:** Insurance Regulatory, Insurance, Literatures

### **Introduction**

The Government of India recognized the necessities of setting-up Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) in 1999. The IRDA was set-up to give for the establishment of an Authority, for defending the interests of holders of insurance policies, to control, promote and insurer orderly growth of the insurance industry and for matters associated there with or incidental there to. With the birth of IRDA, the Government modified the Insurance Act, 1938, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 for the sake of proper control at top level. IRDA implement the supervisory control or insurance companies and these powers flow from Insurance Act, 1938 as well as from IRDA Act, 1999 states. "Subject to the provision of this Act and any other law for the time being in force, the Authority shall have the duty to control promote and make sure orderly growth of insurance business and reinsurance business". Regulatory and supervisory powers of the authority are wide and persistent.

The role of IRDA in the present opened market is such that it has to control the business of the insurance companies to ensure accelerated and balanced development of insurance market. While defensive the right of the policy holders and by providing equal opportunities to the insurers, agents, brokers and other intermediaries. The IRDA must prepare the accounting principles to be accepted by the private sectors. The IRDA also expects to promote its product on the internet without having to be extra with the paper work. This could only be possible with the

major modifications in the insurance Act of 1938. This Act lays down certain working guidelines which makes its necessary for the insurance company to follow their guidelines in order to make the contract legally valid. Section 64 V.B. which states that the premium must be received in advance, needs some modifications to make way for payment through credit cards. Another provision relates to the attaching of stamps on the policy in order to make the contract valid in the court of law the stamps should be attached on it as per the present regulation. This regulation also needs relaxation if the transactions are to be approved out on the net.

The insurance density has been described as per capita expenditure on insurance premium. The insurance density has a straight correlation with per capita GDP income of the country. The lower per capita GDP translate itself into low insurance density in the country. Insurance density has been determined with the help of premiums a per capita US \$ for different countries and for the world as a whole. There seems to be big difference between the insurance densities of the chosen countries. The life insurance density has been lowest for Nigeria and highest for Japan.

### **Research Methodology**

Research Methodology is an approach to efficiently take care of the examination issue. It might be comprehended as an investigation of concentrate how inquire about is done logically. In it we think about the different advances that are for the most part embraced by analyst in concentrate his exploration issue alongside the rationale behind them.

### **Objectives of Study**

- a) To study various plans of the LIC during the period
- b) To study level of satisfaction derived by the policy holders

### **Hypothesis**

A hypothesis is a suggestions or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence on a starting point for further investigation.

Null Hypothesis-

H<sub>3E0</sub>: According to LIC Employees', economic growth cannot be achieved by the policy holders through LIC.

vs

Alternative Hypothesis-

H<sub>3E1</sub>: According to LIC Employees', economic growth can be positively achieved by the policy holders through LIC.

## Data analysis

### Test Statistics

	Do you feel that others should also enjoy the benefits of LIC policies?	Does concern LIC policies helps in marriage expenses, Health Expenses, pension planning, retirement planning, disability expenses?	Is LIC contributing in solving the problem of unemployment of the Nation?	Has LIC contributed in economic development of Chandrapur?	Has LIC contributed in social development of Chandrapur, alongwith economic development?
Chi-Square	82.793 <sup>a</sup>	89.690 <sup>a</sup>	21.552 <sup>a</sup>	44.690 <sup>a</sup>	35.310 <sup>a</sup>
df	1	1	1	1	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 58.0.

**Interpretation :** All the 5 attributes reflect Asymp. Sig value i.e. p value  $<0.05$ , we reject the Null Hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the alternative Hypothesis  $H_1$  to say that, according to LIC Employees', economic growth can be positively achieved by the policy holders through LIC. This is sufficient to strongly agree the fact that LIC Employees are in the opinion that the LIC has provided financial security and protection through insurance.

### Findings

1. Ignoring few, almost 92% of the LIC Employees seems to be satisfied with the LIC plans they had purchased. The 8% who are not satisfied may be due to non-responses or their personal negative experience. It means that LIC Employees keep the LIC policies as their first choice and also let others to purchase these policies. LIC policies do have their returns and benefits more than the other private companies' insurance policies. The premiums are low and LIC share of processing charges on the policies as compared to other are also low.
2. Almost 74% of the LIC Employees are in the positive opinion that, they will be economically empowered after receiving the policy among on maturity. The LIC Policies are well transparent and the factor of market risk is very well handled by this Organization. Direct Payment with the Bonus amount at the time of maturity make the Employee to feel economically empowered. 26% of the employees don't think so. The non-support may involve personal experiences or due to the time period of maturity. People now days also expect short term gains. One of the new trends is of Mutual funds or more coverage of risk factors; more returns etc may be the non-supportive factors. But overall scenario seems to support the fact under consideration.
3. Almost 60% of the LIC Employees are the head of the family and hence are major earning resource. The employees are well aware of their liabilities towards their Family members. 40% of the employees were not the Head of the family but were the support to the earning resource. This attribute is the supportive in nature which directly or indirectly affects the factors like safety, economic empowered, maintain standard of living etc.

### **Suggestions**

1. More than 20% employees do not feel safe even after getting the LIC product. There might be various reasons. It is understood that following things should be done. At first, the procedure for claim settlement needs to be conveyed to them and secondly their financial goals should be aligned to the benefits of the LIC policies so that they feel safe on getting the LIC products.
2. It has been seen that few of the LIC agents/distributors do not sell the product which are need of the customers but they sell the product which are giving them more commission. This practice has to stop.
3. People should also be made aware about various benefits of LIC products and services for achieving their financial goals. This awareness should be done at mass level using social media like Whatsapp and Facebook. It will help LIC to promote their products as well as will encourage people to plan their financial goals for the life. The economic sustainability of the region will enhance with this effort.

### **Conclusion**

The economic growth of the city through LIC is also appreciated by the sample respondents of the study. People of Chandrapur have strong belief that LIC has contributed to their economic growth. It is also felt by the people that LIC products help them to achieve their financial goals. There are few areas where LIC needs to improve such as awareness of various products, timely service to the customers, need base selling of the product and so on. At the end it could be said that LIC is contributing to the economic growth of the Chandrapur.

### **Further Scope of study**

In present research only one insurance company i.e. Life Insurance Corporation of India is considered. However, if we need to analyze the impact of insurance companies on economy, we have to take some other private sector companies also. It will give appropriate results.

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## ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਬਾਣੀ ਯ ਬਿੰਬਵਿਧਾਨ

ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰਸਿੰਘ

ਸਹਾਇਕਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਪੋਸਟਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਸ੍ਰੀਗੁਰੂਤੇਗਬਹਾਦਰਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਜ,

ਸ੍ਰੀਅਨੰਦਪੁਰਸਾਹਿਬ।

ਸੰਸਾਰਦੇਇਤਿਹਾਸਵਿੱਚਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਦਾਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਅਦੁੱਤੀਹੈ। ਉਹਬਹੁਕੋਮੀਅਤੇਬਹੁ  
ਧਰਮੀਵੈਰਵਿਰੋਧਵਿਚਸੱਚਦੀਜੇਤਬਣਕੇਪ੍ਰਗਟਹੋਏ। ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਅਜਿਹਾਨਿਆਂ, ਅਜਿਹੀਸਦਭਾਵਨਾ, ਅਜਿ  
ਹਾਮਾਨਵੀਵਰਤਾਰਾ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕਸੁਰੱਖਿਆਅਤੇਸਮਾਜਿਕੇਆਰਥਿਕਸੁਤੰਤਰਤਾਦਾਰਾਹਰੁਸ਼ਨਾਇਆਕਿਆਉਣਵਾਲੀ  
ਆਂਪੀੜੀਆਂਨੇਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂਨੂੰਆਦਰਸ਼ਮਿੱਥਲਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂਜੀਨੇਆਪਣੀਸਮੁੱਚੀਬਾਣੀ 19  
ਰਾਗਾਂਵਿੱਚਬਾਣੀਰਚੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੇਕੁੱਲਸ਼ਬਦ 974 ਤੇਬਾਣੀਆਂ-ਜਪੁਜੀ, ਪੱਟੀ, ਓਂਕਾਰਦੱਖਣੀ, ਸਿੱਧਗੋਸਟਿ, ਸੇਦਰ,  
ਬਾਰਾਂਮਾਹ , ਮਾਰੂਸੇਹਲੇਹਨ। ਇਸਤੋਂਇਲਾਵਾਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਤਿੰਨਵਾਰਾਂ‘ਆਸਾਦੀਵਾਰ  
, ‘ਮਾਝਦੀਵਾਰ’, ‘ਮਲਾਰਦੀਵਾਰ’  
ਰਚੀਆਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੀਸਮੁੱਚੀਬਾਣੀਜਗਤਜਲੰਦੇਲਈਚਾਨਣਮੁਨਾਰਾਬਣੀ। ਭਾਈਗੁਰਦਾਸਨੇਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਬਾਰੇਆਪਣੀ  
ਪਹਿਲੀਵਾਰਵਿੱਚਲਿਖਿਆਹੈ “ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆਸੇਧਣਿਧਰਤਿਲੁਕਾਈ ”।

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਆਪਣੇਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡੀਚਿੰਤਨਦੀਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀਲਈਵਿਭਿੰਨਬਿੰਬਾਂਨੂੰਮਾਧਿਅਮਬਣਾਇਆ  
। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਵਲੋਂਵਰਤੇਗਏਬਿੰਬਮੌਲਿਕ , ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਸ਼ਾਲੀਅਤੇਖੂਬਸੂਰਤਹਨ। ‘ ਬਿੰਬ ’ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀਦੇਸ਼ਬਦ ਜ਼ਨਪਕ  
, ‘ਦਾਹੀਪੰਜਾਬੀਰੂਪ ਹੈ । ਪੱਛਮੀਅਤੇਭਾਰਤੀਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂਨੇਆਪਣੀ  
ਆਪਣੀਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਅਨੁਸਾਰਬਿੰਬਨੂੰਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤਕਰਦਿਆਂਹੇਠਲਿਖੀਆਂਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂਦਿੱਤੀਆਂਹਨ ਯ  
ਰਾਬਿਨਸਕੈਲਟਨਅਨੁਸਾਰ , “ਬਿੰਬਇੱਕਅਜਿਹਾਸ਼ਬਦਚਿੱਤਰਹੈਜੋਇੰਦਰਿਆਵੀਂਅਨੁਭੂਤੀਦਾਭਾਵਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤਕਰਦਾਹੈ।  
1  
ਇਜ਼ਰਾਪਾਉਂਡਅਨੁਸਾਰ, “ਬਿੰਬਇੱਕਚਿੱਤਰਾਤਮਿਕਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧੀਨਹੀਂਸਗੋਂਉਹਚਿੱਤਰਹੈਜਿਹੜਾਇੱਕਅੱਖਦੇਝਲਕਾਰੇ  
ਵਿੱਚਕੋਈਬੈਠਿਕਜਾਂਜਜ਼ਬਾਤੀਭਾਵਜਾਲਪੇਸ਼ਕਰਜਾਂਦਾਹੈ। ਇਹਬਿਖਰੇਹੋਏਵਿਚਾਰਾਂਨੂੰਏਕਤਾਬਖਸ਼ਦਾਹੈ ।<sup>2</sup>  
ਆਕਸਫੋਰਡਡਿਕਸ਼ਨਰੀਅਨੁਸਾਰ, “ਕਿਸੇਵਸਤੂਜਾਂਵਿਅਕਤੀਦੇਬਾਹਰੀਰੂਪਦੀਬਣਾਉਣੀਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ(ਨਕਲ)  
, ਅਨੁਕਰਨਜਾਂਕਿਸੇਬਾਹਰੀਰੂਪਜਾਂਕਿਸੇਵਿਅਕਤੀਦਾਚਿੱਤਰਣ , ਪ੍ਰਤਿਛਾਇਆ, ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਚਿੱਤਰਆਦਿ।<sup>3</sup>



ਪੰਜਾਬੀਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਪੰਜਾਬੀਕੋਸ਼ਅਨੁਸਾਰ,“

ਬਿੰਬਸ਼ਾਬਦਿਕਚਿੱਤਰ,

ਕਵਿਤਾਵਿੱਚਸ਼ਬਦਾਂਦੀਕਲਾਤਮਕਵਰਤੋਂਦੁਆਰਾਗਿਆਨਇੰਦਰੀਆਂਨੂੰਕਰਵਾਇਆਜਾਣਵਾਲਾਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੈ ।<sup>4</sup>

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਾਹਿਤਕੋਸ਼ਅਨੁਸਾਰ,“

ਬਿੰਬਇੱਕਸ਼ਬਦਚਿੱਤਰ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤਵਿੱਚਸ਼ਬਦਾਂਦੁਆਰਾਖਿੱਚੀਤਸਵੀਰਨੂੰਬਿੰਬਕਿਹਾਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਬਿੰਬਕਾਵਿਦੀਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਹੋਂਦਵਿਧੀਨਾਲਸਬੰਧਤ ਹੈ

। ਇਸਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਵਰਤਾਰਿਆਂਦਰਮਿਆਨਸਹਿਸਬੰਧਸਥਾਪਤਕੀਤਾਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ

। ਬਿੰਬਬਾਹਰਲੇਜਗਤਦੀਨਿਰੋਲਨਕਲਜਾਂਤਸਵੀਰਕਸ਼ੀਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਬਿੰਬਤਾਂਵੱਖ

ਵੱਖਵਸਤਾਂ ਵਰਤਾਰਿਆਂਦੀਇੱਕਰਚਨਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਹਰਲੇਜਗਤਵਿੱਚਇਹਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ

ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂਹੋਸਕਦੀਆਂਹਨਪਰਸਾਹਿਤਵਿੱਚਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਦਾਕਲਪਨਾਤਮਕਪੱਧਰਤੇਸਹਿ

ਸਬੰਧਸਥਾਪਤਕਰਕੇਕਿਸੇਬਿੰਬਦੀਰਚਨਾਕੀਤੀਗਈਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਇੰਝਇੱਕਬਿੰਬਕਈਛੋਟੇਬੰਬਾਂਦਾਰਚਨਾਤਮਕਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਵੀਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਿੰਬਭਾਵੇਂਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ

, ਪਰਜਿੱਥੇਕੋਈਛੁੱਘਾਅਰਥਨਿਕਲਦਾਹੋਵੇ, ਉੱਥੇਬਿੰਬਨਾਲਦੀਨਾਲਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਵੀਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ।<sup>5</sup>

ਪੱਛਮੀਤੇਭਾਰਤੀਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂਦੇਬਿੰਬਸਬੰਧੀਕੀਤੇਗਏਵਿਵੇਚਨਅਨੁਸਾਰਕਿਹਾਜਾਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਮਨਦੀਆਂਸੂਖਮ

ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂਜਾਂਕਿਸੇਜਟਿਲਮਨੇਦਸ਼ਾਦੀਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀਲਈਬਿੰਬਕਵੀਦੀਕਲਪਨਾਦੁਆਰਾਸਿਰਜਿਆਉਹਸ਼ਬਦ

ਚਿੱਤਰਹੈਜੇਪਾਠਕਦੇਇੰਦਰੀਆਈਬੋਧਨੂੰਉਜਾਗਰਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਹਸੰਵੇਦਨਾਤਮਕਛੋਟੇਨਾਲਭਰਪੂਰਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇਇਸਸੰਵੇਦਨਾਦਾਸੰਚਾਰਪਾਠਕਦੇਮਨਵਿੱਚਵੀਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈਜਿਸਦੇਸਿੱਟੇਸੁ

ਹਜਅਤੇਆਨੰਦਦੀਅਨੁਭੂਤੀਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ।

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਜੀਦੀਬਿੰਬਾਵਲੀਦਾਖੇਤਰਬਹੁਤਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ

। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਨੇਅਜਿਹੇਅਨੂਠੇਅਤੇਅਨੁਪਮਬਿੰਬਾਂਦੀਸਿਰਜਣਾਕੀਤੀ ਹੈਜਿਸਦਾਸੰਬੰਧਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀ, ਲੋਕ

ਜੀਵਨ, ਇਤਿਹਾਸੇਮਿਥਿਹਾਸਤੇਲੋਕਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸਾਂਨਾਲ ਹੈ ।

ਗੁਰੂਜੀਦੇਬਿੰਬਸੰਸਾਰਬਾਰੇਡਾ । ਐਸ । ਐਸ ।

ਕੋਹਲੀਲਿਖਦੇਹਨ ਯ

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਇਸਧਰਤੀਦੇਦੂਰ

ਦੂਰਕੋਨਿਆਂਤੱਕਸਫ਼ਰਕੀਤਾ। ਉਹਅਧਿਆਤਮਕਖੇਤਰਦੀਆਂਧੁਰਅੰਦਰ

ਲੀਆਂਛੁੱਘਾਈਆਂਤਕਪੁਜੇ। ਇਸਲਈਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੇਬਿੰਬਵੱਡੇਵਿਰਾਟਖੇਤਰਵਿੱਚੋਂ

ਹਨਜਿਹੜੇਭੈਂਤਿਕਤਲਤੋਂਲੈਕੇਅਸਮਾਨਤਕ,

ਅਸਮਾਨਤੋਂਲੈਕੇਨੀਵੇਂਖੇਤਰਤਕ, ਮਾਮੂਲੀਕਿਸਾਨਤੋਂਲੈਕੇਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹਤਕ,

ਗਰੀਬਵਣਜਾਰੇਤੋਂਲੈਕੇਅਮੀਰਸੁਦਾਗਰਤੱਕਅਤੇਸਾਧਾਰਨਹਿੰਦੂਜਾਂਮੁਸਲ

ਮਾਨਤੋਂਲੈਕੇਕਾਜੀਜਾਂਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਤੱਕਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੇਬਿੰਬਾਂਦਾਵਿਸ਼ਾਲਸਾਮਰਾਜਸ

ਥਾਪਿਤ ਹੈ।<sup>6</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਪ੍ਰਭੂਪ੍ਰਮਦੀਭਾਵਨਾਨੂੰਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀਵਿੱਚੋਂਬਿੰਬਲੈਕੇਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੇਸੂਖਮਭਾਵਾਂਨੂੰਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤਕਰਨਵਿੱਚਸਫਲਸਾਧਨਬਣੀ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਦਉਭਰਮਿਭੂਲੀਭਰਿਜੇਬਨਿਪਛੁਤਾਈ।

ਜਲਥਲਨੀਰਿਭਰੇਬਰਸਰੁਤੇਰੰਗਮਾਈ।।

ਬਰਸੈਨਿਸਿਕਾਲੀਕਿਉਸੁਖੁਬਾਲੀਦਾਦਰਮੇਰਲਵੰਤੇ।<sup>7</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਜੀਨੇਆਪਣੀਪ੍ਰਭੂਨਾਲਮਿਲਣਦੀਲੋਚਾਤੇਪ੍ਰੀਤਦੇਸੂਖਮਭਾਵਨੂੰਇਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਮੂਰਤੀਮਾਨਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਹਰਣੀਹੋਵਾਬਨਿਬਸਾਕੰਦਮੂਲਚੁਣਿਖਾਉ।।

ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦੀਮੇਰਾਸਹਮਿਲੇਵਾਰਿਵਾਰਿਹਉਜਾਉਜੀਉ।।

ਕੋਇਲਹੋਵਾਂਅੰਬਿਬਸਾਸਹਿਜਸਬਦੁਵਿਚਾਰੁ।।

ਸਹਿਜਸੁਭਾਇਮੇਰਾਸਹਮਿਲੈਦਰਸਨਿਰੂਪਿਅਪਾਰੁ।<sup>8</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਅਨੁਭਵਅਤੇਦਿੱਬਅਨੁਭੂਤੀਨੂੰਦੱਸਣਲਈ'ਕਮਲ'ਦਾਬਿੰਬਵਰਤਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਰੇਮਨਐਸੀਹਰਿਸਿਉਪ੍ਰੀਤਿਕਰਿਜੈਸੀਜਲਕਮਲਹਿ।।

ਲਹਰਨਾਲਪਛਾੜੀਆਭੀਵਿਗਸੈਅਸਨਹਿ।<sup>9</sup>

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਨੇਪਤੀਵਿਛੋੜੇਵਿੱਚਨਿਤਾਈ, ਨਿਮਾਈ, ਵਿਆਕੁਲ, ਨਿਆਸਰੀਇਸਤਰੀਦੇਬਿੰਬਰਾਹੀਂਪ੍ਰਭੂਪ੍ਰੀਤੀਆਪਣੇਵਿਛੋੜਿਆਂਦੇਜਜ਼ਬਿਆਂਨੂੰਰੂਪਮਾਨਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਹਰਿਬਿਨੁਕਿਉਜੀਵਾਮੇਰੀਮਾਈ।।

ਜੈਜਗਦੀਸਤੇਰਾਜਸਜਾਚਉਮੈਂਹਰਿਬਿਨੁਰਹਨੁਨਜਾਈ।<sup>10</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਸਮਕਾਲੀਸਮਾਜਦੇਯਥਾਰਥਨੂੰਪੇਸ਼ਕਰਨਲਈਹੇਠਲਿਖੇਬਿੰਬਾਂਦਾਪ੍ਰਯੋਗਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਲਕਾਤੀਰਾਜੇਕਸਾਈਧਰਮੁਪੰਖਕਰਿਉਡਰਿਆ।।

ਕੂੜਾਅਮਾਵਸਸਚੁਚੰਦਰਮਾਦੀਸੈਨਾਹੀਕਹਿਚੜਐ।<sup>11</sup>

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਨੇਰਾਜਨੀਤਕਪੱਧਰ'ਤੇਹਾਕਮਜਮਾਤਦੇਘਿਰੇਆਚਰਣਨੂੰਪਾੜਖਾਣੇਜੰਗਲੀਜਾਨਵਰਾਂਦੇਬਿੰਬਾਂਰਾਹੀਂਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ੀਹਮੁਕੱਦਮਕੁੱਤੇ।ਜਾਇਜਗਾਇਨਬੈਠੇਸੁੱਤੇ।।

