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NEUROCOGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN HIV/AIDS INFECTED MALES AND FEMALES

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ABSTRACT
The present study attempts to examine the neurocognitive impairment in the specific areas. Study has been done on 200 subjects who were HIV/AIDS positive (100 males and 100 females) and were within age range of 20 to 50 years using NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery. The tests selected for this study were finger tapping test, Wisconsin card sorting test (WCST) and tower of London (TOL). And, result shows that females have better ability of motor speed and set shifting whereas males have better ability of planning.
Keywords: Motor speed, planning, set shifting, gender, HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION
Neurocognitive complications that occur in HIV infection range from subsyndromal neuropsychological impairment to HIV-associated dementia (American Academy of Neurology AIDS Task Force, 1991).

The pattern of neurocognitive dysfunction, however, is not consistent across individuals and may be even less consistent across individuals from markedly different backgrounds. Individuals exhibit considerable variation in strength and weakness of ability domains such as verbal memory, visual memory, processing speed, attention/working memory, executive function, and motor skills. Some may exhibit strong motor skills with weak executive functions and verbal memory, some may retain processing speed but show decreased visual memory and executive functions, and still others may feature strong memory but weak motor skills (Dawes et al., 2008).

Tests of speed maybe categorized into those of motor speed and mental speed (Joseph, 1996). The prefrontal cortex mediates motor planning, the supplementary motor area mediates initiation of motor acts, while the premotor cortex, basal ganglia and the cerebellum mediate fine motor control. Motor speed therefore requires integration among the multiple centers, which mediate movement. Motor speed reflects the efficiency of this integration.

Planning has been defined as the identification and organization of the steps and elements needed to carry out an intention or achieve a goal (Lezak, 1995). Planning is the ability to set goals, to monitor performance so as to reach the goals, and to make corrections in the course adopted, in order to ensure that the goal i attained. Goal setting involves not only identifying the final goal, but also identifying the intermediate goals which have to be attained in order to achieve the final goal. The intermediate goals may be in conformity with the final goal or may be contradictory to the final goal. The essence of planning consists of attaining a goal through a series of intermediate steps. The subject plans in advance the complete sequence of moves required to solve the problem and in order to do so anticipates the consequences of one or another course of action (Baker et al., 1996). The supervisory attentional system is involved in planning. It is a central multi-component process which is mediated by the prefrontal cortex and is involved in the execution of non-routine actions (Shallice, 1988). Lesion studies have shown that the left frontal lesions are associated with deficits of planning (Shallice, 1982). Moreover, the studies have found that the inappropriate organizational strategies associated with poor planning are greater in bilateral prefrontal

lesions (Owen et al., 1990). Planning using the Tower of London test activates a wide network consisting of the dorsal prefrontal cortex, premotor and parietal cortex and the cerebellum (Morris et al., 1993). Planning is a complex function with many components such as speed of processing, mental flexibility, working memory, regulation of thought, error correction ability.
Set shifting is the ability to change a mental set in response to environmental contingencies (Spreen & Strauss, 1998). It is the ability to adapt responses to a changing environment. Set sifting ability regulates attention, thought, speech, emotion, and social behaviour. It requires cognitive flexibility both in the formation of a mental set and in the subsequent shifting of the set. A mental set is formed when the environment does not change, that is, a situation that calls for a standard response to a standard stimulus leads to the formation of a mental set. Since the mental set can be considered a precursor to habit, creating a response to a standard stimulus becomes easy when a mental set is formed. However, the mental set cannot persist for long as the environmental contingency changes; a change in the environment has to be perceived and changes in the response pattern have to be made accordingly. The mental set must once again be formed in order to speed up the response for the new environmental contingency. The capacity to adapt mental sets to the environment is essential for regulating behaviour. It requires strategic planning, organized searching, utilizing environmental feedback to shift cognitive sets, directing behaviour towards the goal and modulating impulsive responses. Frontal lobe lesions impair set-shifting ability (Heaton et al., 1993). Lesions of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex impair set shifting ability and increase perssssseverative responses (Milner, 1963). Medial frontal lesions have been associated with poorer concept formation ability (Drewe, 1974). Bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal and superior medial lesions significantly impair the performance on the WCST (Stuss et al., 2001).

The diagnosis of HIV-associated neurocognitive impairment is made using clinical criteria after considering and ruling out other possible causes (Ances & Ellis, 2007). The severity of neurocognitive impairment is associated with nadir CD4, suggesting that earlier treatment to prevent immunosuppression due to HIV may help prevent HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (Heaton et al., 2010).

Research into neuropsychological consequences of HIV has focused mainly on male subjects, and therefore very little is known about the disease in female subjects and, of course, about gender differences. The neuropsychological aspects of this special population has been almost neglected which needs more attention to improved the quality of their life.

METHODS

SAMPLE:
The sample of the present study was collected from different drop-in-centre of Manipur located at Imphal. Based on purposive sampling technique, 200 subjects who were HIV/AIDS positive (100 males and 100 females) and were within age range of 20 to 50 years were taken. The subjects with minimum education level of 8th standard were taken. Subjects with any other co-morbid illness were excluded.

TOOLS:

The following tools were used in the present study:

1) History taking proforma especially designed for present study:

Semi-structured proforma scale was administered for collecting socio-demographic and economic data of the subjects which was developed by the researcher for the present study. Subjects were asked to provide details of their age, gender, educational qualification, marital status, religion, and monthly income, duration of HIV tested and duration of starting ART.

2) NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery (Rao et al., 2004):

The NIMHANS Neurological Battery consists of a series of tests aimed to assess various aspects of cognitive function including motor speed, attention, memory, language, visual-spatial ability and executive functions. The profile of the Neuropsychological assessment will indicate the patient's deficits and adequacies in different area. The factorial validity of this test is 0.4 which indicates the value is high and is suggestive of adequate reliability of the tests.

The tests selected for the present study are:

A) Finger Tapping Test (Spreen & Strauss, 1998):

Finger tapping Test is used to measure motor speed. It measures the speed with which the index finger of each hand can tap. Tapping speed of each hand is tested separately. The subject taps the tapping key with the index finger of either hand, with his or her preferred hand being tested first. S/he is instructed to tap the key as fast as s/he can, without moving either body or shoulder. The subject is given a total of 5 trials lasting 10 seconds each. Three such consecutive trials are followed by a brief pause of 30 seconds. After the pause, 2 more trials are given for the same hand. A similar procedure is followed for the other

Score: The average number of taps over the 5 trials is calculated for each hand and forms the score for the right hand and left hand.

B) Tower of London Test (Shallice, 1982):

The test evaluates the subject's ability to plan and anticipate the results of their actions to achieve a predetermined goal. The test consists of two identical wooden boards. Each board is fitted with 3 round pegs of different sizes. The first peg is 18cms in height, the second is 11cms in height and the third is 7cms in height. There are three wooden balls, painted red, green and blue respectively. Each ball has a bore in the middle. The tallest peg can hold 3 balls. The second tallest can hold two balls, while the shortest can hold one ball. Time and number of moves form the score.

C) Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (Milner, 1963):

WCST measures set shifting ability. This test examines concept formation, abstract reasoning and the ability to shift cognitive strategies in response to changing environments. The test consists of 128 cards. Stimuli of various forms are printed on the cards. The stimuli vary in terms of three attributes: colour, form and number. The stimuli are geometrical figures of different forms (triangle, star, Cross, circle), in different colours (red, green, yellow, blue) and in different numbers (one, two, three, four), which are presented on each card. The pack of 128 cards consists of two sets of 64 cards each. In addition to these 128 cards, there are 4 stimulus cards. Out of those four stimulus cards, the first card consists of 1 red triangle, the second consists of 2 green stars, the third consists of 3 yellow crosses and the fourth consists of 4 blue circles. There are multiple score in this test.

PROCESS

To proceed with the study, necessary permission was sought from the concerned authorities of different NGO's. They were thoroughly explained about the research programme and the concerned subjects were also informed about the nature of the research study and informed consent is also taken from them to undergo the research. They were also informed that confidentiality will be maintain regarding their HIV status and identification like name will not be appeared in any part of the study. A prepared script was read out providing an overview of the study aims and risks and benefits to each subject approached for participation. After this all the subjects were asked to sign the informed consent form if they agree to participate in the study. They have the rights to seek clarification and information about the aspect of the research work. They have the freedom to refuse answer to any particular question and can withdraw the test at any point of time. Once the consent is obtained, brief history of socio-demographic, socio-economic and other relevant data of each subject was elicited on proforma made for the study. The subjects were instructed beforehand regarding the assessment tool.

RESULTS

Table-1: Performance of Males and Females with HIV/AIDS on Finger Tapping Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery

Finger Tapping	Female	Male	Total	χ^2 df=1
Right Hand				
Adequate	64	62	126	0.086
Inadequate	36	38	74	
Total	100	100	200	
Left Hand				
Adequate	93	74	167	13.101**
Inadequate	7	26	33	
Total	100	100	200	

** 0.01 levels

Table 1: Statistically when applied chi-square test among the two types of scores of Finger Tapping Test with regards to genders, lefthand score is found to have significant difference with respect to adequacy and inadequacy of this particular neuropsychological component. In the significant score females has shown greater adequacy than males which shows that females with HIV/AIDS have better motor ability than the males with HIV/AIDS.

Table 2: Performance of Males and Females with HIV/AIDS on Wisconsin Card Sorting Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery

Neuropsychological Component	Female	Male	Total	χ^2 df=1
Total Correct Response				
Adequate	88	70	158	9.765**
Inadequate	12	30	42	
Total	100	100	200	
Total Error				
Adequate	83	68	151	6.082*

Inadequate	17	32	49	
Total	100	100	200	
Percent Error				
Adequate	82	71	153	3.365
Inadequate	18	29	47	
Total	100	100	200	
Perseverative Response				
Adequate	81	82	163	0.033
Inadequate	19	18	37	
Total	100	100	200	
Percent Perseverative Response				
Adequate	88	82	170	1.412
Inadequate	12	18	30	
Total	100	100	200	
Perseverative Error				
Adequate	88	79	167	2.940
Inadequate	12	21	33	
Total	100	100	200	
Percent Perseverative Error				
Adequate	89	79	168	3.720
Inadequate	11	21	32	
Total	100	100	200	
Non Perseverative Error				
Adequate	93	61	154	28.910**
Inadequate	7	39	46	
Total	100	100	200	
Percent Non Perseverative Error				
Adequate	94	59	153	34.070**
Inadequate	6	41	47	
Total	100	100	200	
Conceptual Level Response				
Adequate	88	61	149	19.187**
Inadequate	12	39	51	
Total	100	100	200	
Percent Conceptual Level Response				
Adequate	88	62	150	18.027**
Inadequate	12	38	50	
Total	100	100	200	
Number of Categories Completed				
Adequate	82	67	149	5.922*
Inadequate	18	33	51	
Total	100	100	200	
Trials to Complete 1st Category				

Adequate	71	50	121	9.227**
Inadequate	29	50	79	
Total	100	100	200	
Failure to Maintain Set				
Adequate	93	78	171	9.074**
Inadequate	7	22	29	
Total	100	100	200	

** 0.01 levels * 0.05 levels

Table 2. Statistically found significant when applied chi-square test among the 15 different types of scores of Wisconsin Card Sorting Test with regards to genders, five of them such as Percent Error (p-value = 0.067), Percent perseverative response (p-value = 0.235), Percent perseverative Error (p-value = 0.054), Perseverative Error (p-value = 0.086) and Perseverative response (p-value = 0.856) are found to be insignificant differences with respect to adequacy and inadequacy of this particular neuropsychological component. The other types of scores such as: Total Correct Response (0.002), Total Error (0.014), Non Perseverative Error (0.001), Percent Non Perseverative Error (0.001), Conceptual level response (0.001), Percent conceptual level response (0.001), No. of categories completed (0.015), Trial to complete 1st category (0.002) and Failure to maintain set (0.003) are found to have significant relationship with respect to adequacy and inadequacy of the neuropsychological component. In all the significant scores females has shown greater adequacy than males which shows that females have better set-shifting ability (concept formation, abstract reasoning and ability to shift cognitive strategies in response to changing environment) than the males.

Table 3: Performance of Males and Females with HIV/AIDS on Tower of London Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery

Neuropsychological Component	Female	Male	Total	χ^2 df=1
Mean Time for 2 Moves				
Adequate	69	73	142	0.389
Inadequate	31	27	58	
Total	100	100	200	
Mean Moves for 2 Moves				
Adequate	59	58	117	0.021
Inadequate	41	42	83	
Total	100	100	200	
Mean Time for 3 Moves				
Adequate	60	85	145	15.674**
Inadequate	40	15	55	
Total	100	100	200	
Mean Moves for 3 Moves				
Adequate	44	81	125	29.205**
Inadequate	56	19	75	

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Total	100	100	200	
Mean Time for 4 Moves				
Adequate	62	81	143	8.858**
Inadequate	38	19	57	
Total	100	100	200	
Mean Moves for 4 Moves				
Adequate	80	59	139	10.402**
Inadequate	20	41	61	
Total	100	100	200	
Mean Time for 5 Moves				
Adequate	76	90	166	6.945**
Inadequate	24	10	34	
Total	100	100	200	
Mean Moves for 5 Moves				
Adequate	83	73	156	2.914
Inadequate	17	27	44	
Total	100	100	200	
No. of Minimum Move for 2 Moves				
Adequate	72	92	164	13.550**
Inadequate	28	8	36	
Total	100	100	200	
No. of Minimum Move for 3 Moves				
Adequate	96	99	195	1.846
Inadequate	4	1	5	
Total	100	100	200	
No. of Minimum Move for 4 Moves				
Adequate	77	71	148	0.936
Inadequate	23	29	52	
Total	100	100	200	
No. of Minimum Move for 5 Moves				
Adequate	96	99	195	1.846
Inadequate	4	1	5	
Total	100	100	200	
Total Number of Minimum Moves				
Adequate	96	95	191	0.116
Inadequate	4	5	9	
Total	100	100	200	

** 0.01 levels

Table 3: This table shows the difference of adequacy and impairment among females and males in the test Tower of London. Males have shown more significant score of adequacy in the scores of Mean Time for 3 Moves (0.001), Mean Move for 3 moves (0.001), Mean Time for 4 moves (0.003),Mean Time for 5 moves (p-value=0.008) and No. of Minimum Move for 2 moves (p-value=0.001) whereas females have more score of adequacy only in the score of Mean Moves for 4 moves (p-value=0.001) which reflects that males

performed better than females and has greater ability to plan and anticipate the results of their actions to achieve a predetermined goal.

DISCUSSION

In the significant score females has shown greater adequacy than males which shows that females with HIV/AIDS have better motor ability than the males with HIV/AIDS. Motor speed requires integration among the multiple centers (prefrontal cortex, premotor cortex, basal ganglia and the cerebellum), which mediate movement. Motor speed reflects the efficiency of this integration. So, males are more likely to have impairment in these areas as compared to females.
In all the significant scores females has shown greater adequacy than males which shows that females have better set-shifting ability (concept formation, abstract reasoning and ability to shift cognitive strategies in response to changing environment) than the males. Frontal lobe lesions impair set-shifting ability (Heaton et al., 1993). Lesions of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex impair set shifting ability (Milner, 1963), and medial frontal lesions have been associated with poorer concept formation ability (Drewe, 1974). Bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal and superior medial lesions significantly impair the performance on the WCST (Stuss et al., 2001). So, the present study shows that males are more likely to have impairment in the mentioned areas as compared to females. Males performed better than females and has greater ability to plan and anticipate the results of their actions to achieve a predetermined goal. Lesion studies have shown that the left frontal lesions are associated with deficits of planning (Shallice, 1982). Moreover, the studies have found that the inappropriate organizational strategies associated with poor planning are greater in bilateral prefrontal lesions (Owen et al., 1990). Therefore, the present shows that females are more likely to have impairments in the mentioned areas as compared to males.

The findings of the present study highlights the necessity of providing neuropsychological rehabilitation to males and females with HIV/AIDS keeping in concern the impairment associated with each gender.

The type of health facilities provided to HIV/AIDS patients in Manipur should be improved along with rehabilitation, vocational training and awareness programmes. All the programmes need to be sensitive to gender, discrimination and stigmatisation and be compatible with the cultural environment of the area. Moreover, the nature of preventive programmes needs to look beyond behavioural modification and neuropsychological rehabilitation should be introduced to the intervention program.

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A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF THE DEPLETION OF OZONE LAYER ON ENVIRONMENT

*Priyanka

ABSTRACT

Due to the depletion of the Ozone layer, the temperature of the earth is increasing as more level of ultra violet rays are coming at the surface of earth. Ozone layer acts as a protection layer for the earth as it absorbs most of the burning ultraviolet rays coming out from the sun.
A depletion in the stratospheric ozone layer leads to the large quantity of ultraviolet rays reaching at earth's surface as a result, the biological processes of the earth tends to interrupt and hence, a lot of materials are damaged. This is also resulting in the creation of unusual behavior of the weather causing floods, heavy raining, drought etc. This has certainly imbalanced the while biological and environmental processes. The current paper highlights the impact of depletion of ozone layer on environment.

KEYWORDS: Ozone, Layer, Depletion, Environment

INTRODUCTION

Ozone is a colorless gas which is normally found in the stratosphere. Ozone has the ability to absorb the harmful ultra-violet rays emitted by the sun. Now, as the level of depletion of ozone layer is increasing, the percentage of ultraviolet rays reaching at the surface of the earth is also increasing.

Due to this increasing level of ultraviolet rays, global warming can be observed in the whole world where the average temperature tends to increase every year. According to a report, if this average temperature keeps increasing this way then it would be very difficult for the human beings to survive at this planet as there would be an excess amount of ultra violet rays in the environment.

In 1970, scientists observed the depletion of the ozone layer for the first time and since then that level of depletion is increasing. And now the situation is that the level of depletion has become large which is causing global warming in the world.

Now, there is no country in the world which is not suffering from this global warming. As a result of this global warming, the average temperature of the earth tends to increase. The behavior of the weather has also become so unpredictable that unseasoned raining is observed in most of the cities.The agricultural activities have to suffer a lot due to this changing behavior of the weather as now there is no proper season of raining, summer and winter. In some parts of the country, drought is observed for longer period.

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On the other hand, some cities and villages have to suffer from high percentage of raining where the situation like flood is observed.

These are some serious issues of the depletion of ozone layer. It is reported that the harmful gases such as Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur etc. emitting from the mills are the root cause of the depletion of the ozone layer as these harmful gases contradict the ozone gas on entering into stratosphere.

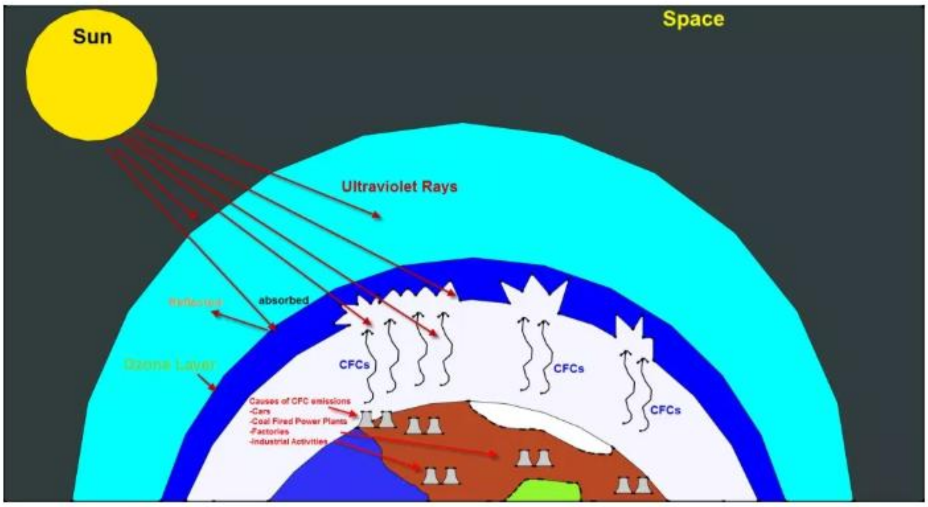

Figure 1: Ozone layer Depletion

IMPACT OF THE DEPLETION OF OZONE LAYER ON ENVIRONMENT

Due to the depletion of the ozone layer, temperature of the earth is increasing causing global warming. Due to this increasing temperature, the Snow Mountains of Antarctica have starting melting. As a result of this melting, the water level of the oceans has started moving upwards. And, it is estimated that after few decades, if this trend of increasing level of water of the ocean due to global warming continues then a flood like situation would arise before the world and the survival of the living bodies would be a challenge.

We all would be responsible for that situation as most of the harmful gases like Carbon, nitrogen and Sulphur are emitted through the industrial areas. These gases are very harmful for the environment as these gases are responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer when they reach in the stratosphere.

These harmful gases are also emitted from the automobiles lime cars, buses, bikes etc. Hence, it can be said that we all people are responsible for this situation. This situation can still be controlled by awaring the people about the role of these harmful gases in damaging the ozone layer.

Ozone layer depletion increases the amount of UVB that reaches the Earth's surface. Laboratory and epidemiological studies demonstrate that UVB causes non-melanoma skin cancer and plays a major role in malignant melanoma development. In addition, UVB has been linked to the development of cataracts, a clouding of the eye's lens.

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Monitoring of ultraviolet (UV) radiation has increased sharply in the last few years, and measurements from locations in all continents have recently been published. Particularly noteworthy is the increased UV monitoring in some developing countries where data had previously been sparse or non-existent. Such measurements are important contributions to the development of a global (land-based) UV climatology. Their continuation (together with the appropriate quality assurance) is essential towards an accurate, statistically representative characterization of average and peak UV levels at the ground.

Detailed spectral measurements, although available at only relatively few locations, have been used extensively to enhance our understanding of the factors affecting atmospheric UV transmission, including not only stratospheric ozone (O_3), but also clouds, stratospheric and tropospheric particulates (aerosols), urban pollutants (especially ozone), surface elevation and reflectivity.

When atmospheric conditions are well-known and reasonably uniform, the difference between theoretical model predictions and direct measurements is often at the 10% level or better, and approaches that which is found among different instruments. Such results increase our confidence in the usefulness of both models and measurements.

The main things that lead to destruction of the ozone gas in the ozone layer. Low temperatures, increase in the level of chlorine and bromine gases in the upper stratosphere are some of the reasons that leads to ozone layer depletion. But the one and the most important reason for ozone layer depletion is the production and emission of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This is what which leads to almost 80 percent of the total ozone layer depletion.

There are many other substances that lead to ozone layer depletion such as hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Such substances are found in vehicular emissions, by-products of industrial processes, aerosols and refrigerants. All these ozone depleting substances remain stable in the lower atmospheric region, but as they reach the stratosphere, they get exposed to the ultra violet rays.

This leads to their breakdown and releasing of free chlorine atoms which reacts with the ozone gas, thus leading to the depletion of the ozone layer.

