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Tq:Rabkavi-Banahatti) Karnataka (Dist: Bagalkot

3.3.2 List of chapter/book along with the links redirecting to the source website

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Year of publication	Link of Source
2022-23					
1	Dr. G. R. Junnaykar	Proceedings of UAE International Conference On Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation	E-Banking Services- An impetus economic growth (A case study of North Karnataka in India)	2023	Hard Copy
2	Dr. R. S. Gajakosh	Proceedings of UAE International Conference On Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation	Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education in India	2023	Hard Copy
3	Dr. Prakash Kengnal	Institutional Preparedness for NEP: 220 & NAAC RAF	Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education Approaches for Diverse Carrer Opportunities with reference to NEP 2020: A qualitative study	2023	Hard Copy
4	Dr. M. H. Shirahatti	Institutional Preparedness for NEP: 220 & NAAC RAF	A study of significance of Motivational techniques on overall Employees works Performance and Productivity	2023	Hard Copy
5	Dr. G. R. Junnaykar	Institutional Preparedness for NEP: 220 & NAAC RAF	Academic Bank of Credit: Multiple Entry and Exit option	2023	Hard Copy

6	Dr. R. S. Gajakosh	Institutional Preparedness for NEP: 220 & NAAC RAF	Digitalization of Education: Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic	2023	Hard Copy
7	Dr. Prakash Kengnal	Implementation of NEP - 2020-22 in Higher Education: Issues and challenges	Digitalization of Education: Vision of NEP	2023	Hard Copy
8	Dr S K Vardai	Implementation of NEP - 2020-22 in Higher Education: Issues and challenges	New National Policy in India	2023	Hard Copy
9	Prof R V Kokatnur & Miss Nameera Tahalasar	Implementation of NEP - 2020-22 in Higher Education: Issues and challenges	A scrutiny on Collision Adopted in Higher Education in New Education Policy	2023	Hard Copy
10	Dr. Reshma Gajakosh	Implementation Of Nep-2020 In Higher Education: Issues and Challenges	Implementation Of Nep-2020 In Higher Education: Issues And Chalenges	2023	Hard Copy
2021-22					
1	Dr. M.N.Bennur	Gandhi - Tatvanveshane	Mahatma Gandhi Mattu Ahimse	2021	Hard Copy
2	Dr. R.S. Gajakosh	Atmanirbhar Bharat: Opporatunties and Challenges	Impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abiyana on MSMEs	2022	Hard Copy
3	Prof Y. B.Koradur	Parisar Payan	Parisar Pradyne	2022	Hard Copy
4	Prof Y. B.Koradur	Srujan	STC Mahavidyalayad Granthalay Mattu Mahiti vibhagadalliy vinutan sevagala bagge ondu adhyayan	2021	Hard Copy
5	Prof Y. B.Koradur	International Journal of Advance and Applied Research	Library E-Resources at Your Door steps: A Study Based on STC College Digital Library Access	2022	Hard Copy

6	Prof G S Sajjan	Journal of Research and Develpoment	Consumer' s opinions in E-Marking During COVID-19 Pandemic	2022	Hard Copy
7	Dr. Manohar H Shirahatti	Chanakya	Critical Apprehension of Over Backward Class Movement in Karnataka	2022	Hard Copy
8	Dr. P. R. Kenganal	Business Statistics	Business Statistics	2021	Hard Copy
9	Mr. Prashant B Ballur	Principles of Marketing	Principles of Marketing	2022	Hard Copy
2020-21					
1	Dr Reshma Gajakosh	Economic Empowerment Of Women : Global Issues And Challangers	Covid-19 And Its Impact On Women Workers In Unorganized Sector	2020	Hard Copy
2	Dr Shirahati Manohar. H	New Approaches To Suport For Implimentaion Of Sustainable Deveploment	The Role Of Financial Assisatance In Rural Livehood With Rererence To Human Resources Sustainability In India	2021	Hard Copy
3	Dr M N Bennur	Gandhi Tatava Shaile	Mahatma Gandhi And Ahivasa	2021	Hard Copy
4	Prof Suresh P Nadoni	Gandhi Tatava Shaile	Mahatma Gandhi And Nelan Mandali	2021	Hard Copy
5	Prof Y B Koradur	Impact Of The Covid-19 Pademic On Indian Economy	Ict And Its Impact On Public Libraries	2021	Hard Copy
6	Prof Arati Adavitot	Impact Of The Covid-19 Pademic On Indian Economy	Covid-19 Impact On Indian Farmer	2021	Hard Copy
7	Prof Y B Koradur	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	Information And Communication Technological Impact On E-Learning And Libraries	2020	Hard Copy

8	Prof Avinash Hatti	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	A Study On Internet Of Things	2020	Hard Copy
9	Prof Geeta Sajjan	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	A Study Of Digital Payment And Its Impact On Cosumer	2020	Hard Copy
10	Prof R V Kokatnur	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	Fundamental Standards Of Internet Banking	2020	Hard Copy
11	Prof Shweta Mathad	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	Creative Accounting- An Intrinsic View	2020	Hard Copy
12	Prof N H Bhajantri	Science And Commece In 21st Century	Panchayat Raj And Indian Democracy: An Overview	2020	Hard Copy
13	Dr G R Junnaykar	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	Various Politcies Of Agricultural Labour In India	2020	Hard Copy
14	Prof Shambhu Ukkali	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	An Inveestigation On Onlne Banking	2020	Hard Copy
15	Dr M N Bennur	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	Nava Shodhat Ardhaadi - Mahaveer Shilp Murti	2020	Hard Copy
16	Dr Shirahati Manohar. H	Impact Of Research And Develpoment On Social Science And Commerce In 21st Century	Swantra Purava Dalina Bijapura Jillaya Adalita Vibag Gallu	2020	Hard Copy
17	Dr Reshma Gajakosh	Impact Of The Covid-19 Pademic On Indian Economy	E-Book Editor	2021	Hard Copy
18	1. DR RESHMA GAJAKOSH 2. Dr. PRAKASH R. KENGNAL	IMPACT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELPOMENT ON SOCIAL SCIENCE AND COMMERCE IN 21ST CENTURY	Book Editors	2020	Hard Copy
2019-20					

1	Prof. R. V. Kokatnur, Prof. V. J. Kadadevar, Prof. S. S. Mathad and Prof. R. D. Javalagi	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Significance of Information Literacy: An Overview	2019	Hard Copy
2	Prof. Poornima Naik	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Applying Geographical Information system in Libraries for assessment of user needs	2019	Hard Copy
3	Prof. S. K. varadai and Prof. G. S. sajjan	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Library Collection and services in the shri. Tammannappa Chikodi college library of Karnataka, India: A survey	2019	Hard Copy
4	Prof. Y. B. Kordaur and Prof. G. S. Patil	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Customer Relationship Management in STC college library	2019	Hard Copy
5	Prof. A. I Hatti	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Role of data base in library information management system	2019	Hard Copy
6	Dr. R. B. Maguri	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Digitization of library: Services and preservation of digitized information	2019	Hard Copy
7	Prof. S. S. Pitagi	User's Relationship Management in College Library	ICT Services in Academic libraries and impact of ICT on library users	2019	Hard Copy
8	Prof. R. M. Patil	User's Relationship Management in College Library	The role academic libraries in the accreditations of	2019	Hard Copy

			undergraduate programmes		
9	Prof. A. I Hatti, Prof. T. I Bilagi and S. B. Ukkali	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Library is not a place is space	2019	Hard Copy
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11	Prof. Y. B. Koradur	User's Relationship Management in College Library	Future of academic libraries	2019	Hard Copy
12	Dr. G. R. Junnayakar	User's Relationship Management in College Library	E-resource management and services	2019	Hard Copy
13	Prof. Y. B. Koradur	User's Relationship Management in College Library		2019	Hard Copy
14	Dr. S. V.Kambale	User's Relationship Management in College Library	College Pustakal me Upyogkarta Ke Samband	2019	Hard Copy
15	Dr. Reshma Gajakosh	Digital India	Digital payment mode and its impact on consumers of vijayapura city	2019	Hard Copy
16	Dr. Reshma Gajakosh	IJRRA	A study of problems and prospects of primary health centers in rural areas	2019	Hard Copy
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18	Dr. Reshma Gajakosh	Higher Education: Challenges and Responsibilities of Stakeholders	The various principles of total quality management	2020	Hard Copy
2018-2019					
1	Prof. Y. B. Koradur	Usha Parinaya Drama	Usha Parinaya Drama	2019	Hard Copy

2	Dr. M. N. Bennur	Indian Cultural Transitions	Jain Relics and Insertion in Jamkhandi Region	2019	Hard Copy
3	Dr. M. N. Bennur	Secular Architecture of Adil shahis of Bijapur in Belgaum District	Jain Relics and Insertion in Jamkhandi Region	2019	Hard Copy

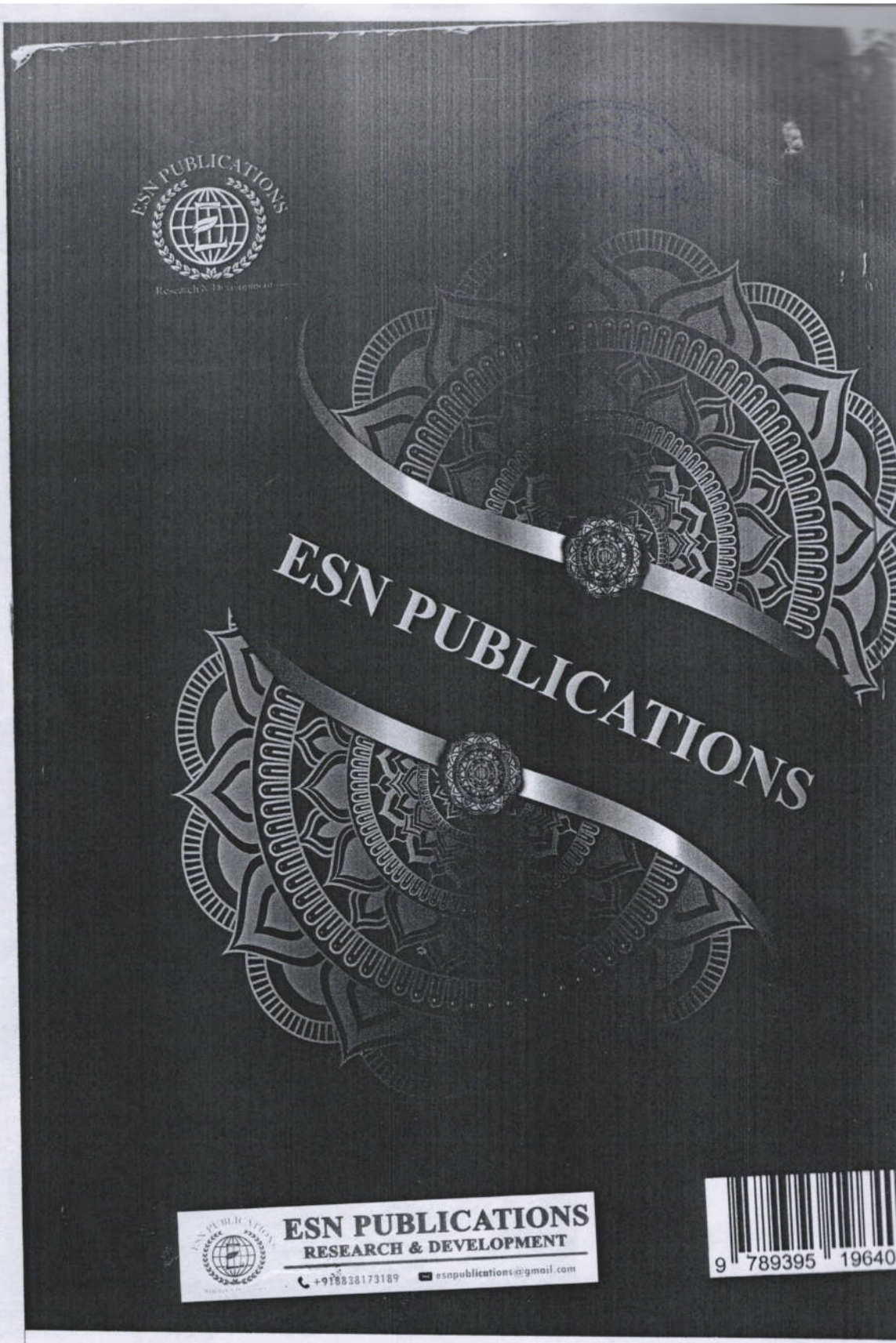
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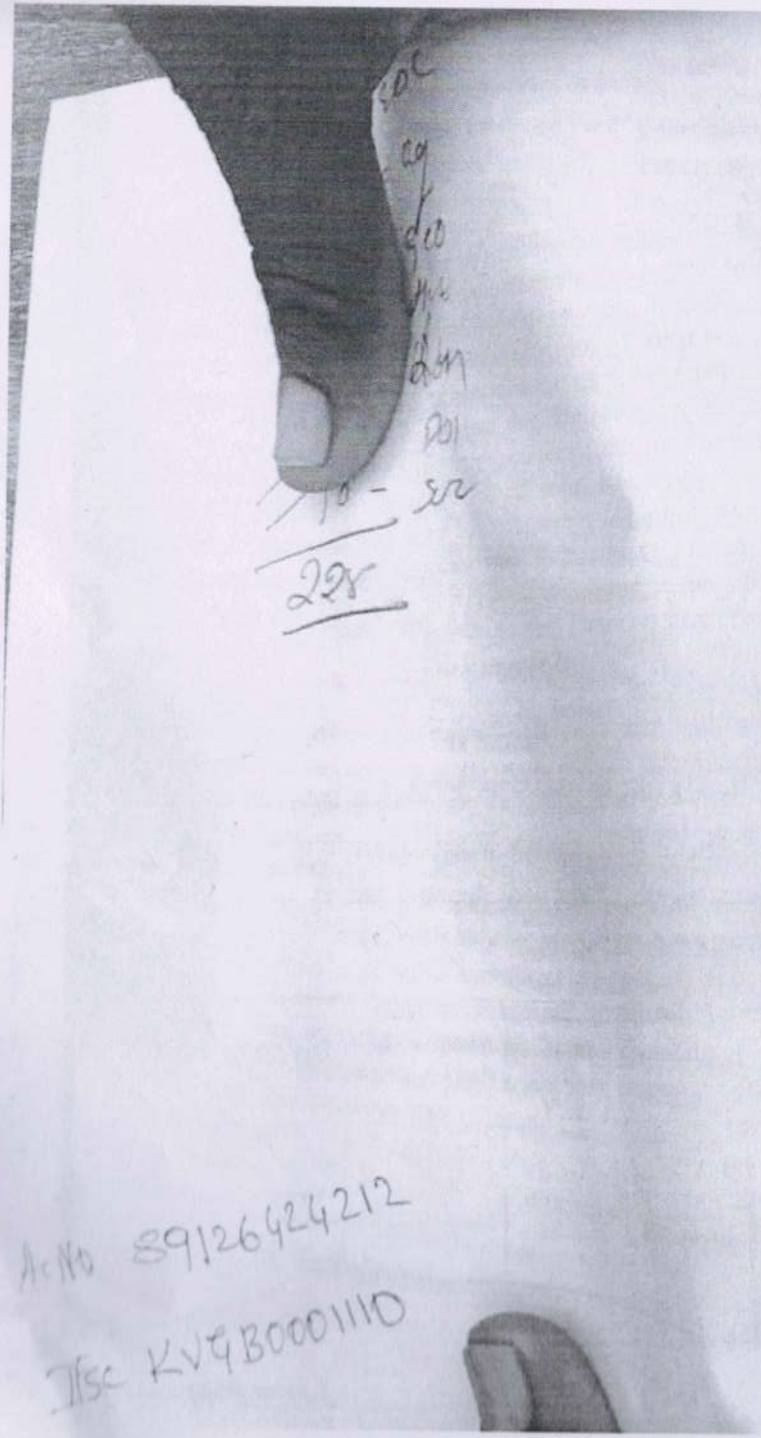
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E-Banking Services – An Impetus to Economic growth (A case Study ofNorth Karnataka- In India)

Dr. G. R. Junnaykar
Associate Professor in Commerce
STC College Banahatti

Abstract:

E-banking is a service provided by the banks in which a customer is allowed to conduct transactions using the internet. It is an electronic payment system that allows users of any financial institutions to perform financial transactions using internet.

This article covers the important E-banking service in scheduled banks and other financial institutions in North Karnataka in India Viz. Core banking Institutions, Automated Teller Machine (ATM). MICR, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, ACH, ECS, Debit card & Credit card. IFN, Bank NET, SWIFT,

EDI M-Banking .In this Article Researcher has explained the role of SBI, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank & their E-banking products. with proper analysis of data researcher tried to find the most serviceable bank and the highest usable E-banking Services. In financial Institutions AXIS Bank, HDFC, ICICI banks were selected and with the help of primary data collected researcher tried to find out the most serviceable bank and highest usable E-banking services. With help of RBI report researchers tried to find the transactions volumes during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and transaction value during the said period ultimately it is found that

1. The E-banking Services are rapidly growing in India.
2. E- Banking Services have given an impetus to the economic growth of India.
3. ATM & RTGS are maximum using E-banking Services
4. Among the Nationalised Bank. Canara bank is highest E-banking service provider in selected area.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Banking in India has come a long way and many changes have been made in its journey. Technology and innovation became a major part of the banking sector in India in the 1990s. The improved quality services provided by the banks have gone very fast with the latest technology and have definitely gone well with the clients. It is becoming more convenient to conduct transactions when customers are in geographically diverse regions. In the current scenario, multi-channel concept banks of mobile banking, credit cards, debit cards and ATMs have worked well to serve their customers. Nowadays, banks can be compared to supermarkets, where they are financial intermediaries who provide services to their clients under one roof. The concept of the banking system has been redefined as banks develop new strategies to compete between banks, attract new clients, retain existing customers and gain a competitive advantage over their competitors.

The world today is fast-paced and financial processes are at the cutting edge of applied technologies. While on the one hand, large volumes of money are required to be moved instantly across the globe to transact in the physical world without physical cash etc. On the other hand, customers look towards completing their banking and other financial services from their homes and with maximum possible comfort and convenience. This led to the advent of delivery channels with traditional banking systems looking for alternative delivery channels such as ATM cards, Phone pay, Google pay, Point of sales terminals etc. Also, advanced electronic payment systems like RTGS & NEFT have quickened and interlinked transactions across organizations & individual accounts. The development and use of Alternate Delivery channels is a significant contributor to E-banking.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The research is primarily intended to study the E-Banking services provided by the banks and financial institutions in India. It also undertakes to study the following specific objectives.

- To study the Role of e-banking services in North Karnataka India
- To analyse the E-banking services of banking and financial institutions in the economicgrowth.
- To evaluate the performance of e-banking services in banking and financial institutions.
- To identify the major constraints in e-banking services.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- A research methodology is a master plan for the collection of the data, accurate measurement and analysis of data to arrive at a conclusion. The field survey forms the main basis of this study and is considered appropriate as the problem is difficult to differentiate. We have made an attempt to understand the customers' attitude with regard to their adoption and usage of e-banking. The customers of banks and financial institutions answered our questionnaire, which forms the basis of our primary data. There was also an attempt to select samples that constituted the characteristics of North Karnataka, and the problem domain of internet banking services was also observed.

IV. TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR:

The term "banking technology" refers to banks' use of modern information and communication technology along with informatics to provide consistent, reliable and affordable services to their customers and to maintain a competitive advantage over other banks. Information technology has used two main

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methods in the banking industry: telecommunications and communication and operation mode. IT re-engineering allows for the creation of sophisticated products, improved business infrastructure, sustainable risk management strategies and enables financial intermediaries to access remote markets geographically and diversely. Tripartite changes in the functions of banks and financial institutions focus on technology, which is the network systems that change access to liquidity and the marketing of money, capital and foreign exchange.

The banking industry has used technology to rapidly support its customers and bring in more new, less technology that has transformed the banking industry from paper banks to 'networked digital banking'. Technology has transformed the accounting and management systems at both banks and the way they provide services to their customers is evolving. However, the cost of using this technology is very expensive, but its benefits are limitless. As its reform measures, this stage has introduced many more banking products and facilities. The Committee was set up in 1991 under M. Narsimham leadership and worked to advance banking practices. International banks overwhelmed the country with their ATMs, telephone, and net banking. There have been efforts to provide consumers with a satisfactory service. When time is more important than money, the whole method becomes convenient and swifter.

There has been flexibility in India's financial sector. It is protected from the crisis that has arisen as other Eastern Asian countries suffered from any external macro-economic shock. The flexible currency structure, strong foreign reserves, a capital account not yet completely convertible and a decreased exposure to foreign currency by banks and their customers all have to do with that.



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Indian Map showing Extensions of Banking Institution and Financial Institutions

Source: Indian Census 2011, Govt. of India www.indiancensues.nic.in

V. E-BANKING SERVICES:

Electronic banking development and advancement and increases market competition in banking and financial production and services. In order to increase the quality of service and improve customer satisfaction, many banks and financial institutions have used this technology. Day by day, more and more e-banking consumers worldwide do know little about how banks can help attract customers with this technology. Moreover, the value of consumers' continuing use has only recently begun to be understood by researchers.

A. CORE BANKING SOLUTIONS (CBS):

Core Banking is the banking service of a community networking branch that allows customers, regardless of where their accounts are held, to operate their accounts and access banking services within the Bank from every branch on the CBS network. The client is no longer the branch customer. It is a client of the Bank. A core banking system is a web-based solution that helps banks and financial institutions resolve the difficulties they face in the trade, along with providing benefits like cost efficiency and increased customer services.

The basis for a bank's performance is a superior core banking platform. Core banking is essentially the accumulation of bank account details from individual branches to a central system. It involves mass storage of the bank's account holder details so that the account holders can access their account details from places other than the branch where the account was opened and instead do so from online and mobile websites. It helps reduce inter-branch cash transactions and saves the account holder fromhaving to visit his home branch for everything.

B. AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE (ATM):

An automated phone is an electronic system that allows financial institutions' clients at all times to handle financial transactions,

such as cash withdrawals, deposits, money transfers, or receiving account information, without direct contact with bank employees. Automated dispensers allow bank customers to access their accounts without having to go to the bank. The automated distributor provides services such as product check orders, cash deposits and other advanced customer features.

C. MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION (MICR):

It is a technology that verifies the authenticity or originality of paper documents, in particular special controls Ink, susceptible to magnetic fields, is used for the printing on the original documents of such characters. MICR is a technology used by banks to verify the validity and enhance the security of signed cheques, while some airlines use MICR to validate flight tickets.

MICR is a technology of identification used mainly by the bank industry to facilitate and facilitate clarification of checks and records. The MICR encoder is situated at the bottom of checks and bills and normally includes a paper form, banking code, bank account number, check number and check indicator. The technology allows MICR readers to search the data in a data collector and view it directly. In comparison to bar codes and related technology, MICR characters can be read by humans conveniently.

D. REAL-TIME GROSS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM (RTGS):

The real-term gross settlement is a transfer scheme in which money or assets are transferred on a gross and "real-time" basis from one bank to another. Payment "in real-time" ensures that no waiting time is required for the payment transaction. The transactions will be resolved until they have been processed. "Gross Settlage" means, without bunching or netting any other transaction, the transaction is resolved on a single basis. Payment is final and irretrievable until processed.

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RTGS is the real-time slump, which can be described individually as a real-time slump in fund transfers. Please do not revoke the payments. The system RTGS is mainly intended for transactions of large value. The minimum transaction allowance for RTGS is Rs. 2 lakhs, while for RTGS transactions, there is no upper ceiling. Within 30 minutes of the receipt of the money transfer letter, the beneficiary bank must pay the beneficiary's account.

E. ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT):

EFT is a scheme presented by the RBI. The money transfer service is provided between the accounts and branches of any bank where EFT services are offered. The transfer of electronic money is a mechanism for transferring cash between various accounts without changing hands with paper money. Direct deposit is one of the most commonly used EFT programs, and the payroll is directly deposited into an employee bank account.

Electronic money transfer, or EFT, as the name implies, is one of the best cash management tools available for businesses and customers in order to exchange money electronically instead of cheque information. EFTs is also called transactions of ACH. ACH stands for Automated Clearing House-the national electronic payment network for real clearing of information between financial institutions on electronic payment and payment.

F. NATIONAL ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (NEFT):

Electronic money transfer, or EFT, as the name implies, is one of the best cash management tools available for businesses and customers in order to exchange money electronically instead of cheque information. EFTs is also called transactions of ACH. ACH stands for Automated Clearing House-the national electronic payment network for real clearing of information between financial institutions on electronic payment and payment.

G. AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH):

ACH includes vast amounts of credit and debit loans, including payroll direct deposits and sales to vendors, and transactions involving B2B. Both the government and the trading sectors make use of ACH transfers. The banks collect ACH transactions all day long for subsequent batch processing. Two forms of direct and indirect transactions are available for the ACH networking operation. Direct deposits are the deposit of payroll, reimbursement of employee costs, insurance, taxes, and the reimbursement of other rent and payment of interest. It involves any payment of ACH credit to a customer from a company or government. Direct payment means the use of payment accounts; direct payments can be made by persons or organizations.

In ACH, a network that coordinates e-payments and automated cash transfer services stands for automated cleaning houses. ACH is a means of moving money between banks without wise paper check transfers, networks of credit cards, or cash.

H. ELECTRONIC CLEARING SERVICES (ECS)

ECS is an electronic way to move money from one bank to another. It is used for large-scale payments in organisations such as dividend dividends, payments, insurance and other payments. It can also be used for bills like telephone, electricity and water or for annual equivalent loans and SIP fees. For credit and debit purposes, the ECS can be used.

I. CREDIT CARD AND DEBIT CARD:

Credit Card: A credit card is offered to cardholders to permit a cardholder to pay a provider of products and services on the basis of a pledge by the cardholder to pay the cardholder over the other agreed charge of the paid amounts. A credit card is issued by a supplier of credit cards and is intended to pay online or in shops. You can also take cash out of an ATM using your credit card to make balance transfers. A credit card can be identified as a card

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means of serial links and peer-to- peer networks, but most exchanges now rely on the internet for communication. It is the transmission of data from one computer device to another, using standard messages and without the use of human intervention.

V. MOBILE BANKING (M-BANKING)

Mobile banking is used for many financial services such as balanced services, portfolios, payments, credit etc. Services provided using SMS service are the oldest mobile banking services. The first European banks began offering mobile banking services to their customers over the network in 1999, and three interrelated concepts can be defined as mobile banking: Viz, mobile accounting, mobile brokerage and financial information services. Mobile banking or mobile banking is now a sensation in the industry after internet banking. The online banking craze has gained traction, and the physical industry has made strides toward being recognized as a viable alternative to the banking process.

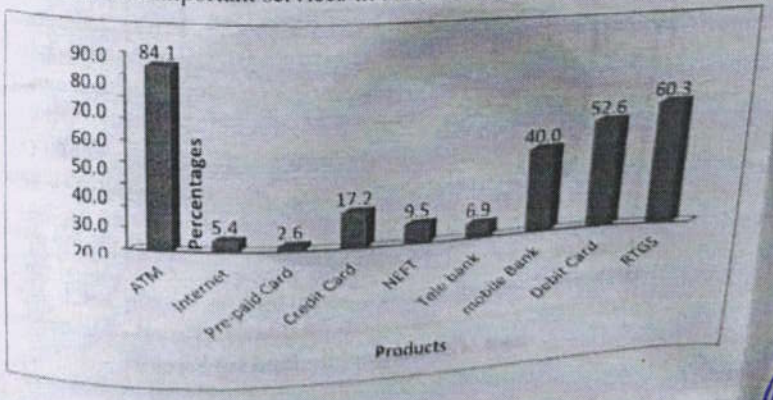
The mobile banking continues to expand with rising consumer independence from the convenience of their mobile phones to access banking services. The greatest benefit of mobile banking is this flexibility of place. Furthermore, many mobile banking applications provide face-to- face mobile video technology, enabling customers to talk to their financial institutions in real-time

Product Wise usage of E-Banking Services in scheduled Banks

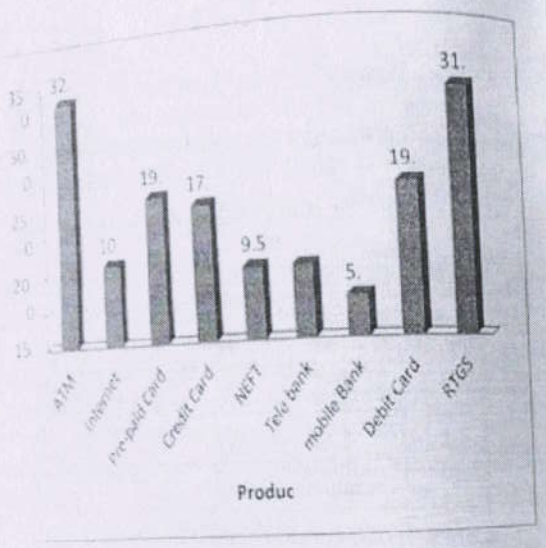
S.No	Products	SBI	CAN	SYN	TOTAL	TOTAL SAMPLE	%	%	RANKS
1	ATM	104	110	114	328	390	84.1	84%	I
2	Internet	50	6	10	21	390	5.4	5.3%	
3	Pre-paid Card	6	3	1	10	390	2.6	2.5%	
4	Credit Card	18	42	7	67	390	17.2	17.17 %	
5	NEFT	29	7	1	37	390	9.5	9.4%	
6	Tele bank	19	7	1	27	390	6.9	6.9%	
7	mobile Bank	70	14	72	156	390	40.0	40%	IV
8	Debit Card	55	85	65	205	390	52.6	52.30 %	III
9	RTGS	30	112	93	235	390	60.3	60.25 %	II
	Total	381	386	364					

Source: Primary Data based on Questionnaire

from the above table it is very much clear that Maximum customer are using ATM Services The Second Most important Services is debit card, very few customers are using prepaid card. Hence the most important services in ATM Services.



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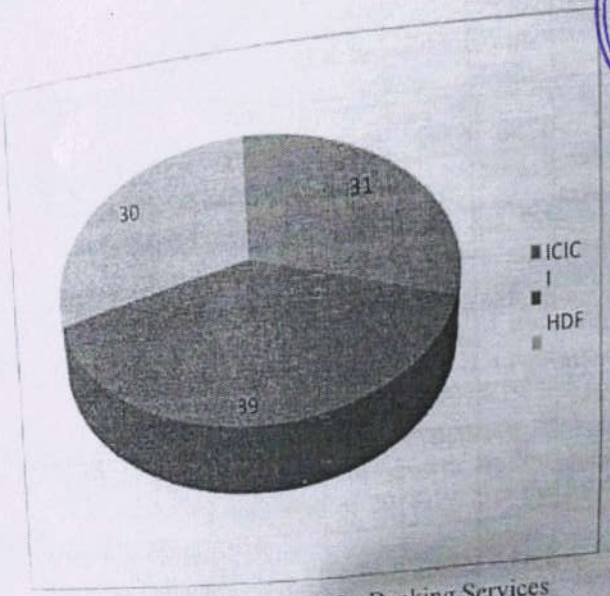
Product Wise usuage of E-Banking Services in Non scheduled Banks

Bank wise Usuage of E - Banking Services

Sl.No	Banks	Total Customer	%
1	ICICI	183	31%II
2	HDFC	230	38%I
3	AXIS	180	31%II
		593	100%

Source: Primary data based on Questionarrie

from the above table it is clear that HDFC is a Front runner in Service rendering and both ICICI & AXIS bankstored in II place.

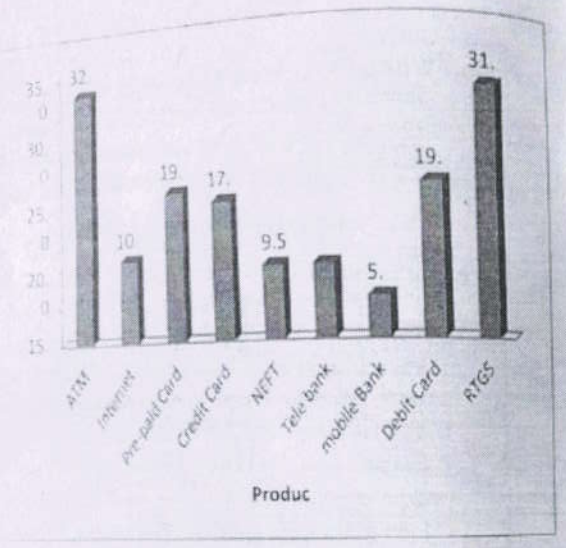


Bank wise Usage of E - Banking Services

Payment system Indicators Annual Turn Over (April-March)

S. N	ITEMS	Transaction Volume in Lakhs			Transaction Value in Corers of Rs.		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	RTGS	1244	1366	1507	11,67,12,478	13,56,88,187	13,11,56,475
2	Credit	58,793	1,18,750	2,06,661	1,88,14,287	2,60,97,655	2,85,72,100

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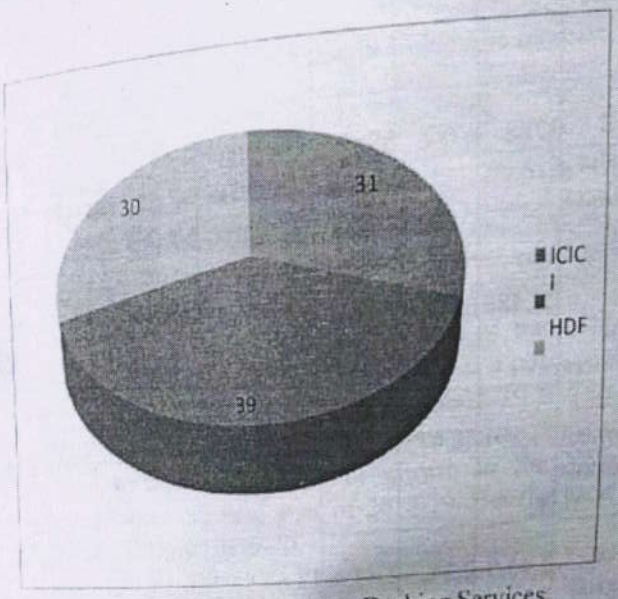
Product Wise usuage of E-Banking Services in Non scheduled Banks

Bank wise Usuage of E - Banking Services

SLNo	Banks	Total Customer	%
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2	HDFC	230	38%I
3	AXIS	180	31%II
		593	100%

Source: Primary data based on Questionarrie

From the above table it is clear that HDFC is a Front runner in Service tendering and both ICICI & AXIS bankstored in II place.



Bank wise Usage of E - Banking Services

Payment system Indicators Annual Turn Over (April-March)

S. N	ITEMS	Transaction Volume in Lakhs			Transaction Value in Corers of Rs.		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	RTGS	1244	1366	1507	11,67,12,478	13,56,88,187	13,11,56,475
2	Credit	58,793	1,18,750	2,06,661	1,88,14,287	2,60,97,655	2,85,72,100

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From the above table it reveals that among E-banking operation RTGS plays an important role because most of the people using it. and online credit transfer secured the second place by gaining 15.86% of the total digital payments.

CONCLUSION:

Digitalization has become conclusive for the banking sector in India, which plays a major role in providing better services to customers. Internet banking is one of the most significant banking channels that allow consumers to do many transactions, either financial or non-financial through a bank's websites. The various services offered are Internet banking, SMS banking, ATMs, and mobile banking, e-cheques, UPI, and debit/creditcards.

In today's world of globalization, e-banking is a significant aspect of the development of the banking sector by solving major issues, challenges faced by e-banking. The Indian banking industry can develop customer loyalty towards the banking sector. This can be done through training and development and by making the banking process easier and familiar to the customers.

The younger generation is beginning to see the convenience and benefits of e-banking. In the years to come, e-banking will not only be an acceptable mode of banking but will be preferred mode of banking in India. Private sector banks represent more of the POS terminal market as compare to public sector banks. The prepaid payment instruments in the country are mostly paid through mobilewallets.

The Government of India and various government agencies are making an effort to make e-banking more safe, secure, and reliable with the convenience of digital channels. Most of the customers are visiting branches less often and they use online and mobile technology for their banking needs more often. Onlineand mobile banking are rapidly growing. Nowadays most of the people of India using e-banking for their transactions and make them stand with the current scenarioof the country.

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	Transfer						
3	Debit transfer & Direct debit	3788	6382	8957	3,99,300	6,56,232	8,26,036
4	Card Payment	47,486	61,769	73,012	9,19,035	11,96,888	15,35,765
5	Prepaid Payment Instrument	34,591	46,072	53,318	1,41,634	2,13,323	2,15,558
	Total Digital Payments	1,45,902	2,34,339	3,43,455	13,69,86,734	16,38,52,285	16,23,05,934

Source: RBI. Report

The payment and settlement systems recorded a robust growth during 2019-20 growing by 44% interns of volume on top of the expansion by 55.8% in the previous year. In terms of value, it increased by 5.4% on top of 14.2% in the previous year. Mainly due to lower growth observed in the large value system Viz Real time gross settlement (RTGS) system. The share of digital payments increased to 97.0% during 2019-20 up from 95.4% in the previous year.

However the extended period of lock down arising on accounts of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in subdued economic activity and lower discretionary payments there by leading to a fall in digital transactions.

Table showing % Increase in the volume of Transaction

Years	Transaction volume	Increase in Volume	% Increase in Volume
2017-18	1.45.902	-	-
2018-19	2.34.339	88.437	60.61%
2019-20	3.43.455	1,09,116	46.56%

Source: RBI. Report

The above table explains that, the Volume of transactions has been tremendously increasing every year. It is a positive sign for the E-banking operation. During the year 2018-19 Net growth of 60.61% of the volume transaction in comparison in the year 2017-18 Similarly there is 46.56% of growth in the Volume of transactions from the base year of 2018-19. But the pace of the growth is less during 2019-20.

TABLE SHOWING THE % SHARE OF E-BANKING PRODUCT DURING 2017 TO 2020.

SI.NO	Items	ansactions Value in corers	%
01	RTGS	38,35,57,140	82.81%
02	Credit Transfer	7,34,84,042	15.86%
03	Debit Transfer	18,81,568	0.42%
04	Card payments	36,51,688	0.79%
05	Prepaid Payment	5,70,515	0.12%
		46,31,44,953	100=00

Source : RBI Report

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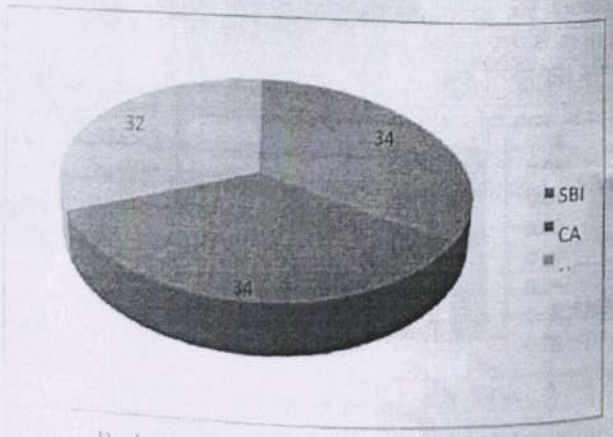
Product Wise usage of E-Banking Services in scheduled Banks

Bank wise Usage of E - Banking Services

Sl.No		Total Customer	%	
1	SBI	381	33.68%	II
2	CAN	386	34.12%	I
3	SYN	364	32.18%	III
		593		

Source: Primary Data based on Questionnaire

from the above table depicts that Canara Bank is the front Runner of Rendering E -Banking and SBI placed in the Secured And Syndicate bank secured the III place hence it is clear that Canara Bank is Highest Service rendering is the Selected research Area.



Bank wise Usage of E - Banking Services

Product Wise usage of E-Banking Services in Non scheduled Banks

Sl.No	Products	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	TOTAL	TOTAL SAMPLE	%	%	RANKS
1	ATM	43	38	46	127	390	32.6	32%	I
2	Internet	20	15	7	42	390	10.8	10.76%	
3	Pre-paid Card	4	56	1	61	320	19.1	15%	
4	Credit Card	24	25	20	69	390	17.7	17%	
5	NEFT	13	10	14	37	390	9.5	9%	
6	Tele bank	13	10	14	37	390	9.5	9%	
7	mobile Bank	5	7	9	21	390	5.4	5.30%	
8	Debit Card	22	31	23	76	390	19.5	19%	III
9	RTGS	39	38	46	123	390	31.5	31%	II
	Total	183	230	180					

Source: Primary data based on Questionarrie

from the above table it is clear that Maximum people are using ATM facility moderate people are using RTGSServices and use of Debit Card placed in third place . Hence the most important product of E- Bank services isATM Services.

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issued to its customers by the financial institution to allow them to access credit facilities. Most banks issue these cards to support increased

sales and customer loyalty; however, interest accrues after the payment is made and begins a month later.

Debit Card: A debit card is a credit card that debits money directly from a customer's checking account for a purchase. No cash or checks are required to purchase debit cards. Debit cards are also known as check cards, except those offered by major payment processors such as visas and flag cards. A debit card allows the cardholder to withdraw money directly from his bank account using an ATM. Swiping the card on the Point of Sale (POS) device at merchant sites for purchased goods/services also makes it easier for the user. The card can also be used for online shopping and e-commerce transactions.

J. INDIAN FINANCIAL NETWORK (INFINET):

The Indian financial network is the Indian Banking and Financial Sector Communication Backbone. INFINET is a component of all banks in public, private, co-operative, and leading financial institutions throughout the world. The Knowledge Financial network is a closed network of member banks and financial institutions to use exclusively. Any collection of financial entities (traders, businesses, banks, and exchanges) and their relations, preferably through direct transactions or by the ability to transac, is defined as a financial network.

K. BANKING NETWORK (BANKNET):

Our banking network is one of the most comprehensive correspondent banking networks in India. The Computing method involves all technical interventions in the banking sector. Bank branch computers began to install backbone computers to automate branch operations, especially in high- traffic areas. Then, full industry automation was used, without the use of

branch networks at the bank stage. The OSI (Open System Interconnection) model is one of the first networking models. The OSI model describes how data is transmitted over a network. Your bank network, no matter how big or small, is an important part of the overall market. Your network is a pillar of your business, so it is important to make sure it is up and running. The structure of a banking network involves many factors.

L. SOCIETY FOR WORLDWIDE, INTERBANK FINANCIAL TELECOMMUNICATION (SWIFT):

The worldwide Interbank Telecommunications Society represents fast. It is a messaging network used to securely communicate information and instructions by financial institutions through a standardized system code. It may be very costly for you to send money through SWIFT, particularlyfor the smaller sum, and as it has been noted, each of them will typically charge its own fee if your SWIFT transaction is to pass via Intermediate Banking. While most banks are able to choose if the bills for these extra charges are you, the beneficiary, or a mixture of them, the costs will still add up.

M. ELECTRONIC DATA INTERFACE (EDI)

Electronic data interface (EDI) is the PC-to-PC transfer of business or regulatory exchange details using a common convention and standard information structure.EDI can be officially characterized as "The transfer of structured data by agreed message standards, from one computer system to another computer system."

The idea of business information that has historically been transmitted on paper, such as orders for procurement and invoices, is an electronic data exchange. EDI technical requirements exist to enable the transaction of these instruments by parties without special arrangements. EDI allows many companies in various countries to exchange data electronically by

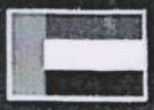
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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh
Assistant Professor and HOD
Department of Economics
STC. Arts and Commerce College. Banhatti - 587311
Tq: Rabkavi-Banhatti. Dist: Bagalkot

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has shocked the world. The pressure on students and higher education institutions is high. According to UNESCO. over 320 million students in Indian school and colleges are currently impacted. COVID-19 spread the every aspects of human life including education. Lots of educational institutions and campuses are closed and teaching-leaning has moved online mode. COVID-19 will be both positive and negative impacts on the state of online earning in higher education. In the present paper. we attempted to study the impact of COVID-9 on the teaching –earning process in higher education.

Keywords: COVID-19, Higher Education, UNESCO

Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic in India is part of the word wide pandemic of Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome Corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). In India reported the first confirmed case of the corona virus infection on 30th January 2020 in the state of Kerala, which originated from China. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced schools and colleges to shut down temporarily and is causing have in the education system. According to UNESCO report more than 157 crore students across 191 countries severely impacted by closure of educational institutions due to coronavirus. The issue of the COVID-19 and its impact on higher education is an

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emergent focus of debate worldwide. Closing univer... cancelling classes have become a covid-19 reality ... countries of the world, leading to enormous anxiety ... uncertainty.

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Objectives of the Study:

The present paper is designed with the following importa... objectives:

- To know the COVID-19 and Higher Education.
- To find out the impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education.
- Few Suggestions for continuing educational activities.

Research Methodology:

Present Paper is based on Descriptive Research. It is based on secondary data. Secondary data collected from various reports of national and international agencies on COVID-19 pandemic are searched data, books, published journals, websites etc.

COVID-19 Impact on Higher Education:

Online Learning is here to Stay:

An immediate and effective response to the crisis was to go digital. Developing robust online platforms has become necessary to offer continuity in learning. In India disparity in socio-economic backgrounds of students and the quality of educational institutions, the shift has not been easy.

More Students Stay at Home:

All most all students stay at home because COVID-19 is more danger. All students look towards options at home.

The Effect of a Shrinking Global Economy:

The economy has taken a severe hit and its ripples can be felt in the education sector as well. While many students will chart alternative paths, the pandemic is also leaving others in limbo and unemployment also increased.

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...nd in Teaching and Learning Methods:

...g changed teaching and learning process and create ...portunity to rethink the traditional education system. ...learning is leading the charge as a mainstay and many new trend are picking up momentum across the globe.

Impact on Academic Research and Professional Development:

COVID-19 has negative and positive impact on research. In national and international all research work and project work are made complicated to complete. Academicians got much time to improve their theoretical research work and technological method improved their research.

A Change in the Purpose of Learning:

The course of learning and the way curriculum are taught may change. Aspects that were once considered fundamental to education may be revised to largely accommodate life skill of the future. Leaning in schools will have a new purpose and it wi be a major deviation from the information focused education of today.

Passive Learning by Students:

The sudden shift to online learning without any panning- especially in countries like India. where the backbone for online learning was not ready and the curriculum was designed for such a format. It has created the risk of most of our students becoming passive learning and they to be losing interest due to low levels of attention span.

COVID-19 Impact on Teachers:

Students and faculty got introduced with different online platforms which hopeful remain in use in future also. The format table would change to 24*7 teaching learning. The faculty establish as competent individuals who can deliver what the students expect.

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COVID-19 Impact on Students:

Students can attend lectures from guests: p... from any corner of the word through video conferencing... reach. COVID-19 impact on school learning with the outbreak of the nove coronavirus has not been able to attend schools for four months now.

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Suggestions:

1. All educators and learners should be trained to utilize online teaching learning process using technology.
2. Government should support HEIs to strengthen their resource to run virtual educational activities.
3. Provide better access to internet and technology as most students are unable to afford the facilities.

Conclusions:

This study has outlined various impacts of COVID-19 on higher education in India. It is created an opportunity for change in pedagogical approaches in al level of education. The impact of COVID-19 will remain for years, if not longer. The new normal will be that significantly larger numbers of students will attend cases from home. While this trend was already on the uptick, it will receive a massive impetus because of COVID-19.

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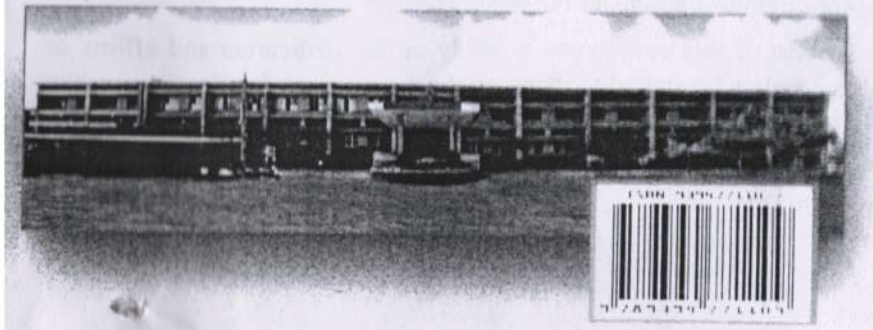
COLLEGE AT A GLANCE

BLDE Association was established in 1910. It is committed to the cause of imparting quality education from primary to university in the backward region of North Karnataka. The Association is nurtured and shaped by great visionaries – Dr. P. G. Halakatti known as 'Vachana Pitamah' in Kannada Literature, Shri Shri Sanganabasaveshwar Maha Shivayogigalu of Banthanal, a great religious leader and Dr. B. M. Patil, a great statesman. Presently, the Association is guided by Dr. M. B. Patil, a young and dynamic leader.

B.L.D.E. Association started Commerce, B.H.S. Arts and T.G.P. Science College at Jamkhandi in 1961 and is housed in the beautiful palatial buildings situated on the hillocks of Jamkhandi. Started 200 students, the strength has now risen up to 5000. The college has been imparting education in Arts, Science, Commerce, BBA & BCA at the under graduate level and M.A. (History & Archaeology), M.A. (Political Science), M.Com., and M.Sc. (Mathematics), the Certificate Course in Yoga.

N.C.C., N.S.S., Scouts & Guides, Placement Cell, Youth Red cross, Nature Club and S.W.O. wings of the college have been functioning effectively. The college has produced national and international level sportsmen. So far 95 students of our college have secured ranks at the University level. Swimming Pool, Indoor Stadium, Ladies hostel, Boys hostel, Health Fitness Centre, Historic Mammoth Polo ground, Botanical garden with special and very rare species and campus with over 54 acres are the special features of this college.

The college has been successfully accredited 'A' grade by NAAC for consecutive three times. The college has been identified as a mentor college under the UGC scheme of "Paramarsha". The college has been identified as NAAC MARGADARSHAK College by NAAC Bengaluru.



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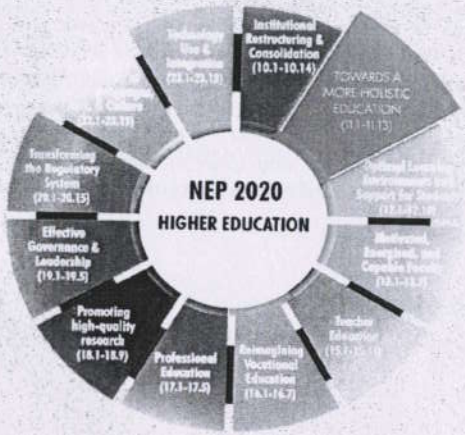
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Message



Dr. M.B.Patil
CHIEF PATRON

It gives me immense pleasure that Commerce, BHS Arts & TGP Science college is organizing NAAC Sponsored National Conference on Institutional Preparedness for NEP:2020 & NAAC RAF on 20-01-2023 in Jamkhandi.

The central theme of the conference is "Institutional Preparedness for NEP:2020 & NAAC RAF". It provides an opportunity for meeting of Researchers, scholars, well known academicians and specialists in the various research and development fields of Education. The conference offers a premise for nation-wide experts to gather and interact intensively on the significance NEP in the light of global scenario and the way of forwarding and its preparedness by various institutions and role of IQAC, promoting newness in education.

I hope eminent speakers will cover the themes effectively on different perspectives. I am privileged to say that this conference will definitely offer and try to explore suitable solutions to the issues.

The success of this conference is solely on the dedication and efforts of innumerable people who started working on the preparations for almost a year in many ways to make this conference fruitful. Eventually I express my special thanks and appreciation to all.

20th January 2023

Dr. M.B. Patil
President, BLDE Association,Vijayapur

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iv. Bachelor Degree with Honours for those who complete 4 years of the programme.

The University shall issue the marks sheets consisting of grades points of all courses successfully completed by the students at each stage who wish to exit with SGPA for all the semesters, CGPA with Grade letter of the entire programme and class obtained. The degree certificate consisting of CGPA of the programme and class obtained is awarded to the students in the Annual Convocation Function organised at the university campus.

Conclusion:

The NEP aims at multidisciplinary and holistic education in order to ensure the unity and integrity. It emphasis on conceptual understanding rather than learning for exams. There is a scope for diversity and respect for local context in all curriculums, pedagogy and policy always keeping in mind that education is a concurrent subject. In this new policy a wide range of learning experiences and resources for conducive learning environment is available to the students. There is also a scope for research for students completing a 4 years bachelor programme with. After completion of 4 years honours degree students can directly join to PhD programme. The implementation of new education policy at the higher educational level will set a highest global standards in quality education and make the students a competent individual.

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Miss. Sneha Navadagi, Assistant Professor , Department of Commerce S K College of Arts, Commerce and Science, (Rani Channamma University, Belagavi), Talikoti-586214. Dist: Vijayapura Karnataka, E-mail: snehanavadagi@gmail.com

Dr. Ajeya Abbar, Assistant Professor of Political Science, S K College of Arts, Commerce and Science, (Rani Channamma University, Belagavi), Talikoti- 586214. Dist: Vijayapura Karnataka, E-mail: ajeyabbar@gmail.com

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College,
BANHATTI 587311

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

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587 311

Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education Approaches for Diverse Career Opportunities with reference to NEP 2020: A Qualitative study

❖ Prakash R. Kengnal

Abstract:

To study the roles of a Holistic Approach and Multidisciplinary education for diverse career opportunities with reference to its implementation in NEP 2020 for the placement of students and orient them in accordance with the requirements of the stakeholders.

In this study the qualitative descriptive study design was used with phenomenology approach. The data were collected in two higher education institutes of JamkhandiTaluk. Seven participants of these institutes participated in the study. A semi-structured interview technique was used to collect the information of the Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education Approaches. The interview questions about their opinions, perceptions, ideas and attitudes towards holistic and multi disciplinary education.

Many of the suggested implementations were in line with the execution of the major implementations already carried out at higher education institutions, it was discovered through discussions and questions that arose during the research regarding the various Action Plans of educational heads for the introduction of Holistic and Multidisciplinary education in their institutions. The study revealed that many schools have a strong career counselling framework in place to help students meet the NEP 2020 goals. The participants also made the case for the institutional level requirement for strong career counselling to stabilise students' psychological and emotional welfare as they transition from high school to college.

Keywords: Holistic Approach; Multidisciplinary Education; Career Opportunity; Value-added Education.

Introduction

The comprehensive National Education Policy 2020, strives to provide a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to education in order to enhance the education sector and make it more productive and inclusive. The 21st century is postmodern, thus education must take a multidisciplinary approach. The integrative and transdisciplinary nature of education is highly valued by NEP 2020.(1) In order to make education more immersive, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centered, discussion-based, adaptable, and, of course, pleasant, the text states that pedagogy must evolve (1).

The National Education Policy 2020 (1) makes apparent the culture of rote learning that has persisted in the educational system up to this point. This one truth makes it difficult to achieve all other pedagogical objectives, which causes issues for learners' holistic development. (2)

In ancient Indian society, there existed multidisciplinary education. Due to its multidisciplinary education, Takshashila and Nalanda were the universities in ancient times where students from all over the world came to study. In ancient literary works like Banabhatta'sKadambari, where disciplines like music and archery were taught alongside more modern ones like chemistry, surgery, astronomy, and medicine, we discovered mention of 64 Kalaas, or arts. Due to the destruction of these universities during the mediaeval era, this multidisciplinary structure gradually disappeared. As a result, science and technology were disregarded in favour of language and the humanities. Since studying English was sort of seen as the point of education, there wasn't much support for vocational training. Mechanical English education promoted memorization over critical thought, which eliminated creativity and the need for interdisciplinary engagements. We were unable to address the problems with the multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach in the Indian educational system even after Independence. The idea of having a "knowledge of multiple arts" needs to be reinstated in Indian education since it is precisely the kind of education needed for the twenty-first century.(3), (4).

Approach, Pathak (2020), looked at the social dynamics of education, posed some challenging questions, and developed a range of options from the social context of learning. He explains how the educational system functions and elaborates on the significance associated with the notion from a variety of perspectives, including those of the students, teachers, parents, and the greater society. (5)

Yadav (2020) In her paper titled NEP 2020: Towards a Holistic and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education, supported NEP 2020 for its thoroughness and claimed that its adoption would promote inclusivity, the holistic development of pupils, and the multidisciplinary approach to education (6).

Aithal and Aithal (2020) in his paper highlighted that higher education plays a significant role in determining a nation's economy, social standing, level of technological adoption, and healthy human behaviour. (7)

This study intends to investigate how educators and teachers propose to use an interactive and holistic approach for optimum learning, as well as how schools envision coordinating multidisciplinary activities to support students' learning.

Methodology

In this study the qualitative descriptive study design was used with phenomenology approach. The data were collected in two higher education institutes of Jamkhandi Taluk. Seven participants of these institutes participated in the study. The participants represent the key informants of the Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education Approaches for Diverse Career Opportunities with reference to NEP 2020 (Table 1).

The data were collected in the December 2022. A semi-structured interview technique was used to collect the information of the Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education Approaches. The interview questions about their opinions, perceptions, ideas and attitudes towards holistic and multi disciplinary education.

Name	Age	Gender	Education
Participant 1	51	Male	MA. Ph.D.
Participant 2	36	Female	M.Com. KSET
Participant 3	45	Male	MA
Participant 4	32	Male	M.Sc.
Participant 5	45	Female	MBA, KSET
Participant 6	46	Male	MCA
Participant 7	41	Male	MA KSET

Results:

Opinions about Holistic Approach and Multidisciplinary education

P1: To achieve the goal of holistic and multi disciplinary education there needs to be setting up of large multi disciplinary universities and colleges.

P2: The students gain in sights through dialogue, social interaction, a variety of learning experiences and knowledge across disciplines and even better attitudes and habits leading to whole some development.

P3: Research, discussion, debate, communication, interpersonal skills, and opportunities for cross- and interdisciplinary thinking need to be stressed more.

Perception about Holistic Approach and Multidisciplinary education

P3: The strategy of bringing in different disciplines and incorporating them into the curriculum allows for a greater understanding of the diversity of the subjects, while also promoting leadership and communication abilities and involving all stakeholders.

P4: Graduates must possess both the necessary 21st-century abilities and mastery in the subject of their choice in order to be competitive for the abundance of opportunities that are knocking on their doors.

P5: The multidisciplinary approach helps the students appreciate their roles and responsibilities paving way for a deep understanding of issues involved and meeting the trials and tribulations they encounter on their path.

Ideas and attitudes towards holistic and multi disciplinary education.

P6: The Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation and Imparting Holistic and Multidisciplinary education are in significance with the characteristics features and strategies adopted by open and distance learning universities.

P7: There is a huge scope for ODL institutions to take forward NEP—2020 on a larger scale to achieve appropriate outcomes.

P5: Some of the areas through which ODL institutions can achieve this goal include remodeling curriculum planning and design, expanding the scope of programmes, awarding multidisciplinary qualification.

Discussion:

The NEP 2020 reforms, in the principals' unanimous judgement, are a significant step toward creating a better workforce that is more empowered and industry-ready. This concurs with the ideas put forth by Pathak A (2020)(5) in his article on Holistic Education, Critical Thinking, and Multidisciplinary Approach, who believed that an

integral education system would encourage critical thinking and broaden the students' educational experiences, empowering them to succeed.

Yadav (2020) (6) in his article echoed that a holistic and multi disciplinary approach to education, wherein he appreciated the policy and impressed upon the need for huge infrastructural development to roll out the policy (6). This needs the teacher training to be taken to a level where teacher trainees are equipped to provide integrated instruction and the teacher training institutions need to be upgraded to provide such professional training in multi disciplinary tools and training techniques(7) Modern infrastructure is available at the institution to meet the demands of a comprehensive and multidisciplinary education. The feedback received on a regular basis from stakeholders such as parents, academics, students, alumni, and business helps to maintain the courses offered current and forward-thinking.

Conclusion;

The current study provides a framework for surveying, comprehending, and debating Holistic education based on a systematic analysis of the qualitative data gathered from principals and correlation and mapping of the discussions with the system of education provided by various higher education institutions. The effectiveness of any educational reform largely depends on the effectiveness of the instructors in the design and implementation of the curriculum. The main proposal of NEP 2020, i.e., multidisciplinary education, is implemented through the adoption of multiple streams to satisfy the interests of the students by giving them opportunity to choose from a variety of courses suiting their interest. The ability to select courses from a variety of options enables students to develop themselves holistically, improving their mental, emotional, physical, and social abilities. This aids the children in recognising their individuality and relating it to the outer world.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
SS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

Prakash R.Kengnal, Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics, STC Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti, Email: prakash.kengnal@gmail.com

Study On Significance of Motivational Techniques on Overall Employees work Performance And Productivity

❖ **Manohar H. Shirahatti**

Abstract

In the modern economy among all the factors of production it is the laboror human resource is regarded as the most important factors of production or productive resource. Because without the support of the human resource it is very difficult to undertake any kind of economic activity in any economy.Various motivational techniques play very important role in getting the best services from the employees in the organization. That is why all the organizations give more and more importance for motivating their employees by adopting different motivational strategies and techniques. At present scenario whatever may be the condition of the economy discovering the effective ways to motivate the employees is considered as the most important function of any management. In the present competitive era all the organizations whether profit oriented or non – profit oriented needs to give more emphasis for employee motivation techniques. This paper attempts to study the significance of different motivational techniques on the overall employee's work performance and productivity.

Keywords: Motivation, Types, Process, Techniques and Significance

INTRODUCTION

Motivation is an important element which encourages the employees to give their best performance in reaching enterprise goals. The term motivation is derived from motive 'which means needs, desires, reasons, wants, purpose or drives existing in human beings. Basically motivation is the process of inducing or stimulating the employees for actions to accomplish certain predetermined organizational goals. It is described as the energy level, creativity, commitment which the employees

apply to their jobs in the organization. In other words, it is the practice of inspiring action by understanding the needs of employee by utilizing their moves. It is considered as one of the important managerial function in any kind of organization.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(VinayaChaitanyaGanta, 2014) in his paper analyzed the importance of motivation in the workplaces to improve the employee performance and productivity and also on the theories and techniques of motivation in detail. The paper concludes that motivation is very important for all the companies to improve their employees' performance and productivity of the organisation. The role of managers is very important in motivating the employees at the workplaces. The manager needs to find creative ways to motivate their employees consistently.

(Prof. Amit Singh, 2017) in his paper discussed about the motivation at modern workplace. The paper concludes that employee motivation is very complicated and sophisticated subject. The managers must face and deal with to obtain organizational success. The managers must recognize the imperativeness or the necessity of employee motivation, its concepts and differences in individual needs. The manager needs to be aware of variety of employee motivational factors and the changes in priorities of these factors in due course of time.

(Dr.ChandrakantVarma, 2017) in his paper discussed the role of motivation in job satisfaction and performance of the employees. The paper concludes that motivation plays a vital role in improving the performance of the employees in the organisation. The organisation HR should induce the workers by providing positive work environment and organizational culture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the secondary data available in internet, newspapers, artlcles, magazines and journals only.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study about the motivation.
2. To understand the process of motivation.
3. To study the types of motivation.
4. To analyze the techniques of motivation.
5. To understand the impact of motivational techniques on employees performance.

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MOTIVATION PROCESS

The process of motivation plays a very crucial role in any organization. The managerial process of directing is mainly influenced by the process of motivation as it creates within the mind of an employee the desire or will to work in the direction decided by the manager.

The basic parts of the process of motivation are as under:

1. Need Recognition

The first phase of the motivation process is the Need Recognition. In this phase the employee identifies his unsatisfied needs which inspire him to actions. These unfulfilled needs encourage the employee to search certain goals by creating pressure on him. This pressure acts like a powerful force for the accomplishment of the set goals which can satisfy the pressure creating need.

2. Exploring Ways to Fulfill the Need

In this phase different alternative ways are discovered that can satisfy the unsatisfied needs which are recognized in the first phase. The unsatisfied need push the thought processes of the employee that direct him to take up a certain course of action.

3. Selecting Goals

In this phase the goals are selected on the base of recognized needs and substitute course of actions.

4. Performance of Employee

In the fourth phase of Motivation Process, the recognized need encourages the employees to perform in a certain way the already been decided by him. So the employee performs certain course of action for the fulfillment of his unsatisfied need.

5. Rewards/Punishments as Consequences of Performance

If the end result or the outcome of a particular course of action followed by an employee is in the form of returns, then the employee would be motivated to perform the same level of efforts for obtaining similar returns in future. But if the expected results of the actions of an employee lack the returns, then he would not be willing to repeat his behavior in the future.

6. Re-evaluation of Deficiencies of Need

In this phase, if an employee feels fulfillment of his certain unsatisfied need through the returns of a certain line of action, then he again reevaluates the further unsatisfied need because of which the entire process of motivation is repeated again.

TECHNIQUE OF MOTIVATION

There are mainly two techniques of motivation are there.(1)Financial Motivation, and(2)Non-Financial Motivation.

1. Financial Motivation:

Financial motivation techniques are based on monetary incentives. They are directly or indirectly attached with money. Money is regarded as the most effective and important source of motivation because money is the medium of exchange and it has the purchasing power ability. Money can be used to satisfy different necessaries, comforts and luxuries. Salary, bonus, leaves with pay, medical an dousing facilities, profits haring,vehicle allowances etc. are considered as some of the examples of financial motivators. The significance of this type of motivation depends on factors like standard of living and overall economic conditions.

2. Non-Financial Motivation:

Non-financial incentives are mainly psychological in nature. They give psychological satisfaction or pleasure to the employees. Status, respect, prestige, job enrichment, recognition, safety of job, responsibility, and competition are some of the instances of non financial motivators. These incentives fulfill the socio-psychological related needs of the employees.

TYPES OF MOTIVATION

Mainly there are two types of Motivation which are as follows:

1. Positive Motivation

Positive motivation is based on return. In this type of motivation in order to accomplish the organizational goals the employees were offered incentives. The incentives may be in the form of more payment, promotion to the higher position, recognition of work, etc. The employees are offered the incentives and try to improve their performance willingly.

2. Negative Motivation

Negative motivation is based on fear. Fear causes employees to act in a certain way. If the employees do not perform accordingly then they may be punished with demotions or lay-offs. The fear acts as a push mechanism which forces the employees to give their best towards the accomplishments of the organizational objectives.

Significance of Motivation on Employee Work Performance and Productivity

Motivation occupies a prominent place in the whole management process. The management of the organizations can make use of different motivational techniques effectively for encouraging their workers to make positive contribution for achieving organizational objectives. Motivation is required as human beings nature needs some kind of stimulus, encouragement or incentive in order to derive better performance from them. Motivation acts like a technique for improving the performance of employees working at different levels. Motivation of employees is one function which every manager has to perform along with other managerial functions. If the employees are not motivated properly it may leads to job dissatisfaction and decline in the productivity of the employees. By making use of several intrinsic satisfaction & extrinsic factor organization can encourage their employees at work successfully. Motivation is a helpful instrument in the hands of management in stimulating the workforce. Motivation increases the willingness of the workers to work and there by increases the effectiveness of the organization. The success and survival of any organization depends on its motivation techniques which it adopts in its system.

CONCLUSION

Motivation is use filially the phases of the human life. The same is the case with business organizations. Motivation occupies a prominent place in the managerial functions. It is a vital part of management process. Motivated employee is considered to be the precious asset of the organization which delivers huge value to the organization in maintaining and strengthening its business activities. Motivation is a helpful tool in the hands of management in exciting the workforce. Motivation increases the efficiency, productivity and willingness of the workers to work. Motivation is a very important aspect at any work place, if the employees are not motivated properly then there will be no job satisfaction in employees which in turn ultimately leads reduction in their efficiencies and productivity.

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S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

Dr. Manohar H. Shirahatti, Assistant. Professor, Department of Political Science, STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti, E-mail ID: manohars1982@gmail.com

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Dr. Shridevi Sindagi, Librarian, G P Porwal Arts, Commerce andV. V.Salimath Science College Sindagi

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Academic Bank of Credit: Multiple Entry and Exit option

❖ Dr. G. R. Junnaykar | ❖ R.S.K. Varadai

Academic Bank of credit (ABC)

ABSTRACT:

The Higher education in India is poised on an agenda of change towards the movement from credit based Choice system (CBCS) to National Academic Credit bank (NACB) as proposed by the UGC. The Union government formulated policy, this will mark the beginning of a new phase in the Indian Higher Education System. This would allow the students to pursue their higher Education System. This would allow the students to pursue their higher education from different universities and earn a degree from another university. Credit transfers are prevalent in many countries and its success is ensured by the creation of an online repository of students looking for potential credit transfer opportunities. Though it requires a vast amount of ground work and pathways created, once implemented, the NAAC bank would help students plan their objectives and their pace. In this paper, We study themodus of Operandi as the scheme and its implementations on the student fraternity.

Meaning:

Academic Bank of credit (ABC) is an academic service mechanism as a digital/ virtual/ online entity established and managed by MOE/ UGC to facilitate students to become its academic accounts holders and paying the way for seamless students mobility between or within degree graduating higher education institution through a formal system of credit reorganization, credit accommodation credit transfer credit redemption to promote distributed and flexible teaching learning

The ABC platforms has been developed by the national in E- Governance division (Ne GD) of the ministry of electronics and information technology under the Digi locker framework, with the facility and functionality of opening academic accounts by the students and on boarding of higher educational institution.

ABC is a virtual storehouse at contains information on credits earned by individual students thought their academic venture. ABC will digitally store the academic credits earned by the students from higher education institutions registered with ABC, forwarding in degrees/ diploma/ certificates considering credits earned by students.

ABC will ensure the opening, closure and validation of the academic Bank of accounts, verification accumulation and transfer of redemption for students. ABC facilitates students to choose their own learning path to degree/ diploma/ certificate working on the principle of multiple entry and multiple exit and anytime and at any level of learning

To enhance the reach of the ABC programme the UGC has issued an urgent notice to higher education institution.

1. Register the institution on ABC. (www. abc.gov.in)
2. Upload data of students credits obtained during or after the academic year 2021-22
3. Make the students of the institution aware of the ABC facility and encourage and hand hold them to open the academic Bank account on the ABC portal (www. abc.gov.in)
4. Create a hyperlink to ABC URL (www. abc.gov.in) on the institution respective websites home page
5. Depute nodal officer for implementing ABCS students may be asked to fill in ABC ID or examination form

The ABC cell of the UGC can be contacted at 011-24116316 and abc.ugc@gmail.com

The students need to follow the given guidelines

1. Opening the ABC account
2. Credit information as per courses
3. Evaluation and verification of credits

How to create an ABC ID

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1. Click Yellow Sign-up with email button enter your email address create a password and click yellow sign up button
2. Enter your first or preferred in location, date of birth and gender
3. Click Yellow create account button
4. Your ABC account has now been registered and verified

Who can avail the ABC facility

Students belonging to the eligible HEI's can avail their facility

What are the eligibility criteria for HEI's to register with ABC

University autonomous college's institution of national impentance. (Empowered) by the act of parliament

From which academic year the facility of ABC would be applicable

After the academy here 2021 -2022 facility of ABC would be applicable

How much credit a student can earn from parent institution (the institution awarding the degree.)

The Student shall be required to earn at least 50% of the credits from the parent's institution where he enrolled for the program.

How can student sign –up on the ABC portal

A student and register by blogging in at (www. abc.gov.in)

In addition a complete user manual with step by step instruction and screenshots can be seen in the ABC portal's resources section.

For how long will be the accumulated credits be available in the system

Credit is deposited in the ABC platform will be valid for maximum 7 years or the duration specified for a given discipline.

Functions of the academic Bank of credit

1. The academic bank will be accountable for opening, closing and validating the academic accounts of students
2. It will carry out tasks such as credit accumulation Credit verification, credit transfer / redemption of students.
3. The courses include online and distance mode courses offered by the government and institutes.

4. The validity of these Academy credits earned by the students will be up to 7 years and students can redeem these credits.
5. The credits can be redeemed and students can seek admission directly in the second year at any university.
6. The courses will also include online and distance mode courses offered through national scheme like SWAYAM, NPTEL, and V-LAB etc.
7. For example if a student has accumulated 100 points credits which is equivalent to Say one year and they decide to drop out
8. Once they decide to rejoin they can redeem this credits and seek admission directly in the second year at any university.

Key features of ABC

1. Multiple entry and exit option

Under the ABC students will be given a multiple entry and exit option. This enables the students to leave a degree of a course and get the corresponding certification and religion studies after a certain time and be able to start from where they had left.

It will enable the students to select the best courses or combination of courses to suit their aptitude

2. Flexibility of curriculum framework

It shall be a national level facility to promote flexibility of curriculum framework and inter disciplinary or multi disciplinary academic mobility of students across which HEI's in the country

3. Bank of academic purposes

It will be a bank of academic purposes with students as academic account holders to whom it shall provide a variety of services including credit verification credit accumulation, credit transfer and redemption and authentication of academic awards

The organisational structure of the academic Bank of credit shall be digital or virtual or online store house entity of the academic credit data base of a higher education institution.

4. Credit course document

It will not accept any credit course document directly from the students for

any course they might be purchasing but only from HEI's who will have to make deposits in students account.

A student will get credit score or marks against the course they have studied.

ABC steps to be followed

To enhance the reach of ABC program on HEI's are require to take action on the following on an urgent basis.

1. The institution need to register on the official website of ABC
2. Then they need to upload the data of students credit obtained a during or after the academic year 2021-2022
3. The institution need to make the students aware of the ABC facility and encourage and hand hold them to open academic bank accounts on the ABC portal
4. The institution also needs to create a hyperlink of the ABC URL on its respective website homepage
5. They also need to nodal officer for implementing ABC and affecting the details on their websites
6. HEI's may insists there students will update ABC ID's on all examination forms (Refer Users manual)

For any further information students can contact the ABC cell of UGC at 011-24116316 &abc.ugc@gmail.com

Quick steps for HEI's to join the ABC program

1. Register institution on ABC (www. abc.gov.in)
2. Upload Data of students credits obtained during of after the academic year 2021-2022
3. Make the students of your institution aware of the ABC facility and encourage and hand hold them to open academic bank account on ABC portal (www. abc.gov.in)
4. Create a hyperlink to the ABC URL (www. abc.gov.in) on your institutions respective website homepage
5. Depute the nodal officer for implementation of ABC system

HEI's should get all their students to fill up ABC ID on all examination forms.