ਚਾਕਰਨਹਦਾਪਾਇਨਘਾਉ।ਰਤੁਪਿਤੁਕੁਤਿਹੈਚਟਿਜਾਹੁ।<sup>12</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇ 'ਜਨੇਊ' ਦੇਬਿੰਬਰਾਹੀਂਉਸਵਿੱਚਸਦਾਚਾਰਕਕੀਮਤਾਂਦਾਸੁਮੇਲਕਰਕੇਨਵਾਂ 'ਜਨੇਊ' ਮੂਰਤੀ  
ਮਾਨਕੀਤਾਹੈਜਿਸਦੀਬਣਤਰਹੈ 'ਕਪਾਹਦਇਆਦੀ', 'ਸੂਤਸੰਤੋਖ' ਦਾ, 'ਗੰਢਾਂਜਿੱਤ' ਦੀਆਂਤੇਉੱਚ  
ਸੁੱਚਾਆਚਰਨਉਸਜਨੇਊਦਾ 'ਵੱਟ' ਹੈ। ਇਹਬਿੰਬਨਵੇਂਸੁਹਿਰਦਸਦਾਚਾਰਕਤੇਆਤਮਿਕਵਿਚਾਰਪੇਸ਼ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਜੋਗੀਆਂਦੀਬਿੰਬਾਵਲੀਲੈਕੇਉਸਵਿੱਚਨਵੇਂਅਰਥਭਰੇਹਨਤੇ 'ਸਹੀਯੋਗ' ਦਾਸੰਕਲਪਪੇਸ਼ਕੀ  
ਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾਨਾਲਡੂੰਘੀਸਾਂਝਪਾਉਣਵਾਲੀਮੱਤ 'ਡੰਡਾ' ਹੈ, ਪ੍ਰਭੂਨੂੰਹਰਥਾਂਤੇਮੌਜੂਦਦੇਖਣਾ 'ਭਸਮ'  
ਹੈਤੇਉਸਦੀਸਿਫਤਸਲਾਹ 'ਸੱਚਾਯੋਗ' ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦਾਪ੍ਰਭੂਚਰਨਾਂਵਿੱਚਮਨਜੁੜਗਿਆਉਹੀਅਸਲੀਜੋਗੀਹੈ।

ਮੁੰਦਾਸੰਤੋਖੁਸਰਮੁਪਤੁੜੋਲੀਧਿਆਨਕੀਕਰੇਹਿਬਿਭੂਤਿ ॥

ਖਿੰਬਾਕਾਲਕੁਆਰੀਕਾਇਆਜੁਗਤਿਡੰਡਾਪਰਤੀਤਿ ॥<sup>13</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਜੀਦਾਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਹੈਕਿਮਨੁੱਖੀਸਰੀਰਦੀਬਾਹਰੀਗੰਦਗੀਅਤੇਗੰਦੇਕੱਪੜਿਆਂਨੂੰਤਾਂਪਾਣੀਨਾਲਧੋਤਾਜਾਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ  
ਪਰਬੁੱਧੀਦੇਮਲੀਨਹੋਣਤੇਉਸਦੀਸਫਾਈਕੇਵਲਨਾਮਦੁਆਰਾਹੀਹੋਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ

|ਇਸਸੂਖਮਭਾਵਨੂੰਗੁਰੂਜੀਨੇਗੁਣਸਮਾਨਤਾ' ਤੇਆਧਾਰਿਤਬਿੰਬਰਾਹੀਂਪੇਸ਼ਕੀਤਾਹੈ।

ਭਰੀਐਹਥੁਪੈਰੁਤਨੁਦੇਹੁ ॥ ਪਾਣੀਧੋਤੇਉਤਰਸੁਖੇਹੁ ॥

ਮੂਤਪਲੀਤੀਕਪੜਹੋਇ ॥ ਦੇਸਾਬੁਣੁਲਈਐਉਹਧੋਇ ॥

ਭਰੀਐਮਤਿਪਾਪਾਂਕੇਸੰਗਿ ॥ ਉਹਧੋਪੈਨਾਵੈਕੇਰੰਗਿ ॥<sup>14</sup>

ਗੁਰਮਤਿਸਾਹਿਤਵਿੱਚਜਗਤਨੂੰਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂਦੀ 'ਕਾਲੀਕੋਠੜੀ' ਕਿਹਾਗਿਆਹੈਜਿਸਵਿੱਚਮਨੁੱਖਦਾਤਨ  
ਮਨਕਾਲਾਕਰੂਪਹੋਜਾਂਦਾਹੈਪਰਜਿਸਨੂੰਗੁਰੂਦਾਆਸਰਾਮਿਲਜਾਵੇਉਹਨਿਰਮਲਰਹਿੰਦਾਹੈਕਿਉਂਕਿਗੁਰੂਸ਼ਬਦਉਸਦੀਤ੍ਰਿ  
ਸ਼ਨਾਦੂਰਕਰਦਿੰਦਾਹੈ।

ਸਭਜਗੁਕਾਜਲਕੋਠੜੀਤਨੁਮਨੁਦੇਹਿਸਆਹਿ ॥

ਗੁਰੂਰਾਖੇਸੇਨਿਰਮਲੇਸਬਦਿਸੁਆਰੀਭਾਹਿ ॥<sup>15</sup>

ਨਿਰਗੁਣ, ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕਜਾਂਪਖੰਡੀਮਨੁੱਖਉੱਚੇਲੰਮੇਸਿੰਬਲਰੁੱਖਵਾਂਗਹੁੰਦਾਹੈਜਿਸਤੋਂਲਾਭਉਠਾਉਣਦੀਥਾਂਨਿਰਾਸ਼  
ਤਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂਜੀ 'ਸਿੰਮਲ' ਰੁੱਖਦੇਬਿੰਬਰਾਹੀਂਮਨੁੱਖਮਨੁੱਖਨੂੰਪੇਸ਼ਕਰਦੇਹਨ।

ਸਿੰਮਲਰੁਖੁਸਰਾਇਰਾਅਤਿਦੀਰਘਅਤਿਮੁਚੁ ॥

ਓਇਜਿਆਵਹਿਆਸਕਰਿਜਾਹਿਨਿਰਾਸੇਕਿਤੁ ॥

ਫਲਫਿਕੇਫੁਲਬਕਬਕੇਕਾਮਿਨਾਆਵਹਿਪਤ ॥<sup>16</sup>

### ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਹੱਥੀਕਿਰਤਕਰਨਦਾਸੰਕਲਪਦਿੱਤਾ

।ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਨੇਖੁਦਖੇਤੀਕਰਕੇਲੋਕਾਈਦਾਮਾਰਗਦਰਸ਼ਨਕੀਤਾ।ਇਸੇਲਈਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੀਬਾਣੀਵਿੱਚਧਰਤੀਅਤੇਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਨਾਲਸਬੰਧਤਬੰਬਵੀਰੂਪਮਾਨਹੁੰਦੇਹਨਯ

ਮਨੁਹਾਲੀਕਿਰਸਾਨੀਕਰਣੀਸਰਮੁਪਾਣੀਤਨੇਖੇਤੁ॥

ਨਾਮੁਬੀਜੁਸੰਤੋਖੁਸੁਹਾਗਾਰਖੁਗਰੀਬੀਵੇਸੁ॥<sup>17</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਅਧਿਆਤਮਕਅਨੁਭੂਤੀਦੀਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀਲਈਵਧੇਰੇਕਰਕੇਬੰਬਘਰੇਗੀਜੀਵਨਵਿੱਚੋਂਹੀਲਏਹਨਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੀਅਪੀਲਜਨਸਮੂਹਨੂੰਹੈ।ਸਮਾਜਿਕਜੀਵਨਦਾਮੁੱਖਧੁਰਾਇਸਤਰੀਮਰਦਦੇਸਬੰਧਨ।ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਜਾਂਰਹੱਸਵਾਦੀਕਵੀਆਂਨੇਆਤਮਪਰਮਾਤਮਾਦੇਸਬੰਧਾਂਨੂੰਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਣਲਈਇਸਤਰੀਜੀਵਨਨਾਲਸਬੰਧਤਬੰਬਪ੍ਰਤੱਖਤੌਰਉੱਤੇਚਿੱਤਰੇਹਨ।ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੀਬਾਣੀਵਿੱਚਅਜਿਹੇਅਨੇਕਾਂਹੀਬੰਬਹਨਯ

ਚੂੜਾਭੰਨੁਪਲੰਘਸਿਉਮੁੰਧੇਸਣੁਬਾਹੀਸਣੁਬਾਹਾ॥

ਏਤੇਵੇਸਕਰੇਦੀਏਮੁੰਧੇਸਹੁਰਾਤੇਅਵਰਾਹਾਂ॥<sup>18</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਬਾਣੀਵਿੱਚੋਂਮਿਥਿਹਾਸਨਾਲਸਬੰਧਤਬੰਬਵੀਮਿਲਦੇਹਨਯ

ਹਰੀਚੰਦੁਦਾਨੁਕਰੈਜਲੁਲੈਵੈ॥

ਬਿਨੁਗੁਰਅੰਤੁਨਪਾਇਅਭੇਵੈ॥<sup>19</sup>

ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਬਾਣੀਦੇਬੰਬਵਿਧਾਨਦਾਵਿਸਥਾਰਮਈਵਿਵੇਚਨਕਰਦਿਆਂਇਹਸਪੱਸ਼ਟਹੁੰਦਾਹੈਕਿਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੇਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡੀਚਿੰਤਨਵਾਂਗਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੀਬੰਬਾਵਲੀਦਾਖੇਤਰਵੀਬਹੁਤਵਿਸ਼ਾਲਹੈ।ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੀਬੰਬਾਵਲੀਦੀਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਇਹਹੈਕਿਪਾਠਕਨੂੰਉਸੇਅਨੁਭਵਦੇਵਾਤਾਵਰਨਦੀਝਾਤਪੁਆਉਂਦੀਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜਾਗੁਰੂਜੀਨੇਆਪਮਾਣਿਆਤੇਵੇਖਿਆਹੈ।

ਹਵਾਲੇ ਯ

11 ਰਾਬਿਨਸਕੈਲਟਨ, ਦਾਪੋਇਟਿਕਅਮੇਜ਼, ਪੰਨਾ 90।

21 ਇਜ਼ਰਾਪਾਊਂਡ, ਬਿਊਰੀਆਫਲਿਟਰੇਚਰ, ਪੰਨਾ 192।

3. Oxford dictionary vol-1, 1995, p-958.

41 ਡਾ। ਜੇਗਾਸਿੰਘ, ( ਸੰਪਾ ), ਪੰਜਾਬੀਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਪੰਜਾਬਕੋਸ਼ ।

51 ਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਾਹਿਤਕੋਸ਼ , ਭਾਗ III , ਕੇਸਰਸਿੰਘਕੋਸਰ ( ਸੰਪਾ ), ਪੰਜਾਬਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

61 ਡਾ। ਐਸ। ਐਸ। ਕੋਹਲੀ, A Critical Study of Adi-Granth, pp-152-153.

