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**IMPACT OF DESTINATION IMAGE ON TOURIST
INFLOW : WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT**

✉ Nikshitha S*
Dr. Anasuya Rai**

ABSTRACT

The tourism industry has grown tremendously the last few decades due to various reasons such as an increase in disposable income, a rise in level of living standard, extensive media coverage of holiday types, expedient transportation network and adequate leisure time. In addition to this, technological innovations are also playing a significant role in motivating tourists for travelling. On one click of the internet, tourist can catch all types of information about the destination; the result of this is that many new destinations are entering into the market and expanding the business and with their unique ideas they are trying to build favourable image among the tourists. Therefore this study makes attempts to evaluate the image of Dakshina Kannada as a tourist destination and to what extent their satisfaction and intentions to revisit/recommend can be influenced by it. Descriptive research design & survey method was adopted for the study. The target participants of this research were travellers of Dakshina Kannada, who have visited various destinations of Dakshina Kannada and it is proposed to collect a sample of around 50 tourists. For sampling, convenience techniques will be used & a structured questionnaire was used as an instrument to obtain data. Finally, the research outcomes seek to outline the way how the destination image helping tourism promotion in Coastal Karnataka.

Keywords : Destination Image, Intentions to Revisit, Tourist Satisfaction, Marketing Strategies & Promotion

Introduction :

The tourism industry is well known for its persistent growth and increasing competitiveness. In addition to this tourism industry also contributes in terms of economic, socio-cultural and environmental massive benefits to a country. Hence, many developing countries recently made so many efforts to present the destinations in more attractively and exotically way, especially on "destination image" (Gabriel and Venilton 2011). These days the competition among tourist destination is aggressive due to an increase in worldwide tourism activities. Each destination has its image, and someone want, it is significant to build and communicate a favourable image to prospective tourists in target markets. Therefore countries are globally encountering the challenges to brand the destination. Similarly country

like India has a huge task to influence possible tourist's travel decisions and to create uniqueness of the places. Image is the basic capital resources of the destinations to contest in the environment and therefore destination image will play a significant role in attracting visitors to Dakshina Kannada, it is extremely required to study a perceived image of Dakshina Kannada as a holiday tourist destination and how destination image effects on tourist satisfaction.

Destination Image :

Destination images will help the tourist to create a rough idea about the destination before actually experiencing the destination. Destinations should take proper actions to provide necessary infrastructures to the tourists consistently which result in attracting more tourists flow. Tourists' expectations regarding the places

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**MICRO INSURANCE IN INDIA: A TOOL TO EMPOWER RURAL POOR IN NEW
NORMAL - A STUDY IN UDUPI DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Micro-insurance is the least premium and low coverage insurance policies for people with low income. The products are also tailored as per the requirement of poor people that are generally ignored by traditional insurance products. The objective of micro insurance is providing economic and social security to people at the bottom of the pyramid. Micro insurance is the tool that protects rural poor by offering low cost insurance to mitigate their risk. In India 70% of the population resides in the rural areas but they do not have small insurance coverage. Therefore, micro insurance is an enormous opportunity to get social protection to low income people especially in the times of pandemics and new normal situations. The insurance industry sells more than 6 crore policies of which 1.6 crores were sold in rural areas. However, though the rural folk are aware about the usefulness of micro insurance, are not rigorously availing the benefits. Therefore, the study has been carried out to evaluate the level of awareness and perception of micro insurance among rural poor as a socio – economic measure during the difficulties of pandemics and aftermath. The study highlights that the people in study area are moderately aware of micro insurance that the benefits offered will empower them to lead stress free life with reduction of out of pocket spending on health care.

Key words: Micro insurance, Empower, Social protection, Rural area, Pandemics.

Introduction:

Poor people are the most vulnerable to shocks arising from ill health, accidents, death or loss of property due to natural calamities, wars, pandemics, riots, etc. Micro insurance is the protection of such low-income people against specific perils in exchange for regular premium payments proportionate to the likelihood and cost of the risk involved. Micro insurance is recognized as the terrain where innovation in insurance can be and indeed is being experimented. The prime drive to understand more about micro insurance elicits

Recent Trends in Indian Capital Markets

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Abstract

A capital market is a financial market in which long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold. Capital markets are defined as markets in which money is provided for periods longer than a year. Capital markets channel the wealth of savers to those who can put it to long-term productive use such as companies/ governments making long-term investments. It refers to a market where securities are traded after being initially offered to the public in the primary market and/or listed on the stock exchange. The stock exchanges along with a host of other intermediaries provide the necessary platform for trading in secondary market and also for clearing and settlement. This paper focuses on the recent developments of capital market in India and the emerging trends in capital market for the financial year 2019-2020.

Keywords: Capital Markets, Investments, Stock Exchange

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

*H. Karthik Pai
** Dr. Yathish Kumar

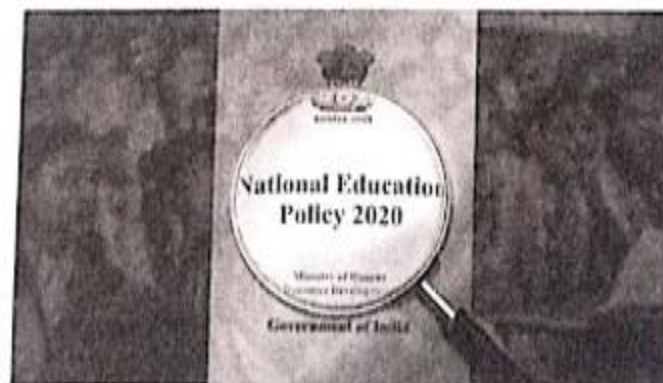
Role and Impact of Indian National Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education Sector: A Perceptual Study with Special Reference to Teaching Fraternity in Coastal District of Karnataka

Abstract:

The comprehensive impact of ICT in the main domain of Higher Education through the digitalization of its key-components and the loopholes/limitations of Current Education System prevailing in the society have successfully led to the refinement and reformation of traditional education policies practiced in India since the post-independence. The unpredicted pandemic situation evolved throughout the country is yet another prominent cause for the amendment of preceding National Policy on Education (1986) which has been subsequently replaced by the most promising and futuristic 'National Policy on Education' in the year 2020. National Education Policy 2020, popularly known as 'New Education Policy' is a productive outcome of the effort of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) under the initiative of Central Government, mainly aimed at ensuring updated quality and higher standards in Indian curriculum. The currently adopted education system being conservative in nature has failed to meet up the expectations and requirements of various educational stakeholders which ultimately sought the necessity to develop an all-encompassing policy on education. Moreover, this renowned NEP has been proposed at the time when India is fighting against the dreaded disease 'Corona'. In the midst of this precarious pandemic situation without compromising with the educational standards and keeping aside the critics, this NEP-2020 has been introduced to bring out an optimistic transformation in the practice, adoption and approach of teaching pedagogy, learning methodology and academic curriculum etc.

In this regard, an attempt has been made through the Research Study undertaken to analyze the Perception and Awareness among the Teaching Faculty (UG and PG) about the impact of National Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education Sector. An exploratory survey has been undertaken based on primary data collected from 80 Teaching Staff (respondents) working in different colleges in the Coastal District of Karnataka through structured google questionnaire forms.

Keywords: Higher Education Sector, ICT, Impact, National Education Policy-2020, Teaching Faculty.





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Editor

AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN THE RURAL HEALTH SECTOR – A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

The present study is based on a sample survey conducted in Karkala Taluk of Udupi District, Karnataka from January to March, 2021. The main purpose of the study was to identify the availability and utilization of rural health care facilities and services. For this purpose a total of 100 respondents were given the structured questionnaire and collected the primary data. The study finds that doctors are available every day in 80% of PHCs of Karkala Taluk. In 20% of PHCs, doctors are available in alternative days. Majority of patients are not so much satisfied towards medical examination in PHCs. Emergency services and surgery for cataract are not available at PHCs but they are available at CHCs. Inpatient services are available only during the working hours of the day and week. 24/7 service is not available in any of the PHCs in Karkala Taluk.

Keywords: Health care facility, funding, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

Introduction

'It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver.' —Mohandas K. Gandhi

The recent COVID-19 epidemic has emphasised the significance of the healthcare sector and its inter-linkages with other main sector of the economy. The continuing pandemic has showcased how a healthcare crunch can get transformed into a fiscal and social crisis. The health of a nation depends analytically on its citizens having access to an equitable, reasonable and accountable healthcare system. Health affects domestic economic development directly through labour output and the economic liability of illnesses (WHO 2004). On quality and availability of healthcare, India was ranked 145th out of 180 countries (Global Burden of Disease Study 2016). Only few sub-Saharan countries, some pacific islands, Nepal and Pakistan were ranked below India.

The role of government in safeguarding that its country's healthcare system provides best services for its population has been greatly highlighted upon (The World Health Report, 2000). As health is a state subject in India,

expenditure on healthcare by states matters the most when examining government healthcare spending. According to National Health Accounts, 2017, 66 per cent of spending on healthcare is done by the states. India ranks 179th out of 189 countries in prioritization accorded to health in its government budgets (consolidated union & state government). Health status of any country critically depends on the accessible health infrastructure in general and human resources for health. Some research studies, using cross-country data, have painted a positive fundamental link between the availability of the health workforce in a healthcare system and health outcomes (Jadhav et al, 2019, Choudhury and Mohanty 2020, Anand and Bärnighausen 2004).

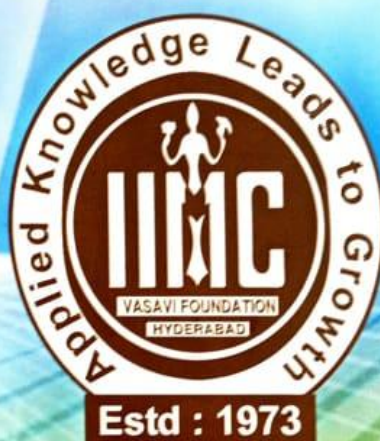
Rural Health care system in India

Primary Health Care is one of the items under the restructured 20 Point Programme. The State is following the National Pattern of three tier Health Infrastructure in rendering Primary Health Care by establishing health institutions viz., Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

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**A STUDY OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES IN INDIA - SHIFT IN MARKETING
METHODS IN RECENT TIMES**

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Abstract

Dairy co-operatives in India emerged as one of the largest rural employment scheme, enabling the modernization of the dairy sector to a level from where it can take off to meet not only the country's demand for milk and milk products but can also exploit global market opportunities. It is advised especially for underdeveloped countries due to its advantage in employee absorbing capacity, rural production, nutritional requirement, supporting agriculture and allied activities etc. In India Dairy cooperatives geared up with establishment of AMUL as a leading cooperative in this field there by encouraging the growth of many other such cooperatives across the country in the recent past. The present paper tries to throw light on the most recent developments in the field of dairy cooperatives farming, which includes Crossbreeding, establishing semen stations, importing hybrid bulls, imported Embryos, fodder development agency, village procurement system etc. in the field of dairy farming. It also focuses on the channels of marketing milk in rural and urban areas. Organized and unorganized channels of marketing systems of dairy products are in place. The dominance of unorganized sector (80%) marketing over the organized sector (20%) marketing is still the cause of worry. There is always a chance of exploitation if the marketing is not organized. The paper suggests that government should take massive steps to bring qualitative changes in the dairy cooperatives, mainly because of its necessity to a country like India where, there is cheaper labour, issue of unemployment, availability of sufficient pasture fields etc. The paper proposes to take the service of trained skilled personnel to answer all these difficulties faced by the dairy farming sector in India.

Key words: Marketing, Dairy, Cooperatives, Trends, Channels, AMUL, Fodder, Challenges.

1. Introduction

Around the globe we may roughly estimate that modern cooperatives have emerged in the past 200 years. These institutions existed all over the world supplying necessary services which would otherwise be unattainable to a common man. In a number of under developed countries cooperatives such as credit unions and agricultural organisations have been successfully helping people to provide for themselves with most essential services. In the recent times cooperatives have been able to emerge as a powerful viable economic model and in some countries they in a commanding position within the national economy.

The first cooperative Society Act of 1904 was enacted to enable formation of agricultural credit cooperatives in villages in India under Government sponsorship on the suggestion of Nicholson a British Officer. This paved the way for direct legal identity as every agricultural cooperative was to be registered under this Act to get recognition. The act of 1904 was repealed by cooperative Societies Act of 1972 which provided chance for the formation of cooperatives other than credit societies. In 1942, the then British Government enacted the Multi-Unit

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S.Sharma

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL EDUCATION AND ITS APPLICATION AMONG THE TEACHING FACULTY OF MANGALURU CITY DURING COVID-19 - AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

* Karthik Pai H
** Dr.Yathish Kumar

ABSTRACT

An immense update and advances of ICT(Information and Communication Technology) in the area of Higher education have successfully led to the digitalization of teaching practice where the educators could able to deliver the lectures to the students by hosting online classes over the internet without relying upon on-campus teaching at physical classrooms. The emergence of new technology in the learning methodology of the students has helped them to access education electronically worldwide as per their convenience. Virtual tutoring\Education implies conducting the classes by the tutors completely through electronic gadgets like cell phones, computers, tablets, etc. Resorting to online teaching has become a real-time necessity due to the imposition of COVID-19 Lockdown in the country. Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) has become an infectious pandemic disease that has caused disastrous effects on the entire economy including the education sector. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the COVID-19 virus spread all across the country, the teachers are being prevented from imparting formal education to their pupils in classrooms. Thus the majority of them have adapted online teaching for the enhancement and welfare of the students.

In this regard, this research study brings out effectiveness, practice, and the adaption of digital teaching by teaching faculty of Mangaluru city during Corona Lockdown. For this purpose, an empirical survey has been undertaken by gathering the data from 50 teaching professionals (respondents) working in the colleges affiliated to Mangalore University by using an online structured questionnaire method. Keywords: Online Teaching, Teaching Faculty, COVID-19, ICT, Virtual Education.

INTRODUCTION:

Access to ICT by the teaching faculty has been increased over recent years due to the advancement of the latest technology in the sphere of education. Most of the teachers of the current generation have the caliber and technical competency in terms of operating digital devices to facilitate their teaching practice to meet the requirements of the modern education system. Given the rapid growth in the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) disease and the lockdown condition prevailing in the nation, UGC and the Universities of India are issuing the guidelines to urge and insist the educators to host online classes to complete the academic lessons as per the stipulated syllabus. Online teaching and learning have become a sensational phenomenon in the lockdown period helping a large group of students to learn the courses from a certain place itself with more comforts and convenience. Virtual teaching is the process of providing education to the mass section of learners with the help of E-tools and technique. It is rightly considered as one of the forms of distance education playing a major role at the times of the Corona crisis.

Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) is a communicable, rapidly growing disease caused by a newly discovered virus that originated from China. The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has created harmful effects on the whole economy including the education sector. Thus the government has temporarily shut down the educational institutions as a measure to establish social distancing among the people to overcome the evils of this pandemic. As a result of this, the untaught part of the academic syllabus would be completed by the faculty by resorting to the virtual teaching method. Online tutoring has become a boon to the students and helps them to keep in touch with their respective learning courses.

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EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPLICATIONS OF E-LEARNING AMONG THE STUDENTS OF MANGALORE UNIVERSITY DURING POST- PANDEMIC ERA: A PERCEPTIONAL STUDY.

Mrs. Razeena, Mr. Karthik Pai H and Ms. Thafsiya M.K

ABSTRACT

An extensive advancement of technology (ICT) in the sphere of Higher Education has led to the phase of drastic transition from conventional form of teaching to virtual based education. The digitalization of teaching pedagogy has revolutionised the learning operations among the students all across the regions of the country. The Nation-wide imposition of Lockdown by the Union Government owing to the sudden outbreak of COVID-19 has created the interruptions in the routine process of learners attending the physical classes at their respective colleges. Thus, E-Learning has become a sensational phenomenon during Post COVID-19 period enabling the large group of pupils to learn the opted courses electronically as per their convenience. E-Learning implies undertaking the courses with the help of E-resources over internet. Internet based learning has occupied a key-role and greater attention in the current time helping the user groups to satisfy their educational needs amidst COVID-19.