In humans, exposure to UV rays can also lead to difficulty in breathing, chest pain, and throat irritation and can even lead to hampering of lung function. Synthetic polymers, naturally occurring biopolymers, as well as some other materials of commercial interest are adversely affected by UVB radiation. Today's materials are somewhat protected from UVB by special additives. Yet, increases in UVB levels will accelerate their breakdown, limiting the length of time for which they are useful outdoors.

DISCUSSION

UV rays affect other life forms too. It adversely affects the different species of amphibians and is one of the prime reasons for the declining numbers of the amphibian species. It affects them in every stage of their life cycle; from hampering the growth and development in the larvae stage, deformities and decreases immunities in some species and to even retinal damage and blindness in some species.

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UV rays also have adverse effect on the marine ecosystem. It adversely affects the planktons which plays a vital role in the food chain and oceanic carbon cycle. Affecting phytoplankton will in turn affect the whole ocean ecosystem.

UV rays will also affect the plants. UV radiations can alter the time of flowering in some plant species. It can also directly affect the plant growth by altering the physiological and developmental processes of the plants.

In Antarctica, reductions of up to 40% in mean noontime UV Index (UVI) are projected for 2100 due to the continuing recovery of ozone. These reductions are comparable in magnitude with the increases in UVI that occurred in the past due to ozone depletion. Because of the anticipated increases in cloud cover, the UVI is projected to decrease by up to 7% at northern high latitudes.

Reductions in surface reflectivity due to ice-melt will continue to contribute to reductions in UVI by up to 3% in the margins of the Antarctic continent and by up to 10% in the Arctic, but confidence in the magnitude of these effects is low.

By the end of the 21st century, the effect of the recovery of ozone on UV-B irradiance will be very small, leading to decreases in UVI of between 0 and 5%. Additional decreases of up to 3% in the UVI are projected due to the anticipated increases in cloud cover.

Future changes in UVI would be likely dominated by decreases in aerosols, resulting in increases in the UVI, particularly in densely populated areas. For example, increases in the UVI of up to 40% are projected for parts of Asia, reversing the large reductions in UVI that have probably occurred in this region during the second half of the 20th century. The confidence in these effects of aerosols is very low due to uncertainties in the projected amounts and optical properties of aerosols, as well as in future policy on emission controls.

Increases in UVB radiation could affect terrestrial and aquatic biogeochemical cycles, thus altering both sources and sinks of greenhouse and chemically important trace gases (e.g., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonyl sulfide, ozone, and possibly other gases). These potential changes would contribute to biosphere-atmosphere feedbacks that mitigate or amplify the atmospheric concentrations of these gases.

CONCLUSION

Ozone layer is continuously depleting which is highly alarming situation of today. Chloroflourocarbons are major cause of ozone depletion. These substances should be banned or we should use their alternatives so that in future we can protect ourselves from the harmful effects of UV radiation.

Human eye and skin are the most exposed part of the body to these radiations. So there is high degree of incidence of blindness and skin cancer disease increasing day by day with the depletion of ozone layer so we should use sunglasses and full body clothes especially in summer when there is high intensity of sunlight so that we can protect our body from harmful UV radiations. We should also use sun block creams to our most exposed parts of body like face.

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We should also don't consume water from lakes as it may contain high quantity of hydrogen peroxide which is toxic to our bodies, and we should consume water for drinking from clean water sources.

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PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION: NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of taxation on government expenditure in Nigeria from 1994 to 2015. It also analysed the significant components of taxation on government expenditure, and investigated the relationship between taxation on government expenditure in Nigeria. Secondary data were used in this study. The relevant data for the study were obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins and Federal Inland Revenue Services Bulletin from 1994 to 2016. Regression analysis technique was used to measure the effect of components of taxation on Public expenditure. Pearson Product Moment correlation was used to measure the relationship between the taxation on Public expenditure. Results showed that Petroleum Profit Tax, Value Added Tax and Corporate income tax had positive significant effect on Public expenditure (β=.3373079; .1132476, .811674 t = 4.81; 4.35; 1.99, P>|t| =0.000; 0.001; 0.065,< 0.010). Customs and excise duties had negative significant effect on PUBEXP (β= -.8365138 t = -3.78, P>|t| =0.000). It is now concluded that taxation had positive significant impact on Public expenditure. Also, taxation had positive significant relationship with public expenditure in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that government should be properly monitored the income realized from taxation, and it should be judiciously utilized for the betterment of the populace.
Key words: Public Expenditure; CIT; PPT; VAT; Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Background to the study

The government expenditure of any country whether developing, emerging of developed country, depends on the amount of revenue generated in the country. Government expenditure is a term used to describe money that government spends in an economy. It occurs on every level of government, from local city councils to federal organization. It splits into government consumption, government investment, and transfer payments. Government purchases of goods and services for current use which is referred to as government consumption. Government purchases of goods and services intended to create future benefits such as infrastructure investment or research spending which is also referred to as government investment. While government expenditures that are not directly purchases of goods and services are referred to as transfer payments. These have been financed in Nigeria through revenue generated from oil. But serious decline in the prices of oil in recent times has led to a decrease in the funds available for distribution to the federal, state and local governments (Afuberoh & Okoye, 2014). However, another means of generating revenue for fulfilling capital, and recurrent expenditures apart from oil revenue is through a well structure tax system.

The tax system is an opportunity for government to collect additional revenue needed in discharging its pressing obligations. A tax system offers itself as one of the most effective means of mobilizing a nation's internal resources and it lends itself to creating an environment conducive to the promotion of economic growth. Taxes constitute key sources of revenue to the federation account shared by the federal, state and local governments (Nzontta (2007). Tax is a major source of government revenue all over the world. Government use tax proceeds to render their traditional functions, such as provisions of public goods, maintenance of law and order, defense against external aggression, regulation of trade and business to ensure social and economic maintenance. Tax as a macro-economic policy tool determines the level and pace of economic growth in nations of the world (Omojemite and Godwin 2012). A well-structured tax system offer government opportunity to generate needed revenue to meet its ever growing need. Tax is a veritable and sustainable source of revenue for government and a tool for fiscal policy and macro-economic management. It is a potential tool for economic and social reform as it pervades all aspect of the economy, individual, companies, citizens and foreigners.

Nigeria did not consider taxation as a sustainable source of revenue, during the 1970s and late 80s as a lot of attention was focused on oil revenue. During this period, all the States in the country relied earnestly on proceeds from the Federation Account. In 2008 and 2015 at the turn of the global recession which saw a sharp fall in oil prices and by extension reduced proceeds from the Federation accounts. The overdependence on the above stated revenue created an imbalance in the implementation of some of the fiscal policies. Governments (Federal, State, and Local) began to look inwards focusing on taxation as a sustainable means of funding as bankruptcy loomed among the States.

In Nigeria, tax revenue has accounted for a small proportion of total government revenue over the years. This is because the bulk of revenue needed for development purposes is derived from oil. Crude oil export has continued to account for over 80% of the total federal government revenue, while the remaining 20% is contributed by non-oil sector in which taxation is a part. More than any period, Nigeria is facing an acute fiscal crisis. Indeed, all the three tiers of government in Nigeria currently face a huge challenge of shortages in revenue, which has resulted from dramatic and continuous fall in global crude oil prices from above $147/barrel to below $50/barrel. This revenue shortfall has continued to undermine revenue projection and resulted in a reduction of the statutorily revenue allocations to the three tiers of government. Naturally, it has also undermined their capacities to execute developmental programmes. All the three tiers of government in Nigeria now face a number of fiscal related problems. These include a widening gap between requirements for provision of services and revenue generation. One of the reasons for Nigeria's unemployment, high level of poverty, unsustainable growth is decline in revenue generated.

Recently, government lay much emphasis on the payment of tax which had been ignored for many years. Federal Government has announced some austerity measures aimed at cushioning the impact of current oil slump on the economy. Some of the measures announced by the Minister of Finance/Coordinating Minister for the economy are payment of taxes by Nigerians, and reduction in public expenditures and international travels by public servants. Despite the financial crisis which is emanated from decline in the prices of oil in world market, government still realized revenue from taxation to financing both capital and recurrent expenditure. Against this background, this study examined the effect of taxation on government expenditure in Nigeria. It also analysed the significant components of taxation on government expenditure, and investigated the relationship between taxation on government expenditure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Effects of taxation of Economy

Tosuu and Abizadeh (2005) opined that taxes are used as proxy for fiscal policy. They
outlined five possible mechanisms by which taxes can affect economic growth. First, taxes can inhibit investment rate through such taxes as corporate and personal income, capital gain taxes. Second, taxes can slow down growth in labour supply by disposing labour leisure choice in favour of leisure. Third, tax policy can affect on research and development expenditure. Fourth, taxes can lead to a flow of resources to other sectors that may have lower productivity. Finally, high taxes on labour supply can distort the efficient use of human capital high tax burdens even though they have high social productivity. Taxation is an important part of fiscal policy which can be used effectively by government and developing economies. Taxation play a very vital role in economic development of a country which include: resources mobilization, reduction in inequalities of income, improvement in social welfare, foreign exchange, regional development, control inflation, among the others (Edame and Okoi, 2014). According to the classical economist the only objective of taxation was to raise government revenue. But with the change in circumstances and ideologies, the aim of taxes has also been changed. These days apart from the objective of raising the public revenue, taxes level affect consumption, production and distribution with a view to ensuring the social welfare through the economic development of a country, tax can be used as an important tool in the following manner: optimum allocation of available resources, raising government revenue, encouraging savings and investment, acceleration of economic growth, price stability, control mechanism etc.

The argument advanced by Sachs (2006) was that among developed countries, those with high rates of taxation and high social welfare spending perform better on most measures of economic performance compared to countries with low rates of taxation and low social outlays. Hayek (1989) however countered that high levels of government spending in addition to harming does not, through social welfare engender fairness, economic equality and international competitiveness. This is also supported by another Sudha (2007) who concurred by arguing that countries with large public sectors have grown more slowly. A number of other prominent authors especially of the neoclassical school have argued that increased government expenditure may hold up the aggregate performance of the economy in that in a bid to finance rising expenditure, government may have to increase taxes and/or borrowing. The higher income tax may discourage or be a disincentive to additional work which in turn may reduce income and aggregate demand. Similarly, higher corporate tax tends to increase production costs and reduce the profitability of firms and their capacity to incur investment expenditure.

Empirical review

Mawejje and Munyambonera (2016) examined the determinants of tax revenue performance in developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. More specifically the study estimated the tax elasticities of sectoral output growth and public expenditure. The unique features of this paper are twofold: Firstly, a simple analytical model for tax revenue performance taking into account some structural features pervasive in most developing countries with large informal sectors was developed. Secondly, the model predictions on Ugandan time series data using ARDL bounds testing techniques were also tested. Results indicated that dominance of the agricultural and informal sectors pose the largest impediments to tax revenue performance. In addition development expenditures, trade openness, and industrial sector growth are positively associated with tax revenue performance. The study proposed policies to support the development of value added linkages between agricultural and industrial sectors while emphasizing the need to unlock the potentially large contributions of the informal sector with a view of widening the tax base.

Craigwell *et al.* (1994) examined government revenue and expenditure causality in the presence of seasonality in Barbados. The study employed seasonal unit roots, co-integration test, Granger causality and vector error correction methodologies, their results established that the variables are significantly co-integrated, and that a unidirectional causality from government revenue to total government expenditure exists in Botswana

Edame and Okoi (2014) examined the impact of taxation on investment and economic growth in Nigeria from 1980-2010. The ordinary least square method of multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the data. The annual data were sourced from the central bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and NBS. The result of the analysis showed in conformity to our prior expectation because the parameter estimates of corporate income tax (CIT) and personal income tax (PIT) appears with negative signs, this means that an inverse relationship exist between taxation and investment. The economic implication of the result is that a one percent (1%) increase in CIT will result in decrease in the level of investment in Nigeria. Consequently, an increase in PIT will result in decrease in the level of investment. Finally, the result therefore showed that taxation is negatively related to the level of investment and the output of goods and services (GDP) and is positively related to government expenditure in Nigeria. It was also observed that taxation statistically is significant factor influencing investment, GDP and government expenditure in Nigeria. Based on the result of our findings, it is recommended that the government of Nigeria should use taxation to achieve its set target that will enhance economic growth and development..

Tracy and Kester (2009) investigated the interrelationship between total government expenditure and total tax revenue in Barbados applying Granger Causality on both bivariate and multivariate co-integrating models. The result of the multivariate error correction model suggests that a unidirectional causality exists from tax revenue to government expenditure. Emelogu and Uche (2010) studied the relationship between government revenue and government expenditure in Nigeria using time series data from 1970 to 2007. They utilized the Engel-Granger two-step co-integration technique, the Johansen co-integration method and the Granger causality test within the Error Correction Modeling (ECM) framework and found a long-run relationship between the two variables and a unidirectional causality running from government revenue to government in Nigeria.

Damian and Harrison (2014) examined the relationship between both total (TEXP) and disaggregated government expenditure (current (TREXP) and capital expenditures (TCEXP)), and total (TREV) and disaggregated revenue (oil (OILREV) and non-oil revenues (NOREV)) in Nigeria using time series data from 1970 to 2011. The study utilized co-integration techniques and VAR models which included an Error Correction Mechanism (ECM) as the methods of analyses. The Co-integration tests indicated the existence of long run equilibrium relationships between government expenditure variables and revenues variables. The VAR results also showed that total government expenditure, capital and recurrent expenditures have long run unidirectional relationships with total revenue, and non-oil revenue variables as well as unidirectional causalities running from expenditures to revenue variables. The findings supported spend-tax hypothesis in Nigeria indicating that changes in government expenditure instigated changes in government revenue. The policy implication derivable from this study is that increase in government expenditure without a corresponding increase in revenue could widen the budget deficit. Therefore, government should explore other sources of revenue especially the non oil minerals sector, and also reduce the size of large recurrent expenditure and move towards capital and other investment expenditures. Government should also consider expenditure reforms analysis vis-à-vis taxes and all other revenues sources (oil and non oil) reforms in other to help set targets for revenue mobilization and utilization as well as device a way of expenditure spreading over the entire economy.

Nwadialor and Ekezie examined the effect of tax policy on Economic Growth in Nigeria. The study uses annual time serial data of 20 years (1994-2013) collected from the published report of the FIRS of various years, OLS regression analysis was use to investigate the relationship that exist between the dependent and independent variables. The findings revealed that tax have a significant effect on the Economic growth in Nigeria. It showed that the proportion of indirect to total tax have increased over the years. The study therefore recommends among others that the government tax policy should shift more to indirect tax due to the expansionary and non-distortionary nature. Loto (2011) examined the relationship between government spending and growth in a linear form using the OLS method. The time series were tested for the order of integration of the individual series by conducting unit root test for stationarity. The study employed on each of the variable the standard Dickey- Fuller test. The essence of using the technique is to identify the relationship between government spending on the chosen sector and economic growth in Nigeria. The variables used include GDP growth rate, Education spending, Health spending, Agriculture, Transport and Communication. The outcome of the result revealed the existence of equilibrium condition that keeps the variables in proportion to each other in the long run.

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METHODOLOGY

Secondary data was used in this study. The relevant data for the study were obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins and Federal Inland Revenue Services Bulletin from 1994 to 2015. Regression analysis technique was used to measure the effect of independent variables on dependent variable. Pearson Product Moment correlation was also used to measure the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. Regression models in the following variables:

Model Specification

The formulation of the model was based on theory that taxation and consumption are inversely related. That is purchases power is eroded by taxation. Public Expenditures was dependent variable while the explanatory variables are Petroleum Profit Tax, Value added tax, Corporate Income Tax, and Customs and Excise Duties. This can be specifically stated using Regression models as;

$$\boldsymbol{PUBEXP} = \boldsymbol{f(\ PPT, VAT, CIT, CUSEXC, \mu)} \qquad (\mathbf{1})$$

The multiple regression equation based on the above functional relation is;

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{PUBEXP} = \boldsymbol{a0} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a1PPT} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a2VAT} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a3CIT} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a4CUSEXC} + \boldsymbol{\mu 1} \qquad (\mathbf{2})$$

Transforming equation (12) to the natural logarithm it changed to

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{LOGPUBEXP} = \boldsymbol{a0} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a1LOGPPT} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a2LOGVAT} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a3LOGCIT} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{a4LOGCUSEXC} + \boldsymbol{\mu 1} \qquad (\mathbf{3})$$

Where as

PUBEXP	-	Public Expenditures
PPT	-	Petroleum Profit Tax
VAT	-	Value Added tax
CIT	-	Corporate Income Tax
CUSEXC	-	Customs and Excise Duties

$$r = \frac{n\Sigma wc.sf - \Sigma wc\Sigma sf}{\sqrt{(n\Sigma wc^2) - (\Sigma wc)^2}\,.\,\sqrt{(n\Sigma sf^2) - (\Sigma sf)^2}} \qquad \mathbf{(4)}$$

n = no of observations.

Where r = Coefficient of correlation showing the degree of relationship between the dependent variable and independent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Effect of Taxation on Public expenditure in Nigeria

This section of the study focuses on the effect of Taxation on Public expenditure in Nigeria. The unit root test of stationery and the results of Multiple regression analysis, Pearson Product Moment correlation are presented below:

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis of the significance of components of taxation on Public expenditure in Nigeria

Variable	**Observation**	**Mean**	**Standard deviation**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
PUBEXP	**20**	1980073	**1664047**	160893.2	5185319
PPT	**20**	1447658	1568711	42802.7	5267478
VAT	**20**	938771.1	2304159	7261	8167500
CIT	**20**	1212842	2685969	12274.8	9540990
CUSEXC	**20**	667802.9	1523549	18295	5449200

Source: Researcher's Computation using STATA 12

The descriptive statistics of the analysis is presented in Table 1 above shows that public expenditure as the dependent variable. Public expenditure had a mean value of 1980073 with a standard deviation of 1664047 it had a maximum value of 5185319 and a minimum value of 160893.2. Petroleum profit tax (PPT) had a mean of 1447658 and standard deviation of 1568711 with positive maximum and minimum value of 5267478 and 42802.7 respectively, which signifies that for every 1% increase in income realized from Petroleum profit tax (PPT), Public expenditure increases by up to 0.11%, this implies that there is a positive relationship between Public expenditure and Petroleum profit tax.

The impact of Value added tax and other component of taxes can be seen as shown in the Table 1, Value added tax (VAT), Corporate income tax (CIT), and Customs and Excise duties with mean values of 938771.1, 1212842 and 667802.9 respectively and standard deviations of 2304159, 2685969 and 1523549 having positive maximum values of 8167500, 9540990 and 5449200 and positive minimum values of 7261, 12274.8 and 18295. This implies that 1% increase in Taxation triggers a rise in Public expenditure. It can be deduced from the analysis that there is a positive relationship between Taxation and Public expenditure, therefore null hypothesis is rejected.

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Table 2: The Effect of Taxation on Public expenditure in Nigeria

LOGHCEXP	Coef.	Std. Err.	T	P>|t	[95%Conf. interval]	
LOGPPT	.3373079	.0700697	4.81	0.000	.1879578	.4866579
LOGVAT	.811674	.1866854	4.35	0.001	4137635	1.209585
LOGCIT	.1132476	.0569608	1.99	0.065	-.0081614	.2346566
LOGCUSEXC	-.8365138	.2212249	-3.78	0.002	-1.308044	-.364984
Constant	8.594357	.8106771	10.60	0.000	6.86644	10.32227
R-squared = 0.9666	Adj R-squared = 0.9577		Prob > F = 0.0000		Root MSE = .21496	

The table 2 shows the effect of taxation on public expenditure in Nigeria. 1% increase in the Petroleum profit tax (PPT) increases public expenditure (PUBEXP) by 0.33%. This suggests a positive significant effect the rate of PPT on PUBEXP (β=.3373079, t = 4.81, P>|t| =0.000). Also, 1% increase in Value added tax (VAT) increases PUBEXP by 0.81 %.This means VAT has positive significant impact on PUBEXP (β= .811674, t = 4.35, P>|t| =0.001). More so, 1% increase in the corporate income tax (CIT) increases PUBEXP by 0.11%. This suggests a positive insignificant effect CIT on PUBEXP (β=.1132476, t = 1.99, P>|t| =0.065). Contrarily, 1% increases in customs and excise duties (CUSEXC) reduces PUBEXP by 0.83%. This reveals a negative significant effect of CUSEXC on PUBEXP (β= -.8365138 t = -3.78, P>|t| =0.000). This is suggesting that if CUSEXC in Nigeria increases, PUBEXP also reduces.

Given the R^2 (0.9666) which is the coefficient of determination with the adjusted R^2 (0.9577), it indicates that the explanatory variables accounted for 65% of the variation in the influence of taxation on Public Expenditure in Nigeria. Given the adjusted R^2 which significant at 63.7%. It is also indicates that taxation accounted for 63.7% of the variation in the influence on public Expenditure in the short-run. This hypothesis is to test whether or not there is significant effect of taxation on public Expenditure in Nigeria. From the decision rule above, because the p-value for the alternative hypothesis equals 0.0000 which is less than 0.05, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is upheld. Therefore, taxation has positive significant impact on public Expenditure in Nigeria.

Fig 1: The Regression plots on the effect of Taxation on Public Expenditure in Nigeria are shown below:

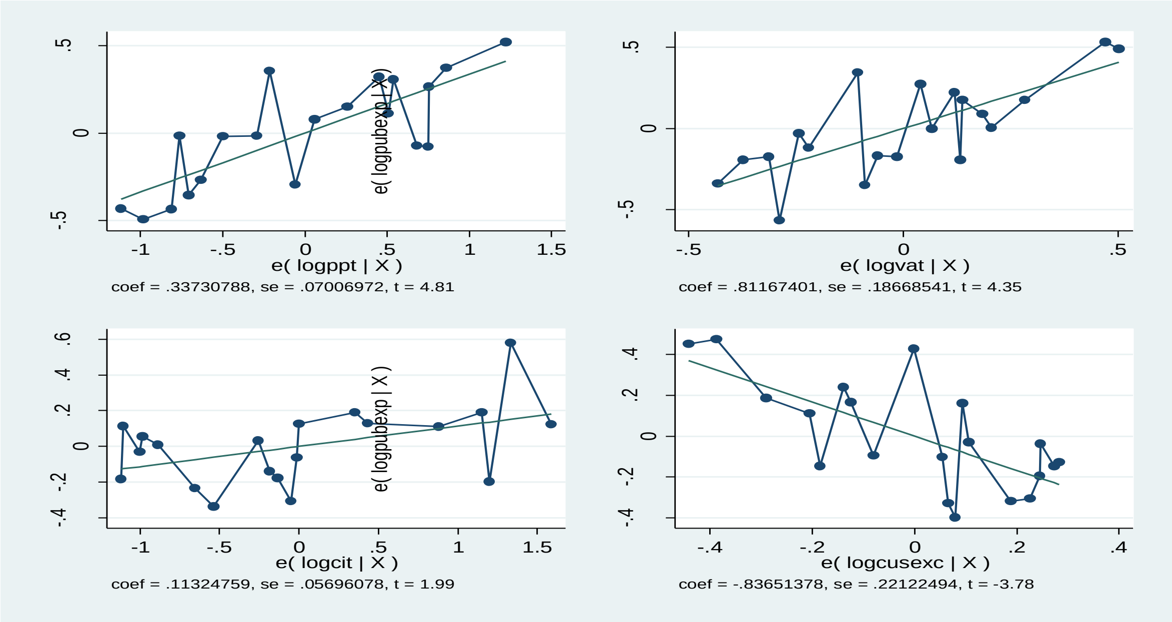

Table 3: The Relationship between Taxation and Public Expenditure in Nigeria

	LOGPUBEXC	LOGPPT	LOGVAT	LOGCIT	LOGCUSEXC
LOGPUBEXP	**1.0000**				
LOGPPT	**0.9535****	**1.0000**			
LOGVAT	**0.9202****	**0.8904****	**1.0000**		
LOGCIT	**0.7932****	**0.7466****	**0.8511****	**1.0000**	
LOGCUSEXC	**0.8622****	**0.8508****	**0.9835****	**0.8704****	**1.0000**

**. Correlation is significant both at the 0.01 level and 0.05 level (2-tailed)
Source: Researcher's computation using STATA Version 12

The Table 3 shows the relationship between Taxation and Public expenditure in Nigeria. Table 3 shows that petroleum profit tax (PPT) has positive relationship with public expenditure (PUBEXP), coefficient 0.9535*. This result implies that an increase in PPT contributes to increase in financing of public expenditure. Value added tax (VAT) has positive relationship with PUBEXP with coefficient of 0.9202*. This result implies that an increase in value added tax income leads to increase in fulfillment of public expenditure. In the same vein, corporate income tax (CIT) also has positive correlation with PUBEXP, coefficient 0.7932*. This result implies that the increase in corporate income tax (CIT) influences increase in public expenditure (PUBEXP).