- 71 ਆਦਿਗੰਥ, ਪੰਨਾ -  
81 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
91 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
101 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
111 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
121 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
131 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
141 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
151 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
161 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
171 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
181 ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ  
19. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ

## ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਰੋਕਾਰ

ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ (ਰੋਪੜ)

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਚਰਚਿਤ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। 'Diaspora' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਗ੍ਰੀਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'dia' ਅਤੇ 'sperio' ਤੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। 'dia' ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ 'through' or 'over' ਅਤੇ 'sperio' ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ 'dispersal' or 'to sow' ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਖਿਲਾਰਾ ਜਾਂ ਖਿੰਡਾ ਓਹ ਹੈ। ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਯਹੂਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਰਾ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ। ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਇਆ ਜਦੋਂ 586 ਪੂਰਵ ਈਸਵੀ ਵਿਚ ਯਹੂਦੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੂਡੀਆ ਤੋਂ ਅਤੇ 135 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਜੇਰੂਸਲਮ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਮਨ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਨੇ ਉਜਾੜ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਵੰਨ ਸੁਵੰਨੇ ਜੁਲਮ ਫਾਹੇ ਸਨ। ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਬੇਬੀਲੋਨ, ਸਪੇਨ, ਪੋਲੈਂਡ, ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਵਿੱਚ ਖਿਲਰ ਗਏ ਸਨ।

1948 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਯਹੂਦੀ ਹੋਮਲੈਂਡ ਇਸਰਾਈਲ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਯਹੂਦੀ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਆ ਗਏ ਸਨ,

ਪਰੰਤੂ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਸੇ ਰਹੇ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਤੜਪ, ਓਪਰੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਵਾਦ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਆਦਾਨ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਚਲਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਉਜਾੜੇ ਦੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੰਤਾਪ ਭੇਗਰ ਹੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦਾ ਭਾਗ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੈ।<sup>2</sup>

ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਚਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਦੋਂ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿਚ ਆਇਆ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਤੇ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਸੀ। ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਡੈਲ ਸਰੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਦਿਆਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਲੇਸ਼ੀਆ ਤੇ ਸਿੰਘਾ ਪੁਰ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਚ ਰਬੜ ਦੀ ਖੇਤੀ ਲਈ ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਨਵਤੇਜ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ 'ਦੇਸਤੀ ਦੇ ਪੰਧ' ਯਾ ਸਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਰਚਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ 'ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਲਾਇਆ ਨੂੰ ਰਬੜ ਤੇ ਟੀਨ ਦੀ ਉਪਜ ਲਈ ਰਾਖਵਾਂ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਏਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਬੜੀ ਉਲਾਰ ਰੱਖੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਉਲਾਰ ਬਸਤੀ ਵਾਦੀ ਆਰਥਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਦਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਏਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਵੀ ਬੜਾ ਮਾਰੂ ਅਸਰ ਸੀ। ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਜਹੇ ਚੌਲਾਂ, ਮੱਛੀ, ਕੁਝ ਸਬਜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਫਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਵਾ ਏਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਵਸੋਲਈ ਸਾਰੀ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਦੇ ਸੋਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਮੰਗ ਵਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਏਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਉਪਜਾਊ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਰਾਸ

ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਜਪਾਨੀ ਹਮਲੇ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਏਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਏਨੀ ਅਮੀਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਿਰਫ ਰਬੜ ਤੇ ਜੰਗ

ਲਗੀਨਗੀ, ਵੰਨਸੁਵੰਨੀਆਂਫਸਲਾਂਵੀਉਗਾਸਕਦੀਹੈ।ਉਦੋਕਪਾਹਤੇਮੱਕੀਤੇਹੋਰਕਈਚੀਜਾਂ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਵਸਨੀਕਾਂਨੇਪਹਿਲੀਵਾਰਸਫਲਤਾਨਾਲਉੱਥੇਲਾਈਆਂ।<sup>3</sup>

ਪਰਵਾਸਦੀਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆਬਹੁਤਲੰਮੀਤੇਪੁਰਾਣੀਹੈਜੋਪੁਰਾਣੇਸਮਿਆਂਤੋਂਸ਼ੁਰੂਹੋਕੇਵਰਤਮਾਨਸਮੇਂਤੱਕਚੱਲਰਹੀਹੈ।ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂਵਿੱਚਸਮੁੱਚੀਦੁਨੀਆਂਵਿੱਚਡਾਇਸਪੇਰਾਦੇਪਰਵਾਸਧਾਰਨਕਰਨਦਾਮੁੱਖਕਾਰਨਆਰਥਿਕਤਾਹੈ।ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾਹੀਮਨੱਖੀਸ ਮਾਜਦੀਦਸ਼ਾ,

ਦਿਸ਼ਾਤੇਵਿਹਾਰਨੂੰਨਿਰਧਾਰਤਕਰਨਵਾਲਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੇਪਹਿਲੂਹੈ।ਅਸਲਵਿੱਚਪਰਵਾਸਪਿੱਛੇਮੁੱਖਮਕਸਦਚੰਗੇਰੇਭਵਿੱਖਦੀਕਾਮਨਾ ਹੀਹੁੰਦੀਹੈਅਤੇਚੰਗੇਰਾਜੀਵਨਮਨੁੱਖਦੇਆਰਥਿਕਸਾਧਨਾਂਉੱਤੇਹੀਨਿਰਭਰਕਰਦਾਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਤੇਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਵਿੱਚਬਹੁਤਅੰਤਰਹੈ,

ਜੋਅਰਥਵਿਕਸਤਤੇਵਿਕਸਤਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕਰਕੇਉਪਜਦਾਹੈ।ਇਸਲਈਜਦੋਂਪੰਜਾਬੀਡਾਇਸਪੇਰਾਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀਵਾਤਾਵਰਨਵਿੱਚਪ੍ਰਵੇ ਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਤਾਂਉਹਉਥੋਂਦੀਜੀਵਨ

ਵਿਧੀਨੂੰਦਿਲੋਂਅਪਣਾਨਹੀਂਸਕਦਾਕਿਉੱਕਿਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਸਮਾਜਵਿਚਜੀਵਨਬਤੀਤਕਰਦਿਆਂਵੀਉਹਆਪਣੇਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਰਕਵਿਰਸੇਨਾਲੋਨਹੀਂਟੁੱਟਦਾ।ਮਨੁੱਖਭਾਵੇਂਕਿੰਨਾਵੀਸਭਿਅਕਤੇਦੇਸ਼ੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਤੋਂਦੂਰਹੋਜਾਵੇਉਹਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ,

ਕਲਪਨਾਵਾਂਤੇਜਜਬਾਤਾਂਦੇਪੱਧਰਤੇਆਪਣੇਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ, ਸਮਾਜਤੇਆਪਣੀਧਰਤੀਨਾਲਜੁੜਿਆਰਹਿੰਦਾਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਡਾਇਸਪੇਰਾਦੀਨਵੀਂਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਦੇਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਾਂਵਿਚਕਾਰਲਟਕਰਹੀਹੁੰਦੀਹੈ।ਘਰਵਿੱਚਉਹਨਾਂਨੂੰਆਪਣੇਮਾਤਾ-

ਪਿਤਾਦੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕਸਿਖਲਾਈਮਿਲਦੀਹੈਅਤੇਬਾਹਰਵਿਚਰਦੇਸਮੇਂਉਹਦੂਸਰੇਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਦਾਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਗ੍ਰਹਿਣਕਰਦੇਹਨ

ਪਰਦੁਖਾਂਤਇਹਹੈਕਿਨਾਤਾਂਉਹਪੂਰੀਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਦੂਜੇਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇਬਣਸਕਦੇਹਨਅਤੇਨਾਹੀਪੂਰੀਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਆਪਣੇਦੇਸ਼ਦੀਆਂਕਦਰਾਂ-

ਕੀਮਤਾਂਨੂੰਅਪਣਾਸਕਦੇਹਨ।ਇਸਸੰਬੰਧੀਚਰਚਾਕਰਦਿਆਂਡਾ.ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰਪਾਲਸਿੰਘਨੇਲਿਖਿਆਹੈ, 'ਦੇਹਾਂਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂਵਿਚਕਾਰਸ

ਭਿਆਚਾਰਕਵਿੱਥਪੈਦਾਹੋਈਹੈ, ਇਸਵਿੱਥਦੇਪੈਦਾਹੋਣਦਾਕਾਰਨਇਹਹੈਕਿਇਕਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਦੀਆਂਕਦਰਾਂ-

ਕੀਮਤਾਂਦਾਪਿਛੇਕੜਜਗੀਰੂਹੈਤੇਦੂਜੀਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਮਸ਼ੀਨੀ,

ਨਾਗਰਿਕਉਦਯੋਗਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀਮਾਹੌਲਵਿੱਚਜਨਮੀਤੇਜਵਾਨਹੋਕੇਪਰਵਾਨਚੜ੍ਹੀਹੈ।ਇਕਸ਼ਰਮਹਯਾ,

ਰੱਖਰਖਾਅਦੀਗੱਲਕਰਦੀਹੈਤੇਦੂਜੀਖੁੱਲ-

ਖੇਲ੍ਹਦੀਸਮਰਥਕਰੈ।ਇਕਵਰਜਨਾ-

ਮੁੱਖੀਹੈਤੇਦੂਜੀਸੁਤੰਤਰਤਾਭਾਵੀ।ਇਕਪਾਸੇਦੰਭਤੇਦੂਜੇਪਾਸੇਲੱਜਹੀਣਤਾਦਾਭਾਵਹੈ।<sup>4</sup>

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਡਾਇਸਪੇਰਾਦੀਪੁਰਾਣੀਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰੀਕਦਰਾਂ-

ਕੀਮਤਾਂਤੇਸੋਚਦੀਧਾਰਨੀਹੈਜਦੋਂਕਿਨਵੀਂਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਪਰਿਵੇਸ਼

ਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਹੈਜੋਕਿਆਪਣੀਆਂਜੜ੍ਹਾਨਾਲੋਂਟੁੱਟਚੁੱਕੀਹੈ।ਪੁਰਾਣੀਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਪਣੇਵਿਰਾਸਤਵਿੱਚਮਿਲੇਸੰਸਕਾਰਾਂਨੂੰਆਪਣੀਅਗਲੀ

ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪਣਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਸਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਸਰੋਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਪਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੂਜੀ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੜਕਾ ਲੱਭਣ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਿਤ ਵਿਆਹ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰਜੀਤ ਅਟਵਾਲ ਰਚਿਤ ਨਾਵਲ ਸਾਊਥਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੇਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਰਦੁੱਮਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਕੌਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਦੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੁਖ ਦੁਨੂੰ ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਦਾ। ਨਮੂਨੇ ਵਜੋਂ:

‘ਚੱਲ ਆਪਾਂ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਚੱਲੀ ਏ ਕਿਸ ਮਿਸ ਤੇ।’

‘ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਆਪਣਾ ਮੁਲਕ ਐ’

‘ਨਹੀਂ, ਮੇਰੀ ਕੰਟਰੀ ਇਹ ਆ ਆਈ ਮ ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼।’<sup>5</sup>

ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਮਕੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਉੱਤੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਦਬਾਅ ਪਾਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਘਰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਅਲੱਗ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਵੇਗਾ :

‘ਲੁਕ ਮੇ ਮ ਅੱਗੇ ਡੈਡ ਵੀ ਏ ਦਾ ਦੀ ਆਂ ਰੱਬਿਸ਼ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ, ਮੈਂ ਵਿਆਹ ਲਾਈ ਕਨ ਹੀ ਕਰਦਾ। ਮੇਰੇ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਹੋਉ, ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਘਰੋਂ ਚੱਲੇ ਜਾਣਾ, ਕਿਸੇ ਫਰਿੰਡ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ ਪੈਣਾ।’<sup>6</sup>

ਹਰਜੀਤ ਅਟਵਾਲ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਵਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਵਰਗੇ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਘਰ ਬਣਾ ਲਏ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਥੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਔਲਾਦ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਇੰਨੀ ਜੁਆਦਾ ਨੇ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਆਹ ਵੀ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ, ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਤ-ਪਾਤ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚੇ-

ਨੀਵੇਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨੇ ਘਰ ਕਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਰ ਜਾਤ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਤੀ ਗਤ ਪਛਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਕਰਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਆਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਹੀ ਜਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਸਮ-ਰਿਵਾਜ ਮਨਾਉਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪਸੀ ਮੇਲ-ਜੋਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਅੱਖਿਆਈ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਪਰੰਤੂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। **ਪੰਜਾਬੀ** ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਜੁਆਦਾ ਤਰਜਾਤ-ਪਾਤ ਤੇ ਉੱਚੇ-

ਨੀਚ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਕੀਤੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਜਿੱਦ ਅੱਗੇ ਝੁੱਕਣਾ ਹੀ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਜੋੜਿਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਾਤ-

ਪਾਤ ਦੇ ਬੰਧਨ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜਨ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ,

ਪਰ ਇਹ ਵਿਆਹ ਏਨੀ ਘੱਟ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਦਲ ਸਕਦੇ।



ਪੱਛਮੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਸੋਚ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਆਈ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇਰਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਔਰਤ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੱਛਮ ਦੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ-

ਡੁੱਲੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਔਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦ ਦੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟੁੱਟ-ਛੁੱਟ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਛਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੁੱਟ-ਭੱਜ ਦੇ ਤਣਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਗੁਜਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਚਰਚਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਟ ਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਡਾਇਸਪੋਰਾ ਨੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੇਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਕਾਰਨ, ਆਪਣੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਸੋਚ ਦੀ ਵੱਖਰਤਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਅਜਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਚਿੰਤਤ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤਣਾਉ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਗੁਜਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

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## POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION POLICY IN INDIA

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### Abstract

The process of migration has been largely influenced by the political interest of both origin and destination country. India holds the second largest population in the world and the first labour-sending country. The scarcity of opportunities and poor resource base induced the Indians to move away from the country. The migration of skilled and unskilled labour from India for better opportunities to various countries has necessitated a well-established migration policy. But India does not have a migration policy to manage national and international migration. The policies of the destination country have largely determining the trend and volume of migration in India. In this setting, the study tries to analyse the political implication of migration policy in India.