In this regard, the present study aims to analyse the perception of students studying under the affiliated colleges of Mangalore university as regards the Effectiveness and Implications of E-Learning during COVID-19 eruption. An empirical survey has been undertaken on the basis of primary data from the respective respondents through online questionnaire method.

Keywords: E-Learning, COVID-19, Students, learners, Higher Education, Virtual Education, ICT.

1. INTRODUCTION

In rapid changing world, era of digitalisation, advancement of technology makes difficult for learners to overcome learning challenges and achievements. To bridge this gap, educational sectors and universities has taken pioneering step in adoption of technology to educate the students in recent years. Considering learners perception in the

field of technology is important for successful development of academic performance.

Covid 19, a pandemic has disrupted the entire education sectors which resulted school/colleges should shut down temporarily across the world as a measure to restrain the spread of Novel Corona Virus. As a result, Education system has changed dramatically. Teaching faculties are compelled to complete the syllabus entirely online. It is a crucial



INEP-2020: AN ALL-ENCOMPASSING TOOL FOR THE HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION- A STUDY ON EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES WITH REFERENCE TO HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The present **Indian Education System** being adopted in society since the post Independent India is predominantly conventional in nature though sustained over the years but considerably failed to cope up with the demands of Educational Stakeholders in the age of virtualization. In view of numerous challenges faced in the post period of pandemic, a sensational reformation was sought in the current policy of Education through its replacement by the most comprehensive tool for the future of India. As a result, **NEP-2020** has been launched for the transfiguration of Indian curriculum keeping in mind the welfare of Educators and the learners at large. There are various key opportunities available to higher education institutions from **NEP-2020** which are discussed elaborately in this research article.

In this regard, an attempt has been made to design the manuscript by collecting the published data from the secondary sources. The benefits and opportunities of **NEP-2020** to higher academic institutes are listed out based on these secondary data to serve the purpose of chosen research study.

Keywords: Challenges, Higher Education, Holistic, Indian Education, NEP-2020, Opportunities.

INTRODUCTION:

The tremendous advancement of **ICT** in the field of **HE** and the dissatisfaction of academic stakeholders towards the pattern of prevailing education urged for the formulation of all time desirable policy which ultimately took the shape of renowned **INEP-2020**. This policy has been passed in the year when our country is fighting against the contagion germs to facilitate and upgrade the standards and governance of Indian Education System. The initiative of **MHRD** to frame the dynamic policy for education was enacted in the year 2020 which is considered to be the milestone in the history of our education to transform our educational practice to meet the needs and expectations of **21st century**.

The necessity for the development of promising regulation amidst the dreaded epidemic period had made the modification of **NEP-1986** which certainly failed to spread education to all the sections of community. The drastic changes have been observed in the **COVID** condition in terms of teaching-learning operation for which the existing schemes are not appropriate to accomplish the concrete objectives of Education. Thus, **NEP-2020** has been introduced to bring out a sea change and ensure a ray of hope among the social community. The policy mainly aims to achieve holistic development of all the learners by maintaining quality, equity, access of learning across the Nation. The **NEP** has become boon to enhance positive reconstruction as regards learning and tutoring methodology, pedagogical skills etc. The **NEP** lays emphasis on all levels of Education ranging from primary to post graduation diploma. The several opportunities of latest policy to Universities or Colleges are highlighted in this research study on areas like restructuring of curriculum design, standardizing the quality of education at all colleges and bringing efficiency/smoothness in evaluation, assessment and governance to maintain systematic transformation education in India.

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ಚಂಪೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು

ಡಾ|| ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ.ಕೆ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಫೀ.ಮಾ.ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ - 571201

ಚಂಪೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಅನೇಕ ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ರಸೋತ್ಥಾನದ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜತ್ವ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಕಾಲ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ, ದೇಶೀಯತೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆ, ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ಲೌಕಿಕ, ಅಲೌಕಿಕ, ಜೀವನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಯುಗಧರ್ಮ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಕೊಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ. ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳು ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿನ್ನವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾವುದು ಅಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂದು ಬಾವಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೊಸ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ, ಚಿಂತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಹರವು ಚಂಪೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿದಾಗ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಚಿತ್ರಣದ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿತು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಪೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಲೌಕಿಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಯಾರು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಯಾರು ಅಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ, ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಗೌರವಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯ ಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನಿಕರಾಗಿ, ಸೇವಕರಾಗಿ, ದಾಸಿಯರಾಗಿ, ರಾಜರನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳುವವರಾಗಿ, ಆರಾಧಿಸುವವರಾಗಿ ಬರುವವರನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಮಹಾಕವಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗೂ, ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗೂ ಅಂತಹ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಹಜ ಸ್ವಭಾವಗಳೇ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. 'ಕ್ರಿಯಾರೂಪಿ' ಸ್ವಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಕವಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ರಾಜರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆದು, ಅವರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನರು ಎಂದು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೇವರ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನೇ

ವ್ಯಾಸೋಟ

೧. ಅತ್ತಿಮಬ್ಬೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ : ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳು
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ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ
- ಡಾ ಕಾ ವೆಂ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ / ೧೧೦
೧೯. ಕುವೆಂಪು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ
- ಡಾ ಗೋವಿಂದೇಗೌಡ ಕೆ ಇ / ೧೧೪
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- ಡಾ ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ ಕೆ / ೧೨೩
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- ಡಾ ಜಯರಾಮಯ್ಯ ವಿ / ೧೨೯

ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲದೆಯೂ ನುಡಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ನೇವೆಗೈದವರು ತುಳುವರಿವರು ಕೃತಿ ನೋಟ

ಡಾ ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ ಕೆ

ಕನ್ನಡ, ತುಳು, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು ಮತ್ತು ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಪಂಚದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅವು ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ವೀಕರಣ, ಅನುಕರಣ, ಜ್ಞಾತಿ ಗುಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಅಡಕವಾದಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಲಿ, ತುಳುವಾಗಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವದ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸದ ಅದಷ್ಟೋ ಅನ್ಯ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಿಕರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕುತ್ತು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಾಗ ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಗುವ ತುಳುವರು ಇರುವುದನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗದು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯ, ತುಳುವರ, ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ನೆಲೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಭಾಷಿಕರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದಿರಲಾಗದು.

ಬಹಳ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಆದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸತ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ತುಳುವಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ತುಳು- ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್-ತುಳು ನಿಘಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರದ ವಿದೇಶೀಯರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ ಪದಕೋಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನೀಯ.

ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ತುಳುವಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಮಹನೀಯರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡಿರುವ 'ತುಳುವರಿವರು' ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. 'ತುಳುವರಿವರು' ಕೃತಿ ಆದರಲ್ಲೇ ಲಿಖಿತವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ತುಳು ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲದ ತುಳು ಮಹನೀಯರು; ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಪರಿಚಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 'ತುಳುವರಿವರು' ೧೯೯೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾದೆಕಲ್ಲು ವಿಷ್ಣುಭಟ್ಟ ಸಂಪಾದಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪೈ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ' ಹೊರತಂದಿರುವ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಗ ೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳು ಭಾಗವತದ ಕವಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುತುಂಗ (ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣ ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು), ಸಂಕಯ್ಯ ಭಾಗವತರ ತುಳುಸೇವೆ (ಪ್ರೊ.ಟಿ.ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟ), ಮಂಜೇಶ್ವರ ಗಣಪತಿ ರಾವ್ ಐಗಳು (ಮುಕುಂದ ಪ್ರಭು, ಮಂಜೇಶ್ವರ), ಪಂಜೆಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ತುಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ (ಡಾ. ಡಿ. ಸದಾಶಿವ ಭಟ್ಟ), ತುಳು ನಾಡುನುಡಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪೈ ಅವರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು (ಡಾ. ಶ್ರೀಧರ ಎಚ್.ಜಿ.), ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ: ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಆನಂದ ಸಾಲೆತ್ತೂರ್ ಅವರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ.ಕೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

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- 22 21ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆ ? - ಡಾ. ಸುರೇಶ ಕೆ. ಪಿ.
- 25 ಶರೀಫರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ತತ್ವಪದಗಳು : ಒಂದು ವಿವೇಚನೆ - ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ ಬಾರಿಕೇರ
- 29 ಪ್ರೇಮ-ಕಾಮದ ರಹಸ್ಯ ತೋರಿಸುವ 'ಯಯಾತಿ' - ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಡಾ. ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ ಸಂಜೀವಣ್ಣನವರ
- 32 ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು - ಅಶೋಕ ಕೋರಿ, ಡಾ. ರೇಣುಕಾ ಅಸಗಿ
- 35 ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಠ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಅನುವಿನ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳು - ಡಾ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಟಿ. ಬೇಗೂರ
- 40 ತತ್ವಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ದರ್ಶನ - ಪ್ರೊ. ಕಾಳಪ್ಪ ಬಡಿಗೇರ

ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ (Research)

- 42 ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಪೌಠಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಕುರಿತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ಡಾ. ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಎ.ಎಲ್.
- 46 ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಐ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಮಟ್ಟ : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ಸವಿತಾ ಎಲ್.ಎಚ್., ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಎನ್. ಗೋಡಿ
- 49 ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪರಿಣಾಮ - ವಿರೇಂದ್ರ ಕುಮಾರ
- 54 ಪೌಠ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿರುಚಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಓದುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ಡಾ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ಶಿ., ಭೂಮಣ್ಣವರ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು (Education Thinkers)

- 59 ಮಾಂಟೇಸರಿ - ಜಯದೇವ ಎಂ. ಮೇಣಸಗಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಗೆ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಕೊಡುಗೆ

✽ ಡಾ. ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ.ಕೆ., ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ವಿಕ್ರಮದ್ವಾರಿಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮೈಸೂರನ್ನಾಳಿದ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಸಂತತಿಯ ಅರಸರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಗಮನೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಿಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾದುದು. ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಯುದ್ಧಾನಂತರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ವನ್ನೇರಿದ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾಚ್ಯಯುಕ್ತೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಅವರ ಇಡೀ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಸಂಯಮ-ಔದಾರ್ಯ-ಸತ್ಯಸಂಕಲ್ಪಗಳ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವು, ನೀರಾವರಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರು ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಗಣಿತ. ಇಂತಹ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವೊಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಲೋಕದ ಮಿನುಗು ನಕ್ಷತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. 1794 ಜುಲೈ ತಿಂಗಳ 14ರಂದು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. 1774-1796ರವರೆ ಜೀವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿ ಕೆಂಪನಂಜಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಯವರು. ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಯವರು ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರನ್ನು ವಂಶಪಾರಂಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಗಳಾದ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ, ಕುದುರೆಸವಾರಿ, ಕತ್ತಿವರಸೆ, ಪಟಾವರಸೆ, ಧನುರ್ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಲು ನಿಷ್ಣಾತರಾದವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕರಾರಿನಂತೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆಯರ್ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸರಾಗಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಯವರ ಪೋಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಯವರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1810ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ 68ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾದರು.

ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. 1799 ರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. 1811ರವರೆಗೆ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಟಕುಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಇತಿಹಾಸದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. 1811ರ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಅವರ ನೇರವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೊಸಯುಗ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಅವರ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಹೊಸ-ಹಳೆಯುಗಳ ಸಂಧಿಕಾಲವೆಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ನಮಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಸ್ವತಃ ಕವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹಲವು ಮಂದಿ ಕವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯವನ್ನೂ ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವತಃ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಯವರೇ ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ, ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಅರಿವು ನಮಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೀಗಿವೆ- ಅಖಂಡ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ರಾಮಾಯಣ,

ಅರ್ಕ ಪುಷ್ಪರಣಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ಉತ್ತರ ಗೀತೆ, ಉತ್ತರರಾಮ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಕಥೆ, ಉಷಾಪರಿಣಯ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಕಾಶೀಕಾಂಡ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಕಥಾ ರತ್ನಾಕರ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಕಥಾಸಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ, ಗಯಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಚುಂಚನಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ಜಾತಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಟೀಕೆ, ಜೈಮಿನಿ ಭಾರತದ ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧಿಕ ಪರ್ವದ ಟೀಕೆ, ತಲಕಾವೇರಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ದಶಕುಮಾರ ಕಥಾ ಕಲಾನಿಧಿ, ದೇವೀ ಭಾಗವತ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ಟೀಕೆ, ದೇವೀ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ ಸಪ್ತಶ್ಲೋಕಿ, ದೇವೀ ಸಾಯುಜ್ಯದ ಸೀಸಮಾಲಿಕೆ, ನಂಜುಂಡ ಶತಕ, ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ, ಬತ್ತೀಸ ಪುತ್ಥಳಿಯ ಕಥೆ, ಬೇತಾಳ ಪಂಚವಿಂಶತಿ, ಭಕ್ತಿವಿಲಾಸ ದರ್ಪಣ, ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ, ಭರತಸಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಟೀಕೆ, ಭಾಗವತ, ಭಾಮಾ ಕಥೆ, ಭಾರತ, ಮಾಳವಿಗಾನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತೀಯ, ಯಾದವಗಿರಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ರತ್ನಾವಳಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಶ್ವರಾಜನ ಕಥೆ, ರಾಮಕಥಾ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷ, ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಟೀಕೆ, ರಾಮಾಯಣ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ದೀಪಿಕಾ ಟೀಕೆ, ಲಲಿತೋಪಾಖ್ಯಾನ, ಲೈಂಗಪುರಾಣ, ವಿಕ್ರಮೋರ್ವಶೀಯ, ಶಂಕರ ಸಂಹಿತೆ, ಶಕುಂತಲೋಪಾಖ್ಯಾನ, ಶನೈಶ್ವರ ಕಥೆ, ಶುಕಸಪ್ತತಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಶೈಲ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ಸೌಗಂಧಿಕಾ ಪರಿಣಯ (ಪದ್ಯ), ಸೌಗಂಧಿಕಾ ಪರಿಣಯ (ಗದ್ಯ), ಹರಿವಂಶ, ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರೋಪಾಖ್ಯಾನ, ಹಾಲಾಸ್ಯ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ, ದಕ್ಷಾಧರ ಕಥೆ (ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ), ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲೇಖಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಹುರುಳುಬಿಡ ಆರೋಪವೆಂದು ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಆಳಿಯನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಲಿಂಗರಾಜರು ಆಸ್ಥಾನ ಕವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಅವರ ಆಡಳಿತ ತುಂಬಾ ಜನಪರವಾಗಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉಚಿತ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡವು. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡವು. ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಮೊದಲ ಗದ್ಯ ಗ್ರಂಥವೆಂದು ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ 'ಮುದ್ರಾಮಂಜೂಷ' ಕೃತಿಕಾರ ಕೆಂಪುನಾರಾಯಣ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಯವರ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದನೆಂಬುದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲಲೀಲಾ ಮಹಾಂತ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿ (ಕೈವಲ್ಯ ದರ್ಪಣ), ಶಾಂತಾರಾಜ ಪಂಡಿತ (ಜೈನ ಪಂಡಿತ), ಅಮರುಕಟೀಕೆ, ಶಿವತ್ರಯೋದಶಿ ವ್ರತ, ಸೋಮವಾರ ವ್ರತ ಮತ್ತು ಧನುರ್ಮಾಸ ಮಹಿಮೆ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ದೇವಣಾಸುರದ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಕಲಾವತಿ ಪರಿಣಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಸುರದ ಯಾದವ(ಮಾಧ್ವ ಕವಿ), ತಾರಾಶಂಕರ ನಾಟಕದ ಕರ್ತೃ ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಸುರದ ನಾರಾಯಣಾಚಾರ್ಯನ ಮಗ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೇ

೦೧. ತಾರಾಭಗವತಿ : ಅಕ್ಕನ ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನ - ಬೌದ್ಧ ವಾಗ್ವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ / ೦೪
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೦೫. ಗೊಂಡರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ: ಪ್ರತಿಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ / ೨೭
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೦೭. ಡಿ. ಶೆಟ್ಟರ್ ಅವರ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ / ೫೨
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೧೨. ಡಾ.ವಿಜಯಶ್ರೀ ಸಬರದ ಅವರ 'ಉರಿಲಿಂಗದೇವ' ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಮಹಿಳಾ
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೧೩. ಜನಪದರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನದಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನ್ಮದಾತೆ / ೯೧
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ಮಹೇಶ ಎಂ.