Significance of the academic Bank of credit

1. The student's credits are stored in their accounts and it will give them freedom concerning their academic career choice
2. Students have the right to drop out from any college in any semester and then have the facility to exchange the credits earned so far with certification if they are eligible
3. Enables the students to redeem the credits and religion the same institute in the future for continuing their education.

Objectives of ABC

1. To encourage the students to learn best course of their interest
2. Focus on learner's friendly teaching approaches
3. Enable the students to learn practice and their own place
4. Encourage student's centric education
5. Implement an inter disciplinary approach

How are the credit given

It is awarded per subjects to measure the student's academic competence and how much work the students has put into a single semester course

The calculation of one credit is as follows

1 hour classroom work + 2 hours homework per week X

(15 weeks / semester) = 1 credit for that semester.

What is College Credit?

Colleges offering four-year bachelor degrees, and any other degrees, make use of college credits. It represents how much effort a student puts into a particular course, over the course of one semester (usually 15 – 16 weeks). College credits are used as a metric to award students academically in return for the effort they put in their coursework, along with the number of hours dedicated to finish a specific course.

The most common way to measure course credit is by using the number of hours put in by a student. Your degree is considered as completed once you have fulfilled a certain number of credits.

Why are Credits Awarded Per Subject?

Credits are one of the key methods used to regulate and document that students have met academic requirements. It is awarded per subject to measure a student's academic competence and how much work the student has put into a single semester course.

The calculation of one credit is as follows:

(1 hour's classroom work + 2 hours homework) per week x (15 weeks/semester) = 1 credit for that semester.

Most subjects/courses require 3 credits to be completed. This means you would have to dedicate 3 hours of classroom time along with 6 hours of homework time per week, throughout the semester to earn the 3 credits.

How many Credits are Required for Per Semester?

Generally, to earn a Bachelor's degree, a student has to complete 120 credits over a span of 4 years. This means, to stay on track, he / she has to complete 30 credits every year, i.e., 15 credits per semester, which usually means completing 5 courses/subjects every semester of college.

Another important thing to note here is that a course is like an entire subject and not just a chapter. In school, you are given one subject to study throughout the year and you have to finish xyz number of chapters per term. In colleges in USA, you have to finish an entire subject (or course) in one semester.

So, as compared to studying 4-5 chapters for your first terms, you need to study the entire subject for the semester.

How are Credits Earned?

Credits are earned by completing courses. But you need to choose your courses carefully. You have a major that you choose to graduate in. You need to select your subjects according to the major you want to graduate in. You can't just expect a major in physics by studying art history and fashion design for two semesters, right?

Although, you can still study art history and fashion design while pursuing a major in physics, but you need to make sure you majorly study physics. This is how flexible the education system is.

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How do I Calculate my GPA from the Number of Credits?

To calculate a grade point average (GPA), the grade received in each course is weighted and then multiplied with the number of credit hours.

To give an example, a B grade (weighing 3 grade points) in a 3 – credit class yields 9 quality points. Quality points are summed together, then divided by the total number of credits a student has registered, to get the final GPA.

Frequently Asked Questions about College Credits

Ques. How many credits do you get per class?

Ans. As you take each class in college will be measured in credit hours; generally, 1 to 4 credit hours per class are allocated.

Ques. How many credits is required to complete a bachelor's degree?

Ans. A student should complete 120 college credits to earn a bachelor's degree.

Ques. What does 1 credit hour mean?

Ans. 1 credit hour is 50 minutes of lecture or recitation per week.

Ques. How many credits are required for a master's course?

Ans. To get a master's degree, students should complete 180 credits.

Ques. How do I calculate my grade with credits?

Ans. To calculate your average grade, use the resulting formula: [CREDITS OF THE UNIT]/90 x [UNIT GRADE], and add them all together.

Multiple entry in exit at the end of I, II and III year of graduation explain with example

The institution of ABC in higher education institutions has enabled HEI's to ore students Academic credit efficiency It allows students to take a break from ndergraduate or post graduate courses and come back whenever they want. The ew system has been welcomed by students but has left colleges with many questions. he most important question is how will multiple exits and multi entry work ?

The undergraduate degree should be of either 3 or 4 years duration, with ultiple entries and exit options within the period with appropriate certifications.

For example: After the completion of I year it's called - Certificate course

After completion of II year - Diploma course

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After completion of III year - Degree course

After completion of IV year - Honours

In this duration of students can exit and re enter at anytime he wants each and every course has equal value and equal credits

The ABC give students to multiple entry and exit option for lifelong learning it gives the freedom to choose their subjects and design their curriculum by choosing from a bouquet of courses. They making education more convenient for students and allowing them to select the most suitable piece of learning.

Working of ABC system

- Removing rigid boundaries in the education system
- The validity of the credit earned by the students will be for 7 years
- Students will be eligible to redeem credits to rejoin a program after gap
- It can reduce the drop- out ratio in higher education and improve the overall GER (gross enrolment ratio)
- New combination of subjects to be enabled multi entry and exit points
- Student can now design their graduation courses by choosing various discipline of the study
- This would help the students gather peripheral Knowledge beyond their field of study
- Credit accumulation And Transfer will enable lifelong learning

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Dr. G.R. Junnaykar, Associate professor in Commerce, STC College Banahatti
Dr. S.K. Varadai, Assistant professor in Commerce, STC College Banahatti

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Digitilization of Education : Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

❖ Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh

Abstract :

COVID-19 pandemic has caused disturbing patterns in the functioning of the global economy. This has the effect on the education sector also, in the Indian economy. Students are at the receiving end. But digitalization of education has proven to be quite effective solution. The impact of virtualization of education sector is considered to be useful in short run as well as long run.In this regard, the vital part played by ICT (Information and Communications Technology) in imparting the educationis well appreciable. Knowledge and information can be developed, processed and made available anywhere and to anyone only through the help of ICT.This paper focuses on analyzing the impact of COVID pandemic on the education sector in different aspects, looking at positive development of digitalization and role of ICT in a vibrant manner. The way of incorporating the technology in the field of education ease out the complications of gaining knowledge and the same has been observed in the Indian education sector at all levels.

Keywords: Communication, Technology, Higher Education, Pandemic and Digitalization

Introduction:

The process of educating people is undoubtedly, fruitful for any economy. Thus, the policymakers of a country always focus on working towards building the educational foundation by laying down effective steps so that the process of acquiring education would turn out to be 'affirmative and lucrative' for all.Government of India has taken enormous reformative measures in the education sector for a long period of time. Keeping the recommendations made by the Kothari

Education Commission (1966), government financing of education has been improving over the years. This COVID Pandemic has created challenges for the economy as a whole and also specifically for the education sector. In this context, ICT has a crucial relevance. Effective use of technology in information spreading or communicating ideas can make learning process an on-going process in the current situation, making it more dynamic and creative, also exciting for the learners.During this pandemic situation, the parties involved in the activity of giving and receiving education have taken up the challenge of overcoming this global problem without hampering the flow and the pace of gaining the knowledge. Technological mediums and tools have helped the learners in overpowering the physical barriers along with strengthening mental harmony.

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Literature Review:

The benefit of the use of ICT in education sector is not new to be recognized. It has been known to mankind for a long period of time that with new improved technology, education can become more creative, exciting and also interesting for the learners and at the same time, it can be more useful and more effective for the betterment of the country with more application of knowledge and its challenging uses in varied fields. There have been many studies which show the positive impact of using ICT in education learning. ICT can help students become more confident and competent in their learning (Passey et al, 2004; TOP, 2001). Furthermore, other researches also reported positive results for ICT in Pupils' achievement. (Blow, 2001, TOP, 2001). E-mail, which is regularly used to pursue collaborative projects with schools, can support teach (Usher, 2001). Students acceptances in the use of new technologies in both formal and informal learning are also increase rapidly (Godwin-Jones, 2005). Students consider the internet as a virtual textbook, reference library, virtual tutor; learn to study shortcuts, and virtual study groups (McNeoly, 2005). Communication tools of ICT allow easy communication between students and teachers or between students outside the physical barriers of classroom (Chen, D., Hsu, JJF, and Hung, D. 2000). Interactive electronic whiteboard are such tools which provide impulsive information sharing, constructing knowledge and stimulate personal growth of students. (Mona, 2004). Sun, Hao-Chang, Chen, Kuan-nien, Tseng, Chishu and Tsai, Wen-Hui (2010) in their study shows how implementing new informative technology has expanded the role of librarians as educators and how this role has evolution of new technology. The study of Cholin (2005) is an attempt to give an overview of the implementation of information

technology in different university libraries in India that available within universities and elsewhere.

COVID Pandemic:

In 2019, Coronavirus disease had emerged in Wuhan, China. It is considered as viral infection which is highly transmittable among humans. This viral problem is prominently contagious spreading from one person to another with symptoms like fever, dry cough, tiredness, aches, sore throat, difficulty breathing, chest pain etc. this viral disease poses considerable risk even among healthy individuals but higher level of health risk among infants, younger children, pregnant women and old age citizens. With emerging cases round the globe, almost all the countries have taken stringent, possibly effective steps to curb the impact of this pandemic to the least possible extent. It is very challenging period for the entire global population. The situation had called for enormous inputs from the states and in Indian context, the entire state has gathered efforts for the provision of medical facilities for the patients and also for the medical attendants. In India, continuous focus of the policymakers has been on providing adequate medical, social and financial support to the community.

Impact of Covid-19 on Education Sector:

With educational premises being closed and no physical availability of teachers, lack of certainty about learning, no clear view about examinations, admissions for further higher level of education or about the job opportunities, the uncertaintydue to this pandemic is quite prominently visible in this sector. There are many challenges and obstacles created in the education sector due to this pandemic which need immediate addressable as the flow of knowledge should not be interrupted. To name a few, there is high uncertainty about the academic calendar and how it would be implemented in the near future, also there is dilemma about the conduction of examinations across all levels, teachers' facing hardships in the usage of ICT and its tools as they themselves are in the learning stage, students and their parents making enormous efforts to keep up the pace of learning and maintaining the harmony of the system. So, the real aspect of this pandemic is the toll taken on the regularity of the process of education with the disturbance. The impact of COVID pandemic should be analyzed in two parts: one focusing on the immediate effect and the next is over the period of time. As soon as this pandemic hit the human kind severely, the immediate effect was on the essential and regular activities of the society namely,

education, medical services, employment, manufacturing etc. and out of all these, education sector has bear the brunt in terms of no possibility of physical schooling, no personal interactions with teachers and their class fellows, no playing activities, no outing etc. this has effectively impacted their mental and physical well-being. With around the kids at home, parents are innovating with the ways to get the children involved in the productive acts so that their potential and growing abilities can be channelized in the right direction. Apart from focusing on the making the formal/ structured educational opportunities possible, there is also a strict need to address the issues like psychological problems, depression, anxiety issues etc. among the students.The younger children are depending on home schooling, at home playing activities, while teenagers are unwillingly getting attached with the technology mat be for their educational purposes or for their recreational works. These students are making most of the digital medium in the most effective way but still parents do worry about their physical health due to long hours of screen time. The students at higher education level ahs their own uncertainties when it comes to their future and job possibilities.

Digitalization of Education:

The demand for education has opened the doors of the solution in no time and "virtual way" of learning has taken its shape with immediate effect. With digitalization at its disposal, education sector has adopted this tool well and within no time, has started and thus adapted to using this new means in its effective and efficient way for the benefit of the learners. The teachers have proven their role yet again by indulging themselves in this new phase of educating the masses by taking up new tools and means to continue imparting knowledge to their students. Virtual ways of education have become the new 'normal' with classes taking place on different online platforms like Google Meet, Zoom, Telegram, Cisco meeting etc., the essence of physical interactions have taken a new shape and students and teachers are well adapting to this new format. Teachers have not given up on their learning of these technological ways of imparting their classes and students have restructured their focus of using the technology for their benefit in this form. Along with on-going online classes and lectures on formal education as per the curriculum, there are other events taking place like virtual sessions for handling stress, depression, anxiety during this pandemic especially for students, also virtual platforms are being used for new domains of knowledge like online certificate courses in languages, diploma courses in subject related specialized areas being offered by the universities

and institutions on timely basis. There have been many webinars, online discussion forums taking place along with handling the grievances of the students and also of the parents. Counselors and psychiatrists are also available at the disposal of the students at the higher level of education. There have also been many online conferences being conducted for sharing of knowledge, quite fruitful for the budding research scholars and the learners. So, teachers have adopted the new and non-conventional means of giving out knowledge at an extensive level and at the same time, students have grabbed this opportunity in a well- defined format.Different tools of ICT help in elaborating the way of learning. The use of ICT helps in increasing the motivation of pupils and their confidence too. There is no doubt that learning possibilities expand via collaboration, interaction and communication in the current scenario of pandemic. Constructive tools of ICT like Excel, Word, PowerPoint presentation help in expanding the creativity among students because of the exposure to designing statistical data, presenting views in compact format, etc. The speed and automatic feature of ICT overcomes all the physical challenges of teaching and help the teachers to demonstrate the same concept in a more effective way.Teachers can address any set of students irrespective of geographical barriers, social or physical differences which can make their process of imparting knowledge more useful.Students belonging to regions/places which are deprived of physical availability of proper educational institutions would be highly benefitted with these virtual learning options. Certificates, awarding of degree would be possible with programmes running effectively for such students. Exchange of ideas, interactions, discussions, meetings at different forums at the convenience of the learners would be fruitful and would become highly acceptable norm in the education area.

Conclusion:

The COVID Pandemic emerged as the main disturbance in the growth and developmental process of the Indian economy and due to this, in the current time period, education has also been hit hard. Students are anxious about their immediate future and curious for their long-term careers, future prospects of further learning, job opportunities and market conditions thus they are highly at risk in all aspects of the professional domain of their lives. At the same time, it is challenging for the parents and guardians to make the balance in the academic and non-academic lives of their kids. But technology has come to their rescue in a very effective way and the virtual techniques and mechanisms have revived their dying hopes for their future

and thus given strength to the caretakers of this economy to continue to dream big for the existing and future generation of this country. Digitalization has been working in its best form in the education sector, rebuilding the learning foundations of the country. Even with few hiccups in the early stages of incorporating the digital modes in the structured educational format (in the form of acceptability, accessibility, convenience, comfort etc.), this technical advancement in learning is proving to be the most effective and helpful way and if processed systematically and appropriately, then it can be the most suitable and efficient solution in this pandemic situation.The idea of having ICT and its tools in the higher education sector has been very empowering and welcoming by the parties concerned.

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Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti, Karnatak- 587311, Email: reshmasg23@ rediffmail.com

Co-ordinator
IC
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DIGITAL EDUCATION: VISION OF NEP 2020

By
Prakash R Kengnal
Assiatant Professor, Department of Statistics,
STC Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti.
Email: prakash.kengnal@gmail.com
Mobile:8147462452

ABSTRACT

Digital education is mostly a new idea from the last few decades, though it existed in different forms a little earlier. The educational system is about to undergo significant changes as a result of various system components being digitalized. These modifications will aid in defending against both natural and artificial pandemics, such as Covid-19 in 2020. The internet and other electronic media make it all feasible. Numerous platforms, including MOOCs, YouTube, social media, Telegram, and others, offer online education. The most well-liked method of online education is MOOCs, which provide degrees in the same way as conventional institutions. This article examine the issues that will arise as a result of digital education's inclusion in the NEP-2020, as well as its objectives, viewpoints, and challenges with shifting paradigms.

Keywords: Digital education, ICT, Online education, NEP 2020.

INTRODUCTION

NEP 2020 is considered to be a innovative step towards the improvement of education. Implementation of technology in teaching and learning process is one of the main concerns of the new education policy. The goal of the policy is to eliminate linguistic barriers, and multilingualism is given special consideration. Technology not only makes access accessible but also helps with management and planning of education. With a focus on the learner, the National Education Policy seeks to transform education with a specific goal of meeting the demands of this globalised society Nidhi Sharma (2022).

Online and digital education is a new generation tool. It is mainly a computer based program. In the digital education the courses are run partially or entirely via the Internet, an

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intranet or an extranet. The NEP 2020 places a high priority on online education. Universities and organisations like NITs and IGNOU will conduct preliminary research studies to determine how best to maximise the advantages of digital learning in India. New insights into training content, in-class resources, and evaluation capabilities will be added to learning management systems (LMSs) like DIKSHA and SWAYAM. Another important objective of the programme is to build public, digital, and interoperable infrastructure that can be used by other platforms. The practically infinite supply of digital information available on the internet, combined with the quick development of ICT and the ICT sector, has created a wealth of new opportunities for digital education ICT is used and exploited in every aspect of life in the modern world, and the current society is known as the information society. ICTs are used in every industry, including education, business administration, telecommunications, agriculture, health care, tourism, and security ***Akash Kumar (2022).***

ICT IN EDUCATION

The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has placed even more emphasis on the use of technology in the development of well-equipped teachers. It ensures that teachers and students at all levels will have access to instructional software. Giving teachers the knowledge and skills they need to execute their jobs well and grow in their careers is done through teacher education. It is a crucial exercise that enhances both teaching and learning capabilities. The introduction of ICT has aided in the development of new teaching responsibilities that involve new pedagogies and methodologies to teacher education. Information and communication technology (ICT) is important in today's "Knowledge society." Information and communication technology (ICT) is a scientific and growing field and management technique for handling information, as well as its application and connections to social, economic, and cul- tural issues (UNESCO, 2002). ICT is a tool which is assisting teachers in generating classroom interest and keeping them up to date on a regular basis. Teaching is shifting away from teacher-centered, lecture-based training and toward student-centered, interactive learning settings as new technologies emerge. ICTs are well suited to realising and implementing constructivism's emerging pedagogy Voogt's (2003).

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INTEGRATION OF ICT WITH EDUCATION

Now a days, the whole world is rapidly changes in the field of Artificial Intelligence, big data, machine learning, and other advances in science and technology (Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S., 2016). To be sure, education is a key factor in enabling a digitally empowered society, but technology also plays a crucial role in enhancing the educational process and outcomes. The bidirectional relationship between technology and education was carefully observed and acknowledged by the policy. According to the policy, "Adequate integration of technology into all levels of education is to support teacher preparation and development, improve teaching, learning, and evaluation process; enhance educational access to underserved groups; and streamline educational planning, administration, and management" (Government of India, 2020).

The development of infrastructure, online learning environments, and technological tools has received particular attention under the new education policy. A lot of focus has been placed on training educators because there is also a huge need for teachers who are comfortable using technology. It will not be possible to generate online curriculum or online evaluations if educators are not tech sense. The incorporation of technology with an aim to achieve 100 percent literacy has also been put forward. Due recognition has been given to technology as it plays an important role in the progress of the society.

ADOPTION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

The use of technology in education is no longer a novel concept. With the Revised National Policy of Education-1992 and other programmes and initiatives, India started the process of using this potentially transformative educational tool in 1992. However, because of a variety of problems, from infrastructure constraints to the traditional teacher-cantered pedagogic culture, this reception was not as swift or warm as it may have been (Kundu and Dey, 2018). Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and information and communication technology have captured the attention of the educational technology area (ICT). When COVID-19 was declared a pandemic, importance of ICT's in educational technology was certainly established (Kundu and Bej, 2021a). Human considerations are a significant consideration in the acceptance of new technologies. Teacher perspectives, attitudes,

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behavioural intension, mindsets, efficacy, and self- concept are vital in the adoption of ET because teachers are at its core (Kundu, 2020).

CHALLENGES

The NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on digital and online learning. Although digital education has many advantages and offers unmatched access to high-quality education, its implementation has problems that could make any online course less successful (Kundi & Nawaz, 2014). Further, a barrier to online learning is a lack of computer competence. Compared to the traditional classroom model, digital learning has plenty of advantages for teachers and students. Teaching and learning can take place whenever and wherever is most convenient for everyone.

The following are the challenges that digital education faces:

1. The Infrastructure:

It is a problem that both schools and students face. Most schools do not have IT infrastructure that can support large-scale eBooks and digital curriculum distribution. While a mature market like the United States has access to fast internet that can support large data downloads required for digital books, most of the developing world still struggles with this.

2. Need for Self-Discipline

In the setting of a classroom in higher education, many students struggle with self-discipline. They don't have parents or teachers actively checking in for the first time. If they miss their homework to go out with friends, they won't be grounded. Finding the internal drive to focus on the task at hand may take some time for some people. It's even simpler to "skip class" or delay an assignment when taking a course online.

3. Lack of Teacher Contact

It's easy to underestimate how much teacher interaction students get on a physical campus. There's the instruction time itself, with real-time question-and-answer. Then there's potential for conversation right before and after class, office hours, chance meetings in the hallway…all opportunities that aren't available for online learning.

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4. Technological Difficulties

We tend to take it for granted that everyone has access to a recent-model laptop or desktop computer. However, even for a generation of digital natives, not every student has had the same access to technology. Many rely on their smartphone or a tablet for all of their online activity. Some will have limited access to broadband or Wi-Fi, even — all of their data comes through their phone plan.

CONCLUSION

Everyone agrees that the educational environment should integrate technology-based education. The National Education Policy 2020 has been revised and released by the Indian government. The Indian government is concentrating on a more integrated approach to education in this plan, whereby technology is used to provide education and the best use is made of digital and online learning. India's education system has rapidly expanded and changed over the past two years, supporting our efforts to transform the nation into a smart world. Significant infrastructure investment, reliable electrical and telecommunications networks, English-speaking tech-skilled teachers, and other factors are needed to adopt digitalization in the educational sector.

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NEW NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA

By
Dr. Suvarna. K. Varadai
Lecturer in Commerce Department
STC Arts and Commerce College Banahatti

ABSTRACT

The New Education Policy announced by Government of India (NEP 2020) was a welcoming change and fresh news amidst all the negativities surrounding the world due to the challenges posed by Covid-19 pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was purely unexpected by many. The changes that NEP 2020 has recommended were something that many educationists never saw coming. Though the education policy has impacted school and college education equally, this article mainly focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher Education. This paper also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education system.

The New National Education Policy is nothing short of revolutionary in the education system in India. After our education policy monotonously followed the same norms for 34 years, the **Ministry of Education (formerly known as MHRD)** did some serious amendments in it on **29 July 2020**. This New National Education Policy was recently approved by the Indian government in 2023. So, it is only natural that the question "What this New National Education Policy actually is?" must be coming to people's minds. Our article is here to provide them with the answer to this question. Moreover, we will thoroughly explain the NEP 5+3+3+4 structure. So, the students who want to understand this education policy by the government, kindly check out this article.

WHEN THE NEP WAS LAUNCHED IN 2023, ITS MOTTO WAS EDUCATED, ENCOURAGE AND ENLIGHTEN.

Name of the Education Policy	National Education Policy 2023
Organized by	Ministry of Education, India

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The motto of the Policy	Educate, Encourage and Enlighten
Launch Date	29 July 2020
Number of Editions of Education Policy in India	3 (1968, 1986, and 2020)
Major Amendment From the Last Education Policy	Replacement of 10+2 Structure by 5+3+3+4 Structure
Four Pillars of the Policy	Access, Equity, Quality, and Accountability
Aim of the Policy	100% Youth and Adult Literacy

The government's purpose to launch this policy was to develop 21st-century skills in the students of India. The amendments in NEP from the previous education policy strive for Research, Innovation, and Quality. For the seamless implementation of this education policy, the government is willing to give big funds. In 2021, Nirmala Sitaraman said that funds of Rs. 50,000 crore will be given to the National Research Foundation, and Rs. 40 crore to Ekalavya Schools. More details of NEP 2023 are in the rest of the article.

NEP 2023 MAJOR REFORMS

The following is the list of all the Major Reforms in Education Policy according to the NEP 2023.

- There will be no substantial distinction between arts, science, Commerce, academic, vocational, curricular, and subjects of extracurricular streams.
- There will be extra emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.
- Substitution of 10+2 structure with a 5+3+3+4 model.
- No imposition of State Language on Students studying in any State.
- Permission of taking Board Exams two times for the students.

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- The government will spend 6% of the Country's GDP on Education instead of [illegible].
- The Gender Inclusion fund will be fully established.
- The government will do extra efforts for providing proper education to the gifted children
- The UG Courses will be for 4 years.
- The minimum qualification to apply for the post the teacher will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed Course.
- There will be an introduction of a Common Entrance Test for admission to HEIs.
- The Master of Philosophy course will no longer be a part of the education system.
- The students will be able to opt for different subjects such as arts, crafts, Commerce, vocation skills, and physical education in Secondary School.
- The Standards for Board Exams will be set by the body PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development)
- The government will make literature of India and other classical languages part of the syllabus in schools.
- The exams for students will be held only in classes 2nd, 5th, and 8th instead of every academic year.

WHAT IS NEP 5+3+3+4 STRUCTURE?

The most attention-grabbing amendment in the NEP 2023 is the replacement of the 10+2 structure with the 5+3+3+4 structure. The 10+2 has been prevalent in our education system for a very long time. So, a complete change in that system can be a bit perplexing for the students. Below we will try to explain the meaning of the 5+3+3+4 structure and how it is completely distinctive from the old 10+2 structure.

In the new Pedagogical and Circular Structure, the government has subdivided the schooling of students into four parts. These four parts are Secondary, Middle, Preparatory, and Foundational. These four stages of schooling will be crucial parts of educational

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development in students' school lives. The subdivision of these four stages in the schooling of students will be done as follows.

5+3+3+4 STRUCTURE

- The first stage of schooling for students is the Foundation Stage. In this, the early grooming of students will be done for 5 years. These 5 years will be 3 years of Anganwadi/ Pre-Primary/ Balvatika and first and second grade.
- The second stage will be the preparatory stage. This schooling stage will last for 3 years as well. Class 3rd, 4th, and 5th will lay the foundation for the middle and secondary stages.
- The third stage of schooling will be the middle school stage. In this from Class 6th to 8th. These three years will prepare the students for the final stage of their school life i.e. Secondary Stage.
- The final stage of schooling life for students will be the secondary stage, in this instead of 2 years, the students will have a complete four years from Class 9th to 12th to complete their secondary education.

SIGNIFICANCE OF 5+3+3+4 STRUCTURE

The Government aims to emphasize more on the cognitive-development stage of the students through the 5+3+3+4 structure. Through this structure, the government will flesh out the schooling stages of students for their benefit. Contrary to the 10+2 structure, the 5+3+3+4 structure will strengthen the base of students from the foundational stage to the secondary stage. This new structure will also help the Right to Education to be fully utilized by the students. Since the structure covers ages from 3 to 18 instead of 6 to 14. Because of this, the students will be supported by the inception of their school life.

In addition to all of this, this structure will be handy in substantially increasing student retention rates. With the implementation of this structure, more students will stay in their respective schools for the entirety of their school life. In short, this new structure will be beneficial for the students in every conceivable way. Moreover, a higher literacy rate with this structure will only work for the betterment of our country's future.

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NEP 2023 for UG And Higher Education

The students who will pursue UG and Higher Education will also be affected by the NEP 2023. According to the policy, the duration of a UG degree will be four years and these degrees will be multi-disciplinary, holistic, and flexible. Moreover, the students will be given multiple chances to opt for an exit from the degree course. For instance, the students will get a certificate for completing a 1-year vocational or professional field course. Whereas, they will get a diploma after 2 years and a Bachelor's degree after 3 years.

For PG courses, the course duration will be limited to 1 to 2 years. Also, the Master of Philosophy programs will no longer be accessible. The most ambitious decision for college-level education in this policy is that the college affiliation system will be fully phased out in the coming 15 years. Moreover, there will be a new body to supervise all the higher education courses excluding the legal and medical courses.

NEP 2023 for teaching in Mother Tongue or Regional Language

One of the most important reforms in NEP is that the students will get to study in their Mother Tongue or regional language till the 5th standard. Additionally, the government has also said that they can increase this limit to the 8th standard as well. By studying in their mother tongue, the students will easily comprehend what teachers are teaching them. Also, the students will get to know more about their language through this policy as well.

National Education Policy 2023 Digital Inclusions

With the advancement of technology, digital methods of teaching have become a part of schooling recently. Let us have a look at the digital approaches the government will take toward the betterment of education through NEP 2023.

- The Government will establish a NETF (National Educational Technology Forum). This forum will work to elevate digital teaching methods in different schools by providing new and unique ideas related to it.
- In order to develop more resources for digital education, the Government will introduce a new unit that will work across the nation.

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- There will be the integration of technology that will enhance the different procedures in the classroom.

NEP 2023 Implementation by Different States

Let us have a look at all of those states that implemented NEP since it was proposed.

- Karnataka became the first state that issued an order related to the implementation of NEP 2022 in 2021.
- Later on 26 August 2021 Madhya Pradesh also decided to implement New National Education Policy.
- Uttar Pradesh CM Yogi Adityanath assures that the implementation of NEP will be in phases in the state.
- Goa is set to implement NEP in the state in 2023.
- States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Assam are also making efforts for the implementation of New NEP.
- Meghalaya CM said that it will soon become the first state to fully implement the New National Education Policy.

CONCLUSION

The policy introduces a whole gamut of changes and reads largely as a very progressive document, with a firm grasp on the current socio-economic landscape and the prospect of future uncertainty. Education for a new generation of learners has to essentially engage with the increasing dematerialisation and digitalisation of economies, which requires a completely new set of capabilities in order to be able to keep up. This seems to be an even more vital perquisite now, with the trend towards digitalisation and disruptive automation being quickened by the pandemic. Overall, the NEP 2020 addresses the need to develop professionals in a variety of fields ranging from Agriculture to Artificial Intelligence. India needs to be ready for the future. And the NEP 2020 paves the way ahead for many young aspiring students to be equipped with the right skill set.

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The new education policy has a laudable vision, but its strength will depend on whether it is able to effectively integrate with the other policy initiatives of government like Digital India, Skill India and the New Industrial Policy to name a few, in order to effect a coherent structural transformation. Hence, policy linkages can ensure that education policy addresses to and learns from Skill India's experience in engaging more dynamically with the corporate sector to shape vocational education curriculum in order to make it a success. There is also a necessity for more evidence-based decision making, to adapt to rapidly evolving transmutations and disruptions. NEP has reassuringly provisioned for real-time evaluation systems and a consultative monitoring and review framework. This shall empower the education system to constantly reform itself, instead of expecting for a new education policy every decade for a shift in curriculum. This, in itself, will be a remarkable achievement. The NEP 2020 is a defining moment for higher education. Effective and time-bound implementation is what will make it truly path-breaking.

Co-ordinator
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A SCRUTINY ON COLLISION ADOPTED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW EDUCATION POLICY

By
Prof. Rashmi V Kokatnur
Lecturer, STC College, Banhatti
Email: rashmi.v.kokatnur@gmail.com

By
Miss. Nameera Tahasiladar
PG Department, STC College, Banhatti.
Email: nameeratahasildar2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

A new education strategy for India was launched on July 29, 2020, by the Indian union cabinet. Instead of the 1986 policy, it is new. National Education Policy. It is the new educational system in India. It offers a fresh foundation or platform for Indian education in both rural and urban areas. The new education policy (NEP 2020) announced by the Indian government was a welcome change and fresh news amidst all the negative around the world due to Covid-19 Pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 came as a complete surprise to many. Changes of NEP 2020 recommended something many educators never anticipated. But The education policy affected both primary and higher education, this paper primarily concentrates on the NEP 2020 and its effects on higher education. This article also introduces the outstanding features of the NEP and analyzes their impact on the existing education system.

Keywords: *New Education Policy, Higher education.*

INTRODUCTION

The newly stated educational strategy of the Indian government. To advance Indian students, a new educational model has been developed. By doing away with the outdated educational system, both urban and rural India can now use the new strategy.

The National Policy of Education was initially developed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968 and again by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986. Additionally, Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently announced new policies for 2020.

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According to this guideline, no one is required to learn a certain language or subject. For the purpose of implementing the teaching level, it provides educational institutions with new regulations and instructions.

According to the "Unified District information system for education plus," the press information office reported this on August 1st, 2022. Teaching and learning in grades are to be conducted in 28 different languages. The new policy makes choices with the pupils in mind. This new regulation enables students to study foreign languages.

The former National Education System in K–12 and higher education is being reformed by the New Education Policy. It is founded on equity, accountability, quality, and access. This policy will advance more quickly after COVID-19.

Its goal is to improve the standard of higher education, the quality of individuals' education, their capacity for thought, their capacity for creativity, and their capacity as innovators. It must make it possible for someone to learn at least one new language or skill. Instead of increasing the international level, it increases individual talents and capabilities.

The New Education Policy enables all students to learn more about corporate skills, communication, and all the difficulties faced by students in rural and urban locations. The students in higher education at the time of COVID-19 encountered numerous difficulties. The new educational policy permits higher education students to study subjects, talents, etc. at the international level. Higher education students are only allowed to do research in a small number of fields under the previous educational policies. Today, students can conduct their studies in foreign countries.

OBJECTIVES

- To outline the concept of new education policy.
- To study the impact of NEP on higher education.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is elucidating in nature. The required secondary data was gathered from a number of websites, including those run by the Indian government, magazines, journals,

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and other publications. To draw the inferences and draw findings, the data was then examined and processed.

REMARKABLE HIGHLIGHTS OF NEP CONNECTED WITH HIGHER EDUCATION

The new NEP has been acquainted with a point with formalized changes in the framework from the school level to the school/college level. Remembering the creating situation and schooling content hence will zero in on key ideas, thoughts, applications, and critical thinking points. The Public Schooling Strategy is supposed to welcome a positive and dependable effect on the advanced education arrangement of the country. The way that unfamiliar colleges will be permitted to open grounds in India is an excellent drive by the public authority. This will assist the understudies with encountering the worldwide nature of schooling in their own special country. The strategy of presenting multi-disciplinary foundations will prompt a recharged center around each field, for example, expressions, and humanities, and this type of instruction will assist understudies with learning and developing comprehensively. Along these lines, understudies will be furnished with a more grounded information base.

The presentation of a single normal entry test is another positive step that will lessen the pressure of different serious tests and dial down the strain of planning for so many of them. It will likewise guarantee a level playing ground for all understudy candidates going ahead. Laying out Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) is certainly a hearty plan to store the scholastic credits that understudies procure by taking courses from different perceived advanced education foundations. An understudy can procure scores by finishing tasks and these will be credited to the ABC account. One can then move these credits if he/she chooses to switch schools. In the event that an understudy at any point exits for certain reasons, these credits will stay in one piece which implies he/she can return years after the fact and get from where the understudy had left.

The new advanced education administrative construction will guarantee that unmistakable managerial, license, supporting, and scholarly standard-setting jobs are performed by independent, independent, and engaged bodies. These four designs will be laid out as four free verticals inside a solitary umbrella organization, India's Higher

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Education Commission (HECI). There are a ton of changes and new improvements which have been presented by NEP in the advanced education area. A portion of the remarkable highlights are:

- ***Single administrative body for advanced education:*** The NEP means to lay out the higher education Commission of India which will be the single administrative body with the exception of lawful and clinical instruction.
- ***Numerous sections and leave programs:*** There will be numerous sections and leave choices for the people who wish to leave the course in the center. Their credits will be moved through the Academic Bank of Credits.
- ***Tech-based choice for grown-up learning through applications, Stations:*** Quality innovation-based choices for grown-up learning, for example, applications, online courses/modules, satellite-based Stations, online books, ICT-prepared libraries Grown-up Instruction Communities, and so on will be created.
- ***E-courses to be accessible in provincial dialects:*** Innovation will be essential for instruction arranging, educating, learning, appraisal, instructor, school, and understudy preparation. The e-content is to be accessible in provincial dialects, beginning with 8 significant dialects - Kannada, Odia, and Bengali among others to join the e-courses accessible in Hindi and English.
- ***Unfamiliar colleges to set up grounds in India:*** World's main 100 unfamiliar colleges will be worked with to work in India through another regulation. As indicated by the HRD Service record, "such (unfamiliar) colleges will be given extraordinary administration in regards to administrative, administration, and content standards comparable to other independent foundations of India."
- ***Normal selection test for all schools:*** The normal Selection test for all advanced education foundations is to be held by National Testing Agency (NTA). The test will be discretionary.
- The Higher Education Council of India (HECI) is established to regulate higher education. The Council will aim to increase the gross enrollment rate. HECI will have 4 branches:

➢ National Higher Education Regulatory Council (KRRIT) to regulate higher education, including teacher education, with the exception of medical and legal education.

➢ National Accreditation Council (NAC), "meta-accreditation body".

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- Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), dedicated to funding universities and colleges. It will replace the current National Teacher Training Council, Technical Education Council of India, and University Grants Commission.
- General Council of Public Education (GEC) to formulate the "Attributes of the Graduate", that is the normal learning results. He will also be responsible for developing the National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education (NHEQF). The National Council for Teacher Education will report to the GEC as the Professional Standardization Body (PSSB).

INTERPRETATION ON IMPACT OF NEP ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education Regulation System:

The plan to establish the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as an umbrella organization for higher education, excluding medical and legal education, is a key change in NEP 2020. What will happen to the current UGC and AICTE will typically be raised in response to this. The goal of HECI is to overhaul the higher education industry; the Bill will divide the sector's academic and financial facets. The new Bill states that HECI won't have any financial authority. The Ministry of Education recently alluded to as the Ministry of HRM will oversee the financial procedures that were handled by the University Grants Commission (UGC) (MHRD). Yet, it is anticipated that this adjustment will clean up the regulatory mess in India's higher education system. The National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) will oversee regulation, the General Education Council (GEC) will define standards, the Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) will provide money, and the National Accreditation Council (NAC) will oversee accreditation. A single umbrella authority has always been necessary for education standards uniformity, and this has been the dream of many educators. This is thought to be the best course of action for streamlining educational policy. To guarantee the quality of higher education, however, institutions must be evaluated using pertinent criteria, such as research, industry connections, placements, and academic achievement, among others. If the HECI can achieve this, the rewards to its major shareholder, the future of India, would be substantial.

Graduate Authorization and Graduate Independence:

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The concept of "Empowerment and Autonomy of Innovation" is one of the central elements of the NEP 2020, which supports the strategy of "decoupling" the affiliated universities from autonomous institutions. The greater flexibility offered to autonomous institutions also promises to enrich the curriculum. He also says that independent colleges with the right accreditations can develop into research- or teaching-intensive universities if they wish. The statement of the inspiration of multidisciplinary teaching and research universities (MERU) in the country gives further hope. These institutions will be on par with the existing IITs and IIMs and aim to provide Indian students with an interdisciplinary education.

Another significant change in the NEP 2020 provides that the National Examination Agency will act as an autonomous, competent, and leading examination organization to organize entrance examinations and scholarships for undergraduate and postgraduate students in higher education institutions. The excessive-quality, reach, and versatility of NTA's checking out offerings will permit maximum universities to apply those not unusual place front exams - in place of requiring hundreds of universities to develop their own entrance exams - thus significantly reducing the burden on students, universities, and colleges, and the overall education system. Individual universities and colleges have the option to use NTA assessments for admission. It certainly also helps students to easily transfer their degrees and credits to foreign universities.

Domestic Internationalization:

NEP 2020 likewise permits unfamiliar colleges and schools to come to India and this draws out really difficult for the local establishments to work on the nature of instruction given by them. The Indian advanced education area is humming generally around as the chance of making ready for unfamiliar colleges to set up grounds in the country. India has one of the biggest organizations of advanced education frameworks on the planet, with in excess of 900 colleges and 40,000 universities. In any case, the GER (Gross Enrolment Proportion) of India in advanced education is 26.3%, which is altogether low when contrasted with other BRICS nations like Brazil (half) or China (51%), and especially lower when contrasted and European and North American countries which would be over 80%. India should accomplish a critical development in the space of worldwide advanced education for getting practical monetary development, which ought not to be

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driven by regular assets, yet by information assets. According to the reports, India will require one more in excess of 1,500 new advanced education foundations by 2030 to oblige an enormous inflow of understudies, that is the reason the Indian government needs to advance FDIs (Unfamiliar Direct Venture) and open up the ECB (Outer Business Getting) course to reinforce the capital speculation for the training area.

The service is likewise attempting to help India's picture as a schooling community since currently in excess of 7 Lakhs of Indian understudies are concentrating abroad. Thus, the aim of this strategy is that, permitting unfamiliar colleges will empower top-notch training accessible locally at an essentially lower cost without voyaging and will extensively diminish the human resources relocating to different nations for study and occupation possibilities. As indicated by the different worldwide studies, cross-line instruction is helpful for the economy and brings a more extensive degree of worldwide mindfulness, social discerning, and seriousness. Unfamiliar joint efforts empower neighborhood foundations to plan their educational program in arrangement with worldwide teaching methods and deal with a different arrangement of subjects and specializations for understudies.

More Comprehensive and Multidisciplinary Schooling:

The NEP 2020 cases that, comprehensive and multidisciplinary schooling would plan to foster all limits of people - scholarly, stylish, social, physical, close to home, and moral in a coordinated way. Such training will assist with growing balanced people that have basic 21st-century limits in fields across the human expression, humanities, dialects, sciences, sociologies, and expert, specialized, and professional fields; an ethic of social commitment; delicate abilities, like correspondence, conversation, and discussion; and thorough specialization in a picked field or fields. The NEP 2020 imagines one huge multidisciplinary Advanced Education Establishment (HEI) in or close to each locale, by 2030.

Towards the fulfillment of such comprehensive and multidisciplinary schooling, the adaptable and creative educational plans of all HEIs will incorporate credit-based courses and undertakings in the space of local area commitment and administration, ecological training, and worth-based training. Climate training will incorporate regions, for example,

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environmental change, contamination, squander the board, disinfection, protection of organic variety, the executives of natural assets and biodiversity, woods and untamed life preservation, and feasible turn of events and living. Esteem-based training will incorporate the improvement of humanistic, moral, Protected, and widespread human upsides of truth (Satya), honest direct (dharma), harmony (shanti), love (prem), peacefulness (ahimsa), logical attitude, citizenship values, and furthermore fundamental abilities; examples in seva/administration and support in local area administration projects will be viewed as a vital piece of comprehensive schooling.

As the world is turning out to be progressively interconnected, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), a reaction to contemporary worldwide difficulties, will be given to engaging students to become mindful of and grasp worldwide issues and to become dynamic advertisers of more quiet, lenient, comprehensive, secure, and manageable social orders. At long last, as a feature of comprehensive schooling, understudies at all HEIs will be furnished with valuable open doors for entry-level positions with neighborhood industry, organizations, specialists, makes people, and so on, as well as examination temporary jobs with workforce and scientists at their own or other HEIs/research establishments, so understudies may effectively draw in with the down to earth side of their learning and, as a result, further work on their employability.

The design and lengths of degree programs:

With regards to the Public Training Strategy 2020 plan, any college degree in any foundation will be for a term of three or four years. One can leave the degree inside this period. Any instructive establishment should provide for the understudy a recognition degree after the understudy finishes two years of study, a certificate after the understudy finishes three years of study, and a testament to those understudies who complete one year of concentration in any expert or professional course of their decision. The Public authority of India will likewise help in laying out a Scholarly Bank of Credit for putting away the scholastic scores carefully. This will empower the foundations to count the credit toward the end and put it at the level of the understudy. This will be useful for those people who could need to leave the course mid-way. They can begin the course later on from the last known point of interest and not start from the very outset indeed. Despite the fact that NEP 2020 says that Advanced education organizations will be given the opportunity to begin PG

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courses there might be some trouble in planning One Year PG Certificate for understudies who have finished 4 years of UG Degrees and 2 years of PG Certificate for understudies who have finished 3 years, UG Degree.

CONCLUSION

The strategy presents an entire range of changes and peruses to a great extent as an exceptionally moderate report, with a solid handle on the current financial scene and the possibility of future vulnerability. Training for another age of students needs to basically draw in the rising dematerialization and digitalization of economies, which requires a totally new arrangement of capacities to have the option to keep up. This is by all accounts a significantly more essential perquisite now, with the pattern towards digitalization and troublesome robotization being enlivened by the pandemic. Generally, the NEP 2020 addresses the need to foster experts in various fields going from Agribusiness to Man-made brainpower. India should be prepared for what's in store. What's more, the NEP 2020 makes ready ahead for the vast majority of youthful hopeful understudies to be outfitted with the right range of abilities.

The new training strategy has a praiseworthy vision, however, its solidarity will rely upon whether it can really coordinate with the other strategy drives of government like Computerized India, Expertise India, and the New Modern Strategy to give some examples, to impact an intelligible primary change. Subsequently, strategy linkages can guarantee that training strategy locations to and gains from Expertise India's involvement with connecting all the more progressively with the corporate area to shape professional schooling educational plan to make it a triumph. There is likewise a need for more proof-based direction, to adjust to quickly developing changes and interruptions. NEP has reassuringly provisioned constant assessment frameworks and a consultative observing and survey system. This will enable the school system to continually change itself, rather than expecting another training strategy consistently for a change in the educational plan. This, in itself, will be a striking accomplishment. The NEP 2020 is an extremely important occasion for advanced education. Strong and time-bound execution will make it truly way-breaking.

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Co-ordinator IQAC JSS STC Art's and Commerce College,

PRINCIPAL STC Arts & Commerce College BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College
BANHATTI
587 311



BOOK EDITOR

Dr. RESHMA SUKHADEV. GAJAKOSH

M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., PGDAS., PGDCM., CCPRI

Assistant Professor & HOD in Economics

STC, Arts and Commerce, BBA, BCA & B.Sc College,

MA & M.Com PG Centre & Research Centre, Banhatti

Tq.: Rabkavi-Banhatti Dist.: Bagalkot State: Karnataka



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S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College
BANHATTI
587 311



ABOUT THE AUTHOR : Dr. Reshma Sukhadev Gajakosh is an Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, STC, Arts and Commerce, B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc. College, MA & M.Com P.G. Centre and Research Centre, Banhatti. Tq: Rabkavi-Banhatti Dist: Bagalkote, Karnataka (India) - 587311. She is Awarded Master of Philosophy & Doctor of Philosophy in Economics from Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura in the year 2014 and 2018 respectively. She is Completed Two PG Diplomas - PGDCM and PGDAS and One Certificate Course - CCPRI. She is awarded as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) by UGC for the year 2012-13 during M.Phil Degree. She has 10 years of teaching experience. She has attended 23 workshops and 12 National and International symposium/conferences/seminars. She had presented 45 papers in many conferences/seminars, published 31 articles in reputed books and journals. She is presented research paper in International Conference at Bangkok, Thailand in 2017 and Dubai in 2023. She got 'Young Researcher Award' by ESN Publication on 28th September-2019, Chennai, India, The "Real Super Women 2020 Award" by FSIA, 13th August-2020, Online Mode, State Level "Basava Jyoti Award" by Shree Basaveshwar Karmaveer Kala Sahitya, Sanskruti Vedike, Aheri, Vijayapura District of Karnataka State on 1st January, 2021 and "Best Researcher Award" by UAE, Education Award on 23th January 2023, Dubai. She edited three books to her credit. She is actively involved in academic and research oriented activities.

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NEP

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP – 2020 IN HIGHER EDUCATION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College
BANHATTI
587311

BOOK EDITOR

Dr. RESHMA SUKHADEV. GAJAKOSH

M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., PGDAS., PGDCM., CCPRI

Assistant Professor & HOD in Economics

STC, Arts and Commerce, BBA, BCA & B.Sc College,

MA & M.Com PG Centre & Research Centre, Banhatti

Tq.: Rabkavi-Banhatti Dist.: Bagalkot State: Karnataka

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Edited By:

Dr. RESHMA SUKHADEV GAJAKOSH
M.A., B.Ed., M. Phil., Ph.D., PGDAS., PGDCM., CCPRI
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
STC Arts and Commerce, B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc. College and
P.G. Centre & Research Centre,
Banhatti-587311

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Phone: +91-8123943684

Email ID: reshmasg86@gmail.com

reshmasg23@rediffmail.com

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist.-Bagalkote.

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STC Arts & Commerce College
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ತತ್ತ್ವಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆ

(ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ 150ರ ಸಂಸ್ಮರಣ ಸಂಪುಟ)



ಪ್ರೊ. ವಿಸ್.ಎಂ. ಗಂಗಾಧರಯ್ಯ
ಡಾ. ಶೋಭಾ ನಾಯಕ

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೧೧. ಬಸವ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ
❖ ಡಾ. ಸರಜೂ ಕಾಟ್ಕರ್/ ೧೫೫

೧೨. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗೀತ
❖ ವಿದುಷಿ. ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಎಂ. ರೋಹಿಣಿ/ ೧೬೩

೧೩. ನೇಗಿಲಗಾಂಧಿ
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೧೪. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ – ಗಾಂಧೀ ಕವಿತೆಗಳು
❖ ಡಾ. ಪಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜ/ ೧೮೨

೧೫. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಜೀವನಕಲೆ
❖ ಡಾ. ಆರ್. ಜಿ. ಹೆಗಡೆ/ ೧೯೧

೧೬. ಅಂಕೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ
❖ ಶಾಂತಾರಾಮ ನಾಯಕ/ ೧೯೫

೧೭. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜವಾದ
❖ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ/ ೨೦೦

೧೮. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಚಿಂತನೆ
❖ ಪೂಜಾ ಪಲ್ಯಾಳ/ ೨೦೪

೧೯. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ
❖ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗವೀಣಾ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ/ ೨೧೫

೨೦. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆ
❖ ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ/ ೨೨೯

೨೧. ಗಾಂಧೀ ಗಾಗಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೂಗಲ್
❖ ಪ್ರೊ. ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ತ್ಯಾಗರಾಜ/ ೨೩೯

೨೨. ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಸಮಾಜವಾದ
❖ ಡಾ. ಕೆ.ಎನ್. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ/ ೨೪೩

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ಎಲ್ಲರೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಮಹಿಳೆ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುವಂತಹ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಂತಹ ಧ್ಯೇಯಾದರ್ಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುವಂತಹ ಅದಮ್ಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತಿರುವುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಪೊಳ್ಳು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರು ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾಗರಿಕ ವಿಕಸನದ ನಾಟಕ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ, ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದರೂ, ಜಾಗೃತ ಭಾರತದ ನಾರಿಯರು ಆತ್ಮಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಂಡ ಸಮಾನ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕನಸು ನನಸಾಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಪುಗಾಲು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಚಲನ ಶೀಲತೆಯ ವಿಕಾಸವನ್ನು, ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳಾದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಂತನಾಶೀಲತೆಯ ಹಾದಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯತ್ತ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆಶಾವಾದದ ಹೊಸ ಯುಗವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

೧. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪುಟ. ೮೩.

೨. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪುಟ. ೮೨.

೩. ಯಂಗ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ೧.೦೪.೧೯೨೬: ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪುಟ. ೩೦.

೪. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪುಟ. ೨೧.

■■

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೨೦. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆ

❖

ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಮೇಧಾವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಅತೀ ಸರಳ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಲುಗಾಡಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಆದರ್ಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದರು. ಸಕಲರಿಗೂ ಲೇಸನ್ನೇ ಬಯಸುವ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಬಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಬುದ್ಧ-ಬಸವರಂತೆ ಧರ್ಮಬೋಧಕರಲ್ಲ. ದಾಸ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಡನೆ ಯುದ್ಧಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲೂಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು, ಮಹಾವೀರ ಮತ್ತು ಬುದ್ಧನ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಯುದ್ಧದಿಂದ ದೊರೆತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾದೀತು ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗುರಿಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಿಂಸಾ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇಮಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇವರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದವು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ಖೇಡಾ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ದಂಡಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ಚೌರಿಚೌರಾ, ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಕ್ವೀಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

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ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಜೀವನ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ೨ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೧೮೬೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಪೋರಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ ಕರಮಚಂದಗಾಂಧೀ ತಾಯಿ ಪುತಲೀಬಾಯಿ ಉದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಕರಮಚಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಮೂರುಜನ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರೆಂದರೆ: ಕರದನ್‌ದಾಸ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದಾಸ್, ಮೋಹನದಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಲಿತಾಬೆನ್ನ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳಿದ್ದಳು. ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಧರ್ಮದ ಆರಾಧಕರಾದ ಇವರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಬನಿಯಾ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪಾರಸಿ, ಜೈನ್, ಬೌದ್ಧ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾದ ಮೋಹನದಾಸರಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರ ಗೌರವವಿತ್ತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರವಣಕುಮಾರನ ಮಾತಾಪಿತೃಭಕ್ತಿ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಕಾವ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾದರು. ತನ್ನ ೧೩ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಬಾ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹುಡುಗಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. ತಾನು ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾಗಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ತಂದೆ ತಿರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೮೮೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಭಾವನಗರದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಪಡೆದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮಿಲೆಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾದರು. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೦೪, ೧೮೮೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಡನ್ನಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಮುಂಬೈಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸಾದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥನಾದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದ ದಾದಾ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ಲಾಸೇಠ್ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಸಡೆಸಲು ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಸಿದರು. ೧೮೯೩ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡರ್ಬಾನ್ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ನೇಟಾಲನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಿಳಿಯರಿಂದ ವರ್ಣಭೇದನೀತಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಬಿಳಿಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದರು ಕೂಡಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿದ್ದ

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ವರ್ಣಾವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕರಾಳತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಂತಹ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀ ಕ್ರೂರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡೆಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕರಿಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇಸತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಿಳಿದರು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಒಂದು ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವರ್ತಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಹಿಂದೂ–ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನರನ್ನು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಳಿಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಎದ್ದರು.

ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದ ಕೋರ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಥಮ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವಾಗ ರೂಮಾಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಕ್‌ಕೋರ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಗೆ ರುಮಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಆಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಉಡುಪು ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೃತ್ತಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕರೆನೀಡಿದರು. ಇವರ ನಿರಂತರ ಹೋರಾಟದಿಂದ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಭ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಜೂಕಾದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಧರಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾನೂನು ಬಂದಿತು. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಜೀಯವರು ಸತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಜೀವನದ ಆರಂಭದಿಂದಲು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಿಂದ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಜನೇವರಿ ೦೯, ೧೯೧೫ ರಂದು ಆಗಮಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟಾಲಸ್ಟಾಯ್‌ರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದವು. ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಾದಾಬಾಯಿ ನವರೋಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗಾಧ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದವು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗುರುವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೦೫ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಂಗೆಗಳೆದ್ದವು. ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ

ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯು ಕೂಡಾ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ವೇಳೆಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಲಕರು ಹೋಮರೂಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನಿಬೆಸೆಂಟರ್ ಥೀಯೋಸೋಫೀಕಲ್ ಸೋಸೈಟಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಮ್ಮದಾಬಾದಿನ ಸಮೀಪ ಸಾಬರಮತಿ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುರುಕುಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು ಇವರು ನೀಲಿಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೧೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರಕರವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟಮಾಡಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಗ್ಧ ರೈತರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿತು.

ಅನುಸೂಯಾ ಬೆನ್ ಸಾರಾಬಾಯಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಿರಣಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ೧೯೧೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ದೂರಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೧೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಖೇಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಕರ ಬರಗಾಲದಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ರೈತರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಿಜಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಣಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೧೯ ರಂದು ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ಸರ್ ಅರ್ಥರ್ ಟೇಲರ್ ರೌಲತ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿ ಲಾಹೋರ್, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಅಮೃತಸರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂಬೈ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹರತಾಳಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಹಿಂದ್ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಹಾಗೂ

ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡುತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಲವು ಹರತಾಳಗಳು ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ೧೯೨೦ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೦೫ರಂದು ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದರೆ ವೀದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಆಂದೋಲನವು ಕೂಡಾ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಬರಮತಿಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರಕದಿಂದ ನೂಲೂವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾದವು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ, ಹಿಂದೂ–ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ, ಖಾದಿ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ನಾಗ್ಪೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲೆ–ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕೂಡಾ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಸೆರೆಮನೆವಾಸ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ೦೫/೦೨/೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಚೌರಿಚೌರಾ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಉಗ್ರಸ್ವರೂಪತಾಳಿತು. ಜನರು ರೊಚ್ಚಿಗೆದ್ದು ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಟ್ಟರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೧ ಜನ ಪೋಲಿಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೨/೦೨/೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಬಾರ್ಡೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯ ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ೫ ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸದರು. ಮಾರ್ಚ ೧೩ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ೬ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆವಿಧಿಸಿ ಯಾರವಾಡ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಾರಾಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಗ್ರಂಥವೇ "The Story of my experiment with Truth" ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೨೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ೧೯೨೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಮನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೩೦ ಜನೇವರಿ ೨೬ ರಂದು

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಭಾರತದ ಹಳ್ಳಿ-ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

೧೯೩೦ ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೦೬ರಂದು ದಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೀಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಿದ ಸುಂಕದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಯಾರವಾಡ ಕಾರಾಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದರು. ೧೯೩೦ರಿಂದ ೧೯೩೨ರವರೆಗೆ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಜಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್‌ಗಳು ಜರುಗಿದವು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇಯ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಜಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ೧೭ನೇ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೧೯೩೨ ರಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ "ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧ್ಯ" ನಿರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಜಾತಿ ವೈಷಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦, ೧೯೩೨ರಂದು ಆಮರಣ ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಕೂಡಾ ತಯಾರಾಯಿತು. ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷ ಸರಕಾರವು ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಕಳಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಇವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.

ದೀನದಲಿತರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಡೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ಹರಿಜನ" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಅದೇ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೩೩ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಬರಮತಿ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ, ತದನಂತರ ವಾರ್ದಾಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಜಾತಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ೧೦ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೮ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ದಲಿತರ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹರಿಜನರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಿದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ವರ್ಣಾಶ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು

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ದೂರಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಇಂದೋರ್, ಬರೋಡ ಹಾಗೂ ತ್ರಿವೇಂದ್ರಂ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಹರಿಜನರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿತು ಅರಿವು ಮುಡಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಉದ್ಧಾರವೇ ದೇಶದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ೧೯೪೨ ಜುಲೈ ೦೪ರಂದು ವಾರ್ಧಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೦೭, ೧೯೪೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಭಾರತದಾಧ್ಯಂತ ಹರಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯ ಘಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ೧೯೪೭ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೧೫ ರಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಲಭಿಸಿತು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಲಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ದಿಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಪಾಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ೧೩ ಜನೇವರಿ ೧೯೪೮ ರಂದು ದೀರ್ಘಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ ಅಲಿ ಜಿನ್ನಾರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ೧೯೪೭ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೧೪ ರಂದು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರಿಗೆ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ೧೯೪೮ ಜನೇವರಿ ೩೦ರಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರನ್ನು ಗುಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕೊಂದದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತೇ ಬಲ್ಲದು. ರಕ್ತ ಹರಿಸದೇ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ವಗಳು

ಇಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಿಚಾರ ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜನಾಂಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಣ್ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನಡೆಸಿವೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಕಿಡಿಯೇಳುವುದೋ ಎಂಬ ಭಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳು ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶಾಂತಿ ಬಯಸುವ ಭಾರತವು ಕೂಡಾ ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಮದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಿತ್ತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಅಣ್ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, "ಬಾಂಬೆಸೆತದ ಘನಘೋರ

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ಬರಂತಪಡಿದರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಥಿಸಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ". ಆ ಬಾಂಬು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಾಂಬಿನಿಂದ ನಾಶವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಬಾಂಬು ನಾಶಮಾಡಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯೊಂದೇ ಇರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮನುಕುಲ ನಾಶವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದೇಹವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಶದ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಾಂದೀಜಿಯವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಏಕೈಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂದರೆ, ಅಹಿಂಸೆ. ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಸಾಧನ, ಸತ್ಯವೇ ಅದರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ, ಸತ್ಯದ ದೇವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನ್ಯಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಇವರ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತತ್ವದ ಜನಕರಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಜೈನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಆಚರಣೆ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೊಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂಸಿಸದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧನೆಗಳೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸತ್ಯನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಪಾಲಕರಾದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ ಇವರು ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಿಯಮ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಸರಿಸಿದೆ. ವಿನಾಶಕಾರಿ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದಾಗುವ ಯಾವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಈ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾಗಲಾರದೆಂದರು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾರದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಇವರ ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದುಬು ಒಂದು ಆತ್ಮಶಕ್ತಿ. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕ್ರೂರಿಯ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಗವಂತನ ಅಂಶವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರ ಬುನಾದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಪಂಡಿತನ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ತಾನೇ ತಾನಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಹಿಂಸಾವ್ರತಿಗೆ ವಿಷ ತುಂಬಿದ ಹಾವಿನೊಂದಿಗೂ ಸಖ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಆ ಆದರ್ಶ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಶತೃ ಮಿತ್ರನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ದ್ವೇಷಿಸುವರೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯತತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಿತೋಪಕರಣ, ಉಡುಪು ವಸ್ತಗಳಿಂದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾಚರಣೆ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಐಶಾರಾಮಿ

ಜೀವನ ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ, ಅರೆಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಹಿಂಸಾಮಾರ್ಗದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿನೂತನವಾದ ಅನುಭವವೆಂದರೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮಾನವ ಮಾನವನಾಗಿರುವವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದೇ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಮತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಮನಸೋತರು. ಹಿಂಸೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಧಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಜನರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಬಹುದಾದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಭಲ ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದು ಮನವರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ವರ್ಣಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣಭೇದ ನೀತಿಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಖೇಡಾ, ಖಿಲಾಫತ್, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮುಷ್ಕರ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ, ಖಾದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೋದ್ಯೋಗ, ಅಸಹಕಾರ, ಕಾನೂನು ಭಂಗ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಹಿಂಸ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಹಾನ್ ಮೇಧಾವಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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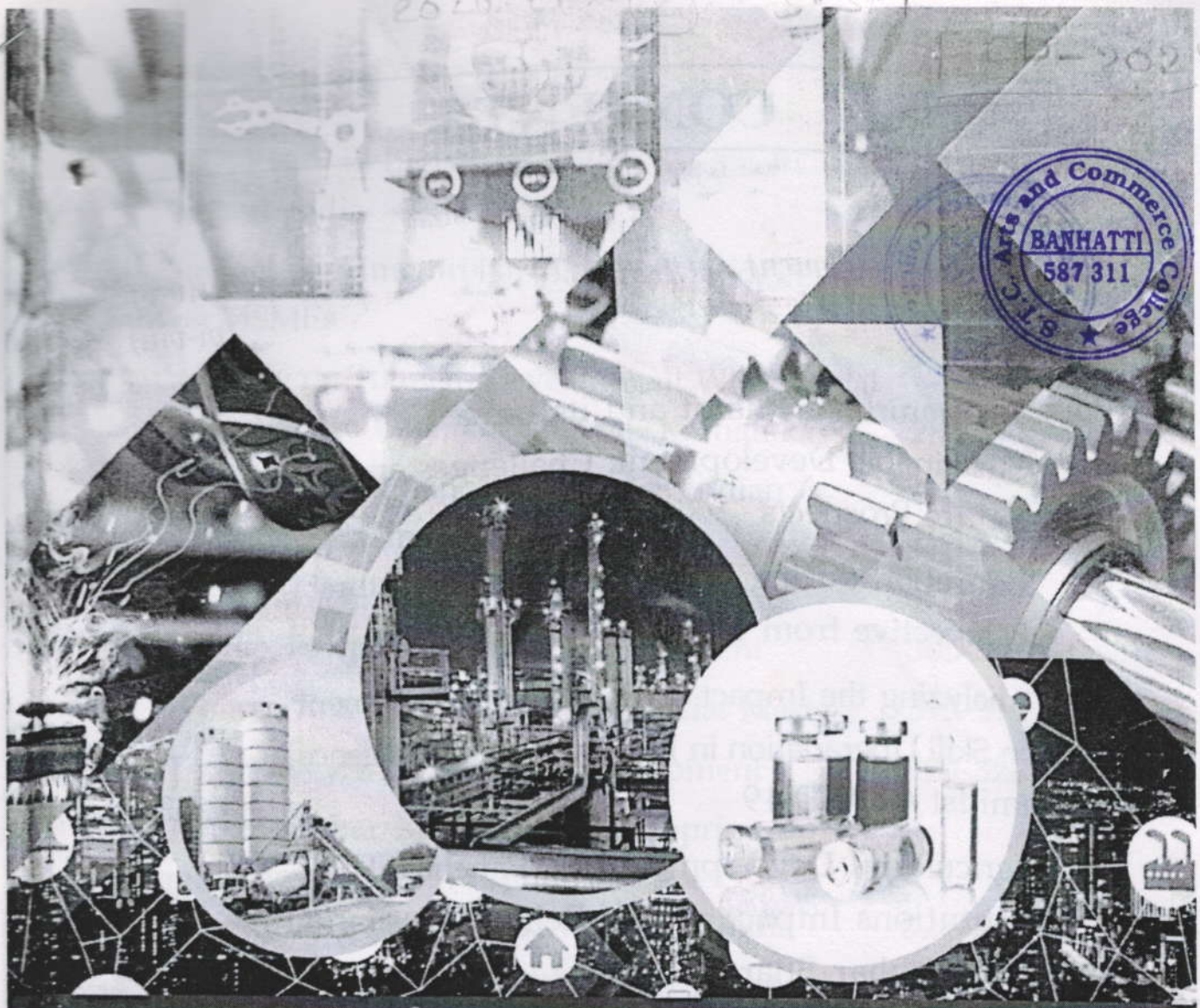
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Co-ordinator IQAC JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.

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ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

Opportunities and Challenges

Editors
Suresha K. P.
R. V. Gangshetty
D. M. Madari

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IMPACT OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN ON MSMEs

Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh
Assistant Professor and HOD
Department of Economics
STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti - 587311
Tq: Rabkavi-Banhatti Dist: Bagalkot
Cell: 08123943684
Email:reshmasg23@rediffmail.com

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Atmanirbhar Bharat, which means "Independent India", it is a Hindi word meaning in English is "Self Reliant" which also refers less dependency on others or dot be dependent of others. Atmanirbhar Bharat is need of our Indian economy as well as for all Indians during pandemic COVID-19 and it is not a term but it is a vision of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi to enable India to overcome from this difficult time during pandemic COVID-19 which is never earlier seen and to make India and Indians self reliant by starting production of all mandatory item locally. The Central Government has announced package of Rs. 20 lakh crore under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for implementing reforms across various sections including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,

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industries, labourers, middle class and others. . In a developing country like India, MSME industries are the backbone of the economy.

This package was equal to 10% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and it was announced in five tranches. The first tranche of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan covers the support of Rs. 3.7 lakh crore and various reforms for the MSMEs that have a 25 crore outstanding loan or less than 100 crore turnover

2. OBJECTIVIES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the main objectives and aims of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
2. To study the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
3. To know the impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on MSMEs.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This paper is basically theoretical background. It is based on information obtained from secondary sources. The secondary source was collected about the different journals, research papers, articles and websites etc.

4. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES AND AIM OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT:

4.1: Objectives of Atmanirbhar Bharat

1. Interim measures such as liquidity infusion and direct cash transfers for the poor.
2. Long-term reforms in growth-critical sectors to make them globally competitive and attractive.
3. The Government has taken several bold reforms such as supply chain reforms for Agriculture, Rational Tax Systems, Simple and Clear Laws, Capable Human Resource and Strong Financial System.

4. The make in India spirit embedded in the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan has resulted in providing resilience and self-sufficiency to the country for various medical equipment including personal protective equipments.

4.2: Aim of Atmanirbhar Bharat

The aim of the Atmanirbhar Bharat, or self reliant India campaign is to make India one of the biggest military powers in the world by developing a modern military industry in the country., said Prime Minister Narendra Modi Friday as he inaugurated seven new Defense Public Sector Unit.

5. EXISTING & REVISED OF MSMEs CLASSIFICATION:

Low threshold in MSME definition have created a fear among MSMEs of graduation out of the benefits and hence killing the urge to grow. There has been a long pending foe revision.

Existing MSME Classification:

Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Mfg. Enterprises	Investment <Rs. 25 Lacks	Investment <Rs. 5 Crore	Investment <Rs. 10 Crore
Services Enterprise	Investment <Rs. 10 Lakhs	Investment <Rs. 2 Crore	Investment <Rs. 5 Crore

Revised MSME Classification

Composite Criteria : Invest and Annual Turnover

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing and Services	Investment <Rs. 1 Crore and Turnover <Rs. 5 Crore	Investment <Rs. 10 Crore and Turnover <Rs. 50 Crore	Investment <Rs. 20 Crore and Turnover <Rs. 100 Crore

6. IMPACT OF AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN ON MSMES:

1. Impact of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan can be seen that from zero production of personal protection equipments

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(PPE) kits before March 2020, today India has created capacity of locally producing more than 2 lakh PPE kits and it is growing steadily. Earlier to this India uses imported PPE kits and pays a lot of money in return. India developed our own COVID-19 testing list and numbers of vaccines are in final stage of trails. In some ways Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is the reinforcement of make in India. Defense ministry is now also pushing to make indigenous production of weapons.

2. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan promoted various innovations and new products development in India. Import of India will decrease and export will increase thus in the long run our trade deficit will reduce. Export promotion will help us save foreign currency and earn more foreign currency. Aatmanirbhar Bharat package will help in growing Indian small and medium enterprises and the manufacturing sector will flourish. This program will help in achieving 5 trillion economy vision of Indian Government.
3. Almost all the MSMEs among businesses have been badly hit due to COVID-19. They need additional funding to meet operational liabilities, purchase raw materials, built up and resume their activities.
4. An emergency credit line of Rs. 3 lakh crore has been made available to the businesses and the MSMEs to support in this pandemic situation. This scheme provides a collateral-free automatic loan where no guarantee fee and no fresh collateral required. A business which has outstanding borrowing up to Rs.25 crore and turnover up to Rs.100 crore can avail this scheme. The government will extend 100% credit guarantee to banks and NBFCs on principal and interest.

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5. The functioning MSMEs, which are NPAs or stressed needs equity support to revive business. To support the MSMEs, the Central Government will provide Rs. 20000 crore as subordinate debt. Subordinated debt means a debt which is owed to an unsecured creditor and can only be paid after the payment of claims of secured creditors at time of liquidation.
6. To implement this scheme, the government will extend support of Rs. 4000 crore to credit Guarantee Funds Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and then the CGTMSE will provide partial credit guarantee support to banks. Finally, the banks will give debt to the MSME promoter to infuse as equity in the unit.
7. MSMEs face a severe shortage of equity and the Govt. is going to set up a Fund of Funds (FOF) with a corpus of Rs. 10000 crore to overcome this struggle. FOF will be operated and controlled through mother fund and few daughter funds. This fund structure will help in leveraging R. 50000 crore of funds at Daughter funds level.
8. The MSMEs, which has growth potential and viability, will be identified to provide equity funding. Through this funding the MSMEs can expand their size as well as capacity. Also this will encourage MSMEs to get listed on the main board of stock exchanges.
9. The Indian MSMEs and companies were not able to with stand the pressure of unfair competition from foreign companies. This led to the discouragement of domestic companies and MSMEs. To remove this unfair competition, the Govt. decided to disallow global tenders in Govt. procurement tenders up to Rs. 200 crore. This move leads to self-Reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat) and supports the Make In India initiative. This will help domestic companies in general and MSMEs in particular.

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Also, this creates an enormous scope for MSMEs of the country.

10. An e-market linkage is to be promoted to replace trade fairs and exhibitions and this will help the MSMEs in overcoming marketing problems in this pandemic situation. Fin techs will be used to enhance transaction-base lending, using the data generated by the e-market place. The MSMEs receivables from the Govt. and Central Public Sector Enterprises will be released in 45 days. This will ensure the liquidity in the hands of MSMEs and leads to the smooth conduct of the business.