**Keywords:** Migration, Political interest, Migration law, Visa restriction.

### Introduction

Migration is the movement of people between regions or countries. It is the way toward changing one's place of living arrangement and for all time living in a district or nation. As per the Demographic Dictionary of United Nations, "migration is such an occasion in which individuals move starting with one geological region then onto the next land territory. At the point when individuals leaving their place of living arrangement go to live for all time in another territory then this is called migration." Migration might be lasting or brief with the expectation of coming back to the spot of starting point in future. In the cutting edge time, human development has essentially showed up as migration inside and between existing sovereign states, either controlled or uncontrolled and encroaching upon migration laws (Adamson, 2006).

The pre-present day movement of human populace begins with the advancement of Homo erectus out of Africa transversely over Eurasia about 1.75 million years prior. Homo sapiens appears to have included all of Africa around 150,000 years sooner; a couple of people from this species moved out of Africa 70,000 years back and had spread transversely over Australia, Asia and Europe by 40,000 BC. Migration to the Americas happened 20,000 to 15,000 years prior. By 2000 years back individuals had developed settlements in most of the Pacific Islands (Jenner, 2018). Genuine populace improvements very fuse those conjectured as related with the Neolithic Revolution and with Indo-European expansion. The Early Medieval Great Migrations including Turkic advancement have left basic pursues. In specific spots, for instance, Turkey and Azerbaijan, there was a liberal social change after the migration of for the most part minimal top of the line populace (Kristinsson, 2012). The tip top development parallels in the Roman and Norman triumphs of Britain, while the most intensely chatted of all the British social advances is the activity of migration in the by and large sudden and extraordinary change from Romano-Britain to Anglo-Saxon Britain", which may be explained by an extensive development of Anglo-Saxon Y chromosomes into Central England (contributing half 100% to the quality pool around at that point) (Andy, 2009).

The individuals moved in the previous periods because of the reasons like environmental

change, scene and inadequate nourishment supply (Philip Camill, 2010). The proof offers that the forerunners of the Austronesian people groups spread from the South Chinese region to the island of Taiwan around 8,000 years back. As indicated by the recorded semantics the nautical people groups moved from Taiwan, maybe in undeniable waves separated by centuries, to the whole district fuse by the Austronesian lingos (Ko et al., 2014). Indo-Aryan development from the Indus Valley to the plain of the River Ganges in Northern India is dared to have happened in the Middle to Late Bronze Age, contemporary with the late Harappan organize in India (around 1700 to 1300 BC). From 180 BC, a movement of intrusions from Central Asia followed in the northwestern Indian subcontinent, including those determined by the Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians and Kushans (Talwar Sabanna, 2018). These days, individuals are moving to look for better chances. Out of the many reactions of the populace development in India, a significant impact of industrialisation and financial advancement is the inner migration of the populace on a huge scale, which has drawn the consideration of organizers and formulators of monetary strategies. In this way, movement is a statistic occasion, whose long haul impacts fall on the socio-economic and social improvement of any area or nation. The worldwide development of individuals has been confined by migration approaches which have generally impacted by the political enthusiasm of the goal. The created nations like USA have limited the section of individuals from different nations by law and Visa has given to a specific classification individuals like restorative and specialized experts.

### **An Overview of International Migration Policies in India**

The origin-country has been forcing various approaches to oversee in and out migration. Notwithstanding noteworthy movement along the India-Gulf hallway for more than three decades and all the more as of late the developing numbers in the versatility of experts and understudies to the created world, India doesn't have an expressed approach on worldwide migration. A 'No approach' condition isn't a choice given the convincing conditions that drive displacement and the significant financial effect of migration. In spite of the fact that there has been no particular approach record, India's migration strategy casing has been encircled by the administrative system that oversees migration as set out in the Emigration Act 1983. The experience of the past has indicated that India must remove a down to business divert and move from leave controls as the reason for improving the insurance and welfare of vagrants. In its place the premise must be: strengthening of the vagrant. Such strengthening must accomplish more full and educated preparation regarding the vagrants themselves all the while: to empower her to comprehend the movement procedure better, take part in the free showcase evenhandedly and, relieve the dangers experienced en route. This go to strengthening of vagrants as the sorting out standard for migration praxis is started on the possibility that a transient must have the data and information, the necessary ranges of abilities and the opportunity to settle on her own decisions instead of being belittled, either by the legislature or by the enrollment business. This will involve an 'actual existence cycle' way to deal with migration that will try to activate the significant partners in the displacement procedure. In these settings, the examination endeavours to break down the political ramifications of approach reaction on movement of the nation.

### **Immigration Policies**

- A developing number of Governments has demonstrated receptiveness to ordinary movement over the most recent two decades. In 2011, among the 195 nations with accessible information, a vast greater part of Governments (73 percent) either had strategies to keep up the present degree of movement or they were not interceding to transform it, while 16 per cent had approaches to bring down it and 11 per cent had arrangements to raise it.
- At the worldwide level, the level of Governments with strategies to bring down migration declined from 40 percent in 1996 to 16 percent in 2011, while the rate looking to raise movement expanded from only 4 percent in 1996 to 11 percent in 2011
- The accepting nations have demonstrated more prominent selectivity towards profoundly talented specialists. A developing number of Governments have embraced strategies to raise the migration of profoundly gifted laborers. The level of Governments with approaches to raise the movement of profoundly gifted specialists expanded from 22 percent in 2005 to 39 percent in 2011.
- In 2011, hardly any Governments had strategies to raise movement for lasting settlement (6 percent) or for family reunification (9 percent). Despite what might be expected, multiple quarters of all Governments had strategies to keep up their present degrees of migration for changeless settlement and family reunification or they were not mediating to impact them.
- In 2011, one out of four Governments worldwide had approaches to bring down the degree of displacement, 66% wanted to keep up the present degree of resettlement or didn't mediate to impact migration, and the staying 9 percent had strategies to energize resettlement.
- Since the mid-1990s, the extent of Governments with arrangements to bring down displacement has remained for all intents and purposes unaltered, while the extent with strategies to raise resettlement has expanded relentlessly.
- A developing number of Governments have established strategies to support the arrival of their residents. The extent of nations with such strategies has expanded reliably since the mid-1990s, from 43 percent in 1996 to 51 percent in 2005, and 63 percent in 2011.
- In 2011, somewhat over portion everything being equal (53 percent) had strategies that permitted their residents abroad to hold their citizenship of beginning without limitation when procuring a second nation's citizenship, another 19 percent permitted double citizenship under specific conditions, and the staying 28 percent didn't have any arrangements to permit double citizenship. An a lot littler extent of Governments in

increasingly created districts had an all out denial of double citizenship (12 percent) than in less created areas (34 percent) or least created nations (37 percent).

- Many Governments have set up diaspora units and executed arrangement measures to empower venture by diaspora. In 2011, out of the 144 nations with accessible information, 114 nations had set up uncommon administrative units to manage the issues important to exiled people and their families living abroad.
- Among the 101 nations with accessible information in 2011 on measures to draw in venture by diaspora, just 46 nations had initiated in any event one of the six key measures. Among these, streamlined bureaucratic methodology for speculation and arrangement of duty exemptions or breaks were the most as often as possible received measures (23 percent and 19 percent of the nations, individually). Governments in less created districts were bound to have embraced diaspora venture measures than those in progressively created locales.

### **Indian Visa**

Every single remote guest require a visa for their legitimate section into the Indian outskirts. This is anyway not material to residents of Nepal and Bhutan. The visas give explicit time of remain not surpassing 180 days (a half year) inside the nation. Be that as it may, if a visa for an all-encompassing period (over 180 days) of stay is required, the candidate must enroll themselves with the FRRO or FRO.

The Indian government gives different kinds of visas, for example, Business visas, Employment visas, Intern visas, Transit visas, Student visas, Film visas, and so forth., which can all be applied as a conventional visa or an E-visa. Furthermore, there are limited zones inside India which require an uncommon section grant separated from the previously mentioned substantial visas known as Protected Area Permit (PAP) that awards guests the grant to enter the confined zones. This grant must be applied as an expansion to the standard obligatory visa.

### **Foreigner's Registration in India**

1. Outsiders (aside from Pakistan and Afghanistan) visiting for a long haul (over 180 days) on understudy visa, work visa, investigate visa and therapeutic visa are required to get themselves enrolled with the Indian Missions/FRRO/FRO inside 14 days of appearance. This procedure has its confinements laid for specific sorts of nationals.

2. Outsiders entering India on any visa other than the previously mentioned sorts, don't need to enlist themselves except if they plan on remaining in India for over 180 days. In such cases, the enrollment must be done well before the expiry of the a half year time span.

3. Outsiders over the age of 16 are required to report face to face or through an approved delegate to the fitting Registration Officer for enlistment. Minors beneath 16 years old are not required to enroll.

4. Outsiders visiting on Entry (X) visa; for example ward visa and Business visas, who expect to remain over a time of 180 days, are required to enroll themselves too.

5. Guests on writer visas and different visas with no predefined supports are required to enroll themselves with the FRRO/FRO. Every single Indian Mission will stamp the visas

applied for enrollment.

### **Recent Amendments**

The administration of India has thought of numerous huge changes to the Indian Immigration Law, for example,

1. Any guest on a business visa has the freedom to change his/her manager once they have landed in India by applying to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. A reliant visa or a (X) visa can be changed over into a business visa considering the qualification of the X visa holder and work status of the companion.

3. The PIO (People of Indian Origin) and OCI (Overseas Citizen of India) cards are converged as of the law passed on January ninth, 2015.

### **Emigration**

Migration is the demonstration of leaving an inhabitant nation or spot of living arrangement with the plan to settle somewhere else. Alternately, migration depicts the development of people into one nation from another. Both are demonstrations of movement crosswise over national or other geological limits.

### **Migration Polices**

In 2011, one out of four Governments worldwide had approaches to bring down the degree of displacement, 66% wanted to keep up the present degree of migration or didn't intercede to impact resettlement, and the staying 9 percent had strategies to support resettlement. Since the mid-1990s, the extent of Governments with strategies to bring down resettlement has remained essentially unaltered, while the extent with arrangements to raise displacement has expanded consistently. A developing number of Governments have established approaches to empower the arrival of their residents. The extent of nations with such approaches has expanded reliably since the mid-1990s, from 43 percent in 1996 to 51 percent in 2005, and 63 percent in 2011.