ಈ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಆಯಾ ಲೇಖಕರದ್ದು

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ಅರುಣ ಕುರುಣ

ಕನ್ನಡ ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕ

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಶೋಧದಲ್ಲ

ಸಂಪುಟ : ೧೨

ಸಂಚಿಕೆ : ೮೫

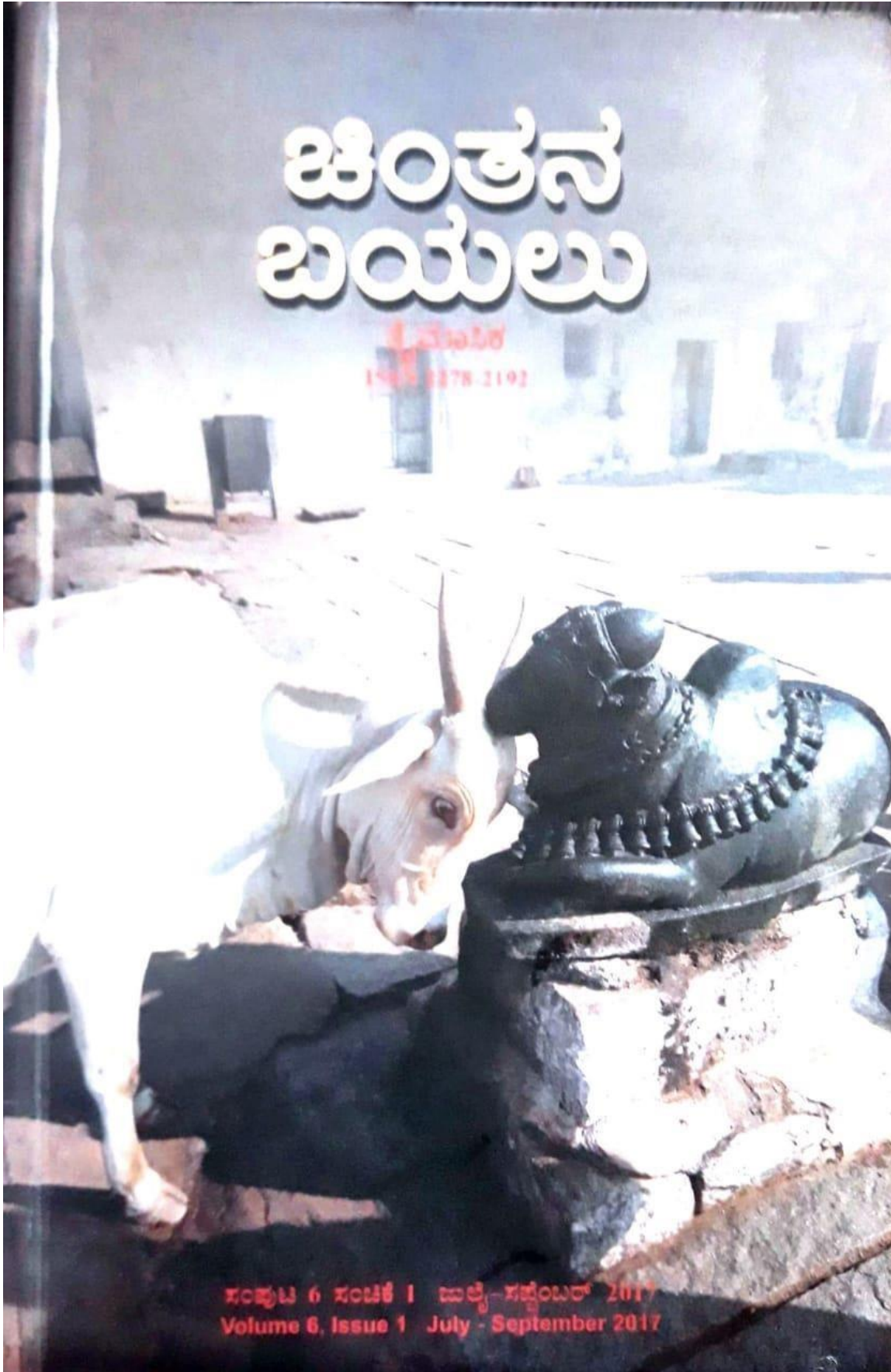
ಜುಲೈ-ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦೨೧

ಯುಜಿಸಿ ಕೇರ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ತಜ್ಞ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ
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ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಪ್ರೊ. ಸುಮಾ ವ. ನಾವಂತ



ಜಿಂತನ ಬಯಲು

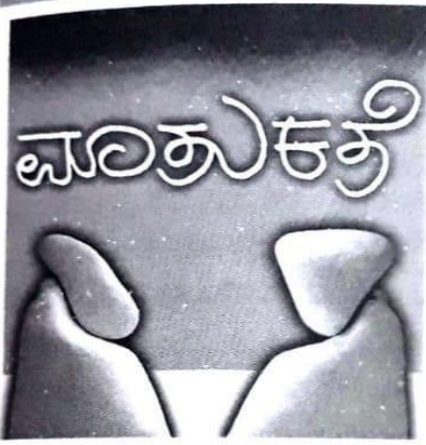
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ನಿಜದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ- ಮೊಗಸಾಲೆಯವರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರು: ಡಾ. ಮಾಧವ ಮೂಡುಕೊಣಾಜಿ

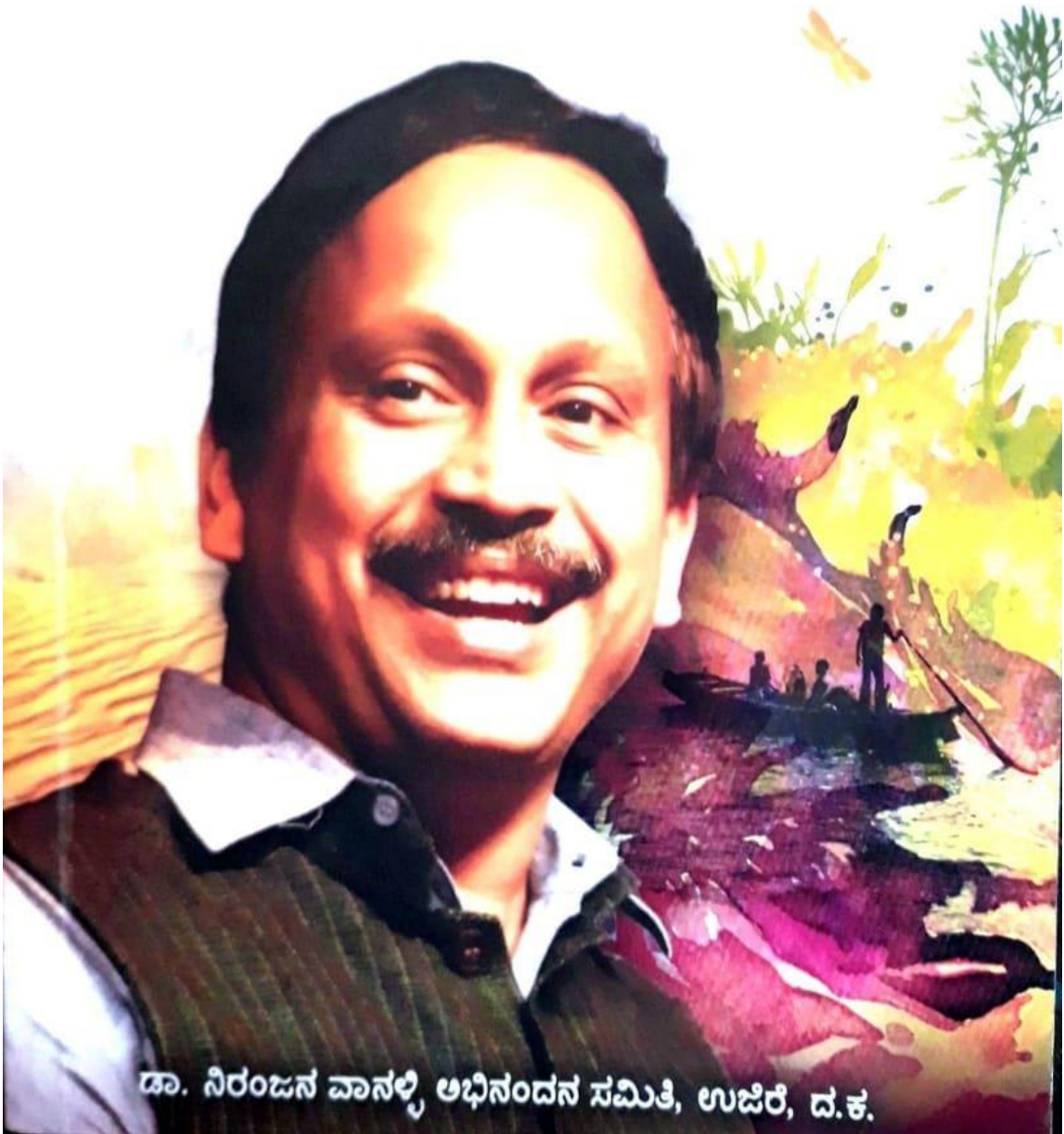


ಮೊಗಸಾಲೆಯವರು ಮೂಲತಃ ಒಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯರು. ಆದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ನಡುವಿನ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾಂತಾವರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆ ನಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದರ ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಗೇ ತಾವೂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದವರು. ಅವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘವಾಗಲೀ, ವರ್ಧಮಾನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪೀಠವಾಗಲೀ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು ಪೀಠವಾಗಲೀ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಿತವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಮನ್ನಣೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿವೆ. ಇದರ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಅವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಅವರ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಗೌರವ (ನನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ) ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ (ಇದಲ್ಲ ಇದಲ್ಲ) ಆ ಗೌರವ ಸಂದದ್ದಿದೆ. ಅವರ 'ಸೀತಾಪುರದ ಕತೆಗಳು' ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಕಲನಗಳು ಆರ್.ಕೆ. ನಾರಾಯಣರ ಮಾಲ್ಗುಡಿ ಡೇಸ್‌ನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸುವಂತಿವೆಯೆಂದು ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀತಾಪುರ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಹೊಸ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವು ಅಲ್ಲಮನ ಬೆಡಗಿನ ವಚನಗಳ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾಲನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬರೆದವುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಊರೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಕತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾದ ಹಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಮನ

ನುಡಿರಂಜನ

ಡಾ. ನಿರಂಜನ ವಾಸಳ್ಳಿ ಐವತ್ತನೇ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದ ಗೌರವ ಗ್ರಂಥ

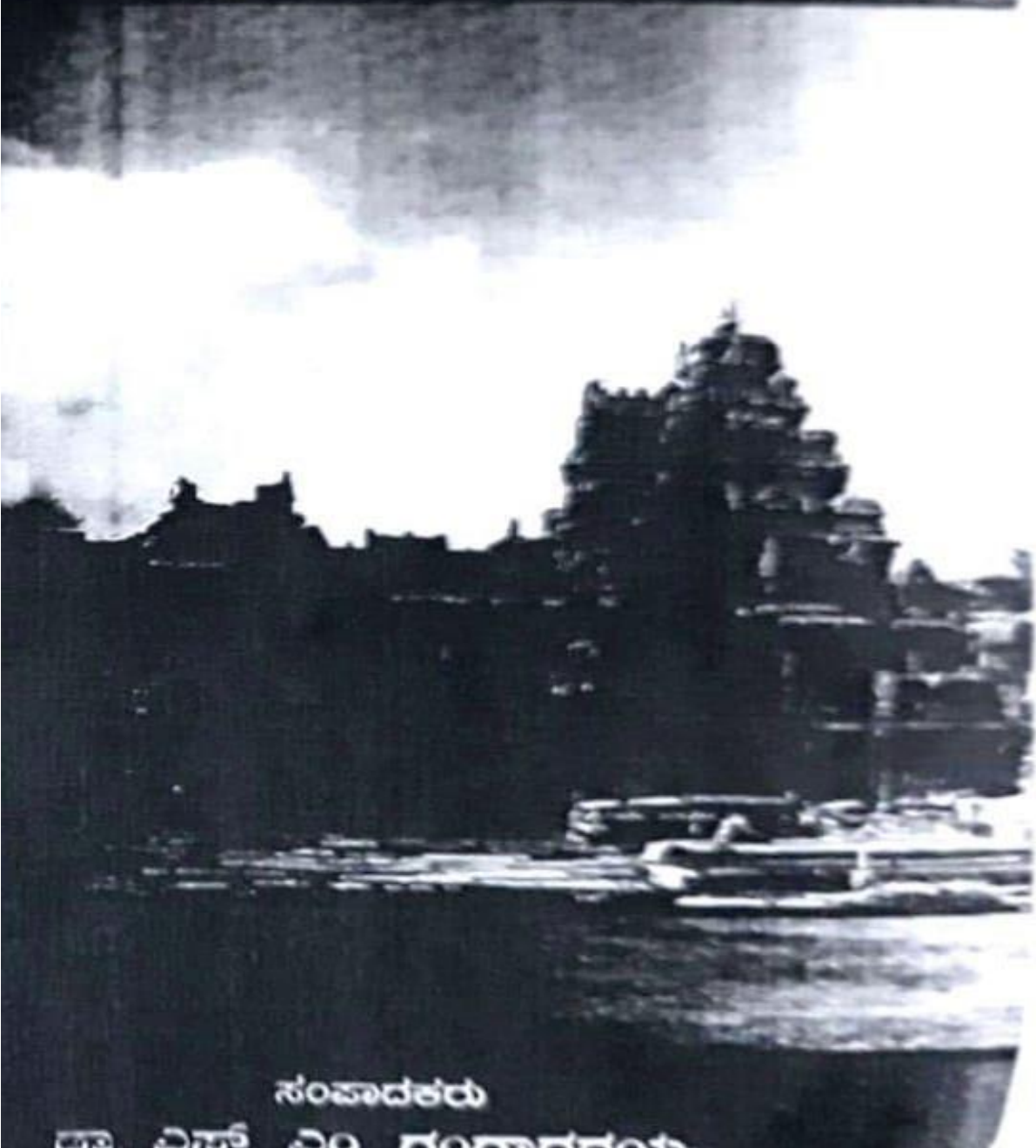


ಡಾ. ನಿರಂಜನ ವಾಸಳ್ಳಿ ಅಭಿನಂದನ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಉಜಿರೆ, ದ.ಕ.

ಭಿಜಾತ ಕನ್ನಡ

ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ
ರೆಫರೀಡ್ ಜರ್ನಲ್

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ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ. ವಿ.ಎಸ್. ವಿ. ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯ



ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು ಸಂಕೋಧನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನ ಲೆಜೆಂಡ್ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು ಎಂದು ಸಮಾನಾಂತರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ರ್ಯಾಬಿನ್ ದಾಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಲೆಜೆಂಡ್' ಎಂದರೆ ಥಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಟು ಬೀ ರೀಡ್ -ಎಂಬರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರೇ ಅರ್ಥವು ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಥನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿಮೂರನೆಯ ಕತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಜೆಂಡನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಸಾಧುಗಳ ಜೀವನಕಥನವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ನೀತಿದೋಧಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಲೆಜೆಂಡ್ ಎಂದು ಅಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಲೆಜೆಂಡ್ ಪದ ಹಲವು ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿವರ್ತನಶೀಲವಾಗುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಲೆಜೆಂಡ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಈಗಿರುವ ಅರ್ಥ 'ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದದ್ದು' ಎಂಬ ವಿಶಾಲಾರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪದ್ಯತಿಯೆಂಬ. ಕಿಟೆ ನಿಘಂಟುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓರಲ್ ಟ್ರಿಡಿಷನ್ ಎ ಲೆಜೆಂಡ್ ಎಂದು ಐತಿಹ್ಯ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ನಿಘಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು' ಎಂದು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ರಾವ್ ಅವರು ಈ ಐತಿಹ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಪರಂಪರಾಗತ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಂತ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರು 'ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವರು.

ಭಾರತೀಯರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹ್ಯವೇ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಥವಾ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಚರಿತ್ರೆ'ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಇದು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಇತ್ತು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಐತಿಹ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಪೂರ್ವಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಐತಿಹ್ಯವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಹಳೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗಂಭೀರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ' ಎಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಐತಿಹ್ಯವು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದು. ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರ ಸಾಧಾರಗಳು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ತುಂಬ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿಡಿದುದಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಮಾನಾಂತರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ. 'ಐತಿ' ಎನ್ನುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಭಾಷಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಜಾನಪದೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

- ಸಂಪಾದಕೀಯದಿಂದ

ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ
ಪ್ರತಿಭಾನ
(ಒಂದು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ)

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ಬದುಕಿನ ದುರಂತ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲನ

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8. ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು 'ಅದು'

❖ ಎಚ್. ಆನಂದರಾಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ / 64

ಭಾಷೆ ಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಳಪು

ಡಾ ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ ಕೆ

ಕನ್ನಡದ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಎಂತೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ತಾಯಿ ಬೇರಿನಿಂದ ಜನುಮ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದ ಯಾರೇ ಆದರೂ 'ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು' ಎಂಬ ಆತ್ಮಾರ್ಥಕ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಬದುಕ ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ 'ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು' ಎಂಬುದು ಭಾವಸತ್ಯನಿತ್ಯಸತ್ಯ.

"ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದರೆ ಬರಿನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿದಿದೆ ಅದರರ್ಥ; ಜಲವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ನೀರಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಪಾವನ ತೀರ್ಥ... ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವಲ್ಲ ಅಸೀಮ ಅದು ಅದಿಗಂತ; ದೇವರು ಕೇವಲ ವಿಗ್ರಹವಲ್ಲ ಅಂತರ್ಭಾವ ಅನಂತ" ಎಂಬ ನಿತ್ಯೋತ್ತಮದ ಕವಿ ಡಾ. ನಿಸಾರ್ ಆಹಮದ್ ಅವರ ಮನೋಜ್ಞ ಸಾಲುಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ತೆರೆದಿಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಜನ್ಮ ತಳೆದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸಿದರೂ ಅಂಥವರು ಹೊರನಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮದಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯೂ ಆವರಿಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಹಲವು ಆಯಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗದು. ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಭಾವಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿರದೆ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ-ಹರಹು ಬಲು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವೆಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗೋಚರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದಿರದು. ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು, ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಮೂಲಸ್ತೋತ್ರವನ್ನು, ತಲೆತಲಾಂತರದ ಜೀವನಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಾನವ ಚೈತನ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತು ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನೂ ಅದು ನಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ನೆಲದ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೂ ಹೌದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದವರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅದನ್ನಾಡುವವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮೆರುಗನ್ನು, ಶೋಭೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ತಾವು ಜನಿಸಿ ಬಂದ ನೆಲದ ಭಾಷೆ, ಹೆತ್ತೊಡಲ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದನ ನಡುವಿನ ಆ ಭಾಷೆ ನೀಡುವ ಮೆರುಗು ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಓರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದು, ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು, ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆತ್ಮ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಆತನ ನೆಲದ ಭಾಷೆ; ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯಾದರೂ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಲದ ಭಾಷೆ; ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪುಟನೋಟ

1. ಪೌರಾತ್ಯವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ
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ತುಳು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ

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ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪೂರಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೇರಕವೆನಿಸುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಇವು ಅನ್ಯಾನ್ಯ ಪದಗಳಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಮೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಡರೂ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂಥವೇ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಉಚಿತವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಭಾವನೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾಪಿಚ್ಛಾನಿಗಳು ಆಂಗಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಬರೆಹದ ಭಾಷೆ, ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತೆ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ಲಿಖಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲಿಖಿತವೆಂಬ ಎರಡು ಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಮೌಖಿಕ(ಬಾಯ್ದರೆ) ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಖಿತ(ಬರೆಹ ರೂಪ)ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಜಾನಪದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕ್ಷರರೂಪದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಿಂದ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗೆ ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ವರ ಹಿತದ, ಸರ್ವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಳಿತನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ವಾದ. ಆದರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅರ್ಥ-ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ; ವಿಸ್ತಾರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ವಿವಾದಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ದಿಕ್ಕೂಚಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಸಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರರೂಪವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ(Literature)ವೆನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೂ ರೂಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕತೆ, ಕವಿತೆ, ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಲೇಖನ, ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ (Consciousness) ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸಂದರ್ಭೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಅರಿವು, ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ, ಎಚ್ಚರ, ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅರ್ಥವಿಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ಹರಹು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ, ವಿಶ್ವಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯವರೆಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು.

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ಡಾ. ಮಾಧವ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಅದರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ವಿಶಾಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಬದುಕಲು ಗಾಳಿ, ನೀರು, ಆಹಾರ, ನಿದ್ರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಜ್ಞಾನ ದಾಹವನ್ನು ಇಂಗಿಸಲು ಓದುವಿಕೆಯು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಓದುವಿಕೆಯು ಆಂತರಿಕ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ಸಂವಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲವಾದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಸಂವಹನವನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಲವಾದ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ಓದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆಯು ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಓದುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ರೂಪಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಓದುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಲೇ ಯಾರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಗು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮಗುವಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಓದುವಿಕೆಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಓದುವ ರೀತಿ, ನೆನಪಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಕಂಠಪಾಠ, ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿಯ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ನಾವು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಅ) ಓದುವಿಕೆಯು ಯಾಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ?

ಆ) ನಮಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದು ತಿಳಿಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನಾಗಬಹುದು ?

ಇ) ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಓದಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಈ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಓದುವಿಕೆಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ?

ಉ) ಉತ್ತಮ ಓದುಗಾರರಾಗುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಊ) ಓದುವಿಕೆಯು ಯಾಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ?

ಭೂತ-ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಓದುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹಲವು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಈಡೇರುತ್ತವೆ.

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INDIAN ECONOMY IS IN TRANSITION: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF
COOPERATIVES

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Abstract

A Cooperative is a unique form of business used by people and businesses for their mutual benefit. Cooperatives are community-based, rooted in democracy, flexible, and have participatory involvement, which makes them well-suited for economic development. An economy based on one form of business organization alone is neither desirable nor possible in modern times. To justify their existence and fulfil their purpose, cooperatives must make a significant and unique contribution to solving some of the massive problems facing mankind today. Economic reforms during the 1990s boosted economic growth, but high level of poverty and unemployment persist in India. Neither the private sector nor the public sector can promote social welfare. India requires meaningful reforms in the cooperative sector.

Keywords: Indian Economy, Transition, Prospects, Challenges, Cooperative sector

Introduction

PM Modi announced a mega economic stimulus package on May 12, 2020, amounting to Rs 20 lakh crore, under the **Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**. The focus of the package is about achieving self-reliance by giving thrust on two themes: **vocal for local and local to global**. Agriculture and allied sectors such as animal husbandry and especially dairying, are an example of Atma Nirbharta where self-sufficiency (in milk production) was achieved decades ago.

At the time of independence, India was primarily an agrarian economy, with three-fifths of output originating from agriculture. In the 73 years since independence, there has been a significant transformation of economic activity away from agriculture, with less than a fifth of the output now originating from agriculture, and the rest from manufacturing and services. India has become one of the fastest growing economies of the world. The growth of the economy has been very fast in the last 25 years or in other words, after the introduction of economic reforms in 1991. Contributing to this acceleration is a broad series of reforms including financial sector reforms, increased globalization, and the widening and deepening of product and financial markets. But these reforms could not contribute to the equal distribution of economic development in all the sections of society. The operational structure of the Indian economy changed completely as it became more open for global perspective.

However, recently, the Indian economy witnessed recessionary trend. India has never faced a sustained long-term downturn in economic activity in its 73 years of existence as an independent country. Further Covid 19 impact added fuel to the fire. The economic impact of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. In this context, an attempt has made to examine the role of cooperatives in the Indian economy.

A Co-operative is a unique form of business used by people and businesses for their mutual benefit. Cooperatives are community-based, rooted in democracy, flexible, and have participatory involvement, which makes them well-suited for economic development. An economy based on one form of business organization alone is neither desirable nor possible in modern times. To justify their existence and fulfil their purpose, cooperatives must make a significant and unique contribution to solving some of the massive problems facing mankind today.

Objectives of the Study

This study aims at examining the prospects and challenges of cooperatives in the present context in India in general. The specific objectives of this study are

1. To examine the relevance of the cooperative sector in the Indian economy;
2. To discuss prospects of cooperatives in the changing context of globalization;

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AWARENESS OF PETROLEUM PRICE DETERMINATION IN INDIA AMONG DIFFERENT STREAMS OF POST-GRADUATION STUDENTS OF MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

As petrol/diesel prices are skyrocketing, many of us wonder what is causing the price surge and how petrol pricing is done. Petrol prices in India just broke its previous record high and crossed Rs.85 per litre in September month of 2018. Political parties have taken advantage for their election campaign by pointing each other. The peculiar thing about price hike is that the countries which buy petrol from India are selling at a price lower than India. Although the crude oil prices are at \$70 per barrel as opposed to \$107 per barrel in 2013-14, the petrol prices are at all-time high. Conversely, the petrol prices are structured by the excise duty (collected by central government) + dealer commission + VAT (collected by state government). Maximum portion of central and state governments revenue generates from taxes collected on petroleum products. Goods and Services Tax (GST) implanted in India from July 1, 2017 but along with other attractive revenue generating sources even petroleum products also kept out of the GST provision. If petrol and diesel were brought under GST, the prices would fall dramatically even under maximum slab of 28% tax rate. Currently, diesel is taxed more than 66 per cent of the retail value; petrol is taxed over 100 per cent.

India is aiming to attain Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education over 30% by 2020. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to US and China. Unfortunately recent survey pointed out that more than 60% of the degree holders in India were unemployed and Indian universities criticized as 'factories of manufacturing degree certificates'.

Government has taken innovative measures to increase GER in Indian higher education, which resulted huge increase in higher educational institutions. High competition among the educational institutions has diverted management view to work towards profit motive. In depth, review of literature has identified lack of general awareness, consciousness, culture and employability skill among the graduates. In this regard author tried to have an attempt to verify general awareness among the different streams post-graduate students of Mangalore University by considering their knowledge level and views on petroleum products price determination in India. As a part of the study, author tried to evaluate trend of Indian petroleum product price, comparative study on impact of petroleum product price change on share market behavior. Empirical evidence provided by evaluating well defined hypothesis through different statistical tests like ANOVA one way and two way, chi-square test, t-test and other financial management techniques like return, standard deviation etc. This research contribution may be evidential proof to mirror the present status of track behind high GER.

Keywords: GER, GST, Indian Higher Education, Petroleum Products, Post-graduate Students, Share Market.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Sources of Indian crude oil supply and a price comparison

Oil prices are an important determinant of global economic performances. Most of the countries are depends on petroleum products. Increase in oil price leads to a transfer of income from importing to exporting countries through a shift in terms of trade. This affects foreign exchange reserve of a country. India is one of the top ten countries with highest petroleum prices. The prices of petroleum products are rising day by day. But it not only depends on production cost but also other factors like cost of import of crude oil, increased demand, tax burden and various other factors. Three oil marketing companies- Indian Oil, Hindustan Petroleum and Bharath petroleum have monopoly over the Indian petrol market.

Saudi Arabia traditionally has been India's top oil sources for imports but in the April-October period of 2017-2018, Iraq has overtaken Saudi Arabia by supplying 25.8 MT of oil. The major countries that export petroleum crude to India are, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Kuwait, Qatar, Malaysia, Angola, Mexico, Brazil, Egypt etc. The price of fuel in India is costly compare to neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Following table represents the retail selling price of petroleum products in India and its neighbor countries.

Table-1: Retail selling price of petroleum products in India and its neighbor countries: (on 1st Oct. 2018)

Country	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	LPG (14.2 Kg)
	(INRs. /litre)			
India (Delhi)	83.73*	75.09*	27.13*	502.40*



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STUDY ON INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIAN INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

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ABSTRACT

"A well chosen IPO can be a life changing experience if an investor made right choice and stick with the stock for years". Hundreds of companies enter into stock market for the first time. Investors in the developing countries like India have difference of opinion for allocating their hard earned wealth for such kinds of newly entered companies. There are different factors which influence on the investment decision of individuals on Initial Public Offerings. Which includes thinking IPO's are more expensive, chances of vividness, past IPO underperformance, less knowledge of IPO etc? Some IPO's are great investment opportunities for the investors but one must be aware of background. In this research an effort made to evaluate the performance of IPO's issued in Indian stock market during July 1st 2017 to June 20th 2018. Ultimate intention of this research is to spread awareness among the investors to find further available investment opportunities in initially issued securities in the secondary market. Also, an effort made to guide investors for formulation of successful strategy for upcoming IPO's on the basis of reaction of randomly selected 100 investors were enquired through the structured questionnaire. For this purpose stock market price of all IPO's collected on the basis of opening and closing price on issue date, first 6 months end price, first 12 months end price, first 18 months end price and 24 months end price after its issue. Statistical tools like charts, t-test, ANOVA one way and two way applied for better evaluation.

Keywords: IPO, Investment, Return, Primary Market, Secondary Market, Investors Reaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

India has become one of the favorite investment destinations for the foreign investors across the globe. The investment scenario in India is getting better and better with each passing day due to high confidence level of the investors. Today India is considered the 4th biggest economy in the world. According to forecasts, Indian economy will grow to become 60% in size of the economy of US. Strong and stable Indian economy led corporate world with successful listing. Initial Public Offering is the process by which a private company can go public by sale of its stocks to general public. All most all companies that went for public since 2016 are trading significantly above their IPO listing price. The number of initial public offerings (IPOs) hitting the market has increased recently as the secondary market is at an all time high. Some of the IPOs provided life time opportunities for the investors and created group of millionaires. From Rs.10,000 to Rs. 2.53 crore in 16 years, there is great power for IPO's where one can convert himself crorepati provided that chosen scrip is unique and outperforming.

EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL IPO'S EVER

- Symphony went public in 1994, by getting listed on stock exchanges in Bombay, Ahmadabad and Delhi. One among very heat IPO have yielded 2,53,000 percent return in 16 years.
- Eicher Motors, which has grown 1,46,171 percent from just Rs. 19.40 a share to trade around Rs.28,400-odd.
- Balakerishna Industries was available at Rs. 1.3 during 2001 rose for Rs. 1,660.
- Avenue Supermarket, the company that runs D-Mart stores around the country shown 102% jump on the day of IPO is presently trading at over Rs. 600 compare to its issue price of Rs.299.
- A single share of coke was purchased for \$ 40 in the IPO in 1919 would have grows to more than \$ 1,50,00,000 with dividend reinvested by the end of year 2014. Coke IPO has created history in the town Quincy of Florida by creating thousands of millionaires and changing their lives forever. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc issued its first IPO at \$16.50 for each in the year 1970 has grown for \$ 83.50 after having number of ups and downs in the economy.
- Allotment of 10 Infosys shares during the its first IPO in the year 1993 at Rs.950 of total investment would gone up to Rs.52,65,920 by the end March 2017. Rs.1000 investment in Reliance Industries Ltd. In the year of its IPO 1977 now would be worth of Rs.7.78 Lakh.
- This IPO was sold between January 15 and January 18 of 2008 and was subscribed about 70 times. This was subscribed within the first few minutes of its book-building process. Reliance power placed second

**KEY ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THE CHALLENGES AMONG
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN MANGALURU CITY: AN
EXPLORATORY STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

In the Era of modern technology and globalization, Women are playing a vital role in the development of the economy through their contributions in the sphere of entrepreneurship and self-employment. There was a time when women were treated like slaves and were considered to be the weaker and neglected sections of the society on account of their low status, illiteracy and an excessive dominance of men on them. Males used to control and dominate the women and made her to remain out of the mainstream of the society by not allowing her to live the dreams by enhancing her entrepreneurial and employment skills. But gradually, this trend has changed and now the women have been recognized as the powerful assets in the major sectors of the economy. Thanks to the growth of education which has enabled women to become the strongest pillar of the society. In the current age, women entrepreneurship is making a remarkable impact on the acceleration of economic development of the country. Women entrepreneurship has gained greater attention and prominence over the last few decades as the proportion of Female Entrepreneurs has increased in the country. Women Entrepreneurs have got ample opportunities for their self-growth and are often experienced by the numerous challenges which have to be effectively tackled by them.

In this regard, this research paper has been designed to bring out and understand some of the **key issues, Opportunities and Challenges faced by the women entrepreneurs in the city of Mangalore**. For this purpose, an exploratory study has been undertaken by collecting the primary data from 25 women entrepreneurs (respondents) through structured online questionnaire method.



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Impact of Heuristic Bias and Prospect Bias on Share Market Investment Decision Making

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Abstract:

Traditional economic theories believed that the share market investors always behave rational while taking investment decisions. Followers of Behavioral finance started to argue strongly that, the investors may not be able to act rational and he will be controlled by various psychological factors, which controls him in the process of investment decision making. Several studies which are carried inside as well as outside the country have provided empirical evidence supporting the fact that, an investors always restricted through different psychological factors and are broadly classified into four groups i.e., Heuristic Theory, Prospect Theory, Market Factors and finally herding effects. Present empirical research work concentrate to find

A Role of Startups in Creation of Entrepreneurship and Employment: A Perceptual Study with Reference to the Youths of Mangaluru City

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ABSTRACT

Indian Government has framed several policies and taken the necessary measures to promote and increase the number of startups in the country with the purpose of generating employment opportunities, to build the skills of entrepreneurship among the youths and to accelerate the pace of economic growth and development aspects. A start up is a new project or a venture incorporated by one or more entrepreneurs to run a particular business for the sake of acquisition of gain/ profits by undertaking few risks and being exposed to some unpredictable events. The Central Government in India has introduced a special scheme for the promotion and growth of startups known as “**Startup India Scheme**”. This scheme has become a motivational determinant to many budding entrepreneurs to realise their dreams of starting new business unit and helps in creating more jobs to the unemployed sections of the economy. In this regard, this research paper highlights the Role and Importance of Startups in creating employments and entrepreneurs by collecting the data from 50 youths as respondents belonging to Mangaluru City.

Keywords: Startups, Entrepreneurs, Employment, Perception, Youths

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has introduced numerous schemes and programmes to help the youngsters to build innovative skills and cultures of entrepreneurship and to be employed in the country. The various schemes adapted are ‘**Startup India**’, ‘**Make in India**’, ‘**Digital India**’ etc. Among this ‘Startup India initiative’ of Government has turned out to be the boon and a wonderful opportunity to a larger number of youths to become responsible employed citizens of the country.

The startup business enterprises play a prominent role in the life of people especially to the youths in terms of providing employment opportunities and enable them to become the most competent business establishers in the society. A start up venture is a new business entity mainly consisting of promoters having enormous talent and capabilities who come up with fresh ideas of running some innovative business in a particular field. Youth generation in India are very talented, potential and have technical expertise to setup their own companies which paved the way for the extensive growth of startups in India.

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL EDUCATION AND ITS APPLICATION AMONG THE TEACHING FACULTY OF MANGALURU CITY DURING COVID-19 - AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

An immense update and advances of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the area of Higher education have successfully led to the digitalization of teaching practice where the educators could able to deliver the lectures to the students by hosting online classes over the internet without relying upon on-campus teaching at physical classrooms. The emergence of new technology in the learning methodology of the students has helped them to access education electronically worldwide as per their convenience. Virtual tutoring\Education implies conducting the classes by the tutors completely through electronic gadgets like cell phones, computers, tablets, etc. Resorting to online teaching has become a real-time necessity due to the imposition of COVID-19 Lockdown in the country. Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) has become an infectious pandemic disease that has caused disastrous effects on the entire economy including the education sector. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the COVID-19 virus spread all across the country, the teachers are being prevented from imparting formal education to their pupils in classrooms. Thus the majority of them have adapted online teaching for the enhancement and welfare of the students.

In this regard, this research study brings out effectiveness, practice, and the adaption of digital teaching by teaching faculty of Mangaluru city during Corona Lockdown. For this purpose, an empirical survey has been undertaken by gathering the data from 50 teaching professionals (respondents) working in the colleges affiliated to Mangalore University by using an online structured questionnaire method. Keywords: Online Teaching, Teaching Faculty, COVID-19, ICT, Virtual Education.

INTRODUCTION:

Access to ICT by the teaching faculty has been increased over recent years due to the advancement of the latest technology in the sphere of education. Most of the teachers of the current generation have the caliber and technical competency in terms of operating digital devices to facilitate their teaching practice to meet the requirements of the modern education system. Given the rapid growth in the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) disease and the lockdown condition prevailing in the nation, UGC and the Universities of India are issuing the guidelines to urge and insist the educators to host online classes to complete the academic lessons as per the stipulated syllabus. Online teaching and learning have become a sensational phenomenon in the lockdown period helping a large group of students to learn the courses from a certain place itself with more comforts and convenience. Virtual teaching is the process of providing education to the mass section of learners with the help of E-tools and technique. It is rightly considered as one of the forms of distance education playing a major role at the times of the Corona crisis.

Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) is a communicable, rapidly growing disease caused by a newly discovered virus that originated from China. The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has created harmful effects on the whole economy including the education sector. Thus the government has temporarily shut down the educational institutions as a measure to establish social distancing among the people to overcome the evils of this pandemic. As a result of this, the untaught part of the academic syllabus would be completed by the faculty by resorting to the virtual teaching method. Online tutoring has become a boon to the students and helps them to keep in touch with their respective learning courses.

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Hospitality Employees' Occupational Stress: A Study with reference to D. K. District of Karnataka

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Dr. Abubakkar Siddiq²

Abstract

Hospitality industries are known for labour-intensive industries wherein employees directly encounter with the customers. The responsibility of satisfying every customer on behalf of the organisation as well as the burden of long working hours' involvement leads to highly stressing environments to these employees. It is the responsibility of the management to minimise the level of stress to the employees in order to extract the maximum efficiency in work with high productivity for the success of the industry. This can be achieved only by understanding the stress factors or reasons at the work place and take protective steps accordingly. The purpose of this study is to know the level of occupational stress with the reasons of occupational stressors in the Foodservice & accommodation industry. The study also analyses and compares the occupational stress of employees between the Foodservice and the Accommodation industry. The sample was 200 employees from the two sub sectors of hospitality industries (Food service and Accommodation) in the D K District of Karnataka. The study shows that, the both Foodservice and accommodation industry the stress level trend is unfavourable and it is high. When study further analysed with the reasons of occupational stressors in the Foodservice industry and the Accommodation industry separately in the study area, the level of employees occupational stress vary widely between the two industries. The study concludes with, there is no difference in the Employees level of occupational stress with the reasons of occupational stressors among the Foodservice industry and the Accommodation industry.

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Financial Education Through Micro Insurance: Connecting Financial And Social Inclusion

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Abstract

Financial inclusion presently in use is the delivery of financial services at an affordable cost to vast sections of underprivileged and low-income groups. In fact, providing access to finance is a form of empowerment of the vulnerable groups. Micro insurance is a critical tool in addressing the issues of financial and social exclusion. Micro insurance programs have a potentially significant contribution to economic, social, and psychological empowerment of the poor in general, women in particular. Financial inclusion is an international policy priority and demand-side initiatives including financial education have an important role to play in helping individuals to access and use appropriate, formal financial products. The results of this study show that low levels of insurance inclusion are associated with lower levels of financial literacy. The basic objective of this study is to understand the factors that influence financial education through micro insurance in the rural area and the role of insurance companies in connecting financial and

A Study on Awareness of Consumer Rights In D.K and Udupi District

Use - App

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ABSTRACT

The present era is marked by the growing awareness about consumer's rights and protection globally, where consumers are exploited through lots of undesired elements such as misleading advertisements, underweight goods, unsatisfied services etc. In order to protect the interest of the consumers Government of India has taken development steps by way of enactment of various Acts and other measures to protect the consumers. In the present study, an attempt was made to find the awareness of Consumer Rights in D.K and Udupi District.

Keywords: consumer rights, consumer rights awareness

INTRODUCTION

In the present era marketers have to change their focus from customer satisfaction to customer delight due to multiple option available to customer to choose their service providers. Accordingly the consumers themselves should have the right to take and make

Changing scenario of cropping pattern in Kasaragod district: A geographical study

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Abstract

A change in cropping pattern means a change in the proportionate area under different crops. The cropping pattern of a region is an outcome of a long term agricultural practices, social customs and traditions, physical conditions and economical factors. The agricultural scenario in Kerala state continues to be the most important and single largest sector of the state's economy in terms of income and employment. Last few years Kerala experiencing declining of area under food crops and increasing area under plantation agriculture. The agricultural sector of the Kasaragod district is characterized by the shrinkage of area under food crops. So the present paper aims to highlight the major crops and spatial changes in cropping pattern of the study area. Secondary data are used for the fulfillment of the objectives of this paper. The district level data are collected from statistics and economics department and department of agriculture, Government of Kerala.

Keywords: 1.Crop, 2.Cropping pattern, 3.Food crops, 4.Plantation crop.

Introduction

The term cropping pattern is very simple and we can understand easily. It can be defined as the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. In other words, it is a yearly sequence and spatial arrangement of sowing and fallow on a given area. The fertility of the land area is controlled mainly by crops which have been growing in that area. Cropping pattern decided by physical factors like soil fertility, climate, and terrain features, etc. Yield rates are used as an indicator of the desirable shifts in cropping pattern. On the basis of per hectare yield comparisons of some crops, he makes out a case for shifting area under low yielding to high yielding crops (Singh, June 16, 1962) Sustainable growth of agriculture depends significantly on the process of agricultural transformation, which in turn is well connected with shifts in cropping patterns (Falguni Pattanaik, 2017) Traditionally, agriculture and allied sector has been the primary source of livelihood of the people living in rural India (Bidyadhar Majhi, 2018). In India mainly three cropping seasons such as *kharif*, *Rabi* and *zaid*, in *kharif* (June- September) season, mainly rice, maize, cotton, jowar and ground nut are cultivating. Wheat, Mustard, Barley, Rice, Raggi, and Groundnut are cultivating on *Rabi* season (October-March). In *zaid* season (April-June) the farmers of India mainly concentrated in vegetables, fruits and fodder cultivation. If we observe cropping pattern of India we can clearly understand there was large scale of changing of cropping pattern.

Study area

Kasaragod is the northern most district of the State and was formed on the 24th May, 1984 taking Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks. Kasaragod District lies between 12° 12' and 12° 48' north latitudes and between 74° 52' and 75° 26' East longitudes. The district lies between the Western Ghats and the Lakshadweep Sea. The eastern part of the district is hilly with small forest tracts. The district is bound in the east by Kodagu and Dakshin Kannada districts of Karnataka State, in the west by the Arabian Sea, in the north by Mangalore Taluk

Impervious Surface Mapping of Mangalore Taluk: A Sub-Pixel (Soft) Classification Approach

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Abstract: Urban areas are growing at a faster rate worldwide; and there was a gradual migration of people from rural to urban centres and shifting of activities from agriculture to industry and other related activities. The UN estimation shows that today, 55% of the world's population live in urban areas. Environmental pollution, increased pressure on natural resources and various other socioeconomic problems are inevitable consequences of urbanization. An understanding of the dynamics of the urban process is therefore essential to work in the direction of realizing sustainable urbanization and smart city goals. Monitoring the urban growth has remained challenging, particularly using medium resolution satellite images, which causes the problem of mixed pixel, where the contribution of various classes of materials present in a pixel causes miss representation of the pixel. The sub-pixel classification method overcomes this limitation of the medium resolution satellite images by spectrally separating the end member signatures present in a pixel according to the proportion of its coverage. The current research tries to monitor and explain the impervious surface and the urban growth process in the city of Mangalore, by means of sub-pixel classifier tool in the ERDAS imagine package. The study uses the Landsat images of the year 1972, 1990, 2000 and 2018 to identify impervious surfaces which consists of diverse components such as transportation networks, concrete structures and buildings, residential areas etc. in the Mangalore taluk of Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka state. And also calculates area of impervious surface according to the percentage of imperviousness.

Keywords – Sub-pixel, impervious surface, Landsat and sustainable urbanization.

I. INTRODUCTION

The conventional hard classification approach assumes that each pixel in the image is allocated a single thematic class, but in reality it is possible that a single pixel may represent multiple thematic classes. This is so particularly in medium resolution satellite imageries like the one used in the current study, Landsat images, which comes with 30m X 30m and in case of MSS 60m X 60m pixel size. The technique which employs the mechanism which is capable of assigning multiple thematic class to an individual pixel is called soft or fuzzy classification technique (Rashed & Jürgens, 2010). In this technique spectral mixture present in the pixels are represented and pixels are no longer constrained to representing a single class, but various classes in proportion to its coverage (Thenkabail, 2016). This process is usually referred as sub-pixel sampling, linear spectral unmixing, or spectral mixture analysis (Jensen, 2005).

Monitoring urban growth has remained challenging in medium resolution satellite images due to mixed pixels problem (MacLachlan, Roberts, Biggs, & Boruff, Sub-pixel land-cover classification for improved urban area estimates using Landsat, 2017). Accurate urban land extraction is a significant in understanding the nature of spatial diffusion of impervious surface and sustainable planning of the future cities in the wake of environmental impact of urbanization. However, urban feature extraction using medium resolution imageries like the Landsat is most prone to spectrally mixed pixel (MacLachlan, Roberts, Biggs, & Boruff, Sub-pixel land-cover classification for improved urban area estimates using Landsat, 2017). Sub-pixel classification is particularly responsive to imperviousness mapping. Many studies were attempted to delineate impervious surface using the spectral unmixing approach mainly because of the computational and theoretical simplicity as well as the wide availability in many software packages (Thenkabail, 2016).

In the current study ERDAS IMAGINE SUB PIXEL™ has been used to extract urban impervious surface of the Mangalore Taluk area from the multi-temporal Landsat imageries. The data are acquired from USGS Landsat imageries of 1972, 1990, 2000, and 2018.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this research work is to derive impervious surface maps of the Mangalore Taluk area using the sub-pixel classification approach for the year 1972, 1990, 2000 and 2018 from the Landsat temporal data. And it also intends to calculate the area of impervious surface for change analysis.

III. STUDY AREA

The Mangalore is a major port town on the west coast of India. Situated in the Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka was a significant city of the erstwhile Tulunadu kingdom. The location of the city extends from 12° 45' 00" N to 13° 7' 30" N and 74° 48' 00" E to 75° 00' 45" E. Meaning and Origin of the name Mangalore is rather contentious. Scholars seldom come to an agreement on the matter. But most often the name is associated with a queen named Mangaladevi. The Mangaladevi temple in Mangalore is supposed to be a shrine dedicated to this queen and the existence of this temple has given the name of the place (Gururaja Bhatt, 1969). Tulu is the major local language spoken in the region. Besides Tulu, Kannada, Konkani and Byari are also spoken here by local people. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Jainism are the major religion practiced here. The city is an educational hub in the state, the region is known as the cradle of Indian banking as major nationalized banks was nurtured from the city. The district has the second highest per capita income in the state. Being a port city it is an important commercial hub in the region.