7. CONCLUSION:

In the year 2020 has been a disastrous one not just for India but for every country in the world due to the rapid spread of coronavirus. The disease impacted the country's economy on a large scale, thus further damaging the growth and progress. Prime minister of India Narendra Modi introduced a concept called Atmanirbhar Bharat on 12th May 2020 and announced a package of 20 lakhs crore to revive the economy and address the issues affecting various sections of people. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is an important mission for the economic mission for the economic revival and progress of the Indian economy under the lockdown.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311, Dist. Bagalkote

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

Arts and Commerce College
BAILHONGAL
587 311



ಡಾ ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಮಾಳವಾಡ
ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರು

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಮಾಳವಾಡ ಅವರು ಕೆಎಲ್ಇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರುತೇಶ್ವರ ಕಲಾ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಕೋತಂಬ್ರಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಲೆ ಮಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಎಸ್.ವ್ಹಿ.ಎಸ್. ಬೆಳ್ಳುಬ್ಬಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಸವದತ್ತಿ, ಪಿ.ಸಿ. ಜಾಬಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು 18 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದು, 275ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರ ಸಂಘದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ,ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕರ್ಕಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಇದರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



ಡಾ. ಲಿಂಗರಾಜ ವ್ಹಿ. ರಾಮಾಪೂರ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪರಿಸರ, ಕೃಷಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೀಗೆ ಇವರು ಬರೆದ 200 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲೇಖನಗಳು ನಾಡಿನ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿವೆ. 25ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿವೆ. 'ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಶನ್' ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

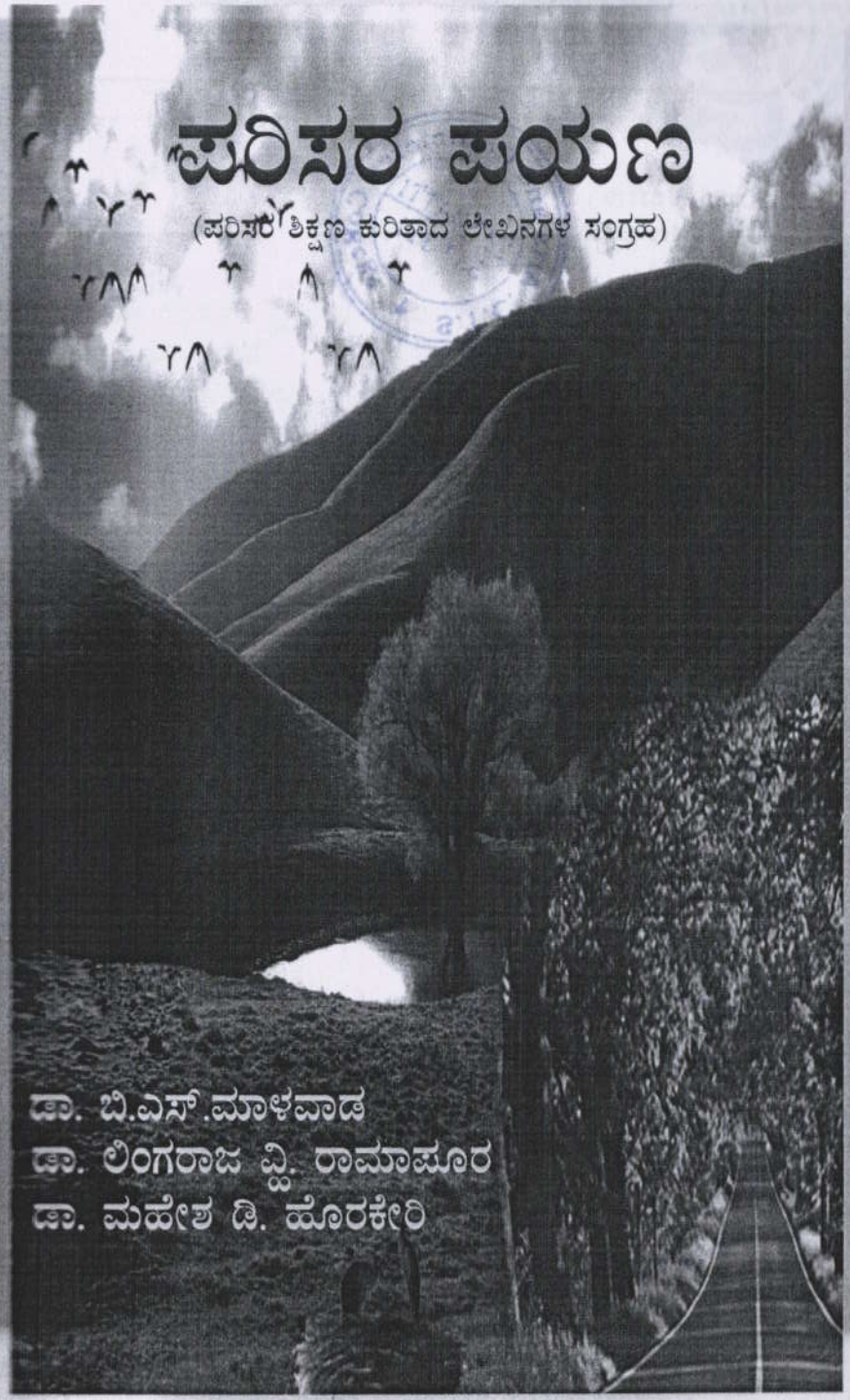
'ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಚಿ ಗೂಡು' ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಅಂಕಣಕಾರರಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ, ಚಿಂತಕರಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಸರವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸಂಘಟಕರಾಗಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಜಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಡಾ. ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್‌ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗುರು ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಪಡೆದು, ಅಮೇರಿಕದ ಹಾರ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2019' ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಗ್ರುಪ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 'ಟಾಫಿಟ್' ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಭಾಜನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



ಡಾ. ಮಹೇಶ ಡಿ. ಹೊರಕೇರಿ
ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರು

ಡಾ. ಮಹೇಶ ಡಿ. ಹೊರಕೇರಿ ಅವರು 1991 ರಿಂದ ಗುರು ನಾನಕ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರ ಸಂಘದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಸದ್ಯ ಸಂಘದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ, ಗೌರವಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಕವಿವಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಸಿ. ಪಾವಟೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು, ಹಲವಾರು ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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Mobile : 9480088960, 9480081580, 9686464919



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HUBBALLI
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ಪರಿಸರ ಪಯಣ
(ಪರಿಸರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ)
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ಸಂಪಾದಕರ ನುಡಿ

ನಾವು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಶುದ್ಧ ಸುಳ್ಳು. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಇರಬಲ್ಲದು. ಮಾನವನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಉದಯದ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಮಾನವನು ಕೂಡ ಜೀವ ಸಂಕುಲದ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇರೆ ಜೀವಿಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಜೈವಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವೇ ಹೊರತು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಒಡೆಯರಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. "ಈ ಭೂಮಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ವಿನಃ ಅತಿ ಆಸೆಗಳನ್ನಲ್ಲ" ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು, ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಪರಿಸರ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲ ಜನರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಒಡಮೂಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಂತದ ಬದುಕಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ? ಎಂಬ ಆತಂಕ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಹಚ್ಚ ಹಸಿರಿನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಸರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಪಯಣ.

ಪರಿಸರ ಪಯಣ 'ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಪಯಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾದದ್ದು, ದೃಢವಾದದ್ದು, ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಸಿರು, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸುಂದರ ಭೂಗೃಹವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಲೇಖನಗಳೂ ಆ

ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಮಹೇಶ ಡಿ. ಹೊರಕೇರಿ ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಸರ ಪಯಣ ಗ್ರಂಥಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ಸಂತೋಷವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ 25ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಉಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಈವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ವಿವರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿನಂತಿ.

ಈ ಪರಿಸರ ಪಯಣ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಸಹೋದರದಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶಂಕರ ಕೆ. ಕುಂಬಿ

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1. ಪರಿಸರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಡಾ. ಲಿಂಗರಾಜ ವ್ಹಿ. ರಾಮಾಪೂರ,
ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು
'ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಬಸವ', 33–ಸದಾಶಿವಾನಂದ ನಗರ
ಭೈರಿದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ–580025

"ವರ್ಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುವದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತು. ದಶಕವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡು, ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡು" ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಚೀನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರು.

ಪರಿಸರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂಬುದು ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ, ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರಂತರವಾದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಮಾನವ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ನಡುವಣ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಿಸರದ ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾನವನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

15. ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಯ್. ಬಿ. ಕೊರಡೂರ
ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರು
ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ

ಪರಿಸರವೆಂದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜೀವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಿ, ಕಾಡು, ಮರ, ಕ್ರೀಮಿ, ಕೀಟ, ನದಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ನಗರ, ಗುಡ್ಡ, ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಗಾಳಿ, ಮಳೆ, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಆಕಾಶ, ಬೆಳಕು ಇವುಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವೇ ಪರಿಸರ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಈ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಮೂಹವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಇದರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಚರಾ ಚರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೇ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸರ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಕೂಸು ಈ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಿ, ಅವನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಲು ಈ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬುದ್ಧಿ-ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮಾನವ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಶಾಲಿಯೇ ಆದರೂ,

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ಪರಿಸರ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವನು ಮರಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಹೂವಿನ ಗಿಡದಂತೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ನಶಿಸಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಏನೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನಾಗಿರಲಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತನಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಕವಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ವಾಗ್ಮಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಕಲಾವಿದನಾಗಿರಲಿ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಪಡೆದಿರಲಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಅವನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರಿಸರ. ಒದಗಿದ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಗಳೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ. ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಾನೇ ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ದುರಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಮಾತು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದು ಅಜ್ಞಾನವು ಸಹ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಈ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾನು ಬೆಳೆದ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿರಲೆಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಈ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿರಲೂ ಅಥವಾಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಡಲೂ ಎನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬುವುದು ಮೂಲ ಭೂತವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಜನರನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಒಂದು ಸೋಗು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತನದ ಮುಖವಾಡವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ, ಸೇವೆಯ ನೆಪದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರು ಸೇವೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಹಣವಿದಂತೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಹಿತ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಇರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾ. ಇವರು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಲಾಭವೂ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವದು ಈ ಮೂರನೆಯವರದೂ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆ.

ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳು ಸಾತ್ವೀಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವವರೆ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇವರು ಈ ಜೀವನದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಪರಮ ಗುರಿಯಡಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟವರು ಅದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಸಾರ್ಥಕಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಣಿಯಾದವರು. ಈ ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ತುಚ್ಚವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡವರು,ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದವರು ಸಂಸಾರವೆಂಬುದೊಂದು ಗಾಳಿಯ ಸೊಡರು, ಸಿರಿಯೆಂಬುದೊಂದು ಸಂತೆಯ ಮಂದಿ ಕಂಡಯ್ಯಾ! ಇದನೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕೆಡಬೇಡ ಸಿರಿಯೆಂಬುದು ಮರೆಯದೆ ಪೂಜಿಸು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವರ. ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಡದೆ ಆ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆಯು ಈಶ ಸೇವೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದವರು ಧೃಢಮನಸ್ಕರಾದ ಇವರು ನಾನು ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದವರು "ಮಾಡಿದೆನೆಂಬುದು ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳೆದರೆ ಏಡಿಸಿ ಕಾಡಿತ್ತು ಶಿವನ ಡಂಗುರ.....ಮಾಡಿದೆನೆಂಬುದು ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳೆಯದಿರೆ ಬೇಡಿದ್ದ ನೀವ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬಸವಣ್ಣವರು ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವಾತನ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನದನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸದವಕಾಶ ಲಭಿಸಿರುವುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವದಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನವನಾಗಿ ಮಾನವನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿದೆಂದು ತ್ರಿಕರ್ಣ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬಂಧಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇವರು ಮಹಾಮಾನವರು ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು ಇಂಥ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ವಿರಳಾತಿ ವಿರಳ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾನವ, ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಅದು ಸಹಜ, ಆದರೆ ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಾಯ ಹಸ್ತ ನೀಡುವುದು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತನ್ನಂತೆ ಇತರರೂ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅನೇಕ ಜೀವಿ–ನಿರ್ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ ಅವುಗಳ ಬದುಕು, ಉಳಿವು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ ಈ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಒಡಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನನ್ನಂತೆ ಈ

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ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೂ ಜೀವವಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನಂತೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಜೀವಿತ ಅವಧಿ ಇದೆ, ನನ್ನಂತೆ ಅದು ಕಾಲಾನುಗತ ನಶಿಸಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಪರಿಸರ ನನ್ನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಹಸ್ತ ಚಾಚಿದ ಈ ಪರಿಸರ ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮಾನವಿಯತೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದವರು ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನರಂತೆ ಬದುಕು ಸಾಗಿಸಿದವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲಕ್ಷೋಪ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜೀವಿಗಳಂತೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಜೀವಿ. ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಕೀಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೀಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಆಹಾರ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಆಹಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಆಹಾರ ಸರಪಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿವೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ನಿಯಮ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿದತ್ತ ಕೊಡುಗೆ. ಇತರ ಜೀವಿಗಳಂತೆ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಆದರೆ ಬುದ್ದಿ ಜೀವಿಯಾದ ಮಾನವ ಈ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಅನಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಈ ಭೂಮಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅವನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕೈಲಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ "ತಾನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪರಿಸರ, ಸಮಾಜ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಋಣವೂ ಇದೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 'ಹೌದು' ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ಉತ್ತರ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಆದರ್ಶ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ತನ್ನ ಹಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಇದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಈ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ತನ್ನ ಪಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾನಿದ್ದರಾಯಿತು. ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎನ್ನುವ 'ಅಹಂ' ನಮಗ್ಯಾಕೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವವರೂ

ಉಂಟು. ಆದರೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಕೇವಲ ಆದರ್ಶ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಅತೀ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮನಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಮಗೇನು ಎಂದು ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ತನ್ನ ನಾಲಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೂ ಚಾಚಿಯೇ ಚಾಚುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನ ಹಾಕಿದ ಕಳ್ಳ ನಾಳೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಖಾತ್ರಿಯೇನು? ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ಆಚೆ ಇರುವ ಚೀನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಒಂದು ಹುಚ್ಚಾಟದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪರಿಸರದ ವಿನಾಶದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದತ್ತಾ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ಕೊರೋನಾ ರೋಗ ನಮಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೆ ವಿನಾಶದ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ. ಇದು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮೈಲು ದೂರ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಳಜಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಒಂದು ರೋಗದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ, ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲೋಲ ಕಲ್ಲೋಲ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪರಿಸರದ ನಿಸ್ಕಾಳಜಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇಂಥ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ?

ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಜೀವಿಯಾದ ಮಾನವ ತನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನ ಅಥವಾ ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸುಖವನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವನು ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಿಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸಲೇಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅತೀ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜನರು ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಮಾನವ ಈ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸುವ ಜನರು, ಅವರ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯ

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ಕುತೂಹಲ, ಸಂಶಯ, ಹೆದರಿಕೆ, ವಿಸ್ಮಯಗಳು ಅವರ ಭಾವನಗೆಳನ್ನು ಕೆದರಿ ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಜವಾದ ಇರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನೆ ಮರೆಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದೊಡ್ಡವನಿರಲಿ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಣ್ಣವನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಅವನು ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ, ಸಹಾಯ, ಸಹಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ತಾನೊಬ್ಬನೆ ತನ್ನ ಪಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾನು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜೀವಿ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಒಂದು ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವೇ ಆಗಿರುವ ಜೀವಿಯು ತಾನು ಬದುಕಲು, ಬಾಳಲು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ವಸ್ಥವಾಗಿರಲು ಅದು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೂ, ಗುರಿಯೂ ಆಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ಭಾವನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾವನೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು ವಿಫಲವಾದರೆ ವಿನಾಶ ಖಚಿತ. ಜೀವಿ ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸಮಾಜ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಟ್ಟಲೂ ಬಲ್ಲ, ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಬೀಳಿಸಲೂ ಬಲ್ಲ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಈ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರಕನೂ ಆಗಬಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾರಕನೂ ಆಗಬಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಮಾರಕನಾಗದೇ ತಾರಕನಾಗಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಜೀವಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆಯು ಜೀವಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಧರ್ಮವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಬರೆದಷ್ಟು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವೂ ಸರಳವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವವಾದಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರೇಮಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಅವನು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದೇ ಒಂದು ಘೋರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎಂದು ಅವನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅದೇ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವನು ಅದನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಲಿಸಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ

ಎನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೇ ಸುಖ ಪಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವೇಚನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿ ಜನ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರರಹಿತವನ್ನು ಬಲಿಕೊಡುವ ನರರಾಕ್ಷರರು ಇನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಲಾಭವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೇಡು ಬಗೆಯುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಇಂತಾ ಕೇಡಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂದು ಈಡಿ ಜಗತ್ತೇ ತಲ್ಲಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏನೆನ್ನಬೇಕೊ ತಿಳಿಯದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡದೆ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದ ಲವಲೇಶ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಕೇವಲ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಜೀವನ ಧರ್ಮವೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂತಹ ಜನ, ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇನೊ ಎಂಬುದಷ್ಟು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅಪರೂಪವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆರಳೆನಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟಿರಬಹುದೇನೊ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅಂಥವರು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಾರದಂತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೆ ಗೌರವ ಘನತೆ ಮಾನ ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುವ ಬದಲು ಸಮಾಜದ ತುಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ನೋಡುತ್ತೆವೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದವರು ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ಉಂಟು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಯಾದ ಜೀವಿ ಭೀತಿ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಂಜಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಥವರಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಬೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆಯು ಬೆಳೆಯಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರ ಹಸನಾಗಬೇಕು, ಹದವಾಗಬೇಕು.ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾದ ಸೇವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿ ಇರಬೇಕು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ, ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಯ ಬಾಳು ಇರಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರ ಅಮೃತವಾಣಿಯಂತೆ "ಯಾವನು ಪರರ ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅವನ ಜೀವನ ಉತ್ತಮ" ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ. ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಜಿ.ಯವರ ಮಂಕುತಿಮ್ಮನ ಕಗ್ಗದ ಈ ನುಡಿ ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. "ಹೆಸರು

ಹೆಸರೆಂಬುದೇಂ? ಕಸರು ಬೀಸುವ ಗಾಳಿ ಹಸೆಯೊಂದು ನನಗೇಕೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಪುರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಶಿಶುವಾಗು ನೀಂ ಮನದಿ, ಹಸುವಾಗು, ಸಸಿಯಾಗು ಕಸಬೊರಕೆಯಾಗಿಳೆಗೆ– ಮಂಕುತಿಮ್ಮ".

ನೀನೆಂಥಾ ಬದುಕು ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರೊವವರೆಲ್ಲ ಕಸಬರಿಗೆಗಳಾದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂದರೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಎನ್ನುವುದೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಗುವಿನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಆದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನ ನೋಡಿ ಬದುಕಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಹಸನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಪರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆಯು ಜೀವನದ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅದು ತನಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಬಾರದು.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪಿತ ಬಾಪೂಜಿ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ "ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಕಣ್ಣೀರನ್ನೋರೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ" ಅಂಥ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಜೀವನ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರದೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೇವೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಬರೆದರೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರೆಯದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳದೆ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಲೇಖನ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Co-ordinator
IQAC
SS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist.-Bagalkote.

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अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर २०१८



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ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರು, STC
ಕಾಮರ್ಸ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ

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• डॉ. डी. एम. मुल्ला

स्वतंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी साहित्य की अनेक विधाएँ अपने को नए नए रूपों में दशनि का प्रयत्न करने लग गयी थी । कविता, उपन्यास, नाटक आदि साहित्यिक धाराओं में नये नये रचना प्रयोग होने लगे थे । जिनमें आदर्शमुखी सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तियों के विकास के साथ - साथ यथार्थवादी, व्यक्तिवादि और परंपरा विरोधी उच्छंखल प्रवृत्तियाँ जोर पकड रही थीं । जो भी साहित्य लिखा जाने लगा था वह आलोचना का विषय बनता जा रहा था। इनमें पत्र - पत्रिकाओं की अधिक भरमार थी और धीरे-धीरे 1960 के बाद तो अनेक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की बाढ ही आ गई। और इनमें अधिकतर पत्र- पत्रकाएँ काव्य क्षेत्र से ही जुडी रहीं। जिनका एक आंदोलन रूपी काव्य - रूप ही रूढ हो गया। कुछ एक कवि दल बनाकर कोई कविता अनेक नामों से अभिहित की जाने लगी जिसे साठोत्तरी हिंदी कविता का नाम दिया गया ।

सन 1960 के बाद तो अनेक पत्र-पत्रकाएँ जिनमें से डॉ. जगदीश गुप्त द्वारा कुछ उल्लेखित पत्रिकाओं में अभिव्यक्त नाम हैं - सनातन सूर्योदयी कविता, अपरंपरावादी कविता, सीमान्तक कविता, युयुत्सावादी कविता, अस्वीकृत कविता, सकविता, अकविता, समकालीन कविता, विद्रोही कविता इत्यादि । तथा कुछ लघुपत्रिकाओं के नाम भी कविता के विविध रूपों को रूपाईत करने लगे जिनमें समिधा, युयुत्सा, लय, अभिव्याक्ति, अकविता, उत्कर्ष, आज की कविता आदि ।

सन 1960 के बाद कविता के क्षेत्र से जुडे जितने आंदोलन रहे उतने आंदोलन पूर्व कभी इतने दिखाई नहीं दिए । सभी आंदोलन में कुछ - न -कुछ समानता जरूर पाई जाती थी । सारे कविताओं का स्वर विद्रोह, क्षोभ, असंतोष, संघर्ष, जीजिविषा आदि के रूप में मुखरित हो उठा । यह स्वर जो तीव्र हो उठा था वह तत्कालीन समाज में स्थित विकृति, विसंगति, अभाव, स्वार्थपरखता और लोक तांत्रिक व्यवस्था के विरूध्द था । सरकारी नारे, झूठे वायदों का खोखलापन, सामाजिक विषमता से ओतप्रोत था ।

साठोत्तरी कविता न केवल भारतीय तत्वमानों से ही जुडी रही बल्कि इस कविता पर पाश्चात्य शैली का भी प्रभाव देखा गया। अमेरिकी कवि गिन्सबर्ग से साठोत्तरी कविता, अकविता, अस्वीकृत, बीट आदि से संबंधित होकर यौन विषयक विकृतियों का खुला चित्रण करती हुई नंगी कविता का रूप पा गई।

साठोत्तरी कविता का मुख्य उद्देश्य यथार्थ परिस्थिति का आकलन करना है। कवि का नाता सामान्य जन से जुडकर उनकी समस्याओं और परिस्थितियों का बेबाक चित्रण मात्र करना है । इसलिए

ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ ಪಲ್ಲಟಗೊಂಡು ಇಹಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪರಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂಬ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದುದು.

"ಬಂದಪ್ಪಿದಳ್ ತಪ್ಪಿದಳ್ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಜನ್ಮಮಂ ನಿಂದಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಂಡಪ್ಪಿದಳ್ ಭಕ್ತಿಕಾಯುದಂ ಅಪ್ಪಿದೆಡೆ ಲಿಂಗದೊಳಗಿಂಗಿದವು ಮೊಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿದವು, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಡಿಗೆ ಗುಂಡುಡಿಡಿಗೆ ಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲಿ ಜಡೆ ನಿಮಿರ್ದೊಪ್ಪೆ ಹೊಸ ಮೀಸೆ ನಸುಗಪ್ಪಾಗೆ ಲಿಂಗದಪ್ಪಿಂ ಪುರುಷ ಚಿಹ್ನವೊಗೆದುದು" ಈ ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಗಿಟ್ಟು ಕಾರಣ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯೊಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜೀಕರಣದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ದೇಹಾಕೃತಿಯೇ ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಅಪಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಗಂಡಾಗುವಿಕೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವೆಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆಗೆ ಇಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಮತ್ತು ಭಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಂತಹ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾಚೆ ಈ ರಗಳೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಿನ್ನ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಇಂಬು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಅಕ್ಕನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯ ಫಲಿತಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಂಗೂಸಿನ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯ ನೆಲೆಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡಾಗ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಾಗುವಿಕೆಯೇ ರಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾನದಂಡವೆಂಬ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

"ಹೆಣ್ಣಳಿದು ಗಂಡಾದ ಗಂಡುಗೂಸೊಪ್ಪಿರಲು ಒಣ್ಣವೇರಿದ ಹೇಮದಂತೆ ಕುಳಿರ್ದಿರಲು" ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಲಿಂಗ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೆಂಗೂಸು ತನ್ನ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಪರಮ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಗಂಡಾಗುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ದೈವತ್ವದ ಒಲುಮೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರಳಾಗುವ ಕಥೆ, ದೈವ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದ ಲೊಕಾರೂಢಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಪ್ರಿಯನೊಲಿದು ಗಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿಂದು
ಗಂಡನನಪ್ಪದ ಮುನ್ನವೆ ಕಂಡಾ ಹೇರೂರ
ಹೆಗ್ಗಿನಂದೊಲವಿಂದಂ । ಗಂಡಂ ಮಾಡಿದವನಮರರ
ಗಂಡಂ ಮದನಾರಿ ಹಂಪೆಯ ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷ ॥

ರಗಳೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹೆಂಗೂಸಿನ ಭಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಗಂಡನಪ್ಪದ ಮುನ್ನವೇ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕರಣದ ಭಾಗವೆಂಬಂತೆಯೇ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಲಿಂಗಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವ ಹುನ್ನಾರವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ದೈವ ಒಲಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿತವೆಂಬ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಕೂಗಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಪರಂಪರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಹರನ ರಗಳೆಯೊಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಗೆ ವಸ್ತುವೊಂದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು.ಸದ್ಯ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳಾದ ತೃತಿಯ ಲಿಂಗಿಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಸಲಿಂಗಕಾಮದಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವೈಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದೆ.

ಫಲಿತ : ಹೆರೂರು ಹೆಂಗೂಸು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ರಗಳೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಓದಿಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡಾಗುವಿಕೆ ಖುಷಿ ಆದರೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ದೇಹಮಿವಾಂಸೆಯು ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಆಕೃತಿಯೋಂದು ಲಿಂಗಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಮೆಲುಗೈಯಾದರೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ದೇಹಾಕೃತಿಯ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.ಪಿತೃಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪುರುಷಾಕೃತಿಯ ಮೆಲ್ವಗೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಸಿಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಹುಡುಕಾಟಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆ-ಮತ್ತೆ ಧ್ವನಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಾಂಧ್ರದ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ಡಾ. ಜಾಜಿ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಹಂಪೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆರೂರುನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಜೈನ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹರಿಹರನ ರಗಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹೆರೂರು ಹೆಂಗೂಸಿನ ಕಥೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೇ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನವೊಂದನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರಕಾರದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಚಿಂತನವು ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ರಗಳೆಯ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಓದನ್ನು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕರಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

■■

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು- ಎಂ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಗಮ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ-೫೯೧೧೧೫

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ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿನೂತನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

• ವಾಯ್. ಬಿ. ಕೊರಡೂರ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸ :

ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಕನಸು ನನಸಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷರರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಲೇ ಬೇಕು, ಸಾಕ್ಷರರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬೇಕು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದರ್ಥ ಮಾನವನ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು. ವಿದ್ಯೆಯು ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಪದವನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಆಶ್ರಮಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾತ್ತ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿತ್ತು ಕಾಲಾಂತರದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ ತೋರಿತು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡವು ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪೋಷಣೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಗತಿ ಪರಾವಲಂಬನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಸಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಇಂದು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕುವಂತೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ :

ಭಾರತವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದ ಗುರುಕುಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಂತದವರೆಗೆ ಭವ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಭಾರತದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುಲು ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅನೇಕ ಸಮೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೂಲಾಗ್ರಹ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆಯೋಗ ೧೯೪೮-೪೯, ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆಯೋಗ ೧೯೫೨-೫೩, ಸಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆಯೋಗ ೧೯೬೪-೬೬, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆಯೋಗ ೧೯೮೫-೮೫ ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಆಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೂಲಾಗ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಣವಾದವು.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಜೀವನದ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಚಿಂತನ ತರ್ಕ, ಲೋಕ ವಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಅನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭಾವ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಮೂಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಹರಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿತು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವರೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಅಮೂಲಾಗ್ರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳ ಉಗಮವು ಆಯಿತು.

ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳ ಉಗಮ :

ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರಭುದ್ಧ ಮಾನವನ ಅನುಪಮ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು. ಲೋಕಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದಾಗ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಹರ್ಷವನ್ನು, ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೊ. ವಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ. ಮಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಂಥರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದು ಇಟ್ಟರು. ಅಂಥ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಉಗಮದಿಂದ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು, ಜ್ಞಾನವಂತರಾಗ ತೋಡಗಿದರು. ಈ ಒಂದು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಉಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿಯಾಯಿತು. ೧೯ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಂದ ಇತ್ತೀಚೀನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದವು. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ರೀಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

೨೦ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ೨೧ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೇಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಯಾವುದೆ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹುಡುಕಿ ಪಡೆಯಬುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಕಾಗದ ರಹಿತ ಅಂದರೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನೀಕ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಗಣಕೀರಕರಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ :

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಸ್ಪೋಟದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿಹೋಗಿದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೆಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಓದುಗರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಆಯ-ವ್ಯಯದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರ ಹೊರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಗಣಕೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಓದುಗರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತರಜಾಲದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಾಲೇಜು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಕೀಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ :

ಕಾಲೇಜು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿವೆ. ಬದಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯೂನ್ಮಾನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರಿಕರಣ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಸೇವೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿವೆ.

ಇಂದು ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಓದುಗರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸೇವೆಗಳಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ, ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಪರಿಚಲನೆ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು, ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸೂಚಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಸೇವೆ ಅವಿಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಓದುಗನು ಭೌತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೇ ನಾನು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜಾಲವೆಂಬ (Network) ಮತ್ತು ನೇರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ (Online) ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ್ತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಶ್ರೀ ತಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ ಕಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ತನ್ನ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಅನೂಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ವಿದ್ಯೂನ್ಮಾನ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ :

ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ ೧೯೭೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ತಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗ ಸುಮಾರು ೮೦ ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ರಾಯಬಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣೀಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ತಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿಯವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ದುರ್ಬಲರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ ನೇಕಾರರ ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಲು, ಅಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದಿಂದ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು.

ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಸಂಘವು ೧೯೮೨ ರ ಜೂನನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವಿ ಶಿಕಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ತಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ ಕಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಎಂದು ಮರು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಆಗುತತಿರುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮನಗೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘವು ೧೯೯೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ. (ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ಯುಲರ್ ಆಫ್ ಬಿಜಿನೇಸ್ ಎಡ್ಮೀನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್) ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನೂಕೂಲವಾಯಿತು.

ಇಂದಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನೆ ದಿನೆ ಹೊಸ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅನೂಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ೨೦೦೧ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ. (ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ಯುಲರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್) ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ :

ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ೧೯೭೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂ ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟು ೭೬೯೮ ಚದರ ಅಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ತನ್ನ ಓದುಗರಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಲಾ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಅನೂಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಡಿಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಟಿಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಈ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ೩೮೩೦೩ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ೬೪ ನಿಯತ ಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಇ-ಬುಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇ-ಜರ್ನಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಐ.ಸಿ.ಟಿ. ಮತ್ತು ವಿನೂತನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ, ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತ ಒಂದು ವಿನೂತನ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಸುತ್ತ-ಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರ ಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ತನಿಕಾ ತಂಡ ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಕ್ ತನಿಕಾ ತಂಡದಿಂದ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಂಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು : (Best Practices in Library)

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಸುವಂತ ಅನೇಕ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

೧. ಇ-ಲಿಬ್ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಬಳಸಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಗಣಕೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

೨. ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಮಥಾಲಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೬. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೇಟ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ.

೪. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

೫. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂ ಬಾರಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೬. ವೃತ್ತ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚನಾ ಫಲಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದು.

೭. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನಗತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಾಟ್ಸ್ ಆ್ಯಪ್ ಗ್ರುಪ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.

೮. ಸಲಹಾ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮೀತಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತೆರೆದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಂಧಿಸುವುದು.

೯. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮೀತಿ ರಚಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸ ಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

೧೦. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ/ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಹಾಜರಾತಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಮೂಮೆಂಟ್ ರೆಜೀಸ್ಟರ್ ಎನ್ನು ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು.

೧೧. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಅನೇಕ ದಾನಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ೧೮ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿವೆ.

೧೨. ವರ್ಷವಾರು, ವಿಷಯವಾರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಾಗವಾರು ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಅಂಕಿಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೧೩. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಓದುಗ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಓದುವ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.

೧೪. ಓದುವ ಅಭಿರುಚಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಅವಲೋಕನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಪೆನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

೧೫. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು.

೧೬. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ವಿನೂತನ ಸೇವೆಗಳು :

೧. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಹೃದಯವಿದ್ದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾರಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ತನ್ನ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಓದುವ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ತ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು (ಓಪನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಸ್) ಒದಗಿಸುವುದ ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಅನೂಕೂಲವಾಗಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇ-ಲಿಬ್ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾರಕೋಡಿಂಗ್ ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗಣಕೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

೨. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಓದುಗರ ಮನೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೆನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

೩. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು KIOSK Desk ಎನ್ನುವ ಔಕಂಅ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೪. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ೪೫೦೦ ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇ-ಬುಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇ-ಜರ್ನಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ Kindle E-Book Readerನ್ನು ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೫. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಸಂಗ್ರಹದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಮೂಮೆಂಟ್ ರೆಜೀಸ್ಟರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ೧೧ ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಮೇರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

■■

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪಾಲಕರು, ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಪದವಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ, ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ

• ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು : ಹಾಲಪ್ಪ ಮ. ಮಡಿವಾಳರ
ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು : ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಎಮ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹದಿನೈದು ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸುಧೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ನೂತನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಲೆ ಇವೆ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ನಡುಗನ್ನಡಆಧುನಿಕ (ನವೋದಯ, ನವ್ಯ, ಬಂಡಾಯ, ದಲಿತ) ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳು ಉದಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದುಅಸ್ತಂಗತವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಹದಿನೆಳನೆ ಶತಮಾನದವರೆಗೆ ನಾಟಕ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಉಪಲಬ್ಧವಾಗದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕವಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಉಭಯ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಂಡಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವ್ಯಾಸ, ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ, ಭಾಸ, ಶೂದ್ರಕ, ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರಕೃತಿ ಪರಿಚಯವು ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾಙ್ಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೊಂದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸುವರ್ಣಯುಗವನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿತು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಪರಿಸರ, ಪರಿಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸುತ್ತುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಕಗಳು ಏಕೆ ರಚನೆಗೊಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಆಧಾರಗಳೂ ದೊರೆಯಲಾರವು. ಆದರೂ ಜನಪದರಂಗಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ, ನಾಟಕ, ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳು ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನುಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆಇವೆಲ್ಲತೀರಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಆಧಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ನಾಟಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ, ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿಏನನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುರುಳಿದ್ದರೂ ನಾಟಕಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಧ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದರಂಗ ಭೂಮಿ ಶಾಸನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ.

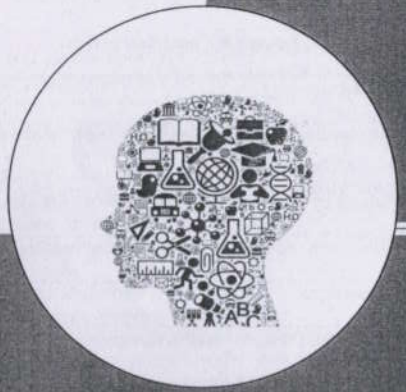
ನಾಟಕದ ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ವಸ್ತುವಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಸ್ತುವಿನತ್ತಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶದ ರಂಗ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವಾಸ್ತವ ನಾಟಕಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕಯುಗದ ಫಲವಾಗಿದ್ದುಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರತಲ್ಲ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿವಾತ್ಯ ಪರಿಚಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನಜೀವನವೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದ ನಾಟಕಗಳು ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತನೆ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮಧ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವಾದರೂ ಅಂದಿನ ವೃತ್ತಿರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳೇ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆವರಿಸಿದ್ದವು.ಆಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳೆಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಹಸನಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ನಗೆಯೇ ಈ ನಾಟಕಗಳ

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Laughter – The Best Medicine

Dr.Afsari Jaan,[1] Prof.Mumtaz Begum S.M[2]
[1]Hod- Geography, Abbas Khan College For Women, Bangalore -02
[2]Hod Hindi, Abbas Khan College For Women,Bangalore- 02

Abstract-
"Your greatness is measured by your kindness education and intellect by your modesty your ignorance is betrayed by your suspicious & prejudices & your real calibre is measured by the consideration & tolerance you have for others"
Keyword- Tolerance, prejudices.

Inroduction-

A famous scientist was on his way to deliver his last lecture for the day in an university when his chauffeur offered an idea, "Hey Boss I've heard your speech so many times I bet I could deliver it and give you the night off "Sounds great" the scientist said, when they got to the auditorium, the scientist put on the chauffeur's hat and settled into the back row. The chauffeur walked to the lectern and delivered the speech. Afterward he asked if there were any questions. "Yes" said one professor. The he launched into a highly technical question. The chauffeur was panic stricken for a moment but quickly recovered "that's an easy, one" he replied "In fact it's so easy I am going to let my chauffeur answer it." Smile is the beginning of laughter, practice smiling like laughter, smile is contagious too.

"A smile is the light in the window of our soul." Laughter triggers the release of endorphins, the body's natural feel good chemicals which promote an overall sense of well-being and can even temporarily relieve pain, it enhance the intake of oxygen – rich air, stimulates heart, lungs and mussels and it is a physical response, which are chemical messengers that act to reduce the perception of pain burn calories relax and recharge by improving mood directly to increases and release of "Happy chemicals" in the brain by moderating the negative effects of stressful solutions Laughter increases activity of several immune cells and antibodies with effects lasting up to 12hrs.

"Laughter is the sound of the soul dancing."

It inhibits the build up of plaque in arteries, similar to exercise, by decreasing the risk of having heart attack, counters act symptoms of depression, alleviates stress and anxiety by reducing levels of stress hormones called cortical lead to self –esteem hope and energy. Among elderly people laughter yoga is gaining popularity in recent years, as it improves life satisfaction and depression scores.

"Secret of blissful life consist in practicing laughter, silence, breathing and meditation"

The journal of National Cancer Institute writes laughter builds up the immune system. In the proceedings of Royal Society (2011), laughter lowers Blood pressure by helping blood vessels to function in a proper and better way to resolve conflicts and disagreements with friends, partner, family co-workers to improve quality relationship. Which enhances team work, promotes bonding, good sense of humour allows to be more spontaneous – keeps away from troubles. Hence laughter helps to look- past your doubts, Judgements and criticism.

"The human race has one really effective weapon and that is "LAUGHTER."

Conclusion

Sustainable development for careful & Maximum utility with positive attitude of man-made and natural resources is a necessity and need of the time to save resources to save ourselves to achieve integrated socio-economic long lasting development.

2. It is clear that 44 respondents, 0.733 proportion, and (p <0.001) have agreed that online education ensures enjoy in learning.
3. 45 respondents, with a proportion of 0.750 and (p <0.001) have strongly agreed that online education is as interesting as offline education.
4. 42 respondents, with a proportion of 0.700 and (p 0.003) have agreed that online education ensures to improve reading ability.
5. 38 respondents, with a proportion of 0.633 (p 0.052), have agreed that online education ensures opportunities for creative thinking.
6. 45 respondents, with a proportion of 0.750 (p <0.001), agreed that learning becomes fun via online education.
7. With 50 respondents, proportion 0.833 (p <0.001), strongly agreed that online education ensures flexibility.
8. 46 respondents (a proportion of 0.767) have expressed that online education ensures ability to advance career.
9. Online education ensures to use various E-resources, according to 45 respondents, proportion 0.750(p <0.001).

Suggestion:

From the above study its clear that virtual is the order of the day, let it be it any sector, where it comes to education due pandemic situation schools and colleges were shut for almost 2 years where this online education was introduced from school education to college education and helped may student to have track over their learnings. Since the present situation information technology era one should not resist the changes.

Conclusion:

To conclude, in present online era education system should have blended one i.e., both offline and online mode to impart the knowledge to students

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Library E-Resources at Your Doorsteps: Astudy Based On STC College Digital Library Access

Yallappa B. Koradur
Sr. Librarian, STC Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti, Dist: Bagalakoti

Abstract

During the lockdown because of the COVID pandemic, the library offerings are a hard one that modified each the readers' and librarians', which resulted in the most usage of library digital assets through far off login. This observes goals to research the STC College using e-sources thru the Digital Library facility. It seeks to investigate route-wise get entry to of Digital Library through one-of-a-kind users of the College. Data changed into accrued directly from the STC College Library website. A general of 1501 users as member of university Library in the instructional year 2020-21 Out of those 1501 members, 886 individuals diagnosed as for the prevailing study. It is sudden to be aware that only 59.02% of the participants are the usage of the Digital Zone facility. The last member of college library (40.98%) isn't using the Digital Zone technology. Digital Library gaining access to participants had been also broken down by way of route clever and it is found that university inside the B.Com (38.61 %) and B.A. (32.67%) direction are extra getting access to than the opposite direction inside the university.

Keywords: Remote Login, Remote Access, Digital Library, Educational Web Portals, Online Educational Resources, in the STC college library website

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic started as an international health crisis as it spread unexpectedly across countries, and as a part of that almost all of the nations finished lockdown. The latest outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has modified the entire global, and as a result, every sector has rehabilitated its service shipping techniques at some stage in this period. Libraries were also changed inside the way of supplying services to their users. The 2020-21 Covid-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented effect on Higher Education (HE) libraries, requiring them to unexpectedly over haul their services and accelerating the shift to virtual in a brief area of time. One of the maximum full-size demanding situations has been the way to provide college students and other library users with endured get entry to sources formerly handiest available in print when libraries were closed or are running with regulations in place that limit get admission to the physical library space.

Libraries having a sizable wide variety e-resources have made sufficient opportunities to serve their person seven inside the lockdown length and after at some stage in the arena. During and after the outbreak of this pandemic disease, libraries international offer access to their e-resources via far off login facilities. Remote login is now extensively utilized by libraries all over the global to facilitate get admission to scholarly literature. But in STC university, the research display that the state of affairs is wretched right as we understand it; like other sectors, libraries global are also dealing with difficult selections around which services to offer and how ranging from minimal restrictions to full closure. In the prevailing technological world, information is disseminated to its ability users in exclusive formats, especially in virtual form. Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam, former President of India, stated that Digital Libraries are "in which the beyond meets the existing and creates a destiny. Digital library affords equitable access to knowledge to all people, no matter place, caste creed, color or monetary fame. Digital library unites in preference to divide. Therefore there is a need of time to broaden digital libraries".

About Digital Library

Most of the records carriers allow get right of entry to their e-resource products thru IP-primarily based get right of entry to. IP-primarily based get entry to be an open fashionable for the authentication of e-resource get entry to through felony users. Although it is the maximum appropriate, secure and hassle-unfastened authentication method, it has a few barriers. One of the predominant drawbacks of filtered e-resource get entry to be that users can get admission to e-sources whilst on the check in individuals must be able to get entry to e-resources at any time as long as they've get entry to the internet. The *Digital Library* Access has trendy open-source software to authenticate authorized users from university and offer them with continuous access to e- resources from anywhere, at any time, to address this constraint within a federated single signal-on system. *Digital Library* goals to permit customers to use a single, institutionally

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regulated identity to get admission to inner and outside resources effortlessly. *Digital Library* will restrain e-resources to be accessed by using accepted users anywhere.

Review of Literature

It is generally accepted in many researches that digital library tasks in India commenced inside the 1990s and this overview additionally observed that most of Indian literature on digital libraries is published 1995. One of the earliest articles giving a top level view of digital libraries in India is by Rajashekar (1997b); this lucid article discusses the numerous advantages of digital libraries and the issues involved in their introduction. Srivastava and Saxena (2004) have also written an outline of digital libraries. Sharma and Arora (2005) highlighted the want for digital libraries together with the necessities, digitization process and future of digital libraries. One of the demanding situations of digital libraries discussed with the aid of Sadagopan (2000) consists of availability of records on the fingertips but questions, wherein is information. Digital libraries inside the Indian context are discussed and the writer highlights the possibilities to be had to library scientists for creating and gaining access to content in Indian languages. Even as the digital library era became being ushered into Indian libraries and information centres, the DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology came out with a unique issue on digital libraries in 1997. The issue carried six papers on digital library concepts and technology and interestingly all six papers have been contributed by way of authors from outdoor India (Rajashekar 1997a).

Electronic libraries have been the precursor to digital libraries although the terminologies had been used interchangeably and the time period 'digital library' has advanced to be the extensively universal terminology encompassing the principles and offerings of digital libraries as nicely. Electronic library services of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur consist of video library services, database services, SDI services, on-line magazine get entry to carrier and retrospective database seek services. Future programs which include plans for massive-scale digitization were discussed by Mohapatra (2007). An article that reaffirms the evolutionary function of the electronic library because the predecessor of digital libraries through Deb and Kar (2005) describes the putting in place of the digital library at The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The TERI digital library opened for its researchers in 1999 and includes a number of services. The principles of a physical electronic library and a digital electronic library are discussed including the numerous sources and advantages of the TERI digital library. The phenomenon of information hidden in the traditional library set-up being a barrier to communication, and the capability of digitization as means to triumph over this phenomenon is discussed by means of Giri (2006).

In current years there were a number of digital library projects in India and there are numerous papers that have tried to look at these initiatives. Bhattacharya (2004) traced the development of digital libraries with appreciate to India and concluded that India's try closer to virtual library development has been sporadic and partial. In the paper, digital library tasks had been divided into eleven categories that includes art and culture, academic institutions, national- level institutions, R&D groups, government, NGOs, financial institutions, media, private, society and college degrees. The issues and the coverage of the Government of India towards digital library development in India in addition to the digital divide in trendy are also discussed.

Similarly, Jain and Babbar (2006) have categorized the specific Indian digital library tasks viz., on the government level, at educational institutions and inside society-stage agencies. Fifteen digital library tasks that fall beneath the three classes were highlighted. The authors additionally affirm that best sporadic and partial try had been made closer to digital library tasks in India.

One of the predominant digital library tasks these days has been the Million Books to the Web Project initiated by using Prof. Raj Reddy of Carnegie Mellon University. It is a worldwide assignment and India is a major contributor to this assignment with the Indian attempt being named Digital Library of India (Balakrishnan 2005). Balakrishnan discusses the technological challenges with regard to the Indian languages and destiny directions consisting of the opportunity of creating a 21st century equivalent of the public library and that PBS and All India Radio might create Web contents.

Objectives

The objective of the prevailing have a study is to hint out the variety of members inside the college having membership and there by using getting access to the Digital Library facility and in addition the take a study attempts to investigate the wide variety of individuals getting access to the facility course-wise. Finally the study proceeds to pick out the contributors having club in digital library.

Materials and Methods

The present have a study covers the entire information from the STC College Library website regarding the member as much as the period as on 2020-21. An overall of 886 contributors were diagnosed on the

2020-21. Out of these 1501 member, 886 participants diagnosed as member have been taken for the existing take present study. The info concerning the listing of member had been decided on from the STC College Library, and the analyses are prepared. Within the study period, there are 886 participants that have accessed the digital library facility. Out of 1501 individuals of the institutions, best 886 (59.02%) contributors are the use of the Digital Library facility. In different words, the remaining 40.98% of individuals isn't gaining access to the Digital library facility. These 886 contributors also are subjected to similarly analysis.

Scope and Limitations

The study helps to become aware of the distinction within the number of STC College, course-wise and subsequently. They have a look at has positive limitations. The most vital one is that the quick growth inside the Digital Library members' registration, i.e. extra contributors is registering day by day. So the study has no manipulate over new execution and upcoming improvements that take location consequently inside the STC College Digital Library website. Those contributors who joined on 2020-2021 are best taken into consideration for the study. Out of the 1501 individuals, simplest 886 (59.02%) of them are using the digital library facility remaining 615 (40.98%) participants are still behind the scenes.

Conclusion

Emerging technology requires sound management and important thought, which facilitates to alternate the technology at a wide ranging velocity, specifically inside the digital international. The present technologies make revolutionary modification in the services supplied through the libraries daily. The faraway login get entry to e-resources is the satisfactory exercise of libraries because it gives an opportunity for the first-rate use of the electronic records resources and affords clean access to multiple sources subscribed by way of the library thru its interface from anywhere. Any time gets right of entry to thee- resources is now implemented by many libraries with the help of STC College utilizing e-resources through the Digital Library facility. It is a progressive transformation within the area of library technological know-how career. We can say that widely wide-spread get right of entry to e-resources from everywhere exchange users' idea, which maximizes the utilization of the e-resources. The non-cognizance approximately the newly rising technology the various users is the main downside for the under utilization of those kinds of services. Proper cognizance programmes via on line mode is the handiest treatment to conquer those troubles inside the present technological world. E-resources cognizance programmes performed at normal periods within the higher education institutions will provide a clean reduce concept approximately the benefits, and at the identical time will lead to complete advertising and most suitable usage of e-resources.

Digital Library can play a vital position in growing our studies output via imparting capacity researchers with get entry to scholarly e-resources at anytime, everywhere. Most research establishments do no longer offer off-campus get admission to their subscribed assets due to more than one barriers along with lack of funding and limited technical knowledge. By Digital Library, at any time, achieve most of the e- resources past the boundary of the institutions. The idea and design of get right of entry to with deployment are in progress. 1501 member identified as for the existing study. STC College making use of e-resources thru the Digital Library facilities it indicates the importance of trainning/awareness programmes to be carried out in institution.

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India's Defence policy during Pandemic

Dr. Bharathi Shyamraj
Principal cum Associate Professor, Department of Political Science Government First Grade College, For Women, Doddaballapura, Bengaluru.

Abstract

This article is involved with planning, procurement of defence system and also changes of defence coverage in the direction of China and Pakistan. It also shows that budget has been increased for Border Road Organization (BRO) has endured with foremost bridges, roads and tunnels. Defence research and improvement business enterprise, defense force had additionally rendered to humanitarian service in Covid-19 affected areas. During the pandemic exercising with the foreign navies and also performed through the naval force. Defence provider turned into also prolonged to humanitarian assistance and disaster comfort. The fight in opposition to Covid-19 becomes related to Quarantine facilities and medical activities.

Key Words: Pandemic, Line of Actual Control, Line of Control, Chief of Defence Staff and Humanitarian.

Introduction

As the Ministry of Defence has been already ordered to restrict capital spending. The settlement under execution of latest procurement turned into additionally limited. The consumables together with gas, spares and equipment, even as pay and pension commonly remained untouched. The crunch of resources will alternate the Hazard-Based Planning (TBP) toward Capability Based Planning (CBP). Indian Government fiscal hindrance and absence of strategic articulation has additionally been challenged. The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) had been said that the armed forces ought to pass for massive amounts of imports by way of representing our operational necessities. This is the one based totally at the choice of Cabinet engagements that frequently claim causalities along the road of Actual Control (LAC) at some stage in India and China. Combat is non-exists ant however competitive patrolling continues continental security. Challenges continue to be in fixture for India. There is a need for local development and external acquisition of abilities. India wishes to maintain expansion training improved performance of unique operation. The forces are to be elevated, intelligence surveillance and reconvinces of army sort of contingency. Modernization of Military is needed to fight the risk forces. Sustaining of Defence enterprise is wanted. Pandemic is the surprise to the Defence of India.

As India's Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman prepares to announce India's budget for the economic year (FY) 2022-2023, she will be weighing several domestic priorities with the ongoing and urgent external demanding situations India maintains to stand. Whether on land inside the Himalayas along the line of actual control, or the excessive seas of the Indian Ocean, India maintains to face critical demanding situations that it should address with finite assets and an economic system nevertheless getting better from the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic. In the backdrop of one of this threat environment, how India's upcoming budget tackles the continuing demanding situations of modernization and indigenization can impact the trajectory of India's defense policy.

Military Modernization

The rise of India as rising electricity, as well as an evolving security environment, has been accompanied through a push for India to modernize its army. While India keeps a large protection budget it spends almost percentage of its gross domestic product on defense and had the third-biggest protection budget in FY2021-22 India's military also calls for urgent modernization. In 2018, India's then-vice chief of army personnel, Lt. Gen. Sarath Chand testified before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defense that "Typically, any modern Armed Forces have to have… one-third of its device in the vintage category, one-third in the modern-day class, and one-third within the state-of-art category." The reality he said, however, is pretty different. "The state nowadays is sixty eight percent of our equipment is inside the antique class, with just about 24 percent inside the contemporary and 8 percent inside the nation-of-artwork category." Last year's budget included provisions that had been aimed toward turning this case around. Not simplest did the whole allocation for protection for FY 2021-22, such as pension-related expenditures, increase by means of 1.48 percent from Rs 4.71 lakh crore in FY 2020-21 to Rs 4.78 lakh crore in FY 2021-22, however the budgeted capital expenditure, which might support purchases of recent

equipment, might boom by 18.75 percent. However, no matter this tremendous boom, its miles clear that the liabilities from India's current pipeline of protection equipment it has already committed to buying might take in almost 90 percentage of the budgeted capital expenditure, leaving most effective a meager amount for additional modernizations. Moving forward, the budget will no longer simplest need to maintain up this degree of allocation of capital expenditure but take additional steps if the authorities wishes to noticeably lessen the antique device currently deployed by using the militia.

Indigenization challenge

India also is in the precise state of affairs of having one of the most important protection budgets inside the global even as also being the sector's second-largest importer of defense equipment. Boosting India's self-reliance, or *atma nirbharta,* in defense manufacturing has emerged as a key precedence for Prime Minister Modi's government. The authorities has, certainly, taken steps to increase this purpose, inclusive of organizing a "poor listing" of equipment so that it will be barred from being imported among 2020 and 2025, freeing a brand new Defense Acquisition Procedure that emphasizes indigenous sources of protection system, and sub-allocating 63 percentage of the allocated capital expenditure budget toward procurement of defense device from handiest domestic sources. However, despite these steps, there are nevertheless several in addition reforms that continue to be ripe for the authorities to adopt as part of its FY 2022-2023 finances. One location that specialists have diagnosed as being a massive obstacle to the indigenization of India's defense enterprise has been the unpredictability of India's expenditure, which has been hamstrung because of a lack of ability to make multi-year economic commitments. The fifteenth Finance Commission had made a recommendation to establish a "devoted, non-lapsable fund known as the Modernization Fund for Defense and Internal Security (MFDIS)" to cope with this difficulty. If one of these funds will be based to permit any unutilized budget that had been allocated for capital expenses to be reallocated to this fund, rather than surrendered underneath the contemporary regulations, it may offer a lift to indigenization within the protection zone.

Another step can be to expand the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, which the finance minister announced for the duration of last year's budget which will inspire home production, reduce imports, and sell exports in 13 sectors. The government has already launched a PLI scheme for drones, which has great defense applications.

Conclusion

India faces hard geopolitical surroundings, with threats within the continental domain from its associates to the north, within the maritime domain within the Indian Ocean Region, and inside the average stability of airpower. These threats are sharpening on the same time as India appears to recognition on a myriad of inner priorities as it looks to emerge from the Covid-19 pandemic. How India's upcoming finances will stability competing priorities with limited resources could have large implications for protection coverage shifting ahead, in particular with regards to long-standing dreams consisting of modernization of India's defense force and the indigenization of India's defense industry and procurement.

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Performance Analysis of Private Sector Banks in India: A Comparative Study of AXIS Bank and ICICI Bank

Mr. Sachinkumar M. Patil[1], Dr. A. S Shiralashetti[2]
[1]Assistant Professor, Dept of Commerce Government First Grade College, Mangauli
[2]Professor, Dept. of commerce, Karnataka University, Dharwad

Abstract:

Banking Sector performs an imperative function in economic improvement of a country. The banking system of India is featured by using a huge network of financial institution branches, serving many forms of economic services of the people. In nowadays economic global, monetary performance is an earthly amongst the attitude of diverse stakeholders, be it within the control, creditors, proprietors and investors' perspective. The expertise of financial performance facilitates in predicting, evaluating and evaluating the incomes capacity of the corporation. It also allows in financial and funding decisions. Any company offers monetary facts thru economic statements and reviews. A bank's economic performance can be assessed by means of reading the statistics supplied in its quarterly and annual reports. The present examine is carried out to evaluate the financial overall performance of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank on the basis of Net Profit and some ratios consisting of return on fairness, capital adequacy, Total Income to Capital Employed and Total Debt to Owners Fund ratio and so forth. The period of study taken is from the year 2013-14 to 2017-18. They have a look at discovered that ICICI Bank is performing properly and financially sound in phrases of Net earnings than Axis Bank however in context of go back on equity Axis Bank has better handling efficiency than ICICI Bank.

Keywords— Capital Adequacy Ratio, DPS, DER, EPS, Total Income to Capital Employed

Introduction:

A proficient banking system is recognized as primary prerequisite for of any economic system as they play critical role in the economic improvement of an economy. Banks mobilize the financial savings of community into productive channels. The Indian banking machine is featured by using a huge network of financial institution branches, serving many sorts of monetary necessities of the humans of India. It can be said that the banking sector is the maximum dominant region of the economic system in India, and with suitable valuations and growing profits, the sector has been some of the pinnacle performers inside the markets. Undoubtedly, being tech-savvy and full of know-how, private banks have played a chief position inside the improvement of Indian banking industry. In the system they've jolted public secter banks out of complacency and forced them to come to be extra competitive. At present, Private Banks in India includes main banks like ICICI Banks, Axis Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, HDFC Bank and International Bank, and so forth. Private Banks such as Axis Bank and ICICI Bank are posting a fast growth in their asset base every year as compared to public sector banks. The present observe is performed to assess the economic performance of these two giant non-public quarter banks. The study additionally consists of an assessment of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank on the idea of a few economic performance parameters or signs.

Objective of Study:

The main objectives of study are as follows;

1. To study the financial performance of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank
2. To compare the financial performance of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank
3. To study the key ratios of performance indicator of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank.

Hypothesis of Study:

The null and alternative hypothesis of study is;

H1 – There is no significance difference between financial performance indicators of Axis Bankand ICICI Bank i.e. the performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank is identical.

H0 - There is a significance difference between financial performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank i.e. the performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank is not identical.

Research Methodology:

Type of Research: Quantitative and Empirical Study

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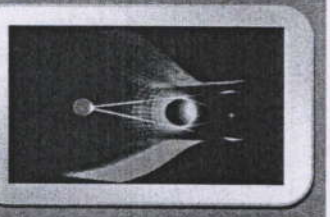
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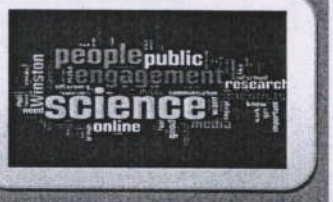
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Vijayapura, Karnataka

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S.K.College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Talikoti.
Vijayapura, Karnataka









Address
'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23,Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.) 425102

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Consumer's Opinions In E-Marketing During Covid-19 Pandemic

Geeta Sajjan
HOD & Assistant Professor Department of Commerce STC Art's and Commerce College, Banhatti. Karnataka

Abstract

In this article, we gift a have a look at on how Covid-19 pandemic can influence fundamental essences and advertising and marketing traits. We argue that Covid-19 pandemic offers groups a superb possibility to shift to real and sincere advertising and marketing that could genuinely tackle pressing environmental and social challenges globally. We additionally discover some destiny paths for the way the pandemic can have an effect on patron moral selection-making. In our advertising dialogue, we give an explanation for how we assume that advertising is being carried out and the way we count on this pandemic can exchange, and not simply the marketing climate, however additionally how groups put into effect their marketing strategies. We in addition talk about the E-advertising during the pandemic how it is able to help the consumers. The information was accrued from 500 customers in Bangalore, Karnataka to be able to investigate their reviews closer to E-advertising and marketing. It was located out that clients for the duration of the pandemic were attracted closer to offers, anti-disaster offers, customized virtual communiqué and empathy by way of the companies.

Keywords: Marketing, E-marketing, Consumer's Opinions, Covid-19.

Introduction

The maximum latest Covid is spreading at a particularly high pace that it's miles difficult to determine regarding when it's going to end. During the predominant closure within the United Kingdom, we compose this article and end up the "reliable men." While researchers like our very own areas but bustling concentrating always, we determine out how to modify to another fact and approach of running (and existence, given reduced lock-in boundaries) by way of techniques for on line gatherings with partners and scientists, and truly likewise by strategies for net educating. In any case, we will do as such without early notification or arranging. Maybe one of the primary approaches to determine this lock-down is to make use of the condition to don't forget what we love most at some point of our exploration, for our state of affairs corporate social obligation (CSR) and showcasing. What we consider is the developing scene. In assessment to other principal global episodes, Covid-19 extensively adjusted how we see the climate, how we see and the way we stay. In the human dramatization of lost lives, cracked households and scarred societies, a massive fact for us and people in the destiny can be the economic and social pandemic lockout. Physical, intellectual, social and economic torment Coronavirus is seen from numerous views as like what Taleb calls a "dark swan event" (as numerous journalists and scholastics have encountered further), Mazzoleni et al., (2020). While Taleb (2008) various episodes in the beyond have been tested, (for example, the 911 activities), his work shows that human responses to such stuns seem to show around basic gauges. Within the lovely society, individuals defend delayed repercussions that regulate society in a flash, implying that they have been normal and subsequently forestalled. Was Covid-19 a model we accept so? It can simply infer that a capability pandemic may be dodged by means of analyzing the exercises and by means of connivance pupils and government marketers amidst perpetual tragic media. You can just receive that until Covid-19 we can be taught. Also, Covid-19 unprecedentedly influences the worldwide financial system after the Great Depression within the 1930's. Therefore, the Covid-19 pandemic definitely addresses a important ecological alternate in current promoting history and could affect corporate social duty (CSR), customer morals and the fundamental advertising and marketing speculation. Regardless of the extensive unusual closures and social holes, the momentary consequences of Covid-19 are felt quickly and with none trouble. In any case, the pandemic closures and nonetheless has large social, political and social ramifications for pretty some time. Inside this paper we observe some fundamental thoughts regarding what the CSR and showcasing hypothesis can suggest for this pandemic. Taking the whole lot into account, we are able to talk about its effect on CSR advantages, examples and patron morals. We will attention on its anticipated impact on key promoting standards, commercial enterprise conditions and advertising methodologies.

Objectives

1. To understand how Covid-19 pandemic can influences fundamental essences and marketing developments.
2. To understand how Covid-19 pandemic offers businesses an excellent opportunity to shift to real and honest marketing that can actually tackle urgent environmental and social challenges globally.
3. To explore some future paths for how the pandemic can affect consumer ethical decision-making.

Significant

Essence Core Marketing Concepts

The significant and giant change of the Covid-19 pandemic would growth effect showcasing subject. The strategies of reasoning, traits and important ideas that pressure our calling often affect how our lives and societies are removed, changed and affected by occasions. Albeit plenty of this flow is hard to expect, those enhancements are probably going to significantly affect centre showcasing practices, thought and thoughts. Showcasing relies upon on a promoting technique speculation and approach, wherein we count on to represent and reply in a way that is higher than adversaries to the conditions and tendencies of the objective audiences.

E-marketing

Digitalizing or coordinating automatic media into the pastime of an association contains digitalization and the consolidation of broadcast communications, Internet and versatile innovation to alternate contact among clients, carriers, and channel accomplices. The Global Development Report on Digital Dividends (World Bank 2016) states that at the same time as digitalization is a giant sample, customer institutions pull out from advanced reception. The downside to digitization is due to poor automated headways and skills, doubtful advanced productivity blessings and alternate measures in hierarchical and global companies (IP) (Over with the aid of and Min, 2001; Digitalization gives new wellsprings of enormous well worth via the association ability cycle and complementarily of administrations that associations, carriers and customers, acquire by means of reconfiguring administrations.

Research Methodology

To examine the impact of Covid-19 on the customer behavior, an online observe become led. A compact exam changed into done after the evaluation of various reactions. The Likert scale becomes applied to allow participants to answer to precise inquiries and exhibit whether or they have got a attitude. The examiners become circulated to 500 clients residing in Bangalore, Karnataka, because it has been every other regular on the planet the reactions had been differing. The cause for fluctuating reactions became that the purchaser became trying to conform to this new ordinary. The inspecting strategy obtained turned into snowball trying out. For the examination enticing, ANOVA, unfastened instance t-check and regression turned into used. For the rest of the investigation, it become regarded with the help of pie graphs concerning what customers discernments with recognize to their shopping behavior are.

Data Analysis

Exploratory Factor Analysis The main role of factor examination is the measurement and comprehension of results. The Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was directed utilizing the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with varimax revolution for information decrease and a genuinely huge assortment of factors. The EFA characterizes bunches of emphatically associated objects inside a solitary component. The quantity of items were determined based on the own estimation of multiple and the shared characteristic of more than 0.5. The connection between different factors can be portrayed in a bunch of central boundaries characterized as "part" or "measurements." An exploratory factor examination (EFA) was utilized to encourage unique factors definitions in less factors or boundaries. The heap factor for every vector is appeared in the accompanying section-0.3 or higher factor stacking will be viewed as proper for psychometric purposes. There were 20 items chose dependent on the stacking factor esteems.

Corroborative Factor Analysis (CFA) Measurement Model

The serious advantage is to work with an opponent. This necessities the capacity, which is the aftereffect of explicit approach choices, to recognize the organization from its companionsScientific writing was thorough as the fundamental rival in cost/cost proficiency, conveyance and convenience.Nonetheless, ongoing investigations have recognized benefit as a serious objective over the long haul.

Finding (Distribution of Results)

There have been 500 absolute and open responses collected from various regions in Bangalore, Karnataka.

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Table 1: Demographics of the Respondents

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Gender		
Male	161	28.00
Female	280	52.00
Age		
20-30	260	51.00
30-40	140	46.00
40-50	6	1.9
50 and above	3	0.2
Occupation		
Student	280	48.00
Employed	155	23.00
Government Employee	44	9.00
Others	25	5.00

Demographics Highlights

1. Female respondents were higher than the male respondents.
2. Majority of the respondents were in the age group of 20-30 years old.
3. Majority of the respondents were
4. students.

Table 2: ANOVA results for Impact of Demographics on the Attraction towards offers

	Type	Number	F	Sig	Result
Gender	Male	151	1.512	0.117	sig
	Female	309			
Age	20-30	296	3.651	0.002	No sig
	30-40	153			
	40-50	5			
	50 and above	1			
Occupation	Student	230	2.240	0.000	No Sig
	Employed	98			
	Government Employee	30			
	Others	25			

1. **Gender**: The results show that there is a significant difference between attracted towards offers of males vis-a-vis to females. The mean value shows that the females were attracted towards offers on various digital platforms during the pandemic
2. **Age**: There is no huge distinction between pulled in towards offers and age group of the consumers. The mean value shows that customers in the age group of 20-30 were pulled in towards offers on different digital stages during the pandemic.
3. **Occupation**: There is a no critical difference between pulled in towards offers and the control of the customers. The customers who were understudies were pulled in towards offers on different digital stages during the pandemic.

Table 3: ANOVA Results on the impact on the anti-crisis deal

	Type	Number	F	Sig	Result
Gender	Male	151	2.04	0.005	No sig
	Female	309			
Age	20-30	296	1.952	0.010	No sig
	30-40	153			
	40-50	5			
	50 and above	1			
Occupation	Student	230	1.863	0.016	Sig
	Employed	98			
	Government Employee	30			

	Others	25			

The anti-crisis bargains are those kind of bargains which are offered to consumers during the time the nation is confronting a crisis for instance in staple things they get super saver limits.

1. **Gender**: The outcomes show that there is a critical contrast between anti-crisis bargains on males versus to females. The mean value shows that the females will, in general, get pulled in to hostile to anti-crisis bargains.
2. **Age**: There is a huge contrast between anti-crisis bargains and age group of the consumers. The mean value shows that clients in the age group of 30-40 will in the general draw in additional towards anti-crisis bargains.
3. **Occupation**: There is a huge distinction between anti-crisis bargains and the control of the consumers. The consumers who were utilized were pulled in to anti-crisis bargains

Table 4: ANOVA Results on the impact of Personalized Digital Communications

	Type	Number	F	Sig	Result
Gender	Male	151	3.165	0.000	Sig
	Female	309			
Age	20-30	296	2.952	0.031	Sig
	30-40	153			
	40-50	5			
	50 and above	1			
Occupation	Student	230	3.474	0.001	Sig
	Employed	98			
	Government Employee	30			
	Others	25			

1. **Gender**: The outcomes show that there is a huge contrast between Personalized Digital Communications and gender of the consumers. The mean value shows that the males will, in general, get pulled in additional towards Personalized Digital Communications.
2. **Age**: There is a huge distinction between Personalized Digital Communications and age group of the consumers. The mean value shows that consumers in the age group of 30-40 will in general pull in additional towards Personalized Digital Communications.
3. **Occupation**: There is a huge distinction between Personalized Digital Communications and the control of the consumers. The consumers who were utilized are pulled in towards Personalized Digital Communications.

Suggestions

Marketing has witnessed enormous shifts from how Covid-19 is changing purchaser conduct, with many adjustments probably permanently changing our enterprise. In this text, I've summarized what I consider are the maximum impactful changes in patron conduct entrepreneurs, if not corporations, need to recall as they evolve products, messaging and advertising and marketing efforts.**E-trade and the digital migration:** Many other agencies were caught off-guard via the pandemic and have been pressured to make the digital migration. However unfortunate the purpose, the result will gain those lagging agencies inside the lengthy-term.**Marketers have to stay bendy and attentive:** So, what does this all mean for entrepreneurs? Advertising greenbacks are moving away from outdoor and print to digital media, for starters. Only the very best visitors and maximum focused courses will weather the pandemic typhoon. From a digital perspective, the channels with the finest growth in consumption consist of cellular, social media and video, so alter your media mix appropriately. In phrases of messaging, purchasers are soliciting for manufacturers to consciousness on cost, authenticity, social recognition. Brands that sincerely communicate a sense of purpose, faucet nostalgia and are proactive approximately social troubles will generate greater loyalty and minimize the poor effect of the pandemic. This take a look at and research can help the e-shops, and the academicians. With the help of this examination the outlets can understand what form of items are the purchasers attempting to find and what do they count on from the manufacturers to do at some point of the pandemic? The academicians can make use of this examine for growing similarly research put up pandemic and on verify how the pandemic

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affected all through and put up the virus spread.

Conclusions

Regardless of steady changes, advanced correspondence for the 2 purchasers and personnel is enormous however, businesses guarantee that a predictable message is sent through all channels and even functions of correspondence. There are likewise the folks that open up new correspondence networks and wish to pul! in totally new audiences. New carefully drew in customers create explicit standards and new opportunities to manufacture consider and significance. For example, progressed search highlights with capacities, for example, dynamic attain development empower customers to represent their very own object perception. Hearing and following of lack merchandise and imparting good enough different alternatives or reasonable profit times or drawing for alternative stocks and presenting shut-down places of work provide a separated degree of customer carrier and solace. Direct consumers need to conflict with specific questions such as unpredictable exchanges across diverse networks, for instance, new family unit buyers. Because of the absence of verifiable evidence for direct selections, what to do subsequent is probably equivocal. Brands listen the entire extra carefully and utilize social and customer statistics as a technique to understand new requests and customize their picture. Supermarkets averages are converting their technique of trying to satisfy consumer needs. Most businesses have provided their customers with e crisis-associated facilities that show genuine compassion for the issues that such infinite appearance. This takes a look at and investigation can assist the e-shops, and the academicians. With the assistance of this examination the stores can understand what form of objects are the clients looking for and what do they anticipate from the brands to do for the duration of the pandemic. The academicians can make use of this look at for growing similarly studies post pandemic and on determine how the pandemic affected at some point of and submit the virus spread.

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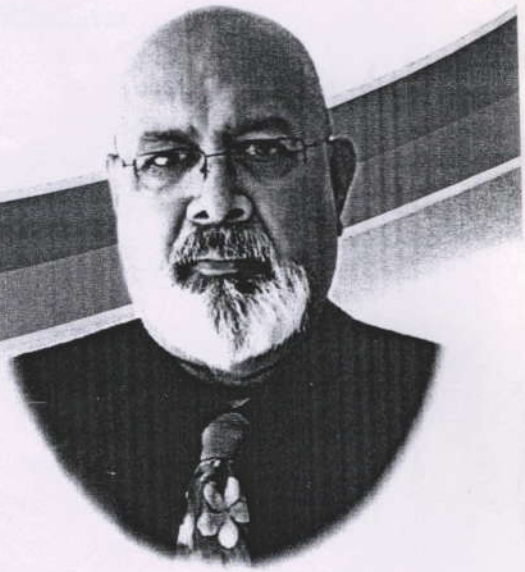
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Dharwad-580003

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Critical Apprehension of Over Backward Class Movement in Karnataka

Dr. Manohar H. Shirahatti
Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science
STC Arts and Commerce College
Banahatti – 587311

Abstract:

The history of backward classes movement in Karnataka reveals that it is the anti –Brahmin movement in initial stage or before independence. These movement represents by only three dominant communities such as Vokkliga, Lingayat and Muslims. The influence of these movement spreads within the region of old Mysore. These movements are failed to mobilize lower caste or minor population castes such like, Lohar, Kumbar, Badigas, Idigas, Kuchantigas, Madiwala, Mali(Hoogar), Malgar, Kalal, Kurubas. These population organised politically in the regime of DevrajUrs.

Key Words: Movement, Millar Committee, Reservation, Karnataka, Apprehension

Introduction

The British rule in Karnataka is the boon for educational reform which allowed the Christian missionaries to open the schools to educate all common people irrespective of caste. This made backwards people to aware of their rights. In other hand British rule taught the people how to organise against the injustice after first war of independence (1857). The Miller committee which appointed in British period it also emphasis backward classes development through reform. Before British rule education itself the exclusive sphere Brahmin community.