In 2011, somewhat over portion everything being equal (53 percent) had arrangements that permitted their residents abroad to hold their citizenship of inception without confinement when procuring a second nation's citizenship, another 19 percent permitted double citizenship under specific conditions, and the staying 28 percent didn't have any arrangements to permit double citizenship. An a lot littler extent of Governments in progressively created areas had an all out denial of double citizenship (12 percent) than in less created districts (34 percent) or least created nations (37 percent).

Numerous Governments have set up diaspora units and actualized approach measures to energize venture by diaspora. In 2011, out of the 144 nations with accessible information, 114 nations had set up unique government.

### **Conclusion**

Migration has become a fundamental part of the current worldwide economy. Global movement can have major formative political and monetary ramifications on vagrant people and their families, for starting point and goal regions. Most vagrants on the planet keep on living in the created economies and the European Union. In 2013, 231.5 million individuals were living in a nation other than the one in which they were conceived. The absolute number of transients has ascended by 57 million since 2000 and 19 percent of this expansion happened inside the previous three years. India has had one of the most various and complex movement narratives on the

planet, from an early contracted work circumstance in the furthest provinces of the British to the current exceptionally gifted transients in North America and low talented vagrants in the Middle East. India has increased much from migration as settlement and the development of individuals to abroad appear to be an answer for the joblessness issue. The movement strategy of the goal nation has influenced the migration design. The enormous scale movement to European nations has moved to GCC nations. The created nations are forcing stringent approaches on migration and these arrangements significantly affect populace development in India. The developing issues among worldwide vagrants regarding working environment security, human dealing, bondage and misuse in the goal have required a well-encircled movement approach. India has made huge strategies to secure the privileges of transients in the goal and exacting principles are forced on migration. In all actuality, India's migration arrangements are very little influenced by the movement procedure in the nation. The developing populace, poor formative exercises and shortage of assets have actuated Indians to relocate to different nations where better open doors are accessible. This development would be overseen if India has a superior venture plan for producing work.

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## **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNICATION AND SOFT SKILLS FOR TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT GRADUATES IN THE PRESENT GLOBALIZATION SCENARIO**

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Abstract: Present India is one of the quickest developing economies in the globe and with liberalization, privatization and globalization it is floating to nurture further. The fact that education, lifelong learning and training are essential, but by themselves inadequate to help individuals gain good and decent jobs. In recent times communication and soft skills plays an important role for the globalization scenario in India. The old concepts of literate and illiterate society have been replaced by digital divided. Considering the growing demand of industry it is high time for all the students to be part of soft skills driven education and training system. Further the growing demand of communication skills and soft skills put the technical and management graduates in more challenging position to obtain a job. The present paper is a conceptual one and it will be an addition to the existing literature related to communication and soft skills issues

Keywords: Communication, soft skills, Globalization, Employability, skills development, training, quality,

INTRODUCTION: - The background of the study of communication skills and soft skills is a set of achievements, skills, knowledge and personal attributes that make an individual more likely to gain employment and achieve success in their chosen occupations, which benefit themselves, the workforce, the community and thus the economy.

Globalization of business has brought technical communication to the forefront of academia and industry. Professionals and technocrats are facing new challenges in communications as the whole world becoming the global market and businesses becoming diverse and result-oriented. A success in this competitive environment depends not just on acquiring knowledge and hard skills, but also on developing effective technical communication skills. It is a fact that having knowledge is not sufficient until and unless you express it orally.

The problems which now occur in front of the student is that exercising only on non-verbal and the aspects of personality development is not enough, they have to work on English both in the written and oral form. Having a command on English i.e. communication skills plays a vital role and act as an icing of the cake and brings an attitude into oneself. So the main issue faced by the students is how to communicate effectively in English and what efforts to be made to cope up with this problem.

In the age of globalization, in order to cope with increasingly tough competition in the job market, engineering students and practitioners need to enhance their English communication skills and other soft skills. Mere subject knowledge in the chosen field of engineering is not going to be a guarantee for an engineering graduate to get a good job or excel at the workplace.

The companies in India recruit engineering candidates who have good English communication skills. In this highly competitive society, proficiency in English is considered one of the employability skills. In other words, English language skills are considered as 'life skills' or 'survival skills' in the twenty-first century.

Engineering and business graduates need to be able to think critically and communicate effectively, be creative and work in a team in order to get placed in a reputed company. As the need for the graduates of engineering and business to be trained in a multitude of transferable skills is high suggestible. Most private engineering colleges in India hire trainers to train their wards in soft skills including English communication skills and prepare them for on and off campus placement.

The term employability refers a person who possesses skills, attributes and abilities to get a job and to be successful in his job. The employee must have all the abilities what is expected from them by the industries. It has been assumed that possessing a higher degree can ensure of getting a good and preferred job. Higher education can develop employability among the graduates. A graduate must possess soft skill, communication skills along with the subject knowledge. Most of the literatures related with employability have observed that there exists a gap between the need of the employer and skill levels of the students that exists in the present scenario.

There is a specific need from the employer that they are looking for people who do not have basic skills but a diversity of knowledge that helps them to achieve business optimization. The empirical study observed that employers value generic employability skills rather than specific occupational skills that are necessary for long term growth in the organization. Diversified workforce is able to absorb any kind of competitive market conditions in a better way (K. Cotton, 1993). With emphasis laying on communication, many struggles to communicate fluently and effectively.

Communication and fluency are critical skills that a professional must focus on. The inability to do so would make it impossible to compete at the workplace and stalls the progress. People with self-esteem can accomplish splendid things as they believe something in them is far more superior to the circumstances. Loss of self-esteem can lead to loss of confidence. What language attempts to obscure is instinctively expressed by the body.

Appropriate body language is the heart of successful communication. Body language combined with logical thinking can be far more eloquent than lifeless delivery of the mere content and mirrors confidence to make lasting impression on the listeners and evoke interest. The winds of globalization and innovation blowing fiercely pose a stiff challenge to the sales professional. More than ever before, sales people face diverse challenges on account of competition. The present issue is not only interesting but also profoundly insightful in various managerial aspects and thus blazes the path of corporate excellence.

India produces a large number of engineering graduates every year, but according to a

report by NASSCOM and also by a study conducted by the McKinsey Global Institute only 25 percent of the engineering graduates are found employable. According to the survey jointly carried out by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the World Bank, 64 percent of surveyed employers are somewhat, not very, or not at all, satisfied with the quality of engineering graduates skills. Enough has been said and written regarding the above and on the need for employability skills or the lack of them among Indian engineering students. Skill shortage remains one of the major constraints to continued growth of the Indian economy.

Dr Kalam has expressed that India does not have problem of unemployment but unemployability. Organizations today want the right quantity and quality of talent at reasonable costs and more importantly to suffice the needs of the growing business. Organizations are on the lookout for engineers who possess technical or functional competencies, competencies in terms of aptitude to undertake mission critical work and specialized personality traits.

Globalization has increased the pressure on Communication skills and soft skills for technical and business graduates. This demands focus on development of problem-solving skills, communication skills, soft skills and technical skills of the entry-level engineering and business graduates. Globalization has also increased the standards of education and career profiles. In view of the above; there is a need to bring about transformation in the systems and processes being adopted by engineering colleges in providing training and employment opportunities to the students.

The changing current global scenario, high attrition rate, mergers and acquisitions, global competition and of course the pace at which businesses now operate and non-availability of quality engineers has made it all the more necessary to adopt a suitable Employability Framework for Engineering Students in India. A comprehensive Employability Skills Framework for Engineering Students in India should consist of a combination of Career Building Skills, Employability skills, Discipline Specific skills, Generic Skills and Self Management Skills which have been identified repeatedly by employers, industry experts, research and experience in the relevant field.

Engineering graduates of today have to compete in a global environment and as such must be urged to acquire the employability skills specified and required by the industry. Technical universities must begin to comprehensively and actively engage with the employability framework, including career building and self-management skills, in order to remain competitive in a diverse market. The universities, engineering institutions should explore the concepts of integrating elements of employability, soft skills in the teaching and learning activities in the curriculum.

A holistic framework needs to be designed for students to develop essential and real knowledge through community linkages as well as enable students to imbibe a professional attitude. Soft skill is an intangible skill set which is all about how people learn and think. They are basically traits, behavior, personality, attitude, preferences, personal integrity, communication style, leadership aptitude and elegance. Soft skills are harder to quantify and

measure than hard skills.

Our personalities are formed early as a results of our upbringing and environment. Our behaviors are often deeply ingrained, making soft skills much more difficult to seek out also on unlearn. For this reason, organizations often make selection decisions supported people's soft skills –and then provide the required hard-skills training. Soft skills or key employability skills provides a link between education system and the work place scenario. In an ever changing knowledge-based economy the job-specific skills that workers need cannot be readily predicted, and are subject to constant change. What is important, therefore, is the capacity to continually adapt and upgrade through key or generic skills that can be applied in different settings.

There has been a constant discussion on soft skills or employability skills which has been led by employer groups and individual employers. However, most employers' opinion about key employability skills is largely consistent with the broad objectives of the education and training systems. It is therefore important for business and educators to work together more productively, and to learn from each other.

Soft skill is an intangible skill set which is all about how people learn and think. They are basically traits, behavior, personality, attitude, preferences, personal integrity, communication style, leadership aptitude and style. Soft skills are more difficult to quantify and measure than hard skills. Our personalities are formed early as a result of our upbringing and environment. Our behaviors are often deeply ingrained, making soft skills much more difficult to learn as well as to “unlearn.” For this reason, organizations often make selection decisions based on people's soft skills –and then provide the necessary hard-skills training.

Soft skills have unprecedentedly become indispensable for the success of an employee and the companies have also realized. Communication and sound interpersonal skills have an amazing role to play in improving organizational performance. Hence, there is an escalating emphasis on soft skills against the singular focus on academic achievements and technical brilliance. As the gloom of recession gradually dispels, there opportunities for the professionals equipped with better soft skills are increasing and they have critical edge over others. Employability skills are often otherwise termed as generic skills, transferable skill, core skill etc. that indicate the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required by the 21st century workplace. It is necessary for career success in the least levels of employment and for all levels of education. Various terms have been used to describe generic skills: key skills, core skills, transferable skills, soft skills and employability skills. The list of skills defined by whatever term is getting used varies across countries; however most list include communication skills, interpersonal skills and social skills, organization and planning skills, problem solving skills, creativity , literacy and technology skills, there's nobody definitive list of generic skills; instead, there are variety of lists.

In today's world companies are demanding for soft skills from the technical and management graduates which are outside the study area in terms of higher education. Many organizations give more attention to the soft skills of the students rather than actual degree discipline. The job market is becoming more complex and the rate of change in today's job

market continues to accelerate. Higher education must strengthen its connection with the industries to get knowledge about their demand from the students and to ensure the graduates to understand the conditions of job market so that they can develop the skills as per the requirement of the employer (Bassou El Mansour, 2016).

Higher education can provide a way to employment by developing the pertinent workplace knowledge, skills and approaches. College graduate generally face increase competition from the experienced workers (Bassou El Mansour, 2016). Evolving skill requirements and reduced level of hiring also bring problem for the graduate students. In last few decades the demand for highly technical and professional skills has increased. As the job market is continuously changing now, workers must be able to adopt critical thinking, decision making and problem solving skills and communication skills as well as academic and technical knowledge (Bassou El Mansour, 2016). Being an integral part of higher education, Management education is also on the verge of transformation. It is based on innovative thinking and liberalized learning. A graduate or post graduate candidate must have the soft skills, communication skills, analytical skills with the subject knowledge to qualify for the interview.