Being in the tropical region the climate of the city is highly humid in the rainy season and during the summer period (march-may) the temperature is relatively high. The heavy rain sustains lush vegetation in the region. The city is classified as tropical monsoon climate, according to the Koppen's scheme of climatic classification. Physiographically the city of Mangalore lies in the coastal plains of Karnataka. Mangalore city is located in the southern part of the coastal stretch in the estuary of river Netravati and Gurupura. The city occupies almost flat land surface and the elevation of the land rises towards the east from the coastal plain. The Dakshina Kannada

Rainfall trend analysis by Mann-kendall test for Wayanad district: Kerala

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Abstract

Trend analysis is the practice of collecting information and attempting to spot a pattern or trend in the information. The trend analysis of a time series consists of magnitude of a trend and its statistical significance. In the present paper monthly, seasonal and annual trend of rainfall analyzed using meteorological data for a period from 1986 to 2016. Mann Kendall test and Sen's Slope Estimator were used to detect the trend direction and magnitude of change over time. Wayanad, a climatically fragile district depends mainly on monsoon for its water requirements. The present paper aims to study the trend of rainfall for last 3 decades. The secondary data collected from Indian Meteorological Department, Pune for 31 years used. Analyzing the trend existed in the rainfall data helped to understand the pattern of monsoon and to anticipate rainfall deficit and landslides in the district.

Keywords: 1. Mann Kendall Test, 2. Monsoon, 3. Sen's Slope Estimator Trend Analysis etc.

Objectives

- To find out the rainfall trend over Wayanad district during last 31 years.
- To analyze the factors responsible for existing rainfall conditions.
- To suggest adaptive measures to cope with changing rainfall pattern.

Introduction

The earth's climate has been changed over the past century in terms of variation of rainfall and temperature. The precipitation pattern all over the world is showing a changing trend due to climate change. Changes in rainfall pattern in turn influence the Hydrologic cycle, pattern of stream flows and demand for water which will compel us to review the existing hydrologic design as well as our practices and policies. The mean annual rainfall over India is 1087 mm, 78% of which received during the monsoon season (June-September), 10% during post monsoon season (October-November), 9% during summer season (March-May) and remaining 3% during winter season (December-February). The variations of south-west monsoon received in the country during last decades directly affected the agricultural production and which in turn affects the overall economy of the nation which still depends mainly on agriculture. Heavy rainfall occurs in the monsoon season and is scarcity observed in the non-monsoon season. Heavy rainfall leads to flooding and other season exhibits insufficiency of water to fulfill the requirements. The mean annual rainfall over Kerala has been 2817mm for the period of 1871 to 2005. The



A geographical study on spatial and temporal variations in agricultural land use and crop combination of Wayanad district, Kerala state

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Abstract

Cropping pattern refers to the proportionate area under different crops during an agricultural year. A cropping pattern is determined by the interaction of physical and socio-economic factors over a period of time. The study of Crop combination regions constitutes an important aspect of agricultural geography as it provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization. The present study is an attempt made to analyse agricultural cropping pattern and crop combination of Wayanad district. Weaver's Crop Combination method has been used to identify the crop combination regions of the study area. Secondary data collected from Economics and Statistics Department of Kerala used for the study. The study area having 6 crop combination at Panamaram block, 7 crop combination at Mananthavadi, 8 crop combination at Kalpetta block, 9 crop combination at Kalpetta municipality and 10 crop combination at Sulthan Batheri.

Keywords: 1. Agricultural Regionalization, 2. Crop Combination, 3. Cropping Pattern, 4. Socio-Economic Factors.

Objectives

1. To study the Cropping pattern and to analyze the change in cropping pattern of Wayanad district.
2. To find out the Crop Combination regions of Wayanad district.

Introduction

Cropping pattern express the share of different crops in farmer's total cultivated area in an agricultural year. It is an important indicator of farmer's decision-making ability which witnesses dynamism over space and time in response to the change in physical and socio-economic factors. Cropping pattern refers to the proportionate area under different crops during an agricultural year. It means the series of crops at a point of time. Cropping pattern must ensure the greatest efficiency of man, fertilizers, irrigation and other inputs. It is a dynamic concept as no cropping pattern can be suitable for all times. A cropping pattern is determined by the interaction of physical and socio-economic factors over a period of time. No cropping pattern can be good for all times to come. But there is often a

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE: A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Dr. Jagadeesh B.²¹

ABSTRACT

The context of governance envisages practices and policies that guide the effective management of enterprise and its resources. In other words, it means the supervision, control and direction of an enterprise's business by its board of directors and its senior management. It includes the means by which governance responsibilities are fulfilled and accountability is achieved, the processes used to ensure that an enterprise will operate in a safe and sound manner and comply with applicable laws and regulations, and the processes used to gather, evaluate and communicate financial and other information and to monitor and assess an enterprise's performance. Indeed, recent research in developed markets has begun to focus on enforcement of corporate and securities laws as a critical feature in determining the health and growth of stock markets.

INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance has, of course, been an important field of query within the finance discipline for decades. Researchers in finance have actively investigated the topic for at least a quarter century and the father of modern economics, Adam Smith himself had recognized the problem over two centuries ago. There have been debates about whether the Anglo-Saxon market-model of corporate governance is better than the bank based models of Germany and Japan. However, the differences in the quality of corporate governance in these developed countries fade in comparison to the chasm that exists between corporate governance standards and practices in these countries as a group and those in the developing world.

A substantial literature evaluates the effect of countries' overall corporate governance on share prices, stock market size, ownership concentration, and firm behavior. Much less is known about how specific corporate governance reforms affect firm values. A central problem in studying how governance reforms affect firm values is that most reforms apply to all public companies in the country that adopts them. Thus, if share prices move when governance reforms are announced, the price changes may reflect the reforms, but could also reflect other new information.

A. ORIGINS OF MODERN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIA (1866 TO 1947)

India, unlike a number of emerging markets, has had functioning stock markets since 1875 where much of the activity was organized in the form of joint-stock limited liability companies. From 1866 onwards there were many pieces of legislation governing corporate governance, trust activity, banking activity, and securities regulation. Moreover, it appears that Indian industry grew considerably during World War II because the Chinese and Japanese economies, which were in some sense competitors, were damaged by the war and by wartime activities on their territories.

By the time of Independence in 1947, India appeared to have well functioning stock markets, an active manufacturing sector, a large corpus of corporate and securities laws, and a well-developed banking establishment. Although there were certainly corporate governance abuses, the general state of corporate governance and the overall economy in India placed it in an enviable position amongst many postcolonial countries. This position was, however, about to receive some serious setbacks.

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Quality of Worklife: A Study in Udupi District of Karnataka state

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Abstract

Quality of Work Life is the degree to which members of a work organisation are able to satisfy their personal needs through their expenses in the organisation. Its focus is on the problem of creating a human work environment where employees work cooperatively and contribute to organisational objectives. Quality of work life is essential to the smooth running and the success of its employees. The success of any organisation is highly dependent on how it attracts recruits, motivates and retains its employees. Therefore, organisations are required to adopt a strategy to improve the employees' quality of work life to satisfy both the organisational objectives and employee needs. The factors that influence the quality of work life are attitude, environment, opportunities, nature of job, people, stress level, etc. This paper analyses dimensions and techniques for improving QWL in an organisation.

Human resources are the most significant and the only active factor of production. All the factors like capital, plant, machinery, materials, etc remain inactive unless there are competent people to utilise them for producing goods and services desired by the society. Human brain which is the creation of nature has limitless energy to "think and act". The goal of achieving greater quality and higher productivity depends on the skills of people. Developing human resources, upgrading their skills and organisational development. Therefore, HRD is the key to enhancing and effective utilisation of intellectual, technological and entrepreneurial skills of human resources. Walton defines QWL as a process by which organisation responds to employee needs for developing mechanisms to allow them to share fully in making decisions that design their lives at work.

Many factors determine the meaning of Quality of Work Life (QWL), one of which is work environment. QWL consists of opportunities for active involvement in group working arrangements or problem solving that are of mutual benefit to employees or employers, based on labor management cooperation.

Review of Literature

Walton (1973) suggested eight major conceptual areas for understanding Quality of work life. These were adequate and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, development of human competencies, growth and security, social integration, constitutionalization and total life space and social reliance.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON MICROFINANCE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Dr. Jagadeesh.B, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, University College,
Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

Abstract

The emergence of women entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. The number of women entrepreneurs has grown over a period of time, especially in the 1990s. Access to savings and credit can initiate or strengthen a series of interlinked and mutually reinforcing 'virtuous spirals' of empowerment. Microfinance programmes like the Self-Help Bank Linkage Programme (SHG) in India have been increasingly hailed for their positive economic impact and the empowerment women. This is based on the view that women are more likely to be credit constrained, have restricted access to wage labour market and have limited decision-making and bargaining power within the household. The present study is undertaken for review of literature on microfinance and empowerment women.

Key words: Microfinance, Self Help Groups, entrepreneurship, empowerment.

Microfinance development has emerged as major strategy to combat the twin issues of poverty and unemployment that continue to pose a major threat to the polity and economy of both the developed and developing countries. A number of agencies- Government as well as Non-government Organizations- are, today involved in micro-finance development initiatives. From the early 1970s, women's movements in a number of countries identified credit as a major constraint on women's ability to earn an income and became increasingly interested in the degree to which poverty-focused credit programmes and credit cooperatives were actually being used by women. SEWA in India, for example, set up credit programmes as part of a multi pronged strategy for an organization of informal sector women workers.

Microfinance: Microfinance is a broad term that includes deposits, loans, payment, services and insurances to poor. The concept of microfinance and micro-credit are used interchangeably. But micro-credit does not include savings; hence microfinance is more appropriate term.(Manimekalai,2004).It was observed that Microfinance often gets equated merely as credit for micro-enterprises while the poor also need savings, consumption loans, housing loans and insurance services. By the definition of microfinance we understand that it is a provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor in rural, semi-urban or urban areas for enabling them to raise their income levels and improve living standards.

Empowerment

Microfinance and Financial Inclusion

Dr. Jagadeesh.B, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, University College,
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Abstract

Financial inclusion is delivery of financial services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of the disadvantaged and low-income groups, providing them with timely and adequate access to the financial products, services like Bank Accounts, Savings Products, Remittances & Payment services, Insurance, advisory services, Entrepreneurial and Micro credit, Micro finance. An initial effort has been made for the widespread network of banking system through the establishment of Regional Rural Banks, Microfinance Institutions, Self Help Groups etc with the objective of providing easy and timely finance. Despite of various initiatives undertaken, there are still many obstacles cropping up in attaining Financial Inclusion. Hence, both public and private sector institutions should work together to overcome these challenges and contribute towards Inclusive Growth.

KEYWORDS: Financial Inclusion, Microfinance, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Bank Linkage Programme.

Financial Inclusion is a very important initiative for the sustainable growth of a country. With a large rural population, that is economically challenged, Government in India has rolled out many initiatives like Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All), Bharat Nirman Programme. But to support the growth, a committee on Financial Inclusion (FI) was also formed in June 2006, with Dr. C Rangarajan as Chairman to recommend a strategy to achieve a higher Financial Inclusion in the country. India in last 15 years has witnessed unprecedented growth in financial services, unfolded by liberalization and globalization of financial services due to adoption of Information Technology and unlocking of the regulatory framework. But alongside this positive development there are evidences that the formal financial sector still excludes a large section of population.

As on March 2006, the saving accounts per 100 adult populations were 63 and credit accounts were only 16 in all India (RBI, BSR 2006). In 1992, India's National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) piloted the concept with 500 groups. Since then, the SHG movement has witnessed tremendous growth that brought about one of the world's largest and fastest-growing networks for micro-finance. In 2007, some 40 million households were organized in more than 2.8 million SHGs that borrowed more than US\$ 1 billion of credit from banks in 2006/7 alone (Reserve Bank of India 2008). Cumulative credit disbursed to SHGs amounted to some US\$ 4.5 billion (or about 10% of total rural credit) in India.

Financial inclusion in India
The Reserve Bank of India has set up a commission (Khan Commission) in 2004 to look into financial inclusion and the recommendations of the commission were incorporated into the mid-term review of the policy (2005-06). In the report RBI exhorted the banks with a view of achieving greater financial inclusion to make available a basic "no-frills" banking account. In India, Financial Inclusion first featured in 2005, when it was introduced, that, too, from a pilot project in UT of Pondicherry, by K C Chakraborty, the chairman of Indian Bank. Mangalam Village became the first village in India where all households were provided banking facilities. In addition to this KYC (Know your Customer) norms were relaxed for people intending to open

**The Era of Digitalisation - An Analysis of the Challenges Faced and Role
Played by the Government under Digitalisation**

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ABSTRACT

The new theme on the town is digitalisation. In India, the implementation of the program of digitisation has increased the economic cashless transaction. Today all over the world digitalisation is assisting most of the activities to overcome the long persisting problems. The present paper tries to understand what digitalisation is and what are the challenges and threats exposed by this new system. There are hurdles associated with digitalisation in all type of economies which make implementation of this process slower. It is high time to focus on these issues so as to enable the smooth sailing of the process of digitalisation. The paper focuses on the issues like digital safety, illiteracy, infrastructure, connectivity, the vulnerable sections etc. The study predicts that government can undertake series of measures like creating proper infrastructure, solving rural connectivity issues and other bottlenecks in the implementation the process. However, the paper identifies that elimination of these issues would help the government in speeding up the process of digitalisationeffortlessly so as to accelerate economic growth

Key words:digitalisation,Challenges, Rural, Infrastructure, economic development, bottlenecks.

Introduction

The government of India aimed for cashless economy and digital payments through the advent of demonization as a way to speed up the economic growth. This has brought new dimensions in the economy by encouraging the use of digital platform for monetary transactions and a paradigm shift. The digital payment scene has been spinning around for



Research and Competitive Advantage: A Descriptive Study on Engineering Faculty

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ABSTRACT

Research has become a core areas in higher education. There are number of government grants to promote research in various fields. In recent years, many universities and funding authorities have adopted research integrity policies (LaFollette, 1992; Duquet, 1993). Research productivity should be the main highlight for any faculty who want to be a part of competitive advantage. A model is created wherein it is stated that research push and right mind-set can lead one to attain competitive advantage in an environment which it is very competitive.

The survey was based on primary data. Only women faculties were targeted for this survey. Out of total 167 sample, 83 respondents were married and 82 respondents were spinsters. Divorcee were nil hence they were excluded from the study. Different colleges were surveyed according to the prescribed time given by them. Hence a field research was done through personal and group interview. As the study was a diagnostic surveys so fact findings enquiries were executed through cross tabulation, skewness and kurtosis and normal Q-Q plots. Some significant facts have been observed from this study. This research paper is also based on secondary data for finalization of views and opinions which has been sourced from published literature.

Keywords: Faculty, Research productivity, higher education, Model, Engineering College

1. INTRODUCTION

Research has become a core areas in higher education. There are number of government grants to promote

research in various fields. In recent years, many universities and funding authorities have adopted research integrity policies (LaFollette, 1992; Duquet, 1993). It not only gives individual satisfaction but also benefit the society at large. Today universities are very aggressive in taking up research so that they build their USP and can attract stakeholders. Universities in Canada as in other countries have been increasingly expected to serve more purposes and audiences, extending their core missions to new areas and clienteles, even as they face resource constraints (Fallis 2007). The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) has promoted knowledge mobilization, as have other important sponsors of education research (SSHRC 2009; Levin 2008).