The conflict between Mysore and Madra Brahamins in commissonerate rule (1881-1910, the Madras Brahmins had assumed high positions relative to Mysore Brahmins. C.Rngacharlu and K. Sheshadri Iyer both assume supreme position but it provokes the Mysore Brahmins. They initiate the revolution against Madras Brahmins. In spite of having English education and ardent

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follower British rule Mysore Brahamin's failed to influence the British be
C. Rancharlu and K.Sheshadri Iyer both are successed to brought their Ma
relatives to public services thus they started the revolution against
dominance of Madras Brahmins. After the fall down of Madras Brahm
influence in Mysore state under British rule the awareness about their share in
education, employment and politics steadily increased among backward classes

Muslim Movement for Backward class status:

Muslims also got the status of backward classes in 1921 under the
recommendation of justice Millar commission. R. Nagana Gowda Commission
which submitted its report in 1961 and brought them under backward classes
category. It identifies 10 inner sections within Muslims as most backward. But
it was challenged in court in 1962. This demands of Muslims again got the life
when non-Lingayat and non-Vokkaliga community became the Chief Minister
in form of DevrajUrs. In 1977 Urs passed the order to provide reservation to
Muslims in education and employment. This action Urs also questioned in High
Court it was upheld by High court but it was once again questioned in supreme
court in 1983 then court directs the Urs Government to set up another
commission to review the list of backward classes.

In response to Supreme Court direction in 1984 VenkataSwamy Commission
was set up. It recommended for exclusion of Vokkaliga and some section of
Lingayat from Backward classes status but it recommend for the continuation
of reservation for Muslim community. In 990 O Chanappa Reddy Committee
also favoured for the Muslim reservation under IIB.

Submission of Millar Committee Report:

This event took place in July 1919. This was constituted in 1918 under pressure
of Praja Mitra Mandali Party under the leadership Sahukar Channayya. The
member committee after analysing the socio-economic conditions of backward
classes it made the following suggestion to implement for the betterment
Backward classes.

- Take the steps to consider those caste populations literacy rate is be
than the 5% according 1911 Census as backward classes.
- Take the all necessary steps to provide 50% share in higher position
public service and 2/3 share in lower position of public employment
within the 7years of its implementation.

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- Free of cost education to all scheduled caste student up to completion of high school education.
- Reserve the up to 2 lakhs for well- fare of backward classes students.
- Admission and free supply of text books to all Panchamas.
- Cancelation of such private and aided Schools who rejects the admission of Backward classes student on demand of donation.
- Financial support to pursue technical education Back ward classes students.

Brahmin's demonstration against the Millar Committee

Recommendations:

But these s recommendations are thoroughly opposed by the Brahmin community, all Brahmin community members of Prajpratinidi Sabha were tender the resignation to their membership. They urged to Maharaj to denounce the Miller committee recommendations and reservation Brahmin too also. The Nalvadi Krishna Raj Odeyar rejected the Brahmin demands politely by saying Backwards are also citizens of state thus it becomes the obligation of state to empower them with liberalistic attitude.

Implementation of Millar committee Recommendation:

In the 1921 Then Diwan of Mysore Kant Raj Urs implemented the suggestions made by Millar committee. This led decrease in domination of Brahmin community in civil services and education. Diwan Kant Raj Urs takes steps to construct schools and hostels to all backward classes in Mysore state. Due to this vokkaligas, Lingayats and Muslims got the opportunities in education, legislative bodies and in public employment at all level.

Backward Classes Movement after Independence:

After independence central and state governments have taken lot of initiatives towards the response of backward classes movement. To follow the ethos of Art. 340 of the Constitution, the Backward class Classes Commission was appointed by presidential order in 1953 on 29th January under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. In this way DevarajUrs also for the first time appointed, first Backward Class Commission under the chairmanship of L.G. Havnur in 1975 in Karnataka state to study and submits its report on socio-economic, political educational conditions of Backward class population for inclusion and exclusion of population such category to the Backward classes status. This

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committee submits its report in 1975 on 19th November. The percentage students of different castes who passed in the S.S.L.C examination in 1975 taken as the criterion for determining the backwardness of those castes al with this Havnur commission used following exhaustive criterion in order determine backwardness.

- The place of habitation (barrenness)
- Financial inability to acquire land and property.
- Profession, trade or occupation with disproportionate return to for the labour expenditure.
- Difficulty in establishing favourable relations with other communities owing to social discrimination.
- Difficulty in access to places of cultural, religious or artistic significance
- Inaccessibility to certain amenities by virtue of traditions and customs
- In ability to pick up training for business, industries or public.

After independence more particularly in 1970s decade state saw the many backward stalwart following leaders.

Devraj Urs:

He made sincere effort and contribution to upliftment and political empowerment of backward classes throughout the life. He identified such minority groups within backward classes. He vehemently achieved the success in political mobilisation all minor population of caste with backward classes. He assigns the party ticket to context in all forms of elections, in his government portfolios he gave due prominence share to backward classes leaders. He takes the steps to open new hostels and schools in every taluks of state. He also takes sincere efforts to implement the recommendations of L.G. Havanur.

Veerappa Moily and Bangarappa:

In 1980s and 90s decade both Bangarappa and VeerappaMoily emerged as backward caste leaders Bangarappa belongs backward Idiga community he was appointed as Chief Minister in 1990 but he was replaced by VeerappaMoily belongs to Devadiga community, on 19th November 1992 and remained in office till the December 11,1994. Both leaders trying to upliftment of Backward classes through different development schemes these leaders follows the path of DevarajUrs in development of Backwards.

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N. Dharmsingh:

He also the one of the member among six members of L.G. Havnur and also assume the chief Minister position of state in 2004. In his forty years successful political life he also followed the line of Urs to moblise the backward classes people more particularly in Hyderabad Karnataka Region. He successed to establish the Hyderabad Karnatakta Development Board during Dinesh GunduRao regime to develop this region and people under recommendation of Nanjundappa Committee with Mallikarjun Kharge.

Siddaramaiah:

In the present context Siddaramaiah is the stalwart leader of Backward classes. He initiates the 'Ahind Movement' to mobilize people from backward, Minorities and Dalits in 2004. He also assumed the position of Chief Ministership of state. To empower backward classes educationally and economically he introduces new

The Venkataswami Commission on Backward classes:

It also known as second Backward class Commission in Karnataka it was appointed in 1983 under Janata government led by Ram Krishana Hegede. Due to political pressure its report was not accepted by then government.

Justice O Chanappa Reddy Commission:

It also called as the third Backward Class Commission, this committee published its report in 1990 with aims at social justice and equality. Though it is progressive in its nature because it recommended reservation based on educational backwardness and economic handicap. Government rejected it to consider by saying that, the committee didn't follow the guidelines offered by supreme court relating to Venkatswami committee and matter of accuracy of data gather by committee. T committee his had drawn the list of 72 castes, communities, tribes, and occupational groups and sub groups of people and has recommended that they be classified into socially and educationally Backward to avail benefit of the article 15(4) and 16(4) of constitution.

Conclusion

The backward classes movement in Karnataka is failed to provide sufficient facilities to this class people. The Dominant caste population with the backward classes still enjoy the specialities. But the fate of micro minority groups within the backward classes still they are not position to avail the

specialities which are design to them due to the lack of political support. Certain economic and political forward groups trying to snatches the reservation quota of those minority caste which yet to be far away from development. But on the cult of population these forward castes pressurise the governments for 2A status or 15% reservation. If the government accept the proposals of these dominant class definitely it will be the dark age once again for backward classes.

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Dr. P. R. Kengnal possesses the degree of M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Statistics from Karnatak University, Dhrawad. He has been the Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Statistics of STC Arts, Commerce, BBA, BCA, B.Sc. College, P.G. & Research Centre Banhatti. He has been member of many academic committees and boards. He has 7 years teaching experience in the field of Statistics. He has published number of research papers in the Journal of National and International repute. He has delivered the special lectures in different Universities and Colleges.



Prof. (Smt.) P. H. Hugar obtained the degree of M.Sc. in Statistics from Karnatak University, Dhrawad. She has been the Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Statistics at B.L.D.E.A'S Smt. Bangaramma Sajjan Arts and Commerce College for Women, Vijayapur. She has been member of many academic committees and boards. She has 25 years teaching experience in the field of Statistics.



Dr. S. R. Gani obtained the degree of M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Statistics from Karnatak University, Dhrawad. She has been the Lecturer, Department of Statistics at B.L.D.E.A'S B.H.S Arts, Commerce and TGP Science College Jamkhandi. She has 3 years teaching experience in the field of Statistics. She has published number of research papers in the journal of national and international repute.

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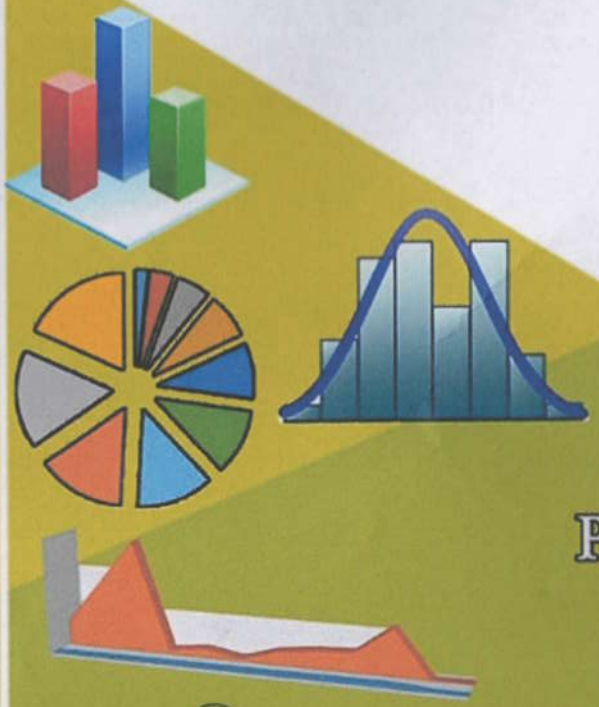
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About Authors:



Mr. Manesh M. Nipanal obtained the degree of M.com from Rani Channamma University Belagavi in 2021. He has 2 years of Teaching experience in the field of Accountancy. He has well teaching experience in PUC and UG. He has participated in more than 15 seminars and webinars . He has published one Research paper in the Journal of national and international Repute. Presently he is working as lecturer, Department of Commerce, K.L.E Society's SCP Arts, Science and DDS Commerce College and PG studies in Commerce Mahalingpur.



Mr. Prashanth B. Ballur got his M.Com degree from Rani Channamma University Belagavi in 2021. He has been working as lecturer, Department of Commerce, STC Arts, Commerce, BBA, BCA, B.SC College, PG & Research Centre Banhatti. He participated in All India Commerce and Management Talent Search Examination held in 2019 & got 33rd Rank. He has also attended in international conference "Global Summit 2020" . He has published 4 Research papers in the journal of national & international Repute. He has Participated in more than 30 Seminars and webinars. He was four times champion in Table Tennis in All India Inter- University Tournament.

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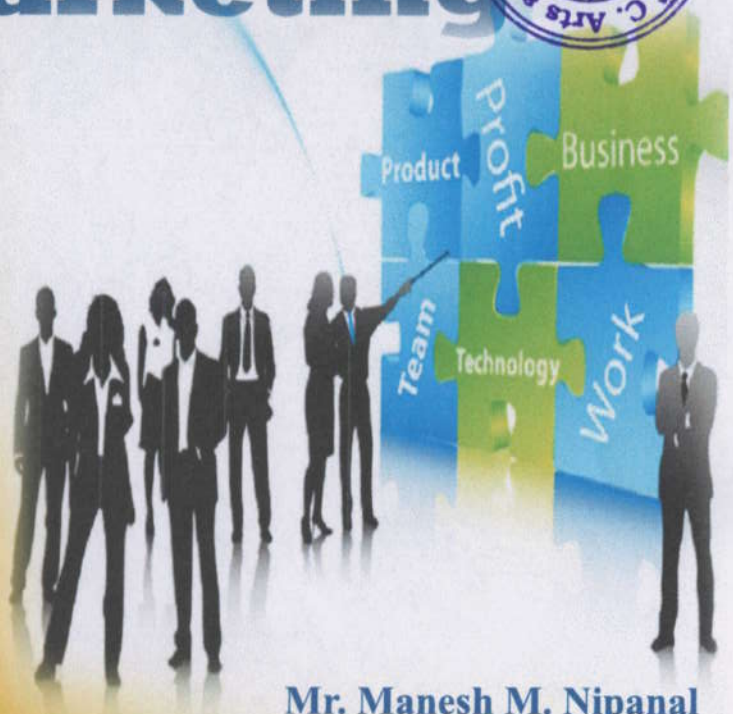
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An Overview of Coalition Politics in India

*Dr. Sandeep.G. Tiwari
**Dr. Manohar Shirhatti

INTRODUCTION

In our modern Indian democracy, the coalition politics is a new experiment, inevitable and tested thing. India got tested coalition politics both at centre and state level. No state is free from coalition politics since independence. India is a conglomeration of multiple identities; it led the parochial and narrow voting behavior. It is reflected in hung parliament or hung state legislative assemblies after every general election. No party in position could get majority to from the government. It is attributed of caste, religious, and tribal identities. India got 12 coalition governments at the central level till 2004.

COALITION GOVERNMENT BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

Before independence, congress achieved clean swift in major states like Bihar, Madras, and Orissa in central provisions. Congress had maintain half of the seats in Bombay presidency under the colonial yoke, congress led coalition governments were occasioned in many regions, but in member of congress refused to power sharing with Muslim league. There for in this presidency coalition government had not came into existence. Under cabinet mission in 1946 British government invited Pandit Nehru to interim government, under Nehru's leadership congress formed the coalition government with support of Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE : After independence many states were under the experience of coalition, this transaction was started from PEPSU states. Travancore states of Travencore, Cochin and PEPSU were the first two states from the coalition governments first time in India, after independence. Country of multiple identities, because of parochial political behavior no party could get the majority to form the governments.The congress party in 1967 which was considered leviathan's political party in India which fails to form the government in the West Bengal, Puniab, Haryana, U.P., M.P., Bihar and in Orissa. In U.P.

The experiment of coalition government trace back to before independence, the interim government under leadership of Nehru itself. A coalition government in India at central level but it was formal government with the support of Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.

After independence the genuine coalition government which was Non Congress party government by Janatadal under the leadership of Morarji Desai. It was the result of continuous efforts of congress opposition party due to congress authoritarianism attitude during emergence from 1975 to 1977.

The movement of total revolution led by Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar which breed the seeds of revolution throughout the country which major setback to congress dominance in Indian 1977 general election. The likeminded political parties such as congress (o), Janasangh, the socialist party and Bharatiya Lok dal came together to provide break through to the congress dominance in India, and finally their succeed to form non congress government, deciding to contest the election under single manifesto.

COALITION GOVERNMENT AT CENTER FROM 24-3-1977 TO 15-07-1979: In sixth loksabha election this alliance mesmerizes the country by defeating Mrs. Gandhi and her party as well. Mr. Morarji Desai elected as leader of coalition planter and sworn in as prime minister. But this government no longer remains in power for 5 years. Mr. Desai failed to mitigate the internal factionalism in his own party over to have two deputy prime minister. Charan Singh quit the party mean while congress moved confidentional motion against desai government which was passed on 15th July 1979 that led the fall down of first non congress coalition government without any great achievement.

SECOND COALITION GOVERNMENT : After the fall down of Morarji Desai coalition government congress party single largest party in loksabha based on this to remade emergency president N.Sanjeev Reddy called Y.B Charan to form government, this after was denied by congress because of unable to prove majority without effort. After that the party JD (S) under leadership of Charan Singh second single largest party, president called him to form the government by proving majority within dead line of three weeks on 20th August 1979, he also fails to ensure congress support but he remain as p.m as care taker government until the result of fresh general election. President dissolved the loksabha on 22nd August in 1979.

THIRD COALITION GOVERNMENT AT CENTRE: On second December 1989 third coalition government was formed under Prime Minister Ship of V.P Singh. This was called as national front government by alliance of Janata Dal, TDP, DMK, AGP, the BJP and other left parties, but it was not completed even a year. This coalition government was succumbed by clashes between arrogant ministerial heads implementation of mandal commission report

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Lal Krishn Advani Rath yatra even after as a partner of coalition government and farmer issues, these were led vulnerability to survival of V.P Singh united front coalition government. On the objection Advani's Rath Yatra B.J.P withdraws its support from V.P.Singh government. But he was refused to step down from PMO, he offered proving of majority on floor of house, when motion is put to vote it was defeated by 356 to 151 six members are abstaining from voting on motion.

FOURTH COALITION GOVERNMENT : In May 1991 elections were held for 10th lok sabha, but all parties are fail to achieve majority to form the government, but congress party emerged as single largest party by winning 224 seats with vote sharing of 35.66 percentage. P.V Narsimha Rao of INC became PM of India during June 21, 1991 to 16 May 1996 with the help of left parties and surprising he had completed five year term. But this government was coupled with issues like Mandal, Mandir, and Mazid, but this government is successes to provide new dimension to Indian economy by implementing structural adjustment policy in economy.

11TH LOKSABHA ELECTION AND COALITION POLITICS : General elections were held in 1996 May for 11th loksabha, but it creates the hung parliament once again and it was witnessed by three prime ministers within two years. Bharatiya Janata party emerged as single largest party with 67 seats, with formed coalition government for 16 days, but he could not supported by other political parties due to this. He had to step down within 10 days from PMO.

Then Karnataka's regional political leader (JDS) H.D Devegowda successes to got the support of parties of united front and became as 11th PM of India. After 10 months the command is hand over to I.K Gujral but when Lalu Prasad Yadav with drawn the support from coalition politics, I.K Gujral also step down from PMO. President dissolved the lok sabha on advice of I.K Gujral, 11th lok sabha was dissolved, congress also with draw support from united front.

12TH LOK SABHA ELECTIONS AND COALITION POLITICS : Indecisive result was the outcome of this election, because no alliances of political parties and single political party not in position to form the government.

President K.R Narayan invites A.B Vajpayee to form the government. Atal Bihari Vajpayee became a 16th PM, but he could manage his government only for thirteen months because of with draw of support from AIADMK with 18 members after 13 months.

K.R Narayan invite the Sonia Gandhi to form the government, she respected and she convince that her party either in position to form the government independently or the alliances with often party following the Sonia Congress realization. President dissolve the 12th lok sabha, A.B Vajpayee retained the post

general elections were held after Kargil war. This elections gains historical importance because of for the first time National Democratic alliance sustained majority to form the government with full term of 5 year.

In this election BJP manage 182 with 23.75% vote, Atal Bihari Vajpayee elected as prime ministerial candidate, this time NDA form full pledge multi-party national coalition government with support of TDP, DMK, and BJP all were part of the government.

This lok sabha saw first non congress coalition government almost its full term BJP emerge as single largest party with seats in comparison with congress on vote sharing percentage is lower that congress party; this coalition government spend maximum time on Gujarat riots. The main achievements of this government were reconstruction of rail and road connectivity throughout India, and ensure mental relations with its neibours states.

14TH LOK SABHA ELECTION AND COALITION POLITICS: On 13 May 2004 is the historical day for congress it regain power once again at centre after consecutive eight years out of office. The congress by creating alliance and banner of united progressive alliance. It was successes to retain the 335 member's supports for continuously two terms. With the help of alliance with external support form BSP, SP, Kerala Congress and the left parties with external support, under UPA banner a respected economist of nation Dr. Manmohan Singh had assumed the office of PM for one decade with support of total 14 parties.

The UPA was formed soon after the 2004 general elections due to no party claim the majority in 14th lok sabha election. The BJP led NDA just manage 181 as against the UPA's all of 218 seats. Left parties won formed based on common minimum programme with the guide lines of Jyoti Basu and Harikishan Singh Sarjeet. The major achievement this government is to be initiation of India-United states civil nuclear agreement and it announce the 65 thousand crore loan waive for former.

In 2009 elections were held for 15th lok sabha election UPA manage 262 seats and congress as it prater gain 206 seats in lok sabha election, the major achievements of this government was, implementation of Rright to Eeducation, Food Security Bill, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, personal security for special section, economic growth with 7.7 percent despite two global slow downs, direct benefit transfer and Aadhar card, but this government suffered from 7 major scams.

The UPA 1st and 2nd coalition government was witnessed for following major scams. 2G spectrum scam 2008, satyam scam 2009, Common Wealth Game Scam 2010, Coal Scam 2012, Angusta West Land Scam 2012, Tartra Truck Scam 2012, Adarsh Scam 2012, in spite of its some achievement based on common minimum

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CONCLUSION

A brief survey of coalition government at centre indicate that majority of coalition formation are attributed to capture the power. Therefore majority of coalition government are resultant of defection politics. India is a plural state conglomeration of multiple identities, because of parochial voting behavior, oftenly no party could get majority hence formation of coalition which did not last long. After 1989 the information of coalition government are attributed the assertion of caste, religions and tribal identities.

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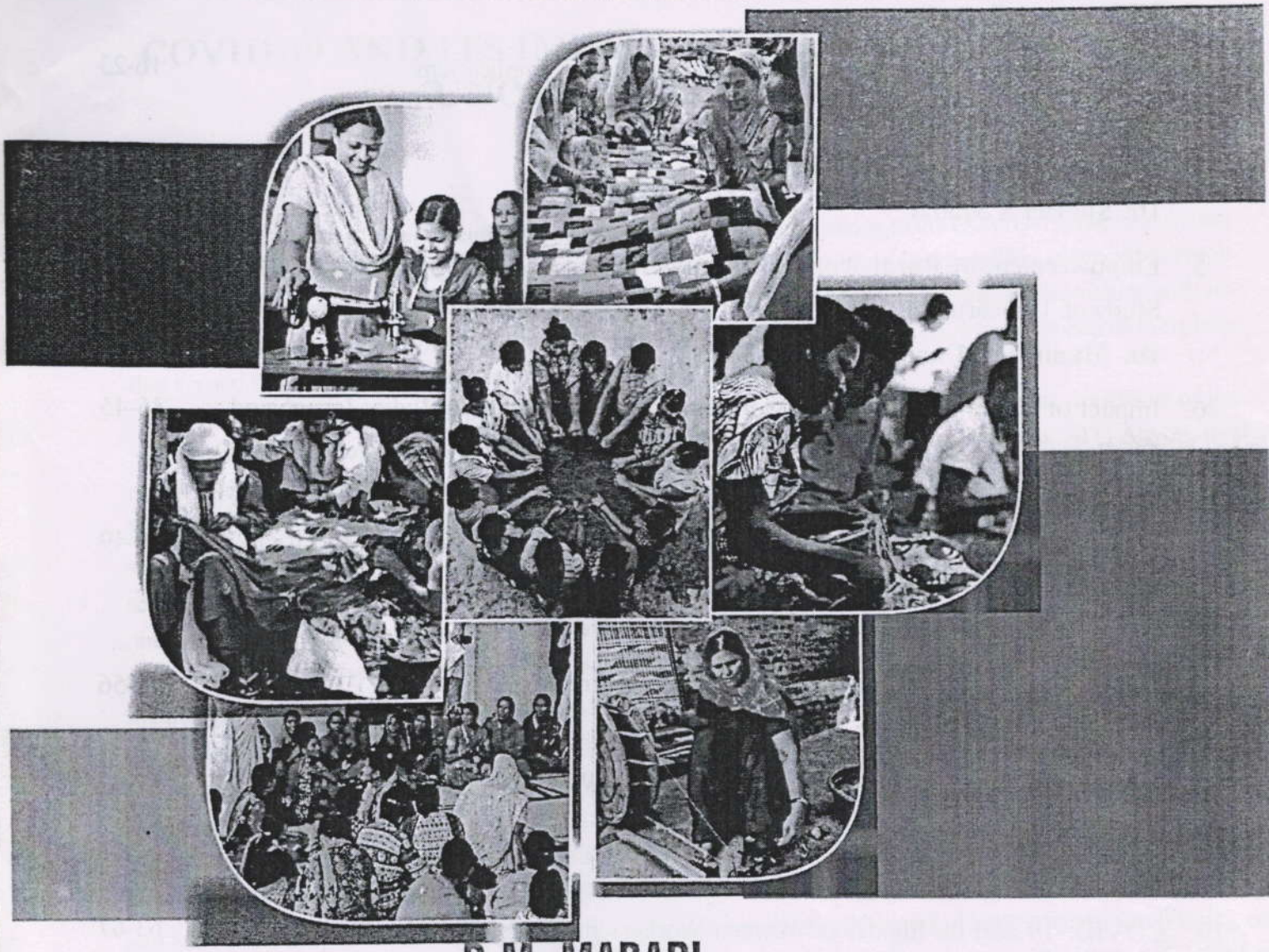
*Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Government First Grade College Manhalli
Tq.Dt Bidar 585401 Karnataka
**Department of Political Science
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ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

GLOBAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



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10

COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN WORKERS IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR

Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh*

ABSTRACT

As India braces for an extended lockdown to rein in the transmission of the COVID-19, the lower-rung of the society also braces for its battle with hunger and poverty. While some migrants have managed to reach the safety of their homes, braving thirst, hunger, the heat and the cold, some are still stuck in cities with no jobs and no shelter. Some others, who are lucky to have a roof to live under, have been robbed of their jobs that earned them their daily wages and thus, their daily bread.

Inventive reports that as per the Economic Survey of 2019, 93 percent of the total workforce of the country is from the employed in the unorganized sector. However, government think tank NITI Aayog, in a report released in 2018 said that 85 percent of the total workforce was a part of the unorganized sector. The Periodic Labor Force Survey 2017-18 showed that 71 percent of the regular / salaried employees in the informal sector (non-agriculture) do not have a written job contract. 49.6 percent of them do not even apply for social security schemes and 54.2 percent do not get paid leave. The usual labour laws are not applicable to these unorganized sectors. Moreover, the minimum security and safety standards are not followed. There is no social and economic security as well. This paper is an attempt to study the Impact of Covid-19 on women in the unorganized sector. Through this paper, the researchers have made several recommendations to improve the working environment of women in unorganized sector.

Key Words: Covid-19, Women Workers and Unorganized Sector

Introduction:

The term 'unorganized' is often used in the Indian context to refer to the vast numbers of women and men engaged in different forms of employment. These forms include home-based work (e.g., rolling papads and beds), self-employment (e.g., selling vegetables), employment in household enterprises, small units, on land as agricultural workers, labour on construction sites, domestic work, and many other forms of casual or

* Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of Economics STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti - 587311 Tq: Rabkavi-Banhatti , Dist: Bagalkot, Cell: 08123943684, *Email : reshmasg23@rediffmail.com*

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Chief Editor
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The Role of Financial Assistance in Rural Live Hood with Reference to Human Resources Sustainability in India

Dr. Shirahatti Manohar H.

Abstract

The India is developing nation with rural oriented life style. The 65.33% population of the country's dwellers are of rural area. According to Survey of NABARD, All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey 2016-17 said that the Indian rural people facing the shortage of 1414 to maintain their monthly expenditure and 103000 debts either by institutional or non-institutional sources. The 88% of population in India had saving accounts. Only 23 % of farming families above two hector land, had the capacity to save in-between 17 to 20 thousand every year. The land less labour ratio is increased approximately to 18% from 14.3 of 2011 census. Still agricultural is remained as main sources of live hood. But how to sustain the live hood of landless labors and migrant workers in rural India still remain unresolved question. The rural live hood concept now days changes it dimensions earlier it comprehensively determined by the agriculture or farming but now a day's rural live hood decided by suitability of all section and classes people with increase in agricultural production, per-capita, saving capacity, entrepreneurship, fair and scientific marketing system with support of government financial assistance.

Financial assistance from government plays very crucial role in sustain of rural live hood, earlier it confines to support to agricultural

* Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, STC Arts Commerce Science, PG and Research Center, Banahatti.

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The Role of Financial Assistance in Rural Live Hood with Reference to Human Resources Sustainability in India

Dr. Shirahatti Manohar H.*

Abstract

The India is developing nation with rural oriented life style. The 65.33% population of the country's dwellers are of rural area. According to Survey of NABARD, All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey 2016-17 said that the Indian rural people facing the shortage of 1414 to maintain their monthly expenditure and 103000 debts either by institutional or non-institutional sources. The 88% of population in India had saving accounts. Only 23 % of farming families above two hector land, had the capacity to save in-between 17 to 20 thousand every year. The land less labour ratio is increased approximately to 18% from 14.3 of 2011 census. Still agricultural is remained as main sources of live hood. But how to sustain the live hood of landless labors and migrant workers in rural India still remain unresolved question. The rural live hood concept now days changes it dimensions earlier it comprehensively determined by the agriculture or farming but now a day's rural live hood decided by suitability of all section and classes people with increase in agricultural production, per-capita, saving capacity, entrepreneurship, fair and scientific marketing system with support of government financial assistance.

Financial assistance from government plays very crucial role in sustain of rural live hood, earlier it confines to support to agricultural

* Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, STC Arts Commerce Science, PG and Research Center, Banahatti.

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sector now its scope is extending to sustainability of landless workers live hood and increasing the earning and saving capacity of all section of society. The farming sector suffering from various manmade and natural impediments, which is not in condition to provide sufficient profit, employment and production to sustain rural society.

Key words: Rural live hood, financial assistance, Saving capacity, Landless and migrant labor, small holding, in deftness.

Introduction

Here, live hood refers it is meager to think about national development until and unless the rural development with full-fledged employment for rural dwellers along with market for their production. Reinvigoration of sources of rural live hood is the need of present hour. Presently agriculture remains main source of live hood, employment, per-capita and national income. But which is being suffering from erratic man soon, lack Of marketing facilities disguised unemployment and problem of small holdings. The irrational use of pesticides and fertilizers which diminishes the productive capacity of land. Still 55% of land has to be covered under irrigation, remaining 45% of land has been covered under seasonal irrigation. The unskilled labors in rural area mainly depends on it.

The inevitability of financial assistance for rural live hood: without financial assistance by the central and state governments the rural live hood remains as myths. The national development

The sustainability of rural live hood plays very crucial role in promoting of National Economic Interests, which is the domain of increasing in per-capita, comprehensive employment opportunities, avenue for savings, increase in production, enlargement of rural market, rural industries basis local resources and modernization of agricultural system which fetch economic stability and economic reliability.

To Achieve Rural Employment

The large population of India resides in rural India with share of 65.53% out of this 31 % population above 18 years are unemployed. The agriculture is the only source of employment; it is able to provide

to employment on seasonal base thus they could able to get work for two or three months in year. In 2018- 19 the ratio of unemployment is 23 % now it increases to 31.The concept of rural live hood emphasis for generation and implementation of rural base employment plans and schemes.

Proper Utilization of Rural Human Resources

Rural live Hood thoroughly depends on agriculture which is subject to gambling with monsoon. With well monsoon this sector had the capacity to provide employment to land less agricultural workers just for two months in seed sowing and harvesting season rest of the season it led disguised unemployment, it is the root cause of low per- capita in rural areas. To convert them as income generator to lead their sufficient life they have to engage in other rural base trade and business but it requires finance, rural people are not in position to invest the money on their own occurred. Thus the sustainability of rural live hood requires the financial assistance from government.

Economic Assistance to Small Farmers

The 2000-01 agricultural census reveals that the agricultural sector is represented by 81% small holdings or below than two hector. The production gained from their small holding is insufficient to maintain their family expenditure. However, they have to invest capital inform of expenditure on fertilizers, pesticides, modernized high yielding seeds and equipment's. They are not in position to position bear the agricultural expenditure. This condition of small farmers led the low productivity which threat the rural live hood and it force rural community remain in permanent Ineptness situation. Thus strengthen the rural live hood by increasing production of small holdings farmer's financial assistance from government is essential.

To sheep and goat farming

To ensure live hood of land less rural population in India with a small amount of investment sheep and goat farming plays pivotal role. it provides certainty of profit. The rate and demand for sheep meat increasing continuously. The weather of India is very conducive

for ship and goat farming. The price of every goat and sheep approximately at 6000 to 8000 along with to save this livestock it requires sheds and fence to provides shelter from rain and winter and from cruel animal, and medical assistance for breeding. It is the fastest growing subsector of agriculture. If the governments extend their financial assistance in form of loan subsidy base. Which not only helps the land less labors even farmer can also adopt this farming it provides extra income with corps.

To Dairy Farming

The dairy farming in Rural India provides the employment with self-income to 18 million individuals out which 70% women are there. It is also the source of income of 65 to 70% small or peripheral farmers in India. To purchase high milk yielding cow breeds like, Gir, Shahiwal, Red Sindhi, Rathi, Tharparkar and Dhanni they have the capacity to produce 1560kilograms of milk.

Buffaloes have the strength to produce more milk than cows. Some buffalo breeds are more famous in milk producing these are Murraha, Bhadawari, Jaffarbadi, Surati, Mehasana, Nagapuri and Nili Ravi. The prices of above-mentioned cows and buffaloes are more than one lakh. The manure of cows and buffalos is helpful to farmers which led the organic farming and increases the fertility of land for high production. Thus it plays very pivotal role in rural live hood by giving the jobs to land less workers, women's, unskilled and uneducated people of rural area. But all section people in rural due to financial crunch they couldn't be able to purchase cows and buffalos. The financial assistance for purchasing these live stock form government is inevitable to strengthen rural live hood.

Poultry Farming

India is the world 5th largest country in production of chicken meat. In egg production it stood for 3r rank at global level. The role of poultry farming is Key Avenue in enhancement of rural live hood, which provides employment, income and nutritional food at local level. In local area individual can establish their own poultry small farmers and land less labors with small amount of investment up to 2 lakhs. But farmers due to scarcity of financial resources or to

maintain agricultural expenditure in future they had not been ventured in this field. If they have soul It is the resources which made them of easy availability of finance then they would have make their mind to ventures in this field.

To make Active Rural Self-help Groups

These groups in rural development and rural live hood are crucial. Through these groups all rural development programme can be implemented easily with effective and time bound manner. These groups play very important role in North East Region Rural Development. The intension behind these groups is to be financial empowerment of rural poor women to carry out their business with easy loan of low interest with in a group.

As per NABARD report, as March 31, 2019 there were one crore self-half groups are there covering with 12 crore families with deposit of 23324crore rupee. However, half of the self –help groups are not more active and effective in the way of rural live hood. On March 09 2020 the central government under the ministry of Rural development decides to create more than 75 lakh SHGs by 2022 to support women to earn their live hood in their village. It is the voluntary group of 10 to 20 members of rural women. To foster rural live hood through these groups, government should have extended its financial assistance which made women to maintain their family expenditure with small amount of savings.

To Provide Irrigation Specialties in Rural Area

According the records of irrigation in India only 36.7% of total agricultural land in India covered under irrigation specialties. 2/3rd land in India depends on monsoon. Only 51% of food grains are produced through irrigation method.

Irrigation which helps to promote rural livelihood among rural people. It enhances the capacity of agricultural production. It also provides the job opportunities to rural Indians due to irrigation field base activities are constantly increasing inform of continuous growing crops. The irrigation system along with crops it helps to the farmers to maintain their daily expenditures by growing and supplying vegetables to markets it also promotes animal husbandry because

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those farmers adopted irrigation they grow the green fodder in summer season to their livestock. In rural area small and marginal farmers are not in position to drill the bore well to extract ground water to irrigate their land if the government extend the financial assistance they would have improve their capacity of live hood.

To Provide Food Security

The government has to be spend 1,71,298 crores averagely per year since its inception of the Food Security Bill to provide 1.2 million below poverty line population of country.

Food security plays very pivotal role in alleviation of poverty and malnutrition among habitants of rural India. Rural Live Hood implies the capacity of people to produce their own food with employment, heath, education and savings opportunities. Every individual need 1632 Kcal per capita per day. Before implementation Food Security Bill in 2003 September, 2/3 women's in Jarkhand only suffering from malnutrition and anemia. 42% children below age six years are underweight and 35 men comes under nutrition related health problems due to lack of food these were land less marginal section of society. In the name food necessity poor's in rural area exploited by local land lords

In real sense food is the base of rural live hood which promotes health and saving capacity, enable them to send their children with notorious condition.

If the government extends financial assistance to purchase food grains in form Rice Jowar, Bajar, Barley cereal and wheat through fair price shops.

Government by bearing expenditure on PDS somewhere it helps to decrease in the family expenditure and saving capacity and it helps to make country free from hungry. And it also helps to protect human rights in rural areas. Just for one time food people engaged in beggar system in states like Bihar and Orissa. Government has to concentrate to provide food grains to every house hold regularly to all below poverty line and land less it will ensure real live hood.

To Generation of Rural base Employment

Financial assistance quite essential to generate rural employment

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist.-Bagalkote.

through MNREGA and other rural development schemes. These schemes helps to provide employment to rural manual and unskilled labours which prevent them to become migrant labor which full them in to economic uncertainty.

Through MNREGA adult in rural area get the job opportunity for 100 days with in radius of 5 km of village panchayat, if it is extending up to six it will ensure economic certainty with saving capacity.

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ಗಾಂಧಿ

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(ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ 150ರ ಸಂಸ್ಮರಣ ಸಂಪುಟ)



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❖

ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಮೇಧಾವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಅತೀ ಸರಳ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಲುಗಾಡಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಆದರ್ಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದರು. ಸಕಲರಿಗೂ ಲೇಸನ್ನೇ ಬಯಸುವ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಬಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಬುದ್ಧ-ಬಸವರಂತೆ ಧರ್ಮಬೋಧಕರಲ್ಲ. ದಾಸ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಡನೆ ಯುದ್ಧಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲೂಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು, ಮಹಾವೀರ ಮತ್ತು ಬುದ್ಧನ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಯುದ್ಧದಿಂದ ದೊರೆತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾದೀತು ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗುರಿಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಿಂಸಾ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇಮಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇವರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದವು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ಖೇಡಾ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ದಂಡಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ಚೌರಿಚೌರಾ, ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಕ್ವೀಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

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ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಜೀವನ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ೨ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೧೮೬೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಪೋರಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ ಕರಮಚಂದಗಾಂಧೀ ತಾಯಿ ಪುತಲೀಬಾಯಿ ಉದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಕರಮಚಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಮೂರುಜನ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರೆಂದರೆ: ಕರದನ್‌ದಾಸ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದಾಸ್, ಮೋಹನದಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಲಿತಾಬೆನ್ನ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳಿದ್ದಳು. ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಧರ್ಮದ ಆರಾಧಕರಾದ ಇವರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಬನಿಯಾ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪಾರಸಿ, ಜೈನ್, ಬೌದ್ಧ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾದ ಮೋಹನದಾಸರಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರ ಗೌರವವಿತ್ತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರವಣಕುಮಾರನ ಮಾತಾಪಿತೃಭಕ್ತಿ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಕಾವ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾದರು. ತನ್ನ ೧೩ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಬಾ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹುಡುಗಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. ತಾನು ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾಗಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ತಂದೆ ತಿರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೮೮೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಭಾವನಗರದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಪಡೆದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮಿಲೆಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾದರು. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೧೪, ೧೮೮೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಡನ್ನಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಮುಂಬೈಗೆ ಪಾಪಸ್ಸಾದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥನಾದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದ ದಾದಾ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ಲಾಸೇಠ್ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಸಡೆಸಲು ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಸಿದರು. ೧೮೯೩ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡರ್ಬಾನ್ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ನೇಟಾಲನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಿಳಿಯರಿಂದ ವರ್ಣಭೇದನೀತಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಬಿಳಿಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದರು ಕೂಡಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿದ

ವರ್ಣಾವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕರಾಳತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಂತಹ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀ ಕ್ರೂರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡೆಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕರಿಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇಸತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಿಳಿದರು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಒಂದು ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವರ್ತಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಹಿಂದೂ-ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನರನ್ನು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಳಿಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಎದ್ದರು.

ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದ ಕೋರ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಥಮ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವಾಗ ರೂಮಾಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಕ್‌ಕೋರ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಗೆ ರುಮಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಆಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಉಡುಪು ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೃತ್ತಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕರೆನೀಡಿದರು. ಇವರ ನಿರಂತರ ಹೋರಾಟದಿಂದ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಭ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಜೂಕಾದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಧರಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾನೂನು ಬಂದಿತು. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಜೀಯವರು ಸತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಜೀವನದ ಆರಂಭದಿಂದಲು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಿಂದ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಜನೇವರಿ ೦೯, ೧೯೧೫ ರಂದು ಆಗಮಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟಾಲಸ್ಟಾಯ್‌ರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದವು. ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಾದಾಬಾಯಿ ನವರೋಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗಾಧ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದವು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗುರುವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೦೫ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ

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ನೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೇಯೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯು ಕೂಡಾ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ವೇಳೆಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಲಕರು ಹೋಮರೂಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನಿಬೆಸೆಂಟರ್ ಥೀಯೋಸೋಫೀಕಲ್ ಸೋಸೈಟಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಮ್ಮದಾಬಾದಿನ ಸಮೀಪ ಸಾಬರಮತಿ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುರುಕುಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು ಇವರು ನೀಲಿಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೧೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರಕರವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟಮಾಡಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಗ್ಧ ರೈತರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿತು.

ಅನುಸೂಯಾ ಬೆನ್ ಸಾರಾಬಾಯಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಿರಣಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ೧೯೧೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ದೂರಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೧೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಖೇಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಕರ ಬರಗಾಲದಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ರೈತರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಿಜಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಣಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೧೯ ರಂದು ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ಸರ್ ಅರ್ಥರ್ ಟೇಲರ್ ರೌಲತ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿ ಲಾಹೋರ್, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಅಮೃತಸರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂಬೈ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹರತಾಳಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಹಿಂದ್ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಹಾಗೂ

ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡುತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಲವು ಹರತಾಳಗಳು ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ೧೯೨೦ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೦೫ರಂದು ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದರೆ ವೀದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಆಂದೋಲನವು ಕೂಡಾ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಬರಮತಿಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರಕದಿಂದ ನೂಲೂವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾದವು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ, ಹಿಂದೂ–ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ, ಖಾದಿ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ನಾಗ್ಪೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲೆ–ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕೂಡಾ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಸೆರೆಮನೆವಾಸ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ೦೫/೦೨/೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಚೌರಿಚೌರಾ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಉಗ್ರಸ್ವರೂಪತಾಳಿತು. ಜನರು ರೊಚ್ಚಿಗೆದ್ದು ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಟ್ಟರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೧ ಜನ ಪೋಲಿಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೨/೦೨/೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಬಾರ್ಡೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯ ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ೫ ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸದರು. ಮಾರ್ಚ ೧೩ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ೬ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆವಿಧಿಸಿ ಯಾರವಾಡ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಾರಾಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಗ್ರಂಥವೇ "The Story of my experiment with Truth" ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೨೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ೧೯೨೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಮನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೩೦ ಜನೇವರಿ ೨೬ ರಂದು

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ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಜೀವನ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ೨ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೧೮೬೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಪೋರಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ ಕರಮಚಂದಗಾಂಧೀ ತಾಯಿ ಪುತಲೀಬಾಯಿ ಉದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಕರಮಚಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಮೂರುಜನ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರೆಂದರೆ: ಕರದನ್‌ದಾಸ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದಾಸ್, ಮೋಹನದಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಲಿತಾಬೆನ್ನ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳಿದ್ದಳು. ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಧರ್ಮದ ಆರಾಧಕರಾದ ಇವರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಬನಿಯಾ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪಾರಸಿ, ಜೈನ್, ಬೌದ್ಧ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾದ ಮೋಹನದಾಸರಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರ ಗೌರವವಿತ್ತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರವಣಕುಮಾರನ ಮಾತಾಪಿತೃಭಕ್ತಿ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಕಾವ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾದರು. ತನ್ನ ೧೩ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಬಾ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹುಡುಗಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. ತಾನು ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾಗಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ತಂದೆ ತಿರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೮೮೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಭಾವನಗರದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಪಡೆದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮಿಲೆಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾದರು. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೦೪, ೧೮೮೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಡನ್ನಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಮುಂಬೈಗೆ ಪಾಪಸ್ಸಾದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥನಾದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದ ದಾದಾ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ಲಾಸೇಠ್ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಸಡೆಸಲು ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಸಿದರು. ೧೮೯೩ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡರ್ಬಾನ್ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ನೇಟಾಲನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಿಳಿಯರಿಂದ ವರ್ಣಭೇದನೀತಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಬಿಳಿಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದರು ಕೂಡಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿದ್ದ

ವರ್ಣಾವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕರಾಳತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಂತಹ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀ ಕ್ರೂರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡೆಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕರಿಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇಸತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಿಳಿದರು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಒಂದು ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವರ್ತಕರು, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಹಿಂದೂ–ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನರನ್ನು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಳಿಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಎದ್ದರು.

ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದ ಕೋರ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಥಮ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವಾಗ ರೂಮಾಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಕ್‌ಕೋರ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಗೆ ರುಮಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಆಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಉಡುಪು ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೃತ್ತಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕರೆನೀಡಿದರು. ಇವರ ನಿರಂತರ ಹೋರಾಟದಿಂದ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಭ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಜೂಕಾದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಧರಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾನೂನು ಬಂದಿತು. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಜೀಯವರು ಸತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಜೀವನದ ಆರಂಭದಿಂದಲು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಿಂದ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಜನೇವರಿ ೦೯, ೧೯೧೫ ರಂದು ಆಗಮಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟಾಲಸ್ಟಾಯ್‌ರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದವು. ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಾದಾಬಾಯಿ ನವರೋಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗಾಧ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದವು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗುರುವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೦೫ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಂಗೆಗಳೆದ್ದವು. ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ

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ನೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೇಯೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯು ಕೂಡಾ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ವೇಳೆಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಲಕರು ಹೋಮರೂಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನಿಬೆಸೆಂಟರ್ ಥೀಯೋಸೋಫೀಕಲ್ ಸೋಸೈಟಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಮ್ಮದಾಬಾದಿನ ಸಮೀಪ ಸಾಬರಮತಿ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುರುಕುಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು ಇವರು ನೀಲಿಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೧೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರಕರವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟಮಾಡಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಗ್ಧ ರೈತರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿತು.

ಅನುಸೂಯಾ ಬೆನ್ ಸಾರಾಬಾಯಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಿರಣಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ೧೯೧೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ದೂರಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೧೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಖೇಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಕರ ಬರಗಾಲದಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ರೈತರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಿಜಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಣಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೧೯ ರಂದು ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ಸರ್ ಅರ್ಥರ್ ಟೇಲರ್ ರೌಲತ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿ ಲಾಹೋರ್, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಅಮೃತಸರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂಬೈ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹರತಾಳಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಹಿಂದ್ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಹಾಗೂ

ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡುತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಲವು ಹರತಾಳಗಳು ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ೧೯೨೦ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೦೫ರಂದು ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದರೆ ವೀದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಆಂದೋಲನವು ಕೂಡಾ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಬರಮತಿಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರಕದಿಂದ ನೂಲೂವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾದವು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ, ಹಿಂದೂ–ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ, ಖಾದಿ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ನಾಗ್ಪೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲೆ–ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕೂಡಾ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಸೆರೆಮನೆವಾಸ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ೦೫/೦೨/೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಚೌರಿಚೌರಾ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಉಗ್ರಸ್ವರೂಪತಾಳಿತು. ಜನರು ರೊಚ್ಚಿಗೆದ್ದು ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಟ್ಟರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೧ ಜನ ಪೋಲಿಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೨/೦೨/೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಬಾರ್ಡೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯ ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ೫ ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸದರು. ಮಾರ್ಚ ೧೩ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೯೨೨ ರಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ೬ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆವಿಧಿಸಿ ಯಾರವಾಡ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಾರಾಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಗ್ರಂಥವೇ "The Story of my experiment with Truth" ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೨೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ೧೯೨೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಮನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೯೩೦ ಜನೇವರಿ ೨೬ ರಂದು

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ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಭಾರತದ ಹಳ್ಳಿ–ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

೧೯೩೦ ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೦೬ರಂದು ದಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೀಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಿದ ಸುಂಕದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಯಾರವಾಡ ಕಾರಾಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದರು. ೧೯೩೦ರಿಂದ ೧೯೩೨ರವರೆಗೆ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಜಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್‌ಗಳು ಜರುಗಿದವು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇಯ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಜಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ೧೭ನೇ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೧೯೩೨ ರಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ "ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧ್ಯ" ನಿರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಜಾತಿ ವೈಷಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦, ೧೯೩೨ರಂದು ಆಮರಣ ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಕೂಡಾ ತಯಾರಾಯಿತು. ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷ ಸರಕಾರವು ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಕಳಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಇವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.

ದೀನದಲಿತರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಡೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ಹರಿಜನ" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಅದೇ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೯೩೩ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಬರಮತಿ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ, ತದನಂತರ ವಾರ್ದಾಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಜಾತಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ೧೦ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೮ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ದಲಿತರ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹರಿಜನರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಿದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ವರ್ಣಾಶ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು

ದೂರಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಇಂದೋರ್, ಬರೋಡ್ ಹಾಗೂ ತ್ರಿವೇಂದ್ರಂ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಹರಿಜನರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿತು ಅರಿವು ಮುಡಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಉದ್ಧಾರವೇ ದೇಶದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀಯವರ ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ೧೯೪೨ ಜುಲೈ ೦೪ರಂದು ವಾರ್ಧಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೦೭, ೧೯೪೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧೀವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕ್ವೆಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಭಾರತದಾಧ್ಯಂತ ಹರಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯ ಘಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ೧೯೪೭ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೧೫ ರಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಲಭಿಸಿತು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಲಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ದಿಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಪಾಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ೧೩ ಜನೇವರಿ ೧೯೪೮ ರಂದು ದೀರ್ಘಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ ಅಲಿ ಜಿನ್ನಾರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ೧೯೪೭ ಅಗಷ್ಟ ೧೪ ರಂದು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರಿಗೆ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ೧೯೪೮ ಜನೇವರಿ ೩೦ರಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರನ್ನು ಗುಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕೊಂದದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತೇ ಬೆಲ್ಲದು. ರಕ್ತ ಹರಿಸದೇ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ವಗಳು

ಇಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಿಚಾರ ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜನಾಂಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಣ್ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನಡೆಸಿವೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಕಿಡಿಯೇಳುವುದೋ ಎಂಬ ಭಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳು ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶಾಂತಿ ಬಯಸುವ ಭಾರತವು ಕೂಡಾ ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಮದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಿತ್ತು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಅಣ್ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, "ಬಾಂಬೆಸೆತದ ಘನಘೋರ

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ದುರಂತವೆಂದರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಥಿಸಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ". ಆ ಬಾಂಬು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಾಂಬಿನಿಂದ ನಾಶವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಬಾಂಬು ನಾಶಮಾಡಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯೊಂದೇ ಇರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮನುಕುಲ ನಾಶವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದೇಹವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಶದ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಾಂದೀಜಿಯವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಏಕೈಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂದರೆ, ಅಹಿಂಸೆ. ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಸಾಧನ, ಸತ್ಯವೇ ಅದರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ, ಸತ್ಯದ ದೇವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನ್ಯಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಇವರ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತತ್ವದ ಜನಕರಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಜೈನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಆಚರಣೆ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೊಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂಸಿಸದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧನೆಗಳೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸತ್ಯನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಪಾಲಕರಾದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ ಇವರು ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಿಯಮ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಸರಿಸಿದೆ. ವಿನಾಶಕಾರಿ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದಾಗುವ ಯಾವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಈ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾಗಲಾರದೆಂದರು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾರದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಇವರ ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದುಬು ಒಂದು ಆತ್ಮಶಕ್ತಿ. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕ್ರೂರಿಯ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಗವಂತನ ಅಂಶವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರ ಬುನಾದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಪಂಡಿತನ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ತಾನೇ ತಾನಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಹಿಂಸಾವ್ರತಿಗೆ ವಿಷ ತುಂಬಿದ ಹಾವಿನೊಂದಿಗೂ ಸಖ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಆ ಆದರ್ಶ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಶತೃ ಮಿತ್ರನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ದ್ವೇಷಿಸುವರೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯತತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಿತೋಪಕರಣ, ಗಾಡಿಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾಚರಣೆ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಐಶಾರಾಮಿ

Coordinator IQAC

ಜೀವನ ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ, ಅರೆಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಹಿಂಸಾಮಾರ್ಗದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿನೂತನವಾದ ಅನುಭವವೆಂದರೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮಾನವ ಮಾನವನಾಗಿರುವವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದೇ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಮತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಮನಸೋತರು. ಹಿಂಸೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಧಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಜನರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಬಹುದಾದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಭಲ ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದು ಮನವರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ವರ್ಣಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಆಫ್ರೀಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣಭೇದ ನೀತಿಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಚಂಪಾರಣ್ಯ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಖೇಡಾ, ಖಿಲಾಫತ್, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮುಷ್ಕರ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ, ಖಾದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೋದ್ಯೋಗ, ಅಸಹಕಾರ, ಕಾನೂನು ಭಂಗ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಹಿಂಸ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಹಾನ್ ಮೇಧಾವಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣಗಳು

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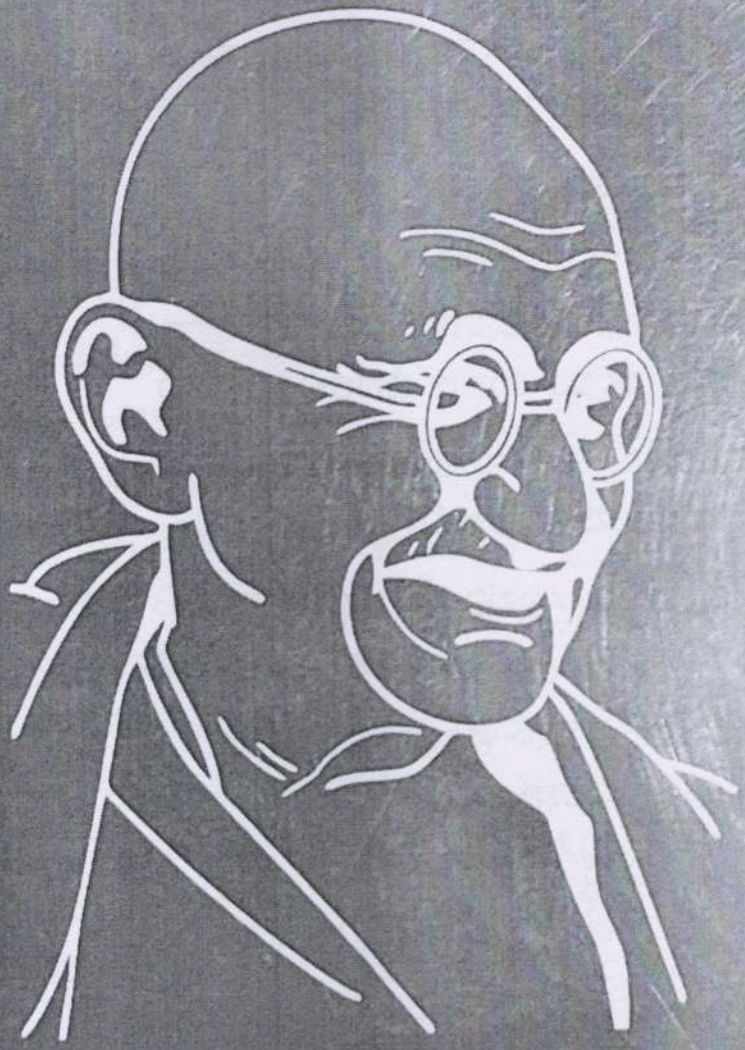
Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

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ಗಾಂಧಿ

ತತ್ತ್ವಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆ

(ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ 150ರ ನಂಸ್ಮರಣ ನಂಪುಟ)



ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಗಂಗಾಧರಯ್ಯ
ಡಾ. ಶೋಭಾ ನಾಯಕ

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ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

೧. 'ನನ್ನ ಸತ್ಯಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆ'ಯ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ
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೨. ಕನ್ನಡ ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ
❖ ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಗರುಡ/ ೧೬

೩. ಕುವೆಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ
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೫. ಕನ್ನಡ ನವ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧಿ
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೬ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತ ಸತ್ಯಗಳು
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೭ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ
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೮. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ
❖ ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ನಾಯ್ಕ/ ೧೧೬

೯. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಠಾಕೂರ
❖ ಡಾ. ನಾಗರತ್ನಾ ವಿ. ಪರಾಂಡೆ/ ೧೩೬

೧೦. ಗಾಂಧಿ–ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್: ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆ
❖ ಡಾ. ಸಾವುಕಾರ ಎಸ್. ಕಾಂಬಳೆ/ ೧೪೭

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೭. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ

❖

ಪ್ರೊ. ಸುರೇಶ ನಡೋಣಿ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಗದ ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿದವರು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈರತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಷಮತೆಯ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸಾರಾಸಗಟಾಗಿ ಎದೆಯೊಡ್ಡಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದವರು. ರಕ್ತ ಚೆಲ್ಲುವ ಸಾವಿಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತು ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಭಾವಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಗೇಯೇ ನಿಸರ್ಗ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರದ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಲೋಕದ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟರು. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾತಿ, ಮತ, ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಮೂಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾನವನ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು, ಯುದ್ಧದ ಕೆಡುಕನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತತ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಲದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಹಿಸಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿದವರು, ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯ ಗಾಳಿ ಬಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಡಗಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳು, ತತ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳು ಇಂದು ಮುಂದು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಈ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿವೆ.

ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ

೧೯೯೪ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿಗಾಗಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಭಾರತವು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ

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ಜನ್ಮ(ಭೂಮಿ)ದೇಶ: ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಅವರ ದತ್ತು ದೇಶ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಅದೆಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವರ್ಣಬೇಧ ವಿರೋಧಿ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಸೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಹಿಸಾ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಂದ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾದ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಮಹಾತ್ಮರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡೆಲ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವು ಗಾಂಧೀಯವರ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ೧೯೯೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತೀರ್ಥಯಾತ್ರಾ ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಕುರಿತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತರ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಜನರ ಮೊದಲ ಗುಂಪು ಭಾರತೀಯರದ್ದು. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ೧೮೯೩ರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ನೀತಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಡುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಹವಾಸದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಾದ "ಲಾಂಗ್ ವಾಕ್ ಟು ಫ್ರೀಡಂ" ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಂದ ಕಲಿತ ಪಾಠಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಜೊಹಾನ್ಸಬರ್ಗನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್ ಮೀರ್, ಜೆಎನ್‌ಸಿಂಗ್, ರಾಮಲಾಲ್ ಭೂಲಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಭೂಲಿಯಾ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂವಹನವನ್ನು ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತೇಜಕ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವರು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್ ಅವರ ಅಪಾರ್ಟಮೆಂಟನಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅವರು

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ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಹವರ್ತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಅವರ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವು ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಗೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದ ಇತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದಿ ನಾಯಕರೆಂದರೆ ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರುರವರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿರೋ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಓದುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯುವ ಶಿಸ್ತನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರ ಜೈಲುವಾಸದ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾದ ದಿ ಯುನಿಟಿ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಭವಿತರಾದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೆಹರೂರವರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಧುನಿಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದರು.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಕ್ರಮವು ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತಿಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಇಚ್ಛಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದ ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಡಾ. ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ.ಅಬ್ದುಲ ಕಲಾಂ ರವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಾನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಇಚ್ಛಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಯುವ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಕ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮೂಲಾಗ್ರತೆಯ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಜೈಲಿನ ಭಯವನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುವ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಾಂಧಿವಾದವು ಕಲಿಸಿತು. ಎಂದಾಗ ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರು "ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣಬೇಧ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ನಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ ? ಎಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದರು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಮಹಾನ್ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಒಬ್ಬರು.." ಎಂದು ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಭಾರತ ನಮಗೆ ಎಂ.ಕೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು, ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳ ನಂತರ ನಾವು ನಮಗೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ

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ಅಪೋಸ್ತಲರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರು ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಕಲಾಂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ..!

ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸಿದರೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನುಡಿದಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ೧೮೯೩ ರಿಂದ ೧೯೧೪ ರವರೆಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ವಕೀಲರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಸ್ವತಃ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕೂಡ ಕರಾಳ ಮೈಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವೇಷವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರು ಕಂಬಿಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ವರ್ಣಭೇದ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ – ರೋಹೆ

ಬರ್ಲಿನ್ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಸರ್ವ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್‌ನ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಪೀಟರ್ ರೋಹೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ೨೦ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕುರಿತ ೧೯೯೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ಯಂತ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಲು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ, ದಲೈ ಲಾಮಾ, ಮಿಖಾಯಿಲ್ ಗೊರ್ಬಚೇವ್, ಮದರ್ ತೆರೇಸಾ, ಲೆಕ್ ವೇಲ್ಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಗ್ ಸಾನ್ ಸೂಕಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. "ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಂತರದ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಆಡಳಿತಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವು ಪುರಾವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ" ಎಂದು ರೋಹೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

೨೦೦೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾದ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಸಂದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ತತ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ವರ್ಣಬೇಧ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ೧೯೪೪ರಿಂದ ಆಫ್ರೀಕನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದ

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ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರಂತೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಸಮಾಜ
ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ನಾ
ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳನ್ನು
ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಶಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ
ಬದುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವಂತಹ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು
ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಅದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾಣ
ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧ ಎಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರು ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಸಮಾಜಗಳನ್ನು
ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮತೆಯ ಪಣತೆಯನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರು.
ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ನರು ಅಣಿಯಾದರು
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಬಲವು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ಹಿಂಮಳಿದಿರುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣ್ಯರಿಂದ
ಬಡವರ ಕೋಷಣೆಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಭರವಸೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಈ
ಆಲೋಚನೆಯು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಪೌರತ್ವವು
ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಕೂಸಾಗಿ ಜನ್ಮ ತಳೆಯಿತು.

ರಾಬೆನ್ ದ್ವೀಪದ ಕಠಿಣ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ
ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು,
ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ
ಬದುಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು
ಸಾಯಲು ಸಿದ್ಧನಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂಬ ಅವರ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮ ಮಡಗಟ್ಟಿದೆ
ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಹಿಂದಿನ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ಅಡಳಿತಗಾರರ ನಡುವಿನ ಕಹಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನವಾಗಿ ಅಂತ್ಯಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು
ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಶಾಂತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ
ಸಾಕಾರಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೀವ್ರ
ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿತು. ಸಹೋದರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಳಿಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಕೀಕರಣ,
ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯನ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ಅವರು ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.
ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರಾದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸುವ ರೇಖೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಂದ್ವಗಳನ್ನು

ಅವರು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಳಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರು "ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗಳ ಘರ್ಷಣೆ" ಎಂಬ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರೀಟಿಷರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇತುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸದ್ಭಾವನೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರ ಹೃದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಮನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಕಾಮನವೆಲ್ತನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಮ್ಮುಖವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರಾದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಸರಾಗಗೊಳಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಕ್ರಿಯ, ಉಗ್ರಗಾಮಿ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಬೆನ್ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಚ್ಚೆದೆಯ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ಉಪವಾಸದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ತಾರ್ಕಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಅದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಯಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಬೀರಿದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲದ ಪುರುಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವರವರ ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಗೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೆಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತರು. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ, ದ್ವೇಷದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪೂರ್ವಾಗ್ರಹದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ

ಏನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶೈಲು ವಾಸಮಾಡಿದರು
ಅವರು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು
ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಬಳಲಿ ಬೆಂದ ಜೀವಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಸೆಲೆಯಾದರು.
ಮೋಹನದಾಸ ಕರಮಚಂದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು
ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದರೆ ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರು ೨೭ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಅಚಲ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂರಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದತ್ತ ಆಶಿಸಿತು. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ನಿಯಮವೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರರ
ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಭಾವದ ಬೆಳಕಿನಷ್ಟೇ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವರ್ತರಾದರು.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಾಮ್ಯತೆ

ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ(೧೯೧೮–೨೦೧೩) ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ(೧೮೬೯–
೧೯೪೮) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ
ಮಾನವ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ನೈತಿಕ
ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಎಂದೂ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಜೀವನವು ಅನೇಕ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ
ಕೂಡಿದ್ದರು ಕೂಡಾ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳೂ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದವು.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ
ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ತಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಅಜ್ಜ
ಕೂಡ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪೊರಬಂದರ್‌ನ ದಿವಾನ (ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು). ಮಂಡೇಲಾ
ಅವರ ಮುತ್ತಜ್ಜ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕೇಪ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ತೆಂಬು ಜನರ
ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ, ಅವರ
ತಾಯಿ ಬಾಲಕನನ್ನು ತೆಂಬು ಜನರ ರಿಜೆಂಟ್ ಚೀಫ್ ಜೊಗಿಂಟಾಬಾ ಡಲಿಂಡ್ಯೆಬೊ
ಅವರ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಕರೆತಂದರು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರನ್ನು ಮಗನಂತೆ
ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡರು ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದವರು
ಮತ್ತು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು. ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದಷ್ಟೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ
ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಶ್ರಮದಾನವಿತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ

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ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬಲವಾದ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಬಣಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸದಾ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಭ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಇದು ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗನ್ನಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಾಂಧಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸಲು ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಕುರಿತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ನನ್ನ ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮಾನವ ಸ್ವಭಾವದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಭಾಂಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವರ ಹೃದಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರೆಂದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮಾತು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಮಹತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರುತ್ತವೆ.

ವರ್ಣಬೇಧ ಅಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ಬಹುಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದರು. ಬಿಳಿ ಗಣ್ಯರ ನಿರ್ಗಮನದಿಂದ ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಇತರ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಬಿಳಿಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ದಿ ರೆನ್ಯೂನೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಧೈರ್ಯ ತುಂಬವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಡಿ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕ ಅವರು ಮೊದಲ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ, ಇಂಧನ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಧನ ಸಚಿವರಾದರು ಮತ್ತು ಬುಥೆಲೆಜಿಯನ್ನು ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮಂಡೇಲರು ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು.

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ಗಾಂಧೀ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸತ್ಯದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವರು. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಈ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ; ಮಂಡೇಲಾವರು 'ಲಾಂಗ್ ವಾಕ್ ಟು ಫ್ರೀಡಮ್' ಎಂಬ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರು.

ರಿವೇನಿಯಾ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ (೧೯೬೫-೧೯೬೪) ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರು ಸತ್ಯ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡರು ಕೂಡಾ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಉರುಳಿಸಲು ಸಂಚು ಹುಡಿದರೆಂದು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರೋಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. "ನಾನು ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಗ್ರಹಿಸದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡೆ. ನಾನು ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಮಾನಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಶತ್ರುಗಳ ಕೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾನು ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದೇನೆ."

ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. "ನಾನು ಬಿಳಿಯರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಜನರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆದರ್ಶವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ."

ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಮರಣದಂಡನೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರಿಗೆ ಅಜೀವ ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಯುಗದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಆತ್ಮ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಖೈದಿಯಾದರು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ವರ್ಣಬೇಧ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಖಂಡಿಸಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರಿಗೆ ಲೆಸೊಥೊದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಗ್ಲ್ಯಾಸ್ಗೋ ನಗರದ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚಿತ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು ನಡೆದವು ಮತ್ತು ಯು.ಎನ್.ಸೆಕ್ಯುರಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅವನನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿತು.

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ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪಿತಾಮಹರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರನ್ನು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರರ್ಥ ಮಹಾನ್ ಆತ್ಮ ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಅವರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಪು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇದರರ್ಥ ತಂದೆ. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಟಾಟಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಇದರರ್ಥವೂ ಕೂಡಾ ತಂದೆ ಎಂದೂ.

ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳು

೨೦೦೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತಾನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಾಂತಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಂತೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಜನರನ್ನು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡತನವನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದುಹಾಕಲು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದರು. ಮಂಡೇಲಾರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಧರ್ಮ, ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮಾನವಕುಲವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ಕೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಅಚಲ ಧೋರಣೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮಾರ್ಚ ೨೧, ೧೯೬೦ರಂದು ಶಾರ್ಪ್‌ವಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಖ್ಯಾತ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡದ ನಂತರ ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕಾರರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದುರುಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ದಿನ ೬೯ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆ ಘಟನೆಯು ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪು ಮಾಡಿತು. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವ

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ಕಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸ್ಪಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯದವರೆಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದೆ
ಮಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ೧೯೬೪ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧನವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರು
ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ನಡುವಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೆಂದರೆ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ. ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ನಂಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ರಕ್ತರಹಿತವಾದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೇ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡರು ಅವರ ಈ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತೇ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಹಿಂದೆಂದಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅಪರಾಧ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರ್ಖತನವು ಮಾನವಕುಲದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಾಗಿ, ಯುದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣಾ ಭಾವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿರಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಪಾಯಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಕೆಲವು ಜನರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಪಣಾ ಭಾವ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೋರಾಟದ ದಾರಿಗಳು

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ದಾರಿಗಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಕ್ರಮದಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು. ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಮೋಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶಾಪವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ವರ್ಣಬೇದ

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ಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷಣವೂ ವಿಧ್ವಮಾನವಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಅವನ ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಚರ್ಮದವರನ್ನು ಅಮಾನವೀಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರ ನಡುವಿನ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಹಿಸೆಯ ಸೆಲೆಗಳು. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರಕಾರವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವದೇ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸದಿರಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಖಂಡಿಸುವ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರು ಬಿಳಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಜನರ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪರವಾದ ಹೋರಾಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಹೋರಾಟವು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಆಶಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದೆ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಯಾ ದೇಶಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದಿ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಮಹಾನ ನಾಯಕರ ತಾರ್ಕಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಬೆಸೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸ್ವನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳಿ ಸಹೋದರಂತೆ ಸಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಸತ್ಯ.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯನಂತರದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯ ನಂತರ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಇಬ್ಬರು ವಿಶ್ವನಾಯಕರ ನಡುವಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತು ಕಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಗಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದ ಕುತೂಹಲದ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಕಂಡ ಕನಸು ನನಸಾಗದೇ ಭಾರತವು ಅಸ್ತವ್ಯಸ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸಮರ್ಥತೆಗಳು

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ವೈಭವಯುತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು [illegible] ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಿಂದ ಅವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರ ಕನಸಿನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾವು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಜೂರುಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರಿಯರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಕೊಳೆಗೇರಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಭಯ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಬಾಪು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡೇಲಾರವರ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣವೆಂದರೆ ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾದ ನಮಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಅವನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವಿನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವೇ ಸರಿ .. !

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣಗಳು:

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೨. ಡಾ. ಹೋ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಾ : ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿ.ವಿ. ಶತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಮಾಲೆ. ೧-೨೦೧೬

೩. ಸೂರುರು ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ : ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ನನ್ನ ಸತ್ಯಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ನವಜೀವನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ೨೦೧೩

೪. ವೈ. ಜಿ. ಮುರಳೀಧರನ್, ಡಾ. ಸಾ. ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ : ನೆಲ್ಸನ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ, ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಾನ್ಯರು, ನವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ೨೦೧೫

೫. ರಂಜನಾ ದರ್ಗಾ : ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ, ನವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ೨೦೧೫

■■

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INDIAN ECONOMY



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Editor

Dr. RESHMA SUKHADEV GAJAKOSH

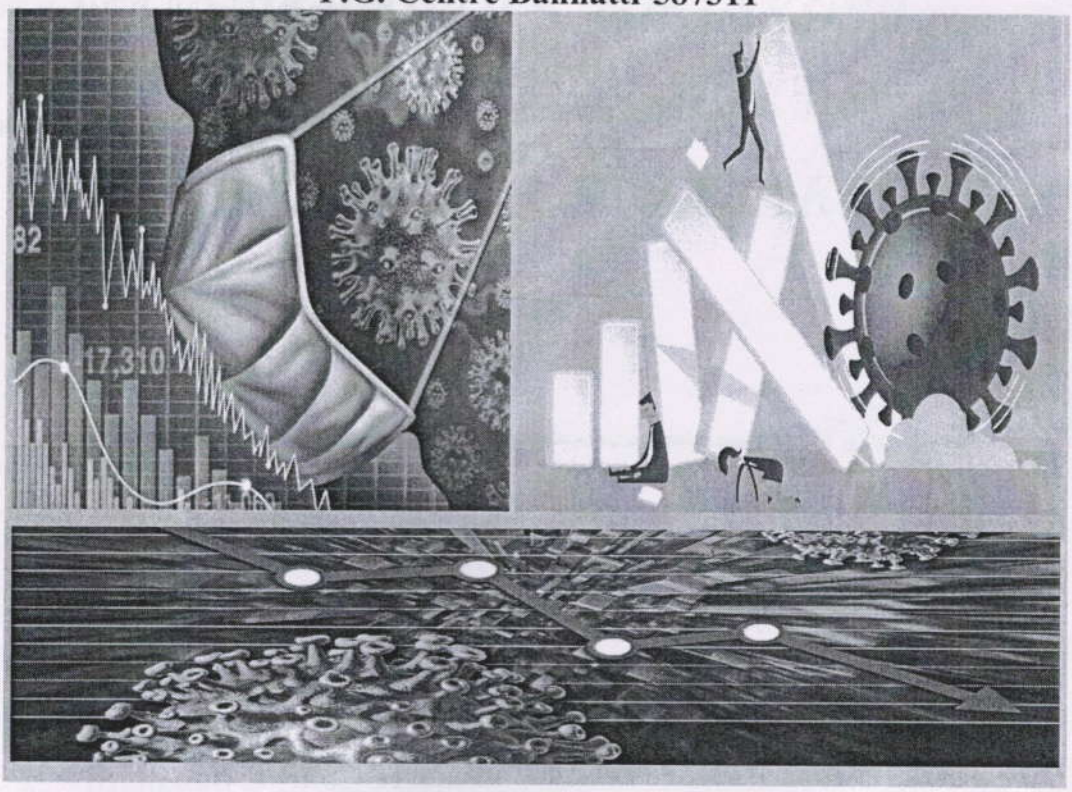
M.A., B.Ed., M.Phil, Ph.D., PGDAS., PGDCM., CCPRI

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

STC Arts and Commerce, B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc. College and

P.G. Centre Banhatti-587311



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Dr. RESHMA SUKHADEV GAJAKOSH

M.A., B.Ed., M. Phil., Ph.D., PGDAS., PGDCM., CCPRI

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

STC Arts and Commerce, B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc. College and

P.G. Centre Banhatti-587311

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Book Dedicated to

My Late Dad and Mom

SUKHADEV S. GAJAKOSH

And

RATNAMALA S. GAJAKOSH



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ICT AND ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By
Y .B. Koradur
Sr. Librarian
STC College, Library and Information Center, Banahatti
Cell: 9449613988
Mail ID: koradur.yallappa779@gmail.com

Abstract:

In this changing internet era libraries need to give more importance on the collection development policies. The main purpose of any Public Libraries is to provide its users relevant and up to date information in order to fulfil its need. The development of ICT and its applications in the Public Libraries have been changed the entire scenario. The study is conducted to know the ICT impact and awareness about ICT based services among Public Libraries.