In India 97% of graduate students of several programmes such as B. Tech and MBA want core function job, whereas merely 3% have suitable skills to be employed and 7% can handle the core function job. It indicates 93% Indian Graduates lack in employability skills though they possess high professional degree. In India number of management students in higher education is much more in numbers compared to other streams. In this age of globalization, international projects are increasing, and cross-cultural communication and collaboration is rising. English is accepted as the most widespread and widely spoken language in the world. The number of people who speak English with at least some degree of proficiency exceeds any other language.

This is important for engineering students as this indicates that English may be more useful internationally than almost any other language due to its spread. English is the major language of international business, diplomacy, and science and the professions. English is the prime means for communication and can often serve as the global language between two people from two different cultures where English is not the native tongue. Communication is an important facet of life. Communication skills are essential in all spheres of life. Be it an interview or dealing with the project leader or working out a solution with a team or writing a report, getting across the point effectively is what matters. A positive guidance and high motivation to channelize the students from vernacular background towards successful professional life is much needed from the side of educators of English for blooming engineers. This is because English builds in an engineer a great confidence to face his highly competitive, most challenging professional field. Remedial measures in the form of unconventional methods like e-learning can be adopted for effective teaching of communicative and technical English. Student-friendly or learner- centric environment will facilitate the learners of English at the crucial period of their professional education. What is preferred today is a more holistic, dynamic approach that arouses the real interest and awareness in learning the universal language which will greatly support their engineering professional growth.

## CONCLUSION

Communication skills and Soft skills are skills which can be applied diagonally the variety of jobs of global context. In a country like India management study is used as passport to get a good job. Management programmes in different business schools in India is now seen as a workable choice and considered as comprehensive chronological process of the study. This thing raises the criticality of employability skill development among management students in India. Enhancing employability skills of management students is a challenge of the management institutions. Management education has to address a wide variety of critical issues of the industries. Due to a skill gap occurring in the nation now days employers find it difficult to include management graduates into the workforce. The employability of management students have fallen in India in last few years. Communication skills are the most important skills by which a student can get ready to face or solve so many issues in the industries. Communication and soft skills are very important in modern world. Soft skills are essential and should form a major part of organization strategy in providing better quality of the students. This skill is an important factor in inhibiting the learning of the students from developing communities.

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## सुखदेव नेता के रूप में

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सुखदेव वह क्रान्तिकारी था, जिसे फांसी की सजा सुनाते हुए, 7 अक्टूबर 1930 को लाहौर षड्यंत्र काण्ड के विशेष ट्रिब्यूनल ने अपने फैसले में कहा था, – “सुखदेव को इस षड्यंत्र का मस्तिष्क कहा जा सकता है, जबकि भगत सिंह इसकी दाहिनी भुजा था।” सुखदेव स्वयं हिंसक घटनाओं में भले ही पीछे थे, परन्तु उसे इन घटनाओं के लिए निश्चित रूप से जिम्मेदार ठहारा जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इनकी कामयाबी उसकी संगठन क्षमता और दिमागी काबिलियत पर टिकी थी, अक्षरसः सत्य है।

काकोरी काण्ड के बाद हिन्दुस्तान प्रजातान्त्रिक सेना के लगभग सभी शीर्षस्थ नेता गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये थे। सुखदेव ने अपने संगठन कौशल का परिचय देते हुए भगत सिंह के साथ मिलकर इस दल को मजबूती प्रदान की तथा इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर का दल बनाकर सुदृढ़ स्वरूप भी प्रदान किया। सुखदेव व भगत सिंह के अथक प्रयासों से ही 8 व 9 सितम्बर, 1928 को दिल्ली के कोटला खण्डरों में हिन्दुस्तान प्रजातान्त्रिक सेना की एक बैठक बुलाई। जिसमें सुखदेव की योग्यता को देखते हुए उसे पार्टी की पंजाब शाखा का मुख्य संगठनकर्ता बनाया गया और इसके साथ ही उन्होंने दल के नाम के साथ समाजवाद शब्द भी जुड़वाया। इस तरह पार्टी का पूरा नाम हिन्दुस्तान समाजवादी प्रजातान्त्रिक संघ हो गया।

अपने दल का प्रमुख नेता होने के कारण सुखदेव पर अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व भी था। जिसमें सदस्यों की भर्ती, दल के लिए धन एवं शस्त्रों का प्रबन्ध करना, दलीय नीतियों का प्रचार करना, दलीय नीतियों के प्रति कार्यकर्ताओं में जागरूकता रखना, संगठन की रूपरेखा तैयार करना तथा क्रान्तिकारी गतिविधियों का सफलता पूर्ण संचालन करना था।

दल की सफलता उसके नेता द्वारा बनाई गयी नीतियों व सिद्धान्तों पर निर्भर करती है। इसलिए सुखदेव ने भी कुछ नीतियों व सिद्धान्तों का निर्धारण अपने दल के लिए किया। जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार है :-

### (क) सदस्यों की भर्ती के लिए स्वतः प्रेरणा का सिद्धान्त :-

सुखदेव ने दल के सदस्यों की भर्ती के लिए कुछ सिद्धान्त भी निर्धारित कर रखे थे। जिनमें पहला था - स्वतः प्रेरणा। उनके इस सिद्धान्त के बारे में और स्पष्टता देते हुए, मथरादास थापर लिखते हैं, – “सुखदेव की दृष्टि में आजादी के लिए क्रान्ति कोई खेल नहीं था। यह कांटों से भरा एक उबड़-खाबड़ रास्ता था। जोर देने या दबाव डालने से इस पर चल पाना असम्भव था। वह चाहते थे कि किसी के समझाने, बुझाने से नहीं, बल्कि अतःआत्मा की पुकान पर लोग स्वयं समर्पित होकर आए।”<sup>2</sup>

सुखदेव का मानना था कि क्रान्तिकारियों के उद्देश्यों को भली-भांति जनता तक पहुँचाने के लिए दल में योग्य क्रान्तिकारियों का भी होना आवश्यक है। इस बात का जिक्र उन्होंने अपने मित्रों को लिखे गए पत्र में भी किया है। सुखदेव लिखते हैं, – “क्रान्ति करने के हेतु वे ही व्यक्ति लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं जो सैल्फ सैक्रफाईसींग डिवोशन के हों, जो रिवालयूशनरी एजुकेशन प्राप्त किए हो और जीवन में क्रान्ति को प्रोफेशन समझते हों।”<sup>3</sup>

सुखदेव की इस नीति को नौजवान भारत सभा का घोषणा पत्र और अधिक स्पष्ट करता है। उस घोषणा पत्र में कहा गया है, – “हमें ऐसे लोगों की आवश्यकता है, जो बगैर उम्मीदों के निर्भर होकर और बगैर किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट के लड़ने को तैयार हों, और जो बगैर सम्मान के बगैर आंसु बहाने वालों के और बगैर प्रशास्त ज्ञान के मृत्यु का आलिंगन करने को तैयार हों।”<sup>4</sup>

### (ख) आदेश का अक्षरसः पालन करने का सिद्धान्त :-

सुखदेव का दूसरा प्रमुख सिद्धान्त था कि दल के सभी साथी अपने नेता के आदेश के आगे अपने बेवजह तर्कों को प्रस्तुत न करें, वे अपने दल को आर्मी मानते थे। जिसमें हर एक सिपाही को लॉ आफ दि आर्डर के तहत चलना अनिवार्य होता था, क्योंकि गुप्त संगठन के कार्य में तर्क द्वारा प्रत्येक बात का महत्व समझा देने का अवसर प्रायः नहीं रहता था। इसी से समबन्धित एक घटना के बारे में यशपाल लिखते हैं, – “सुखदेव ने कोई पत्र लिखकर तथा उस पर टिकट लगाकर किसी नये साथी को देकर आदेश दिया कि साईकिल से लाहौर छावनी के स्टेशन पर जाओ, और इस पत्र को लाहौर से आने वाली किसी ट्रेन के डाक के डिब्बे में डाल दें।”

साधारणतः पढ़ा लिखा आदमी लिफाफे पर लिखे पते को पढ़ेगा। यह देखकर कि पत्र लाहौर के ही किसी मौहल्ले में किसी व्यक्ति के नाम है, वह पत्र को इतनी दूर जाकर डाक में छोड़ने की उपयोगिता पर तर्क करने लगा। ऐसे आदमी सुखदेव को नापसन्द थे, वह उन्हें नामंजूर कर देता था।<sup>5</sup> सुखदेव के लिए ये तर्क मुखरता पूर्ण होते थे। वे इस तरह की बातों को पसन्द नहीं करते थे, क्योंकि वे चाहते थे कि जो आदेश दिया जाए, उसका अक्षरसः पालन हो।

उस समय सुखदेव को दल के लिए ऐसे साथियों की आवश्यकता थी जो कमान्डर के आदेश पर बिना तर्क किये चुपचाप सिर पर कफन बांधकर चल पड़ें, क्योंकि जिस समय दल कोई बड़ा काम करने की तैयारी कर रहा हो और उस कार्य ही पहले से ही रूप देखा सभी लोगों को बता देना खतरे से खाली नहीं होता। इस मामले में सुखदेव काफी सतर्क थे, क्योंकि काफी बार उन्हें कड़वे अनुभव हो चुके थे। इन्हीं कारणों से क्रान्तिकारियों में वह अनुशासन को सर्वाधिक महत्व देते थे।

### (ग) क्रान्तिकारी पार्टी के लिए सदस्यों की भर्ती :-

दल के नेता होने के नाते उन्होंने पार्टी के लिए सदस्यों को खोजकर उनकी भर्ती भी की तथा उसकी क्षमतानुसार कार्य लेने में सुखदेव बहुत ही कुशल थे। सुखदेव ने सन् 1926 से ही संगठन में सदस्यों की भर्ती के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित करना शुरू कर दिया था। इस बात की पुष्टि करते हुए जयगोपाल ने अपने बयान में कहा, – “सुखदेव नवम्बर 1926 में मुझसे आकर मिला और मुझे बताया कि मैं सीक्रेट सोसायटी का सदस्य बन जाऊं, जो उसने बनाई हैं, मैं तैयार हो गया।”<sup>6</sup>

सुखदेव ने सदस्यों की भर्ती के लिए कार्य जोर-शोर से शुरू कर दिया था। यशपाल के कथन से भी इस बात की पुष्टि होती है, – “सुखदेव ने कहा कि और कुछ नहीं, तो संगठन के लिए कुछ आदमी ही बटोरू नेशनल स्कूल के दो-तीन विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक मुझे दल के काम के योग्य जंचे। मैंने सुखदेव से इनका परिचय करा दिया।”<sup>7</sup>