More so, customs and excise duties has positive significant relationship with public expenditure (PUBEXP) with coefficient of 0.8622*., the result shows that the income realized from customs and excise duties increases the level of public expenditure (PUBEXP). This signifies that the returns from VAT have a positive correlation with public expenditure (PUBEXP). The table also revealed that all the predictor variables have a positive relationship with public expenditure (PUBEXP).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study examined the effects of taxation on public expenditure in Nigeria from 1994 to 2015. It also looked at relationship between taxation on public expenditure employing the regression analysis technique and Pearson Product Moment correlation tests using data spanning the period 1994-2015. Results also showed that PPT has positive significant effect on PUBEXP (β=-.3373079, t = 4.81, P>|t| =0.000). VAT also has positive significant impact on PUBEXP (β= .811674, t = 4.35, P>|t| =0.001). CIT has positive significant effect on PUBEXP (β=.1132476, t = 1.99, P>|t| =0.065). there is a negative significant effect of CUSEXC on PUBEXP (β= -.8365138 t = -3.78, P>|t| =0.000). This is suggesting that if CUSEXC in Nigeria increases, PUBEXP also reduces. The results also exposed that for every one percent increase in PPT, VAT, CIT, and CUSEXC resulted to increase in Public expenditure by 0.11%; 0.93%, 0.12% and 0.66% respectively. Results further showed that petroleum profit tax, value added that, corporate income tax and customs and excise duties had positive and significant correlation with public expenditure (0.9535**; 0.9202**; 0.7932**; and 0.8622**).

It is now concluded that taxation had positive significant impact on Public expenditure in Nigeria; also taxation had positive significant relationship with public expenditure in Nigeria. The money realized from the components of taxation were expended on both recurrent and capital expenditure in Nigeria. This showed that taxation is vital instrument to finance the government expenditure in Nigeria if properly monitored. The study therefore recommended that government should be properly monitored the income realized from taxation and should be judiciously utilized for the betterment of the populace.

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A CRITIQUE OF THE ROLES OF PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Everywhere around the world, states activities continue to grow relatively with the growth in their sizes. This growth suggests a corresponding expansion of government functions over time, which necessitates the creation of a special career civil service to drive the bureaucratic process. The Civil Service in Nigeria had over time gone through several reforms, which among other ground-breaking innovations, had given rise to the establishment of constitutional institutions saddled with the responsibility of managing personnel within the public sector. This paper examines the roles of these institutions towards building a more result-oriented civil service. Data for this study are generated from edited textbooks, peer-reviewed journals, seminar papers and internet materials. The paper, while running a critique of the roles of these institutions, reveals that however impressive the Udoji Commission's creations remains, it has equally created a catalogue of structural problems for these institutions, especially the Civil Service Commission. Therefore, the study recommends that other personnel management functions aside recruitment, promotion and discipline that falls within the purview of the establishment office should also be handled by the Service Commission, and that the recruitment, promotion and discipline of grade level 1-6 should also be the responsibilities of the Commission for Uniformity in service matters.

Keywords: Civil Service, Civil Service Commission, Personnel Management, Public, Institutions

1.0 Introduction

The civil service is as old as the existence of governmental administration. However, the professionalization of the civil service is of recent origin and can be traced to series of reforms in various civil services, across the world respectively. These reforms professionalized the civil service of each country and thereby set up a body saddled with the responsibility of managing the civil service personnel, objectively and independently. For instance, in Britain the Northcorte-Trevelyn Report of 1854 made the British Civil Service to be a career one, with recruitment into it through open examination, conducted by an independent Civil Service Board. This recommendation set the ball rolling for the establishment of the British Civil Service Commission. Further, the report stipulated that promotion would be based on merit and not preferment, patronage, purchase or length of service.

Similarly, in the United States of America (USA), the spoilt system was abolished for the merit system. In fact, political and economic factors made the spoilt system to give way to the merit system. Economically, it was maintained that the demands of industrial expansion necessitated a government based upon merit system. Also, politically, it was argued that the demand of an expanded suffrage and democratic rights made citizens to seek replacement of the spoilt system with the merit system(Shafritz and Russel, 2002).

However, the assassination of President James Garfield by an office seeker eventually paved the way for the enactment of the Pendleton Act of 1883(Henry, 2004). With the enactment of this act the Civil Service Commission was established. This put the federal government on the road to wide spread merit system (Shafritz and Russel, 2002). With the operations of the act at the federal level, the states and local jurisdictions began to institute Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Reform act of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform of 1993 (Reinventing government)by Al Gore were the major reforms that tried to review the powers, duties and functions of the Civil Service Commission in America(Henry, 2004).

In Nigeria, the civil service was the creation of the British colonial master (Otobo, 1992). It was created for both political and economic reasons. Consequently, it took after the British Civil Service in many areas. Therefore, the emerging civil service remained a replica of British Civil Service in reservation, assertion and prestige (Olowu, 1996).

The British administration started with a unitary system of government in Nigeria. Administrative units were grouped into provinces, divisions and districts. By 1939, there were 21 groups of Provinces in Nigeria; 12 in the North and 9 in the south(Balogun,1983). The service was divided along racial lines. However with the report of the Commission on Civil Service of British West Africa, between 1945 – 1946 the racially structured civil service was abolished and replaced with senior and junior staff structure(Otobo, 1992). Each with different work conditions and mode of employment respectively.

Due to the nature and functions of the Civil Service Commission in Britain, it was not long, during colonialism before the idea of the civil service commission was mooted in Nigeria. As early as 1934, the Legislative Council thought of it. However, it was the Ibadan Constitutional Conference of 1950 that recommended that "the new constitution should provide for a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on the appointment, promotion, transfer or dismissal and other disciplinary measures intended for public officers. This recommendation laid the foundation for the functions of the Public Service Commission in Nigeria. Subsequently, the 1954 Lytelton Constitution provided for the establishment of the Public Service Commission in each region of the federation(Akpan, 1982).

Up to 1960, the commission was an advisory committee, advising the Governor with respect to the appointments, promotions and disciplinary control of the civil service (except the appointment and promotion of daily-raised unestablished staff and discipline of every Junior Officers). Upon Independence, it became an executive body in 1960, with a Chairman and other members of the Commission. Salary of the Chairman and members were charged from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The 1960 independence constitution also guaranteed the independence of the Commission. Further, the functions and powers of the commission were not subjected to Judicial review or control. The commission was given the enormous power in order to guarantee its impartiality, incorruptibility and efficiency(Balogun, 1983).

In keeping with the traditions of 1954 and 1960 constitutions, the 1979 and 1999 constitutions also made provisions for the civil service commission. The commission operates at the federal level and in all the states of the federation respectively. Thus there exists the Federal Civil Service Commission at the Federal Level and States Civil Service Commission at the State Levels. Besides, the Civil Service Commission, there is also the Establishments, Ministry/Section or Department that is also saddled with the responsibility of managing public personnel. This body is also responsible for the training, deployment and clerking of the personnel in the civil service.

This study therefore sets out to make a critique of these personnel institutions in the civil service in Nigeria. The study will be divided into five (5) different sections. Section 1 on introduction, section 2 on literature review, section 3 on the Institutions of Public Personnel Management in Nigeria, section 4 on the critique of the Institutions and section 5 on conclusion and recommendations.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 What is Public Personnel Management?

Most concepts and terms in the management sciences have slightly varying definitions depending upon who is defining them. Public Personnel Management is the process of obtaining and maintaining a satisfactory and a satisfied work force within the public sector. A well- respected personnel management theorist by name Edwin B. Filippo, in his popular and widely read book,' Personnel Management,' gives a more concise and general definition of personnel management as:

Personnel Management is the planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of the procurement, development, compensation, integration. maintenance, and separation of human resource to the end that individual, organizational and societal objectives are accomplished.

However, Public Personnel management, also referred to as Public Personnel Administration, which is our concern here, refers to personnel management in the public sector, i.e. in the environment of government organizations. In broad terms, it concerns itself with:

i. Employee recruitment
ii. Placement in accordance to individual talent and organisational needs.
iii. Management of all such employees right till their retirement.

while it has five major objectives. These are:

i. Effective utilisation of human resources
ii. Planned structuring of the organization, which ensures a harmonious relationship among employees.
iii. Creation of proper conditions for human motivation and commitment towards work; and loyalty to organisation.
iv. Provision of right kind of opportunities for personal development/advancement.
v. Provision of relevant training, counselling etc for improved personnel asset creation.

2.2 Origin of Public Personnel Management

The origin of personnel management is the same as that of all managements. At the beginning of management practice, everything was done without the niceties of the subdivisions we now have today, e.g. public administration, business management, financial management, personnel management etc. However, we shall attempt to trace the origin of management including personnel management and later isolate personnel management and trace its evolution. Paul Mali, in his work - Management Handbook, says that "...the process of getting things done through people" and the various practices which make it up have been around almost since the dawn of time. To him, the art or sciences of planning and control, materials scheduling system, organizational hierarchy, were behind the construction of the pyramids in Egypt in the years 5.000 - 1,600 BC. He also said that the science of span of control is said to be the invention of Moses' father-in-law, Jethro, in the year 1491 BC. You will note here that when Paul Mali talks of management as getting things done through people, which is what it is, personnel i.e people, plays a centre stage. Therefore we can say personnel administration also dates as far back as the dawn of time.

Although there has always been a human side to general management, what characterizes modern management and distinguishes it from its historical antecedents, is the fact that the latter paid little attention to the human side i.e., personnel management. Paul Mali notes that from the period of the construction of the pyramids to the early years of the Industrial Revolution in England, i.e. from 5,000 BC to the years 1,700 -1,785 AD, the handling of men at work was characterized by slavery and repression. In order to give you a vivid picture of the type of slavery and repression with which the human side of enterprise was treated, let us cite an instance of what happened in England in even as late as the year 1799. In 1799, the lawmakers decreed that any workman, who conspired with any other workman to extort an increase of wages, or decrease in hours, was liable to three months in jail. Further, if any workman so much as attend a meeting called for the purpose of plotting such extortions, or if he urged any other workman to attend such a meeting, or if he gave aid to the family of any worker convicted for attending such a meeting, ... then he was likewise liable to three months

Today, however, because of civilization, better laws pertaining to trade unions, the works of management scholars such as Douglas Abraham Maslow, etc, the human side of enterprises by which we mean personnel management has reached a stage far above its origin of slavery and repression.

2.3 The Colonial Civil Service in Nigeria

In tracing the emergence and growth of the civil service in Nigeria, Nwosu (1977) started from 1900 when Britain formally established the authority in most of the administrative purposes. They were in the colony of Lagos and the protectorate of Northern and Southern Nigeria. Later in 1906, the Lagos colony was merged with the southern protectorate and renamed the colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the two protectorates were amalgamated and subsequently became known as the colony and protectorate of Nigeria.

In order to be able to administer the territory, Britain imposed a unified alien civil service on Nigeria without giving much thought to its impact on the Nigerian traditional communities with their conflicting values, interest, norms and authority structure (Kingsley 1963). It must be pointed out that despite the amalgamation and its attendant unification of the civil services of the North and South, the two are still developed at their own pace.

The major function of civil service at the time was mainly the maintenance of law and raising enough revenue to sustain the colonial authority. According to Okoli & Onah (2002), the service was geared towards the negative policy of preventing trouble in the areas under its administration. Economic and social development was never a major objective of the administration.

The colonial civil service according to Nwosu 1977 had its structure; at the Head of Public Service was the Governor-General, who was accountable to the colonial secretary in London. The colonial secretary was himself accountable to the British cabinet and the parliament. The governor-general delegated his authority to the Chief Secretary, who was the effective head of the service. The chief secretary coordinated the whole service which was divided into two major parts - the departmental and the political administration. The departmental administration covers the technical and professional functions of the colonial regime. These include education, health, treasury, agriculture, forestry, public works and audit.

The various heads assisted the chief secretary. They not only advised the Governor but initiated policies, participated in legislation and supervised the execution of enacted bills and approved policies. While the head of technical department operated from Lagos. Their subordinates were in charge of field offices. The field officers included the lieutenant-governor, the resident and district officers, the officers who are pillars of colonial civil service were fully responsible for maintenance of law and order and the mobilization of resources which were the main object of colonial administration.

The field officer did not rule the people directly, rather they owned the people and that is indirect rule. In the north, it was completely successful because of the indigenous political and administrative structure on ground. In the west, it was partially successful because of the peoples contact with western education and in the east; it was a complete failure because of the republican nature of the people's government.

The fusion of western administration with the traditional African system produced a new structure which Nwosu (1977) says corresponded with Fred Riggs description of the pattern of role differentiation in a traditional society. At this early period, Nigerians were restricted to the lower echelons of the civil service. The south and the north; though amalgamated, still had their separate civil services.

2.4 The Nigerian Civil Service After Independence

The history of post colonial Nigeria is fraught with military authoritarianism. This has reflected in its bureaucracy. Scholars agree that since 1966 when the military intervened in the Nigeria government and politics up to 1999 civil service has enjoyed enormous popularity due to the inability of the military class to dictate the pace of government without recourse to bureaucrats' wealth of experience. It should be noted that civil servants are often used as stabilizers of the staff under military regimes.

Generally, military administration manifests certain characteristics which are hallmarks of military regimes, these are:

i. The civil service has laid down rules and regulations guiding appointment, discipline and promotions. Under the military these processes are rubbished. Merit and seniority are relegated and mediocrity celebrated. This has brought into the service deep hatred among the rank and file of the system. This has undermined professionalism in the civil service.

ii. The Decision Making Process under the military is usually centralized. There is no constitution, no rule of law, absence of separation of power, no democratic institution with the legislature, executive and judiciary. The decision making process are vested in one centralized body like the Supreme Military Council or Armed Forces Ruling Council. Related to the above is the military often acted with dispatch in administration. The tradition military culture has affected their method of operation even in official bus. By their training and due to their low educational background, they don't know their power limitations. Thus, most of them give appointment, promotions, contract and other forms of state privileges without due process.

iii. Absence of Separation of Powers and Function: over-concentration of power and function in one body is another feature of military regime. Military governments don't subscribe to separation of powers. Hence the issue of rule of law is out of the question. The doctrine of separation of powers presupposes that whatever power accruing to one organ shouldn't be interfered with by another. But the precepts of the military regime all governmental powers i.e. legislature, executive and to some extent, the judiciary, are concentrated in few hands.

iv. Prevalence of Spoilt System in Appointment: Often, appointments under the military are not done on merit. Successive military regimes often adopted some faithful members of the public into public administration without regard to their qualification. By this arrangement, sensitive federal and state positions were left for people who aren't competent. This is in line with the military belief that any person can do the art of administration. Again because of military governments could be ousted any day it becomes a tradition among staff office occupiers to appropriate or personalize the trappings of their office.

2.5 Civil Service Reforms In Nigeria

In order to improve the quality of services delivery by the Public Service in Nigeria, various reforms were adopted and carried out by study groups, commissions and panels on behalf of the Government of Nigeria. On the basis of these, there were various commissions and committee or panel reports dealing with the problems of the Public service from the colonial periods to date. Some of these commissions' main objectives and recommendations as provided by Akinwale (2007) were as follows:

i. **Tudor-Davies Commission**: This commission was established in 1945 to review wages in the Provinces. At the end, the Commission recommended that the Provincial Committee should be replaced by the Collective Bargaining procedure, which resulted in the establishment of the Whitley Councils which was advisory in nature.

ii. **Harragin Commission**: The Commission was established in 1946 to Review Wages and Conditions of Service. The Commission restructure civil servants into senior and junior service categories and recommended the expatriation pay which represented a dedication of a specified sum from the expatriate officers' pay; provision of varied and valuable welfare packages for senior officers including indigenous public officers in the senior service category like the provision of government quarters in the Government Reservation Areas (GRA);

iii. **Foot Commission**: This commission was appointed in 1948 to make recommendations on recruitment and training of Nigerians for senior posts in government. To achieve this, the commission further recommended the establishment of a Central Public Service Board which comprised Civil Service Commissioners, Director of Education and One Unofficial Representative per Regional Board.

iv. **Gorsuch Commission**: The commission was set up in 1954 to examine the nature of Lyttelton Constitution of 1954 in relation to salary packages of the Nigerian public service.

v. **Hewn Committee**: The committee was set up to integrate departments into Ministries. This was done in 1959 by ensuring that departments become full fledged Ministries.

vi. **Mbanefo Commission**: This commission was set up in 1959 to review the salaries and wages of Public Officials. The commission recommended better conditions of service and increases in wages and salary structure of established and daily-rated staff.

vii. **Morgan Commission**: This commission was also set up in 1964 to improve the salary structure of civil servants. The commission recommended improved salary conditions for public servants.

viii. **Elwood Grading Team**: The team was set up in 1966 to look at the disparity of incomes of junior and senior staff categories in the civil service. The team recommended scales for administrative and professional class officers.

ix. **Adebo Commssion**: The commission was set up in 1970 to review salaries and wages. The commission recommended improvements in salaries and wages and the setting up of the Public Service Review Commission.

x. **Udoji Commission**: This commission was set up in 1972 to examine the organisation, structure and management of public services. The commission recommended the Unified Grading and Salary Structure (UGSS); a professional public service staffed by professionals who were conversant with human resources management and the training of public servants. The objective of the 1972 Udoji Public Service Review Commission therefore were to examine the organisation and structure of the Public Service; to investigate and evaluate their methods of recruitment, condition of service and staff development programme; to examine existing pension and superannuation schemes in the public and private sectors; to make recommendations that would facilitate inter-sectoral mobility, without detriment to the retention of efficient and qualified personnel in the public service; to undertake the regarding of all posts in the public services and establish appropriate salary scale (Obikenze & Obi, 2003).

xi. **Civil Service (Reorganisation) Decree 43 (1988)**: This decree ensures the professionalisation of the civil service. This made it mandatory for every ministry to have three mandatory departments: Personnel, Research, Planning and Statistics and Finance and Supply. It also recommended that the tenure of Permanent Secretaries should be modified whereby their tenure will expire along with the government that appointed them. In addition, ministries were empowered to set up a personnel management board which comprises Junior staff committee and Senior staff committee.

xii. **The 2003 Obasanjo's Public Service Reform:** The objectives of the 2003 Obasanjo Public Service Reform on the other hand is meant to reposition the agencies of government and make them more effective and more responsive to the needs of the citizen, thus eliminating poor service delivery (Akinwale, 2007). It should be noted that the Obasanjo reform is based on planning, budget and procurement reforms; structural re-organisation; modernisation of internal administrative process; waste reduction and e-government solutions; performance measurement; monitoring and evaluation; privatisation of services and promoting public private partnerships; pension reforms; training and re-professionalism strategies, all aimed at improving service delivery (Obasanjo, 2003).

These reforms were either put in place to solve the problems of wages and salaries or to deal with reorganisation and restructuring of the public service. However, one thing is clear and that is most of these commissions objectives are similar, which shows that it was as a result of non-implementation or partial implementation of recommendations that always gave birth to the next commission.

3.0 Institutions Of Public Personnel Management In Nigeria

3.1 The Civil Service Commission

The Civil Service Commission is an independent body in Nigeria that has the authority to make appointments, promotions and transfers, and to exercise disciplinary control over all Civil Servants (Office of the Head of Service of the Federation, 2009). No officer can be appointed into the Civil Service without authorization from the Civil Service Commission if they have been convicted of a crime, or had previously been employed in the Government Service and had been dismissed or asked to resign or retire (Emeje, 2009). The Civil Service Commission as the Central Personnel Agency is saddled with responsibility over a wide range of functions. Its functions have been a product of evolution. Coming from the American experience as stated by O. Glenn Stahl, "under the impetus of the civil service reform wave which broke in the central personnel agencies were created in the Federal Government and in several state and municipal jurisdictions, with the primary aim of freeing the public servant from allegiance to and dependence upon the politician". This means that before civil service commission were established, the method of becoming a civil servant and remaining so was solely through the political spoils system. Initially, therefore, the civil service commission was designed, in the work of Stahl, "as 'politics eliminators' and little more". All staff of the Federal Civil Service Commission with the exception of the Chairman and Commissioners are civil servants directly under the control of the Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation.

3.2 The Functions of the Civil Service Commission

The Civil Service Commission in Nigeria is responsible for:

i. Representation of the Civil Service Commissioners at Senior Staff Committee meetings of Ministries
ii. Review and approval of recommendations on Disciplinary cases of senior officers
iii. Recruitment of senior Officers
iv. Ratification of promotion of officers to senior positions, including conducting promotion interviews and exams
v. Hearing appeals on matters of appointment, promotion and disciplines
vi. Providing guidelines on appointments, promotions and discipline.

In the case of appointments at the Director or Permanent Secretary level, the Chairman of the CSC may head a panel that interviews candidates who pass the written examinations (Emeje, 2009).

3.3 The Establishment Office [Office Of Head Of Service] And Its Functions

In Nigeria, the role of the Civil Service Commission in personnel management is limited to employment, promotion and discipline. All other personnel functions such as determination of conditions of service, formulation and review of the Civil Service Rules, determination of staff strength, position classification and wage administration, staff training, and development, retirement and pension matters, service welfare among others do not fall within the purview of the Civil Service Commission but rather within the purview of the Establishment Division of the Office of the Head of Service. In essence, the central public personnel management agency, the Civil Service Commission's functions are complemented by those of the establishment office.