Keywords:

Information and Communication Technologies, ICT based products & services of public Library Services, public Library Automation,

Introduction:

ICT has revolutionized every walk of human activity. ICT is often used as an extended synonym for information technology (IT), but is a more specific term that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), computers as well as necessary software middleware, storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information.

The major impact of ICT on the libraries is shifting the collection from print to digital and traditional libraries to digital libraries. The public library services are changed and have based on the digital libraries,the tremendous amount of information is being generated and transmitted from every corner of the world in the form of print materials, research articles, lectures, presentations video conferencing, technical reports, standards and patents etc. In the early stages of 20th century, libraries were facing the problems, of how to cater and fulfill the users' demand in minimum span of

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Meaning of ICT:

The term 'Information and Communication Technology' (ICT) first appeared in the mid-1980s and was defined as "All kinds of electronic systems used for broadcasting telecommunications and mediated communications", with examples including personal computers, video games, cell phones, internet and electronic payment systems and computer S/W etc. The ICT is made of computer and communication technology. The computer technology is the tool for storing and processing information in digital form while communication technology helps us to transfer and disseminate digital information. Additionally ICT means a variety of technological applications in the process and communication of information. The word ICT is a combination of two words information, communication & technology. Information means knowledge and technology means use of computer & communication. Thus, ICT means a combination of computer applications and communication technology for gathering, processing, storing and disseminating of Information.

Objectives:

1. Show the dependency of public Library services on ICT;
2. Explain the transformation of public Library services due to ICT development;
3. Highlight the importance of users' participation in ICT based public Library services.

Methodology:

This paper is based on author's viewpoint and his working experiences with ICT based products and services in libraries.

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Application of ICT in Public Libraries:

ICT is very useful for Public libraries in creating databases of their own and meeting them available to users through networks. It also enables public libraries to provide effective and efficient services. Most of the public library operations like book acquisition, circulation, office management, information services, etc. are inter-related, inter-dependent and mutually supportive for overall administration of public library. The modern technologies, i.e. Information Technology gadgets which are convergent and highly relevant for application in modern library and information system can be grouped into four areas, as follows:

1. Computer Technology

2. Communication Technology

3. Reprographic Technology

4. Printing Technology

1 Computer Technology

Computers are now extensively used in the library operations and have great impact in the management of libraries. Computer technology can be used in various fields of library activities.

2. Communication Technology

Communication is the process of transforming information from an information source to a destination. Communication, the exchange of information and the transmission is very essence in a social system or in an organization.

Dictionary meaning of communication is news or the act of making oneself understand the means of sending information between one place to another. In modern days, various means of communicating the information came into existence. There is a need to communicate information effectively, efficiently and timely by applying modern technologies such as communication technology.

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graphic Technology

Micrographics is also known as micrography. It is a reprographic process which provides great support in document delivery system. Today it is possible to record information in various microforms such as microfilm, microfiche, ultra-fiche and COM (Computer Output Microform). Micro-graphics is a powerful micro-force for records management and information control.

4 Printing Technology

Printing or Printing Technology has great importance and playing important role in information and communication process. It has various evolutionary changes from making of paper and invention of printing to the modern printing technology of laser printers.

Impact of ICT on Public Libraries:

With the invention of Information and Communication Technology, libraries now use various types of technologies to aid the services they render. Everyday new technological advances affect the way information is handled in libraries. The impacts of new technologies are felt by public libraries in every aspect. Computing technology, communication technology and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development that reshape the way that libraries access, retrieve, store, manipulate and disseminate information to users. The introduction of various information communication technology (ICT) trends has lead to reorganization, change in work patterns, demand for new skills, job retraining and reclassification positions. Technological advancement of the past twenty five years, such as the electronic database, online services, CDROMs and introduction of internet has radically transformed access to information.

ICT has impacted on every sphere of public library activity especially in the form of the library collection development strategies, library building and consortia. ICT presents an opportunity to provide value-added information services and access to a wide variety of digital based information resources to their clients. Using modern ICTs to automate their core functions, implement efficient and effective library cooperation and resource sharing networks, implement management information

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Most of the public Library of India have started using computers and Information Communication Technologies in organizing their collections, housekeeping operations, processing, retrieval and dissemination of information to the end users. The use and impact of ICTs is now visible in Indian public library which may be due to the drastic reduction / escalation of the cost of hardware and software and their easy availability in the markets with service support from the suppliers or venders. The impact of IT is also evident on the activities of public libraries to purchase computers, modem, printer, software (Operating and application software) and get telephone connectivity, etc.

Library Automation:

The automation is defined as the technique; a process or a system that operates automatically. According to the Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science, —Automation is the technology concerned with a design and development of the process and systems that minimizes the necessity of human intervention in their operationl. Library automation may be defined in simple sense as —a process of mechanization of library operations which are of a routine and repetitive nature. This covers usually housekeeping operations such as acquisition, serial control, cataloguing, circulation, references and administration workl. In more wider sense, it can be said that computerization of all library operations is known as Library Automation.

Need For Public Library Automation:

Computers have revolutionized all fields of knowledge. It has been gradually weaving electronic webs in various parts of the globe for quite a few years now. Now it is being used extensively in libraries by developed countries and in a limited scale in the third world countries. Today, information technology coupled with computer technology has conquered even space and time with regard to dissemination of information. The word _Automated Library' is used to denote a library in which the collections of library materials are primarily on paper but in which the library's procedures have been computerized.

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Library Automation is Required Mainly for the Following Reasons:

- Improved operational efficiencies;
- Relieve professional staff from clerical chores so that they are available for user oriented services;
- Improve the quality, speed and effectiveness of services;
- Improve access to remote users and other stakeholders (e.g., the general public);
- Provide new services not hitherto possible;
- Improve the management of their physical and financial resources;
- Facilitate wider access to information for their clients.

Current Trends in Public Library:

Public Libraries is a vast storehouse of information. Emergence of Internet and Communication Technology (ICT), libraries has been acquiring different approaches of the same and mode of service is changed. Therefore, different types of libraries have born in society, such as Hybrid libraryand automated library.

Conclusion:

The current scenario of world's Public libraries are changing very fast by ICT based products & services. The change enforced by ICT, to adoption of products and services of ICT in libraries are robust indicator of this response. It provides a means for overcoming historically intractable problems of isolation and lack of access to information and knowledge, crucial impediments to public libraries development. The ICT products and services have reshaped the educational landscape by transforming the content and modes of release of information. Apart from facilitating the global networked ICT, also enhances knowledge creation and innovation.

As the above discussions to use of ICT based products and services by the libraries, it is the continuous process, and has some distinguish qualities in every stage development. There is a symbiotic relationship between the public library and ICT, such that any development in ICT accelerates public library development. In the same vein, any development in the public library today can only be through the deployment of ICT.

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COVID - 19 IMPACTS ON INDIAN FARMERS

By
Prof. Arati Adavitot
Faculty of Science, STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti

Abstract:

Agriculture is the major source of live hood in rural India. Farmers are the backbone of our society. They are the ones who provide us all the food that we eat, as a result the entire population of the country depends upon farmers. This article analyses the various approaches which affected social and economic state of Indian farmer at time of COVID -19.

Key Words:

Agriculture, Food Security, Lock Down, Production and GDP.

Introduction:

A Farmer is one of the most important members of society .He is gives of food to the people to all practical purpose. Indian farmers are the backbones of our nation's economy. As Indian economy is primarily Agriculture based country. Stastics reveal that Indian agriculture is sector accounting for 18% of Indian Gross Demostic products (GDP) and provide employment to nearly 50% of workers. India is home to about 120 million small holders farmers who contribute over 40% of the country's grain productions and almost half of the population in India depends on agriculture for their live hood.

Every year Indian farmers face risks such as low rain fall, price volatility and rising debts. At present in this year 2020 Whole world is facing COVID-19 pandemic has brought new risks in live hoods as well as food security .Corona viruses are large family viruses that can cause illness in animals as well as in humans with wide range of severity .India has made an early move to constrain the spread of COVID-19 requesting a country lockdown. During these challenging times, the livelihoods of most of these workers and farmers have been severely impacted by lockdown. This is the peak season of harvesting of crops, But during this time delayed in the harvesting and threshing due to the non-availability of labhours and market shutdown they are

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ot able to sell their produce. Most of the farmers produce perishable products in large quantities and because of market shout down they are suffering a great loss. Even if farmers managed to take their produce to the markets there are fewer wholesale buyers and therefore farmers are selling it for a smaller price. There are supply chains interrupt due to transportation problems and other issues.

The central and state Governments provide the necessary support to farmers. The Indian Finance minister "Nirmala Sitaraman" announced INR 1.7 trillion relief packages to protect .The vulenceraple section including farmers and also cash transfer of INR 2000 to Bank accounts of 87 million farmers as income support under "PM KISAN "scheme in April. The Government raised the wage rate from Rupees 182 to 202 Rupees per day for workers engaged under the MGNREGA, the world's largest wage guarantee scheme. The Indian council of Agriculture (ICAR) has declared guidelines for farmers during the lockdown period. The advisory guidelines mentions specific practices during standing field crops, threshing of crops, past harvesting, storage and marking of the farm produce. The RBI (Reserve Bank of India) has also announced a specific relief package due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The government will continue the facility of 2% interest subvention and 3% PRI (prompt repayment incentive) to farmers for the extended period of repayment up to May 31, 2020 or the date of repayment whichever is earlier for short term crop loans up to 3lakhs per farmers.

Objectives:

1. To study on Challenges of the Indian Farmers in Covid-19.

2. To list out the reaction of the Government of India.

Challenges of the Indian Farmers Facing in COVID-19

1. Poor/Lower agricultural Production.

2. Rising prices of agricultural instruments.

3. Reduced mobility of customers / trades.

4. Low labhours availability due to fearness of spreading COVID-19.

5. Poor practices in on farm storage and handling during lockdown time.

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6. Transport problem

7. Marketing facility problem

Suggestions:

1. Establishment and Management of an effective supply chain for a better price of farm produce.

2. Farmers must have continued access to markets with maintaining social distance.

3. To provide a quick marketing platform for selling perishable commodities.

4. Government must also provide necessary input for performing agriculture operation.

5. To provide relaxation against a previous loan or debt.

Conclusion:

This article has reviewed information needs related to the social and economic impacts of Indian Farmers during COVID-19.This extreme situation Indian Farmers are facing higher economic effects and loss. The corona infection pandemic has put a potential effect on the agribusiness item store network which is a mind logging web of maker transporter, distributer, retailer lastly customers.

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UNDERSTANDING ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR OF KOLKATA'S SHOPPERS

By
Rana Ghosh
Research Scholar, University of Calcutta
Department of Commerce
E- mail: 2009ranaghosh@gmail.com
Mobile no. 9331280725

Internet has made a significant contribution to our lifestyles on account of its abundance and diversity of information. Its penetration is rising markedly in India which has fuelled the growth of e-commerce in the economy. The term e-commerce or electronic commerce refers to shopping on the web (Nayyar & S. L. Gupta, 2011). Online Shopping or e-shopping is a part of e-commerce where the customers or consumers buy goods / products / and other services directly from the merchants over the internet. As E-Commerce is about going "DIGITAL", we call this digital phenomenon, an attempt to examine the possible drivers behind ECommerce.(Sudheer Thummala , 2019) One of the remarkable uses of internet is "E-commerce". Online shopping is one of the aspects of e-commerce. It is buying and selling of products and services through online websites of e-stores.

Online Shopping:

Online shopping is basically a process of selling and buying of goods and services on World Wide Web. As (Forsythe and Shi, 2003) explains" Internet shopping has become the fastest-growing use of the Internet; most online consumers, however, use information gathered online to make purchases off-line".



Figure 3: On-line/Off-line Shopping Growth Estimate (Source : 2010- 2020 GRIDLEY AND COMPANY (2011) Billion Dollar Babies: Trends and Opportunities in the New Ecommerce

ABOUT AUTHOR



Dr. Reshma Sukhadev Gajakosh is Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Economics, STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banahatti. She is Awarded Master of Philosophy M.Phil. & Doctor of Philosophy Ph.D in Economics from Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura in the year 2014 and 2018 respectively. She is Completed two PG Diplomas (PGDCM and PGDAS) and One Certificate Course (CCPRI). She is awarded as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) by UGC for year 2012-13 during the M.Phil Degree. She has 7 years of teaching experience. She has attended 19 workshops and 12 National and International Symposium/Conferences/Seminars and 35 Papers presented in many National &International Conferences/Seminars. Published 24 Articles in Edited Books and UGC Approved Journals with High Impact Factors. Foreign Visit and presented research paper in International Conference Bangkok, Thailand in 2017. She got Young Researcher Award by ESN Publication on 28th September-2019, Chennai, India.



Dr. P. R. Kengnal possesses the degree of M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Statistics from Karnatak University, Dharwad. He is currently working as an Assistant Professor and Head of the department of Statistics of STC Arts, Commerce, BBA, BCA, B.Sc. & P.G. Centre Banhatti. He has 4 years teaching experience in the field of Statistics from S. S. Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Davangere. He has attended number of workshops, conferences/ seminars and presented many papers in national and international conferences / seminars.He has published number of research papers in the journal of national and international repute. He is life member of Indian Association for Social Science and Health. He has delivered number of special lectures in different universities and colleges.

IMPACT OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND COMMERCE IN 21ST CENTURY

IMPACT OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND COMMERCE IN 21ST CENTURY

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT ON E-LEARNING AND LIBRARIES

By

Y. B. KORADUR

Sr. Librarian

STC College,Library andInformation Center, Banahatti.

Cell: 9449613988, Mail ID: koradur.yallappa779@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper discussed about Technological impact on education and libraries, information technology challenges such as wireless networks, voice Mail, e-learning, Video conferencing, online, digital teaching and Role of Multi-Media Technologies and Libraries in e-Learning.

Introduction

In the two decade since the release of the first Web browser, information technology has insinuated itself into virtually every corner of higher education. Universities and colleges use databases, networks, and a dizzying array of software to maintain academic and financial records, recruit new students, communicate with current students, and enable professors to collaborate on research, disseminate library materials, and teach, whether in a classroom or as online education.

If the last twenty years were about bringing technology to every corner of the campus, the next ten will be about making that technology more effective, easier to use, and easier to manage. And information technology may grow from a set of tools that help higher education institutions to do what they have always done to a set of systems that could transform the very nature of higher education itself.

The wiring of academe has already opened now vistas. E-mail has transformed how students communicate with their instructors and with each other. E-commerce technology has helped some institutions save money on purchases online education technology has allowed universities to offer instruction to faraway or busy students who never would have been able to take advantage of such academic offerings on person.

Information And Communication Technological Impact On Education

Education today is more than teaching and learning with an emphasis on technology. While analyzing the impact of technology on teaching and learning one must take note of the information society in which the emphasis is on the qualitative changes in every sphere of work. The teaching and learning technology has progressed form classroom lectures and seminars to videodiscs and virtual learning, to web-based training and wireless communication through various learning objects. Learning objects, as defined by the International Electronic and Electrical Engineers Learning Technology Standards committee, are "any entity, digital or non-digital, which can be used, re-used or referenced during technology supported learning". These include electronic books (e-books), electronic journals, electronic magazines, audio visual aids, etc. efforts to standardize learning objects and the systems to manage learning with these objects are constantly improving their

Technology continues to move forward. The development in compute technology has resulted in E-learning. It is a technology based e-learning programme conducted online wherein students can communicate with peers and instructors. Teachers at one place can teach multiple students at different locations and the students can

receive constant feedback. With e-learning is conducted through electronic components like computers, internet, etc. this leads to the formation of virtual learnings, which means there are no actual classrooms, no teachers or textbooks gives the impressing of studying in a classroom. A number of educational institutions especially in the developed countries are offering web base instructions to reduce the costs.

The opportunities made available through E-learning are both significant and numerous. However, when it is combined with mobility its power is multiplied. Mobility allows the learner to have access to learning and information anytime and anywhere. As a result of rapid technological advances PDAs (Personal Digital Assistant) and wireless devices are also being used as E-learning tools.

Wireless Networks: Looking for Reliability

As Colleges extend their wireless coverage, more students will carry laptops in the futures. And because the laptop is always at hand , any question that crosses a student's mind or any question that crosses a student's mind or any conversation that could be helped by having more information produces the response, "why don't we Google it? Google, an Internet search engine, and wireless networks are immensely popular with web surfing students. But campus network officials say they will soon need much more wireless bandwidth and reliability to guarantee that the networks can provide services beyond basic web surfing.

E-Learning: Keeping up with Exploding Demand

The recent explosion in E-Learningenrollments is likely to continue over the next coming years, forcing many institutions to seek outside help to manage rising student populations and demands for the latest technology.

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The accommodate that growth, many college may start buying online courses forma one another and forma outside vendors. Some vendors are already selling online courses.

Some experts predict that institutions will specialize in specific subjects as they trade course. Instead of developing courses that duplicate hose that other institutions have developed, an institution could concentrate on crating courses in one subject and then share them with other institutions that focus on other topics.

Experts say institutions may eventually buy courses the way they now purchase textbooks. Such a change could be made possible by technological improvements that will make it possible to create courses that consist chiefly of interactive teaching activities overseen by computerized tutors. A live professor at the College buying the course would run it and field student's questions.

Universities and colleges that don't choose to buy packaged courses and find they cannot keep up with other institutions offerings could be the early victims of a distance education shake out had some observers say is sure to come.

There is considerable hope and some positive evidence that technology can expend and improve education at all levels with special reference to the design and content of instructional materials, delivery, assessment and feedback.

The term educational technology has been interpreted in two ways:

Technology in education

Technology of education

Role of Multi-Media and VirtualTechnologies

Multi- Media and virtualtechnologies may be considered to represent the second wave in educational

technology, taking advantage of technology developments in computers, communications and consumer electronics: the first wave may be considered to be the technology developments in audio, and TV media which occurred about 20 years age. The first wave raised high hopes of the new technologies revolutionizing the teaching learning practices worldwide: it was even suggested that they would make teachers superfluous. Very soon, the euphoria disappeared and the teacher regained his pre- eminent position, although with a changed perception of his role and responsibilities and of the students, needs. It is no wonder therefore that educators have been rather cautious in advocating the use of multimedia technologies in education. The role of the teacher is not threatened, and the new technologies are only considered as adjuncts that complement the classroom processes. The terms used to refer to these supportive strategies reinforce this perception computer assisted learning (CAL), Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) Computer Based Training (CBT).

The second wave may be expected to have a better chance of success, not lonely because the expectations are modest, but also because of the ubiquitous use of computers in education and of the ever increasing use of TV's in the home entertainment sector: and as the number of users and consumers increases, costs will come down and products will improve in performance and quality.

Role of Libraries in e-Learning

Libraries are considered to be the heart of educational institutions. These play a very important role in teaching and learning environment of the information society. The information needs and urgency in acquiring the needed information has made libraries to change rapidly. In order

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to achieve this end; these use new information and communication and networking technologies have made considerable impact on the traditional libraries and information centers. In fact the technology is changing the very nature of libraries and the librarians and is exerting a major influence on the strategic direction of libraries in the society wherein the users want instant access to information. This has resulted in digitization of documents and their storage in multimedia management systems accessible through borrowers. Digital and virtual libraries, which play an important role in e-learning, are fast emerging as a result of integration of varied technologies like hardware technology, etc., The Internet has significantly transformed the very concept of a library. The availability of massive amounts of information on the Internet require expertise for improving the quality of searches and for constructing and maintaining database's and WWW-based information services meant for end users so as to satisfy their educational and informational needs. With the growing importance of rich media content in higher learning; libraries throughout the world are facing a significant challenge in offering increasingly mobile demands of users to access these learning resources.

E-Learning in India

The rapid development of information and communication technologies during the past two decades has had many points of contact with education and training. The development of technology is placing new demands on expertise, and it is also leading to the increased use of information technology in teaching and learning. Wireless Connectivity, Notebooks, and their design and use, a transition from e-Learning to m-Learning is one of the challenges being faced by educational institutions, World is

going through a phase of globalization and success of organizations depend on how quickly its workers are able to learn and transmit various skills required today. US and Europe have already adapted to e-learning to a large extent. In fact there is a widespread recognition that the digital divide is a significant problem between the developed and the developing countries.

In the e-learning environment, the librarians provide access to online resources as well as serve as information literacy trainers. Since the librarians are the knowledge workers or navigators who play a very important role in education and research, they can be provided in-service training through online courses. Various library associations like ILA, IASLIC, etc., or even the national library can offer online short-term courses for various categories of librarians so as to make them acquire the required training to cope up with the present day scenario with emphasis on the use of information and communication technologies. If the librarians feel online education as beneficial they can always recommend the needs and strategies of e-learning to their respective institutions.

In fact, what we need in India is a combination of e-learning and classroom teaching techniques. The change must take place gradually. The program has to be well designed and publicized well so that it can take off by word of mouth. The challenge for most educational organizations that aspire to provide e-learning in India is to get a good program that meets the learner's needs and then make the cultural change in the way they learn. India is a multilingual country and most of the population in India knows vernacular languages. However the content of e-education is only in English. Hence to make e-learning successful in India the digitized text has to come in these languages also. Rural

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India can benefit only by establishing e-learning centers with content in local languages and the users would be able to across cultural boundaries by collaborating with learners from other cultures thereby reducing the gap of digital divide.

Various ICT information services

Now there are a large variety of new information products available perhaps due to the massive use of information technology. Moreover there seems to be shift towards customized information services and products targeted towards the individual. Earlier the information services were designed as discipline based services to help solve specific problems. But now the latest trend is an orientation towards customized services and products that are more closely tailored to the individual need. Some of the services that have gained greater importance are summarized here under.

Video conferencing

Video conferencing is the use of television video and sound technology as well as computer technology to enable people in different locations to see, hear, and talk with one to another.

Scientists, when engaged in research work, need to discuss their research problems with fellow scientists, seek the suggestions of different scientists engaged in the same research field. This implies that interaction amongst the scientists is very essential. But traveling is time consuming& expensive. The technology that has provided a solution to this problem and helps them in such interactions is the video conferencing.

Initially, video conferencing equipment was expensive. Now, it has been reduced to adding and inexpensive video

camera to a multimedia PC connected to web. The software then compresses the signal and sends the sound and picture to other locations through video conferencing, it is also possible to transmit charts, figures, tables etc., the hare copes of which can be taken with a special equipment. With these facilities, the interaction becomes almost real.

Voice mail

One of the problems encountered in using telephone as a means of communication is phone tag i.e. the person calling discovers the absence of the person at the destination. A computer based solution to this problem is the voice main. This automatically answers the call & receives the message. Sophisticated systems have an automated attendant that routes to the attendant may instruct to press 1 to reach service, 2to reach marketing, 3 to place an order etc. the voice mail system then routes the call to the appropriate department. If no one answers, digitized voice asks for the message. Now it is even possible to leave a video voice mail,. The voice mail can be used in the libraries for providing reference service, to provide information about the documents etc.

On-line

The major relief provide by IT is the sharing of resources by developing databases. The databases, even located at remote places, can be searched on-ling, by using the IT facilities. The information on the databases, which is current and constantly up dated can be retrieved instantaneously through the electronic access provided on-line. Relevant and precise information can be got by framing and modifying the search strategy. Thereby, access can be provided to global information. Technology provides tool and access to majority of library and information

services. With the enormous capacities offered by computer networking, OPACs, E-mail, and the internet and impelled by the vision of Total quality management, libraries and information systems in future will have information in digital format, and computerized network.

Conclusion

Today's library and educational institutions in the ICT era, the information and communication technology continues to move forward. The development in computer technology has resulted in e-learning. The development of digital library services for education enjoys a high priority at all college and universities and virtual learning environment.

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online marketing platform leveraging technology for supporting women entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs for showcasing the products / services which are made/ manufactured/ undertaken by them. It is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women. This was done keeping in mind that technology is a critical component for business efficiency and to make it available to the majority of Indian women entrepreneurs / SHGs / NGOs.

9. Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK)

This scheme is to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.

10. NIRBHAYA

Following the tragedy of December 2012, the Government has set up a dedicated fund – Nirbhaya Fund – which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

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A STUDY ON INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)

By

Prof. AVINASH H.

Department of

STC Arts & Commerce College, Banhatti, Dist: Bagalkot.

Abstract :

Internet of Things (IoT) assumes the job of a specialist's specialized apparatus by enabling physical assets into brilliant substances through existing system foundations. Its prime centre is to give shrewd and consistent administrations at the client end with no interference. The IoT worldview is focused on defining an intricate data framework with the mix of sensor information procurement, efficient information trade through systems administration, AI, man-made consciousness, enormous information, and mists. On the other hand, gathering data and keeping up the secrecy of an autonomous element and afterward running together with protection and security arrangement in IoT is the principle concerning issue. Along these lines, new difficulties of utilizing and progressing existing innovations, for example, new applications and utilizing strategies, distributed computing, savvy vehicular framework, defensive conventions, examination apparatuses for IoT-produced information, correspondence conventions, and so on., merit further examination. This Special Issue audits the most recent commitments of IoT application structures and the headway of their supporting innovation. It is incredibly basic for scholastic and modern partners to spread arrangements that can use the chances and limit the difficulties regarding utilizing this best in class mechanical improvement.

Keywords:

IoT; smart environment; security and surveillance

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INTRODCTION TO INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

Any individual who says that the Internet has in a general sense changed society might be correct, and yet, the best change in reality despite everything lies in front of us. A few new advances are currently merging such that implies the Internet is on the precarious edge of a generous extension as ob¬jects huge and little get associated and expect their own web personality. Following on from the Internet of PCs, when our servers and PCs were associated with a worldwide system, and the Internet of cell phones, when it was the turn of phones and other versatile units, the following period of advancement is the Internet of things, when pretty much anything will be associated and oversaw in the virtual world. This transformation will be the Net's biggest growth ever and will efficiently affect each industry and the entirety of our regular daily existences. Savvy availability with existing systems andsetting mindful calculation utilizing system assets is a basic piece of IoT. With the developing nearness of Wi-Fi and 4G-LTE remote Internet gets to, the advancement towards pervasive data and correspondence systems is now clear. Notwithstanding, for the Internet of Things vision to effectively rise, the processing worldview should go past customary versatile registering situations that utilization advanced mobile phones and portables, and develop into interfacing ordinary existing articles and installing knowledge into our condition. For innovation to vanish from the awareness of the client, the Internet of Things requests: a common comprehension of the circumstance of its clients and their apparatuses, programming structures and inescapable correspondence systems to process and pass on the logical data to where it is pertinent, and the investigation instruments in the Internet of Things that focus on self-sufficient and brilliant conduct.

With these three major grounds set up, brilliant availability and setting mindful calculation can be cultivated.

An extreme advancement of the present Internet into a Network of interconnected items that not just collects data from nature (detecting) and associates with the physical world (activation/direction/control), yet additionally utilizes existing Internet benchmarks to give administrations to data move, investigation, applications, and interchanges. Filled by the commonness of gadgets empowered by open remote innovation, for example, Bluetooth, radio recurrence distinguishing proof (RFID), Wi-Fi, and telephonic information benefits too as embedded sensor and actuator hubs, IoT has ventured out of its infancy and is very nearly changing the present static Internet into a completely coordinated Future Internet.

DEFITNITION OF INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

"Today PCs and the Internet are completely subject to people for data. About the entirety of the around 50 petabyte (1 petabyte=1015 bytes) of information accessible on the Internet were first caught and made by individuals by composing, squeezing a record button, taking an advanced picture, or examining a standardized tag. Ordinary charts of the Internet forget about the most various and significant switches of all - individuals. The issue is, individuals have constrained time, consideration and exactness all of which implies they are not truly adept at catching information about things in reality. What's more, that is a serious deal. We're physical, as is our condition ... You can't eat bits, consume them to remain warm or put them in your gas tank. Thoughts and data are significant, yet things matter considerably more. However the present data innovation is so reliant on information started by

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individuals that our PCs find out about thoughts than things. On the off chance that we had PCs that knew it all there was to think about things utilizing information they assembled with no assistance from us we would have the option to track and check everything, and enormously diminish waste, misfortune and cost. We would know when things required supplanting, fixing or reviewing, and whether they were crisp or past their best. The Internet of Things can possibly change the world, similarly as the Internet did or significantly more.

ARCHITECTURE OF INTERNET OF THINGS

Architecture of internet Of Things contains basically 4 layers:

- Application Layer
- Gateway and the network layer
- Management Service layer
- Sensor layer

APPLICATION LAYER:

- Lowest Abstraction Layer
- With sensors we are creating digital nervous system.
- Incorporated to measure physical quantities
- Interconnects the physical and digital world
- Collects and process the real time information

GATEWAY AND THE NETWORK LAYER:

- Robust and High performance network infrastructure
- Supports the communication requirements for latency, bandwidth or securityAllows multiple organizations to share and use the same network independently

MANAGEMENT LAYER:

- Capturing of periodic sensory data
- Data Analytics (Extracts relevant information from massive amount of raw data)

- Streaming Analytics (Process real time data)
- Ensures security and privacy of data.

SENSOR LAYER:

- Provides a user interface for using IoT.
- Different applications for various sectors like Transportation, Healthcare, Agriculture, Supply chains, Government, Retail etc.

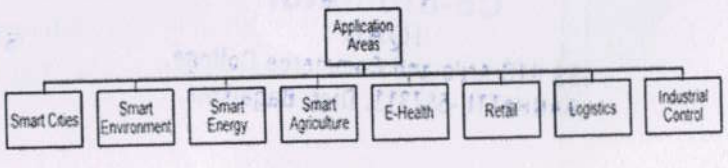
APPLICATIONS:

There are a few application spaces which will be affected by the developing Internet of Things. The applications can be arranged dependent on the sort of system accessibility, inclusion, scale, heterogeneity, repeatability, client association and effect.

We order the applications into four application areas:

1. Personal and Home
2. Enterprise
3. Utilities
4. Mobile.

There is a gigantic hybrid in applications and the utilization of information between spaces. For example, the Personal and Home IoT produces power use information in the house and makes it accessible to the power (service) organization which can thus improve the market interest in the Utility IoT. The web empowers sharing of information between various service providers in a consistent way making different business openings.



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BENEFITS OF INTERNET OF THINGS

- Improved citizen's quality of life Healthcare from anywhere Better safety, security and productivity.
- New business opportunities IoT can be used in every vertical for improving the efficiency Creates new businesses, and new and better jobs.
- Economical growth Billions of dollars in savings and new services.
- Better environment Saves natural resources and trees Helps in creating a smart, greener and sustainable planet.
- Improved competitiveness in providing cutting edge products/services.

CONCLUSION:

The multiplication of gadgets with conveying impelling abilities is bringing nearer the vision of an Internet of Things, where the detecting and activation works consistently mix away from plain sight and new capacities are made conceivable through access of rich new data sources. The advancement of the cutting edge portable framework will rely upon the imagination of the clients in structuring new applications. IoT is a perfect rising innovation to impact this space by giving new advancing information and the necessary computational assets for making progressive applications.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

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BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

By
Dr. DEEPA BULLAPPA
Assistance Professor
Dept. of Public Health Dentistry
Bangalore Institute of Dental Sciences, Bangalore.

INTRODUCTION

The World Oral Health Report 2003 has revealed a huge dental disease burden and associated unmet dental needs in developing countries like India. The treatment cost for oral diseases is enormously expensive and it has not been possible for any Government setup to provide dental services to all. The importance of the public health approach to tackle non communicable diseases has been realized by the Government of India with the setting up of the Public Health Foundation of India and Public Health institutes. It is essential to adopt the preventive approach to address the national oral disease burden through the effective utilization of the dental public health manpower in the country.[1]

ORAL HEALTH SITUATION IN INDIA

Oral health is an integral component of general health. Dental Caries and Periodontal problems are almost universal and are found in many populations and age groups across the globe and all economies. India is no exception to these problems and they are widely prevalent in India too. The other common oral health problems in India are oral cancer, fluorosis and malocclusion.

In our country, National oral health Survey has been conducted a decade back [2002-03] and presently there is a lack of recent statistics to understand the magnitude of Oral & Dental problems. However, isolated studies are available to indicate the prevalence of Oral and Dental

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A STUDY OF DIGITAL PAYMENT AND IT's IMPACT ON CONSUMERS

By

Prof. GEETA S. SAJJAN

Assistant Professor and HOD

Department of Commerce

STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti - 587311

Tq: Jamakhandi, Dist: Bagalkot

Abstract:

The demonetization resulted in tremendous growth in digital payments. The last decade has seen tremendous growth in use of internet and mobile phone in India. Government initiative such as Digital India and increased use of mobile and internet are means to exponential growth in use of digital payment. Electronics consumer transaction made at point of sale for services and products either through internet banking or mobile banking using smart phone or card payment are called as digital payment. The digital payment has a more benefits and positive impact on consumer. At present many changes took place in the payment system like digital wallets, UPI and BHIM apps fro smooth shift to digital payment. The main objectives of present research paper are to know the Digital Payment Mode and to find out the impact of Digital Payment Mode on Consumers Banhatti Village.The present paper focuses on the analysis of the adoption level of these digital payment systems by consumers. For purpose the present research paper is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from 100 respondents from Banhatti Village. The collected data through the questionnaire were analyzed statistically tool such as percentage. The study comes to know that the digital payment mode good impact on consumers.

Keywords:

Digital Payment, Transaction, Demonetization, Consumers and India.

1. Introduction:

Digital India programme is one of the foundationprogrammes of Indian Government and it was launched by the Government of India on July 1st, 2015. Faceless, paperless and cashless is supposed function of Digital India. The Modi Government has implemented a major change by demonetizing the high value currency note of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 denomination in November 8th, 2016. The Modi Government gave the deadline up to 30th December to exchange these notes by the people. The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of notes took more time. So, that time initiatives have provided extensive boost up to the digital payment system in India. Governments other initiatives like, BHIM and UPI apps are supporting in transition and faster adoption of digital payments. Electronics consumer transaction made at point of sale for services and products either through internet banking or mobile banking using smart phone and card payment are called as digital payment. As part of encouraging cashless transaction and transforming India into less-cash society, various modes of digital payments are available. Like that, Debit/Credit Card, RTGS/ NEFT, IMPS, UPI, USD, E-Wallet etc.

2. Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the present paper are as follows;

1. To study the concept of Digital Payment.
2. To analyze the impact of digital payment on consumers in Banhatti Village.

3. Methodology:

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For the present work, the following methodology is adopted. The present paper is based on primary and secondary data. The study is conducted in Banhatti Village. The sample size for the present paper is 100 respondents. The primary data was collected through a well designed questionnaire. Secondary data will be collected using Govt. reports and publications, various journals, books, past research papers and publications made in the same field, online portals and websites etc. The responses from the respondents were analyzed using the simple charts and percentages.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

For the present study has been selected. There is no proper criterion for sample selection has been used. The sample has been selected through simple random sampling method. The present analysis is based on the consumer towards online payment of Banhatti Village. So the present analysis is based on these samples.

Table No. 01: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Male	73	73
Female	27	27
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

The above Table No.01 indicate the sex of the respondents that, the 73 male respondents and remaining 23 female respondents for the survey. Based on the sample survey males are more than females. Males are using online payment compare to female respondents.

Table No. 02: Age of the Respondents

Age	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Less than 25	31	31
25-50	55	55
Above 50	14	14
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

The above Table No. 02 shows that age wise distribution of the study population under the study. It is observed from the table that more than fifty percents of the respondents were in the age group of 25-50 years, followed by 31 percent belongs to age group of less than 25 years and only 14 percents of respondents were above 50 years of age. Majority of the respondents are middle age group.

Table No. 03: Knowledge Regarding Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	00	00
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

The Table No. 03 explains about knowledge regarding digital payment. Totally 100 percents of the respondents were aware and idea regarding this digital payment.

Table No. 04: Use of Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	00	00
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

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The Table No. 04 provides information that 100 percent of the respondents use digital payment. It has made a positive impact on the consumer. After demonetization 100 percents respondents has been aware regarding the use of digital payment.

Table No. 05: Mode of Online Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Airtel App	14	14
Paytm	25	25
Bhim App	38	38
Phonepe App	12	12
Others	11	11
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

From the above Table No. 05 shows that digital payment is very common in the present generation so, all are using different mode of apps for digital payment. According to the present study 14 percent of the respondents used Airtel App, followed by Paytm App25 percent, Bhim App 38 percent, Phonepe App 12 percent and 11 percents used Others Apps for digital payments.

Table No. 06: Frequency of Digital Payment

Particulars	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Regularly	73	73
Often	17	17
Occasionally	10	10
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

The Table No. 06 reveals that most of the respondents as per our data 73 percent of the respondents used the digital payment regularly, 17 percents of the respondents used the

digital payment often and remaining 10 percents of the respondents used the digital payment by occasionally.

Table No. 07: Effect of Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	00	00
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

In the Table No. 07 it is clear that digital payment has a positive and good effect on respondents. Because, it has a time savings, products purchased, online shopping etc.

Table No. 08: Mode Affect of Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Good	45	45
Minor	38	38
Worst	12	12
Badly	05	05
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

Table No. 08 indicates the nature of affect of online payments. Maximum respondents 45 percents agree that digital payment has been affected them good. 38 percent respondents has been affected minor, 12 percent respondents has been affected them worst and 05 percent respondents has been affected them badly.

Table No. 09: Product Purchased through Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	00	00
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

The above Table No.09 indicates the 100 percent respondents were purchasing more than one product through online. Example, Goods, accessories, books online tickets etc.

Table No. 10: Time Saving through Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	79	79
Agree	13	13
Neutral	08	08
Disagree	00	00
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

Table No.10 clearly shows that majority of the respondents told the time has been more saved through digital payment. Anyone, anywhere and anytime transfer amount through online payment. It is more use full to all consumers.

Table No. 11: Online Payment is Risky

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	04	08
Agree	12	12
Neutral	18	18
Disagree	66	66
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

There is a controversy regarding the risk factor involved in online payment but majority of the respondents 62 percents supported the fact that online payment is not risky. These people feel comfortable using the online

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payment. Whereas very less 16 percent opposed the statement saying that they feel it as a risky online payment. Because, some time network problems so for risk about online payment.

Table No. 12: Problem Faced for Digital Payment

Response	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
Yes	11	11
No	89	89
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey-2019.

The above Table No.12 shows that the majority of the respondents 89 percent not faced any problems in digital payment and remaining 11 percents of the respondents faced problems in digital payment.

5. Major Findings:

1. The present study found that male respondents are more in this field compared with female respondents.
2. In the study selected respondents age group is very high in 25-50 i.e. 55 percent of the respondents.
3. The 100 percent respondents were aware regarding this digital payment.
4. All respondents (100 Percent) has been use digital payment in different sectors
5. Maximum respondents 38 percent digital payment through BHIM App.
6. After demonetization 73 percent respondents has been digital payment regularly.
7. Digital payment has a positive and good effect on respondents.
8. Minimum respondents 05 percents agree that digital payment has been affected them very badly.

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FUNDAMENTAL STANDARDS OF INTERNET BANKING

By

Prof. R. V. KOKATNUR

STC Arts & Commerce College, Banhatti,
Dist: Bagalkot.
E-mail: rashmi.v.kokatnur@gmail.com

Abstract:

The banking sector throughout the last decades is taken into account to be extremely competitive; one reason might be that it's solely the last years that the banks have set to adopt selling techniques. There's a continuing struggle among the banking establishments so as to take care of and acquire a larger proportion of their business. Therefore, the banks have been Information Technology (IT) so as to seek out various sources to draw in new customers. Technology affects the lifetime of each individual each qualitatively and quantitatively within the gift age. The fast enlargement of knowledge technology has imbibed into the lives of immeasurable individuals and introduced major changes within the worldwide economic and business atmosphere. Technological developments within the banking sector have accelerated communication and transactions for shoppers. This paper primarily emphasized on the importance of Internet banking and its impact on customers.

Keywords:

Internet Banking, e-banking services, e-banking platforms, types of e-banking.

INTRODUCTION

Internet banking is one among the technologies that is quickest growing banking follow currently a days. It is outlined because the provision of knowledge or service by

a bank to its customers over the internet. It is viewed as a supplemental channel used in conjunction with other channels to provide the convenience of banking anytime from one's home or work, without having to incur some of the prices related to a branch visit like getting to the branch or waiting on lines. Online banking eliminates physical and geographic boundaries and time limitations of banking services.Also as compared with ancient banking labor is replaced by machine terribly considerably (computer networks) that is low in price and is accessible simply 24/7. E-banking services first emerged in the early 1990?s, when credit card, ATM, and telephone banking services were three major applications. During the last decade, database, system and alternative technologies were applied into banking services at totally different levels.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the core concepts of internet banking.
- To understand the importance and benefits of internet banking.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- This paper is ready through illustrative analysis that relies on secondary knowledge of journals, analysis articles, newspapers and magazines

INTERNER BANKING

With relevancy internet banking, a standard confusion exists between the termsof on-line banking, internet banking still as laptop banking. The terms internet banking and on-line banking are typically employed in the literature to refer constant things.

According to **Mols,** (1999), "Internet Banking has experienced explosive growth in many countries and has transformed traditional banking practice".

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9. All respondents are purchased product through digital payment mode only.
10. The maximum respondent's response the time has been more saved through digital payment.
11. Majority of the respondents 62 percents supported the fact that digital payment is not risky.
12. Less number of the respondents 11 percents of the respondents faced problems in online payment.

6. Conclusion:

The digital payment is one of the empowering systems in India promoting digital India started by our honorable Prime Minister Narender Modi, which lead to transparency of cash in the country and directly control the black money in India by tax payment and transparent cash flow of every individual. The digital payment helps India in every sector by providing security and safety in relation to cash. The digital payment is important concept in at present and new generation. The result indicate that the development of technology for digital payment have improved the performance of banking sector and able to achieve the motive cash less country. Digital payment has been positive and good impact on consumers in Banhatti Village.

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10

ETHICS OF PROFESSIONALISM

By
Dr. MALATESH UNDI
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Community Medicine, KAIMS, Karwar

Article:

The words "profession" and "professional" come from the Latin word "profession", which means a public declaration with the force of a promise. Professions are groups which declare in a public way that their members promise to act in certain ways and that the group and the society may discipline those who fail to do so. The traditional professions are medicine, law, education and clergy.[1]

Extensive search of literature revealed that there was no single definition of professionalism; rather it is a concept that can mean different things to different people, in different contexts. This complexity was linked to the diversity of the sources and influences which lead to individuals' perceptions of professionalism.

In 2005, the Royal College of Physicians (RCP) defined medical professionalism as values, behaviors, and relationships that underpins the trust the public has in doctors. This denotes medical professionalism as a concept that encompasses behaviors and values that doctor should exhibit as well as highlighting the role of knowledge, skills and judgment. The definition identifies various characteristics, such as respect, responsibility and accountability, and states that doctors should commit to integrity, compassion, altruism, continuous improvement, excellence and working in partnership with members of the wider healthcare team in their day-to-day practice.2,3

CREATIVE ACCOUNTING – AN INTRINSIC VIEW

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

By
Prof. SHWETA S. MATHAD
STC Arts & Commerce College, Banhatti,
Dist: Bagalkot.
E-mail: shwetamathad1993@gmail.com

Abstract:

Creative accounting will be delineate as Associate in Nursing accounting apply that will or might not follow the accounting standards and principles. However, it deviates from the most plan of these standards and principles so as to gift the required image of the business. Artistic accounting isn't illicit, however unethical since it doesn't meet the most objective of monetary coverage – to gift truthful and objective image of the business. The apply of artistic accounting typically includes overstating assets, high stocks, decreasing expenses, changes of depreciation strategies, or presenting provisions as Associate in Nursing quality. Artistic accounting techniques follow the changes of accounting standards, that area unit changed so as to cut back monetary data manipulation. However, such changes in accounting standards typically lead to new opportunities for accounting

manipulation. Though entities follow the accounting standards, they conjointly use "loopholes" toenhance key monetary ratios. Therefore, it's important to adopt measures that may forestall the abuse of artistic accounting practices. The aim of the paper is to gift the most motives for monetary data manipulation, still because the most typical techniques, and at last the measures that got to be taken so as to attenuate artistic accounting practices.

Keywords :

Creative accounting, earnings management, techniques of artistic accounting, GAAP, financial statements.

INTRODUCTION

Financial statements are the mirror of every company's business. Through which information on the financial position and business success of a company are communicated, primarily to external interest groups, which make different decisions based on such information. In order to be able to make the right decisions, the information contained in financial. Increasing competition and the economic environment are just some of the reasons why companies resort to various accounting manipulation techniques, with the aim of concealing possible losses and presenting the business in the best possible light. It ought to be noted that the observe of inventive accounting isn't outlawed – that is why auditors typically neglect it, however these area unit unethical procedures.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the results of recent analysis on the subject of inventive accounting and to gift the most conclusions.The most commonly used methods of creative accounting will be shown, as well as possible solutions that would contribute to minimizing the manipulation of financial information and encourage companies to act in accordance with basic ethical standards.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To know the general concepts and elements of creative accounting.
2. To know what motivates creative accounting.

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CREATIVE ACCOUNTING

Creative accounting is additionally called earning management and relating accounting practicesthat follows the letter of rules of normal accounting practices however definitely deviate from thespirit of these rules. Inventive accounting practices area unit completely different from dishonorable practices and thus don't seem to be felonious however immoral in terms of misguiding investors. The practices, which are followed in manipulating the books, area unit punctually approved by method of accounting and therefore can't be thought of as violation of any rule or laws. It's characterized by excessive compliance and the use of novel ways in which of characterizing financial gain, assets, or liabilities and also the intent to influence readers towards the interpretations of desired results.

Earning Management or inventive accounting is results of judgments that is employed by managers in financial news and in maintaining books to govern reports for either dishonorable investors or stakeholders or to influence economy to allow positive response towards money performance of the corporate. The standard apply followed underneath earning management is to increase or decrease earnings by artificial means through selections obtainable in method of accounting. Creative accounting is root explanation for variety of accounting scandals and lots of proposals for accounting reform area unit that specialize in removing such practices. financial plan is that the results ofthe money accounting method that accumulates, analyzes records, classifies, summarizes,verifies, reports, and interprets the money knowledge of a house, that replicate the moneyposition, performance and alter in money position of Associate in Nursing enterprise (Elliott, 2005).

Experts outline artistic accounting as associate degree activity of manipulating money information on corporations. Etymologically, the words of artistic accounting carries with it 2 words, specifically artistic of ability which suggests it somebody invents a brand new concept is effective, associate degreed an accounting term meaning the accountancy regarding money events area unit continually making an attempt to trustworthy illustration of economic events. Artistic accounting by Amat, William Blake and Dowd (1999) could be a method wherever a number of the parties to use the flexibility of understanding include data of accounting standards; the techniques employed by the corporate and use it to control money reportage. While, Stolowy and Breton (2000) known as artistic accounting could be a a part of the accounting manipulation, that consists of earnings management, financial gain smoothing and inventive accounting itself.

So that the that means of artistic accounting that's the foundation of variety of accounting scandals, and plenty of proposals for accounting reform sometimes centers on associate degree updated analysis of capital and production factors that basically can mirror however the else worth. Artistic accounting and earnings management could be a locution bearing on the accounting practices which will follow the letter of the principles of normal accounting practices, however clearly deviated from the spirit of the regulation.

It ought to be noted that the apply of inventive accounting isn't ill-gotten – that is why auditors typically neglect it, however these are unethical procedures.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the results of recent analysis on the subject of inventive accounting and to gift the most conclusions.

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ELEMENTS OF CREATIVE ACCOUNTING

- **Recognizing Premature or Fictitious Revenue**

Recognizes income premature or fictitious income is different if the terms of aggressive accounting. For premature revenue, recognition is in accordance with GAAP.Meanwhile, for the fictional revenue, financial gain is recorded within the absence of sales that occurred.

The shape of the premature revenue recognition of sales will be done once the products square measure already set-aside, however has not been sent or the products are shipped, however not nevertheless set-aside. Meanwhile, samples of fictitious sales square measure backdated invoices, delivery date changed, or deliberately false record sales.

- **Aggressive Capitalization & Extended Amortization Policies**

In associate degree aggressive capitalization policy, the corporate according expense or loss for the year as assets. As a result, the value of admission is delayed and exaggerated profit. What is more, assets or postponed expense is amortized over many years.

- **Misreported Assets & Liabilities**

In several cases, the worth of overvalued assets and / or liabilities undervalued with the aim of earning power is higher and stronger monetary position. With a high profit, mechanically preserved earnings and equity worth can rise.

Some potential plus accounts area unit according overvalued assets, inventory, investments (which area unit classified as commerce, control to maturity or offered for sale). Liability account that recorded undervalued them area unit increased expense collectible, accounts collectible, tax

- **Obtaining inventive with the statement**

The game the numbers within the statement happens at dashing up or deceleration down the popularity of revenues and expenses. during this case the profit is ready for a few of the reportage amount.

WHAT MOTIVATES CREATIVE ACCOUNTING?

In the trendy globalized and liberalized era, the business companies face stiff competition and thus, are beneath constant pressure to indicate the nice money results through their money reportage system. In such associatedegree atmosphere, companies sometimes begin mistreatment the CA practices, particularly in associate degree unsuitable state of affairs to spice up the profit/ income, or manipulate the assets and liabilities to report back to the stakeholders the image that's higher than the particular image.

The basic plan of inventive accounting relies onfinding the supposed loopholes in laws and accountingstandards with the intention of enhancing monetarystatements and presenting the business in an exceedinglypositive lightweight. Inventive accounting will have a positiveimpact on business, however only if it's appliedin a positive sense and in an exceedingly nominal scope. However,it typically happens that firms cross boundariesof reductivism and abuse such apply, which canlead to fatal consequences. One issue is for certain, creative accounting most frequently contains a negative impacton monetary reportage.

In most cases, company management is accountablefor the manipulation of monetary reportage, as theirinstructions square measure followed by the workers

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for monetary reportage. The most motives forapplying inventive accounting are:

- Obtaining personal gain;
- Competition;
- Attracting investors;
- Increasing or maintaining the level of capital;
- Buying time for not settling debts;
- Beating analysts' forecasts concerning future company performance.

In order to gift their business within the absolute best light-weight, corporations use varied techniques to control money info. Manipulations sometimes occur wherever accounting standards need accounting estimates.

The most wide used inventive accounting techniques are:

- Manipulation of off-balance sheet financing items;
- Changes in accounting policies and depreciation methods;
- Manipulation of alternative financial gain and expense items;
- Changes in the value of money;
- Overestimation of revenues by recording fictitious sales revenues;
- Manipulation of receivables write-offs;
- Manipulation of accruals.

Since inventive accounting is progressively being employed in a very negative sense, leading to varied accounting scandals with large consequences, it's necessary to ascertain economical ways which will limit or Efficient techniques for preventing inventive accounting include:

- Adaptation of accounting standards in termsof restricted use of estimates and consistency inthe application of accounting methods;
- Recognizing and insistence on the role of internaland external audit in distinctive andreporting unfair estimates, and preventingaccounting manipulations;
- Amendment of audit service suppliers from oneaccounting amount to another;
- Hiring freelance administrators and members ofthe audit committee;
- Establishing effective company governancecontrols;
- Company persistence in developing a whistle-blowerpolicy;
- Unceasingly creating staff conscious of thecode of ethics;
- Inserting stress on the event and applicationof rhetorical accounting;
- Creating investors conscious of the apply of manipulatingfinancial information;
- Consistent social control of penalties by nationalauthorities.

TECHNIQUES OF CREATIVE ACCOUNTING

- **"Big Bath" Accounting:**

Big-Bath could be a social control strategy "to get obviate all the unhealthy news in one go." during this technique, Managers write-off as several prices as attainable within the current amount, so the longer term performance appearance higher. It's wide utilized in acquisition accounting.

- **Victimization cookie jar Reserves:**

It cites to "over-stipulating for assembled expenses once revenues unit of discharge are high, hence earnings

might even be served right all the style all the way down to rank that is safe to reside up amidst the long vary." It in addition includes failure to supply all the accumulated expenses to denote larger profits throughout tougher times once needed(Shah and Butt, 2011). This technique includes making chimerical assumptions to estimate liabilities for such things as sales returns, loan losses or assurance costs, in order that they stash accruals in cookie jars throughout the great times and reach them once needed among the unhealthy times.

- **Aggressive Capitalization and Extended Amortization Policies:**

One alternative way for companies to scale back expenses is "aggressively capitalizing expenditures that ought to be expensed." Although determination of the portion of an expenditure to capitalize is simple in many cases, items as "direct-response" advertising and "software" development costs require "judgment" in determining whether capitalization is acceptable or not. To elongate amortization periods for costs that are capitalized previously is additionally wont to reduce expenses and boost earnings.

- **Manipulating Inventory:**

Firms can engage into "inventory" manipulation "by either manipulating? the number of the inventory or by valuing it." In years when profits got to be increased the number are often manipulated by doing a very rigorous stock-take. Provisions for absolute and slow-moving inventory and changing the particular method of inventory valuation are the practices of manipulating inventory values.

- **Abuse of Materiality Concept:**

It includes misusing the thought of materiality by by

Firms indulging during this practice attempt to find an excuse for it by arguing that the effect on internet income is just too small to matter.

- **Being Generous with Bad Debts:**

Companies, which are supported credit sales, make provisions for bad and doubtful debts based upon their "personal judgment". Thus, once they want to extend their profits, Managers can forecast that there'll be a really low-level of non-payment.

- **Getting Creative with the Income Statement:**

It includes the "practice of communicating a special level of earning power using the format of the income statement" instead of through the way during which transactions are recorded. Forinstance, companies may report a non-recurring gain as "other revenue," a recurring revenue caption, or a recurring expense could be labeled as non-recurring. This may end in higher apparent levels of recurring earnings without altering total net

- **Problems with Cash-flow Reporting:**

Differently for companies to speak a better earning power is "reporting higher and more sustainable income." A company's apparent earning power are going to be greater with the potential recurring quality of operating income . Therefore, a firm can classify an operating expenditure as an investing or financing item, or investing or financing inflow could be classified as an operating item. Albeit these steps won't alter the entire change in cash, they're going to increase the income from operations.

CONCLUSION

Financial statements area unit accustomed communicate the business, expressed in figures,

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news is to produce a good and objective image of the business, taking into consideration the basic accounting principles and assumptions. However, accounting standards typically permit and need varied accounting estimates, which might cause manipulation of economic data.

Creative accounting are often delineated as a method during which managers exploit "loopholes" and ambiguities in a verycounting standards to demonstrate monetary success in a biased manner. Staring at the short-run, manipulating monetary data will have a positive impact on business.

In order to gift business in a very positive light-weight, firms use varied ways of artistic accounting. The premise for artful procedures lies in accounting estimates that area unit permissible at intervals accounting standards. The techniques utilized in artistic accounting relate to manipulation of off-balance sheet funding things, changes in accounting policies and depreciation ways, manipulation of alternative financial gain and expense things, changes within the worth of cash, overestimation of revenues by recording fictitious sales revenues, manipulation of assets write-offs, and manipulation of accruals.

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concerns about the sustainability of these urban centres. Explosive Growth in the World population and migration of people to in urban centre is causing major Concern about the quality of life in these urban centres and the life -supporting Capacity of the planet ecologically and communally.

The government should not be keen to develop acity without considering impacts towards social and environmental aspect. Instead, the government should modify the urban development process in order to accomplish a developed city make efforts to lessen the possibility of problems that might arise. The changeover from a rural to urban wealth is very rapid in historical term for most economics systems. The task to fulfil all the demands for jobs, shelter, water, road, transport and other urban infrastructure is overwhelming. Presently, India already has numerous mega cities.Many researchers be lived that urbanization is good for the financial growth of country but careful planning is required to developed cities and offer basic amenities for healthy living.

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PANCHAYAT RAJ AND INDIAN DEMOCRACY: AN OVERVIEW

By
Prof. N.H.BHAJANTRI
Lecturer in Sociology
JSS STC Arts &Comerce College Banahatti.

1.1) Introduction:

Panchayat Raj occupies an important place in Indian Rural Society. It has farreaching effect on the socio-economic and political development of the people. Again it is very significant for welfare state and people empowerment. The need of Panchayat Raj was felt and emphasized by the Constitution of India in the chapter on Directive Principles of the State Policy and also in the blue prints of Five Years plans.

After independence, the state faced the uphill task of developing the nation's material and human resources for rapid socio-economic development. Hence, along-with the development of the industries and other natural resources both the Central and State Governments have designed and developed various Panchayat Raj Policies and programmes and services for uplifting the socio-economic and political power of the rural people.Infact corers of rupees are being spent annually on Panchayat Raj sector but it is not known to what extent this huge cost on Panchayat Raj has been beneficial to the people of rural areas.Therefore, the need of the hour is to concentrate on reforming reorienting, rejuvenating and revitalizing the entire panchayat raj administration in terms of target groups, sectors and implementation processes to meet the emerging needs and challenges of the new millennium.

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1.2) The Concept of Panchayat Raj Institution and its Dimensions.

After independence, Panchayat Raj has become a very wide and comprehensive issue. The Panchayat Raj institution is one which lends itself to various interpretation and it has not always the same significance in different situations and the states.The term Panchayat Raj Institution is loose generic title for several related aspects of human organizations and their environment for most amongst there being "Gram Swaraj" decentralization of power, rural democracy and rural development.

The word Panchayat can be spelled out as "PANCH" and "AYAT", the word Panch in Sanskrit stands for number of five and Ayatanam means place, abode or organization in Sanskrit. In this sense, Panchayat means an abode of Panchas.Mahatma Gandhiji advocated Panchayat Raj, "a decentralized form of government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of Indian Political system. His term for such a vision was "Gram Swaraj" (Village Self Governance).

1.3) Issues and Trends:

In our state, organized local government were in existence during the period of Gangas and Rastrakutas, later in old Mysore State local self government Act of 1902 established local bodies in the state. After independence period due to mounting pressure of establishing local bodies, Venkatappa Committee in 1950 and Chandrashekaraiah Committee in 1954. But due to reorganization of states in 1956, it could not be implemented. Similar was the fate of KondajiBasappa Committee of 1963.In India, Rajasthan was the first state to implement Balawant Raj Mehata Committees recommendation in October 2, 1958 but the

Karnataka Government executed this recommendation in 1959.The year 1983 was milestone in the history of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka. The Janata Party Government came to power under the Chief ministership of Ramakrishna Hegade and Abdul Nazir Saab was the firm believer of the Gandhian Concept of Gram Swaraj became minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development. They took keen interest to reorganize the rural self government institution in a comprehensive manner. In this direction, they introduced the Karnataka State Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Mandal Panchayat, and Nayay Panchayat Act 1983. The said Act was amended in 1993 to correct the deficiencies and strengthen the Act.

Highlights:

The highlights of the 1993 Act are as follows :

- Establishing a Gram Panchayat for every 5000 population.
- Direct elections for Panchayat Raj Institution and party less election for Gram Panchayat.,
- Election for Gram Panchayat to be conducted by the State Election Commission.
- Based on the proportion of the population, reservation of 18% for SC, 3% for ST and 1/3 for Backward Classes and 1/3 for women is given.
- Members of parliament and State Legislatures are part of the Zilla and Taluk Panchayat and are eligible to vote.
- More financial autonomy to Panchayat Raj institutions.

However, till 1993 Panchayat Raj system has evolved differently in different states. It has seen many ups and downs. It was not vibrant institutions of self gov

bureaucracy. Irregular elections, inadequate representation of weaker section of society prolonged suppression, absence of financial and functional autonomy insufficient devolution of powers and lack of resources become common characteristics of Panchayat Raj Institutions. Nevertheless, the system of Panchayat Raj was always considered as the only hope to facilitate participatory process of grass root level. Thus it becomes necessary to provide Panchayats a Constitutional status and strengthen them as a institution of governance at local level. The 73rd Constitution amendment Act was meant to provide the constitutional sanctions to established 'democracy at the grass-root level as it is at the state level or national level. Following the constitutional amendment, the state government also amended their existing Panchayat Acts and transferred more powers and functions in the States Panchayat Acts. The functions enlisted in the State Panchayat Acts are characterized into three aspects viz: General administrative functions, Development and Social functions and maintenance. These functions and performed by three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Conclusion:

Panchayat Raj is genuine and effective democratic decentralized institution provided ample opportunities, inspite of various socio-economic and political barriers, for large number of rural people to take significant participation in the rural development and democratic decision making process and infuse in the minds of the rural people a spirit of self help, self-dependence and self reliance and to obtain the experience in the art of local self government.

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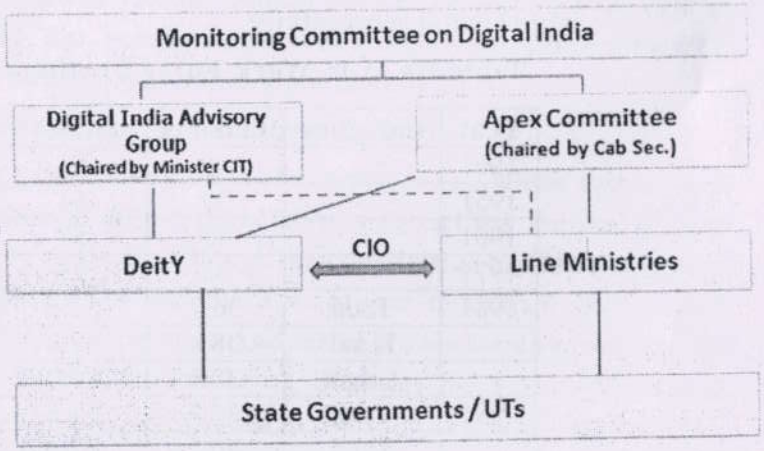
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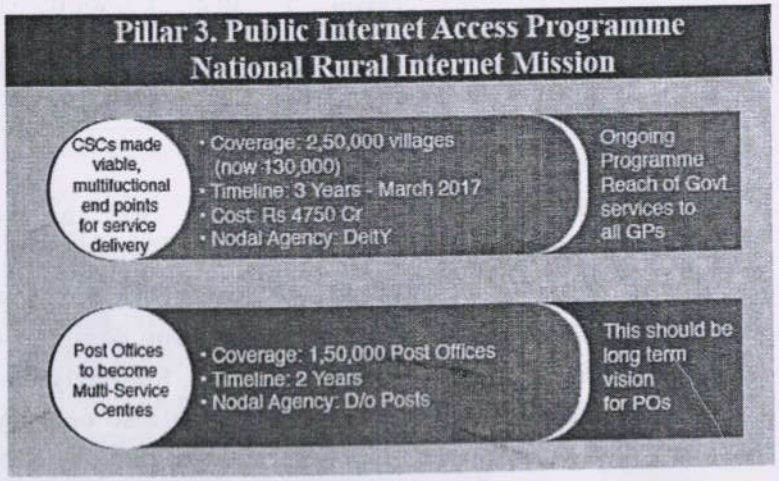
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Universal digital literacy.

Universally digital literacy.

Digital India Management Structure





VARIOUS POLICIES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN INDIA

By

Dr. G. R. JUNNAYKAR

Associate Professor

Department of Commerce

STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti - 587311

Tq: JamakhandiDist: Bagalkot

Abstract

Agriculture is very ancient and important occupation in human activities. It has become way of life of almost all people in the world. India is a agriculture based country, more than 56 percent population of the nation are depending upon the agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for rural people. Therefore, the agricultural labours are playing major role in rural economic activities. The labours who are working in others lands are called as Agricultural Labours.

Women represent is one of the crucial development forces in the world. As per the world economic profile, they form 50 per cent of the world population, contribute 60 per cent of working force, making up to 30 per cent of the official labour force and contribute 50 per cent in the food production. At the home front, nearly 84 per cent of all economically active women in India are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. In this paper trying to understand the meaning of agriculture labour, Socio-economic status of women agricultural labour, evaluate the policy and programmes for women agricultural labour and suggest ideas for improving conditions of agricultural labour in India.

1. Introduction:

Agriculture, the single largest production endeavour

becoming a female activity. Agriculture sector employs 80 per cent of all economically active Women in the country as compared to 63 per cent men. It is estimated that there are 75 million women in dairying as against 15 million men and 20 million in other livestock activities as compared to 1.5 million men. Agriculture Labourseconomic condition is very poor, they have been neglected in rural economic activities. Agriculture Labours are very important category in agricultural products. Most of people are not having any sort of land among them, working at others land is the only source of payment for them. Some others may have tiny cultivations. The source from the same is not sufficient for their livelihood, so to have source for livelihood, they are constrained to work in other lands for whole year. Social and economic condition of agriculture labours is very poor. Problems of male agriculture labours and female agriculture labours may be of same nature, some time depending upon gender female agriculture labours problems may be different and more than the problems of male agriculture labours.

2. Definition of Women Agricultural Labour:

According to the National Commission on Labour, "Agricultural labourer is one who is basically unskilled and unorganized and has nothing except his labour to earn livelihood. As such, the major part of the income of such worker is derived from wages for work on land". Thus, an agricultural labour means those workers who work on others land for wages. They receive their wages in cash or kind.

3. Policies and Programmes of the Government:

1. Minimum Wage Act:

Minimum Wages Act came in force in 1948. Today many State Governments have fixed minimum wages to agriculture labours. For the miserable condition of agriculture

labours the lesser wages they are having is the main reason. It is necessary to increase the wages to bring out the changes in their life. There is more availability of labours made necessary for them to agree with lesser wages. Therefore, the Government has to fix minimum wages and implement it successfully.

Table No. 3.1: Work Force Participation Rate

Year	Category	Persons	Males	Females
1901		46	61	32
1951		39	54	23
1961		43	57	28
1971		33	53	12
1981	Total	36.7	52.6	19.7
	Rural	38.8	53.8	23.1
	Urban	30.0	49.1	8.3
1991	Total	37.7	51.6	22.7
	Rural	40.2	52.5	27.2
	Urban	30.4	49.0	9.7
2001	Total	39.2	51.9	25.7
	Rural	42.0	52.4	31.0
	Urban	32.2	50.9	11.6

Source: Census Reports

The table 3.1 reveals that the work force of participation rate in India had declined from 46 per cent in 1901 to 39.2 per cent in 2001. Again, the proportion of male workers to total male population declined 61 per cent in 1901 to 51.9 per cent in 2001. Similarly the proportion of female workers to total female also declined from 32 per cent in 1901 to 25.7 per cent in 2001. The total work force participation in rural and urban areas was 38.8 and 30.0 percent respectively in 1981. This has gradually increased to 42.0 and 32.2 per cent in 2001 respectively for rural and urban areas. The female work participation rate in rural

areas has improved significantly from 23.1 per cent in 1981 to 31 per cent in 2001 and similarly in urban areas from 8.3 per cent in 1981 to 11.6 per cent in 2001. Whereas, the male work participation rate in rural areas has marginally declined to 52.4 per cent in 2001 as against 53.8 per cent in 1981. But, in urban areas it has slightly increased from 49.1 per cent in 1981 to 50.9 per cent in 2001.

2. Abolition of Feudalism System:

In so many areas of our nation Feudalism system is in existence. Agriculture labours by selling themselves are living as slaves. Though the constitution banned the system of feudalism, but the agricultural feudalism system still prevailing from eras. And seems it does not disappear easily. Agricultural labours being illiterates, helpless and their lack of knowledge made them to continue as slaves. By providing education and good opportunities in society to agricultural labours their social conditions can be improved. It is necessary to irradiate the slavery by implementing successful programmes.

3. Providing Land to Landless Labours:

For the improvement of economic conditions of agricultural labours the government implemented land distribution programme for landless agricultural labours. Excess land taken from the landlords and the government non-fertile lands were distributed to these agricultural labours after proper identification. Since now approximately 70 lakh hectares land was distributed.

4. Improvements in Agriculture:

It is only possible to provide continuous work to agricultural labour when major improvements have been made agriculture sector. Extensive cultivation, providing

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agricultural activities for whole year and providing improved employment for agricultural labours.

Table No.3.2: Growth of Agricultural Labourer in India (In Lakhs)

Year	Number	Year	Number
1881	75	1961	320
1891	187	1971	480
1911	216	1981	555
1921	210	1991	747
1931	299	2001	1,074
1951	280	-	-

Source: Population Census Report

It clearly from the table 3.2 that the number of agricultural labourers was just 75 lakh in 1881 and in 1921 their number increased to 210 lakh, which constituted nearly 17.4 per cent of total labour force. The number has again increased to 280 lakh in 1951 and it has continuously increased since then. As per the census of 2001, the number of agricultural workers was 1,074 lakh (10.07 million), which is 26.69 per cent of the total labour force.

5. Development of Small and Cottage Industries:

Concentrating on setting and developing small and cottage industries in rural areas, thereby other employments will be available to the agricultural labours; hence seasonal unemployment can be prevented. Additional work provides them more income and they may involve in it and the dependency on agriculture may increase. All these activities will help the agricultural labours to improve their life condition.

6. Improvements in Working Condition:

Improvement in working conditions for the agricultural labours is necessary. Fixing a definite time for work is essential. Also it is necessary to provide them water, food, rest etc,

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been seriously exploiting. They have to be employed only for the employments which suit for their physical condition.

7. Small Farmers Development Agencies - SFDA:

Object of this programme is to provide technical support to small farmers of rural area by providing them co-operative society facility for the various development activities through developed technology.

8. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - JRY:

This programme was started on 2nd October 1993. Object of this programme is to provide minimum 100 days employment in a year to the common labour. Central Government and State Governments will bear 80:20 expenses of this programme.

9. Dairy Farming Development Activities:

To increase the income of the dairy farming families by increasing milk products in rural areas is the main objective of this programme. Approximate 1crore families have got benefit of this programme.

10. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme - RLEGP:

This programme was started on 15th August 1983. Important objective of this programme is to assure and provide employment to landless rural people.

11. Employment Guarantee Programme:

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12. Self Employment Programmes:

Main features of these programme is to providing economic aid for productive properties to the poor families including with loans and subsidy amounts. Main objective of the said programme is to improve the opportunities of self employment by providing said properties.

13. SwarnJayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana:

This programme was started on 1st April 1990. The programme Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana was implemented as a new programme in place of pre self employment entire rural development areas programmes like women and child development programme, ten lakh well development.

14.Salaried Employment Programmes:

An objective of this programme is to provide salary through employment to the rural people living in below poverty line. Its object is to create communal properties through employment.

15.Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana:

This programme was started on 23rdJune, 1999. Main objective of the programme is to develop fundamental facilities in rural area. The Gram Panchayat are having

fundamental facilities to rural area communities is the main objective of Jawahar Gram SamrudhiYojane.

Jawahar Gram SamrudhiYojane was implemented as Central approved programme. These programmes were implementing by the Gram Panchayat under the approval of Gram Sabha (Village Meeting). The projects to be implemented in this programme will be decided in village level Meeting.

16.Sampoorna GrameenRojagar Yojana:

SampoornaGrameenRojagarYojane was started on 29th September 2001. It is a new programme which involved Jawahar Gram SamruddhiYojane and Employment Guarantee Programme in one name. This programme was aimed to create rural property, prevention of low minerals food decreasing of unemployment problems in rural backward areas and other areas suffering from draught.

17. National Social Helping Programmes:

Providing special help to the people of weaker sections is the main objective of this programme. National Social Helping Programme having 3 groups they are as follows ;

1) National Senior Citizen's Pension Programme

2) National Family Benefit Programme

3) National Maternity Facility Programme

National Social Helping was providing through these three programmes.

5. Suggestion:

To improve the conditions of agricultural labours and to solve their problems the Government or policy makers has to think about for the following aspects

2) Increasing the bargaining capacity of agricultural labours
3) Effective implementation of land development programme
4) Providing source of alternate employment
5) Improving the atmosphere of working condition
6) Implementing public works programmes
7) Taking action to improve the status of life
8) Implementing social security programmes etc.,

6. Conclusion:

The Government is trying to improve the conditions of agricultural labours through many Policies and programmes. But, the agricultural labours have not come out from the previous conditions. In this background it is necessary to the Government to implement some other effective programmes andPolicies for the same.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist.-Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

13

AN INVESTIGATION ON ONLINE BANKING

By
Prof. SHAMBHU UKKALI
STC Arts & Commerce College, Banhatti,
Dist: Bagalkot.