सुखदेव अपने दल में सदस्यों की भर्ती से पहले उनकी विचारधारा के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जाँच-परख कर लेते थे। इस कार्य को ये किस प्रकार करते थे, उसके बारे में राजाराम शास्त्री लिखते हैं, – “पहले वह (राजाराम शास्त्री) उस नवयुवक के विचारों को उग विचारों वाले अखबार एवं पत्रिका द्वारा परखते थे। कुछ दिन यह देखने के बाद कि वह नवयुवक उग्र विचारों के अखबारों एवं पत्रिका को ही पसन्द करता है, वह उस युवक को सुखदेव को दिखा देते थे। दूसरे दिन जब टेबल पर बैठकर वह युवक अखबार पढ़ने आता है। तब मैं (शास्त्री जी) उसकी ओर इंगित करके उसे सुखदेव को दिखा देता हूँ और बता देता हूँ, कि वह वही युवक है। सुखदेव उसी की बगल में बैठकर अखबार पढ़ने लगते। कई दिन तक यह सिलसिला चलता और सुखदेव धीरे-धीरे उसके दोस्त बन जाते हैं। कभी-कभी सुखदेव जब कोई अच्छा लेख पढ़ते उस नये दोस्त के पास सिरका देते हैं। वे दोनों कभी-कभी आपस में बात भी करने लगते हैं। इस प्रकार दोनों की दोस्ती स्वाभाविक रूप से आगे बढ़ने लगती है। शाम को जब वह पुस्तकालय से जाने लगता है, तब सुखदेव उसके पीछे जाकर यह पता लगाते हैं कि वह कहाँ रहता है। जब उन्हें यह पता चल जाता है कि उनका दोस्त डी०ए०वी० कॉलेज के होस्टल में फ्लॉ नम्बर के कमरे में रहता है, तब सुखदेव उसके और निकट पहुँच जाते हैं और उसके कमरे में जाकर बातचीत के साथ-साथ जलपान क्रम भी शुरू हो जाता है। इस प्रकार धीरे-धीरे उसके पास क्रान्तिकारी साहित्य पहुँचने लगता है और इसके जरिये कॉलेज के दूसरे छात्रों को नए-नए दोस्त मिलने लगते हैं।”<sup>8</sup>

सुखदेव कुशल संगठन कर्ता होने के साथ-साथ वे दल के सदस्यों की हर छोटी से छोटी जरूरतों का भी ख्याल रखते थे। इस बात की पुष्टि करते हुए शिव वर्मा लिखते हैं, – “एक संगठन कर्ता के नाते भगत सिंह की अपेक्षा सुखदेव मुझे कहीं अधिक जँचा। दल की और दल के साथियों की बहुत सी ऐसी छोटी-छोटी आवश्यकतायें थी, जिनकी ओर भगत सिंह का कभी ध्यान भी नहीं जाता था। लेकिन सुखदेव उन पर घण्टों सोचता और विस्तार से उनका हिसाब रखता था। सही माने में भगत सिंह पंजाब पार्टी की राजनैतिक नेता था, तो सुखदेव उसका संगठन कर्ता था। एक-एक ईंट रखकर इमारत खड़ी करने वाला।”<sup>9</sup>

दल के नेता होने के नाते उन्होंने वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, मस्तिष्क में एक बड़ी योजना बनाई थी। जिसमें रिस्क बहुत ही था और बचने पर निश्चित रूप से इस समस्या का निराकरण सम्भव था। इसी सम्बन्ध में सुखदेव ने लिखा है, – “साण्डर्स मर्डर के बाद तो हमें पैसे के लिए ज्यादा चिन्ता भी नहीं करनी पड़ी। साधारण डकैतियों में जितना धन न मिलता उतना हम चुपचाप इकट्ठा कर लिया करते थे। यहाँ सुखदेव का तात्पर्य जतना से जुड़ने का है। सुखदेव का मानना था कि साण्डर्स मर्डर के बाद जनता की सहानुभूति हमें प्राप्त हो जायेगी। जिससे जनता क्रान्तिकारी दल को धन से मदद करने लगेगी, क्योंकि जनता यह



जान जायेगी कि क्रान्तिकारी राष्ट्रहित में कार्य कर रहे हैं।<sup>10</sup> इस बात से सुखदेव की दूरदर्शिता का भी पता चलता है।

#### (घ) दलगत नीतियां, कार्यक्रम व लक्ष्य पर स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण :-

सुखदेव स्वतंत्र विचार और व्यक्तिगत के धनी थे। उनके मस्तिष्क में पार्टी के प्रति कर्तव्य और सिद्धान्तों की रूपरेखा बिल्कुल स्पष्ट थी। उनकी दलगत नीतियों की स्पष्टता सुखदेव द्वारा लिखी चिट्ठी से भी होती है वे लिखते हैं, – “हमारे ऐक्शन तीन प्रकार के थे- 1. प्रोपेगेंडा, 2. मनी, 3. स्पेशला इन तीनों में से हमारा मुख्य ध्यान प्रोपेगेंडा की ओर था। बाकी दोनों प्रकार के ऐक्शन हमारे उद्देश्य नहीं थे। बल्कि उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक थे। प्रोपेगेंडा को इस स्थान पर डिस्कस करना चाहता हूँ इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे यह ऐक्शन हमारी जनता के भावों के अनुकूल होते थे। हमने अब तक इसके अन्तर्गत दो ऐक्शन किये, साण्डर्स हत्याकाण्ड और दूसरा असेमबली बमकाण्ड। दोनों काण्डों के बाद ही जनता क्रान्तिकारियों से जुड़ गयी थी, क्योंकि अब वे उनके उद्देश्यों को अच्छी तरह समझ चुकी थी। अपनी दल की नीतियों की ओर स्पष्ट करते हुए, आगे लिखते हैं, – हमारा विचार था कि हमारे ऐक्शन जनता की डिजायर्स और गवर्नमेंट द्वारा ग्रीवेन्सेज के उत्तर में होने चाहिए, ताकि हम लोग जनता को अपने साथ ले सकें और जनता हमारे प्रति सहानुभूति और सहायता दिखाने के लिए तैयार हो जाए। इसके साथ-साथ हमारा विचार था कि क्रान्तिकारी आदर्शों और टैक्टिक्स को जनता में फैलाया जाए। तीसरा उद्देश्य यह था कि सरकार से प्रत्यक्ष टक्कर लेने से हमारा संगठन एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम अपने लिये बना सकेगा।”<sup>11</sup>

इस प्रकार सुखदेव की चिट्ठियों से उनकी दलगत नीति स्पष्ट होती है। इसमें इस बात का भी पता चला है, कि सुखदेव यह अच्छी तरह जानते थे, कि जनता को जगाये बिना व उसकी सहानुभूति लिये बिना क्रान्ति सफल नहीं हो सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त फांसी पर लटकाये जाने से पहले भगत सिंह, सुखदेव और राजगुरु तीनों ने संयुक्त नाम से एक पत्र में वक्तव्य जारी किया था। जिसमें इन तीनों ने क्रान्तिकारी दल के उद्देश्य, विचारधारा एवं कार्यक्रम को विस्तार रूप से प्रकाशित किया था। उस वक्तव्य<sup>12</sup> के अनुसार :- प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की क्रान्तिकारी पार्टी इस प्रकार है, -

#### (क) सामान्य समिति :-

भर्ती करना, सेना में प्रचार, सामान्य नीति संगठन जन संगठनों में सम्पर्क।

#### (ख) वित्त समिति :-

समिति में महिला सदस्यों की संख्या अधिक हो सकती है, इस समिति के सिर पर सबसे मुश्किल कामों से भी मुश्किल काम निर्भर है, इसलिए सभी को खुले दिल से इसकी सहायता करनी चाहिये। धन के स्रोत प्राथमिता के अनुसार हो – स्वैच्छिक चन्दा, जबरी चन्दा, (सरकारी चन्दा) विदेशी पूंजीपति या बैंक, विदेश में रहने वालों की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा या गैर कानूनी तरीके, जैसे गबन (अन्तिम दोनों हमारी नीति के विपरीत है और पार्टी को हानि पहुँचाते हैं, इसलिए इन्हें अधिक बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिये)।

#### (ग) ऐक्शन कमेटी (कार्यवाही समिति) :-

इसका रूप- साजोताज, हथियार संग्रह और विद्रोह का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए एक गुप्त समिति।

गुप्त (क) – नवयुवक - शत्रु की खबरें एकत्र करना, स्थानीय सैनिक सर्वेक्षण।

गुप्त (ख) – विशेषज्ञ – शस्त्र संग्रह, सैनिक प्रशिक्षण आदि।

#### (घ) स्त्री समिति :-

यद्यपि जहिरा तौर पर स्त्री पुरुषों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा जाता तथापि पार्टी की सुरक्षा व सुविधा के लिए ऐसी समिति की जरूरत है, जो अपने सदस्यों की पूरी जिम्मेदारी ओढ़ सके। उन्हें बिल समिति का पूरा भार सौंपा जा सकता है और काफी हद तक सामान्य समिति के कार्य भी दिये जा सकते हैं। कार्यवाही समिति के लिए इनमें अधिक सम्भावना नहीं है। इनकी प्रारम्भिक जिम्मेदारियों हैं:- स्त्रियों को क्रान्तिकारी बनाना, और इनमें प्रत्यक्ष सेवा के लिए सक्रिय सदस्य भर्ती करना।

पार्टी की संगठन रूप रेखा के बारे में इसमें जो ढाँचा था वह पूर्णतया सुखदेव के विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था।

इसके अतिरिक्त सुखदेव को सिद्धान्तों पर लम्बी-लम्बी और फालते बहसों पसन्द नहीं थी। इनकी दृष्टि में दल का स्पष्ट लक्ष्य था – देश को आजाद करना तथा समाजवाद की स्थापना करना था।

#### दल की गोपनीयता का सिद्धान्त :-

दल में पार्टी के लिए सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सुखदेव ने गोपनीयता को बनाये रखा था। लाहौर षड्यंत्र केस के समय न्यायमूर्ति आगा हैदर ने अदालत में हंसराज वोहरा से प्रश्न किया था कि पार्टी में शामिल होने के बाद पार्टी सम्बन्धी कामों के विषय में क्या तुम पार्टी के सदस्यों से खुलकर बातें कर लेते थे? इस पर हंसराज वोहरा ने बताया कि सामान्य नियम के अनुसार पार्टी के नेता अधिनस्थ सदस्यों को कोई सूचना प्रेषित नहीं करते थे। जब तक कि प्रत्यक्षतः उस सूचना में उनका कोई सम्बन्ध न हो। जबकि अधिनस्थ सदस्यों से आशा की जाती थी कि वे समस्त सूचना बिना कुछ छिपाए अपने नेताओं को देंगे। हंसराज वोहरा ने आगे बताया, - "सदस्यों से यह आशा नहीं की जाती थी कि वे अपनी सूचना नेता के अलावा किसी अन्य सदस्यों को बताएं। इसलिए मैं सुखदेव या भगत सिंह से तो खुलकर बातें कर लिया करता था परन्तु राजगुरु, जयगोपाल, किशोरी लाल जैसे आम सदस्यों से नहीं कर सकता था।"<sup>13</sup> अतः स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि नियमानुसार सामान्य सदस्य को प्रमुख सूचनाओं की प्राप्ति किसी प्रकार नहीं थी।

सुखदेव के दलीय सिद्धान्तों पर दृष्टिगत करने के बाद इस बात की पुष्टि होती है कि सुखदेव के अंदर वे सभी गुण निहित थे, जो एक नेता के अंदर होने चाहिए। उन्होंने अपना सम्पूर्ण जीवन क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन के लिए समर्पित कर दिया था। तथा दलीय नीतियों के कारण ही देश की सारी जनता इन क्रान्तिकारियों के उद्देश्यों को जान चुकी थी, कि इन क्रान्तिकारियों की प्रत्यक्ष टक्कर विदेशी सरकार से हैं और ये लोग गुलामी के पंजों से मुक्त कराने के लिए सिर पर कफन बांध चुके हैं। जिससे इनके दल को जनता की पूर्णतः सहानुभूति मिली। इसके अतिरिक्त उनकी अदभुत संगठन कौशल को देखते हुए ही उसे पंजाब प्रान्त की शाखा का नेता बनाया गया था। इस बात का समर्थन करते हुये राजाराम शास्त्री लिखते हैं, - "सुखदेव में संगठन करने की और दूसरों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने की अद्भुत क्षमता थी। वह बहुत ही योग्य संगठन कर्ता थे।"<sup>14</sup> सुखदेव के इन गुणों को देखकर यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि दल की सफलता उसके नेता पर ही निर्भर करती है।

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