Olatokunbo Christopher Okiki (2013) show that the research productivity of the teaching faculty members in Nigerian federal universities is high in journal publications, technical reports, conference papers, working papers, and occasional papers. The research productivity is higher in Northeast (M=22.53; SD=25.73), and Southwest (M=21.74; SD=87.28), and North Central (M=20.69; SD=31.24) Nigeria. Also, the mean score of information resources availability (M=2.41; SD=0.90) indicates that information resources are readily available to teaching faculty members in Nigerian federal universities. The barriers to research productivity by teaching faculty members in the universities include low Internet bandwidth (M=3.793; SD=1.162) and financial constraint (M=3.543; SD=1.257). Besides, the study has shown the strengths and weaknesses of the

Role of Behavioral Factors in Share Market Investment Decision Making

Yashish Kumar, Radhakrishna Nayak

Abstract—Investment behavior of individual investors in the share market highly influenced by variety of psychological factors. All the psychological factors highly contribute for investors' decision of allocating the surplus financial resources for different investments and assets in the stock market. Major psychological bias broadly classified as *Herd's Bias, Prospect Bias, Market Bias and Herd's Bias*. But in this study authors concentrated to study to investigate the impact of *Market Bias* on the investment decision making of Indian share market investors with special focus on the representativeness, over confidence, anchoring, gambler's fallacy and availability bias. 275 share market investors selected from different geographical areas and different share trading houses to answer structured questionnaire for response received for 310 questionnaires. Also, share broker, financial experts and regular investors (collected) interviewed to get in-depth knowledge on the issues related to influence of psychology on investment decision of individual investors of share market. Different behavioral variables in this study have been analyzed on the basis of respondents' age, gender, geography, kind of investor, reasons for investment, reasons for investment etc. Indian share market investment trading related just with the participation of not more than 5% of the total population due to several reasons, one among is failure of both investor and share service providing agencies to understand the influence of behavioral issues and its impact on investment decision. Final justification in the present empirical paper done by analyzing different statistical techniques like chi-square test, factor analysis, correlation analysis and ANOVA techniques of SPSS 20. This research attempt may be highly helpful for both the investors and financial service providers to understand strategies after considering behavioral issues and its impact on investment.

Keywords—Behavioral, Investment, Psychological Factors, Share Market Performance

I. INTRODUCTION

Successful investor will take investment decision after careful analysis of economy, industry and company in the share market investment process. Most of the researchers in the capital market have proved that diversification will result in reduction of risk to the greater extent in the high volatile market conditions. Traditional economic theories assumed that investors behave rationally in the course of investment decision making, due to the fact that people are not always rational, their financial decisions may be driven behavioral pre-conceptions. Highly volatile market put forward a question mark on validity of efficient market

hypothesis. Behavioral finance is the new stream of study which tries to justify issues faced by traditional investors. Individual investors found to be influenced by many behavioral factors which restrict them acting rationally in the investment decision making process as supported by the traditional economic theories. Individual's behavior and structural biases shows the direction for financial decision such as allocation of resources for different securities and other relevant investment decisions.

Major behavioral factors influencing investors' decision-making:

Behavioral finance is based on psychology which suggests human decision process is subject to several cognitive biases. Biases are categorized into two groups: illusions caused by heuristic decision process and illusions rooted from the adoption of mental frames grouped in the prospect theory. Apart from this finding and market factors also contributes significantly in the individual decision making.

Table 1: Short Definitions of Major Cognitive Factors of Heuristic Theory

S.No	Factors	Short Definition
1	Representativeness	"The degree to which (an event) (i) is similar in essential characteristics to its parent population, and (ii) reflect the salient features of the process by which it is generated"
2	Availability bias	"The availability heuristic bias is a mental shortcut that relies on immediate examples that come to a given person's mind when evaluating a specific topic, concept, method or decision"
3	Anchoring Error	"Cognitive bias where an individual depends too heavily on an initial piece of information offered when making decisions"
4	Gambler's Fallacy	"A bias against deciding since 66% is successive situation"
5	Overconfidence	"A person's subjective confidence in his or her judgments is reliably greater than the objective occurrence of those judgments, especially when confidence is relatively high"

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Research Article

A comparative study on strength endurance and cardiovascular endurance of female athletes

D. H. Shailesh Kumar¹, T. Keshava Murthy²

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ABSTRACT

Sport refers to any physical activity which involves movement of body muscles by oxidizing bodily energy by incorporating certain skills. To perform in any sport, people require certain types of physical fitness. Muscular endurance implies the ability of an athlete or person to perform muscular activities repeatedly using muscle groups. Cardiovascular endurance refers to efficiency of one's heart to work properly during any physical activity. The present study was carried out to compare the muscular endurance and cardiovascular endurance of female athletes. A sample of 270 female athletes belonging to Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga, and Dharmavaram was selected using a purposive random sampling procedure. The bent knee sit-up test and 3 min step test were administered to measure muscular endurance and cardiovascular endurance, respectively. The obtained data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA. The findings of the study suggest that a significant difference in the muscular endurance and cardiovascular endurance of female athletes. Further, it was also revealed that the zone has a significant influence on the muscular endurance and cardiovascular endurance of female athletes.

INTRODUCTION

Athletic participation requires a high level of physical fitness. Physical fitness is a major requirement to become a successful athlete in any area of sports. The selection of athletes in different athletic events depends on their present physical fitness level. The fitness of athletes is measured using different physical fitness tests. The periodic measurement of physical fitness elements such as muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, flexibility, and agility helps to ensure the physical fitness standards among athletes. This further helps to get the proper training to maintain or enhance their physical fitness and achieve success in the athletic career.

Muscular strength endurance refers a person's ability to put external force using bodily muscle groups many times or in repeated exercises. The muscular endurance can be measured by how many repetitive physical activities that an individual

can perform in a given area. The most prominently used measure for this is sit-up and push-up exercises.

Cardiovascular endurance refers to the potential ability of heart and lungs to function in an optimum level when the individual is under any physical activity. It is assessed by measuring the maximum amount of oxygen intake during physical activities. It was defined by Johnson and Nelson (1988) as "The ability of the circulatory and respiratory system to adjust and to recover from the effects of exercise or work."

The general research studies emphasize that there is a significant difference in the physical fitness of male and female athletes. According to those studies, male athletes hold higher

Table 1: The mean and standard deviation scores of muscular endurance among female athletes belonging to three different zones

Variable	Zone of female athletes		
	Dakshina Kannada (n=87)	Shimoga (n=88)	Dharmavaram (n=85)
Mean	17.79	17.78	15.91
SD	2.85	2.93	3.16

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Site Suitability Analysis for Municipal Solid Waste Disposal in Mangalore City Corporation, Karnataka - Using Geospatial Technology

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Abstract: Solid waste dumping is a challenging issue now-a-days in urban extent. The solid waste produced in municipality areas (ULB) of Indian cities which impacts on health as well as the surrounding environment. The first requirement to dumping urban solid waste in our Indian cities is a suitable land site. Mangalore taluk is a second populated taluk of Dakshin Karnataka, side by it is being a fast developing city where solid wastes generating average 220 (TDP) tons per and 0.35kgs/capita/day which is also facing challenges to dumping to a suitable place. The objective of present study was the urban solid waste dumping site selection using the geospatial techniques for Mangalore City Corporation area. Remote Sensing and GIS multi-criteria analysis (MCA) methods were used to identifying the suitable site for disposal urban solid waste. Landsat ETM+ and SRTM DEM data were used for present paper. Estimation of buffer distance analysis and overlay weightage procedure was used for this study. The finding result has been indicates that only 6.45 km² (3.93%) area is suitable for solid waste dumping; otherwise 17.289 km², 77.31 km² and 62.95 km² area are fall under unsuitable, less suitable and moderate suitable with 10.54%, 47.13% and 38.39% respectively.

Keywords: Solid waste Generation; Suitable Dumping site; GIS and Remote Sensing;

1. Introduction

Solid waste is annoying ingredients which made from collective domestic, residential, industrial and commercial actions in a particular area. Solid waste generation in India has been increasing over the years from 100 grams per person per day in small towns to 500 grams per persons per day in large towns (Jaybhaye, Mundhe, & Bhalachandra, 2014). It's put major impacts on human health and surrounding environment due to the improper and instinctive solid waste dumping. The ground water quality, drinking water purity has been reduces due to unscientific landfill site and its causes the disease like nausea, jaundice, asthma etc. (Bean et al., 1995). Increasing population in urban extend due to rural to urban migration which leads to increase solid waste generation in smaller to bigger cities in India. Solid waste disposal is an important part of waste management to protect the surrounding environment. According to the Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW) rules, 1999 every municipal authority has to take in charge for collection, segregation, stores, transportation processing and disposal of municipal solid waste. It comes under some schedule i.e., (i) implementation schedule, (ii) collection, separation, storage, transportation, assembled and disposal of municipal solid waste, (iii) identified for land filling, suitable site selection, prevention of pollution, water quality monitoring, ambient air quality monitoring and post care and (iv) processing and composting. MCC has been generates Municipal Solid Waste is about 220 TDP (tons per day) and collection is about 200 TDP, 0.35kgs/capita/day. In three major ways solid waste is generated in MCC like municipal, biomedical, hazardous industrial waste. There are two ways to collect solid waste in Mangalore City Corporation. One is primary collection and another is secondary collection. Primary collection is mostly deals with door to door collection and street sweeping. As per CSP of MCC report, corporation has collected waste by door to door 56.4% of total house hold population in 2011 and 12% from slum house hold. Slum residents are used to practice throw waste directly on road site bin and open drainage. Solid waste collection report of Corporation reveals that amount of Domestic waste generated 88.87 TDP; commercial area generated 45.50 tons per day; construction and street sweeping waste generated 1, 27.27 TDP respectively. Monthly wise waste generated of MCC are 3300, 2190, 540, 60,0 and 90 MT from domestically, commercial, Street sweeping, Slaughter, Houses, Industries and Construction. To find the suitable solid waste disposal site of municipal areas, it is an important to considered some basic parameters like physical, socio-economic and land use factors for people safety even though limited land resources in urban areas. The collection of waste system from Slum areas and non-slum areas are more or less 'Good'; only 10% to 12 % are 'Bad'. Remote sensing and GIS techniques are a new kind of aid that can solve out problem of cost effectively. This technique supports to selecting a suitable site for dumping waste considering all the necessities criteria. The present study discussed about the selecting suitable site for disposal of municipal solid wastes in Corporation area using Multi Criteria Analysis of GIS techniques based on physical, socio-economic parameters. The rule is used to give rank wise alternatives under the consideration. The ranking depends upon the decision maker is preference. Eight parameters have been taken into consideration to build suitability dumping site in Mangalore City Corporation. Create buffer distance from each parameters using multiple buffer tools and again reclassify of it using spatial analyst tools in ArcGIS and finally suitability site map has been detect on the based on raster calculation of each parameter.

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15. The Status of Gender Disparity in Haveri District: A Geographical Approach

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Abstract

The current status has seen the greatest gender disparity that is reflected in the relationship between the male and female literacy, education, employment, socio-cultural and behavioral indicators of empowerment. Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a prerequisite for tackling the challenges of poverty reduction, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.

The present paper examines the extent of gender disparity in Haveri District based on literacy and sex ratio using secondary data such as District Census Hand Book of Haveri District. Literacy rate has been calculated for the population above 6 year and Sopher's Disparity Index (1974) modified by Kundu and Rao (1983) has been employed for the measurement of male-female disparity in literacy. It is perceived that, in all taluks of Haveri district, experiences greater regional disparities in the literacy and sex ratio. We found that literacy rate in study area was 67.79% in 2001 which is increased to 77.4% in 2011. We also found that the urban literacy is significantly greater than the rural literacy which is coexisting to the wider gender disparities from the rural to the urban population in the study area. Similarly we also found that sex ratio in the study area was 944 in 2001 which is increased to 950 in 2011. There are wide disparities from Rural to Urban sex ratio. The urban sex ratio is higher than rural sex ratio in study area. The Rural sex ratio is 946 and urban sex ratio is 968 females per thousand males in the 2011.

Keywords: Literacy, Sex ratio, Gender, Disparity, etc.

Introduction

The human sex ratio (conventionally defined as the number of females per 1000 males) and literacy varies greatly between district to district and state to state. Das Gupta

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12. Constant Learning and Professional Advancement - A Empirical Study on Faculties

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Abstract

Learning helps one to build respective acumens which eventually help them to explore beyond boundaries and can move towards professional advancement. David D Dill (1999) in his study evaluated that over the last decade universities have been subjected to various forms of academic accountability designed to maintain or improve the quality of their teaching and a shared perspective of many of these accountability processes is that universities become skills at creating knowledge for the improvement of teaching and learning, at modifying the behaviour to reflect this new knowledge. In short, those universities become "learning organizations."

As quoted by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, "You cannot change your future, but you can change your habits and surely your habits can change your future". Good habits play a very important role in one's life and profession. Constant learning should be a habit. Sometimes external push can be negligible but internal push should be so aggressive that one builds acumen and cross different boundaries in the professional front.

Keyword - Learning, Development, Professional advancement

1. Introduction

According to Albert Einstein "Once you stop learning, you start dying". Continuous learning helps individuals to grow vertically and horizontally. We stay in an ever changing environment. Every new day, every new hour, every new minutes is a game changer. To meet this ever changing environment one has to be a constant learner.

Learning helps one to build respective acumens which eventually help them to explore beyond boundaries and can move towards professional advancement. David D Dill (1999) in his study evaluated that over the last decade universities have been subjected to various forms of



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DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES BY RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

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Dr RAMAKRISHNA B.M

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Abstract : *Economic activity and religion have a deep relationship. They both influence each other. This inter-relationship is of ancient origin. In other words religious factors can be linked to the social and economic development of India since the emergence of the first civilization on the Indus around 4,500 years ago. There are numerous studies examined how religious institutions like Temples, Churches, Mosques etc have impact on society in general. However, there is a paucity of studies looking specifically at how religious institutions contribute for the neighborhood development by taking up developmental activities via income generated out of religious activities. In this study, a special focus has made on to analyze the contributions of religious institutions in neighbourhood development.*

Keywords: Development, Initiatives, Rural, NGOs Religion, Institutions

Introduction

India has long been known as a very spiritual, religious heavy area of the world. In India, religion is a way of life. It is an integral part of the entire Indian tradition. For the majority of Indians, religion permeates every aspect of life, from common-place daily chores to education, and politics. Recent academic interest linking religion and development has centered on the economics of religion. Studies in the economics of religion have focused on applying the tools of modern economic analysis to the analysis of religious institutions, faith-based welfare programmes and development initiatives taken by them for the neighborhood development. The present study aims at an analysis of role played by the religious institutions in development process in rural area of Dakshina Kannada District. There are numerous studies examined how religious institutions like Temples, Churches, Mosques etc have impact on society in general. However, there is a paucity of studies looking specifically at how religious institutions contribute for the neighborhood development by taking up developmental activities via income generated out of religious activities. In this study, a special focus has made on to analyze the contributions of religious institutions in neighbourhood development. An attempt is also made to shed light on early writings pertaining to religion and development. In this paper an attempt has made to examine the contributions of religious institutions such as Temples, Churches, and Mosques of Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka State. In this study, a special focus has made on to analyze the contributions of a reputed pilgrimage centre of Dakshina Kannada District-**'Shri Kshetra Dharmasthala'** in the field of rural development. This study also attempts to answer the following questions-

1. Whether religious institutions contribute for the development process?
2. Is there any positive relationship in between religious institutions and rural development?
3. What are the positive strengths of religious institutions to promote rural development programmes?

THE METHODOLOGY:-

Taking into account the fact that religion is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon, it is almost impossible to examine religion and its specific relationships to development: economic, social and cultural. Here an attempt is made to evaluate the contribution of development initiatives taken up by the religious institutions. The present study is based on primary source and secondary source of information. The primary information concerned to the research work collected through different sources. It includes structured interview schedule, discussion with beneficiaries, discussion with volunteers,



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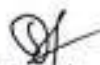
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Banking the Demographic Dividend through Inclusive Growth in India

Dr. Jayavantha Nayak

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For decades, economists and social thinkers have debated the influence of population change on economic growth. India is presently in the early part of its demographic dividend. However, unless lessons are learnt from other parts of the world, and adequate measures are taken both at the ground and policy levels, it is possible that India will be unable to reap its demographic dividend, and may in fact jeopardize its future as a result of inadequate action. Demographic transition is the window of opportunity for implementation of development oriented Government policies. This one-time gift of the demographic transition is expected to provide lots of opportunities for development and economic gains. To reap the benefit of demographic dividend government has to implement appropriate policy. Reforms undertaken in the early 1990s made India one of the world's fastest growing. This study explores banking the demographic dividend through inclusive growth in India.

Methodology

This paper is descriptive and analytical in nature. Here an attempt has made to discuss the possibilities of reaping demographic dividend through inclusive growth in India. The present study is based on secondary source of information. Information has gathered through various sources such as books, journals, Planning documents, gazetteer, website, government records etc.

Demographic Dividend for India

The demographic dividend-this phenomenon occurs with a falling birth rate and the consequent shift in the age structure of the population towards the adult working ages. It is also commonly known as the demographic gift or bonus or demographic window. With many developing countries particularly in the Asian continent experiencing a rapid decline in fertility, there has been widespread optimism that the demographic bonus will take these countries to greater economic heights [Asian Development Bank 1997, Bloom and Williamson 1998; Cyrus Chu and Lee 2000; Mason 1988].

Due to improved health care facilities in India, the death rate is on decline, this indicate that by the year 2016 persons above age of 60 will increase and will be 8.94% of the total population. The below mentioned table furnishes details regarding demographic composition in India in different periods of time.

Economic Inclusion and Women Empowerment

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Introduction

The status of women in modern India is a sort of a paradox. If on one hand she is at the peak of ladder of success, on the other hand she is mutely suffering the violence afflicted on her by her own family members. As compared with past women in modern times have achieved a lot but in reality they have to still travel a long way. Their path is full of roadblocks. The women have left the secured domain of their home and are now in the battlefield of life, fully armoured with their talent. They had proven themselves. But in India they are yet to get their dues. The sex ratio of India shows that the Indian society is still prejudiced against female.

Scope and Objectives

This study explores the importance of women empowerment and inclusive growth to achieve sustainable development in Indian economy. For growth to be sustained in the long run, it should be broad-based across sectors and different sections of the society. Recognising that inclusive growth begins with children and women, special focus has made under the XII Five Year Plan to achieve this goal. The objectives of the study are as follows-

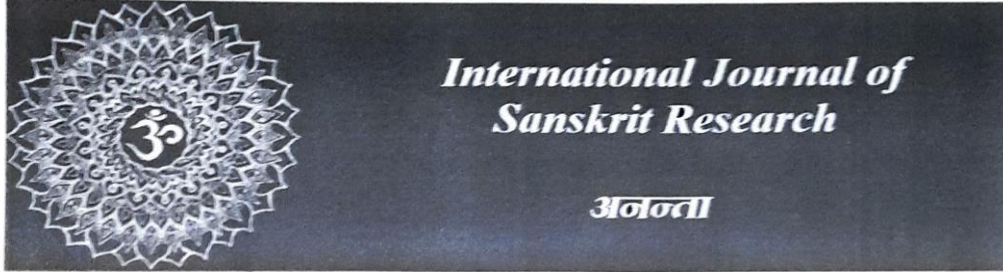
1. To review the existing condition of women in India.
2. To analyze the achievement done under past Five Year Economic Plans.
3. To **review** the existing strategies, policies, programmes for women empowerment in India.
4. To suggest remedies for achieving women empowerment goals in India.

Methodology

This paper is descriptive and analytical in nature. Here an attempt has made to discuss the existing condition of women in India and various measures and schemes introduced under current Five Year Economic Planning to overcome from this problem. The present study is based on secondary source of information. Information has gathered through various sources such as books, journals, Planning documents, gazetteer, website, government records etc.

The Concept of Women Empowerment

Swami Vivekananda had said "That Country and that Nation which does not respect Women will never become great now and nor will ever in future" and pursuit of making India a great nation we need to



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Inter-relation between ayurveda and jyoutisha shastra

Soumya Saraswathi M, Kumara Subrahmanya and Subrahmanya Padyana

Abstract

Ayurveda is a precise and comprehensive tool for physical and psychological wellbeing and promoting optimal health, energy, and vitality. It is called as the mother of all healing because it embraces all forms of healing. It accepts anything internally or externally that promotes health, comfort and happiness. Ayurveda explores the qualities and effects not only of food, medicine and behavior but also of climate, weather and the stars.

Jyoutisha is one of the Anga (Branch) among Shadangas of Veda. Ayurveda is the Upaveda of Atharva Veda. For both of these Shastra, the fundamental source is Veda. Almost all the knowledge found in the Indian subcontinent and to some extent found in other far-off places can be traced to the Vedic literature. Jyoutisha shastra is the science that explains the movement of planets and their influence on human body activities.

Both the sciences acknowledge and explicate the role of Karma as a root cause for the disease. The classical texts of Ayurveda, quotes innumerable instances where Jyoutisha shastra is the solution. This paper tries to compile and elaborate importance of Jyoutisha shastra in the light of Ayurveda.

Key words: Ayurveda, Jyoutisha shastra, karma

Introduction

Throughout the centuries, Astrology had close connections with medicine. In ancient India, Astrology and Ayurveda were intimately connected. An Ayurvedic doctor was required to be an astrologer too. Ayurveda and Jyoutisha Shastra share an energetic view of universe, recognizing certain harmonic keys to our existence on all levels. They hold that the order of life on earth and the structure of the universe, specifically the solar system are intrinsically related and follow the same laws and development of forces.

Jyoutisha Shastra is the foremost of the six Vedangas. It is said to be the "Vedasya chakshu: khilashastrametar"¹ i.e. "eye of the Veda". Through Jyoutisha Shastra, all Vedic knowledge can be properly applied. Ayurveda is the foremost of the four "Upaveda" or "secondary to Veda" through which a true Vedic life can be properly lived. Ayurveda and Jyoutisha Shastra are closely intervened not only with each other but all other Vedic sciences including Yoga, Vedanta etc. Hence, an attempt is made to find the inter-relation between Ayurveda and Jyoutisha shastra.

Methods

For the present study, the classical texts of Ayurveda as well as Jyoutisha were reviewed. They are mainly Charaka Samhitha, Sushruta Samhitha, Ashtanga Hridaya, Ashtanga Sangraha, Hareeta Samhitha, Brihat Jataka, Prashnamarga, Sarasangraha and Jataka Parijata. While analysing the principles of diagnosis and treatment of various diseases through the classical texts of both the sciences, there are many references which are identical. The details of such explanations are reviewed, analysed and compared.

Results

1. Acharya Susrutha says, just as the Moon, Sun and Wind are necessary for the regular functioning of this world, so also it is Kapha, Pitta and Vāta that regulate the health of the human body^[2]. Likewise, in Jyoutisha also there is a reference that the effect of the three

Role of Geo-Information Technology in Promoting Rural Development and Inclusive Growth in India

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Introduction

Geographic Information Technology has developed at a remarkable pace over the past two decades and will play a key role in development of nations in the 21st Century; thereupon many countries have already prepared their strategic development plans for application of GIS Technology with gigantic financing endeavours. Now time has come for all decision makers to discuss the appropriateness of GIS technology and its applications to rural development, forest management, urban development planning, land information systems and agricultural development. This will also provide a suitable solution for the use of GIS for educational infrastructure development with special emphasis on rural sector in India.

Objectives

The various objectives of the study are discussed below

- 1) To discuss the applications of GIS in promoting rural development and inclusive growth of India.
- 2) To focus on need for inclusive growth in India.
- 3) To highlight the importance of information technology in rural development.
- 4) To suggest remedies for promoting rural development and inclusive growth in India.

Methodology

Rural development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Qualitative and quantitative factors are involved in rural development process. It is very difficult to evaluate rural development and inclusive growth only with one variable like GIS. However in general an attempt has made in this paper to discuss the role played by GIS in rural development and inclusive growth of India. This paper is descriptive in nature. Information is gathered through secondary sources like articles, books, website, gazetteer, journals etc.

Need for Inclusive Growth in Indian Economy

Inclusive growth is a major concern for rural development in India with rising inequalities. Despite tremendous growth of economy, failure on distributive front has aggravated the progressive journey towards collective well-being. Inclusive growth has become the buzzword in policy-spheres with recent phenomenon

An Empirical Study on Adaptability of Mobile Banking Services in India – A Quantitative Investigation

Dr.Vijayalakshmi N.S ¹

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Dr.Jayavanth Nayak ²

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Abstract

Objective: - To make mobile banking system adaptable with easy hands on access to its beneficial features among Indian banking customers with high end access to digital payment system.

Methodology: - An empirical study comprised a sample of 170 respondents were data was collected based on convenience sampling through a structured questionnaire created on five-point likert scale.

Data Analysis: - Mean and t-test was applied to identify the results.

Conclusion: - Banks must take collective efforts to organize campaigns to make customers aware about the benefits of mobile banking in order to make them adopt the technology as the future of Indian banking relies on technology-based devices.

Keywords: Mobile banking; Adoption intention; customer adaptability, features of M-banking

Introduction

With time, banking has risen beyond its conventional model of customers waiting in line while banks rendered their services, to now making their services available to customers round the clock. For businesses all around the globe, technology has proved to bring about intense development. The banking industry has continually explored the chance for innovation to give its customers a

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ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF INTEREST AND BACKGROUND OF TEACHER EDUCATION TRAINEES ABOUT PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Dr. KESHAVAMURTHY T

Asst. Director of Physical Education, Department of Physical Education
Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri -199.

ABSTRACT

The study was confined to teacher education trainees' interest and background of physical education in anticipation that the teacher trainees would have sufficient background of physical education and sports in their school time studies. Teacher trainees' were also expected to given their volunteer service for the development of physical education and sports programme in their institutions. Physical education is a typical field, which demands inter-personnel relationship with administrators, teachers, student leaders and publics for its meaningful management. Each institution, with the exception of few, may have only one physical education teacher and most of them find it difficult to cope-up with the physical education programmes. Thus the education trainee when becoming a full-fledged teacher would also learn to help the students in their physical education and sports programme so as to achieve their desired goals. In the absence of such co-ordination, students as well as the society will suffer a great loss.

A questionnaire on five points scale and also for the negative questions reverse five points scale has been awarded, it consisting of 28 questions was logically framed with the assistance of experts in the field to know teacher trainees' interest and background of physical education programme. The questionnaire was administered to 100 randomly selected B.Ed. students from six educational institutions of Mangalore University, Mangalore and opinions were collected from them. The response mainly revealed that, teacher trainees had good interest and background of physical education and sports programme. The responses also uncovered important beneficial aspects of physical activities, such as mental soundness, social behavior, good health and pleasure. The study recommended that, vocational short term orientation training programmes at various levels should be organized to the teachers for effective implementation of physical education and sports programmes.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is considered as a cultivating, nurturing and fostering process, dealing with the total development of the moral, intellectual and physical processes of the individual. In order to achieve this, societies have established educational institutions and evolved a sound programmes catering to the needs in all endeavors of education. But scrutiny of the programmes of the educational institutions in India reveals that a greater part of the institutions' working time is devoted to the

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Amritha V S, Francina P X

Social Inclusion of Migrant Coffee Plantation Workers in Kodagu District of Karnataka

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Research scholar/ Assistant Professor¹
Dept. of Commerce, DMKM College, Madikeri¹
Dept. of UGTG and Career Counselling, Haverly College, Mangalore²

Abstract: Coffee plantation which forms backbone of Kodagu's economy. An investor season starts in Coorg coffee plantations has a lot of issues relating to labour scarcity. Most of the Assamese works in coffee estates during peak season. These migrated workers were excluded from local initiatives; even they were paid equal to local workers. Both male and female workers are considered for the study. This study aimed to understand the socio-economic conditions of the Social Inclusion of long-term, short-term and seasonal migrant coffee plantation workers. The collected data was computed by applying chi-square. Results show that a relationship exists between type of migration and social inclusion variables.

Key words: Migrant workers, plantation, social inclusion, economic condition, growth etc.

I. Introduction:

Plantation work being agriculture in nature is carried out on large pieces of land or estates that are primarily located Kodagu accounts for nearly a third of the coffee produced in country, thereby earning itself the sobriquet 'Coffee Cup of India'. With the majority of land used for coffee cultivation, yield per hectare of Arabica and Robusta variety stand out higher in Kodagu than in any other district of the country. The yield invariably depends upon on the performance of the workmen employed in a plantation or the temporary ones.

The labourer force in Kodagu is mainly cultural one comprising, besides locals, migrants from Mysore, North Karnataka, North India, Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. It is noticed that migration of small households, petty businessmen, agents and contractors has been an increasing trend over the last few decades. On any given day during peak season, one can find migrants from Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal making up the workforce of five first Kodagu factories and one business concerned in these three states.

II. Migrant labourers in coffee estates of Kodagu:

Coffee is a highly labour intensive crop that requires on an average requires 400 man-days per hectare per year for Arabica crop and 300 man-days per hectare per year for Robusta. Most of the planters employ a combination of both permanent and temporary labourers, with minimum permanent labourer. With migration of local youths towards greater parties, Kodagu often look itself short on labourers, forcing planters to employ migrant labourers from the other states. Migration too has played an important role. Of the total 5.27 lakh coffee workers in the country, 2.12 lakh are in Kodagu, 1.51 lakh in Chikmagalur district, 0.88 lakh in Hassan district and rest spread across other States.

III. Socio-economic status of migrant coffee plantation labourers:

Labour in Kodagu has always been multi-cultural. Other than tribal and semi-tribal local labourers, migrants from Tamil Nadu, Assam and other states were frequent in the area. The landless of the interviewed migrant labourers had access to basic amenities. All the houses owned had electricity supply, toilets and tiled roofs. Houses of non-permanent labourers had space for kitchen gardens where coffee and other sub-crops was grown and this was a supplementary income for them, together with wages. The labourers living in host houses did not state anything wanting, about their places of residence. However, the reference on housing conditions of the labourers should not be generalised to the entire district.

The planters felt that because of the influx of migrant labourers from places like Assam (who hardly know Kannada/Hindi), it is very difficult to understand their needs and especially medical problems when they require medical treatment. The issue of alcohol addiction among the tribal communities was highlighted by many planters.

Kodagu is providing much better working environment and wages for migrant labourers and their families in comparison to other parts of the state, it is only when they see coffee cultivation is comparatively much more profitable than other crops. Even with higher wage rates in plantation labour in Kodagu, plantation labour does not offer growth prospects for labourers. There is considerable 'class difference' between planters and labourers. The distribution of land in the district is highly skewed against the Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

IV. Problems faced by the migrant coffee workers:

The demand for workers is so acute in the coffee estates in Coorg that these migrant workers keep hopping from one estate to the other. In the circumstances, it is difficult to keep bonded labourers. Some of the problems are stated below.

- The children of migrant workers does not have access to local schools due to the language problems
- The lack of identity proof

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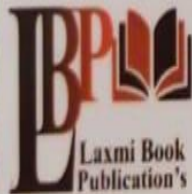
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This is to certify that our review board accepted research paper of Dr./Shri./Smt.: Sriraj B. S. and Subhashini Srivatsa. Topic:-Challenges And Scope For Medical Tourism In Dakshina Kannada And Kasaragod Disticts- An Empirical Study. College : Dept of P G Studies in Commerce, Mangalore University , Mangalagangothri. The research paper is original & innovative it is done double blind peer reviewed. Your article is published in the month of April 2018.



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Review of Research



International Online Multidisciplinary Journal

Volume - 7 | Issue - 7 | April - 2018

5.2331(UIF) 2249-894X

CHALLENGES AND SCOPE FOR MEDICAL TOURISM IN DAKSHINA KANNADA AND KASARAGOD DISTRICTS- AN EMPIRICAL STUDY



Sriraj B. S.

Sriraj B. S.

Research Scholar, Dept of P G Studies in Commerce, Mangalore University ,
Mangalagangotri.

Abstract : Since medical tourism is the fastest growing sector in the 21st century
and also because many countries are interested in taking advantage for its

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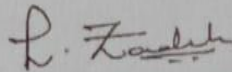
Dr. Yathish Kumar, Associate Professor

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**Consumers Perception- A study on Large-scale Retail outlets Vs Small Retail
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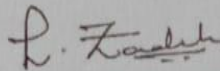
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