Abstract

The reason for existing is to take note of the probability of proceeded with development of web banking and business as individual customers buy an ever increasing number of items to get to the web and finish both money related and buyer exchanges. The development is business and banking administrations on-line will develop as long as the equipment makers enhance with new quicker and simple to utilize items. The traps incorporate assaults by savage interventionists who endeavour to take data and forestall end-clients from utilizing the web for purposes with sincere goals. A test is made to programming and equipment makers to utilize present day strategies and procedures to foresee where issues exist in web banking and trade. Genuine arrangements are vital.

Introduction:

A gathering of counsels in the executives that "Modernized quality data frameworks give the essential connection between high innovation and effective basic leadership". In spite of the fact that he talked about quality administration and persistent improvement, he portrayed most effective basic leadership in business and different regions as vigorously subject to the development of innovation and its utilization instead of essentially "mergers and acquisitions" as the wellspring of profitability in the new world rising up out of extraordinary walks in innovation. As we watch web banking and financial administrations

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A gathering of counsels in the executives that "Modernized quality data frameworks give the essential connection between high innovation and effective basic leadership". In spite of the fact that he talked about quality administration and persistent improvement, he portrayed most effective basic leadership in business and different regions as vigorously subject to the development of innovation and its utilization instead of essentially "mergers and acquisitions" as the wellspring of profitability in the new world rising up out of extraordinary walks in innovation. As we watch web banking and financial administrations developed enormously in investment resources and volume

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in the twenty-first century with the development of the utilization of versatile electronic gadgets (cell phone and others) to get to the web. Along the extraordinary development of web support came likewise an immense measure of administrations gave by providers to permit simple move of financial resources one gathering to another both locally and to a worldwide participator. Alongside the support of providers and clients accompanied participators without doubts who contributed extortion, conflict to the procedure. This obviously, made to very quickly developing business adventures; web wrong doing and security. For an exchange of the incredible increment in web banking and trade in created and lesser created countries. The inspirations of clients in certain districts with high thickness to create more enthusiasm for web banking than clients in low thickness areas. Of more intrigue, they inferred that clients will in general increment their web banking action and online business action as they perform more exchanges through internet providers. Security along the production network of the exchange of financial and comparable resources is one of the extraordinary development ventures of the twenty-first century. The industry not just has banking and the financial administrations industry as its clients however all exercises that utilization information from banks and other financial establishments. Today, that is pretty much every business, legislative, military and all administrations gave to the inventory circulation of administrations, i.e., water, media transmission, electric and other force administrations, wellbeing and comparable suppliers. The significance of the board science, choice investigation, and gauging turned out to be perpetually present in the stock of internet providers to forestall unscrupulous activities. These exercises develop through

the shortcoming in code used by the providers of these administrations. Their fundamental objective is and was to fabricate sites that are anything but difficult to utilize, give dependable administrations for the customers of these arms and suppliers, quick and without mistake and security. They are often not because of an assortment of causes laid done by the provider administrations which are often costly and later abstained from, very difficult under present innovation and here and there only pointless to clients. The executive's science, choice examination and gauging software furthermore, specialists may create better administrations in the field of web banking furthermore, business by giving the strategies by which one may foresee precisely the wellspring of shortcomings in code that lead to deceitful movement. We watch the manner by which these exercises improve the nature of care and improvement in numerous modern exercises. Without wavering, the investigation of new and existing code incredible requests specialists who are code developers as well as instructed in the sciences related with the creation of software. As a case for instance, let use consider the software "Exceed expectations" which turned into the prime wellspring of software utilized in business and often government software for business practice. This software supplanted the many spread sheet software utilized by PC administrators in light of its more noteworthy assortment of applications and the close to imposing business model of the maker in the business. Exceed expectations turned into the prevailing technique by which ones in organizations, business arms and so forth displayed and later would move information from one member to another. As a teacher who might instruct understudies to utilize PC's for business and different purposes, they should be frequent became compulsory for

understudies to have the option to work in present day industry which turned out to be so reliant on the web. The capacity to store, spare and recover data got fundamental for web banking and business to exist. Couple with move, stockpiling and recovery Excel turned into a valuable device for basic business calculation. Be that as it may, the interest for calculation spread past the basic controls of calculation

Inside a cell. Numerous customary employments of PCs got reliant on the utilization of PCs and Excel was accessible for this utilization on the PC's. The early engineers of Excel realized its clients would utilize Excel for genuine, difficult and tedious estimations. Issues emerged with cell based calculations and many, at an opportune time, noticed that arrangements and calculation in Excel weren't right. Genuine mistakes related adjusting what's more, totals of squares brought forth the idea that spreadsheet were often wrong. Simultaneously conventional improvement, information examination and econometrics software saw their chance to endure and to endure well in the serious field of the executives 'science, determining, quality control and improvement and a portion of these software became mastery in the new markets for information mining and endeavour arrangements. Inside the "innovative" fields Excel allowed for answers for others to create add-on software to contend firmly its developing contenders. The issue with utilizing Excel to do PC applications where it was not especially planned to do turned into a issue for end-clients. The interest for better utilization of PC's and other devises for getting to the web is expediting request to initiate better end-client software. We should take note of that Excel won't shrivel away yet at the same time has amazing employments. Be that as it may, those of us who recall the shrinking

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subordinate low level computing constructs and COBOL, change will happen.

Conclusion:

The essential test to the web banking and trade industry is to create more up to date and quicker and progressively secure software to give the end-client clients the capacity to achieve the applications they wish to accomplish. Thus, the web banking and trade industry must request new items from equipment and software makers to foresee the issues related with this becoming and profitable industry. The execution of the executives science, information examination and determining in the programming of new software is essential to see where deceitful movement may happen and where information bottlenecks may emerge. Nobody will endure sitting at a PC or other gadget screen trusting that movement will happen. One spot where you see what's to come not working admirably in light of the fact that we have not built up the equipment and software alright is to see clients at a programmed registration counter in a market or home improvement shop. Innovation grew so far is insufficient at these establishments. Presumably that the web ventures will develop however the interest for more up to date and better innovation need to develop. We should utilize our scientific strategies better.

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311 Dist: Bagalkot

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

S.T. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

ನವ ಶೋಧಿತಅರ್ಧ ಆದಿ–ಮಹಾವೀರ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಡಾ. ಎಮ್. ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ
ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ, ಕಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ.

ರಬಕವಿ–ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿತಾಲೂಕಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಜೈನಧರ್ಮದಕೇಂದ್ರವಾದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನರು ಬಹು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರಕಾಲದ ತೇರದಾಳದ ಗೊಂಕು ಜೀನಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿಯ ಮಹಾವೀರ ಬಸದಿಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಮ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನವಶೋಧಿತ ಆದಿ ಮಹಾವೀರ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೃಹತ್‌ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ಗೋರಿಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಜೈನ ಮುನಿಗಳು ಕಾಲಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಪೋವನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ತಮ್ಮ ನಿತ್ಯದ ಪೂಜಾ ವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ದಾಳಿಯ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೋರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂತಿರುವ ಸಾದ್ಯತೆಇದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಶಿಲಾಗೋರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರು ಗುಂಪಾಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆದರು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07–10–2019ರಂದು ಗುಂಪಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋಧ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಅಪರೂಪಕರವಾದ ಪಂಚಲೋಹದಜೀನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ 108 ಮುನಿ ಕುಲರತ್ನ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಈ ಶಿಲ್ಪಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಶೋಧಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಪಾದಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲಾಂಛನವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅರ್ಧ ಸಿಂಹ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರ್ಧ ವೃಷಭ ಲಾಂಛನಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಧ ಆದಿ–ಮಹಾವೀರ ಶಿಲ್ಪಮೂರ್ತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದಿನಾಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಾವೀರ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊನೆಯ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿರುವುದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕುತೂಹಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪದ್ಮಾಸನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಜ ಮುದ್ರಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದ ಪೀಠ 8.5 ಇಂಚು ಅಗಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಿಂದ 4.9 ಇಂಚು ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೀಠದಿಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಕೇಶದವರೆಗೆ 10 ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರ, ಪೀಠದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಕೇಶದವರೆಗೆ 9 ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರವಿದೆ. ಪದ್ಮಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯುಎಡದಿಂದ ಬಲ

ಮೊಳಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ 7.5 ಇಂಚು ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ, ಭುಜದ ಅಗಲ 4.5 ಇಂಚು ಇದೆ. ಶಿಲ್ಪಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಮುಖ 1.9 ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರ, ತಲೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ 7.1 ಇಂಚು, ಸೊಂಟದ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ 3.9 ಇಂಚು ಹಾಗೂ ಎದೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ 8.9 ಇಂಚು ಹಾಗು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯತೂಕ 9.14 ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಇದೆ.

ಪೀಠದ ಬಲಬದಿಯು ಪರ್ವತಆಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ,ಎಡ ಭಾಗವು ಹೂಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಪೀಠದ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಲಾಂಛನದ ಬಲ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃಷಭ ಅರ್ಧಬಾಯಿ, ತೆರೆದ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಕಿವಿಗಳು ಪೀಠಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿದಂತಿವೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಕೊಂಬು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೆ ರೀತಿ ಎಡ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧ ಸಿಂಹ ಲಾಂಛನವಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಕಿವಿಗಳು ಬಾಗಿವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಶಗಳು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಚಾಚಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಪಾದಗಳು ತೆರೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಎರಡು ಪಾದಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗಜರೇಖೆಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದೊಂದು ಅಲೌಕಿಕ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೀನನ ಅಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆರೆಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನಾಭಿಚಂದ್ರಾಕಾರವಾಗಿದೆ,ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಧಚಂದ್ರಾಕೃತಿಯ ನಾಭಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದು ಅಷ್ಠಮ ಭೂಮಿ ಈಶತ್ ಪ್ರಾಗ್‌ಬಾರ ಭೂಮಿ (ಸಿದ್ಧ ಪರಮೇಷ್ಠಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಕ್ಷ) ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಷ್ಠಮ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರ ಲಾಂಛನವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಂದರೆ 24 ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಸೊಂಟದ ಭಾಗಕಂಠದ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಂತಿಗೆ, ಎರಡು ಪಾದಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯ ಲಿಂಗ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಎದೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀವತ್ಸ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಇದೆ. ಎದೆಯ ಭಾಗ ಉಬ್ಬಿದಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಕತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ರೇಖೆಗಳು ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿವೆ, ಈ ರೇಖೆಗಳು ರತ್ನಾತ್ರೇಯ ನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧತ್ವ ಪಡೆದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯನಾಥ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಮುಖಿಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

ಅರ್ಧ ಆದಿ–ಮಹಾವೀರನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಮುಖಿಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ವಿಭನ್ನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಎಡಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ ದುಂಡಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಲಭಾಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಲಭಾಗದ ನಾಶಿಕದ ಉರುಳಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಎಡಭಾಗದ ನಾಶಿಕದ ಉರುಳಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಿರಿದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಬಲಭಾಗದಕಣ್ಣಿನಗುಡ್ಡಿ ನೇರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎಡಭಾಗದ ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಗುಡ್ಡಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಾಶಿಕ ಗೃಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಡಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹುಬ್ಬು ಕೆಲಮುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಲಭಾಗದ ಹುಬ್ಬು ಮೇಲ್ಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ

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ಕೆತ್ತಗಳು ಗುಂಗುರು ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಸುರುಳಿ ಆಕಾರದ ಕೇಶಗಳು ಮೋಹಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವು ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರತ್ವ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವವು ಭಾವಿಸುವ 16 ಭಾವನೆಗಳ (ಶೋಷ್ಟಕಾಕಾರ) ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ತಲೆಯ ಭಾಗದ ತುರುಬಿನ ಬಲಭಾಗದ ಕೇಶರಾಶಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ 3 ಲಿಂಗಧಾಕಾರದ ಕೇಶಗಳಿದ್ದು (ಗುಂಗುರುಕುದಲು), ಇವುಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಬಲಭುಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರು ಬಿದ್ದು ಅಲೆಗಳು ಜಾರುವಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆದೀನಾಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾವೀರತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಿಸಿ ಆದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯ ಚಳಕ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನಗಂಗಾವತಾರವನ್ನುತೋರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕೂಡಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಹಾವೀರಜೀ ಶಿಲಾ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ 108 ಮುನಿಕುಲರತ್ನ ಭೂಷನ ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವು ನೀಡಿದ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ 108 ಮುನಿಕುಲರತ್ನ ಭೂಷಣ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿಯ ಜೈನ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಾದ ಡಾ.ಹಂದೂರವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಸೂಚಿ:

1. ಡಾ. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ– ಜಿ. ಕೆ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ : ಇತಿಹಾಸದರ್ಶನ ಸಂಪುಟ 29
2. S. A. Jeelani: Karnataka Sategazetteer :Bijapur District (Bagalkot District included)
3. ಮಿರ್ಜಿ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯ : ಜೈನ್‌ಧರ್ಮ
4. ಪೂರ್ವಾಚಾರ್ಯರು : ಜೈನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು
5. ಗರುಡಪಿಂಚ ಉಮಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಚಾರ್ಯ : ತತ್ವಾರ್ಥಸೂತ್ರ (ಮೋಕ್ಷಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ)

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಎಮ್. ಎಚ್.
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 18 ಮತ್ತು 19 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಕೊನೆಯ ಮತ್ತುಆರಂಭದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತುಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಡೀಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಕೈವಶವಾಯಿತು. ಮೈಸೂರು, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ನರಗುಂದ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದದ ನಿಜಾಮ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಇದ್ದರುಕೂಡಾ ಇವು 1947 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1799 ರ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕಾಳಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪುವುಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿದಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಕೈವಶವಾದವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ನೇರವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದರೆಕೆನರಾ(1799), ಅದುಟಿಪ್ಪುವಿನಿಂದದೊರೆತದ್ದು. ಮರುವರ್ಷ ನಿಜಾಮನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟನು, ಇತ್ತ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1801 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಬಾಜಿರಾಯಅವರಿಗೆಧಾರವಾಡ ಸುಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಮರಾಠರಿಂದ ಸ್ನೇಹಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದುಅದನ್ನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಆದರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ 16 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಜೊತೆ ಹಲವು ಹೋರಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1800 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಕವಾದ ಸರ್‌ಥಾಮಸ್ ಮನ್ರೊ ಈ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1818 ರಖಿಡಕಿ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪೇಶ್ವೆಎರಡನೆಯ ಬಾಜೀರಾವ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಸಾಹೀಬ್, ನಾಗಪುರದ ಬೊಂಸ್ಲೆಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮಲ್ಹಾರಿರಾವ ಹೋಳ್ಕರ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಪರಾಜಿತರಾದರು. ಸೋತ ಬಾಜಿರಾಯನಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ವೇತನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾನ್ಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ಬಿಥೂರಿಗೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಗಡಿಪಾರು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಮರಾಠರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮುಂಬೈ ಪ್ರಾಂತವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಇಡೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈವಶಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಮರಾಠರಿಂದ ಮುಂಬೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು

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ಕೇಶಗಳು ಗುಂಗುರು ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಸುರುಳಿ ಆಕಾರದ ಕೇಶಗಳು ಮೋಹಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವು ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರತ್ವ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವವು ಭಾವಿಸುವ 16 ಭಾವನೆಗಳ (ಶೋಷ್ಪಕಾಕಾರ) ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ತಲೆಯ ಭಾಗದ ತುರುಬಿನ ಬಲಭಾಗದ ಕೇಶರಾಶಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ 3 ಲಿಂಗಧಾಕಾರದ ಕೇಶಗಳಿದ್ದು (ಗುಂಗುರುಕುದಲು), ಇವುಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಬಲಭುಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರು ಬಿದ್ದು ಅಲೆಗಳು ಜಾರುವಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆದೀನಾಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾವೀರತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಿಸಿ ಆದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯ ಚಳಕ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನಗಂಗಾವತಾರವನ್ನುತೋರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕೂಡಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಹಾವೀರಜೀ ಶಿಲಾ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ 108 ಮುನಿಕುಲರತ್ನ ಭೂಷಣ ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವು ನೀಡಿದ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ 108 ಮುನಿಕುಲರತ್ನ ಭೂಷಣ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿಯ ಜೈನ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಾದ ಡಾ.ಹಂದೂರವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಸೂಚಿ:

1. ಡಾ. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ– ಜಿ. ಕೆ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ : ಇತಿಹಾಸದರ್ಶನ ಸಂಪುಟ 29
2. S. A. Jeelani: Karnataka Sategazetteer :Bijapur District (Bagalkot District included)
3. ಮಿರ್ಜಿ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯ : ಜೈನ್‌ಧರ್ಮ
4. ಪೂರ್ವಾಚಾರ್ಯರು : ಜೈನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು
5. ಗರುಡಪಿಂಚ ಉಮಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಚಾರ್ಯ : ತತ್ವಾರ್ಥಸೂತ್ರ (ಮೋಕ್ಷಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ)

●●

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಎಮ್. ಎಚ್.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 18 ಮತ್ತು 19 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಕೊನೆಯ ಮತ್ತುಆರಂಭದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತುಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಡೀಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಕೈವಶವಾಯಿತು. ಮೈಸೂರು, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ನರಗುಂದ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದದ ನಿಜಾಮ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಇದ್ದರುಕೂಡಾ ಇವು 1947 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1799 ರ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕಾಳಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪುವುಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿದಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಕೈವಶವಾದವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ನೇರವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದರೆಕೆನರಾ(1799), ಅದುಟಿಪ್ಪುವಿನಿಂದದೊರೆತದ್ದು. ಮರುವರ್ಷ ನಿಜಾಮನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟನು, ಇತ್ತ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1801 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಬಾಜಿರಾಯಅವರಿಗೆಧಾರವಾಡ ಸುಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಮರಾಠರಿಂದ ಸ್ನೇಹಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದುಅದನ್ನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಆದರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ 16 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಜೊತೆ ಹಲವು ಹೋರಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1800 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಕವಾದ ಸರ್‌ಥಾಮಸ್ ಮನ್ರೊ ಈ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1818 ರಖಿಡಕಿ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪೇಶ್ವೆವರಡನೆಯ ಬಾಜೀರಾವ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಸಾಹೀಬ್, ನಾಗಪುರದ ಬೊಂಸ್ಲೆಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮಲ್ಹಾರಿರಾವ ಹೋಳ್ಕರ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಪರಾಜಿತರಾದರು. ಸೋತ ಬಾಜಿರಾಯನಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ವೇತನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾನ್ಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ಬಿಥೂರಿಗೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಗಡಿಪಾರು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಮರಾಠರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮುಂಬೈ ಪ್ರಾಂತವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಇಡೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು

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ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸರ್‌ಥಾಮಸ್ ಮನ್ರೊನನ್ನೆ "ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದದುವಾಬ" ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಲಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಏಜಂಟನನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇವರ ಮುಖ್ಯಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 21 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ತಾಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬಬ್ಬ ಮಾಮಲೇದಾರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಅದೇ ವರ್ಷಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1818 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನ್ರೊ ಬಾದಾಮಿಗೆ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಮುಂದೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1818 ಮೇ 17 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಾಠರ 58 ವರ್ಷದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.1760–1818) ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಸತಾರರಾಜನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದರು, 345 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಇಂಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಉಪಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಉಪಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನ್ನು ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೆಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರೆಡು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1825 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಣಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವು. ಆದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1830 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಾತಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರದ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮರಾಠರ ವಿಶಾಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಈಗಿನ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ (1862 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆನರಾವನ್ನು ವಿಭಜಿಸಿ ಉ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸ ಲಾಯಿತು) ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂಬೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಗಾಲ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಉಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ ನಿಜಾಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಹೋದವು.

ಮುಂಬೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವಿಜಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1818 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಸೋಲುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮುಂಬೈ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದುಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

19 ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅರ್ಧ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ (ಮದ್ರಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬಯಿ) ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ, ಇನ್ನರ್ಧ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಿಕರ

ವಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉಳಿಯಿತು. 19 ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು 'ಸದರ್ನ್ ಮರಾಠಾಕಂಟ್ರಿ' (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮರಾಠಾದೇಶ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1880 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 'ಸದರ್ನ್ ಮರಾಠ' ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಿಗೆಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಮುಂಬೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾತಾರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸದಗಡಿ, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜಾಮ ಸೀಮೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಪರ್ವತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಿತ್ತು. 1950 ರವರೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಂಗಡನೆಯಾದಾಗ ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆಯಿತಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂಜನ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೊಸ್ಕರ ಏಕರೀತಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವುಳ್ಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1836 ಏಪ್ರೀಲ್ 26 ರಂದುಧಾರವಾಡದಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಹೊಸ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೆಟಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿ. ರವೆನ್‌ಸ್ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ (Mr. Ravenscroft) ಮೊದಲ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟ್‌ದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಅವು ಪರಸಗಡ, ಸಂಪಗಾಂವ, ಪಾದಶಾಪುರ (ಪಾಛಾಪುರ), ಚಿಕ್ಕೊಡಿ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ, ಇಂಡಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ಹುನಗುಂದ, ಬದಾಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಡಿ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1838 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 09 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯು ಮುಖ್ಯಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿತವಾಯಿತು. ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಾದಗಿಯನ್ನು ಅದರ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1848 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾತಾರರಾಜ ಶಾಹಾಜಿ ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ ನಂತರ ಸತಾರವನ್ನುಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಸತಾರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1862 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಇಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಗೋಕಾವಿ, ಅಥಣಿ ಈ ಎರಡು ಹೊಸ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗಿನ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು

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ಡಾಲಹೌಸಿಯ ದತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ನೀತಿ, ದುರಾಡಳಿತದ ನೆಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1857 ರ ದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1839 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಪ್ಪಾಣಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಿದ್ಧೋಜಿರಾವ ನಿಂಬಾಳ್ಕರನು ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಲಗಲೆಯ 15 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, ನಿಡಗುಂದಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 12, ಹೊನವಾಡದ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 4 ನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಡಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅದೇ ವರ್ಷ ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1842 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾತಾರೆಯ ಅರಸನು ಬೇರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರ್ತಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 20, ಉಕ್ಕಲಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಹಲಸಂಗಿ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 28, ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಈ ನೂತನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1842 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಗೂಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1842 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸತಾರೆಯ ರಾಜ ಶಾಹಾಜಿಯು ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹವೇಲಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 30, ಗೋತೆಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 07, ಮುಳವಾಡದ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 11, ಮಮದಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ 21, ಹೊನವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ 02, ಬಾರ್ಡೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಬಳ್ಳೋಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 07, ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಥಧಲ್ಲಿ 06, ಚಿಮ್ಮಲಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಕೊಲ್ಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 06 ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವು. ಇದೇ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸತಾರನ್ನು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಇದರ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1857 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗವಾಡದ ಪಟವರ್ಧನನು ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೀರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಚಿಮ್ಮಲಿಗೆಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯ 14 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಗೂಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1837 ರಲ್ಲಿಚಿಂಚಲಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಗೊವಿಂದರಾವ ಪಟವರ್ಧನ ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೀರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನವಾಲದ ಪರಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1858 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನರಗುಂದದ ಬಾಸ್ಕರರಾಯನ ಮರಣದ ನಂತರ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೊಸಕೇರಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರು ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹುನಗುಂದ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಜಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1843 ರಿಂದ 1847 ರವರೆಗೆ ಪುಣೆಯ ಸರ್ವೇಪ್ರಾತೆಯವರು ಈಗಿನ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಎಂಟು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

152, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 57, ಮನಗೂಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 18, ಬಾದಾಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 136, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 124, ಹುನಗುಂದದಲ್ಲಿ 136, ವಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ 79 ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1862 ರಿಂದ 1864 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವು ಭೀಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಇಂಡಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ, ಹುನಗುಂದ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದವು.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನಲ್ಲಿಕಲಾದಗಿಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜಹಗೀರದಾರರು, ಸರಕಾರದ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟರಾಹುತರು ಕಲಾದಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1857 ರದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಪುರದ ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಸುದ್ಧಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಗವರ್ನರ ಜನರಲ್‌ನು ಆರು ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಹದಿನೈದು ನೂರು ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ಕಲಾದಗಿಯಿಂದ ತರಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದನು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಂಟೂನ್ಮೆಂಟ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಕಲಾದಗಿಯನ್ನು ಬಾಂಬೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಆದ ಮಿ. ಎ. ಹರ್ಟ್ ಅವರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1864 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 01 ರಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭೀಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಇಂಡಿ, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ, ಹುನಗುಂದ ಈ ಮೂರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಉಪತಾಲೂಕಾಗಿ ಬೀಳಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದರೆ ಕೆರೂರು, ಬಾದಾಮಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1868 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿಂದಗಿಗೆ, ಮನಗೂಳಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿಗೆತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1872 ರ ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕಲಾದಗಿಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು 5695 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಇದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 8 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಗುಳೇದಗುಡ್ಡ, ಇಲಕಲ್, ಗಜೇಂದ್ರಗಡ, ತಾಳಿಕೋಟೆ, ಕೆರೂರು, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ಅಮೀನಗರ ಮುಂತಾದವು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1870–71 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 21 ಮುನ್ಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಕೊಲಾರ, ಮುಳವಾಡ, ಉಕ್ಕಲಿ, ನಿಡಗುಂದಿ, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ಹಲಸಂಗಿ, ಜುಡಿ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಟುಲ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ನಾಲತವಾಡ, ಕಲಾದಗಿ, ಬಬಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಕಾಖಂಡಗಿ, ಮಮದಾಪುರ, ಸಾರವಾಡ, ತೊಂಡಿ,

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ಡಾಲಹೌಸಿಯ ದತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ನೀತಿ, ದುರಾಡಳಿತದ ನೆಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1857 ರ ದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1839 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಪ್ಪಾಣಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಿದ್ಧೋಜಿರಾವ ನಿಂಬಾಳ್ಕರನು ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಲಗಲೆಯ 15 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, ನಿಡಗುಂದಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 12, ಹೊನವಾಡದ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 4 ನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಡಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅದೇ ವರ್ಷ ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1842 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾತಾರೆಯ ಅರಸನು ಬೇರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರ್ತಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 20, ಉಕ್ಕಲಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಹಲಸಂಗಿ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 28, ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಈ ನೂತನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1842 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಗೂಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1842 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸತಾರೆಯ ರಾಜ ಶಾಹಾಜಿಯು ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹವೇಲಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 30, ಗೋಣೆಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 07, ಮುಳವಾಡದ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 11, ಮಮದಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ 21, ಹೊನವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ 02, ಬಾರ್ಡೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಬಳ್ಳೋಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 07, ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಥಧಲ್ಲಿ 06, ಚಿಮ್ಮಲಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಕೊಲ್ಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 06 ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವು. ಇದೇ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸತಾರನ್ನು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಇದರ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1857 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗವಾಡದ ಪಟವರ್ಧನನು ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೀರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಚಿಮ್ಮಲಿಗೆಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯ 14 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಗೂಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1837 ರಲ್ಲಿಚಿಂಚಲಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಗೊವಿಂದರಾವ ಪಟವರ್ಧನ ಸಂತತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೀರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನವಾಲದ ಪರಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1858 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನರಗುಂದದ ಬಾಸ್ಕರರಾಯನ ಮರಣದ ನಂತರ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೊಸಕೇರಿಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 01, ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರು ಪರಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹುನಗುಂದ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಜಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1843 ರಿಂದ 1847 ರವರೆಗೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಣೆಯ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಾತೆಯವರು ಈಗಿನ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಎಂಟು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

152, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 57, ಮನಗೂಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 18, ಬಾದಾಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 136, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 124, ಹುನಗುಂದದಲ್ಲಿ 136, ವಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ 79 ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1862 ರಿಂದ 1864 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವು ಭೀಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಇಂಡಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ, ಹುನಗುಂದ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದವು.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟನಲ್ಲಿಕಲಾದಗಿಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜಹಗೀರದಾರರು, ಸರಕಾರದ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟರಾಹುತರು ಕಲಾದಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1857 ರದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಪುರದ ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಸುದ್ಧಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಗವರ್ನರ ಜನರಲ್‌ನು ಆರು ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಹದಿನೈದು ನೂರು ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ಕಲಾದಗಿಯಿಂದ ತರಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದನು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಂಟೂನ್ಮೆಂಟ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಕಲಾದಗಿಯನ್ನು ಬಾಂಬೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಆದ ಮಿ. ಎ. ಹರ್ಟ್ ಅವರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1864 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 01 ರಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭೀಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಇಂಡಿ, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ, ಹುನಗುಂದ ಈ ಮೂರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಉಪತಾಲೂಕಾಗಿ ಬೀಳಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದರೆ ಕೆರೂರು, ಬಾದಾಮಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1868 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿಂದಗಿಗೆ, ಮನಗೂಳಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿಗೆತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1872 ರ ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕಲಾದಗಿಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು 5695 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಇದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 8 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಗುಳೇದಗುಡ್ಡ, ಇಲಕಲ್, ಗಜೇಂದ್ರಗಡ, ತಾಳಿಕೋಟೆ, ಕೆರೂರು, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ಅಮೀನಗರ ಮುಂತಾದವು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1870–71 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 21 ಮುನ್ಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಕೊಲಾರ, ಮುಳವಾಡ, ಉಕ್ಕಲಿ, ನಿಡಗುಂದಿ, ಮನಗೂಳಿ, ಹಲಸಂಗಿ, ಜುಡಿ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಟುಲ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ನಾಲತವಾಡ, ಕಲಾದಗಿ, ಬಬಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಕಾಖಂಡಗಿ, ಮಮದಾಪುರ, ಸಾರವಾಡ, ತೊಂಡಿ,

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ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 8 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು, 1334 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು 5757 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು.

ವಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಶಾಲ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದಿನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸೂಪರಿಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಸೇಂಟ್‌ಕ್ಲೇರ್ ವಿಲ್ಕೀನ್ಸ ಎಂಬುವನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1876 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ನಗರವನ್ನುಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1885 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಾದಗಿಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿಜಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೀಮಾನದಿಯಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಕಲಕೋಟರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಭಾಗವು, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ ನಿಜಾಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಗರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶರಾಪುರ, ಮತ್ತು ರೈಚೂರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಷ್ಟಗಿ, ಬಿಂದಗಲ್, ರೋನ್ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಧೋಳ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಅಥಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಗಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ (ಜತ್, ಕರ್ಜಗಿ, ಮಂಗಳವೇಡ) ಗಳಿದ್ದವು.

ಮುಂಬೈ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವ ಠರಾವನ್ನು 1946 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 1947 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪರಿಷತ್‌ಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ವಿಲೀನಿಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಂಡು ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು, ಮುಧೋಳ ತಾಲೂಕು, ಸಾಂಗಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ತೇರದಾಳ, ರಬಕವಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 13 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು, ಜಾಂದ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ 17 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು, ಹಿರಿಯ ಕುರಂದವಾಡ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ 09 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳು ವಿಜಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವು. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿದ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಭಜಿಸಿ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇವುಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಇಂಡಿ, ಬಸವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ವಿಜಾಪುರಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬದಾಮಿ, ಬೀಳಗಿ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹುನಗುಂದ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವು.

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IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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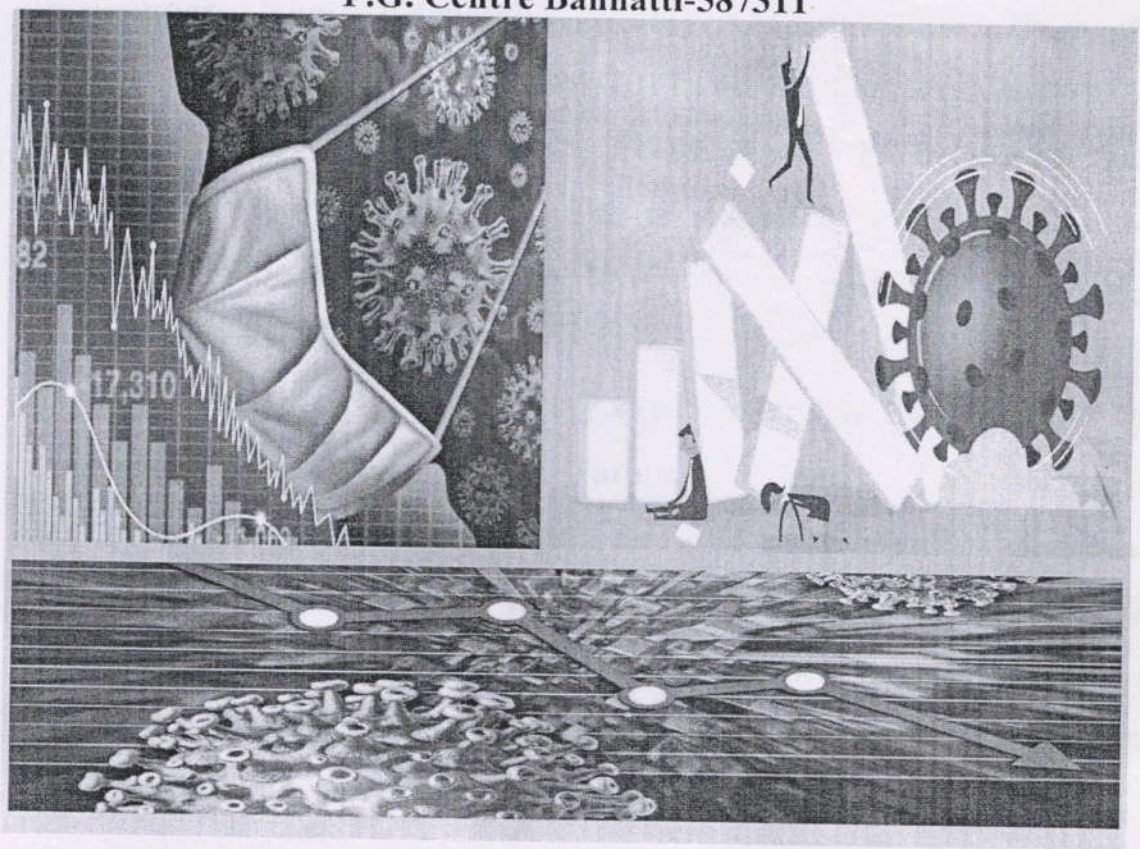
M.A., B.Ed., M.Phil, Ph.D., PGDAS., PGDCM., CCPRI

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

STC Arts and Commerce, B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc. College and

P.G. Centre Banhatti-587311

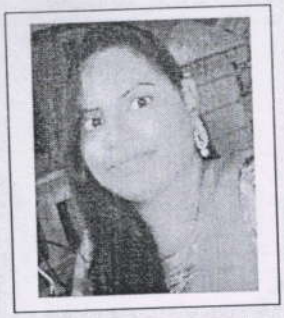


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ABOUT THE EDITOR



Dr. Reshma Sukhadev Gajakosh is an Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, STC, Arts and Commerce, B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc. College and P.G. Centre Banhatti. Tq: Rabkavi-Banhatti Dist: Bagalkote, Karnataka (India) - 587311. She is Awarded Master of Philosophy & Doctor of Philosophy in Economics from Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura in the year 2014 and 2018 respectively. She is Completed Two PG Diplomas - PGDCM and PGDAS and One Certificate Course - CCPRI. She is awarded as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) by UGC for the year 2012-13 during M.Phil Degree.

She has 8 years of teaching experience. She has attended 19 workshops and 12 National and International symposium/conferences/seminars. She had presented 36 papers in many conferences/seminars, published 26 articles in reputed books and journals. She is presented research paper in Conference at Bangkok, Thailand in 2017. She got 'Young Researcher Award' by ESN Publication on 28th September-2019, Chennai, India. She edited two books to her credit. She is actively involved in academic and research oriented activities.

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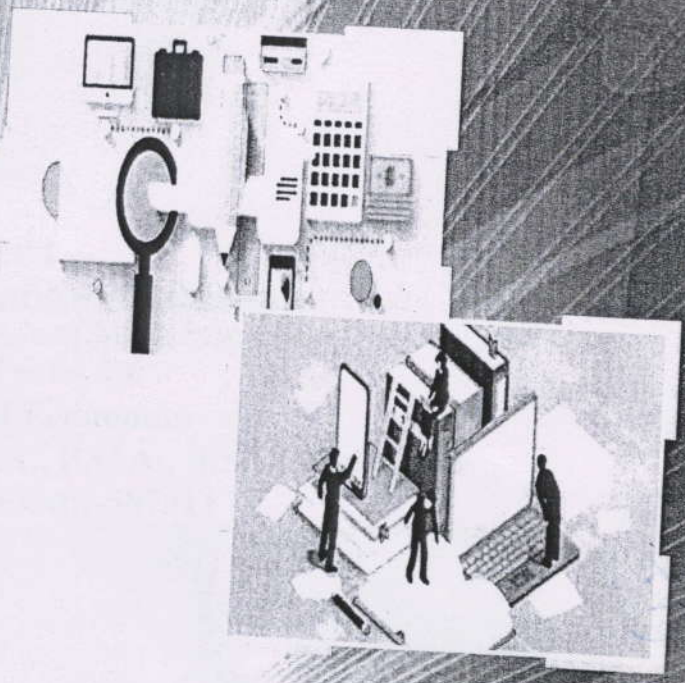


is
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and Commerce College,
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Dr. P. R. Kengnal possesses the degree of M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Statistics from Karnatak University, Dharwad. He is currently working as an Assistant Professor and Head of the department of Statistics of STC Arts, Commerce, BBA, BCA, B.Sc. & P.G. Centre Banhatti. He has 4 years teaching experience in the field of Statistics from S. S. Institute Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Davangere. He has attended nber of workshops, conferences/ seminars and presented many papers ıational and international conferences / seminars.He has published nber of research papers in the journal of national and international ute. He is life member of Indian Association for Social Science and alth. He has delivered number of special lectures in different versities and colleges.

IMPACT OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPM ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND COMMER IN 21ST CENTURY



Editors
Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh
Dr. Prakash R. Kengnal

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
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"User's Relationship Management in College Library"

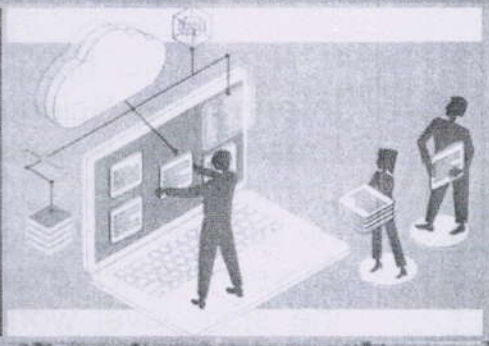
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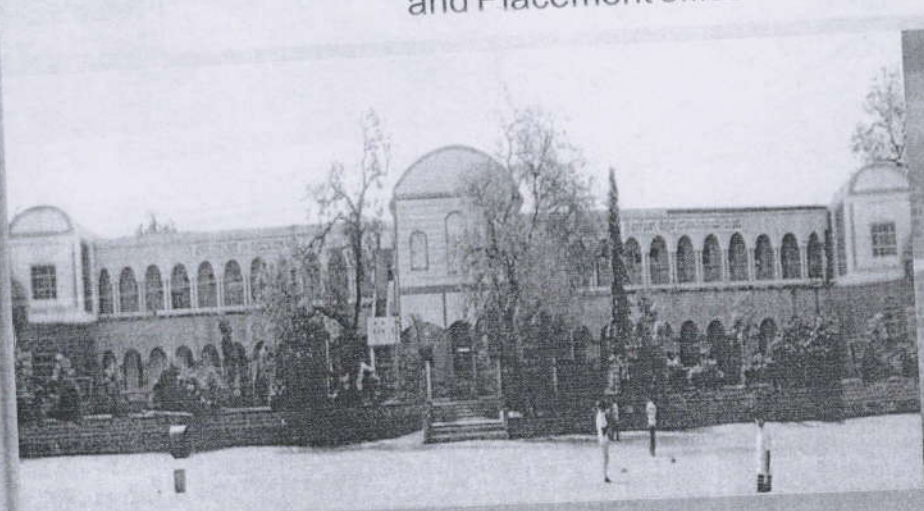


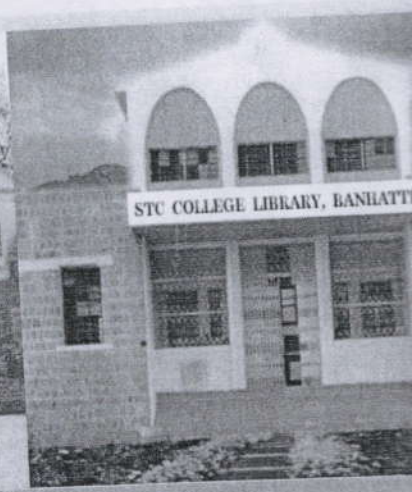
Dr. G. R. Junnaykar presently working as a principal S.T.C. Arts, Commerce, BBA, BCA, B.Sc & P.G. College Banhatti. He obtained Ph.D. from Karnataka University Dharwad 2005. He started his career as Assistant Lecturer in this college. He has 20 years rich experience in teaching. He published more than 35 research papers in national and international journals and conference proceedings. He has successfully guided students for Ph.D. and M.Phil. He has acted as resource person in National conferences and chaired many technical sessions. He is a life member of many academic bodies. Under his able leadership college has succefully completed 3rd cycle NAAC. assessment for the year 2018-2023 and college secured B++ grade with CGPA of 2.81.

Editor in Cheif



Y. B. Koradur has postgraduate degree in Library and Information Science from Annamalai University. Presently, he is working as Sr. Librarian in S.T.C. Arts, Commerce, BBA, BCA, B.Sc & P.G. College, Banhatti. He secured the Diploma in Computer Science. He has 28 years of rich experience in LIS filled. He organized the state level workshop. He has published several articles in reputed journals and conference proceedings. He has edited one book. He is life member in many LIS bodies. He has chaired technical sessions in the conferences. He acted as Advisor of E.Lib software and he is presently working as N.S.S. officer and Placement officer.





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SIGNIFICANCE INFORMATION LITERACY : AN OVERVIEW

✍ Smt. Rashmi V Kokatnur, ✍Shri. Vishwaj J. Kadadevar,
✍ Miss. Shweta S Mathad, ✍Miss. Roopa D Javalagi,

Abstract

Information literacy (IL) is best addressed at multiple levels in the education process. Information literate students are more effective consumers of information resources..Itis best tended to at various dimensions in the training procedure. Its understudies are progressively powerful purchasers of data assets. It has turned into a great deal apparent that understudies can't get the hang of all that they need to get a handle on in their field of study. Due to the advancement of information and communication technology and internet , the information is available in abundance on the World Wide Web and users find it very difficult to identify, locate, synthesis and use information effectively and ethically for decision making or solving problems.

Keywords: Information literacy , Skills acquaint, Information Literacy process.

Introduction

In the everyday occupied life its very hard to assemble and gather the basic information which is out of luck. The changing time in the field of innovation is pushing the age to look for the information through different e-materials, which thus are increasingly available and amicable in nature. Anyway it has brought about the electronic information condition showing up troubles to the information seekers. We all have information needs, and having the option to successfully distinguish and address those issues is at the center that is information literacy. It has constrained the searchers to mindful and accumulate the learning of information proficiency.

What is Information Literacy?

"Information Literacy is knowing when and why you need data, where to discover it, and how to assess, use and convey it in a moral way."

This definition coordinates to aggregate a few abilities or capabilities that are required to be information proficient. They are:

- Need for information
- Available assets
- Finding the information
- Ethical utilization of information

Information Literacy is encased in different arrangements and is fundamental for basic leadership and critical thinking exercises whether at work, in training or at home. The thing that matters is in why we need it, the dimension of information we need and how we are going to utilize it.

The term IL, some of the time alluded to as information competency, is commonly characterized as the capacity to get to, assess, compose, and use information from an assortment of sources. Being information educated requires knowing how to unmistakably characterize a subject or territory of examination; select the fitting phrasing that communicates the idea or subject under scrutiny; define a hunt methodology that takes into thought various wellsprings of information and the variable ways that information is sorted out; investigate the information gathered for worth, significance, quality, and reasonableness; and hence turn information into learning. This includes a more profound comprehension of how and where to discover data, the capacity to pass judgment regardless of whether that information is important, and eventually, how best that information can be joined to address the issue or issue at hand.

Objectives

- To know the significance of information literacy.
- To understand the skills required by the learners.

Review of Literature

American Library Association (ALA)defined as Information Literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to "recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information."

Importance of Information Literacy

Through information literacy, understudies perceive that not all information is made equivalent. For example, content on the Internet persistently develops, however it doesn't generally originate from solid sources. The issue with the Internet is that anybody can distribute content for others to get to. This implies there is a ton of awful information to deal with when performing research. It's not in every case simple to figure out which are valid, peer-checked on sources, and which are most certainly not.

Understudies never again go to reference books and different books at the library to look into data; they instinctually go to the Internet. Information literacy enables understudies to perceive deceiving, obsolete, or false data. It likewise causes them sort through the information and translate it brilliantly. Libraries brimming with books are as yet accessible and an important asset for understudies, yet information literacy incorporates the Internet and past.

For Students

The IL and the asset based learning programs that encourage and neutralizes the information reliance made by customary tutoring, where understudies must depend on the instructor to apportion data. It requires dynamic learning. Understudies assume greater responsibility for their learning, and the instructor is liberated from the job of omniscient master. However the educator turns out to be increasingly significant in the job of facilitator of communication at the little gathering or individual dimension. The last result of asset based learning is generally a paper, introduction or leave execution. Notwithstanding where and how IL aptitudes are obtained, they are material in any school, play, or work circumstance. Asset based learning suits changed premiums and capacity levels. Understudies don't have to peruse the very same materials on a similar point when they are distinguishing their own ways to deal with a subject or theme of study. At the point when instructors urge understudies to do their own exploration, understudies assume liability for their learning, and they hold a greater amount of the information they have accumulated for themselves. Information educated understudies are increasingly viable purchasers of information assets. They figure out how to perceive that information is bundled in an assortment of ways, that it is bundled utilizing an assortment of strategies, that it serves an assortment of interests, and that it contains an assortment of significant worth messages. Information proficient understudies are increasingly basic when they settle on choices about the assets they use.

For Learners

Extending life expectancies and expanding recreation time have adjusted the equation for what comprises a profitable, sound, and fulfilling life. To react viably to a regularly evolving condition, individuals need something other than a learning base. They need systems for investigating, making associations, and utilizing data. Information educated natives realize how to utilize information furthering their best potential benefit at work and in regular day to day existence. They recognize the most valuable information when settling on choices, for example, where to find a business, how to cast a ballot, or whether to have a tyke. They can assess broadcasts,

political and political battle talks, perceiving when measurements are being utilized to help just a single part of an intricate issue. Current approach addresses present phenomenal intricacy and worldwide ramifications migration and "cerebrum channel," the medication emergency, and the condition of the earth. At the point when measurements soak all parts of an issue, IL empowers residents to perceive double dealing and disinformation, with the goal that they may settle on a really educated choice. These students welcome the worth and intensity of data. They have faith in the requirement for information to address issues and inquiries in their own lives, in their networks, and in the public eye. They comprehend that information isn't really learning until it has been broke down, addressed, and incorporated into their current group of information and encounters. They are prepared to be deep rooted students since they realize how to learn.

Everybody has a specific dimension of information proficiency instruction. For example, basic age youngsters realize that they can go to their instructor for any information they need. As individuals get more established, they become progressively free and discover different wellsprings of data, for example, books, however essentially the Internet. There are fluctuating dimensions of information literacy since it is a scholarly aptitude that must be rehearsed.

Skills Taught Through Information Literacy

Information literacy isn't something you can learn by reading a book; it takes hands-on practice. Published books are generally accepted as credible sources, but the Internet is one of the best places to practice information literacy.

Here is the information literacy process:

- Recognize problems and create questions
- Make a plan for finding information and solutions
- Formulate hypotheses and make predictions
- Find information and information from books and the Internet
- Evaluate the credibility of the sources (i.e. is the material peer-reviewed or held to an ethical standard?)
- Organize and synthesize all gathered information
- Make conclusions and process understanding

Information literacy is a skill set that is helpful for a lifetime. It helps people do well in school, work, and personal matters because they can recognize the difference between good information and bad information and evaluate situations from several perspectives. Everyone needs to know how to find answers to their questions, no matter what they may be. People who understand information literacy can solve almost any problem with precision and accuracy.

CONCLUSION

In the wake of learning driven improvement of social orders in India, various activities have been arranged and executed to connect the computerized partition between informationrich and informationpoor residents. The urban and country social orders are incorporated through another scope of activities that engage the basic residents with the basic leadership information assets for their expert, professional, social and individual life. The learning assets, accessible in the scholastic, unique and open libraries, can be ideally and normally utilized with the information literacy proficiency competency advancement projects of the partners. Yet, in India, preparing of the coaches, who will convey information literacy proficiency projects should be fortified, as a lump of library and information experts are not in a situation to deal with present day ICT apparatuses and methods in informationtaking care of due absence of individual interests or different reasons. There were not many national dimension limit building programs on the information literacy in the

ongoing past, in spite of the fact that the universal networks, similar to, UNESCO, IFLA, American Library Association, have effectively arranged information proficiency gauges for the differ dimensions of informationclients. These information literacy measures can be adjusted in a creating nation like India that goes for turning into a learning society, where information use and learning creation abilities are the main impetus in financial and social improvement.

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Co-ordinator
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"APPLYING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN LIBRARIES FOR ASSESSMENT OF USER NEEDS."

✍ Smt. Poornima.K.Naik

Abstract

The role of library and librarian in recent era has changed as a result of techno-driven world. Library is considered the heart of a university or an institute offering higher education.Becoming literate in GIS and an active provider of GIS information and services is considered an important long-term strategic investment by many libraries. Whereas the initial impetus for working with GIS was to meet the immediate and pressing demand of providing access to data resources, such as those from population census and other government agencies, GIS has since become an integral part of many library public services plans. GIS services allow these institutions to manage spatial data better on behalf of diverse constituencies and to present opportunities for libraries to rethink current practices, such as cataloguing and access to information during a time of transition, experimentation, and transformation. The present article focuses on major role of the GIS application in libraries for assessment of user needs.

Key Note: Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Cataloguing,Seating sweeps

Introduction

In-library use data is crucial for modern libraries to understand the full spectrum of patron use, including patron self-service activities, circulation, and reference statistics. Rather than using tables and charts to display use data, a geographic information system (GIS) facilitates a more visually appealing graphical display of the data in the form of a map. GISs have been used by Library and Information Science (LIS) researchers and practitioners to create maps that display analyses of service area populations and demographics, facilities space management issues, spatial distribution of in-library use of materials, planned branch consolidations, and so on.

The "seating sweeps" method allows researchers and librarians to collect in-library use data regarding where patrons are locating themselves within the library and what they are doing at those locations, such as sitting and reading, studying in a group, or socializing.

College and University campuses nationwide are encountering an explosion of interest in using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to support faculty, staff and student research interests. The expanding interest has resulted in several departments providing access to GIS software and establishing coursework. As access expansion is occurring, four key issues are emerging:

1. How can GIS access be promoted campuswide?
2. What instruction options are available?
3. How can GIS software and data access be provided when departmental labs are closed or in-use?
4. Who can GIS clients contact when they need assistance?

Libraries can work collaboratively with academic departments to bridge the GIS gap by promoting and expanding GIS access and support. From obtaining data, to providing assistance with class exercises, to creating maps questions will arise along the way and these questions can be answered by librarians and library staff. With libraries multiple disciplinary scope, GIS services and support can be provided for all students regardless of major.

As libraries continue to enhance information literacy instruction, oftentimes instruction is limited to the evaluation of print and electronic periodicals. Information literacy needs to be

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...approached from a less confining viewpoint in order to promote numeric, geospatial, technological ...and information evaluation. By adapting this holistic approach to information literacy, libraries can help the academic community develop lifelong information evaluation skills.

Why libraries?

Providing access to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software within libraries is not a new trend but rather a continuation of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) GIS literacy project. In the past, researchers, businesses and scientists utilized GIS software but today the software has been streamlined to allow even novice clients to create maps with minimal training. Due to the multidisciplinary applications for GIS, libraries can coordinate and provide access, training and data services to faculty, staff and students.

Several libraries have begun to add GIS software and geospatial data since the inception of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) GIS literacy project in 1992 (Argentati, 1997). The ARL initiative to introduce GIS into libraries was developed in order to allow the public to have access to geospatial data in a meaningful format. By using a GIS, a client and/or librarian could create a map based on geospatial data to illustrate the data in a spatial context. Initially, only a few large academic libraries throughout the country offered GIS services but the number of libraries offering this service has been growing steadily. This expansion in GIS services is primarily the result of libraries promoting and improving client access to geospatial data. By integrating GIS services and data in the library environment, the academic community benefits from increased information access.

Software access

Libraries have seen the number of research workstations escalate as more library resources are being purchased in electronic formats such as e-books, e-journals, and subscription databases. Most library research workstations have the processing power and storage capacity to permit the installation of GIS software. In an era where libraries debate whether productivity software packages such as Microsoft Office should be installed on library workstations, the obvious research applications for GIS software should provide a clear example of why this software should be included. Libraries typically offer extended hours, when compared to departmental GIS labs, and provide equal access to library workstations thus providing introductory to advanced GIS clients access to the software.

GIS data resources

Libraries are excellent sources for GIS data in electronic and/or print formats. A client mapping various demographics worldwide may utilize a mix of electronic and print resources to locate the information needed. Map collections within libraries are yet another source of data. Government document and other library collections are treasure-troves of geospatial data sets and library collections provide the background material essential to establishing an understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

Network data access

GIS clients are in a never-ending quest for data related to their mapping needs. Typically this data exists somewhere on campus but, more often than not, the data is located on a professor's hard drive or on a departmental network drive with restricted access. Students and faculty campus wide would like to not only have access to this data but to also know what data is currently available. Without knowing what data already exists on campus, it is possible for multiple departments to create the same data sets. Libraries can serve as a geospatial data repository thus providing a centralized location to access all geospatial data on campus.

GIS and beyond help

Providing research assistance to the academic community is the mission of every academic library and adding GIS services is a natural fit. Reference librarians have been assisting with locating demographic data for years but oftentimes the data is more meaningful when depicted visually. Library clients may also need assistance with scanners and image manipulation software to prepare and/or modify data for use in a GIS. Librarians can provide clients with assistance on creating a map using GIS software, scanning, and using image manipulation software.

The three tiers of GIS Instruction

One of the major issues with integrating GIS services is instruction. To ensure the success of GIS services within the library, the basic strategies that librarians have applied to information literacy instruction can be adapted. While students are instructed to critically evaluate print and electronic resources, typically minimal, if any, attention is devoted to evaluating the credibility of maps. To help students better appreciate the value of evaluating information regardless of format, GIS instruction combined with hands-on exercises can bridge the geographic literacy divide.

To promote geographic literacy efforts, libraries should provide workshops that balance background information with GIS hands-on exercises. In order to address every potential participant's skill level, GIS instruction must be provided in a three-tier approach: introductory, intermediate and advanced.

Introductory level instruction

Within the introductory level, participants become immersed in the essentials of geographic literacy including the basics of map projections, scale, legend construction, data classification, and color usage. To provide examples of why maps should be critiqued, participants are shown three maps produced from the same data that employ different classification methods. By using examples, it becomes obvious how maps can be misleading and why information evaluation methods must be applied to maps. Participants then learn the basics of ESRI's ArcGIS software and complete a hands-on exercise. The exercise requires the creation of a five-range choropleth map portraying the data provided. Upon completion of this workshop, the foundation of geographic literacy has been established and allows for further GIS instruction.

Intermediate level instruction

Once participants have completed an introductory level GIS session more time can be devoted to learning the ArcGIS software. To meet the needs of the intermediate GIS clients, sessions include a quick software refresher and then provide guided in-depth instruction on such topics as georeferencing, data preparation, and shapefile creation, to using ArcGIS extensions. Each session includes hands-on exercises and time for questions.

Advanced level instruction

For advanced clients, GIS instruction methods must be altered from a passive to an active learning methodology emphasizing point-of-need instruction. Advanced instruction, typically one-on-one, involves anything from preparing a GIS map for printing to assistance with modifying datasets and boundary files. The key to successful advanced level instruction is the instructor must have a comprehensive understanding of the software and a willingness to seek assistance from other GIS experts.

Throughout each of the three levels of instruction, GIS clients should be provided access to ESRI's virtual campus. The ESRI virtual campus provides clients access to various learning modules that balance textual background with exercises to teach GIS software packages. By

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combining virtual campus access with workshop instruction, clients can continue to develop GIS skills beyond the classroom.

This three-tiered approach to instruction allows libraries to address the needs of all current and potential GIS clients on campus. In general, hundreds of students on campus interested in GIS have minimal if any access to the software and/or instruction. This untapped market affords libraries an excellent opportunity to provide these services due to their centralized location, extended hours of operation, availability of print and electronic data sources, and accessibility regardless of major and most importantly knowledgeable staff to provide assistances.

Librarian should know about GIS for assessment of user's needs:

As libraries evolve from traditional collections and archives to digital information centres, the role of librarians also eolves to accommodate the changing research needs of patrons. One area experiencing explosive growth is geographic information systems, or GIS. A recent survey by the American Library Association stated that among the nation's largest map libraries, nearly 80 percent are now offering GIS services.Among community and academic libraries, the trend is the same. A brief foray into job openings in librarianship shows a sharp increase in positions for GIS librarians and GIS specialists. If you are considering a career in Library Science, here are three things you might not know about the role of the GIS Librarian.

GIS Databases Are Not Text-Based

Unlike Lexis-Nexis, chemical abstracts, and other databases most librarians currently use, GIS databases are not text-based. GIS databases are organized by data structure, i.e. vector, raster, and GPS numerical data. Understanding GIS databases requires a specific skill set that combines statistical analysis, cartography, and database management.Those seeking a degree in Library Science who want to explore the unique career opportunities available to GIS librarians need to take the appropriate coursework, either within the framework of the Library Science curriculum or with a secondary concentration in GIS.

GIS Library Services Are Tech-Based

A library claiming to offer GIS services cannot simply provide access to GIS databases. GIS library services also include providing the software necessary to view GIS data, evaluating the accuracy of source data, and assisting users in interpreting the data. GIS library services also include providing the tools and applications necessary for GIS mapping.

The Environmental Systems Research Institute, an international supplier of GIS software and database management tools, offers a good working definition of what constitutes a GIS library: "An organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyse, and display all forms of geographically referenced information."

GIS Librarians Are Teachers

GIS is a specialized discipline, and many library visitors lack the knowledge necessary to use GIS data. Therefore, a major role of the GIS librarianis instructing and consulting. They must understand which data collections best answer a library user's information needs and demonstrate how to use GIS tools and software to retrieve and view it.

In addition, acquiring, cataloguing, and developing GIS services present unique challenges to the GIS librarian. Verifying data sources, especially in light of increasing open-source movements, is especially important. Implementation of the Federal Geographic Data Committee standard for metadata is also one of the responsibilities of the GIS librarian.

The GIS librarian also acts as a bridge to the Map Library. For example, they work to convert static analog maps into geographically referenced digital maps. The trajectory from paper maps to digital collections is inevitable. Most map publishers are already moving to digital formats; patrons prefer them because they are more powerful and flexible.GIS is becoming an essential component in academic research. Those considering a career in Library Science with an eye on the future might want to consider specializing in GIS.

CONCLUSION:

In order to have thriving GIS services, it is essential that libraries and academic departments work collaboratively to provide access to the software and to promote instruction opportunities. Instruction requires a tiered approach with introductory level instruction, intermediate and advanced level workshops to meet client needs. Due to the complexity of GIS software, it is essential that libraries work with faculty to provide clients access to appropriate levels of instruction and assistance. Libraries should also provide GIS clients with access to large-format scanning, colour printing (both letter and large format sizes) and image manipulation software.

Within libraries, the past, present and future have always been and will remain an 'information age'. It is essential that libraries define 'information' broadly, with the continuum running from raw data through information (processed data) to actual knowledge (analysed and contextualized information), in order to view information as one form of knowledge (Boxall, 2003). While libraries exert extensive effort to promote information evaluation, we must remember to include geographic literacy as one of the core components of information literacy.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

LIBRARY COLLECTION AND SERVICES IN THE SHREE TAMMANNAPPA CHIKKODI COLLEGE LIBRARY OF KARNATAKA, INDIA – A SURVEY

✍ Smt. Suvarana Varadai
✍ Smt. Geeta S. Sajjan

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Abstract

This paper describes the role of shree Tammannappa chikkodi college library in north-Karnataka. This paper comprehensively studies the functioning, the resources and services of the library membership, staff position, working hours, services offered and e-resources subscribed by the library are also discussed.

Keywords: Library collection and services, automation, information needs.

Introduction

STC College library play a vital role in the achievement of the objectives of the Institution. It is an integral part of the teaching learning process at academic level. In order to successfully play its role in the Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college library must have appropriate resources like information resources, staff, space, etc. the library make efforts to better serve the users by providing maximum service with their available means or resources. In the light of this, the library can serve its users effectively only when it knows their specific requirements. Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college should be set up without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff, journals, space, etc. Nothing could be more damaging to a growing each department than to neglect its library, the library should be an important Centre of attraction on the college or campus.' This study is an attempt to present a comprehensive and up to – date overview of library services. The present study covers the below mentioned UG & PG of Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi colleges.

Description of shree Tammannappa chikkodi college library

The library of JSS Arts and Commerce College was established with the inception of the college in 1975. The library is playing pivotal Services in imparting knowledge to the students, teachers, researchers and community at large. It has updated and enriched its contents by adding latest reference books in new branches of knowledge like management, computer science etc. With the collection of 31693 books and 52 magazines & journals in addition to e- journals. Is providing good reference materials to its readers.

Review of literature

Conducted a study on ' The Library services are ill supported, undernourished, unappreciated and under staff, struggling to provide minimal service. There has been growth in some limited areas, but it is only a beginning and there is still a long way to go before the public is assured of satisfactory library service. There is a great challenge before the state government to nourish these state libraries in order to strengthen the knowledge base of the people of Karnataka . reported in his study on " Library Resources and services in India. The majority of the libraries has the membership of DELNET to use the online journals. None of the College Libraries have UGC-INFONET consortium. All of the libraries are paying an amount for subscription of consortium

Objectives :

- Get the current status of the available information of collection & development shree Tammannappa chikkodi college library .

- Find the status of e-resources in the shree Tammannappa chikkodi college library
- Determine the types services being provided the library to its patrons
- Find out about the physical infrastructure of the shree Tammannappa chikkodi college library
- Suggest the ways and means for effective use of resources and services in the shree tammannayappa chikkodi College library

Methodology

The study was intended know the collection & development shree Tammannappa chikkodi college library. A questionnaire was prepared and personally administered to the librarians of the colleges and responses of five departments were received, which was subjected to analtsis. The response rate was 100%.

Analysis and Interpretations

The data obtained through the questionnaires is presented and compared using tables and figures method and analyzed by using the simple calculation method subsequent sections for easy comprehension:

Library Resources

The library collection is a sum total of library materials that up the holding of a particular library. Through this study an attempt has been made to analyze the collection strength of the selected Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college libraries. The findings were as here under.

Table 2. Status of collections

(a) **Strength of Library Collection**	**Numbers**
Core Collection	4244
Reference Books	922
Donated books	543
Books on Local and general interest	420
P. D. and Value added books	281
Career Guidance and Self Employment	219
Books on Communicational Capabilities	124
Biographies and autobiographies	130
Rare books Annual Reports	39
Back volumes of journals	568
Total	7490
(b) IT Based Resources	
CDs/ DVDs	108

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Database	07
Audio –visual resources	01
Online journals	6000from N-list
E-Books	135000 from N-list
E-Books Downloaded	3084
Khan and TED.com Videos	258
Software	10
Total	144468

Library Membership

Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college libraries offer free membership to its academic users. This study tried to look into the user base of the libraries and got an overview of the current types of members being catered by the shree Tammannappa Chikkodi College Library.

Table 3. Library membership

Category	UG	PG
Faculty	48	04
Students	600	20
Non-Teaching/Tech. Staff	10	02
Total	658	26

Library Staff and Timings

In the current scenario the pace of exchange in higher education is quite rapid. As the learning and development and research experience become more interactive with technology,' it is imperative on libraries to must adapt themselves accordingly. Human resource plays a prominent role in the successful management of any institution. Hence, library staff also plays and important role in collection, storage and dissemination of the information in the swift and user friendly manner to its patron.

Table 4. **Staff in the shree Tammannappa chikkodi library**

S.NO	Position	N
1.	Librarian	1
2.	Deputy Librarian	0
3.	Asstt. Librarian	1
4.	Librarian	1
5.	Puen	2
Total		5

ICT Infrastructure Available In The STC STC College

1.	Computer	24
2.	Printer	3
3.	Bar coding	2
4.	Web camera	1
5.	Laminator Machine	2
6.	BSNL Broadband Net Connection	2
7.	39" T.V	1
8.	DVD and CD player	2
9.	LCD	1
10.	Kindle E-Books Reader	5
11.	Personality Development CD's	108
12.	CC Camera	11
13.	Moment Register software	1
14.	Canon photocopier	1
15.	Fax	1
16.	Documents Scanner	1
17.	OPCA	1
18.	KIOSK Desk	1
19.	Head phone	20
20.	Lap-top	2
21.	Multi Document Scanner	1
22	UPS and Battery	1+6

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Computerized library services

Yes, almost all library activities and services like acquisitions of books and journals, library administration, Movement Register, OPCA, etc have been computerized for easy access of information. This facility is being used during the library working hours. Students can down load any information from website and also N List programmer.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college library are valued by the users for their support in academic and research through user services, highly skilled staff and easy collection. The present survey was aimed to study the condition of Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college library in the context of resources, services and Library automation activities. To conclude, the Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college library need supports from higher authorities in terms of constant financial support, trained personnel and better infrastructure, it may play a vital role in raising the efficiency in library services. With the advent of new technologies in every sphere of life, check their strength and weakness. This comparative study of the libraries not only brought out their relative strength and weaknesses, but also will serve as a launching pad for further in depth study. The survey highlighted the resources and services of the selected Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi college library in Karnataka and will be somewhat helpful to the society in imparting rational education to their younger generation for a better tomorrow

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
SS STC Art's and Commerce College
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
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S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

"CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN STC COLLEGE LIBRARY& INFORMATION CENTER, BANAHATTI"

✍ Prof. Y. B. KORADUR
✍ Prof. G. S. PATIL
✍ MAHESH Y. GOURIPUR

Abstract

This study examined the extent of which services in STC College Library and Information Center, Banahatti are Customer Relation Management Oriented. Quantitative research approach technique was employed in this study. Information was collected from the Customer of STC College Library and Information Center, Banahatti. The findings revealed that libraries considered that Customer Relation Management is valuable for both library and users. The paper shows an interesting result in terms of Customer Relation Management informal practices, however a holistic approach of Customer Relation Management need to be explored. This study is a concrete contribution to the accessible literature on libraries to design new service, draft blue print and devise effective and efficient service delivery system and will be beneficial for library administrators, professionals' staff and college administrators to better understand the needs of library users.

Keywords : Customer Relation Management practices, Customer's feedback and complain system, STC College library and information Center,

Introduction

When Ranganathan proposed his Five Laws of Library Science, he came out with a comprehensive framework and guideline for evaluating library programmes, library activities, and for formulating library policies and strategies. This is clearly indicated by the fact that these statements continue to be extensively cited even today, more than eight decades after their publication. Not only this, there have even been attempts at reformulating these laws to suit the present context of the Web based services.

Customer Relation Management practices are an activity that leads to a superior performance. Successfully identifying & applying best services can reduce cost and improve quality. These practices will help to inculcate good environment among the user community. We have to discuss the issue of quality to improve library customer satisfaction. Higher education's experts are much concerned about quality of education provided by the colleges in India. There is apprehension that education received in these institution is not commensurate with the fees charged from the students. Education experts feel that this is cheating with the people. It is because of this reason Government of India, UGC and NAAC are seriously concerned as how to improve standards of education and establish Library services in the colleges and their libraries.

Nowadays College libraries are facing various challenges which are as follows.

- Information explosion
- Information Literacy about new technology
- Challenging role of the Librarian
- Information sharing in electronic formats.
- Increased cost of the library documents
- Database creation and maintenance

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- Increased requirements of the users.
- Time management
- Staff development.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Customer Relationship Management is a concept that is based on the philosophy of customers and marketing developed for relationship building (Kotler, 2003). Gronroos (2000) defined CRM in service marketing as a communicating process between customers and an organization's service in order to attract and maintain those customers who will be the organization's or library's true users who are willing to use the library's services. These users also have a tendency to willingly pay for the organization's services at a higher level.

Chen & Popovich suggested that the key factors for CRM are people, technology, relation and process. However, all four strategies and implementation processes, customer centric business process, enterprise-wide strategy, technology-driven process, and cross-functional integration must be propelled.

Many academics have conducted studies and proposed important components of CRM. Buttle , for instance, stated that there are 4 important factors affecting the chain values of CRM, namely, **leadership and organizational culture, people, data and information technology, and process.**

According to Nykamp process of customer management is the most important factor supporting the introduction of CRM in organizations. The process commences from getting to know customers relationship and building good relationships with customers based on the behaviors of target groups. Library management is also playing most vital role for building a good relationship among information providers and information seekers through focusing by CRM in College libraries.

Nowadays information technology and communication are used as the tool for organizational communication, knowledge management, and strategies . Likewise, CRM technology is the important strategic tool of an organization to attain success in CRM application owing to the basic structure of information technology and information from customers' databases Primarily, the customer management strategy requires a center to store all customers' news and information. This center must have efficient information technology architecture that is adjustable according to the changing environment

DEFINITION & MEANING

As per the Tim Ehrens, Customer relationship management (CRM) is a term that refers to practices, strategies and technologies that Library use to manage and analyze Users interactions and data throughout the Customer lifecycle, with the goal of improving Customer service relationships and assisting in customer retention and driving sales growth.

A management philosophy according to which a Library goals can be best achieved through identification and satisfaction of the Customer stated and unstated needs and wants.

Kotler and Fox stated that "The best organization in the world will be ineffective if the focus on customers' is lost. First and foremost is the treatment of individual students, alumni, parents, friends, and each other (internal customers) every contact counts. Information providers and information seekers (customers/users) are always trying to make relationship by providing right information at the right time to the right person.

CRM STANDS FOR

- Customer (Soul of CRM): Made up whole users/customers
- Relationship (Heart of CRM): Relation between information seekers and information providers
- Management (Brain of CRM): Manage (art of manner of handling) + Men (users and staffs)+ T (techniques)

CRM WITH FOLLOWING

- C is Integration of : User, Staff, Supplier & HR.
- R is Integration of : Work, Process, Enterprise result, Products and Service & Satisfaction
- M is Integration of : Promote team Spirit, Increase consistency, Increase learn ability & To provide synergy effect in group working.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

The overall objective of the study is to promote right information to the right user through pertinent management. To achieve this goal, library professionals should keep in mind the following steps to provide scholarly information services.

1. To identify the key pillars of CRM in college Libraries
2. To provide information services to meet the needs of the users.
3. To find out right approach of the users
4. To recognize the factors related to CRM effectiveness
5. To build up satisfaction level of the users

ABOUT STC COLLEGE, BANAHATTI

About four decades back there was no college in the vicinity of 80 km offering commerce degree course. In 1975, considering the need of the people of Jamakhndi, Mudhol, Raibag and Athani Talukas, the management took a bold decision to start a first grade college with "Bachelor of Commerce" course to begin with. The motto of late Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi, founding father of the Janata Shikshan Sangha, was to bring higher education to door steps of the down trodden and the weaker sections of the society in general and weaver community in particular. The Sangha started "Bachelor of Arts" Course in June 1982 to provide an opportunity to the students to pursue higher education in the field of their choice. The course provides wide options to the students. The college was renamed "Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi Arts and Commerce College". Keeping in view good employment opportunities in corporate world at middle and lower level management, the Sangha started "Bachelor of Business Administration" (BBA) course in 1999. With the constantly changing educational landscape and an increase in global opportunities in the field of I.T., In 2001 "Bachelor of Computer Applications" course was offered. This gives an opportunity to the rural students to acquire knowledge in the modern and advanced field of computer applications and computer technology. In 2009 Master of Commerce (M.Com), and 2014 Master of Arts in English course were also added.B.Sc course was also introduced in 2014.

ABOUT STC COLLEGE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER

The library and information center of STC Arts, Commerce, BBA and BCA College is established with the inception of the college in 1975.The College has a unique and independent two-storied library building, having total area of about 7698sq ft. The library is playing pivotal

Service in imparting knowledge to the students, teachers, researcher etc. It has updated and enriched its contents by adding latest reference books in new branches of knowledge like management, computer science etc. With the collection of 38485 books and 64 magazines, journal including E-books and E-journals in the library is providing good reference materials with ICT to its readers. STC College Library has been growing over the years. Now it has undertaken several measures and adopting modern scientific techniques and know-how to perform day to day tasks. Most of the traditional services have also been replaced by new ICT-based services. This library applying various innovative practices in providing the best services to its users.