The Establishment office looks into all civil servants' problems with a view to solving them. It is equally the duty of the Office of Head of Service to monitor and coordinate service matters of all the ministries within the state, as it handles the postings of senior civil servants. The office also prepares staff for retirement and also sends reminder notice to that effect. Circulars that deal with staff matters and welfare matters are likewise handled by this office.

3.4 The Office Of The Permanent Secretary: The Operating Personnel Office

This is the third arm of the tripartite arrangement which handles personnel matters. The personnel functions of the Office of each Permanent Secretary in charge of a Ministry consist of the following:

Each Ministry has the delegated responsibility for employment, promotion and discipline of its entire junior staff, that is, staff on Grade Level 01-06. Each Permanent Secretary also had the responsibility to report on all senior staff in his Ministry to the Civil Service Commission and to liaise between Ministry and the Establishment office under the Office of Head of Service on staff matters, particularly on staff welfare.

With regards to junior staff, the Director for Administration and Finance in each Ministry as well as the Staff Officers play a leading role in employment, promotion and discipline of the junior cadre within the service. Through the aid of the Ministerial Appointments Committee, they submit recommendations on any of these functions to the Permanent Secretary for necessary action.

4.0 The Roles Of Public Personnel Management Institutions In Nigeria: A Critique

Having gone through the locations and the roles of the three arms of personnel management in the civil service, that is the Civil Service Commission, the Establishment Office and the Office of the Permanent Secretary as the operating personnel unit, it is very clear that the complementary relationship that exists among the tripartite suggests separation of authority and functions on the one hand and delegation of authority on the other, which to a large extent is expected by the initial designers of this public personnel management power-relation, to help catalyze and accelerate the achievement of organizational goals. However, as plausible as the design of this relationship vis-à-vis the roles of these three arms appears, most especially in trying to drive the service towards the status of a more result-oriented career civil service in the country, there exist a catalogue of challenges and problems associated with their complementary roles. As such, the following criticisms are raised:

i. The positioning or location of the central personnel agency, the Civil Service Commission, relatively isolated from the rest of the administrative machinery, is designed to give to the commission the status of 'politics eliminators' according to Stahl. While some scholars are of the opinion that operating units should be given power of hiring, motivating, and firing, over the staff who work for them, in the same way as it is done in the private sector. Others like Stahl believe that in the public service, most, if not all the top executives are, and perhaps have to be, partisan. And being partisan, given the power to hire and fire, their partissanship will influence performance of functions of the Commission. Indeed, elimination of politics is the raison d'etre of the Civil Service Commission and will always remain the most plausible reason for retaining it, and as a stand-alone outfit.

However, we should not forget that the same politics that the Commission is built to eliminate in public personnel matters, is being encouraged with respect to recruitment, promotion and discipline of junior cadre, grade level 1-6, which falls within the purview of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, thus bringing back to the service what could be termed as 'neo- spoil' system of administration. We should not be unmindful of the fact that these junior civil servants that are recruited at the various ministries, headed by political appointees (birds of passage), who are highly partisan by nature, are about 65% of the entire civil service; and that by the nature of their appointments and promotions, which are mostly not through merit, but rather through primordial sentiments, promotes high level of indiscipline and gross insubordination within this class of career civil servants. Note that those who get to receive letters of invitation to the employment interviews are mainly relatives and hangers-on as well as house boys of top officials of government.

Such ugly ethical practices are not common place with the senior cadre that has its appointment, promotion and discipline handled by the commission.

ii.

Another structural problem is that of "sheer volume of work" at its hands and the size and calibie of its membership.

Over the years the Civil Service has continued to increase in size and complexity. Though this development is good for effective delivery of service, but which increases have not been matched by corresponding increases in size and expertise of the members of the Civil Service Commissions.

However, these structural problems are less of a problem than the procedural and behavioral problems of the Commission which do not readily meet the eyes of an onlooker but only those of an interested participant observer. One such problem is that of its custody and use of one of its most important tool for staff promotion and discipline - the performance evaluation report. The procedure for completion and submission of these reports was such that it left a lot of room for fraudulent practices. The commission had, for example, no way of knowing the names and ascertaining the signatures of the officers responsible for completing and countersigning the reports in the various Ministries. Under such a situation, an officer could get any "friendly" senior officer to complete the form on him and get it submitted to the Commission. The malpractice was made easier to perpetrate by the frequent and constant movements of staff from Ministry to Ministry and thus frequent changes in superior and subordinate officers in the Ministries.

Another problem connected with the evaluation reports was the use of three consecutive years' reports for consideration for promotion or punishment. Again, perhaps due to the large number of these reports and the inadequacies of storage facilities as well as lack of knowledge of p rocedures, the incidence of missing reports were rife. And when reports were missing, substitutes had to be written in arrears and, of course, even where they were written by the same officers, they were certain not to contain 22 sumerical the same "facts" as the lost ones. Invariably, however, the officers who wrote the original ones would not be available to write the substitutes and so they would have to be written by officers under whom the officer reported or never worked at the material time, and this occasioned fake reports.

A third problem with respect to these reports is that, with the connivance of clerical staff, officers who have adverse reports could retrieve them from the Civil Service Commission and replace them with favorable ones which they get written for them by "friendly" top officers.

What all these problems aside was also the tools in which the Commission used to assess officers for promotion and or discipline was subject to "fakery" in very many ways. The consequences of this could have been advancement of those who least deserved it and the failure to sanction those who deserved sanction. It is not possible to assess the magnitude of such malpractice but when this is added to the falsification of performance rating which arises as a result of fear or favor, or lack of know-how in the appraisal of staff, one might be correct to attribute much of the mediocrity i efficiency in the Civil Service to these phenomena.

The existence of two separate bodies handling one piece of job by a corporate entity constitutes a problem. What this means is that the body which is in charge of determining what vacancies there should be, or that there are, and which body knows the urgency with which has the knowledge of the training needs of the Service (as is supposed to be contained in the performance evaluation report). It also means that the person who trains is to play in the promotion of officers particularly in the senior (administrative) positions.

For a given cadre of staff, i.e., those controlled by the M inistr y/Division, e.g., executive officers, secretarial staff, senior clerical staff, etc., the body which interviews and employs, and thus knows the strengths and weaknesses, the likes and dislikes, etc, of new entrants, is not the body to place them on jobs. No wonder we have so many square pegs in round holes.

UNIT 3:

Another problem with the in-house personnel office is that it is invariably staffed with non-personnel experts. The Secretaries for Administration and Finance who are put in charge of the Ministry's personnel functions are generalist administrative officers who, neither by training nor by experience on the job, can be said to possess any expertise in personnel administration, the staff officers with little, if any, passion for staff. Most of the negative attitude to work and to the public which characterize the lower echelon of the Civil Service is perhaps attributable to the lack of professionalism with which the in house personnel functions are handled.

4.0 Conclusion

This unit has discussed personnel management in the context of where it is performed in organizations. In the distinction between line and staff org anizational concepts, personnel management belongs to the line side of the "divide". However, because personnel functions are all pervasive, they are performed by both staff and line managers and supervisors.

5.0 Sum mary

This unit has covered the concepts of line and staff; located management mainly as a staff function.

It has provided an organization chart depicting that position of the central personnel agency which in our context here are identified-,as the civil service commission. You have also seen the other arms of organization particularly if the public sector, that perform personnel functions, e.g. the Establishment Ministr y or Office, and finally, the operating personnel office are located in each ministry.

5.0 Conclusion

6.0 Recommendations

If the example of the USA is worth going by, after it had tried the Civil Service Commission with the limited functions of employment, promotion and discipline, it later rationalized and professionalized its Civil Service Commission, giving it expanded functions which "...cover(ed) recruitment, examination, job evaluation, training, and the administration of personnel investigations and retirement and issuance systems".

There is need to increase the size of the Commission from the traditional three permanent members to one, perhaps twice as large, and one with members representing various professional and political interests.

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ROLE OF EDUCATION IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT---ISSUES AND IMPACTS

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Abstract

"Educate your women first and leave them to themselves: then they will tell you what reforms are necessary for them"……………….Swami Vivekananda.

"Women Empowerment", a process of enabling and developing ability or potential in women so that they can think rationally, act independently, exercises their choice, control their lives, reducing discrimination and exploitation towards them. Education is considered as a milestone for women empowerment and development which enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and changed their lives. According to the Literacy Rate 2011 census, female literacy level is 65.46% against male literacy more than 80%. This paper attempts to find the impact of education on women empowerment, challenges and issues faced during the process. It's a call for a broad educational programme and holistic approach to ensure the desired results.

INTRODUCTION:

There is always an existence of a number of elements in the society which are underprivileged of their basic rights in every society, state and nation, but these elements lack in the awareness of their rights. Our nation doesn't discriminate between men and women, but our society has deprived women of their certain basic rights, which were bestowed upon them by the Constitution. Women empowerment irrespective of cast, creed, religion and gender is a constitutional mandate, a basic human right and a decisive force of national development. Due to such current situation, it was much needed to make women free from all the manacles and to empower them as well. "Empowerment means moving from a weak position to execute a power". Women empowerment is a global issue and it was raised at the International Women Conference T NAROIBI in 1985. Women empowerment is the process of providing rights, powers, opportunities and responsibilities to women so that they are able to develop their potential, think, and act freely at par with men equally in society, It is the expansion of women's ability and freedom to exercise full control over their action. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of social, economic and political status of women and it involves the building up of a society wherein women can live without the fear oppression, exploitation and discrimination that go with being a woman in a traditionally male-dominated society. Although women constitute half of the population and an active agent of social change, yet they are still being oppressed and suffered from fewer rights and lower social status. The widespread discrimination and exploitation upon women evoke the need of empowerment of women and education can be used as an effective instrument for achieving it.

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Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the study of women empowerment through education are stated precisely as follows:

1. To know the need of education in women empowerment.

2. To assess the contemporary scenario of women empowerment in India.

3. To know the constitutional provisions and Government efforts for women empowerment.

4. To identify the barriers of women empowerment.

5. To identify the importance of education for achieving women empowerment.

6. To put forward suggestions for women empowerment through education.

Framework of the Paper: The present study is structured in the following manner: In Section A, an attempt is made to realise the need of education in women empowerment. In Section B, it has been focused on the present scenario of women empowerment in India. In Section C, the Constitutional Provisions and Government efforts for women empowerment in India have been reviewed. In Section D, the barriers of women empowerment in India have been identified. In Section E shows that how education can play as an effective instrument of women empowerment. Finally, in Section F, the concluding remarks have been made which reflects the author's own evaluation.

Section – A:

Necessity of Education in Women Empowerment: Women empowerment is a tool of development not only of women but also of whole families and thereby a nation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "To awaken the people, it is women who must be awaken; once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves." Education empowers women more effectively which would help to abolish gender inequality, develop their potentials, increase social and economic return, improve the quality of life, produce educated and healthy children and reduce fertility and mortality rates. Education is key to empowering women's participation in decision making in democracy, dynamic transformation of society and shaping the destiny of future generations. Swami Vivekananda said "There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved." It is education which can do so by empowering women. In spite of constitutional guarantees, enactment of laws, efforts by the government through various schemes and programmes and U.N.O.'s directives, the equal status of women in India is not still achieved up to the desired goals after 68 years of Independence. Hence education can be used as powerful tool to help the women to understand the constitutional directives and legislative provisions for reducing women's exploitation and negligence upon them, to reduce the gender gap in literacy levels, to create awareness about the existing social problems and to fight for fulfilment of the basic amenities and welfare of the community. Education helps to enable women to exercise their rights equally with men and to participate in national development. "Education is the milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life." The target of becoming India superpower by 2020 will be achieved only when the women will be

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empowered through education. The National Policy of Education (1986) has emphasized the need of women education for their effective participation in social and economic activities. The NPE, 1986 has stated, "Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. The National Educational system will play a positive domineering role in the empowerment of women.

"The National Policy of Empowerment of Women (1990) has emphasized on education for–

- Creating an environment to enable women to realize their full potential,
- Providing all human rights and fundamental freedom to women on equal basis with men,
- Participation of women in decision-making in every spheres of life,
- Equal access to health care, quality education, guidance, employment, remuneration and social security,
- Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girl children.

Section- B:

Women Empowerment in Contemporary Scenario: Women empowerment and gender equality in India is an alarming issue. Some problems such as dowry, domestic violence, sex selective abortion, female infanticide are still prevalent. As per the 2011 Census, women are subject to disadvantages as compared to men in terms of literacy rates, labour participation rates and earnings. The Census, 2011 reveals that the total literate population is 74.04% comprising 65.46% females and 82.14% males. As per report of UNDP, 2013 on Human Development Indicators, women constitute 48% of the population in world of which 29% is national work force and 26% women have access to format credit. It is witnessed that in software industry women enjoy equal wages and roles with men, but in other sectors women are mostly ill paid. The percentage of IPC crimes committed against women has increased during the last 5 years from 9.25 in the year 2009 to 11.2% during the year 2013. A women is raped once in every 10 minutes. Women perform about 2/3 of total hours, get 1/10th of the world's income and own less than 1/100th of the world resources. Women occupied only 10% seats in World Parliament and 6% seats in National Cabinet. India is ranked as the 135th country in the World in imparting free and compulsory education between the age group of 6 to 14 years (Right to Education, 2010). Some of these are as follows: Equality before law for all persons (Article-14) nutrition and other opportunities.

Section- C:

Constitutional Provisions and Government Efforts for Women Empowerment:

Constitutional Provisions: The Indian Constitution has given provisions for empowering women and among them some are mentioned below:

i. Equality before law for all persons (Article-14)
ii. Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15(1)
iii. Special provisions to be adopted by the State in favour of women and children (Article 15(3)
iv. Equality of opportunity for employment to any office under the State (Article 16), right to secure adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally (Article 39(a).
v. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d).
vi. Maternity relief (Article 42).

vii. Promotion of dignity of women (Article 51A©.

viii. Reservation of not less than one third of total seats for women in direct election to local bodies (Articles 343(d) & 343(T).

B. Government Efforts: The government has taken initiatives for women empowerment through enacting laws and implementing several schemes operated by different departments and ministries. The National Commission of Women was set up by an act of parliament in 1990 for safeguarding the constitutional right and legal provisions for women. The reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women has been provided by the 73th and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution which is needed for socio-political empowerment. The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) under the MHRD was established to implement various schemes relating to women advancement. The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)2010 has emphasized to facilitate the process of integrating all programmes for welfare and upliftment of women undertaken by the ministries and department. The National Resource Centre for Women acts as a national convergence centre for all programmes for women. The National Literacy Mission is being set up towards eradication of literacy in the age group of 15-35 years. The Functional Literacy for Audit Women (FLAW was started in 1975-76 to provide illiterate adult women to gain functional skills and to awaken desired awareness for health, hygiene and children practices.

Government Schemes: The Government of India has undertaken different schemes for welfare upliftment and security of the women. Some of these may be noted here– *Rastriya Mahila Kosh" (RMK) 1992-93, Mahila Samridhi yojana (MSY) 1993, Indira Mahila Yojana" (IMY) 1995, Swa Shakti Group, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Creches/Day-care Centre for the Children of working and ailing mother, Hostels for working women, National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajib Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG),2010, Women's Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS), Working Women's Forum, Indira Priyadarshini Yojana, NGO"s Credit Schemes.* The present Prime Minister Modi Government has launched the programmes of *Beti bachao, beti padhao* aims at tackling the low child sex ratio of 918 girls child in resources and savings of a family which is helpful to meet the expenses of higher education and marriage. The first year of New Millennium (2001) was declared as "Women Empowerment Year". It is necessary to supplement Government efforts by nongovernment organizations for facilitating women empowerment. Yet India has not achieved the expected goals, hence comprehensive programme for empowering women is still demanding.

Legistlative Provisions: The Government of India has also enacted specific laws to safeguard the interests of women and uplift their status in society.

Some of the notable legislations are as follows:

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which provides women the right to parental property. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which declares the taking of dowry an unlawful activity. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides the payment of equal remuneration with men for equal value of work.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 which prohibits various types of crimes against women.

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 which prohibits the vulgar presentation of women in the media. The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 protects women from domestic violence committed against them.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.
These legal provisions would help women to gain socio-political empowerment. D. U.N.O. Directives: The third Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the United Nations Development Program has directed to the Indian context– "Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by no later than 2015". The MDG Report 2009 pointed out, "Participation of women in empowerment and decision making remains far less than that of men, and the disparity is not likely to be eliminated by 2015". However, the opportunity of women to labour market has marginally increased from 13% to 18% between 1990-91 and 2004-05.

Section-D: Barriers of Women Empowerment:

The main obstacles that hinders the path of women empowerment in India may be summed up as follows:
1.gender discrimination. 2. lack of proper educational programme. 3. female infanticide. 4. atrocities on women. 5. child marriage and dowry system. 6. financial constraints. 7. patriarchal order and the subordinate status of women. 8. lack of health care and safety. 9. professional inequality, particularly workplace harassment. 10. inequality in sharing the burden of house hold work.
It is to be noted that the gender inequality is related to social and economic structure, traditional attitude towards women, economic insecurity and negligence of men and lack of sincere efforts of all concerned.

Section-E: Role of Education in Achieving Women Empowerment:

In spite of constitutional guarantees, legislative provisions, judiciary mandate and administrative efforts, the women empowerment in Women Empowerment through Education in India is still lacking in certain areas. Mere enactment of laws and chalking out of schemes are not so much effective for empowering women. Therefore, education is the one of the vital instrument for empowering women. The National Curriculum Framework of Women pointed out, "Education of women is an important key to improving health, nutrition and education in the family and also empowering them to participate in decision making". Moreover education enables women not only to acquire knowledge but also help them to achieve economic security, self-confidence, vocational and technical skills and guidance, good health and safety, courage and inner-strength to face challenges in every spheres of life and enable them to play equal role as men in nation-building. Education can be used as a tool for reduction of inequalities and gender bias so that women can move from weak position to execute their power or capabilities in society. The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women,2001 stated, "Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured, special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy and create gender sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of vocational or technical skills of women."
Hence some practical steps should be taken as follows:

- Diverse categories of educational institutions should be established solely for women.
- Conventional malicious norms and practices, such as child marriage, child labour, dowry system, child prostitution, polygamy and female feticides should be strictly banned by enforcing laws and creating public awareness.
- The government should provide a package of educational grants, such as, concessions in the form of providing free books, uniform, mid-day meals, scholarships, cycles , computers etc

for enrolment for more girls and reducing the drop out students, especially from marginalized families of BPL.

- Adult and continuing education, social education, home schooling etc can be used as a tool of basic change in the status of women which would help to develop women entrepreneurial skills and create job opportunities. In rural areas mobile library, distance education through media, non-formal schools may be provided for life-long education and empowerment of women.
- Technical and vocational education should be provided particularly to the rural women, such as tailoring and weaving, mushroom farming, bee keeping, fruit pulping etc, for improving their vocational efficiency so that they can be self- appointed and self-supportive. The government will have to offer financial support and teach them how they can earn money by starting business activities.
- The efforts of Govt. and N.G.O.'s will be co-ordinated with regard to implementation of schemes and programmes for empowerment of women. Better facilities of health care, sanitation and medication should be provided to women. The judiciary should look after the molestation cases with special care and transparency.

Section-F:

Conclusion: To conclude the contemporary scenario, it may be said that education is the keystone of women empowerment which can be achieved only through dedicated and joint efforts from all fronts and also eliminating the traditional attitude, norms and practices through proper education and guidance. The efforts of women empowerment through Education government and social reformers will be futile unless the women are well educated, self-supportive and independent in all spheres of life.

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India – South Korea Political Relations

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India and South Korea have come far in establishing a strong relationship ever since the end of Cold War. The economic development experienced by Korea in 1980s and by India towards the 1990s have enabled them to achieve new heights in their bilateral relations. South Korea, officially the Republic of Korea (ROK) and often referred to as Korea, is a country in East Asia and also known as the 'Land of the Morning Calm'. It is in close proximity with China and Japan, shortest distance being 190 kms and 206 kms respectively. It also separates the Yellow Sea from the East Sea. (Handbook Of Korea, 1987, p 13) Its capital, Seoul, is the second largest metropolitan city in the world and a major global city. Its territory covers a total area of 100,032 square kilometers and has a population of over 48 million, making it one of the most densely populated regions in the world. South Korea had the world's 2nd fastest growing economy from 1960 to 1990. Korea's transformation into a developed country during this time was termed the miracle on the Han River and South Korea was considered one of the 'Four Asian Tigers' and 'Next Eleven'. South Korea is the world leader in innovation among major economies and a leader in technologically advanced goods such as electronics, automobiles, ships, machinery, petrochemicals and robotics, headed by Samsung, LG and Hyundai-Kia. Bilateral trade between both the countries stands at US$ 20 billion. Two way Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stands at US$ 4 billion. They established their diplomatic relations in 1973. Politically Korea and India established strategic partnership relations in 2010. Various visits of high level officials also took place. In areas of Foreign Affairs, defense, finance, commerce, education and culture, there have been frequent exchanges. Cooperation on issue such as maritime security, freedom of navigation, maintaining a stable balance of power and putting in place an open and inclusive regional security architecture are amongst the many items that Korea and India are actively engaged in. (Choi, 2014, p. 29) The signing of India-Korea CEPA in September 2009 has strengthened the relations between two countries. This agreement which has provisions for reduction of both tariffs and non-tariff barriers is expected to take India-Korea relations to a higher level and enhance India's presence in East Asia. Cooperation between two countries, India and Korea, was moulded according to the economic necessities as well as emerging complementarities. In order to streamline the economic engagement the Joint Study Group (JSG) was constituted. The JSG has advocated forging a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) encompassing trade in goods and services, measures for trade facilitation, promotion, facilitation and liberalisation of investment flows, besides measures to beef up bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

Historical Background of Relations

According to a legend, an Indian Princess Suriratna from Ayodhya in Northern India sailed in the 1st century A.D. to Gaya, an ancient Korean Kingdom and married King Kim Suro, the monarch of Gaya in 48 A.D. She had left India at the urging of her father who had a dream that the King was unmarried and searching for a wife. Suriratna did indeed marry the King and took the name of Heo Hwang Ok while bearing the King several sons, two of whom kept her family name. Many Koreans trace their lineage back to Queen Heo and King Kim. (Heo & Roehrig, 2014, pp. 136-137)

In ancient times Korean linkages with India were based on Buddhism. During 8th century CE, one Buddhist monk came to India and visited five kingdoms of North India. He studied at Nalanda. While going back to China, he wrote an essay on his experiences of staying in India titled "Wang-o-cheonchuk-guk-jeon" (A Story of Visiting Five Kingdoms). The close cultural and historical contacts were lost in due course of time. India got colonized by the Britishers and Korea suffered the same fate under the Japanese. These were revived after 1962 when interactions developed between the two nations in the aftermath of the Sino-Indian war but India's preference for the erstwhile Soviet Union as a close ally was seen as an alienating posture by South Korea. (Kim, 2014, p. 14)

Political Relations

India got independence in 1947 and Korean crisis ended in 1953 but it took some time for both the countries to establish relations. Both the countries were suspicious of each other. Reason being, South Korea aligned with USA after the end of Korean War whereas India followed a policy of Non Alignment. But South Korea viewed India's non alignment as inclination towards USSR. India's stance with regard to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia also created temporary fissures between India and South Korea. The phase of Cold War was a phase of mistrust, and raucous relations. India also moved much closer to the Soviet Union through the signing of the 1971 friendship treaty with the erstwhile super power. Thereafter, India's role in the recognition of Vietnam and the Cambodian crisis has annoyed the US allies as well as a number of Southeast Asian countries. Their political relations can be studied under two phases – till Cold War, from 1960s to 1990s & after Cold War, i.e. 1990s to the present.

First Phase - 1960 – 1990

India did not immediately recognize the Rhee Government of Republic Of Korea, formed on 15th August 1948, as the sole government for the whole peninsula. When the Korean War broke out in 1950, India condemned the attack and supported UN resolution branding North Korea as the aggressor. However, it did not send its troops under the US led United Nations Command (UNC) as India wanted to avoid taking sides. Rather, India sent medical units which included 627 medical personnel. (Heo & Roehrig, 2014, pp. 131) In 1962, South Korea and India normalized relations, though neither side established formal ambassador level ties, prefering to keep the relationships at the consular level. In April 1964, both countries signed a bilateral memorandum of understanding on trade but little came out of it as both the countries were suspicious of each other. (Lee, 2011, p. 184) In 1966, South Korea hosted the first meeting of the Asia and Pacific Council, a group of nine non-communist states concerned with the growing influence of China in the region where India was not even invited, despite having fought a war with China in 1962.

The diplomatic relations were established in 1973. Next year, they granted each other most favored nation (MFN) status. However, little progress did happen as both countries had a different stance during the Cold War. South Korea openly sided with USA and India, on the other hand, followed the policy of Non- Aligned. India believed that closer ties with the South would jeopardize its non aligned stance in the developing world whereas from South Korea's view, India was hardly non- aligned and was inclined towards the USSR, a fact that was cemented by the 1971 India – Soviet Union Friendship Treaty. Though India found all this necessary due to increasing US – Pakistan ties and deteriorating Sino- Soviet relations (Heo & Roehrig, 2014, pp. 132- 133)

By the late 1970s the South Korean economy has demonstrated significant growth and was beginning to look forward to investment opportunities, including India. In June 1977, the two countries held the first Korea- Indo Joint Economic Consultative Meeting and two years later started the Korea – India Joint Economic Cooperation Council, but India did not show much interest due to its socialist inclinations. So their political and economic ties were minimal during this period. (Lee, 2011, p. 186)

In the mid 1980s, the whole world took notice of South Korea. Not only because of its rapid economic development, but also the successful organization of Asian games in 1986 and Summer Olympics in 1988. In March 1986, PM Cho Shin Yong visited India and agreed to participate in the development of Paradeep Port, for export of iron ore, though the proposal fell a victim to procedural delays. In May 1987, External Affairs Minister N. D. Tiwari made a successful visit to South Korea. In September 1987, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi dispatched member Y.K. Alagh to Korea to study the country's framework for economic development. After this the momentum was lost due to internal political changes in the governments of both the countries and external factors like fall of Berlin Wall and disintegration of Soviet Union. (Tayal, 2014, p. 52)

2nd Phase – 1990 onwards

The early 1990s saw change in India – ROK relations with the disintegration of USSR and the emergence of globalisation and increasing trade liberalisation as the prime motivating factors of the Asian countries. Since the late 1990s, China had exerted a considerable pull on foreign investment flows. As a result, the capital surplus economies of East Asia were largely engaged in their vast neighbour's market. In such a context, many decision-makers in the region commended India's liberalization, for it gave them the opportunity to diversify their investment destinations – in other words, not to look towards China solely for their investments. The Indian economy offered valuable export prospects for these countries, which were constantly in search of new markets. While the reforms were the order of the day in India, the Asian tigers were deeply concerned about the recession that had hit their biggest trade partners in the West and in Japan. To this was added the competition raging between the ASEAN countries and NICs to enter into new markets. The fear of falling behind in the race for an emerging market led to additional competition much to India's benefit. (Jha, 2011, p. 34)

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao introduced 'Look East Policy' for establishing better relations with the East Asian countries. Indian leaders believed that it would be better for the country to pursue economic and political ties with other countries in Southeast and East Asia. The Look East policy called for large scale economic reforms to increase India's foreign trade and attract foreign investment. (Heo & Roehrig, 2014, p. 133)

During the September 1993 visit to South Korea, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao invited his interlocutors to send trade delegations to India to familiarize themselves with the changes being brought in the wake of liberalisation. His discussions with President Kim Young Sam led to leap in their bilateral relations, as he invited big companies like Samsung and Hyundai to invest in India. The following year, Seoul sent a large delegation to India, composed of representatives of its principal ministries. In February 1996, the Korean president, Kim Young Sam, paid an official visit to India, accompanied by the trade and industry ministers as well as around 40 businessmen. Interestingly, changes in Sino- Korean relations were a factor in South Korea's new interest in the Indian economy. Indeed, when Seoul established its diplomatic ties with Beijing in 1992, the Korean business community rushed toward of the Chinese market but there were certain apprehensions at government level, more so in the early 1994, when differences between Beijing and Seoul came out in the open. The enthusiasm of the business community with regard to the Chinese market suffered. With the result India-– a far more reassuring country in many respects-- increasingly became the favorite destination in the new directions adopted by Korean investors. (Mezard, 2006, p. 145) Though there were economic convergences emerging between Korea and India in the context of Look East policy, Korea was treated as a country beyond immediate sight. The change came when Yashwant Sinha explained that the 'new phase' of this policy was characterised by an expanded definition of 'East', according to which the extended neighbourhood meant "all the countries of East Asia." (Scott, 2009, p.124)

An Honorary Consul General was established in Busan and a proposal to establish a Korean Temple in Bodhgaya was also laid. The state visit of President Kim Young Sam in 1996 further cemented the economic and political relations as he also brought a delegation of 38 Korean Industrialists. A Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreement was also signed during the visit. South Korea appointed an Honorary Consul in Calcutta in November 1998 and another Honorary consul in Chennai in 2002. It upgraded its office in Mumbai to Consulate General in 2005. In July 2000. Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Lee Joung bin visted India where he and Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh decided to initiate Joint Commission process whose first meeting took place in April 2002 in Seoul. The nuclear tests conducted by India in 1998 were initially condemned by the South but later on the later toned down their stance. (Tayal, 2014, p. 53)

Both countries celebrated 30 years of their diplomatic relations in 2003. Warm greetings were established between the leaders and a number of economic and cultural events were held. The two countries established a 'Long Term Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity' during Presidents Roh Moo Hyun's visit in October 2004. An Extradition Treaty and legal mutual assistance treaty were also signed. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for building POSCO steel plant was signed between POSCO and Odisha State Government. However, it could not be put to exercise due to constant delays. (Tayal, 2014, p. 53)

The Congress administration under Manmohan Singh continued this eastern neighbourhood creep. India's participation in the annual meetings of East Asia Summit since 2005 buttressed the policy change. President APJ Abdul Kalam's visit in 2006 further cemented their relations. A Joint Task Force was established to draft the Comprehensive Economic

Partnership Agreement. Lee Myung Bak, after becoming President of Korea, paid a visit to India and discussed with President Kalam the vision of promoting a 'World knowledge platform'. In 2010, Lee was invited as the Republic Day Parade guest by India on 26th January and relations were raised to a level of strategic partnership. An MoU between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Korean Space Research Institute was also signed. For cooperation in Science and Technology, a fund of US$ 10 Million was also created. The Indian President Pratibha Patil undertook a visit to South Korea in July 2011. The highlight of this agreement was signing of the Indo US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. In 2012, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Lee issued a joint statement on 'Deepening of Strategic Partnership' and endorsed a trilateral dialogue between India, South Korea and Japan which was later held in New Delhi in June, 2012. (Tayal, 2014, pp. 56 - 57)

In January 2014, newly elected Korean President Park Geun Hye visited India on a four day state visit and bought with her a high level delegation. They discussed ways to improve their strategic partnership and to co-operate in areas of defense industries, space and nuclear technology and cultural exchanges. In May 2015, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited South Korea and signed 7 agreements related to Audio visual co-production, double tax avoidance agreement, electric power development, renewable energy and maritime transport. All these visits and agreements that came out of it have proved that they are working together to facilitate cooperation in other fields besides the economic sphere, as was the case before 2000.

Challenges

The presence of assertive nationalism, the unfinished agenda of national consolidation, significant territorial disputes, and intense mutual distrust based on historical antagonism, internal conflicts, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the presence of large numbers of failed states continue to pose a serious threat to peace and stability in Asia. India and Korea are located in strategic regions where superpower the United States, other major powers such as China, Japan, and Russia, and also the military states of North Korea and Pakistan are actively involved. Both countries' unprecedented reliance on external sources of energy and markets are setting broad parameters within which their foreign policy must operate. (Kim and Singh, 2002, p. 175)

The democratic regimes in India and South Korea are confronted with military and authoritarian regimes in Pakistan and North Korea, respectively, with whom they are keen to improve relations but their peace proposals more often than not have been rebuffed in some form or another. The Gujral Doctrine and peace initiative of Atal Behari Vajpayee have met the same fate with the new military rulers in Pakistan as the Sunshine Policy of President Kim Dae-jung did at the hands of North Korea. Further, both countries are confronted with a broader range of similar problems and challenges. Both want to strengthen democracy and are committed to the process of globalization and want peace and stability in their respective regions. Both are also committed to maintaining the status quo in balance of power in the region and are concerned about the growing Chinese influence in the region. (Kim and Singh, 2002, pp. 176 - 177)

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India- Korea relations were even less effected by the Pokhran II tests because of the growing awareness in Seoul, that Pakistan – the country posing the most direct nuclear threat to India-was giving nuclear technology to North Korea, their own arch enemy. (Jaffrelot, 2003, p. 54) Both South Asia and Northeast Asia are nuclearized. In the case of South Asia, both India and Pakistan have tested nuclear weapons. In Northeast Asia, China and Russia are declared nuclear powers and Japan has the know-how and resources to go nuclear in a very short span of time. (Kim and Singh, 2002, p. 178) The probable convergence of interests has been because of the Pakistani factor in nuclear proliferation of North Korea as well as closer cooperation with the US.

Contemporarily Korea and India share many common threats to their security and prosperity. Both are worried about the future role of China in the Asia-Pacific region. North Korea has already, emerged as a nuclear weapons state, and has overt long-range missile arsenals backing its sizeable conventional forces. The continuing cooperation between Pakistan and North Korea is a great source of concern for both India and Korea. Both find themselves in a highly militarized region, surrounded by China, North Korea, Russia, Japan and Pakistan. The growing Chinese strategic nexus with Russia has further complicated the security environment in their respective regions. But, apart form these predicaments, China is a necessary evil which needs to be engaged economically and its increasing interdependence would create enmeshed structures for preventing Beijing from asserting itself. Though China has been flexing its muscles on the borders issue, due to economic recession, China should be taken as a facilitator and trade partner for the time being, till military capabilities are enhanced. With regard to trade relations with China, both India and Korea will have a large volume of trade with China (China is one of the top three trade partners for both countries). But, in terms of the investment while Indian Investment in China and vice versa is miniscule, Korean investment in China is quite large. Also more than three million of Korean students study at any particular time in China. Apart from these, there is an inherent apprehension in India and Korea about the dumping of Chinese goods in the domestic markets. To Korean and Indian producers, the competition from low cost Chinese manufacturers and the hollowing out of domestic industry might create potential trade conflict with China. (Keller & Rawski, 2007, pp. 156-157) Also, tapping sources of energy in Myanmar as well as in other energy rich areas might create frictions between the Asian countries including China, India and Korea. With the signing of Indo-US nuclear Cooperation Agreement (with inherent pressure tactics like signing of NPT by Obama administration), China is wary of this strategic nexus between the two countries. The Malabar series of naval exercise has nerved both China and Russia to a certain extent. Though India still nurtures very good relations with Russia but its ties with the US has disturbed the Russian strategic experts. With North Korea dilly dallying on dismantling of its nuclear facilities after the so called nuclear test and alleged 'satellite/ missile' launch, it has become imperative for both countries to engage the powers for the regional peace. India with its equally good relations with North Korea can act as an interlocutor of the two nations in future if the need arises. While China wants to play North Korean issue for its strategic interest, it has to take into account the trade partners like South Korea and India which are important for the sustained growth of its economy. Also the two countries should take global diplomatic initiative to corner the biggest proliferators like Pakistan and China at international forums.

Conclusion

India – South Korea relations did not start off on a good road. There were differences which were mainly generated due to the external environment, i.e. Cold War. Both were suspicious of each other. Though the diplomatic relations started in 1973, their interaction till 1991 remained limited. It is the 1990s that boosted their relationship and took it to a new level. Economic cooperation that started furthered Political cooperation. Both countries realized that they cannot survive in this era of globalization without cooperation. The economic development of South Korea facilitated Foreign Direct Investment in other countries, including India. India's adoption of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) policy opened up scope for further economic cooperation. This also strengthened scope for cooperation in science and technology, space research and people to people contacts. South Korea is one of the biggest trading partners of India. The signing of CEPA and Civil nuclear cooperation has strengthened their bilateral political relations. The exchanges of visits between President Park Geun Hye to India and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to South Korea have started a chain of stronger political relations. Today, both the countries are part of several regional organizations like EAS (East Asia Summit) and stand together to condemn Terrorism, Human rights violation, global warming and climate change. For India, South Korea can be a reliable partner in improving infrastructure and for South Korea, India can be a partner in Space and technology. Their economic ties are very strong and are working to strengthen ties in other spheres. A lot is expected in future in the areas of IT, Education, scientific research, strategic partnership and environment. The future seems bright and positive for India – South Korea relations.

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ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO - TOURISM IN NORTH BIHAR

BY

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Abstract :

" Eco- tourism is an industry with a high level of dependence upon "environment" as a basic source of attraction but a considerable capacity implicitly recognizes that there are basic human needs (e.g. food, clothing, shelter) processing of development must match. The concept of sustainability has been defined by the world commission on environment and development as "Development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called sustainable development. Simultaneously, there are environmental limitations that will ultimately regulate the levels to which development can actually proceed and if principles of sustainability are also to embrace implicit notions of equity in access to resources and the benefits they bring, then sustainability is likely to prove an elusive target in the absence of some radical shift in attitudes and beliefs. The challenge facing the travel and tourism industry, especially the mass market tour operators is to implement the principles of sustainable tourism for the benefit of present and future destinations and their host communities.

Key Words:-

Eco-tourism, Sustainable, Environment, Entertainment, Integration, Accommodation, Prosperity.

Eco-tourism : An Introduction :

Environment friendly tourism has gained a high momentum these days known as Eco-tourism. The concept of eco-tourism is a newly emerged concept being started with 1980 decade and includes a tour that helps in balancing the ecosystem. Eco-tourism is tourism to exotic or threatened eco-system to observe the wild-life or to help in preserving nature. Eco-tourism is a travel to fragile, pristine and usually protected areas that strives to be low impact. Eco-tourism is a responsible travel to natural areas supporting to flora, fauna and local economy. Tourism treated as a profitable industry in North Bihar has the immense potentialities to alleviate the extreme pauper economic scenario of the region and will provide a suitable path for sustainable development. The pitiable socio-economic status of the people can easily be minimized and improved towards progressive path so as to step forward on the path for sustainable development if the existing limited tourism industry would be intensified, expanded and paid proper care by the Government concerned.

The environment is quite fundamental hence plays a vital role in the development of sustainable tourism in the different parts of North Bihar. The relationship between the various forms of tourism and existing environment is mutually dependence between the two described as symbiotic. Tourism benefits from being located in a good quality environment. Tourism has become one of the most significant forces for socio-economic change in the world today. It is considered as the world's largest industry that prompts regular mass migration of people, exploitation of resources, progress of development and inevitable repercussion on place, economies, societies and environment. It is phenomenon that increasingly demands attention. People obtain employment from tourism business, travel, transportation, accommodation, promotion, entertainment etc. Tourism has been variously advocated as a means of advancing wider regional, national or international integration within areas or as a catalyst for moderation, economic development and prosperity in emerging nation in the third world. A journey for pleasure in which several different places are visited is commonly known as tour and the business of organizing and operating holidays and visits to places of interest is called tourism.[1] A person undertaking a tour a circular trip that is usually made for business, pleasure or education, at the end of which one returns to the starting point, normally the home is called tourist[2]. Tourism is habitually viewed as a composite concept involving not just the temporary movement of people to destination that are removed from their normal place of residence but, in addition, the organization and conduct of their activities and of the facilities and services that are necessary for meeting their needs.

Environment friendly tourism[3] has gained a high momentum these days known as Eco-tourism. The concept of eco-tourism is a newly emerged concept being started with 1980 decade and includes a tour that helps in balancing the ecosystem. Eco-tourism[4] is tourism to exotic or threatened eco-system to observe the wild-life or to help in preserving nature. Eco-tourism is a travel to fragile, pristine and usually protected areas that strives to be low impact. Eco-tourism is a responsible travel to natural areas supporting to flora, fauna and local economy. Tourism treated as a profitable industry in North Bihar has the immense potentialities to alleviate the extreme pauper economic scenario of the region and will provide a suitable path for sustainable development. The pitiable socio-economic status of the people can easily be minimized and improved towards progressive path so as to step forward on the path for sustainable development if the existing limited tourism industry would be intensified, expanded and paid proper care by the Government concerned.

Uselessly flowing river water, carelessly lying historical places, monuments, imprints, shrines etc. indifferent attitude towards religious spots in the region have been the major responsible causes of poverty in North Bihar while the efficient management of these factors holds the key for their poverty alleviation or its mitigation and ultimately pave the way for sustainable development. The success of such efforts depends upon the interplay of active involvement of stakeholders, governmental or non-governmental incentives, various institutional arrangements, availability of suitable markets, interest groups, communication and transport facility etc.

Tourism development is a process by which a destination provides facilities and services for visitors, whether on business or at leisure, as a way of securing economic and social benefits. The main benefits of tourism development are economic such as wealth creation, increased national or state income, creation of jobs, etc.

Objectives:

The present research paper aims to identify the environmental impact on the development of sustainable Eco-tourism:

1. To identity the environmental impact on the distributional pattern of existing tourist centers in North Bihar
2. To find out related administrative, economic and social issues related to tourism.
3. To examine the responsible factors for the existing low performance and also for their proper development in the coming future.
4. To observe the environmental factor pertaining to it.
5. To analyze the social and environmental impacts of tourism industry.
6. To analyze the nature of occupation, food intake and social acceptance.

Hypothesis:

As the hypothesis is an untested human inference, the investigator may formulate a few hypothesis regarding potentialities of tourism and sustainable development in North Bihar.

- Tourism industry in North Bihar is not properly developed partly due to lack of infra-structural facility.
- Tourism industry can economically be much fruitful to the people of North Bihar.
- Tourism industry can mitigate the pitiable economic situations and precarious scenario of the region.
- Tourism industry can easily be performed on beneficial ground if the properly trained people are facilitated by the government.
- Tourism industry can provide employment to the people.

Methodology:

The Systematic analytical description of the procured data and information has been discussed. An objective point of view has been followed throughout the work. Statistics concerned has analytically and cartographically been depicted. In order to boost up the idea of sustainable development, a sample survey by the investigator along with a few trained fellows has been conducted on socio economic status of a few families at randomly selected existing tourist places and the places having potentialities for development.

Geographical Personality of Study area:

North Bihar is geographically located within $25^0$15' N. Lat to $27^0$31' N. latitude and $83^0$45' E. Longitude to $87^0$21' E. Longitude. The region extending on 55472 sq. km has been the playground of several rivers like Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Bagmati, Balan, Kamla, Adhwara group of rivers, Kosi and Mahananda river etc. delimited by Nepal and Shiwalik Himalayan foothill region from the north and west to eastward following Ganga river from the south .West Bengal and Utter Pradesh states delimit the North Bihar region from east and west direction respectively. The Region consists five (5) administrative divisions -

Table - 01

North Bihar

Administrative Set - up

S. N.	Divisions	Districts
1)	Saran	Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj.
2)	Tirhut	Paschimi Champaran, Purba Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar and Vaishali
3)	Darbhanga	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Begusarai.
4)	Kosi	Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Khagaria.
5)	Purnea	Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj and Katihar

Besides twenty one (21) districts, North Bihar has Navgachchiya sub-division of Bhagalpur district. The region has 65398660 persons as its total population in 2011 having 52928 sq. km. as its total geographical area with 1236 persons per sq. km. as its average arithmetic density. North Bihar, a geomorphological plain topography with numerous flood plains formed by several rivers like Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Lakhandei, Kamla, Balan Kosi, Mahananda having numerous tributaries with khadar and banger fertile alluvial soils abounds in water bodies like abandoned river courses known as Ox-bow lake (manes) or chours of varying dimensions. Thousands of ponds and tanks in North Bihar were excavated and remained part of the socio-economic and cultural scenario of the region for centuries and quite suitable to the view of developing tourism. The natural vegetation has already been turned into agricultural fields.

Table - 02

North Bihar

Developed and to be developed tourist centers

S. N.	Divisions	Places of Interests
1)	Saran	Chirand,Amarpur,Bhorey, Jiradei, Dighwara,Ekma, Domaigarh, Don, Siwan, Hathua, Marhowrah, Mirganj, Rfvelganj,Thawe, Tajpur, Gopalganj.Goriakothi, Lakridargah, Maharajganj, Mairwa.
2)	Tirhut	Bagaha,Chakia,Bargaun, Kolhua, Bawangarhi, Bediban, Bettiahraj, Bhikhnathori,Chainpatia, Katra, Chankigarh,Lauria Nandangarh, Muzaffarpur, Bela, Sitamarhi, Bairagania, Sonpur,Jaintpur, Hazara Jandaha,Belsund,Charaut, Motipur, Mahnar,Sahebganj,Nanpur,

		Sheohar,Kanti,Parsauni , Vaishali, Konharaghat, Lalganj,
3)	Darbhanga	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Begusarai,Basopatti, Asurgarh, Balrajpur, Bisfi, Hayaghat, Jale, Jainagar, Jhanjharpur, Rusera, Singhia, Vidyapatinagar,
4)	Kosi	Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Khagaria, Amritgarh, Chandika Asthan, Birpur, Singheswar Asthan, Mahisi, nirmali, Panchgachhia,
5)	Purnea	Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj and Katihar, Banailiraj, Bathnaha, Forbesganj, Jalalgarh, Jogbani, Kasba, Khagra, Kursela, Lalbalu, Manihari, Biratnagar, Nawabganj, Pirpahar, Palasi, Raja Birat, Sarsi.

The above mentioned table indicates the various centers of tourism which have already been either developed or required for proper development in the future. The proper development of tourism is primarily based of infrastructural development. A few examples of tourism centers attracting the number of tourists are as follows--

Table - 3
North Bihar
Tourist Centers and no. of tourists, 2017--18.
(Figure in 000')

Centre of tourism	Tourists	Jan. to Mar	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct to Dec.	Total	Percent
Raxaul	National	35.30	28.50	30.00	41.00	134.80	5.48
	Foreign	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.70	1.80	0.07
Vaishali	National	18.8	100.7	93.5	20.9	233.90	9.51
	Foreign	0.50	1.60	2.10	4.70	8.90	0.36
Muzaffarpur	National	18.10	21.50	18.80	9.90	68.30	2.78
	Foreign	1.50	1.10	0.90	0.30	3.80	0.15
Sonpur	National	0.00	0.00	0.00	2008.30	2008.30	81.62
	Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.03
Total		**74.70**	**153.60**	**145.70**	**2086.50**	**2460.50**	**100.00**
Percent		**3.04**	**6.24**	**5.92**	**84.80**	**100.00**	

Source- Economic Survey, Govt. of Bihar, 2017-18, Feb. 2018, P.113

The above mentioned table clearly explains that 84.8% tourists reach during October to December every year while 5% to 16% during the periods of April to September and the lowest number of tourists reach during January to March. Again Sonpur is a seasonal tourist centre where tourists reach during only October to December while in other centers tourists reach more or less all the year round. In these centre national tourists is above 90% while the percentage of foreign tourists are very less or below 10%.. Sonpur of Vaishali district, the animal fair during October to December captures the highest percentage (81.65%) while Vaishali captures 9.87%, Raxaul captures 5.55% and Muzaffarpur captures only 2.93% of the total incoming tourists. Again, the tourist coming from the country accounts 99.38% while that of abroad accounts only 0.62%.

Sustainable Tourism:-

The concept of sustainability has been defined by the world commission on environment and development as "Development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called sustainable development."

Sustainable tourism is an industry with a high level of dependence upon "environment" as a basic source of attraction but also one we see with a considerable capacity implicitly recognizes that there are basic human need (e.g. food, clothing, shelter) that processes of development must match and that these need one to be set alongside aspiration (e.g. to high living standard, security and access to discretionary elements such as tourism) that it would be desirable to match. Simultaneously, there are environmental limitations that will ultimately regulate the levels to which development can actually proceed and if principles of sustainability are also to embrace implicit notions of equity in access to resources and the benefits they bring, then sustainability is likely to prove an elusive target in the absence of some radical shift in attitudes and beliefs. The concept of sustainability[5] has acquired a diversity of interpretations ranging from 'zero growth' to growth oriented resource management based around the presumed capacities of technology to solve environmental problems and secure a sustainable future. Sustainable tourism needs to --

- Ensure that renewable resources are not consumed at a rate that is faster than rates of natural replacement.
- Maintain biological diversity.
- Recognize and value the aesthetic appeal of environment.
- Follow ethical principles that respect local cultures, livelihoods and customs.
- Involve and consult local people in development process.
- Promote equity in the distribution of both the economic costs and the benefits of activity amongst tourism developers and hosts.

Sustainable tourism[6] is emerging concept that has grown out of increased concern about the negative environmental and socio-cultural impacts of unplanned tourism development. An extension of "Green tourism" which has developed out of concern for the environment , sustainable tourism is a part of a much wider global debate[7] on sustainable development, highlighted by the Brundtland Report in 1987 and the earth summit in Rio in 1992. Various bodies concerned with travel and tourism have developed polices on sustainable development including the ETB tourism and the environment task force whose principal for sustainable tourism developed in 1991 state that --

- The environment has an intrinsic value which outweighs its value as a tourism asset. Its enjoyment by future generations and its long term survival must not be prejudiced by short term consideration.
- Tourism should be recognized as a positive activity with a potential to benefit the community and the place as well as the visitors.
- The relationship between tourism and the environment must be managed so that the environment is sustainable in the long term. Tourism must not be allowed to damage the resource, prejudice its future enjoyment or bring unacceptable impacts.
- Tourism activities and development should respect the scale, nature and character of the place in which they are cited.
- In any location, harmony must be sought between the need of the visitors, the place and the host community.
- In a dynamic step some changes are inevitable and change can often be beneficial. Adaptation to change, however, should not be at the expense of any of these principles.
- The tourism industry, local authorities & environmental agencies all have a duty to respect the above principles & to work together to achieve their practical realization.

The challenge facing the travel and tourism industry, especially the mass market tour operators is to implement the principles of sustainable tourism for the benefit of present & future destinations and their host communities.

Elements of tourism:-

According to World Travel and Tourism Council, 1992 tourism has become the world's largest industry on all economic measures- gross output, capital investment, employment, value added, tax contributions etc. Following elements are required to develop for a prosperous tourism industry in a region-

1. Tourism resources-
- Natural resources
- Human resources

2. Tourism Infra-structure
- Means of communication and travel.
- Social installation
- Basic installation.
- Telecommunications.

Receptive Facilities-
- Hotels, Guest houses, Ratri Bisramgrih.
- Condominiums.
- Complementary residences.
- Residences for receptive personnel.
- Food, lunch, breakfast arrangements.

Entertainment and sport facilities-

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- Recreational and cultural facility.
- Sports facilities.

Tourism Reception Services-

- Travel agencies.
- Hotel and local promotional offices.
- Information offices.
- Car hire.
- Guides and interpreters.

Strategies for development:-

Planning is important for the proper development of tourism. Most forms of tourism planning are localized and site specific reflecting limited horizons that originally characterized most pattern of tourism. Co-ordination of activities are likely to become essential to the view of industry potential. Planning systems will enable the promotion and management of tourism places and their products. The suitable mechanism can be decided as follows-

- ❖ Integrating tourism alongside other economic sectors.
- ❖ Shaping and controlling physical patterns of development.
- ❖ Conserving scarce or important resources.
- ❖ Providing framework for active promotion and marketing of destinations.

In the absence of planning and strategies tourism development has become unregulated, formless, haphazard, inefficient, and likely to lead directly to a range of negative economic, social and environmental impacts.

Stages in the development of a tourist area-

Six (6) stages in the development of a tourist area may be depicted that can be identified as 'Life Cycle model for a tourist region'. Those stages are as follows-

1. **Exploration**- Small number of visitors attracted by natural beauty or cultural characteristics of a region where numbers are limited and little tourist facility exists.
2. **Involvement**- Limited involvement by local residents to provide some facility for tourists- recognizable tourist season and market areas begin to emerge.
3. **Development**- Large number of tourists arrives, control passes to external organiations and there is increased tension between locals and tourists.
4. **Consolidation**- Tourism has become a major part of the local economy, although rates of visitor growth have started to level off and some older facilities are seen as second-rate.
5. **Stagnation**-Peak numbers of tourists have been reached, although the resort is no longer considered fashionable and turnover of business properties tends to be high.
6. **Decline or Rejuvenation**- Attractiveness continues to decline, visitors are lost to other resorts, and the resorts becomes more dependent on day visitors and weekend recreationalists from a limited geographical area - long term decline will continue unless action is taken to rejuvenation the area and modernize it as a tourist destination.

Principal components in a tourism plan:-

The natural patterns of fragmentation within tourism permitting co-ordination of activities are likely to become essential to the development of the industry potential. This fragmentation is mirrored in different elements which are required to come together within a tourism plan that includes--

- Easy flow and sufficient network of transportation.
- Sufficient accommodation.
- Attractions on various levels.
- Hospitality.
- Infrastructural and marketing facility.
- Tourist attraction and activities.
- Tourist facilities and services.
- Institutional elements.
- Other infrastructures.

Tourist Attractions:-

The term "tourist attraction" generally brings to our mind a purpose built facilities designated to provide a blend.

- Attraction - often the stimulus for a visit.
- Transportation- both to and within a destination helps insure accessibility for visitors.
- Hospitality- the way in which tourist services are delivered to visitors.
- Infrastructure-the Skelton of road, railways, airways utility services etc around which tourist facilities are developed.
- Accommodation- providing visitors with a place to stay.
- Facilities- extra services for visitors eg guiding, shopping, information etc. of a fun, entertainment, activity, stimulation, or education. Attractions that spring to mind easily include Konhara Ghat on the confluence of river Ganga and Gandak, industrial center of Barauni, center of Maithili culture and handicraft, pilgrim center of Kishanganj, Madhubani painting, litchi orchard and Garib Asthan of Muzaffarpur, Buddhist center of Kesaria and Vaishali, Pilgrim center related to Sita's birth place at Sitamarhi etc.

Heritage Attraction:

The word "Heritage "is often used to describe a particular type of tourist attraction that aims to depict what life was at a particular point of time in the past. Many villages, towns and cities have attached the word: heritage" to their existing museums as a way of promoting themselves more widely and increasing their visitor numbers. The term refers to places, objects or ideas that are deemed to be value or importance and which have been passed from one generation to the next heritage tourism developed these days as one of the main sectors in the establishment of new special patterns of tourism in different parts of North Bihar. It typologies have attached tourist from other states or countries or typologies.

Typology of heritage tourism attraction:-

- Natural history and science attraction: Including nature reserves and trails; Zoos, aquariums, wildlife parkland rare breeds, Technology centers, scientific museums, Geomorphic or geological sites etc.
- Agricultural and industrial attractions including working farms and farming museums, and museums of industries on small and cottage levels.
- Transport attractions including transport museum, working steam railways, canals and docks etc.
- Socio-cultural attraction including historic sites, museum of rural and industrial life etc.
- Built attractions including religious buildings, temples, churches, mosques, gurudwaras, state homes etc.
- Military attractions including castles, military museum, etc.
- Landscape attractions including villagescapes, ox bow lakescape, historic towns, regional or national parks, etc.
- Artistic attractions including galleries, theatres, concert halls and their performance, art festivals etc.
- Attractions related to historic figures, homes or working places of writers, artists, composers, politicians, leaders of popular culture.

The entire above mentioned are too much helpful to promote heritage tourism.

Cultural Attractions:-

Some destination attracts visitors because of their cultural diversity or association with music, the art of famous people. The birth place of Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, Madan Mishra, Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Jai Prakash Narayan is a magnet for visitors from all over the country and abroad.

The cultural divers in towns such as Valmikinagar, Maina tanr, Adapur, Sonbarsa, Jagbani, Birpur, Jaynagar, Kisanganj, is used as a spring board for themed events and short breaks. Museums of regional or national importance also attract visitors.

Theme Parks:-

A theme park[8] is a visitor attraction offering permanent entertainment in a themed setting or range of setting providing something for the whole family. Most theme parks charge one price for unlimited access to all attractions in a fun environment. The development of theme parks as tourist attractions illustrates several aspects of the contemporary redefinition of tourism practices and places. -

- They are the quintessential post - modern spaces with their overt and conscious mixing of styles and deliberate confusion of the real and artificial.
- They represent the globalization and homogenization of tourism cultures as the parks have spared and multiplied from their origins in North Bihar amusement parks to reach other parts of the country.
- They appeal strongly to the 'post-tourists', the playful consumers of superficial signs and surfaces somewhat known as new age tourism.
- Theme park development also illustrates very effectively the idea of invented places.
- It requires the importance of thematic diversity, location and accessibility, effective management, and political support in securing the establishment of successful parks.

- Most parks operate on a seasonal basis.
- Most visitor's family groups or social classes.
- Site areas range from little as 12 acres to 800 acres plus with 130-140 acres being a typical size.
- Parks are generally close to the motorway network.

Historic monument:-

Monuments[9] have a great appeal to visitors. Darbhanga palace, Jaintpur palace, Bettiah Raj and other such palaces or castles etc. can provide a particular feature of attraction for visitors.

Entertainment:-

Facilities such as nightclub, theatres, arenas etc all provide entertainment opportunities for visitor to an area. The bigger the venue, the greater the attractions which will be the attraction from wide catchments areas. Smaller towns and kasba will also attract day visitors from their own locality to enjoy. Swimming pool, cycling Centre, facilities of hockey, tennis, badminton, football, cricket, Carom, and other indoor games etc will be the best sport entertainment for local people and visitors.

Towards a sustainable relationship between Tourism and Environment:

Protection of environment[10] is a key consideration in tourism management techniques which focus upon-

- Spatial zoning
- Spatial concentration or dispersal of tourists
- Restrictive entry and pricing.

Spatial zoning[11] is an established land management strategy that aims to integrate tourism into environment by defining areas of land that have differing suitability or capacity for tourism.

Environmental Impact of Tourism:

Biodiversity[12] registers a number of impacts upon flora and fauna of a host region. Destruction of vegetation at popular visitors' location through trampling is a common problem. The process of tourism development (construction of hotels, apartments, new roads, new attractions etc.) can result a direct loss of habitats. The environmental impacts of which the tourist is probably most aware are those associated with pollution related to water, air, sound etc. Pollution of water has a number of direct effects upon plant and animal commodities. Water of the Ganges along with that of Gandak, Kosi, Mahananda is polluted. Alongside water pollution, tourism is also associated with air pollution, sound pollution etc.

Table – 4 North Bihar Positive and Negative Impacts

S.N.	Area of Effects	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
1	*Environmental*	• *Support for heritage sites.* • *Support for natural sites.* • *Greater awareness of landscape, wild life, heritage in visitors.* • *Reuse of redundant buildings.*	• *Damage to site and paths..* • *Disturbance & loss of flora and fauna..* • *Pollution e. g. air, water, visual, light, noise etc.* • *Development pressure for infrastructure & tourist facilities..*
2	*Biodiversity*	• *Encouragement to conserve animals as attractions.* • *Establishment of protected or conserved areas to meet tourists demand*	• *Destruction of vegetation.* • *Loss of habitats and change in species composition.* • *Killing or hunting of animals for leisure period.*
3	*Pollution*	• *Cleaning programmes to protect the attractiveness of location to tourists.*	• *Water pollution through sewage or fuel spillage* • *Air pollution- Vehicle emissions.* • *Noise pollution-From vehicles and tourist attractions.*
4	*Economic*	• *Local income.* • *Increasing job opportunity.* • *Support for local services.* • *Support for local activities..* • *Improved external profile.* • *Taxes on tourism increase Govt. revenues.* • *Increases GDP directly / indirectly.* • *Increases foreign exchange earnings.*	• *Congestion.* • *Additional infra-structure / services.* • *Displacement of other activities..* • *May divert Govt. expenditure from other needy areas of economy.* • *Overdependence on outside agencies.* • *Income reduced by leakages.* • *Overstretches infra-structure.* • *Diverts labour & resources from non-tourist regions.*
5	*Erosion and Physical Change*	• *Tourism revenue to finance ground repair and site restoration.* • *Improvement to infrastructure prompted by tourist demand..*	• *Soil erosion.* • *Damage to site through trampling overloading of key infrastructure (water supply network.)*

6	*Structural Change*	• *New uses for marginal or unproductive lands.* • *Landscape improvements.*	• *Arable Land transfer to tourism.* • *Detrimental visual impact on natural and cultural landscape through tourism development.* • *Physical expansion of built-up area.* • *Change in urban functions.*
7	*Resource base*	• *Development of new or improved sources of supply.* • *Encourages education.* •	• *Depletion of ground and surface water.* • *Diversion of water supply to meet tourists requirements..* • *Depletion of local fuel sources.* • *Depletion of local building-materials sources.*
8	*Community*	• *Social contact.* • *Stimulus of new people and ideas.* • *Awareness of local customs and traditions.* • *Increased demand for local entertainment and crafts.*	• *Conflict between residents and visitors.* • *Debasement and change in local culture and traditions* • *Competition for housing and other resources..* • *Influx of temporary/ permanent outsiders attracted by tourism.* • *Anti-social behavior.*

Role of Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation:

Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC) has started functioning since 1981 after its establishment in 1961 of which headquarter is located at Tourist Bhawan, Patna. The Corporation has took several works to initiate for the development of tourism in the state with a priority of commercial activities of tourism like tourist bungalows, aerial ropeways chairlift, accommodation facilities, Cafeteria,, Yatri niwas, youth hostels to tourists etc. The development of infra-structure combined with new forceful tourism publicity programmes are being launched in order to attract tourists from far and wide. But, the facilities available are not sufficient and it needs to supplement the health services, safety and protection from bad elements, easy financing etc.

Suggestions for improvement:

In order to improve the conditions of Tourism Development in North Bihar following suggestions are made-

1. To create and expand the infra-structural development properly particularly the road communication and transport, railway transport, cafeteria, restaurants, entertainment and shopping facility,.
2. To develop the operating agencies, tourist guides from the pool of well-trained people etc.,
3. A comprehensive survey of such centers having tourism potentials.
4. Planning for the development of religious spots in order to develop as pilgrimage tourism.
5. To maintain law and order in the region of tourism.
6. A comprehensive tourism policy for the state.
7. Tourism should be designated as separate discipline at graduate and post-graduate level.
8. Adequate publicity of tourism facility at each and every level.

Conclusion:

The case study and examples of tourism centres in North Bihar developed mostly on traditional pattern indicates to provide the new dimensions to the tourism development. Their distributional pattern along with their performance shows the development in a lethargic manner. Many forms of tourism are dependent upon the environment to provide both a context and a focus for tourist activity, yet those activities have marked capacity to devalue and, occasionally, destroy the environmental resources upon which tourism is based. Environmental effects of tourism are broadly experienced in impacts upon ecosystems, landscapes and the built environment, although specific impacts vary spatially - reflecting differences in the nature of the places that tourist visit, the levels and intensity of development, and the skills and expertise of resource managers. As the environmental problems associated with tourism have become more apparent, greater attention has been focused upon ways of producing sustainable patterns of development and alternative forms of tourism that produce fewer detrimental effects upon the tourist environment. However, truly sustainable tourism has often proven to be elusive, whilst there are evident risks that alternative tourism, in time, develops into mass form of travel, with all the attendant problems that such practices tend to produce. Process of physical economic development is the most visible ways in which tourism affects host areas. These vary from place to place depending upon levels of economic development but it includes a range of impacts upon levels balance of accounts, economic growth, creation of employment etc.

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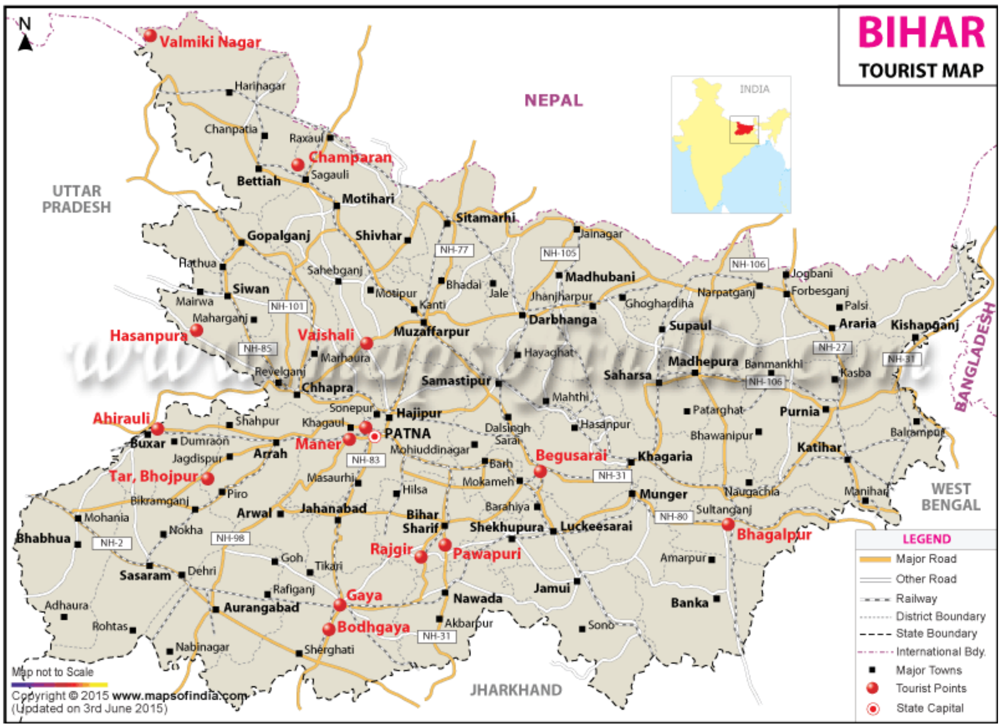

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A Study of Academic Performance and Adjustment of Secondary School Students.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to see the impact of adjustment on academic performance of secondary school students. In this context, 200 (100 boys and 100 girls) secondary school students were purposively selected as a research sample from four different secondary schools located in Muzaffarpur District (both rural and urban) area. Bell's Adjustment Inventory by M. Shamshad and K, Jehan (1987) was administered upon research sample. The student's academic record and examination results were taken as a academic performance from their school authority. The collected data were analyzed with t-test method. The findings revealed that : (i) the girls students were found better adjustment than boys students, (ii) adjusted students were found better in academic performance than those of non-adjusted students, (iii) urban students were found better in adjustment and academic performance than rural students.

Key words : Academic, Performance, Adjustment, Secondary, School, Students.

INTRODUCTION :

Education is one of the important aspects for all individuals. Education play positive and important role in the human development. In this context, educations become more important for school going students. Any school going students become educated with the academic performance. An educated person is not only able to accomplish his/her desired goals and objectives, but it also able to render and efficient contribution towards the well-being of the community.

Academic performance is the outcome of education, the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. Academic performance of a student can be regarded as the observable and measurable behavior of a student in a particular situation.

Academic performance is commonly measured by examinations or continuous assessment but there is no general agreement on how it is best tested or which aspects is most important procedural knowledge such as skill or declarative knowledge such as facts.

Adjustment refers to the behavioral process by which human and other creatures maintain equilibrium among their various needs or between their needs and the obstacles of their environments. It is a compromise between the needs of the individuals and the demands of the society in which they lives. Adjustment is also termed as adaptation, wherein the individuals who are able to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances in their environment can live in perfect harmony.

High school students are the adolescents group which falls between the age group of 12 to 15 years. Adolescents in a period of rapid physical growth, mental and emotional development, and the adolescents have the need of social security. They also want to recognition in the area of society and their community. At present, in the academic area "adolescents academic level also affected form several factors. Hence, the researchers had decided to do research entitled on a study of academic performance in relation to their adjustment of secondary school students.

Review of Literature :

Rao (1964) studied the problems of adjustment and academic achievement and found that over and under achievement group differed significantly on their adjustment. Srivastava (1967) found that under achievement was related to poor family school and emotional adjustment. Chawla (1970) found that lack of adjustment was one of the factors of the low academic achievement. Sharma (1972) conducted a comparative study of adjustment of over and under achievers. Result showed that there were significant difference among the over achievers, average achievers and under achievers with regard to their adjustment in the school, home, social religion and miscellaneous area. In another study, Chapra (1982) found that home adjustment was more closely related to academic achievement than emotional, health and social adjustment. Joshi (1990) found that overall achievement of students was not significantly correlated with adjustment in general. Supriya (2016) found that adjustment play positive role in student's academic achievement. Choudhary (2000) found in their study that academic performance depends upon student's adjustment and school environment.

Haist et al; (2000) showed that men performed better than women in certain setting while women outperformed men in other setting. Earl Novell (2002) observed that female students did better than male students. They also found that female students being more academically responsible than male students. Jayanthi et al. (2014) found that there is gender difference in the view of academic performance among students.