STC COLLEGE LIBRARY SERVICES

The teachers, research scholars, students and the other staff are the main users of the library. The majority of the under-graduate and post-graduate students depends on the services of the library. with the half of the CRM extended the following major service in the STC college library.

1. Creation of the databases of the books and other material using library application package like E-Lib Software
2. Automation of different housekeeping operations of the library.
3. Developing Local Area Network
4. Adopting Barcode System in Circulation and for the I-Cards & B-T Cards of the library members.
5. Library Home Page (Website)
6. INTERNET & E-Resource Centre providing internet connectivity enabling the users access to global information resources.
7. Providing KIOSK Desk for OPAC as tool for browsing & searching the library collection.
8. News Paper Clipping Depository: Scanning the daily news.
9. ProvidingKindle E-Book reader to the Library E-Sources users.
10. Provision of services in electronic environment like a Moment register, CC Camera and Web Camera etc.,

IMPLEMENTING A CRM SYSTEM IN STC COLLEGE LIBRARY

The biggest problem of implementing a CRM system in college libraries is to raise internal awareness of the functions and capabilities that are now provided, to educate library staff on how these functions and features operate, and to clarify the different roles played by the automation system, online reference service and the CRM system. CRM initiative in libraries many librarians believe that library operation and service development are customer focused. In the application of CRM in library service, librarians can focus on how they can arrange their collections and services to attract more users to the library. Thus, it has become their top priority to determine how users expect to use a library.

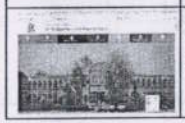
These fall into the following eight categories: (1) communication with users, (2) design of user-friendly system, (3) information about library and public relationships, , (4) promoting content of library, (5) expanding and enhancing services, (6) superior service quality and (7) contacts with potential future users.

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LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT FROM MARCH-2005 TO MARCH - 2018

Sl.No.	Particulars	2005	2018
1	Library buildup area	4278 Sq.ft.	7698 Sq.ft.
2	Books in Library	22644	38303
3	Reading Rooms	1	5
4	Student strength	746	1131
5	Staff of the College	28	69
6	Daily Users of the Library	50	278
7	Seating capacity in the Library	60	180
8	Periodicals in the Library	13	64
9	Library Services	07	42
10	ICT based service	02	28
11	Technology Implementation in Library	--	N-list, Lib info, Movement Reg. e-Card, E-book Reader, Library App, Open Sources Software etc.
12	IT Based Equipments in the Library	02	202

ICT DEVELOPMENT IN STC COLLEGE LIBRARY

	E-Lib (ILMS	2008		KIOSK Desk OPAC software	2016
	Barcoding software	2009		Customize ID Card software	2016
	Moment Register software	2013		Library Presentation Software By : Anil (BCA)	2017
	Creation of Dynamic website	2014		STC College books app By : Mahanth (BCA)	2018

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STC COLLEGE LIBRARY WORK REPORT 2017-18

S No.	Particulars	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Avg.
1	Working Days	25	27	26	26	25	21	24	22	26	23	24	24	293	24.42
2	No. of Hours	175	189	182	182	175	147	168	154	182	161	168	168	2051	170.9
3	No. of Users	4200	4725	5148	4992	4750	4221	4992	4356	5460	5175	5112	5160	58291	4858
4	Per Day Users	168	175	198	192	190	201	208	198	210	225	213	215	2393	199.4
5	Books Issued/Received	2375	2646	2210	2080	2525	2016	2352	2178	2262	2415	2376	2280	27715	2310
6	Per Day Issued /Received	95	98	85	80	101	96	98	99	87	105	99	95	1138	94.83
7	Reference Issue	1125	1377	1534	1612	1750	1806	1944	1848	2002	2093	2484	1992	21567	1797
8	Rer. Issue Per Day	45	51	59	62	70	86	81	84	77	91	91	83	880	73.33
9	Internet User	95	115	118	120	125	130	135	120	118	128	132	132	1468	122.3
10	No. of Staff Users Per day	5	4	4	3	4	5	8	3	5	5	6	3	55	4.583
11	NDC Issued to Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	NDC Issued to Students	0	0	68	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	
13	No.of Recommendation Received	0	0	0	4	10	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	23	
14	No.of Orders Placed	0	0	0	4	10	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	23	
15	No.of Bills Received	0	0	0	4	10	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	23	
16	No.of Bills sent for Payment	0	0	0	4	10	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	23	
17	No.of Programmes	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
18	Due Books Received from Staff & Students	42	18	80	450	2	6	8	6	5	4	5	3	629	

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The findings of this study are important for the stakeholders of the library inSTC College Banahatti. The findings and recommendations of the study are based on pragmatic information of library in STC College Banahatti to take initiatives and make important decisions regarding their Customer, enhancing their satisfaction and making them delighted with packages they would be provided with. The partnership of service techniques can make a new model of services by the College libraries. Maintaining and enhancing their Customer' experience and concentrating on meeting their users' objectives are the only ways for College libraries to endure in this unpredictable competitive atmosphere. It predicts that this study is a concrete contribution to the accessible literature on libraries to design new service, draft blue print and devise effective and efficient service delivery system.

CUSTOMER RELATION MANAGEMENT CAN BE HELPFUL FOR LIBRARIES IN FOLLOWING WAYS:

- It increases the usage of library and improves capacity utilization.
- It helps to understand the requirements of users with the library collection.
- Improve loyalty and contribution of libraries customer community.
- Increase compliance and co-operation between the users and the library staff.
- Encourage suggestions and feedback from the users for the up gradation and extension of library services.
- It provides superior quality services to users.
- It helps to get more financial benefits from management.
- It helps libraries to gain trust and loyalty from the valued customers and helps in brand image building

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

CRM is more evolution than revolution. Thus achieving the full potential of each user relationship should be the major goal of STC College library. The study covers working information providers in STC College library. CRM system examines the move toward operation and outcome of results from this main stream in the library (services, process, relation and management)

CONCLUSION

Library as a learning center is at the heart of campus. Libraries today must find ways to optimize operations, maximize resources, enhance services, and serve customers at the right time. Users' needs and wants are at the core of library service and development. Librarians are conscious of the trends of user focus and eager to know users' expectations. Librarians should realize that they are the knowledge workers, providers, and creators, not just information depository. The creation of new knowledge is a major challenge for all organizations today.

Librarian in STC Arts and Commerce College Library and Information center realize and provide directly such services to the library users. Now, it is the crucial time to utilize the important tools of CRM while providing information services to the users in STC College Library. Without appropriate CRM, library may misunderstand their readers' service requests and be unable to meet reader expectations. CRM system in STC College Library could be implemented through resource collection, building a relation between library staffs and users, and proper resource management.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist.-Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

ROLE OF DATABASE IN LIBRARY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

✍ Avinash I. Hatti

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Abstract:

A database is a sorted out accumulation of information for at least one purpose like library information, Business application and etc. Especially DBMS plays an important role in Library Management System. A library is a place where all sort of books is accessible. Library Management framework is an online application through which we can sort out all the problems related to lack of availability of Textbooks, Journals and Research Papers in Library. The main motto of paper is to avoid manual work of students and workers with the help of DBMS.

Keywords:Databases, Library Information,Management system

Introduction

In this quick changing world data innovation and data, the executives are going to assume a significant job. Data has just been perceived as one of the fundamental assets for the financial improvement of a nation. Data has now rather procured the status of the most looked for after asset of the assets. The recently rising 'cutting edge' trains, for example, PCs, media communications, biotechnology, and so on are given significance since they store, create, control, convey data. Presently given us a chance to have a superficial take a gander at the points of interest, which can be accumulated from the computerization. The use of PC in libraries has huge focal points. The different elements of a library can be broadened further to serve the clients. Not that computerization will take care of all the library issues with which it is invaded today, however positively it has incredible numerous possibilities as we have quite recently observed previously. On the off chance that the administrator will probably improve over the current arrangement of library benefits, the picture of the library and that of the bookkeeper will go up.

A database is a collection of related information for numerous applications. The information utilized by a data framework on individual records. A document of data orchestrated as a set of coherently and methodical way to encourage access by PC application programs. This idea does not infer that all information identifying with a library business ought to be contained on a solitary database, however basically that all records in a database ought to be connected and that repetitive information ought to be limited.

Library Management System comprises of a rundown of records about the administration of the subtleties of the understudies and the issues going on and furthermore about certain books what not. This is an electronic application. As the cutting edge associations are robotized and PCs are filling in according to the directions, it ends up fundamental for the coordination of individuals, product and PCs in an advanced association. This data encourages the students to pursue the textbooks and other things in all respects proficiently.Notwithstanding the library database itself, a lot of projects is important to encourage including new information just as changing and recovering of existing information inside a library database. This arrangement of projects is alluded to as a library database the board framework (DBMS). The structure of a DBMS in Library includes three contemplations:

- Library clients need application programs
- Library database handling system
- Library database itself.

The primary issue is unapproved utilization of hardware for an individual reason and monetary benefit. Library database system spares time in putting away the data, data taking care of and data handling data recovery and so on the grounds that every one of these capacities is done at tremendous speed. Subsequently, the time slack between the procurement of reports and their accessibility to the client will be decreased to least, and PC systems administration will further assistance in sparing time of the library individual and the clients.

Existing Reality

Different issues of the physical framework are portrayed beneath:-

- If one isn't cautious at that point there is a plausibility of issuing more than one book to a client.
- There is a probability of issuing a book to a client, whose participation isn't there.
- When a client demands the book, one needs to physically check for the nearness of a book in the library
- Answering administration inquiry is a tedious procedure.
- Daily keeping a manual record of changes occurring in the library, for example, book being issued, the book is returned and so forth can end up unwieldy if the Library size is greater.

Proposed Reality

The LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is a product application which dodges increasingly manual hours in taking the book that needs to spend in record keeping and creating reports. Keeping up of client subtleties is mind-boggling in the manual framework regarding understandings, sovereignty, and exercises. This all must be kept up in records or books. Co-organizers need to confirm each record for little data too.

- Easy pursue of book in the online library.
- Avoid manual work.

Objectives

- Integrate existing information records.
- Share information among every one of the library's users.
- Incorporate changes effectively and rapidly.
- Simplify the utilization of information documents.
- Lower the expense of putting away and recovering information.
- Improve precision and consistency.
- Protect information security from unapproved use.

Conclusion

Library management system improves framework productivity. It gives a cordial graphical UI which demonstrates to be better when existing framework. It gives proper access to the approved clients relying upon their consent. It successfully defeats the deferral in correspondence. Refreshing data turns out to be so simpler. Framework security, information security, and unwavering quality are striking highlights. The library management system has a satisfactory degree for change in future on the off chance that it is important.

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Co-ordinator IQAC JSS STC Art's and Commerce College, BANHATTI-587311 Dist. Bagalkot

PRINCIPAL STC Arts & Commerce College BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

DIGITIZATION OF LIBRARY: SERVICES AND PRESERVATION OF DIGITIZED INFORMATION

✍ Dr. Ramesh Maguri

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Abstract

This paper presents the development of digital library, services and the preservation of digitization information. If information technology pushes, the crashing costs, and global connectivity are the signs for the coming decade, digital library is the nextstep in the revolution. Digital library is innovations, the implementation of which is important in the developing countries. New technologies for knowledge creation and management in the future andalso digital technologies presents a preservation solution for the document or information in the librarywith increased to access to digitized document or information over the networks. Digital technologies are updated day to day. The purpose of this article is to describe basic concept, process, need and purpose, services of digital library and discuss the challenges of digital preservation problem in the digital scenario.

Introduction

Libraries acquire digital materials through different channels that include buying digital contents from publishers or aggregators and licensing access to online databases and journals.However, libraries and institutions around the world are taking projects to convert their analogue collections into digital form with an aim to increase their access thus far confined to the four-walls of their libraries, many a times, without ensuring their long-term accessibility. The crucial issue of moving a digitization pilot to a fully operationalsystem with elements of preservation and sustainability built-in, is generally not given serious consideration that it deserve. The fact that the risk of loss of data in digital formis much greater than any other physical form is required to be addressed in greater details.Digital documents are vulnerable to loss because of decay and obsolescence of themedia on which they are stored, they become inaccessible and unreadable when the software needed to interpret them, or the hardware on which that software runs,becomes obsolete and is lost. Digital preservation addresses the issue of adapting concepts of preservation to manage risk of loss of digital contents due to rapid technological advancements. The digital preservation involves a variety of issues and challenges including policy issues, institutional commitments, legal and IPR issues and metadata.The article examines these issues with a librarian's perspective.

Definition

"Digital Library" refers to preservation of materials that are created originally in digital form and never existed in print form as well as those converted from legacy documents and printed documents, pictures, photographs or physical objects into images using scanners,digital cameras, or other imaging technologies for access and preservation purposes.

Services

The following services offered by the Digital Libraries.

- Catalogue Databases,
- Current Awareness Bulletins,
- Externally Purchased Databases,
- CD-ROM Databases

- Remote Information Services,
- Internally Published Newsletters, Reports & Journals
- Internet Information Sources Mirroring & Cataloguing,
- E-mail,
- Bulletin Board Service,
- Netnews system,
- Audio and Video Communication,
- Electronic Table of Contents,
- Electronic Document Delivery Service,
- Electronic Thesis and Dissertations,
- Reference Service,
- Electronic Publishing,
- Discussion groups and forums
- Central storage facilities for Hosting digital collections and indexes
- Tools for loading, storing, searching, and displaying digital objects

Preservation of Digitized Information

Digital preservation combines policies, strategies and actions to ensure the accurate rendering of authenticated content over time, regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change. Digital preservation applies to both born digital and reformatted content.

Types of Digital Preservation

Considering digital materials, there are two types of "preservation" one can refer to:

1. The Preservation of the Storage Medium.
2. The Preservation of Access to Content.

1. The Preservation of the Storage Medium.

Magnetic tapes, hard discs, and floppy discs have a very short life span when considered in terms of obsolescence. The data on them can berefreshed, keeping the bits valid, but refreshingis onlyeffective as long as the media are stillcurrent. The media used to store digital materials become obsolete in anywhere from two to five years before they are replaced by better technology. Over the long term, materials stored on older media could be lost because there will no longer have the hardware or software to read them. Thus, libraries will have to keep moving digital information from storage medium to storage medium.

2. The Preservation of the Access to content

Digital technologies present a preservation solution for the documents in the libraries with increased access to them over the data networks. The access to digital contents, therefore, occupies the central stage in preservation process in digital world. Preservation in the digital world is not simply the act of preserving access but also includes a descriptivemetadata of digital contents being preserved. Acquisition of non-proprietary hardware and software components can ensure perpetual access to digital image files. The librarians and archivist should encourage vendors for adoption open system architectures and non-proprietary hardware. Vendors and manufacturers should also be convinced todevelop new systems that are "backwardly compatible" to ensure continuing accessibilityof digital contents. This capability assists image file system migration created with earlier versions to the present version.

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4	B2023205	KAVERI BHIMASHI GADIWADDAR	
5	B2023206	KAVYA SURESH JUNJAPPANAVAR	
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20	B2023228	TULASHI PISE	

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Conclusion

Preservation in the digital world is a challenging task for librarians and However, protocols, strategies and technologies involved in digital preservation been well defined and understood. Digital preservation is a cost-intensive activity of nature. Library, archives, or museum cannot make a decision to adopt digitization term preservation and storage of research collections without deep and continuingc to preservation by the parent institution. The preservation in digital world is prerogative of the libraries, but has become the mandate of the parent institution. Th financial and technological commitments to maintain digital contents and to m future generations must be an organizational commitment.

Failure to address to the well-defined digital preservation problems anc may result in loss of valuable digital data and may contribute to cultural and intell resulting in exorbitant costs for recovery, if at all possible. Librarians are compell the research challenge to resolve the conflict between the creation context and the to facilitate digital information preservation.

Digital resources, undoubtedly, have several advantages over its analog part, however, preservation is definitively not one of them. The fact that the risk data in digital form is much greater than any other physical form is well unde addressed to. Long-term preservation of digital information is plagued by short obsolete hardware and software, slow read times of old media, and defunct Web s 2001).

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PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

ICT SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AND IMPACT OF ICT ON LIBRARY USERS

✍ Shobha S. Pitagi

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Abstract:

Now a days libraries are not a store house of information , but treated as information dissemination centers. In academic libraries , librarians play a role of a teacher. He knows the information needs of students and motivates them towards their resources and also helps them to access the resources. This paper is an attempt to explore the crucial roles of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in management and provision of library services. This paper discusses how the Information and Communication Technology(ICT) helps in providing services to the academic library students. And paper explained the Impact of ICTs on library users.

1.Introduction:

The accelerated adoption and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has resulted in the globalization of information and knowledge resources. Bibliographic databases, full-text documents, and digital library collections are always available to users. Adoption of ICT in libraries is a way of improving on information services provided in libraries. This is an era, when people need to access timely information with ease, and this can only be done through the application of ICT to library services. Libraries are playing a very important role facilitating access to global information and knowledge resources, using ICT.

2. ICT Services in library:

Some of the ICT-based services that are provided by libraries as follows:

2.1: Web-based Online Public Access Catalogues (Web-OPAC):

Libraries are providing access to web-based Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) interfaces. The OPAC makes it easier for users to access and use information resources. OPAC is the computer form of library catalogue, to access materials in the library.

2.2: Digital Library Service:

Digital library provides a variety of digital information sources. Using ICTs librarians are creating digital libraries, that is in libraries all or some information is available in electronic form, and the services of the library are also made available electronically, frequently over the Internet so that users can access them remotely .

2.3: Electronic Document Delivery Service:

The libraries are implementing ICT-based Inter-Library Lending (ILL) using networks to deliver copies of journal articles and other documents in digital format like PDF (Portable Document Format) to the users' desktops. It is one of the most useful services for users, specifically research scholars of remote areas.

2.4: Online Instruction/User Education: There is implementation of online based bibliographic or library. User programmes such as online tutorials on searching online resources and virtual tours of library collections. Libraries can also use internet or CDROMs to educate users.

2.5: Current Awareness Service- CAS: Current Awareness Services has been an important means for keeping the users up to date in their areas of interest. A large number of

electronic publishing sites or portals now offer current information via email to registered users.

Online chat Services:

Online chat may refer to any kind of communication over the Internet, which offers an instantaneous transmission of text-based messages from sender to receiver. In Libraries, it can be used for online reference service and real-time consulting service.

2.7: Electronic Books Service(e-books):

Electronic books (e-Books) are one way to enhance the digital library with global 24X7 access to authoritative information, and they enable users to quickly retrieve and access specific research material easily, quickly, and effectively.

2.8: Electronic Journals(e-journals):

Electronic journal may be defined broadly as any journal, magazine, newsletter or type of electronic serial publication which is available over the internet and can be accessed using different technologies such as the World Wide Web, Gopher, FTP, telnet, e-mail or listserv.

2.9: Bulletin Board Service:

A bulletin board is an electronic communications forum that hosts posted messages and articles connected to a common subject or theme or interest. It allows users to call in and either leaves or retrieves messages. The messages may be directed to all users of the bulletin board or only to particular users. But all messages can be read by all users. Several libraries are using bulletin boards for their web-based library services.

2.10: Reprographic & Micrographic Service: These technologies are still widely used technology in libraries globally. Most of the research libraries have a reprographic machine and provide photocopies of any document on demand. Microform is a generic term for all information carriers which use microfilm or similar optical media (including study) for the high-density recording and storage of optically encoded information in the form of micro images of the printed document, bit patterns or holograms.

Some other ICT services provided by library are

- Electronic Mail (E-mail) Service
- Internet Service
- Document Scanning Services
- Library Network Service

3: Impact of ICTs on Library Users:

Academic library staff has a good understanding of the tremendous value of printed and electronic resources available to students at academic libraries. New generation library users have a preference for electronic resources rather than print resources.

Use of ICT in libraries enhances user's satisfaction. It provides numerous benefits to library users. Some the benefits are "

- Provide speedy and easy access to information
- Provides remote access to users
- Provides round the clock 24×7 access to users
- Provides access to unlimited information from different sources
- Provides increased flexibility
- Facilitates the reformatting and cumbering of data from different sources.

- All resources should be available in full text and printable
- All library transaction should be online
- Library service should be fast and easy access

4: Effects of these developments on the user community

- Increases the level of technology literacy
- Increases demand for better and faster access to information
- Aggravates discrepancies between the information rich and information poor.

5: Changing Role of the Librarian in the ICT World:

At present dynamic turbulent World, the role of the librarian is accepting to new information & communication technologies, information resources, and users' demands. Librarian is responsible not only to provide traditional library information services but also to fast deliver online/offline information services according to the actual user's needs. The librarian needs to keep up with their users' demands to survive and service them. The librarian needs to become information knowledge navigators who distill data into usable information. Today, the Librarian has to play multiple evolving and expanding roles to face many new challenges in the dynamic ICT environment.

- Librarian as a leader
- Librarian as a two-way communicator
- Librarian as a identifier
- Librarian as a information collector
- Librarian as a information organizer
- Librarian role of information retrieval
- Librarian as a website designer
- Librarian as a information analyst
- Librarian as a researcher
- Librarian as a knowledge manager
- Librarian as a information scientists in electronic/digital libraries
- Librarian as a e-resource managers
- Librarian as a information disseminator

6: Conclusion

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and techniques utilization has been spread widely in every work of human being and all kinds of organisations. In academic environment, ICT application is much used to create standardized and better academic environment in educational institutes. Libraries are the central place to cater the information needs of students of the institutes. Due to rapid changing environment, it is necessary to employ the applications of ICT in libraries to serve the need of their users in better and faster way. ICT has improved the library services than traditional one and now become the demand of the users as well as organization to fulfill the necessary requirements on time. With the use of ICT, library professionals' role has been changed totally. They need continuous training and support from the organisation to serve the user community with pride. The demand of libraries to deploy ICT tools and train the library staff to run the library services based on ICT effectively.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist.-Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN THE ACCREDITATION OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

✍ Ratna M. Pati

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Abstract

This study sets to find out the role of academic libraries in the accreditation of the undergraduate programme. The study is anchored by five objectives and is limited to the Federal University of Technology, Minna with academic librarians as target respondent. The study adopted the census design method as a means of gathering data with a target population of 97 staff of the library and a total enumeration was used for the research. The questionnaire was used as an instrument of data collection. One hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significant and data was presented in frequency, tables, and percentages. The hypothesis were analysed using T-test method. The finding reveals that libraries are actively involved in all accreditation process since it makes available and accessible information resources that are necessary and critical for accreditation. It was concluded that a number of constraints such as inadequate funding and erratic power supply affect library role in accreditation.

KEYWORDS: Academic libraries, Accreditation, Undergraduate Programmes.

INTRODUCTION:

The accreditation of degree and other academic programs is an acknowledgment process in which standards, guidelines, and procedures are evaluated to ascertain the quality of a particular program by accrediting authorities which are either government agencies or professional bodies. Okebukola (2006) opined that accreditation of undergraduate programs in Nigerian Universities is meant to ensure that the provision of Minimum Academic Standard documents is attained, maintained and enhanced. It is a process of examining the obtainability and adequacy of resources, merit rating of resources and programs in order to enhance the quality of output.

The role of the National University Commission is to ensure that accreditation of academic programs, is made evident with continuous monitoring of these programs and subsequently, the accreditation of universities all through Nigeria. It is in this regard that Akomolafe (2009) pointed out the various benchmarks for accreditation of academic programs such as; to examine the adequacy of admission requirements; resource assessment at the inception; scrutinize the fitness of philosophy of the programs and academic status of academic personnel. She further identified the adequacy of office accommodation and curriculum in line with National University Commission Benchmark; budget allocation to departments; examine external moderation of scripts; results; scores; reports of student's work capability and library facilities.

Some of these facilities include a number of library staff members, number of collection, currency, the physical structure of the library, budget allocation and etcetera.

Librarians are actively involved in the accreditation for the reason that the provision and use of library resources and services contribute to the quality of the student's educational experience. The way academic library support and manages its library collections reveal the priorities of the institution, the educational goals, and methods of faculty and the performance of students and graduates. This view was further shared by Adegbesan (2011), who opined that the future of accreditation exercise is also of great attention, since the criteria that are

formulated and applied may affect the proportion of the institutional resources that are available to libraries and the prospects for their performance of a library.

Statement of the problem

Effective quality assurance depends on the availability of highly qualified faculty members and administrators. The success of accreditation, audits, and academic reviews are particularly demanding of human capacity since the success of the process is so dependent on the quality, dedication, and integrity of the people who serve as peer reviewers, and that of the administrators and faculty members who prepare the self-assessment and collect needed data at institutions being reviewed.

The objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to find out the role of academic libraries in the accreditation of the undergraduate program.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Identify undergraduate accreditation requirement for various departments compared with library holdings.

Significance of the study

This research intends to examine the role of academic libraries in the accreditation of undergraduate programs at the Federal University of Technology. The findings of this research will be of utmost significance to government, governing council of institutions, academic librarians, students, and researchers.

It will help the government to understand the need to make available adequate fund for the academic library in other to meet-up accreditation requirements and pave way for effective and efficient policies for the improvement of academic libraries in general.

To librarians, the study will help them with the required information by acquiring relevant resources in meeting accreditation demands. To academic libraries, this study will serve as a guide to implementing policies to enable them to function effectively too. Finally, this study will be an addition to the already existing literature in the field of library and information technology.

Concept of Accreditation

The concept of accreditation can be closely related to that of quality assurance in education. This is evident in the definition of accreditation provided by Wikipedia. Accreditation, as defined by Wikipedia, is a type of quality assurance process under which services and operations of post-secondary educational institutions or programs are evaluated by an external body to determine if applicable standards are met.

According to Nkiko and Yusuf (2007) Accreditation is a recognition process in which standards, policies, and procedures are evaluated to ascertain the quality of a particular program by accrediting authorities, which are either government agencies or specialized or professional bodies. Over the years, various developments have been taking place relative to the monitoring, assessment, and improvement of the quality of different components of higher education. It is against this that accreditation bodies operate to ensure that students receive an education continually with standards for entry into practice in their respective fields or disciplines.

The accreditation process is an excellent opportunity for schools to look at their program and take note of the progress made as well as gaps to be filled, thus acting as a veritable feedback mechanism. According to Akomolafe (2009), it is a conception based on

self-regulation which attention on evaluation and the continuous improvement of educational quality.

Accreditation as tool for Quality Assurance

Quality assurance in the university system entails the ability of the institutions to meet the expectations of the users of manpower in relation to the quality of skills acquired by their outputs (Ajayi and Akindutire, 2007). Also, it could be regarded as the ability of the universities to meet certain benchmarks relating to academic matters, staff-student ratios, staff mix by rank, staff development, physical facilities, funding, and adequate library facilities. Adequacy of various inputs in the university system, in terms of quality and quantity, exercises tremendous influence on quality assurance in the university system.

It is also viewed by UNESCO, (2006) as an intentional and systematic process undertaken by institution, organization, or program to decide if acceptable standards are being met, enhanced and maintained. It guarantees confidence in a program of study given by an institution that standards and quality are being maintained and enhanced.

The place of accreditation in academic libraries for Academic Excellence

Academic libraries according to Oseghale (2008) are libraries located in higher institutions of learning such as the Universities, Polytechnics, and Colleges of Education, etc. Academic libraries are dependent on the academic institution of which they are part. Hence, they formulate their mission, vision, goals, and objectives based on the mission, vision, goals, and objectives of their parent institution.

Oseghale (2008) asserts that academic library collections are built to meet specific research and information needs of the institution's academic programs. He added that the curriculum serves as a frame upon which the library collection is built. This implies that the academic library is a pillar or bedrock to which any academic program must rely on.

Therefore, the library resources reflect the type of programs covered by the institution and so it facilitates effective teaching, learning, research, and community services of the parent institution. He asserts further that libraries mainly evaluate their collections for the reason for accreditation. That is to say that accreditation will not be granted to any program or institution that does not have adequate library resources and/or services to support the running of such program. The aid for teaching and learning is what a library stocks and as such its importance to the quality of an academic program is glaring.

Conclusion

Accreditation of undergraduate programs do not only fall on staff development, funding, physical facilities, etc. but also on adequacy of library facilities and services, this is in line with the National University Commission (NUC) plan which encourages bringing of library services closer to each student and staff. Therefore, university libraries are considered as one of the fundamental factor required for accreditation of any academic program in every University in Nigeria. This is why university libraries service a major gateway to accreditation of undergraduate programs in every university.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College,
BANHATTI -587311, Dist.-Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL
STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

LIBRARY IS NOT A PLACE IS A SPACE

✍ A. I. Hatti
✍ T. I. Bilagi
✍ S. B. Ukkali

Abstract

Scholastic libraries are at an urgent intersection. New advances, changing examination propensities, and endeavors to deal with the increasing expenses of advanced education put both their offices and reason in transition—scrutinizing the utility of books in a computerized age and not withstanding suggesting bigger conversation starters about the significance and motivation behind these storied establishments. As schools and colleges think about this changing instructive setting, there is a developing need to comprehend what's next for the library. The present understudies like to consider alone and look for calm spaces to contemplate generally viable. The library is by a wide margin the favored spot for this action, with most of the understudies positioning it as the best spot to study or work alone on grounds.

Introduction

We are directing a multi year examination to comprehend what's working, what isn't, and what the future may hold for the present scholastic libraries. Our initial step was to direct observational examinations. While computerized and web-based life and universal access to the Internet raise doubt about the need to devote space to lines and columns of stacks.

The present understudies like to examine alone and look for calm spaces to consider generally adequately. The library is by a long shot the favored spot for this movement, with most of the understudies positioning it as the best spot to study or work alone on grounds.

Individual center work by a long shot the predominant action saw in the present academic library, outranking some other movement by a factor of about 3:1 and demonstrating that to under studies the essential worth and utilization of the library is still in lone, centered exertion. While the predominance of center work is steady, libraries do seem to have a day by day musicality where the proportion of communitarian to singular exercises is least in the first part of the day and most astounding toward the evening—however even at its most social focuses, the greater part of library tenants stay occupied with individual, centered work.

The library is the spot numerous understudies incline toward for individual examination, yet the present libraries are radically underutilized. By and large, library usage rates (as estimated by a number of utilized seats versus number accessible) are strikingly low—beneath 25%. This has all the earmarks of being the consequence of numerous territories intended to care group work—open examination regions and private investigation rooms—being as often as possible involved by one understudy concentrating alone.

Perception of hardware and innovation used for the duration of the day additionally demonstrated a striking mood. While PCs outpace the utilization of books, all things considered, the utilization of books, PCs, and tablets spikes toward the evening, at that point drops off toward the night as a more prominent level of understudies move to pen and paper and more group based communitarian learning. Critically, the general rate of watched instrument utilization never goes above half—at some random time, half of the understudies in the library were utilizing neither books nor innovation.

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Libraries are about more than books:

For understudies—yesterday's, today's, and tomorrow's—the center motivation behind the library is its physical and emblematic nearness as a spot where the grant is upheld and regarded. Understudies, even those not searching for books, keep on looking for library spaces as the spot to finish their individual work.

You can build a limit without expanding space.

Cash and space are both including some hidden costs—chances to all the more likely influence existing assets and offices are important to keep libraries significant and performing taking care of business. By organizing the favored workspace types, you can serve more understudies in a similar measure of room.

Individual work ought to be the need.

This doesn't mean giving everybody an encased room. The use rates of study stations and open seating courses of action in our examination outlines the point—both are to a great extent open, however, study stations give obviously characterized individual work zones and are involved at double the rate of open seating all things considered.

Your library has its very own cadence.

Understanding the mood and current usage examples of a library is a chance to realign spaces to best help understudy requests—expanding the open door for them to discover the spaces they need by augmenting the spaces accessible.

CONCLUSION

To see how tomorrow's libraries can all the more likely help advancing understudy needs, we are propelling an across the nation review of undergrads to see how they're examining and utilizing the library today and their inclinations for what's to come. Our group is additionally investigating cross breed space and furniture typologies to more readily address the pressure between spaces expected for individual work and those implied for gathering work. We accept these half and half arrangements are important to help the changing exercises libraries must oblige throughout multi-day, week, and school year—enabling changes being used to happen continuously with insignificant revision of furniture. The library has its very own musicality. Understanding the musicality and current usage examples of a library is a chance to realign spaces to best help understudy requests—expanding the open door for them to discover the spaces they need by boosting the spaces accessible.

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THE ROLE OF LIBRARY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

✍ Dr. M. N. Bennur

Abstract

The role of library and librarian in recent era has changed as a result of techno-driven world. Library is considered „the heart of a university or an institute offering higher education. A quality education and research is not possible without a modernized library. Library is one of the major resources for the exchange of ideas. Academic and research work is very much preserved by library.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, INFLIBNET, Shodhganga, Digital Technologies, Quality Education and Research, Resourceful Librarian.

Introduction:

In comparison to primary and secondary education, the role of library in higher education is much more important since library is considered a prime requirement in university education. The entire academic and research process is fully dependent on library network. To facilitate any educational programmes successfully, library proves the essential part. Kothari Education Commission (1964-65) emphasized that the disregard for library and giving it a low priority is more damaging. Academic library is the vital component which develops the teaching-learning and research activity. It serves as a key factor to accomplish the aims and objectives of the higher education.

The University Education Commission established in 1948-49 under the chairmanship of an eminent academician and president of India clearly mentioned the importance of library in educational and research field: " The library is the heart of all the University work: directly so, as regards its research work, which derives its life from research work (Pandey 14) The aims and objectives of an academic library are: To provide the facilities for advanced study and research work. To encourage the qualitative academic environment of teaching and research. To provide proper guidance and training in order to prepare the students for master and doctorate degree. To improve the quality of education at various level. To enhance the research output by faculty through useful information resources. To cooperate with other institutions with respect of information resources. Library offers the resources and encourages the thinking process, creativity, inquisitiveness and makes the learning more fruitful. The function of library is to provide textbooks, references, periodicals, research conducted till date on various subjects to students, teachers and researchers. The thirst-area in research field is emphasized and requisite instructional material is also provided to define the concepts more logically.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (1892-1972), called the father of library and information science in India, gave the five laws of library which need to be acknowledged and pursued every time: Books are for use Every reader his/her book Every book its reader Save the time of reader and staff ? Library is a growing organism Ranganathan Committee (1967): The report submitted by UGC library committee is considered one of the significant steps towards the upgrading of entire library system in higher education. The report entitled „University and College Libraries suggested the standards of libraries, building, pay scales and library training to modernize the entire set-up. The recommendations of this committee incorporated the provision that the UGC as well as the state Government should offer financial assistance to the college and the university libraries for purchasing the required books, periodicals, etc.

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The committee proposed the formula that funding be given at the rate of Rs. 15 per enrolled student and Rs. 200 per teacher and research fellow. The initial library grant in case new university or department was also recommended in the report. The committee emphasized that open access system should be introduced in every academic library. The committee opined that: "reference service is the essential human process of establishing contact between the right reader and the right book by personal service. Reference service is vital in promotion of reading habit in student [therefore] each library should provide an adequate number of reference librarians to function as library hosts and human converters" (Bhatt 127).

Besides these, the committee also suggested the copying facilities for book/reference material, the appointment of regular committee to investigate the standards at various levels of teaching, examination and research work as well as the regular appointment of full-time teaching faculty in place of part-time teacher. The report of the committee incorporated certain standards in its recommendations that the reader receives the book within two weeks after releasing and due library process, the assessment period of periodicals ought to be three years, the management of regular staff, the proper of books, the co-operation between university and college level library located in the same region as well as the allocation of annual recurring grants in consultation with the concerned librarian along with the faculty members.

Hence, looking to the entire process conducted for betterment of library, substantial development in the university libraries has taken place thereafter and the condition of libraries has improved to a great extent than past years. Kothari Commission: (1964-66)

Another significant change initiated with „The Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. The commission paid due attention towards the development of university libraries and stressed on positive steps to modernize the framework of library. The committee introduced norms for financial support and suggested required equipment in the library, facilitating the students for the better use of books, proper documentation and inter-disciplinary communication. The report of Kothari Commission ardently mentioned that: "nothing can be more damaging than to ignore its library and to give it a low priority. No new college, university or department should be opened unless adequate numbers of books in the library are provided" (Bhatt 129)

University Grants Commission (1953):

The role of UGC is noteworthy in enriching the academic libraries in higher education through financing as well as the systematic planning and vital leadership. UGC allocates grants to number of universities for building construction. In addition to this, a liberal financial assistance has been ensured based on a tentative formula of Rs.15 per student and Rs.200 per teacher and research fellow for the annual purchase of books. The new university libraries are granted a special initial grant. UGC has helped the professionally qualified academic libraries to get better pay scales equal to the teaching members of the university (Bhatt 130) UGC has been allotting more funds for the development of academic libraries. The provision was made to initiate the work for this function in the 5-year plans of the country.

Inflibnet :

UGC has established a national information network named INFLIBNET in 1986 at Gandhinagar. It functions the information communication of the libraries of all universities, higher educational and research institutes of our country. The centre INFLIBNET updates the libraries of universities and college at national level. The task of automation of libraries,

digitization of resources, Software development of Libraries and conducting train[illegible] programme, etc. are well-managed by this centre. The more considerable step towards advancement in this field is the development of Software for University Libraries (SO[illegible] which is available free of cost to INFLIBNET members. The centre has developed Shodhganga, a reservoir of Indian theses which has a database of thousands of theses from a number of universities across India.

Rajesh Kumar Pandey in an article on "Academic Libraries in India: Opportunities and Future Challenges" observes certain challenges and appropriate strategies to overcome them may be enumerated as: Effective utilization of digital technologies in supporting education and research to meet demands of academic institutions, faculty, students, scholars, others both at personalized level as well as community level. Promoting access to Open Access Resources by identifying, discovering relevant scholarly web resources and getting these resources available to user community through a user-friendly information gateway. Emergence of mobile technologies, its popularity and its various implications in the society has opened a new vista for academic libraries too.

Scope of suitable and effective implementation in this area must be explored and looked into for the benefit of user community (University News Vol. 55) The challenges either in the form of innovative system of publications, intensive use of digital resources or function of Information and Communication Technology, etc. are the most compelling factors before academic libraries. Consequently, librarians will have to adapt to these challenges and acquire the innovative skill in order to meet the demand and expectations of reader community. The librarian is expected to discover practical approaches and fitting methods to deliver the information requires. Google is big challenge to the academic libraries and their performance as it offers the easy access and serves as one of the major resources in modern world even in absence of a library and librarian.

Some scholars of modern library science also consider the scope of extending the Five Basic Laws classified by Ranganathan to the Web, an internet system. Gorman (1995) has interpreted Ranganathan s laws in present-days context and gave „Five new Laws of Library":

1. Libraries serve humanity.
2. Respect all forms by which knowledge is communicated.
3. Use technology intelligently to enhance service.
4. Protect free access to knowledge.
5. Honour the past and create the future (Crawford and Gorman 8).

Gorman laws have been framed from the viewpoint of function of librarian engaged in a technological society, which needs to be considered at this stage for further progress in existing set-up. Hence, the role of library and librarian has changed basically in the techno-driven world.

The advancement in context to sharing resources should be used for the benefit of students and teaching faculty in the best possible manner. The adequate infrastructure is one of the major barriers in India because universities provide connectivity, but how and to what extent it is used is more important. Though, the access of required information and reading material is possible through internet technology even from outside the campus, but it also needs proper care and guidance.

Role of Library in Higher Education in India

For any library to succeed in implementing knowledge management will require strong leadership and vision from the top administration, which can influence the Organization's knowledge sharing efforts in a positive way. As libraries enter theknowledge age of the 21st century, we should not take a back seat in the developmentof knowledge management. Instead, armed with our professional knowledge and experiences, we should be in the driver's seat.

- **We Need To:.....**
  a. Focus on access and speed
  b. Partner for access and speed
  c. Proactively identify and design partnerships and cooperation
  d. Increase our "market share" for higher education constituents
  e. Seek ways to positions ourselves within our institutions to be "sitting at the decision-making table"
  f. Link ourselves to higher education programs/services and outcomes
  g. Focus on training (change, competencies –particularly technology)
- **We Have.....**
  a. Unique materials/Unique formats of materials
  b. Unique expertise in creating structures for organizing and accessing materials
  c. Unique expertise in linking the individual - no matter what their need is to the materials they need to be successful
  d. Unique curriculum to use in teaching our constituents on how to deal with 21st century opportunities and challenges
  e. Processes to enable our constituents to create content
  f. A structure to support and possibly store content acquired and/or created
  g. Information and research "about" information and research"
- **We Don't Have.....**
  a. A place at the "decision making table"
  b. A leadership role to play in the academy
  c. All of the ongoing dollars needed for supporting our constituents
  d. A market presence or niche where others might/would "turn to us first"

Conclusion: Information environments are very much alive including libraries in higher educationand other research environments. For the most part...we can't make one decision for the future but individual decisions need to be made and the common decisions need tobe identified.

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FUTURE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Dr. Mallikarjun N. Mulimani
B.S. Malwad
Y.B. Koradur

Abstract

The information society development demands to redefining the position and objectives of all the institutions which work with information, knowledge, and culture.Libraries are especially important now when the whole idea of education is stressing more and more independent learning and acting. All citizens must be able to find and use information. It is the key raw material - but it is a zero resource, if there are no access points to it and if documents are in chaotic order.

Introduction

The electronic era of the 21st century has brought changes to the libraries' working environment and acquisition of information resources that in turn presupposes the implementation of new strategies, change of structures and devising new acquisition principles. In the modern information society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models. In the modern information society, where the use of electronic services and Web-based information sources constantly increases, libraries are managed in a more democratic way, have more flexible communication system and work organisation, and their service development is based on the quality and user-orientation of services. To be successful, the libraries should pay more attention to the development trends of information society that would enable to adjust their development strategies to social information needs. For that reason it is important to see library as a part of social model of the society and its role in social development plans and strategies and in legislation. The future research and development activities will be focused on creating knowledge-based information society, where scientific research, scholarly information and implementation of human knowledge and skills will be the primary source of economic development and raising the quality of life. An effective system of the development of education and science in Estonia will create precondition for generating and applying new knowledge and will ensure the raise of overall awareness in the interests of socio-economical and cultural development of the country

The future of libraries in information society

The development of information infrastructure and offering Web-based electronic services creates new conditions and possibilities for libraries that substantially differ from traditional library model. The multitude of information resources ensures efficient access to scholarly information, which in turn enlarges the development possibilities of education, culture and research. The implementation of new information and communication technology in library work has widened the provision of library services.

The electronic era of the 21st century has brought changes to the libraries' working environment and acquisition of information resources that in turn presupposes the implementation of new strategies, change of structures and devising new acquisition principles. In the modern information society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models:

1. traditional library as a memory institution
2. library as a learning and research centre
3. library as a cultural and communication centre
4. electronic library

5. virtual library.

In the case of all library models, the library's main role is to mediate existing and accessible information resources to users, providing materials according to its areas of responsibility in the form of databases, electronic serials, full texts and traditional publications. Libraries and librarians are responsible for collection development and promotion of services, modernisation of library work and making information resources accessible, as well as generating electronic catalogues of high quality. Developing information society establishes preconditions for the emergence of virtual libraries and the provision of alternative services on the market that the libraries have to take into consideration. In the recent years a number of changes have taken place in libraries, including

- increase of electronic information
- expand of Web-based services
- changes in libraries' organisational structures, management models and strategies
- complication of information environment management
- changes in the management of information, human and financial resources and in budgeting
- proceeding from the principles of management by results; evaluation of libraries' input, output and contribution, on the basis of which the liabilities for the allocation and use of resources have grown
- appraisal of education, knowledge and skills.

Libraries relations with social development policies

To be successful, the libraries should pay more attention to the development trends of information society that would enable to adjust their development strategies to social information needs. For that reason it is important to see library as a part of social model of the society and its role in social development plans and strategies and in legislation

This policy document aims to support

- the development of research and development activities' infrastructure
- the development of support structures for research and development activities
- raising the efficiency of research work and the establishment of research centres
- the development of the system of continuous education and life-long learning
- the participation in international research and technological development programmes.

CONCLUSION

In library work new technologies offer new possibilities to raise service level, too. Good examples can already now be found all over the world, mainly of course in those countries where Internet is used largely. Some models: Library catalogues are available via Internet, the patron can check her/his loaning data from Internet, and even renew the loans a country/areawide information service via Internet and e-mail; there are versions for link libraries or virtual libraries, where libraries collect and describe high-level link-ups discussion lists of librarians, whre they can share their professional skills and knowledge, even take part in developing the library policy of the country/area.In the complicated modern society libraries have many kinds of answers to many demands of the society, as well as those of the citizens. They have potential means to serve both

the information society development and their traditional humanistic tasks. Maybe information technology will even make it easier to combine these elements in future than in the past

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E-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

✍ Dr. G. R. Junnaykar
Principal
Dept. Of Commerce, STC Arts & Commerce College, Banahatti

Introduction:

The e-Resources available in a library play a prominent role in facilitating access to required information to the users in an easy and expeditious manner. The digital resources available in a library play prominent role in facilitating access to the required information to the user are an expediency manner. Further one need not go to the library to make use of print formats as the digital resources can be made use of by any user through On-line access via networks or authentication methods at any time by comfortably Now web-based electronic resources have become most popular tools in academic research.

At present the online databases, E-resources facilitate formation of the colleges at resource sharing among the libraries. Library functions a very important role in this fast changing go green of publishing. Their role includes identification of selection of information, its organization of management, storage retrieval and dissemination to right users at the right time at right place at right price and in right format. The goal of any academic libraries is to meet the teaching, research and other information needs of the user.

The aim of this study is to identify how electronic information resources are utilized by academic library users and specific trends that can be seen among faculties and students. Further the study also examines the use pattern, acceptance, perceived importance and satisfaction on electronic resources over print resources.

ISBN: 978-93-83302-01-7

Objectives of the Study:

- To understand the use of e-resources and its services by the users of college libraries.
- To suggest measures the advantage of IT Services to make in college libraries more digitally resourceful and for providing information services.
- To assess the amount of familiarity and frequency in the use of the different types of electronic resources.
- To find the purpose and utilization of the electronic resources and services by the users.
- To assess the amount of familiarity and frequency in the use of the different types of electronic resources.

College Library:

The library is a comfortable place to study, to investigate a topic of interest, or to enjoy reading a current book, periodical, or magazine. Please feel free to ask for assistance in using the library; a reference librarian is available to help you with your research questions.

Concept of e-Resource:

E-Resources is nothing but electronic resources which is one of the emerging environment in libraries & Information communication in the competitive service. In these days, there are digital resources available in a library play prominent role in facilitating access to the required information to the user are an expediency manner.

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E-Resources usually consist of e-books, e-Journals, articles, newspaper, thesis, dissertation, databases and CD-ROMs, which are likely to be the alternative to the print media. All updated information is published in these e-resources.

Some of the most important e-Resources contain the following —

- **E-book collection:**

  This electronic library is a searchable collection of eBooks. Sources include reference books, scholarly monographs, fiction, and non-fiction. Searches can be done within a particular title or performed across hundreds of titles.

- **Academic Search Complete:**

  A scholarly, multi-disciplinary full-text database of full-text periodicals, including peer-reviewed journals. In addition to full text, this database offers indexing and abstracts of journals and publications including monographs, reports, conference proceedings, etc.

- **Book Index with Reviews:**

  Use this extensive database when looking for trustworthy and reliable book reviews. It contains access to only limited scholarly, peer reviewed book reviews.

- **Newspaper Source Plus:**

  This database provides access of full text news papers. This includes television and radio news transcripts.

- **Religion and Philosophy Collection:**

  This database is the one to use when researching topics such as eschatology, "world religions, major denominations, biblical studies, religious history, epistemology, political philosophy, philosophy of language, moral philosophy and the history of philosophy."

e-Library:

This broad-based database is comprised of articles from hundreds of popular magazines and scholarly journals, dozens of current newspapers and newswires, thousands of television and radio transcripts, photographs and maps, and numerous reference books. The database can be searched by subject and all articles may be printed from the computer screen or e-mailed.

e- Journal:

Journals are a vital source of information for the scientific research and development in college Libraries and information centers. Getting access to E-journals involves various modalities viz. identification of journals, corresponding with the publishers/aggregators, signing the agreements etc. Electronic journals offering tremendous possibilities and advantages over print journals; ease of use, "anywhere-any time", accessibility, share ability, hyperlink to related text or multimedia content. E-Journals also offering solution to other major logistic problems faced by libraries such as follow up of missing issues, binding, shelving etc.

E-Resource Management in College Library:

The-resource management is the rapid growth of electronic resources. Because of this growth libraries are experiencing issues related to time management, staffing, and the time-honored task of deliberating the set-up of logical workflow systems for such resources.

The e-resource management can be considered from the perspectives of planning, policy, and workflow issues experienced by libraries. Many libraries attempt to transfer and incorporate the print workflow onto electronic resource management.

The challenges, methods, and impacts on electronic resource management perceived by libraries are described. The authors suggest methods and ideas to address these topics that may help libraries create a sense of order for electronic resource management.

Following are the important methods used for e-Resource Management in College Library

- **ERM System:**

  In recent years, many libraries have created or purchased Electronic Resource Management (ERM) systems to keep track of their online subscriptions and license agreements. The ability to view all information related to a particular resource without having to consult multiple files and spreadsheets is perhaps the greatest benefit of using an ERM system.

- **ERM Processes**

  The steps required for managing e-resources are more complex than those for print resources. A process that consisted of selecting, ordering, cataloging and binding now includes selecting, evaluating, approving, licensing, billing and registering access and is accompanied by a series of technical aspects, such as usability, performance, access technologies, public interfaces, troubleshooting and usage statistics. E-resource management is a time-intensive and iterative process, often requiring more staff with a greater skill set at each stage. As demand for e-resources grew, storing and managing administrative information in spreadsheets, paper files or email folders became increasingly cumbersome, and a more integrated solution was called for.

- **Home-grown ERM Systems**

  At first, several libraries began to develop their own e-resource management systems to integrate such elements as the relationships between packages and their constituent parts, use permissions and constraints, authentication and contact information, as well as workflows for trialing, licensing, ordering, implementing access and notifying relevant staff.

- **DLF ERMI Report**

  It helps to develop common specifications and tools for managing the license agreements, related administrative information and internal processes associated with collections of licensed electronic resources".

- **ERD, Data Element Dictionary, Data Structure**

  The entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a visual representation of the major entities needed for managing electronic resources and the relationships between them. It is the basis for the database structure of an ERM system.

- **ERTS**

  The electronic resources tracking system (ERTS) to serve as a central repository for administrative metadata such as license restrictions, technical contacts, statistics availability and payment information. The ultimate goal was to merge ERTS and the trials database into a single system that would hold data from the trial phase through purchasing and renewal.

- **ERM System Technology**

  At the center of any ERM system is a knowledge base, containing bibliographic, URL and holdings information.

- **Future Releases of ERM Systems**

  In future releases, vendors plan to incorporate overlap analysis and cost per- use analysis into their ERM systems to help with collection development. Integration with content modules,

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such as e resource registration processes, incident report mechanisms and license descriptions, is also on the agenda. Standardizing usage data collection is a major objective of the ERM industry, as represented by the Standardized

Major Findings of the Study:

We can find that still in many of the college libraries, we cannot find sufficient adaptation of IT services and don't have sufficient knowledge about how to access the information by using the digital resources. And, proper training needs to be provided by the college libraries.

Conclusion:

With the help of emerging trends in e-Resources, now the college libraries are more digitally resourceful & also have started collecting information in the electronic modes likely in Online Journals, Online books, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, e-journals, audio cassettes, video cassettes and internet. Now they have slowly started replacing the importance and usage of print media. And, because of e-resources availability there is easy access to valuable information in an expeditious manner.

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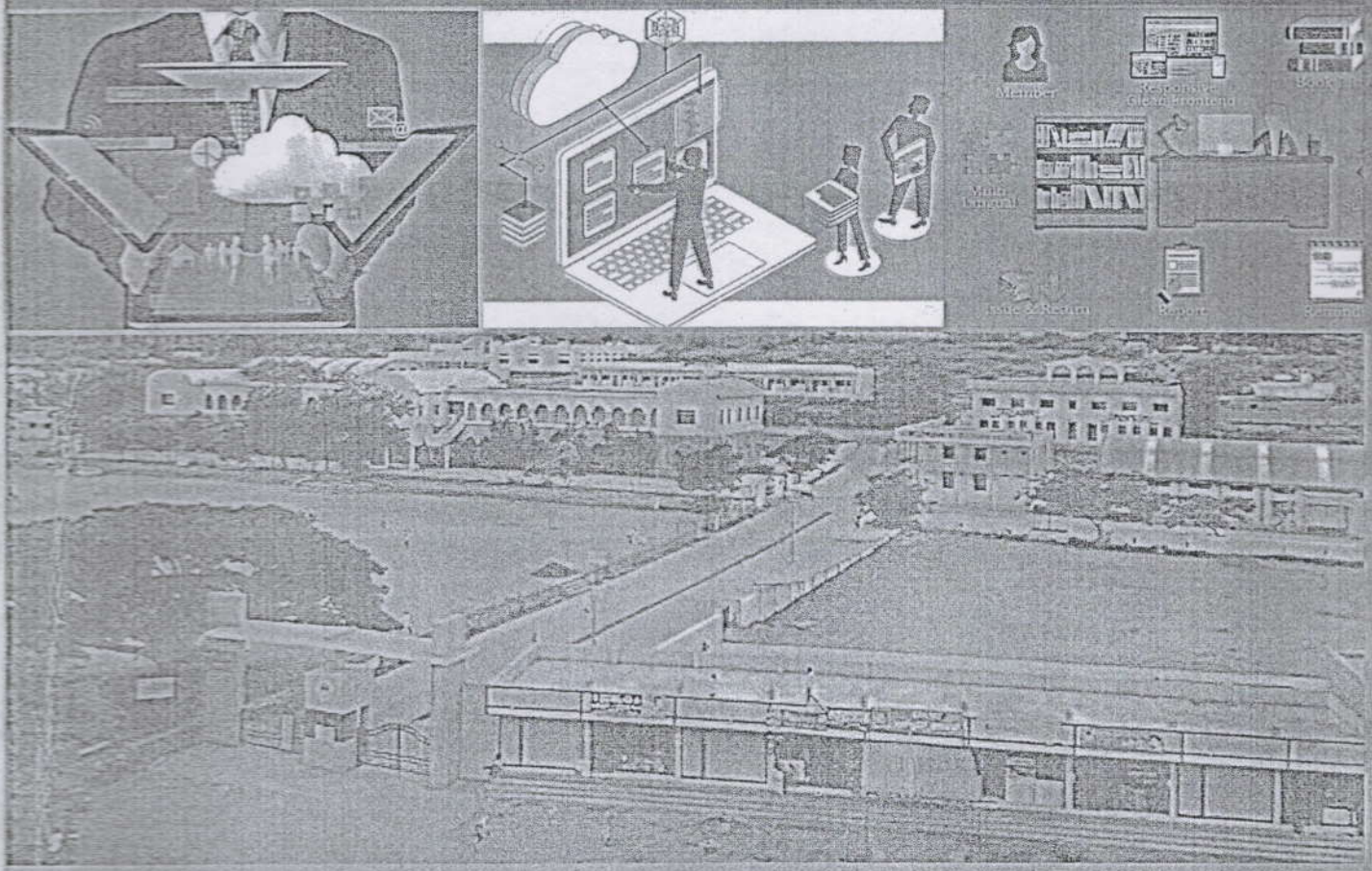
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कालेज पुस्तकाल में उपयोगकर्ता के संबंध

✍ Dr. Sunanda V. Kamble

किताबें इंसानों की सबसे अच्छी दोस्त होती है, जैसे व्यक्ति अपने दोस्त का हर पल हर घडी हर मुशिकल में साथ देते हैं । वैसे ही किताबें भी हर विषम परिस्थिती में मनुष्य का सहायक होती है, किताबो में हर मुशिकल सवाल, परिस्थिति का हल छुपा होता है, इसान किसी भी दुविधा में रहें किताबों की पढने से समझने से उसकी सोच का विस्तार होता है, उन्हें तरह तरह की किताबों की संग्रह करना अच्छा लगता है ।

एक शांत कमरा ढ सारी किताबें कई लोग, फिर भी छुप यानी यह जगह कौनसी होती है । कहें तो वह है – किताबों से भरे कमरे की जिसे पुस्तकालय या Library कहते है, अपने स्कूल या कालेज के दौरान हम सभा कई बार पुस्तकालय जाते हैं । जब हम ग्रंथालय जाते है तो वहाँ जाने वाला हर व्यक्ति हर उम्र के रहते हैं, वही बच्चों से लेकर बुढों तक पुस्तकालय में पढते रहते है ।

पढाई में रूची रखने वाला ईसान कभी भी वह अपने मनपसंद किताबें खरिद तो नहीं सकता इसलिये ग्रंथालय एक ऐसी जगह हैं जहाँ ईसान हर प्रकार के किताबें पढ सकता है । ग्रंथालय में सभी विषयों के किताबें संग्रह किए जाते हैं । तो ईसान वहाँ मनपसंद किताबें लेकर पढ सकता है

व्यक्ति के ज्ञान को विस्तार देने के लिए पुस्तकालय बहुत ही उपयोगी माध्यम है, औसत वर्ग का व्यक्ति अपनी रूची या जरूरत की महंगी सभी किताब नहीं खरीदा जाता और पैसे के अभाव में वह ज्ञान और शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाता है । परंतु पुस्तकालय के माध्यम से सभी प्रकार की किताबें एवं उनके ज्ञान का आसानी से लाभ लिया जा सकता है । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अलग अलग विषयों की किताब पढने का शोक रहता है । बच्चे, बूढे, जवान किसी भी उम्र का व्यक्ति अपने शौक के अनुसार किताबों को पढकर अपना ज्ञान वर्धन कर सकते है ।

पुस्तकालय में हर क्षेत्र के किताबें मिलती है पुस्तकालय हर विषयों की किताब पढी जा सकती है । अलग – अलग विषयों पर किताब पढने से व्यक्ति में हर क्षेत्र का ज्ञान बढता है । किस्से, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक आदि वहाँ पढा जा सकता है ।

पुस्तकालयों के कारण नई – नई किताबें पढनेवाले जिज्ञासु लोगों और ज्ञान की वृद्दि करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को बहुत अधीक लाभ होता है ।

पुस्तकालय की सबसे बडी विशेषता यह है कि पाटकों को अंतर्मुखी और चिंताशील बनाते हैं । पुस्तकालय में पुस्तक पढने के लिए शांत महोल मिलता है । जिसे एकाग्र होकर हम पढाई कर सकते है ।

पुस्तकालय हमें देश दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है और आगे क्या होनेवाला है । इसका पता लगता है ।

पुस्तक पढ्ने से हमारे सोचने समझने की शक्ति का विकास होता है । यहाँ पर ज्ञानार्जन करने के लिए अधिक मुल्य की अवश्यकता नहीं होति है ।

यहाँ पर हमें प्रत्येक भाषा में किताबें पढने को मिलती है इसलिए किसी देश की नागरिक यहाँ पर आकर किताबें पढ सकता है ।

पुस्तके हमें दुसरे देश की संस्कृतियों और सामाजिक जीवन से जोडती है । किसी भी देश में पुस्तकालयों का होना बहुत अवश्यकता होती है । यह व्यक्ति के जीवन के साथ – साथ देश के आर्थिक विकास में भी सहयोग करता है । वर्तमान मे असहज जीवन प्रणाली से जीवन यापन कर रहे लोगों के लिए पुस्तकालय और भी अधिक महत्व पूर्ण भूमिका निभाते है ।

पुस्तकालय उपयोगकर्ता के लिए बहुत ही मदत करता है । वह ज्ञान के साथ हमें अच्छी संस्कृति का भी ज्ञान देता है । मनुष्य के लिए सारी जरूरतों के साथ किताब का ज्ञान होना जरूरी हो जाता है । इसलिए पुस्तकालय हमे वह ज्ञान को भंडार को भरने का काम करती है

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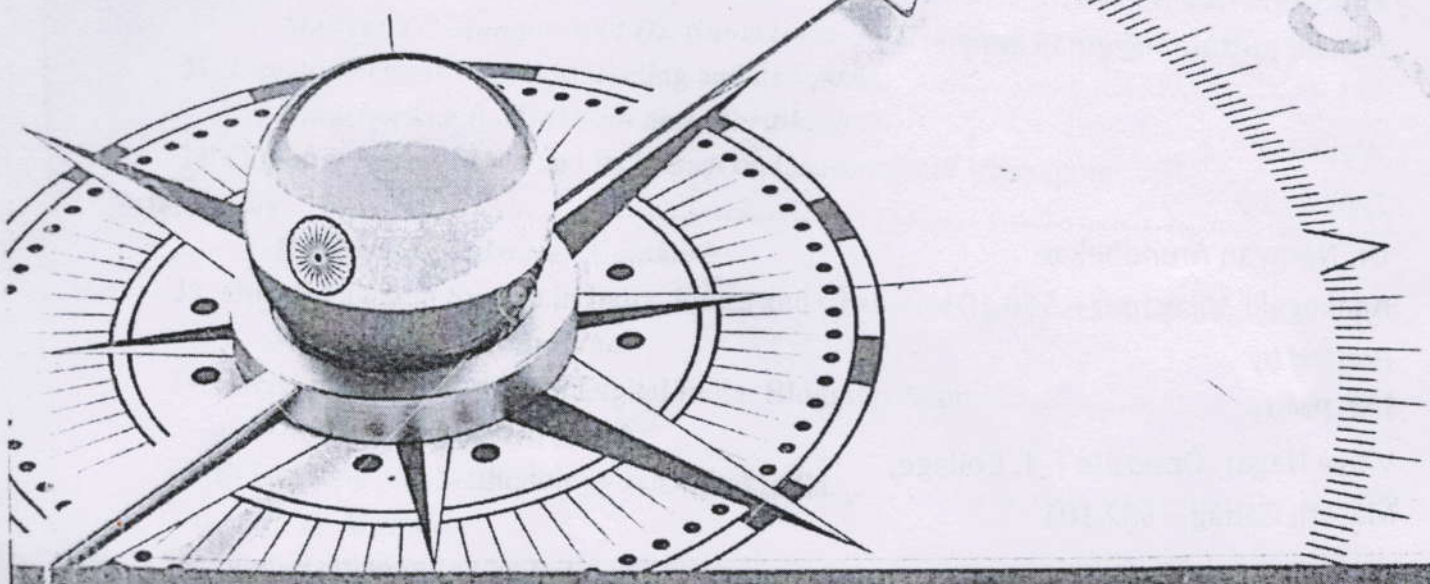
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15

Digital Payment Mode and Its Impact on Consumers of Vijayapura City

Reshma Sukhadev Gajakosh, Lecturer in Economics, Government First Grade College, Basavana Bagewadi, Vijayapura

Abstract

The demonetization resulted in tremendous growth in digital payments. The last decade has seen tremendous growth in use of internet and mobile phone in India. Government initiative such as Digital India and increased use of mobile and internet are means to exponential growth in use of digital payment. Electronics consumer transaction made at point of sale for services and products either through internet banking or mobile banking using smart phone or card payment are called as digital payment. The digital payment has a more benefits and positive impact on consumer. At present many changes took place in the payment system like digital wallets, UPI and BHIM apps for smooth shift to digital payment. The main objectives of present research paper are to know the Digital Payment Mode and to find out the impact of Digital Payment Mode on Consumers in Vijayapura City. The present paper focuses on the analysis of the adoption level of these digital payment systems by consumers. For purpose the present research paper is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from 100 respondents from Vijayapura City. The collected data through the questionnaire were analyzed statistically tool such as percentage. The study comes to know that the digital payment mode good impact on consumers.

Keywords: Digital Payment, Transaction, Demonetization, Consumers and India.

Introduction

Digital India programme is one of the foundation programmes of Indian Government and it was launched by the Government of India on July 1st, 2015. Faceless, paperless and cashless is supposed function of Digital India. The Modi Government has implemented a major change by demonetizing the high value currency note of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 denomination in November 8th, 2016. The Modi Government gave the deadline up to 30th December to exchange these notes by the people. The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of notes took more time. So, that time initiatives have provided extensive boost up to the digital payment system in India. Governments other initiatives like, BHIM and UPI apps are supporting in transition and faster adoption of digital payments. Electronics consumer transaction made at point of sale for services and products either through internet banking or mobile banking using smart phone and card payment are called as digital payment. As part of encouraging cashless transaction and transforming India into less-cash society, various modes of digital payments are available. Like that, Debit/Credit Card, RTGS/NEFT, IMPS, UPI, USD, E-Wallet etc.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present paper are as follows,

1. To know the concept of Digital Payment.
2. To analyze the impact of digital payment on consumers in Vijayapura City.

Methodology

For the present work, the following methodology is adopted. The present paper is based on primary and secondary data. The study is conducted in Vijayapura City. The sample size for the present paper is 100 respondents. The primary data was collected through a well designed questionnaire. Secondary data will be collected using Govt. reports and publications, various journals, books, past research papers and publications made in the same field, online portals and websites etc. The responses from the respondents were analyzed using the simple charts and percentages.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

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A Study of Problems and Prospects of Primary Health Centers in Rural Areas

Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh

Assistant Professor & HOD, Dept. of Economics, STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti

Bagalkot District, Karnataka State. E-mail: reshmasg23@rediffmail.com

Abstract: **This article examines the problems and prospects of health care services in India. Health is the one of the important concept and Primary Health Centre (PHCs), sometimes referred to as public health centres are state owned health care facilities in India. India as a nation has been growing economically at a rapid pace particularly after the advent of New Economic Policy of 1991. However, this paid economic development has not been accompanied by social development particularly health sector development. Health sector has been accorded very low priority in term of allocation of resources. Public expenditure on health is less than 1% of GDP. The Majority of the rural people are poor and there are not able to pay heavy medical fees for private hospitals. They are getting the best medical treatment from primary health centers and their health status will be improved. The main objectives of the study to analyze the importance of health in India, to examine the functions of Primary Health Centers in rural areas and to understand the problems and prospects of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in rural areas. The present study is basically theoretical background. It is based on secondary data. This study covers problems and prospects of PHCs in rural areas**

***Keywords*: Primary Health Centers, Public Expenditure, Rural Area, Problems and Prospects and Gross Domestic Product**

I. INTRODUCTION

Better health is concentrated on human happiness and well-being. It also makes a very important role to economic development. As healthy populations survive longer life, more productive and save more. Many factors influence health status and a country's ability to provide quality health services for its people. World Health organization (WHO's) work on 'Health and development' tries to make sense of these complex links. It is concerned with the impact on better health development and poverty reduction and the impact of development policies on the achievement of health goals.

Rural Health care is one of the biggest challenges facing the Health Ministry of India. With more than 70 percent population living in rural areas and low level of health facilities, mortality rates due to diseases are on a high. Healthcare is the right of every individual. Central Council of Health at its first meeting held on January 1953 had recommended the establishment of primary health centers in community development blocks so as to provide comprehensive health care to the rural population. India's primary health care system is based on the Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and these PHCs provide treatment free of cost. The Majority of the rural people is poor and there are not able to pay heavy medical fees for private hospitals. They are getting the best medical treatment from primary health centers and their health status will be improved.

II. NEED OF THE STUDY

Health is a very important to human being. The Indian health care system depends upon three layers, i.e. Primary Health Care, Secondary Health Care and Tertiary Health Care. But primary health care provided by the Primary Health Centers. Primary health care in India is that it is meant only for rural areas. Urban areas have the privilege of enjoying medical care, but rural areas this dichotomous approach, hence creates the impression that primary health care excludes medical care or curative services. It has earned primary health care a bad name in the country. In context, the prime role of primary health centers in rural areas. Hence, to understand the problems and prospects of Primary Health Centers in rural areas.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are objectives of present research study.

1) To analyze the importance of health in India.

2) To examine the functions of Primary Health Centers in rural areas.

3) To understand the problems and prospects of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in rural areas.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This paper is basically theoretical background. It is based on secondary data. Secondary data collected from Books, published reports, journals, Census Reports and websites etc.

V. HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN INDIA

The Indian health care systems divided into three levels. These are very important steps of the health care system in India. These levels represent different types of care involving varying degrees of complexity. It is customary to describe health care service at 3 levels, viz.

i) Primary Health Care
ii) Secondary Health Care
iii) Tertiary Health Care

i. Primary Health Care:

It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and community with the national health system, where "primary health care" ("Essential" health care) is provided. In the Indian Context, primary health care is provided by the complex of

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primary health centers and their sub centers through the agency of multipurpose health Workers, village health guide and trained dais.

Besides providing primary health care, the village "health teams" bridge the cultural and communication gap between the rural people and organized health sector. Since India opted for "Health for All" by 2020AD, the primary health care system has been reorganized and strengthened to make the primary health care delivery system more effective.

India is one of the signatories of the Alma-Ata Declaration and committed to the goal of 'Health for all'. Primary health centers are an integral part of the health care system. They are the providers of primary health care at the grass-root level. They have an important role to play in realizing the goal of "Health for all" many norms are imposed on PHCs for their effective functioning's. Primary Health center (PHC) is the first contact point between the village community and the medical officer. The PHCs were envisaged to provide an integrated curative and primitive health care to the rural population. The PHCs are established and maintained by the state governments under the minimum needs programme (MNP) / Basic minimum services programs (BMS).

ii) Secondary Health Care:

The next higher level of care is the secondary (intermediate) health care level. At this level more complex problems are dealt with. In India, this kind of care is generally provided in district hospitals and community health centers, which also serve as the first referral level.

iii) Tertiary Health Care:

The tertiary level is a more specialized level than secondary care level and requires specific facilities and attention of highly specialized health workers. This care is provided by the regional or central level institutions, e.g., medical college hospitals, all India institutes, regional hospitals, specialized hospitals and other apex institutions.

VI. IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH IN RURAL AREAS IN INDIA

Improvement in the health of people increases their productive capacity and leads to qualitative improvements in human capital, hence expenditure on important in building and maintaining a productive labour force as well as improving the lives of the people and the quality of economy.

The progress related to health care systems is as follows.

- Expanding medical knowledge through increased basic research in the life science.
- Faster dissemination of new information and techniques to help policy makers and the public.
- More and better organized health facilities, man power, research laboratories, medical schools, general hospitals, highly trained specialists are essential.
- Improved financing of medical services.
- Free medical aid to the poor, downtrodden and other poor section of the population.

VII. FUNCTIONS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS

The functions of the primary health centers in India, as outlined below, cover all the eight in WHO definition of primary health care.

a) Medical care
b) Mother and child care including family planning.
c) Safe water and basic sanitation.
d) Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases.
e) Collection and reporting of vital statistics.
f) Education about health.
g) National Health programmes as relevant.
h) Referral services.
i) Training of health guide, health workers, health assistant and local 'Dais'.

VIII. PROBLEMS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS

The image of the PHC in rural areas is very poor. Primary health centers facing different types of problems. These as under:

- Shortage of funds
- Lack of materials and equipment
- Shortage of appropriate staffs
- Lack of information
- Inadequate community participation
- Rapid turnover of policy makers

IX. PROSPECTS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS

This presents huge challenge to the current primary healthcare system in India. Within the next few decades, we will see an extraordinary increase in the number of older people worldwide. The public health benefit of preventive medicine in old age comes from the compression of the time spent in dependency to a minimum. The rising morbidities clearly showed that a regular, complete health checkup of the elderly should be embedded in the essential elements of the primary healthcare. Patient satisfaction represents a key marker for the quality of healthcare delivery and this internationally accepted factor needs to be studied repeatedly for smooth functioning of the healthcare systems.

A better appreciation of the factors pertaining to client satisfaction would result in implementation of custom made programs according to the requirements of the patients, as perceived by patients and service providers. It has been observed that there is poor level of client satisfaction in rural as well as urban areas of India regarding primary healthcare services. Client satisfaction is an important measure of the quality of healthcare and needs to be addressed in order to improve the utilization of primary healthcare services. Patients often complain of rude and abrupt health workers that discriminate against women and minorities from scheduled castes or tribes.

X. CONCLUSION

Health is an important aspect of human resource development. Good health care facilities and services are essential or creating healthy citizens and society that can effectively contribute to social and economic development. With increased urbanization, industrialization and changing environment, health related issues and problems are being

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emphasized and have become great concern for the contemporary world.

The primary health center constitutes the backbone of the present rural health care services in the country. To reduce the demand and supply gap with regard to primary health care, it is necessary to increase the number of doctors, nurses, health assistants and infrastructure in the primary health care unit.