Objectives of the study :

The objective of the study was to find out impact of adjustment on academic performance of secondary school students.

Hypotheses :

According to objective following hypotheses has been formulated to be tested :

(i) The adjustment would be significantly differed between boys and girls respondents.
(ii) The academic performance would be significantly differed between adjusted and non-adjusted respondents.
(iii) The adjustment would not be significantly differed between rural and urban students.
(iv) There would be significant difference between rural and urban students interm of their academic performance.

Sample :

Total 200 secondary school students selected as a research sample from four different selected secondary schools located in Muzaffarpur district area.

Scales used :

(i) Adjustment inventory developed by M. Shamshad and K. Jehan (1987).
(ii) The academic record of respondents was taken as academic performance.
(iii) Self prepared Personal Data Sheet.

Data Collection :

The researcher had contacted with a set of scales to the had of selected institutions and after the permission the data collection work was conducted and finished.

Analysis of data :

The collected data was analyzed with statistical analytical techniques.

Findings :

Table No.-i

Comparison of Adjustment between Boys and Girls Students :

Groups	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	df
Boys Respondents	100	30.90	6.48	5.35	<.05	298
Girls Respondents	100	25.60	7.51			

Table No.-ii

Comparison of Academic Performance between Adjusted and Non-adjusted Respondents:

Groups	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	df
Adjusted Students	80	33.21	7.13	2.33	<.05	143
Non-adjusted Students	65	29.13	6.69			

Table No.-iii

Comparison of Adjustment between Rural and Urban Respondents :

Rural Students	100	34.21	7.27	2.26	<.05	148
Urban Students	100	30.01	6.33			

Table No.-iv

Comparison of Academic Performance between Rural and Urban Students :

Rural Students	100	30.15	7.41	2.13	<.05	198
Urban Students	100	27.32	6.32			

An observation of above table no.-i revealed that there were significant differences between boys and girls respondents in term of their adjustment. In this context, the adjustment of girls respondents were found better than their counterpart boys respondents. In this context, the calculated t-value (5.35) was found significant at <0.1 level of confidence.

The result that given in above table no.-ii, cleared that adjusted respondents obtained more mean and SD (33.21, 7.13 respectively) while non-adjusted respondents obtained less mean and SD (29.13, 6.69 respectively) on their academic performance. According to this result, it can be say that, adjustment of respondents play positive role in their academic performance. Thus, this result, confirmed earlier made hypothesis.

The findings that displayed in table no.- iii revealed that rural respondents obtained more mean (34.21) and SD (7.27) and urban respondents obtained less mean (30.01) and SD (6.33) on adjustment measures. The obtained t-value (2.26) was not found significant at beyond chance. This result clears that adjustment was significantly differed between them. In another word, urban respondents were found an adjusted and rural respondent was found comparatively less adjusted. Thus, this result not confirmed our earlier made hypothesis and can be express that adjustment was significantly differed between rural and urban respondents.

Table no.- iv clears that significant difference between rural and urban respondents interm of their academic performance. Because of urban students obtained better academic performance than those of students of rural respondents. In this context the computed t-value (2.13) was also found significant. Thus, this finding confirmed earlier made hypothesis.

CONCLUSION :

To conclude, it is clear that, girl's respondents give more attention on their study than boy's respondents and adjustment play positive role in their academic performance. Students academic performance also effected by rural-urban in habitation factors. On the basis of these findings, it is suggest that teachers, parents and guardians should give special attention on their children's academic performance.

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ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਵਿ-ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ

('**ਸਿਲਾ ਨੇਕੀ ਦਾ' ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ**)

ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰਸਿੰਘ
ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)
ਪੋਸਟਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟਵਿਭਾਗ,ਪੰਜਾਬੀ
ਸ੍ਰੀਗੁਰੂਤੇਗ਼ਬਹਾਦਰਖ਼ਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਜ
ਸ੍ਰੀਅਨੰਦਪੁਰਸਾਹਿਬ।

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਜਾਣ -ਪਛਾਣ ਦਾ ਮੁਥਾਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ।ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੰਢਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਜੁੜੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ ,ਲੋਕਾਈ ਅੰਦਰ ਇਹ ਰੀਤ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ ।ਉਸ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 20 ਅਗਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੀ ਮ1947ਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ 'ਫਾਰਵਾਹੀ' ਵਿਖੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਬਿਸ਼ਨ ਕੌਰ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਹੋਇਆ ।ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ ਅਣਹੋਂਦ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਮੁਬਾਰਕਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਮਿਡਲ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ। 1961-62 ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤੀ। ਗਰੈਜੂਏਸ਼ਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਬੁਢਲਾਡਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਈ. ਟੀ .ਆਈ. ਦੇ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਿਸਟ ਟਰੇਡ 'ਚ ਦਾਖ਼ਲਾ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ ।ਆਈ.ਟੀ.ਆਈ. ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਬੱਧਨੀ ਕਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਪਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ1970।ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਕਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਹ 1971 ਵਿਚਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ। ਈਸਵੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ 1982'ਸੁਪਰੀਮ ਕੋਰਟ ਆਫ ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਕੋਲੰਬੀਆ' ਦੀਜਿਊਰੀ ਲਈ ਚੁਣ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ।ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਸਲੀ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਤੰਗ ਆ ਕੇ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਦੌਰ ਅਤੇ ਬਲਿਊ ਸਟਾਰ ਅਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਰੀਝ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਧਰੀ - ਧਰਾਈ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ।

ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਅੰਦਰ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਵਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਹੋੜ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਸੀ ।ਉਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਣਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ । ਛੋਟੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਛੋੜੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਯੋਗ ਵਜੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਤੁਕਬੰਦੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ । ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਹਾਣੀ 1984, ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ ।ਉਸ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਫਰ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦੇ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਦੋ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ, ਦੋ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ - ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ । ਉਸ ਨੇ ਚਾਲੀ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਰੁਝੇਵਿਆਂ, ਵਿਤਕਰਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਜਦੋ- ਜਹਿਦ ਵਾਲੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਕੱਢ ਕੇ ਮਾਤ - ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ।ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਕਿਰਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ :

1. ਸੋਨੇ ਦਾ ਮਿਰਗ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),1992
2. ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ ਮਣਕੇ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),1992
3. ਲਾਗੀ (ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),1992
4. ਬੁੱਕ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੀ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),1992
5. ਸਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਰੀ ਚੰਗੇਰ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),1999
6. ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਸੱਚ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2003
7. ਸੁਨੇਹੇ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2003
8. ਦੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ (ਕਹਾਣੀ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2003
9. ਸੱਜਰੇ ਫੁੱਲ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2006
10. ਗਿੱਲੀ ਅੱਖ ਦਾ ਸੰਵਾਦ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2009
11. ਪੈੜਾਂ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2009
12. ਕਿਸ ਬਿਧ ਲਈ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ (ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ),2011
13. ਅਣਖ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਣੀ ਜਿੰਦਾਂ (ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ),2013
14. ਸਾਗਰ ਅਤੇ ਛੱਲਾਂ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2015
15. ਸਿਲਾ ਨੇਕੀ ਦਾ (ਕਾਵਿ- ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ),2015

ਇਸ ਖੋਜ ਪਰਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਵਿ - ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ 'ਸਿਲਾ ਨੇਕੀ ਦਾ ' ਵਿਚਲੇ ਕਾਵਿ - ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਦੇਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਕਾਲ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਦੇਸ਼ -ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੱਡੀ-ਹੰਢਾਏ ਅਨੁਭਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਛੰਦ - ਬੱਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਨੇ ਨੇਕੀ - ਬਦੀ, ਸਿੱਖ-ਇਤਿਹਾਸ, ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ- ਕੀਮਤਾਂ, ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ, ਦੇਸ਼- ਭਗਤੀ, ਨਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ, ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਿਆਰ, ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ-ਨਾਤੇ, ਰਸਮੋ - ਰਿਵਾਜ, ਸ਼ਰੀਕੇਬਾਜ਼ੀ , ਦੁੱਖਾਂ , ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ , ਗ਼ਮੀਆਂ , ਵਿਯੋਗ , ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ , ਸੂਰਬੀਰ ਯੋਧਿਆਂ , ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਨਤਾ , ਆਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ, ਬਚਪਨ, ਬੁਢਾਪੇ, ਅਤੇ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਲਝਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ 'ਨੇਕੀ' ਉੱਤੇ ਬਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ । ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦੇ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ 'ਸਿਲਾ ਨੇਕੀ ਦਾ ' ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਹੜੱਪਣ ਦੀ ਬਦ - ਨੀਤੀ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਫੂਕ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ ਵੀਰਿਆ ਸੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਲੰਕਾ ।

ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਤੋੜ ਨਾ ਘੰਡੀ ਦਾ ਮਣਕਾ ।

ਦੇਰ ਰਾਤ ਤੱਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੀ ਫਿਰ ਸ਼ੋਰ ਮਚਾਇਆ ।

ਸਾਡੇ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਣ ਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦਬਕਾਇਆ | [1]

ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ,ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਗਿਆਨ ਅਥਾਹ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਗਿਆਨ ਤੱਥਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਧਾਰਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਵਿ-ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ , ਭਾਈ ਡੱਲੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ

ਕਹਿੰਦੇ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਿਕੰਦਰ,ਬਾਬਾ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ ਜੀ,ਬਾਬਾ ਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ,ਮੱਸੇ ਰੰਗੜ ਦਾ ਕਤਲ, ਬਾਬਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਲਲਕਾਰ ਆਦਿ ਬਾਰੇ ਖੋਜ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਵਰਣਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।'ਬਾਣੀ ਤੇਰੀ ਨਾਨਕ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਟੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਭੇਖ - ਪਖੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਗ੍ਰਸਤ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੌਧਰ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਗੁੱਝੇ ਤੀਰ ਮਾਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਸੇਵਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਚੌਧਰ ਦੀ ਭੁੱਖ ਲੱਗੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ

ਦੁੱਧ ਦੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਖੂਨ ਹੈ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਜੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ

ਥਾਂ ਥਾਂਵਿਕਦੀਬਾਣੀ ਹੱਟੀਆਂ ਪਾਈ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਾਂ

ਕੀ ਦੱਸਦੀ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਇਹ ਭੁਲਾਈ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਾਂ।[2]

ਇਸ ਕਾਵਿ - ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਬਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ -ਭਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੂਰਬੀਰ ਯੋਧਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਧਾਂਜਲੀ ਵੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ।'ਆਓ ਚੇਤੇ ਕਰੀਏ','ਕੀਤੀ ਗੱਲ ਉੱਡਵੈਰ ਨੇ','ਕਾਮਾਗਾਟਾਮਾਰੂ ਦੀ ਦਰਦ ਕਹਾਣੀ','ਆ ਜਾ ਭਗਤ ਸਿਆਂ' ਆਦਿ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਦੇਸ਼-ਭਗਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੋਹਲੇ ਗਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉੱਥੇ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਚੇਤੇ ਵੀ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।ਕਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਗਰਕ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਆਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਮਾਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ:

ਪਹਿਲਾਂਲੁੱਟਿਆ ਭਾਰਤ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ

ਹੁਣ ਪੀ ਲਿਆ ਖੂਨ ਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਜੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ

ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਗਤ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਤਨ-ਮਨ ਲਾ ਗਏ ਨੇ

ਘਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ-ਮਿਲਖਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਤ ਕਰਾ ਗਏ ਨੇ

ਛਾਗਏਮੁੜ ਗਦਾਰ,

ਆ ਜਾ ਭਗਤ ਸਿਆਂ,

ਤੇਰਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਰਿਹਾ ਪੁਕਾਰ ।[3]

ਅਜੋਕੇ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ -ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਗਿਰਾਵਟ ਆ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ।ਮਨੁੱਖ ਕੇਵਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸਿਮਟ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।ਉਸ ਅੰਦਰੋਂ ਹਮਦਰਦੀ, ਪਿਆਰ,ਸਹਿਣਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ ਵਰਗੇ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਮੁੱਲ ਖ਼ਾਰਜ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ।ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ 'ਸਾੜੇ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ','ਬਚ ਬੁਰੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ','ਸੱਚ ਬੋਲਣ ਦੀ'ਆਦਿ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਧੋਖਾ , ਫਰੇਬ, ਮਾੜੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ,ਈਰਖਾ,ਬੁਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਆਦਿ ਨੂੰ ਰੂਪਮਾਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਹਿਰਦ ਤੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਬਣਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।ਉਹ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਸੜਨ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਸੱਚੀ- ਸੁੱਚੀ ਕਿਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਨਸੀਹਤ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਕਿਰਤ ਕਮਾਵੇ ਉਹ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਰੋਟੀ ਖਾਵੇ

ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਉਹ ਤੇ ਅੰਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਵੇ

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ਉਸ ਦੀ ਰੀਸੇ ਆਪ ਵੀ ਅੰਬਰੀਂ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ

ਸਾੜੇ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ ਅੰਦਰ ਨਹੀਓਂ ਸੜਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।[4]

ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆਇਨਸਾਨ ਹੈ ।ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼-ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।ਉਸ ਨੇ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਡੀਂ-ਹੰਢਾਇਆ ਹੈ।ਉਹਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਡਾਲਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਕਾਚੌਂਧ ਬਚਪਨ ,ਜਵਾਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਢਾਪੇ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਲ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਿਲ- ਲੁਭਾਊ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੇਵਸੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਪਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਫਜ਼ੂਲ-ਖਰਚੀ,ਦਿਖਾਵਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਛੇਪਣ ਦਾ ਪਾਜ ਵੀ ਉਘਾੜਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਲੰਮਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮੋਹ ਭੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ।ਕੁੱਲੀ,ਗੁੱਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਜੁੱਲੀ ਆਦਿ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਭੋਗ ਰਿਹਾ ਕਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਉਦਰੇਵੇਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ :

ਦੇਸ਼ ਜੇ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ

ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਸੀ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਛੱਡਣ ਦੀ

ਕੁੱਲੀ,ਗੁੱਲੀ,ਜੁੱਲੀ ਲਈ

ਗੈਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਰਲੇ ਕੱਢਣ ਦੀ

ਮਾਂ ਵਰਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ

ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਬਣਾ ਬੈਠਾ

ਪਿੰਡ ਮੇਰਿਆ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮੁਆਫ਼ ਕਰੀਂ

ਤੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰੀ ਪਾ ਬੈਠਾ।[5]

ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਕਵੀ ਹੈ ।ਉਹ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਹੈ ।ਇਸ ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਦੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਸ਼ੈਅ ਕੇਵਲ ਨਿਰਜਿੰਦ ਵਸਤੂ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਨਾਤਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਵਵਾਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਕੇਵਲ ਤੇ ਕੇਵਲ ਮੁਨਾਫ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਤਾ ਹੈ ।ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਅਧੀਨ ਅਸੱਭਿਅਕ ਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਲੋਕ ਮਨਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਪਰੋਸੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੁਰਾਹੇ ਪਈ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਰਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਮੁੱਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਬਰੇਜ਼ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਹਿਮ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ 'ਜਾਗ ਵੇਲਿਖਾਰੀਆ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲੇਖਕ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਰੋਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ :

ਜਾਗ ਵੇਲਿਖਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਜਾਗਵੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀਆਂ

ਬਣ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕੌਮ ਦਾ ਤੂੰ ਭਾਗ ਵੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀਆਂ

ਲੱਚਰ ਜੋਲਿਖਦੀ ਏਕਲਮ ਤੂੰ ਤੋੜ ਦੇ

ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦੇ ਵੱਲ ਰੁਖ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਤੂੰ ਮੋੜ ਦੇ

ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਰ ਬਾਗੋ-ਬਾਗਵੇਲਿਖਾਰੀਆ।[6]

ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਅਜੋਕੀ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਵਲਗਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਚਿਤਵਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਉਸ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਖੜ੍ਹੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਦਲੇਰੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਤ ਪਾਈ ਹੈ ।ਅਜੋਕੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਭਾਗੋ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਨਾਲਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬੇ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਵੀ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ :

ਸਮਾਂ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਮਿਲੇ ਜੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ

ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਤਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ

ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਗਰ ਤਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ

ਅਕਲ ਇਲਮ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦੇ ਉੱਤੇ

ਆਪਣੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਘੜ ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ | [7]

ਕਵੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਅੰਨਦਾਤੇ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਤਰਸਮਈ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਭਾਰ ਹੇਠ ਦੱਬਿਆ ਮਰ- ਮਰ ਕੇ ਸੱਧਰਾਂ ਵਿਹੂਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਹੈ । ਉਹ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਧਰਤੀ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਉਠਾਈਂ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਹੂਕਾਰ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਤ ਦੀ ਲੁੱਟ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਹਾਲਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਹਾਅ ਦਾ ਨਾਅਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਰਦਾ ।ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਮਰ-ਮਰ ਕੇ ਕੁੱਲੀ,ਗੁੱਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਜੁੱਲੀ ਆਦਿ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਗਰਮੀ ,ਸਰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਝੱਖੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਿੰਡੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੰਢਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਡ ਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਵੇਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਖੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ :

ਮਿੱਟੀ ਚੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਅੰਨ ਉਗਾਵਾਂ

ਗਰਮੀ ਸਰਦੀ ਤਨ ਹੰਢਾਵਾਂ

ਖਾਦ ਬੀਜ ਲੈ ਮਹਿੰਗੇ ਪਾਵਾਂ

ਚੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਰੱਖ ਆਵਾਂ

ਸਾਥ ਨਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਧਿਰ ਦਾ

ਸਿਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਧਰਤ ਉਠਾਈ ਫਿਰਦਾ।[8]

ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗੜੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਵਿ -ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ - ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਆਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਯੋਧਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਲਾਵੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਅਣਭੋਲ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੈਂਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਕੁਰਾਹੇ ਪੈ ਜਾਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਵੀ ਚਿੰਤਿਤ ਹੈ ।ਕਵੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਕੌਸ਼ਲਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਦਾ

ਖ਼ਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਹੈ।ਉਹ ਸਮੇਂ,ਸਥਾਨ, ਹਾਲਾਤ ਅਤੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਢੁੱਕਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਠੇਠ ਰੋਜ਼ਮਰਾ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਠੇਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਮਲਵਈ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਉਹ ਬਿੰਬ ਵੀ ਆਮ ਰੋਜ਼ਮਰਾ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ।ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਹੈ।

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ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ

(ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿਚ)

ਡਾ,ਪੰਜਾਬੀ,ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ,ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ.
ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੁ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ,
ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ।

ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਨਮਭੂਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਰੋਜੀਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ- ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।ਪਰਵਾਸਦੌਰਾਨ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਵਿਚਰਦਿਆਂ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਨਵੇਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਮਿੱਠੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ- ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸੋਚਾਂਅਤੇ ਕੌੜੇ,ਢੰਗ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ-   ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ,ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ,ਸਮਾਜਿਕ,ਅਲੱਗਆਰਥਿਕ-ਅਲੱਗ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਨਸਲੀ ਭ ੇਦ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ,ਹੇਰਵਾ-ਭੂ, ਭਾਵ-ਪਾੜ੍ਹਾ ਆਦਿ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਯਥਾਰਥ ਨੂੰ ਮੂਰਤੀਮਾਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।-ਤਣਾਉ ਤੇ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ

ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਹੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਅਵਾਸੀ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਤੇ ਅਬਾਦਕਾਰ ਤਿੰਨੋਂ ਸ਼ਬਦ , ਸਵਰਨ ਚੰਦਨ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਚਿਤ.   ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਡਾ-ਵੱਖੋ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਬ੍ਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਵਾਸੀ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਤੇ ਅਬਾਦਕਾਰ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਇਉਂ, :ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਏ ਹਨ

> ਅਵਾਸੀ ਵਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਉਲਟਾ ਹੈ। ਵਾਸੀ ਉਹ ਜੋ ਪੁਸ਼ਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ,ਅਵਾਸੀ : ਤੇ ਵੱਸ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅਵਾਸੀ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਧਰਤੀ ਦਾ ਵਾਸੀ' ਧਰਤੀ ਪਰ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ,ਹੈਵਿਚ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਅਵਾਸ , [1]ਆਰਜੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
>
> ਪਰਵਾਸੀ   ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਪਸੀ ਅਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ : ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਵੀ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੀ [2]ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ।
>
> ਅਬਾਦਕਾਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਵਾਪਸ ਨਾ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ : ਉਹ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿਅਬਾਦਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਬ੍ਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਪਰਿਵੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਲੇ ਅਬਾਦਕਾਰ ਹਨ।[3]

ਸੋ ਅਵਾਸੀ ਉਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ   ਜੋ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ , ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਉਸਦੀ ਇੱਛਾ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸਸ਼ ਵਾਪਸ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਪੱਧਰ   ਤੇ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਉਹ' ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਅਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਲਈ ਦੂਜੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ

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ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਅਕਸਰ ਦੁਬਿਧਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਰਹੇ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਪੱਕੇ ਤੌਰ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ , ਤੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ' |ਉਹ ਅਬਾਦਕਾਰ ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ,ਨਾਗਰਿਕਤਾ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਆਦਿ ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਚਲੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਨਵ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਿ ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ,ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ,ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਇੱਕ ਥਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਥਾਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਮੁਲਕ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਵੀਹਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਡਾ:ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰਪਾਲ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ :

> ਵੀਹਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਆਰੰਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ . ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਸੀਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਭਿੰਨ ਭਿੰਨ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ- ਸਿਰੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਦਾ , ਤੇ ਮਿਹਨਤੀ' ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਟਾਕਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਤੋਂ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਸਿੰਘਾਪੁਰ, ਮਲਾਇਆ , ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਰਮਾ | ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ . ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੇਜ ਆਦਿ ਗਵਾਂਢੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਤੇ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਆਦਿ ਦੂਰ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਏ।[4]

ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੰਮੀ ਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੱਕ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਹੈ। ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਦਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਕਸਦ ਚੰਗੇਰੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਾਮਨਾ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇਰਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੀ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ|

ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਮੁਖ ਹਨ ਸ਼ , ਜਗਤਾਰ ਢਾਅ :ਿਵਚਰਨ ਗਿੱਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ,ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਰਵੀ ,ਅਵਤਾਰ ਜੰਡਿਆਲਵੀ , ,ਦੇਵ ,ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਰਾਮਪੁਰੀ ,ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੰਬੋਜ ,ਸ਼ਸ਼ੀ ਸਮੁੰਦਰਾ ,ਭੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਪੁਰੇਵਾਲ ,ਅਜਮੇਰ ਰੋਡੇ ,ਰਾਮੂਵਾਲੀਆ ਨਵਤੇਜ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਆਦਿ ਇਨਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੰਤਰ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਅਰਧ ਵਿਕਸਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਕਸਤ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਪਜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਦੋਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਾਂਚ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਅਪਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਟੁੱਟਦਾ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਕ ਤੇ ਦੇਸੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਿਸਾਰ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਵਰਨ ਚੰਦਨ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ .ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ' :ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ

ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੂਜੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ
ਪਦਾਰਥਕ ਸਮਰਿਧੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਸਦਾ ਹੀ ਦੂਜੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ
ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈਪਰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਮੂਲਕ ਪੱਧਰ,
ਦਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਬੂਲ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਟੇ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਜਨ- ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ'
ਸਮੂਹ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਅਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਦੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।[5]

ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਦੂਜੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਤਮਸਾਤ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਲਕੁੱਲ ਹੀ ਟੁੱਟ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ। ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਗਾਵ ਸੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਬਿਗਾਨੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਮਰਿਆਦਾਮੂਲਕ , ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਇੱਕ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਭਾਂਤ ਦਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਮੂਰਤੀਮਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਸਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਦਵੰਦ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਰਹੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਪਣਾ ਲਵੇ ਇਹ ਦਵੰਦਾਤਮਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤਣਾਉ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਕ | ਇਸ ਸ |ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਬੰਧੀ ਅਮਰ ਜਿਉਤੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਬੇਵਤਨ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ

ਬੇਗਾਨੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ
ਬੇਗਾਨੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਕਮੀਨਗੀ ਭਰੀਆਂ।[6]

ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਰਾਮਪੁਰੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਗਾਨੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਆਏ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਮਨੋਸਥਿਤੀ ਇਉਂ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ:

ਕਪਟੀ ਬਿਓਪਾਰੀ ਸਭਯਤਾ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਦੌਲਤ ਆਣ ਚੁਰਾਈ
ਸੋਨਾਹੀਰੇ ਉਪਜਾਉਂਦਾ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਰੰਗਲੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਦਾ ਮਾਲਿਕ
ਰੋਟੀ ਦੀ ਬੁਰਕੀ ਲਈ ਤਰਸਾਂ।[7]

ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਭਾਵ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਵੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤਣਾਉ ਦੀ ਪਾਤਰ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਦੋ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਲਟਕ ਰਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ- ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਤਾ | ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਵਿਚਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਹਦੂਸਰੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਬਣ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਦਰਾਂ:ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰਪਾਲ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕ਼ੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਡਾ-

ਦੋਹਾਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਵਿੱਥ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਥ ਦੇ ਪੈਦਾ ,
ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ-ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਦਰਾਂ
ਉਦਯੋਗ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਮਾਹੌਲ , ਜਗੀਰੂ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨੀ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ
ਵਿਚ ਜਨਮੀ ਤੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਪਰਵਾਨ ਚੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੀਤੇ
ਰਖਾਅ-ਰੱਖ ,ਹਯਾ- ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਵਿਚ। ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਰਮ
ਖੇਲ ਦੀ ਸਮਰਥਕ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਵਰਜਨਾਮੁਖੀ-ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ

ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਸੁਤੰਤਰਤਾ ਭਾਵੀਂ। ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਦੰਭ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਲੱਜਹੀਣਤਾ ਦਾ [8]ਭਾਵ ਹੈ।

ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਜਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਕਦਰਾਂਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਸੋਚ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ-ਦ .ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਰਿਵੇਸ਼ੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਟੁੱਟ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ | ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪਣਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਸਰੋਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਫ਼ਰਜ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲੋਂਪਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੂੜ੍ਹੀਵਾਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ -ਚ ਜਵਾਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ' ਹੋਏ ਨਕਾਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਚ ਜੰਮੇ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਤੇ ਪਰਵਾਨ ਚੜ੍ਹੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਸਰੋਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ , ਪਲੇ-ਹੀ ਜੰਮੇਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਕੋਈ ਮੋਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੂਜੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ | ਮੁੱਖ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਪਕੜ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਬੇਮੁਖ ਹੋਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੰਮੀ ਪਲੀ ਨਵੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਕਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨਵੀਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ:

ਮੁੰਡਾ ਮਿਲਿਆਂ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆ ਬਾਦ
ਵਹੁਟੀ ਦੋ ਕੁ ਸਾਲ ਹੀ ਰੱਖਦਾ
ਏਨੀ ਹੈ ਬੱਸ ਉਸਦੀ ਰੇਂਜ
ਫਿਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਵਹੁਟੀ ਚੇਂਜ
ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਹ ਕਰਦਾ ਕੀਕਣ
ਇਸ ਗੱਲੋਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਅਮਰੀਕਨ। [9]

ਇਹ ਖੁਦ ਨੂੰ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਤੇ ਪਦਾਰਥਕ ਵਸੀਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਸਿੱਧ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ।ਬਾਹਰ-ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਘਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਬੋਲਬਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਬਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਵਿਆਹ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਰਟ ਮੈਰਿਜ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦਿੰਦੇ-ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਪੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰਹ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਿਤ ਵਿਆਹ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਖੁਦ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਧਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਪਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਪਰਵਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਉਹ ਜਾਤਪਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਬਿਲਕੁੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਦੀ ਤ ,ੇ ਅੰਤਰ ਜਾਤੀ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਗੁਰੇਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ।ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬੱਚੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਗ ਕੇ ਅਲੱਗ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗਿਆਨੀ ਕਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਨਵੀਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਲਾਦ ਦੇ ਮਾਂਪਿਉ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣੇ ਤੋ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੋਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਉਂ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਹੈ-

ਕਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਹਰਮ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ
ਇਹਨਾਂ ਲਾਹ ਕੇ ਸੁੱਟੀ ਏ ਲੋਈ
ਸੌ ਡਾਲਰ ਇਹ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੇ
ਮਾਂ ਪਿਉ ਫਿਰ ਹੁਕਮ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੇ
ਸਾ ਹੁਣ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ
ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣਾ
ਇਹ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਲਾਈਫ
ਮੈਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਜਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਵਾਈਫ।[10]

ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਸੀ ਟਕਰਾਉ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਨਾਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੇੜਲੇ- ਨਾਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਦੀ ਮੂਲ ਇਕਾਈ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਹੈ।- ਨਾਤਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ-ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਹੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਜਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਇਕੋਂ ਜਗ੍ਹਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਖ਼ੂਨ ਦੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਇਕਾਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਝ , ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਕੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇੱਕਠਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।ਇੱਕ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਪਤੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ- ਭਰਾ ਸਭ ਇੱਕਠੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੱਛਮੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ- ਬਾਪ ਅਤੇ ਅਣਵਿਆਹੇ ਭੈਣ- ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ ,ਬੱਚੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਇੰਨੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਜਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਆਈ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇਰਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਰਖ਼ਾਨਿਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦਾ , ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਦੁਰਦਸ਼ਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ | ਨਵਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਧੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਿਆਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ

ਅਸੀਂ ਦੂਹਰੇ ਤੀਰੇ ਭਾਰ ਇਥੇ ਸਹੀਏ ਬਾਬਲਾ
ਬਸ ਦੋ ਹੀ ਤਾਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਰਹੀਏ ਬਾਬਲਾ
ਇਹ ਜੌਬ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਚਨ ਵੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹੀਏ ਬਾਬਲਾ
ਅਸੀਂ ਡਾਲਰ ਵੀ ਲਿਆਈਏਨਾਲੇ ਝਿੜਕਾਂ ਵੀ ਖਾਈਏ ,
ਗੁੱਤ ਪਿਛੇ ਮੱਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਐ ਜਨਾਨੀਆ ਦੀ,
ਬਾਰ,ਬਾਰ ਅਖਵਾਈਏ-
ਤੇਰੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਨਹੀ ਬਦਲੇਭਾਵੇ ਆ ਗਏ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ,
ਬਸ ਤੀਵੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਸਭ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ
ਧੀ ਚਲੀ ਸਹੁਰੇ[11]ਸਹੁਰੇ ਘਰ ਪਰਦੇਸ।,

ਬਾਹਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਉਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੱਕ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਸੋਚ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਮਰਦ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ , ਔਰਤ ਮਰਦ ਦੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਟਕਰਾਉ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਹਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਜਾਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਤਲਾਕ ਦੀ ਨੌਬਤ ਤੱਕ ਲੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਬਹੁਤ ਵਾਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਵੀ ਦੇਖਣ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਈ ਲੋਕ ਲਾਲਚ ਵੱਸ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਲੜਕਾ ਲੜਕੀ ਦਾ ਨਕਲੀ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।ਇਵੇ/ਂ ਹੀ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਵੱਸ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਬੁੱਢੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਲਾੜੇ ਨਾਲ . ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਦੇ | ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੁਰਦਸ਼ਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਕਈ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ , ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਤੇ ਸਹੁਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੁੱਟ ਮਾਰ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੱਕੇ ਹੋਣ ਲਈ ਵਿਆਹੇ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਵਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ -ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪਤੀ | ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦ | ਪਤਨੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਸਤੁੰਲਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈੀ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ ਹੇਠ ਦੱਬ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਚਰਚਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਲੰਮੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਚਲੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।ਪਰਵਾਸ ਨੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ , ਉੱਥੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਪਰਵ , ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਹੈ-ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨਾਸੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤਣਾਉ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਤਣਾਉ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਵੀ ਆਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਸੋਚ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਨਵੀਂ , ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਪੂੰਜੀਵਾਦੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਰਿਵੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਟੁੱਟ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰੀਕਰਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਾਪਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਤਣਾਉ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

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भारतीय लोकतांत्रीक गणराज्य में समाज सुधार ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

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प्रस्तावना –

भारतीय संविधान का उद्देश भारत में लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना के साथ–साथ लोककल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना है। संविधान में उच्चादर्शी तथा भावी समाज का चित्र अंकित कर दिया गया है। इस समाज में नागरिकों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतीक न्याय, विचार अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता तथा प्रतिष्ठा व अवसर की समानता प्राप्त होगी। मौलिक अधिकारों तथा नीति निदेशक तत्वों के अन्तर्गत भावी समाज की रूपरेखा देखने को मिलती है। मौलिक अधिकारों द्वारा हर प्रकार के सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक भेदभाव और असमानताओं को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

पुरातन काल से चली आ रही भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था की दो विशेषताएङ थी। पहली विशेषता यह थी कि इसका धर्म से गहरा सम्बध था। दूसरे, यह व्यक्तीयों की अपेक्षा समूहों का संश्लेषन थी। हिंदू सामाजिक व्यवस्था एक सामाजिक–धार्मिक व्यवस्था थी, क्योंकी सामाजिक संस्थाओं का आधार धार्मिक था और सामाजिक नियम धर्म द्वारा अनुमोदित थे। वास्तव में सामाजिक पतन के कारण ही धार्मिक आंदोलन की उत्पत्ती हुई थी। हिन्दु समाज में अनेक दोष उत्पन्न हो गये थे उन दोषो के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत की उन्नती रूक गई थी। समाज का नैतिक पतन हो गया था।

उन्नीसवी सदी में समाज सुधार हेतू आन्दोलन किये गये सुधार हेतू संस्थाएँ स्थापित की गई। ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भी कुछ प्रयास किये गये। परंतु अधिकांश दोषों का निवारण करने में असमर्थ रहे। मात्र स्वतंत्र भारत में लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना होने के बाद संविधान के माध्यम से भारत मे समाज सुधार के प्रयास किये गये। प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध में भारतीय लोकतांत्रीक गणराज्य में किये गये समाज सुधार के बारे में अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

भारतीय समाज में उत्पन्न दोष और समाज सुधार –

किसी भी देश का संविधान कतिपय सिध्दांतो पर आधारित होता है। संविधान राष्ट्र के जीवन का एक मार्ग है। जो देश काल एवं परिस्थितीयों से अछूता नही रहता। प्रत्येक देश की संविधान की कुछ मौलिक विशेषताएँ होती है। संविधान की विशेषताएँ ही उस राष्ट्र के जीवन–मार्ग को दर्शाती है। भारतीय संविधान की कुछ मौलिक विशेषताएँ है। उनमे से कुछ विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है। जैसे भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य है अर्थात भारत मे राजसत्ता जनता मे निहित है। इसका शासन स्वयं जनता द्वारा या उसके द्वारा निर्वाचीत प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा संचालित होगा वे प्रतिनिधी जनता के स्वामी न होकर सेवक होंग। संविधान की प्रस्तावना में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि भारत एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व–सम्पन्न लोकतंन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य होगा। राजनीतिक लोकतन्त्र के साथ साथ सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लोकतन्त्र की स्थापना का भी संविधान का लक्ष्य है। बिना किसी भेदभाव के सभी नागरिकों को सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

संविधान के मूल अधिकारों के अध्याय में समता के अधिकार को प्रथम स्थान दिया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत विधि के समक्ष सभी व्यक्तियों को समता प्रदान की गई है, अर्थात धर्म, मूल–वंश, जाति, लिंग, जन्मस्थान इत्यादि के आधार पर नागरिकों के प्रति जीवन के किसी क्षेत्र में पक्षपात नही किया जायेगा। हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना मे मूल अधिकार, मूल कर्तव्य तथा राज्यनिती के निदेशक तत्व स्पष्ट रूप से दिये गये है। सहस्त्र वर्षो से चली आ रही छोडी–बडी जाति, अस्पृश्यता, महिलाओं के लिए निम्न स्थान, पिछडे वर्ग का शोषन इत्यादि सभी के समूल उखाड कर बाहर फेकने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। अभी इस दिशा में बहुत प्रगती नही हुई है परन्तु उद्देश्य और दिशा स्पष्ट है।[१]

हिंदु समाज में कुछ दोष उत्पन्न हो गये थे जैसे सांप्रदायिक, ईर्ष्या तथा द्वेष, जातीप्रथा तथा अस्पृश्यता, वैवाहिक, कुव्यवस्था, स्त्रियों की दुर्दशा, निरक्षरता तथा मानसिक जडता, दलित जातीयो की दुर्दशा, मद्यपान इत्यादि। १९४७ में भारत स्वतंत्र होने के बाद २६ जनवरी १९५० से भारत नये संविधान को लागू करने के बाद जो समाज में दोष उत्पन्न हुई थे उन्हे दुर करने का प्रयास किया या।[२]

भारतीय समाज का सबसे बडा दोष सांप्रदायीकता की भावना थी। देश में अनेक सम्प्रदाय जो एक दुसरे को घृणा व विश्वास की भावना से देखते हैं ब्रिटीश शासन काल में उनकी फुट डालने की निती के कारण इस भावना का अत्याधिक विकास हुआ।

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स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी ऐसे महापुरूषो ने इस भावना को कम करने का प्रयास किया। साथ में भारतीय संविधान में अल्पसंख्यको की रक्षा करने तथा सांप्रदायिकता की भावना को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया। यह एक महत्वपुर्ण सामाजिक परिवर्तन है।[३]

पुरातन काल से हिंदु समाज का बहुसंख्य वर्ग था, वह न केवल ब्राम्हण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य, क्षुद्र जातीयों में ही विभाजीत था, बल्की इन सभी उपजातीया होने के कारण अनेक वर्गो में बटा हुआ था। जाति व्यवस्था कठोर थी। जाती का निर्धारण एकमात्र व्यक्ती के जन्म पर निर्भर था। भारतीय समाज में दुसरा महत्वपूर्ण वर्ग मुसलमानों का था। वह भी धर्म, धन, व्यवस्था आदि के आधार पर विभाजीत था। भारतीय समाज न केवल विभक्त था बल्की अस्पृश्यता जैसा मानवता के लिए कलंक समाज पर लगा हुआ था। दलितों को पुरी तरह से मूलभुत अधिकारों से वंचीत किया गया था।

उनके स्पर्श करना भी बुरा माना जाता था। भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद सरकार ने दलीत जातीयों की सामाजिक, राजनितीक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, अध्यात्मिक तथा नैतिक दशा सुधारने के लिए प्रयास किये गये। १९५५ के एक कानुन द्वारा अछुतो को उची जातीयों के बराबर समजते हुए सभी सामाजिक प्रतिबंध अवैध दंडनिय अपराध बना दिये गये।[४]

हिंदू समाज न केवल जातीभेद से ग्रासीत था बल्की विभिन्न अमानविय कुरीतीयों से ग्रस्त था। बालविवाह दहेजप्रथा, सतिप्रथा, देवदासी प्रथा, बालहत्या, विधवा विवाह का निषेध, आदि ऐसी कुप्रथाओं का प्रचलन था, जिसमें केवल हिंदु नारीयों उत्पपिडन हो रहा था। हिंदु स्त्रियों को चार दिवारी में बंद किया गया था। मुस्लिम वर्ग में भी अनेक कुरितीया थी। उनमे बहुविवाह प्रथा, तलाक पर्दा प्रथा आदि से मुस्लिम स्त्रियों का उत्पीडन हो रहा था। इसके अतिरिक्त धर्मान्धिता से प्रभावित होकर जादू टोना, तंत्रमंत्र और कुछ अवसरो पर नर–बली जैसी कुरितीयाँ प्रचलित थी। इन सामाजिक कुरितीयों के कारण समाज खोखला हो चुका था। यही कारण था की विदेशियों ने भारत को जब अपने अधिन किया, तब कही से भी विरोध का स्वर नही उठा बल्कि भारतीय समाज में विदेशी शासन को सहज ही स्वीकार कर लिया। किंतु १९ वी शताब्दी में पुनर्जागरण के कारण शिक्षा को नविन प्रोत्साहन मिला, कतिपय, पादरियो, धर्मोपदेशको, समाज सुधारको में भी स्त्री शिक्षा के लिए प्रयत्न किये, किन्तु उन्हे विशेष सफलता नही मिली। स्वतंत्र भारत में मात्र स्त्रियोंपर होनेवाले अत्याचारों को समाप्त करने के लिए, स्त्री शिक्षा के लिये ठोस प्रयास किये गये।

स्वतंत्र भारत में केवल संविधान में स्त्री–पुरूषों के समान अधिकार माने गये है, बल्कि भारत सरकार ने स्त्रियों को उँचे पद देकर उन्हे मान सन्मन देने का प्रयास भी किया है। १९४८ में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (आय.एस.एल.) की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में स्त्रियों को भी बैठने का अधिकार देकर संविधान की उक्त धारा को क्रियात्मक रूप प्रदान किया गया।[५]

पति की मृत्यू पर पत्नी द्वारा उसकी चिता पर जिन्दा जल जाना सतीत्व का चिन्हे समझा जाता था और इसी को सती–प्रथा कहा जाता है। संपूर्ण भारत मे सती प्रथा को गैर कानूनी तथा दण्डनीय अपराध घोषित कर दिया गया।

बाल विवाह, बेमेल विवाह तथा विधवाओं की समस्या जैसी अनेक समस्याएँ भारतीय समाज में थी। वर्तमान में २१ वर्ष से कम आयु के लडके तथा १८ वर्ष के कम आयू की लडकी का विवाह कानुनन जुर्म माना गया। विधवाओं की स्थिती को सुधारने के लिये प्रयास किये गये। भारतीय संसद ने स्त्रियों की स्थिती सुधारने के लिये नये सामाजिक कानूनों का निर्माण किया, जिससे स्त्रियों की दशा बहुत उन्नत हो गयी। यह युग की सामाजिक प्रवृत्ति की मुख्य विशेषता मानी जा सकती हैं।

इस प्रकार भारत के लोकतान्त्रिक गणराज्य में सदियों से समाज में व्याप्त दोषो को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया। इसमे जनसामान्य का बडा योगदान रहा।

१९५३ ई. में केन्द्रिय समाज हितकारी बोर्ड की स्थापना की गयी। जिससे निम्न और दुर्बल वर्गो की रक्षा और सहायता कि जाये। भारतीय स्त्रियों की सुरक्षा और प्रगति के लिए सरकारने सराहनिय कार्य किया। अल्पायु विवाह, दहेज प्रथा गैरकानूनि घोषित कर दिये गये। विधवा विवाह को कानूनन स्वीकार किया गया। १९५५ मे हिन्दू–विवाह कानून के द्वारा बहुविवाह को गैर कानूनी ठहराया गया, एक पुरूष को एक ही पत्नी रखने का अधिकार दिया गया। हिंदू उत्तराधिकार कानून द्वारा स्त्रीधन पर स्त्री का अधिकार और पुत्री को बच्चे सहित पिता की सम्पत्ती मे उसके भाइयो और उनके बच्चे को समान अधिकार दिया गया। स्त्रियों और लडकीयों के अनैकि व्यापार को रोकने का कानून बनाया गया इन विभिन्न कानूनों से मुख्यता स्त्रियों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा में अत्याधिक सहायता मिली।[६]

समाज में प्रचलित अंधविश्वास, परिणाम स्वरूप होनेवाले घृणीत कार्यो को रोकने के लिये भारत सरकारने कानून बनाये।

स्वतंत्र भारत के सामाजिक विकास मे एक बढी बाधा थी शिक्षा का अभाव। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भारतीय समाज की मुख्य बुराई थी। उनकी पुरानी और अप्रगतिशील शिक्षा–पध्दती भारतीय संविधान मे मूल अधिकारों में हर भारत के नागरिक को शिक्षा सम्बधी अधिकार प्रदान किया गया। तथा शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछडे हुए वर्गो, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की उन्नती के लिए विशेष नियम बनाये गये। जिससे शिक्षा से कोई भी वंचित न रह सके।[७]

निष्कर्ष –

भारत को स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद आन्तरिक दृष्टि से भारत में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए। जिनका आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा। इन परिवर्तनों का प्रभाव निश्चयही युवा–पिढी पर स्पष्ट दिख रहा हैं। राजनीतीक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, नैतिक आदि जीवन सभी क्षेत्रों में जो हलचल आज दृष्टिगोचर हो रही है, उसकी आधारशिला भारत के संविधान में रखी गयी। लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य मे एक नये भारत की नीव रखी गयी। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में हुये समाज सुधार या सभी परिवर्तन लाभदायक अथवा पर्याप्त हो, ऐसा भी नही कहा जा सकता परन्तु इसमें सन्देह नही नवनिर्माण शुरू हुआ।

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