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JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
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overnment services are made available to citizens electronically, even in nfrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programme o to take nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will nnovation process which is needed by the economy to move forward. hallenge. There are many roadblocks in the way of its successful , Poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination amohg to taxation etc.else challenges need to be addressed in order to realize . It requires a lot of efforts and dedication from all the Government . If implemented properly, it will open various new opportunities for vant to focus on innovative avenues of digitalization to transform our y. By included the leading expert's articles on the key issues within in al Economy in India.

e of Professor and Chairman, Department of Economics,Karnataka men's University, Jnanashakti Campus, Athani Road, Vijayapura- .in Economics from Gulbharga University ,He has Published several ist of UGC Journal. He has presented Paper in Many National and onference and Symposium. His field of interests in Development elopment and International Economics. He is actively involved in lly completed MRP.

in the Department of Economics, Karnataka State Akkamahadevi ashakti Campus, Torvi, Vijayapura – 586 108 (Karnataka) and also onsibility as a Special Officer of KSAWU PG Centre, Sindhanur. He luation) of Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi. He has presented many al and International Seminars, Conferences and Workshops and also h Papers in National and International reputed Journals. He has Phil Students. His area of interests are Urban Economics and Dalit

f Economics,Karnataka Sate Akkamahadevi Women's University , e received M.A. and Ph.D from Bangalore University and M.Phil y. He cleared SLET, and he obtained B.Ed. and M.B.A in Bangalore Chennai and He has received **Post Doctoral Research Award 2015** has presented several research papers in different national and nd seminars and he has also published many articles in reputed r of "The Karnataka Economy ,"Disinvestment and Its Impact on in Garment Industry " He was received prestigious awards from y Ministry of Industry and Commerce and **Best Doctoral Thesis** ew Delhi and **International Asia-Pacific Educational Excellence** researcher and he is very keen on conducting research activities in

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ij - Bodla Road,
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cations001@gmail.com

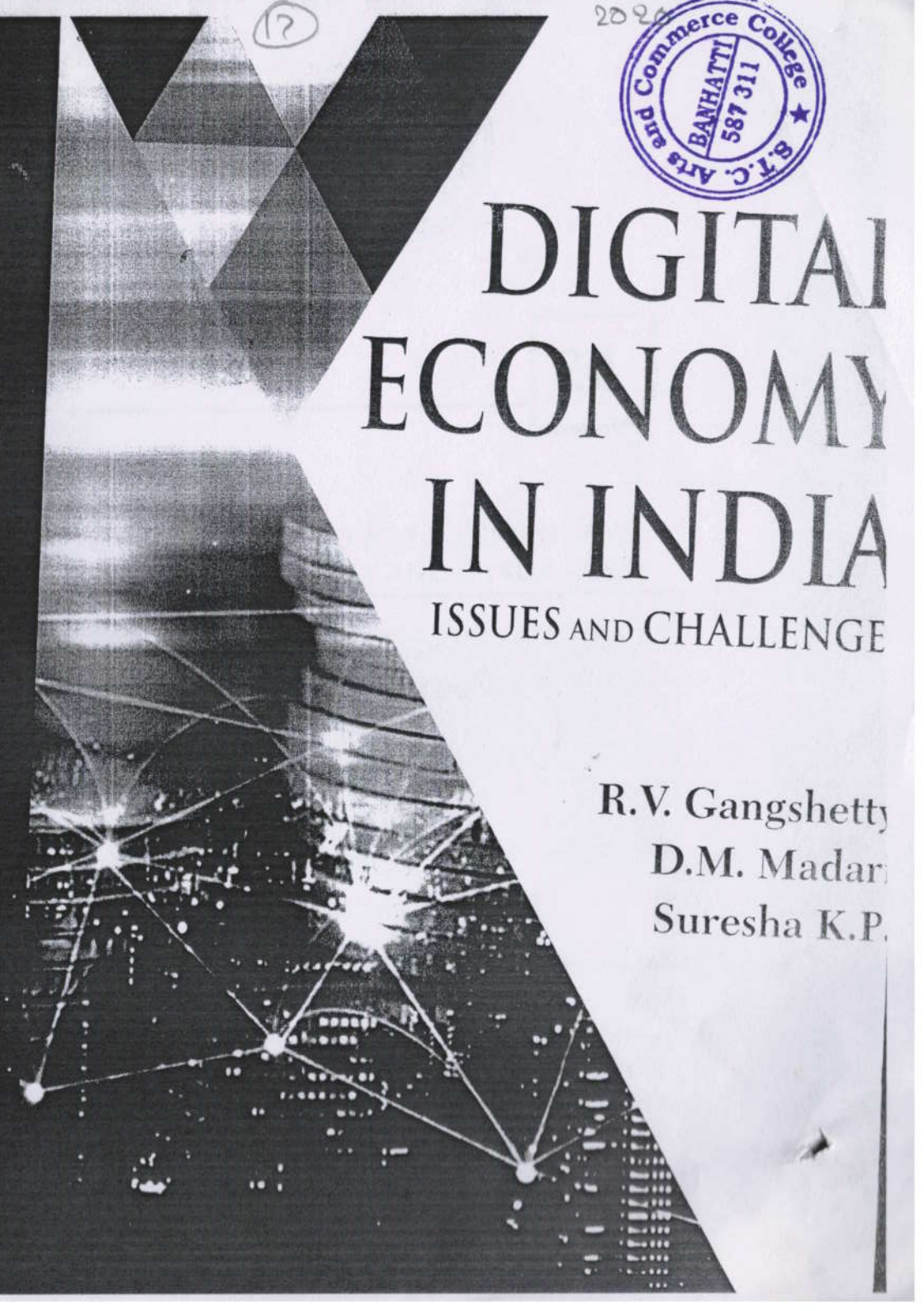
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DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

R.V. Gangshetty
D.M. Madari
Suresha K.P.

C/P



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2020
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DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA
ISSUES AND CHALLENGE

R.V. Gangshetty
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DIGITAL INDIA – POWER TO EMPOWER: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Reshma S. Gajakosh

Assistant Professor and HOD

Department of Economics

STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti - 587311

Tq: Jamakhandi Dist: Bagalkot

Email: reshmasg23@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Digital India is a program to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The today's digital world we are living is the result of many innovation and technological advancement which helps to improve the civilian's life better and fast in many ways. The Tag line of Digital India program "Power to Empower" is explaining in better way the program. Digital India ambitious program was launched by Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India on 1st July, 2015. The main intention behind the program is to

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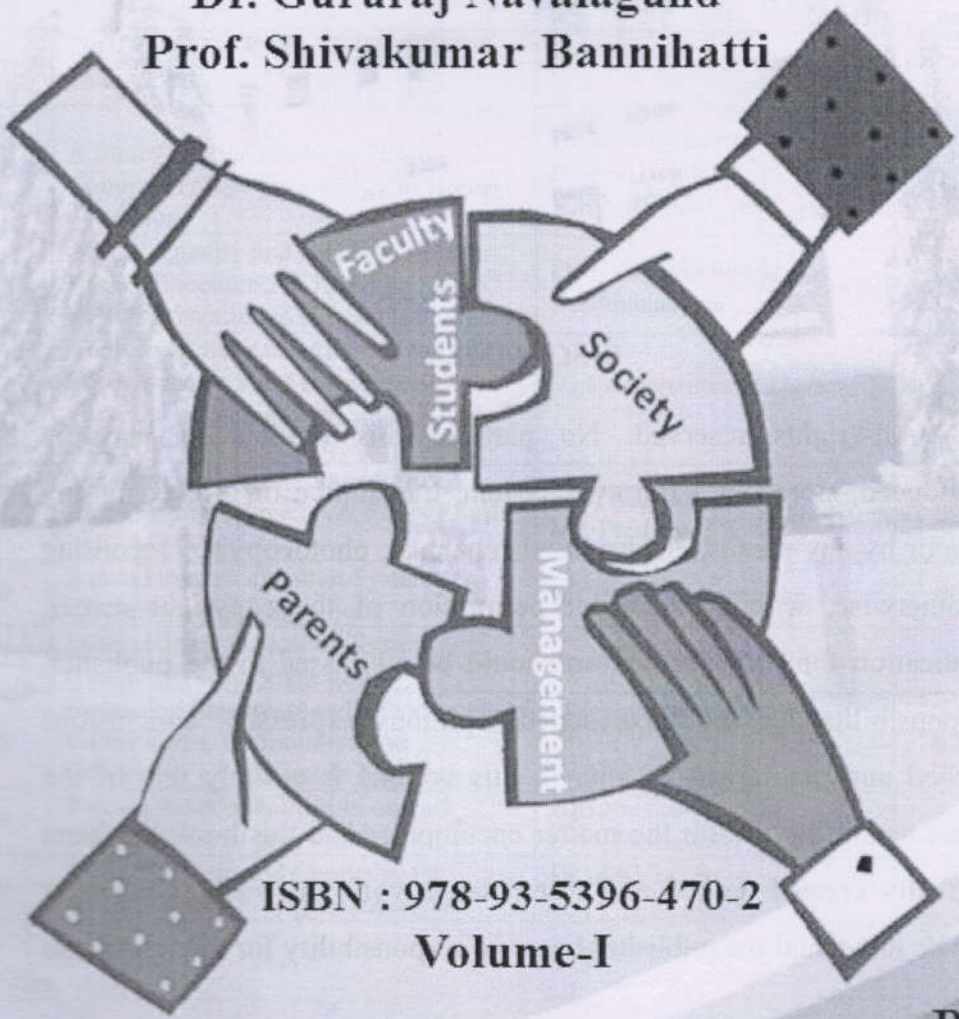
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Higher Education: Challenges and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College
BANHATTI
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Chief Editors
Dr. G.H. Kallimath
Dr. Cecilia D'Cruz

Edited by,
Dr. Gururaj Navalagund
Prof. Shivakumar Bannihatti



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HIGHER EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

Edited By

Dr. Gururag. Navalagund.
Asst Professor in Kannada, SJMVS College for Women, Hubballi

Shivakumar Bannihatti.
Asst Professor in Commerce, SJMVS College for Women, Hubballi

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J.C.Nagar,
Hubballi-580020,
Karnataka, India

Phone: +91-94815 30375
Email: sjmvscollegeforwomenhubli@rediffmail.com

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The Various Principles Of Total Quality Management

Dr. RESHMA SUKHADEV GAJAKOSH
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
STC, Arts and Commerce College, Banhatti - 587311
Tq: Jamakhandi Dist: Bagalkot
Cell: 8123943684
Email:reshmasg23@rediffmail.com

I. Introduction:

Total Quality Management (TQM) has become a frequently used term in discussions concerning quality. TQM is considered to be an important management philosophy, which supports the organizations in their efforts to obtain satisfied customers. However, there exits extensive number of examples of failed or badly performed implementation processes of TQM. This is a problematic phenomenon, which negatively affects organizations, irrespective of size, in their development towards excellence and ultimately survival in a competitive environment. Furthermore, diversity among researchers exists regarding the actual benefits of TQM. Total Quality Management (TQM) has been adopted by many organizations worldwide, its implementation in non-profit organizations, such as higher education institutions, presents more challenges and difficulties than those encountered in business organizations. A critical step in TQM implementation is the process of customer identification. In addition to customer identification, there are other issues such as leadership, cultural, and organizational issues that tend to create difficulties for TQM implementation in higher education. Globalization of higher educational services has become an area of key focus for many countries. For the enhancement in the growth rate of socio-economic condition of the country, higher education is playing a more active role in any country which involves multiple patterns in terms of governance and service delivery. The Higher education institutions need to be transformed into more innovative in nature which leads them towards the quality institutions of knowledge production and dissemination. A lot of innovative experiments are being done to improve the performance of this sector for the realization of the importance of innovation and modernization. Application of TQM concepts is one of such procedures, which will go a long way in reforming the higher education system.

II. Reviews of Related Literature:

Al-Omoush Majd Mohammad, Alrahahleh Arwa Hisham, and Alabaddi Zaid Ahmat (2015) the researchers focused on TQM elements of University Education, through environmental factors. TQM is very much important factor to provide quality education service to the students. It will help to increase the performance of the University, so the researchers specially concentrate on principles of the TQM in higher education institutions. According to the researchers TQM is requirement for the learning process to access academic excellence in Universities. Their discussion is based on the literature review, and they concluded that TQM is a major strategy to focus on students, staff, and employee as a one hand to get quality output in higher education institutions.

Arif Muhammad, Awan Muhammad Usman, Khan Muhammad Khalid, and Ahmad Nair (2011) the researchers discussed a model for TQM in higher education. The improvement of organizational performance and customer satisfaction is depending on institution's quality management. TQM is critical success factor, particularly in higher education institutions in developing countries. They prepared and collected data from faculty members of the Pakistani Universities, by using questionnaires. The improvement factors of TQM in higher education are the leadership, vision, measurement and analysis, process control and evaluation, resource allocation, etc. These factors should implement at macro, meso, and micro levels of the higher education institutions for the quality management.

Lakhe R.R. and Mohanty R.P. (1994) they exposed that total quality management has received global attention, particularly in developed economies. The authors significantly concentrate on concepts of global acceptability, implementation, and role of TQM in developing countries. Behind the success of the Japan's economies is total quality management and quality control, it is finally led American industries to focus on the same fields and statistical techniques. They prepared synoptic note on TQM. In the field of research TQM is necessary, because, in recent years it is spreading worldwide.

Pushpa L. (2016) she analyzed that implementation of total quality management in higher education institutions. In Higher Education Institutions TQM is a perception, it will help to long period planning,

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mulation, and execution of annual program that moves towards that accomplishment of the vision of the stitutions. This research study is based on the secondary data, which is various existing literature and research journals. The success of higher education depends on the TQM strategies that help in improvement an excellence impact on institution's goals, creativity, mission and Vision, and quality. TQM is the long run process and not just implemented overnight, it is continuous improvement process.

Todorut Amalia Venera (2013) he discussed the performance of higher education institutions towards total quality management. By implementing the principles of TQM can be improve the quality of an academies of higher education institutions. The author attempts to explain theoretically the TQM in higher education. The implementing of TQM in higher education institutions generates competitiveness, innovations, flexibility, creativity of students, and financial potential of the institutions. It is the best strategy to improve the quality of the higher educational institutions.

III. Objectives of the Study:

Following are the important objectives of the present paper:

1. To know the background of Total Quality Management.
2. To study the various principles of Total Quality Management.

IV. Research Methodology:

For purpose of the present study the researcher have been selected secondary source as the method of collecting data. Secondary data was collected by using published reports, books, research papers, articles, and websites.

V. Background of Total Quality Management:

TQM is, compared to other concepts such as quality control or quality assurance, wider since it embraces the whole organization instead of focusing on parts of the product or service. TQM has been acknowledged as an important subject in management theory and practice and has become a frequently used term in discussions concerning quality. The use of TQM among many western organizations has been relatively high during the 1990s, but there exists a diversity of opinion among researchers regarding the actual benefits of TQM. Research results that claim that there exist positive effect on performance can be found in e.g., Allen and Kilmann, for instance, express a more pessimistic view regarding the benefit of TQM investments.

The application of Deming quality management principles in educational institutions throughout the world as a successful paradigm for school restructuring and reengineering has been widely documented. Multiple positive effects of TQM on increased student achievement tests and teacher made tests, increased student self-esteem, increased teacher morale, and increased parent and community involvement in the institute. Profound knowledge consists of appreciation for a system, knowledge about variation, theory of knowledge, and psychology.

TQM is a management philosophy adopted from industry which has been applied to higher education in many countries throughout the world. TQM, also referred to as continuous quality improvement, is not without controversy and is far from being universally accepted in education. TQM philosophy entails forming quality improvement teams which investigate problems, suggest solutions, and realize quality improvement. TQM strives for continuous quality improvement in organizations. The popularity of TQM, some institutions and companies has found it difficult to implement this program successfully. An examination of the literature suggests that only one-third to one-half of organizations have observed significant improvements through TQM programs. This lack of significant success is often not a failure of the TQM concept, but a failure to pay sufficient attention to the cultural and structural variables that influence TQM. Unlike other programs, TQM involves changing the way people interact and work in institutions. As such, it is a context-dependent program, the success of which depends to a large extent on cultural and structural factors.

TQM in the classroom has been successful. The historic role of teacher, lecturer and provider of knowledge has been replaced with a new role: teacher as mentor, facilitator and classroom manager. The goal is no longer simply to impart knowledge to students; teachers and students must design and deploy education together. If students are active participants in the classroom, it is more likely that true learning is really taking place. The study of the Literature suggests to accomplish collaborative learning with technology, new metaphors for teaching - e.g. teaching as choreography or teaching as manoeuvring - must emerge as teachers focus more on structuring the learning and social environment to encourage active participation and group self-reliance in completing team work.

The importance of education for the maturity development, proficiency and awareness leads towards the overall development in economy cannot be undermined. This has necessitated a sound strategy for the development of higher education in the countries of the world. Establishing leadership and educational governance quality in the world is possible only when we have a developed system of higher education in

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which efficiency and effectiveness remains the sole criterion to evaluate educational, instructional quality and institutional performance. The system of higher education is found efficacious in making available to the society a dedicated, committed, devoted and professionally sound team of legislatures to decide the future of any nation. This is possible only when the principles of quality management are inculcated in the system of education. Total Quality Management (TQM) is inevitably common factor that will shape the strategies of higher educational institutions in their attempt to satisfy various stakeholders including students, parents, industry and society as a whole.

VI. Total Quality Management as a System:

Some authors have suggested a system approach to the concept of TQM, for e.g. Hellsten & Klefsjo declare that TQM not only consists of values, such as process focus, customer focus or people commitment. The values are supported by techniques, such as process management, customer focused planning, or target-oriented groups, and tools, such as control charts, the quality house or Ishikawa diagrams. The choice of TQM core values is supported by the findings of Sila & Ebrahimpour.

VII. Techniques of the TQM:

- Quality Circles
- Policy Development
- Self-Assessment
- Process Management
- Benchmarking
- Employee Development
- Quality Function Development

VIII. Various Principles or Values of TQM:

1. Top Management Commitment:

Working with TQM and keeping up the quality improvements demands total commitment of the management. The management must initiate planning for implementation and participate in the work including evaluation of processes and results. All senior leaders in the organization must create a customer orientation and set clear and visible quality values. The importance of the role of senior managers as advocates, teachers and leaders cannot be overstated. These leaders must serve as role models throughout the organization, thus reinforcing the quality values at all levels in the organization by choosing and applying appropriate techniques and tools.

2. Focus on Processes:

Much of the work within an organization can be looked upon as a process, which means a repetitive sequence of activities [4]. The goal of the process is to produce services, which should satisfy the customer. The corollary of focusing on processes is that the focus is not on results. Instead the result is the dependent variable. The result comes from whatever process is followed; process drives result. The process generates data that indicates how well the process is satisfying its customers. The process orientation and focus has become even more focused on in the currently dominating improvement program Six Sigma.

3. Improve Continuously:

It is not enough for an organization to do better than it did previously. The external demands an organization faces are continuously increasing. Consequently, an organization needs to continually try to improve the quality of its services/products and processes. The continuous improvement of the process leads to customer satisfaction, which results in an external quality improvement. The Deming cycle, or the PDCA-cycle, is a model for process analysis and improvement and serves as a symbol for continuous improvement. The PDCA-cycle consists of the four phases; plan, do, check and act.

4. Base Decisions on Facts:

An important core value in TQM is to make decisions based on facts that are well founded and to not allow random factors to be of decisive importance. This calls attention to the importance of knowledge regarding variation and ability to handle and control variation. The improvement program called Six Sigma, with origins from Motorola in the 1980s, is one approach for considering variation within organizations. The different measurements required to obtain multiple facts can be classified as measurements of customer satisfaction including employee satisfaction, measurements of market position, development process and operating measurements. When the organization receives the described information it is in a position to quickly determine how well it is performing, compare its performance to that of competing or benchmarked organizations, and decide the action that is now convenient.

5. Focus on Customers:

A central core value in TQM is that all products and processes should always have a customer focus. Quality should be valued by the customers and should always be put in relation to their needs and expectations. This signifies that quality is a relative concept, which, among other things, is set by the

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arket competition. The organizations need to be dedicated to satisfying customers. To focus on the ustomer means, therefore, that one tries to find out the customer's needs and values by conducting market analyses and then trying to fulfil the market expectations while systematically developing and implementing the services. Focusing on the customer does not only apply to the external customers. Every employee has customers within the organization, internal customers, and in order to do a good job their needs also have to be fulfilled.

6. Everybody's Committed:

If the organization's quality strategy should be successful, all of the organization's employees should be engaged in the work of satisfying the customer with a continuously improved quality. Everybody's commitment means that continuous improvement should be practiced everywhere in the processes and that the involvement of all employees at every level should be facilitated. The work is based on the skills and participation of every employee and his or her understanding of what are required. Educating and training all employees provides the knowledge needed on the mission, vision, direction, and strategy of the organization as well as the skills they need to secure quality improvement and resolve problems.

IX. Conclusion:

Triggered several quality initiative and concepts of benchmarking, best practices, IQAC, academic and administrative audit, student participation in quality enhancement etc. More than 6000 IQACs established. The goal of TQM is, according to Hellsten & Klefsjo, "increased customer satisfaction with a reduced amount of resources". This implies that TQM is relevant in all fields of our society, not only in companies but also in health care, educational institutions, defence authorities.

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Co-ordinator
IQAC
JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote.

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To

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S.T.C. Arts and Commerce College BANHATTI 587 311

Sir,

On behalf of N.S.S. College of Commerce & Economics, We would like to express our sincere thanks for responding positively to our invitation as **Reviewer** for the research papers of **One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar** on "Paradigm Shifts in Commerce, Management & Economics: Towards Sustainable Growth of India" on 9th February, 2019 is organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of N.S.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Tardeo-Mumbai 34.

We are glad to appreciate your efforts for reviewing of research paper and made recommendations regarding the acceptance of paper for the publication.

We value your continued support and guidance in the future.

We thank you once again for your time and consideration.

With warm regards

Thanking You

Dr. Chandra Purkayastha
Principal

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ನಾಟಕ

ಉಷಾ ಪರಿಣಯ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಯ್. ಬಿ. ಕೊರಡೂರ

ಸರಳಗನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಬಿರಾದಾರ



ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು, ಜನತಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಘ, ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ

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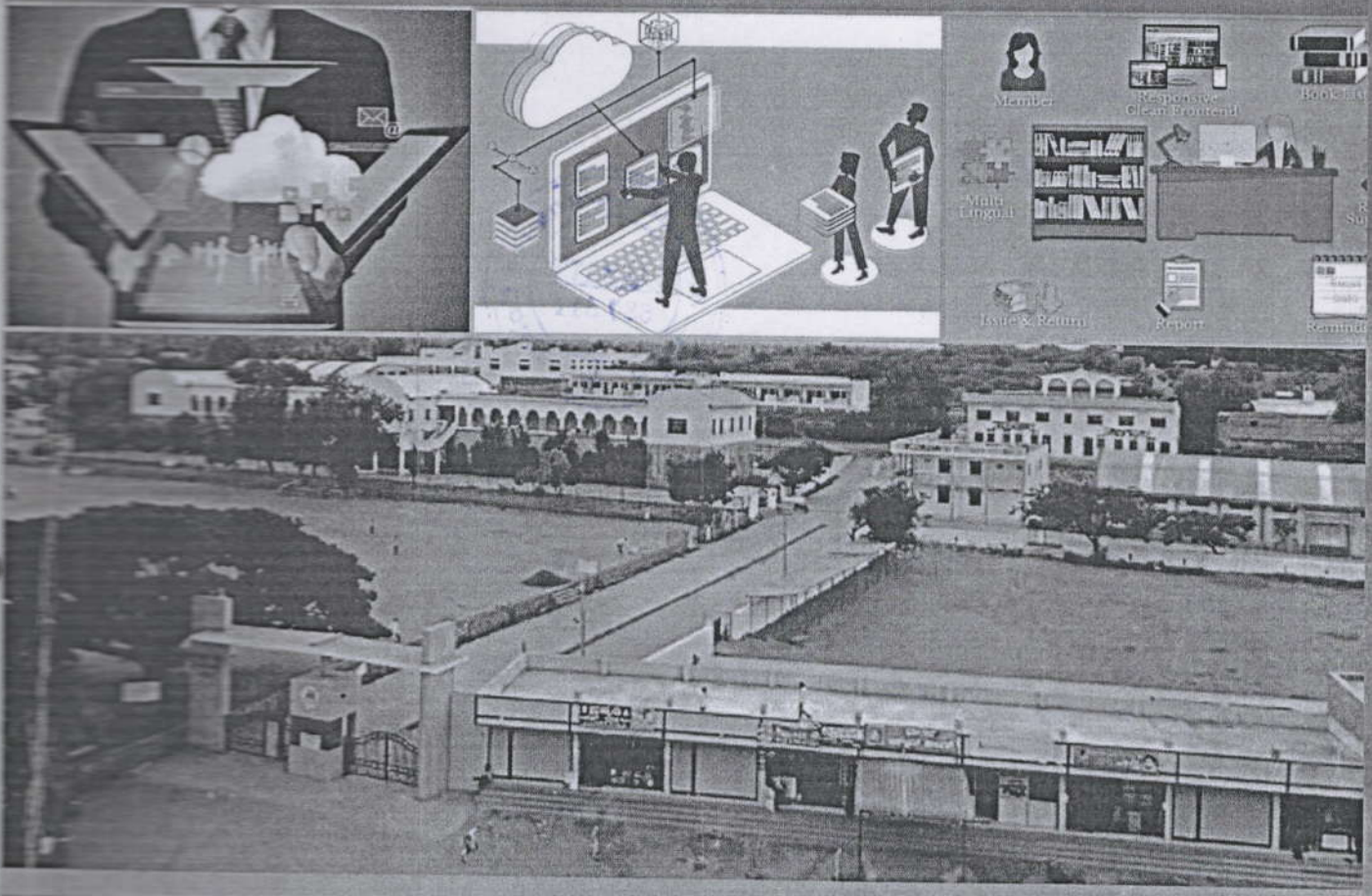
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ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನವಶೋಧಿತ ಜೈನಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಗಳು

ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಎನ್.ಬೆನ್ನೂರ[1]

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹಳೆಯ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದ ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನರು ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ತೇರದಾಳ, ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿ, ಹನಗಂಡಿ, ಆಲಗೂರ, ತಮದಡ್ಡಿ, ಮಧುರಖಂಡಿ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಪಡಸಲಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೈಗುರು ಜೈನರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನೆಲೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ತೇರದಾಳ-12 ರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿಯ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಗುಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ 13 ನವಶೋಧಿತ ಜೈನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಶೋಧವಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಳಿಂಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಸನೂರ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಲಮಡಿಗಲ್ಲು,ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಸಸಾಲಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೋಲಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನ ಶಾಸನ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಹಳಿಂಗಳ:

ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ 108 ಮುನಿಕುಲರತ್ನಭೂಷಣ ಮಹರಾಜರು ವಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಲು ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ ಇಂದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅಗೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರೂಪವಾದ 9 ಸುವರ್ಣ, ಸ್ಪಟಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಚ್ಚೆ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಕೋಧವಾಗಿವೆ. ಮತ್ತೆರಡು ಕಪ್ಪು ಗ್ರಾನೈಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೋದಿಮಿಶ್ರಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಗ್ರಾನೈಟಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೀನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಎರಡು ಪಂಚಲೋಹದ ಜಿನಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಜೈನ ಶಾಸನ ಕೂಡಾ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ.ದಿನಾಂಕ 26/09/2013 ರಂದು ಹಳಿಂಗಳೆಯ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭು ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಭರತ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ.

ಹಳಿಂಗಳೆಯ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಪಾಗಳ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಗೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಕೆಂಪು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಗೋದಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಅಖಂಡ ಶಿಲೆಯ ಭಗವಾನ 6ನೇ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರಾದ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭು ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಪ್ಪು ಗ್ರಾನೈಟ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಭರತ ವಿಗ್ರಹ 11 ಅಡಿ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿವೆ.

ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭು ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಲದ ಹೂವಿನ ಲಾಂಛನವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭು ತೀರ್ಥಂಕನಾಗಿರುವುದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯು ಪದ್ಮಾಸನದ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಮುದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪೀಠದಿಂದ 11.5 ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ 9.3 ಇಂಚು ಭುಜದ ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಪೀಠದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವನಾಗರಿ ಲಿಪಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೊಡಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ1548 ಬಸದಿಸ್ತಿ ಮೂಲಸಂಘದ ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕಶ್ರೀ ವಲಜ ಪದ್ಮಜ ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. 17 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮೂಲ ಸಂಘದವರಿಂದ

ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಮುಖ ದುಂಡಾಗಿದೆ. ನೀಳ ಮತ್ತು ದಪ್ಪದಾದ ನಾಸಿಕ, ಅರ್ಧ ನಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಧನುಷ್ಯಾಕೃತಿಯ ಹುಬ್ಬು, ಮಂದಹಾಸ ನಗು,ಅಗಲವಾದ ಕಿವಿ, ಕುಬ್ಜ ಕತ್ತು ಹಾಗೂ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದುವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ.ಅಗಲವಾದ ಭುಜ, ನಾಬಿ, ಲಿಂಗ, ಕೈ ಬೆರಳುಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕದಂತಿರುವ ಪಾದಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಲಿಂಗದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ರಂದ್ರವಿದೆ.



ಭರತ ವಿಗ್ರಹ:

ಕಪ್ಪು ಗ್ರಾನೈಟ್ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಖಡ್ಗಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭರತನ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ದೊರೆತಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇಂತಹ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಗ್ರಹದ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಲಿಪಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಲಾಂಛನ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಇದರ ಕಾಲಮಾನವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಇದೊಂದು ಭರತನ ವಿಗ್ರಹವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಹುದು. ಇದು 17 ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ 8 ಇಂಚು ಅಗಲವಾದ ಭುಜವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ವಜ್ರ ವೃಷಭ ನಾರಚ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಟ್ಟು ಮಸ್ತಾದ ದೇಹವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಮೂಖ, ನಿಳವಾದ ಮೂಗು, ಸಹಜ ನಗು,ಅರ್ಧ ನಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಅಗಲವಾದ ಕಿವಿ, ಧನುಷ್ಯಾಕೃತಿಯ ಹುಬ್ಬು, ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಕತ್ತು,ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಎದೆ, ನಾಬಿ, ಲಿಂಗ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಐದು ಜಿನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು:

ದಿನಾಂಕ 27/10/2013 ರಂದು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೇ ಐದು ಜಿನಬಿಂಬಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಮುನಿಗುಂಪಾ ಪರ್ವತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಐದು ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಮೂಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪಟಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿತಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಜಿನಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಹಳಿಂಗಳೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನ ಮುನಿ ಭದ್ರಬಾಹು ಮುನಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರೊಡನೆ ವಿಹಾರಾರ್ಥ ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳುವಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ ಆಚರಿಸಿದರು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಈಗ





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ದೊರಕಿರುವ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಇಂಬು ನೀಡಿದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಲಾಂಛನಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ. ಜೈನ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಚೌಪೀಸ್ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರ ಪರಿಣಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಪುರಾಣದ ಜಿನಸೇನ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ವಿರಚಿತ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಭದ್ರ ರಚಿತ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಏವರು ಭಗವಾನ್ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳೆಂದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು 24 ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚರ್ಯ ಆಚರಿಸಿ, ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರಾದವರು ಐವರು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಏವೆ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸ್ಫಟಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಾಸು ಪೂಜ್ಯರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯು ಪದ್ಮ ಶುದ್ಧ ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ. ನೇಮಿನಾಥ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಬೂದಿ ಹಸಿರು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವನಾಥ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯು ಪಚ್ಚೆ ಹಸಿರು ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯದ ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಹಾವೀರ ಬದಾಮ ವರ್ಣಮಣಿಯ ಶುದ್ಧ ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಐದು ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಎತ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲ ಏಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಪೀಠದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು 5.5 ಸೆಂ.ಮೀ. ಎತ್ತರವಿದ್ದು, ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಭುಜದ ಅಗಲ 3.7 ಸೆಂ. ಮೀ.ವಿದೆ. ಐದು ಜಿನಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಪದ್ಮಾಸನ ವೀತರಾಗ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಮುದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಎಂಥಾ ಕೂದಲು, ನೀಳವಾದ ನಾಸಿಕ, ಧನುಷ್ಕಾಕಾರದ ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳು, ವೀತರಾಗ ನಾಸಿಕಾಗ್ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ವೃಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀವತ್ಸ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮನಾದ ಕತ್ತುಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಭುಜಗಳು ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿವೆ. ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾವೀರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಕೇಶ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೌಕಾಕಾರದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರ ಉದರವಿದ್ದು, ಹಸನ್ಮುಖಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಮುದ್ರೆ ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಸ್ತಗಳ ಉಗುರು ಕಮಲದಂತಿವೆ. ಹಸ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗ್ಯ ರೇಖೆಗಳಿವೆ.



ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ದೊರೆತ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸ್ಫಟಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸುವರ್ಣ ಖಚಿತ ಐದು ಜಿನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು

ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು:

ದಿನಾಂಕ 27/01/2014 ರಂದು ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಐದು ಜಿನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಎಂಟು ಅಡಿ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಲಾಂಛನ ಹಾಗೂ ಲಿಪಿವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವದರಿಂದ ನಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಿನಬಿಂಬಗಳು ಶುದ್ಧ ಪದ್ಮ ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿವೆ.ಇವು ಗೋದಿ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕಂದು ಬಣ್ಣ, ಪಚ್ಚೆ ಹಸಿರು ಶುದ್ಧ ಸ್ಫಟಿಕ ರತ್ನ, ಬೂದಿ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಗಜಗಿನ ವರ್ಣ, ಶುದ್ಧ ಕಪ್ಪು ಪದ್ಮ ರತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಪದ್ಮಾಸನ ವೀತರಾಗ ಧ್ಯಾನಭಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯಾವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.ಇವು ಪೀಠದಿಂದ ಶಿರದವರೆಗೆ 12 ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ 10 ಇಂಚು ಭುಜದ ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮುಖ ದುಂಡಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಗ್ಧ ಭಾವ, ನೀಳ-ಸುಂದರ ನಾಸಿಕ, ಕಾಮನ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಾಕೃತಿಯ ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳು,ನಾಸಿಕಾಗ್ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು,ಭುಜಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿದ ಕಿವಿಗಳು, ವೃಕ್ಷಸ್ಥಲದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀವತ್ಸ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ನೀಳ ಸಿಂಹಕಟಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು,ಎದೆಯ ತೊಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮುಂಚಾಚಿವೆ. ಪಾದಗಳು ಕಮಲದಂತೆ ಅರಳಿವೆ. ಲಿಂಗ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು,ಅಭಿಷೇಕದ ನೀರು ಹೊರ ಹೊಗಲು ರಂದ್ರಗಳಿವೆ.



ಶುದ್ಧ ಪದ್ಮ ರತ್ನ ಖಚಿತ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿನ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು

ಆದಿನಾಥ ಭಗವಾನರ ಮೂರ್ತಿ :

ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿ ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಹುಡಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 29/05/2014 ರಂದು 9 ಅಡಿ 6 ಇಂಚ್ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಪಂಚಲೋಹದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಆದಿನಾಥ ಭಗವಾನರ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ .ಇದು ಹಳಿಂಗಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕ ಒಟ್ಟು 15ನೇ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಇಂಬನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

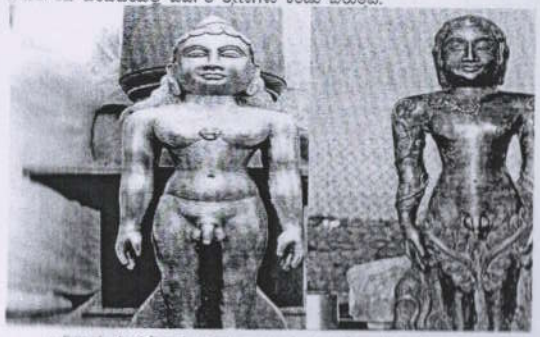
ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಪೀಠದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವೃಷಭ(ನಂದಿ) ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ 24ನೇ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯವರಾದ ಆದಿನಾಥ (ವೃಷಭನಾಥ) ಭಗವಾನರದು ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇವರು ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ಕೈವಲ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕೈಲಾಸ ಪರ್ವತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಪಸ್ಸು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಭಂಗಿ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೀಠದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪರ್ವತದ ಆಕಾರವಿದ್ದು,ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವುದು ಸಾಬೀತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಿಡ,

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ಚಿತ್ರ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯೂ ಪದ್ಮಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದು, ದೇಹ ಜಟ್ಟಿಯ ಅಂಗ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಿವಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೂದಲಿನ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಕತ್ತು ಸಮಚೌರಸ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕರೀರವು ವಜ್ರ ವೃಷಭ ನಾರಾಚ ಸಂಹನನ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಭುಜಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷ. ಬುಜದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಶಗಳು ವೃಷಭ ನಾಭಿಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದು ಆದಿನಾಥ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಶಗಳು 9 ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಗುಂಗುರಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಮೂರು ಸುತ್ತಿನ ತುರುಬನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಸುತ್ತುಗಳು ರತ್ನತ್ರಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಪಡೆದ ಸಂದೇಶ ಸಾರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದುವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ದುಂಡು ಮಂದಹಾಸದ ಮುಖ, ನೀಳವಾದ ನಾಸಿಕ ಧನುಷ್ಕಾಕೃತಿಯ ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳು, ನಾಸಿಕಾಗ್ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ನಯನಗಳು, ಕಿವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಂದ್ರಗಳಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಎತ್ತರ 7.5 ಇಂಚ್ ಅಗಲವಾದ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಅಪರೂಪದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಂಚಲೋಹದ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ:

ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಪಂಚಲೋಹದ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 09/09/2014 ರಂದು ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಭರತ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಸಮೀಪದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಪಂಚ ಲೋಹದ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.ಮೂರ್ತಿ 16 ಇಂಚ್ ಎತ್ತರ, ಪೀಠದ ಅಗಲ 9 ಇಂಚು, ಪೀಠದಿಂದ ಪರ್ವತವು 6 ಇಂಚ ಎತ್ತರವಿದೆ. ಸರ್ವಸ್ವವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹೋದ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿ ಪರ್ವತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವಂತಿದೆ. ಆದಿನಾಥ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಾಮದೇವ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಇದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖವು ದುಂಡಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಹವು ಪದ್ಮಾಸನದ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಮುದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳು ಧನುಶ್ಕಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ನಾಸಿಕಾಗ್ರಹ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನೀಳವಾದ ಕಿವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಉದ್ದಾದ ಕಿವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಅವು ಭುಜಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಗುಂಗುರು ಕೂದಲುಗಳು ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹಣೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಗುಂಗುರು ಕೂದಲು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಸುತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಚೌಕಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಿವಿಯ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಜಡೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದು, ಕಿವಿಯ ಮುಂದುಗಡೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಶಂಖಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇದು ಕ್ಷತ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಗೆರೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೃಶ್ಚಿಕ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ಇದ್ದು, ಧೀರ್ಘಕಾಲ ತಪಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೇಹದ ಕಾಲು, ಕೈ ಹಾಗೂ ಭುಜದವರೆಗೆ ಮಾದವಿ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ವೃಶ್ಚಿಕ ಉಪಸರ್ಗದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎದೆಯ ಸ್ತನಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಭುಜ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಸ್ಸಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಸೊಂಟದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮೂರು ಗೆರೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ನಾಬಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಲಿಂಗ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ಎತ್ತರದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿಯ ಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಎಡ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುತ್ತ ಹರಡಿದ್ದು, ಎಡ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2, ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಟ್ಟು 3 ಸರ್ಪಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತವೆ.



ಆದಿನಾಥ ಪಂಚಲೋಹ ವಿಗ್ರಹ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿ ಪಂಚಲೋಹ ವಿಗ್ರಹ

ತೀರ್ಥಗಳ ಶಿಲಾ ಶಾಸನ:

ಸಮೀಪದ ತೇರದಾಳದ ಫಿರೋಜ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಂಬ ದೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 6ಫೂಟ 10 ಇಂಚ್ ಎತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ 21 ಇಂಚ್ ಅಗಲವಿರುವ ಮಹಾವೀರ ಭಗವಾನರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಶಿಲಾ ಶಾಸನ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಇಂಬು ನೀಡಿದಂತಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಶಿಲೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಿನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಬಲಗೈ ಭುಜಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇದು ಆದಿನಾಥ ಭಗವಾನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತರ್ಕಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದ ಬಲಬದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಧ ಚಂದ್ರಾಕೃತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಖಡ್ಗ ಇದ್ದು, ಇದು ಆದಿನಾಥ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ವಂಶವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಆಕಳು ಹುಲಿಯ ಮರಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಸುವ ಚಿತ್ರ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಎಡಬದಿಗೆ ಹುಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕಳು ಕರುವಿನ ಚಿತ್ರ ಬರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಳಭಾಗ ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾ ಶಾಸನ ಇರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ "ಆಹಿಂಸಾ ಪರಮೋಧರ್ಮ" ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಶಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಿತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.



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ತೀರದಾಳ ಶಾಸನ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಚಗೋಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿಯುದು.

ಹಳಂಗಳಿಯ ನಿಷೇದಿಗಲ್ಲು ಶಾಸನ:

ಹಳಂಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೊರೆತ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಹಳಂಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭದ್ರ[illegible] ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಶಿಲಾ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಲಾಲೇಖನದ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ದೇವನಾಗರಿ ಮೋಡಿಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ನೆಲದಿಂದ [illegible] ಎತ್ತರ, ಎರಡು ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವಿರುವ ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಶಿಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆತ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಶಿಲೆಯ ಎಡಬಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯ, ಚಂದ್ರರ [illegible] ಉಬ್ಬು ಶಿಲ್ಪವಿದ್ದು, ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸನಾರೂಢನಾಗಿ ಧ್ಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತ ಮುನಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣವಿದೆ. ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವಿಲುಗರಿಯ ಪಿಂಚಿ ಇದ್ದು, ಎಡಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲಶುದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಮಂಡಲ ಕೂಡಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಹದಿನೈದು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಏಳು ಶಬ್ದಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದು ಸಾಲು ಇದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದಂತೆ ಏಳು ಶಬ್ದಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಒಟ್ಟು ಐದು ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುದುರೆ, ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮರಿಯು ತಲೆ ಕೆಳಗಾಗಿ ಮೇಯುತ್ತಿವುದು. ಅದರ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎತ್ತಿನ ಚಿತ್ರವಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಬಚ್ಚಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೈನ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲಿ, ಆಕಳು, ಅವುಗಳ ಕರುಗಳು ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಅದರೆ ಕುದುರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮರಿ ಇರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷವೆನಿಸಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ಶಿಲಾಲೇಖನಗಳು ಅಗೆದಷ್ಟು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಆಕರವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಭದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಜೈನ ಮುನಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಲರತ್ನಭೂಷಣ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಜೈನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ. ಶಾಸನವು ಖಂಡರಿಸಿವ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರ ಅವನ ಶ್ರಮ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಲಿಪಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಖಂಡರಿಸುವವನ ವಿಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಶ್ರಮ ನಿರಪೇಕ್ಷಾ ಗುಣ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣಾ ಭಾವವು ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡಮೂಡಿದೆ. ಜೈನ ಸಾಧಕ ಅಂತಿಮ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ(ಮರಣ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ) ಧರ್ಮ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಭಗವಧ್ಯಾನದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಧಿಪೂರ್ವಕ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದುವಂತೆ ನಿಷ್ಠನೆ ಸಾಧಕ. ತನ್ನ ಧರ್ಮಾಚರಣೆ ಪಾಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದ್ಗತಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುವುದು ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಒಳಗುಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಾಸನ ಪಾಠ;

ಪ.ಮೌ.(ಮೌರ್ಯ) ಸಾ (ಸಾಮ್ರಾಟ) ಶ್ರೀ ಜೈನ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಿಂಹಪ್ಪ ಸಂಪಾಳಿಂಗಳ(ಈಗಿನ ಹಳಿಂಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ)
ಡ ಬ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಶುದ್ಧ ಜೇಷ್ಠ ಮಾಸ 360 ಸರ್ವ
ಧಾರಣ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭದ್ರಬಹುರ ಬಕಿಷ್ಠ //0// ಶುಕ್ಲಿರಂ
ಪ್ರಜಾವ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಜ್ಞಾನಾಷ್ಠ
ಕರಿಪಭ// ಸೋಹಂ ಸಂಜಾತ // ಭಾವನ ಸುಂದೇಶ

ಶತಷ್ಠವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರತ್ವರಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಠ ಯಾಧರ್ಮ ಯಾತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಹಾ.//

ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸುಮಾರು ನೂರೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬದುಕಿ ಬಾಳಿದ ಮುನಿಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಚರಿತ್ರಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹಳಂಗಳ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪಹಳಂಗಳ ಎಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಮೌರ್ಯರ ಕಾಲದ ಭದ್ರಾಹು ಮುನಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಚತುರ್ಮಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಿರುವುದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸುಸಾಲಟ್ಟಿ ದತ್ತಿ ಶಾಸನ:

ಇದು ಜಮಖಂಡಿಯಿಂದ 35 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಐದು ಜೈನ ಮನೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಭದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಸ್ಥಾನ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಾಸನ 2014 ಜೂನ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜೈನ ದತ್ತಿ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸವದತ್ತಿಯ ರಟ್ಟರ ಅರಸ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿವೀರ್ಯನ ದಂಡನಾಯಕನು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಿನೇಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಅಂಗಭೋಗ, ರಂಗಭೋಗ, ಹಾಗೂ ದೀಪೋತ್ಸವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭೂದಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಜೈನ ಬಸದಿಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಬಸದಿಗಳು ಶೈವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು ಎಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರರನು ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ.



ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಕಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜೈನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು, ಶಾಸನಗಳು,ಬಸದಿಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ [illegible] ಸಹಿಯರೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.ಆರಗೊಳ, ತೇರದಾಳ, ಕಮದಿಡ್ಡಿ, ಹಳಂಗಳ, ಸಾವಳಗಿ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜೈನ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ದೊರಕುತ್ತವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಲೇಖನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀ.108 ಮುನಿಕುಲರತ್ನ ಭೂಷಣ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ಮೇಲಣವರಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಸೂಚಿ

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

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Brahmins: mentioned in the Santhebennur Nayakas Records

Dr. N G Prakasha[1]

Mutual understanding, Co-operation, Mercy, Togetherness, Sacrifice, and other human values are [illegible] to establish a healthy society. Our ancient Rishis (hermits) called such society as "Vasudaiva kutumba [illegible] Or else it's not easy to survive. Because, Indian society is a complex society, that is formed by many [illegible] ordinary layers, which are not possible to study or to measure. If applied such complex social system [illegible] Santhebennur Nayakas state, can see the cultural treasure. Present article is an attempt to understand the status of Brahmins during Santhebennur nayakas period through their records.

Santhebennur nayakas were the minor rulers of middle Karnataka territory. After the decline of Vijayanagara Empire they rose up their head as independent rulers and tried to uphold its culture. Santhebennur nayakas state was extended from present Basavapattana of Chennagiri taluk up to the Banavara of Arasikere taluk. It was not formed at once. In the beginning they were ruling around Basavapattana further shifted to Santhebennur. Later transferred their capital to Tarikere, finally ruled from Banavara. Many inscriptions of this region throw light about their social structure. But that must be carefully verified through the field work and study of the contemporary documents. Santhebennur Nayaka state was based on the traditional caste or Varna system. According to Dharmashastras there were four Varnas in the Indian society. Brahmins were the first, Kshatriya comes next, Vaishya, the business men occupies the third possession, and rest of the castes comes under the Shudras. There were other people who were not belonged to the varna system were called Avarniiyaru. Traditionally there were 101 castes in the old Mysore state. According to the 19th century B. L. Rice records there were 864 castes existed in this region.[2]

Brahmins: Brahmins had the higher position in the Santhebennur nayaka state. Contemporary inscriptions mentioned as the Nayakas offered them the good status and gave different types of grants. For example:

1. During 1565 AD Santhebennur Billappa nayaka and Kengappa nayaka presented a Dharmashasana to Linganna, the brother of Appa Bhatta, the son of Malla Bhatta belonged to Shrivatsa Gothra for performing the Senabovike, Jyotishya, Pourohitya of Santhebennur Sthala.[3]
2. Hanumappa nayaka, son of Santhebennur Immadi Sitaramappa nayaka presented Harikeri hobali panchagramas to the Kudli Sringeri pontiff called Shree Vidyaranya Bahrati Swamiji for conducting religious duties of the mutt, which was built by his forefathers.[4]
3. Santhebennur Mummadi Hanumappa nayaka presented the land grants to Ninganna Bhatta, son of Malli Bhatta Upadhyaya.[5]
4. Santhebennur Nichha Maduvaniga Hanumappa nayaka presented Kodumagge village, situated in Anaveri Nadu of Holehonnuru Seeme to the Kudli swamiji to perform Snana, Japa, Tapa, etc.[6]
5. Sarja Hanumappa nayaka son of Nichha Maduvaniga Hanumappa nayaka donated the Shettihalli grama to the Kudli Sringeri swamiji to meet the expenditure of the Brahmana santarpane.[7]
6. Santhebennur Sarja Hanumappa nayaka donated Sanyasi koppa village to Sri Vidyaranya Bharati swamiji of Kudli mutt to maintain the expenditure of the Chaturmasa santarpane.[8]
7. Santhebennur Sarja Hanumappa nayaka presented the renovated gramas to Jakka Bhatta, son of Tirumala Bhatta, and the grandson of Koneri Bhatta of Bharadwaja Gothra, with their earlier property.[9]
8. Sarja Hanumappa nayaka, son of Santhebennur Nichha Maduvaniga Hanumappa nayaka gave Malalagoppa as grant to the Kudli Sri Vidyaranya Bharati swamiji.[10]
9. Danduru village grant.[11]
10. Javali, Benavalli, Bharatipalu village grants.[12]

1 Assistant Professor of History GFGC Nagamangala, Mandya District,ngp.history@gmail.com 9449306672

2 Rice BL Mysore Gazetteer vol 1, p 222
3 Rice EK-7 Chennagiri – 62
4 SKSMS Collections – 47 copper plate.
5 Rice EK-7 Chennagiri – 42.
6 Mysore Archaeological Reports- 1925, Bangaloredist.
7 SKSMS - collections - 48
8 SKSMS - Collections – 49.
9 Rice EK – 6 Tarikere - 31
10 SKSMS - Collections – 80.
11 SKSMS Collections-81.
12 SKSMS Collections - 81

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Coordinator IQAC JSS STC Art's and Commerce College, BANHATTI -587311. Dist. Bagalkote,
PRINCIPAL STC Arts & Commerce College BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು

ಡಾ.ಎಮ್.ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ[1]

Arts and Commerce College ★ BANHATTI ★ S.I.S. 587 311

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕಣಜವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ [illegible] ಗೋವಾ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಿಧ ಮತ, ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂಗಮವಾಗಿದೆ1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ [illegible] ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲಶಾಹಿಗಳು [illegible] 1686 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹುಂಗದ್ದ ನದಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು2. ಆದಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ 9 ಮಂದಿ ಸುಲ್ತಾನರಿಂದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಯೂಸುಫ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಖಾನ, ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹ, ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಹಾಗೂ 2ನೇ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಮ್ಮದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡವು. ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ್ ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು" ಎಂಬ ಸಂಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ರಾಯಭಾಗ, ಐನಾಪುರ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ, ತೊರಗಲ್ಲ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ, ಕಿತ್ತೂರ, ಎಂ.ಕೆ. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪುರ, ಮಂಗಸುಳಿ, ಮದಬಾವಿ, ಸಂಪಗಾಂವ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳೆಂದರೇ ಕೋಟೆ, ಕೊತ್ತಲ, ಅರಮನೆ, ಸಮಾಧಿ, ಕೇರಿ, ಬಾವಿ, ಮಹಲಗಳು, ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಮಸೀದಿಗಳು, ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಇರಾನಿ,ಇಂಡೋ-ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ [illegible] ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸುಧಃ ಅಧಿಯಂತರರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕೋಟೆ-ಕೊತ್ತಲ:

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಹೆಸರು ವೇಣುಗ್ರಾಮ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾತವಾಹನರು, ಕದಂಬರು, [illegible] ಯಾದವರು ಆಳಿದ ಮಾಡ ಕೋಟೆ-ಕೊತ್ತಲ, ಬಾವಿ, ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವುದು ಶಾಸನದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕೋಟೆಯು ಆಳಿದ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಅನೇಕ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

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ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತೊರಗಲ್ ಕೋಟೆ :

ಈ ಕೋಟೆ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಿಂದ 10 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು,ನೈರುತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ನದಿ ಹರಿದಿದೆ.ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂಡೆ ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳಿಂದ ಆವೃತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆರಂಭ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊರಗಲ್ 6000 ಗ್ರಾಮ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದೆ ತೊರಗಲ್-60, ಎಂಬ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1155 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ತೊರಗಲ್‌ದ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಭೂತೆಯರ ಅರಸನಿಂದ ತೊರಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ23. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಸುಲ್ತಾನರಾದ 1ನೇ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿ, 2ನೇ ಇಬ್ರಾ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಂದಿಸಿದ ಮೂರು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರವು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮು ಎರಡು ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುರ್ಜಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ಬುರ್ಜಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 25 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ 10 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಬೃಹತ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಕಂದಕವಿದ್ದು,ನರಿಯಿ ನೀರು ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರ 15 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರ ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರದ ಎಡ ಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬುರುಜು 30 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರ 20 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಸು ಇದನ್ನು ವೈರಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ದೊರೆತ ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ24.

ಮುಗುಟ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಸಮಾಧಿ :ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ನದಿಯ ತೀರ ಪ್ರದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 30 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ನಂ.4 ರ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಗಟ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಹುಬ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ.ಬಿಜಾಪು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಯಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮುಗುಟ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಎಂಬ ಸರ್ದಾರ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಮುಗುಟ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಹುಬ್ಳಳ್ಳಿಯಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಈತನು ಬಹು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಿ ಜನರ ರೋಗ ಬಾದೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸೂಫಿ ಸಂತನಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದನು. ಸ ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಯುದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ (ವಿಜಯನಗರ) ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದನು31 ಎಂದು ಮುತವಲಿಗಳಾದ ಶೌಕತ್ ಅಲಿ ಮುಗುಟ್‌ಖಾನ್‌ರವರ ಆತನ ಸಮಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆರೆಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮುಗುಟ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ 90 ಅಡಿ ಉದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮವಾಗಿ 30 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಧಗೋಳಾಕಾರದ ಗುಮ್ಮಟವಿದೆ. ಈ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಮ್ಮಟದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ತೊಲ ಹಂಚಿನಿಂದ ಛಾವಣಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಘೋರಿಯ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಗೋರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಐನಾಪುರ: ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 24 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐನಾಪುರ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.1619 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟ ನೀಡಿದ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗ ಮಂಡೆಲ್ಸ್ಲೊ "ಐನೂರ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಐನಾಪುರ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಐನ್-ಉಲ್-ಮುಲ್ಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತನಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಐನಾಪುರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕು32. ಐ ಬುರುಜು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳು ದಖ್ಖನಿ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಬಾನ್ ಬೇಗಂ ಸಮಾಧಿ : ಐನಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಗೋಳಗುಮ್ಮಟದಂತೆ ತಲ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ ಮಹಾನ್ ಬೇಗಂ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಅಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾಧಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ದ್ವಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ದ್ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರವೇ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಮಾನುಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದ್ವಾರದ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಒಳಭಾಗ 76 ಅಡಿ ಚ ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಕಮಾನುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಹಾನ್ ಬೇಗಂ ಸಮಾಧಿ, ಬೇಗಂಳ ತಂ ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಗೋಡೆಯಂದ ಗುಮ್ಮಟದವರೆಗೆ ಸುರಳಕೃತಿಯ ಗೇರಿ ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿದೆ33.

ಏನ್-ಉಲ್-ಮುಲ್ಕ ಸಮಾಧಿ : ಈ ಗೋರಿಯ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ರಚನೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾರೆಯಂದ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಮಸೀದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ರೋಜಾ ಇದೆ. ಗೋರಿಯ ಒಳಗೋಡೆ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಗಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಿಲಾವದ ಕಲಾಸಂಪತ್ತು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಗುಮ್ಮಟದ ಒಳಭಾಗವು ಛಾಯಾಕೃತಿಯ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಮೂಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಛತ್ರಿಯಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುವ ನೋಟ ಮೋಹಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ತಲವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಸಮಾನಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಡಕಿಗಳು ಕಮಾನಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಒಳಭಾಗದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಅಧರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಶೈಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗುಮ್ಮಟದ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಳಗುಮ್ಮಟದಂತೆ ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಚೈನ್ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ34.

ಕಿತ್ತೂರ:

ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಮದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ 4 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರೇಮಲ್ಲ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1585 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಗವರ್ನ ಕಿತ್ತೂರನ್ನು ಹೋಬಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದರು35. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆ ವರ್ತುಲಾಕಾರ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಆಗಳಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹೊಂದಿ, ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಪೂರ್ವದ್ವಾರದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಧ 1.3/4 ಮೈಲಿ ಪರಿಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗೋಡೆಯ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆನೆಗಳು ಹುಬಾಕಿ ಹುತಾಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಬುರುಜಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾ ರಿಂದ 1691 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ ಇಂಡೋ-ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಡೆಕನ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಪ್ ಎಂಬ ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ - ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾದ್ವಾರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಹೊರ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಧ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದ ಬುರುಜುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಕಂದಕವಿದೆ. ಕಂದಕಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೆ ಹೊಂಡ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಡೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಣಗೆಂಪಿನ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಗೋಪುರವಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿ, ಕಾಲುವೆ, ಮದ್ದು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಕೋಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹ

ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪುರ :

ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿಯಿಂದ 29 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಗರವಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚ ಎಂಬುವನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೆ ಈ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟನು. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಟೆ ಕಂ ಕಾವಲುಗೋಪುರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ38. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಾವಲುಗೋಪುರಗಳು ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾ ಇವು ಕರಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಮಾನಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಪಾನಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಬಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಆಗಸ ಬಾಗಿಲದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾವಲುಗೋಪುರಗಳು ಕಂ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಥಲಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆ ಗೋಡೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಮದಾಪುರ : ಗೋಕಾಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 14 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಮದಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕ್ರಿಶ 1250 ರ ಯಾದವ ದೊರೆ ಕನ್ಹೇರದೇವನ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಜಾ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಮದಾಪುರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟನು39. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಎತ್ತರದ ಗು

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ಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುರುಜಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಇವು ಮದಗದ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಂತಿದೆ.

ಂಗಳೂರು : ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಿಂದ 26 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಗಡಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ ದೇವರ ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ವಾಯವ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಬಾವಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಡೋ-ಸಾರಸೆನಿಕ್ ವಾಸ್ತು ಶಿಲ್ಪದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾವಿ "ಟಿ" ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಪೂರ್ವಭಿಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದ ಗೆ ಇಳಿಯಲು ಸೋಪಾನಗಳಿವೆ. ದ್ವಾರದಿಂದ 15 ಅಡಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಕಮಾನುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಚಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಈ ಬಾವಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಗಡಗಡಿ ಬಾವಿ ಇದ್ದು, ತುಂಬಾ ಆಳವಾಗಿದೆ.

ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ :ಎತ್ತರದ ತ್ರಿಕೋನಾಕರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಕೋಟೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿವೆ. ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಾಜಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಆದರೆ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ಆದಿಲ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.ಕೋಟೆಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರಮನೆ,ಸೈನಿಕರ ವಸತಿಗೃಹಗಳು,ಬಾವಿ,ಭಗ್ನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮರಳು ಶಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು,ಇದು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು 150ರಿಂದ 20 ತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 12ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬುರುಜುಗಳಿದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಕ್ಷಣಾ ಗೋಪುರವಿದೆ. ವಾಸ್ತುಶೈಲಿ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬುರುಜಿನ ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 12ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ 14 ಚೌಕಾಕಾರದ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯದ್ವಾರದ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಸದೃಢವಾಗಿದ್ದು,ಉಳಿದವು ಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಬುರುಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಡೆಯುವ ಕಿಂಡಿಗಳಿವೆ.ಕೋಟೆಯು ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತಲು 5 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಗುಡ್ಡವಿದ್ದು,ದೂರದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೋಟೆ ನಡುಗಡ್ಡೆಯಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ40

ಬನ್ನೂರ :ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದ ವಾಯುವ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ 13 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬನ್ನೂರ ಕೋಟೆ ಇಂದು ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಕಲಬುರಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನವಿದ್ದುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ವಿಜಯನಗರ, ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ತೊರಗಲ್ ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ಬನ್ನೂರು ಆಯಿತು. ಯಂ ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಿದ್ದು,ಇದರ ಮುಂಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳವಿದೆ.ಕೋಟೆಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಕೆರೆಯೂ ಕೂಡಾವಿದೆ. ಯ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಎಳು ಕೋತ್ತಲುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯು ಗೊಡೆಯು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜನವಸತಿ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ41.

ಕೋರಣಗಟ್ಟಿ :ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 28 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಧಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಯ ಹೊರಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಗಡ ಬಾವಿ ಇದ್ದು,ಇದು ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಂಗ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಗೆ 200 ಸೋಪಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಪಾನುಗಳು 1 ಅಡಿಯಿದೆ.ಅದು ಉತ್ತರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದವಿದ್ದುಪೂರ್ವ ಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ.ಮೂರು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಂತೆ ಬಾವಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪುತ್ತದೆ.ಬೃಹತ ಆಳದ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಂಪು ಮರಳು ಶಿಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಚ್ಚನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಈ ಬಾವಿಯು ಖಿಡಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದು ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾದು ಳ್ಳಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಗೆ ಹೊಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾವಿಯ ನೀರು ದಾಹವನ್ನು ತಿರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ತ್ತದೆ42.

ಖಾನಪೇಟೆ:ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 12 ನೇ ಶತವಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿಯ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟಲ್ಪಂತ ಬಸದಿಗಳು, ಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಯು ಇಸ್ಲಾಮೀಕ್ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋಧ್ಧಾರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಈ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಂಪು ಮರಳು ಶಿಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನೆಮಿನಾಥ ಬಸದಿಯ ಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣೋತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ನೀರನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುವ ಏತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. 4 ಕಂಬಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ43.

ಸಿದ್ನಾಳ :ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಿಂದ 25 ಕಿ.ಮಿ. ವಾಯವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ್ ಶಾಸನ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ಮರಾಠರ ಪೆಶ್ವೆಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಎರಡು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆ ಶಿಥಿಲಾವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರದ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇಂದು ಜನವಸತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೋಟೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಯ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ನಶಿಸುವ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದಾಗಿದೆ.ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಜಾಪೂರ ಕಾಲದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ, ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ, ತೋರಗಲ್ಲ, ರಾಯಭಾಗ, ಬಟಕುರ್ಕಿ, ಸುರೇಬಾನ, ಕಟಕೊಳ, ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಮುನವಳ್

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ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತೊರಗಲ್ ಕೋಟೆ :

ಈ ಕೋಟೆ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಿಂದ 10 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು,ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂಡೆ ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳಿಂದ ಆವೃತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.ಕಲ್ಲಾಕೆ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊರಗಲ್ 6000 ಗ್ರಾಮ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ತೊರಗಲ್-60, ಎಂಬ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವಾ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1155 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ತೊರಗಲ್‌ದ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಭೂತೇಯರ ಅರಸಿನಿಂದ ತೊರಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ23. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಸುಲ್ತಾನರಾದ ಇನೇ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿ, 2ನೇ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಂದಿಸಿದ ಮೂರು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಕೋಟಿಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರವು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮು ಎರಡು ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಜುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ಬರ್ಜುಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 25 ಆಡಿ ಎತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ 10 ಆಡಿ ಅಗಲವಾ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಬೃಹತ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಕಂದಕವಿದ್ದು,ನದಿಯ ನೀರು ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಕೋಟಿಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರ 15 ಆಡಿ ಎತ್ತರ ಆಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರದ ಎಡ ಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬುರುಜು 30 ಆಡಿ ಎತ್ತರ 20 ಆಡಿ ಆಗಲವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಸು ಇದನ್ನು ವೈರಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾ ದೊರೆತ ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ24.

ಮುಗುಟಖಾನ್ ಸಮಾಧಿ :ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ನದಿಯ ತೀರ ಪದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 30 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ನಂ.4 ರ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಗುಟಖಾನ್ ಎಂಬ ಸರ್ದಾರ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮುಗುಟಖಾನ್ ಎಂಬ ಸರ್ದಾರ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಈತನು ಬಹು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಮುಗುಟಖಾನ್ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಈತನು ಬಹು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ರಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಿ ಜನರ ರೋಗ ಬಾದೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸೂಫಿ ಸಂತನಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದನು. ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ (ವಿಜಯನಗರ) ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದನು31 ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುವ ಶಾಸನವಲಿಗಳಾದ ಶೌಕತ್ ಅಲಿ ಮುಗಟಖಾನ್‌ರವರ ಆತನ ಸಮಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆರೆಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮುಗುಟ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ 90 ಆಡಿ ಉದ್ದ ಮೂರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮವಾಗಿ 30 ಆಡಿ ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಧಗೋಳಾಕಾರದ ಗೊಮ್ಮಟವಿದೆ. ಈ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಮ್ಮಟದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ತೂಲೆಗ ಹಂಚಿನಿಂದ ಛಾವಣಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಬೃಹತ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಘೋರಿಯ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಗೋ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಏನಾಮರ: ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 24 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏನಾಮರ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.16-17 ನೇ ಬೇಟ ನೀಡಿದ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗ ಮಂಡೆಲಸ್ಲೊ "ಏನಾಮೂರ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಏನಾಮರ ಎಂಬುದು ಆಡ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾಯಾದ ಏನ್-ಉಲ್-ಮುಲ್ಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತನಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಮರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕು32. ಏನಾ ಬುರುಜು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳು ದಷ್ಟಿನ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಜಹಾನ್ ಬೇಗಂ ಸಮಾಧಿ : ಏನಾಮೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಗೋಳಗುಮ್ಮಟದಂತೆ ತಲ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿ ಜಹಾನ್ ಬೇಗಂ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಅರ್ಣೂರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾಧಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ದ್ವಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ದ್ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಬ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಮಾನುಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದ್ವಾರದ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಒಳಭಾಗ 76 ಆಡಿ ಚ ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಳ್ಕತ್ಯಿಯ ಗೆರೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿದೆ33. ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಗೋಡೆಯಿಂದ ಗುಮ್ಮಟದವರೆಗೆ

ಏನ್-ಉಲ್-ಮುಲ್ಕ ಸಮಾಧಿ : ಈ ಗೋರಿಯ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ರಚನೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಆ ಎತರವಾದ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಮಸೀದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ರೋಜಾ ಚನೆ. ಗೋರಿಯ ಒಳಗೋಡೆ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಗಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಿಲಾವದ ಕಲಾಸಂಪತ್ತು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಗುಮ್ಮಟದ ಒಳಭಾಗವು ಫಾಕ್ಕಿಂ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಮೂಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಛತ್ರಿಯಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುವ ಸೋಟ ಮೋಹಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ತಲವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಸಮಾನಾಂತರದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಡಕಿಗಳು ಕಮಾನಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಒಳಭಾಗದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಅಧರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗು ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಶೈಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗುಮ್ಮಟದ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಳಗುಮ್ಮಟದಂತೆ ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಚೈನ್ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ34.

ಕಿತ್ತೂರ:

ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಮದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ 4 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲ ಕಿಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರೇಮಲ್ಲ ಕಿಟ್ಟ ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. 1585 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಗವರ್ನ ಕಿತ್ತೂರನ್ನು ಹೋಬಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದರು35. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆ ವರ್ತುಲಾಕಾರ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಅಗಳಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹೊಂದಿ, ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಪೂರ್ವದ್ವಾರದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಧ ತ 1.3/4 ಮೈಲಿ ಪರಿಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗೋಡೆಯ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆನೆಗಳು ತುಬಾಕಿ ತುತುಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಬುರುಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾ ರಿಂದ 1691 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ ಇಂಡೋ-ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ದಸ್ಸು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಅಭ್ಯಸ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಡೆಕನ್ ಟ್ರಾಪ್ ಎಂಬ ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ - ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾದ್ವಾರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಕೋಟಿಯ ಹೊರ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಧ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದ ಬುರುಜುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಕಂದಕ ಕಂದಕಕ್ಕೆ ಆನೆ ಹೊಂಡ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿದೆ. ಕೋಟಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಡೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರುಗೆಂಪಿನ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಗೋಪುರವಿದೆ. ಕೋಟಿಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿ, ಕಲುಬೆ, ಮದ್ದು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಕೋಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹ

ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಮರ :

ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿಯಿಂದ 29 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಮರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಗರವಾ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚ ಎಂಬುವನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೆ ಈ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟನು. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಟೆ ಕಂ ಕಾವಲುಗೋಪುರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ38. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಾವಲುಗೋಪುರಗಳು ವೃತ್ತಾಕ ಇವು ಕರ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಮಾನಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಪಾನಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಬಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಅಗಸಿ ಬಾಗಿಲದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾವಲುಗೋಪುರಗಳು ಕಂ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೋಟಿ ಗೋಡೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಮದಾಪುರ : ಗೋಕಾಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 14 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಮದಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1250 ರ ಯಾದವ ದೊರೆ ಕನ್ನೇರದೇವನ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಜಾ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಮದಾಪುರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟನು39. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಎತ್ತರದ ಗು

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ಮುಖವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುರುಜಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಇವು ಮದಗದ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತವೆ.

ಸಂಗೂರು : ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಿಂದ 26 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಗಡಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ ದೇವರ ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂಗೂರು : ದೇವಾಲಯದ ವಾಯುವ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಬಾವಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಃ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ "ಟ" ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಡೋ-ಸಾರೆಸೆನಿಕ್ ವಾಸ್ತು ಶಿಲ್ಪದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾವಿ "ಟ" ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಇಳಿಯಲು ಸೋಪಾನಗಳಿವೆ. ದ್ವಾರದಿಂದ 15 ಆಡಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಕಮಾನುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಬದಲಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಚಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಈ ಭಾವಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಗಡಗಡಿ ಬಾವಿ ಇದ್ದು, ತುಂಬಾ ಆಳವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೋಟೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಸಂಗೂರು :ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ತೊರಗಲ್ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ :ಎತ್ತರದ ತ್ರಿಕೋನಾಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಕೋಟೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.ಕೋಟೆಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರಮನೆ,ಸೈನಿಕರ ವಸತಿಗೃಹಗಳು,ಬಾವಿ,ಭಗ್ನಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಮರಳು ಶಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು,ಇದು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು 15ರಿಂದ 20 ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 12ಆಡಿ ಅಗಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬುರುಜುಗಳಿದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಕ್ಷಣಾ ಗೋಪುರವಿದೆ. ವಾಸುಶ್ಕೃಲಿ ಬಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬುರುಜಿನ ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 12ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ 14 ಚೌಕಾಕಾರದ ಗೋಪುರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯದ್ವಾರದ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷೀಣಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಸದ್ಯಡವಾಗಿದ್ದು,ಉಳಿದವು ಭಗ್ನಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಬುರುಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಡೆಯುವ ಕಂಡಿಗಳಿವೆ.ಕೋಟೆಯು ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೆಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತಲು 5 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಗುಡ್ಡವಿದ್ದು,ದೂರದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೋಟೆ ನಡುಗಡ್ಡೆಯಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ40

ಬನ್ನೂರ :ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದ ವಾಯುವ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ 13 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬನ್ನೂರ ಕೋಟೆ ಇಂದು ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನವಿದ್ದುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ವಿಜಯನಗರ, ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ತೊರಗಲ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ಬನ್ನೂರು ಆಯಿತು. ಕೋಟೆಯು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಿದ್ದು,ಇದರ ಮುಂಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳವಿದೆ.ಕೋಟೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಎಳು ಕೋತ್ತಲುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಗೊಡೆಯು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜನವಸತಿ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ41.

ಕೋರಗಟ್ಟಿ :ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಪಶ್ಚೀಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 28 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಧಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಹೊರಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಗಡ ಬಾವಿ ಇದ್ದು,ಇದು ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಂಗ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ 200 ಸೋಪಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಪಾನುಗಳು 1 ಆಡಿಯಿದೆ.ಅದು ಉತ್ತರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದವಿದ್ದು,ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.ಮೂರು ಆಯಾತಾಕಾರದ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿದೆ.ಈ ಬಾವಿಯು ಖಿಡಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದು ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿಸಿ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸಿಗದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂತರ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಗೆ ಹೊಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾವಿಯ ನೀರು ದಾಹವನ್ನು ತಿರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ42.

ಮೂನವೇಟಿ:ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 12 ನೇ ಶತವಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿಯ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟಲ್ಪಂತ ಬಸದಿಗಳು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಯು ಇಸ್ಲಾಮೀಕ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋಧ್ಧಾರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಈ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಂಪು ಮರಳು ಶಿಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನೆಮಿನಾಥ ಬಸದಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣೋತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ನೀರನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುವ ವಿತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. 4 ಕಂಬಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ43.

ಸಿದ್ಧಾಳ :ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಿಂದ 25 ಕಿ.ಮಿ. ವಾಯುವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ್ ಶಾಸನ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ಮರಾಠರ ಪೆಶ್ವೆಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಎರಡು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ್ ಶಾಸನ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ಮರಾಠರ ಪೆಶ್ವೆಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಎಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಿದಾದ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರದ ಇಕ್ಕಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆ ಶಿಥಿಲವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರದ ಇಕ್ಕಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬುರುಜುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇಂದು ಜನವಸತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೋಟೆ ಆಕ್ರಮತವಾಗಿ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ನಶಿಸುವ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಆದಿಲ್