

Deepika

2020-21



Besant Women's College

Re-accredited by the NAAC with 'A' Grade
Sponsored by Women's National Education Society

44th Annual Magazine



Deepika



राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

Certificate of Accreditation

*The Executive Committee of the
National Assessment and Accreditation Council
on the recommendation of the duly appointed
Peer Team is pleased to declare the
Besant Women's College
Kodialbail, Mangaluru, affiliated to Mangalore University, Karnataka as
Accredited
with CGPA of 3.02 on seven point scale
at A grade
valid up to February 21, 2022*

Date : February 22, 2017



Director

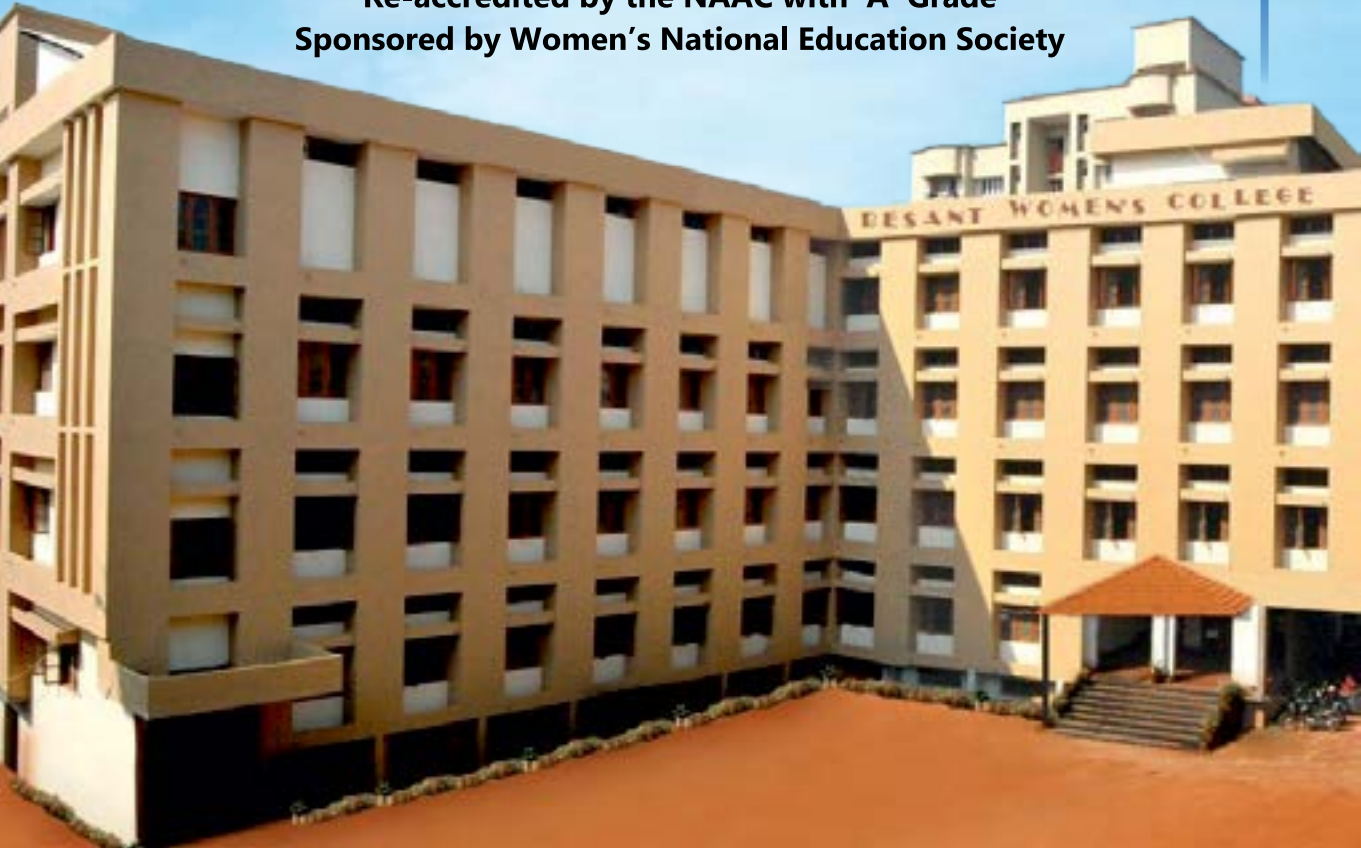


Deepika

44th Annual Magazine
2020-21

**Besant Women's College
Mangaluru**

Re-accredited by the NAAC with 'A' Grade
Sponsored by Women's National Education Society



College Motto

श्रद्धावान् लभते ज्ञानम्

Knowledge is not your birthright,
it is gained by effort
and perseverance.....

Hard work is the golden key that
unlocks the treasure trove
of knowledge...

Seek it with diligence
and
you shall find it.

महाविद्यालय प्रार्थना
(College Anthem)

वन्दे शारदाम्
मतिदाम् गुणदाम्
बुधजन वासिनीम्
विनय सम्पोशिणीम्
लभते ज्ञानम् श्रद्धावानिति
नियम संचालन वनिता शोभाम्
ज्ञान दीपिका बेसेन्दु विद्या
मन्दिर संचय रंजन शीलाम्

Founder



Dr. Annie Besant
(1847-1933)

The Pathfinder of Women's Empowerment



**Our Revered Founder President
Sri Manel Srinivas Nayak
(1913-1991)**

The Old Managing Committee



Sri Kudupi Jagadish Shenoy
President



Sri Manel Annappa Nayak
Vice President



Sri Devanand Pai
Secretary



Sri M. P Bhat
Treasurer



Sri Nagar Narayan Shenoy
Member



Sri Shyamsundar Kamath V
Member



Sri Sathish Kumar Bhat
Member



Dr. Manjula K. T
Member



Dr. Manel Arjun Nayak
Member



Sri B Ganesh Krishna Bhat
Member



C.A M N Pai
Member

New Managing Committee



Sri Kudupi Jagadish Shenoy
President



Sri P Suresh Pai
Secretary



Dr. Manjula K. T.
Correspondent



Dr. Manel Arjun Nayak
Member



Sri B Ganesh Krishna Bhat,
Member



C.A M N Pai
Member



Sri Sathish Kumar Bhat
Member

The Governing Council



Sri Kudupi Jagadish Shenoy
President



Sri Manel Annappa Nayak
Vice President



Dr. Manjula K. T.
Vice President



Sri M. P Bhat
Treasurer



Sri P Suresh Pai
Secretary



Smt. Lalitha G Mallya,
Asst. Secretary



Dr. Manel Arjun Nayak
Member



From the Principal's Desk



I am delighted to welcome you to this vibrant institution of learning. Our endeavor at Besant Women's college is to provide the platform where the students both at the UG/PG to take up the opportunity and the challenges to do the things they are capable of and rise to their potential, on all front, curricular and co-curricular. Future of the nation depends on the empowerment of the youth. We recognize that the primary role of an educational institution is to channelize the energies of youth towards production and creative goals through unfettered knowledge.

Innovation in the education system is the need of the hour. We promise to impart high quality education to the youth which is very substantial, potent and conscientious task. A wide range of multi-dimensional activities are organized here which go a long way in propelling a self-belief, confidence in decision making and problem solving along with chiseling of soft skills.

Attainment of basic Skills is a part of the Curricula Content. The basic Skills can be in the areas of literacy, numeracy and skills for life, and acquaintance in areas as gender, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS/Corona detection and prevention and peace.

Quality education needs healthy, well-nourished and ready to "participate and learn" Learners and these learners are supported in learning by their families and communities; To impart Quality Education, we should have healthy, safe, protective and gender-sensitive Environments, which provide adequate resources and facilities; Trained Teachers who use methods which are student – centered and skillful assessment to facilitate learning and reduce inequalities. Education imparted must be able to meet the National Goals by using the Skills, knowledge, and attitudes. This will help in positive participation in society.

Quality Education includes that extra touch which is required apart from completing the syllabus within the four walls of a monotonous classroom. This extra touch may be introduction of Analytical skills, Finance management, Budgeting, have a healthy body and mind by participating in the Sports events, Calisthenics, healthy food and nutrition, etiquettes to be followed on the dinner table, road using, meeting people, Field Visits etc; All these extra Touch Activities can be conducted during the free hours or the substitute teacher takes up the class when the concerned teacher is on Leave or engaged in more important Work. I feel that if this is implemented then we can proudly say that we provide Quality Education.

Students hail from diverse parts of the Society. Quality education imparts knowledge to everyone without seeing the caste, creed, colour, financial, Economical or any other barriers which may hinder the smooth transmission of education from the teacher to the Learner. When this principle is followed it becomes "Quality Education".

I am happy to note that inspite of the threatening pandemic which caused many of our valuable, fruitful hours to be lost in Lockdowns, we have been able to sail through.

We are presenting the 44th Volume of Deepika, which is in your hands. It is bouquet of varied skills in the form of Poems, articles, project papers presented all by students. One can see the talent that is trickling down in this Annual magazine.

I am sure you will like the contributions of the budding writers who have not left any efforts on their part to make the magazine readable and enjoyable at the same time enriching the knowledge of the readers.

Happy reading !!!

Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P
Principal



From The Editor's Desk



The sheer absurdity of the covid ridden pandemic is that an invisible virus has destroyed all modern civilized beings' mathematical reasoning and determination. The result was chaos and paranoia as we ended up suspecting the other human beings around; our own hands, the very air we breathe. Isolation was forced upon us like an irrevocable spell of cruel fate. We started to have a conversation with our phone screen. The warmth of human touch began to dissipate. Virtual platforms became the new education systems. Nevertheless, the great chasm between the Gurus and the disciples began to expand. One can imagine the obstacles in bringing out the yearly college magazine under such bleak circumstances.

However, with the enormous support of our beloved management and Principal Dr. Satish kumar Shetty P., faculties of various departments, and all the students, I assume we have succeeded in fulfilling the responsibility bestowed upon us. As Camus argued in his magnum opus 'The Myth of Sisyphus', one cannot destroy nor negate the existence of the Absurd in the human universe. The absurd is invincible. Ironically the Absurd depends upon the human world as much as the human condition depends upon the Absurd. When human beings suddenly feel Life does not make any sense, they realize the true taste of the absurd. Life never makes sense. The tragedy of the human race is we always hope that Life would (or Life should!) make some sense, at least!

Furthermore, that clash between a human being's hope and the utter indifference of Life gives birth to the Absurd. No weapons that we possess can fight it. We can only acknowledge its existence and move on without hoping or falling into the bottomless pothole of despair. If possible, we could try to add meanings that we invent amidst our constant confrontation with the Absurd. The articles that you are about to read in the following pages stemmed from a creative process that attempts to attach new meaning to the world shaken to the core by an 'absurd' disease.

I am so grateful to all the young minds who poured their thoughts on paper here. Unfortunately, due to frequent lockdowns, I had great difficulties pursuing the students to write original articles. However, the COVID-imposed atmosphere could not deter the young writers of our college. Under the guidance of the editorial members, they produced creative writings, which eventually enriched the Vidyarthi Deepika Magazine.

My special thanks to Mr. Ritesh for providing technical support, which smoothened the editing process. The faculty members of the department of English stood by my side. They encouraged me to focus on the magazine work, thus saving me from the other burdens. I cannot thank the department of English enough for all the support and guidance. I am deeply indebted to Ms. Apoorva Gawtham for designing such an enchanting cover page. I must also thank the student secretaries of Vidyarti Deepika- Ms. Anoushka (III BBA) and Ms. Anjali Bhandary(III B.A) for helping me out during the process.

Last but not the least I am truly grateful to the Colorcode Printers.

Dr. Gawtham Jyothsna

Department of English



Editorial Board



Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P
Principal- Editor in Chief



Dr. Gawtham Jyothsna G. J
Asst Professor-Cheif Staff Editor

Members



Dr. Balaji Bhovi
HoD & Asst Professor, Member



Dr. Parashuram G Malage
HoD & Asst Professor, Member



Dr. Giriappa
HoD & Asst Professor, Member



Mr. Raviraj
Asst Professor, Member



Ms. Roopa Rao K
Asst Professor, Member



Ms. Vijayakumari
Asst Professor, Member

Student Editors

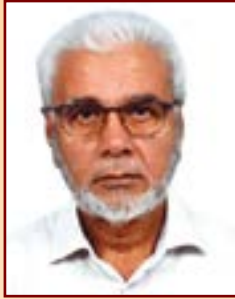


Ms. N Anoushka Poovayya
III BBA



Ms. Anjali V. Bhandary
III B.A.

Parent Teachers Association



Mr. Syed Mohammed Saeed
President



Smt. Madhuri Kamath
Vice President

Alumni Association



Ms. Swaroopa Shetty
President



Prof. Aruna D
Secretary

IQAC & NAAC Co-ordinators



Prof. S Syed Kahdar



Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C.



Dr. Parashuram G. Malage
Convenor

Staff Club

In Fond Memory



Ramachandroji Rao
Attender



Anjali K
II BSc FND



Vanditha
II BSc

Student Council



Prof. Meera Edna Coelho
Student Welfare Officer



Ms. Shilpa
III B.com, 1st Batch
President



Ms. Rukshitha
III B.B.A
Vice President



Ms. Shifana
II B.Com, 1st Batch
Secretary



Ms. Neha
II BA
Joint Secretary

Congratulations



The College Annual Magazine Vidyarti Deepika won the second Prize, in the Inter Collegiate Magazine competition (2019-20), organized by the Mangalore University.

Achievements



DR. SUDHA K

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR - 2020-2021

- Selected for paper presentation in ICA World Cooperative Congress Research Conference: Paper entitled "Gender Participation for Deepening Cooperative Identity-Cooperative Perspectives in India" under the Thematic Lines: "The Cooperative Identity-Governance and Member Participation" is selected for presentation in ICA World Cooperative Congress Research Conference On "Deepening our Cooperative Identity" during 28-30 November 2021 Seoul, Republic of Korea.
- Paper Presentation at International Conference: Presented a Joint paper with Prof Roopa Lokesh, HOD of Dept. of Sociology entitled "Gender Responsive Climate Resilient Initiatives of Cooperatives in India" on the Theme "Addressing Climate Change through Cooperative Enterprises" in the 15th ICA Asia- Pacific CCR Research Conference at Trivandrum, India from 17-18th December 2020.
- International Publication - Published a research article entitled "Asian Cooperatives and Gender Equality" in the SCOPUS indexed Science Direct (Elsevier Publications) in the Book titled "Waking the Asian Pacific Cooperative Potential" led by ICA (Asia -Pacific). Academic Press: ISBN: 9780128166666, dt: 1-06-2020.

Congratulations to the Rank Holders



Ms. Rehana Haneena Sheik
BA 2020 3rd Rank



Ms. Shravya J Pambar
BSc FND 2020 3rd rank



Ms. Kathija Annath Salnaz
BA 2020 5th Rank



Ms. Dipna B Shetty
MCom 9th Rank 2020

Rank Holders of Prakrith Examination



Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar
7th Rank

Farewell, Dear Staff



Dr. Sudha K
Associate Professor,
Dept of Commerce



Prof. Ganapathi Bhat
Associate Professor,
Dept of English



Prof. Mohandas
Associate Professor,
Dept of Kannada



Ms Asha
Second Division Clerk

TEACHING STAFF



Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P
Principal, Associate Professor, HOD of History

Department of English



Ms. Preetha Bhandary
HOD & Associate Professor



Ms. Meera Edna Coelho
Associate Professor



Mr. Girish Kumar
Asst Professor



Dr. Goutham Jyothsna
Asst Professor

Department of Kannada



Mr. Raviraj S.
HOD & Asst Professor



Ms. Jnaneshwari M
Asst Professor



Dr. Giriyappa
Asst Professor

Department of Hindi



Dr. Parashuram G. Malage
HOD & Asst Professor



Mr. Chennakeshava
Asst Professor

Department of Sanskrit



Ms. Vijayakumari
HOD & Asst Professor



Mr. Ganesh Pai N
HOD & Associate Professor



Mr. Rakshith
Asst Professor

Department of Economics



Ms. Usha Kumari M
HOD & Associate Professor



Dr. Sathisha K
Asst Professor



Ms. Aruna D
Asst Professor



Ms. Prajna S
Asst Professor

Department of Political Science



MR. MAHAVEERA
HOD & Associate Professor



Ms. Raviprabha
Asst Professor



Mr. Arun Kumar
Asst Professor

Department of Sociology



Ms. Roopa Lokesh
HOD & Asst Professor



Ms. Madhushree
Guest Faculty

Department of Secretarial Practice



Ms. Hemalatha
HOD & Associate Professor



Ms. Ranjini
Asst Professor



Ms. Vidya Bhat
Asst Professor



Ms. Shaila Kamath
Asst Professor

Department of Home Science



Ms. Gayathree Kumary K
HOD & Associate Professor



Ms. Smitha Shenoy
HOD & Associate Professor



Ms. Chethana Nayak K
Guest Faculty

Department of Journalism

Department of Computer Application & Computer Science



Mr. Gopalkrishna Raiker
HOD & Asst Professor



Ms. Savithri S. Rao
Asst Professor



Ms. Naseera S.
Asst Professor

Department of Commerce



Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C
HOD & Associate Professor



Mr. S. Syed Kahdar
Associate Professor



Dr. Sudha K.
Associate Professor



Dr. Anuradha .K
Associate Professor



Ms. Jayashree
Associate Professor



Ms. Asha Deepa Rai
Guest Faculty



Mr. Ganesh Sunder
Guest Faculty



Ms. Reshma
Asst Professor



Ms. Deekshitha T.S
Asst Professor



Ms. Latha Hebbar
Asst Professor



Ms. Nayana
Asst Professor



Ms. Shobhitha T.S
Asst Professor



Ms. Devika
Asst Professor



Ms. Chanchalakshi
Asst Professor



Ms. Sangeetha Nayak K.
Asst Professor



Ms. Amitha Kumari B
Asst Professor

Department of Mathematics



Mr. Praveen Kamath
HOD & Asst Professor

Department of Statistics



Ms. Deepika B
Asst Professor

Department of Physics



Ms. Swathi K.S
Asst Professor

Department of Food, Nutrition and Dietetics



Ms. Keerthishree Nayak
HOD & Asst Professor



Ms. Chaithra B
Guest Faculty



Ms. Suprajalaxmi
Asst Professor



Ms. Swathi M.K
Asst Professor



Ms. Kavya
Asst Professor



Ms. Adhithi
Asst Professor



Ms. K Maya Kudva
Asst Professor

Department of PG Studies in Commerce



Dr. Balaji Bhovi
HOD & Asst Professor



Ms. Anupa Baliga
Asst Professor



Ms. Jyothsna
Asst Professor



Dr. Raghavendra B
Asst Professor

Department of PG Studies in Food Science and Nutrition



Ms. Badya Indira Udyavara
HOD & Asst Professor



Ms. Shwetha Singh
Asst Professor



Ms. Roopa Rao K
Guest Faculty



**Ms. M.Asiyamath Shahda
Firhath**
Asst Professor

Department of Physical Education



Ms. Roopathi M
Physical Education Director

Library



Mr. Lokaraj V.S
Librarian

NON TEACHING STAFF



Mr. Arun Kumar C.G.
FDA



Ms. Chandraprabha
FDA



Ms. Anuradha K
SDA



Ms. Saritha S. Koppad
SDA



Ms. Vijayalaxmi S
SDA



Ms. Namitha
SDA



Ms. Vasudha K
SDA



Ms. Deepika J S
SDA



Ms. Hemalatha
SDA



Ms. Pavithra P
SDA



Ms. Thulasi
Typist



Mr. Ravinder Murthy
Computer Lab Asst.



Mr. Rithesh Kumar
Technical Support Eng.



Ms. Sucharitha H.R
SDA



Mr. Nithyananda
Attender



Mr. Ramakrishna P.B
Attender



Ms. Bharathi K.
Xerox Operator



Ms. Sheelashree
Lab Assistant



Ms. Binitha
Attender



Ms. Sundari
Peon



Mr. Meghappa
Peon



Mr. Bhasker Poojary
Peon



Mr. Jaya M.K
Peon



Mr. Udaya Kumar D.S
Peon



Ms. Vasudha Pai
Peon



Ms. Saritha
Peon



Ms. Maya
Peon



Ms. Sumana Shetty
Peon



Ms. Ashalatha
Peon



Ms. Savitha
Peon

CONTENTS

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಗುರುವಂದನೆ

‘ಸರಳತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ರೂಪ ಡಾ. ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ.’ ಹರ್ಷಿತಾ 9

ನುಡಿ ನಮನ

‘ಜನತೆಯ ಕವಿ ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ’ ಚೈತ್ರ ವಿಠಲ ಮೇಟಿ 12

ಕವಿ ನಮನ

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ ಗೌಪ್ರಮಿ 14

ಪುಸ್ತಕಾವಲೋಕನ

‘ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು; ಒಂದು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ನೋಟ’ ರಕ್ಷಾ 17

‘ಗಿರಿಜಾಕಂಡ ಸಿನೆಮಾ’ ಕಥಾ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಚೈತ್ರ ವಿಠಲ ಮೇಟಿ 19

‘ಗೀತಾ ಭಾವಧಾರೆ’ ಕೃತಿ ಪರಿಚಯ ಜ್ಞಾನಶ್ರೀ 23

ನಮ್ಮ ಊರು ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ

‘ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ; ಒಂದು ಪರಿಚಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ’ ಯಶ್ವಿತಾ ಕೆ. ಎಮ್. 26

‘ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿ-ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ- ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ’ ನಿಶಿತಾ ಎಮ್. 30

‘ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ’ ರಶ್ಮಿತಾ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ಪೂಜಾರಿ 36

ಕಲಾ ಲೋಕ

‘ಭರತೋಯಕ್ಷಾವಲೋಕನ’ ಶ್ವೇತಾ ಪೂಜಾರಿ 38

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ

‘ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು’ ಗೌಪ್ರಮಿ 41

‘ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವ ಜನತೆ’ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಎನ್.ಕೆ. 46

‘ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು; ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ’ ಹರ್ಷಿತಾ 50

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಗತ್ತು

‘ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ’ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ ಹೆಚ್.ಇ. 52

‘ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು’ ಚೈತ್ರಾ 53

‘ಕೂರೋನದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು’	ವಿನೀಶ	55
‘ಕೂರೋನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದ್ಧತೆ’	ಧನಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ	57
‘ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಶಕ್ತೀಕರಣ’	ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಎನ್.ಕೆ	59
‘ಕೂರೋನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು’	ನೇಹಾ, ಚೈತ್ರಾ, ವೈಶಿಕಾ	61

ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ

‘ವಿನಾಯಕನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ’	ಚೈತ್ರ ವಿಠಲ ಮೇಟಿ	63
‘ಬಾಲ್ಯ: ಅಂದು-ಇಂದು’	ಮೇಘನ ಕೆ.ವಿ.	65
‘ಸವಿ ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಮರೆಯಲಿ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್’	ಹರ್ಷಿತಾ	68

ಕವನಗಳು

ಸ್ನೇಹ	ಜೆನ್ನಿತಾ	69
ಅಪ್ಪ	ಜೆನ್ನಿತಾ	69
ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರು	ಲಾವಣ್ಯ	70
ಬಡತನ	ಲಾವಣ್ಯ	70
ಹೊಂಬೆಳಕು	ಶ್ವೇತಾ	71
ಸಜ್ಜನಿಕೆ	ಶ್ವೇತಾ	71
ಸ್ನೇಹಮುಖಿ	ವಿನೀಶ	71
ಮಡಿಲು ಹೆಗಲು	ವಿನೀಶ	71
ಕವಿ	ಬಸಮ್ಮ	72
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮಾತೆಯ ಶಾಪ	ಚೈತ್ರಾ	72
ಅಮ್ಮ	ಚೈತ್ರಾ	73
ಕನಸು	ಸುಶ್ಮಿತಾ	74
ವಿದ್ಯಾದೇಗುಲ	ಸುಶ್ಮಿತಾ	74
ನೆರಳು	ಸುಶ್ಮಿತಾ	75
ಮಿನುಗುತ್ತಾರೆ	ಶ್ರೇಯಾ	75
ಋಣ	ಟೀನಾ ಪಿ.	76

ENGLISH SECTION

Writing as a Cure for Depression	Sarah	79
The Science Behind the Stories of Hindu Mythology	Sthuthi R Shagrithya	81
Dad	N. Anoushka Poovaiah	84
Women Empowerment Initiatives In India	Fathima Afreen	85
The Schrödinger's Cat Experiment - Letting The Cat Out of the Bag Box	Manal Azim	89
The Importance of Voting	Yusra Fathima Farooq	90
The Environment During Covid-19	Husna Maryam	92
South Korean Traditions and Culture	Jnanashree M	93
Social Media and its Influence on The Mind	Ifrath	97
Role of Youth in National Development	Kavyashree Angraje	99
Side Effects of Online Chatting	Yusra Fathima Farooq	100
P V Sindhu: Indian Badminton Player	J. Nandana Prabhu	101
Pros And Cons of Online Class	Faheema Fathima	105
Spending Time During Lockdown Creatively	Bhoomika. P	107
Power of Prayer	Fathima Afreen	108
Bulletproof	Sarah Sheikh	109
Model Engineer	N. Anoushka Poovaiah	109
The Power of Music to Influence The Human Mind	Kavyashree Angraje	110
Should an Election be Banned	Jnanashree M	114
My World	N. Anoushka Poovaiah	115
Online Games	Veena H	116
Mobile Phones and Students	Bhoomika P	117
Model Engineer	N. Anoushka Poovaiah	118

End of a Day	Sarah Sheikh	118
Mental Health	Rida Sayed Rizwan	119
Indian Women and Sports	Ridha	120
The Post Modern Frankenstein!	Gulsha Mariam	121
The Origin of Our Most Crucial Construction!	Vandita	122
A Socio-Psychological Perspective of Post Pandemic Era	Maryam Rubayya	123
Untitled, 2020	Sarah Sheikh	125
Pros and Cons of Demonetisation	Vaishnavi .R	126
Mall Culture	Ayshath Farzeela	127
Cashless Economy Boon or Bane	Kavyashree Angraje	128
The Power of Dance	Dhanyashree	130
Emotions	Fahima Fathima	131
Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Employees	Rencita Fernandes M.Com (Previous), Lumina Pais M.Com (Previous), Tanmaya M.Com (Previous)	132
Food and Human Body	Bhoomika. P	133
The Mind That Wonders	Vandhita	135
How to Overcome Stress During Covid	Afsa Sariya	136
If Mirror Could Talk...	Ayshath Ifrath	137
India and Democracy	Husna Maryam	138
Self - Esteem	Fathima Lubna	140
Emotional Intelligence Over Intelligence Quotient	Fathima Nasooha	141
Bird View of Kerlaite Lifestyle	Vaishnavi R	143
An Analysis of Emily Bronte's Classic	Vandhana	144
Religion and Politics	Thasrifa Zainab	147
Impact of Covid-19 on Poor Community	B. Stuthi M.Com (Previous),	148

	J Swathi Nayak M.Com (Previous)	
	Pragathi Chowdhary, M.Com (Previous)	
Pollution in Cities and its Effects	Thasrifa Zainab	149
Experiment on Education	Raksha. B	151
The Indian History with Glorified Traditional Practices Includes Pottery	Kushi Shivachandra	153
Election in College	Yusura Fathima Farooq	156
Covid-19 is a Game Changer	Ayshat Farzeela	157
Two Indian Women-Achievers	Alima Asna	158
Importance of Mental Health	Vaishnavi R	160
How Popular Films Effect Our Psych	Apeksha K M	164
Harmony and Hatred in Present India	Fathima Nasooha	166
Personality Development	Fathima Nasooha	168
Travelling	Apeksha K M	172
Decision Making	Faheema Fathima	176
Education	Fathima Lubna	180
Amateur Interest	Khathija Raneem	184
I Love Music	Aysa Ifrath	188
Social Evils Prevalent in The Indian Society	Maryam Rubayya	190
Indian Food Culture	Ashitha Sukumaran K	194
Book Review: The Girl Who Knew too Much by Vikrant Khanna	N Anoushka Poovayya	195
Book Review: Everything I Never Told you by Ajay K Panday	N Anoushka Poovayya	196
Magic	Fathima Afreen	198

हिन्दी विभाग

“आर्थिक जीवन पर कोरोना का प्रभाव”	कु. सानिया	201
“कोरोना महामारी और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था”	कु. स्मिता दलवी	202
“ सामाजिक जीवन पर कोरोना का प्रभाव ”	कु. रक्षा.बी	203
“ कोरोना काल में उत्पन्न रोजगार की समस्याएँ ”	कुमारी. शीतल	204
“ शिक्षण व्यवस्था और कोरोना ”	सारा हलीमा	205
“ रोजगार पर कोरोना का प्रभाव ”	कु. सहना प्रथम	206
“माँ”	कु. पूजा द्वितीय बी.ए	206
“आर्येगे वो दिन फिर एक बार”	डां. परशुराम गणपति मालगे	207
“एक अद्भुत रचना”	कु. मेल्विटा	207
“प्रकृति हमारा जीवन”	कु. सुनैना	207
“बेटी”	कु. भक्ति जोशी	207
“मेरा भारत”	कु. रक्षा बी.	208
“यह कैसा रिवाज”	कु. पूजा बालूट	208

संस्कृत विभाग

वर्षाकालः	जोशी दिव्या	211
रामायणम्	गायत्री आचार्या	212
विद्यार्थी	जोविटा वयोला सिक्वेरा	213
प्राचीन भारतीय वैद्यकीय इतिहासः	वन्दिता	214
Wise sayings in Sanskrit	दीपालि	216

REPORTS

Annual Report 2020-2021	219
Student Council Report 2020-2021	258
Students' Editorial	265



**ಕನ್ನಡ
ವಿಭಾಗ**



ಮೊದಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ

ಸಾಂಯ

ಗುರುವಂದನೆ

ಸರಳತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧತೆಯ
ಪ್ರತಿರೂಪ - ಡಾ. ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ

ಹರ್ಷಿತಾ,
ತೃತೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ

“ಯಾರು ಕದಿಯಲಾಗದ ಸಂಪತ್ತೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ”
ಅಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ “ಗುರು ಒಬ್ಬ
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿ. ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯ ಕಳೆದು
ಸುಜ್ಞಾನದಡೆಗೆ ಕರೆದೊಯ್ಯುವ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ
ಗುರು.”

ಇಂತಹ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಡಾ.
ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ ಅವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಸತತ 35 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗದ
ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಗೈದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಳ
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಶೈಲಿಯ
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದ ಮೂಲಕ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ
ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿರುವ
ಇವರ ವೃತ್ತಿ, ಸಾಧನೆಗಳ ಪಯಣದ ಕುರಿತು
ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 20, 1961 ರಂದು ಕದ್ರಿಯ
ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವನಿತಮ್ಮ ದಂಪತಿಗಳ
ಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮೇಡಂ ಅವರು ಪದವಿ
ಹಂತದವರೆಗಿನ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂತ ಆಗ್ನೇಸ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾ
ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಗಳೂರು
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಿಂದ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ನೀಡುವ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಪದವಿ
ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಪದವಿಗೂ ಭಾಜನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು
1984ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ
1986 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ
ವಿಭಾಗದ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾಗಿ ನಿಯುಕ್ತಿಗೊಂಡರು.
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ



ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ
ಇವರು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವಿಚಾರ
ಸಂಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ವತ್ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು
ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಡಾ. ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ ಅವರು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ “Co-
operative and the world of work” ಎಂಬ
ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ILO ರವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಿನಿವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ
ಜಂಟಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ
ವಿಚಾರ ಮಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

“Brussels and International
Organization of Industrial and Service
Co-operative” Europe ಮತ್ತು ಜಿನಿವಾದ
ಕಮೀಟಿ ಆನ್ ಕೋ ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಇವರ

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ 115 ಲೇಖನಗಳಿದ್ದು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ 14 ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ ಯವರ ಲೇಖನವು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಸರಿ.

“ವೇಕಿಂಗ್ ದ ಏಷಿಯನ್ ಫೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಕೋ ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಪೊಟೆನ್ಷಿಯಲ್” ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆನಡಾದ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಕೋ ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ನವರು ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ “ಕೋ ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಎಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರೈಸ್; ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಎ ಬೆಟರ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್” ಎಂಬ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಇವರು ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಂಡನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವರು. “ಲೀಡರ್ ಶಿಪ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ವಿಮೆನ್ ಇನ್ ಕೋ ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್” ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲೇಖನದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವು ಯುರೋಪಿನ ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್ ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ TCA ಎಂಬ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡನೆಯಾಗುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ UK ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.

ಇವರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಇಂತಿದೆ:

ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ -13, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ-12, ರಾಜ್ಯ -1 ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳು -3, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು - 5, ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು - 3, ಬುಕ್‌ಚಾಪ್ಟರ್ - 18 ಇವರು ಒಟ್ಟು 30 ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 15 ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಜಿನಿವಾ, ಸ್ವಿಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ (2019), ಲುಜರ್ನ್, ಸ್ವಿಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ (2016), ಟರ್ಕಿ(2015), ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ (2015), ಬಾಲಿ ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ (2014), ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ (2013), ನ್ಯೂಜೆರ್ಸಿ (2012), ಸ್ಟ್ರೆನ್ (2011), ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ (2010), ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್ ಲಂಡನ್ (2009), ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕೊಲಂಬಿಯಾ (2007), ಸಾಸ್ಕಾಟೆವನ್, ಕೆನಡಾ(2007), ಕೊಲಂಬೊ(2006), ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ (2004), ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್ (2000).

ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಸುಧಾ ಮೇಡಂರವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇವರು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇವರು ಸ್ವೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಮಾವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ‘ಉತ್ತಮಪ್ರಬಂಧ’ ಎಂದು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ದೊರೆತಿತ್ತು. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಮೇಡಂ ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ ಇವರು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸ್ವ-ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಹಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಡಾ. ಸುಧಾ ಕೆ ಇವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಂವಾದದ ಆಯ್ದ ಭಾಗಗಳು:

1. ಮೇಡಂ, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳೇನು ?

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕಿ ವೃತ್ತಿ ನನ್ನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ದೊರತೆ ಅವಕಾಶ. ದೊರೆತ ಈ ಅವಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ, ನನ್ನಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆದೆ. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಸೇವಾವಧಿ ಇರೋತನಕ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಂಡನೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಡಿದ್ದು ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ: ನಾನು ಗಾಯಕಿ. ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. ತದ ನಂತರ ನನಗೆ ಪಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶದಿಂದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ದೊರೆತು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಡಿತು. ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಂಡನೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯಿತು.



3. ಮೇಡಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಂಡನೆ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿರಾ ?

ತುಂಬಾ ಅನುಭವಗಳು, ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಾನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ಜಿನಿವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಐ.ಎಲ್.ಒ. ದವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಜಂಟಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ತುಂಬಾ ಆದರದಿಂದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ವಿದೇಶ ಪಯಣವು ಹಲವಾರು ಜೀವನಾನುಭವವನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

4. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಂತೋಷ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು?

ನಾವು ಯಾವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಆ ಕ್ಷಣ. ಸಂತೋಷ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿ. ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಧನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ನೀಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯೇ ಖುಷಿ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ತಾನಾಗೆ ಒಲಿಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ, ಕಲೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯ ರೂಪ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಯು ಯಶಸ್ಸು, ಧನ-

ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳ ರೂಪ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ಎಂದರೆ ಡಾ. ಗುರುರಾಜ ಕರ್ಜಗಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ “ದೇವರ ಅನುಭೂತಿಯೇ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸಂತೋಷ” ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವರ ಅನುಗ್ರಹದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪಿದಾಗ ದೊರಕುವ ಸಂತೋಷವು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದದ್ದು.

5. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ನೀಡುವ ಮಾರ್ಗ ದರ್ಶನ ?

ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪುವ ತಾಳ್ಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಪೋಷಕರು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು ಮೇಡಂ. ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಬದುಕಿನ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದ ಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ವಿಕಸನದ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಿರಿ. ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

ನುಡಿ ನಮನ

ಜನತೆಯ ಕವಿ ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ

ಚಿತ್ರ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ

“ಇಕ್ರಲಾ ವದೀರ್ಲಾ”, ಈ ನನ್ ಮಕ್ಕ ಚರ್ಮ ಎಬ್ರಲಾ. ದೇವು ಒಬ್ಬೆ ಅಂತಾರೆ, ಓಣಿಗೊಂದ್ ತರ ಗುಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟವೆ”.||

“ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂತು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂತು 47 ರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದಂತ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಧ್ವನಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿದವರು ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಆಭ್ಯಸಿಸುವ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಓದದೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆದರೆ ಅದು ಅನುಚಿತ ಎನ್ನುವಷ್ಟು ಈ ಕವಿ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯರೂ, ಗೌರವಯುತರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು 1954 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 3 ರಂದು ರಾಮನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಾಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಮಂಚನ ಬೆಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ದೇವಯ್ಯ ತಾಯಿ ವೆಂಕಟಮ್ಮಮೇಲು ವರ್ಗದವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಶೋಷಣೆ, ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಮಾಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸಿದರು. 1974 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ವಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎ ಪದವಿ ಮತ್ತು 1976 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ.ಎಲ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಪದಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ 1989 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಡಾ|| ಜಿ.ಎಸ್ ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ “ಗ್ರಾಮ ದೇವತೆಗಳು” ಪ್ರೌಢ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ ಪದವಿ ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.



ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು ಇವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಮಂದಿ ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು 8 ಮಂದಿ ಪಿ.ಚ್.ಡಿ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇವರು ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್, ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್, ವಸುದೇವ, ಭೂಪಾಲ, ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಮುಂತಾದವರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು 1975 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ “ಹೊಲೆ ಮಾದಿಗರ ಹಾಡು” ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾವ್ಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು.

‘ಊರುಕೇರಿ ‘ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕತೆ. ‘ಇಕ್ರಲಾ ವದೀರ್ಲಾ’, ‘ದಲಿತರು ಬರುವರು ದಾರಿಬಿಡಿ’ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಗೀತೆಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ “ಆ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ “ಗೆಳತಿ ಓ ಗೆಳತಿ” ಎನ್ನುವ ಚಿತ್ರಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

“ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂತು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂತು ನಲವತ್ತೇಳರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ” ಎಂಬ ಹಾಡು ಬಹಳ

ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕರೂ ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶರ ಮನೆಯ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷ, ಆದರೆ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಬರೀ ಕಷ್ಟವೇ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳಕು ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬರಿ ಗೋಳಿನ ಕಡಲು. ಸಮಾನತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಣವಂತರ ಕೈಯ ಗೊಂಬೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಈ ಜಗತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪದ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ಕಣಗಾಲರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ 'ಧರಣಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಮಧ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ' ಚಿತ್ರಗೀತೆಗಾಗಿ ಇವರು 1983-84 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಕವಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಅವರ ಬರೆದ 'ಆ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳಿದಾಡಬೇಡ ಗೆಳತಿ', 'ಬಾನಲ್ಲೆ ಮಧು ಚಂದ್ರಕೆ' ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಗೀತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಊರುಕೇರಿ' ಆತ್ಮ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಸಹ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದು ತಮಿಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಅನುವಾದಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಅವತರಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿತ್ತು.

'ಪಂಚಮ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲಸಮ' 'ಏಕಲವ್ಯ' ನಾಟಕ. 'ಅವತಾರಗಳು' ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಕೃತಿ, ಹಕ್ಕಿ ನೋಟ, 'ಜನಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಉರಿಕಂಡಾಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಲೇಖನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಪಣಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ, ಬೀದರ್ ಶರಣ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ನಾಡೋಜ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಜಾನಪದ ತಜ್ಞ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಡಾ| ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಸತ್ಯಕಾಮ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಗೌರವ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 82 ನೇ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷದ ಪದವಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು.

ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ಕೋರೋನಾದಿಂದ ಕಳಚಿದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಲೋಕದ ಕೊಂಡಿ ಕವಿ ಡಾ.ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿ ಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರ ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಕವನಗಳು ಎಂದು ಮರೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಹೋರಾಟ ಕೊನೆಯಾಗದಿರಲಿ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿರಶಾಂತಿ ಸಿಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹಾರೈಕೆ.



ಕವಿ ನವನ

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು
ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ

ಗೌಪಮಿ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ

“ಜಯ ಭಾರತ ಜನನಿಯ ತನುಜಾತೆ”,
“ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರು ಎಂತಾದರೂ ಇರು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ
ನೀ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರು”, “ಓ ನನ್ನ ಚೇತನ ಆಗು ನೀ
ಅನಿಕೇತನ” ಹೀಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ
ಹಲವಾರು ಕವನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮನದಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ
ಹಾಸು ಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಹಾಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಇವರ
ಪೂರ್ಣನಾಮಧೇಯ ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ.
ಇವರು ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪಗೌಡ - ಸೀತಮ್ಮ ದಂಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ
ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1904 ರಲ್ಲಿ
ಜನಿಸಿದರು.

ವರ್ಗ, ವರ್ಣ.ಜಾತಿ, ಭೇದ, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ-
ಬಡವರ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರ, ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು
ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಪುರೋಹಿತಶಾಹಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ
ಮೂಲಕ ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದು, ಪಂಚಮಂತ್ರ, ಸಪ್ತಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು
ನೀಡಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾರ ಕೀರ್ತಿ
ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟವರು
ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ
ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿದ, ಅಪರೂಪದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವುಳ್ಳ ಇವರು
ಋಷಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬದುಕಿ, ಸಂತರಂತೆ ಬಾಳಿ, ಶರಣರಂತೆ
ನಡೆನುಡಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಆತ್ಮಕಲ್ಯಾಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ
ರೂಪಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದರು.

ಇವರು ವಿಚಾರವಂತರಾಗಿ, ಭಾವಜೀವಿಗಳಾಗಿ,
ಕಥೆಗಾರರಾಗಿ, ನಾಟಕಕಾರರಾಗಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ,
ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾಗಿ,
ಉಪಕುಲಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿ



ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ಗೌರವ
ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ತನು ಮನ ಧನ,
ಮನವನ್ನು ಸವೆಸಿದ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರೇ ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ
ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪನವರು.

ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕತೆಯ
ಸಂದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಏನು?

ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವನಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುವ
ಮಗುವನ್ನು ನಾವು ದೇಶ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಮತ, ಜಾತಿ,
ಮತ ಜನಾಂಗ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಉಪಾಧಿಗಳಿಂದ
ಕುಬ್ಜನನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವೆವು. ಅವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಿ
ಅವರನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯೆ,
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಎಲ್ಲದರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.
ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲ ಅನಿಕೇತನರಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಲೋಕವು ಉಳಿದು ಬಾಳಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಮೂಡಿ ವಿಶ್ವಮೈತ್ರಿ ಪಡೆದರೇ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವರು. ಇಡೀ ಮಾನವ ಕುಲವೇ ಒಂದು ಎಂದು ಸಾರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾತಿ, ಮತ, ಭೇದವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಭೇದ-ಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಂದೇಶವಿತ್ತರು. ಈ ಸಂದೇಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ಸಾರಿದರು.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸೇರಿ ಜಾತಿ, ಮತ, ಭೇದ ಮಾಡದೇ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಕುಲವೊಂದೇ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗೋಣ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶವು ಸರ್ವದೇಶ, ಸರ್ವಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ವಾದಗಳು

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ, ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಗಳು ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಪೂರಕ. ಇವುಗಳ ಗುರಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಕಲ್ಯಾಣ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ, ಜಾತಿ, ಮತ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬುಡಸಮೇತ ಕಿತ್ತುಹಾಕಲು ಯುವಕರು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರಮಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ರೈತರನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು. ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮ, ಸಮಭಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಜಾತಿ, ವರ್ಣ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಹೋರಾಡುವುದು.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ವ ಮತಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಶುದ್ಧ ಹೃದಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮತವೇ ಮಹೋನ್ನತವಾದುದೆಂದು ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು ಸಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

20ನೇ ಶತಮಾನ ಕಂಡ ದೈತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರದ್ದು. ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು 26 ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನಗಳೂ, 2 ಖಂಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ, 2 ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, 1 ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ, 3 ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ, 1 ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, 8 ಶಿಶುಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ನಾಟಕ, 2 ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, 2 ಅನುವಾದ, 5 ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, 4 ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, 4 ವಿಚಾರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, 3 ಅಭಿನಂದನಾ ಗ್ರಂಥ, 1 ಆತ್ಮಕಥೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 75 ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

‘ಬಾರಿಸು ಕನ್ನಡ ಡಿಂಡಿಮವ ಓ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹೃದಯ ಶಿವ’, ‘ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೈ ಎತ್ತು, ನಿನ್ನ ಕೈ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ’. ‘ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರೂ ಎಂತಾದರೂ ಇರು, ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ನೀ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರು’, ‘ಸಾಯುತಿದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿ ಓ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಂದರೀರಾ’ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂತಾದ ಗೀತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

‘ಗುಡಿ, ಚರ್ಚು, ಮಸೀದಿಗಳ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಬನ್ನಿ, ಯಾವ ಕಾಲದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರೇನು ? ಎದೆಯ ದನಿಗೂ ಮಿಗಿಲು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಿಹುದೇನು?’ ‘ನೂರು ದೇವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೂಕಾಚಿ ದೂರೆ’ ‘ತರುಣರಿರ ಎದ್ದೇಳಿ, ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಳ್ಳಿ’ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಗೀತೆಗಳು ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಗ್ರಮಾನ್ಯ ಕವಿ, 20ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ದೈತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ವರಕವಿ ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರಿಂದ “ಯುಗದ ಕವಿ ಜಗದ ಕವಿ” ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಮನೆಮನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಾಗಿರುವ ಮೇರು ಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಗೀತೆ, ಕವಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಓದದಿರುವ, ಕವಿಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕವಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವವರಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಎಂದೂ ಮರೆಯದ ಯುಗದ ಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು. ಅವರು ಕವಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ಪರಿಧಿ! ಅದರಾಚೆಗೂ ಅವರ ನಿಲುವಿದೆ. ಅವರೊಬ್ಬ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ಮಾನವತಾವಾದಿ, ವಿಚಾರವಾದಿ, ಅವರನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಅವರ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕತೆ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನ್ಯವಾದುವು. ಅಂದಿಗೂ, ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಸಯುಷಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರು ನೀಡಿದ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳು. ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ನಾವು

ಕಥೆ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಓದಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳು ನಿಜವಾಗಲೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅವರ ದೃಢ ನಿಲುವು. ಅವರಂತೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.

ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ನಮಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದರೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟು ಬುತ್ತಿ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಶಬ್ದವೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾರೇ ಅವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದಲಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಬರದಿರಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ನನ್ನದೊಂದು ಆಸೆ, ಆ ಮಹಾ ಪುರುಷರಂತಾಗಲು ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ನೆರಳನ್ನೇ, ಅವರ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೇ, ಆಸರೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಈ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ನನಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದು ಕನಸು. “ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು. ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದೆಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಸಾರಬೇಕೆಂದು”.

ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆಯ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪುಟ್ಟುಗೂಸು ನಾನು. ನನ್ನ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆಗೆ ಸದಾ ಚಿರಋಣಿ. ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ ನನಗೆ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ. ಏನೋ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹಂಬಲ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾತೇನೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆಂಗ್ಲಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ

ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಪೋಷಕರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದತ್ತ ಒಲವು ತೋರಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವಂತೂ ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನನ್ನದೊಂದು ಕಿವಿಮಾತು, ನಾವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆಯ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆಯ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ, ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಎದೆ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದ ಕ್ಷಣ ಬೇಡವಾಗುವುದೇ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆ?, ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವಿರಲ್ಲ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ನಾಚಿಕೆಯೇ? ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯ, ದೇಶಗಳ, ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾರೋಣ. ಆಗ ನಾವು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳೋಣ ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು, ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಚೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಂದು.

ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರು ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು, ಅವರ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು, ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅವರ ಕಥೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಆಸರೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಅವರು 11-11-1994 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ನೆನಪು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಅವರು 80 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಶಬ್ದ ಅವರ ಧ್ವನಿ, ಅವರ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಮುದುಕರವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೇಮವನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ಉಸಿರಿರುವವರೆಗೆ ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪಾರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. “ನಿಮಗೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸದಾ ಚಿರಋಣಿಗಳು, ಎಂದೂ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು”.

ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ

**‘ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು’
ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ**

ರಕ್ಷಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

‘ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ’ ಎಂಬ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದವು ‘ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ’ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪದದಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ. ‘ವಿ’ ಎಂದರೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ‘ಮರ್ಶಾ’ ಎಂದರೆ ಒರೆಹಚ್ಚು. ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಎಂಬ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವಿದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆದ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ‘ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ’ ಎನ್ನುವರು. ನನ್ನ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯು ಕೋಟ ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರ ‘ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ’ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಕೃತಿಯಾದ ‘ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು’ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ‘ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು’ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿದೆ. ‘ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು’ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾವು ನವೆಂಬರ್ 29 2019 ರಂದು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಪಿ.ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಯವರು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಿ.ಜಯಶ್ರೀಯವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ನಟನೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುವಂತದ್ದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ನಟನೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬರಲು ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮನೋಭಾವ. ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು ಎಂಬ ಸಿನಿಮಾವು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದುದು. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಇವೆ.

ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು ಮೂಕಾಂಬಿಕೆ. ಇವರದ್ದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ, ಎಂಟು ವರುಷ ಇರುವಾಗ ಮನೆಯವರು ಈಕೆಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಎರಡು ದಿನದ ನಂತರ ಅವರ ಗಂಡ ಸಾವನ್ನಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿ ವಿಧವೆಯಾದ

ಕಾರಣ ಬಿಳಿ ಸೀರೆ ಉಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಆದೇಶವಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆಯಾದ ತಿಪ್ಪಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕದ್ದು-ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಗಂಡನ ಮರಣದ ನಂತರ ಇವರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ತವರುಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತವರು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತನ್ನ ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಣ್ಣನ ಸಾವಿನ ನಂತರ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯ ಅವರ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ, ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸೀತಾ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಚಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿಟ್ಟು. ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಅಜ್ಜಿಯಿಂದರೆ ಬಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿ. ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯ ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಬಳಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯು ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ವಿಶೇಷ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕನಸೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಯೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೇ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಮನೋಭಾವ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಖುಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಂತಹ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲೂ ಸಿಗದು, ಕೇಳಲೂ ಸಿಗದು. ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯ ಸಂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಂದು ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಗೆ

ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವನು ತಂದಂತಹ ಸಂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಆ ಸಂಚಿಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿ ತನ್ನ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಂಚಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಥೆ ಹೀಗಿತ್ತು - ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗಿ ಎಂಬ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಗುಡಿಸಲಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಾದ ನಾಗಿಗೆ ಸಂಚಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಸರಿಹೊಂದುವ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾಗಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ಬಯಕೆ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಬೇಸರಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಳು. ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೇ ಶೀನಪ್ಪ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಹುಕಾರನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶೀನಪ್ಪನು ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಚಿಯ ಕಲೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಂಡು ಅವಳನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ನಾಗಿಯ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿನ ರಾಮಣ್ಣನನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದ ನೆಪ ಒಡ್ಡಿ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಬೇರೆ ಊರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶೀನಪ್ಪ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿನ ರಾಮಣ್ಣನು ತಿಳಿದೋ ತಿಳಿಯದೆಯೋ ನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶೀನಪ್ಪನ ಸರಸ ಸಲ್ಲಾಪವನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದಾದ ನಂತರ ನಾಗಿ, ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶೀನಪ್ಪನು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಮಗುವಾದ ನಂತರ ಅವಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ತಳ್ಳಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಿಗೆ ಅವಳ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಆಸೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನೆಂದು ಬಹುಶಃ ತಿಳಿದಿರಬಹುದು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ನಿಲುವು "ಆಸೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಗಂಡಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವೋ? ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇನೋ?. ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಮಾತು ನಾಗಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಿಯು ಕೇವಲದೈಹಿಕ ಸುಖಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗಂಡನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆಯವನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದಳು. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ನಾಗಿಯ ಗಂಡ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ

ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಗುಣ. ಆ ವಿಷಯವು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೂ ಗಂಡಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯ ನಾಗಿಯ ಆಸೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಅತಿಯಾಸೆಯದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪೇ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು - ಗಂಡು ಎಂಬ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದ ಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ನಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಎಂಬುದು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಅಂತಿಮವಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಗೌರವ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬಹಳ ಸಹಜ ಗುಣ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತನ್ನದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವುದು. ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಈಗಲೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನಗೆ ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಷಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ದೃಶ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯು ಅನಂತರಾಯನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು. ಅನಂತರಾಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಇವರು ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ. ಅನಂತರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಲು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಮದುವೆ ತನ್ನ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಬೋಧನೆಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಸಲಿಂಗಕಾಮಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮನಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅವರದ್ದಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುರಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ತನ್ನದೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಸ -ಸಲ್ಲಾಪ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅನಂತರಾಯರಿಗೆ ತನಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದೆ ಮದುವೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಏನೇನೋ ನೆಪ ಒಡ್ಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯವು ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯು ಅನಂತರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಮಾತು ಹೀಗಿತ್ತು- 'ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಡುವಂತಹ ಆಟವನ್ನು ಒಂದು

ಗಂಡಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀಯಾ, ನೀನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ರೀತಿ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆ. ಅದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಏನೇನೋ ನೆಪ ಒಡ್ಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಮಾತು ಅನಂತರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಠೋರವೆನಿಸಿದರೂ ಈ ಮಾತು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವಂತದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾರೂ ತಯಾರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸತ್ಯ. ನಾವು ಅನಂತ ರಾಯರಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು

ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರಾಡುವ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಪೂರ್ವಾಗ್ರಹ ಇದ್ದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾಲದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಂತಹ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಿಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟದ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸಿದ್ದೆಂದರೆ, ನನಗೂ ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ಗಹನ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಂತರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಪಡಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಅಭಿನಂದನಾರ್ಹವೇ ಸರಿ.

'ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಕಂಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾ'

ಕಥಾ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ

ಚೈತ್ರ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ

ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪಂಥದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಥೆಗಾರರಾದ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಕಟ್ಟೀಮನಿ ಅವರು ಬರೆದ "ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಕಂಡಾ ಸಿನಿಮಾ" ಕಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕಥಾ ಸಾರ:

ಈ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಜೋಡಿ. ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಗಿರಿಜಾ, ಗಂಡ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದುಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದವರು. ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ 17 ರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವಳು. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿ, ಆಕೆಗೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಇಷ್ಟ. ಆದರೆ ಆಕೆಯ ಗಂಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಅದುವೇ ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ಅವಳ ಗಂಡನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಬೇಸರ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಆಯಿತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗಂಡನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳ ಕೋಪ ಕೇವಲ ಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಬಳಿಕ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಋಷಿ ಋಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಸಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಬಹಳ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗೊಂಡು ಗಂಡ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕಾಫಿ ಕೊಡುವ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮನೆಯವಳ ಗಂಡ ದುಬಾರಿ ಸೀರೆ, ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಗದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಏನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಸಾಲಲ್ಲ ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆಯದ್ದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ

ಗಿರಿಜಾ ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಮರುಕ ಪಡುವಳು.

ಮರುದಿನ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಏಳುವಾಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಲಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮುಖ ಮಗುವಿನ ತರ ಕಂಡಿತು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಜಾರು ಮಾಡಿದೆನಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡ್ಡು ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಗಿರಿಜಾಳನ್ನು ಎಬ್ಬಿಸಿ 'ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗೋಣ' ಎಂದಾಗ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಖುಷಿಯೂ ಆಯಿತು. ಬಹಳ ಸಡಗರದಿಂದ ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇರುವ ಹಳೆಯ ಸೀರೆಯನ್ನೇ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಉಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅವಸರದಿಂದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಟಿಕೇಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದೇವಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳ ಗಂಡನು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ದೇವಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸ ದಿರಿಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳ ಗಂಡನೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ದೇವಮ್ಮನ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸೀರೆ, ಮೈತುಂಬಾ ಒಡವೆ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸೀರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಿಮಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವಮ್ಮನ ಗಂಡನ ಮೈಮೇಲಿರುವ ದುಬಾರಿ ಸೂಟು-ಬೂಟು ತನ್ನ ಮೈಮೇಲಿರುವ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಪಂಚೆ ಶರಟು ನೋಡಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರವರು ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸುಮ್ಮನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ರೈಲು ಬಂತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರು ಓಡಿ ಹೋದರು. ರೈಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಬ್ಬಿಯು ತುಂಬಿತ್ತು. ದೇವಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಳ ಗಂಡ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಇಂಟರ್ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೂತರು. ಆಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ನೋಡಿ ನಾವು 'ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಹುದಾ' ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವಳು 'ಇಂಟರ್ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ' ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಗುತ್ತಾ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಳು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಗಿರಿಜಾಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮಂತವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವಳನ್ನು ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಡಬ್ಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂರಿಸಿ ಅವನು ಗಂಡಸರ ಡಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಚೂರೂ ಜಾಗವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಂಡನು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸ್ಟೇಶನ್ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಇಳಿದು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿದ. ಆಗ ದೇವಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು

ಅವಳ ಗಂಡ ಕುದುರೆಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರು. ಆಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅವರು ಕುದುರೆಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದಳು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ 'ಅವರು ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಲಿ ನಾವು ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗೋಣ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ' ಎಂದನು. ಆಗ ಅವಳು 'ದೇವಮ್ಮನವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರಿವಾಳಗಳಿವೆ' ಎಂದಳು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಹೌದಂತೆ ನಾನು ನೋಡಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್ ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಂತವರು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಟೀಕಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದನು. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಂತವರೆ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾವು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್ ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗೋಣ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮೂರುವರೆಗೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊರಟರು.

ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಆಯಾಸವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಸೆರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬೆವರು ಒರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗೋದು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಆಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ? ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಇರೋದು ಮೂರುವರೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ? ಎಂದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಸಿನಿಮಾ, ನಿನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಂದಾಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ನನಗೆ ಏನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಳು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ "ನೀನು ಕಣ್ಣಿದ್ದು ಕುರುಡಿ". ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬೇಡ ಒಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದನು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಗಿಡದ ಬಳಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಲಗಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಆಗ ಅವಳು 'ಅಯ್ಯೋ ಪಾಪ ಯಾಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಲಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ?' ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವನು, ಇವಳು ನಿನ್ನಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯಳು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಎಂದನು. ಹಾಗೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ 6-7 ವರ್ಷದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಐದು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಲಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಇವರು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದವರು ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರು ಕೂಲಿನಾಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕಡಲೆಪೂರಿ ತಿಂದು, ಎಂಜಲು ಎಲೆ ತಿಂದು,

ನಾಯಿ ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಲಗಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಇವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರರಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂಬತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದಾಗ ಈ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಗಿರಿಜಾಳ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕರಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಅವಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಮೌಢ್ಯದ ಪರದೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಕಳಚಿ ಬೀಳತೊಡಗಿತು. ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಿಂತರು. ಆಗ 'ಕಳ್ಳೇಕಾಯಿ ಕಳ್ಳೇಕಾಯಿ' ಎಂದು ಕೂಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಕೇಳಿ ಗಿರಿಜ ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ 60-70 ರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮುದುಕ ಒಂದು ಕೋಲಿನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಕಳ್ಳೇಕಾಯಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳೇಕಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದನು. ನಂತರ ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟೋಬಡ ಮುದುಕರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದು. ಮುಖ್ಯನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಾಮವಾಗಿರುವ ಬದಲು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಪಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುವಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಕಥೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಆಡಂಬರ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಬೇರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಬಡತನ, ಇಂಥ ಅಸಹಾಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೇ ಎಂಜಲು ತಿನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು, ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮುದುಕರು ದುಡಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಎಂದ. ಆಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ನೀವು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಏನು? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಳು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ "ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಹಾಗೇ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಬಡತನವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದಿಂದ ದೂರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ "ನೀನು ತುಂಬಾ ಹಸಿದಿದ್ದೀಯಾ ಕಳ್ಳೇಕಾಯಿ ತಿನ್ನು" ಎಂದನು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಿನ್ನಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಂಬಾ ಭಾವುಕಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯವಾಯಿತು. ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನು ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸಂಜೆ ಮೂರುಗಂಟೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಂದಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲು ರೂಪಾಯಿಯದ್ದು ಇತ್ತು. ಅಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ

ಇರದ ಕಾರಣ ಬೇಸರದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿ ಬಂದ. ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ಟಿಕೆಟು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ. ಅವಳಿಗೂ ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗಲೇ ದೇವಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಳ ಗಂಡ ಇವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಯೂ ನೋಡದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋದರು. ಅವರು ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವರಿಂದ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಂದಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯು ಬಹಳ ದುಬಾರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯವೂ ಮೀರಿತ್ತು. ಎಂಟು ಗಂಟೆಯ ರೈಲಿಗೆ ಮರಳಿ ಹೋಗಲೇ ಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ರೈಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರ ಮನೆಯೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗಿರಿಜಾ ನೀನು ಒಬ್ಬಳೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡಿ ಬಾ ಎಂದ, ಆಗ ಅವಳು ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೋಗೋದು? ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಬೇಡ ವಾಪಾಸ್ಸು ಹೋಗೋಣ ಎಂದಳು.

ಆಗಲೇ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಜಗಳವಾಡುವುದು ಕಾಣಿಸಿತು. ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಗಿರಿಜಾಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಜಗಳವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಲು ಹೋದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಧಡಿಯರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಡ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರನಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಬಡಕೂಲಿಕಾರ "ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಐದಾಣೆಯ ಒಂದು ಟಿಕೆಟಿಗೆ ಎಂಟಾನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡ್ತೇನೆ ಅಂದರು. ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆ. ಈಗ ಟಿಕೆಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ದುಡ್ಡೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದನು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಹೌದೇ ? ಇವನ ಮಾತು ನಿಜವೇನು? ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವನ ದುಡ್ಡು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಪೋಲಿಸರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದಾಗ ಆ ಧಡಿಯರು "ಪೋಲಿಸರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸುತ್ತೀಯಾ, ಕರೆಸು. ಅವರು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ" ಎಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದರು. ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ತ ಸುರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಚುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪೋಲಿಸರು ಬಂದು ಆ ಧಡಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬೈದ ಹಾಗೆ ನಾಟಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಜಗಳ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಬಡವನ ದುಡ್ಡೂ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವನ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವೂ ದೂರಕಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕೈ ವಸ್ತ್ರದಿಂದ ಹಣೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಗಿರಿಜಾಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಇಂದಿನ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ದೃಶ್ಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಅಂತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರೈಲು ಟಿಕೇಟು ತರಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವನ ಬಳಿ ಹಣ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರೋ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕದಿದಾರೆ. ಗಿರಿಜಾಳ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದಾಗ “ಟಿಕೇಟು ತಂದಿರಾ?” ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ “ಇಲ್ಲ” ಎಂದನು. “ಈಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು” ಎಂದಾಗ “ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಲಗುವುದು” ಎಂದನು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಮಲಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋಗೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ದೇವಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳ ಗಂಡ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೇವಮ್ಮ ‘ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡಿ ಆಯ್ತಾ ?’ ಎಂದಾಗ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ‘ಹೂಂ’ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ದೇವಮ್ಮ “ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಿರಿ” ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ “ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್‌ಗೆ” ಎಂದು ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆಗ ದೇವಮ್ಮ “ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್‌ಗೆ ? ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಲ್ಲಿಯೇ?” ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಕ್ಕಳು. ಆಗ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ನಾವು “ಹೋಗೋದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಲಾಲ್ ಬಾಗಿಗಲ್ಲ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗಿಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಿನಿಮಾದ ಕೊನೆಯ ದೃಶ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನೋದು ಅವಳಿಗೇನು ತಿಳಿದೀತು. ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಬಾ ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಿಡು” ಎಂದು ಗಿರಿಜಾಳನ್ನು ನಿಜ ಜೀವನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ. ನಿಜ ಜೀವನವೆಂದರೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗಿನ ಬಡವರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಈ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಒಬ್ಬರು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಕಾಲು ಎಳೆಯುವುದು, ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೋಪವಿದ್ದರೂ ಮರುದಿನವೇ ಮರೆತು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಆಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದೇವಮ್ಮಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ದುಡ್ಡು ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಹಂಕಾರದಿಂದ ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವ ರೀತಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ದೇವಮ್ಮಳಿಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿನ ಅಹಂಕಾರವಿತ್ತು. ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಈ

ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದಂತಿದೆ. ಬಡವರು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗಿನ ಒಂದು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಲಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಳು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಐದು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬದಿ ಮಲಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂತಹದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದು ಪರಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ಮುದುಕನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೂಡಾ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ದೃಶ್ಯ. ಬಡ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂತೆಯೇ ಇದ್ದು ದುರ್ಬಲರ ಮೇಲಿನ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕೊನೆಗಾಣಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಥೆಗಾರರು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ದೂರ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ನಾಗರಿಕನಾಗಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅಂತ್ಯಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲಾರೆವು. ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಬಡಜನತೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟವೂ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಅನ್ನ ಉಳಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಬಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಉಳಿಯುವ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಎಸೆಯುವ ಬದಲು ಅಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಎಂಜಲು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಾರದು. ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮಂತೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಬಾಳು, ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಪಾಲು ಎನ್ನುವ ಲೋಕೋಕ್ತಿಯು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೊಣೆಯರಿತು ಸಮಾಜಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

'ಗೀತಾಭಾವಧಾರೆ'

ಕೃತಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ

✍ ಜ್ಞಾನಶ್ರೀ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಎನ್.ಡಿ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥಾನಂದರು ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವವರು. ಇವರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ 'ಗೀತಾಭಾವಧಾರೆ' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮೌಲಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಜೀವನದ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅತಿ ಸರಳವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 'ಗೀತಾಭಾವಧಾರೆ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು (ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯನ್ನು) ಕೇಳಿದೊಡನೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯದ್ದು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಭಾವನೆಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಝರಿ (ಧಾರೆ). ನಾವು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಧಾರೆಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಝರಿಯು ವಿಶಾಲವೂ, ವಿಸ್ತಾರವೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಅದು ಹರಿಯುವ ಪರಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ಸುಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಧುಮ್ನಿಕ್ತೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯೂ ಸಹ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ, ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಭಂಡಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದಂತೆ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸುಕತೆ ತುಂಬುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯು, ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜೀವರಾಶಿಗಳ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಅಗಾಧ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಗ್ರಂಥ. ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ.

ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯು ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಅತಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಘಟನೆಯಾದರೂ ಸಹ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸಾರ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು, ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ಈ ಜೀವನದ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸದೇ ಇರದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರ್ಜುನನು ತನ್ನ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು

ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒರ್ವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದೂ ಸತ್ತಂತೆಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಅರ್ಜುನನು ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ತನ್ನವರನ್ನು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂದಾಗ ಆತನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕುಂದಿಹೋಗಿ ಆತನು ದುರ್ಬಲನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತನ್ನವರನ್ನು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿ? ಎಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಅರ್ಜುನನು ಓರ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಓರ್ವ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಗುರುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅರ್ಜುನನು ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿ, ವೀರ, ಶೂರನೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಆತನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕರುಣೆ, ಮಮತೆಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿರುವುದು. ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಹೋದರರಾದ ಕೌರವರು, ತನಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಸೋದರರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೂ ಒಂದು ದಿನವೂ ಆತ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದವನಲ್ಲ. ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ, ದುಶ್ಯಾಸನರಿಗೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೆಡುಕನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದವನಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧವು ಎಂದೂ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ಪರಿವಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹಿಂಜರಿಕೆ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಓರ್ವ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಜ್ಞಾನಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ಚಿಂತನೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಾರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ವಂದೇ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಎಂಬ ಸಾಲನ್ನು ನಾವು

ಹಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಕೇಳಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಈ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೋರುವವನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅವತರಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಧರ್ಮವು ಮೇರೆ ಮೀರಿ ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸುವುದೋ, ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ, ಧರ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವತಾರವೆತ್ತಿ ಬರುವೆನೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಸಾರಥಿಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಯುದ್ಧದ ರಣರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆತನು ಕೇವಲ ಸಾರಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾರಥಿಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಲು ಆತನು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅರ್ಜುನನು ತನ್ನ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ಭೀಷ್ಮ, ದ್ರೋಣರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರೋಧವನ್ನು, ಯುದ್ಧೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಬದಿಗಿಡುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತನ್ನ ಪರಿವಾರದವರ ಜೊತೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ. ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮದ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. 'ನೀನು ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನಾಗಿರುವೆ. ನಿನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸದೆ ಬಡಿಯುವುದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ನೀನು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ರಣರಂಗದಲ್ಲಾದ ಸಾವು ನೋವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ತೋಕವು ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಾವು-ನೋವು ಚೀರಾಟಗಳಿಂದ ಏನು ಉಪಯೋಗ? ನಮ್ಮವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಸುಖವೆಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ? ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆಪತ್ತಾಂಧವನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜುನ ತನಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಭಯವು ಮನದೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ತಾನಿರಲು ಭಯ ಪಡಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಸಂತೈಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಅರ್ಜುನನು ಅವನ ಬಳಿ ಈ ಕಷ್ಟವು ತನಗೇಕೆ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು 'ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಮನಸ್ಸುಳ್ಳ ನೀನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಿಲುಕಿರುವೆ ಎಂದೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಅರ್ಜುನನು 'ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನನ್ನವರೇ. ನನ್ನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿ ಏನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಸಮರದ ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಕೊಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಚಿ ಅಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಮಾಡಿ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದುರುಳಿಸುವುದೇ ನಿನ್ನ ಧರ್ಮವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅರ್ಜುನನು ತನ್ನ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅಳುಕಿನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಬಳಿ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ 'ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು' ಎಂದು ಕೌರವರ ಬಗ್ಗಿನ ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಾವು-ನೋವಿನ ಬಂಧನದಿಂದ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಓರ್ವ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ. ನಿನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವು ಕ್ಷಣಿಕ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಅಮರರಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಚಿಂತೆ ಬಿಡು. ನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದುಃಖದ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿಬಿಡು. ಆಗ ನಿನಗೆ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮಾರ್ಗವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು ಎಂದೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡ. ಧರ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯೇ ನಿನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿರ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಅರ್ಜುನನು ತನಗೇನೂ ತೋಚುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪರಿವಾರದ ಬಂಧವು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಾವು ನೋವು ಏತಕೋ? ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಅಂತರಾಳದ ನೋವನ್ನು ನಿವೇದಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. 'ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಈ ಯುದ್ಧ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ನನ್ನ ಪಾಲಿಗೇ ಈ ಅಪಜಯವಿರಲಿ. ನಾನು ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಲಾರೆ' ಎಂದು ಗೋಗರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು 'ಈ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾವು-ನೋವು ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ದೇವನೆಡೆಗೆ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀನು ಈ ಸಾವು-ನೋವುಗಳ ಬಂಧನವನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ನಿನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸು' ಎಂದು ಬದುಕಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಆಗ ಅರ್ಜುನನು 'ನನಗೆ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ-ವೈಭೋಗ ಬೇಡ, ನಾನು ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರಿಯವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನನಗೆ ಈ ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲ ನರಕದಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ನರಕದಲ್ಲಿ

ಇರಲಾರೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಹೀಗೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. 'ನೀನು ವೈರಾಗಿಯಾದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಜಗವು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಚಿಂತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡ. ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ಮನದ ಸಮಸ್ತ ದುಃಖ - ಶೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡು ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶರಣಾಗು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ನಿನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸು; ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತನ್ನ ವಿಶ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ತೋರುವನು. ಅರ್ಜುನನು ಮೂಕವಿಸ್ಮಿತನಾಗಿ ನಿಂತುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವಾದ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ದುಃಖ-ದುಮ್ಮಾನ, ಸಂಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೇ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನದ ಧರ್ಮವೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಮನವು ನಿರಾಳವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಉಪದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಶಾಂತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಜಗದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಧರ್ಮವು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಹೇಳಿದ 'ಧರ್ಮ' ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಧರ್ಮವು 'ಮಾನವ ಧರ್ಮ'ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋಕ್ಷವೆಂಬುದು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಮನವು ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಧರ್ಮ'ವೆಂಬುದು ಜಾತಿ, ಮತ, ಎಂದೇ ಜನರು ನಂಬಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ದೇವನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಬದಲು ದೇವರಿಂದ ದೂರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಗೀತೆಯು ಆತ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕತ್ತಲಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳಕಿನೆಡೆಗೆ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾನದೆಡೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವಂತಹ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಂಥಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಾನವನೆಂಬ ಅತಿಚಿಕ್ಕ ಜೀವಿಯನ್ನು, ಅತಿ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನದೆಡೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.



ನಮ್ಮ ಊರು ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ

**ಬಂದಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಮ :
ಒಂದು ಪರಿಚಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ**

✍ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹ: ಯಶ್ವಿತ್ತಾ ಕೆ.ಎಮ್
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಎನ್.ಡಿ.

ಪರಶುರಾಮ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ನಾಡೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೇರಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಉತ್ತರ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವದಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೇ ಬಂದಡ್ಡ. ಇದು 5,711 ಎಕರೆ, 29 ಸೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಮಾಂಕಿತವಾಗುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ದ್ವಾಪರ ಯುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಘಟನೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಡ್ಡ ಎಂದು ನಾಮಾಂಕಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌರವರನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಾಶುಪತವೆಂಬ ದಿವ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಜುನ ಕೌಡಿಕಾನದಲ್ಲಿ (ಕಪರ್ದಿಕಾನ ಶಿವಪಾರ್ವತಿಯರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ದಿವ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು) ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ತಪಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ತಪೋನಿರತನಾಗಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸದೇ ಅಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ ಶಿವಪಾರ್ವತಿಯರು ಕಿರಾತ ರೂಪ ಧಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಿದರು. ಶಿವನು ಧರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಜಾಗವೇ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿಯೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಕುಂಡಂಕುಳಿ ಸ್ಥಳ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನು ತನ್ನ ಗಣದವರೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಬೇಡರ ವೇಷ ಧರಿಸಿ ಬೇಟೆಯಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವೇ ಬೇಡಡ್ಡ. ಈ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಥೆ ನೆನಪಿಸುವಂತೆ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕುಂಡಂಕುಳಿ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಚಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟೆಗೆ ಬರುವ (ಪೇಟೆಕ್ಕೆಯುನ್ನಳ್ಳತ್) ಎಂಬ

ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಉತ್ಸವ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಡ್ಡದವರೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕ್ರಮವಿದೆ.

ಐತಿಹ್ಯ:

ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಕನೆಂಬ ರಾಕ್ಷಸನು ಶಾಪದಿಂದ ಹಂದಿಯ ರೂಪ ತಾಳಿ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತ ಜನರನ್ನು ಪೀಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಈ ರಾಕ್ಷಸನಿಗೆ ಹರ-ನರರು ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶರವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮರಣವೆಂಬ ವರವಿತ್ತು.ಶಿವನು ಬೇಟೆಯಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಗುರುತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೋಲನ್ನು (ಕಣೆ) ಕುತ್ತಿ ಇಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳ ಕುತ್ತಿಕೋಲು. ಬಳಿಕ ಶಿವಗಣಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೇಟೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಹಂದಿಯ ಇರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಬಾಣ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿದನು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಆಘಾತಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಹಂದಿ ಭಯಂಕರವಾಗಿ ಘರ್ಜಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅರ್ಜುನನ ತಪೋಭಂಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಪಸ್ಸು ವಿಘ್ನಗೊಂಡ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜುನ ಹಂದಿಗೆ ಬಾಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹರಾಸ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ನರಾಸ್ತದಿಂದ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡ ಹಂದಿಯು ಈಗಿನ ಬಂದಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಡಗು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಂದಿಯು ಬಿದ್ದ ಅಡ್ಡ ಹಂದಿಯಡ್ಡ ಬಂದ್ಯಡ್ಡ ಬಂದಡ್ಡವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರವಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದು ಐತಿಹ್ಯ (ಮಲೆಯಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂದಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಪನ್ನಿ, ಪನ್ನಿಯಡ್ಡ>ಪನ್ನಡ್ಡ>ಬಂದಡ್ಡವಾಗಿದೆ) ಹಂದಿಯು ಬಿದ್ದುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಂದಿಯ ಆಕೃತಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಡ್ಡವೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನ

ವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೃಷಿಕರು ಭತ್ತ, ತೆಂಗು, ಕಂಗು, ರಬ್ಬರ್, ಗೇರು, ಕರಿಮೆಣಸು, ಬಾಳೆ, ಶುಂಠಿ, ಅರಿಶಿಣ, ಕೊಕ್ಕೋ, ಕಾಫಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಹಿಂದು, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಣಿಯಾಡಿ ಮಸೀದಿ, ಪಡುಪ್ಪಿ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಗರ್ಜಿ, ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವೆನಿಸಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 2011ರ ಭಾರತದ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆವು ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ಶೇಕಡಾ 78.52 ಆಗಿದೆ. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆವು 7,824 ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪುರುಷರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 3893 (ಶೇಕಡಾ 49.75) ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 3931 (ಶೇಕಡಾ 50.24) ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕತೆ:

ಪಡುಪ್ಪು (2 ಕಿ.ಮೀ), ಪಾಣತ್ತೂರು (15 ಕಿ.ಮೀ), ಕುತ್ತಿಕೋಲ್ (9 ಕಿ.ಮೀ) ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸುಳ್ಯ (20 ಕಿ.ಮೀ) ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆದ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳ್ಯ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು, ಉತ್ತರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಪುತ್ತೂರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಲೇಶ್ವರ ಇದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸುಳ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆದಿಂದ ಸುಳ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಣಕ್ಕೂರು ಎಂಬ ಕಾಡನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರ ಮನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀಪು ಅಥವಾ ಬೈಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲೇ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಕಾರಣ. ಅದು ಕಲ್ಲು, ಗುಂಡಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ತುಂಬಿದ ರಸ್ತೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆದಿಂದ ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಸುಳ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ

ತೆರಳುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆ ಹಾದಿಯ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದಿಂದ ಸುಳ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪುವಾಗ ಸಾಕುಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಡಾಮರೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಸಂಚರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ:

1952 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಂತಿಲ ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಳಂತಿಲ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನೆಯ ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರ್ ಅವರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದದ್ದು. ಮೊದಲು ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಳಿ ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವಚಿಸಲು ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರ್ ಅವರು ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಊರವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಗುಡಿಸಲು (ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಗುಡಿಸಲು) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಮದರಾಸು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೇರಿ ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದರು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅನಂತರ ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಶಾಲೆ ಅನಂತರ ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರ್. ಅವರು ಅಂದಿನ ಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಈಗ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪುಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಾಲೆಯು ಇಂದು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರ್ ಅವರ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವಿದೆ. ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಅವರು ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಗಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅವರ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದೆ ಸದಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ನೆನಪಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಂದಡ್ಡೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ

ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯದ್ವಾರವನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಯ ಆಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಭವದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವೇ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್. ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಯಿಂದ ಎಂಟನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಇವೆ.

ಈಗ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾಷಿಕತೆ:

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೇರಳ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಗೌರವ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ, ತುಳು, ಮರಾಠಿ, ಹವ್ಯಕ, ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜರು ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಕ್ಕಜಾಲ್, ಬಿಲ್ಲಾರಮಜಲು, ಇಳಂದಿಲ, ಪಾಲಾರ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಕೋಟೆ; ಜನಜೀವನ:

ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯೇ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಕೋಟೆ. ಈ ಕೋಟೆ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಪೇಟೆಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ಕೋಟೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತವಾದಂತಹ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರದ್ದೇ ಆದ ಐತಿಹ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ವಿಜಯ ನಗರದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪತನ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಬಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು (ತುಳು ನಾಡನ್ನು) ಆಳಿದರು. ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿಯ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಹಿರಿಯ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ಕೇರಳದ ಪಯ್ಯನ್ನೂರಿನ ತನಕ ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಕಳ, ಮೂಲ್ಕಿ, ಕೊಡಮಲ,

ಮೂಡುಬಿದಿರೆ, ಉಳ್ಳಾಲ, ಮಂಜೇಶ್ವರ, ಕುಂಬಳೆ, ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು, ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ, ಬೇಕಲ, ಫನಯಾಲ್, ಕುಂಡಂಗುಳಿ, ಬಂದಡ್ಡು, ಕಾಂತಮಂಗಲ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಾರ, ಹೊಸೆಬೆಟ್ಟು, ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು, ಬಚ್ಚಿ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ, ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾವಲುಗಾರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ 'ರಾಮರಾಜ್ಯ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ'ರೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಈ ವಂಶದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋಟೆಗಳ ಪರಿಸರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇವರನ್ನು ರಾವ್, ನಾಯಕ, ಸೇರೆಗಾರರೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದಿಂದ ಕರೆತಂದ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು.

ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನು ತನ್ನ ಸೇನಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಗುರುವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನು ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿ ವಿಜಯ ತಂದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾರಿತೋಷಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದನು. ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದ (ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ಎಕರೆ ಭೂ-ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ) ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಕೋಟೆಯ ಕುರುಹು-ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಇದ್ದು ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಬಂದಡ್ಡುವನ್ನು 'ಕೋಟೆಕ್ಕಾಲ್' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಬೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ರಾಮರಾಜ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವಿದ್ದು, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮನಾಥ, ವೀರಾಂಜನೆಯ, ಮಾರಿಯಮ್ಮನ ಸಾನಿಧ್ಯ ಇವೆ.

ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ನಂತರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್‌ನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕುಂಡಂಗುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕುದುರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಲ್ ಬಂದರಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಆಮದಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮಧ್ಯ ಇರುವ ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡ ಕೋಟೆಯೊಳಗೆ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ

ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕಾಡುಗಿಡಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದು ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗವು ಜನರ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಕುಸಿದು ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೆಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗವು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೂ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಕೋಟೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿದರು. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕುಂಡಂಕುಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಗಿತ ಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕತೆ:

ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಗ್ರಾಮ ದೇವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆದಿ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇವರ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಳನಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆಂದು ಅವರು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಂದಡ್ಡುದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಟ್ಟ, ಅಡ್ಡ, ಪಾಲಾರು ಮೂಲೆ, ಪಾಲಾರು ಗುಂಡ್ಯ, ಇಳಂದಿಲ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಾರಮಜಲು ಈ ಏಳು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಈ ಮೊದಲೇ ಬಂದಡ್ಡುದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಜಾತ್ನೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೀಟಿಗೆ (ದೀಪ) ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಈ ಏಳು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಬಂದಡ್ಡುದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಂದಡ್ಡುದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮನಾಥ ದೇವಾಲಯವೂ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ನಾಗಪೂಜೆಯು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಂದಡ್ಡುದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಡಗು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವ ಆಳೆತ್ತರದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಗುಹೆಯಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಮಾರ್ಗಶಿರ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಷಷ್ಠಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಪವಿತ್ರ ದಿನದಂದು ಗುಹಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶ

ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಕ್ಕೇಸರರೆ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತ ಜನರು ಪೂಜೆ, ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಗುಹಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುಹೆಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ, ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಿಲ್ಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಚಿಲುಮೆ) ಹೊರಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗುಹೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ವ್ರತನಿಷ್ಠರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಶುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಗುಹೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಾಗ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಹೊರಟವರು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಗುಹೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದನು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಕಳೆದ ಅನಂತರ ಷಷ್ಠಿ ಉತ್ಸವದಂದು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಸುನೀಗಿದನೆಂದು ಹಿಂದಿನವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅರ್ಚಕರು ಈ ಗುಹೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಅದೃಶ್ಯರಾದರೆಂದು, ಅವರು ಈಗಲೂ ಅದೃಶ್ಯ ರೂಪದಿಂದ ಗುಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವರೆಂದೂ ನಂಬಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿ, ಮೃತ್ತಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಸಾದವನ್ನು ತರಲು ಭಕ್ತಾದಿಗಳು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಜನರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ನೆಲದೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಈ ಗುಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸುರಂಗ ಮಾರ್ಗದಂತಿರುವ ರಚನೆ, ಮೇಲೆ ಮುರಕಲ್ಲು, ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀರು ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಗುಳಿಗಳು, ಮೆತ್ತಗಿನ ಆಮೆಮಣ್ಣು ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಪ ಕಾವಲು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಳಗಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಯಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರಿನ ಚಿಲುಮೆ ಬತ್ತುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕವಾದ ಗುಹೆಯು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಳು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಭೂತದ ಕೋಲ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಈಗ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಅನೇಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಂದಡ್ಡು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರವಾಸಪ್ರಿಯರನ್ನು ಕೈ ಬೀಸಿ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿ - ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ - ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ

✍ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹ : ನಿಶಿತಾ ಎಂ.
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.(ಎಫ್.ಎನ್.ಡಿ)

ಮಂಗಳೂರು- ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ NH75 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ 50 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪುತ್ತೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹೃದಯ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಂತಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನವು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ, ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ, ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವರುಗಳ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ, ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ, ಕಾಲಭೈರವರಿದ್ದೂ 'ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿ' ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಕ್ತಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿಗಳೆರಡನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸುವ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿ ಸದ್ಗತಿದಾಯಕವಾದ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೋಕ್ಷಧಾಮವೆನಿಸಿದ್ದು 'ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ' ಎಂದೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

"ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ, ಪ್ರಯಾಗ ಸದೃಶ ಮಹಿಮಾನ್ವಿತ ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದೂ, ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ, ಸ್ವಯಂ ಭೂ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯೆಂದು ಕೀರ್ತಿತನಾಗಿರುವ, 700 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ತಪಸ್ವಿಗಳ ತಪೋಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶ್ರೀ ವಾದಿರಾಜ ತೀರ್ಥ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರು ಈ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಗಮ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದು ಹಿಂತಿರುವಾಗ ಮೋಣಕಾಲೂರಿ ದಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಿರುವ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಪಾದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಭೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮೋಣಕಾಲೂರಿ ನಡೆದರೆಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1480 ರಿಂದ 1600 ವರೆಗಿನ 120 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೀರ್ಘ ಬಾಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಈ ಯತಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರು ತನ್ನ 'ತೀರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ

ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ ಸರಿತಾ ಸಮೇತಾ
ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ಭಾತೀ ತರಂಗೀಣಿಯಮ್ |
ತ್ರಿಮಾರ್ಗಗಾತೀರ ಗತೋಪ್ಯವಾತ್ಮೀ-
ತ್ರಿಲೋಚನೋ ಯತ್ರ ಸಹಸ್ರಮೂರ್ತಿ ||

ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ: "ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ ಸಂಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿಲೋಚನನು ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಸ್ರಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತ್ರಿಲೋಚನನ ಸಹಸ್ರಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆವೃತವಾಗಿರುವ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ-ಕುಮಾರಧಾರಾ ಸಂಗಮವು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಶೋಭಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಾದಿರಾಜ ತೀರ್ಥ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರು ತಮ್ಮ ತೀರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

ದ್ವಾಪರಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಯುದ್ಧಾನಂತರ ಪಾಂಡವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಜೀವ ಬಲಿಯಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾಪಪಚ್ಚೆ ಕಾಡ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಳಲನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ರಾಜಸೂಯ ಯಾಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾಗ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಜರಗುವ ಅನ್ನ ಸಂತರ್ಪಣೆಯ ಬಳಿಕ ಯಾಗ ಮಂಟಪದ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧತೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಹೇಂದ್ರಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇವಮೃಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಪುರುಷಮೃಗವನ್ನು ಬರಮಾಡಲು ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಂದ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ಮಹೇಂದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಾಯುಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತೇತ್ರಾಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹನುಮಂತ ವಾಯುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿ ಪವಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಮಾರುತಿಯು ಭೀಮನಿಗೆ

ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲವನ್ನು ಸರಿಸುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಆಗ ಭೀಮನು ತನ್ನ ಭೀಮ ಬಲವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಬಾಲವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಲು ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದಾಗ ಒಂದಿಂಚು ಕದಲದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಸೋಲನೊಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಹನುಮನಿಗೆ ಶರಣಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಹನುಮನು ಭೀಮನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲದ ರೋಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಹರಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ ಗಿರಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದ ಭೀಮ ಪುರುಷಮೃಗವನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಆ ದೇವಮೃಗ ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮನೋವೇಗದಿಂದ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಪುರುಷ ಮೃಗವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಮನು ಸಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ಹನುಮಂತನ ರೋಮದ ರಕ್ಷೆಯ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ತನ್ನ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಗುರಿಯತ್ತ ದೌಡಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಪುರುಷ ಮೃಗ ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದಾಗ ಭೀಮ ಹನುಮನ ರೋಮಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೋಮದಿಂದ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿವಾರ್ಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೇ ದೇವಮೃಗ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಯ ಸಂಗಮ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ದೇವಮೃಗದ ಕಬಂಧಬಾಹುವಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕುವ ಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ತನ್ನ ಕೈಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದ ಸಹಸ್ರರೋಮಗಳನ್ನು ಭೀಮನು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸಹಸ್ರರೋಮಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿವಾರ್ಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ಯಾಗ ಮಂಟಪವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗಗಳು ಭೂತಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಪ್ರತೀತಿಯಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಲಿಂಗ ಮರಳಿನ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯಿದ್ದು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು 'ಉದ್ಭವಲಿಂಗ' ಎಂದು ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕೂಡಾ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ-ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ ನದಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಮ ತಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಹೆಕ್ಕಿ ತರುವುದು ನಿಷಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ಭವಲಿಂಗ:

ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿರುವ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ-ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ ಸಂಗಮ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸನಿಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವನ ಉದ್ಭವಲಿಂಗವಿದೆ. ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳಿನಿಂದಾವೃತವಾಗುವ ಈ ಉದ್ಭವಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಜಾತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಿಲೆಯ ಈ ಲಿಂಗದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೂರು ಶಿಲಾ ಮಾದರಿಯ ರಚನೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಭಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ನೇರಪೂಜೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವ ಈ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿವರಾತ್ರಿಯಂದು ಸಹಸ್ರ ಭಕ್ತರಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಭಿಷೇಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೂಜೆಯು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಲಿಂಗ ನಿಜವಾದ ಉದ್ಭವಲಿಂಗವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಲಿಂಗದ ಆಳದ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಫಟಿಕದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಉದ್ಭವಲಿಂಗವಿದೆ. ಈ ಲಿಂಗದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇತಿಹಾಸ:

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ "ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ" ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಾಶಿ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹ್ಯದ ಸಾಲುಗಳು ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದಂತೂ ಸತ್ಯ.

ಈಗಿನ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ದ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಯೂರವರ್ಮನ (345-365 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ) ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಈತನ ಪುತ್ರ ಕಂಗವರ್ಮನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ (ಸುಮಾರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 3065-393) ಕದಂಬಪುರ ಅಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಡಬವು ಈ ಸೀಮೆಗೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸುಳ್ಯ, ಪುತ್ತೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಗಂಗರ ಕೈ ಕೆಳಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ, ಕಡಬ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕದಂಬರ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೆಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕಂಗವರ್ಮ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಡಲು ಸೀಮೆ ಮಯೂರವರ್ಮನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕದಂಬರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಂಕಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕದಂಬರು ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರರಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ಪುತ್ತೂರು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಒಂದನೇ ಪುಲಿಕೇಶಿ, ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ ಪುಲಿಕೇಶಿ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 608-642)

ನಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಯಿತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬಂಗರಸರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪುರಸ ಬಂಗನೆಂಬವನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1411 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಕೋಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅದರ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಕಾಣಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದು ಅರಸರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ನಗರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಇದು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳಿವೆ. ದಟ್ಟವಾದ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಭೀತಿಯಿದೆ. 1923ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಹರಿದಿದ್ದ ನೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊರಿಗೆ ಊರೇ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು. ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಡತ-ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ನೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಕಷ್ಟನಷ್ಟಗಳು ಊಹೆಗೂ ನಿಲುಕದ್ದು. ನಂತರ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಪೂತ್ತೂರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 1974 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಹಾಪೂರವು ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಕಂಗಡಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1800ರ ಯುದ್ಧ:

1799ರಲ್ಲಿ 4ನೇ ಆಂಗ್ಲೋ-ಮೈಸೂರು ಯುದ್ಧದ ನಂತರ ಕೆನರಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿ ಒಂದು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ 1881ರ ತನಕ ಕಡಬ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಬ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಇದು ಉಪಕಚೇರಿ ಆಗಿರಲೂಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1800ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಪತನದ ನಂತರ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್ ಎಂಬವರು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಸಜ್ಜಿತರಾಗಿ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಕಡಬ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ವೇಳೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ದಾಳಿಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಇತರ ಪಟೇಲರು ನದಿ (ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ-ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ) ದಾಟಿ ಪಾರಾಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಫಲರಾದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್ ಅವರನ್ನು 15 ದಿನ ಬಂಧನದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಿದರೂ, ಹಣ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಅವರು ಸೋತು ಹೋದ ನಂತರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೊಪ್ಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಮುನ್ನೋದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. 1881 ರಿಂದ 1927ರ ತನಕ ಇದು ಈಗಿನ ಪುತ್ತೂರು, ಸುಳ್ಯ, ಬೆಳ್ತಂಗಡಿ, ಬಂಟ್ವಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳು ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1927 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುತ್ತೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ರಚನೆಯಾದಾಗ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಯಿತು.

ತುಳುವರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಉಬಾರು:

ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿಯು ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪುತ್ತೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೋಣಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನರಾಶಿ ಬಂದು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 'ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಂಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಂಡಿ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಗ'ಕಾರವು ಸ್ಥಾನಪಲ್ಲಟಗೊಂಡು 'ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಯಿತು. ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಊರನ್ನು ಉಬಾರ್ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಉಬಾರ್' ಎಂದರೆ ಉಬ್ಬರ. ಎರಡು ನದಿಗಳ ನೀರು ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಾಗ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಂದು ಊರು ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ "ಉಬಾರು" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾರ್ ಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಾಸ ಪದದಂತೆ ಉಬಾರ್ ಎಂದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಬಾರ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಭತ್ತ. ಘಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲಿನವರು ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಉಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಉಪ್ಪು-ಭತ್ತ (ಬಾರ್) ಗಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ 'ಉಬಾರ್' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಚಾಲ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಂತು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಉಪ್ಪುದಹಾರ್-“ಉಪ್ಪು ಬರುವ ಹೊಳೆಯಿರುವ ತಾಣ” ಎನಿಸಿ ಇದು ಉಬಾರ್ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇದೆ.

ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯ:

ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಚಂದಕಾಣುವ

ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದ ಊರು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸೀಮೆಯಿಂದ ತಂದ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದಿನಸಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಘಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು 'ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕಾಲದ 'ಹಳೇಗೇಟು' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಈಗಲೂ ಜಾಲ್ಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಆ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ 'ಹಳೇಗೇಟ್' ಎಂದೇ ಹೆಸರಿದೆ.

ಸದ್ಗತಿ ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತ ತಾಣ:

ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಯು ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಭಾಗಮಂಡಲ, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮವಾಹಿನಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣಗಳಂತೆ ಸದ್ಗತಿ ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತವಾದ ತಾಣ. ಮುನ್ನೂರ ಅರವತ್ತೈದು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆ, ಪಿಂಡ ಪ್ರದಾನ, ಪೂಜೆ ಪುಣ್ಯಾಹ, ಸಮಾರಾಧಾನಾದಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರಾಲಯದ ಮಗ್ಗುಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೊಂದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿಯ ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಾರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಅಥವಾ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಲಿಂಗಗಳು, ನಾಗನಕಲ್ಲು, ದೇವತಾ ವಿಗ್ರಹಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು, "ಮಾಂಕಾಳಮ್ಮನ ಕಯ (ಸುಳಿ, ಮಡು) ಕರೆಯುವ ಸಂಗಮದ ಮಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸರ್ಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಯು 'ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕಾಶಿ', 'ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ', 'ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ' ಎಂದು ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಯಾಗದಂತಹ ಪುಣ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಸಮನಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ವಿಲೋಮವಾಗಿ 'ಗಯಾಪದ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು, "ಪ್ರಯಾಗ" ಪದದಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಪ್ರ' ಎಂಬ ಅಕ್ಷರದಿಂದಾಗಿ 'ಪದ' ಎಂಬುದು ಆದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಗಯಾಪದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮುಖಜಾತ್ರೆ:

ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಹಲವು ಉತ್ಸವಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ವರ್ಷಂಪ್ರತಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಮೂರು ಮುಖೆ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗದ ಈ ಮುಖೆ ಎಂಬ ಪದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಯ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾತ್ರೆತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಮಾಘ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖೆ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಉತ್ಸವ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮುಖೆಜಾತ್ರೆ' ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ 'ಮುಖೆ ಕೂಟ'ದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ ತೀರ್ಥಸ್ನಾನ. ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸಂಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಥಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಲೆಂದೇ ದ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಭಕ್ತರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ಪುನೀತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತೀರ್ಥಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ವ ಪಾಪಗಳು ದೂರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಸಂತಾನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಆಸ್ತಿಕರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ.

ಮೂರು ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆ ಮುಖೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ ಮುಖೆ, ಮಹಾಶಿವರಾತ್ರಿ ಮುಖೆ ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಿವೆ.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆ ಮುಖೆ: ಕುಂಭ ಮಾಸದ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಿನದಿಂದ ರಾತ್ರಿ ರಥೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಮರುದಿನ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲ ಸಂಗಮ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ ಮುಖೆ: ಕುಂಭರಾಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನಿರುವಾಗ (ಕುಂಭಮಾಸ) ಯಾವ ದಿವಸ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಷ್ಟಮಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುವುದೋ ಅದರ ಮೊದಲಿನ ದಿನ ಅಂದರೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಪ್ತಮಿ ದಿನ ಉಪವಾಸವಿದ್ದು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಜಾಗರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಭಜನೆ-ಧ್ಯಾನ ಪೂಜೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹರಿಕಥೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಬಳಿಕ ಉಷಾಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಗಮ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕುಂಭಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಗಮಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದಾನಾದಿ ಸತ್ಕರ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದವರಿಗೆ ಸಂತಾನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆ.

ಶಿವರಾತ್ರಿ ಮುಖ: ಮಹಾಶಿವರಾತ್ರಿಯಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಜಾಗರಣೆ, ರಥೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಮರುದಿನ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲ ಸಂಗಮ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧ ಯಾಗದ ಫಲವಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆ.

ಮುಖೆ ಸ್ನಾನ-ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕುಂಭಮೇಳ:

‘ಸ್ವಂದ ಪುರಾಣ’ದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ದಿಂದಲೇ ಪಾಪ ಪರಿಹಾರಕವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪುಣ್ಯಪ್ರದಾಯಕ ವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಗಯಾಪದ ಎಂದು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸರ್ವೋತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿಗೂ-ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ನಡುವಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ-ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ ನದಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ದರ್ಶನಗೈಯುತ್ತಾನೋ ಆತ ಪರಮಾನಂದ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ, ಮೋಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾನೆಂದು ಪುರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿದೆ.

ಪೌರ್ಣಮಿ, ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ, ಮಹಾಶಿವರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಮುಖೆ ಕೂಟದ ರಾತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ಆರಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದು ಮರುದಿನ ಉಷಾಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಗಮಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪಾಪಗಳು ಕಳೆದು ಅಭೀಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದು. ಸಂತಾನ ಭಾಗ್ಯ, ಸಂಪತ್ಭಾಗ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಲಭಿಸುವವು. ಇಂತಹ ಮೋಕ್ಷದಾಯಕ, ಸಂಗಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಥಸ್ನಾನಗೈಯುವುದು, ಕುಂಭಮೇಳದ ತೀರ್ಥಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿರುವುದು.

ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ ನದಿಗಳು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸಂಗಮಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಸಂಗಮಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದೂ, ಇಲಿನ ಸ್ನಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಗಮಸ್ನಾನವೆಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ, ಬಹು ದುರ್ಲಭವಾಗಿರುವ ಗಂಗಾಸ್ನಾನ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭಿಸುವುದು. ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಭಯನದಿಗಳು ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಹರಿದು ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗಮಗೊಂಡರೆ ಗಂಗಾಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನೇ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿ “ಗಂಗಾಸ್ನಾನ” ವೆಂಬ ತೀರ್ಥಸ್ನಾನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಅವಕಾಶ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾಗಿದೊರೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ಭಕ್ತಾದಿಗಳು ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನದಿಗಳು ತುಂಬಿ ಹರಿದಾಗ ಸಂಗಮವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹಗಲೆನ್ನದೆ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ದೇವತೆ “ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ಅಮ್ಮ”:

ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ದೇವತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪಾಲ, ತ್ರಿಶೂಲ, ಖಡ್ಗ, ಡಮರುಗ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಿಂತಿರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆದಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ದೇವತೆಯು ರಕ್ತ ಬೀಜಾಸುರ ಅಸುರನನ್ನು ಸಂಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿಯ ಅವತಾರ ಧರಿಸಿದಳು. ನಾವು ಬಹುತೇಕ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವ, ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಳಿ ರುದ್ರ ದೇವರುಗಳ ಸಂಗಮವನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಕಾಲಭೈರವನನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಕುಂಕುಮಾರ್ಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೂಳ್ಯೆ (ತಂಬಿಲ ಸೇವೆ) ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ದೇವತೆಯ ಅರ್ಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರಿಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು. ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗಗಳು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದಾಗ ಜನರು ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ದೇವತೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ದೇವತೆಗೆ “ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನೇಮ” ಎಂಬ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎರಡನೇ ಮುಖೆ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಪಾತ್ರಿಯು ಮೂರನೇ ಮುಖೆ ನಂತರ ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ನೇಮದ ದಿನದವರೆಗೆ ವ್ರತ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದು ನೇಮ (ಕೋಲ) ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ತುಂಬಾ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೇಮ:

ಮುಖೆ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಕಳೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ಅಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ “ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನೇಮ” ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಚೆಕ್ಕಾರು ಬೀಡುವಿನಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಲುಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿಲಿಚಾಮುಂಡಿ ದೈವದ ಭಂಡಾರ ಬಂದು ದೇವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ‘ದೊಂಪದ ಬಲಿ’ ಉತ್ಸವ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೇವಿಯ ನೇಮವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ದಿನವನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಲು ಸೇರಿದ ದಿವಸದಿಂದಲೇ ನೇಮ ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಊರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪರಿವಾರ ಸಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಗದ್ದೆಯ ಸಮೀಪದ ಅಶ್ವಥ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ

ಊಟೋಪಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಸಂಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಶುದ್ಧಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾರೀ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಮುಖವಾಡ ಒಂದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಚಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟುದೂರ ಹಾಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ಅಡಿ ಉದ್ದದ ನಾಲಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಾಂಕಾಳಮ್ಮನ ಮುಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ 3 ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು 1001 ಅಡಕೆ ಹಾಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನೇಮದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಷಧಾರಿಯು ಭಾರಿ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಆ ಮೊಗವಾಡವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ನಾಲಗೆಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಡಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸೊಂಟದ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ನರ್ತನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಆ ರಚನೆ ಅತ್ತಿತ್ತ ಬೀಳದ ಹಾಗೆ 3 ಕೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ 3 ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನೇಮ ನಡೆಯುವ ಮೊದಲು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರಿಸಿದ ನಾಲಿಗೆಗೆ ಭಕ್ತರು ಹರಕೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೂಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನೇಮದ ವೇಳೆ ದೈವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವ 'ಅಣಿ' ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೈವ 'ಕಡವಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಬೀರ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ':

ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆವುಳ್ಳ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ದೈವವು ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಆಚೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. "ಉಬಾರ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ", "ಬೀರ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ", "ಶಂಭು ಕಲ್ಕುಡ", ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ದೈವಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನಂತೆಯೇ ಉದ್ಭವ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಿದೆ. ದೈವವು ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆರೆದು ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ಕಲ್ಕುಟ ದೈವಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೂಜೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನ ಯುಗಾದಿಯಂದು ಗೊನೆ ಕಡಿದು ಕಲ್ಕುಡನಿಗೆ ನೇಮೋತ್ಸವ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ದೈವ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರನನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಸವಾರಿ ಬಂದು ಪುನಃ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಳಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ದೈವದ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ

ದೀಪ ಬೆಳಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಲ್ಕುಡ, ಕಲ್ಕುಟ ಅತಿಮಾನುಷ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ಮೂಲತಃ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 700 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ಕಲ್ಕುಟ ಮಾನವ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೊಳೆ ದಾಟಿಸುವಂತೆ ಅಂಬಿಗರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಡವಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲುವಿನ ರಾಮ ಮೂಲ್ಯ ಗುಡ್ಡ ಮೂಲ್ಯ, ಕುಂಞ ಮೂಲ್ಯ ಎಂಬವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವೇದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ರಾತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಆ ದಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಂಗುವಂತೆ ಅಂಬಿಗರು ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿನಂತಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾನವ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ದೈವಗಳು ಆ ದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಗಿದ್ದು ನದಿಯ ಮೀನಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಳಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥದ ಸಾರಿನ ಆತಿಥ್ಯ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಅವರ ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾ ಭಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ಕಲ್ಕುಟ ಇಲ್ಲೇ ನೆಲೆಯಾದರು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತೀತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪೂಜೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶೇಷ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ವೈಲಾಯಕುಟ್ಟು" ಎಂಬ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮ ಮೂಲ್ಯ, ಗುಡ್ಡಮೂಲ್ಯ ಮನೆತನದವರೇ ಪೂಜಾ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಕಳದ ಭೈರವ ಅರಸರಿಂದ ಅವಮಾನಿತರಾದ ಕಲ್ಕುಡ-ಕಲ್ಕುಟಗಳೆಂಬ ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರು ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಭೂತಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಗೊಂಡು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಕಡವಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಕಾವಲುಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಊರು ಪರವೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರಣಿಕವನ್ನು ಹಬ್ಬಿಸಿದರೆಂಬುದು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಐತಿಹ್ಯ.

ಉಬಾರಿಗೆ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಕಾರಣಿಕ ಪುರುಷರಾದಂತಹ ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯರು ಮಖಿ ತೀರ್ಥ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಖಿ ತೀರ್ಥ ಸ್ನಾನ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ದೇವರಿಗೆ, ದೈವಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯ. ಹಾಗೆ ಉದಾತ್ತ ದೈವಶಕ್ತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಕಾರಣಿಕ ಪುರುಷರು ಕೂಡ ಮಖಿ ಮೀಯಲು ಬಂದರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರತೀತಿಯಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ಅಮ್ಮನ ನೇಮ ಆದ ನಂತರ ಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಯ ನೇಮ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುಗೇರ ಸಾವಿರ ಸೀಮೆಯ ದೈವ ಮುಗೇರ ಪುಂಜುಲಿಯು ಉಬಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಳ್ಯಮಲೆಯಿಂದ ಅಜಿಲಮೂಗರು, ಕಡೇಶಿವಾಲಯ, ಬಾಳೆಬೊಟ್ಟಸಾನ, ಪರ್ನೆ, ಬಿಳಿಯೂರು, ಬೊಲ್ಲಾರ್ ಆಗಿ ಉಬಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕಡಪುಸಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡು ರಾಜನ್ ದೈವ ಕಲ್ಪುಡನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿ “ನಾಡದೈವ” ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದು ಪೂಜಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವನ ಭೋಜನ ವೀರಾಂಜನೇಯ ಗುಡಿಯಿದೆ.

ಇತರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು:

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಅನತಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವರ ಗುಡಿಯಿದೆ. 1912ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌಡ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಗೌಡ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನವು ಒಂದು. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 400 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಸಮಾನ ಗೌರವದ ಎರಡು ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ದೇವರ ಶಿಲಾಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶನ ಗರ್ಭ ಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಲೋಹದ ಭೂದೇವಿ ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ ಸಹಿತನಾದ ಬಿಂಬವು ಪಟ್ಟದ ದೇವರಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಾಗದೇವರು, ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವರು ರಜತ

ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪೂಜೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಿವಾರ ದೇವರಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗರುಡದೇವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಾಗಣಪತಿಯು ಸ್ತಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಆರಾಧನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ನವರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಗೋವಾ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಮುಕಾರದೇವಿಯ (ಮಕರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ) ಅರ್ಚನೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದುದು. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಉತ್ಸವಗಳಿದ್ದು ಆ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯನವಮಿಯಂದು ನಡೆಯುವ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ರಥೋತ್ಸವವು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದುದು.

ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಿಕುದ್ದಿನಾರ್ ಮಸೀದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂತ ಬಾಲಯೇಸುವಿನ ಮಂದಿರಗಳಿವೆ.

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಾದ ಸೌತಡ್ಡ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಪುಣ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಾದಿಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ಸೇತುವೆ, ಎರಡು ನದಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಮ, ವರ್ಷದ ಮೂರು ಮುಖೆ ಚಾತ್ರ, ಮುಖೆ ಸ್ನಾನದ ಋಷಿ, ನದಿ ಕಿನಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಮುಖೆಗಳ ನಂತರ ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿಜಯ-ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಕಂಬಳ, ಎತ್ತರದ ಮುಡಿಯ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ಅಮ್ಮನವರ ನೇಮ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಜನ್ಮಾಷ್ಟಮಿ, ಗಣೇಶೋತ್ಸವ ಮತ್ತು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಹೀಗೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಉತ್ಸವಗಳು, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಇಂತಹ ಪುಣ್ಯ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ, ಅಭಿಮಾನ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಾ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

✍ ರಶ್ಮಿತಾ ಸಿ. ಪೂಜಾರಿ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಎನ್.ಡಿ

“ಹಾಯ್, ಬನ್ನಿ ನಮ್ ಊರಿನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ ತಿಳ್ಕುಂಬ”

ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು “ಸೂರ್ಯನ ನಗರ” ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ

ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಊರು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಂದರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪಂಚಗಂಗಾವಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾದ ಸುಂದರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ಚಕ್ರಾ, ಕೇದಕ, ವಾರಾಹಿ,

ಕುಬ್ಜ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಪರ್ಣಿಕ ನದಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪಂಚ ಗಂಗಾವಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭವ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ 'ಚಿನ್ನದ ಕರಾವಳಿ'ಯೆಂದು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತವಾದ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹೊಸ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಸುಬು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ. ಉತ್ತಮ ಹವಾಮಾನ, ಸುಂದರ ನಿಸರ್ಗ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅರಬ್ಬಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ತಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜನರು ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾಳ್ವೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವರು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಪರಮಶಿವಸುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1625ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳದಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಳದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕ ಉತ್ತರ ವಿಜಾಪುರದಿಂದ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತನಕದ ಭೂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಅವನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಂದರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗಲೇ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದ ಬಂದರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು, ಆದರೆ ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷರು ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನನ ಕಾಲದ ಲೈಟ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ತುಂಬಾ ಪುರಾತನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಲೈಟ್‌ಹೌಸ್ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ಬಂಡೆಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲುಗಳ ಆಕಾರದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ, ಅರೆಯುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳ ಕುರುಹುಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಜರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇದೆ. ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅನೇಕ ಬಂಡೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಹಿಂದೊಂದು ಕಥೆಯಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪರಶುರಾಮನ ಕೊಡಲಿಯ ಕಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ. ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ

ಪ್ರದೇಶವೂ ಮೊದಲು ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಆವೃತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪರಶುರಾಮನ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀರೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರಿದು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಪರಶುರಾಮನ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಏಟಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಕೋಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಉತ್ತರಪಥದ ಗಂಗಾನದಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದು ನಂತರ ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ಕಥೆಯೂ ಇದೆ.

ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮದವರು ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಊರು ಗಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ. ನೂರಾರು ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳನ್ನು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರನ್ನು, ಚಿತ್ರಕಾರರನ್ನು, ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಕಾರರನ್ನು, ಕಲಾವಿದರನ್ನು, ಸಿನಿಮಾ-ಧಾರವಾಹಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಲಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಕೃಷಿಕರನ್ನು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು, ಧರ್ಮಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಊರಿದು. ರಥೋತ್ಸವ, ತೇರು, ಮಾರಿಹಬ್ಬ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಜನಪದ ನೃತ್ಯ, ನಾಟಕ, ಬಡಗುತಿಟ್ಟು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 35,200ಕ್ಕೂ ಮಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದು ಊರವರ ಮೂಲ ಕಸುಬು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜನರು ಬೇಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಶೇಕಡಾ 80% ಜನರು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನೂಳದ 10% ರಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಬಡವರ್ಗದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಡು ಭಾಷೆ ಕುಂದಗನ್ನಡ.

ಅರಬ್ಬಿ ಸಮುದ್ರವು ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಚಾಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ಸಂಜೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಯು ವಿಹಾರ ತಾಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಕಿರು ಬಂಡೆಯು ದ್ವೀಪವಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಖಜಚಿ ತಿಚಿಟಿ ಇ ನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವಂತಹದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪುರಾತನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಚರ್ಚ್ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ವಿಶೇಷ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚ್‌ನ್ನು ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸರು 17ನೇಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ನಿಸರ್ಗ ರಮಣೀಯ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ನಾನೇ ಧನ್ಯಳು.

ಭರತೋ-ಯಕ್ಯಾವಲೋಕನ

ಶ್ವೇತಾ ಪೂಜಾರಿ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಭರತ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥ

‘ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ’ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ‘ಭರತ’ ಎಂಬ ಪದದಿಂದ ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ‘ಭರತ’ ಪದವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ‘ಭ’ ಎಂಬುದು ಭಾವವನ್ನೂ ‘ರ’ ಎಂಬುದು ರಾಗವನ್ನೂ, ‘ತ’ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಾಳವನ್ನೂ ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಭಾವ, ರಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಳಗಳ ಮಿಳಿತ ಎಂದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ನೃತ್ಯ ಕಲೆಯೇ ‘ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ’. ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವು ಭರತಮುನಿಯಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ‘ನಾಟ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ’ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವುದು. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ದಾಸರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು “ಆಡಿದನೋ ರಂಗ” ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿ ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದ ವರ್ಣನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತವಿದೆ.

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ದೇವಾಸ್ಥಾನ) ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು “ಸಾದಿರ್ ಆಟಂ” (ಆಸ್ಥಾನ ನೃತ್ಯ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭರತ ನಾಟ್ಯದ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಭಂಗಿಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಸರೆಯರು ಸ್ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನೃತ್ಯದ ಅವತರಣಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದಂತೆ ಗುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇವರು ಇ.

ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅಯ್ಯರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರುಕ್ಮಿಣಿ ದೇವಿ ಅರುಂಡಲ್ 1920ರಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಸಾದಿರ್ ಆಟಂ’ನ್ನು ‘ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯಂ’ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು

ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೃತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನಾಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ನಾಟ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗೀತ ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ 2 ಮುಖಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗೀತದ ಬೇರುಗಳು ಭಕ್ತಿ ರಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿರುವುದು ಸತ್ಯ. ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಮತ್ತು ನೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗದು. ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಾದವನ್ನು ಸಂಗೀತದ ಅನುಭೂತಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಸ್ವಾದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮರಾಠ ರಾಜ ಸರಬೋಜಿಯ ಆಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯ, ಪೊನ್ನಯ್ಯ, ಸಿವಾನಂದಂ ಮತ್ತು ವಡಿವೇಲು ಈ ನಾಲ್ವರು ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದ ಅಂಶಗಳಾದ ಅಳರಿಪು, ಜಢಿಸ್ವರಂ, ವರ್ಣಂ, ಶಬ್ದಂ, ಪದಂ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಲ್ಲಾನವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ತಂದವರು.

ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಂಯುತ ಹಸ್ತಗಳು, ಸಂಯುತ ಹಸ್ತಗಳೆಂಬ 2 ವಿಧಗಳಿವೆ. ಅಸಂಯುತ ಹಸ್ತಗಳು: ಇವುಗಳು ಒಂದು ಹಸ್ತವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಪತಾಕ, ತಿಪತಾಕ, ಅರ್ಧಪತಾಕ, ಕತ್ತರೀ ಮುಖ, ಮಯೂರ, ಅರ್ಧಚಂದ್ರ, ಅರಾಳ, ಶುಖತುಂಡ, ಮುಷ್ಠಿ, ಶಿಖರ, ಕಪಿತ್ಥ, ಕಟಕಾಮುಖ, ಸೂಚಿ, ಚಂದ್ರಕಲಾ, ಪದ್ಮಕೋಶ, ಮೃಗಶೀರ್ಷ, ಪಿಂಡಮುಖ, ಲಾಂಗೂಲ, ಆಲಪದ್ಮ, ಚತುರ, ಭ್ರಮರ, ಹಂಸಾಸ್ಯ, ಹಂಸಪಕ್ಷ, ಸಂದಂಶ, ಮುಖುಳ, ತಾಮ್ರಚೂಡ, ತ್ರಿಶೂಲ

ಸಂಯುತ ಹಸ್ತ: ಇವು ಎರಡು ಹಸ್ತಗಳನ್ನು

ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅಂಜಲಿ, ಕಪೋತ, ಕರ್ಕಟ, ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಕ, ಡೋಲಾಹಸ್ತ, ಪುಷ್ಪಪುಟ, ಉತ್ಸಂಗ, ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ, ಕಟಕಾವರ್ಧನ, ಕತ್ತರಿ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಕ, ಶಕಟ, ಶಂಖ, ಸಂಪುಟ, ಚಕ್ರ, ಪಾಶ, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ, ರೇಲಕ, ವರಾಡ, ಗರುಡ, ನಾಗಬಂಧ, ಕಟಾ, ಭೇರುಂಡ, ಅವಹಿತ್ಯ.

ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯವು ನವರಸಗಳ ಆಗರ. ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನವರಸಗಳು ಒಂಭತ್ತು - ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಶೃಂಗಾರ, ಹಾಸ್ಯ, ಕರುಣ, ರೌದ್ರ, ವೀರ, ಭಯಾನಕ, ಬೀಭತ್ಸ, ಅದ್ಭುತ, ಶಾಂತ.

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ

ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನವರಸಗಳು ಭಾವ ನೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವಾದರೆ, ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೃತ್ಯ, ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ವೇಷ-ಭೂಷಣಗಳು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದದ್ದು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಇದರ ತವರೂರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಭಾಗವತಿಕೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಮರದ ಆಸನಗಳೇ ರಾಜಸಿಂಹಾಸನವೂ ಆಗುವುದು, ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದ ಬೆಂಚುಗಳೂ ಆಗುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ.

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳು:

ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಕ್ಚಾತುರ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರ, ಖಳ ನಟನ ಪಾತ್ರ, ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಕಲಾವಿದನ ಪಾತ್ರ, ನಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅವರವರೇ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದರೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿಸುವ ಭಿನ್ನಾಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪುರುಷರೇ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಭಾಗವತಿಕೆ:

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಉಸಿರೇ ಭಾಗವತಿಕೆ. ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳು ಅಭಿನಯಿಸುವ ಕಥೆಯ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಗೆ ಹಿಮ್ಮೇಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹಾಡುವವರನ್ನು 'ಭಾಗವತರು' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾಗವತರು ಹಾಡುವ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳು ನೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ:

ಭಾಗವತರು ಹಾಡು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಆ ಹಾಡಿನ ಸಾರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಥಾನಕದ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಸಂವಾದಗಳು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ವಿಧಗಳು:

ಪ್ರಸಂಗ:

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಕಥಾನವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಾಡು, ಅಭಿನಯ, ನೃತ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡ ಕಥಾನಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವೇಷ ಭೂಷಣಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಿರೀಟ - ಪಗಡೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಬರೀ ಯಕ್ಷ ಪಟುಗಳಿದ್ದು ಮೈಕ್, ತಬಲ, ಹಾರ್ಮನಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

ಬಯಲಾಟಗಳು:

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಭೇದವಾದ ಬಯಲಾಟ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದದ್ದು. ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣಗಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಖಳ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ (ನಾಯಕ) ಪಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಕಿರೀಟವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಕಿರೀಟಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಕಿರೀಟವು ಅಬ್ಬರವಾಗಿರದೆ, ಹಗುರವಾಗಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ತೆಂಕುತಿಟ್ಟು ಶೈಲಿಯ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣಗಳೂ ಬಡಗುತಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ವೇಷ ಭೂಷಣಗಳೂ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ತಾಳ ಮದ್ದಳೆ:

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಭಾಗವೆಂದರೆ “ತಾಳಮದ್ದಳೆ”. ಬಯಲಾಟಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಇವು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾದವುಗಳು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣ, ನೃತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವಾಭಿನಯಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಗವತಿಕೆ, ಹಿಮ್ಮೇಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಗವತರು ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಥಾನಕವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳ ಬದಲು ಅರ್ಥದಾರಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾಗವತರು ಹೇಳುವ ಒಂದು ಹಾಡಿಗೆ ಇಂತಿಷ್ಟೇ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪೂರ್ವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಗವತರು ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪೀಠಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡುಕಲೆ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ

ಕಲೆ ಕೇವಲ ಗಂಡಸರಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ರಾರಾಜಿಸಿವೆ. ಇದೀಗ ಹಲವಾರು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿವೆ. ಗಂಡಸರಿಗಿಂತ ನಾವೇನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಣಿಗಳು ಸಾಧಿಸಿತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಸೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಕೊಲೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಕಲೆಗಳು ನಶಿಸಿಹೋಗದಂತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕಲೆಗಳು ತೆರೆಮರೆಗೆ ತೆರಳುವ ಮುನ್ನ ನಾವೂ ಜಾಗೃತರಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಪಣತೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವತ್ತ ನಾವೀಗ ದಾಪುಗಾಲಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಪಥದತ್ತ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರಮಿಸೋಣವೇ ?



ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆದ
ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು

✍ ಗೌಪ್ರಮಿ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಅಯಂ ಬಂಧುರಯಂನೇತಿ
ಗಣನಾಲಘುಚೇತಸಾಮ್
ಉದಾರ ಚರಿತಾನಾಂ ತು
ವಸುದೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಮ್

||ಸಾಮವೇದ | ಮಹಾ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ : 6:22||

ಇವರು ನಮ್ಮವರು, ಇವರು ನಮ್ಮವರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಕೃಪಣರು, ವಿಶಾಲಹೃದಯಿಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನೀ ಮಾಯೆಯೊಳಗೋ, ನಿನ್ನೊಳು ಮಾಯೆಯೋ . . . ? ನೀ ದೇಹದೊಳಗೋ ನಿನ್ನೊಳು ದೇಹವೋ ? ತಲ್ಲಣಿಸದಿರು ಕಂಡ್ಯ ತಾಳು ಮನವೇ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಸಲಹುವವನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಲ ಕುಲ ಕುಲವೆಂದು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡದಿರಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಲದ ನೆಲೆಯನೇನಾದರೂ ಬಲ್ಲಿರಾಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ ಎಂಬಿತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದವರು ಸಂತ ಕನಕದಾಸರು.

ಆತ್ಮ ಯಾವ ಕುಲ? ಜೀವ ಯಾವ ಕುಲ? ಗಾಳಿ ಯಾವ ಕುಲ ? ನೀರು ಯಾವ ಕುಲ? ಅನ್ನ ಯಾವ ಕುಲ? ಇರುವುದೊಂದೆ ಮನುಜ ಕುಲ. ಕುಲ ಎಂಬುವುದು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾದದ್ದು ಮಾನವನಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವವನು ಅವನೇ. ಜಾತಿ-ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವು ವಿಶ್ವದೆಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿ “ಜನ್ಮತಾ ಜಾಯತೇ ಶೂದ್ರಃ

ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಾತ್ ದ್ವಿಜ ಉಚ್ಚತೇ” ಅನ್ನುವ ಉಕ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರರ್ಥ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸರಿಸಮಾನರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕುಲವನ್ನು ನಡತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಃ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತನಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜನರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ತರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

18, 19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಾವು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ, ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ, ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆ, ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮ, ಸಮಭಾವದ, ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ತ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಮಾನತೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಏಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಖಂಡತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವದ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಸಲು ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಪೂರ್ವಕ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ‘ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಬಾಳು, ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಪಾಲು’ ಎಂಬ ಚಿಂತನೆಯು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಂಡು ಆತ್ಮಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯದ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡು ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ನೆಲೆಬೀಡಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭರತಭೂಮಿ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಲಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಆಚಾರ-ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾದದ್ದು. ಮೊಗದಷ್ಟೂ ಆಳಕ್ಕಿಳಿದು ತಡಕಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ

ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಭಿನ್ನತೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಾದಿ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಹತ್ತರತೆ.

ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಳಜಗಳಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇದು ತಾರಕಕ್ಕೇರಿದ್ದೂ ಇದೆ. ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಶೋಷಣೆ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ, ಅಸ್ವಶೃತೆ, ಶೋಷಣೆ, ಸತಿಸಹಗಮನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮೌಢ್ಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬಾರದು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಆಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಅದರ ಸತ್ಯಾ ಅಸತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದಿರಬೇಕು.

ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಶ್ರಾದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಬೆಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅತ್ತಿಂದ ಇತ್ತ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಅವನು ಆ ಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು. ಅವನು ಸತ್ತಾಗ ಅವನು ಶ್ರಾದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶ್ರಾದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದೆ, ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಲವಾರು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಗೊಡ್ಡು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸದೆ ಸತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು.

28 ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು, 08 ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು, ಸುಮಾರು 6400ಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ, ಸುಮಾರು 200ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಜನರು, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಲವು ಧರ್ಮಗಳ 135 ಕೋಟಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ವಿಶ್ವದ 2ನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ದೇಶದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಹಾವಭಾವ, ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜದಡಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ.

ಇಂದು ಮೌಢ್ಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು, ಜನರಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ, ಒಳಜಗಳಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ಅಂದು ತಾರಕಕ್ಕೇರಿತು.

ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಚ್ಚೊತ್ತಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಬಲಿದಾನ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ಫಲವೇ 1947 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ರ ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿ 12 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ದೊರೆತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ.

ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಬಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತದ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುತ್ತು, ರತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಬುಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ರಸ್ತೆ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಬಲಾಗದಂತವರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮಸಾಲ ಪದಾರ್ಥವಂತೂ ಅವರ ನಾಲಿಗೆಯ ರುಚಿಯನ್ನೇ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದೆಲ್ಲದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಈ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತೆಕ್ಕೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲೇ ಭಾರತ ಎಂದರೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಾಗರ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಅದನ್ನೇ ದಾಳವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜನರ ನಡುವೆ ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಭಾಷೆ, ವೇಷಭೂಷಣ ಎಂಬ ಒಡಕನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಛಿದ್ರಛಿದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಇಡೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಸಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಭಾರತದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಿಸಲಾಗದ ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆಯ ಸುಪುತ್ರರು ಭಾರತದ ನಾನಾ ಕಡೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರೋಚಿಗೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಕಿಡಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ವಚನಕಾರರು, ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರು, ಚಿಂತಕರು, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಭಾರತೀಯರು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

“ಮಾನವ ಜಾತಿ ತಾನೊಂದೆ ವಲಂ” ಎಂದ ಪಂಪ, ಬದುಕಿನ, ಅಖಂಡತೆ, ಜೀವನ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಭೋಗದ, ವೈರಾಗ್ಯದ, ಅರ್ಥಹೀನತೆಯ ನಿರರ್ಥಕತೆಯ, ಎಲೆಗಳು ಒಂದರೊಳಗೊಂದು ಮಿಡಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಾರಿದ ಪಂಪ ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷರೂ ಜನ್ಮತಾಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬೋಧಕರು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಆಗಿರದೆ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಿದವು. ಇವರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಹರಡಿದೆ. ಅದ್ವೈತ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದಿಂದ ಜನಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಂಧಕಾರ ತೊಡೆದು ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದ ದೈವಸ್ವರೂಪಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಹರಿಕಾರ, ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಕರು ಶ್ರೀ ಆದಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು.

“ಇದೇ ಅಂತರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿ, ಇದೇ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿ: ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡಬೇಡ, ಕೊಲ್ಲಬೇಡ, ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಡ, ಪರರ ದೂಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡ, ಆತ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಬೇಡ-ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಂಗವೂ - ಬಹಿರಂಗವೂ ಶುದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಇದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ ದೇವರನೊಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಆತ್ಮೋದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆತ್ಮಶುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇದೇ ಸರಳ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಎಂದ ಬಸವಣ್ಣ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು “ಅನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪ” ವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೀನದಲಿತರು ಪಾಲಿನ ಬೆಳಕಾದರು.

ಕರುನಾಡಿನ ತ್ರಿಪದಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ “ಜಾತಿ ಹೀನನ ಮನೆಯ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ತಾ ಹೀನವೆ ಜಾತಿ-ವಿಜಾತಿ ಎನಬೇಡ ದೇವನೊಲಿದಾತನೇ ಜಾತ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ”. ಇಂತಹ ತ್ರಿಪದಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದ ಹರಿಕಾರ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ, ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ವಚನಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸರು “ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಠ” ವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೂ,

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರಿಗೂ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಲಕಿಯರಿಗಾಗಿ “ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಲೆ” ಪುರುಷರಿಗಾಗಿ “ವೇದಾಂತ ಕಾಲೇಜು” ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ, ಅವರ ಆದರ್ಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಬೆಳೆದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುವಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತಿದರು. ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಸರಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಸಂತ ಇವರು. ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದದ್ದು.

“ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೇ ಮೂಲ” ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದ ಕುದ್ಡಲ್ ರಂಗರಾವ್. ಶೋಷಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು ಕುದ್ಡಲ್ ರಂಗರಾವ್. ದಲಿತರಿಗೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಲು ಶೇಡಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. “ಅನ್ಯರ ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಆತ್ಮಗೌರವದ ಗಂಜಿ ಊಟವೇ ದೊಡ್ಡದು” ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಜನರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಡತನದ ನಿವಾರಣೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿದರು. ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳವಳಿ, ದಂಡಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ, ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮುಂತಾದ ಚಳವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಯಕರಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರು. ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು “ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನೆ” ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರಿದರು. ಇವರು ಕೆಳವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯರ ಧ್ವನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕಾರ್ನಾಡ್ ಸದಾಶಿವರಾಯರು

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಲೊಬ್ಬರು. “ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಭಾ” ಎಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಇದರ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಧವೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮರುವಿವಾಹ, ಶೋಷಿತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. “ತಿಲಕ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ” ಎಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಾತಿ, ಮತ, ಭೇದ-ಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರಿಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ರಾಜರಾಮಮೋಹನರಾಯ್, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಬಾಘಲೆ, ಶ್ರೀ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗುರು, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದವರ ಪರವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಜ್ಞಾನಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸಿದ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದ್ವೈತ ಅನ್ನುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು, ಮಧ್ವಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ದ್ವೈತ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿ ಆತ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ದಯಾನಂದ, ಕಬೀರ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ, ತುಕಾರಾಮ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಂತರು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲ ಇಡೀ ಆಯುಷ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಂಕಣಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿ ನಿಂತರು. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂತರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಹಲವಾರು ನೊಂದವರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಕಾಗುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕ ಚಿಲುಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ, ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ್ ಟಾಗೋರ್, ಇಕ್ಬಾಲ್ ರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕವಿತೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ, ಉಳ್ಳಾಲದ ರಾಣಿ ಅಬ್ಬಕ್ಕ, ಕಾರ್ನಾಡು ಸದಾಶಿವ ರಾವ್, ಕಡಿಡಾಳು ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ, ಕೆ.ಕೆ. ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ತ್ಯಾಗದಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಾವಿಂದು ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಅಂದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಕೊರೆತೆಯಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಅದನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಳಿದರು. ಇಂದು ದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಒಳಜಗಳ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಜಾತಿ, ಕುಲ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಮತ,

ವರ್ಣ ಎಂದು ಕಚ್ಚಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಈ ಕಚ್ಚಾಟವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹೋದರರು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಒಳಜಗಳಗಳು ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕು. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಒಂದು ನಾಣ್ಯದ 2 ಮುಖವಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದಭಾವ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿತು, ಅದನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವರು. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಇತರರ ಧರ್ಮಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಬೇಕು. ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಧರ್ಮವು ಅವರವರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಎಂಬ ಸತ್ಯ ಅರಿವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಯಾರನ್ನೂ, ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಾರದು. ಯಾವುದೇ ದ್ವೇಷ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರದೆ ಸತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವೈಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಮಾನರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಸಹೋದರತ್ವ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಜನರದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಬದುಕಿದ ಕವಿ “ಶಿಶುನಾಳ ಶರೀಫ” ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದ ಆಚಾರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಬಂಧುಗಳು ಕೊರಗಜ್ಜನ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾಗದೇವರ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುವರು. ಹಬ್ಬ-ಹರಿದಿನಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಹಿಂದೂ, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ನರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವರು.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ.

ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು. ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಾವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ್ವಜ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗೀತೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಲಾಂಛನಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌರವ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಪರಸ್ಪರರನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ದೇವರು ಕಾರಣವೋ ? ಅಥವಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಧರ್ಮ ಕಾರಣವೋ ? ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಕರು ಕಾರಣವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆಯಾಯ ದೇಶದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಕಾರಣವೋ ? ಎಂಬ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ನಾನಾ ತರಹದ್ದು.

ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅಂತರಂಗ ಬಹಿರಂಗದ ತರತರಹ, ಬಣ್ಣಬಣ್ಣದ ಸುಪ್ತ ಆತ್ಮಗಳ ದಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಹನಿಹನಿಯ ತುಂತುರು ಮಳೆಯೇಕೆ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ತರುವುದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದೇ ಮತ್ಯಾವುದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ರಚನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ “ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್” ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ವಿ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ, ಮೇಧಾ ಪಾಟ್ಕರ್, ಕಿರಣ್ ಬೇಡಿ, ಅರುಣಾ ದೇವಿ, ಪೇಜಾವರ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ, ಡಾ.ಜಿ. ಶಂಕರ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಕರು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಲವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಧರ್ಮದವರಾದರೂ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನರೂ, ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ, ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ತಾಯಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹೋದರರು ಎಂದು ಕೂಗಿ ಕೂಗಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ತರುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮನಸ್ಸು ಶುದ್ಧವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಫಲವಿಲ್ಲ, ದುಶ್ಚಟಕ್ಕೆ ದಾಸನಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಶುದ್ಧವಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಉತ್ತಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಗೌರವ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಶ್ಚಟ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಧರ್ಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಡಿ.

ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಿರಣ್ ಬೇಡಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಕರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಸೇವೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಕಿರಣ್ ಬೇಡಿ. ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಾಜದ ಉಪಯೋಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅಣ್ಣಾ ಹಜಾರೆ ಅವರು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿತ ಕಿರಣ್ ಬೇಡಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ನೊಂದ ಜನರ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ “ಜನತಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ ನಿಧಿ” ಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಪೇಜಾವರ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸೇವಾಶ್ರಮ 50 ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳ ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವೆ, ಅನಾಥ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸೇವಾಧಾಮ, ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಾಂದ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಹಲವೆಡೆ ಗೋಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಲೆ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅದೇಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ದಲಿತರ, ಬಡವರ ಪಾಲಿನ ನಂದಾದೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಮನುಕುಲ ತತ್ತರಿಸಿದೆ. 16 ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ 100 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೋವಿಶೀಲ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನ್ ಲಸಿಕೆ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಲಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದ ಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ದೇಶ, ಜೀವ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಹೋದರತ್ವದಿಂದ ಒಂದಾಗುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ ಧರ್ಮ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದಾಗುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಯೂ

ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತನಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತೆರೆದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಜಾತಿ-ಮತ-ಧರ್ಮ ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡು ಎಂದು ಅರಿತರೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಾನವ ಜನ್ಮ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡದೆ ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯುವಜನತೆ ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು ವಿಶಾಲ ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ “ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ” ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯ:-

ಮೇಲು ಜಾತಿ, ಕೀಳು ಜಾತಿ ಎಂಬ

ಭೇದಭಾವ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣದೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇವನಾರವ ಇವನಾರವ ಎಂದೆನಿಸದಿರಯ್ಯ . .

.


ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ಎಂದೆನಿಸದಿರಯ್ಯ .

.

ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮಗನೆಂದೆನಿಸಯ್ಯ

ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನರು ಎಂದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವಜನತೆ

 ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.

“ಸಮಾಜ” ಎಂದರೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಜನರ ಸಮೂಹ. ಸಮಾಜವು ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯ ಸರಹದ್ದುಗಳಿಂದ ರೂಪರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಗುಂಪೆಂದು ಕಾಣಲಾದ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಆಗತ್ಯತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆಗಳಂತ ಸಂಭವನೀಯ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಘ. ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನಡುವಣ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ ಗುಣವಾಗಿ

ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಾನಾಯಕರು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜದರ್ಶಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮ, ಅಧರ್ಮ ಆಚಾರ, ವಿಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯೋಣ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಾನಾಯಕರು

ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾದದ್ದು. ವಿಭಿನ್ನತೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ತನ್ನದೆ ಆದ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಾದಿ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಹತ್ವತೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ವರ್ತುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಸಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸವೇನು ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲದ ನಾಯಕರು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಹು ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಳಜಗಳಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಲೂ ಇವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಜಗಳ ಮಿತಿ ಮೀರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಾಲಗಳು ಉರುಳಿದಂತೆ ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆಯದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದವು.

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ 'ಜನ್ಮನು ಜಾಯತೆ ಶುದ್ಧ': 'ಸಂಸ್ಕರಾತ್ ದ್ವಿಜ ಉಚ್ಚತೇ' ಅನ್ನುವ ಉಕ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸರಿಸಮಾನರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಂತರ ಗುಣ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು. ಗುಜರಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಳು ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಡು

ಧರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. (ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಶುದ್ಧ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೊಡನೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು 'ಹೊಲೆಯ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ದಯಾನಂದ, ಕಬೀರ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ, ತುಕಾರಾಮ್, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಂತರು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಮೌಲಿಕವಾದ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಜನರ ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಚುರಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸಿದ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದ್ವೈತ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು, ಮಧ್ವಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ದ್ವೈತ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿ ಆತ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1870ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಬಾಘಲೆಯವರು ಅಸ್ವತ್ಥತೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ 'ಸತ್ಯಶೋಧನಾ ಸಮಾಜ'ದಿಂದ ಕೈಗೊಂಡರು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದೇ ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿ 1908ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀನಾರಾಯಣಗುರಗಳ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಡಿಗ ಸಮುದಾಯವರು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಂದೋಲನವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಆಂದೋಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ನೆರವು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರಾದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುವಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆಯ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತಿದರು. ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಸರಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಸಂತ ಇವರು.

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ದೇಶದ ಘನ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಹಾಡಿದರು. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಲು ಏಣಿ ದೊರೆತಂತೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಇವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಧನದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು/ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

1) ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆ: ಜಾತಿ-ಮತ,

ಧರ್ಮ, ಪಂಥ, ಜನಾಂಗ (ವಿದೇಶ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ರೂಢಿಗಳೂ, ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೂ ಸಹಿತ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ

- 1) ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ
- 2) ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ
- 3) ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ
- 4) ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ
- 5) ಜಾತಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ
- 6) ಭಾಷಾ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ
- 7) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ

2) ಧರ್ಮ: ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮವು ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರಬಿಂದುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭರತ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಧರ್ಮ-ಮತ-ಪಂಥಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

3) ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ: ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳೇ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

4) ನಿಸರ್ಗದೊಡನೆ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ : ಭಾರತೀಯ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭೌತಿಕ ವಂಶಗಳು ನಿಸರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಿಯರು.

5) ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ: ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ದೈಹಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಳಿನ ಸುಖ ದುಃಖ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಏರುಪೇರುಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣ ಕರ್ಮವೆಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಬಲವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಿದವರು.

6) ಸದ್ಗತಿ-ಮುಕ್ತಿ, ಮೋಕ್ಷ: ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ ಸದ್ಗತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು:

- ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮನಾವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ
- ಸಮಾಜದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅಸ್ವಶ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಬಹುದು
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
- ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಭೆಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು.
- ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ
- ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ
- ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ
- ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು
- ನ್ಯಾಯ
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
- ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಶೋಷಣೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ
- ಉತ್ತಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು

ಸಮಾಜ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವಜನರ ಪಾತ್ರ:

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿಂತ ನೀರಿನಂತೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಾರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು 75 ವರ್ಷಗಳೇ ಆದರೂ ಬಡವರು ಬಡವರಾಗಿಯೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳ್ಳವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರೂ ಈ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯುವಕರು ಮೂಕ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಂತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮದು ಪ್ರಜಾರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೂ ನಮಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲವೇನೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಹೊಣೆಗೇಡಿಗಳಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ತರವಲ್ಲ. ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯುವಕರು

ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯುವಪೀಳಿಗೆ ವಾಟ್ಸಪ್, ಟ್ವೀಟರ್, ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೇ ತಾವು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲ ಸಮಾಜದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಾಶವಾಗುವ ಮುನ್ನೂಚನೆ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯುವಕರು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಾಕಿರಣ.

ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು

- ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕುತ್ತು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾದ ಬಡತನ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ, ಆಡಳಿತದ ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ.
- ಲೋಕಸಭೆ, ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಗದ್ದಲಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಕಾಲಕಳೆದು, ಚರ್ಚೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಹಣ, ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ, ತೋಳ್ಳಲ ಇರುವವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಕೋಪತಾಪಗಳಿರಬಾರದು, ನಾವು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು, ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿವು, ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ, ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಇವು ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕು.

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಕೇವಲ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಜನರು ಒಪ್ಪುವಹಾಗೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಾವು ಶುದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬಹುದು. ನಾವು ಹೊಸ ಸಮಾಜದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲದ ಮಹಾನಾಯಕರ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಅವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಗವನ್ನು

ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರು ತೋರಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಜದೆ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮುನ್ನಡೆದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲದ ಮಹಾನಾಯಕರು ಮಹಾತ್ಮರ ತ್ಯಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹಲವಾರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎನ್ನವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಡತನದ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ತರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಧ ಭಾವ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌರವ ತರಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನಭಾಗ್ಯ, ಕ್ಷೀರಭಾಗ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 14 ವರ್ಷದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅಂತ್ಯವು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಡಲನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ, ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿತು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಿಂದು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ, ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ, ಜೈನ ಮುಂತಾದ

ಧರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರದೇ ಆದ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಅತಿ ಪುರಾತನವಾದ್ದು. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಗುರುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ಸಮಾಜವು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ, ವಿಶಾಲತೆ ನಿತ್ಯ ವಿನೂತನ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾರತೆ, ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೀರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ರಾಮಾನುಜರು, ಮಧ್ವರು, ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರರು, ಕನಕದಾಸರು, ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು, ತುಕರಾಮ, ಜನಿಸಿದ ಪವಿತ್ರ ನೆಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ. ನಮ್ಮ

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಗಮವಾಗಿದೆ. “ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮವೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿಂದು, ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಾಳ, ಧರ್ಮವೊಂದೇ ಭರತಖಂಡದ ಪ್ರಾಣ, ಅದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತೀಯತೆ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವೇ ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಅಥವಾ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸದೇ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಂಡ ದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ 2ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯದೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ

✍ ಹರ್ಷಿತಾ

ತೃತೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆ - ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಲೆ - ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪನ್ನಗೊಂಡು ಅನ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಮ್ಮದು.

ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಆಚರಣೆಗಳ ತವರೂರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಜರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಂತಹ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು

ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡಿನಂತೆ ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ

ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡುಬಂದದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದ ಕೈಗನ್ನಡಿ. ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು, ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳುಂಟಾಗುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ನೆರಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಬೇರೂರಿವೆ. ಭೂತಾರಾಧನೆ, ನಾಗಾರಾಧನೆಗೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರಾದ ನಾಡು ಇದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಜರ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆಯಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ತರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಲುಕುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಸಿಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭಕ್ತಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಭಯದಿಂದ ಆಚರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿನ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಜೋತಿಷ್ಯ, ಮಾಟಮಂತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗ ಮಾರುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾನವನ ಮನೋ ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದೃಷ್ಟವೆಂಬಂತೆ ನಂಬಿದವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ತರ್ಕದಂತೆ, ನಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಅವರವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಉತ್ತರದಂತೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು ಆಯಾ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಟಮಂತ್ರಗಳಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಸಮಾಜ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ

ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮಡಿ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸದೆ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವು ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿ ಎನಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಗದರಿಸುವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಲಾರರು. ಏಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ? ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ತುಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಪಿತೃಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ ಖಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದನ್ನು (ತುಳುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ತಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೀಪುನಿ') ಎಂದು ಆಚರಿಸುವರು. ಪಿತೃಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಡದೇ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳುಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದೂ ಉಂಟು.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಕಾಲವಿದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಮೌನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೇ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೇ? ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಸದಾ ಚಿಂತನಶೀಲರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮೌಢ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಕದ್ದು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿಜವಾದ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಾ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಬಾರದೆಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.



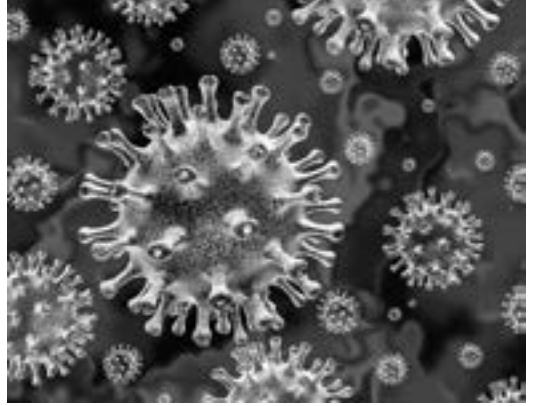
ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ

✍ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ ಹೆಚ್.ಈ
ತೃತೀಯ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂವಹನ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನೋರಂಜನೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸೇವೆಗಳು, ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವುದು, ಜನರನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸುವುದು. ಜೀವನಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ರೋಗ ಚೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಾಗ ಟಿ.ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪರದಾಟ, ಸಾವು ನೋವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಮರುಗಿದ್ದೆವು ಮತ್ತು ಆಗ ಅದೆಲ್ಲೂ ದೂರದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅದು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಜನರ ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವುದು ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾರಲ್ಪತ್ತು? ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಆಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ದೃಶ್ಯಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದಿವೆ. ಈ ರೋಗ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೈತ್ಯಾಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಪರಿಯನ್ನು ಅವು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿವೆ.

ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳೇ ನಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೊಂದು “ಕಿಂಡಿ”ಯಂತೆ ಇದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹು ಉತ್ಸುಕತೆಯಿಂದ, ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿವೆ ಎಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು, ಸತ್ಯಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿಖರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಜೀವಗಳನ್ನು ಪಣಕಿಟ್ಟುಕಾರ್ಯವೆಸಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದಂತಹ ದೂಷಣೆ, ಅವಮಾನ, ಹಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೊನಾ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರೂ



ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸತ್ಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಕೊರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊರೊನಾರೋಗದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಸಮಗ್ರ ತಿಳಿವು ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ. 2020ರ ಮೊದಲ ಅಲೆ ಶಾಂತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, 2021ರ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬೀಕರ ಎರಡನೇ ಅಲೆ ಎದ್ದಿದ್ದು ನಮಗೆ ಎಂದೂ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದಘಟನೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತೆ ತಲ್ಲಣಗೊಂಡು ಗೋಳಾಡಿದ ದುಃಖದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಇನ್ನೆಂದಿಗೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇನೋ (ಬರಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಹಾರೈಕೆ).

ಎರಡನೇ ಅಲೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕರೊನಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೊಂಡು ಜನರ ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಹೋಗಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಟಿ.ವಿ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಪದಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಭಂಡಾರವನ್ನೇ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ನಿಮಗೆ ನೆನಪಿಸಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವೆ. ಕಾರಂಟೈನ್ 21 ದಿನಗಳು, ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್, ಸೀಲ್ ಡೌನ್, ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ -

ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಸರ್, ಥರ್ಮೋಗನ್, ಅಕ್ಸಿಮಿಟರ್, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ, ಫಾಸಿಟಿವ್, ನೆಗೆಟಿವ್, ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರ, ವೈಟ್ ಫಂಗಸ್, ಡೆಲ್ಟಾ ವೈರಸ್, ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ, ಕರೋನಾ ವಾರಿಯರ್, ಪ್ಯಾಂಡೆಮಿಕ್, ವೀಕೆಂಡ್ ಕಫರ್ನು, ಹೋಂ ಡೆಲಿವರಿ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆದರೆಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್, ಆಫ್‌ಲೈನ್, ವರ್ಕ್ ಫ್ರಂ ಹೋಮ್, ಜೂಮ್ ಮೀಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಗೂಗಲ್ ಮೀಟ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಿತವಾದ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. “ಆತ್ಮನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಭಾರತ್” ಎಂಬ ಪದವಂತೂ ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಆತ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು.

ಇವೆಲ್ಲದರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಪವಾದಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ವಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಷನ್, ಪಸ್ವಾಡೋಸ್, ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ಡೋಸ್ ಇವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಕಳ್ಳಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿಸಲು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹರಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಾಫ್ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಉಂಟು ಎಂದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಅಂಬೋಣ.

ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಭಯ-ಭೀತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಜೀವನದ ಸ್ವರವೆಂದು ಅನ್ನಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಕರೋನಾದ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಉಹಾಪೋಹಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಟಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕರೋನ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಾವು ನೋವುಗಳು ಸಲಕರಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಎಂಬುದು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ.

ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್, ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್‌ನಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಂತೂ ಕರೋನ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಚಟಾಕಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಹಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಅಂತೂ ಕರೋನಾ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕೆಲವು ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೆಲವು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿವೆ. ಇಂದು ನವಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸೂರಾರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಇಂದು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವರೇ ಅಂದು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ‘ಕರೋನ ವಾರಿಯರ್’ ಸಹಾ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಚೈತ್ರ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ

ಭಾರತವು ಇತರ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ದೇಶಗಳಂತೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಥದತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಭಾರತದ ಅನೇಕ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಆದರೆ 2019 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ವೈರಸ್‌ನಿಂದಾಗಿ



ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಕಸನ ತಲೆಕೆಳಗಾಗುವಂತಾಯಿತು. 2020ರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್, ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್‌ನಿಂದಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದತೆರಿಗೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವು ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸಿದು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು ಕುಸಿಯಿತು. ಅನೇಕ ಜನರುತಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವುತನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊರೋನಾದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ನಷ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಿತು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಂಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಕುಸಿತ ಕಂಡಿತು.

ಕುಸಿತ ಕಂಡಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುವ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಸವಾಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ವೈರಸ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಾಶವಾಗಲು 5ರಿಂದ 6 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲಕಾಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ನೀಡಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು

ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಪರಿಹಾರವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮನಗಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ದೈನಂದಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕೊರೋನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಭಾರತದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಕಾಶಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಮಾಹಿತಂತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೊರೋನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ “ವರ್ಕ್ ಫ್ರಂ ಹೋಮ್” ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ನೀತಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕೊರೋನಾದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಸ್ವಂತ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಇರಾದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಾಹನ ತಯಾರಿಕಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ.

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ತಾಲಾ

ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಚ್ಚದೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಉಪಾಯಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನೀಡಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೇ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತರ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ತಪ್ಪದೆ 2 ಡೋಸ್ ಲಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ತಮ್ಮತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ನಡೆದರೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿ ಹೋದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಬಲಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಕೊರೋನಾದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲ ಆದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು

✍ ವಿನೀಶ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಕೊರೋನಾ ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ಸೋಂಕು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಚೀನಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವೇ ತಲ್ಲಣಗೊಂಡಿತು. ದೇಶವು ಅಪಾರವಾದ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅನೇಕ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಕೂಡಕಷ್ಟದ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಅದೇಷ್ಟೋ ಮಂದಿ ಈ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿದರು. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ-ಪಾತ್ರರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಾ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆದವು.

ಕೊರೋನಾ ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ಸೋಂಕು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೌದು. ಕೊರೋನಾ ಎಂಬ ಸೋಂಕು ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಜನರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಜ್ಜ-ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗದ ಮೇಲೆ

ಅತ್ಯಂತಗಾಢವಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಬಾರಿ ಈ ಸೋಂಕು ವಕ್ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕೂಡಾ ಇದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ವಕ್ಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸೋಂಕು ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಇಬ್ಬರು, ಮೂವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದೇಷ್ಟೋ ಮಂದಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ;

ಕೊರೋನಾವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಇದ್ದ ಏಕೈಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಬಿಗಿ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ-ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವಾಹನವೂ ಕೂಡಾರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಟ ನಡೆಸದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ 24 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮಯ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯಿತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ

ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲು ಇದು ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಮಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕೊರೋನಾ ಪಾಸಿಟಿವ್ ಬಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗುಣಮುಖನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮರಳಿ ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ವದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಲಿಸರು ವಾಹನಗಳು ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಟ ನಡೆಸದಂತೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ದೂರ ಇದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಅತೀ ಬಡಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನರ ವರ್ಗವು ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಬಡಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನರು ಒಂದು ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಊಟಕ್ಕೂ ಪರದಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸದೇ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆದವು. ಇದೇ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರವು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರಿಂದ ಬಡಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆಂದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಿತ್ತು, ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧಶಾಲಾ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಡವಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಡಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನರು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೀಡಾದರು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಹಾಕಲು ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಯಿತು.

ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಡವರಾದರು.

ಇನ್ನು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇವರು ಕೂಡಾ ಬಡವರಾದರು.

ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಕಠಿಣಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎರಡನೇ ಭಾರಿಯ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್‌ಗೆ ಜನರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಜನರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕಾರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಡ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಕೇವಲ ರಸ್ತೆ ಬದಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೇ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವಂತೆ ಬಡಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜನರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಡವರಾದರು. ಈ ಎರಡನೇ ಭಾರಿಯ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಕೇವಲ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೇವಲ ಹತ್ತನೆ ತರಗತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕೊರೋನಾ ಎಂಬ ಸೋಂಕು ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿಯ ಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಜನರನ್ನು ಅತೀ ಬಡವರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡ ಅಪಾರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿತು. ಈ ಕೆಟ್ಟದರ ನಡುವೆ ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅತೀ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯಿತು.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದ್ಧತೆ

✍ ಧನಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ

ಕೋವಿಡ್ ವೈರಸ್ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ನಡುಗಿಸಿದ ಭೀಕರ ಹೆಮ್ಮಾರಿ. ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆತಂಕ ಪಡೆದವರು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದ, ಗೆಳೆಯರ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳ, ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತಿತರಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರನ್ನು ದೂರವಿರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೋಂಕು ಇದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಅನ್ಯರ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿಯು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19ರ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಚೀನಾದ ವುಹಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತಾದರೂ ಇದು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನೇ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಈ ಸೋಂಕನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಾದವು. ಇದರ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಕೇವಲ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯೂ ಹೌದು.

ಸೋಂಕಿನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದದ್ದು. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಿತು? ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಾತ್ರವೇನಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಸಹಜ. ಇವೆರಡರ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ತುರ್ತು

ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ತುರ್ತು ಹಾಗೂ ತೀವ್ರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇ ಹೊಸದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವವರಿಗೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟನೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗೊಂದಲ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಏನನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಲ್ಲರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಆರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ದಾರಿ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಆಶಾಭಾವ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿತನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಯಾರ ನಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೂ ಬಾರದೇ ಅಲೆಗಳಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸಲು ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತೋ, ಆಗ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನಿಜದ ಅರಿವಾಯಿತು.

ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಠಿಣ ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಾಗ ಆತಂಕಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದರೆ ತರ್ಕ ಸಡಿಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಜನರ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯವು ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದತ್ತೀ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿದ ಸಹಕಾರವೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗದ ಹಲವು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ವಿಧಾನ,

ಸೋಂಕು ಹರಡುವುದು, ವೈರಾಣುವಿನ ಅವಧಿ, ರೋಗ ನಿಗ್ರಹದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಂಕಿನ ತೀವ್ರತೆ ಹರಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ, ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಡೀ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸೋಂಕು ತಡೆಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿತು. ಸಾವಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ, ಸೋಂಕಿನಿಂದಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎದುರಿಸಿತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಒಂದು ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕರೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಘೋಷಿತ ಜನತಾ ಕರ್ಫ್ಯೂ ಆಚರಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತಿತು ಮತ್ತು ವೈರಸ್ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಹರಡುವುದನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತು.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಗಂಭೀರ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಾದ ಪಿಪಿಇ ಕಿಟ್, ಎನ್-95 ಮಾಸ್ಕ್,

ವೆಂಟಿಲೇಟರ್ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಐಸೋಲೇಷನ್ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ರೋಗದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರಣಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ನಾನಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿತು. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ, ಐಸೋಲೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ವಾರಂಟೈನ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು, ಲಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಉಚಿತ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊರೋನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಫಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕೊರೋನಾ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಾತ್ರವೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ವೈರಸ್‌ನ ಕುರಿತು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಕೊರೋನಾ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ ಎಂಬ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುವೆನು.



ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಶಕ್ತೀಕರಣ

✍ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಎನ್.ಕೆ.
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ :

ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಎಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘೀಯ ವಸ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಅತೀ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾರುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ನಾವು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮೂಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಿಂದ. ಈ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳೂ ಇವೆ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು ಇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಇದೆ. ಈ ಕೋರೋನಾ ಎಂಬ ವೈರಾಣುವಿನಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಪಾತಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ನಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಹೌದು, 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ 23ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಿಂದಾಗಿ 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ 63ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನದ

ಇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಾಗಲೀ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟು ಕುಸಿದು ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಕೂಡ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕುಸಿತ ಕೇವಲ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ವೈರಾಣುವಿನ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಕ್ ಡೌನ್‌ನನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಸ್ಥಗಿತವಾದವು. ಕೇವಲ ಅಗತ್ಯವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಹೊಸ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು. ಮಾಸ್ಕ್, ಪಿಪಿಇ ಕಿಟ್, ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಗ್ಲೋಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಸರ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವಾರು ರೋಗ ನಿರೋಧಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾದವು.

ಹಲವಾರು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಸ್ಥಗಿತವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಸ್ವಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವರು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತು ಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲು. ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಿಂದ ತುಂಬಾ ಲಾಭವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಹಿತವಿಹಿಂಸೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಕೊಂಚ ನಲುಗಡೆಯಾದುದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಬಂಗಾರದ ಬೆಲೆ ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿದೆ ಎಂದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೌದು ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಬೆಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಬಂಗಾರವನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುವ ಯೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತರಕಾರಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಡಿಗೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ, ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬೆಲೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟು ಪಾತಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪುವ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು:

- ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೀತಿಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ.
- ಜನರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲೀಕರ ನಡೆನುಲುವೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ.
- ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭಗಳಿಕೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ಲಾಭಗಳಿಕೆ
- ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು:
- ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

- 2020-21 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಮರುಕಳಿಸಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಯೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಹಲವಾರು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಸ್ಥಗಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಈಡೇರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಆಯಾಮಗಳತ್ತ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು.
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತರ ಕಾಯುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಹೇಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಶಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಮಗದೊಮ್ಮೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಗಾಲಿಗಳು ಏರು ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಮಾತು ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟು

ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಧರಿಸಿ
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತರ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ
ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರಿ



ಕೂರೋನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು

ನೇಹಾ, ಚೈತ್ರ, ವೈಶಿಕ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಎಂ.ಕಾಂ. ವಿಭಾಗ

ದೇಶಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ನೀಡಿ ಬಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಗನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೂರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ದೇಶಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಕಾಣದಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ವೈರಸ್ ಕೂರೋನಾ. ಕೂರೋನಾ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಮಿಕ ರೋಗದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನರ ದಿನ ನಿತ್ಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಏರುಪೇರುಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಿವೆ. ಕೋವಿಡ್‌ನ ಪರಿಣಾಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣದ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕೂರೋನಾ ಭಾರತದ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹಲವಾರು ವಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆತವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. **ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ**— ಇದು ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಕೃಷಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಯಿತು, ಅವುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವೂ ಸ್ಥಗಿತವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯವು ನಿಂತು ಹೋಯಿತು. **ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯವು** ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಕೃಷಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಮಿಷಿನರಿ ಟೂಲ್ಸ್, ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿ ಜಿಡಿಪಿಯು ಕುಸಿಯಿತು. **ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ**—ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಹೋಟೆಲ್, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್, ರೆಸ್ಟೋರೆಂಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು

ಆದಾಯ ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೂರೋನಾ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿತು.

‘ಆರೋಗ್ಯವೇ ಭಾಗ್ಯ’ ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಮಾನವನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಾನವನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸುಧಾರಣಾಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯೋಗವು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಕೂರೋನಾದಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ಜನರು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಕಾಶ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೃಷಿಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ನೆರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಿಗಲು ಸುಲಭ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆದಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಲು ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿತರಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುರುಕುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಅಗತ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋವಿಡ್‌ನ ನಂತರ ಸವಾಲಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುವಂತಹ ತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಾಗಿ

ಮಾನಿಟರಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಾಂಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗ ಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಉಗ್ರಾಣ, ಸ್ಟೋರೇಜ್ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್‌ನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಹೊಸ ತರದ ತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಫೋನಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರದ ಬಿಲ್ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಜನರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಕೂತು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡುಗೆ, ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ

ತರುವಂತಹ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್‌ನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕೂಡ ದೇಶದ ಭದ್ರ ಬುನಾದಿಯ ಭಾಗ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾನವನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ನೆರೆಯ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯದಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.



ವಿನಾಯಕನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ

✍ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹ: ಚೈತ್ರ ವಿಠಲ ಮೇಟಿ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ

ಗೌರಿನಂದನ ಗಜಾನನ
ಗಿರಿಜಾನಂದನ ನಿರಂಜನ
ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ನಂದನ ಶುಭಾನನ
ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮುದುಕರವರೆಗೆ ಗಣಪನೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇಷ್ಟ. ಆತ ಎಷ್ಟು ತುಂಟನೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಜಾಣ. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಪೂಜೆ ಇವನಿಗೆ. ಇಂಥ ಗಣೇಶನಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಏನು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ಜನ್ಮ ರಹಸ್ಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಕೈಲಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ದೇವಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಖಿಯರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪರಶಿವನ ಆಗಮನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದ್ವಾರವನ್ನು ಕಾಯಲು ಗಣವೊಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತನ್ನ ಪತಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅನಪೇಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಪಾರ್ವತಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಮುದ್ದಾದ ಒಂದು ಮಗುವಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀವ ತುಂಬಿದಳು. ಅವನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡವೊಂದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹದ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕಾಯಲು ನೇಮಿಸಿದಳು. ನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೈಲಾಸಪತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಈ ಪುಟ್ಟ ದ್ವಾರಪಾಲಕ ತನ್ನ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ಶಿವನ ಮುಂದೆ ಅಡ್ಡವಾಗಿಸಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಶಿವನು



ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಗಣೇಶ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಆ ಬಾಲಕ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದು.

ಹೆತ್ತವರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಗೌರವ:

ಗಣೇಶನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆತ್ತವರೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಹೆತ್ತವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಣೇಶ ಹಾಗೂ ಷಣ್ಮುಖನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತುವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯು ನಡೆದಾಗ, ಗಣೇಶನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆತ್ತವರೇ ತನ್ನ ಜಗತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಶಿವಪಾರ್ವತಿಯರನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಗಣೇಶನ ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭವು ನಮಗೆ ಹೆತ್ತವರೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೋದಕ ಪ್ರಿಯ ಗಣೇಶನಿಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ಹೆಸರು. ಆತನ ಮಹಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸುವ ಅವನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಸರುಗಳೂ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣ. ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಮಂಗಳಕಾರಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮಂಗಳಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎಂದು, ವಿಘ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಘ್ನೇಶ್ವರ ಎಂದು, ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿ ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ದುಃಖ-ಹರ್ತ ಸುಖ ಕರ್ತನೆಂದು, ಅವನ ಮಹಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಲಂಬೋದರ ಎಂದರೆ ವಿಶಾಲ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ, ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸುವವನು ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

ವಿನಾಯಕನ ದೇಹದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವಿದೆ.ನಾವು ಗಣೇಶನಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಾವುವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯೋಣ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ತಿರ :

ಗಣೇಶನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಲೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತ 'ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ' ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಗಣೇಶನನ್ನು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯ ದೇವರಾಗಿ ಪೂಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿನಾಯಕನ ಆನೆಯ ತಲೆಯು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷ ಮೆದುಳಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ಅಗಲವಾದ ಕಿವಿ :

ಗಣೇಶನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಿವಿಯು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ "ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಲಿಸಿ" ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಕಿವಿಗಳು ಅವನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಜನರ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಆಲಿಸುವಂತಹ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಗಜಮುಖನಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಿವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ, ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಣೇಶನ ಕಿವಿಗಳು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿನಾಯಕನ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು:

ಗಣಪತಿಯ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಲು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಿದರೆ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ತಿಲಕ :

ಗಣೇಶನ ಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಊರ್ಧ್ವ ತಿಲಕವು ಗಣೇಶನು 'ಸಮಯದ ಪರಿಪಾಲಕ'ನೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ತ್ರಿಶೂಲವು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ಬಾಯಿ :

ಗಣೇಶನ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಬಾಯಿಯು 'ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ' ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಸಂಕೇತ. ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಬದಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು

ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ಏಕದಂತ :

ಗಣೇಶನ ಏಕದಂತವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ದ್ವಂದ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಜಯಿಸುವ ಗಣೇಶನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುರಿದ ದಂತವು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲು, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು ಹೊರಹಾಕಲು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಏಕದಂತವು ಆತ್ಮಾವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಲು, ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ ಹಾಕುವಂತಹ ಜೀವನ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ಉದರ :

ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಗಣೇಶನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಗಣೇಶನಿಗಿರುವ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದ ದುಃಖಗಳನ್ನು ನುಂಗುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ಕಾಲುಗಳು :

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕತೆ ಎರಡೂ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹಂತಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಗಣೇಶನ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಾಲು ಎತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಜೀವನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಂಸಾರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮರಸದ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗಣೇಶನ ತೋಳುಗಳು :

ವಿನಾಯಕನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತೋಳುಗಳೂ ದೇಹದ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ, ಅಹಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಆತ್ಮಸಾಕ್ಷಿ.

ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಮಹಾಗಣಪತಿ ವಿಘ್ನ ವಿನಾಶಕನಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ; ವಿದ್ಯೆಗೂ ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೂ ಅಧಿಪತಿ.ಅವನಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಇದೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ: ಅಂದು - ಇಂದು

✍ ಮೇಘನಾ ಕೆ.ವಿ.

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಎನ್.ಡಿ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಅತಿ ಮಧುರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವರು. ಆ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಲವಲವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗ ಆ ದಿನಗಳೇ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಚಂದ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಚಿಣ್ಣರ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಹೀನತೆಗಿಂತ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಪ್ತವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕಂಡ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಸುಂದರ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಲುಕು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬದಲಾದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ.



ಅಂದು ನನಗೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಮಯವದು. ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿದ, ಓಡಾಡಿದ ನೆನಪಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಿನ್ನಲು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನೆಲಕಡಲೆಯ ರುಚಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ನೆನಪಿದೆ. ಜೋಕಾಲಿ, ಕುದುರೆಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿದ ನೆನಪು ಹಸಿರಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದು ಟೀಚರ್ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಡು, ಆ ಎಳೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಮುದ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆ ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಅರುಣೋದಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು. ಅರುಣೋದಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್.ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಯು.ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ, ಶ್ಲೋಕ, ಊಟದ ಮುಂಚೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಅನುಭವ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರಾಳಗೊಂಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಂದ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ, ಧ್ಯಾನ ಒಬ್ಬ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡೆ.

ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಗಂಭೀರತೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ದಿನಗಳ ಮೋಜು ಮರೆಯಲಾಗಂತಹ ನೆನಪು. ಅಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊಳೆ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಗುಂಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಚೀಲ, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಅರ್ಧ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಒಲೆಯ ಬುಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿ ಚಹಾ, ಹಪ್ಪಳವನ್ನು ಸವಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಮಳೆಯ ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ನಡೆದು ಹೋಗುವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮರಗಳ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ, ಹರಟೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅಬ್ಬಾ ಎಂತಹ ಸುಂದರ ಲೋಕವಯ್ಯಾ !

ನಾವು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪರಿಸರದಿಂದ ಕಲಿತದ್ದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಪರಿಸರದಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಈಗ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಂದು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯರಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯರೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕಣಜವಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ ತಿಂಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಆಟಿ ತಿಂಗಳು. ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುವಾಗ ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜನ ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ ಸದ್ದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡುಕ ಶುರುವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜನ ವೇಷ ಭೂಷಣವು ನೋಡಲು ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಮುಖ, ತಾಳೆ ಎಲೆಯ ಕೊಡೆ, ಸೊಂಟದ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಗರಿ ಇವಿಷ್ಟು ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜನ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣ. ಕಳೆಂಜನ ಜೊತೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ತೆಂಬರೆಯನ್ನು ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಪಾಡ್ಡನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜನನ್ನು ಎದುರಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡಲು ನಮಗೆ ಭಯವಾಗಿ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅಮ್ಮ ದೇವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೀಪ ಹಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಕಳೆಂಜನ ಕುಣಿತ ಆರಂಭ. ನಮಗೆ ಪಾಡ್ಡನದ ಅರ್ಥ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಣಿತವು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಅಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೂದಿನೀರು ಅಥವಾ ಅರಶಿಣ, ಸುಣ್ಣದ ನೀರನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕಳೆಂಜನ ಎಡಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜನ ವೇಷ ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬಗೆಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಳೆಂಜನ ವೇಷ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಷ್ಟು ಧೈರ್ಯವಂತರು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬಂತೆ ನಿಂತು ಅದು ಹೋದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೇ ದಿಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು.

ಆ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನೆನಪು ಇದೆ. ನಾವು ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸ್ವೇಟನ್ನು ಉಜ್ಜಲು ನೀರು ಕಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಓಣಂ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ 'ಪೂಕಳಂ' ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿನ ಹೂವಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ನಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಕಾಟ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೂಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಅದರ ಎಸಳನ್ನು ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಮರುದಿನ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಚಂದದ ಪೂಕಳಂ ಹಾಕಿ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮದಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಬಯಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲಿದನ, ಲಗೋರಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿ ಋಷಿಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮೂರಿನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಹಾಜರಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು! ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೆ ಸುತ್ತುವುದು, ಐಸ್ ಕ್ರೀಂ

ಸವಿಯುವುದು, ದೇವರ ಕುಣಿತ ನೋಡುವುದು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಬಯಲಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೇ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಆ ದಿನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಂಬಲಿಸಬೇಕೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಂದು ಕಾಲ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಮಯ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ದೊಡ್ಡವರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಗರದ ಕಡೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದವು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕಳೆದ ಆ ದಿನಗಳು ಬರಲು ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

ನಗರದ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಕೇಳುವ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಶಬ್ದ, ಯಾವ ನೆರೆಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಮೈ ಬಗ್ಗಿಸಿ ದುಡಿಯಲು ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮುಂಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗಿಂಗ್, ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ, ಡಯೆಟ್ ಫುಡ್. ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ನಗರ ಬದುಕು! ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಜೀವನವೇ ಚಂದ ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿತು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕರ್ಕಶಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಗುಡ್ಡ ತೋಟ ಅಂತ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಆಡಲು ಓಡಲು ಮುಕ್ತ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಆಹಾ ಏನು ಮಜಾ! ಇಂಥ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ನಮಗೆ ನಗರ ಬದುಕು ಉಸಿರು ಕಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವೇ ಸರಿ.

ಕೊರೋನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬರುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊರೋನಾದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯೇ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮೊಬೈಲ್, ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ ಟಾಪ್. ನಾವಂತೂ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿರುವಾಗ ಕಂಡೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೋ ಈಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷಣಮಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉದಾ:- ಔಷಧೀಯ ಗಿಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಗಿಡವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ

ಅದರ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿರಿಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅದರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೆ ಚಿತ್ರದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೂ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಔಷಧೀಯ ಗಿಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಗೆಳೆಯರಿಲ್ಲ, ತರಗತಿಗಳಂತೂ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಶಾಲಾ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಂತ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಗಣಿತವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಳಸಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಂಡು ಹುಡುಕಿದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವರು.

ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ನನಗನಿಸುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸುಂದರ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಯಾವ ಅನುಭವವೂ ಇರದು. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನಂದಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾರೂ ಬಯಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಆಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಗೇಮ್ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆತು ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತಾಡುವ, ಸ್ವಂತ ನೋಟ್ಸ್ ತಯಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತಾನಾಡಲು, ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಸಮಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯೆಂದರೆ ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್ ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್‌ನ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮೊಬೈಲನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಹದ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಗ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದಂತಿದೆ ಸದ್ಯದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

ನಾವು ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ದೇವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು, ಸಂತೆ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು ಎಂದು ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ? ಆ ಮಾತು ಇಂದು ಅರ್ಥಹೀನ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಾನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ

ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ದೇವರ ಕುಣಿತವನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದು ಜಾಲಾತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂದರೆ “ನಾನು ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೆಲವರು ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವರು ದೇವರ ಕುಣಿತವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯಲೂ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲದರಲ್ಲೂ ದೇವರ ಕುಣಿತ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾವ ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ದೇವರ ಕುಣಿತವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ದೇವರನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ತುಡಿತವೋ ಅದೂ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣುಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳಿತಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇವತ್ತು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಸೇವೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೇ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸಿನೋಡಿ, ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಗು ಬರುವುದು ಸಹಜ.

ಈಗಿನ ಹೊರ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ, ನನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಪುನಃ ಅದೇ ಬಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸವಿಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆ. ಆದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಾಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಷ್ಟೆ! ಅದೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆ.

ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕುಳಿತಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕರಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಏನನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತುಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಬಿಡುವಿರದ ಈ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಏಕಾಂಗಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರಿವು ಆಗ ನಮಗೆ ಬರತೊಡಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕಂಡು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಆ ಸುಂದರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಸವಿ ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಮರೆಯಲ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ . . . !

ಹರ್ಷಿತಾ

ತೃತೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕಳೆದವು ವರುಷಗಳು ಮೂರು. ಕಳೆದದ್ದು ಮೂರು ವರುಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಪಡೆದಂತಹ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಸಾವಿರಾರು. ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ತೆರಳುವಾಗ ಭಯಮಿತ್ತಿತ ಕುತೂಹಲ. ನವಕನಸುಗಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಪದವಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪಯಣಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಪರಿಚಿತರು. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನೇಹವು ಚಿಗುರೊಡೆದು ಇಂದು ಆ ಸ್ನೇಹವು ಮರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗ್ಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಂಧಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಎಂಬ ಬೆಳಕು ತೋರಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಧಾರೆಯನ್ನೆರೆದು ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾದ ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಪ್ರಣಾಮಗಳು.

ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಅಂಶ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಿದೆಯೇ? ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸಭಾಕಂಪನವನ್ನು (ಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ಫಿಯರ್) ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜು. ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳಿಗೊಂದು ವೇದಿಕೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಸ್ನೇಹವೆಂಬ ಅನುಬಂಧ:

ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಮುಖಗಳು ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದದ್ದು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಗೆಳತಿಯರನ್ನು ಅಗಲಲು ಖಂಡಿತಾ ಬೇಸರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ತುಂಟ, ಕೆಲವು

ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ! ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ವೀರವನಿತೆಯರದ್ದೇ ಕಾರುಬಾರು.

ಈ ಬಾರಿಯೂ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟ ಜೀವನದ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪುಟಗಳ ದಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು. ದಿನವಿಡೀ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಶಾರದಾ ಸ್ತುತಿ, ಗೆಳತಿಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹರಟೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದಿನಗಳು, ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಬಾರಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೈದಂತಹ ನೆನಪುಗಳು, ಅಪರಾಹ್ನದ ಆ ಮೊದಲ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಂಪರು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾವಿರ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಮನದ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೆಲುಕು ಹಾಕುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಯೂತ್ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯು ಕಲಿಸಿದ ಸೇವಾಮೌಲ್ಯ, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದು. ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಒಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇಂದು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಸರಮಾಲೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ತೆರಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ. ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಜೀವನದ ಭಾಗ. ಅಗಲುವಿಕೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ.

ಮಿತ್ರರೇ ಮೊದಲದಿನ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಮುಗ್ಧ ನಗು ಹೇಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಯಿತೋ. ಅಂತಹ ಸ್ನೇಹದ ಹಂಬಲ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿರಲಿ. ಅಂತಿಮ ವರ್ಷದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಅಗಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಹೊರತು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದ ಸವಿನೆನಪುಗಳನ್ನಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ, ಸಮಾಜದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಬರಲೆಂದು ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕವನಗಳು

ನೋಹ

ಗೆಳೆತನ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಾಯ್ ಬೈ ಅನ್ನೋದು
ಫ್ರೆಂಡ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಅಲ್ಲಾ
ಫ್ರೆಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನೋದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೋವಿಗೂ ಒಂದು
ಬೆಸ್ತ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್
ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಲಾಗದ ಬಂಧನ ಅದುವೇ ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೆಳೆತನ
ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ ನಾವೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ
ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯ ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕು
ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತೆ
ಆದರೆ ನೆರಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ
ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೆರಳು
ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆನ್ನು ಬಿಡಲ್ಲ



ಅಪ್ಪ

ಕಡಲ ನೀರಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪ ಮಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ
ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಗದವರು ಹೊಗಳಿಕೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಗದವರು
ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೋಪ ತೋರಿದರೂ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಷ್ಟು
ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಜೀವವೇ ಅಪ್ಪ



ಕಾಗದದ ದೋಣಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನಸುಗಳ
ದಡ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ನಾವಿಕ ಅಪ್ಪ
ಬೆಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟೋಕೆ ಆಗ್ಗಿರೋ ಜೀವ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ತಾಯಿ
ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿರೋ
ಅಗಣಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವೇ ಅಪ್ಪ

ಚಿನ್ನಿತಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರು

ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ ದಾರಿ,
ಯಾರು ಸನ್ಮಾನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ತೋರಿ
ಆತನ ಶ್ರಮದ ಜೀವನವೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಉದಾತ್ತ,
ಹೊತ್ತಿರುವನು ನೇಗಿಲನು ಈ ಅನ್ನದಾತ.
ರೈತನು ನೀಡುವನು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಸಿರು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಶೃಂಗಾರ
ವಿಶ್ವಾಂತಿಗೆ ಸಮಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸೆಷ್ಟು ಮನೋಹರ
ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನ ನೀಡುವ ರೈತನಿವನು
ಜನರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬಾದನು.
ಶುದ್ಧ ಸುಮಧುರ ನಿಷ್ಕಲ್ಮಶ ಅವನ ಮನ,
ತುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿಡದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಜನ
ಬರುವ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ಸಹಿಸಿ,
ನೀಡುತಿಹನು ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್ನವನು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ
ಹಿಂಜರಿಕೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಗದ್ದೆ ಕೆಸರನು ತುಳಿದು,
ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವನು ನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಗಲಿರುಳು ದುಡಿದು,
ತಿನ್ನುವ ತುತ್ತಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ರೈತನನ್ನು ನೆನೆ
ದೇಶದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಕೊನೆ



ಬಡತನ



ಬದುಕು ಬಯಕೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಬರಿದಾಗಿ ಹೋದ ಜೀವ
ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯಗಳ ಬೇಟೆಯಲಿ ಅರಿವಾಗಿದೇ ಈ ಜೀವ
ಬಿಸಿಲಿನ ಬೇಗೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಆರ್ಭಟವು
ತುತ್ತಿನ ಪಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕಂಬನಿಯ ಮಿಡಿತಗಳು

ಬಡತನವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕುಗ್ಗದಿರು
ಸಿರಿತನವಿದ್ದರೂ ಹಿಗ್ಗದಿರು
ಏನಾದರೂ ಬದುಕುವ ಛಲವನ್ನು ಬಿಡದಿರು
ಬಡತನವೆಂದು ಶಾಪವಲ್ಲ
ಸಿರಿತನವೆಂದು ವರವಲ್ಲ
ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಕೂಡ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲ

ಸಿರಿತನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೇ
ಆದರೆ ಬಡತನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
ಒಡಲ ಹಸಿವಿನಿಂದ ನಲುಗಿದೆ ತನುವು
ಹಣ ಬೇಡದೆ ತುತ್ತು ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಕರವು

✍ ಲಾವಣ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಹೊಂಬೆಳಕು

ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಿರೋ ದೀಪವೇ
ನಿನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣ ಅಂಚಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರದೇ
ಆ ಹೊಂಬೆಳಕು. . . .

ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರೋ ಮೋಡವೇ
ಸಣ್ಣ ಹನಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂತಿದೆ
ನೇಸರನ ಹೊಳಪು.....

ಉಸಿರ ಬಿಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದು
ಹೃದಯ ಪೂರ ತೆಗೆದು
ಮಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲೂ ಹೋಗದು
ಆ ನಿನ್ನ ನೆನಪು. . . .

ಸ್ನೇಹಮುಖ

ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪರಿಚಯ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ
ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ನೇಹವಲ್ಲ
ಎಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ
ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಸ್ನೇಹ

ಸ್ನೇಹ ಎನ್ನುವುದು
ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನ ರೀತಿ
ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ
ಕೂಡ ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ..

ಸಜ್ಜನಿಕೆ

ತುಂಬಿ ಹರಿವ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ನಿಂತರೂ ನಮಗೆ
ಕುಡಿಯಲು ಶುದ್ಧವಾದ
ನೀರೇ ಬೇಕು
ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ

ಜನಸಾಗರದ ನಡುವೆ
ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅರಿಯಲು
ನಮಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜನರ
ಸಂಗವೇ ಬೇಕು.

ಮಡಿಲು-ಹೆಗಲು

ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ
ಬದಲಾಗದೆ ಇರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ
ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ

ನಾನು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿ
ನಿದ್ದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನೆನಪು ಎಂದರೆ
ಅದು ಒಂದು ಅಮೃತ ಮಡಿಲು
ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಪ್ಪನ ಹೆಗಲು

ಮುಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೋಪ
ತೋರಿದರೂ ಮನಸಲ್ಲಿ
ಬೆಟ್ಟದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ
ಜೀವ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಂದೆ ಮಾತ್ರ

✍ ಶ್ವೇತಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

✍ ವಿನೀಶ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮಾತೆಯ ಶಾಪ

ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೂ ಸಾವಿನ ಭಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆ
ಈ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಣುವು
ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ
ಸಾವಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು.
ಕೊರೊನಾದಿಂದ ಮಾನವರೆಲ್ಲ ಕಂಗಾಲು
ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟ ತುಂಬಿದೆ ಬಹುಪಾಲು
ಅಂದು ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತೇ ಮಾನವನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಇಂದು ಮಾನವನೇ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಣುವಿನ ಮುಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂದು ನಡುರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ತುಂಬಾ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಶಬ್ದ
ಇಂದು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಮಧುರ ಇಂಚರ
ಅಂದು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಗಾಳಿಕೊಡುವ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಮಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಸಾಗಾಟ
ಇಂದು ಅದೇ ಗಾಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾನವನ ಪರದಾಟ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ
ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ದೂರವಿರುವ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯ
ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವಾಗ ಬರುವುದೋ ಒಂದಾಗುವ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ?
ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮಾತೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾಪ
ಬಿಡುವುದೋ ಅವಳ ಕಣ್ಣೀರಿನ ಶಾಪ. . .

ಚೈತ್ರ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಕವಿ

ಕವಿ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರ
ಹಾಳೆ ಎಂಬ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳೆಂಬ ಬೀಜವ ಬಿತ್ತಿ
ಶಾಯಿ ಎಂಬ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ
ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬವಣೆ ಎಂಬ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿ
ಅನುಭವ ಎಂಬ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಪೈರನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದು
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಉಣಿಸುವ ಕವಿ
ಇದ್ದುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತ
ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಳ ಬಯಸುವವ
ಕವಿತೆ ಎಂಬ ಮೃಷ್ಟಾನ್ನ ಭೋಜನವನ್ನು ಬಡಿಸುವ ಕವಿ

ಬಸಮ್ಮ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಅಮ್ಮಾ ಎಂದರೆ...

ಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು
ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನೇ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುವ ಅಮ್ಮ
ಮಿಡಿಯುವ ಹೃದಯ ನನ್ನದಾದರೂ
ಅದ ಮಿಡಿಸಿದ ಹೃದಯ ನಿನ್ನದಮ್ಮ
ನಿನ್ನ ಉಸಿರನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಧಾರೆ ಎರೆದು
ನನಗೆ ಉಸಿರಿಟ್ಟವಳು ನೀನಮ್ಮ
ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಒದ್ದ ಈ ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ
ಮುತ್ತಿಟ್ಟವಳು ನೀನಮ್ಮ
ನಿನ್ನ ಈ ಕೈ ತುತ್ತು
ಕಡಲ ತೀರದ ಮುತ್ತಮ್ಮ
ನಾನು ಇಡುವ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ನನ್ನದಾದರೂ
ಆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯ ಕನಸು ಕಾಣುವ ಹೃದಯ ನಿನದಮ್ಮ
ನೋವು ನನ್ನದಾದರೂ
ಆ ನೋವಿಗೆ ಮರುಗುವ ಜೀವ ನೀನಮ್ಮ
ನಾ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ನೀರು
ನಿನ್ನ ಆ ಬೆವರಿನ ನೀರಮ್ಮ
ನಾ ಮಾಡುವ ಊಟ
ನೀ ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಫಲವಮ್ಮ
ನೀನು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡವಳು
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆ ಮಾತು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳೋ
ಆದರೇ ನೀನು ಮಾತಿದ್ದೂ ಬಂದರು
ಸಂಕಟವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವೆಯಮ್ಮ
ಅಮ್ಮ ಎಂದರೇ ದೇವರಿಗಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡವಳು
ಅಮ್ಮ ಎಂದರೇ ಧೈರ್ಯ
ಅಮ್ಮ ಎಂದರೇ ಸರ್ವಸ್ವ



ಚೈತ್ರಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಕನಸು



ಮೂಡಲ ನೇಸರನು
ಪಡುವಣವ ಸೇರುವ ಕನಸು;
ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ನದಿಗೆ
ಹರಿದು ಹೋಗುವ ಕನಸು

ದಾರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗೆ
ಗೂಡು ತಲುಪುವ ಕನಸು
ಮುಗಿಯದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗೆ
ಊರ ಸೇರುವ ಕನಸು

ನಗುವಿನ ಮೊಗಕೆ
ನಗುವ ಬೀರುವ ಕನಸು;
ಬಾಲಂಗೋಚಿಯ ಪಟಕೆ;
ಬಹುದೂರ ಹಾರುವ ಕನಸು

ಕನಸ ಹೊತ್ತ ಮನಸಿಗೆ
ಮಿತಿಯ ಕಡಿವಾಣಬೇಕೆ;
ಬೇಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ಕನಸು
ಆಗುವುದೆಂದು ನನಸು ?

✍ ಸುತ್ತಿತಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ವಿದ್ಯಾ ದೇಗುಲ



ಸುಜ್ಞಾನದ ದೀವಿಗೆಯು ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಲು
ಕೈ ಬೀಸಿತು ಬೆಳಕು ತನ್ನಯ ಹೊಸಲಿಗೆ ಬರಲು
ಶಿರವ ಬಾಗಿಸಿ ಕರವ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ
ಜ್ಞಾನವ ಅರಸಿ ಬಂದ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ನಾವು

ನೂರಾರು ಕನಸಿನ ಪುಸ್ತಕವ ಹೆಗಲೇರಿಸಿ
ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ಸಮವಸ್ತ್ರ ಧರಿಸಿ
ನವ ಗೆಳೆತನ ಜಡೆಯ ಹೆಣೆಸಿ
ಹೊಸ ಚೇತನ ಪುಟ್ಟ ನಗುವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ
ಜ್ಞಾನವ ಅರಸಿ ಬಂದ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ನಾವು.

ಗೆಳೆತನದ ಉಯ್ಯಾಲೆಯಲಿ ತೇಲಾಡಿ
ಸಾವಿರ ನೆನಪಿನ ಗೋಪುರ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ
ತುಸು ಮುನಿಸಿನ ಮೊಗವ ಅರಳಿಸಿ
ಮತ್ತದೇ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣಂಚಿನ ಕಣ್ಣೀರಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ
ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ತಂದ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ನಾವು.

ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಧಾರೆಯೆರೆದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನಮಿಸಿ
ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಯಾದ ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳ ನೆನೆಸಿ
ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ತಂದ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ನಾವು
ಕಲಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿರಋಣಿ ಎಂದೆಂದೂ. . . .

✍ ಸುತ್ತಿತಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ನೆರಳು



ಮುಗಿಲೆತ್ತರದ ವೃಕ್ಷದ ನೆರಳಿನಲಿ
ಆಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆದ ಜೀವಗಳೆಷ್ಟೋ ?
ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟ ಸಾಗರ ತೀರದಲಿ
ಬಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳೆಷ್ಟೋ ?
ಭಾವನೆಯ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಗುರುತಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ನೆರಳಾದ ಕಥನವಿದು!

ಪಾವನ ತೀರ್ಥ ಗಂಗಾಜಲದಿ
ಮಿಂದು ಹೋದ ಪಾಪಗಳೆಷ್ಟೋ?
ಹನಿಗೂಡಿದ ಮಳೆ ಇಬ್ಬನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಹರಿದು ಹೋದ ಬಾಷ್ಪಗಳೆಷ್ಟೋ ?
ನಿಶಾಚರನಾದ ಮಾಯಾ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ನೆರಳಾದ ಕಥನಗಳೆಷ್ಟೋ !

ಸ್ವಂತಿಕೆಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತನ್ನತನವ ಮರೆತು
ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿದ ಜೀವ ಚೈತನ್ಯದ ಎದುರು
ನಮ್ಮ ನೋವಿಗೆ ನೆರಳಾದವರೆಷ್ಟು?
ನಾವು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ನೆರಳಾದೆವೆಂದು ?

✍ ಸುತ್ತಿತಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಮಿನುಗುತಾರೆ



ಮಿನುಗು ತಾರೆಯ ನೋಡು ಎಂದಳು
ತುಂಬು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಮುತ್ತ ಇಟ್ಟಳು
ತಾನು ಎಂಬುದಾ ಮರೆತು ಬಿಟ್ಟಳು
ಮಮತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೈ ತುತ್ತನಿಟ್ಟಳು
ಅಮ್ಮ . . . ಅಮ್ಮ . . . ಅಮ್ಮ

ಅಮ್ಮಾ ಎನ್ನಲು ಓಡಿ ಬಂದೆ ನೀ
ನನ್ನ ನೋವಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣೀರಾದ
ನಿನ್ನ ಮಡಿಲಲೆ ಇರುವ ಚಿಂತನೆ
ಹೇಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಿ ನಾನು ಮತ್ತೆ ?
ತುಂಟತನದಿ ಆಟವಾಡಿದ
ಆ ಪುಟ್ಟ ನೋಟದ ನೆನಪು
ಅಮ್ಮ . . . ಅಮ್ಮ . . . ಅಮ್ಮ

ನೂರು ಜನ್ಮಕು ತಾಯಿ ಆಗು ನೀ
ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬರುವೆ
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ನಿನ್ನದೇ ಯೋಚನೆ
ಬಿಡಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಾ ಹೇಳು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ
ನನ್ನ ನಗುವಲೆ ನೋವ ಮರೆವೆ ನೀ
ಹೊರಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಆ ಋಣದ ಭಾರವ
ಅಮ್ಮ . . . ಅಮ್ಮ . . . ಅಮ್ಮ

✍ ಶ್ರೇಯಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ

ಋಣ

ಅಂಗಳದ ಹೂವು ಬಾಡಲೇ ಬೇಕು
ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಬರಲೇಬೇಕು
ಎಲೆ ಒಣಗಿ ಬೀಳಲೇಬೇಕು
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಾಯಲೇಬೇಕು
ಸಾಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಋಣವ ತೀರಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಹರಿಯುವ ನದಿ ಸಮುದ್ರವನ್ನು ಸೇರಲೇಬೇಕು
ಉರಿಯುವ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಲೇಬೇಕು
ಸೂರ್ಯನು ದಿನಾಲು ಬರಲೇಬೇಕು
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಾಯಲೇಬೇಕು
ಸಾಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಋಣವ ತೀರಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು

ಕಾಲದ ಚಕ್ರ ಉರುಳಲೇಬೇಕು
ಹಗಲಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಆಗಲೇಬೇಕು
ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಸಿವಾಗಲೇಬೇಕು
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಾಯಲೇಬೇಕು
ಸಾಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಋಣವ ತೀರಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು.

✍ ಟೀನಾ ಪಿ
ತೃತೀಯ ಕಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗ





ENGLISH SECTION

We (The Members of the Editorial Board) certify that all the English Articles Published here have been run through a Plagiarism Check software (Grammly.com) and the Plagiarism Percentage is reported to be 6%



WRITING AS A CURE FOR DEPRESSION

 **Sarah**
2nd BSc FND

Depression is classified as a mood disorder. It is described as feelings of sadness, loss, or anger that interfere with a person's everyday activities.

Journaling is mostly recommended because it can improve your mood and manage the symptoms of depression. Studies show that journaling is good for the mental health of an individual. It may also make the therapy work better.

If you are struggling with stress, depression, or anxiety, it is said that keeping a journal is a great idea. It can help you gain control of your emotions and improve your mental health. In addition, when a problem arises, and you're stressed, keeping a journal can help you identify the root cause behind it.

Even if you are just scribbling or pouring your own feelings into a piece of paper or a book, it might help to clear your mind and figure out what's bothering you. It is like a place to confess your struggles and fears without judgment or people's negative views about you. The world feels clear, and it feels good to get all of those thoughts and feelings out of your head and scribble them down on paper. But it doesn't assure you a complete cure for depression.

Journaling helps in expressing your emotions better. It allows people to organize thoughts and give meaning to their bitter past or traumatic experience. In addition, writing may enable and encourage them to learn better to regulate their emotions.

One of the ways to deal with your

emotions is to find a healthy way to express yourself. This also makes a journal a helpful tool in managing your mental health. Journaling can help you:

- Manage anxiety
- Reduce stress
- Cope with depression
- Journaling also helps to control your symptoms and improve your mood by:
 - It helps prioritize your problems, fears, and concerns
 - Tracking any symptoms day-to-day so that you can recognize what triggers you and learn ways to take better control of them
 - Providing an opportunity for positive self-pep talk and identifying negative thoughts and behaviors

Along with journaling, make sure to -

- Relax and meditate each day
 - Eat a healthy, balanced diet
 - Exercise regularly
 - Get plenty of sleep
- Benefits of Journaling/writing:
- Makes you more aware.

Journaling helps to get yourself to know better.

Expressing yourself in the journal can bring your thoughts and feelings to the surface. Many people are surprised by what they write and how creative they can be

with their writing. You may discover you're worried about something you didn't know until it was upsetting when you wrote it down.

- Let's you take control.

When your thoughts and worries swirl around your head, putting pen to paper can cut down the chaos. Writing helps get things into perspective and hinders feelings of worthlessness.

Journaling empowers you to do something to help yourself feel better. In addition, it helps recognize when you feel worse and where extra help is needed.

- Shifts your viewpoint.

Keeping a journal gives you a chance to use positive pep-talk. As a result, your intellectual and speaking skills will improve from before.

- It lets you notice patterns.

A journal can help to track your symptoms.

For example, you may notice that the symptoms get worse at a specific time of day, under stress, or when you're in unexplainable pain. If you know what causes your triggers, you can avoid them in the future. But if it's unavoidable, take better control of yourself then, make sure you don't drop yourself to your lowest point.

Journaling may give you an insight into how you're doing overtime. But, on the other hand, it can be a red flag that you need more

help or reassurance that you're doing okay.

Journaling Tips:

Let it all out. Write about anything. Let your thoughts flow freely. When you know that no one will ever read what you're writing, you're less inclined to edit or worry about the spelling, grammar, or foul language. The less you worry about the writing, the more you benefit yourself.

Try to write regularly. Aim for at least half an hour.

Look for a time and place when you want to write. There need not be a fixed time to it. Instead, write when you feel the urge to express your feelings in writings.

Try new things. Write letters to yourself or someone close to you, or you can write letters to your future self. You can write comforting words to yourself, which can cheer you up and help you feel better.


Don't get too negative. You gain confidence in your writing as it's just you, and there's no one to judge or degrade you. It's okay to write about things that aren't positive but limit it. Avoid re-reading your negative writing.

Maybe you can write it and throw the paper away as a means of emotional cleansing.

Make it easy. Have a pen and a journal or paper in handy. So, you can write it whenever you feel like it. You can jot the thoughts down when your thoughts are suffocated, and there's no room for space.



THE SCIENCE BEHIND THE STORIES OF HINDU MYTHOLOGY

 **Sthuthi R Shagrithya**
1st BSc FND

I heard many stories, mostly mythology, about superstition when I was a kid. But, unfortunately, I was supposed to follow all the beliefs imposed upon me without any explanation. I could not ask anyone since most of them stick to these beliefs just because they want to, and they might not know the reasons behind it. But, despite that, I was determined to follow things that made sense and not just because they were passed on to us by our ancestors. Thus began my journey into deconstructing and understanding the world of Hindu mythology and superstitious beliefs.

I found out that many of the superstitious beliefs and stories are based on science and logic. Therefore, almost all of these stories can be used as life lessons. However, the sad reality is that science and reason weren't passed down from generation to generation along with the stories. Instead, the future generations were conditioned to follow them just because they were supposed to.

Hindu mythology is an integral part of Hinduism or Sanathana Dharma, which means 'way of life.' The Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Puranas are the roots of Sanathana Dharma. If one follows the teachings of Hinduism, one is simply fulfilling their duty in life. However, one can look at these teachings religiously or scientifically, based on one's perspective.

Most of the ideas that have been discussed in the stories have the spirit of modern science, if not the specific substance. These ideas were implied in several contexts

among ancient Hindu thinkers, who foresaw the broad outlines of many modern theories.

Hinduism is related to science and forms a basis for some of the modern technologies that have been developed so far. For example, the concept of the reusable hypersonic cruise missile, Brahmos-II, is inspired by the Sudharshana Chakra of Lord Krishna.

For another example, modern scientists have put forward the idea of multiple universes, which states that we live in a multiverse, i.e., many universes exist in parallel. The sacred texts in the Vedas and the Bhagavad Gita perfectly depicted the ancient Indians' understanding of the universe. The Vedas echo this 'modern' concept by mentioning the existence of infinite cyclical worlds in the ancient Hindu cosmology.

The Vedas are the most ancient texts in Hinduism. Nevertheless, these vast collections of knowledge are relevant for all times. The wisdom contained in these texts is applicable for humanity, surpassing all sociological, ideological, geographical, and historical barriers. The knowledge offered by these treatises can indeed help us in fields we cannot even begin to imagine.

To further illustrate this point, given below are a few mythological instances that depict the interrelationship of religion and science:

The Story of The Birth of The Kauravas

It is very well known that Gandhari had

100 sons and a daughter in the Mahabharata. She had a prolonged gestation period, after which she gave birth to a lump of unmoving flesh.

What remains unknown is the scientific explanation behind her giving birth to a hundred children and how it was possible.

The well-known sage Ved Vyas split the single embryo of Gandhari into 101 parts, and each piece was incubated in a separate container filled with ghee. Thus were born the 101 children of Gandhari, which can be considered the first written instance of cloning and in vitro fertilization.

Organ transplants

Organ transplantation is one of the sophisticated surgeries that modern man has ever performed. That being said, it has been mentioned in mythological stories not once but four times:

Ganesh: Ganesh's head was separated from his torso either by Shiva or Shani (based on the source of the story). He was brought back to life by being given the elephant's head at the insistence of his mother, Parvati.

1. Daksh:

Prajapati Daksh had insulted Lord Shiva. As punishment, Lord Shiva's avatar, Veerbhadra, severed his head. However, the head of a got later placed by Lord Shiva.

1. Hayagreeva:

Also hailed as 'Hayashirasa' ('Haya' - Horse, 'Shirasa' - Head), Hayagreeva obtained a boon which made him invincible to kill by any other than Hayagreeva himself. As a result of this boon, he grew arrogant and started troubling others. Even Lord Vishnu failed to fight him off, so he returned to Vaikuntha to recuperate and replenish his power and strength. Fortunately, he rested

his head on the upper end of his bow and became engrossed in deep meditation

(Yoga Nidra). Thus, he could not resume the battle. So, Lord Brahma sent termites to the bow to gnaw at the bowstring, thinking that when the string broke, the resonant sound created would surely wake the Lord up. But it backfired and resulted in total disaster, as Lord Vishnu's head got severed from his body. Therefore, upon the Mother Goddess' command, the gods replaced his head with a horse, giving rise to another Hayagreeva. After defeating Hayagreeva, the demon Lord Vishnu got his form back.

1. Dadichi and Madhu (The story of The Ashvins and Indra):

Dadichi had a special kind of knowledge called Madhu, which could not be imparted to just about everyone. Indra wanted to learn, but Dadichi knew that Indra couldn't do it, so he didn't teach him. In retaliation, Indra cursed him, saying that Dadichi's head would roll off if he taught this to anyone else. One day, the twin gods of health and medicine, the Ashvins, came to him for the same, and he told them about his problem. So they replaced his head with that of a horse. He bestowed upon them the special knowledge of Madhu, following which the horse head promptly rolled off his body, thus fulfilling the curse, after which they fixed his original head back.

Mention of embryo transfer in the SrimadBhagavatham

The seventh fetus of Devaki was transferred by Yogamaya and placed in the womb of Rohini, another wife of Vasudeva. She was living in the house of Nanda in Gokul at that time.

The Story Of Abhimanyu, A Warrior In The Womb

According to the Mahabharata, when Subhadra was pregnant with Abhimanyu, Arjun told her the secret of entering the Chakravyuh, a unique battle formation. However, Subhadra fell asleep as he

was explaining the exit procedure. Thus, Abhimanyu only learned the entrance procedure while he was in Subhadra's womb and not the exit strategy.

Initially, people criticized this concept. But modern science says that it is possible. For example, in his book *Right Brain Education in Infancy*, Dr. Makoto Shichida says, "The right brain is active during gestation."

Nuclear weapons

It is believed that nuclear weapons were used in the Mahabharata war because the total death toll amounts to around 1.6 billion in a matter of 18 days during the War of Kurukshetra, which could only be possible if there was any involvement of weapons of mass destruction. Further proof is given by the presence of green glass in Kurukshetra, which is said to form when sand melts at very high temperatures typically found in nuclear explosions.

Ramsetu

The most advanced engineering methodologies were used in constructing this bridge during the era of the Ramayana. When Lord Ram was heading to Lanka to rescue the abducted Sita, he had substantial floating stones installed in the deep sea to form a bridge his army could cross to get to Lanka. The present-day Adam's bridge is nothing but the Ramsetu.

Darwin's Theory of Evolution And The Ten Incarnations of Vishnu

In chronological order, these ten incarnations fit Darwin's Theory of Evolution perfectly:

- **Matsya (Fish)** – At the beginning of Satyuga, during the Great Deluge, Vishnu first appeared as a fish to save the first Manu and all the forms of life that existed.

According to Darwin's theory, life began in the water bodies. Darwin says that the first class of vertebrates likely evolved in water in

fishes in the Silurian period.

- **Kurma (Tortoise)** – Kurma, Vishnu's second avatar, was an amphibian, a tortoise that appeared during Samudramanathan in the Satyuga.

Darwin says that the primitive aquatic species then began venturing out of the water. Eventually, life moved from water to land. Darwin also suggests the second stage was when the fish began to develop legs. A few of them finally evolved into reptiles, such as tortoises, lizards, etc.

- **Varaha (Boar)** – The third incarnation, Varaha, was a boar, which signifies the mammal's birth. The Theory of Evolution says reptiles evolved into semi-amphibians and amniotes, then into land animals and mammals in the Jurassic period.

- **Narasimha (Half-Lion Half-Man)** Narasimha has the upper body but the lower body of a man, which indicates the transformation from animal to human form. This directly relates to the idea of a pre-human being without a well-developed brain. Evolutionary theory suggests the shift from animal to an ape in the fourth stage of evolution.

- **Vamana (Dwarf)** – Vamana reflects very close to humans but is extremely short (like Australopithecus). It indicates the initial transition into the human form. According to the Evolutionary Theory, the fifth stage is the transformation from ape to short, premature human beings, which signified the presence of well-developed intelligence.

- **Parashuram (Human Beings)** – Born in the Tretayuga, Parashuram is the sixth avatar of Vishnu, a warrior with an axe who has no animal characteristics. So Parashuram, in other words, is the equivalent of a Homo neanderthalensis. Evolutionary theory suggests that early humans

appeared and lived in forests and used to hunt using weapons.

- Rama (The Early Civilized Human) – The prince and the king of Ayodhya from the Tretayuga, Lord Rama represents that Man has evolved, and his quality of living and mannerisms have also fully developed. Darwin states that humans started living in a community and developed mannerisms; survival of the fittest began.
- Krishna (The Modern Human) – Lord Krishna is the eighth avatar and a flag-bearer of cultivation, war, and philosophy.

The Theory of Evolution coincides here with the humans practicing animal husbandry and the existence of politically-advanced societies.

- Buddha (The Enlightened Man) – Buddha is believed to be the ninth incarnation of Vishnu in Kaliyuga. This avatar signifies that a human being can attain Moksha (eternal peace and freedom from rebirth).

Parallel to this, Darwin suggests the phase of humans attaining enlightenment.

- Kalki –Kalki is predicted in the Puranas to be the tenth and the last avatar of Vishnu, who will incarnate at the peak of Kaliyuga or the Last Great Age of the Earth. He would be here to restart the whole cycle of rebirth. Species will be disappearing, and the world will come to an end.

Evolution proposes many times that whatever is created has to be destroyed in order to begin the process of creation all over again.

Thus, the Theory of Evolution very aptly fits into the theory of Dashavatar.

As you can see, most of these stories seem very dubious and unbelievable. As such, you can take them with a grain of salt or choose to dive deeper into the world of Hindu mythology to understand them better. Nonetheless, ancient Indian wisdom has been underestimated for a long time. Therefore, it won't be shocking to see that future advancements in technology might reflect what has already been discussed in ancient Hindu scriptures.

DAD

The time I was born
You took me in your arms,
I knew those strong arms
Is never going to let me down.

You held my tiny hands.
Taught me how to walk.
Whenever I fell, you picked me up.
There I knew these hands,
Were never going to leave me alone.

As I grew up, you always
Enjoyed and celebrated my little success,
But when I failed, you were there
To encourage and wipe my tears.
Then I knew your wise words
Will always keep me at bay.

All the efforts and sacrifices
You have always made,
I couldn't be grateful enough,
A hero in disguise I would say.

 **N. Anoushka Poovaiah**
3rd BBA

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES IN INDIA

 **Fathima Afreen**
2nd BSc. FND

"A girl should be two things: who and what she wants." – Coco Chanel. As the quote says, a girl should know who she is and wants to bring women's empowerment. Women empowerment can be defined as raising awareness and empowering them. Still, we need to promote and make everyone aware and recognize their self-worth, make their own decisions and determine choices, and help them emerge as influencers for a social change.

Why are empowering women important? Many institutions, committees, laws favoring women empowerment, and the rights of women have emerged as a global movement. Still, despite all this development, women in every corner of the world face discrimination and violence. They are being dominated in every aspect of life. We keep hearing women saying that 'we can do everything that men can do', but have you heard men saying that 'we can do everything that women can do'? All over the world, women are fighting to stand equal to men. In a developing country like India, the survival of women even before their birth is the greatest challenge. Women face challenges even before their birth and keep striving until their death. Women have been denied many of the fundamental human rights. Girls are not allowed to complete their education, early marriage, considering them less valuable than boys, unequal pay for equal work, appreciation, and recognition to a lower degree than men for their work.

Women's empowerment should be a priority as every woman needs to live



with self-esteem. It is something not to be compromised on. When women are empowered, they can lead a productive life and contribute to building a strong nation by working independently or supporting the workforce with their knowledge and skills, thus helping the country's economy. Educating girls is the basic foundation to achieve women's empowerment. Along with education, every girl's child and women's health must be a priority. Women can work outside their homes and form up their minds. Women are not dependent on men. They can earn, provide for their families and support them by using their skill sets. Some women aren't confident to figure during a challenging condition or a high position because they still determine that it's not a women's job. Empowerment helps to scale back in domestic violence and provide worth to women. Women aren't abused by any factors like sexual assault, emotional

abuse, or physical abuse. These days women are achieving high-level jobs even as men do. Women can handle and give their best to all level positions, from a clerk to even serving as the country's President. Women empowerment may encourage women to feel strong by telling them that they will do everything they need to try to do.

Women's rights: Education is a key focus. Although the world is achieving gender equality in education, girls still make up a higher percentage of out-of-school children than boys. About a quarter of girls in the developing world are out of school. Typically, families with limited resources who cannot afford expenses such as school fees, uniforms, and supplies for their children will prioritize education for their sons. Families can also rely on girls' work to do chores, water, and childcare, leaving limited time for school. However, prioritizing girls' education may offer the highest return on investment in developing countries. An educated girl knows her worth and plans her future by postponing marriage, raising a smaller family, having healthier children, and sending her own children to school. She has more opportunities to earn an income and participate in political processes. She is less likely to become infected with H.I.V. Women's health and safety are other prime areas. HIV / AIDS is becoming an increasingly important issue for women. This can be related to women having fewer opportunities for health education, unequal power in sexual partnerships, or gender-based violence. Maternal health should be considered a significant concern. In many countries, women have limited access to prenatal and prenatal infant care problems. They are more likely to experience complications during pregnancy and childbirth. This is a critical problem in countries where girls get married and have children before they are ready. Often well before the age of 18. The quality of maternal

health care can be an essential entry point to information and services that enable mothers to be informed decision-makers about their own and their children's health. A final area of focus for achieving gender equality is women's economic and political empowerment. Although women represent more than 50% of the world's population, they only own 1% of its wealth. Around the world, women and girls perform long hours of unpaid domestic work. In some places, women still lack the rights to own land or inherit property, obtain access to credit, earn an income, or advance in their workplace, without employment discrimination even at home and in the public sphere; women are widely underrepresented as decision-makers. Women are outnumbered 4 to 1 in legislation around the world. Still, women's political participation is critical to achieving gender equality and genuine democracy.

Sudha Murthy is an Indian engineering teacher who excels in Kannada, Marathi, and English. She is known for her philanthropic work. She is currently the Chair of the Infosys Foundation and the wife of Infosys co-founder N.Narayana Murthy. Dr.R.H.Kulkarni and Vimala Kulkarni gave birth to Sudha Murthy on August 19, 1950, in Shiggaon, Haveri in Karnataka, India. She is a B.V.B. College of Engineering & Technology (currently known as K.L.E. Technological University). She completed her postgraduate degree in Computer Science from the Indian Institute of Sciences. She was awarded a gold medal from the then Chief Minister of Karnataka. SudhaMurthy's career began as she wrote a postcard to the then President of TELCO and complained about gender bias. Following this, she was interviewed and hired right away, becoming the first engineer hired at India's largest automobile manufacturer, TATA Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO). In 1996, she established the Infosys Foundation and is currently the organization's President.

She has received several awards. In 1996 SudhaMurty founded a non-profit association. The Trust has so far built 2,300 houses in flood-hit areas. It also has a library vision for each school and has set up 70,000 libraries to date. The organization has built 16,000 public toilets so far. She mainly helped the widows. She has written several books. Her life story is a real inspiration to all the women out there.

Initiatives for women empowerment:

Equality between men and women is enshrined in Articles 14 to 16 of the Indian Constitution, which came into force on January 26, 1950. Discrimination based on sex is strictly prohibited. Indian women were granted the right to vote during India's independence in 1947, long before several Western suffrage countries gave women the right to vote. India became the second country in modern history to have a female leader, Indira Gandhi, in 1966 after another South Asian state, Sri Lanka, elected Sirimavo Bandaranaike in 1960. New Delhi has also made concerted efforts to ratify vital international conventions to end the discrimination against women. It is a founding member of the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.). It has approved 47 patterns, and a protocol signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1980 and ratified it in 1993 with some reservations. In the country, the Dowry Prohibition Law of 1961 and the Law for the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence of 2005 have been enacted to criminalize domestic violence cases. The government also increased maternity leave from 12 to 26 weeks under the Maternity Benefits Act in 2017 for the private sector. The Women's Reservation Act provides a 33 percent reservation for women's seats at all levels of Indian politics. This is an attempt to increase women's political participation.

The law was first introduced on September 12, 1996, by the Deve Gowda government. Successive governments tried to push for it, but the law was passed in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament). The law has yet to be given in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) and all state legislative assemblies. The bill's introduction was a historic attempt to alter gender demographics in Indian politics. Proponents of the quota system argue that it is a necessary step to increase the effective and meaningful participation of women in the political system and could help speed up a process that skeptics think the bill would only benefit elite women instead. While a 33% female reservation is a bold step, the Trinamool Congress, one of the bill's fervent supporters, went one step further by reserving 40% of the seats for women to participate in Lok's elections Sabha 2019.

Notable Gains:

Indian women are rising in all sectors, including politics, business, medicine, sports, and agriculture.

History was made when two scientists from the Indian Space Research Organization led its second lunar mission, Chandrayaan-2, from its inception to completion in 2019. The female leadership of a large space mission challenged the narrative that space science is a profession reserved for men. Another milestone was reached when the Supreme Court changed the government's position on women serving as army commanders in 2020. As a result, women were first inducted into the military. In 1992 and I have held many positions, including fighter pilots, doctors, nurses, engineers, communicators, etc. While the issue of women in combat roles continues to be a contentious issue worldwide, these are cases where Indian women have risen above the glass ceiling in the military.

India's story of women's empowerment is

not complete without focusing on grassroots initiatives adopted by government and civil society organizations. The federal and state governments have introduced new programs, strategies, and programs to empower women in cities and rural areas. Narendra Modi's government has launched flagship programs to promote gender equality, including *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Save the Daughter, Raise the Daughter), *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* (a program to provide gas connections for women from households below the poverty line), and *Mahila-E-Haat*. The "*Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana*" program was launched in January 2015 to address the issue of gender relations and create greater wellbeing for girls. The focus is on northern India, including Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, and Uttarakhand, where the gender ratio is wider. In addition, an online marketing campaign, *The Mahila-E-Haat* project, was launched in 2016. It uses technology to support women entrepreneurs, self-help groups, and non-governmental organizations (N.G.O.s). Each program has its own unique goal that ranges from welfare to engaging girls and the community to support aspiring women entrepreneurs.

While India has taken some steps on human development, its global position on gender equality remains low. India's ranking in the *Global Gender Gap Report*, commissioned by the World Economic Forum, fell from 108th in 2018 to 112th in 2020. India has managed to close two-thirds of its overall gender gap, especially in areas of political empowerment; ranked 18th on the political empowerment sub-index, given

that a woman led the government for 20 years; however, the legislators constitute only 14. In addition, 4% of the Indian parliament and 23% of the cabinet make the overall political representation relatively low. Unfortunately, its performance in women's economic empowerment has expanded since 2006. The survey found that only 25% of women compared to 82% percent of men work or seek employment. Also, their average income is about one-fifth of what their male counterparts earn. Even when Indian women get a job, there is a high propensity to be paid less than men. The I.L.O.'s 2018/19 *Global Wage Report* found that India's average gender pay gap is the highest of the 73 countries studied in detail, at 34.5 percent.

Given that the participation rate of women in informal jobs is higher than in the formal sector, many women are at the receiving end of these wage gaps. Indian women only make up 14 percent of leadership roles. The economic empowerment of women will reap benefits to everyone. The International Monetary Fund has estimated that equal participation of women in the labor force could increase India's gross domestic product by 27%.

Women are turned down a lot of opportunities due to which they have lost a lot of chances to improve their lives. Women represent half the world's population, and gender inequality is in every nation on the planet. Unless women are given the same opportunities as men, entire societies will be destined to operate below their true potential.

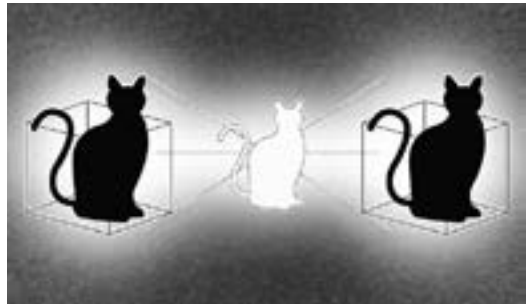


THE SCHRÖDINGER'S CAT EXPERIMENT - LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG BOX

 **Manal Azim**
2nd BSc FND

All of us are fascinated by conspiracy theories and paradoxes. They just make us grind our minds into thinking in an unconventional way and yet hold in the hidden truths. Whether it is the multiple Universe theory or the Mandela effect, each of these paradox cum theories has conditioned our minds into emotional labor performed by our thoughts. An incredibly fascinating and thought-provoking experiment is that of the Schrödinger's cat. What does the experiment prove, you ask? It all started with Schrödinger simply trying to teach that misinterpretation can lead to entirely unreasonable results. For example, some scientists believed that particles collapsed to a particular state only when observed by a spectator. To defy this statement and prove it false, Schrödinger conducted an experiment by placing a cat in a box with some radioactive material that would decay to trigger a poison present in the box, which would ultimately kill the cat. But the catch was that the radioactive material would decompose at an indefinite and unknown time. The cat is both dead and alive to the observer outside the box until this happens. This idea, being completely absurd, was thought to prove the other scientists false.

In all retrospect, he was just another scientist experimenting on quantum physics. But sometimes, our plans clash with reality, and that's precisely what happened when Schrödinger's experiment gained recognition not only in the world of physics but also in the world of philosophy and literature. And even though his idea was



frowned upon by many scientists of that time, the philosophers from all over the decades did not let him down. Instead, they took his work and interpreted it in different ways.

Now, it's human nature to relate everything with ourselves and the universe. Why do you think the tag #relatable was ever created. It's our way of feeling significant in this vast universe. Our minds hold power in them to take the most random set of events and somehow relate them with our lives. It helps us grow, leading us towards the doors to self-discovery. A wise woman once said, "If one has a thirst for knowledge and the truth, everything and being in his/her path acts as a source of knowledge to them." By now, you're probably wondering what one could possibly learn from a cat in a box?

Well, you would be surprised. Ever wondered what led you to this very moment in life? Which decision of yours is the reason for your situation right now? Or maybe it's hundreds of different choices, one after the other, right from your birth. Either way, one thing remains intact and is a massive part of our lives; it always has been. Our fate.

Everything that happens to us is predestined, written in some book even before birth. But does that mean we have no control of our lives? * Beep * false. Because we do, everything that happens to us, even though predestined, can be changed. How, you ask? With our actions. Our actions act as keys to the different doors of fate, and only one of these doors is opened depending upon our decisions and the measures we take to bring them to life.

Now, where does Schrödinger's cat come in all of this? Well, think of the cat as our fate, and it's been locked away, hidden from our human eyes. Just as the cat exists in two different states, both dead and alive simultaneously, our fate also exists as two or even more alternative possibilities simultaneously. Thus, our destiny has multiple possible outcomes and paths that lead to contrasting futures. These differing futures co-exist until one of them is made a reality. What makes one of these possibilities a reality? As been discussed earlier, it's our actions. We pose as the scientists to our Schrödinger's cat experiment, that is, our lives. When the scientists open the box to determine the status of the cat, it is in a way metaphoric to our actions and decisions that

determine the state of "our" cat, aka. Our fate. As a result, life is a series of Schrodinger's cat experiments one after the other where the universe acts like the radioactive material, in the sense that it initiates every single event in our life at different instances. Random to us, but indeed planned and plotted way before the existence of earth itself. These thoughts and ideas lead us to many questions, one such important one being, What happens when the decision is not made, and the box is never opened? Well, consequently, the cat is never let out of the box, leaving us inconclusive about its fate. And as for us? We are left with the eternal question, "what If I had?" And though it doesn't kill us all at once, it eats us up slowly from the inside. Despite that, as soon as one box is set aside, another comes our way, and once again, we stand in front of a crossroad. The easier way out would be to never open the box. To never be a part of the process. To sit back and let fate decide its course, but that would mean you'll never truly live your life and mere existence isn't so outrageously fun; it's not fun at all.

Because you have to remember whether you open the box or not, life still moves on with or without you.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VOTING:

 **Yusra Fathima Farooq**
2nd BSc FND

The most important responsibility of citizens is voting. The law does not require citizens to vote, but voting is an integral part of any democracy. By voting, citizens are participating in the democratic process. Citizens vote for leaders to represent them and their ideas, and the leaders support the

citizens' interests. Most countries have turned out to be democratic for a few centuries, where election plays a significant role. So, voting and selecting the representatives are crucial, or maybe even it is our utmost duty to do that. Some people who genuinely seek the change vote for a proper/eligible



candidate. At the same time, some relax at home thinking their voice doesn't make any difference.

Every vote counts. Although the term is sometimes used for any right to vote. In some languages, and occasionally in English, the right to vote is called active suffrage, distinct from passive suffrage, the right to stand for election. The combination of active and passive suffrage is sometimes called full suffrage.

People fail to understand the importance of voting since they are busy cheering for a particular candidate or party. The fault lies with both the leaders and voters. People are driven by religious beliefs, favorite candidates, specific parties rather than thinking about what is good for the country/province or what changes the country needs. The politicians are busy with their own frivolous matters instead of giving more attention to bringing development, uplifting the poor, changes in the education system, agriculture, and urban development. We as voters should consider who we vote for. Think and choose what is suitable for our nation's development. How it's gonna affect the poor.

Reasons to vote:

Every vote will make a difference: People


live in the misconception that their one vote doesn't make any difference, but in fact, Every vote counts; each franchise will make a difference. The responsibility of voting is on every individual. If each individual takes it seriously, the numbers will increase and thrive on making a difference.

- It is our Right: Our constitutional right as a democratic country. Voting is the right of every citizen. Like 'Abraham Lincoln' once said, Democracy is by the people, for the people. So we must vote and make the desired changes for the nation and its people.
- Representative of change: Votes act as the agent of change. Each vote plays an essential role in making any sort of change. In the end, the people are blamed for the government's poor performance, for voting, or for not voting at all. Not voting or voting without proper knowledge may result in the same party ruling for the coming five years and impact the nation & its people.
- No vote, No voice: Voting allows us to raise our voice towards the ruling or upcoming government. The government will not respond to the people unless we vote. As youngsters, your vote holds politicians accountable for the changes they make.

To conclude: our government becomes what we make it to be; we are accountable for the candidates we choose. The election results will affect us; whatever excuses we make won't matter. Therefore, it is essential to change your thinking and who you vote for; what changes are you looking for, and will it make a difference? If not, your vote is going to be an utter waste.

**VOTING IS NOT ONLY YOUR RIGHT BUT ALSO YOUR RESPONSIBILITY;
CAST YOUR VOTE RIGHT & MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD.
BE THE REASON FOR CHANGE.**

THE ENVIRONMENT DURING COVID-19

 **Husna Maryam**
2nd BSc FND

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS COVID-19?

Covid -19 is a disease caused by a strain of coronavirus. 'CO' -- Corona, 'VI'-- r virus, and 'D' -- disease.

AFFECT OF COVID-19 ON OUR LIFE

COVID-19-- It affects one's everyday life by stopping social activities. It affected lots of life either by making them sick or taking their lives. It also has strongly affected the business world, trade, and movements.

WHEN WAS IT FOUND?

The first case was reported to the W.H.O. Country Office in Wuhan, China, on 31 Dec 2019, which caused the common respiratory infection. Then it was declared that Coronavirus was the reason for this infection. Therefore, it has been reported as a Pandemic disease by WHO.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19

The global disturbance caused by covid-19 has affected the environment.

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

• REDUCTION OF AIR POLLUTION

As the industries, transportation is closed, there is a sudden drop of GHGs(Greenhouse gases) emissions.

According to European Environmental Agency, due to the covid19 lockdown, NO2 emission has dropped in European cities.

• REDUCTION OF NOISE POLLUTION

It is the increased level of noise generated from different human activities

(Vehicles, machines, etc.) which may affect the living organisms.

Cardiovascular disorder, hypertension, sleep shortness of humans -- these are all the causes of noise pollution.

But, due to covid lockdown measures, people are forced to stay home, reducing economic and social activities and ultimately reducing noise pollution.

NEGATIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

• INCREASE OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE GENERATION

Due to covid-19, a high level of medical waste generated can affect public health and the environment.

For the collection of samples from covid suspected patients, diagnosis, disinfection purpose lots of infectious and biomedical wastes are generated from health cares...

• SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE AND HAPHAZARD DISPOSAL


To avoid /protect from corona infection, people use face masks, hand gloves, etc., which increases healthcare waste. In addition, due to lack of knowledge, some people dump these face masks, hand gloves, and other such equipment in open places and household waste. This may create blockage in waterways and increase environmental pollution.

CONCLUSION

Hence we can say that covid-19 has affected the environment in both ways, i.e., POSITIVE and NEGATIVE ways.....

However, we can avoid some effects caused by Coronavirus by taking safety measures.

SOUTH KOREAN TRADITIONS AND CULTURE

 **Jnanashree M**
2nd BSc FND

South Korea is an East Asian country specifically known for its unique culture and traditions. As every country is fantastic in its own ways, South Korea also has rare customs and traditions, which makes it more attractive and different compared to other nations. South Korea's national animal is the "Siberian tiger," and the national bird is the "Magpie." The national flower of South Korea is "Rose of Sharon." "Taekwondo" is a popular sport and a national sport. The total land area of South Korea consists of a 100,210 km² landscape. As per the 2019 survey, the population of South Korea is 5.17 crores. Not only these things, but South Korea is also famous for many other extraordinary beliefs and rituals. Let's learn about all these things in detail.

South Korea is mainly famous for its kimchi and other traditional foods like gimbap, bibimbap, and a beverage like soju. It's a land of k-dramas and Korean pop music. The language spoken by most of the natives here is "KOREAN." It's a high-tech country with many giant manufacturing companies like Hyundai and Samsung. It's a presidential representative democratic republic nation. A royal family also used to rule South Korea in olden times. It has traditions and beliefs which may seem weird to us. But the citizens strictly follow all of them without fail. They have a beautiful traditional dress called "Hanbok" which they wear at festivals and other happy occasions. The Korean alphabet is called "Hangul." South Korea has a beautiful capital city named Seoul, and it's one of the most famous tourist spots. Let us



focus on South Korean citizens; their culture is more of a belief system. There are also more rules and regulations based on moral or ethical beliefs. They have a culture that is way too much different from other nations. Let's look at all these interesting facts about this beautiful country.

- The first thing is safety. In South Korea, night safety cameras are fixed. Suppose any person feels like they are being followed by strangers at night, in that case, they can just stand under these night safety lights, which can be seen at almost all places in the cities of South Korea. Anyone can't attack a person as CCTV cameras are installed around that area. It's mainly for girls' safety at night.
- The next exciting thing is that the citizens born in this country lack a gene responsible for odor when a person sweats. Therefore how much they may sweat, they won't have any smell in the body.
- Korean age is different from international age. In Korean age, a person is 1 or 2

years older than his actual age. There is also a formula to calculate Korean age (Current year – your birth year +1)

- Beauty standards in Korea are very high compared to other nations. In cosmetic surgery, South Korea takes 5th position in the whole World. Mainly people are more pressurized to look good as it makes life easier, and it's also easy to get a job, make friends and get into a relationship when a person modifies himself to these beauty standards.
- Girls' fashion here is opposite to that of western culture. Short skirts are considered cute, but the neckline should be covered.
- Technology is one of the powerful things South Korea has. Mobile phones manufactured here have an automatic sound of "click." Even after putting mobile phones on silent mode, this feature can't be turned off. It's made for privacy reasons as it is illegal to click a stranger's photo in public. Even if the image is taken, a stranger's face shouldn't be revealed. A Person can know if anybody takes their pictures in public by that clicking sound.
- Men in their 20's to 30's have to serve in the military for 1 or 2 years, and it's compulsory for all men.
- Korea is famous for its high-tech medical facilities and technology.
- Tipping at restaurants is considered rude here in South Korea. Playing with chopsticks is also rude. Poking a hole in food is regarded as an insult to the chef. Leaving food on the plate is deemed to be bad manners. Fruits and vegetables are literally expensive in supermarkets or even in convenience stores. Also, placing chopsticks vertically on the rice is considered harmful, as it signifies incense sticks placed on the sand at funerals.
- How they use apps or search engines> Google doesn't work in South Korea; they use Naver as a search engine. Naver maps are also used to find routes and directions. Instead of messaging apps, they use an application called kokoa talk.
- One of the beliefs is that the number 4 is considered unlucky. As the Korean word for number 4 sounds similar to "death," they avoid this number. In Elevators, the 4th floor is written as "F." In public buildings or hotels, rooms with the number 4 (or series of number 4, like 404) are left empty as it signifies the loss of wealth and property.
- Since September 2016, giving gifts to teachers was banned. But in case to show respect people just offer their teachers candies or a coffee. Also, while receiving gifts using both hands is considered good manners.
- People with tattoos are treated differently, and showing off tattoos isn't a great thing in Korea. Getting a tattoo isn't illegal in South Korea. Still, the person who provides tattoo service should be a certified medical worker.
- Making eye contact with strangers for too long is not appreciated or thought of as too bold. Making eye contact with elders or people in a higher position is also considered rude. Getting into an argument with elders is also regarded as bad manners.
- Blowing the nose in public is also odd. If a person wants, they can ask for an excuse and do it privately.
- When a child is born, its blood type is given more importance. During marriages, blood type compatibility is given more priority.
- Korea is known for its biggest malls and shopping culture. While in other



countries the shops and malls are closed at night, in Korea shopping malls and shops on street sides are

- Open till 4 AM in the morning. Late-night parties and clubbing are more common here. Also, Koreans are known as heavy drinkers as a bottle of soju (traditional Korean alcohol) is cheaper than a water bottle. Also, there are many food products like ramyeon and ice creams to lower the hangover effects. While drinking with elders, the younger ones always have to turn to sides with hands covered to the glass to show respect.
- Valentine's day is a little different here. On 14 February, the woman confesses their love to men by giving them chocolates or other gifts. In response to these confessions, on the 14th of March (celebrated as White day), the man confesses his love to the woman by giving them gifts. Another important day celebrated is the Black day on the 14th of April, representing no love or sadness. On this day, people eat black-colored noodles called Jajangmyeon(made by using black bean paste).
- In Korea, women and men are obsessed with skincare and makeup. Over 20% of Korean men do makeup daily. Korea spends \$900 million yearly on makeup. Also, plastic surgery is more common here. At least 20% of women aged between 20 to 30 years of age have undergone one surgery. Even young girls are offered double eyelid surgery as a birthday gift on their 16th birthday. Though plastic surgery gives so much pain, they are obsessed with their beauty more than the pain they go through.
- We need to appreciate Koreans for their gifting culture. They are very much practical when it comes to giving gifts. If a person throws a housewarming party, the invitees bring lots of laundry detergents, cleaners, and toilet paper as gifts. In Korea, gifts consisting of fruits or dry fruits are considered unique and precious as they are too costly. Giving them as gifts shows their love towards that person.
- Koreans love to show off their relationships on social media and even in public. We can spot couples in the crowd with matching outfits. We can even find love motels in cities like Seoul.
- Koreans have been the most significant credit card users since 2011, and each person makes 129.7 transactions per year.
- Digital information is shown on every bus station in Korea. The buses are super comfy with AC. The buses are running across the city 24/7. Taxis are also available, which are more used here and are color-coded.
- Kindergarteners have specific color-coded uniforms to identify kids.
- Churches give lovely little gifts to their parish by offering medical camps or dental camps. They also provide wet wipes to their parish, which has the church's name written on it.
- Koreans are the biggest fans of sweet potatoes when it comes to eating habits. There are many recipes, including these sweet potatoes, even in street foods.

They are also obsessed with honey butter chips. Their main menu contains rice, meat (fish, pork, chicken, or beef), lots of plant-based foods like lettuce, green leafy vegetables, and other vegetables. They are wildly obsessed with coffees that come in weird flavors like ginseng or different plant-based flavors.

- A remarkable thing about Korea is that they celebrate New year for about 3 days. And on that day, TV hosts wear the traditional dress "Hanbok." The New year comes mostly in January or February. The city will be filled with traffic on these 3 days as people visit their relatives on new year and tourists can find it challenging to travel.
- Korea is well known for its workaholism as people indulge themselves in work more than any other thing. Korea takes 11th place in the economy in the whole World. They work till late at night, and they don't have any time to waste or enjoy life during workdays. Even high schoolers are made to study till 1 AM in the morning. Also, people are way too passive about strangers on the streets, and they don't even care until you ask them for any help.
- It's difficult to find any trash bins in public as the people are super tidy. But we can find lots of trash bins in the public restrooms.
- Korean government gives excellent support to women who are expecting babies. Korean pregnant women are provided with a credit card of \$500 for their medical and other personal use. Pink seats on subways are reserved for pregnant women. Also, pink parking slots are available in the parking area, which mothers can use for 6 months after the baby's birth.

K-pop and K-dramas

Korea is well known globally for K-dramas and K-pop music. For example, BTS (Bangtansonyeondan) is a world-famous boy band with 7 members. People who work in this industry are called K-pop idols. Also, K-dramas, which include innocence, rom-coms, fairy-dreamy fictional stories, and lots of plot twists, are liked by many people on an international level.

Similarities and Relationship between India and South Korea

Relationship between India and South Korea is mentioned in a Korean historical Book named "SAMGUK YUSA," which has lots of legends. There was an Indian princess named Suriratna in Ayuda of Tamil Nadu. It is said that God appeared in her parents' dream and said that she would have to marry the Korean king named Kim Suro. Therefore 2000 years ago, princess Suriratna moved from India to South Korea. At this time, King Kim Suro also had a dream in which God came and told him to marry a girl in red costume whom he will meet soon. Then he met Princess Suriratna, and they got married. After marriage, she became Queen Heo Hwang-ok. It is said that they had about 10-12 kids. Therefore, people whose surname is Kim in South Korea are somehow related to India as the king's name was Kim Suro. Around 6 million people in Korea have this surname, and it is the most used surname in South Korea.

Second similarity is that most of the words in the Korean language are similar to Dravidian languages of India like Tamil, Bengali, and Marathi. For example, father and mother are called appa and amma in Tamil, whereas eomma and appa in here. Sister-in-law is called anni in Tamil, and sister is called eonni in Korean. Teeth are pal in Tamil, and in Korean, it'sippal. It's a belief that it's because of Princess Suriratna, from Tamil Nadu.

Third thing is that weddings in both

Korean and Indian culture are costly.

Fourth thing is using honorifics. In India, also we use honorifics while talking to elders or people in higher positions. It's the same in Korea. They respect their elders the most while speaking and even in behaviors like bowing at 90° to elders to show respect.

Last thing is that taking off shoes while entering a house is also followed in Korea, as observed in most Indian households.

It's a peace-loving country that once protested against their president by coming on the streets in millions and holding candles and flags without any violence. In 1998 when the country was in debt, the citizens

donated their money, gold, and personal belongings to the government and made it free from debt. It is one of the nations that became a fully developed country from an underdeveloped country quickly. South Korea can call as the most un-depressing country with lots of happiness and joy. As we saw how different their culture is, they are also very welcoming to foreigners. They support people who come to Korea to learn their Korean culture. They have unique traditions and a rare culture that we can't see in most countries. Their culture makes them very special and exciting. Despite all the problems and insecurities, it's a country filled with love, joy, happiness, and peace.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE MIND

 **Ifraath**

1st BSc FND

Nowadays, everyone is into social networks. The large stream of communication and connection provided by social media is changing how we expect and collect information. People are currently developing social media preoccupations that will literally benefit and injure their psychological state. Social media effects on the brain appear in various ways. Positive attention to social media affects multiple parts of the brain. People who spend longer on social media suffer a higher rate of depression than people who spend less time on social media. They're going to destroy relationships, it'll cost time, it'll cost money, and it'll make our life worse.



We are susceptible to social approval. We bother what the media consider us. People choose different platforms on social media to post their pictures and videos. Once we upload a replacement photo of ourselves on Facebook or Instagram, that's a flash where our mind goes through a vulnerable state to understand what people consider my new post. Then we get new likes on our posts. And if we'd like any caption for the post, we choose Google. Our minds can't even think of short lines. We are confused about deciding what to post, where and that's not even including the psychological factors that determine what gets posted and what

doesn't. After Knowing this, social media might actually message me and say, "oh, you've got new likes on your post." It knows that we all are susceptible to that moment. Because we actually care about once we are tagged during a post and that we can feel it. It is highly addictive. People are browsing high stress. So, when significant stress starts to point out up their lives, they're not turning to an individual; rather than this, they're turning to social media. They're turning to those things that may offer temporary relief. That's a drag and an excellent addition. Social media addiction lacks our attention, emotion, and deciding. Mobile releases a chemical called dopamine, which affects our brain and makes us feel happy and motivated. Our research proved that overuse of mobile phones can cause mental laziness. If we give people the power to store information remotely, outside their brand, they would be so hooked into that, which may negatively affect their memory. Our generation spends their whole life with mobile phones. Life is filled with beautiful moments; people don't have much time to understand it. Because they're busy in their own world. If we remember our vacation, how we spent with our family. These are the happiest moment that we remember forever. except for many people's just remembering about the instant felt like. so that they click pictures and record videos. These reminders will decrease the important happiness. They begin uploading the photos and videos on social media something strange happens. They begin specializing in the instant; they stop remembering what really happened. Then they begin brooding about what they will change. Because they need people to seem perfect and powerful his life is. Therefore, real happiness is negated. They modify their whole life just to impress the people on the web. If we start editing our lives, we often start appreciating how imperfect they are. Literally, if we start

specializing in improvising the effects of sunset, we are supposed to click the image and edit its brightness. We actually forget the important great thing about the sunset. We are a bunch of fools. Likes, views, and comments give us positive reinforcements. So we start to post photographs of every joyful moment rather than enjoying it. And a bit like that, we become hooked on positive reinforcements. Then we start to understand that these platforms make us good. It's a dangerous condition; we forget to understand our worth. As we all know that, social media is a particular time waster. We spend our whole day within the different platforms. We started concentrating more on social media by rejecting our important works and happiness. Social media is one of the foremost common motivation killers. They create network enemies. Once we feel stressed and insecure, it offers the chase to urge lost within the other people's life. Watching TV and playing video games further distract our minds. But social media puts our motivation more on bad habits. It destroys our productivity and self-worth. That makes us feel lazy. So by lowering our social media can avoid bad habits. Social media changes our mood. Social media simply passes our time and stops us from being happy. Social media negatively affects people's happiness and leads us to isolation. Although we've many friends, we still feel lonely and less satisfied. Most people use social media as fun to kill time. But indifferently, it kills our happiness. We aren't living the life we would like. We end up living our life to impress others. we would like to make people jealous. We only feel satisfied when people appreciate us. We aren't living for us anymore. People expect social media to create a positive impact within their life. eventually, it makes us feel worse. Social media impacts quite just our thoughts and moods. It also damages our relationships; it creates unnecessary thoughts.

ROLE OF YOUTH IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

 **Kavyashree Angraje**
2nd BSc FND

The youth is the most important and active part of any country. As we all know, youths are considered the strength of the nation because they are the building blocks of the particular country. Each member of the nation has their own responsibilities to develop it. But the role of youngsters is always considered as a major one.

Youths should contribute to the nation by involving themselves in various sectors such as education, technology, health, politics, economy, etc. As we know, today youths are facing many problems. The government or country should make sure that they can get equal opportunities. Then only can the nation be succeeded. They should first get a good education to be skillful or influential persons. Suppose the country gets succeeded in educating its youth. In that case, they can apply their skills and knowledge to develop the nation. Youths are most energetic; they can learn and adapt to the environment.

Swami Vivekananda aimed to build an empowered youth force to lead the country. He addressed youths not to lose their mental, physical, spiritual, moral, and social strength. Youths are socially responsible, and they must exercise rights such as voting. They should oppose malpractices such as terrorism, bribery, etc. They should also solve the local level problems related to pollution, transportation, and many others. They

should actively participate in politics and work hard for the betterment of the nation.

A youngster is a person between 15 to 30 irrespective of their gender. Youths are the backbone of a nation; hence they are responsible for the nation's future. All the other age groups will be dependent on youths. Therefore, they have an essential role to play because they have a huge responsibility in their hands.

When middle-aged people grow older, many vacancies remain vacant. Those places should be filled with the new generation i.e., youth. Now the nation is economically dependent on youths. They will apply their knowledge, skills, and, most importantly, technology. They have much knowledge about new technology compared to middle-aged people. Hence the country will be developed in terms of industrialization.

After some time, they build their family. They need to be parents of their children.

The behavior of the child is always influenced by parents. They should provide proper education, and they should also teach them social behavior. Here they are responsible for producing individuals for a better future. They play an indirect role here.

The youths should move forward for the better tomorrow since all the responsibilities are in their hands.



SIDE EFFECTS OF ONLINE CHATTING

 **Yusra Fathima Farooq**
2nd BSc FND

Undoubtedly, the Internet can be a handy tool for youngsters or anyone for that matter, people in general capacity perhaps. But instant messaging, chat rooms, emails, and social networking sites can also bring trouble - from cyberbullying to more serious Internet crimes, including exposure to sexual predators. Anything you don't know these days, any piece of information, from how to bake a cake to how to build an explosive, everything is just a 'Google search away. For instance, things we look for on the Internet in general, you wanna try a recipe that you haven't tried, YOUTUBE, You don't know how to play guitar, or to dance, to sing, to improve your grammar, to help understand what you didn't understand in class, YOUTUBE. It scares me that there is information on the Internet on how to commit crimes, and there is also information on how to get away with it. It amazes me that the Internet is so accessible to people that we can access information on anything we want. Yet, we choose to remain obsolete and oblivious. Now let's talk about cybercrimes, the exciting stuff. Let's start with what is a cybercrime in general?

Cybercrime is any criminal activity committed online, which targets or uses a computer, or a networked device. Most, but not all, cybercrime is committed by cybercriminals or hackers who want to make money. So cybercrime is carried out by individuals or organizations. And as well all know there so many tech-savvy hackers out there, just prying on people information, their online bank accounts, or any personal



data, which a criminal might use to his benefit by blackmail. So be careful as to what information of yours goes on the Internet and who you interact with on the Internet. Privatize your profiles. Keep your info, pictures & videos safe and share with friends only. Social awkwardness, yes it's no secret that people who are often on the Internet or behind a screen or a device are not very social, not communicative, because they have created their comfort zone behind a screen. They would rather talk to someone online than in person. They can be an introverted person. And extroverts online. As they are not comfortable sharing anything or talking about anything. Staring at the screen can eventually kill your vision. To protect your eyes, wear glasses that protect you from rays emitted from screens. So like I have said before, use technology appropriately, the appropriate amount, don't overuse it, use it to the bare minimum. Be responsible; you wanna learn that? Google it.

PV SINDHU: INDIAN BADMINTON PLAYER

 **J. Nandana Prabhu**
1st BBA

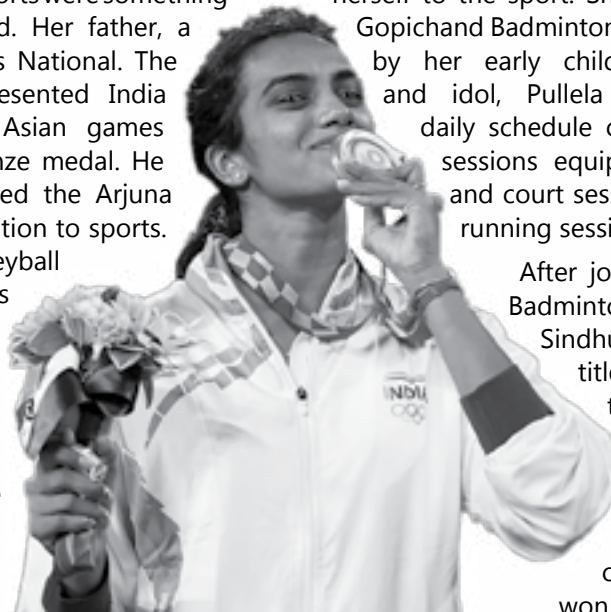
Pusarla Venkata Sindhu is an Indian professional badminton player widely known for her success at the 2016 Rio Olympics. She is one of the most successful female athletes in India. Sindhu is the second Indian and the first female athlete to win two Olympic medals. PV Sindhu has emerged as one of the best badminton players of the 21st century and has become an inspiration to many young women. It would not be an exaggeration to say that she has become a reflecting image of women empowerment in India.

PV Sindhu was born on 5 July 1995 in Hyderabad, Telangana. Her parents were PV Ramana and Vijaya, who were national-level volleyball players. One could say that her passion and zeal for sports were something that ran in her blood. Her father, a member of the men's National. The volleyball team represented India at the 1986 Seoul Asian games and even won a bronze medal. He has also been awarded the Arjuna award for his contribution to sports. Even though volleyball was where her parents gained nationwide recognition, PV Sindhu decided to pursue badminton. Pulela Gopichand's success at the 2001 all England Open Badminton Championship also

played a massive role in her decision to opt for badminton rather than volleyball.

She completed her education at Auxilium High School and got her B-Com degree from St. Ann's College for Women in Hyderabad and is currently pursuing her MBA. She had sporting blood for badminton, and hence at the early age of eight, she started following the sport. Mehboob Ali, who acted as her mentor, laid the foundation by teaching her the fundamentals of the game at the Indian Railway Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications in Secunderabad. After that, she traveled 56 km every day from her residence to the badminton court to practice badminton. This in itself shows the resilience and the commitment with which she devoted herself to the sport. She then joined the Gopichand Badminton Academy, trained by her early childhood inspiration and idol, Pulela Gopichand. Her daily schedule consisted of three sessions equipped with a gym and court session or a gym and running session in the evening.

After joining Gopichand's Badminton Academy, PV Sindhu won several titles. She clinched the doubles title at the 5th Servo All India Ranking Championship in the under-10 category. She also won the singles title





at the Sub-juniors in the under-13 category, held in Pondicherry, and secured the doubles title at the Krishna Khaitan All India Tournament, the Sub-Junior Nationals as well as the All India Ranking, which was held in Pune. She also secured a gold medal in the under-14 category at India's 51st National State Games. She later parted company with Gopichand and chose retired South Korean professional badminton player Park Tae-sang was her coach and trained under his guidance.

At 14, Sindhu made her international debut in 2009 Sub-Junior Asian Badminton Championship was held in Colombo, and she announced her arrival in the badminton circuit by securing a bronze medal in her first international competition. She lost in the finals against Japan's RieEtoh. She scored a silver medal at the 2010 Iran Fajr International Badminton Challenge.

At the 2010 BWF World Junior Championship held in Mexico, she suffered defeat at the hands of her Chinese opponent Suo Di in the quarter-finals. In June 2011, she emerged undefeated at the Maldives International Challenge and victoriously swept away the Indonesia International Challenge in July. She made it to the finals at the Dutch Open but lost against second-seeded Jie Yao of the Netherlands. Finally, she emerged as a winner at the Swiss Internationals by defeating CarolaBott of Germany in the finals. Later the same year,

she went on to win the India International badminton event.

On 7 July 2012, at the age of 17, Sindhu won the finals by beating the Japanese Player NozomiOkuhara at the Asian Junior Championship.

She entered the semi-finals by defeating the 2012 Olympics gold medallist Li Xuerui in the Li Ning China Masters Super Series tournament but lost in the semi-finals. She gained immense popularity and international recognition when she starred in the top 20 of the BWF World Ranking in September 2012, at the mere age of 17. In 2013, she won the Malaysian title and bagged her first Grand Prix won by defeating Singapore's Gu Juan. The same year, on 24 September, she was awarded the Arjuna Award, regarded as one of the highest honors for any sportsperson in India. At the 2013 World Championship, she secured a bronze medal. She became India's only second medallist in the singles event at the Badminton World Championship since Prakash Padukone's bronze medal back in 1983. She lost in the semi-final against RatchanokIntanon, a Thai badmintonplayer. She overthrew Canada's Michelle Li by seizing the Macau Open Grand Prix Gold title.

In 2014, PV Sindhu competed in the Commonwealth Games, where she reached the semi-finals stage in women's singles competition but claimed a bronze medal after losing to Michelle Li of Canada. She smashed all records by becoming the first Indian to win two consecutive awards in the BWF World Badminton Championship. Due to her exceptional performance, she was titled the Breakthrough Sportsperson of the Year by FICCI. At the Denmark Open in October 2015, she reached the finals but lost against the defending champion Li Xuerui. She earned three women's singles titles in a

row by beating Japan's Minatsu Mitani in the finals at the Macau Open Grand Prix Gold. In March 2015, she became the youngest recipient of the Fourth Highest Civilian Award in India, the Padma Shri.

At the Malaysia Masters Grand Prix Gold 2016, she clinched the singles title by defeating Kirsty Gilmour of Scotland. After Saina Nehwal became the only Indian player to win the Thai hot China Open. Due to her consistently outstanding performances, she qualified for Superseries Finals only to be defeated by Sung Ji Hyun in the semi-finals. Even though this was her first-ever appearance in this tournament, she reached the semi-final stage. She took part in the 2016 Rio Olympics as a representative of India. She participated in the women's singles event. After losing out to Carolina Marin of Spain, she won the silver medal in the finals. She made history by becoming the youngest and the first female individual to secure the Olympic Silver medal representing India, the first Indian badminton player to reach a final. The youngest Indian to make a podium finish in the Olympics. After her silver-medal win at the Rio Olympics, PV Sindhu became the first brand ambassador of Bridgestone India. In August 2016, she was awarded the Highest Sporting Honour of India, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna.

In 2017, at the Syed Modi International, PV Sindhu won the finals against Gregoria Mariska Tunjung of Indonesia. She defeated Carolina Marin in the finals and won the India Open Superseries. In April 2017, she ranked number 2 in the world rankings. At the World Championships held in Scotland, after losing the finals against Nozomi Okuhara, she had to settle for silver. This historical match broke all records as it went on for 110 Minutes and compelled it to become the second-longest Women's

Singles match in badminton history. It is regarded as one of the most intriguing women's singles finals badminton. At the 2017 Korea Open Super Series, after she defeated Okuhara, in the finals, became the first Indian to win Korea Open. In the Dubai World Superseries Finals, she won all of her matches & reached the finals but got beaten by Akane Yamaguchi of Japan.

At the All England Open Championship, she lost to Akane. Yamaguchi. This was her best performance at the 2018 All England Open Championship. She represented India at the 2018 Commonwealth Games. She claimed gold as well as a silver medal in both teams and singles events. Later she took part in the 2018 BWF World Championship and won her second consecutive silver medal after losing to Carolina Marin in the finals. At the 2018 Asian Games, she battled to enter the final round. Still, she lost to Tai Tzu-Ying in the finals and secured a silver medal, and became the only Indian to attain a podium position in the Asian Games. At the end of the year, she qualified for the 2018 BWF World Tour Finals held in Guangzhou, China. On 16 December 2018, she defeated her opponent Nozomi Okuhara in the finals. She became the only shuttler from India to claim the BWF World Tour Finals title at the year-end finale. The title appeared like a seasoning to all her achievements



that year, increasing her earnings to \$8.5 million. She even ranked seventh in Forbes' list of Highest-Paid Female Athletes of 2018.

She competed at the Indian National Badminton Championship but failed to score. Hence, she ended up losing the match. At the World Championship, she defeated Chen Yufei and entered her third consecutive World Championship final. In the finals, she clinched the title by beating Nozomi Okuhara. In the process, she became the first Indian singles player from India to win a gold in the BWF World Championship and the only Indian to have won five medals in the competition. Even though she ranked 15th on the World Tour, she was eligible to enter the 2019 BWF World Tour Finals because of her World Title victory in August. She then won the BWF World Tour Finals and became the first Indian. She was titled the BBC Indian Sportswoman of the Year on 8 March 2020. In April, she got appointed as an ambassador for the BWF The campaign called "I am Badminton," whose main objective was to promote clean and fair play in sports. The significant setback in 2019 was her fall against the South Korean player Sung Ji Hyun at the All England Open Championship.


Later in May, she got appointed as one of the ambassadors for the International Olympic Committee's Campaign called 'Belief in Sport' that aimed at preventing competition manipulation in the sports industry. In January 2020, she received the Padma Bhushan award. In the Tokyo Olympic Games, she lost against second-seeded Taiwanese player Tai Tzu Ying. But she clinched the bronze medal by defeating He Bing Jiao of China and has carved her name into the books of history by winning bronze at the Tokyo Olympics and thereby



becoming the fourth player in Women's singles badminton to claim two medals at the two consecutive Olympic games and the first Indian woman as well as the third Indian athlete to win two individual Olympics medals. She is also the second Indian athlete to win successive awards at the Olympics.

PV Sindhu is undoubtedly India's pride, and her success story is founded on self-belief and perseverance. She has played a massive role in redefining India's perception of women and has emerged as a role model for many Indian women. Sindhu, in an interview, said that before she even started playing badminton, the normal perception around girls was more like, 'girls shouldn't come out and play sports, and they should stay at home.' But since the past few years, things have changed. It is no longer believed that girls should stay at home. The preconceived notion of gender roles and limitations of what a woman can do or become is being torn apart by the constant evolution of society. Today PV Sindhu can be depicted as the epitome of women's empowerment and has become an inspiration to everyone on the path to achieving their dreams.

PROS AND CONS OF ONLINE CLASS

 **Faheema Fathima**
1st BSc FND

The online class, which is also known as 'e-learning.' It plays a significant role in this world nowadays. It is a method of educating students that takes place over the internet. They are beneficial for students and for educational purposes. Students attend online classes with the help of computers, smartphones, or laptops. Various apps are used for online classes like zoom, duo, google meet, etc. For the nontraditional students who want to work full time to support their families and want to graduate, online classes have become quite popular in the past decade. The online course is typically a mix of live lectures with reading and assessments that students can complete independently. Students are provided with online study materials in online classes, post questions to teachers, join virtual lectures, give virtual exams, and many more. It played a critical role during the pandemic. When all schools and colleges were closed, this was the only way to take up classes by staying home. It provides us with various opportunities. Studies and various other extracurricular activities are possible through an online class. Although online education has become popular nowadays, it has pros and cons.

Most of the pros and cons deal with the issue of flexibility, technology, time management, and student engagement. The online class is such a different experience from the traditional classroom environment. There is a more significant advantage to online class people don't have to move to

cities to get an education. The online class offers convenient 24 hours access to the course. It does not depend on the proximity to the organization or school. It allows students to earn degrees and certificates in various subjects even if they live in rural areas or if their local schools do not offer their desired course. They can select the topics of their own choice very quickly. Some students find online classes exciting. They fit their learning style, allowing them to interact with classmates with whom they might not connect socially; additionally, online students may perform most of their research through the internet rather than in a traditional library. Technology is an advantage preferred learning style. It increases the research work. These classes can be taken anywhere as long as there is a device and connectivity. In traditional classes, the students are supposed to go to school physically. Still, in online courses, students can access courses by sitting anywhere in the world. There is no need to



travel long distances; this can help save time and money. They are convenient because the students may have the freedom to log in to the course material which suits their schedule. Online classes are available for all age groups. People can study online and finish their studies. Being able to wake up 15 minutes before the class is so much better than waking up 2 hours before the course starts. Having so much more time for self-care. Some of the lectures are prerecorded, and we can listen to the class at any time.


Cons of online class are, there is no separate balance between school and personal life; sometimes, it even feels overwhelming. The online class is not suitable for all; it is well known that students have their own way of learning. Some students like visual classes, and some like listening to lessons. An online class requires constant attention in front of the device to understand the concept. The major disadvantage of an online class is that it causes health issues; watching a laptop or computer for a long time can cause health issues like bad posture, headaches, bad eyesight, and ear problems due to the constant use of earphones and various physical problems. Human beings learn from each other, but the lack of social interaction takes away all the physical interactions students and teachers might have in school. It is always better for students to be around students to talk and discuss their ideas which is the essential part of learning and leads to developing other skills. Every student can't afford to buy a computer, laptop, or smartphone with additional features like a speaker, microphone, etc. In rural areas, there are no facilities for the internet. An

online class can also cause distraction; many students open their smartphones to learn and use them to play video games, use social media websites, or chat. These can waste one's precious time, which can be used for the various meaningful task. There may be multiple technical issues. Many students have no high-speed internet connection, which is required for online classes. It requires a lot of self-discipline; they do not have any rules or regulations that have to be followed, so the students have a lot of freedom to do whatever they want without any worry; the freedom can ruin once the students focus. Students may have to perceive time management as a significant obstacle to completing coursework, especially since online courses require more self-monitoring, organization, and planning than coursework at a traditional university. Student engagement is another crucial factor. Interface engagement may not stay consistent from class to class, especially if professors do not incorporate engagement strategies or fellow students do not engage. There are no fair means.

Online class has become popular more and more among students worldwide. One of the biggest pros of studying online classes is, it increases flexibility. The workload is less among students. It is way easier than any other source. Lectures and assignments are sent through email and various other sources. Online classes can't be taken for classes that require hands-on experiments. Therefore, an online class can be a highly effective alternative source of education for students.



SPENDING TIME DURING LOCKDOWN CREATIVELY

 **Bhoomika. P**
2nd Bsc FND

During this lockdown, having plenty of time on our hands, we should utilize them to improve our productivity. Although many at times we might find ourselves lazy and wasting our time. This free time presents us with plenty of opportunities to do things we have always wanted to try out. So these are some of the ways we can be productive and make ourselves a better version of ourselves during this pandemic.

Reading a book will definitely be the best way to spend time as it will improve our knowledge and reading skills. It is always preferred to start reading a text closely related to our passion or interests.

Reading books comes with plenty of rewards. It builds up our vocabularies, reduces stress, gives brain workouts, and enhances our imagination. If you are not a good reader, you can always watch videos on youtube and learn. Watching documentary movies or even science fiction movies are good. Writing poetry, articles, blog, or even stories is a good hobby, and it's relaxing. During this lockdown, there are plenty of websites providing free courses; just enroll for anything you are keen to know about, successfully pass in tests, build up the assignment, and add it to your CV. If you like programming, learn some programming language, build your own websites, or do any projects.

During this lockdown, what we miss the most is our daily walk to work or college, even climbing steps signifying a lack of physical movements. We must remain fit, so we should set a daily workout routine and diligently follow them. It will not only help us to look healthy from the outside, but it will also improve our stamina, health, and our mind. To work out, we need not go to a gym. We can just watch some real youtube videos and try

them at home.

Along with exercise, we should not forget to include cardiac exercise. Talking about physical workouts reminds me of giving some brain exercise. Puzzle-solving will be an effective way to do it. We can solve puzzles or quizzes and sharpen our brains. Meditation is another tool to solve all problems. It not only improves our concentration, but it will also help us calm down and make us stress-free. Doing yoga would also be an alternative to working out. If you generally do not prefer heavy workouts, you can always opt for yoga. By doing them, we can improve our personality.

Gardening is another relaxing hobby; we can develop it constantly. It is good to start doing some essential work in the garden and spend time with plants, it will help us get fresh air and relax our minds. Start doing some DIYs in your free time; it will apparently allow us to fix our everyday problems with less expense. Learning to be more artistic by developing our sketching skills or painting can make us more creative in our life. Improving once creativity will help us in both our professional and personal life positively. If possible, it would be a great plan to volunteer for some charity work to help the underprivileged. Learning a new language and culture will always help us with our communication. Knowing multiple languages will help us make friends of various different places and improve our public and social life.

Last we should never give up on what we have begun doing and never fail to explore more. By improving once, the everyday routine can help us to enhance ourselves. So make a practice routine and stick to it until it becomes a habit and make your lockdown more productive.

POWER OF PRAYER

 **Fathima Afreen**
2nd BSc FND

Prayer is the science by which one can adjust the human brain and will to the awareness and will of God. However, it's anything but a unique sign of adoration by the concerned, connecting for God's assistance.

Fruitful prayer generally relies upon the capacity to think, for example, to liberate the psyche from interruptions and to put it one distinctly on whatever one wishes. Contemplation is a fixation used to become acquainted with God. Before supplicating, it is a great idea to contemplate. Self-discipline is a fundamental component of the petition. A genuine petition is mental and another type of contemplation. It's anything but an everyday need for peaceful living.

By the contemplations one constantly engages and follows up on, he makes the conditions where his life unfurls. At the point when superfluity prevails in man's awareness, there is an emanation of unpretentious negative beams; their aggregate force upsets the electrical equilibrium of nature, and that is when tremors, floods, and different calamities occur. Current science has shown that everything in the universe is made out of energy. The clear separation between solids, fluids, gases, sound, and light is just a distinction in their vibratory rates. Additionally, the world's great religions express that all made things begin in the vast vibratory energy of Om or Amen or Ameen.

God is at any point prepared to help His lover and the best approach to contact him

is through prayer. If a period is saved for prayer, it will get imbued like some other propensity, and dedication will take profound root with time. At first, the interruption of everyday life might be upsetting, yet if one seeks after with exertion, there will be consistent advancement, and achievement will be in sight.

Tricky individuals say that God is hard of hearing, and skeptics view supplication as a dubious and incapable exercise in living in fantasy land. The standard individual hotels to supplication just when in critical difficulty and any remaining alternatives have fizzled. Unexpectedly, supplication definitely should be our first hotel instead of the last. Material foundation, social government assistance work, and different types of help are significant and help in briefly mitigating the enduring of others. Yet, genuine prayer strikes at the primary drive; for example, some considered unacceptable standards for humankind.

Implore not for natural merchandise or for glorious delights. Welcome the beginning of the day and bid farewell to the sunset with a supplication of gratefulness; consequently, will one's life be honored and mind transmit. When the psyche gets unadulterated through the force of prayer, the mind turns out to be sharp and sharp.

Understand the presence and the adoration for God inside and transmit it. Since the beginning, incredible holy people and bosses have instructed that

this is the solitary viable response to the difficulties of humanity, for there is a unique connection between people groups' cognizance and world conditions. When individuals discuss political, social, or global issues, they frequently don't understand that these conditions are just the amassed contemplations and activities of millions of people. What's more, the best way to change world conditions is to change people.

The visually impaired, the hard of hearing, the faltering, the armless, the tiny, the uninformed and the corrupted, the lowliest and the sad, all can appeal to God, for supplication has a place with the heart and its inclination, and not to the body.

Prayer doesn't request high knowledge or expressiveness. Indeed, even a couple of words from an unassuming, unadulterated soul, although unskilled, are more than the articulate streaming expressions of a learned man. The prayer of guile, abnormal and insidious man is rarely heard.

Prayer does some fantastic things and moves mountains. In any event, when a case is articulated to be sad, prayer acts the hero, and the patient is inexplicably restored. There have been numerous cases of this portrayal. Recuperating by prayer is genuinely supernatural and secretive. Prayer isn't asking, yet it ought to be deep-rooted, and life should be one long supplication.

Bulletproof

Crying out a silent cry
Such a weakling,
Who can't sprout out?
To live a new life
Chose the light
But darkness overpowers
Trapped in a new place
Unable to do things
Send me back
So I can start
Where I have left out.
Give back my wings
Want to break free
Let me taste freedom
Even if it's temporary

 **Sarah Sheikh**
2nd BSc FND

Model Engineer

A prospective engineer by profession
A model by passion,
His sweet innocent face
Not to be judged for.

Every word he spoke,
Filled with positivity and hope
That I always admired the most.
As I got to know him better
My every low was lifted to higher.

An adviser, a motivator himself
Never failed to make me look
At myself with confidence.
As he walked into the
The ramp of my messed up life
A lucky blessing to me
I would define.....

 **N. Anoushka Poovaliah**
3rd BBA

THE POWER OF MUSIC TO INFLUENCE THE HUMAN MIND

 **Kavyashree Angraje**
2nd BSc FND

Music is something that cannot be explained in a single word. It may have only five letters, but its effects are unexplainable. The word music is derived from the Greek word 'mousike,' which means the art of muses. Muses were the inspirational goddesses of literature, science, and arts during ancient Greece. They were considered the source of knowledge regarding poetry, lyric songs, and myths related only for centuries in ancient Greek culture. Music is one of the particular art forms, and it's a source of inspiration and pleasure for billions of people worldwide. It is an extraordinarily complex phenomenon for a single human and for the whole human community.

Nowadays, music is an integral part of our lives. Music is a universal language that doesn't have any color or gender. It's a kind of love that lights our lives and helps

us feel and express our emotions. Even it is believed to have the power to end a war. We connect and interact with it every day. We use it to show our self-identity to the people surrounding us. Whether it's classical, rap songs, etc., the type of music we will listen to and enjoy reflects who we are.

But the question arises how did the music actually get originated? It's a confusing question that may not have a definite answer. However, one of the leading researchers has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is related to the loving bond between mother and child. Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, introduced the idea that music originally started from 'motherese' - playful voices which mothers adopt while communicating with their infants or toddlers. We can call music a sophisticated form of communication. According to Parncutt, music consists of musical elements such as melody, rhythm, and codes, which babies and mothers can understand. He also said that the baby can recognize music and sound patterns even before it takes birth. There are many theories regarding music. A theory suggests that musical talent is inherent in the animal's behavior; for example, the howling of wolves offers marketing of their territory, whereas the singing of birds is believed to be part of courtship. Another theory suggests that it exists to give us happiness, in other words, a kind of drug. Finally, we can say that it developed as a way for men to attract women or sexual partners. Parncutt's



work hasn't disproved those ideas. Still, the suggests that 'motherese' gives a reliable explanation of the source or origin of music. No other theory has a clear explanation to understand the link between music and religion in all cultures.

Suppose one person is asked to differentiate between music and other arts. In that case, he will definitely select the first medium in which it is expressed. There are some distinguishing characteristics of quality as well as quantity. Other arts may show them to some extent, but they are connected with greater importance with music. The music can attract a larger audience than the different forms of art. Music is mainly known for its versatility. It has a more significant effect on passionate human reactions or helps awaken the purest and most potent esthetic emotions.

The human brain consists of different areas such as the frontal lobe, temporal lobe, Broca's area, Wernicke's area, occipital lobe, cerebellum, nucleus accumbens, amygdala, hippocampus, hypothalamus, corpus callosum, putamen. Music can affect these areas, which may result in different human behavior. It helps to light up different parts of the human brain. The frontal lobe is known for thinking, decision-making, and planning. Human has a big frontal lobe compared to other animals. Music can enhance its functions. The temporal lobe processes what we hear. Language and words are interpreted in the left hemisphere, but music and terms get solved in the right hemisphere. Broca's area helps us produce a speech or helps in communication. If a person plays an instrument, it may improve his ability of better communication. Wernicke's area comprehends written and spoken languages. This part of the brain is used to analyze and enjoy music. Occipital lobe processes what

we see. It helps the musicians visualize a music score while listening to music. The cerebellum is responsible for movement and storing physical memory.

An Alzheimer's patient may forget his friends, relatives but he could still play the piano if he learned it when he was young. Because playing piano has become muscle memory. Such memories of the cerebellum never get forgotten. Nucleus accumbens seeks to reward and plays a vital role in addiction as it releases dopamine. Music can be a powerful and very addictive drug as it acts on the same part of the brain-like many illegal drugs. Music can increase dopamine synthesis in the nucleus accumbent, same as cocaine. The amygdala helps in processing and triggering emotions. Music can control one's fear, make a person ready to fight, and increase pleasure.

As Yogetani said, "when a person feels shivers go down the spine, the amygdala of the brain gets activated." Hippocampus produces and retrieves memories and also helps to regulate our emotional responses. It is the first region of the brain affected by Alzheimer's disease, which may lead to confusion and even memory loss. Music may help increase neurogenesis in the hippocampus, which allows the production of new neurons and also helps to improve memory. Hypothalamus is needed to maintain the body's status; it connects the endocrine and nervous systems. It produces and releases essential hormones and chemicals which regulate appetite, sleep, thirst, mood, body temperature, metabolism, sex drive, growth, and many other factors. Music has a more significant influence on this region which helps to reduce heart rate and blood pressure. Corpus callosum enables the left and right hemispheres to communicate and coordinate body



movements and complex thought requiring logic and intuition. As a musician, one should have the right and left sides of the brain in coordination. This allows pianists to translate notes on the sheet to their fingers to produce music. Putamen regulates body movement, coordination, and also processes. Music can increase dopamine in this area and increase our rhythm response. It can temporarily stop the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Rhythmic music helped many Parkinson's patients functions such as getting up and down, walking, etc. Unfortunately, if the music stops, the pathology comes back.

When a person is sad, he focuses on lyrics, and when the person is happy, he enjoys its rhythm. Music helps teenagers explore many ideas and emotions safely and express themselves without any words. Such positive influences from music can help teenagers learn coping mechanisms and proper responses during stressful situations. In addition, music helps them to connect with different social groups. Kids learn a lot of things through music. By understanding the effect of music on teenagers, which is reflected in their emotions and behavior, the parents can understand their kids, which will help guide their children.

The power of music to influence strong emotion, imagery, and ideas has been studied at greater length. In the article

"Music has powerful (and visible) effects on the brain," Dr. Jonathan has explained the close connection between emotion and music. Music affects all of us in a very personal and unique way. The interaction with music is different in different persons, but still, it's powerful. In teens, the music power is more important because of their quickly shifting emotions, which is actually not bad. Many studies have been conducted to understand how music exactly influences the behavior and thoughts of an individual. Because of such studies nowadays, there is a formula for making popular music.

Everyone needs a break from reality because life would be stressful. School activities are challenging, peer pressure can suffocate, and even a beloved family pet can be a nuisance on a bad day. But they feel relieved if they listen to music. People may listen to music in the car or on the train while working. It's beneficial to block out the annoying surroundings. Teens listen to music for various reasons. Sometimes it depends on the year gender also. Girls use music to handle sad feelings, whereas boys use music to invigorate and to gain energy. Some other uses of music include inspiration for arts and studies. It is beneficial in keeping their minds busy while completing their chores. It is also used for the purpose of entertainment. They often try a variety of music according to their moods.

Although several benefits of music for young people are well documented, less attention is given to the relationship between music and elders. It may be surprising for many of us to know that listening and playing music will positively affect the quality of life of an elder. Music is a powerful medicine as it can reduce stress and symptoms of depression. Pleasing melodies have an essential role in people irrespective of their

age. But for elders, the benefits are even more excellent. One of the significant benefits of music for elders is a seemingly magical capability to improve memory. Specifically, music can stimulate feelings of well-being in seniors by influencing solid memories and emotions. The elders who have age-related memory problems or even dementia-music can actually bring back memories. It can also help slow age-related cognitive decline by improving elders' cognitive processing a spade. When it comes to the quality of life for elders, some people may not consider socialization's important role. For elders was suffering from loneliness or looking to improve their social connections, music can play the part of the ticket.

In most cases, music can increase the elder's social networks. When they usually mingle with their family and friends, they may forget all the sorrows, fear of death, etc. Old age people get a lot of benefits from music, which improves their moods, brings back older happy memories, improves socialization, and promotes overall mental and physical health. Most people choose to remain in their homes as they grow older. At this time, music can be the best companion for them to overcome loneliness and depression.

Music affects an individual in different ways; however, firstly, it affects the brain, through which the rest of the body can be affected. It is an excellent therapeutic tool for the brain as it activates so many parts. Music's rhythm, pitch, meter, and timber are processed in both rights and left hemispheres of the brain. Listening to music triggers many areas of the brain that have to do with spatial reasoning. It can also alter the brain if studied from a young age. Research shows that musical training in children may improve important neural system activities.



Certain scientists think that musicians who had early training use their brains differently from non-musicians.

Music also benefits people in many other ways. It includes mental benefits such as reducing stress, improving mood, helping in depression, and improving IQ or memory. Music also has physical benefits such as easing pain, allowing patients to recover during post-surgery, helping premature babies grow, enhancing blood vessel function, and even aiding during exercise.

It has also been proven that music significantly affects an individual's mood. This occurs because of the rhythm and the tone that we hear while listening to music. When we listen to the rhythm, the heart syncs with it. Techniques are also essential because the significant key usually sounds happier, and the minor key usually sounds sadder. Together it has a massive effect on our mood.

Since music plays an essential role in influencing the human brain, it should be of greater importance. As food is required for a healthy body, music is necessary for a healthy mind. Music can be good medicine for those suffering from mental disorders. It has greater importance in every stage of our life, such as childhood, teenage, adulthood, and even during old age. If music is used positively as much as possible, it may have a more fantastic future in the medical field.

SHOULD AN ELECTION BE BANNED

 **Janashree M**
2nd BSc FND

Introduction:

An election is a powerful tool used by a country to maintain its peace and tranquility. A country's social, economic, and political aspects play a significant role in improving it to its best level. The social and economic status of a country depends totally on politics. Therefore a proper election system has to be set. However, these elections also have positive and negative effects on a country. For example, it is the democratic rule in India, and in many other foreign countries, monarchy prevails. Monarchy has a rule of a hereditary ruling by a family. Nevertheless, in democratic countries, it is impossible to have a monarchy because certain rights are given to citizens, giving them the right to express what they feel and even protest. Here election plays an important role.

Advantages of having an election:

- Elections give each citizen of the country to choice of a candidate as a leader to rule them.
- Elections make people aware of their responsibilities as a citizen.
- An election can reduce the chances of people complaining about the system, as they have elected their representatives.
- There will be lots of different opinions by the population of a Country. However, an election helps to choose the majority of a single opinion.
- Through Elections, people's voice is being considered.

- Election makes a representative gain trust of voters. It is essential in an election as the voter will vote according to the loyalty and honesty of the representative who is going to be representing them in the future.
- Each person is essential in voting, and no one can be ignored or taken for granted.
- Besides protests and violations, voting is the proper method to choose a candidate.
- In elections, the rule is in the hands of voters. A single voter can change the fate of a government, and people can remove a non-performing government.
- After the election has been introduced, people enjoy being game-changers.
- Due to elections, there is an increased voting percentage.
- Disadvantages of having an election:
 - Elections are much expensive in countries with a large population.
 - In the name of elections, leaders waste their time in arguments and debates against politicians.
 - Due to elections, the most benefited sectors are the news channels. Without any proof, they spread rumors, which may lead to conflicts.
 - The reporters of news channels have less information and say the news on an average imagination.

- A son of a politician with influence can win an election and create problems without proper knowledge of politics.
- Most people do not cast their votes simply because of debates and fights in the neighborhood about political parties.
- Most politicians have a background of rude behavior with people, and they make people get corrupted and get their votes.
- Some politicians even blackmail voters and get votes.
- A famous Politician may speak something shameful about certain things, and it can affect his successive generations in the future.
- In India, talking about politics is sometimes considered a crime. People have to go through specific punishments for expressing their opinions.
- Therefore, in most countries, people are

afraid to talk openly about their leader's flaws and the flaws in their government.

Conclusion:

At this moment, it is already known that there are advantages and disadvantages of these electoral systems. However, the thing is that without elections, there would be chaos & conflicts in the government, which can affect the economy, political status of the particular country. Therefore elections are very much necessary for a country. It has to be conducted with complete honesty without any cheating and fraud. As far as voters are concerned, they should not be corrupted. They should get a chance to cast their votes without hesitation and with good intentions. Politics is the basis of a country's development, and the election is a way to achieve a fully developed country. Therefore elections should not be banned, but the procedure has to be correctly and completely loyal.

My World

From the time I was really young,
I realized I had someone...,
who always cared,
who always protected me,
who was always there for me
no matter what.

My mom taught me right from wrong,
and pushed me to do the right thing,
even when it was hard to do.
She took care of me when I was sick,
and her love helped make me sound.



She had rules,
and I learned that
my life was simpler, better, richer when I
obeyed them.
She was and is
the role model of my life.
My heart is filled with love for her teacher,
friend, and mother.

 **N. Anoushka Poovaliah**
3rd BBA

ONLINE GAMES

 **Veena H**
2nd Bsc

The very sound of online games gets our hearts excited. The term 'online game' refers to a video game played on a personal computer, android phones, tabs, etc. They are one of the exciting games for kids and adults. The online game business is at the highest rate. In 2019, the online games segment reached \$16.9 billion, with \$4.2 billion generated by China and \$3.5 billion in the United States. There are also purchasable games. Online games can be simple, complex graphics and a virtual world. Online games have attracted players of ages, occupations, nationalities. Nowadays, online nature is overgrowing; everyone needs online applications daily, so online games are at their highest peak.

The history of online games starts in the early 1970s. As the first example, MUDs came, including MUD1, created in 1978 and came to the field in the 1980s connected to ARPANET. The online game rapidly increased in the 1990s. There were lots of games which were released in the 1990s like Ultima online (1997), Lineage (1998), Starcraft (1998), etc. When online games continued still 2000s, the cost of technology, servers, and the internet has dropped so fast, which lead to unknown genres like multiplayer online games wherein a single game two or more people play at a time.

The most popular and most favorite online game was PUBG. PUBG is also known as PLAY-UNKNOWN'S BATTLEGROUNDS. It is an online multiplayer battle royals game.

PUBG was invented by a South Korean video game company called Blue hole. This game was inspired by a Japanese movie (2000) "Battlegrounds" and made it more attractive to online game lovers with the help of graphics. The first PUBG game was released for Microsoft windows; later, it extended to android mobiles in 2018. PUBG was one of the best-selling, highest-grossing, and most played video games globally.

This game has sold 70 million copies on PC and game consoles as of 2020; according to android mobile, over 734 million downloads worldwide. PUBG received positive criticisms from the world and became one of the most favorite games of all time.

However, in 2020, this game was banned in many countries. Yet, as per the details, kids and teenagers play this game in large numbers.

Many of them had complaints regarding their addiction to the game. However, on the other hand, kids and teenagers were more effective around PUBG, leaving all their work, including study. Moreover, being an online game played on PC, android, etc., can also affect one's health.

Online games are one of the best and exciting games to play than any other game. Moreover, online games have more disadvantages than advantages. Nevertheless, people still tend to and are excited to play online games. Online games are the best way to relax and enjoy the time.

MOBILE PHONES AND STUDENTS

 **Bhoomika P**
2nd BSc FND

Mobile phones have become a vital source for the majority, and it is a form of communication. Mobile phones are nothing but wireless devices that can be handheld and allow the user to send or receive data or make/receive calls. It is widely known as the smartphone in the contemporary world because of its extraordinary services and applications. Due to the convenience and advantages, mobile phones are widely used daily.

It is not surprising that students can easily access smartphones than elders. Although mobile has been widely used in recent times, it has its own set of benefits and disadvantages in education. Mobile phones are convenient over PC's due to which the majority of students prefer to have a mobile phone. On the other hand, most institutions do not permit students to use mobile phones in college or not during their class hours to avoid distraction. Mobile phones provide students with endless e-opportunities. They can improve their knowledge and learn various necessary information for free.

Mobile phones have made the life of students more convenient as they need not pay money and buy books as pdf versions of most of the books are available. Even in the field of research, it helps a person from one field connect with the person of another field. For example, suppose a doctor has an idea on how he could treat patients better with a device and needs someone who could assist him, who is good at technology to



design and execute his model. In that case, he can use application-based platforms like 'HiiiH' (an application that makes doctors find the right team to develop their innovative med-tech model). Mobile phones allow the students to record classes or take notes during classes. The Internet allows students to explore more ideas and knowledge. Students who wish to learn can use free digital training/courses provided by google skill shop, khan academy, youtube, and more platforms like Coursera and many more.

Anything that has a wide range of advantages will have disadvantages. It is essential to be aware of the risks and problems related to this. The use of technology can make an individual addicted, dependent on mobile phones. It can lead to risks like leaking of data or data hacking. Social media is a massive part of today's world one can earn money, post ideas, ask for help, and do many more on social media. Social media mainly helps people digitally connect with others individuals of

common goals and interests, thus improving social well-being. However, excess use of mobile phones has proven several health hazards, including genetic damage, tumors, memory loss, increased blood pressure, and weakened immune system. Mobile phones use electromagnetic in the microwave range. WHO has classified the radiations produced by mobile phones on the IARC scale into groups 2B-possibly carcinogenicity. Hence, necessary research must be conducted based on mobile phones' long-term, continuous usage. Hence it is necessary to limit the usage of mobile phones to an extent.

Although mobile phones have disadvantages, their numerous advantages have made them one of the world's highly profitable and valuable devices even in marketing. Sometimes we come across wrong information from the Internet; in order to get pertinent information, it is better not to google directly and go to 'scholar.google.com' then search for information. Ultimately everything is in the hands of the individual to make the best use of the device or misuse the opportunity. Mobile phones are also a mode of entertainment for the students, but students get addicted and waste time.

End of a Day

Ever woke up in a pool of blood?
Panic seeps you in
Stop pretending to be calm
There are tears in your eyes
Dripping off sweat,
Filled with regrets
You think the world is unfair?
Your life isn't a trauma
Or a drama
But a memory of unfortunate events
Which makes you addicted to hope
To hope that someday this will all end
Pain, sadness, guilt, and regret
At the end of a tiring day,
Why has laughter turned into tears?
Let them go and forgive yourself
Life is art with regrets
Your future will bloom.
Don't worry
As time heals everything.

 **Sarah Sheikh**
2nd BSc FND

MENTAL HEALTH

 **RIDA SAYED RIZWAN**

3rd BSc FND

“Take your time healing, as long as you want. Nobody else knows what you’ve been through. How could they know how long it will take to heal you?” — Abertoli.

To define, Mental health can be your cognitive, behavioral, and emotional well-being. It is all about how we think, feel, and behave. Mental health can affect daily lives, relationships, and physical health. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Therefore, mental health is vital at every stage of our lives.

Studies show that in present times mental health has deteriorated up to fourfold! Millions of people have lost a close family member or a relative to the recent pandemic of Covid -19, and with such immense loss comes immense grief and sadness. Self-isolation is one of the first and significant signs a person shows when going through a rough time. As a result, we see a rise in mental health deterioration, especially amongst students and breadwinners of the family. During the pandemic, people have been losing their jobs frequently. Even getting up from their bed in the morning has become a tremendous struggle. Extroverts are the greatest victims here and find it difficult as they cannot vocalize their thoughts and express themselves like before. They especially miss the human interactions and warmth.

Mental illness makes one feel highly lonely. It is great to see that with such a rapid rise in mental deterioration, many self-help pages and groups are coming up on

social media that lend an ear to such victims. These groups demand nothing in return and are wonderfully helping create awareness on such cases. Even though there has been an advancement in technology, and it has taken over. It has implemented lots of SMART innovations like SMART Phones, SMART Watches, and SMART TV, it has not come up with a SMART device for a healthy mind. Nevertheless, with the help of social media, many people are finally getting a portal to vent out all their frustrations and are finally able to get quick fixes for their dilemmas through contacting self-help pages.

Having positive mental health allows you to deal with life’s daily stressors effectively. It helps you communicate well with others and make healthy decisions, which will help you live your life to its fullest. However, sometimes, struggles with mental illnesses can make it seem like achieving a healthy mental state is impossible. Stress, depression, and anxiety can all affect mental health. As a result, mental health can stop a person’s ability to enjoy life to the fullest. People with mental illness also experience physical symptoms, restlessness, fatigue, tense muscles, and interrupted sleep.

“Prevention is better than cure.”- Desiderius Erasmus

In conclusion, Mental health should be everyone’s priority. In workplaces, help out for those who show signs of mental illness. If you are facing troubles with mental health, do reach out to take help and do not hesitate, as this is an important issue. Do not neglect mental health!

INDIAN WOMEN AND SPORTS

 **Ridha**
2nd BSc FND

Indian Women in Sports is an exciting topic for each Indian. So why should Men leave behind Indian women?

We live far from the old traditional era where women are always left behind men. Later on, we get to know the value and importance.

An essential role in encouraging women to participate is played by academic society, whether in class or college. The supply of sports facilities on the scale also shows a replacement trend for men and ladies. It has seen a rise in the number of girls participating in the Games. More people want women to play games than within the past due to the superior quality of the players.

However, some discrimination keeps on happening. For instance, television time has got to compete on both men's and ladies' teams. In most areas, men get most of the time this television is not quite right. They should give equal television time for both genders. Women are as important as men. It has also been seen that when it involves salary, coaching posts, cash prizes, and tv time, men are given priority again.

Therefore, the media is also liable for promoting women's equality in recognizing their accomplishments alongside the

concerned officials. However, quite anything, this is often beginning to start. Nowadays, you will catch a girl's game on some weird channel. But, on the other hand, there are mainly men's games at the main stations.

The similarity between men and ladies in sports should be measured only by their physical drive and skill in the sector of play. However, it should even be measured by the share of athletes compared to the total number. Significant steps are taken to supply equal opportunities for ladies in sports, and even more, steps need to be taken.

Indian sports women have made the impossible possible. More help in scholarship, salaries, airtime, operations, and recruitment expenses will help in encouraging women athletes. When it involves sports, women should be considered adequate to men, and it seems possible within the near future.

Games and sports are not any longer the monopoly of men. The parable of romantic manhood related to games has been thanks to P.T. Usha, the flying woman of India.

She made our country believe in the infinite potentials of sports caliber in our womenfolk. From the Asiad to the Olympics, our women have achieved spectacular success in several games.



Who today does not know the name of Merry Kom or P. V. Sindhu? Who is not conversant in Sania Mirza or JhulanGoswami, or Saina Newhall? They need to make history. They're women.

They have proved quite convincingly that ladies are not born only to cook and clap for men crowned with victory within the fields.

The women sportsmen have shown their skill and stamina, dedication, and determination in tennis or cricket,badminton or boxing, weight lifting, or archery.

All this proves that Indian women are rising. If our traditional mindset regarding women empowerment changes, we will win


fresh laurels.

The remarkable rise of women's sports personalities may be a sure sign of their empowerment.

Our women are not lacking in skill and power. They have grooming and whole-hearted support and assistance from the state.

It is to be believed first that ladies can do nearly as good as men in every field of activities, be it science or literature, administration or sports. So let our women earn glory for themselves, for us, and for the state.

THE POST MODERN FRANKENSTEIN!

 **Gulsha Mariam**
3rd BSc FND

Speaking of postmodernism, in most layman terms, it is the era where man's revolution knows no limits. Good and Evil are both born out of man's ambitions, and blinded by these ambitions, man is moving away from reality. Under the context of Postmodernism, Lyotard's idea of the "disappearance of the real" looks pretty accurate.

'God alone is the creator of mankind and everything living' was proved wrong by Frankenstein when he created a monster on his own to satisfy his ambitions going against nature's course and not worrying about the chaos that would follow his foolish actions. In today's world, everyone has a little bit of Frankenstein inside them, trying

to go against nature and its laws, creating things that will result in chaos. However, postmodernism is seen so often that the chaos following it fades away in thin air.

Since the time of its birth, postmodernism has been feeding off on the idea of constructed reality, just like how the US constructed the idea of Saddam Hussein and his bizarre intentions, just how the US made it a reality that the Iraqi army could lay a war and has weapons of mass destruction ready. In contrast, the US govt themselves were helping Saddam Hussein both politically and financially through his worst excesses. They successfully constructed a war that destroyed 1000's of lives and whatnot. This construction of reality where other

countries and people are suppressed is done just to prove that the particular nation is powerful in our times 'Power' also signifies Postmodernism.

The essential things to be observed in this post-modernized world are the soulless lifeless maniac little gadgets made by humans who do not realize that they are losing themselves trying to create something which can never replace human presence, just like how Victor Frankenstein created a soulless monster which was never able to replace human presence. It ultimately resulted in the loss of life (his wife). These gadgets are slowly

stealing away the meaning of our lives. Our social profiles and the lives we portray there are just made-up realities, again a little bit of construction of reality here, nothing but the juice of postmodernism.

Due to his never-ending ambitions, hunger for his evolution, desire to leave a benchmark of his own in this disoriented world, man can go to any extent. However, because of this, he leaves the whole world fragmented. On one side is his mother nature; on the other is this constructed world or the reality we live in where everything is in fragments, and nothing makes sense.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR MOST CRUCIAL CONSTRUCTION!

 **Vandita**

1st optional English

The Indian Parliament is a 'Temple of Democracy.' It has seen many ordinary citizens rise to the zenith of political careers to serve people in a better way. The Lutyens part of New Delhi we see today was designed and made a reality by a team of British architects headed by Sir Edwin Lutyen. He designed the India Gate, Prime Minister's house, Parliament, etc.

Originally the Parliament was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyen and Sir Herbert Baker in 1912-13 as a part of their more comprehensive mandate for new administrative capital from the British. The Parliament was finally completed in 1927. These gentlemen did not get an idea out of the blue moon. They toured the country extensively to get their inspiration. Finally,

they found one in a remote place in Madhya Pradesh after seeing a temple dedicated to Goddess Durga named "Chausath Yogini Temple." It is said they visited this place a number of times when preparing a final blueprint of the Parliament.

The Chausath Yogini Temple is an 11th-century temple situated on the banks of Narmada in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh. It is built circularly atop a hill with pure granite stone. It is one of the few well-preserved Yogini temples in India. Yoginis are a cult of women folk who mastered the art of tantra and attained higher consciousness. This temple contains 64 of them.

A king built the temple from Kalachuri Dynasty named Devapada, which reigned from 1055CE to 1075CE. It served as a

place for teaching Astrology based on the movement of stars and mathematics apart from being a regular temple! Surprisingly, it is one of the unspoiled and untouched temples. All the statues are intact even during the onslaught of the barbaric invaders, maybe due to their geographical location.

This temple is named so because of multiple Shiv Lings inside the cells. There is slab converges within the main shrine with perforations to draw rainwater to a large underground storage facility. The stone pipelines from the roof are also clearly visible.

Astonishingly, maybe due to the temple's design, it withstood earthquake shocks without any damage to its circular structured features for the past 11 odd centuries! Such were our marvelous engineers and their creations. This was the specific reason for Sir Lutyen and Herbert to build the Indian Parliament similarly to the temple. We can call the Parliament a replica of this temple!

The architectural marvels are just the tip of the iceberg. Moreover, most importantly, these were built not out of devotion blinded by the love for Gods but with wit, logic, and astonishing engineering that stood the test of time.

A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF POST PANDEMIC ERA

 **Maryam Rubayya**
1st BSc FND

COVID 19 has severely impacted the emotional and behavioral response in various ways. The socio-psychological perspectives of people have changed drastically during the pandemic. It relies not only on external factors but also on personal and internal ones. Some of the related issues and factors are elaborated on below.

Psychological Issues

The social distancing, isolation, quarantine, consolidation of COVID 19 related data, out of proportion significance to COVID news on social media and others, has played a significant role in increasing psychological problems. Stress, boredom, worry, phobia, frustration have become common in all age groups. Especially quarantine and its effects on many people's

daily routines or livelihoods – levels of loneliness, depression, harmful alcohol and drug use, and self-harm or suicidal behavior are also expected to rise to an extreme level.

Gadget Concerns

The dependency or gadget dependency, a significant threat in the last few years, has intensified due to the pandemic. Online classes have forced many parents to buy individual gadgets for their young ones. The non-judicial use of gadgets at a young age will have a significant threat to the future of the new generation. Family relationships, friendships have taken undesirable dimensions due to gadget interference. Physical interactions, love, affection have been strained due to these gadgets.

Threat to Educational Systems

The lack of physical classes /exams and the inadequacy of the present online system to monitor the learners' attention and involvement have degraded the quality of knowledge transformation. Moreover, the leniency of the online examination system has wholly made the children incompetent to face the real world.

The absence of practical classes and exposures is a significant threat to various professional courses, leading to the evolution of under-skilled professionals. Moreover, lack of interest in studies, dilution of goals, fear of the future are common among the young aspirants.

Hyper Awareness and its Impact

People will feel unsure and uncertain about social interactions due to the hyper-awareness of social distancing. Handshakes, hugs, social gathering, etc., practices that are the backbone of the social setup of a society, may still be absent during the post-covid period.

Economic Instabilities and its Impact

Loss of job, business breakdown, and the subsequent economic losses has made a

tremendous psychological impact on society. In addition, people struggle to meet their basic needs like food, education, health, etc. This has resulted in many issues like family breakdown, strained relations, and mental/physical threats. Moreover, global economic conditions have changed a lot due to the pandemic.

The Disease Treatment and its After Effects

The loss of near and dear due to the pandemic, the financial implications due to treatment, post-COVID health issues are significant issues that will have severe psychological and social issues. In addition, the government's priorities have changed, and much investment towards Covid Care Treatment has also affected the economic conditions of countries.

Employment Scenarios


The acceleration of upcoming technologies has created many job opportunities in the IT sector. The business models have changed. The rich and poor distribution has also changed in society due to changed models of businesses and employment.



Untitled, 2020


Lying beside each other,
Darkness covers us
But we still see one another
Our voice resonates through each other's ears
Wished people would actually listen to us
To what we say
Our opinions, our thoughts
Rather than portraying themselves on our behalf.
My insides die,
When a tear falls off her cheeks
Recalling back the time is enough
To bring tears to my eyes
Our laughter, our tears,
All the nostalgic childhood memories
Running through my mind
Please,
Don't leave.
Promise me you'll stay by my side
I will stay by your side
Forever and always.
Stay.
Today, she asked me how I was doing

"I am fine, I am okay."
To which she replied,
"Easy to say. Are you okay?"
Miles apart, connected by technology
She understood me
Realization hit me like a truck
That I am grateful
To all the people around me.
I wish all my weaknesses were hidden.
She deserves all happiness,
Glee and bliss
All the love and care.
Does love change?
Isn't it a promise until we die?
She's the pearl
Shining brightly
In the darkest of the oceans.
And the stars blinked
As they watched her carefully
Jealous of the way she shone.

 **Sarah Sheikh**
2nd BSc FND



PROS AND CONS OF DEMONETISATION

 **Vaishnavi .R**
1st FND

Demonetisation is defined as removing a particular currency unit legally from a country. The currently circulating currency is retired and is replaced with new notes and coins. The impact of changing currently running currency can significantly impact the economy. Sometimes demonetization can cause unrest in the economy or may help stabilize the problems in society.

Demonetisation in India has taken place thrice. The years in which demonetization took place in India are 1946, 1978 and 2016. The latest demonetization in India is on 2016 at 8th November by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The Prime minister appeared on national television and said Rs 500 and Rs 1000 high-value notes are invalid tonight onwards. That day onwards, the circulation of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 were demonetized.

There are many reasons for which demonetization is done in India: It was to stop the circulation of black money on Indian markets, to track fake money, to transform India into a cashless economy, to stop illegal business, to reduce interest rates of the overall banking system and to build a digital economy.


There were advantages when demonetization was done in India. First, it helps in a corruption-free country. Black money acquired through illegal means can be traced back. The government will get

a proper tax return. Cancellation of high-value money can lead to the destruction of forbidden activities like terrorism. Demonetisation will force people to pay taxes correctly. It will also help the income tax department to trace people who have high fake currency. The main aim of demonetization was to promote the digital economy. It was a huge benefit to digital India.

As there are merits, there are demerits too. The main demerit was that it caused great inconvenience to the citizens. The most to suffer are daily wage workers. It is hard to put new money into circulation. There will be a high cost to print new notes again. All criminal activities cannot be entirely reduced.

The governments state that the merit of demonetization will be seen in the long run. Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh called demonetization "organized loot and legalized plunder." Economist and former IMF Arvind Virmani said that demonetization is a valuable method of flushing out black money, given a percentage of cash holdings in these two denominations. The top economists are divided on this topic. Despite analyzing the demerits versus merits, it will be safe to think that the past suppresses the latter. Even though there are sufferings amongst people now, experts believe its advantage will be seen in the long run.

MALL CULTURE

 **Ayshath Farzeela**
2nd BSc FND

Malls are the collection of independent retailing shops and parking areas conceived, constructed, and maintained by a management firm by unit. Shopping centers may also contain Food cafes, Big restaurants, banks, Cinema theatres, offices, service stations, and other establishments.

Mall culture in India has created a challenge not only in the traditional market system but also in the face of traditional culture.

The predominantly westernization of western culture, which mainly involves disco, jeans-top, and the use of big brands as the lifestyle of the plaintiffs - is referred to as mall culture.

Challenging Effect of Mall culture on Traditional Market System

1. The existence of the traditional market is in crisis due to a centralized, comfortable and convenient market system.
2. Incident of the traditional system by examination generated by multinational companies
3. Advertisement's adverse effect on the indigenous brand.
4. FDI increase in single Brand Retail and Multi-Brand Retail under the new economic policy

Challenging impact of mall culture on Traditional Indian culture -

1. Increases ambition and showiness, and the tendency to adopt a western lifestyle



intensified.

2. Increased circulation of western costumes in place of kurta and dhoti - kurta.
3. Increased trend of western foods like pizza, burgers, cold drinks, etc., in the insted of traditional foods.
4. English language, replacing the Indian languages.
5. Western music replacing the Indian traditional music.

6. Increased circulation of treated relationships rather than emotional relationships

The mall culture has replaced the traditional market and traditional culture.

However, even today, the rest of the urban population and 68% of the rural population are from the traditional culture and connected to the traditional market system.

Mall culture is to provide a better and complete shopping experience for people. So the onset of mall culture all over the place was thought to be the key to growth for the retail and entertainment sector and move to the mushrooming of malls across the

country. Moreover, mega malls are coming up in metropolitan cities.

Reason for malls failing in India

1) Smaller catchment area. 2) Customer footfalls and sales are decreasing. 3) Weak sales and ever-increasing costs also compel retailers to exit shopping malls.

Disadvantages of mall culture:-

Shopping centers include overcrowding on weekends and celebrations. The stores with crowded people make shopping troublesome; frequently, individuals shopping end up overlooking the things they have to purchase. In addition, because of the broadness of the mall, shopping malls experience versatility problems.

CASHLESS ECONOMY BOON OR BANE

 **Kavyashree Angraje**
1st BSc FND

'Cash' is the 'currency' such as banknotes and coins. Earlier, there was a barter system where the people exchanged their things or goods. In the old days, when there was no money, people exchanged goods and services for other goods, and services in return were known as a barter system. After that, cash came into existence, and now we are in the stage of a cashless economy.

A cashless economy is an economy in which all types of transactions are done with the help of digital and electronic means. It includes e-banking, debit and credit cards, digital wallets, UPI transactions, etc.

There are many ways to pay for things like credit cards, wire transfers, cryptocurrency, checks, and still, there is cold hard cash. Cash is the easiest way to pay for something

nowadays. Most people prefer that in countries like India because cash is globally acceptable and considered a medium of exchange. Every country's economy is based on commerce because money must be regulated in the market. Therefore, you need to make transactions. Well educated population and modern financial system made it so easy to spend money. However, cash is still the primary way of regular transactions globally. So is it good or bad for our society to be cashless, or is our world or country ready for that? Nothing is perfect in this world. Everything has its pros and cons., so it has both advantages and disadvantages.

Recently world's wealthiest man Elon Musk said that "cryptocurrency is the

future" because every day the technology is inventing something new. We are not even aware of our future. Some countries promoted a cashless economy, such as the Australian government. The Australian government passed a law that stated that the people could not pay more than ten thousand in cash; if so, it is illegal.

A cashless society is a technological progression, so what is the harm in going cashless? Like if your cash is lost or stolen, it is gone, but if your credit card or debit card is stolen or destroyed, you can buy another by paying the actual charges without any other expenses. Time is the most precious thing, and it is one of the essential factors of our life. The system of the cashless economy can save our time, and you can make thousands of transactions in just one click. Another benefit of this system is that you can have a whole record of your expenses on your device to manage them wisely. Going cashless helps many individuals and results in the economic growth of a country. This helps to prevent the flow of black money all over the world. The expenditure used for printing and transportation of currency notes is reduced. Indirectly cashless payments save lots of energy like if you have to go shopping, you need to use any transport services, but now you can do shopping online, and it saves lots of money as well as time.

India is gradually moving towards the system of cashless economy. This is what manifested in demonetization that was announced on November 8, 2016, wherein 86% of existing currency from circulation was withdrawn in order to curb the menace of a cash-driven economy. However, this move was not an easy one. Small steps add up to significant benefits. So we need to take small steps towards this system of cashless economy.

With the increasing popularity of electronic payment systems, people have

started to carry out financial transactions over the internet. The transfer of funds from one party to another over electronic media is known as electronic payments, which is the main thing that helps to build a cashless economy. It includes card payment mail orders and India's most popular UPI payment. In addition, it includes Google pay, phonepe, Paytm, and many others.

This cashless economy has many disadvantages. The main problem of this system is a lack of knowledge. It is difficult for the people who are living in rural areas. Even the older generations might struggle with unfamiliar technology. Teaching about this technology has been a big headache for the youngsters. The cashless society may lead to privacy issues, especially for low-income people, and horrible transaction histories.

Moreover, there are even service charges which might be a burden for some people. There might be many technical problems as well. Financial cyber attacks and digital crime also form a more significant risk when cashless. Many companies have already suffered a lot from data breaches, including payment systems. Electronic accounts are vulnerable to unauthorized. Limitations on the deposits are one of the problems, especially for people in business.

The future of a cashless country looks pretty promising as the response of country people towards digitalization, and it is a clear indication that it can be successful. The transparency in the economy will increase through e-commerce transactions and digital payment gateways, which will increase the GDP of the economy. This will increase the creditability of the country and make a rise in investments. This step of cashless is going to create a history of enormous success. We need to have one mission and goal: let us take the world forward- digitally and economically.

THE POWER OF DANCE

 **Dhanyashree**
1st BSc FND

Dance is a stress buster and can calm anxiety. It is one of the positive distractions from stressful work. Dance can also help in keeping up a balance and a better posture. Usually, dancing involves music, which can be soothing and lift one's mood.

Dancing can motivate and improve mood by secreting the feel-good hormone serotonin. It can also help strengthen the muscles, which prevents them from falling and having better posture. Dancing relieves one's mind, which comes from the idea that when one feels good physically, the mind feels good too.

There are various dance forms such as Ballet, Ballroom, Contemporary, Hip- Hop, Jazz, and many more which can be learned. Each style encourages providing physical and mental health. It is a fun activity that sharpens the mind, increases strength and power, reduces pain, and can help in good social bonds. The research suggests that people who have been dancing have shown improvements in flexibility of muscle of the spine, joint mobility, and reduced back pain. In addition, dance has decreased the risk of cardiovascular diseases. It can also reduce weight and can help in weight management. It can also help boost memory power and enhance one's self-esteem.

Dance can be performed or learned at any age. Dance can connect body and mind. The scientific reason for the

dance is a stress buster as it makes one's body and mind feel good. It releases neurotransmitters, endorphins, which serve to relieve stress. Neurotransmitters are the chemical messengers which transmit signals throughout the body. Endorphins are the hormone that is released when one is in pain or stress. Endorphin helps the body to feel calm and optimistic after a good workout. It can also help in getting a good night's sleep.

Dance can also help in attaining a positive mind. It helps relax the mind and body after a long day of work. It also decreases tension, enhances one's mood, increases self-confidence. In addition, dance helps to have a social status. It makes a difference in one's life. Children undergoing different kinds of stress, peer pressure, and academic pressure can relieve their minds and focus and help them face any repercussions.

It can boost self-esteem and self-confidence by feeling good to learn new things, improving communication skills. Dancing reduces stage fear, reduces shyness, helps express views, and helps in cognitive improvement. Dance can reduce the risk of osteoporosis. Dancing regularly for elderly people helps to keep them fit and healthy. The research suggests that dance helps in reversing the signs of aging in the brain. Dance is indeed one of the best therapy to relieve one's mind.

EMOTIONS

 **Fahima Fathima**
1st BSc FND

Emotions play a significant role in an individual's physical and psychological growth. They are short-lived. Emotions are involved in oneself cause they are adaptive in nature, and they let us survive in this mankind. It is evolved in such a way that helps us recognize our mental and bodily behavior and help us be prepared to survive difficult situations. To understand why we have emotions? First, we need to know what emotions are. Emotions are usually defined as a subjective cognitive state, physiological responses, and expressive behavior. All of your actions depend on your emotion. Therefore, we need to understand and learn to manage our emotions. Understanding your emotions can help you know better about yourself. Emotions differ from person to person. Every emotional experience involves many physical and psychological changes in an individual.

The fundamental core emotions are modulated by neuromodulators, and these internal states of emotions are expressed in your behavior. The fundamental core emotions are happiness, sadness, anger, and fear. These are expressed in our day-to-day life. One person can understand the other's feelings through the way they behave. A person experiences happiness when rewarded or complimented for his hard work. He experiences sadness when he is punished or lost by something. People tend to make wrong decisions when they are sad. When a person is low, he should take one step back and learn from his mistake. He experiences anger and fear when he is stressed. When he

is angry, he forces himself to act and fight against his problems. An angry person feels frustrated cause something stops him from getting what he wants. When he experiences fear, he has two options to fight or flee. Flee for once safety or fight to defend oneself. The emotions can be combined into complex emotions. Emotions help us motivate ourselves; when a person has to face examinations, he might be stressed and feel anxious. Because of the emotional response, he might get encouraged to study and do well in the examination. Suppose he positively takes things. In that case, he might overcome his fear and work hard for the test to score well, and if he takes it negatively, he might fail.

In our lives, every person experiences millions of emotional reactions, either consciously or unconsciously. Emotions are the main reason that helped us survive. For example, when a person is scared of the dark and feels a sense of fear and danger, he tries to recall the emotional memories when he coped with a similar situation in his past, which helped him deal with this situation, i. e. conscious emotional reaction. When a person doesn't know how to cope with the problem, they react unconsciously. When a person has an experience with certain emotions, it becomes easier for them to cope when they are in similar situations. Emotional knowledge is essential for survival. It makes things easier for us.

One person can understand the other person through their emotions. The way a person interacts, body language, speaking,

and facial expressions can help others know how they feel. Understanding one emotions can build a closer relationship among them. For example, sharing one problem can relieve stress. Basic emotions can be expressed by bodily behavior. Emotions like fear and anger are evolved in an individual through life challenges. Primary emotions are the framework for various types of

secondary emotions. Emotions influence the decisions that we make in our life. There are 3 components of emotions: how a person experiences, how a person's body reacts, and how a person responds. A person who can experience emotions can make good decisions. But people with brain damage have a poor ability to make good decisions.

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EMPLOYEES

Authors: Rencita Fernandes M.Com (Previous),
Lumina Pais M.Com (Previous), Tanmaya M.Com (Previous)

As we know, this covid pandemic made everyone's life in trouble; each and everyone faced a crisis during this pandemic. From the point of the middle-class families, they faced a lack of income. Moreover, the health department made many sacrifices because of the pandemic, and their contribution to society is unmeasurable. Meanwhile, employees before had difficulty traveling, and then they used to work from home, and during the lockdown, many employees lost their jobs, and many were also insecure about their jobs.

For setup companies, they faced losses. Some of them shut down their businesses. First, a startup business will not get a massive profit within the early two years. It made the proprietors go under loss. Moreover, even employees had to face many problems. They were not getting a full salary, making them leave the job. They did not even get a chance to go to other places and conduct exhibitions

for marketing startups. Due to this, they lost their opportunities and the chances of making a profit and improving their business. There were no factory workers, so they lost their earnings for the field workers. For the IT workers, the superiors asked them to work from home. Then workers were asked to work for extra hours. The management burdened employees by giving them many works, and the employees had to deal with many problems like stress, health issues which made them leave their jobs.

Now the lockdown is lifted and relaxed, and hence we have to live with this pandemic. Moreover, we must work for our survival. Even IT and field workers are getting jobs now. IT companies have an option that they can do work from home, or they can go to the office. We can understand that we are gradually going through the pandemic and trying to cope with this situation.

FOOD AND HUMAN BODY

 **BHOOMIKA. P**

2nd BSc FND

Food is anything solid or liquid which when consumed, nourishes the body. Health is related to the food we consume. Consuming a diet, including the nutrients in the right amounts, is essential to maintain good health. A balanced diet includes different types of food in such proportions that the need for calories, proteins, fats, minerals, and vitamins is adequately met.

Food contains specific components which are needed by the body, and these components are called nutrients. The primary nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. In addition to this, food contains dietary fibers and water, which are also needed by the body. Carbohydrates are found in the form of starch and sugars. Carbohydrates mainly provide energy. Fats also give us power, but fats give more energy when compared to the same amount of carbohydrates. Therefore, fats and carbohydrates are also called 'energy-giving foods'. Proteins contain amino acids and are called 'body building' foods.

Vitamins are of different types: Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin K, and Vitamin B-complex. Our body requires all the vitamins in small quantities. Vitamin A helps to keep our skin and eyes healthy. Vitamin C improves immunity. Vitamin D keeps bones and teeth strong. Minerals are needed in smaller amounts for the proper growth of the body and maintaining good health. Besides these nutrients, the body also needs dietary fibers and water. Dietary fibers

are also known as roughage. Roughage is mainly provided by plant products. Roughage is an essential component of our food as it adds bulk to the diet. This helps our body to get rid of the undigested food. Water helps absorb the nutrients and helps throw out some wastes from the body in the form of urine and sweat.

The human body consists of 80% water. Since we lose a lot of fluid through sweat, urine, and breath, we need to replace it constantly. Drinking less water can cause health problems. The cells of the body become dry, and the skin wrinkles. Blood becomes thick, and the heart has to make more effort to pump it. Since the blood is responsible for transporting oxygen around the body, it is not supplied adequately to the organs. The heart and the brain can get damaged due to a lack of oxygen.

Imagine a car with full tank fuel, the indicator shows that it is complete, same goes with our stomach, when we have eaten, we will feel full too. However, the thing that differs from a car and our stomach is that the fuel in the car, when not used, can be stored for future use. So when we hold and do not use it for our stomach, it will turn into fats.

A person may be eating enough food, but the food may not contain essential nutrients. If this continues for a more extended period, the person may suffer from nutritional deficiency. The deficiency of one or more nutrients in the body can cause diseases or disorders. Diseases that occur due to a lack

of nutrients for a more extended period are called deficiency diseases. For example, suppose a person does not get enough proteins in the food for a more extended period. In that case, it can cause stunted growth, swelling of the face, discoloration of hair, skin diseases, and diarrhea. If the diet is deficient in carbohydrates and proteins for a more extended period, the growth may stop altogether. Such a person becomes very lean and thin and may not even move. Nutritional deficiency can be prevented by taking a balanced diet.

After the food has been chewed, it mixes with the saliva and reaches the stomach through the esophagus. The food is digested in the small intestine, connected to the large intestine. The undigested food and urine are excreted from the body. We can survive without water only for a few days, but the body can manage without food for quite some time. If the body starvation goes on for a long time, the body becomes weak and is prone to diseases.

The food we eat gives our body the energy to function correctly. However, suppose the body does not get the proper nutrition. In that case, the body's metabolic processes can suffer, and our health can decline. Therefore, it is essential to have good nutrition based on healthy eating habits. The nutrients from the food help the body cells to perform their necessary functions. For example, when we plant a tomato seed, we will ideally use suitable soil and the right amount of sun for good results. However, if we use cheap quality soil and don't give it enough sunlight, still we will get a tomato. Still, the tomato may not be more ripe, round, red, or tasty. In other words, giving the body the proper nutrients will help us grow healthier.

The food we eat undergoes a digestive

process that involves absorbing the vitamins and minerals from the food and distributing it into the bloodstream, which passes into the blood vessels, coronary arteries, and the heart muscle. Sodium plays a vital role in affecting heart rate and blood pressure. Consuming salty foods will make the body retain water to dilute the blood volume, which causes more blood to circulate throughout the body.

Diets high in saturated and trans fat will raise bad cholesterol (LDL) and could lead to the hardening of arteries and plaque forming on the inner linings of blood vessels, further narrowing them. Conversely, healthy fats such as olive oil and whole grains help lower blood cholesterol and prevent plaque formation in the arteries. As a result, the heart will pump blood quickly, causing less strain and stress, eventually lowering the heart rate by improving blood flow.

Depriving the body's nutritional needs can lead to poor nutrition, which can cause obesity, diabetes and can also increase the risk of stroke, heart attack, and cancer. Poor nutrition is caused by eating the wrong types of food that do not contain the nutrients that the body needs the most. These foods include foods low in fiber and vitamins or foods high in fat, sugar, and salt. Packaged foods purchased will meet our taste bud needs, but the way they are packaged and stored may take away the food nutrients that the body requires, which can cause healthy weight loss. Poor nutrition can also be caused by eating more. Taking more calories than we are burning each day, even if these are the right foods, can cause weight gain and lead to obesity, leading to diabetes and heart problems. Poor nutrition can lead to certain diseases, but it can also affect mental health and overall well-being. Poor nutrition can lead to stress, tiredness, and

our capacity to work. Poor nutrition reduces the ability to lead an active life.

Healthy eating habits can help lead a longer and more active life. Healthy eating may differ from one person to another; for some, it may help lose weight; for some, it may help lower blood pressure; and for some, it may just be to have a healthy lifestyle. This is a gradual process. Everybody knows how important it is to remain fit and healthy. The two main factors contributing to good health are a well-balanced diet and

physical exercise. Exercising every day is essential for staying fit and healthy. Just 30 minutes of walking or jogging every day are enough. Some of the helpful tips and ideas for healthy eating includes eating more fruits and vegetables, eating less saturated and trans fats, a moderate amount of salt and sugar, drinking more water, add lean protein foods such as meat, fish, chicken, or legumes (chickpeas, lentils, kidney beans, etc.) to your diet. Healthy eating helps maintain body weight and prevent diseases.

THE MIND THAT WONDERS

How grand the sight stands,
Never moving, never disturbed,
Unaware of worldly pangs,
Or of prayers softly whispered.

Seek further, yes...further.
Till the heavenly lights become clearer,
And the rings of Saturn grow nearer,
As you flee the Earth so dear.

The sky prayed with stars,
Like a sea of planets and galaxies
From Andromeda to the Milky Way,
Food for the mind's fantasies.

How envious I am,
Of the clam and grandeur of the infinite sea,
It claims to house the great "I am."
The one who created the land and the waters.

Where is this home they speak of?
Where I the lord of hosts?
Was it all a lie?
Was my search all in vain?


Then appeared before me!
A being draped in robes of white,
A sight too grand for unworthy eyes,
The loving father, the all-powerful!

For eons to come,
Will remain the sea of stars.
Like a never-ending dome,
It will stretch far and wide.

People have wondered before
People are wondering as we speak,
People we still wonder for centuries to come,
For who can stop the mind the wonders?

 **Vandhita**
1st Optional English

HOW TO OVERCOME STRESS DURING COVID

 **Afsa Sariya**
2nd BSc FND

Stress is the feeling of being overwhelmed or unable to cope with mental or emotional pressure. Stress mainly occurs when a person burdens him, especially during pandemic days. Coronavirus, which has been spread all over the globe, has made the life of the poor miserable. It has become a severe risk factor for mental health; people cannot cope with these problems, which have spread like wildfire. This is the time where one can challenge himself in different ways. He can participate in stress management sessions. There are so many other events where a person can reduce his stress during pandemic days. In order to reduce stress, he must make a proper timetable where he has to divide every work for that particular time. He has to make some changes in his daily routine; he must take some breaks in between to feel relaxed. Everyone must spend a minimum of one hour doing physical activities like walking, sit-ups, housework like sweeping, cleaning, etc. Suppose they do not have any idea about it. In that case, they can go for online physical activities like workouts or dance fitness, which will help them reduce stress and maintain their body weight. Try to avoid using social media for a long time because watching the updates every now and then makes u feel exhausted and worried. This will make you feel more stressed.


Turn off the notifications of Facebook, Instagram or mute the messages of all the messaging apps .try to watch the news only once a day or twice. Try to keep pets at

home so that one can play or spend time with their pets which will help in reducing stress or anxiety. Suppose the person is more stressed or the condition worsens day by day. In that case, they can go for counseling .avoid getting negative thoughts in mind. think positive, and stay positive. Try to search for an opportunity, whatever it might be, whether it is in business or any other thing. Sometimes it is difficult to meet their relatives or friends during pandemic days; it may also increase their stress at the same time. Pressure can be reduced by indulging in household activities. By helping our parents in their work, or we can try some new recipes by cooking. Also, one can try baking cakes and then decorating the cake in their own creative way, which will make them happy. Also, it can give them joy and happiness. one must try to see the beauty of nature, early morning walk in the garden which will make them fresh and gives them peace of mind. One can also be involved in gardening where he gets to know each and every plant. one can feel calm and relaxed when they start caring about the plants. They can find some peace when they start watering the plants and feel fresh by looking at the green plants. They can also spend more time and get connected with family members than using phones for hours or watching television for a long time. Spending time with dear ones can reduce stress. Playing indoor games or outdoor games can reduce stress. Sometimes it is better to become like a child to not feel stressed at

all. Sometimes it is in our hands; we need to make a choice whether to stay happy or not, or whether to be worried or not, or whether to feel hurt or not to get hurt. Sometimes it will happen beyond our control at that moment we need support or someone to handle .one can focus on their hobbies so that they get into it and helps in passing the time and also in creating something new. one can read the novel or write poetry, stitching can also help in creating fashionable clothes .stress can be reduced when family members are together or spending time together by sharing their past stories or any new experiences. Sometimes cracking jokes and having a wonderful time together can make people forget about their stress. They

can feel happy and comfortable and relaxed .one can do so many things by just sitting at home. He can explore the world through his creative art. One can start online calligraphy or some other online business to earn money just by sitting at home. This will help them in moving forward with their creativeness. For better stress management, one can go for a morning walk. For safety, they can do home workouts or yoga and meditations, which will help in blood circulations where blood pumps to all body parts. This can help in staying fit and safe at home. This can also reduce stress .by By doing all these activities at home during pandemic days or anytime can reduce stress and feel relaxed.

IF MIRROR COULD TALK...

 **Ayshath Ifrath**
1st BSc FND

For me, the mirror is the only way to know yourself clearly and deeply. What if the mirror talk jokingly? Sometimes I cheat people by showing the left to the right spots.

Dear people.....

I feel honored to express my feelings and share my thoughts with you. As you all know, all my life is spent faithfully reflecting on all that comes before my eyes; I wonder why you all never receive my character even though you have attached to me the whole life. You have two things that you can literally learn from me. The first one is, when you come in front of me and smile, I too smile. When you come in front of me and cry, I too cry. Likewise, when you love people, they too love, and when you hate people,


they too hate. And the second thing is, when I am broken into pieces, I will not lose my character; I will reflect you, even if I am broken into thousand pieces. Likewise, you should not leave your hope, hardworking, determination, confidence to achieve success, even though you have failed many times. I am damn sure that I am not cruel, and I believe that I am loyal, and I describe myself as a motivator, whether you love me or hate me. But I cannot show your mind. You should make you look at me and think. When you look at me, I feel embarrassed after seeing the stupidity you show in front of me. I laugh when you laugh, I cry when you cry, I smile when you smile, by wearing your face. I listen to whatever you say, no matter what it is. I will always be there for

you as a good listener. And I promise you, I will keep your feelings my secret. I believe that I am a good secret keeper, and you trust me. Talking to me is like talking to yourself. You can speak loudly in front of me, and it will activate your confidence and senses like speaking, hearing, vision, etc. As you quietly talk in your mind, only vision sense is activated. Like, more the merrier that will be perfect with your situation. This generation is trying to find someone to talk, speak and share.

Come to me. I will always be there for you, and this is the best practice to motivate yourself daily. You can approach me when you need me to say something only to you. The mirror is the only thing that has the most incredible patience. The relation between me and mirror is true friends. Because it is the exact one that shows who I am. It's the only thing where I share my whole feelings.

The mirror is also a calm listener. It's just a beautiful thing that you talk to yourself, and I proudly say, I do it every day, all the time when I am alone. Self-confidence is an excellent thing to have. It plays a massive role in our life. Whenever I feel upset and lonely, I used to talk to that girl I saw in the mirror; that is me. Whenever I do something wrong, I apologize for my work. To me, the mirror is my reality. In the mirror, some days I saw a thrilled and fun-loving girl, sometimes a sad girl and many good moments expressions and some bad ones too. Literally, I always talked to myself, intermittently looking in a mirrored surface. So that I might gaze into my eyes and look deep inside and talk to myself. I don't think there was any wrong with it. I don't think it causes any harmful effects, so to speak. It actually helps me. It helps me look at myself honestly, accept myself, and love myself.

INDIA AND DEMOCRACY

 **HUSNA MARYAM**
2nd BSc FND

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

It is the system of government by the citizens of a particular democratic country where the representatives are elected by the population.

The government is decided through voting, and the power is given to the one with the majority votes.

A government in which the supreme power is bestowed by the people. The government is changed periodically (i.e., every 5 years.) through the election.

• WHY DO WE NEED DEMOCRACY?

We need democracy because it ensures the proper functioning of the government.

Moreover, since it is "we the people" who are electing the candidates, thus it makes more accountable.

WHAT POWER DO CITIZENS HAVE IN A DEMOCRACY?

Everyone can't participate or contest for the "respected posts"...thus, by voting, we are in one way participating in the democratic process.

We, "the citizens, "while casting our vote, want to represent ourselves and our ideas and seek the leader's support for their(citizen's)interests.

• WHY IS DEMOCRACY IMPORTANT?

Democracy provides the citizen some

fundamental rights to put forth their opinion and ideas. It offers opportunities to all the citizens to choose their representatives. It gives them the right to change them if they do not work for the country's welfare.

WHY IS INDIA A DEMOCRATIC NATION?

Though India got independence on August 15th, 1947, it declared itself as a Sovereign, Democratic, and Republic state while adopting the constitution, i.e., on January 26th, 1950. This constitution gave the power to the citizens of India to choose their own government.

- **INDIA'S ROLE AS A FACILITATOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY**

For all countries that give importance to democracy and want to maintain it, inclusive and pluralistic democracy should be a form of democratic government. To strengthen inclusive and pluralistic democracy, it must be institutionalized in a democracy, and formal agreement must be implemented. This means that the promotion of the democratic government in developing countries must be discussed and examined.

- **TWO FACTS SHOW THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIA'S ROLE AS A FACILITATOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY.**

The first fact is that the Indian constitution is the oldest of all. And also, it is the only one that is being followed without amending or suspending any of its functional structure.

The second point is that the Indian constitution offers assistance for constitutional drafting to any country. This shows that India has had the most experience in a constitutional democracy.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

The attractiveness of the Indian constitutional democracy is that India's constitution is being referred, and followed by many other developing countries. Overall

structures, individual provisions, institutions, the case-law of our Indian constitution have been studied by the constitutional drafters of many nations.

The Indian constitution was studied, but some institutions have been introduced in some countries.

The most crucial factor about the attractiveness of the Indian constitution is that it was the first constitution designed to tackle the challenge of building a prosperous and growing democratic, coherent nation.

Despite the harsh conditions of many ethnic, religious, and cultural differences in the country Indian constitution has been exercised uninterruptedly since its adoption in 1950. This may also be the reason for the attractiveness of Indian constitutional democracy.

INDIAN DEMOCRACY: STRESS AND RESILIENCE

India's democracy is something hard to explain and understand. Its survival amid heavy poverty poses a problem to all who generalize economic development as an initial condition for democracy.

Often, the representatives we choose or elect may be the reason for the conflict between the religious issues.

Hence, the person we elect or choose to run our country may sometimes enjoy his power for personal interests.

Thus, the decision we make today shouldn't be a threat tomorrow.

CONCLUSION

This article shows that India plays a vital role in facilitating democratic governance in other developing countries.

Though the people of India have the rights/power to choose their leaders, if the choice is wrong, the whole country might suffer the consequence. Thus it is said, "Each vote is valuable...."

SELF - ESTEEM

 **Fathima Lubna**
1st BSc FND

Self-esteem plays a significant role in one's life. Self-esteem is the foundation of all the decisions we will ever make in our lives. We should know how to treat ourselves and learn how others treat us. We all think that happiness always comes from health, wealth, popularity, or maybe even from relationships. All these are the things (elements) to our greater fulfillment. But what we really fail to recognize is that self-esteem is pure happiness. Self-esteem means having confidence in yourself and behaving yourself with honor, dignity, nobility, and grace. Self-esteem is that you know you can conduct yourself with confidence in any situation without any fear. Self-esteem tends to be very low in our childhood, increasing during adulthood. How to improve your self-esteem:

- Be aware of your own thoughts.
- To know your self worth
- To always trust in yourself
- You should always try to change your negative thinking into positive ones
- To you have self-talk (Always the positive ones)
- To understand and express
- To never think about your worst past
- To move on and forgive all the mistakes of the pasts.
- Be positive

HEALTHY SELF-ESTEEM:

- To avoid thinking or dwelling on the past life with a lot of negative experiences.
- To trust in yourself and believe that you are also equal to everyone else, not better and not worse.
- We should always express our needs.
- To feel confident in yourself.
- To say yes and also no when you want to.
- To see and know our strengths, highs, downs, and weakness and accept them. Do you know why shouldn't have healthy self-esteem? So that we can help and motivation to reach our goals in our life.

EXCESSIVE(HIGH) SELF-ESTEEM: Excessive or high self-esteem is narcissistic. How to know if one has excessive self-esteem:

- You'll always think you are perfect
- You'll always be focused that you are always right
- You will always believe that you can never fall or fail
- You will think that you are more and most skilled, talented, excelled and better than everyone.
- You will always see others' negative side
- You will always want others to appreciate you

LOW SELF-ESTEEM: Low self-esteem in childhood is caused by the parenting method or friends circle. E.g., When a parent constantly shouts at the child and puts them down, their self-esteem becomes low. No self-esteem can lead to significant disorders or even threats in one's life, like anxiety, depression, loneliness, mental disorder, illness, fear, worry, etc... We should also know that low self-esteem can play an essential role in suicidal tendencies in Adolescents. To raise one's self-esteem, the adults must keep appreciating the child for the work done by them, and also they must keep them motivated. The parents should never compare their children to any other. They should always uniquely treat their child. How do you know if you have low self-esteem?

- You will always come by yourself to others
- You will always feel low of yourself
- You will always believe the others are a lot better than you
- You will always focus only on your weakness
- You will think that you'll have an intense failure in your future or maybe even at your present
- You put others before you
- You will always struggle with your confidence and intelligence
- You will feel low about yourself like your abilities.
- You will not trust yourself.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OVER INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

 **Fathima Nasooha**
1st BSc FND

Over the years, we have been told and taught that we need to be book smarts to determine life's success. Little did we care to think that emotional intelligence is the one that can push oneself to succeed in all aspects. 80% of success and achievement depends on how intelligent a person is emotional. Let's learn one by one as to why it's essential to have high emotional intelligence. Comparison between EQ and IQ Emotional Intelligence is the ability to identify or recognize and understand the emotions of oneself and others. It is also an ability to be aware or have an awareness to manage one's behavior and relationships. Intelligence quotient or IQ, the acronym of the same, is the measurement of one's intelligence measured in terms of numbers. It is a score derived through different tests to assess one's intelligence. The emotional Intelligence quotient can be built or developed in oneself, but the Intelligence quotient is inherited. It can't be made. Intelligence quotient represents abilities such as Visual and spatial processing, Knowledge of the world, Fluid Reasoning, Working memory, and short-term memory and Quantitative reasoning. In contrast, the Emotional intelligence quotient represents Identifying emotions, Evaluating how others feel, Controlling our own feelings, Perceiving how one feels, Using emotions to enable social communication, and Relating to others. How are Intelligence quotients and Emotional intelligence quotients measured and tested? Emotional intelligence and

Intelligence quotient can be tested and evaluated. The measuring of the Emotional intelligence quotient is very subjective. It cannot be generalized, but the testing Iq is more objective. However, both the tests have their own limitations. Intelligence Quotient is initially tested by calculating the scores by dividing one's mental age by chronological age and multiplying by 100. Nowadays, it is tested by comparing the test takers' scores to the average scores of other people in the same age group. The emotional Intelligence Quotient is tested in different ways. Some of the tests are self-report, ability tests, and other tests. Which is more important? IQ has been viewed as the primary determinant to be successful. People with high IQ have been assumed to have accomplished, achieved more significant things in life. Over time, experts realized that having a high IQ was no guarantee for a successful life. People with high IQ typically do well in academics, which leads people to misunderstand that it was primarily a reason for triumph. A fascinating Forbes article states that Of all the people they studied at work, they found that 90% of top performers had higher EQ than IQ. This clearly says what needs to be dominant for a person to be successful. How to develop Emotional Intelligence in ourselves? Following are the five pillars to develop EQ. 1. Self-awareness: People with high emotional intelligence are self-aware of whatever is happening around them. This helps their feelings to be controlled and not get out of hand. This enables them to take

an honest look within themselves. Being aware of oneself benefits us to develop our own shortcomings, thus developing emotional intelligence. 2. Management of emotions: This is also called self-regulation, which means managing all the feelings. Self-regulated people don't make impulsive and careless decisions. They will control their emotions when they are tempered, upset, and excited. They always think before they act. We should always know how to control and deal with anger, frustration, and anxiety. 3. Motivation: People who are highly emotionally intelligent are always motivated. This helps them to be successful in all their aspects, be it in academics or relationships. We need to find out what keeps us motivated in times of distress and comfort. 4. Empathy: This is the quality that everyone must possess. This is the second most important trait to be emotionally intelligent. Empathy is the ability to understand the

feelings of others by putting ourselves in the other person's shoes. This helps us to clearly understand what the other person is going through. This skill trains our minds to think about why the other person acts in a certain way. It also helps us to respond to the bad behavior of the person. As a result, empathy saves relationships from falling apart, listening to respondents. They stop stereotyping and judging others which helps one to live honestly. 5. Social skills: Developing social skills enables oneself to be emotionally intelligent. Having strong social skills enables us to build a healthy relationship with the people around us, developing a more robust understanding of themselves and others. Results of being emotional intelligent

- Optimism
- Communicative
- Self-understanding
- Cognitive flexibility
- Controlling emotional outbursts.



BIRD VIEW OF KERLAITE LIFESTYLE

 **Vaishnavi R**
1st BSc FND

Kerala is a land of unique cultural diversity. Kerala's geographic properties are unique since it is situated between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. Agriculture, cuisine, art, literature, style, music, monuments and heritages makes Kerala a unique cultural zone. Kerala was formed on 1st November 1956. The British were fascinated by Kerala due to its spices and rich resources. Most people speak Malayalam, but people do speak other languages too.

Kerala is famous for its unique arts and crafts knowledge. The best examples are wooden carvings, coir products, mats, etc. Years ago, people mainly depended on agricultural activities. Other than that, people also love fishing and animal husbandry. Kerala has the highest literacy rate. Thus, youths these days go for new carrier opportunities.

The temples and monuments in Kerala have unique architectural styles. The historical tales of warriors and mythological stories are performed through various cultural dances. Kathakali is a beautiful art form that includes beautiful costumes and face paint. The theme of Kathakali is from Hindu epics. Kerala's music culture has Carnatic, Hindustani, devotional pop, and light music. In the agricultural field, people enjoy folk songs during sowing, planting, and harvesting. Kalarippayattu is the famous martial art of Kerala.

Kerala celebrates numerous festivals. Among them, Onam and Vishu are popular festivals celebrated in Kerala. The boat race festival is famous across whole India. People celebrate Christmas, Eid, Deepavali, and other



celebrations too. Onam is the harvesting festival of Kerala. Vishu is considered a new year according to Keralites.

Kerala is known as the "Land of spices." Hence Kerala food cannot be imagined without spices. Primarily Kerala cuisine includes elements from coconut like coconut oil, coconut milk, and grated coconut. The favorite breakfasts in Kerala are idli, dosa, puttu, and pathiri. 'Sadhya' is a traditional dish prepared for ceremonies. The conventional woman attire is saree and kasavu, whereas men wear "Mundu". People are mostly seen wearing western dresses due to western influence.

Onam is the harvest festival of Kerala. It includes various cultural elements like pookalam, vallamkali, pullikalli etc. Onam also includes onasadhya, which is a feast served during Onam. Since Kerala has the highest literacy rate, Kerala has little moved away from its agricultural background. Kerala has undergone many modern and technological changes too. Kerala is famous in India for its high literacy rate, gender equality, proper health facilities, primary health care, and high education standard. Kerala has unique diversity and culture, which amuses people worldwide.

AN ANALYSIS OF EMILY BRONTE'S CLASSIC

 **Vandhana**
1st Optional

Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* is one of the foremost critiqued novels within the English language. The main fascinating facet of this excellent work is its unique, multi-layered narrative structure. Brontë uses the literary technique of a twin narrative – a sort of narrative that comes with two completely different views from two different people at varied points in time – to interact with her readers by making distance and objectivity directly. Brontë's structural approach permits the novel to progress fluidly despite any difficulties given by the obscure shifts in time, incorporating ancient ways utilized by the oral tradition that swear heavily on dialogue and delivery. At first glance, primary stories are delivered by Lockwood and Nelly Dean. Incorporating Lockwood's unique character allows Brontë to tackle the difficult task of starting near the end of the main action so that he can return to the beginning with relative ease. Written like a diary, the first chapters of the novels are narrated by Lockwood himself, serving as an introduction to the world of the 19th century and the setting in which *Wuthering Heights* takes place. It also creates an underlying sense of intimacy between him, an impartial character, and the reader. His character is presented directly; knowledge of his medium informs the reader that special attention should be paid to Lockwood's comments. In addition to the first and last chapters of the novel, it is only between brief interruptions in Nelly's narrative that Lockwood's voice is heard directly, allowing the reader to find

out which type of character is coming from the most. To understand Lockwood and his motives, special attention should be paid to what he says through what he hides. Instead of absorbing what he experiences with an open mind, he sees his surroundings with preconceived notions of intellectual society, bewildered by the indifference of rural *Wuthering Heights* in terms of kindness. Brontë chooses the characters who cannot be alone to reveal the novel's central theme: the irrevocable effects of position and emotional isolation on individuals and the raw passions that can explode. It is Lockwood's. Undefined In both 19th century England and 21st century England, individuals - especially those of an elitist upper class - tend to draw broad comparisons between themselves and others" to ensure that they do not violate the standards of social decorum and to reassure themselves of their superiority. Lockwood takes care of both. For example, reflecting on Heathcliff on his first visit to the Highlands, Lockwood declares: undefined. It also suggests a self-insufficiency in which Lockwood hopes to find the qualities he wishes to emulate. As his "emptiness is exposed, [and we begin to] reject the [main] narrator, *Wuthering Heights* seems less and less abandoned," working in Brontë's favor by redistributing traditional judgment and adding weight to the actions charged with the emotion of the characters he writes about (McCarthy 54). Lockwood is an outsider, distinguishing him from the novel's secondary narrator, Nelly Dean.

Unlike the former, whose position is surely gambling the 'recorder,' Nelly's narration is homodiegetic: she is an individual whose gift for and participates withinside the motion of the tale she narrates. Presented with close to breathless efficiency, Nelly's method is full of electricity and brilliant info since, just like the ballad, undefined as the automobile wherein we obtain the tale, her narrative differs from Lockwood's in that it is composed broadly speaking of dialogue, often genuine to the exclusive dialects and idioms of the Heights' inhabitants. While multiplied from that of a mean servant in rural England, Nelly's speech stays colloquial and approachable. Using shorter, much less complicated sentences than Lockwood, her tale is life-like and imaginative, bursting with an experience of urgency as though she has been referring to occasions that transpired some hours prior, as opposed to in years past.

Given that Nelly's closely dramatized narrative now no longer incorporates editorial feedback or a premeditated introduction, the effect is more significantly effective than Lockwood's narration. As the occasions tumble out of the herbal gossip's mouth and into Lockwood's diary, the reader's opinions, warped and uncertain, vary wildly. Yet, as riveting as her record may also be, Nelly is an individual inside the tale she presents, and her belief is consequently questionable.

It's important to remember that Nelly's past, present, and future are inextricably linked to the land and the people it describes. Just as Heathcliff and Catherine are altered by their relationship, her character is shaped by circumstances and association with others. In her formative years, her precarious position as a foster daughter and playmate is turned upside down by the menacing arrival

of Heathcliff, who, in love with her master, is instantly recognized as a more family member than she is of Nelly's childhood, her presence forces her to take sides, assume the role of babysitter and fully embrace the responsibility she has inherited as a servant. As an adult, she is banished from her home in Heights and cut off from her adopted son, Hareton, by the very one who shocked her youth. Instead, she is forced to take care of Catherine, a woman she openly despises. Not only is Nelly continually subjected to the whims and follies of others, but she remains the only character unable to live up to her biological function as a human being, sexually and socially excluded from the realm of court, love, and marriage. While trying to maintain a sense of equality through self-education, Nelly ends up dropping out of school, knowing that she is at an intellectual stalemate. She is "losing ... pains and humiliations [like this]". As "the poor man's daughter," Nelly's social status and the difficulties that come with it are a major driving force in the novel (Bronte 87).

Like Lockwood, who perceives Nelly Dean as a curious human object belonging to the Barn, most critics overlook the influence of his position and age on the story. Yet it is vital to understand that Nelly, a lonely and dispossessed servant isolated from mainstream society, has spoken for the first time. Once she begins her story - on behalf of a flattering stranger who cannot contradict her - it's no surprise that the subtext begins to detail the psychological consequences of the processes listed above. In some ways, Nelly's tale can also be interpreted as the story of her life. His narratives are prone to prejudice, often benefiting from alterations, modifications, self-amnesty, and justifications, as he colors and shapes history as he pleases. His presentation depends on the intrinsic meaning he derives from each

event, and without a personal frame of reference, he would not be able to recreate a chronological timeline. Therefore, Nelly's attitude towards life is quite linear.

By nature conservative and resentful, Nelly lives in a regular nation of insecurity, unsure of her function and the way she may be obtained via way of means of others. As a result, her "ruthless efforts to hold her 'place' within the own circle of relatives she unearths herself in (and but she is) not anything extra than a ... version maid ... struggles for popularity and possession ". Events that arise around her because of the shortage of "highbrow gear for analysis" and sophistication limitations, "the faithful, if now no longer unlikely, interpretation of Nelly's communicate does its job." That the reader, perceiving the crucial spirit of the novel, can deduce the mental factors of every character. It is thru those interpretations of discussion that the self-proclaimed "touchy soul" communicates who he is. Thru a pseudo stoic story (Bronte 135).

With the help of Lockwood, who offers distance and objectivity, Bronte's ultimate storytelling tool is "Nelly's judgment ... [revealing] how easy and incompetent human judgment can be. Drawing heavily on oral tradition, the double narrative used by Bronte engages its readers in a dramatic movement to create the effect of

real-time action despite great changes over time. McCarthy suggests that the author incorporates the "twofold views" of his unreliable storytellers, each suffering the effects of their socio-economic positions and subsequent emotional states, to reduce the impact of otherwise cruel and moral actions. By removing his voice as a writer and replacing it with the strong, emotional language of Lockwood and Nelly Dean, Bronte lets the story speak for itself. This tactic, in turn, allows the reader to recognize their own mistakes and focus more on understanding the story rather than judging it, proposing the personal flaws of its narrators. Awareness that storytellers are mere tools rather than characters to be taken literally, the reader can formulate his or her own opinions at the end of the novel. The alteration of Bronte of traditional oral narration techniques, issued by the bad narration of Lockwood and in Dean Nelly, serves to immortalize the main actors, raising them above the moral and ethical judgment so that their history transcends the time.

Works Cited

Brontë, Emily. *Wuthering Heights*. Broadview Editions, 2007.

McCarthy, Terence. "The Incompetent Narrator of *Wuthering Heights*." *Modern Language Quarterly*, vol. 42, no.1, 1981, pp. 48-64.



RELIGION AND POLITICS

 **Thasrifa Zainab**
1st Optional English

Religious diversity is widespread in the world. Many countries like India have, in their population, followers of different religions. Unlike gender differences, religious differences are expressed in the field of politics.

Gandhiji used to say that politics and religion cannot be separated, and it is impossible to separate too. He did not mean to point out any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions, love of truth, faith in almighty, and love for living organisms. He believed that the moral values of religion guide politics. Some human rights groups have demanded that the government take special steps to protect religious minorities. Women's movement and other family law members have argued against religious discrimination. All these involve religion and politics; they are not so wrong or dangerous. Ideas and ideals of different religions play an important role in politics. People should express their needs and demands in politics as members of a religious community. Political acts are not harmful until they treat every religion equally. In the ancient times, when the king used to rule he was the political as well as the religious leader. At that time, they were forcing every person to follow the religion King used to follow. After years, people slowly got educated, knew what politics and religion were, and had the right to follow their favorite religion. That was the main point that the British holed up to divide the country into two based on religion.

The problem starts when religion is connected to nationalism. It becomes more acute when religion is brought into politics; they create discrimination. This happens when a leader or representative belongs to one

religion and acts superior to other people of the country. When politicians demand to follow one religion, using religion leads to communal politics. People of the same religion do not have the same interests in every context. Insisting one follow the same religion as others lead to a forced communalism atmosphere leading to communal politics. Religion's routine involves religious prejudices and stereotypes of religious communities, but we fail to believe it even we fail to notice it. This practice will lead to political dominance under a single religion. As a democratic country, it was mentioned in the constitution that India is a secular state, where everyone has the right to practice their religion. There is no official religion for the Indian state, like Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan, or Christianity in England. Indian constitution does not give any special status or special privilege to any religion. Constitution does not encourage discrimination on the basis of religion. Mixing religion with politics would be dangerous for the development of India and its people. India is secular, and every citizen can practice their religion. After India and Pakistan's partition, Muslims who stayed in India were given equal status.

Overall it has been said that politics does not encourage any religion or use single dominance religion. Politics does not require strict or force one to follow the same religion. Suppose communalism is practiced; people have the right to question. Moreover, both religion and politics should go hand in hand. Politics should take moral values from every religion and punish the ones who discriminate on the basis of religion.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON POOR COMMUNITY

Authors: B. Stuthi M.Com (Previous), J Swathi Nayak M.Com (Previous)
Pragathi Chowdhary, M.Com (Previous)

COVID-19 is A contagious disease that has affected the lives of the poorest population worldwide. The pandemic has left many migrant workers unemployed and with the scarcity of food, which led to the death of many people due to starvation. Furthermore, due to unemployment, the poorer community could not provide for the education and health care of their family. The situation was critical to the extent that they could not afford proper sanitization and medical support. During the continuous lockdown, the poor community whose survival mainly depends on daily earnings was cut down and even curbed to zero income. Now they are struggling extremely just for the sake of livelihood.

In urban areas, lower-wage earners earned daily wages using household works in other houses, factories, construction areas, etc. When there was complete lockdown, it ruined the life of many poor people. Many people lost their jobs. As a result, they migrated to their rural areas and waited for the lockdown to end. Due to strict lockdown restrictions, farmers faced problems storing, distributing, and exporting their produce in rural areas. Farmers and families who produced perishable agricultural produce faced the challenge of storing and exporting the produce. The most significant risk was on the part of unorganized sectors and for those people whose contracts were on the stage of completion. This

pandemic reduced the salary of daily wage earners; as a result, it leads to exploitation, children may be forced to work, and they also suffer physical, emotional, and sexual violence. This COVID-19 has taken a shift to the "hunger pandemic." The international labor organization stated that 400 million workers would become the victims of poverty and starvation if, in the case is they lost their jobs. When many people lose their jobs, they will be more willing to adapt themselves to any challenging working conditions regarding the scale of pay. This may lead to the exploitation of workers. Workers working in factories are unable to follow entirely social distancing since it is a labor-intensive sector. As a result, infection risk will be high.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the economy in many unpredictable ways. While this pandemic has caused significant damage to the economy and the poor community, especially during the period of lockdown, the nation will have to work in its ways through it and even introduce various measures to overcome this pandemic situation. The government should enforce strict preventive measures to safeguard the workers' health. The rules of social distancing, canceling or avoiding gatherings, and sanitizers and masks should be used until we can eradicate this virus. In short, the responsibility of bringing back the economy is not in the hands of the government alone.

POLLUTION IN CITIES AND ITS EFFECTS

 Thasrifa Zainab

We love living in cities than villages; we think people in cities have more dignity and knowledge. However, we do not even know day by day we are affected by the pollutions caused in the big cities. A well-said quote by Mahatma Gandhi "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need but not every man's greed. Humans create Pollution in the world, and they face the consequence in return. There are different kinds of pollutions and different effects.

One of the most significant problems of modern time is 'pollution.' Pollution may be of different kinds- Environmental Pollution, Water pollution, Air pollution, Noise pollution, etc. However, Pollution is the main issue affecting our Earth. Although it is an issue that has been from the ancient period, in the 21st century, its harmful effect has been felt more.

Pollution is the term which even kids are aware of these days. In cities, it has become common that almost everyone acknowledges that Pollution is rising continuously. So, what is Pollution? Pollution makes the environment dirty, unclean or harms the ecosystem. When we talk about Pollution on Earth, we refer to the contamination of natural resources by various pollutants. Human activities cause all this. That is to say, Pollution is damaging our Earth severely, and we need to realize its effects and prevent damage.

Let us see different kinds of Pollution, effects, and prevention;



ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:-

The environment is the surroundings in which we live. Contamination of the environment is environmental Pollution. Human plays a vital role in the Pollution of the environment.

EFFECTS:- The environmental Pollution, directly and indirectly, affects the lives of humans and other species.

EFFECT ON AIR:- Dust particles in the air in the form of smog, damaging respiratory system, haze, and smoke. These are caused by the emission of industrial and manufacturing units by burning fossil fuels, vehicles and combustion of carbon fumes.

EFFECT ON LAND AND SOIL:- Human's organic and chemical waste harm the land and soil decomposition. Also, it introduces some chemicals in the soil and water. Land and soil pollution is caused by pesticides, fertilizers, soil erosion, etc.

EFFECT ON WATER:- Water gets contaminated easily with any pollutant,

whether human waste or chemical discharge from factories. Also, we use this water for drinking. However, because of infection, they become contaminated too. People and animals die due to drinking this contaminated water.

EFFECT ON FOOD:- Because of contaminated soil and water, the crops or agricultural products also get toxic. Contaminated food affects our health and organs.

EFFECT ON CLIMATE:- It affects the physical and biological components of the ecosystem. Their effect can be fatal for upcoming generations. This extreme cold and hot may affect the environment and living organisms.

AIR POLLUTION:- Earlier, the air we breathed was so pure and fresh. However, due to heavy smoke and other gases, the air worsens day by day. Air pollution is caused by increased vehicle smoke, burning fossil fuels, smoke released from factories, etc.

EFFECTS:- Air pollution has many effects on health. It causes many skins and respiratory disorders in human beings. Also, it causes heart disease too. In addition, air pollution causes Asthma and many other diseases. Moreover, it increases the rate of aging of lungs, decreases lung functions, damage cells in the respiratory system, global warming, acid rain, etc.

TO REDUCE:- Useless fewer vehicles, check emission, reforestation, and use eco-friendly fuels, do not burn crackers and plastics.

WATER POLLUTION:- Water is the most vital source to survive. Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies by human activities due to domestic wastes, industrial effluents, insecticides and pesticides, detergents, and fertilizers.

EFFECTS:- It causes typhoid, cholera,

hepatitis, and other diseases, affects the food chain, etc.

PREVENTION:- By not throwing plastics and other wastes into water bodies, conserve water; do not wash vehicles, animals, and clothes in the river or lake, etc.

NOISE POLLUTION:- Noise pollution is a form of Pollution which has become very deadly nowadays. Noise pollution is when; surroundings are filled with too much noise. When the number of noise increases, it becomes dangerous for living beings. Noise pollution is more in cities.

EFFECTS:- Noise Pollution has a severe impact on the lives of living beings. It causes several hearing problems, high levels of noise damage the eardrums and sometimes even cause loss of hearing, it reduces the sensitivity of ear, headache. It also affects psychological health.

To Reduce such effects, one should establish soundproof walls; faulty equipment must be checked and repaired regularly, hospitals and schools should be maintained as silent zone, planting trees as they absorb noises, etc.

So, remember not to dispose of them off after use; instead, reuse them as long as possible. We must also plant more trees which will absorb the Pollution. Government should limit the usage of fertilizers to prevent soil fertility. Industries must be warned from dumping their waste into Oceans and rivers, causing water pollution. All types of Pollution are hazardous and come with grave consequences. Everyone must take a step towards the change. Because of human activities, many innocent lives of animals are lost. So, all of us must stand together and make Earth pollution-free.

“BE A PART OF THE SOLUTION, NOT PART OF THE POLLUTION”

EXPERIMENT ON EDUCATION

 **Raksha. B**
1st BA

Education is one of the basic activities of people in all human societies. For a successful democracy, educated and enlightened citizens are necessary. There are two types of education; that is 'formal' and 'informal'. In informal education - Family is the first school and mother is first teacher for a child, whereas formal education is given by skilled teachers and it takes place within the four walls of educational institutions for a child after a certain age.

Nowadays there are a lot of changes that have occurred because of the covid pandemic. Before covid pandemic formal education was given in educational institutions but later formal education is provided through online apps like zoom, google meet, teach mint and so on. Being a student, I felt suffocated from this changing system of learning. I personally feel exhausted by online classes because it needs continuous use of smartphones. Attending classes within the four walls of educational institutions makes me feel fresh as a daisy. Because we enjoy the classes and extra-curricular activities along with the company of our friends. Attending classes in schools and colleges gives a completely different vibe for each student.

Many of the educational institutions and coaching centers are closed globally because of the covid pandemic. Closure of educational centers and institutions has greatly affected the students. Most of the students forgot the process of learning and some have lost their interest in acquiring

knowledge. Providing education in schools and colleges helps a student to grow in various ways. Like: provides an opportunity to showcase his/her talent, communication, discipline, confidence, responsibility, leadership and it also trains students to choose their desired career where they can earn their livelihood. The main purpose of formal education is imparting knowledge but nowadays imparting knowledge does not reach the students effectively through virtual learning methods. The process of virtual learning is difficult to adjust for both student and teacher.

According to the founding father of the United States; Ben Franklin, "An investment in knowledge always pays the interest". Now imparting knowledge to the students has become a tough task for teachers because of the virtual process. There are a lot of obstacles in this method of learning. The problem faced during the pandemic are as follows:

- Covid pandemic has changed the learning system of formal education into virtual education.
- Students from poor and low-income families find it difficult. In order to attend the virtual classes, a smartphone is very essential. If they are not able to afford expensive smartphones then those students are deprived from acquiring knowledge. And it will be a huge pressure on students as well as their parents.
- Use of smartphones for more than three

hours and fifteen minutes will cause lack of concentration, lack of vision, heart disease and it also leads to stress.

- Students do not pay much attention to the online classes because they are aware that teachers cannot see them.
- Students are busy with their own work like online chatting, spending time on social media while class is going. Hence what is the use of conducting online classes ?
- Online classes are difficult for teachers as well. Because they cannot confirm whether students have understood or not. Attending offline classes is easy for teachers. Here teachers can see whether students have understood the topic or not, through face expression or body language.
- Offline classes are available for all the students but it is not possible in the case of online classes. Because in this case those who have internet connections can only attend the classes. Most of the time internet issues interrupt the online classes of students.
- Online teaching is not as effective as offline teaching. Because most of the time we couldn't hear the teachers properly and sometimes they lose the connection. It interrupts the class and we gain nothing from it.
- Virtual examinations are also conducted these days which leads to cheating.
- Nowadays examinations are nullified. Students are promoted to other classes without any examinations. Examinations play an important role in learning. Exams or tests help students to use their skills in the writing and thinking process. They also learn patience, time management, discipline and decision-making ability.

- Lack of knowledge about operating apps in smartphones. It becomes a challenge for the parents. This is one of the reasons as well for not taking online classes for small children.
- Diminished social interaction: There is no face-to-face interaction between teacher and student.
- During offline classes, the entire class-time is dedicated to teaching and learning. And it is not possible in online classes.

Here is one solution for so many problems which we are facing through virtual classes. "Radio Broadcast" is an alternative for students without any internet. It can be available anywhere with or without electricity. Radio system is available in basic functioning mobiles. Here we don't need expensive smartphones. It is convenient and easier for every student. Radio learning will help students to improve their creativity and imagination. Radio learning is cost-effective.

Pandemic is a big challenge for the government because the government has to take full responsibility for each individual in this crucial situation. In the educational sector, the government has to work on both sides. Firstly, they have to keep the students safe during pandemic. Secondly, the government has to provide education to the students. Without going to schools and colleges, providing education has become a big challenge for the government. In Order to provide knowledge to the students, the educational institutions came up with the idea of virtual classes under the guidance of the government. Being a citizen of this country, it is our duty to support and respect the decision made by the government. Even though online classes are no match for offline classes, they are trying their level best to impart knowledge in this way.



" Reaping with my hands , fabricating you smoothen into a craft as we spin along with bowed head. Elated with what you turn with ahead only to enhance your beauty and my creation as an impalpable and intuitive aspect of art,," - The Potter.

THE INDIAN HISTORY WITH GLORIFIED TRADITIONAL PRACTICES INCLUDES POTTERY

 **Kushi Shivachandra**
2nd BA

Saint Basavanna (Kannada poet, Philosopher and Statesman) quoted " The followers profession was like a tenet with its inherits ethical propensity it " as a principle enconced in one of the Vachanas (ಕಾಯಕವೇ ಕೈಲಾಸವಯ್ಯಾ) "work is worship". Potters as artisan who extant for their pot-shred and figures with hands. They are considered to infuse life in clay.

Kumbara - derived from the Sanskrit word ' Kumbhakara ' the caste of potters in Dakshina Kannada. Kulala is one among the

mostly found castes in south Canara coast of Karnataka and Kasargod district of Kerala state. In dignified nomenclature, Kulala(ku-earth + ala = water and/or man) tracing their origin to Kulalan, son of Lord Brahma. Odaari / Moolya ' as other name has a specific connotation. Moolya becomes the originator who are typically OBC (other backward class). Exogamous gotras categorizing them into 5 as Banjan, Banger, Upian, anchiyan, and Salian with Tulu, Kannada being their common dialect of communication.

" What connects the nature in earthy way, spin wheel is the hidden magic."

The chakra/wheel of creation is proverbial. It is a belief that potters of tulunadu are from Kannada speaking area and they have the same tulu culture.

ORIGIN:

In the potter's community, some are known as KulalaVaishnavas. Creating things & destroying them daily was fond by kulala. Traditionally, some members of the potters community do the priestly work in Bhootasthana (Shrine of Divine Spirits) during annual celebrations known as Nema or Kola(form of cobra worship along the bhutakola as they are not seen as deities.) Duties include:

- i. Bringing masks and ornaments used in worship of deity,
- ii. Acting as Torch-bearers
- iii. Purification and other rituals of the shrine.

They are called as 'Moolyada Pujari'. Besides potters, this title is upheld by other communities, say Mogaveeras, Billavas, Bunts, doing the duties. They are also called as 'Mukkaldi'.

The BACKBONE OF POTTERY :

As Lord Brahma is known as the creator of living being , a potter also moulds and creates pots of different shapes for different uses. Food prepared in

earthen-wares are wholesome and tasty. This quality is restored by some food industries as they cook in earthen-wares. So, demand for earthen pots is increasing. Water stored in earthen jugs and vessels (madike) remains ice-cool and hence they are in much demand during summer. In Tulu, potter's wheel is called as Kulala chakra. The knowledge of pottery art is percolating down from their ancestors.



Presenting tangible and iconic element of Indian art; they had and they were the magic in mud, though being occupied in Beedi and cottage industry , all sort of works from filling mud, the wheel being spinned while pots shaped , till selling it, it is an intricate job that demands for patience, confined to women only. The potters also sold his wares door to door.

Community Organization:

KULALA SANGHA:- A charitable trust, founded in Mumbai,1929 for the improvement of Kulalas. The main motive is to promote Education, spirit of fellowship and co-operation. Their mouth-piece Journal is 'Amulya'. Students Hostel is under construction at Jeppu, Near Mangaladevi Temple, Mangaluru known as KualalaBhavan (a Convention Centre) .Some are styled as 'Kulala Sudharaka Sangha'.

Though there is demand for pottery, majority of potters with their ancestral livelihood suffer in poverty. Reasons and problems are many:

- Youth are not interested in sparing their time for pot-making in the modern generation. Earlier, each member was engaged in the pot-making ritual.
- Scarcity of raw materials, (suitable clay, natural water courses are disturbed/ nearly vanished, burning wood and straw.)
- heavy cartage requirements for transporting materials from and to distant places



- Demand is dwindling because of modern cooking utensils (of aluminium or stainless steel). Use of plastic vessels.
- Pots being fragile needs care and proper warehousing before finding markets.
- receiving quick returns is difficult for the effort put in line with.
- facilities such as subsidies and loan aren't offered to traditional artisans.

Kannada wise saying :“ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹದಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಮೃದುವಾದ ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಹಾಳಾಗದಂತೆ ತುಂಬ ಜಾಗೃತೆಯಿಂದ ಕುಂಬಾರನು ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ”.

“ ಯಾಸ್ಕಲ್ತಿನ ವಿದ್ಯೆಲಾ ಉಂಡು, ನಾಲೂರ್ಮಣ್ಣಲಾ ಉಂಡುನ್ದ ಓಡಾರಿಪಣ್ಣೆಗೆ ”

Potter says, “In nature, there is abundance of clay everywhere (Naalurmanna) with



knowledge and skills mastered (Kaltinavidye), a potter is self-reliant . A potter would survive despite vicissitudes in his life.” Kulala is not just merely a part of an insoluble community but its a part of the present society. The job transition among them is

not just bound to pottery as they are known in service sectors and preference is given to white-collar jobs. Due to industrialization, traditional profession as pottery becomes non-remunerative. Falling economy leading to unemployment, the pandemic lockdown has had a devastating impact on the handicrafts sector .Since the lockdown, production has stopped completely. Huge unsold inventory has piled up. Kulalapotter have decreased due to literacy growth & due to rise in economy. They have no capital to reinvest.

Due to the pandemic crisis, numerous people are affected.

- People preferred shops would offer them better hygiene and sanitation due to which street potters suffered a massive downfall in their pottery business during the previous Diwali as the bigger shops attracted their customers which hit hem hard.
- Elderly people want their upcoming generation to move away from ancestral traditions and find other ways to earn a livelihood.
- Festival goes in 2020, has been a dramatic twist with COVID-19 as the diabolical nemesis unable to witness a carnivalesque town bustling with a decked up crowd. Social media has become the only platform which is being used to connect.

As mud/soil is eco-friendly, the use of earthen vessels ,mud refrigerator , bottles still exist in the current generation. As pottery is not only for Kulalas as potters, instead it can be cultivated by everyone , like teaching in schools as extra-circular activity or pottery exhibition. Tourism influences the value of simple pot work into exclusive art. What we don't cherish here, it is priceless in foreign lands. Pottery was one of the ancient art forms in worldwide and will always be .

ELECTION IN COLLEGE

 **Yusura Fathima Farooq**
2nd BSc FND

What is an election? An Election is a way where people choose their representative by voting. In India, the election selects a member of parliament, President, etc., by voting. But the polls in colleges are slightly different. They are called office bearers who work with class representatives and other executive members. The Executive committee consists of President, Vice-president, secretary, joint secretary, class representatives, and other elected members. The President of the college shall be responsible to the students. The President is like the captain who steers the ship of the students. The Vice president performs the duties in the absence of the President. He officially becomes the President if the elected President resigns or cannot perform his duties for the rest of the term. Secretary is responsible for executing the decisions of the council. The joint secretary will perform the tasks in the absence of the secretary.

Class representatives are those assigned for each class to represent the class's interests, ideas, and concerns. There are other members of the committee who are the representatives of different clubs. How does the election process take place in college? There are some criteria given by the college to which the students should be eligible. The nominations should be submitted on or before the specified period issued by the college. After closing the nominations, the candidates can start their campaigning. Many voting methods are used, such

as voice, rising, showing hands, signed ballots, and many others. Out of these, the college may select any one method. Once the election is done, the announcement of the result takes place. One of the best ways to win the election is to follow the advice of former successful candidates. The preparation should be more significant for the most demanding roles. These are the points that can help win an election:

- Confidence: Believing that you are the best person for this role. One must know where one stands to gain votes from students.
- Organize the manifesto: Plan what the campaign will focus on in advance. Brand and capitalizing should be unique from others. The message should be simple and influential in the minds of the voters.
- Practice public speaking: It's essential to enhance communication skills. One must learn to suppress his stage fear.
- Being visible: To win the election, the candidates should be recognizable to student voters and must have a good impression among the student voters.
- Do not over-promise: Be honest and accurate throughout the campaign. The candidates must not give false hopes and promises to student voters. Extracurricular activities are essential in a student's career, which gives numerous benefits. Extracurricular activities should go hand in hand with curricular activities. Participation in the election can also add benefits to a student's career. Active participation in elections can help students achieve greater

heights, promotions and lead a team. Usually, employers look for these activities other than the marks scored or percentage. Leading campaigns or organizing events can help achieve a broader advantage in later life. These activities also allow interacting with students from other courses, castes, and cultures, leading to a solid friendship. There will be a good connection with college staff and management. This can help boost the person's behavior and attitude and due to their references can get good employability. Moreover, it adds value to the CV and helps in later life to back up skills whenever necessary. Along with the advantages, there are also drawbacks of elections. Increased involvement can result in increased pressure. Sometimes one needs to lose to gain something. Similarly, for more roles, one needs to sacrifice your time and impact social life and studies. It will increase the distance between friends and family members. It can also be draining and wear you out due to the responsibilities. This role comes with many expectations, and one cannot please and everyone. It can also lead to dirty politics. One such example is

the Delhi University elections which turned out ugly where students and staff feared for their lives. Students were attacked by the goons. College elections should be conducted without discrimination, and there should be equality and no room for violence. How does election affect the students? Students understand their responsibilities and liabilities, which are essential. In the future, they can quickly know who they can choose as their representative for the nation by learning the meaning of a good leader and the task of a leader. Students learn about the politics, Indian Constitution, protocols, rules, and regulations at a very young age. It educates future voters as well as future politicians. The Student Council helps the newcomers or freshers. The Student can approach the leaders for any problems or complaints. They act as mediators between the college staff, authorities, and students. Interference of politics should be avoided in college elections. Youths are considered the future of the country. These college elections can also give rise to a future country leader one day.

COVID-19 IS A GAME CHANGER

 **Ayshat Farzeela**
2nd BSc FND

"It is Health that is real wealth and not pieces of Gold and silver" by Mahatma Gandhi. Health is essential to each species on this earth, but in desire of material wealth, most of us neglect health and fall ill and spend the rest of our lives in despair. For the last two years, the whole world has been facing a health crisis; it's nothing but Novel Corona Virus, which was first identified in China, and

even before realizing the threatening effect, covid took its liberty and started its conquer all across the world and because of which lakhs and lakhs of people lost their lives and many more survived with its side effects. Till now, we have witnessed two horrific corona waves and survived, so here are a few points that are mentioned and stressed by District Health Officer Dr. Kishore Kumar

about the struggles, accomplishments in tackling Corona Successfully throughout our district. Answering the question, what was the biggest struggle that the health department faced during the initial days of the pandemic, Dr. Kishore Kumar elucidated a few points which are as follows, the major challenge that covid front line workers faced was creating awareness about the virus and making them understand the seriousness of the situation. As the lockdown was prevailing, many non-covid patients met a lot of problems accessing health care facilities. As district hospital was turned to the covid care center, it was not easy for the staff to move non-covid patients to other hospitals to avail required facilities. He also mentioned that the number of cases was low on the initial day, but the fear was more. As there is no specific treatment for positive patients, it was a hurdle to make them isolated for fourteen days in a single room, which sometimes used to cause a mental imbalance in the patients. Not only

patients, even there was brainsickness in front line workers too as they couldn't meet their loved ones every day. These were the significant challenges and hurdles that the health department faced during the first and second waves. As the vaccination process is open everywhere, DHO stressed the importance of being vaccinated and safeguarded us from the colossal effects of a virus. There won't be any severe effect of covid to the fully vaccinated people and even cleared the rumors about booster dose after two doses, which is far from the truth. Finally, as we are at the doorstep of the third wave and to stop from further spread of Corona, one should be self-conscious and strictly follow the government's protocols, majorly by wearing the mask, maintaining social distance as much as possible vaccination. At this moment, it's everyone's responsibility to be aware and responsible for stopping the further spread of Corona so that we can go back to everyday life, which we have been missing for many months.

TWO INDIAN WOMEN-ACHIEVERS

 **Alima Asna**
1st BSc FND

Hima Das

At a significantly younger age, Hima Das entered into an old Indian sprinter from the state of Assam. She became the first Indian woman to as the first-ever Indian athlete to win a gold medal in any format of a global trade event. Das won five back-to-back gold medals in about a month. After Hima Das clinched the top spot in the women's 400 m, she went to the final. IAF was under 20 athletics championships. Over a week ago, she became the first Indian woman to win gold at a global

track event, and life has since not been the same for the teenager. She struggled a lot to come to her or achieve her dream, and finally, she worked hard and achieved her goal. Hima Das was a daughter of a farmer in Assam who runs the script history in a faraway Finland. Hima Das had dreams of wearing blue Indian jerseys since her childhood and now has been achieved.

Shakuntala Devi

Named or titled as a 'Human computer' because of her extraordinary talents in

solving complex mathematical problems, Shakuntala Devi also found her place in the Guinness Book of Records. She has surprised scientists worldwide with her capacity to solve mathematical problems in a jiffy without any mathematical aid. Usually, these multiplex mathematical calculations are carried at lightning speed on computers. It can be said that Shakuntala Devi is blessed with God's gift in this day and age, apart from mathematical problems, she is utilizing her fantastic talent in the field of astrology. She was born with this extraordinary talent. From childhood, she used to solve arithmetic problems orally in no time. Manifested an Extraordinary love for numbers at the age of three, she became an expert in complex mental arithmetic at 5. She did not have even an official education.

On the other hand, her father took her to different places to exhibit her powers. Soon, her character and fame spread all over the country, and finally, her fame crossed the

country's borders. Today, she is praised or tributed as an accomplished mathematician. BBC Invited her to give her demonstration on television. Many other countries also invited her. She was asked very complex Questions, solved able by computers only. But, Shakuntala Devi never hesitated and displayed the answer after mental calculations. On June 18, 1980, Shakuntala Devi gave two thirteen-digits Figures after multiplying them within only 28 seconds. The figures were 1894766817799 asked by the Computer Department of Imperial College, London. In 1976, she amazed the US scientists by giving imidateanswersto complex arithmetic problems by her conventional approach. Shakuntala Devi has thrilled world audiences with her lightning-fast computation, infectious enthusiasm, and love of four numbers. She struggled a lot to clarify their misunderstandings. She worked hard to prove herself right. In this way, she achieved her Dreams. Now she is named the first Indian woman titled a human-computer.



IMPORTANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH

 **Vaishnavi R**
1st BSc FND

Mental health is defined as a person's condition based on their psychological, emotional, and social wellbeing. Humans are always more focused on physical health and barely know mental health's importance. Keeping our mental health is also an essential part of life. Ignorance of mental health is not good, and we should keep a good focus on it too. Humans have a highly developed brain that controls their bodies. Hence, it is essential to maintain our mind and body as fit and healthy. Both physical and mental health is equally crucial for better performance of the body. Emotional factors like depression, anxiety, fear, frustration, etc., permanently harm the body. Mental health is about positive feelings on how we act and think. A physically fit person can tackle situations like depression due to regular training and fitness of the body, which gives a positive feeling. But not just physical health, but we should be emotionally intense too. Generally, people think that mental health does not need any cure. This stigma must be removed, and people must be educated on mental illness. People must be aware of mental health consequences and must be treated when in need.

One of the main reason on causes of illness is stress. It can arise from traumas, abuse, genetic factors, or poor physical health. Depression, anxiety, fear, frustration are signs of mental illness. A person isolating themselves from others is also a sign of mental illness. Such people tend to



push away people from themselves. They get addicted to smoking and drinking to find satisfaction. They feel helpless and tend to fight and yell. They even try to hurt themselves. Mental health can be prevented by positive thinking. One should not overreact to any situation. They must not be disturbed by setbacks in life. Meditation, yoga, and morning walks can also be done to avoid negative thinking. Seeking help from professionals can also be done. One should not be hesitant to go for medications and help from experts. Being social is also essential. Mental illness is curable. You can avoid mental illness at an early stage by positive thinking and the proper lifestyle change. Society should also be supportive when a person is having such an illness. The support from surrounding people is an excellent help to people suffering from such disease.

10th October is observed as a world mental health day worldwide. The importance of that day is to give awareness about mental

health. The day also reminds us about the importance of knowledge of mental health among the general population. Therefore, sharing mental health is essential amongst the general public.

The day promotes taking care of our health and providing support to all mental health efforts. It was first celebrated in 1992. The day is celebrated to give more attention to mental illness, and stigmas about mental illness will also be removed. In some countries, the day is observed for a week, and a whole week is considered awareness week. Each year has a different theme. The theme for 2021 was 'Mental health in an unequal world.' Campaigns and various programs are conducted worldwide based on the year's theme. As responsible individuals, we should participate in awareness programs for ourselves and both family and friends. Due to the covid pandemic, there was a rise in mental health issues due to isolation from family and friends. Even working people have to do work from home to avoid spreading disease. School and colleges were also closed. Both older and younger generations of people lost social connection with people. This affected the mental health of many people.

It is essential to know what is and isn't right about mental health. Mental health is a part of a living being, and we need to look after it. The widespread stigma among people is that mental health is a weakness of a person due to something negative, which is totally wrong. There is nothing shameful about having any problems with mental health, and the problem only arises when proper treatment is not taken. Everyone must remember that there is no health without mental health. An atmosphere where people are respected and protected basic rights are fundamental to their mental

health. Proper security and freedom make people feel safe. Both governmental and non-governmental sectors should provide policies and programs to the people. An appropriate promotion of mental health is essential. A better way to start is from childhood, where a proper environment with health and protection from threats. The child must be taught appropriate interaction and emotional strength. Support programs for women for their empowerment in society. Social support for elderly people by various programs and befriending initiatives. Special programs for minorities and migrants. Mental health programs must be done in schools and colleges. To make the workplace less stressful even, workers must also have programs on mental health.

The government of India also understood the importance of mental health. National mental health policy was released in 2014, and the mental health care act (MHCA) was in 2017. The government removes the guidelines, but the problem is the implementation of such policies. In fact, there is no state-level policy. Kerala is one of the states that take such an approach and implement it district-wide. Only a few states have professionals related to mental health. Kerala also spends so much money on the mental health sector. Many states do not allocate funds for mental health. India as a country spends only 0.05% on mental health out of total health revenue. There are also Information and education communication (IEV) campaigns to spread information about mental health. India is one of the countries with the slightest knowledge about mental health. India also has a high stigma about mental health in the general public. Indians generally think that there is no treatment required for mental health, and they say 'it is all in your mind.' The restructuring of mental health is essential so that people don't act

invisible on mental health issues.

Depression and anxiety can be due to both genetic and environmental factors. Stress affects both body and mind. Symptoms include rapid heartbeat, aches, and muscle pain. Panic disorder is also a type of anxiety disorder due to overwhelming fear. In addition, there is a social anxiety disorder due to fear of interacting with people or performing in front of people. Eating disorder is also a part of mental health. In eating disorders, people either eat too much or too little.



Finding mental health in children is challenging. Children have a wide range of behavior in them; hence it is difficult for us to find mental health issues in them. In the case of children training and counseling them at a young age helps them deal with stress when they grow up. Teaching them about the importance of mental health at a young age makes them adapt to challenging situations and deal with them strong-mindedly. The mental health commonly seen in children is an anxiety disorder, behavioral disorders, eating disorders, mood disorders, and schizophrenia. Children with anxiety

disorder deal thing with nervousness. They start to sweat. They also feel fear in dealing with situations. In disruptive behavioral disorders, they defy the rules in schools. Eating disorder in children is unusual behavior related to food. Affective disorder or mood disorder happens when there is a sudden change in mood.

Schizophrenia includes distorted thinking children. The most commonly seen disorder is learning and communication disorder. They have trouble storing information and speaking their ideas out. Discussing symptoms in children suffering from mental health is essential .so that they can be treated entirely at a young age. The symptoms are: usage of drugs and alcohols, change in sleeping habit, change in eating routine, negative mood, frequent anger issues, cant deal with daily life problems, getting low grades, losing interest in friends or surrounding people, Having nightmares, not obedient, constantly worrying, damaging of property, stealing or skipping classes and losing interest to go to school. The causes of mental disorders in children are genetics, biology, trauma, and stress. Some mental disorders are due to family genetics; they may be due to some brain disorders. Mental illness can be caused due to profound trauma experiences. Environmental stress is caused due to surrounding stress. The mental disorder in children can be treated by finding out the above symptoms and signs. But most of them are common in growing children. Hence it is difficult to identify them. But if the characters are long-lasting, we need to treat the children. If any mental illness is found, they can be taken to a doctor to take proper treatment. The treatment option for children also includes medication with different dosages than adults. The standard treatment seen around is medication.

Medicine like anti-depressants and mood-stabilizing drugs are given. Another option is psychotherapy, where the health professionals talk about understanding their problems. Those children having trouble expressing their views can undergo creative therapy. It includes art therapy and play treatment. Taking medications also have side effects. Each child has a different tolerance to medicines. Doctors will change the dosage to reduce side effects caused to drug intake. Having such a long discussion for mental health in children is essential. The mental health problems in children will continue till their adulthood if not treated at the right time. If a mental disorder is not treated, it will lead to high-risk issues. The risks like suicides are caused due to these problems.


Depression is a part of a mental disorder. The best treatment for depression is our urge to fight back against setbacks in life and deal with them. If a person is suffering from depression, they should take therapy and medications. Along with such treatments, natural treatments can be done by motivating ourselves. The tips for natural treatment are to set a fixed schedule and daily routines. Set daily goals which make you feel better. Eat healthy, food which is the best medicine for health. Getting enough sleep is essential. Trying to sleep and waking up simultaneously leads to an organized way of starting a day. Taking responsibilities and challenging yourself to complete them give you a sense of accomplishment. Fight against all negative thoughts and think positive. Try doing something fun which provides you with pleasure. Have thoughtful conversations with friends and families.

People who exercise regularly have a positive boost on their bodies. The tendency to have regular exercise is a person's self-

esteem, which is vital in mental health. While exercising, endorphins are released, which lowers the pain perception. Endorphins also provide a positive feeling to the body. Regular exercise reduces stress and depression. Exercises increase self-esteem and provide good sleep. Activities provide physical fitness like strengthening the heart, reducing fat, and supporting the bone. There are many forms of form exercises to cure depression. Some examples are cycling, gardening, dancing, golf, tennis, jogging, walking, swimming, and yoga. Try these exercises with a friend or family member to have emotional support. Music also acts as a natural tranquilizer. Listening to music has been proved to remove stress. Choose a tune of your personal taste to have a good mood.

It is always better to prevent mental health disorders. There are many ways to prevent mental illness. The most important is self-esteem and having confidence in your selves. There are many tips to keep yourself mentally healthy. First, treat yourself with value and respect. You should know that you are valuable and no negative things can affect you. Take care of your physical health by drinking plenty of water, eating nutritious food, sleeping enough, and exercising. Fill surrounding with good people. Having a solid supportive family has proven to make people happier. Do not stress yourself. Researchers have demonstrated that meditation makes your mind calm. Set goals in life but do not pressure yourself and think realistically. Avoid alcohol and drugs. Drinks and drugs are addictive, and it is challenging to stop using them once you are addicted to them. Seeking help is a sign of strength and never a weakness. Treatment for mental health is adequate, and there is no shame. We should have knowledge about mental health and also help people in need.

HOW POPULAR FILMS EFFECT OUR PSYCH

 **Apeksha K M**
1st BSc FND

A movie has moving pictures and sounds to narrate stories or educate people about something. Most people watch movies for fun, entertainment. For some people, movies might be scary, emotional, comedy. Movies are often viewed as a perfect way to chill or relax. But there is more than entertainment in a film.

A film conveys a message or expresses your views for emotions in front of all people. Movies improve our creative skills and inspire relaxation. The film gives a statement or expresses your thoughts or feelings in front of everyone.

Movies improve our creative skills and inspire a person to be a good human being, help us escape from the present world, or allow us to cope with stress and increase awareness and social skills. Although all of these movies affect your brain very severely. Birgit Wolz said that because many films transmit ideas through emotions rather than intellect, they can neutralize the instinct to suppress feelings and trigger emotional



release.

Watching videos for movies is a fun activity for children and also with their imagination level also increases. When they go to movie theatres, it is exciting. Still, in theaters, children's anxiety levels may increase due to the loud noise, the 3D effects, and some scenes. Young children may have difficulty in stating the difference between real and reel.

Children can be upset or affected mentally when a particular character dies, or their favorite character dies. Viewing movies with drugs, violence, offensive language, the adult theme can negatively affect children. According to the Research, media violence can affect any child from any family. And Research concludes that every violent TV shows increase a little bit the likelihood of a child growing up to behave more aggressively. By watching different movies or TV shows, they tend to copy the stunts performed by the heroes. If they copy the risky actions, it may end so severely that it will result in accidents or die.

Criminal activities also get increased. By watching movies, they get creative ideas that they will try to copy, and they may misuse them, like for murdering, bullying, etc. When people watch horror movies, they start thinking illusions, and also they may get nightmares, which they will lack in their works or studies. Some people will like the film characters like superheroes, skilled

Fighters. They start enjoying their stunts or acrobatics, which are not real, but it is a real thing for a kid. He will begin to like him, and it may go till obsession which is not suitable for our mental health. Addiction is one of the main problems caused to our brain because of movies. When we continuously watch movies, we get addicted to them. We sit in a particular place, just watching it without doing any other work or concentrating on any other things. Movies give us a false notion about many things, such as the government of the state, the education system, and many more.

There are some other addictions which are caused because of movies that are when people see their favorite heroes, their role models, or favorite characters smoke in a film or drink alcohol or use drugs, fans get inspired by that, and even they start drinking alcohol, smoking and using drugs which is very bad for their health as well as mental state. Because of this, parents may lose their children forever. Suppose the dosage of alcohol or drugs or cigarettes is high. In that case, it may cause cancer or any other disease which is very bad for health.

An action movie- where a hero shoots Cops, kills the president, rapes a woman, etc.- most of the time shows lawlessness. People end up thinking that breaking the laws is something exciting after they watch movies. This attitude is followed by youngsters. Bullying, stealing, threatening, killing, verbal abuse, gang making, using weapons, etc., also show the expected effects of the movie,

which shows lawlessness.

Movies influence teenagers or adolescents to make wrong decisions that are by taking their own life by suiciding because of some stupid reasons or going against their parents, by choosing their life partners which sometimes may not be a good decision and it affects their mental state.

It has been said that a movie is an art form, but one's personal imagination often contradicts the truth. A filmmaker chooses his own theme according to his choice, which may be false, disturbing, or distorted. A proper art form is when a filmmaker makes it honest and trustworthy towards its representation. Some changes or modifications are acceptable when it is not changed beyond the level. Giving half-baked truth leads to controversy or conflict, which may hurt one's sentiment, beliefs of a specific community, individual thinking, or society.

There are two sides to the coin. Similarly, a film has demerits and merits, but even if a particular movie does more harm than good to a person. Still, it doesn't mean one should stop watching it. On the contrary, one should observe a meaningful movie, which gives education, truly inspires us, and shows the right path for our future.

More importantly, compulsory short features should be shown to educate people of all ages about the truth and reality of the movies.



HARMONY AND HATRED IN PRESENT INDIA

 **Fathima Nasooha**
1st BSc FND

Harmony is living with each other peacefully rather than fighting or arguing. In contrast, Hatred is a stable feeling of intense dislike for another person, entity, or group. Harmony is what society or a country yearns for. It is described that Hatred is the most destructive phenomenon in human life history. As Indians, it is our responsibility to develop such harmony and diminish Hatred among people. Unfortunately, there are loads of Hatred spreading rather than harmony when it comes to present India. There are many causes too.

India is a country known for its secularism and is one of the greatest democracies of the world. In addition, India is known as a subcontinent for having a variety of religions, languages, cultures, traditions, customs, and practices that widely differ from one region to another.

Despite having all these differences, we find the love, harmony, and fraternity that's deep-rooted in the Indians. The venom that was spread by the British is still present in the minds of a few communal minds.

Harmony:

Being harmonious is very important for a country as a whole. India has been known for its communal harmony ever since the beginning of history. Co-existence with people of a different religion was India's specialty. Our forefathers had so much love towards other religions that they say they used to eat food on the same plate, but it's

not the same anymore.

Mahatma Gandhi said that we must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is like an ocean. If a few drops of the sea become dirty, the entire ocean doesn't become contaminated.

Despite so much Hatred, there are still some rays of humanity in a few people. For instance

i. on October 25th, 2015, Hindu and Muslim residents of Sendhwa town of Madhya Pradesh came together to cremate a 75-year-old man who had no family.

ii. On August 12th, 2020, Muslims formed a human chain in front of the temple to protect it from the mob during Bengaluru violence.

iii. The Sikh community sanitized the Jama masjid ahead of eid celebrations this year.

Mahatma Gandhi was a believer of the Vedanta philosophy of Hinduism, which talks about the spiritual unity of mankind. According to him, his Hinduism was "all-inclusive." It is not anti-muslim, anti-christian, anti-Dalit, or anti-Another religion. Instead, it is pro-Muslim, pro-Christian, pro-Dalit, and pro every religion in the world. And that was widely believed by most of the people of India till the late 19th century. But, contrasting to Gandhi's belief, leaders are trying to create conflicts among the country's people in the name of religion.

Hatred:

When Hatred spreads, it undoubtedly affects the progression of the nation. Of all the problems in India, Hatred among each other is a significant problem. This has caused many problems to all the citizens of India directly or indirectly. If this gets solved, most of the issues will vanish in themselves. When the intensity of hatred increases, the one involved in it may get arrested or even die. This may cause significant harm to his family financially and mentally. Moreover, there is a chance that his children will drop out of college or school and become victims of child labor and whatnot. Here comes the primary problem. This will affect the education of innocent children. Also, the youths of the nation who are the country's future will be very much involved as they are more prone to this, ultimately affecting the country's economy. All the holy books of our country's religions portray that we are all the children of one parent, i.e., we are all brothers and sisters. All human beings are one. All of us live under the same roof, breathe from the same air, live on the same planet, and get light from the same sun.

Nature in itself is educating us indirectly that we are all one. Nature calls us indirectly to be united and live harmoniously. Unfortunately, people nowadays are oblivious of the wisdom and knowledge

depicted in their holy books. All are running behind their selfish wants of themselves. We as human beings must keep in mind that we are all equal and join our hands together in all situations.

Conclusion:

We all must address the problems in our society and country today. Ultimately it's our responsibility to think and act on the situation, scenarios that are happening at present. We cannot be offensive towards the present system and believe that India is still at peace or earlier. We must start from the depth if we want to erase these problems of Hatred.

All countries or societies are made up of human beings. Therefore it is not society. It is all about the mentality of human beings. We need to be Great human beings and create the same to live harmoniously. If a person from a family changes, then it will impact the whole society and then the country. For developing ourselves and others into more excellent humans, we need to establish moral and ethical thoughts that are to be penetrated into the minds of each child or people in the society. Only then we can eradicate or diminish the

Hatred spreading around. Let us guide the world towards peace and harmony. Let this be our rights and responsibility.



PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

 **Fathima Nasooha**
1st BSc FND

Personality means enduring characteristics and qualities that can be recognized and identified as unique. It refers to markers that make an individual look distinct from others. Development of these in a specific way is called Personality development.

Generally, personality is considered physical appearance, how one carries himself in society, how one dresses, etc. But it is actually in two forms, internal and external.

External is generalized like grooming oneself, his manners, and physical appearances. Internal is one's attitude towards people, approaching any situation optimistically, not citing problems, and so on. Personality comprises a set of emotional qualities, attitudes, values, beliefs, communication skills, way of thinking, and behaviour. When these traits are being developed, a person naturally gets attracted to the people around him.

Development means an improvement on the previous self and new qualities built by oneself. Hence personality development.

All these things eventually make an individual unique in their way. Different people have different reactions towards personality development. Though the people are brought up in the same house, they have their particular pattern of reacting and responding to various situations. People who resemble physically are very different and unique in their way.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT:

Most people underestimate the importance of having a wonderful personality. The majority think it just means being born good-looking and that there isn't much to do about it.

However, this is not true as the scope of personality development is quite broad. The following includes the importance of personality development.

We all work in schools, colleges, government offices, and corporate cultures. No matter where we work, our ability to deal with different people depends on the kind of personality we have.

To enhance career prospects: Any person who has come far in their career or any other aspect has undoubtedly the best personality.

To cultivate flexibility: Being flexible here means to be in a state as the situation demands. If it requires to be polite, assertive, compassionate to be that.

To ensure competence in professional life with positive feelings.

BENEFITS OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT:

Following are the benefits if one's personality develops:

Stress-Free, healthier life: when you are stress-free, you will gradually start enjoying your work, life, or anything that you do. Personality development helps to

overcome unnecessary stress as it results in easily interacting with others and positively conveying your thoughts.

- Better decision-making ability
- Enhanced confidence level: confidence is the key, which will come from gaining knowledge and experience. Personality Development helps you boost confidence, which helps you acquire new skills and makes you a pleasant person.
- Make new friends: when you are confident, you can make new friends very quickly as people are drawn to your confident and appealing personality. It helps you to gain recognition, whether it is the society or colleges.
- makes you presentable: PD makes one percentile essential for one's success in life. Whether you are into marketing or any field, you will be able to carry yourself and present yourself very well.

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY:

Many psychologists have researched theories about personality as to how to describe it, its emergence, what influences it, changes, and what constitutes a healthy or an abnormal Personality. Sigmund Freud was the first one to develop the modern theory on the human personality. . The theory is known as psychoanalytic theory. This theory is called psychoanalysis. Freud's ideas were profound and often controversial. His theory about character had a tremendous influence on societies worldwide through many different aspects. Many were influenced by this theory, like psychology, literature, art, and many more. Freud's theory is one of the significant intellectual ideas of the modern world. These ideas have had a lasting and enormous impact, regardless of right or wrong.

DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY (Five-

Factor Model):

1. Openness to experience
2. Conscientiousness
3. Extraversion
4. Agreeableness
5. Neuroticism

1. Openness to experience:

This describes one degree of intellectual curiosity, appreciation for art, emotion, and variety of experience. They are imaginative and open-minded. People with open minds will also love art and think deeply.

2. Conscientiousness:

Individuals possessing this trait have a high level of self-discipline. They always believe in planning instead of being impulsive or acting on the spur of the moment. This ultimately helps them succeed in their endeavors and achieve their goals and aspirations.

They are always reliable and responsible.

3. Extraversion:

Extraversion describes individuals' energy, sociability, talkativeness, and outgoingness around people. They are generally considered more party-loving, highly energetic, always attending social events, and prefer to be with people. In addition, having high extraversion is often perceived as attention-seeking and appealing.

4. Agreeableness:

This is an individual's behavior that gives kindness, sympathy, warmth, and consideration for others. People with this are empathetic with others and accommodate them. They are also open-minded. Those with this trait desire harmonious living and put aside their interests to please others.

They will believe that people are honest and trustworthy. These individuals will enjoy team-building activities, working harmoniously.

The traits here include: sympathy, trust, modesty, and co-operation

5. Neuroticism:

It is a tendency where one always experiences unpleasant feelings, emotions such as depression, anxiety, vulnerability. It also refers to the degree of emotional stability. Also, an individual can stay balanced and be stable when the situation toughens.

HOW TO BUILD YOUR PERSONALITY?

Let's look into the possible ways by which anyone can acquire significant personality development.

- Work on your inner beauty:

People always tend to work on the external appearance, but when they start mingling, everything gets reflected whether you are arrogant, dominating, self-centered, or not concerned. Speech, action, and behavior always remember the kind of person you are. To have great looks, we will need a few months, but for Personality development, we need to work for years to develop the aura, confidence which will make one a complete man.

- Work on your confidence level:

By now, we already know how important or beneficial it is to be confident. However, when people are not sure enough, they start questioning their ability, will, and themselves, which is self-doubt. Such self-doubts kill man in expressing himself.

Trying to develop a carefree attitude helps to increase my confidence level.

- Imitate your idols:

Usually, people are influenced by one or

the other person. And the reason for getting affected is only because of their personality. Start questioning yourself how your idol has become such a great personality. Observe learning their positive characteristics and start implementing or adopting the best qualities.

- Positive and fun-loving:

Be the kind person who lights up a room with your energy when you enter it. Start looking at the best things in people. Smile warmly, spread good cheer, and brighten others with your presence. People always enjoy the company of the person who makes them laugh or smile. Therefore they look for the humorous or quirky side in a situation. People around will be naturally appealed to by your presence, for which developing a sense of humor is a must.

- Compliment others:

Always compliment the person whom you meet. It can't be only for their dress, but for their victory or success or any other quality you admire the most. Each one walking this planet has the desire to be acknowledged. Complimenting can be anywhere in the office or where you meet people. The compliment you give can boost the other person's confidence and change his perception.

- Read self-help books:

A habit of reading self-help books will fetch wonders in your personality. The changes which you have been trying hard will be within you. It will transform one from with introspection; chances are one will evolve as a better human and will help you evoke your inner hidden strengths, from which you were unaware.

Further reading self-help books help one's to-do introspection about oneself. When one contemplates, one will evolve

as a better human and lead to personality development with time, continuous practice, and habits.

- Work on your outlook:

Dress according to the environment and situation you're in. It helps you to look confident and fresh every time.

- Work on Your body language:

People often misunderstand body language and appearance. A great personality doesn't mean having an intelligent look and a beautiful appearance. The spark in your eyes, the stillness in your voice, and the body language are also counted in having great responsibility. It is universally accepted that our body does 70% of talking, and people will judge us by our gestures and not by our speaking. So we need to know what our body conveys when we talk. Be watchful of your body, your gestures that it is passing on to the listeners.

- **Build your emotional Intelligence:**

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to identify or recognize and understand the emotions of oneself and others. It is also an ability to be aware or have the awareness to manage one's behaviour and relationships. The following is how to develop your emotional Intelligence.

1. Self-awareness:

People with high emotional Intelligence are self-aware of whatever is happening around them. The process helps their feelings on a leash. It enables them to take an honest look within themselves. Being aware of oneself benefits us to develop our shortcomings, thus creating emotional Intelligence.

2. Management of emotions:

It is also called self-regulation, which means managing all emotions. Self-

regulated people don't make impulsive and careless decisions. Instead, they will control their feelings when tempered, upset, and excited. They always think before they act.

We should always know how to control and deal with anger, frustration, and anxiety.

3. Motivation:

People who are highly emotionally intelligent are always motivated. This helps them to be successful in all their aspects, be it in academics or relationships. So we need to find out what keeps us motivated in times of distress and comfort.

4. Empathy:

This is the quality that everyone must possess. It is the second most important trait to be emotionally intelligent. Empathy is the ability to understand the feelings of others by putting yourself in another person's shoes. This helps us to understand what the other person is going through clearly. This skill trains our minds to think about why the other person acts in a certain way. It also helps us to respond to the bad behavior of the person. As a result, empathy saves relationships from falling apart, listening to respondents. They stop stereotyping and judging others which helps one to live honestly.

5. Social skills:

Developing social skills enables oneself to be emotionally intelligent. Having strong social skills enables us to build a healthy relationship with the people around us, creating a more profound understanding of themselves and others.

- Develop your self-esteem: Become more aware of the negative thoughts and know your self-worth. Always trust yourself. Make yourself better than the previous day, from negative thinking to positive

thinking. Understand and Express yourself. Never think about your past, move on from it and forgive yourself for the mistakes made in the past.

CONCLUSION:

Personality development is how patterns of characteristics, attitudes, and traits are developed. It includes things that increase self-awareness, identity, potential, and talents, helps to discipline oneself, and recognize dreams and aspirations. One's attitude plays a role in personality development as positive and negative. A

positive attitude enables you to cope with daily affairs effectively, whereas a negative one always stoops to the lowest.

Building body language, stress management, skills of decision making, building character, time management, work ethics, good manners and etiquette, leadership qualities are some of the other aspects of personality development. In addition, communication skills play a significant role in personality development. There will be too many obstacles and hurdles in achieving one's goals; hold on tight and never give up!

TRAVELLING

 **Apeksha K M**
1st BSc FND

Traveling is a fantastic way of learning things in life. Every year people around the world travel to many places. Some people travel to learn more, while some journey to take a break from their lives or escape reality. No matter what, traveling opens the door for people to explore the world beyond their imagination. People have several reasons to travel, like for fun, escape reality, and refresh their minds from stress, the tension of their daily lives, a lousy job, or relationship problems. Sometimes we don't realize that we travel to escape reality. But even just a short vacation to a beach, mountains, or an unfamiliar city can help us escape from stress, responsibility, the job that we are weighed down at home. This escape help people to explore more, discover new things, and immerse themselves into uncomfortable situations that will help them make new friends in the future. It doesn't matter if it is



a 5-day trip or a year-long around the world, we just have to feel free to do whatever we want. If nobody knows you in the city, you feel free to break your chains and enjoy your freedom. This freedom helps us challenge our abilities and allow us to find ourselves.

Many travels to find the purpose in their lives or find answers to their unsolved questions. Often we return from a journey by being better from what we were. Traveling helps us clear our minds and find our strengths and weaknesses. By discovering new things, we feel like exploring more and more of their culture, traditions, language, etc.

Travelling has the power to change our life in several ways; by traveling, we are opening ourselves to a new experience and coming out of a comfort zone. Stepping out of our comfort zone is something that we talked about a lot because it makes us grow as an individual. It helps us break down those barriers that hold us back in the way of success. Once we overcome those barriers or conquer them by doing something that we are scared of the most, it helps us develop more and more. Removing stress from life completely changes your mood. One way to do that is going on vacations or traveling to different places alone or with friends and families. Travelling provides a new way to perceive life and understand who you actually are. When you travel alone, you will meet new people, cultures, experiences, and go through many adventures that might be good or bad that will help us in the future. Because of learning, gaining information from new people, places help us make ourselves better people. There are many things to do and see in this world. Take advantage of those opportunities you have. We should do it for our mental health and mainly for us.

Traveling helps us feel relaxed and stress-free. . It also brings positive life changes and keeps us active and alive. Travelling allows us to practically experience those things we have studied in books and checked on the internet. So if a person does not travel, they

will not find any meaning in the name of the Ganga River or India gate. However, suppose they have traveled to these places. In that case, they can relate everything they have studied and never forget each place detail. Practical knowledge is way more essential than theoretical one.

Many people visit different places like historical, spiritual, or other places to write stories, novels, books, etc. Many poets and writers travel to different places to get beautiful things of nature and express them in poems, paintings, and stories. People also travel to expand their business, and students travel for educational purposes. Everyone has their own reasons to travel. Travelling has become more accessible due to advanced technologies and transportation. In earlier days people used to travel by roads which may take many days to reach our destination. Still, now the scenario has changed, and people travel to far-off places within hours. This is all because of the well-built roads, airplanes, Metro, and other transportation systems.

Travelling makes it easier to understand people. We will learn how other people speak, live, eat, and so on. When we get out of our comfort zone, we will become more sensitive towards different cultures, languages, and people. By traveling to other places, we can learn new skills. When we go to hilly areas, we know trekking. We can also try other adventurous sports like bungee jumping, Skydiving, scuba diving, etc. By doing these adventurous sports, we can overcome our fears or phobias. Real experiences have always had a better value.

Travelling is an incredibly vital part of life. It is the best way to break our monotonous routine and experience a whole different world. Travelling makes you tougher Brave, which helps us overcome all the challenges

and face the world. Travelling makes our mind fresh by which we can think clearly and make a good decision of our life. Traveling changes us physically and psychologically. Having little money all time isn't a valid excuse. We can travel for a cheap rate very quickly.

Eating local foods in a new place is an entirely new experience. All the flavors are different. Some changes would help in our daily diet. If only because we are naturally curious. Some food bloggers travel to many places, which are a thousand kilometers far just to try the dish. Many people, by traveling, earn money by making different videos of their traveling or recording their experiences or doing food blogs and uploading it in social media in which they have lots of followers or subscribers.

The remarkable thing about home is that it feels good to leave, but it feels even better to come back. We will truly understand the meaning of these words by Wendy Wunder only when we return home. On one side, it would seem that we are back from where we had started, same people, same setting, and same problems. Yet we are not the same; we are entirely new, full of new knowledge and ideas.

Some of the best places for traveling in India are Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Manali Coorg, etc. The above-listed areas are known for their beauty. In India, people travel to other places in different countries or Islands to experience something new, for example, Switzerland, Paris, Maldives, New York, etc. Each site has its own specialty, like Paris is known for Eiffel Tower and so on. Varun vagish, Ayush Dinker, Kritika Goel are some of the famous travel bloggers of India.

The most important thing we will learn through traveling is that we need small things to be happy, and it's not the phones,

cars, or clothes that make us happy, but our experiences.

Traveling helps us make lots of memories and teach lessons that we will not forget in our whole lives. We can capture those memories in our hearts and also through photos videos. We will cherish these memories our real life.

Traveling teaches us not to lose our hope immediately. Whether we face long lines at the airports, railway stations or have trouble communicating in a foreign language, we will likely encounter many minor frustrations in our journey. Still, these tiny barriers are a valuable lesson for patience. At the end of our trip, we will be able to deal with almost anything.

We may be rigid planners at home, but traveling teaches us how to go with the flow. Of course, our traveling journey won't always go as planned, and when obstacles arise, we must embrace your impulsive side. At certain times it's better to let go of our schedule, which we designed, and take a spontaneous adventure. We never know what we may find, and that's the beauty of it.

One of the best things about travel is to explore the natural beauty of the world. On the flip-side, we will also witness the fragility of our planet earth. We may visit destinations where natural disasters have caused mass destruction or where clean drinking water is a luxury. We may see forests disappearing or glaciers melting in front of our eyes. When we travel, we learn to appreciate every natural wonder, every bite of healthy food, and every sip of clean water.

We are often so busy in our daily lives that we forget to appreciate the little things present in our surroundings. While traveling, we calm down. We take an interest in the beauty of things that we often take

for granted, like watching the sunrise and sunset, savoring the delicious meal, and cherishing our friendship or relationships. Traveling teaches us those little things that count the most in our lives.

When we open ourselves to learning through travel, we are often humbled. We will realize how small our footprint is in the enormous world. We will understand how lucky we are and how much we take things for granted in our day-to-day life. We may also often encounter acts of kindness and generosity from strangers or the people of those places.

Traveling teaches us the value of humility. There will be bumps in the road when we travel, and anything can happen, like getting sick, getting lost, dealing with lost luggage, or flight delays. We often need to deal with problems without getting stress or tension. Traveling teaches us how to think creatively and adapt to all kinds of situations.

One of the most important lessons we learn during traveling is that we are more capable than we thought. Traveling teaches us independence, confidence, and freedom. It boosts our problem-solving skills and self-awareness. Traveling shows us that we can also navigate a foreign country, overcome difficult situations and make new friends.

The time we realize how powerful we are, our traveling becomes one of the best transformative journeys of our lives. Just because we have left school or college, it doesn't mean our education or learning stops. On the contrary, traveling inspires a sense of discovery and wonder. There is an entire world of things we can do and have many people we are yet to meet. We can explore the forest, walk down a new street, go to beaches, try different cuisines or learn about another tradition. When we travel, we never stop learning.

Travelling gives us a fantastic opportunity to learn many new things. Yes, we gain knowledge about different places from travel guides. We may be able to see whatever we have read about it, but nothing compared to the snow's actual feeling in our hair or the sun on our face. The experience of standing on the particular soil, looking at the things which we have read about, the experience is irreplaceable.

In our daily routine, we would hardly get any time to spend time with our friends, family and enjoy the pleasure of bonding. Traveling with our family and friends will give us some precious time which will help us to enliven and revive our relationship with them. The pleasure and fun of being with family members or friends are unparalleled. Seeing different places, enjoying a fun time, and sharing meals together will add freshness to our relationships.

If people are going through a bad phase with their partners then, going on a vacation to a romantic destination would be a perfect way to bring happiness back in their relationship. In addition, getting out and exploring the outside world can boost our creativity level. People who travel more can come up with different ideas.

Trying different new foods during our trip to a country that we have never been to makes our tasting experience really better. We will gain new dishes and flavors to try at home. It may not taste exactly the same dish we tried, but we can totally tell that it is just as good, and it will be a great pleasure to master our favorite new dish. We will gain more knowledge which we didn't even know that we would. Besides, food just brings people together.

Traveling is strange. Some like it, some love it, while some are afraid of it, and some want to do it, but they just don't know where

to start.


Actual traveling is the one where we are going into the unknown. Traveling from place to place that we haven't seen before, far away than our backyard. Places that we knew nothing about; we didn't even know they existed. By bike, by foot, by boat, or however we like to move around.

One more advantage of traveling is coming to see one's native place in a different light, in a different perspective, or in another way. It helps us to compare our home and a foreign location. But, this is impossible without traveling. Going to unknown places creates a new way of living and inspires us to do something new in life. Perhaps their native country is not as accessible as they had been told or imagined it to be. One does not understand what it means to be a citizen of the native country until they have seen it from another, from a distance, or a completely different country. When we are traveling and have to live according to a foreign place's laws and social norms, we immediately think of how things are done in our own country. This changes how we

feel about our native land, whether in a better or worse way. This can be applied to various characteristics, such as human rights, women's rights, customs and traditions, a trust for government, beliefs, etc.

To conclude, traveling is perfect entertainment for people of any age. On the one side, it helps people understand themselves better, like their behavior, habits, etc. On the other side, it also provides people with a better understanding of the world they live in, even if it's beyond their own environment. Moreover, it will also help a person feel connected to many people living in the world. We will meet many people we may not meet in the future or vice versa. There are no hesitations. Go and explore the world. We should not be scared; we should be brave and face the world. Life is a journey, not a destination, so we should live and enjoy it as much as possible. Never stop traveling. Traveling always ends with a lesson that will be helpful in the future. Travelling never goes to waste. Each time we travel, we learn one or the other thing. For traveling, there is no age limit. Come and explore your other side.

DECISION MAKING

 **Faheema Fathima**
1st BSc FND

How often does a person talk about his failure? If I am talking about myself, not quite often. Do you have the courage to talk about your failure? I know it's not easy as we speak about it. Don't you think this is one small aspect of decision-making, whether to talk about failure or not? It is universal that we don't speak of failure and boost

our success. We always prefer talking about success to failure, rich than poor, happiness than sadness. Sometimes it is better to talk about our failure and sadness because it can bring joy to you. It takes a lot of courage to speak about themselves. We always feel that failure is a wrong decision that we tend to lose hope and leave everything behind.

He becomes disheartened; people may talk about your failure and criticize you, but they are not the ones who know you, so don't take their words into your heart and try to prove them wrong. All we have to do is take a step back and work twice harder than before and make that failure a success. That's when we realize that 1 wrong decision can bring remarkable success, but we need to work hard and defeat our own failure rather than lose hope. Maybe it was a failure because we did not work hard as we could. If we really have the ambition to win, all our failures can turn towards success, but it might take a while to work towards it. Success won't come in one go. You need to fail; the decision you take maybe the wrong cause. Eventually, you have to succeed.

Success is not easy, but everyone sees their success and not the struggle and failure they have gone through in their lives. By the way, what is wrong with making wrong decisions? It's not the end. We don't need to always be right. Everyone makes a mistake; it is not necessary to criticize a failure. The one who knocks the one who failed is the biggest failure in life. Don't you think he is jobless to blame you because a successful person knows what a loss is, how much it hurts? Instead of encouraging a person, all they do is criticize. So, think about the people who inspire you rather than discourage you. Failure can enable you to work harder and help you reach your goal.

Decision-making is not easy. We need to think about the consequence. It doesn't matter whether it is a good or bad decision.

The person who takes up the courage to make the decision is significant. We always think about the result and not the courage has taken by the person to make a decision. I didn't know how to make decisions; I felt it was just an option. It was easy to decide; we never thought of profit or outcome. Once we become adults, it becomes challenging to determine because we need to think about others and their happiness. People expect more from you and hope you make decisions that bring profit to them. They rarely think about you. At the same time, if the person fails to take good judgment, he is seen as a failure in society; they point at your loss rather than your hard work. It is easier for a child to decide what it wants than for an adult. A person who makes a good decision is praised, and they only speak about their success. But what if a person made a wrong decision? He might look like a failure in the eyes of people. He might have failed because he might have something better coming in life. All he has to do is work hard and not lose hope. Sometimes a wrong decision can help you know better about yourself. He might know better about the topic than the person who succeeds in one try because of the experience he has gone through in his life. He will be experienced only if he works hard and overcome his failure. If you don't work on it, you will always remain a failure and repent of the decision you made.

So here I came to know that there is no such thing as a wrong decision, the bad decision we talk about is the stepping stone to success, it is nothing but it shows the way to success, how much



more we are supposed to work hard, where we have gone wrong and helps you know more about it. It is just helping us go to the right path. But we misunderstand and lose hope instead of working on it.

Sometimes a good decision can lead to a bad decision. No one can predict once future. No one can teach another person to make a good decision but can help u make one. The decision you make today may be the complete opposite tomorrow. You may think it's good today, but it may be bad for you tomorrow. That's how life is. No one can say that the decision you make may remain constant throughout your life. So, we need to think a lot while we make a decision. Others may find it easy, but the one who makes it may know the difficulty in it, and he should be ready for any kind of consequence, whether it is good or bad.

There are 7 steps for the decision-making process:

1. We are supposed to identify our decision: We must recognize the problems we need to solve and define the problem. If we cannot remember the problems, we might not solve or mislead the concept. If we need to achieve our goal from the decision we made, we need to make it measurable and timely to know that we are making the correct progress in meeting our goal.

2. Gather information: Now it's time to

gather information on the problems to be solved. Know the concept well from external and internal sources. Study about the topic. Get to know new things about it and keep ourselves updated about the specific case. Too much information may delay your progress and complicate the problems.

3. Identify alternative: Usually, there are many ways to reach your goal. So, it's better to have a choice. So, we need to identify all the possible outcomes to reach our goal. It might take some time, but I guess it's worth it.

4. Weigh the evidence: Once we identify the alternative, we need to collect evidence for or against the other options.

5. Choose among the alternatives: One of the most important steps among all causes needs to choose one option. This will decide whether it is a success or a failure. This is where all the relevant information gathered comes into the picture and help you select one among alternative to reach the goal.

6. Take action: Now it's time to take action and act on it and develop a plan to make your decision a success.

7: Review your decision: Here, we just note down the steps and how much time we took to reach the goal for future references. This makes it easier for our future reference. It is more like reviewing the whole process we took to reach the goal.



Have you ever thought that what if that the wrong decision you took in the past was the right decision for your future? I did think about it. When I was 16, I always wanted to be a doctor, but I never worked hard. All I did was enjoy my college life, and I wanted was a good grade without any hard work. Don't you think that's what we all want success without hard work? But I wanted to be a doctor because I didn't want to criticize



my dad. After all, he was a good doctor. I wanted to be like him but never worked on it neither it was a dream of mine.

I just wanted to be a doctor so that no one would criticize my dad or me. Eventually, I didn't study well and gave the exam but wasn't eligible to be a doctor. I really did lose hope and thought of retaking the examination. Still, my dad knew that I really wasn't interested in becoming a doctor. So, my dad decided that I should join the dietician course which made me take the course. My dad thought I would be good at this rather than breaking my head on something I was not interested in. In the beginning, I really wasn't happy with that course. I felt like I made a wrong decision after listening to my dad. People told me not to take the course, be a doctor like my dad, or succeed.

I was disappointed with his decision for me, and I almost broke down. But when I look at myself now I am happy, and I like the course I took. He knew what kind of life I wanted and what people wanted from me. And he chose what I always wanted to study and which I could enjoy, and I really enjoy learning this. Sometimes I feel I did an excellent job by not listening to what others said to choose and choose what my dad told me to, and it was one of the good decisions I made in my life. Sometimes it's better to listen to your parents than to others who really don't care about your happiness. It's your life so you can decide what you want to make yourself happy, it may be a good

decision for you but not for others. As if others really care about your happiness. This was when I realized that dad always cared about my happiness rather than others; he knew what I wanted and enjoyed. I always thought he was wrong; he was the one who made me make the horrible decision but eventually, it was the best decision he made me take. Sometimes I think, what if I went against him? Maybe I wouldn't be happy like today. This was when I came to know that a wrong decision can be a good decision too, that's why we need to think positively and take suggestions from elders. Life is full of surprises.

To conclude, decision making, in my opinion, is a choice between two or more alternatives, an option that can be good or bad. Good or bad, it really doesn't matter if you are happy with it. It is not always about a good decision, but while making a decision, make a wise one; it is about the progress that you have made to reach your goal. This plays a vital role in management. If you think about your own life, where you have gone, and the choice you have made, and you are happy with your choice, then that's the best choice. It is not always about success, profit, money, sometimes it is about your happiness. So, what I meant by "wise decision" is not the money but the one that can make you and the people around you happy. The most common decision-making in the youngest individual is the future career after high school. It is one of the challenging problems in your life, more like a life changer. For one to be individual in life. This is something that most of them work really hard to reach their goal, and some take it so lightly and regret in the end. So, it is not always easy to reach your goal without any hard work; you have to choose to study well or enjoy the youth. I know it's a very crucial one, but I guess it's worth it.

EDUCATION

 **FATHIMA LUBNA**
1st BSc FND

What is Education?

Education is the process of training a man or woman to fulfill his aim by gaining knowledge or training and developing a person's knowledge, skill, mind, character, etc. Education also means bringing out the ideas of every validity of the universe, which are latent in the sense of every single person. It is the process of gaining knowledge, values, skills, beliefs, talents, communication, and moral habits. Education is also a process where a person can know or learn various knowledge about history, science, business, etc.

What are the different types of education?

Education is basically divided into three different types, they are:

- Formal Education - Here, students learn basic academic skills. Small children here will attend elementary school and

then continue with secondary education. Here, well-qualified teachers give formal education; it also remarks and observes strict discipline. Example: learning in a classroom. Here humans can have easy chances at jobs.

- Informal Education - Informal Education actually means when a particular person is not studying at school or using appropriate learning skills and methods. Here, a person might get an informal education by going through a lot of different books and educational websites. Informal education can be learned from home. An example here is when a person is learning their mother tongue. Here In this Education, there is no need for a specific period.
- Non-formal Education - In this type of education, someone who is not learning at school can learn other essential skills,



etc. Like fitness programs. Here there will be no regular exams scheduled or even conducted. But the disadvantage here is that no professional and trained teachers will be able to.

Why is education important?

Education helps us, humans, get knowledge, and also it improves our confidence level all throughout our lives. Education is essential to children, society, adults, and everyone. Education plays a significant role in our career growth and personal development. Good and proper education is necessary for all of us in our lives. Education is essential for every person to improve their knowledge, way of living, economic status, and social status throughout their lives. Education is the birthright of every human being; if anybody restricts it, it is considered a crime. Everyone should know the high awareness about the importance of education in one's life. To have a happy, peaceful and better life, every single person should be educated at their life. Education also helps a person to become a better citizen, to get a well-paid job, education also helps us know the difference between what is good and evil, education shows us the importance of hard work, as well as every single minute, second and also at the same time, helps us grow and develop. Education develops a person's personality, thoughts, and dealing with others and prepares people for life experiences. The more educated a person is, the better chance he gets; without education, we really can't survive properly or have a decent life. Education is really a big issue in one's life. There are a lot of different advantages we get after educating ourselves. Education can also increase and also improve one's self-confidence. Education helps us have a perfect future and future success; with the help of education,

we can have an outstanding career and an excellent status in our society. So no human should take education for granted. Every single individual has and will always have the right to education.

What are the benefits of education?

A person with education will have a good and healthier lifestyle, education also improves one's personality, personal development of different skills as the students will be asked to do a lot of different kinds of assignments, presentations, to visit various workshops and more when they're being educated, this helps to increase their knowledge, communicating skills. It also helps to get rid of any kind of fear a student has. Education also reduces and controls child marriage; child marriage can be seen even today in every developing country. Still, with the help of education, this can be stopped. Education is identical for every human being.

How accessible is Education in India?

Under the article of the Indian constitution and also the right of the children to free and compulsory education act 2009, free and compulsory education is provided as the fundamental right to the children from the age of 6 to 14. So the parent or the guardian of the particular child must let their children get educated at least till the age of 14; if not, the government of India might punish them.

How is Education in India?

Education brings out the different and unique capabilities to fight the injustice happening in every society; Indian education is one of the largest and most complex educational systems in the world, along with China. The elementary schooling system is essential and now compulsory in India. In India nowadays, many private schools and colleges have been increasing very rapidly.

The truth about the schools and colleges in India is that the private schools and colleges focus only on more students' admission. Still, they are very least interested in the quality of the education provided to the students. The number of literates has been increased in India. The main focus of education is to understand the concept that is being taught, memorize it, and then score excellent marks in the examinations. But many students in India, instead of understanding the concept that is being taught, start to mug up.

Early Education system:

Early childhood education, also known as nursery education, kindergarten. These are the type of education where the teaching of children is from birth up to a certain age. Early education for children early is necessary because it is the most precious time in a child's life. After all, they first learn how to interact with everyone. They'll also start developing different interests that will stay with them throughout their lives; early education is all about basic skills and things. Many other countries in this world are becoming more aware of the importance of early education.

Teaching Methods:

- Instructor/Teacher-centered method - Here, the teacher who chooses himself as a master of the particular subjects matter. The teacher here teaches the students about the specific subject they handle.
- Learner-Centred methods - Here, in this method, the teacher or an instructor is both a teacher and a learner simultaneously. Here, the students learn new things every day, but the teacher does learn too, which they did not know in the learning process.
- Content-Focused Methods - In this teaching method, both the teacher and



the learners have to fit into the concept that is being taught. Basically, this means that the information and skills to be taught are regarded as very important and necessary.

- Interactive/participative methods - This type of method is motivated by the situational analysis of what is the most sensible thing for us to learn/do now in the given situation of learners and the teacher.

The Effect of Technology on Education :

Negative effects :

- Huge expenditure - Students are not dependent on pen or paper these days. Still, in this generation, the students are into technology. Computers and many different devices have been replaced the use of pen and paper. These technology products are of exceptionally high costs. The update of software also takes a proper high amount of fees. So we can conclude that technology has made academic life very expensive.
- Insufficient teaching methods - Because of technological development, the teachers are incapable of teaching students with the help of modern techniques. Instead, the teachers know the undeveloped way of teaching the students by interacting with them. Interacting with the students is the best way for the students to learn.

- Waste of time - There will be errors in the hardware and software updates; there will also be server error issues, so to fix these errors, we have to waste our time.
- Misguided due to wrong information - There will be inaccurate information for the several topics on the websites. Due to this, the learner or the student will have incorrect information on the various issues copied from different sources.
- Major source of distraction - In this era of new modern technologies, schools and colleges all over the world are now using modern devices like laptops and tabs as the meaning of technologies. So these devices will be a distraction for the students. They'll use the devices provided to them to be active on social media instead of studying. So we can say that students are not looking with the help of these devices. Still, they are very interested in checking the activities happening on social media.
- Creates enough opportunities for cheating - These modern technologies are making the students very lazy. Cheating is wrong; it is also considered illegal, but they just click on the mouse, and everything is under control. Conclusion: there are very different and many situations and methods where they can cheat without being caught.
- Learners get disconnected from real-life - More usage of technologies will bring the students far from the real world.
- Losing assignments of the students - At this very present day, as the technologies are developed, students tend to make their assignments on their laptops, computers, and phones. But sometimes, when it suddenly doesn't function properly at the very last moment, that

particular student will be in great trouble. All the hard work done by the student will be wasted. So the students are always advised to have a copy of their assignment.

- Difficult to deal with online courses - Many people will be willing to study the degree they like. Still, they'll have difficulties due to some problems like health issues, family issues, or maybe some other cases. But this is now solved by the advancement in technology. The missed topic can be learned from the websites that will be present on the internet, and also, there will be thousands of videos on those topics. But this solution itself feels faulty, we should have a good internet connection. Also, sometimes the lectures fail to motivate the students compared to physical lectures.
- Extinction of good handwriting - Modern devices like laptops, computers, etc., these devices have replaced the use of a regular pen and paper already. Due to this, the students will have to only use the machines; due to lack of writing or no writing, the students will lose the writing habit.

CONCLUSION :

Education is really very important in one's life. Education is the gift of knowledge, which can bring us to the top of all our dreams. It also leads us to the right path and gives us a chance to have a happy, peaceful, beautiful, and wonderful life. Our life is learning many new things, learning and gaining beneficial knowledge. We should know that good education will permanently change our life for the better and best. If we believe in achieving and working hard, we can gain anything. Education is the best gift we will ever have. Education is the best gift one can have.

AMATEUR INTEREST

 **Khathija Raneem**
2nd BSc FND

The pursuit of doing something which gives us immense pleasure during our leisure time is known as amateur interest. It is also known as a hobby. An amateur interest or hobby can be of any type. It is of different varieties and varies from one person to another. Having an interest will enhance and enrich one's life. A hobby is something we do during our free time for fun. It helps us broaden our minds spectrum and gives us many opportunities to learn something new. It's not something which we do regularly as a job. Pursuing our hobby and converting it as a means of provision is passion. It's for self-satisfaction. Having an interest helps us in keeping ourselves busy without being idle. It brings out our creativity and innovations in a pure form. It enhances our creativity, technical skill, and also our leadership qualities. It makes us more acceptable as an individual. It grants us a state of tranquility. It is ideal to have hobbies. People can pursue many interests depending on their personal taste, such as sports, traveling, blogging, documenting, reading, writing, clay modeling, photography, programming, and many more. Two of my favorite kind is gardening and painting. Interests on their own are of vast divisions and categories.

Gardening

Growing and mulching plants as a part of floriculture are known as gardening. It is also defined as spreading out and taking care of a plot of ground dedicated partly or entirely to growing plants such as flowers, herbs,



fruits, or vegetables. It can be appraised as a form of art and science depending on how the principle of cultivation is done. Each plant requires a particular soil, climate, and water level, depending on its condition. Plants grown at home should meet the desired cultivation techniques and be well adapted to the local conditions. It needs a certain level of skill and organization before it can proliferate. Gardening can be done for medicinal purposes and as a source of enjoyment. Gardening mainly causes approbation but, when executed, can cause a significant amount of satisfaction. Studies show that playing with mud causes us great happiness. Gardening is one of the reasons which makes us happy. It acts as an anti-stress agent. The process of seeding and also harvesting is very fascinating. Gardening is one of the significant interests a person can pursue. Gardening can be done indoors and outdoors, but it should be kept in mind the criteria required for each plant. There are many different types of gardening circumscribing various styles,

types, techniques, and locations. Some of the types of gardening are below,

- Container gardening:

The name suggests gardening in a container rather than on the open grounds. Open grounds are more likely to be subjected to the problem of weeds and also soil-borne diseases, which is not the case with container gardening. The gardener has overall control over the plant's sunlight, moisture, and temperature in container gardening. Plants can be planted in any container, keeping in mind that the plant achieves its visual balance. It also helps us reuse and recycle household items that otherwise would have ended up in the dumpster. Plants in the container can be planted indoors as well as outdoors. It can also be kept in the greenhouse. It is easily moveable and can be transported to required climatic conditions during cold conditions. Container plants are perfect for people who live in deposit houses and frequently keep changing their homes.

- Raised bed gardening:

Raised bed gardening is done on tall beds, which are free-standing structures usually made of concrete and wood, mud, and stone. It is similar to container gardening as it helps the gardener to have absolute control over the soil. The bottom of the raised bed is layered with dry leaves, grass clippings, hay, straw, chips of wood, and other organic wastes on top of the cardboard. The cardboard prevents the growth of weeds. Raised bed gardening keeps the temperature in check and calls for less maintenance comparatively. This type of gardening is well suited for elderly people as it doesn't require bending down. The beds can be made of their customized heights eliminating bone and joint pains. The soil used is of good quality mixed with compost and manure for effective results.

- Indoor gardening:

Indoor gardening, as the name suggests, is done indoors. It brings the beauty of nature inside our houses. Indoor plants are planted for visual benefit, but they act as a source of air purifiers. It improves the air quality and acts as a vent in airtight apartments.

Common indoor plants are peace lily, snake plant, monstera plant, jade plant, bamboo, reed palm, and many more. Care and maintenance of a house plant are effortless as it rarely requires recommended amount of sunlight and water.



- Water gardening:

Water gardening is done in small water bodies such as lakes, ponds, half a barrel, bathtubs, and tight water containers. The water garden includes hydrophytes, fish, and other aquatic life. The things necessary for water gardening are a water-tight container, hydrophytes, pea gravel, and freshwater. Hydrophytes can be fully submerged, emergent, and also floaters. The hydrophytes usually found are wild celery, water hyacinth, water lettuce, and many more. Some gardeners add snails into the water bodies as it eats the moss and algae formed. Fishes like guppies, Zambezi, and mollies are often used, eating mosquitoes. These plants act as a filter in the water.

- Community gardening:

Community gardening is a type of gardening done in a public space rented to plant edible, medicinal, or ornamental plants. It connects the environment with the community, beautifies the community, and provides us with fresh goods. Some community gardens have given free access to the community's people who want to help, in return share the bounty. Many community gardens contain native plants, herbs, butterfly gardens, and apiculture. It enables the community as a whole.

Painting

Applying paint, color, or pigment to a solid surface is painting. The most commonly used medium for painting brushes. Still, there are many more such as sponges, knives, using fingers, airbrushes, and compressed paint in spray cans. Painting is the creation of art of your imagination, expression using colors. There are different themes, genres, forms, types, and painting techniques. Painting acts as a stress reliever. It helps the painter relax his mind and promotes his creativity. It develops our skills. The different types of painting in India are as follow,

- Watercolor painting:



In this type of painting, water has pertained to the base and the paint. The pigments used in this method of painting

are water-soluble. The floor can be a canvas, wood, paper, leather, etc. it is one of the oldest painting methods. It is also called brush painting.

- Oil painting:

In oil painting, the oil paint consists of drying oil used to bind it with the pigment. The drying oil usually used are walnut oil, linseed oil, and poppy seed oil. Being oily in nature, the painting looks a bit messy, but it gives a smooth and shiny effect. It was originated from India and China and is popularly used across the world. It is a one-stroke paint because it can't be changed.

- Acrylic painting:

The pigments used here are also water-soluble; therefore, water is used. The stains present used in acrylic paints are acrylic polymer emulsions. Once the painting is complete, the picture turns out to be water-resistant. Therefore, it is the most colorful type of painting and requires less time to dry off.

- Pastel color painting:

Pastel colors are usually available as crayons. It is one of the simplest ways of coloring and is often used by kids. However, though it's one of the simplest ways of painting, it is tough to blend the colors. As a result, the artwork done by pastel color remains the same for years without any changes.

- Glass painting:

It is how the painting is done on a glass base using pigments of colors. However, not all paints can bind with glass. Therefore a particular paint is made for glass painting to hook with the glass. Next, the outline of the image is outlined using a black liner. This enhances the appearance. The picture is then backed with a solid-colored sheet or

cloth.

- Fresco:

It is a type of painting technique used initially by the Italians. The word "fresco" is derived from a Latin word. It is a type of painting that is done on ceilings and walls. It is one of the ancient techniques used during the renaissance era. This type of technique was used in ancient monuments.

- Encaustic painting:

It is a technique in which beeswax is used, heated with colored pigments. It is also called a hot wax painting. It is one of the most challenging types of painting and requires maximum effort.

- Gouache:

It is a rare type of painting. The pigments used are water-soluble and more prominent in size than the water-colored ones.

- Spray painting:

Here aerosol painting is used from a pressurized can controlled by a valve. This type of painting is done as murals and on the walls in graffiti.

- Tempera painting:

Egg yolk is used in this technique to bind it with water-based pigments. It is a unique form of painting and is rarely used after the invention of oil painting.

- Sandpainting:

The painting done using this technique is temporary and is recorded using a device. Therefore, it should be done very fast and requires a lot of patience.

- Miniature painting:

It is the painting that is done on the sculpture. It is done very finely and is a traditional form of an image.

- Cave painting:



It is a kind of painting technique done inside the caves. It is not quite decipherable as it is of a different kind. It was done during the Cenozoic era.

- Patachitra painting:

It is a form of technique done on clothes-based painting. The painting is inspired by the story of the Hindu God Jagannath and the Vaishnava sect. It depicts their storyline.

- Mughal painting:

It is a south Asian style of painting derived from the Persian culture. The illustrations done using this method were realistically depicted. It contains hues of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. It was originated in India during the rule of the Mughal empire.

- Warli painting:

It is a form of painting used by the tribes and is known as tribal art. The white color used in this painting is obtained from rice grinding to white powder. The base used in this painting is that of the Austrian mud.

- Pahad painting:

It is a type of painting that originated from Rajasthan. It is a folk style-inspired painting also known as phad. It is either painted on clothes or on canvas.

- Digital painting:

It is a type of painting done digitally. It gives the same result as watercolor, oil,

and acrylic painting. It is one of the most sought-after painting techniques in today's conditions.

- Kalamkari painting:

Kalamkari is derived from kalam, which means pen, and Kari, which means work. It is a form of art done with the help of a simple cell. It is a 17 step process and involves the use of organic dyes.

These are some of the types of paint used in India. The paintings carry a cultural and spiritual meaning depicted by the artist to the base. Image articulates thousands of messages without even speaking. Each person takes a picture in different ways based on their thinking process.

Amateur interest develops the person and redefines him. It is essential to keep our

minds busy. We should spend some quality time enjoying ourselves without stress from work or home. It is necessary to detoxify our body and mind once in a while. This can be done by adopting hobbies. Gardening is a great hobby one can practice. Gardening has a lot of benefits. Gardening is of many types. Getting our hands dirty can reduce our stress. It is essential to do something which gives us immense pleasure. Painting is of many styles and techniques. Image is pouring your thoughts into the canvas or any other base through any medium. The picture speaks out for us. It acts as a stress reliever. It is often prescribed by psychiatrists to those who cannot come to terms with themselves. Having a healthy mind is essential for healthy living.

I LOVE MUSIC

 **Aysha Ifrath**
1st BSc FND

Music is an art that produces melody, harmony, timbre, and rhythms elements. It is the most universal cultural aspect of all human societies. Generally, music includes common parts such as rhythm, pitch, dynamic, and sound qualities of texture and timbre. Music is performed using different kinds of instruments. Music makes pleasure in people. Music had become a part of human life. People get greater joy while listening to music. And they get more significant relief from the stress and sorrows. This is always significant for the response, performing, or creating. Music helps people to entertain and dance too. Instruments like piano,

guitar, drums, violin, etc., make music more attractive. Singing is good on many levels. Singing can lower stress, boost immunity and functions of the body. It enhances memory, improves mental health, and helps to overcome physical and emotional pains. Not only can singers sing, but a man who loves music and feels about singing can sing and enjoy themselves. They won't get rewards, but he caught happiness. And that is what the point we need to understand.

We also know that, in this society, music is underappreciated. There are still many stigmas that contribute to this. People think it (music) is not for them, simply they believe



it has no relevance to their lives. I have an utter passion for singing. I sing whenever I want to sing. Talent has got nothing to do with it. My performance depends on my mood. Sometime people listen to music at a concert or musical shows; but Listening to music at home or in the car is a most personal and fulfilling experience. Yet, it is a unique experience to hear live music too.

Music is an easy way to stimulate the mind. It also brings attention to people's minds. Then they can feel the lyrics. The attention to music is a beautiful experience that allows one to be lost in their own world. And also, it nurtures our soul. Music can affect people's mood. It can handle people's mood; some of them get excited and make them calm and relaxed. The possibilities of music are endless. Music is an integral part of their lives and fills a need to create it. In every stream, music has immense worth. So, it will be helpful to learn music in schools too.

Learning music will help to develop acute hearing. It improves their performance. Through learning themes, students can enhance technical motor skills and problem-solving skills, learn self-discipline, collaborate with others, and learn how to cooperate with others. Those who are educated in music learn these skills. These skills are essential in everyday life. Music plays a significant

role in everyday life. It plays a critical role in enriching the culture of societies.

This also improves discipline and profession. Classical music has been shielded from the public eye for far too long. Finally, there is a growing curiosity and even excitement about this world. Music is an alternative entertainment in the mainstream. Singing can be formal or informal.

Singing is the act of producing musical sounds with the vocal. Literally, a person who sings is called a singer or a vocalist. Singers perform different kinds of music. A band of instruments makes the music brighter. There are different kinds of music like opera, Chinese opera, Indian music, religious music, traditional music, jazz, blues, ghazal, pop, rock, electronic dance music, etc. Singing can be done in many ways, such as a hobby, for joy, comfort, or part of music education or profession. An excellent singer can be created by regular practice, dedication, and the proper instruction. Regular exercise can improve sound qualities; the sound can become more transparent and substantial. Professional singers usually take voice training from the vocal coaches throughout their careers.

People like to sing. They get a positive vibe through singing. It is scientifically proved that singing is good for our body and mind. Singing is good on many levels. It relieves stress. After singing, the amount of cortisol gets lowered, and people feel relaxed, and it also reduces their stress levels. Singing also boosts our immune system; this further helps fight against diseases. There is a difference between singing and listening to music. A man who sings has a higher level of immunoglobulin-A, which helps fight against infections. A man simply listening to music has reduced stress hormones, but they do not stimulate the body's immune

system. Singing along with a group of people can promote positive feelings, and it helps to tolerate the pain. Regular singing can improve breathing abilities; it controls muscles and the respiratory system. It can enhance the amount of oxygen level in the blood. So, the singers' can experience a positive mood. Singing releases a hormone called oxytocin, also known as the love hormone. It helps to stay connected with people. People with Alzheimer's disease lose memory. At this condition, they can easily recall the lyrics of songs more than people's words. Singing in a group experiences self-esteem. It stimulates various parts of

the brain. Singing also improves speaking abilities. People can easily pronounce harsh words, and they can talk fluently.

Nowadays, music therapies are standard to cure diseases. Music therapy includes playing an instrument, dancing to music, listening to music, etc. These types of treatment help improve physical and mental health in various ways. For example, it may help in lowering stress, boosting immunity, enhancing lung functioning, enhancing memory, and helping to overcome physical and emotional pain.

SOCIAL EVILS PREVALENT IN THE INDIAN SOCIETY

 **Maryam Rubayya**
1st BSc FND

Let's first understand the meaning of social evil. Social evil is an act, which is detrimental or something causing harm to Society, like the dowry system, alcoholism, criminalism, etc. India has wide demography, culture, religion, and many social evil practices. The history of India reveals that a lot of social levels existed in the Society, though they were many reformers too. Though many social evils were eradicated, many still prevail in a more significant or a smaller magnitude.

1. Slavery, Sathi, female infanticide are social evils totally eradicated from Indian Society. Though female infanticide is totally destroyed, there is still a practice among the Indian Society to abort female babies inside the womb. However, the rules and

regulations are strong enough to curb this malign act, a punishable offense. Some of the Other common social evils that are still prevalent in Society are

2. Caste System: In Indian history, we can see that the Society was divided into various groups, based on the cast they belonged to, namely Brahmins Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. The brahmins were considered the uppermost caste, and the Shudras were considered the lowermost caste. The cast system prevailed to such an extent that the Shudras were regarded as untouchables. Gandhiji started the effort against untouchability and succeeded in it to some extent. The Indian constitution and the rules have tried to abolish the Indian caste system and instate equality. But still,

we could see the after-effects of this caste system still prevailing in the Society. There are still many worship centers and rituals where a sect of the Society is not permitted for caste. Marriages between upper and lower castes are still not allowed.

3. Dowry System: The Dowry system is where the girl side has to give a lot of money to the boy side during the marriage. Sometimes this money is in a considerable sum, or sometimes they ask in terms of property, land car, etc. The dowry is one of the most prevailing bad cultures or evil in Indian Society. Domestic violence leading to seats, murders, property loss, etc., has become a part of society because of this unacceptable custom. Many girls still remain unmarried, and many parents live their lives crying out of this evil custom. Though many political and religious reformers have tried to eradicate, this dowry system prevails in one form or another.

4. Extravaganza Marriages and Associated Parties: A recent social evil that has crept into Society due to the advent of social media is extravagant marriages and parties. We have a society now focused on impressing others rather than expressing themselves. Many parents are not able to get their children married because of the expenses incurred. There needs to be a massive voice against this upcoming social evil.

5. Spendthrift Society: History has proved that even kingdoms who have spent beyond their capacities could not exist in the long run. One of the magnificent Society like the Greek Society's failure is reported to have failed due to their lavish lifestyle. Lavish spending in dressing, food, and houses has forced people to borrow money on heavy interest-based loans has become a challenging problem. The inability to repay has resulted in deaths and suicides of the

so-called "rich people" or absconding to other countries leaving behind heavy debts.

6. Peer Pressure: The ability to understand own capacity and choose the life of genuine happiness is diminishing in Society due to the peer pressure experienced. Many bad habits like alcoholism, drug abuse, etc., have become a part of Society. It is increasing in Society due to this peer pressure.

7. Child Marriage: Child marriage which was a common social evil, has reduced in Society due to awareness and educational standards

8. Gadget Addiction: Gadget addiction is one of society's latest and most dangerous social evils whose adverse effects have intensified recently due to COVID and online classes. Many parents try to alleviate the children by giving gadgets early to make the kids comfortable and engage themselves in their own domain. Quality time is not given to these kids, who become totally gadget-dependent. Relationships and emotional bindings are reduced in Society. People have started spending time with those they don't know rather than the near and dear. Many social imbalances resulting in illicit relationships and exploitation have resulted from this big evil.

9. Nepotism: Nepotism is the act of using one's own power or influence to get a job or advantages to one's own family members or relatives. The favored candidates may come up. Eligible candidates will always be in the back seat, prevailing in Indian Society.

10. Corruption: Bribery is the most common method of Corruption. Bribery also involves the improper use of favors and gifts in exchange for one's personal gain. Endorsements include money, gifts, shares like company shares, sexual favors, employment, entertainment, and political

benefits. Personal favors can also include preferential treatment and overlooking crime.

11. Graft is also a kind of corruption faced by India. Graft is the illegal use of politicians' authority for one gain. Presently a popular way of graft is misleading the public funds for personal gain. Extortion is another primary method of Corruption that has been practiced in India to date. It is to take the property or money for themselves through illegal services. Extortion is almost similar to blackmail.

12. Littering: Littering is the act of throwing wastes like cigarette butts, food wrappers, plastic bottles, disposable cups, Grocery bags, Straws, Beverage cans, Tire, vehicle debris, etc., at places where it may get washed, blown, create public nuisances.

13. Spitting: Normal spitting, Gurkhas/pan spitting is another social evil practice in Indian Society causing harmful diseases and nuisances.

14. Food Wastage: Improper management of food at individual/household/administrative levels leads to wastage. Also, the chronic management of food wastes like skins, non-edible parts, etc., has become a severe problem creating water and air pollution.

15. Urination and Defecation in public: Improper sanitation facilities and unaware society have created the above problem again, leading to environmental pollution.

16. Communalism: Favouring one's own community without any basis of justice and truth has led to much violence in Indian society. Loss of properties, life, hatreds, tensed societal setup, etc., results from this social evil.

17. Malnourishment and Poverty: Though in the twenty-first century, a significant part of Indian Society is under

the poverty line and faces a lack of food, resulting in malnourishment.

18. Child Labour: Child labor is defined as a burden on young children. Children work out of their helplessness that their survival depends on it. The adults take advantage of their vulnerability because the national education system is weak.

HOW AND WHY IT HAPPENS

- The view that work is suitable for children to build their character and development skills
- The tradition that children, especially boy child needs to follow their parents' footsteps so that they learn their trade at an early age
- The compulsion on children to work when the family falls in debt because of social events or special occasions like marriage can be paid off through child labor.
- Schooling is the central issue in child labor in some localities. There are no good schools for them to go to.
- Sometimes children themselves seek child labor due to the financial hardships faced by the family. The financial stress in a family can cause dysfunction and, ultimately, child labor. But stopping child labor is a complex issue, but it is within our reach.

How can we end child labor?

- Providing facilities of education for children in local areas
- Legal commitment to end the child labor
- To promote work decency for adult and young people who are legal of work age.
- Build and extend the social promotion system to help the poor families so that they are not compelled to send their kids to work to pass a legal article against

child labor.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Domestic violence against women is a serious issue faced by women of all age groups that threaten the physical and mental state of well-being. Violence against women typically means crimes committed against women of any age group, caste, or creed. The crimes can be of any kind usually; they are: murders, molestation, abuse, suicide, rape, and infanticide. Unfortunately, the rate of violence against women is increasing every year.

CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The causes of violence against women are very complicated indeed. Men beat up their wives for many reasons. Especially in a locality with male dominance, these issues exist. In these male-dominant cities, both women and children are beaten in the same way because they are not seen as mature human beings. If the wife makes a mistake, the husband strikes her that she won't repeat the mistake again. The crimes against women in India take place in several forms mainly. These crimes cause life-long trauma or death. Dowry is a widespread problem faced by women these days. It is the most common crime committed against Indian women these days. According to Indian tradition, the bride's family must give the groom a considerable amount of money. This is the concept of dowry.

Some men beat their wives, telling their dowry is insufficient. And some men beat their wives because they are violent people. They cannot control their temper or behavior. Therefore, they lose themselves and lose self-control, and beat up their wives. These men continue to beat their wives because they are not punished. As a result, the wife does not defend herself by complaining to

authorities and simply gets used to it. This submission encourages the violence of the husband. It makes him repeat the violence more quickly in the future and make wives live a living hell. Rapes and sexual activities form a large portion of the violence committed against Indian women. Statistics reveal that women face the most danger as far as the number of rape cases is concerned. Rape is the sexual intercourse carried out without the consent of the woman. Marital rape is yet another prominent example faced by women in India. Marital rape is nothing but non-consensual sexual intercourse carried on between married couples.


CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Domestic violence has been a severe health problem in one's life, let it be a woman's physical and mental well-being. Women undergo depression and try to take their own life. In India, there is no action taken against these. But in other countries, they are forced to call in helpline number if some men try to hurt women, whether her husband, brother or anyone, strict actions will be taken against them.

Conclusion:

These all problems are happening due to lot of reasons one of them is due to lack of education. People are not aware of things and manners. Secondly, the people of this country revolve around getting and spending. They have a great lust for wealth and greed. Thirdly there is no proper law and order in the nation. We know that social evils are like diseases that spread widely, but we can escape from this if poor people get their rights, equality, and justice. If unemployed, get good jobs. And if women speak up against the violence on them. Then we can live happily in Society.

INDIAN FOOD CULTURE

 **Ashitha Sukumaran K**
MSc. FSN 2nd SEM

INTRODUCTION

India has a wide variety of cultures in almost every field, including food. Most of the popular recipes in India first emerged during the Vedic period. This is because the Vedic period of India was heavily forested & people were engaged in hunting than they were in agriculture. And also, they eat forest produce. Therefore, their average diet consists of fruits, vegetables, meat, grains, poultry, dairy products, etc.

Over the period, some people embraced vegetarianism, mainly after the advent of Buddhism. As a result, a food categorized system evolved in Ayurveda.

HISTORY OF INDIAN FOOD CULTURE

When Buddhism started growing in India, vegetarianism also flourished throughout the country. Consumption of beef was terminated. This subsequently also became a long-standing feature in Hinduism and India. In so many other ancient cultures,

wheat and barley were the main crops. But the rice was also important. In addition, lentils and various vegetables like eggplant, onions, and garlic were grown.

Despite having extreme diversities throughout the country of religion, caste, community, and class, there were some common factors in Indian Cuisine. The essential part of an Indian meal was a grain like rice, wheat, millet, or maize, which depended on the region. This was usually eaten with dal, vegetables & savory pickles or chutneys.

When cooking, they consider the taste and its medicinal values. Dishes of poultry, meat & fish were also consumed. The lentils, vegetables & other stuff would always be seasoned with spices. This not only added to the taste of the food but, at the same time, also had medicinal values. These facts were recorded in religious texts up to three thousand years ago.

ANCIENT INDIAN FOOD

Early Indians ate food that was available from nature. They roam throughout the forest & collect food available like wild berries, fruits, etc. & also they hunt different animals and go for fishing. These were the main food items during nomadic dwellers. Then, after the start of civilization, many people started to settle down & started to do farming. This led to the discovery of many food items, including pulses. The cultivation of food items was mainly in the



river valley, where the soils were fertile. Food in ancient India was cultivated in the fertile river valleys. Rice was the staple food back then as well. Rice was eaten with cooked lentils, vegetables, and meat.

Cow, as of now was considered holy more than 3000 years back. Cows were respected and worshipped & hence people stopped eating beef. Milk was used to make yogurt and ghee. Milk and milk products came much into use during ancient times. Most people in India became vegetarians. Fish and seafood came to be eaten by the people along the rivers. So, in the south, there were

most dishes based on it.

CONCLUSION

India is known for its vast diversities of culture & for religious freedom. Likely, when it comes to Indian cuisine, the same prevails. India has a wide variety of recipes according to different places & different religion & of course according to people's taste.

As well as different varieties of the recipe, there are many etiquettes that one must keep while eating. Some of them include not talking while eating, washing hands before & after having food, etc.

BOOK REVIEW: THE GIRL WHO KNEW TOO MUCH BY VIKRANT KHANNA

 **N. Anoushka Poovaiah**
3rd BBA

Are you a believer or a cynic? Everyone at one point or the other in their life thinks, 'Is there life after death? What if the loved one you lost were to come back?' These questions do seem impossible in reality and practically.

Vikrant Khanna's novel portrays a young girl Akshara who is left devastated by her mother's death and spends most of her time in solitude at the local park. One day she meets a man named Harry, who tries to help her ease some of her pain by recounting a story about the miraculous reunion of the young woman and her dead boyfriend.

Harry was in love with a young woman named Sahiba but never

dared to express his feelings to her. By the time he gathered up the courage to tell her, she had found a guy. Unfortunately, Harry hated her boyfriend, Siddharth. One day, blinded by all the hate towards Siddharth, Harry hit him with his car. Still, to Siddharth's luck, he got just minor injuries. But, as always said, karma has its own ways; Harry got burnt in his car.

Now Harry is a spirit and never fails to hover over Sahiba with all this. Over the passing years, Harry still envied the relation of Sahiba and Siddharth. Both of them had finished their education and had opened a bakery in their neighbourhood as it was the dream of Sahiba. They both were



soon to be married, but fate befell them, and Siddharth passes away ten days before their wedding. Sabha is wholly devastated and falls into depression. It becomes difficult for her family to console her. Looking at her misery, Harry decides to appear before her and says that doing a thousand good deeds would help her bring back Siddharth. Sabha is overjoyed, and Harry promises to help her in doing so. Soon Saibha sets out to do a thousand deeds. Over time Saibha doubts Harry and the thousand deeds. But later, God makes Siddharth her guardian angel.

The story makes Akshara hopeful that she perhaps can see her mother again. But soon, she realizes Harry isn't what he seems to be. Even the characters seem dubious, almost unreal. In this darkly suspenseful romance mystery, Akshara is left facing a truth that makes her doubt not just Harry but also herself.

About the Author

Born in New Delhi, Vikrant Khanna is a captain in the Merchant Navy. He was the bestselling author of *Secretly Yours*, *When Life Tricked Me*, and *Love Lasts Forever*.

BOOK REVIEW: EVERYTHING I NEVER TOLD YOU BY AJAY K PANDAY

 **N. Anoushka Poovaiah**
3rd BBA

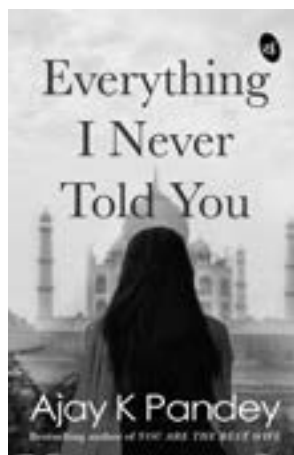
Ajay K Panday's novel, *Everything I Never Told You*, depicts a vivid image of differences in accepting interfaith relationships in India right from the time of independence.

Everything I Never Told You is a burning reminder that the heart knows no restrictions and the boundless power of love.

We can live without religion, but we cannot live without love. The main characters of this story are Roshan, Soha, and Anuj. Roshan came from a Hindu family, whereas Soha was from a Muslim family. Roshan and Soha were not just classmates and neighbors but also best friends. Over time they grew fond of each other and wanted to be

together. Still, the world saw them as Hindu and Muslim before everything else. They couldn't be together as both their families were totally against this relationship, and so was society. During the massive breakout about the Babri Masjid, India was divided between the Hindus and the Muslims. The country was in complete chaos. Despite all the odds, Roshan approached Soha's father, a very well-known doctor, to marry his daughter. But Roshan failed to convince her father and his father and had to let Soha go.

Years later, Soha had now taken over her dad's clinic and had become a very well-known doctor in town. Roshan married



Manisha with the hope of moving on, and his life unfolded with a new definition of love. When Anuj was born, theirs was a happy family. Soha walks back into his life after Roshan lost Manisha to cancer. History repeats itself after years, but he had to convince his son and decide not to give up this time. Roshan's determination to convince his son brings him to a point where he will have to choose between Anuj and Soha. Anuj refuses to accept Soha as she is a Muslim. His dad wanted to be with her for her money and sell their family shop to Soha to expand her clinic. Roshan's resolve to convince his son included him making Anuj know each religion's importance,

existence, and value. Anuj discovers these with the help of his best friend. By the end of his discoveries, Anuj realizes how wrong it was of him to blindly follow the sayings of society, and there can exist love without religion.

About Ajay K Panday

Born in the modest NTPC township of Rihand Nagar, he studied Engineering in Electronics at IERT Allahabad and MBA at IIMM Pune. *Your Best Wife* was his debut book based on his life events and lessons. After his debut book, he has authored bestselling titles *Her Last Wish*, *You Are the Best Friend*, *An Unexpected Gift*, and *A Girl to Remember*.



MAGIC

Magic Is a few things that fascinate people; it excites them.

When you hear the word MAGIC,

What's the primary thing that

Comes to your mind?

AABRA KA DAABRA, GILI GILI, CHOO!!

I believe that magic is far beyond this super famous mantra.

WHAT IS MAGIC?

Magic has a higher version of yourself every day,

Magic is eliminating hatred with the mantra of affection.

Yes,

Magic is DIVINE. It's supernatural!

Natural in its own way.

Natural in YOU.

Believe in yourself because you

are the magic of the CREATOR

-The super-powerful Magician.

The UNIVERSAL MAGICIAN has bestowed you with POWERS.

POWER of MERCY

POWER of FORGIVENESS

POWER of SHARING and

Above all

POWER of CHOICE

Our magician has honored us with the flexibility to decide on anything wisely.

It's our call; we decide the simplest or worst.

Choosing the simplest isn't TROUBLESOME.

But choosing the worst one and accepting it's a COURAGEOUS task.

Use your power to abolish the BARBARIC additives.

Use the magic of your words to calm and heal a disturbed person.

WHEN YOU WORK THIS MAGIC ON YOURSELF,

THE WORLD WOULD APPEAR MAGICAL TO YOU.

 **Fathima Afreen**
1st BSc FND



हिन्दी विभाग



**RABINDRANATH
TAGORE**



**ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE**



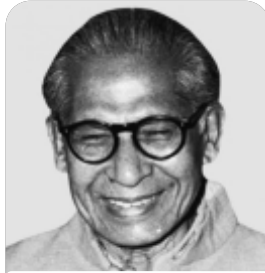
SAROJINI NAIDU



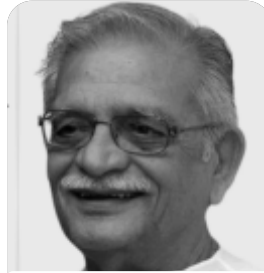
**BANKIM CHANDRA
CHATTOPADHAYA**



**SUMITRAMNANDAN
PANT**



**HARIVANSH RAI
BACHCHAN**



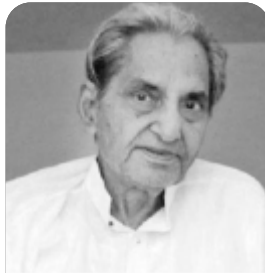
GULZAR



ASHOK CHAKRADHAR



KAIFI AZMI



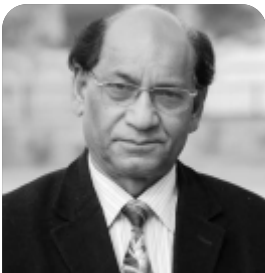
GOPAL DAS NEERAJ



JAVED AKHTAR



BHUPEN HAZARIKA



KUNWAR BECHAIN



ASHOK VAJPEYI



G.SANKARA KURUP



MIRZA GHALIB

“आर्थिक जीवन पर कोरोना का प्रभाव”

✍ क. सानिया,
व्दितीय, बी.कॉम (3)

‘कोरोना’ इस समय के अत्यंत भयानक महामारी है, जो केवल भारतीय लोगों को ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व को ही बुरी तरह प्रभावित किया है। दुनिया भर के सभी देशों के हर क्षेत्र को प्रभावित कर दिया है। इस दिशा में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की बात करें तो, कोरोना ने भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को गहरा चोट कर दिया है। कोरोना के दोनों लहर प्रायः भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को झकझोर दिया है। कोरोना की पहली लहर से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था डगमगाई थी। जिससे संघर्ष करते हुए कई भयंकर समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। देश की आर्थिक प्रगति पूर्ण रूप से रुख सा गया। फिर भी भारतीय जनता ने अपनी आत्मबल के सहारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को फिर से एक बार सही रास्ते पर लाने का भरपूर प्रयास किया। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप धीरे-धीरे अर्थव्यवस्था पटरी पर आ ही रही थी उतने में दूसरी लहर ने इस हद तक प्रभावित कर दिया कि, देश की आर्थिक विकास की सारी प्रयासों पर पानी फेर गया।

कोरोना का पहला और दूसरा लहर देश के कई लोगों की नौकरी छीन लिया, कई उद्योग-धंधे यहाँ तक कि छोटी-मोटी घरेलु उद्योग भी बंध हो गये, जिससे लोगों की रोजी रोटी पर तो बुरा असर हुआ ही, उसके साथ ही देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर भी बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। कोरोना महामारी की इस भयंकर स्थिति में लाकडौन किया गया। इसके

कारण सभी प्रकार की आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ बंद हो गये। इससे देश का विकास दर ७.९ फीसदी तक पहुँच गया। इस प्रकार देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति मुश्किल दौर में पहुँच गयी है। कोरोना के कारण आज के संदर्भ में देश में उत्पादन सामर्थ्य घट गया है, क्योंकि उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक कच्चा माल की कमी हो रही है। हर क्षेत्र में आज गिरावट देखने को मिल रही है। इस स्थिति से उभरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किया गया हर प्रयास अर्थहीन सा लग रहा है। क्योंकि सरकार का पूरा राजस्व इस महामारी से लड़ने में, लोगों को बचाने और उनमें जागृति पैदा करने में ही खर्च हो रहा है। अर्थ व्यवस्था को सही पटरी पर लाने के लिए जिस रफ्तार में काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रही है, इसमें लोगों की भी गलती है। क्योंकि जनता अभी भी कोरोना नियमों का पालन सही रूप में नहीं कर रही है। जनता अगर कोरोना नियमों को सही रूप में पालन करेगी तो इस कोरोना वैरस से हम जल्द से जल्द छुटकारा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ दुबारा आरंभ हो सकती हैं। इससे अर्थव्यवस्था में फिर से सुधार हो सकता है। नहीं तो कोरोना देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को और भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित करने में कोई संदेह नहीं है। अतः हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को सही पटरी पर लाने के लिए हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझना होगा और सभी एक जूठ होकर आगे बढ़ना होगा।



“कोरोना महामारी और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था”

✍ क. स्मिता दलवी,
द्वितीय बी.कॉम (1)

सन 2019 से 2021 तक का यह वर्ष भारत सहित संपूर्ण विश्व के लिए अत्यंत भयानक रहा है, जो हर दृष्टि से सभी को परेशान किया। कोरोना की वजह से संपूर्ण देश में लॉकडौन करने से सभी प्रकार की आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ रुक सी गयी। दुकान, संचार व्यवस्था (बस, रेल, विमानयान), हर तरह का व्यापार और वाणिज्य व्यवहार के साथ साथ छोटी-मोटी हर तरह का उद्योग - धंधे बंध हो गये। इससे हजारों - लाखों लोग एक तरफ बेरोजगार हो गये, कई लोग भूख के कारण से अपनी जान गँवा दिया, तो दूसरी ओर अर्थ व्यवस्था बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो गया।

कोरोना का पहला और दूसरा दोनों ही लहर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को झकजोर दिया। सरकार भी इस स्थिति में लाचार दिखाई दिया। क्योंकि उसके व्दारा किया गया हर प्रयास बिलकुल नाकामयाब हुआ। क्योंकि कोरोना वैरस पल-पल अपनी परिवर्तित रूप में आक्रमण कर रहा था, और उसे रोकने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी संचित सारा धन खर्च किया। कोरोना वैरस

से बचने के लिए जो लोडकडौन किया गया इससे आर्थिक परिस्तिथि बिलकुल अस्तव्यस्त सा हो गया।

कोरोना वैरस को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने महामारी घोषित कर दिया है। यह एक सांक्रामिक बिमारी बन चुकी है जो, एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे को संक्रमित हो रही है। इसी कारण से लोगों का आना-जाना, एक दूसरे से मिलना सब बंद हो गया है। इस कारण से अर्थिक व्यवहार रुक सा गया है और अर्थ व्यवस्था पूरी तरह चरमरा गई है। दुकानें बंद, व्यापार बंद, साथ ही कई छोटे - बड़े खारकाने बंद हो गयी हैं। इस कारण से कई लोग अपनी नौकरी खो गये हैं। उनका रोजी रोटी छीन गयी है। लोगों का आर्थिक जीवन पर कोरोना का बुरा असर पडने से लोगों में वस्तुओं को खरीदने की शक्ति बिलकुल नहीं रही है। इसका सीधा प्रभाव देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर हो रही है। कुलमिलाकर कोरोना महामारी देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था के साथ साथ सामन्य लोगों के आर्थिक जीवन को भी बुरी तरह से प्रभावित किया है।



“ सामाजिक जीवन पर कोरोना का प्रभाव ”

✍ कु. रक्षा.बी
प्रथम बी.ए

कोरोना एक ऐसी महामारी है जो पूरे विश्व में फैल गया है। इस कोरोना के कारण से विश्व का संपूर्ण जीवन बिगड गया है। मानव जीवन पर कोरोना का अत्यंत गहरा असर पडा है। कोरोना महामारी ने इन्सान को दैहिक और मानसिक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। आज के संदर्भ में कोरोना महामारी ने सभी का जीना मुश्किल कर दिया है। जीवन के हर क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करनेवाली इस कोरोना वैरस ने संपूर्ण सामाजिक जीवन को बडी पैमाने पर प्रभावित कर दिया है। मनुष्य सामाजिक प्राणि है, समाज ही उसका सबकुछ है। एक दूसरे से मिलना, एक दूसरे के घर आना-जाना, तीज-त्योहार, सभा-समारोह, शादि-ब्याह आदि सामाजिक व्यवस्था और सामाजिक बंधन को मजबूत करते हैं। लोगों का आपस में मिलना-जुलना प्रायः इन्सान की सामाजिक जीवन को विकसित करता है। सामाजिक मूल्यों को समझ सकता है, घर- परिवारों का, संबंधों का महत्व समझ सकता है। लेकिन कोरोना महामारी के कारण से सामाजिक बंधन ढीले हो चुकीं हैं।

कोरोना के कारण से स्कूल-कालेज बंध हो चुके है। जहाँ बच्चों को सामाजिक जीवन का सबक मिलता है वही आज बंध पडे हैं। सभा- समारोह में जहाँ लोग इकट्ठे होकर अपने विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर लेते हैं, एक-दूसरे को पहचान लेते हैं,

किन्तु उन पर आज रोक लगाया गया है। इससे आज सामाजिक एवं पारिवारिक जीवन में कई प्रकार की समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो गये हैं। सामाजिक संबंधों में तथा पारिवारिक संबंधों में बिखराव उत्पन्न हो गया है। बच्चें पारिवारिक और सामाजिक संबंधों का, बढों का और सामाजिक मूल्यों का महत्व समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। क्योंकि स्कूलों में आनलाइन कक्षाओं के कारण आज कल यह सब सिखाना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है। कम से कम एक दूसरे से मिलने का अवसर मिल जाते हैं तो बच्चें यह सब सीख सकते हैं। किन्तु आजकल यह भी नहीं हो पा रहा है।

आज कल कोरोना के कारण बच्चें हो या बढें सभी घर बैठें - बैठें सोशियल मीडिया के लत में डूब गए हैं। यह सोशियल मीडिया जितना अच्छा है उतना ही बुरा भी। इससे प्रभावित आज नई पीढि बाहर के ही नहीं अपने घर के सदस्यों से भी दूरी बना रहे हैं। इस कारण से घर- परिवारों का वातावरण भी बिगडता जा रहा है। एक ही घर में रहने के बावजूद सभी सदस्य एक दूसरे से कटे-कटे से रह रहे हैं। इसका बुरा असर उनके सामाजिक जीवन पर भी हो रही है। इस प्रकार कोरोना ने एक नहीं बल्कि कई समस्याओं को उत्पन्न कर सामाजिक जीवन को काफी मात्रा में प्रभावित कर दिया है।



“ कोरोना काल में उत्पन्न रोजगार की समस्याएँ ”

✍ कुमारी. शीतल
प्रथम बी.कॉम (3)

'कोरोना वायरस' जो पिछले वर्ष चीन के वुहान प्रांत से निकलकर चीन सहित पूरे दुनिया भर में आतंक मचा दिया है। कोरोना का प्रभाव और प्रताप इतना था कि, संपूर्ण विश्व का व्यवहार ही बंद हो गया। लगभग दो वर्षों से सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और हर तरह के आर्थिक व्यवहार को भी कोरोना ने बुरी तरह से प्रभावित किया है। विशेष रूप से रोजगार से संबंधित कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। क्योंकि कोरोना के कारण भारत सहित विभिन्न देशों में विभिन्न प्रकार के संस्थाएं, कारखाने आदि बंद हो गए। उनमें काम करनेवाले हजारों - लाखों लोग बेरोजगार हो गए।

कई कारखाने बंद होने से कुछ लोग बेरोजगार हो गए तो, कुछ लोगों को संस्थाओं ने नौकरी से निकाल दिया था। उपर से लौकडौन, इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि लोगों को एक वक्त के भोजन के लिए भी तरसना पड़ा। साथ ही बेरोजगारी से आर्थिक विपन्नता की समस्या और मानसिक चुनौतियों का भी सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कोरोना महामारी ने भारत को इस समय अपने सबसे खराब और सबसे चुनौतिपूर्ण दौर में पहुँचा दिया है। एक तरफ लोग बेरोजगार बनकर समस्याओं से झूझ रहे

हैं तो, दूसरी तरफ स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं ठीक तरह से उपलब्ध नहीं होने से रोज लोगों की मृत्यु हो रही है।

नगरों में वास करनेवाले हो या ग्रामीण प्रदेशों में हर कोई आज इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या से भयंकर कष्टों का सामना कर रहे हैं। प्रायः दिन ब दिन बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है। एक आँकड़े के अनुसार भारत के शहरों में बेरोजगारी १७% और ग्रामीण भारत में लगभग १४% तक पहुँच चुकी है। इस प्रकार तेजी से बढ़ती बेरोजगारी प्रायः देश की संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था को चौपट कर दिया है।

देश के युवा, किसान, किसान मजदूर, कारखानों में काम करनेवाले, छोटी-मोटी खुद के उद्योग - धंधे करनेवाले सबके सब कोरोना से उत्पन्न बेरोजगारी की समस्या से परेशान हैं। इतना ही नहीं देश की उत्पादन क्षमता भी रुक सी गयी है। मजदूरों का पलायन हो रहा है। कुलमिलाकर कोरोना काल में देश में बेरोजगार की समस्या अपनी विकराल रूप धारण कर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था, मजदूर या कर्मचारियों का भविष्य, विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य तथा युवा पीढ़ी के भविष्य को अंधकार में ढकेल दिया है।



“ शिक्षण व्यवस्था और कोरोना ”

✍ सारा हलीमा
व्दितीय बी.ए

'कोरोना वायरस' महामारी के कारण आज दुनिया संकट का सामना कर रही है। लगभग सभी राष्ट्र इस वायरस से प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं। तथा लाखों लोगों का जीवन बदल गया है। इससे मानव जीवन से जुड़ा हर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है। अतः शिक्षा क्षेत्र भी इससे परे नहीं है। कोरोना महामारी शिक्षण व्यवस्था को अत्यंत भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित किया है। प्राथमिक स्तर से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा तक सभी विद्यार्थी इससे समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं।

कोरोना महामारी के कारण वैरस की फैलाव को रोकने के लिए, विद्यार्थियों को, लोगों को इस वैरस से बचाने के लिए लॉकडौन घोषित किया गया। इस कारण से सभी स्कूल, कॉलेजों को बंद कर दिया गया। इससे विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य अंधकारमय हो गया। उनकी पढाई रुक गई, परीक्षाएँ रोक दिया गया। कुछ कक्षाओं की परीक्षाएँ रद्द किया गया। इस प्रकार शिक्षा क्षेत्र में कोरोना वैरस के कारण से हलचल सी मच गयी।

विद्यार्थियों को अपनी पढाई के संदर्भ में विभिन्न समस्याओं का सामना करना पडा। वहीं दूसरी तरफ शिक्षण संस्थाओं की उनकी अपनी समस्याएँ और मजबूरियाँ, इस कारण से कई शिक्षण संस्थाएँ बंद भी हो गए। विद्यार्थियों को पढाने के लिए इसी बीच शिक्षण संस्थाओं ने ऑनलाइन की सहारा लिया जैसे - झूम, गूगल मीट, गूगल क्लासरूम आदि अन्य विभिन्न माध्यमों के जरिए अध्यापन कार्य जारी रखने का प्रयास किया। किन्तु इसके लिए इंटरनेट की आवश्यकता होने के कारण शहरों में रहनेवाले और आर्थिक रूप से सट्टे विद्यार्थियों को ज्यादा समस्या नहीं हुआ। किन्तु ग्रामीण प्रदेशों में रहनेवाले तथा जिनकी आर्थिक परिस्थिति ठीक नहीं था, आर्थिक

दृष्टि से जो कमजोर थे उन बच्चों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पडा। इसके अलावा विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं में जो अध्यापन कार्य पाठ- प्रवचन होते थे उनको उतना ठीक नहीं समझ पाएं।

दूसरी तरफ शिक्षण संस्थाओं की समस्याएँ एक नहीं दो नहीं कई तरह की समस्याओं का सामना करना पडा। जैसे- स्कूल बंद होने के कारण कई अभिभावक अपने बच्चों की स्कूल शुल्क देने से इनकार कर दिया। कुछ अभिभावक आधा शुल्क देकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो गए, कहीं-कहीं तो कुछ बच्चों के माता-पिता शिक्षण संस्थाओं के साथ झगडा करते हुए उनके खिलाफ न्यायालय भी चले गये। इससे शिक्षण संस्थाओं को एक तरफ अध्यापकों को वेतन देने की चिंता तो दूसरी तरफ शुल्क संबंधी समस्या से संघर्ष करना पडा।

कोरोना महामारी से शिक्षा क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न समस्याएँ एक या दो नहीं हैं, सैंकडों समस्याओं से शिक्षा क्षेत्र झूझ रहा है। पग-पग पर नई-नई चुनौतियाँ खडी हो जाती हैं। जैसे ई-लर्निंग की चुनौतियाँ, तकनीकी चुनौतियाँ, विद्यार्थियों के परीक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियाँ, उनके मानसिक एवं बौद्धिक विकास संबंधी चुनौतियाँ इतना ही नहीं दैहिक तथा सेहत से जुडी हुई खासकर आँखों से संबंधित समस्याएँ यह सब कोरोना महामारी से उत्पन्न समस्याएँ एवं चुनौतियाँ हैं। जिसे अभी तक शिक्षा क्षेत्र सामना कर रही है। अभी तक इस महामारी से छुटकारा तो नहीं मिल पाया है, लेकिन उम्मिद तो अवश्य कर सकते हैं कि, महामारी कोरोना से उत्पन्न समस्याओं और चुनौतियों से जल्द से जल्द मुक्ति प्राप्त होगी और देश की शिक्षा क्षेत्र सहित अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी पहले जैसा ही स्थिति निर्माण होगा।

“ रोजगार पर कोरोना का प्रभाव ”

✍ कु. सहना प्रथम
बी.काम (3)

कोरोना वैरस प्रायः देश - विदेश के सभी लोगों को सभी क्षेत्रों को भयंकर नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। इस महामारी के कारण विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम करनेवाले कई लोगों को अपनी जीविका जुटाने में विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कई लोगों की नौकरी चली गई है। शहरी प्रदेश हो या ग्रामीण प्रदेश हर जगह पर लोग बेरोजगारी की चपेट में आ गये हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि, देश गरीबी की गर्त में घूम रही है।

कोरोना के कारण भारतीय कारोबार एवं अर्थव्यवस्था बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। क्योंकि कोरोना के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार तथा व्यवहार रुक सा गया है। इतना ही नहीं राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी कर्मचारियों को इस कोरोना महामारी को रोकने के लिए उनके आने-जाने पर रोक लगाया गया। इतना ही नहीं उनके एक ही जगह पर इकट्ठे होने पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाया गया। इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया से लोगों की नौकरियाँ चली गई साथ ही उनका जीवन

स्तर भी गिर गया। कोरोना महामारी के चलते स्वयं उद्योग करनेवाले लोगों के उद्योग एवं छोटे-छोटे कारखाने कच्चा सामग्री एवं आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव में बंद हो गये। उनका रोजगार चली गयी और वे भी बेरोजगार हो गए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उनके आमदनी बंद हो गई इससे प्रायः उन परिवारों को आर्थिक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा और मनोवैज्ञानिक चुनौतियों से भी गुजरना पड़ा।

कोरोना के कारण बेरोजगार की समस्या इतनी बड़ गयी है कि हर क्षेत्र में आर्थिक मंदी का वातावरण नजर आ रही है। मजदूर पलायन कर रहे हैं, आजीविका के लिए शहर-शहर, गाँव-गाँव भटक रहे हैं। आज छोटे-छोटे कंपनियाँ, होटल, दुकान, सब्जी के ठेले, अन्य व्यापार एवं व्यवहार करनेवाले पर्यटन क्षेत्र से जुड़े हुए लोग, सब के सब बेरोजगार बन गये हैं। इस प्रकार कुलमिलाकर यदि कहा जाय तो, कोरोना वायरस देश की रोजगार व्यवस्था को अत्यंत भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित कर दिया है।

“ माँ ”

मेरी सारी कामनाओं को पूरा करती हो तुम,
हर दुःख-दर्द में साथ खड़ी रहती हो तुम।
मेरी खुशी में अपना खुशी ढूँढ लेती हो तुम,
हर दिन मेरी ही चिंता करती हो तुम।
सबसे ज्यादा मुझी से प्यार करती हो तुम,
मेरी खुशी के लिए जीवन भर दौड़-धूप करती हो तुम।
माँ.... क्या भगवान हो तुम...?
नहीं...नहीं...मेरे लिए उससे भी बढकर हो तुम।
मेरी माँ..मेरा जीवन, मेरा सर्वस्व हो तुम,
दुनिया में सबसे प्यारी हो तुम।

✍ कु. पूजा व्दितीय बी.ए

“आयेंगे वो दिन फिर एक बार”

आयेंगे वो दिन फिर एक बार,
सबके जीवन में आयेगी बहार।
खिलेंगे फूलों की तरह बच्चे नादान,
बूढ़े भी होंगे फिर से जवान।

आयेंगे वो दिन फिर एक बार
सबके जीवन में आयेगी बहार।
स्कूल खुलेंगे, बगीचे में फूल खिलेंगे,
चहल-पहल फिर से होगा, बंद रास्ते खुलेंगे।

मायूस चेहरे पर होगा फिर से मुस्कान,
लौटकर आयेगा फिर वही शान।
हिम्मत न हारो, अकेला तुम न समझो कभी,
एक साथ रहो तुम, जीत हमारी होगी तभी।

चाहे कोई भी अज्ञात शत्रु आये सामने,
हम हैं सक्षम, हम हैं बुद्धिमान उसे हराने।
आयेंगे वो दिन फिर एक बार
सबके जीवन में आयेगी बहार।

✍ डॉ. परशुराम गणपति मालगे
विभागाध्यक्ष एवं सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी विभाग

“प्रकृति हमारा जीवन”

हरी-हरी खेतों में बरस रही है बूँदे,
देखकर मन मेरा नाच उठी है।
खुशियों को लेकर आया है सावन,
खुशियों से भर गया है मेरा आंगन।
प्रकृति का यह नजारा मोह लिया है मेरा मन,
फिर स्मरण हो गया है मुझे मेरा बचपन।

✍ कु. सुनैना प्रथम बी.ए

“एक अद्भुत रचना”

चाँद की चांदनी में है एक अद्भुत चटा,
जो सजाती है, आसमान रूपि पटा।
अपनी शीतल छाया से धरा सजाती है,
मन में कोमलता का भाव भर देती है।

सूरज से अपना रिश्ता बनाकर,
हमें दिया है जीवन का संदेश सुन्दर।
कष्ट रूपि ताप से तपकर,
हमें बनाना है जीवन को साकार।

✍ कु. मेल्विटा तृतीय बी.ए

“बेटी”

बेटी दीपक बनकर हर घर को रोशन करती है,
कभी उसकी प्यार को नजरान्दाज मत करना।
बेटी हर घर की शान होती है, पिता की परी होती है,
माँ की जान होती है, सबकी लाडली होती है।
लडकों की तरह ही हर काम में आगे रहती है,
फिर भी जन्म से पहले ही मारी जाती है।
वह फूल जैसे हर घर को महकाती है
हर मुश्किल को हँसकर ही सह लेती है।
अपमान को भी सम्मान मानकर,
दुःख को भी सुख मान लेती है,
खुद दुःखी होकर भी दूसरों को सुखी बना देती है।
इस जग की वह अनमोल रत्न है,
शायद इसीलिए उसे सभी पराया धन मानते हैं।

✍ कु. भक्ति जोशी, प्रथम बी.ए

“मेरा भारत”

मेरे जीवन का यह पुण्य है,
कि, भारत देश में मैं जन्म लिया।
पावन हुआ है मेरा जन्म,
भारत माँ तुझे मेरा प्रणाम।

सिंधू नदी की घाटी की हमारी संस्कृति,
'विविधता में एकतावाली' हमारी प्रकृति।
जाति, धर्म और भाषाओं में न हमने कभी भेद किया,
इसी से विशिष्ट पहचान दुनिया में हमने बनाया ।

प्राकृतिक वैभवों ने सबको आकर्षित किया है,
संस्कृति यही सबको मोह लिया है।
'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम' की कल्पना दुनिया को हम ही ने दिया है,
इसीलिए मेरा भारत महान है।




✍ कु. रक्षा बी. प्रथम बी.ए

“यह कैसा रिवाज”

लडकी घर का बोझ, लडका घर का चिराग...?
मेरे देश का यह कैसा रिवाज...?
वंश चलाने के लिए चाहिए लडका,
पर, बिना लडकी के कैसे चलाओगे आप वंश...?
मेरे देस का यह कैसा रिवाज...?
कोक के बिना कहाँ है, इस विश्व का अस्तित्व...?
भ्रूण हत्या से पहले तुम समझ लो जीवन का सत्व।
'नारी' है जीवन का 'सार', जीवन का वह वरदान है,
उसके बिना जीवन कहाँ है, यह पूरा संसार अधूरा है,
इसीलिए तुमसे मेरा प्रश्न है.. “मेरे देश का यह कैसा रिवाज ...?”

✍ कु. पूजा बालूट, द्वितीय बी.ए



संस्कृत
विभाग



वर्षाकालः

✍ संग्रहः- जोशी दिव्या
द्वितीय बि ए

ग्रीष्मानन्तरं वर्षर्तुः आगच्छति । अयम् जीवनदायी ऋतुः कथ्यते यतः ग्रीष्मकाले सूर्यस्य आतपेन पृथ्वी तपति, जनाः, पशवः च व्याकुलाः भवन्ति । तडागेषु, नदीषु च जलं शुष्यति । सर्वे प्राणिनः च जलस्य अभावे इतस्ततः भ्रमन्ति जलं च अन्विष्यन्ति । वृक्षलतागुल्माः अपि जलाभावे शुष्काः भवन्ति । वृक्षाणां पत्राणि पतन्ति ते च निर्वसनाः इव दृश्यन्ते । ग्रीष्मातपेन तप्तं निखिलं जगत् विकलमिव भवति । तदैव लोकानाम् सन्ताप हतु, तान् उज्जीवयितुम् इव वर्षर्तः आगच्छति ।

वर्षा-ऋतौ आकाशो मेघैः आच्छन्नो भवति । वर्षाकाले वर्षन् देवो नटराज इव भाति । अस्य प्रत्येकमङ्गे अभिनये च विद्युत् इव चापल्यम् अस्ति । यदा चायं दिशि दिशि असंख्यैः पादैः धावति कुर्दति च तदा धरा रोदिति । तस्याः अधुभिः अनेकाः वक्राः धाराः वहन्ति । परस्परं च मिलित्वा ताः नदीतडागादीनां प्रवाहं विशन्ति । पर्वतेभ्यः समतलं प्रति धावन्तीनां गत्या तासां प्रियमेलनाकुलता स्पष्टव । देवे वेगेन वर्षति ता उन्मत्ताः इव शिलासु पतन्ति, पथि धूलि वृक्षपत्राणि च संहरन्ति, वृक्षान् परिक्रान्ति । सां बाहुल्येन नदीकासारतडागादयः सर्वे जलाशयाः सम्पूरिताः । बहवश्च स्वतटमुल्लङ्घ्य बहिर्भूमौ वहन्ति । यद्यपि मनुष्येण अनेकेषु स्थलेषु नियन्त्रितो जलप्रवाहः तथापि तेन प्रतिवर्षं जनक्षतिर्भवति, ग्रामा ध्वस्यन्ते अन्नस्य च नाशो भवति ।

वर्षा-ऋतौ प्राकृतिक दृश्यम् अतीव रमणीयं भवति । प्रकृत्याः दिगन्तव्यापिनी श्यामलता सर्वेषां मनस्सु आह्लादं सिञ्चति । अस्मिन् ऋतौ प्रकृतिनटी विविधरूपाणि धारयति, कदाचित् विद्युत्ः विस्फुरन्ति कदाचित् झञ्झावातः वाति,

कदाचित् इन्द्रधनुषः विविधवर्णा शोभा दृश्यते । गाढे तमसि दीव्यन्त्या तडिता कृष्णपट्टे बालचित्रकारेणोव निरर्थका रेखाः खचिताः याः क्षणे एवान्तर्धानं गच्छन्ति ।

वर्षाकाले रवेः सुवर्णापिण्डस्य दर्शनं दुर्लभम् एव । स महातेजोराशिः क्षितिजपाश्चात् वर्धमानैः भीषणश्यामघनैः आच्छादितो भवति । तदा नीले नभसि घोरान्धकारेण जगदिदं दिनेऽपि रजनीतमः धारयति । क्षणपूर्वं यत्रातपो दृश्यते तत्रैव अपरस्मिन् क्षणे सघनघनघटाभिः सर्वं तमोनिगूढमिव भवति सतदिद्गर्जनं च मेघो वर्षति ।

वृष्टेः पूर्वं मयूराश्च नर्तकीव मुदितचेतसः ताभिः घटाभिः मेघस्य गर्जनेन च मृदङ्गनादेनेव पक्षान् प्रसार्य नृत्यन्ति । सर्वे कोटरान्तरस्थिताः खगाः बहिनिष्क्रय विहरन्ति । शिशुगणाः निश्चिन्ताः उद्यानेषु क्रीडन्ति । मन्दः पवनो वृक्षान् समीरयति । कापि हृदयहारिणी शोभा । परं यदैव वृष्टिरारभते, खगाः नीडान् प्रत्यागच्छन्ति, गावश्च जलकण्ठेभ्यः आत्मरक्षार्थं स्थानं किमपि धावन्ति । इमे कणाः कृषकणां तु अमृतमेव यभूमौ पतित्वा मृत्तिकायाः रत्नानि उत्पादयति, यैः सर्वाणि भूतानि जीवन्ति ।

वर्षाम्नु प्रदोषसमये छिन्नभिन्नमेघाः कमप्यजातप्रदेश गच्छन्ति विमलाकाशे चेन्द्रधनुः व्योम्नः पृथिव्याश्चाति दूरस्थिते द्वे स्थाने योजयति । तस्य दिव्यज्योतिः दृष्टये सुखं प्रददाति । वृष्टिविरामं ज्ञात्वा सर्वे पक्षिगणाः स्वैर नीडेभ्यः निर्गत्य भूयो नभसि विचरन्ति मधुरं कलरवं च कुर्वन्ति । तडागकूपादिषु मण्डूकानां “टर्टर” इति ध्वनिः सर्वत्र श्रूयते ।

श्रावणमासे स्थितोऽयं ऋतुः भारतीयकृषकाणां जीवनम् । पुरा तेषां श्रमफलमस्यैव ऋतोः प्रसादेन भवति । यतस्तदा सर्वे कृषीवलाः बद्धाञ्जलयो वृष्टिर्भवेदिति देवं प्रार्थयन्ते स्म । परमधुना तु विज्ञानस्य उन्नत्या नदीनाम् जलं यथेप्सितं सेचनार्थं योज्यते ।

एतादृशः सुखकरोऽपि अयं कालो निर्धनानां दुःखोत्पादकोऽस्ति । ग्रीष्मकाले वृक्षाणां छायायामुपविश्य ते निर्धनाः आत्मानम् रक्षन्ति । शीतकाले ते भानोस्तापेन रक्षितः शीतात् । परन्तु वर्षासु तान् गृहरहितानापः क्लेदयन्ति । न तेषां कापि रक्षा । तेषां पर्णकुटीराणि तु जलवेगं रोद्धुं शक्तानि ।

कदाचित् वृष्टिः अत्यधिकमात्रायाम् भवति । तदा नदीषु सरोवरेषु च जलरतरः वर्धते । भूमिः पङ्किला

भवति । अतिवृष्ट्या स्थाने स्थाने जलाप्लावः भवति । मार्गाः अवरुद्धाः भवन्ति । क्षेत्रेषु अन्नमपि नश्यति । वातावरणं दूषितं भवति । कीटाः अपि जायन्ते । अतः अनेके रोगाः उत्पद्यन्ते । एवं जीवनदायी वर्षर्तरपि जीवनापहर्ता भवति । अतएव वैदिकी प्रार्थनाऽस्ति “निकामे-निकामे नः पर्जन्यो वर्षतु फलवत्यो न ओषध्यः पच्यन्ताम्” इति ।

वर्षा हि लोकानां जीवनस्य आधारः। जलेन विना प्राणिनो जीवितुं न शक्नुवन्ति । जलं च वृष्ट्या एव लभ्यते । अतएव भारतवर्षे स्थाने स्थाने श्रावणमासोत्सवाः मान्यन्ते । पुरातनकाले श्रावणमासे एव गुरुकुलेषु वार्षिक वेदाध्ययनं प्रारभ्यते स्म ।

रामायणम्

संग्रहः - गायत्री आचार्य
द्वितीय बि ए

महर्षिवाल्मीकिना विरचितं रामायणं भारतस्य अतीव महत्त्वपूर्णं ग्रन्थः। रामायणम् आदिकाव्यं वाल्मीकिश्च आदिकविः कथ्यते। अत्र दशरथात्मजस्य रामस्य कथा वर्णिता। रामोऽत्र मर्यादापुरुषोत्तमरूपेण चित्रितः। रामः सर्वगुणसम्पन्नः सर्वप्रियश्च आसीत् । तेन पृथिव्यामधर्मनाशो विहितः, धर्मश्च रक्षितः । दुष्टस्य सर्वदा नाशो भवति, सत्यं च जयति इति रामायणस्य सन्देशः । रामायणे वयमतीव मनोहरं काव्यं लभामहे । अत्र वन-नदी-पर्वत-सूर्योदय-चन्द्रोदय-षड्भूत-समुद्रादीनां सुन्दरं प्राकृतिक वर्णनं दृश्यते । सीतासौन्दर्यवर्णनं, तारासौन्दर्यवर्णनं, रामगुणसंकीर्तनं च चित्तावर्जकम् अस्ति । वाल्मीकिना अयोध्याकिष्किन्धालङ्कादिनगराणां सजीव

चित्रम् उपस्थापितम् । विविधात युद्धवर्णनानि वाल्मीकेः वर्णनकौशलं प्रदर्शयन्ति। रामायणे सर्वेषां वीरादिरसानां सञ्चारः अनुभूयते । उदाहरणार्थं पम्पासरसः शोभावर्णनं दृश्यताम्-

प्रहृष्टनानाशकुनां पादपैरुशोभिताम् ।

पुष्पिनोपवनोपेतां सालचम्पकशोभिताम् ॥

षट्पदौघसमाविष्टां श्रीमतीमतुलप्रभाम् ।

स्फटिकोपमतोयाढ्यां श्लक्ष्णवालुकसंयुताम् (पम्पां ददर्श) ।

एतदेव कारणं यत् सर्वस्मिन् जगति रामायणस्य भूयान् प्रचारः। भारतस्य सर्वासु भाषासु रामायणस्य अनुवादाः रूपान्तराणि चोपलभ्यन्ते । रामायणमुपजीव्यकाव्यमस्ति, अस्याधारेण

कविभिः अनेकानि काव्यानि नाटकानि च विरचितानि। इण्डोनेशिया- कम्बुज-थाइलैण्डादिदेशानां भाषासु रामायणस्य रूपान्तराणि कृतानि । तत्र मन्दिराणां भित्तिषु रामकथादृश्यानि अङ्कितानि, साम्प्रतमपि च काले काले तत्र रामायणनाट्य प्रदर्श्यते ।

रामायणं पठित्वा जनस्य तृप्तिर्न भवति । पुनः पुनरपि रामायणस्य पाठे जनो नवं रसं प्राप्नोति । रामायणस्य अध्ययनेन वयं जानीमो यत् शोकविह्वलः कारुण्यमग्नः एव कविरुत्कृष्टं काव्यं रचयति, यथा व्याधेन कृतं क्रौञ्चवधं दृष्ट्वा वाल्मीकेः

मुखात् सहसैव इदं काव्यं जातम् -

मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः।

यत् क्रौञ्चमिथुनादेकमवधीः काममोहितम् ॥

अतएव वाल्मीकिः कथयति- शोकः श्लोकत्वमागतः इति । रामायणस्य सार्वभौम सार्वकालिकं च महत्त्वं वीक्ष्यैवोच्यते -

यावत् स्थास्यन्ति गिरयः सरितश्च महीतले ।

तावद्रामायणकथा लोकेषु प्रचरिष्यति ॥

विद्यार्थी

संग्रहः - जोविटा वयोला सिक्वेरा
द्वितीय बि ए

छात्रकालः मनुष्यजीवनस्य सुवर्णमयः कालः । अस्माकं पुरातनग्रन्थेषु अस्य ईदृशं महत्त्वं यत् अनेन मनुष्यस्य द्वितीयं जन्म मन्यते, स च द्विजः उच्यते । वस्तुतः छात्रजीवनं मनुष्यस्य द्वितीयं जन्म एव विद्यते । यदा मनुष्यः जायते, तदा सः पशुतुल्यः एव भवति, केवलं खादितुं पातुं स्वपितुं च जानाति । परन्तु छात्रजीवने एव सः ज्ञानं लभते, परेषां दुःखम् अवबोद्ध, धर्मस्य तत्त्वं ज्ञातुं, परमशक्तिविषये अनुभूयितुं, महापुरुषाणां विचारान् पठितं, सम्यग् आचरितुं च अवसरं लभते। प्राचीनकाले छात्रजीवनं ब्रह्मचर्यम् उच्यते स्म । ब्रह्मचारी तपोमयं जीवनं कठोरं व्रतं च आचर्य सरलभावेन केवलं ज्ञानोपार्जने संलग्नोऽभवत्। अनेन तपसा ज्ञानेन च भाविजीवने सः कष्टानि सोढुं समर्थोऽभवत् ज्ञानस्य, विद्यायाः तपसः, दानादिधर्मस्य च विशिष्टं महत्त्वमस्ति मनुष्यजीवने, अन्यथा मनुष्यः पशुतुल्यो भवति। उक्तं हि- येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानं ज्ञानं न शीलं न गुणो न धर्मः । ते मृत्युलोके भुवि भारभूता मनुष्यरूपेण मृगाश्चरन्ति ।

अतएव छात्रैरस्य सुवर्णावसरस्य सदुपयोगः

कर्तव्यो न च नाशयितव्यः कालः । यद्यस्मिन् काले छात्राः संयमेन, तपसा, परिश्रमेण नियमपूर्वकं कार्यं कुर्वन्ति, सत्यमाचरन्ति, गुरुणामादरं कुर्वन्ति, आलस्यं च त्यजन्ति तदा सकले जीवने ते कदापि विफला न भविष्यन्ति। नायं कालः सुखमुपभोक्तुम्। केवलं सुखमिच्छता परिश्रमेण विना विद्या न लभ्यते सर्वविधो विकासश्च न भवति । अत एवोच्यते -

सुखार्थी चेत्यजेद्विद्या विद्यार्थी चेत्यजेत् सुखम् ।

सुखार्थिनः कुतो विद्या कुतो विद्यार्थिनः सुखम् ॥

भाविजीवने सुखार्थमेव छात्रजीवने परिश्रमः क्रियते । छात्रैः नियमितं भोजनं भक्षणीयम्, नियतं च व्यायामेन शरीर पोषणीयम्, आलस्यं त्यक्त्वाऽध्ययनं कर्तव्यम् । तेन शोभनविचारमयानि पुस्तकानि पठितव्यानि, शोभनविचारमयानि नाटकानि चित्राणि च द्रष्टव्यानि, शोभनविचारमयानि गीतानि श्रोतव्यानि गातव्यानि च। अनेन चित्तशुद्धिर्भवति चित्तं च कार्यात् न विचलति।

प्राचीन भारतीय वैद्यकीय इतिहासः

संग्रहः वन्दिता
प्रथम बि ए

आयुर्वेदस्य इतिहासः वैदिककालादेव आरभ्यते । अतः पाश्चात्सहस्र वर्षेभ्योऽपि प्राचीनोयं इतिहासः । विशेषतः क्रिस्तपूर्वचतुर्थशतकादारभ्य आयुर्वेदस्य उत्कृष्टपरंपराः न केवलो आचारो आसन् अपि तु तत्कालीनेषु प्रख्यातेषु नलंदा विक्रमशिला इत्यादि विश्वविद्यालयेषु प्रमुखविषयत्वेन पाठ्यन्ते स्म । भारतीयैः सह विदेशीय छात्राः अपि अस्य प्रयोजनं प्राप्तवन्तः आसन् । चरकाचार्यं विरचितं चरकसंहिता सुश्रुतचार्यं विरचितं सुश्रुतसंहिता वाग्भटाचार्यप्रथितम् अष्टांगयोगं माधवकरस्य माधवनिदानम् इत्यादयः आयुर्वेदस्य प्रमुखग्रंथाः।

चरकसंहितायां ३४२ सस्यजन्यद्रव्याणां २७७ प्राणिजन्यद्रव्याणां ६४ खनिजद्रव्याणां च उल्लेखः कृतोऽस्ति । ग्रंथस्य अस्य महत्वमभिलक्ष्य नैकापि व्याख्यानि विरचितानि । चरकसंहितायां ७ स्थानानि संति । मूलतः एषा अग्निं वे शे न रचिता संहिता । चरकमहर्षिणा प्रतिस्कारः कृतः । दृढबलनाम्ना अपरेण वैद्येन संपूर्णं कृतम् । एवम् अद्य उपलब्धायां चरकसंहितायां त्रयाणां कर्तृत्वं विद्यते । कृत्स्नोपि आयुर्वेदः अष्टधा विभक्तः- शल्य - शालक्य - कायचिकित्सा - कौमारभृत्य - अगततन्त्रम् - रसायनतन्त्रम् - वाजीकरणमिति । ईदानीं प्रत्येकमंगम् - तस्यायुर्वेदस्यांगान्यष्टौ तत् यथा कायचिकित्सा शालाक्यं शल्यापदृतकं विषगरं वैरोधिकप्रशमनं भूतविद्या कौमारभृत्यकं रसायनं वाजीकरणमिति ।

There are eight branches of ayurveda :

1. कायचिकित्सा - Internal medicine

2. शालाक्यम् - ENT

3. शल्यचिकित्सा - Surgery

4. विषगर- वैरोधिकप्र-शमनं - Toxicology

5. भूतविद्या - Psychiatries

6. कौमारभृत्यकं - Paediatrics

7. रासायनतन्त्रम् - Treatment with chemicals

8. वाजीकरणम् - Aphrodisiacs

Pathology in ancient India -

व्याधयः चतुर्विधाः - आगन्तवः शरीराः मानसाः स्वाभाविकः चेति ।

ते पुनः सप्त विधाः । तत् यथा आदिबल प्रवृत्ताः, जन्मबल प्रवृत्ताः, दोष बल प्रवृत्ताः, संघात बल प्रवृत्ताः, काल बल प्रवृत्ताः, दैव बल प्रवृत्ताः, स्वभाव बल प्रवृत्ताः इति ।

Diseases are of four types - exogenous, endogenous, psychic and natural .

They are generally caused due to seven factors-

- Pre - conceptional and hereditary factors
- Past - conceptional and hereditary factors
- Vitiation of humours
- Contagious
- Caused by season
- Caused by natural forces
- Caused by nature of the bodies

Humors of the body and mind :-

त्रयः शरीर दोषाः वातपित्तश्लेश्मणः ते शरीरं दूषयन्ति । द्वौ पुनः सत्वदोशद्वयं रजस्तमस्य तौ सत्वं दूषयन्तः । ताभ्यश्च सत्वशरीराभ्यां विकृतिरूपं जायते नोपजायते चाप्रदुषाभ्याम्।

There are three body humors-Vata,Kapha and Pitta. They vitiate the body. There are two mental humors-active and inert that irritate the mind. The irritations of these two-body and mind disease manifests,and their non-vitiation does not occur.

Embryology -

गर्भस्य चत्वारि विधानि भूतानि मातापितृसम्भवानि।

आहारजन्यात्मकृतानि चैव सर्वस्य सर्वाणि भवन्ति देहे।

An embryo has four components derived from the mother and is developed by itself.

Arteries -

धमन्यो रक्तवाहिन्यः चतुर्विंशतिरीरिताः।

कुल्याभिरिव केदारस्ताभिर्देहोभिवर्धते।

There are 24 arteries that carry blood. These arteries take nutrient rich blood to different parts of the body and nourish the body just

like canals take water to farms.

Blood flow -

हृदौ रसो निस्सरति तस्मादेति च सर्वशः।

सिराभि हृदयं वैति तस्मान्तत्प्रभवाः सिराः॥

Rasa(blood) flows from the heart to all parts of the body through the arteries and back to the heart through veins.

Blood Circulation -

आहारस्य सम्यक् परिणतस्य तस्य यस्तेजो भूतसारः।

परमसूक्ष्मः स रस इत्युच्यते तस्य हृदयं स्थानम्॥

स हृदयात् चतुर्विंशति धमनीरनुप्रविष्य ...कृस्त्रं शरीरम् तर्पयति वर्धयति धारयति यापयति च अदृष्टहेतुकेन कर्मणा॥

The subtle energy from well digested food is called rasa,the nourished liquid.It moves through the 24 arteries, satisfies, nourishes, supports and maintains the entire body day after day, propelled by an unseen force. This information from चरकसंहिता, भावप्रकाशः सुश्रूत संहिता चिकित्सा स्थानम् tells us about the knowledge our fore fathers possessed regarding medicine and Ayurveda.



Wise sayings in Sanskrit

संग्रहः दीपालि
प्रथम बि ए

1. यथा कर्म तथा फलम् ।

Meaning- As you sow, so shall you reap.
Gist- A man obtains the fruit in the way in which he performs his duties.

2. आशा दुःखस्य कारणम् ।

Meaning- Desire is the root cause of sorrow.
Gist- Expectations hurt.

3. दूरतः पर्वतोरम्याः ।

Meaning- The mountains look beautiful from a distance.
Gist- All that glitters is not gold.

4. गतस्य शोकः न कर्तव्यः ।

Meaning- One should not mourn for what has already happened.
Gist- It is worthless to think and feel sorry for what has already happened. There is no use crying over spilt milk.

5. शीलम् परं भूषणम् ।

Meaning- Character is the most precious ornament for a man.
Gist- When character is lost, everything is lost. Hence it is said that character beautifies a man like an ornament.

6. अतितृष्णा विनाशाय ।

Meaning- Extreme hankering leads to destruction.
Gist- If a man hankers for everything always, he is sure to go to destruction.

7. कायः कस्य न वल्लभः ?

Meaning- To whom is the body not dear?
Gist - Everyone loves their body.

8. मूर्खस्य नास्ति औषधम् ।

Meaning- There is no remedy for foolishness or a fool.
Gist- People can make an ordinary person understand things but it is useless to try and make foolish people understand things.

9. बलीयसी केवलम् ईशवरेणा ।

Meaning- The will of God is supreme.
Gist- Anything is successful and possible only if there is God's grace and blessings.

10. जनानी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ।

Meaning- Mother and Motherland are superior to heaven.
Gist- People admit and believe that heaven is the happiest place. But in fact, mother and motherland bestow greater happiness than heaven.



III B.A.



Adhila Aboobacker



Amritha B Bhat



Anitha Kuvar



Anjali V. Bhandary



Anusya



Arfaina



Asha Rani



Ayisha Shafeeka



Ayshath Shafa



B. Varsha Pai



Bhuvana



Chaitra



Deeksha



Deepika



Fathima Shazia



Shamsheera



Gauthami D



Harshitha



Kavitha



Kavya. N



Keerthi AK



Lavanya



Meghana Rao



Nandini JC



Neesha Kumari



Poornima G H



Prathima



Preethi



Vidya



Zahira Banu



Priyanka



Ramya



Rashmitha



Riddhi Rai



Sahala Banu



Shrijitha



Shruthi



Shwetha



Sneha



Srilakshmi



Suchitha. V



Sumithra



Sushmitha



Swathi .S



Swathi .V



Teena

III B.Com. 1st Batch



Amisha



Anusha Ravindran



Anvitha M Amin



Aradhana N K



Ayishath Unaisa



Bashima



Bhavyashree



Chaithra J Saliyan



Chaithra M



Chaithra



Chaithra R



Dakshayini



Deeksha



Deeksha S K



Deepthi



Deepthi M S



Dhanushree



Drishya



Greeshma Rao



Harshitha



Harshitha



Jeevitha



Jyothika Puthran



K Jaseema Begum



K C Krithi



Kavya



Kavya



Kavya M K



Keerthana



Krithika



Mahima K H



Manjula



Navyashree



Roshini



Sajida



Saniya Parveen



Shahnaz



Sheethal J.K



Shilpa



Sinchana



Sreenidhi A



Swathi



Taskeen Naz



Thumbay Nishal



Vaishnavi



Zuhana

III B.Com. 2nd Batch



Lara Princy Veigus



Lenisha Shareen
Peris



Mahima Rao



Manjula Y Ganiger



Manvi K N



Megha



Nireeksha



Niroshini



Nisha



Nisha H



Pavithra



Prajna rai



Prathiksha



Prathvi



Rachitha M
Suryavamshi



Rashmitha V N



S L Ruthu



Sampritha



Sandhya M L



Sanyukta



Savithri Rangappa
Managooli



Shankaramma



Shreenidhi



Shubha D Suvarna



Sonia Ramanna
Honakatti



Sowmya B



Supritha A



Suraksha



Sushmitha



Swarna Bangera



Thripathi



Vandana



Varshitha



Yashwini



Deeksha



Krishna Kumari



Meghashree



Niveditha



Sheeba



Shradda



U Soumya Nayak



Sushmitha



Suraksha V



Sushma

III B.Com. 3rd Batch



Abhijna K



Afrah Naaz



Aleema Afreena



Amisha



Ayishathul
Shabnam



Chaithr A



Chaithra



Deeksha K



Deeksha R



Deepika K



Dhanushri



Dhanya Shree



Fahiza Naaz



Faminaz



Harshitha



K Chaithra



Kavya K



Likhitha



Mahefuza Banu



Meghana S



Meghashree



Michelle Jenifar
Mendonza



Mokshitha G
Karkera



Namratha N



Nishmitha



Pooja Bhavani



Prajna P Malli



Preethika A



Rakshitha Alva



Roshni



Sajirunnisha



Sana Kausar



Sangeetha B



Shafeeda
Nashreen



Sheethal M



Shifa



Shreya Shetty



SN Trupti



Sumayya



Vraksha

III BBA



Anoushka



Asavari Nagarmat



Bhavyashree



Nafia



Kampana



Kusuma



Nameera Banu



Prathiksha



Rifath Naz



Rifath Parveen



Rukshitha



Saritha Saldanha



Sharanya



Vidya S



Vijetha



Zohara Mushrif

III B.Sc. FND



Adithi



Afnan. M



Ananya



Anusha
Bhandarkar



Fathima H



Fathimath Sahala



Fathimathul
Zakiya



Gulsha Mariam



Munawara Banu



Neha Jainab



Nireeksha.Shetty



Nishitha



Niveditha Kamath



Payal



Rashmitha



Ritika Kanakaraj



Sana Begum



Sarshar Naz
Iftthikar



Shaima Saeed



Sharanya



Shazeen Shaikh



Sumayya



Surakaha



Swathi

III B.Sc.



Adrina Vinisha



Anagha K



Deekshitha



Dhanyashree



Fathima Anisha



Fathimath Semeera



Girishma Kini



Hannath



Hasnath Rahna



Krathika



Maneesha
Banger



Milani Monica
Crasta



Muhammad
Fathima



Nishmitha



Pooja Bhat



Pooja Gatty



Poornima



Prakruthi T K



Pratheeksha Amin



Rakshitha



Raliya



Rameeza



Rufaida



Sahana



Sameeksha



Shreeja



Shruthi



Shruthi Shetty



Swathi N Alva

II M.Sc. FSN



Aiysha Neelofer



Ameera



Sachita



Soumya

II M.Com.



Aishwarya



Akshatha.P



Amber



Ankitha V P



Ananya



Chaithra



Chirashree



Deeksha Baliga B



Dhanya K P



Eassy



Fiona Helen
Dsouza



Greeshma



Grishma Martis



Kavya G P



Kulal Bhuvana
Krishna



Megha A



Megha



Meghashree M



Muzaiyya Ayesha



Namitha Shenoy



Niharika P Shetty



Nisha .K



Nishmitha



Nishmitha



Prajna



Prathiksha Shetty



Prathima K



Preethika



Pruthvi S Rao



Raksha Prabhu K



Reshma Aila



Sheethal K



Shrajani.K



Sudheeksha.P



Varsha Kamath



Student Council Election E - Voting



E-Voting Process



E-Voting Process



Elected Student Leaders



Elected Student Leaders with Principal

Student Council Inauguration



Inauguration by Dr. Flosy C R Dsouza



Address by the Chief Guest



Address by the Student Welfare Officer



Oath Taking Ceremony

Independence Day



Flag Hoisting

Founder's Day



Floral Tribute to our Founder by Sri Kudupi Jagadhish Shenoy



Floral Tribute to our Founder by the Principal of BWC



Honouring the Rank Holders

Department Activities

Department of English



'The Power of Stories'. Resource Person: Mrs. Jyothi Rao Kunjoor, Professional Storyteller



Albert Camus' The Plague Absurd Life, Death, Sisyphus, Peremptory Diseases & Gods. Resource Person: Prof. Pattabhi



Challenges of Post Covid-19 Job Market and Preparation for Job Seekers. Resource Person: Mr. Harish Shetty

Department of Kannada



National Level Webinar on Poet Dr. Siddalingayya Resource person Dr. Dominic D Bangalore University



Farewell to Mohandas



Kits Distribution



National Level Webinar on the Topic ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತು-2

Department of Hindi



National Seminar & Workshop. Chife Guest - Sri Ajay Shukla, Hindi Novelist



'Self Composed Poem Recitation Competition' on account of "International Mother Language Day"



Outreach Program Food kit Distribution to 'D' group workers of BWC

Department of History



Webinar on 'Our District ; Our Pride (ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ)



Webinar on "Epidemics & Pandemics - India's experience under Colonialism & After. Resource Person was Prof. Lokesh

Department of Economics



International Webinar on Economic Impact of Covid 19; Insider Perspectives. Resource Person; Dr Swapna Hegde, Senior Research and Site Administrator Perkin Elmer Health Science Canada



Quiz Competition Conducted to 2nd B Com on Banking. Quiz Masters Sudharani, Dhanashree and Malya



Uniform Distribution to Besant Kannada Medium Students

Department of Political Science



Constitution Day Celebration



Poster Making Competition, Prize Distribution



Felicitation to Deputy Mayor

Department of Sociology



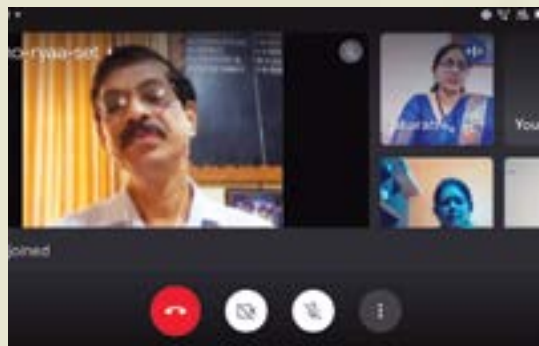
Greeting Card Making Competition



Learning of life skills during lockdown



Guest Lecture on Post COVID challenges and opportunities for youth in education sector by prof Shirly Rani on 17th Feb 2021



National Level Webinar on 'Reproductive Health Problems in Adolescents and Young Adults' Resource Person Dr. Bharathi Shetty, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynecologist

Department of Secretarial Practice



Seven Days National Level Virtual Faculty Development Programme on ICT TOOLS - THE EMERGING TRENDS OF TEACHING Dept. of Secretarial Practice was held on 24th August 2021



MoU with Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management on 27th July 2021



A day with the forlorn aged (A luncheon time with the aged) on 31st July 2020, at Dr. Giridhar Rao Sanjivi Bai Vriddashram, Kodialbail

Department of Home Science



Activities Performed for the preschoolers



Demonstration on arranging flowers



Story Telling Techniques for pre schoolers



**"Protect Breastfeeding A Message for Mother to be"
Resource Person: Mrs. Mithra Prabhu**

Department of Journalism



**First prize winner of informative video making competition
conducted by Department of Journalism Ms.Lenisha Shareen
receiving cash prize from Principal**



**Challenges and Opportunities in App driven Journalism
Resource Person was Mr. Harsha Raj Gatty**

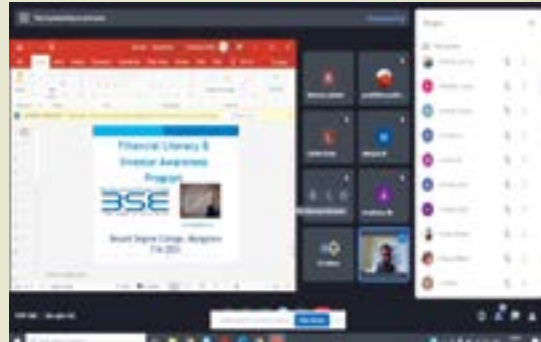


**Reflections on Hundred Years of Journalism Education in India
and Future Prospects. Resource Person: Dr. D.S. Poornananda**

Department of Commerce



Inauguration and Launching of 3rd Batch of Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance



Webinar On Financial Literacy and Investor Awareness Programme Held on 7th June 2021



International Level Webinar on "Research-Teaching Nexus in Higher Education. Resource Person: Dr. ANANDA. S.



3 days Webinar on "Opportunities and Challenges in Future Scenario" Resource Persons: Dr. Vishal Samartha, Mr. Aneish Kumar and Mr. Subhash Bangera

Department of Computer Application

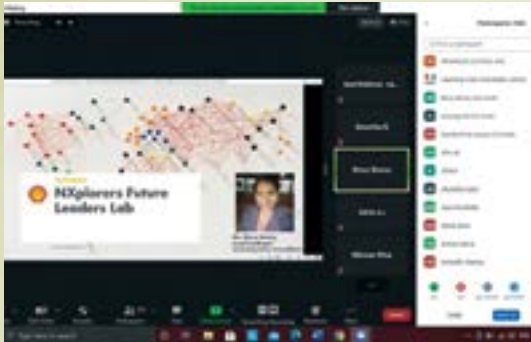


A talk session Network Security 2020



E-Voting 2020-21

Department of FND



Nxplorers future leaders lab



Awareness program on Food Safety and Hygiene in connection with Food Safety Day

Department of PG Studies in Commerce (M.Com)



Valedictory Function of the 2nd batch of Certificate Program in Banking, Finance and Insurance (CPBFI)



"BSE-Investor Protection Fund Capital Market Awareness Webinar" on 2nd December, 2020. The resource person for the webinar was Mr. B Udaya Bhaskara Ganesh



Ro-tract Club Installation Ceremony

Department of PG Studies in FSN (M.Sc.)



Nutrition Education Programme at Community Level and Assessment of Health Parameters



Webinar on Therapeutic Potentials of Spices and Herbs in relation to Covid-19. Resource person: Dr. Asha Jyoti Rai

Department of Physical Education



Winner of the Mangalore University intercollegiate yoga competition for men and women (Mangalore South) organized by Father Muller's College of speech and hearing, kankanady on 11-02-2021



Six days International level faculty Development Program on 'Perspectives and Strategies on Contemporary issues in Physical Education and Sports'



Online one-week Quarantine Fitness Challenge Program



BESANT WOMEN'S COLLEGE
 An Affiliated to the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary Education
 Department of Physical Education & Sports
 annually holds year to

FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN
 MOVE TO BE FIT

ON THE OCCASION OF GANDHI JAYANTI
 (2nd October 2020)

From 28th September 2020 to 3rd October 2020

THE MESSAGE BEHIND THIS CAMPAIGN IS "TO RUN FOR OUR ANCESTRAL CIVILIZATION"
 • Run a mile of your choice, at a time that suits you.
 • Wear your gear on.
 • Run with your family or your friend.
 • Run on roads (not your lawn).
 • Record your mile run and share it on social media by tagging #FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN.

FOR MORE DETAILS, VISIT: www.fitindia.gov. For details visit: www.besantwomenscollege.edu

Ms. Sangeetha M. Dr. Sushil Kumar Shetty P. Mr. R. Srinivasan P.



Fit India Freedom Run (Move to be fit)

Association Activities

Fine Arts



Express and Impress - Depiction of Talents By The Students a Tribute to Dr. Annie Besant

NSS



District Level Quiz Competition



National Youth Day Programme
Resource person: Prof. Keshava Bangera



Sadbhavan Diwas - 2020



Oath Taking Vigilance Week

Career Guidance & Training



Career orientation program conducted by MITE

Environment Club



Session on Herbs

Consumer Club



The World Consumer Day was celebrated by the District Consumer Union and the Consumer club of the Besant Women's College

Folk Culture Club



Training programme on “Kottige Making”



The Prize Winners of Virtual Video making competition on 'Aati Da Onji Dina'

Women's Cell



A Skill Development Program on Artificial Jewelry Making, Quilling, Quilt Making, Fabric Jewelry Crafts Etc



A Lecture On Menstrual Hygiene
Resource person: Dr. Edweena Philip Monis



A Session on Atrocities Against Women by
Prof. Asha Deepa Nayak

Outreach Cell



Food Kits Distribution



Vaccination Drive

Rangering Unit



Founders and Thinking day of Scouts and Guides, cleaning activity near college locality area



Fire & Health Safety Awareness Campaign was conducted by the team of First Neuro Hospital



Awareness programme on the COVID19

Youth Red Cross



Free Vaccination Drive



The Third Round of free Corona Virus Vaccination Camp

Research and Development Cell



Interaction and Felicitation to Empowered Women
Smt. Sumati Elantil and Smt. Yashodha Layl



Felicitation to 'D Group' Workers of Besant English School

Innovation Club



KYC (Know Your College) online quiz competition



Green day Photography Competition

Alumni



Registration of the Alumni Association



Scholarship distribution programme by Alumni Association

HRD Cell



Online Session on Capital Market Awareness

Anti Ragging Cell



Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Ragging

TerraByte

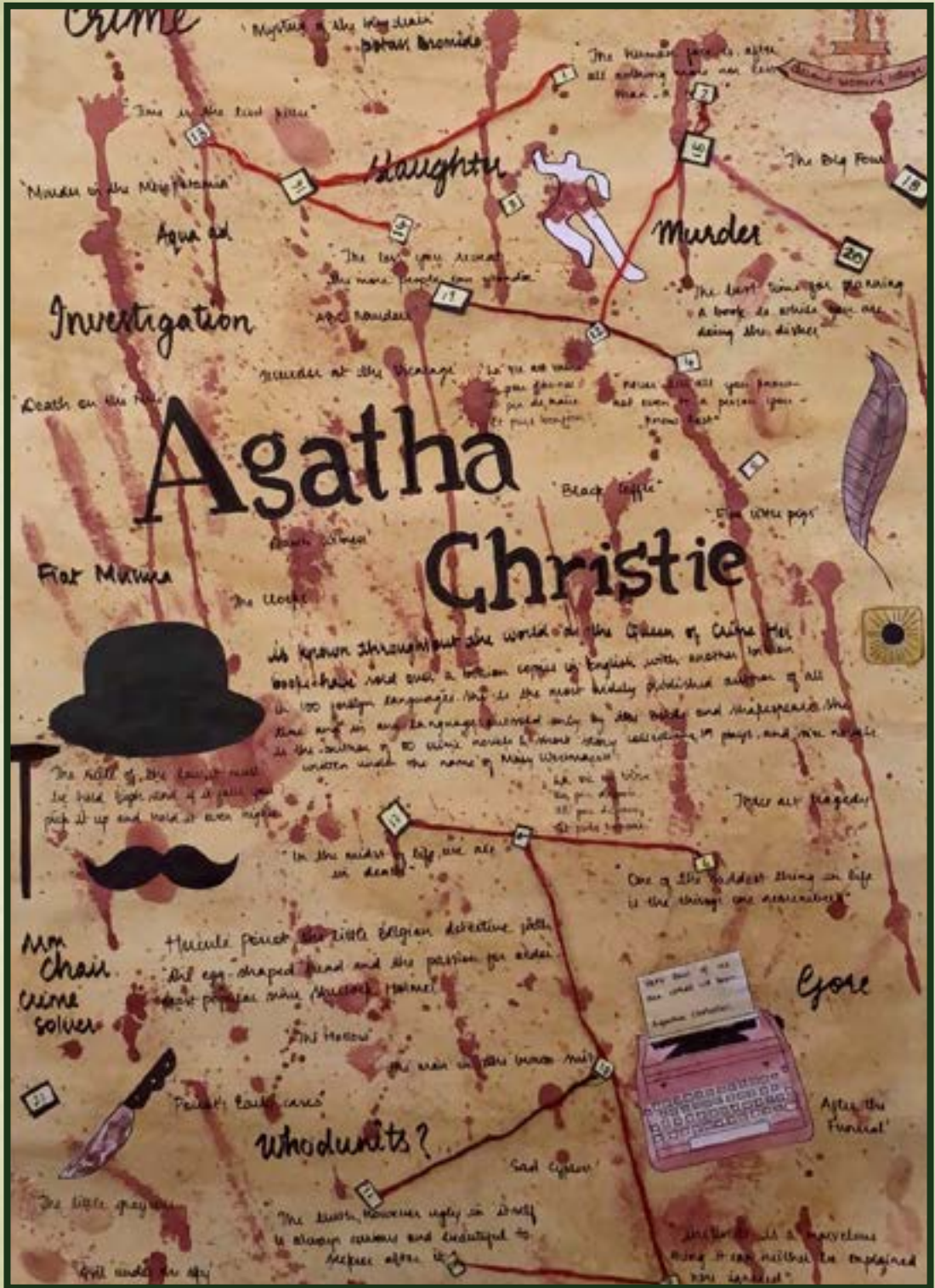


E-Voting 2020-21



Guest Lecture

Student Art Gallery



Homage to Agatha Christie

Designed by: Ayisha Ruksana, Wafa, Nafila (I BBA)



REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 - 2021

*“The Principal Goal of Education is to Create Men & Women
Capable of Doing New Things
Not simply repeating what other generations have done”*

- Jean Piaget

Higher Education in India is undergoing rapid changes and is getting geared up to meet the new challenges globally. Many career oriented courses have been added in the form of Open Elective Subjects; But it still has to go to higher heights. Because of the pandemic Covid 19 the major portion of the Academic year was a washout. From April 2019 Mangaluru in Karnataka State went into a lockdown and the college reopened for the students only on November 06, 2021 The Online process was adopted to complete the Academic year 2020 to 21 and the exams for the V Semester and VI Semester were conducted physically. Though internet played a vital role in conducting the Online classes there were several cases where the rural students did not get the advantage of smooth Internet flow and hence, lagged behind when compared to urban students. The Government is doing its best to resolve this crisis by continuing its focus “Access, Equity and Quality”.

Our College has always been following the Principal focus of “Access, Equality and Quality.” Because of this principal focus our College assumes greater significance, for its doorway have always remained “open to all women who aspire for Higher Education”, as per our vision, The Vision of our illustrious Founder, Dr. Annie Besant envisaged a strong India through the education and empowerment of women. We are glad that our policy of admission without discrimination – Social, Economic, Cultural, Religious or Academic – has not in the least affected our pursuit of excellence. The joint efforts of all the stakeholders to meet quality targets have helped the institution to reach the goal of excellent academic performance and a good track record of placement. The Managing Committee of the College is constituted of exponents who have had vast experience in academic administration. I deem it a privilege to present to you the honored members of the Committee for the Academic year 2019 - 20:

Sri. Kudpi Jagadeesh Shenoy	President
Sri. Manel Annappa Nayak	Vice president
Sri. Devanand Pai	Secretary & Correspondent - BWC
Sri. M.P Bhat	Treasurer
Sri Nagar Narayan Shenoy	Member
Sri Shyamsundar Kamath	Member
Sri Sathish Kumar Bhat	Member
Dr. Manjula K. T.	Member
Shri Belthangady Ganesh Krishna Bhat	Member
Dr. Arjun Srinivas Nayak Manel	Member

Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P.	Ex-Officio Member (Principal)
Dr. Parashuram G. Malage	Staff Representative
Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar	Staff Representative
Sri. Syed Mahammed	PTA – President

The Vision of the College that aims at accessibility to all and provide quality education without compromise is realized through a well explained Mission which embraces all requisites of an all-inclusive education for bringing out competent individuals. A non-discriminate policy of admission which is at the core of our Vision Statement is reflected in the enrollment data of the current year:

Stream	SC	ST	MINORITIES	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL
UG	90	15	176	374	160	824
PG	2	-	6	42	30	78

The other part of the Vision reflects our commitment to the cause of guiding the students to emerge as competent individuals. Academic record, though not the only benchmark to assess this, is indicative of the quality of graduates passing out of an institution.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS:

Result Expected. All the results are not available. Some results have grave errors.

The Mission Statement of the College begins with three major academic concerns:

1. To instill in the students a lasting desire for knowledge.
2. To help them acquire the skills essential for home and career.
3. To help them imbibe a scientific temper.

The Academic Programmes and all support activities help us to realize these goals. The courses and subjects are introduced with utmost care and planning, for example the courses BCA and B.Sc. Home Science have been introduced this academic year 2020 – 21.

The academic achievements of the students also act as determining factors to know the quality of the Teachers and hence the institution follows a well-chalked out recruitment pattern. Details of appointments made in 2020-21 for the teaching Staff in BWC are given below.

Name	Department	Remarks
Roopa Lokesh	Sociology	Transferred from Department of English to Sociology to fill the vacancy occurring due to the Retirement of Ms. Shirley Rani
Roopa Rao	M.Sc FND	
Adithi	B.Sc FND	
Dr. Asha Rai M. G	M.Sc FSN	Taking and suggesting Projects for Students

Ms. Sheethal M	BA – Data Processing	
Ms. Madhushree	Sociology	
Ms. Swathi K. S	Physics	
Ms. Chethana Nayak	Journalism	
Mr. Ravinder Murthy	B.Sc / Data Processing	To fill the vacancy occurred due to the resigning of Ms. Sheethal because of Marriage
Ms. Lavita Miranda	B.Sc FND	
Ms. Shwetha Singh	M.Sc FSN	
Ms. Vinaya	English	
Ms. Maya Kuduva	B.Sc FND	

The curriculum designed by the University is supplemented with additional inputs given through carefully planned add-on Certificate Courses. Some of the Important Certificate Courses are listed below:

Sl.No.	Department/Association	Course
1	History	Prakruth Diploma
2	Commerce	Practical Accounting
3	Kannada	Theater Drama
4	Home Science	Window to Home Science
5	Sociology	Beautician Course
6	Entrepreneurship Development	Self-Employment Programme
7	Consumer club	Consumer Certificate course
8	Women cell	Multi skill development
9	Home Science	Tailoring (office staff)
10	Fine Arts	Contemporary Dance
11	Computer Science	COP - Certificate & Diploma for 90 hours each
12	English	Functional English Certificate Course
13	Secretarial Practice	Recognizing the Top Scorers with Certificates
14	Career Guidance	Banking and Other Competitive Exams
Swayam – An Online Learning portal initiated by MHRD – Govt. Of India 12 Staff Members and 20 students are using portal to get Certified from SWAYAM		

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN:

The Academic year 2020 – 21 saw various online activities. Not only the classes were online but some programmes were also online. The list of all the programmes conducted online and offline are summarized here.

National Level webinar was organized by the Department of Hindi on topic “ Corona – 19 Samaj Evam Sahity ke paripreksha me”

June 3, 2020

National Level webinar was organized by the Department of Hindi on topic “ Corona – 19 Samaj Evam Sahity ke paripreksha me” on 03rd June 2020 time 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM. Resource persons were DR. RUPA CHARI, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ,DEPARTMENT OF HINDI, DPM’s SHREE MALLIKARJUN & SHRI. CHETAN Manju DESAI COLLEGE – CONACONA-GOIA and DR. NAGES H.R, HOD & ASSITANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF HINDI, St. AGNES COLLEGE (Autonomous) - MANGALORE. Participants from various places of India participated in the Webinar. Shri Devanand Pai, Secretary WNES & Correspondent BWC and Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P, Principal of BWC inaugurated the programme through online. Dr. Parashuram Malage organised the programme with help of college webinar team. At the end of the programme, generated E-Certificates were sent to the participant’s Mail ID.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದ ವೆಬಿನಾರ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣ 2020: ಕನ್ನಡವಿಭಾಗ

June 4, 2020

Kannada Dept. of the College organised a National Level Webinar on the Topic : ಕೋವಿಡ್-19; ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತು. in Google meet platform on 4th June 2020. Dr. Gajjana Naik, Assistant Professor, Classical Kannada Study centre, Rani Chennamma University Belagaavi and Dr. Vishwanatha

Badikana, Assistant Professor, Kannada Dept. St.Aloysius College, (autonomous), Mangaluru were the resource persons. More than 308 participants registered to the webinar. 108 delegates attended the session. Honorable Correspondant Sri K. Devananda Pai inaugurated the Webinar. Our Principal Dr.Sathish Kumar Shetty P. Delivered the keynote. Raviraj S, HOD, Convenor and Mrs. Jnaneshwari M, co- convenor moderated the session.

National Webinar-2020 on topic “Explore your mind during Pandemic Crisis”: Dept. of SP & C.Sc.

June 10, 2020

On Wednesday, June 10, 2020, The Department of Secretarial Practice along with the Department of Computer Science had its ambitious programme – An Virtual Webinar titled “Explore your mind during the Pandemic Crisis”. The resource Person, Dr. SURFRAZ J HASIM, M.Sc (Phy.), M.Phil, MBA, M.Sc(Psy.), Ph.D (Psy.), Director (Academics), P. A. Educational Trust (Regd.), Mangaluru - 574 153, highlighted the different ways to keep the mind occupied. He said the several pending works related to teaching could be taken up and learn new skills which could be Imparted after the lockdown is over.Prof Hemaltha, Convener and HoD, Secretarial Practice, welcomed the virtual gathering and briefed about the theme of the webinar.

The Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty and the Secretary of Women’s National Education Society extended their best wishes to the organizing team.The Technical support staff led by Mr. Ravinder Murthy and Mr. Rithesh Kumar extended full Technical support to the webinar.

Prof. Raikar, HoD, Joint Convener & Department of Computer Science proposed the vote of thanks.

The staff members of the Department of Secretarial Practice Prof. Ranjini, Prof. Vidya

Bhat and Prof. Shaila Kamath were present. The number of Virtual Participants stood at 226 at the close of the Programme.

At the end of the programme the feedback was collected from the Virtual audience and Certificates Issued on the same day immediately after the acceptance of the feedback.

The webinar was an experience of its own. The memories of this webinar will be cherished for a long time to come.

Rangers association community service during COVID 19

July 3, 2020

During the pandemic, the Rangering unit service team of our college under Bharath Scouts and Guides volunteered to serve SSLC students during examination which was conducted from 25th July to 3rd July 2020.

Eight of our rangering unit students rendered service at NITK school, Suratkal, Govt.PUC Navunda, Udupi, MGC School Bondel, Anandashram High School, Kotekar and Besant National Girls Jr college.

The services were thermal screening, sanitizing the hands, maintaining distance n checking whether masks were worn by candidates who appeared for SSLC exams

International Webinar on “Coping with Covid-19 with a Perfect and Balanced Mind”: Dept. of SP & C.Sc.

July 3, 2020

The Department of Secretarial Practice and The Department of Computer Science joined hands to create another memorable, information filled International Webinar titled “Coping with Covid-19 with a Perfect and Balanced Mind “., on July 03, 2019.

Three Eminent Resource Persons were selected for the purpose.

The First one to use this opportunity was Dr. Jo, Pinakka, Memphis Nephrology Associates, Nephrologist and Transplant Nephrologist, CEO American Academy of Yoga and Meditation Board of Trustee, Yoga university of America, Spoke on the topic Exiting out of Nervousness during Pandemic Crisis. The Talk was informative and was supported by easy to understand PowerPoint Slides.

The Second Resource Person Dr. Shreesha M, Faculty of Applied Media, Higher Colleges of Technologies, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. He Spoke on the Topic “Traditional Classes to Online Classes – The Paradigm Shift”. He explained in dpth in a lucid manner how Time can be utilized in this Pandemic Crisis and how the attention of the students can be retained during the online Classes. To summarise, he talked about everything to make Online Classes interesting.

The Third Resource Person, Dr Vandana Pandit spoke about the Crucial handling of Students Taking up Online Courses. She highlighted the fact that Counselling was essential to the students who attend virtual Classes just like we do for the regular College Attending Students. She also stressed on mental exercises to done to cope with Covid-19. This will help to reduce Panic and Stress.

Prof. Hemalatha, earlier welcomed the Gathering, and Best Wishes were given by the Secretary, Women’s National Education Society &Correspondent , BWC Shri Devanand Pai and the Principal, Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P.

The Guests were Introduced by Prof. Ranjini Ms. Shaila Kamath and Prof. Vidya Bhat. Ms. Shaila Kamath also took active, Responsible job of Creating Groups on the Social Media WhatsApp and was in continuous Communication with the Virtual Participants.

Two Day Knowledge Sharing National Webinar on Data Analysis using SPSS Software: Dept. of U. G. & P. G. Studies in Commerce and Management

July 7, 2020

The Department of U. G. & P. G. Studies in Commerce and Management in association with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Besant Women's College organized "Two Day Knowledge Sharing National Webinar on Data Analysis using SPSS Software" on 6th & 7th July 2020. The resource person for the webinar was Mr. Dharmendra H, SPSS, Excel and AMOS Trainer, Bangalore. The webinar was under the theme of Parametric and Non Parametric Testing Tools in Research Methodology through SPSS.

The webinar programme was inaugurated with the introductory remarks about the theme. The Secretary of WNES and Correspondent of Besant Women's College Sri K. Devanand Pai addressed the organizing team and participants of the webinar. The Principal of the Besant Women's College Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty made welcome and the Dean and HOD of Commerce & Management Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C. introduced the resource person Mr. Dharmendra H. The resource person has begun the session with introduction of SPSS along with research hypothesis and data analytical tools. The parametric and nonparametric tools and techniques have been explained with illustrations for data analysis through the SPSS software application during both days' session of the webinar.

There were more than three hundred participants includes academicians, research scholars, post graduate students and entrepreneurs, actively participated through Zoom Application from across the India. Sri Ganesh Krishna Bhat, Member of WNES, Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty, Principal Besant Women's College, Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C.,

Dean and HOD of Commerce & Management, Prof. Syed Kahder, Coordinator of IQAC, and Dr. Balaji Bhovi, Program Coordinator were in the both days' session and made a webinar programme success. Ms. Anupa Baliga compeered both the days' session and Dr. Raghavendra delivered the vote of thanks. The two day knowledge sharing national webinar programme was assisted by Mr. Rithesh Kumar, Technical Advisor

Webinar on Challenges of Post Covid-19 Job Market and Preparation for Job Seekers :Dept. of English

July 9, 2020

Webinar on Challenges of Post Covid-19 Job Market and Preparation for Job Seekers organized by Field Outreach Bureau, Mangaluru in association with the Department of English, Besant Women's College, Mangaluru on 09th July 2020.

Webinar titled "THE IMMUNITY BOOSTERS": Dept. Home Science and Food, Nutrition & Dietetics

July 27, 2020

The Home Science and Food, Nutrition & Dietetics departments of Besant Women's College, Mangalore conducted a Webinar titled "THE IMMUNITY BOOSTERS" on 27th July 2020.

Dr. Archana Prabhat, Head of Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Centre for Post-Graduation and Research was the Resource person.

Shri K. Devananda Pai, Correspondent of Besant Women's College & Secretary of Women's National Education Society, Mangalore, conveyed his wishes on this occasion.

Dr.Satish Kumar Shetty P, Principal of Besant Women's College delivered the inaugural address.

Correspondent of Besant PU college &

Member of Management Belthangady Ganesh Krishna Bhat, Mr Syed Khadar , IQAC coordinater was present on this occasion.

Convenor of the webinar Mrs.Gayathree K, (HoD of Home Science), spoke on the importance of the webinar and introduced the resource person.

Dr.Archana Prabhat explained the importance of immunity, along with tips on how to boost it.

Co convenor of the webinar Ms. Keerthishree Nayak proposed the vote of thanks. Around 460 members participated in the webinar virtually. Mr Rithesh Kumar helped technically.

National Webinar on “Therapeutic Potentials of Spices and Herbs in Relation to Covid-19”: Dept. of MSc(FSN) & Womens Cell)

July 31, 2020

National Webinar on “Therapeutic Potentials of Spices and Herbs in Relation to Covid-19”, organised by the Department of P.G. Studies in Food Science and Nutrition in association with Women’s Cell and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC).

Rangers Association community service during COVID 19

July 31, 2020

Our Rangers students have yet again proved their social concern by volunteering to serve the CET exam candidates by sanitizing, thermal scanning and creating awareness of wearing masks and social distancing on 30th and 31st July 2020.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL STUDENT CAREER DEVELOPMENT WEBINAR: Dept. of SP & CSc

August 3, 2020

The 3rd Webinar by the Department of Secretarial Practice & Department of Computer Science along with IQAC

was conducted on August 3rd, 2020, in Besant Women’s College, Mangaluru titled “Mastering Soft Skills to Propel Career Growth”.

The meeting started with a Solemn Prayer.

Prof. Hemalatha Welcomed the Chief Guest and Inaugurator Dr. S. Yadapadithaya, Vice Chancellor, Mangalore University, The Resource Persons Mrs. Shilpa Shashidharan Planning and Environmental Coordinator - NSW and ACT, Australia and Mr. Jc Rakesh Hosabettu, HoD, Dept of Computer Science, Govinda Dasa Pre University College, Surathkal Zone Trainer, JCI India, Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P & Shri Devanand Pai, Secretary WNES, & Correspondent BWC, Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar, HoD, Department of Computer Science, Co-Coordinator of the webinar along with other staff members including the Technical Support Staff and the Virtual Participants. In her welcome speech she briefed the virtual audience on the theme of the webinar.

Dr. S. Yadapadithaya, Vice Chancellor, Mangalore University, inaugurated the webinar and in his inaugural speech he said that Developing the Soft Skills was of utmost importance to stand a better chance in becoming employable.

Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P praised the efforts of the Department of Secretarial Practice in organising unique and purposeful department programmes like Namma Mane Namma Mara, Honouring the top Scorers in the Mangalore University Semester Examination, Teaching soft skills to the students of other Colleges special in the rural areas. He further added that these kinds of programmes go a long way in building a rapport between the general public and the College.

Shri Devanand Pai encouraged the Organisers of the webinar and wished for the success of the programme.

The Resource Person Mrs. Shilpa Shashidharan Spoke on the Key Soft Skills namely

Emotional Intelligence

Team Player Attitude

Growth Mindset

Openness to Feedback

Adaptability

Active Listening

Work Ethics or Attitude

Coaching

She also Stressed on various preparations required for Job Interviews.

The 2nd Resource Person, Mr. Jc Rakesh Hosabettu, Spoke on the Topic "Manage Your Priorities" – a thought provoking deliverance on Time Management. He highlighted the importance of preparing to-do lists and prioritising them He went further to bring about the significance of using the "Stephen Covey's Time Matrix" & the "Pomodoro Technique" – a way to avoid Time wasters.

Earlier, Prof. Ranjini introduced the Chief Guest Dr. Yadapadithaya. Ms. Shilpa Shashidharan was introduced by Ms. Vidya Bhat and the introduction to Mr. Jc Rakesh Hosabettu was done by Ms. Shaila Kamath. Vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar. All the members from both the departments were present.

National level E-quiz on the basics of Computer science and IT: Dept. of CSc & BCA

August 3, 2020

National level E-quiz on the basics of Computer science and IT was organised by Dept of Computer Science and BCA from 25/7/2020 to 3/8/2020.

Participants: 450

Learning Outcome: Knowledge on basics of computer science and IT

Staff Incharge: Mr.Gopalkrishna A. Raikar

National Webinar on 'Indian Constitution with special Focus on Citizen's Duties': Dept. of Political Science & Economics

August 7, 2020

National Webinar on 'Indian Constitution with special Focus on Citizen's Duties' was organised by Departments of Political Science and Economics, Besant Women's College on 7th August, 2020. Inaugurator was Dr.Appaji Gowda, Joint Director, Regional Office, Department of Collegiate Education Govt.of Karnataka, Mangaluru

Keynote Speaker: Dr.Satnam Singh, Head, Department of Political Science, Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab.

Chief Guest: Dr.S.S. Sreeskumar, Head, Department of Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Rajakeeya Mahavidyalaya Pondicherry University, Portblair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Resource Person: Mrs. Raviprabha, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Besant Women's College, Mangalore.

Webinar on "Epidemics & Pandemics - India's experience under Colonialism & After": Dept. of History

August 12, 2020

The IQAC & Department of History of Besant Women's College, Mangaluru organised National Level Webinar on the topic "Epidemics & Pandemics - India's experience under Colonialism & After" on 12th August, 2020

Resource Person was Prof. Lokesh K. M, Department of Studies in History, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, Konaje.

Three Day National Level Webinar on " OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN FUTURE SCENARIO": Dept. of Commerce

and Business Administration

August 19, 2020

Internal Quality Assurance Cell and Department Of Commerce and Business Administration organised a Three Day National Level Webinar on "Opportunities And Challenges In Future Scenario" (Exclusively for PG And UG Students) on 17th, 18th and 19th August 2020.

Sadbhavana Diwas 2020: NSS

August 20, 2020

Sadbhavana pledge taking ceremony was held on 20th August 2020 at Besant Women's College

National Level Webinar on "Reflections on Hundred Years of Journalism Education in India and Future Prospects": Dept. of Journalism

August 20, 2020

National Level Webinar on "Reflections on Hundred Years of Journalism Education in India and Future Prospects" was organised by IQAC & Department of Journalism on 20th August 2020.

Resource person was Dr. D.S. Poornananda, Professor, Department of Journalism & Mass Communication, Kuvempu University, Shimoga.

International Level Webinar on "Research-Teaching Nexus in Higher Education": Dept. of Commerce and Business Administration

August 21, 2020

Internal Quality Assurance Cell and Department Of Commerce and Business Administration organised International Level Webinar on "Research-Teaching Nexus in Higher Education" on 21st August 2020. Resource person was Dr. ANANDA. S. M.Com, PGDFM, Ph.D. (Finance), Director, Postgraduate Studies & Research Department College of Banking & Financial

Studies, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

SIX DAY INTERNATIONAL LEVEL FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON PERSPECTIVES AND STRATEGIES ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

August 22, 2020

The Faculty Development Programme is about transferring a current status that focuses on increasing the managerial qualities of the faculty members. During this Covid 19 pandemic, the entire process of our mind and body is disturbed. To overcome this, self-monitoring, and maintaining a healthy diet is essential. It is necessary to bring awareness of present issues relating to innovation, future trends, and challenges in Physical Education and Sports. The Internal Quality Assurance Cell and Department of Physical Education and Sports, Besant Women's College, Mangaluru, in association with Physical Education Foundation of India (PEFI), Karnataka Chapter, Recognised by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports organised a Six Day International Level Faculty Development Programme on Perspectives and Strategies on Contemporary Issues in Physical Education and Sports.

Ms. Shaila Kamath, Assistant Professor, Department of Secretarial Practice, began the Day 1 session of Six Day FDP by invoking the blessings of the Almighty. Welcome address by, Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P, Principal, Besant Women's College, Mangalore, Opening remarks by, Shri. K Devanand Pai, Secretary of Women's National Education Society (WNES), and Correspondent of Besant Women's College, Best Wishes from, Sri. Srikanth R, Secretary, Physical Education Foundation of India (PEFI), Karnataka Chapter.

National level Webinar on "Psychosocial Interventions to Combat Uncertainty during Pandemic Outbreak": Women's

Cell & Dept. of Sociology

August 26, 2020

National Level Webinar on “Psychosocial Interventions to Combat Uncertainty during Pandemic Outbreak” was organised by IQAC, Women’s Cell and Department of Sociology National on 26th August, 2020. Resource Person was Dr. Rameela Shekhar, Mental Health Professional, Manashanthi Counselling, Research and Training Centre, Mangaluru.

National Level Webinar on ALBERT CAMUS’-The Plague : ABSURD LIFE, DEATH, SISYPHUS, PEREMPTORY DISEASES & GODS : Dept. of English

August 27, 2020

National Level Webinar on “ALBERT CAMUS’-The Plague : ABSURD LIFE, DEATH, SISYPHUS, PEREMPTORY DISEASES & GODS” was organised by IQAC and Department of English National on 27th August, 2020. Resource Person Prof. H Pattabhirama Somayaji University College, Mangaluru.

‘NutriBee’ A National level Quiz: FND

September 7, 2020

‘NutriBee’ A National level Quiz competition in connection to National Nutrition Week.

LEARNING OUTCOME: As nutrition is given top most priorities in human life, it is very essential to learn a bit more about the basics of nutrition which was achieved through the quiz.

Art Competition (photography and Painting): FND

September 7, 2020

Art Competition(photography and Painting) in connection with National Nutrition Week.

LEARNING OUTCOME: Creative side of young participants were showcased which also in a way can make learning more fun and interesting.

Service to community: Rangers Club 2020-21

October 6, 2020

As a part of service to community two ranger students and ranger unit leader of Rangers Association donated 80 masks towards contribution of masks to police department, Karnataka on 6th October 2020. This was done as per the instruction from headquarters, Bharath Scouts n Guides, Karnataka

Felicitation programme of retired teachers: Staff Club-2020

October 8, 2020

The Staff Club of the college organised a Felicitation programme for the retired teachers Prof. Shirly Rani, Dept. of Sociology and Prof. Krishnananda Shenoy, Dept. of Political Science on 8th October 2020.

Valedictory function of Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance (CPBFI): 2019-2020

October 22, 2020

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and the Department of PG Studies in Commerce, Besant Women’s College organized the valedictory function of the 2nd batch of Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance (CPBFI) in collaboration with Bajaj Finserv, Pune, Maharashtra on 22nd October 2020 by adopting partial virtual platform.

Webinar on “ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲ”: Dept. of Library 2020

October 27, 2020

Department of Library in association with IQAC Cell, Besant Women’s College, Mangalore, Karnataka organised national webinar on “ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲ”: on 27th October, 2020 at 11:30 am through

virtual platform. Resource Person was Mr. Raghavendra K. V, Deputy Director, City Central Library, Mangaluru

SOPs done at the college campus: November 2020

November 17, 2020

SOPs formalities like sanitization done to each class, thermal checking, collecting covid test reports, marking for social distancing, taking class with mask and face shield on etc. are done in the college campus.

Webinar on 'Constitution day': Dept. Political Science

November 26, 2020

National Level Webinar on 'Constitution day' was organised by IQAC and Department of Political Science on 26th November, 2020. Resource Person was Prof. Tharanath Shetty Principal, SDM Law College, Mangaluru.

Hindi Seminar and Workshop: 2020

December 2, 2020

The National Seminar and Workshop on "समकालीनरचनाकारकासामाजिकदान" was held on 02 December, 2020 under the joint auspices of Besant Women's College, Hindi Quality Assurance Cell and the Vishwa Hindi Adyapak Sangh (VIHAS). Dr. Subramanya Yadapadithaya, Vice Chancellor of Mangalore University explained the importance of the Hindi language and appreciated the program through virtual platform.

Resource person Dr. Ajaya Shukla, senior Hindi writer commented on the novel 'ताजताजमहलकाटेडर', talking about the social fabric of contemporary literature and literary people through virtual platform.

Shri K. Devanand Pai, secretary of the Women's National Education Society and correspondent of BWC inaugurating the workshop. He said that Hindi is the language of our country and the language that unites everyone. Dr. Narayana Shetty, Principal

of Bhandarkars College and President of Principal Association, expressed his views on the significance and evolution of the Hindi language.

The workshop was extensively discussed on "Transformed Text Mode" and guided by the Hindi faculty of various colleges. President of the Hindi Teachers Association Dr. S.A. Manjunatha made an impression.

Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty, Principal of Besant Women's College welcomed the guest. Dr. Shalini, Secretary of VIHAS performed vote of thanks. The presentation of the programme was done by Dr. Parashuram Malge, Programme Coordinator and HoD, Department of Hindi.

National Innovation and Startup Policy (NISP) Implementation: Govt. of India

December 8, 2020

It is glad to announce that our Besant Women's College has been selected for National Innovation and Startup Policy (NISP) Implementation at Higher Education Institute in Phase-II by Ministry of Education Innovation Cell, Government of India.

Orientation programme for Freshers: 2020-21

December 9, 2020

Orientation programme for freshers was held on 9th December 2020 through virtual platform

Release of Annual College Magazine (Deepika) 2019-20: Vidyarthi Deepika

December 10, 2020

The 43rd edition of Annual College Magazine (DEEPIKA) 2019-20 book release was held on 10th December 2020 through virtual platform. Dr. P. L Dharma, Registrar (Evaluation), Mangalore University was the Chief Guest.

Inter Collegiate Poster Making Competition-2020: Dept. of Political Science

December 10, 2020

In connection with International Human Rights Day the IQAC and the Department of Political Science organised online Inter Collegiate Poster Making Competition on 10th December, 2020.

Competition Results:

1st Prize: Ms. Ashelle Deyona DSouza of SDM Law college

2nd Prize: Ms .Aysha Muni haz of SDM Law College

Flower arrangement class of this Semester

January 10, 2021

Flower arrangement class of this Semester (2020-2021)

National Youth Day 2021: NSS

January 13, 2021

National Youth Day Programme was organised by the NSS unit of the college on 13th January 2021. Resource person was Prof. Keshava Bangera, Sri Narayana Guru College, Kudroli, Mangalore

Congratulatory program for four faculty members appointed by the government:2021

January 19, 2021

The college's governing body, on Tuesday, 19th January 2021, hosted a congratulatory program for four faculty members appointed by the government in the previous academic year.

- Dr. Sathisha K, Dept. of Economics, Besant Women's College
- Dr. Giriappa, Dept. of Kannada, Besant Women's College
- Ms. Roopathi M, Physical Director, Besant Women's College

- Dr. Prasanna Kumar M G, Dept. of Commerce, Besant Evening College.

National Voters Day 2021: NSS

January 25, 2021

Pledge was taken on National Voters Day 2021

Farewell to Prof. Ganapathi Bhat: Staff Club 2021

January 28, 2021

Staff Club of the college organised Farewell to Prof. Ganapathi Bhat, Assistant Professor, Department of English on 28th January 2021.

Greeting Card making competition 2021: Dept. of Sociology

January 30, 2021

Greeting card making competition for the students by the Department of Sociology on 30th January 2021. Judge-Dr Parashuram Malage

Launch and Inauguration of CPBFI (Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance): Dept. of Commerce & Administration

February 3, 2021

Launch and Inauguration of ambitious program CPBFI (Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance) in association with Bajaj Finserv Limited, Pune through virtual platform on 3rd February 2021.

Student Union election for the academic year 2020-2021 conducted through E-Voting

February 5, 2021

'Polarization is not expected in educational institutions' – Devananda Pai. 'The usual polarization that occurs in the society after elections is not expected to happen in education institutions. Though college elections are conducted to give future voters a feel of democratic participation in

elections, the winning and losing teams are not expected to make their own groups. If that happens, all the students and the management will be at a loss', opined ex-corporator of MCC and Correspondent of Besant Women's College Sri K. Devananda Pai said on Saturday.

He was addressing the winners of student union election for this academic year at Besant Women's College. After the e-voting college principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P announced the names of elected student representatives.

Students enthusiastically participated in E-election to elect Shilpa of Final B.Com as President, Rukshitha of Final B.B.A as Vice President, Shifana of Second B.Com, as Secretary and Neha of First B.A., as Joint Secretary.

Prof. Meera Edna Coelho Student welfare officer wished the students leaders. Shilpa, the newly elected president thanked her supporters for tremendous backup. WNES member B. Ganesh Krishna Bhat, Prof. Sayed Kahder IQAC incharge and Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C. NAAC co-ordinators were on the dais.

E-Voting Software developed for college union election: Dept. of Computer Science 2020-2021

February 5, 2021

The academic activities for every academic year begins with the the Student Union Council election. This year (2020-21) the election was conducted through E-Voting (05-02-2021) of the college. 'E-Voting' a software procured by Department of Computer Science was instrumental in facilitating this election. The college principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P., after declaring the results said constructive activities that uphold the unity of the college are to be executed by this students' union.

First place at Mangalore University Inter

Collegiate Yoga Competition (Mangalore South) 2020-21: Dept. of Physical Education

February 11, 2021

Besant Women's College Mangaluru team has won a first place at Mangalore University Inter Collegiate Yoga Competition (Mangalore South) 2020-21 for men and women held at Father Muller Indoor Stadium Kankanady, Mangaluru. Team has been qualified to Inter Zone Yoga competition.

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME OF FOLK CULTURE CLUB: 2020-21

February 13, 2021

The Folk Culture Club of Besant Women's College organised an Orientation Programme for the members on 13.02.2021 at 11.30am at Room No.S17. to create an awareness about the values of Indian Tradition, Folk Culture, its continuity and Diversity.

The Orientation Programme started with a short video addressing about Indian Folk Culture and Tribal culture, inculcating the students with cultural values by means of various activities and events

The main aim of this programme was to teach our students to connect to the people around them, to know their neighbours and respect their culture. The convenor of the Club Mrs. Hemalatha briefed the Plan of Action. The members Mrs Roopa Lokesh and Mrs Prajna were also present. Ms. Vraksha, the secretary of the club, proposed vote of thanks and marked the attendance.

Activities for Preschoolers 2021: Dept. of Home Science

February 13, 2021

Department of Home Science students performed activities for preschoolers on 13th February 2021.

Activities for Preschoolers 2021: Dept. of Home Science

February 13, 2021

Department of Home Science students performed activities for preschoolers on 13th February 2021.

Rotaract club of Besant PG Studies: Installation Ceremony of the office bearers: 2020-21

February 16, 2021

Rotaract club of Besant PG Studies along with Rotary Mangalore organised the Installation Ceremony of the office bearers for the academic year 2020-21

Guest lecture 2020-21: Dept. of Sociology

February 17, 2021

Department of Sociology organized a Guest lecture for the students on the topic, 'Post-COVID challenges and opportunities for youth in the education sector' by Prof Shirly Rani (former HoD of Sociology, Besant Women's College, Mangalore) on 17th February 2021.

Cleaning Activity : Ranging Unit 2021

February 22, 2021

As a part of Founders and thinking day of Scouts and guides, cleaning activity was done by 10 Ranging unit students under supervision of Ranger leader near college locality area. Even message on peace was displayed by the students on 22nd Feb 2021.

SOP formalities done in the college campus: February 2021

February 26, 2021

SOP formalities like sanitization done to each class, thermal checking, collecting covid test reports, marking for social distancing, taking class with mask and face shield on etc. are done in the college campus.

MATRIBHASHA DIWAS 2021 (International Mother language Day):

Dept. Kannada, English, Hindi & Sanskrit

February 26, 2021

World Mother language Day was celebrated by the Department of Kannada, Hindi and English on 26th February 2021. On this occasion a 'Kavigoshti' was also organized. Around 11 students actively participate in this program. Miss Gawprami, and Miss Sudha Rani won the first and second prizes respectively.

Fire and Health Safety Awareness: NSS, Rangers & Youth Red Cross:2020-21

February 26, 2021

An awareness campaign was conducted by the team of First Neuro Hospital, Mangalore on 26th Feb, 2021. It was organized by Rangers Association jointly with NSS unit n Youth Red Cross unit of our college. The various fire hazards, the precautions to be taken, Health and Fire Safety measures were explained, demonstrated to the Rangers, NSS n Red Cross students members. Even the trial on how to use Fire Extinguisher and CPR was taught to students.

Training on Kottige Making: Folk Culture Club 2020-21

February 27, 2021

Kottige is a traditional food mostly used in Southern parts of India, especially in Konkani / Saraswat community.

The Kottige is essentially idli batter steamed in mini leaf baskets woven out of 4 Jackfruit leaves strategically placed and pinned together with sharp pieces of broomstick. The Jackfruit leaves lend a lovely flavour and fragrance to these Idlis and the taste is unmatched with the regular Idli.

It's really amazing that our ancestors were so thoughtful and clever to think of using this disposable method. This not only ensures hygienic level, but also the leaves can be disposed off easily.

Keeping this in mind, the Folk Culture Club of our College conducted a training programme on "Kottige Making" for its members on 27.02. 2021. Large number of students participated and showed keen interest in preparing moulds. Mr Ganesh Bhat and Mrs. Vidya Bhat were the Resource persons. Best Four moulds were selected for awarding the Prizes. The Principal, Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P, distributed the prizes and the convener of the Club Mrs. Hemalatha proposed the vote of thanks.

Career Guidance Cell Programme: 2021

February 27, 2021

Career Guidance Cell Programme was held on 27th February 2021 at college auditorium.

Uniform Distribution: Dept of Economics-2021

March 1, 2021

Recently the department of Economics of Besant Women's College in association with the Lions Club, Mangalore-Kodialbal organized an outreach programme in Besant High school Kannada Medium. They distributed school uniforms to 25 deserving students.

Sri K. Devanand Pai, Secretary, Women's National Education Society and Correspondent of Besant Women's College, Sri Sathish Bhat, Correspondent, Besant High School, Mrs. Lalitha G. Mallya, The academic adviser, Sri. Belthangady Ganesh Krishna Bhat, Correspondent of Besant Evening College, Lions Club President Ln. Gokul Kadri, Vice President Ln. Mohan Koppala, Secretary Ln. Gaurav Kadri and Dr. Satish Kumar Shetty P., Principal, Besant Women's college, Head Mistress Ms. Chandrika and the Head of the department Economics Mrs. Usha and other faculty members were present on the occasion.

BSE - IPF - Capital Market Awareness: HRD Cell

March 4, 2021

Capital Market Awareness programme was held on 4th March 2021 through online platform.

Conversation Program with the Deputy Mayor: Dept. of Political Science

March 6, 2021

Conversation Program with the Deputy Mayor of Mangalore City Corporation was held on 6th March 2021 in the College Auditorium.

Student Union Inauguration: 2020-2021

March 8, 2021

Student Union Inauguration: 2020-2021

An interaction with marginalized empowered women on International Women's Day: R&D Cell-2021

March 9, 2021

Research and Development Cell in association with IQAC of Besant Women's College organized an interaction with 2 marginalized empowered women and felicitated the non-teaching staff of Besant schools and distributed masks to the students of Besant Kannada Primary School.

Speaking on this occasion Smt. Sumathi Ilanthila and Smt. Yashoda Laila described their ordeal and the selfless service rendered to the society. The pain and disgrace, the courage and hardship that they faced to bring a change in the lives of their fellowmen were unfolded to students which motivated them.

Presiding over the programme Sri. K. Devanand Pai, Secretary WNES and correspondent of Besant Women's College opined that these great ladies are truly the role models to the students. Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P., praised the achievement of the guests.

The convener of R & D cell, Dr. Parashuram

G. Malage, welcomed the gathering. Co-ordinator of the programme Dr. Sudha K., introduced the guests. Dr. Sathish K proposed the vote of thanks. Student secretary Ms. Deepthi Amin compered the programme. IQAC convenor Prof. Syed Kahder, NAAC Co-ordinator Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C., members of the management, lecturers, invitees and students were present.

Fundamentals of Computing for non-computer students: Dept of C,Sc & BCA

March 9, 2021

Fundamentals of Computing for non-computer students was organised by Department of Computer Science & BCA. Learning Outcome: Knowledge on hardware concepts and Ms. Office. Resource person was Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar, HoD of Computer Science & Ravindra Murthy.

KYC (Know Your College) online quiz competition: Innovation Club 2021

March 12, 2021

The Innovation Club organised KYC (Know Your College) online quiz competition for the first year degree (BA, B.Com., B.Sc., B.Sc. (FND), BBA, B.Sc. (Home Science) and BCA students on 12th March 2021. The Google Form link was sent to the students through their class mentors. The competition was organised by Mrs. Ranjini, Department of Secretarial Practice with the help of student secretary Ms. Meghana (III B.Com. (3)

The winners were :

First Prize – Prerna – I B.Com. (2)

Second Prize – Nishchitha – I BBA

Third Prize – Sowmya – I B.Com (1)

Consolation Prize – Pooja N.H. – I B.Com (2)

Inaugural function of Benaaka Association: 2021

March 13, 2021

Benaaka association of the college was

inaugurated by a poet and theater artist Mrs. Poornima Suresh on 13th March 2021 for the academic year 2020-21. The troupe staged 'ಬದುಕಿನಬವಣೆ' 'play during the inaugural function.

Garland Making Competition: Folk Culture Club 2020-21

March 13, 2021

Flowers are one of the many mesmerising gifts the nature provides us with. On the 13th March 2021, the students of folk culture club showed their creative ideas by taking into account the beauty of these gifts. A Garland Making competition was held for these students, allowing the students to display their artistic talents and to enhance creativity, colour recognition and to be environmental friendly. They were able to put out innovative ideas and prepared very beautiful garlands with a limited time and resources. The amount of effort and the presence of mind the students showed during the competition was impressive. 15 teams were participated in this competition and the first prize is bagged by I BBA, the second prize is secured by I B.Sc FND and the third prize is obtained by IIBA.

Consumer Day 2021: Consumer Club

March 15, 2021

The World Consumer Day was celebrated by the District Consumer Union and the Consumer club of the Besant Women's College was held on 15-03-2021 in the auditorium of the college. The correspondent of Besant Women's College and the secretary of the Women's National Education Society Sri. K. Devananda Pai inaugurated the program, addressing the students and created awareness among consumers rights and he suggested all the students should take advantage of the consumer club.

District Consumer Associations President Mr. S.J. Salian explains in his introductory

speech said the Consumer Protection Act that consumers were unaware of their rights. In this regard, a full range of Certificate Courses are already being conducted in 9 different colleges to enhance consumer rights awareness through students of different colleges.

Prizes were distributed to the students and teachers who won the various competitions held at the college level as part of Consumer Day. Mrs. Aruna Kamath, Principal, S.D.M college, the chief guest of the program, said at present students of the Colleges are aware of their responsibilities, and remind students to take advantage of the opportunities provided, and fight for their rights by becoming the part of customer unions. Social service can be done through this.

Mrs. Geetha. The Consumer Co-ordinator, Government High School Irde, Uppalige, shared her views on the training program. Ms. Ramya, Deputy Officer, Consumer Affair Form, In her presidential address, said that it is the responsibility of the citizens to reduce the use of plastic and avoiding the use of plastic.

The Principal of the college, Dr. Satish Kumar Shetty P., who welcomed the guests. Consumer Club Co-ordinator and Head of the Department of Commerce Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C. made vote of thanks. Commerce lecturer Prof. Devika read the list of winners. Consumer Union Student Secretary Kumari Deeksha Shetty compered the programme. Kumari Aradhana made a prayer.

Workshop on Story telling techniques 2021: Dept of Home Science

March 17, 2021

Department of Home Science organised a workshop on story telling techniques for the students on 17th March 2021.

Talk on the topic "Different folk dance

forms of Karnataka": Folk Culture Club 2020-21

March 17, 2021

The Folk Culture Club of the college organized a talk on the topic "Different folk dance forms of Karnataka" on 17-03-2021. Ms. Prajna S, Lecturer in Economics was the Resource Person. Speaking on the occasion she said the prominent folk dances of Karnataka are the Yakshagana and Dollu Kunitha. These dances keeps a culture of people alive, by sharing and teaching younger generations the dances. Dance keeps the history of people alive as well. She also highlighted the other traditional folk dance forms of Karnataka with LCD presentation. It was an interactive session and students have actively participated in the same. 53 students of the Folk Culture Club were present on the occasion.

Traditional Food and its Importance: Folk Culture Club 2020-21

March 20, 2021

Traditional foods are nutrient- rich and have a long history of supporting health and wellness. These foods have been consumed for thousands of years. Indian food supports immunity, inflammation, and brain function in the human body. The topic "Traditional food and its importance" was taken up for the students of Folk Culture Club on 20.03.2021 by Mrs Roopa Lokesh, HoD, Dept. of sociology. Students were asked to read out the recipes of traditional food. Students also spoke about the importance of Indian Traditional food. The recipes were shared among other students also. 57 students of Folk Culture Club were benefitted from this programme

Community Service - Rangering Unit 2021

March 23, 2021

As per the order of DC of Dakshina Kannada district and DK District Health and Family

Welfare Department, awareness programme on the second wave of COVID19 was organized on 23rd March 2021. In this programme, two rangering unit students and ranger leader participated and created awareness on safety measures of COVID19 and vaccination to the shopkeepers, street hawkers and general public at Kudroli ward area, Mangalore.

Webinar on 'Exam Stress Management' : Student Union 2021

April 29, 2021

The Student Council of the college in association with Skill India organised a webinar on 'Exam Stress Management'. Resource person was: Ms. Deepika Minj, Master in Social Work, Loyola College, Chennai.

Webcast By Shell NXplorers Future Leaders Lab: FND

May 18, 2021

Webcast By Shell NXplorers Future Leaders Lab

LEARNING OUTCOME: The participants were introduced to a wide range of opportunities that are awaiting them in the field of research and development.

Research Knowledge Series 1: R & D Cell

May 29, 2021

Research Knowledge Series was organised by R& D Cell through online mode on 29th May 2021. Topic: "Developing a Research based paper writing skill". Resource Person was Dr. Sudha K Associate Professor Besant Women's College.

National Level Webinar on 'Financial Literacy' : Dept. of Commerce & Management

June 7, 2021

On 7th June 2021, Department of Commerce & Management organised a National level

webinar on 'Financial Literacy'. Resource person was Mr. Chaithanya S. Kittur, Assistant professor, Department of Commerce, JSS, Dharwad.

Research Knowledge Series 2: R & D Cell

June 12, 2021

Research Knowledge Series was organised by R& D Cell through online mode on 12th June 2021. Topic: "An Overview of Objective and Hypotheses setting in Research". Resource Person was Dr. Lokesh, Assistant Professor GFGC Punjalakatte DK.

National Level Webinar on 'Strategies to Combat COVID 19': Dept. of Commerce & Management

June 18, 2021

On 18th June 2021 Department of Commerce and Management organised a National Level Webinar on 'Strategies to Combat COVID 19'

Resource Persons were:

Dr. Sumitha Nayak, Consultant Pediatrician, Shishu-The Children's Clinic RMV Extn II Stage, Bengaluru

Topic: Covid infection and vaccines

Dr. Geeta Patil, Senior Consultant Pediatrician and Adolescent, Health Care Specialist and Counsellor, Chaitanya Hospital, Bangalore

Topic: Prevention of Covid & Managing home isolation

Dr. Ramitha A Pai, Senior Paediatric Consultant, Bangalore South

Topic: Managing Psychological problems during covid

Awareness program on "Food Safety and Hygiene": FND

June 22, 2021

Awareness program on " Food Safety and Hygiene " in connection with Food Safety Day.

LEARNING OUTCOME: Food mishandling

and wastage are major concern in most of the developing countries. Basic knowledge on ways to handle the Food at personal level can go long way.

Knowledge Sharing Programme: Dept. of Commerce & Management

June 25, 2021

Department of Commerce & Management organised a three day knowledge sharing programme on Contemporary issues in Commerce and Management.

- Day 1 (23-06-2021)
Topic: Customer-A King Without Kingdom
Dr A. Siddique M.Com, M.B.A, Ph. D, Associate Professor, Dept of UG / PG Studies in Commerce, University College, Mangalore
Guest of Honour: Prof. Usha, HoD & Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Besant Women's College.
- Day 2 (24-06-2021)
Topic: GST – Challenging The Changes
Dr Yathish Kumar M.Com, Ph.D, M.B.A, PGDMM, Associate Professor & Recognised Research Guide, Dept of UG / PG Studies in Commerce, University College, Mangalore
Guest of Honour: Prof. Preetha Bhandary, HoD & Associate Professor, Dept. of English, Besant Women's College.
- Day 3 (25-06-2021)
Topic: Competency Frame Work to Post Pandemic: Exploring Path Ways
Dr P. N Udayachandra M.Com, Ph.D, Associate Professor, Dean & HOD of Commerce, Shri Dharmasthala, Manjunatheshwara College (Autonomous), Ujire.
Guest of Honour: Prof. Meera Edna Coelho, Associate Professor, Dept. of

English, Besant Women's College

Research Knowledge Series 3: R & D Cell

June 26, 2021

Research Knowledge Series was organised by R& D Cell through online mode on 26th June 2021. Topic: "E-Resources for Research". Resource Person was Sri. Lokaraj, Sr. Librarian, Besant Women's College - Mangaluru.

Interdepartmental International Webinar on "Fraud Control" : Dept. of Commerce & Management, Dept. of Economics, M.Com

July 9, 2021

Dept. of Commerce & Management, Dept. of PG Studies in Commerce & Dept. of Commerce in association with IQAC, organized a Interdepartmental International Webinar on "Fraud Control"

Resource Person: Dr. K Rajesh Nayak, Director - Training at the College of Banking and Financial.

Research Knowledge Series 4: R & D Cell

July 10, 2021

Research Knowledge Series was organised by R& D Cell through online mode on 10th July 2021. Topic: "Basics and Techniques of Writing Student research Projects". Resource Person was Dr. A Jaya Kumar Dean, Faculty of Arts & HOD of Economics, SDM College (Autonomous) Ujire.

National Level Webinar on 'The Power of Stories' : Dept. of English & Annie's Literary Club

July 15, 2021

Department of English & Annie's Literary Club in association with the IQAC, organized a National Level Webinar on 'The Power of Stories'

Resource Person: Mrs. Jyothi Rao Kunjoor, Professional Storyteller.

National Level Webinar on 'Reproductive Health Problems in Adolescents and Young Adults': Department of Sociology, Cell for Antiragging and Prevention of Sexual Harassment

July 16, 2021

Department of Sociology in association with Prevention of sexual harassment and anti-ragging cell organized a National Webinar on 'Reproductive Health problems in Adolescent and young adults' on 16th July 2021 at 2pm in Room No. G6.

Resource Person of the Webinar: Dr. Bharathi Shetty, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist

Guest of Honor: Prof. Shirly Rani, Former Head of the Department of Sociology, Besant Women's College

Presidential Address: Dr Sathish Kumar Shetty, Principal, Besant Women's College

Objective: To create awareness and improve the health of our students and all the virtual participants

Plan of action: An interaction with a gynaecologist on sex education so that the students can benefit by learning a broad variety of topics exploring values and beliefs relating to sexuality and gaining knowledge on how to manage one's own health. Dr. Bharathi Shetty, a renowned gynaecologist was approached, who readily obliged.

Beneficiaries: 106 participants had registered ,100 participated in Google Meet and the rest through You Tube.

Impact: The Webinar enriched the knowledge on issues related to reproductive health of young adults. Numerous queries were addressed by the resource person who clarified doubts and provided solutions.

Free Vaccination Camp 2021: Student Union & Red Cross

July 17, 2021

Third round of free corona virus vaccination camp was organized by the Student Union council & Red Cross Unit of Besant Women's College, Mangalore in association with Rotary Club, Mangalore North at BWC College Auditorium on 17th July 2021

National Level Webinar on 'ಜನತೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ ಕವಿ ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ': Dept. of Kannada

July 20, 2021

Department of Kannada in association with the IQAC, organized a National Level Webinar on 'ಜನತೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ ಕವಿ ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ': Resource Person: Dr. Dominic D, Professors, Kannada Research Center, Bangalore University, Jnanagangotri, Bangalore.

National Level Webinar on 'Gender Sensitization (ಲಿಂಗಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆ) : Dept. of Political Science & Dept. of Sociology

July 22, 2021

A National Webinar on Gender Sensitization was held by the Department of Sociology and the Department of Political Science.

Date: 22nd July 2021

Time: 2.30 pm

Resource Person: Mrs Manjula, Centre Convenor, Samvada Youth Resource Centre, Mangalore

Presidential Address: Dr Sathish Kumar Shetty P, Principal, Besant Women's College

Objective: To create awareness with regard to equality in law, social system and democratic activities.

Plan of action: The Department of Sociology in association with the Department of Political Science decided to have a webinar on Gender Sensitization with Mrs Manjula as the Resource Person.

Beneficiaries: There were 42 participants

Impact: Awareness was created on various

issues of gender sensitization with regard to equality, societal beliefs and norms.

Community Service: Rangering Unit 2021

July 22, 2021

Rangering unit, a service team of our college under Bharath Scouts & Guides, Karnataka volunteered to serve SSLC students on their examination days, held on 19th July and 22nd July 2021.

Five of our Rangers and Ranger Leader rendered services such as thermal screening, maintaining, social distance, distributing and wearing of masks etc. to the SSLC candidates in four different exam centers

National Level Webinar on 'Our District ; Our Pride (ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ) : Dept. of History

July 23, 2021

Department of History, in association with the IQAC, organized a National Level Webinar on 'Our District ; Our Pride (ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ) Resource Person was Dr. Pindikay Ganapayya Bhat, Retired Professor, Shri Dhaval College, Moodabidre.

Minutes of the meeting of Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Antiaging Cell : 2021

July 23, 2021

Minutes of the meeting of Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Antiaging Cell conducted on 23/7/2021 in Computer Lab-2

The following members were present.

1. Prof. Savithri Rao Faculty & Convenor
2. Prof. Anupa Baliga Faculty & Member
3. Prof. Roopa Lokesh Faculty & Member
4. Prof. Shirley Rani Former HoD, Dept. of Sociology
5. Ms. Merlyn Martis Executive Director (DEEDS)
6. Ms.Lugina Miranda Counsellor

7. Ms. Thulsi Administrative Staff, BWC

8. Miss. Rashmi Kotian Student Representative (I BCA)

Ms.Lugina Miranda and Ms. Merlyn Martis were in the virtual platform.

Letters requesting consent of Ms. Merlyn Martis, Ms.Lugina Miranda and Prof. Shirley Rani were sought and they readily consented to be the members.

1. A committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment was formed with the consent of the above members

2. A college policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment has been presented.

3. After the discussion , the policy has been approved by the committee with the required modification

4. There were no grievances recorded

Poster display: Anti Sexual Harassment and Ragging Cell 2021

July 24, 2021

Displayed Posters on Sexual Harassment and Ragging on the Notice board of college to create awareness among the students on 24th July 2021.

Webinar on 'Kargil Vijay Diwas' :Dept. of Political Science

July 26, 2021

Field Outreach Bureau, Mangaluru and Department of Political Science, Besant Women's College, Mangaluru in association with the IQAC, organized a Webinar on 'Kargil Vijay Diwas'. Resource Person was Mr. Vinayak Bhat Group Editor, Hosadigantha, Kannada Daily, News Paper.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MoU): Dept. of SP

July 27, 2021

The Department of Secretarial Practice signed a MoU with Sahyadri College of

Engineering and Management on 27th July 2021 at 10 a.m. in the principals chamber by Principal of Besant Women's College Dr.Sathish Kumar Shetty and the Director Dr.Vishal Samartha to exchange information on research, student internships & Project work, industrial visit to start-ups and jointly organized collaborative activities. On this occasion Dr.Sathish Kumar Shetty spoke that the two colleges should conduct unique activities by exchange of students and faculties. Dr.Vishal Samratha spoke regarding the vision of their institution on joining hands with Besant Women's College and being support for all the future activities. The Secretary, WNES and Correspondent of the college Shri.K.Devanand Pai spoke on continuous relationship between the two institutions and activities such as faculty development and students consultancy should be enriched which is a requirement for NAAC.

During the occasion Sushma.B, Assistant Professor, Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management, Prof.Hemalatha HoD, Department of Secretarial Practice, Prof. Ranjini, Prof.Vidya Bhat and Prof.Shaila Kamath of Besant Women's College were present.

National Level Webinar on 'Challenges and Opportunities in App driven Journalism': Dept. of Journalism

July 28, 2021

Department of Journalism in association with the IQAC, organized a National Level Webinar on 'Challenges and Opportunities in App driven Journalism'. Resource Person was Mr. Harsha Raj Gatty, HOD & Assistant Professor, Journalism Department, St. Agnes College (Autonomous), Mangaluru

Food Kit Distribution-2021: Outreach Cell

July 29, 2021

Outreach cell of the college organised an

Food Kit Distribution programme for the Kannada Medium Students and Support Staffs of the Institution on 29th July 2021.

Farewell Programme- Mr. Mohandas: Dept. of Kannada

July 29, 2021

Department of Kannada had organized a retirement program and Guru vandana program for Mr. Mohan Das sir on 29th July 2021. WNES Secretary Mr. Devananda Pai. K, Belthangady Ganesh Krishna Bhat evening college Correspondent, Principal Sathish Kumar Shetty. K. and all teaching and non-teaching staffs were present.

Farewell Programme- Prof. Mohandas & Mrs. Asha K. N

July 29, 2021

Staff Club of the college organised Farewell to Prof. Mohandas, Assistant Professor, Department of Kannada and Mrs. Asha K. N, Second Division Assistant on 29th July 2021.

Annual CSR activity: A day with the forlorn aged : Dept. of SP

July 31, 2021

Old age is an important phase of life when we can sit and relax at home. Children need to understand that their parents are the only ones who love them unconditionally. But it is unfortunate to express that nowadays they are not given such care and attention and without giving a second thought. The children send their parents to the old age homes. In order to bring awareness on love and affection for the elderly, the department of Secretarial Practice in association with IQAC and Girinagas Kitchen, Matadakani celebrated an annual CSR activity. A day with the forlorn aged (A luncheon time with the aged) on 31st July 2020, at Dr. Giridhar Rao Sanjivi Bai Vriddashram, Kodialbail.

Secretary of WNES and Correspondent of Besant Women's College, Shri K. Devananda

Pai, Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P., Head of the Department of Secretarial Practice Prof. Hemalatha, faculty from the department Mrs. Ranjini, Mrs. Vidya Bhat, Mrs. Shaila Kamatha, Ms. Deekshitha from the Department of Commerce, Sri Girish Prabhu, Proprietor Girinagas Kitchen, Matadakani, Smt. Vidya Prabhu old student Shreya Shetty were present.

College Magazine 'DEEPIKA' awarded the SECOND prize in the Annual Magazine Competition (2019-20) of Mangalore University

August 4, 2021

Besant Women's College has been awarded the SECOND prize in the category of Colleges with over 500 students in the Annual Magazine Competition of Mangalore University. Vice Chancellor of the University, Prof. P. S. Yedapadithaya and the Registrar of Evaluation Dr.P. L. Dharma handed over the prize to the Principal of the college, Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty and Mrs. Roopa Salian, the Editor of the college magazine (Deepika).

National level Webinar on the topic 'Protect Breast Feeding – A message for the mother to be' : Dept. of Home Science & Inner Wheel Club of Mangalore North

August 7, 2021

In connection with the celebration of World Breast Feeding Week the Department of Home Science, Besant Women's College, Mangalore in association with Inner Wheel Club of Mangalore North had organized a National level webinar on the topic "Protect Breast Feeding – A message for the mother to be".

Mrs. Mithra Prabhu visiting faculty at Zulekha and Unity Nursing College, Mangalore and Diet Consultant was the recourse person.

Ms.Mithra Prabhu stressed on feeding the colostrum (which is the first milk after delivery), she also said it is a liquid gold. She

also stressed to have breast feeding friendly society.

Nearby 200 virtual participants took the benefit of the webinar from all parts of the country.

Dr. Bharathi Prakash, Head of Microbiology Department, University College, Hampankatta, Mangalore and also the President of Inner Wheel Club of Mangalore North, introduced the resource person and also explained the services rendered by Inner wheel club of Mangalore North.

Sri. K. Devananda Pai, Secretary, Women's National Education Society and Correspondent of Besant Women's College wished the webinar a grand success.

Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P., spoke on the relevance of the webinar. IQAC Co-ordinator Prof. Syed Kahdar, NAAC Co-ordinator Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C., members of Inner Wheel Club Mangalore North were present.

Prof. Gayathree, Head of Home Science Department and programme co-ordinator conveyed vote of thanks. Mr. Rithesh Kumar supported technically.

Virtual Class wise Video Making Competition on " Dishes prepared During Aati" : Folk Culture Club

August 11, 2021

As one of the best practices of our college and to mark the occasion of Aati Kanile during the monsoon season, the Folk Culture Club of the College organized a Virtual Class Wise Video Making Competition on " Dishes prepared During Aati" on 11th August 2021. An overwhelming response was received from the students. Food specialties prepared included Aritha Pundi, Gujjeda Happala, Thevuda Chutney, Kudutha Saar, Thetlada Kajipu, Uppad Kukkuda Chutney, Nurge Thoppu Ambade, Kudutha Chutney, Kanile Padenji Ghasi, Thekkareda Adye, Pathrode,

Manjal Iretha Gatti, Saarnadye, Kanchalada Kajipu, Pelakaayida Gatti, drumstics and many more.

Best Five Videos have been selected for the award of prizes.

The first prize has been bagged by Ms. Sheethal of I B.Com (3) Batch.

The second prize was bagged by Ms Chaitra of I BBM

The third prize was secured by Ms. Raksha of I B.A.

The consolation prizes have been shared by Ms. Supriitha of III B.Com (2 Batch) and Ms. Anaga of I B.Sc FND.

The participants had to submit the video of the traditional foods prepared. This innovative traditional food preparation for AATI was Virtually organized and implemented by the Folk Culture Club Convener Prof. Hemalatha.

Economic Impact of COVID-19: An insider perspective- Dept. Economics

August 12, 2021

Department of Economics in association with IQAC organised a international Webinar on Economic Impact of COVID-19: An insider perspective. Resource Person was Dr. Swapna Hegde, Senior Research and Site Administrator, PerkinElmer Health Sciences, Canada.

Independence Day Celebration: 2021

August 15, 2021

Independence Day Celebration: 2021

Webinar on 'Intellectual Property Rights': Dept. of Economics

August 19, 2021

Department of Political Science in association with IQAC organised a webinar on 'Intellectual Property Rights' on 19th August, 2021. Resource Person was Dr. Rajashree Kini, Associate Professor, SDM

Law College, Mangalore.

Sadbhavana Diwas 2021: NSS

August 23, 2021

Sadbhavana pledge taking ceremony was held on 20th August 2020 at Besant Women's College

Faculty Development Programme on ICT TOOLS - THE EMERGING TRENDS OF TEACHING: Dept. of Secretarial Practice

August 30, 2021

Seven Days National Level Virtual Faculty Development Programme on ICT TOOLS - THE EMERGING TRENDS OF TEACHING: Dept. of Secretarial Practice was held on 24th August 2021 to 30th August 2021

A special information brochure was created for the same and sent to 1300 contacts. The resource persons were drawn from various quarters of the Academic field.

All the sessions were Videographed and uploaded to you tube for the participants to view in case they got a doubt while trying. The FDP was also LIVE Streamed on You Tube. The links have be reported in this report.

Day 1:

Ms. Premalatha Shetty

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Computer Science, Application & Animation

St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru

Topic:Data Management using Google Drive

The resource person of day 1 highlighted the use of Google Drive. She talked about creation of folders locking them and colouring them for quick identification. She also shoed hoe links can be shared with others

Day 2:

Prof. Sugandha Gupta

ESSGEE DIGISKILLS

Mumbai

Topics: E-Assessment through Google Forms & Certificate Generation

The resource person of day 2 demonstrated how e-assessment can be carried out using Google forms and Concluded with creating a Certificate. He also stressed on how the certificate can be sent to the participants of google form be it quiz or MCQ

Day 3:

Prof. Sugandha Gupta

ESSGEE DIGISKILLS

Mumbai

Topics: Google Classroom

The Resource person on day 4 tackled the subject of Google Classroom in depth. She showed the salient features of Google classroom particularly sharing text and video material with the students, how to value assignments, maintenance of attendance and creating collaborators.

Day 4:

Mr. Johnson Tellis

CEO, Technical Career Education

Mangaluru

Topic: MIRO for Collaborative Problem Solving

Day 4 was dedicated for the learning of Miro – used for collaborative

Problem Solving. She spoke broadly about Meetings & Workshops, Brainstorming & Ideation, Agile Workflows, Mapping & Diagramming, Research & Design, Strategy & Planning, Concept Mapping, Mind Mapping, Online Sticky Notes.

Day 5:

Mr. Narasappa P. R

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

GFGC & PG Center, Chintamani

Topic: Free Cam – A tool for Professional Video

The resource person on day 5 spoke about the use of free cam video editor. He highlighted on the editing, merging and splitting video clips, adding sound and editing the sound clips.

Day 6 :

Mr. Rakesh Hosabettu

Zone Trainer, JCI India

HoD, Department of Computer Science

Govinda Dasa Pre-University College, Surathkal

Topic: Powerful PowerPoint 2.0

The resource person on day 5 spoke about the use of MS PowerPoint. He dealt in a professional manner the use of PowerPoint

Day 7 :Session & Valedictory Ceremony

Mr. Rithesh Kumar

Technical Assistant Engineer

Besant Women's College

Mangaluru

Topic: Certificate and Brochure using Photoshop

The resource person on day 7 explained the procedure of creating a certificate and brochure designing using Photoshop.

After the Photoshop Session valedictory function was held and certificates were sent to the participant's email.

Earlier on Day 1 Shri swami Nathan Jyothimani, Global Product Leader, Honeywell International, USA delivered the keynote address and Prof. Hemalatha read out the theme of the FDP. Prof. Syed Kahdar welcomed the guests. The Correspondent,

BWC and Secretary WNES along with the Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P presided over the function. The Principal in his brief address mentioned the importance of such FDPs during the pandemic period. The convenor Prof. Ranjini, coordinated the programme. Professor vidya Bhat and Shaila Kamath coordinated with the convenor. Prof. Ranjini introduced the resource persons, Prof. Vidya Bhat proposed the vote of thanks. Prof Shaila Kamath managed the Questions and Queries of the participants by putting them forward to the Resource persons.

‘Green Day-Photographic competition’: Innovation Club

August 30, 2021

The Innovation Club has organized ‘Green Day-Photographic Competition’. Students were instructed to participate in this competition with their family members wearing green outfit. Outdoor photos with natural green background were one of the criteria’s. The purpose of the competition is to bring awareness on environmental protection and green consciousness. Cash prize was awarded to the winners.

The result is as follows:

I Prize – Anusha Bhandarkar and Team (III B.Sc.FND)

II Prize-Supritha A and Team (III B.Com. 2nd Batch)

III Prize- Amritha Bhat and Team (III BA)

Webinar on “Entrepreneurial Marketing Dimension”: M.Com & Besant Institution Innovation Council

September 7, 2021

Post Graduate Studies in Commerce and Besant Institution Innovation Council in association with IQAC Cell, Besant Women’s College, Mangalore, Karnataka organised national webinar on “Entrepreneurial Marketing Dimension” on 7th September,

2021 at 2 pm through virtual platform of Google meet. Resource Person was

Dr. N. Ramanjaneyalu Professor Kousali Institute of Management Studies Karnataka University, Dharwad

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) Task force meeting: IQAC

September 7, 2021

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) Task force meeting was held on 7th September 2021.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) Virtual Workshop: IQAC

September 8, 2021

IQAC organised a Virtual Workshop on National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) implementation process at college level on 8th September 2021. 68 Staffs, 22 parents and 82 Students attended the workshop.

Healthy Modak Making Competition: Dept. of Home Science

September 10, 2021

In connection with National Nutrition Week, the department of Home Science Besant Women’s College, Mangalore in association with Innerwheel club of Mangalore North organized a virtual competition on Healthy Modak Making competition by google meet recently.

Nearly 25 virtual participants submitted their videos on healthy modak making. Sri. K. Devananda Pai K, Correspondent of Besant Women’s College, Principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P., IQAC co-ordinator Prof. Syed Kahdar, NAAC co-ordinator Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C.. Dr. Bharathi Prakash, President, Innerwheel club, Mangalore North, Mrs. Gayathree K., H.O.D. Dept. of Home Science were present. Mr.Rithesh Kumar technically supported.

Special lecture on the occasion of ‘Hindi Divas’: Dept of Hindi

September 15, 2021

Special lecture on the occasion of 'Hindi Divas' on Topic: "Hindi language study and employment prospects" was organised by Department of Hindi in association with IQAC on 15th September 2021. Resource Persons was Prof. Dhanyakumar Birajdar, Hindi professor, poet, Litterateur, SOLAPUR – MAHARASHTRA

POSHAN Abhiyaan programme: M.Sc (FSN)

September 16, 2021

POSHAN Abhiyaan programme was organised by Besant Kannada Medium School in association with PG studies in Food, Science & Nutrition on 16th September 2021.

ಅಂತಾರ್ಜಾಲ ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕಿರಣ-'ವಚನ, ದಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತತ್ವಪದಗಳು': Dept. of Kannada

September 18, 2021

ಒಮಾನ್ ಬಸವ ಬಳಗ ಮಸ್ಯತ್, ಸಿದ್ಧಮಂಗಳ ಸೇವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಹಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗವು 'ವಚನ, ದಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತತ್ವಪದಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂತಾರ್ಜಾಲ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ: ಡಾ. ಅಮರೇಶ ನುಗಡೋಣಿ, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿ.ವಿ. ಹಂಪಿ, ಖ್ಯಾತ ಕಥೆಗಾರರು, ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರು, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಿಂತಕರು.

ದಿಕ್ಸೂಚಿ ಭಾಷಣ: ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್. ಮಳೇಮಠ, ಸಹಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ತತ್ವಪದಗಳ ಗಾಯನ: ಶ್ರೀ ಗಣೇಶ್ ಜಾಲ್ವೂರು, ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಭುವನೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ, ಕಾರ್ಕಳ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾಷಾ ಪಠ್ಯ ವಿಷಯದ ರಾಜ್ಯಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ.

ಶುಭನುಡಿ: ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಭಾರತಿ ರವೀಂದ್ರ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಬಸವ ಬಳಗ, ಮಸ್ಯತ್.

ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ನುಡಿ: ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಾನಂದ ಪೈ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರು, ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

ಗೌರವ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿ: ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮ ನೀಲಕಂಠರಾವ್ ಹಂಗರಗೆ, ಮಾಜಿ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಕರ್ತರು ಬಸವ ಬಳಗ, ಮಸ್ಯತ್, ಓಮನ್.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ: ಡಾ. ಸತೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

ವಿಚಾರ ಮಂಡನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ: ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಜಯಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಡೆಯರ್, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಸಿದ್ಧಮಂಗಳ ಸೇವಾಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಭಾರತ.

'Gender Equality- Issues, Challenges and Solution at Workplace': GENDER CHAMPION CELL 2021

September 24, 2021

GENDER CHAMPION CELL of college in association with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) organised a Webinar on 'Gender Equality- Issues, Challenges and Solution at Workplace'. Resource Person was Mrs. Shirly Rani, Former HoD of Sociology, Besant Women's College.

Bajaj Finserv (CPBFI): Valedictory of 3rd Batch: Dept of Commerce & Administration

September 24, 2021

Valedictory of 3rd Batch

Farewell cum Awards Day: Student Council 2021

September 25, 2021

Farewell cum Awards Day was organised by Student Council of college on 25th September 2021.

Chief Guest: Mr. Sayed Mohamed Sayeed, PTA President, Besant Women's College

Guest of Honour: Smt. Jaya P Kamath, Director, Ideal Ice Cream, Mangalore

President: Sri K Devanand Pai, Secretary, WNES & Correspondent, Besant Women's College

Annual General Body Meeting of the Association of Private College Principals

of Mangalore University: 2021

September 28, 2021

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Association of Private College Principals of Mangalore University was convened at Besant Women's College on the 28th September 2021. The meeting was inaugurated by Sri K Devanand Pai, the Secretary of WNES and Correspondent of Besant Women's College. The Former Principals who attained superannuation were felicitated on this occasion. The Secretary of the Association and the Principal of Besant Women's College, Dr Sathish Kumar Shetty, welcomed the gathering and presented the annual report of activities.

Dr Narayan Shetty, the President of the Association and the Principal of Bhandarkar's College spoke on the pros and cons of NEP and also delivered the presidential address. Dr Veena BK, Principal of Nitte College and Prof Aruna Kamath, Principal of SDM College of Management proposed the vote of thanks.

Dr Laxmi Narayan Bhat, Principal of Besant Evening College, Sri Ganesh Krishna Bhat, Correspondent of Besant Evening College and Principals of various colleges were present at the meeting. Mrs Roopa Salian compered the programme.

National level E-quiz on the basics of computer science: Dept of CSc & BCA

September 30, 2021

National level E-quiz on the basics of computer science was organized by Department of Computer Science and BCA from 21/9/2021 to 30/9/2021. Learning Outcome: Knowledge on the basics of computer science and IT. Participants: 350

Founders Day 2021: Birth Anniversary of Dr. Annie Besant

October 1, 2021

The 174th birth anniversary of Dr. Annie Besant, founder of Besant Educational Institutions, advocate and philosopher was held on 1st October, 2021 at the Srinivasa Kalaranga auditorium of Besant PU College.

Free Vaccination Camp 2021: Outreach Cell & Red Cross

October 2, 2021

On the occasion of birth anniversary of Mahathma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Outreach Cell & Red Cross Unit of Besant Women's College, Mangalore in association with DK Zilla Panchaya & MCC organised a Fourth round of free corona virus vaccination camp at BWC College Auditorium.

District Level Inter College Quiz Competition: NSS 2021

October 12, 2021

Karnataka State's Aids Prevention Society, Bengaluru and District Aids Prevention & Control Unit, Dakshina Kannada in association with NSS, Besant Women's College, Mangalore organised a District level Inter Collegiate Quiz Competition on 12th October 2021.

Clean India Campaign: Ranger Unit 2021

October 23, 2021

On account of Aazaadi ka Mahotsav, Clean India Campaign activity was conducted by Ranging Unit of Besant Women's College, Mangalore. Cleaning activity particularly plastic picking was done outside campus, from our college gate to TMA Pai bus shelter at MG road, Mangalore. Five ranger students n ranger leader participated in the activity.

MoU between Rotary Club, Mangalore and Department of P.G. Studies in Commerce: M.Com 2021

October 27, 2021

Memorandum of understanding is signed between Rotary Club, Mangalore and Department of P.G. Studies in Commerce

Besant Women's College, Mangalore on 27th October 2021.

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week 2021: NSS 2021

October 28, 2021

The Central Vigilance Commission is observing the Vigilance Awareness Week from 26.10.2021 to 01.11.2021 with the theme "Independent India@75: Self Reliance with Integrity". Vigilance Awareness Week is observed every year during the week in which the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (31st October) falls. With regard to this NSS of Besant Women's College has conducted the activity of taking Integrity Pledge on 28th October 2021. The Pledge has been taken by the students and staff members.

Farewell function to Final B.A. Optional Kannada students: Dept of Kannada 2021

October 29, 2021

Department of Kannada, Besant Womens College, Mangaluru has arranged a farewell function to Final B.A. Optional Kannada students on 2nd August 2021 at AV room.

The function was presided over by the Principal of the College Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P. In this occasion the students shared their experiences of studying here. The H.O.D. of the department and the faculty members of the Kannada department greeted the students.

On 29th October 2021 Department of Kannada distributed group photos to final BA Optional Kannada students for their tremendous memory

Farewell Programme- Prof. Sudha K: Staff Club 2021

October 30, 2021

Staff Club of the college organised Farewell to Prof. Sudha K, Associate Professor,

Department of Commerce on 30th October 2021.

Projects for Science Experiments, Nature Experience and Dramatisation for Preschoolers: Home Science 2021

October 30, 2021

The students of Home Science department had prepared different projects for Science Experiments, Nature Experience and Dramatisation for Preschoolers on 30th October 2021.

Clean India (75th anniversary of India's Independence): NSS 2021

October 31, 2021

The NSS unit of the Besant Women's College has conducted a beach cleaning programme in Tannerubavi area in collaboration with the Lions Club, Mangalore, on 31-10-2021 under the orders of the Government of India for the 75th anniversary of India's Independence (Amrita Mahotsav).

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ -Karnataka Rajyotsava- Dept. of Kannada: 2021

November 1, 2021

2021ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-10-2021 ರಿಂದ 31-10-2021 ರವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವರದಿ

1) ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-10-2021 ರಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಬೋಧಕ/ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಗೀತೆಗಳಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ 'ಬಾರಿಸು ಕನ್ನಡ ಡಿಂಡಿಮವ', ನಿಸಾರ್ ಅಹಮದ್‌ರವರ 'ನಿತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಹಾಡು', ಹಂಸಲೇಖರವರ 'ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಬೇಕು' ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮೂಹಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸುವ ಅನೇಕ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡಲಾಯಿತು ಅದೇ ದಿನ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಣ್ಣೀರು ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಮೂಹ ಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ

ಡಾ. ಸತೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದರು. ವಿಮೆನ್ಸ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಾನಂದ ಪೈ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬೆಳ್ತಂಗಡಿ ಗಣೇಶ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಭಟ್ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

2) ದಿನಾಂಕ 29-10-2021 ರಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಬೋಧಕ/ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗೀತೆಗಾಯನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮೂಹಗಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

3) ದಿನಾಂಕ 30-10-2021 ರಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಬೋಧಕ/ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ದೇಶೀಯ ಉಡುಪುಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆರುಗು ನೀಡಿದರು.

4) ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-10-2021 ರಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ರಸಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಬೋಧಕರು/ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗದ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ವಿಜೇತರಾದವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1 ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದಂದು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಜೋಶಿಯವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಸವತ್ತಾಗಿ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಕವಿಗಳ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ಗರಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ. ಸತೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಯವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವತ್ತಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ

ಡಾ. ಎಲ್.ಎನ್.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಟ್, ನ್ಯಾಕ್ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೆ.ಸಿ. ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

Orientation programme for Freshers: 2021-22

November 8, 2021

Orientation programme for freshers was held on 8th November 2021 at College auditorium.

Awareness Programmes on Cancer: Student Council 2021

November 12, 2021

The student Council of the college in association with Karnataka Cancer Awareness Forum, Mangaluru & Mangalore Institute of Oncology (MIO) organised AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ON CANCER on 12th November 2021 in the college auditorium. Programme was inaugurated by Prof. Yadapadithaya, Vice Chancellor, Mangalore University. Sri. Annappa Nayak, Vice President, WNES was the Guest of Honour for the occasion. Sri Kudupi Jagadish Shenoy, President, WNES presided over the function.

Dr. Manjeshwar Shrinath Baliga, Senior Radio Biologist, Mangalore Institute of Oncology (MIO), Dr. Pratheeksha Rai G

Paediatrician, Mangalore and Dr. B Shantharam Baliga, Paediatrician, Kodialbail, Mangalore were the Resource persons

COLLEGE UNION ELECTION THROUGH E-VOTING (2021-22)

November 13, 2021

The Student Union election for this academic year was conducted through E-Voting on 13th November, 2021. Students enthusiastically participated in

E-election to elect Shifana of Final B.Com (1) as President, Kushi Shivachandra, Final B.A. as Vice President, Neha of II B.A., as Secretary and Likhitha of I B.Com(1), as Joint Secretary. E-Voting software was developed by Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar, HoD of Dept. of Computer Science and BCA, was instrumental in facilitating this election. The college principal Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P., after declared the results s. The student welfare officer Prof. Meera Edna Coelho, congratulated the newly elected student leaders and the students who participated in e-voting.

National Press Day: Dept. of Journalism 2021

November 16, 2021

On 16th November 2021, staff and students of Department of Journalism took part in National Press Day celebration at the Press Club Mangalore. Krishna Bhat Aladangady, senior Editor Vijaya Karnataka Bangalore office spoke on the topic "Present and Future of Journalism". Students actively participated in Q&A session.

Kannada Elocution Competition on renowned Kannada Poets 2021: Dept. of Kannada

November 19, 2021

Dept. of Kannada in association with Kannada Jagruthi Samithi of Kannada Abhivruddi

Praadhikaara organised Kannada Elocution Competition on renowned Kannada Poets to celebrate Kannada Kaayaka Varsha 2021. 10 Optional Kannada Students participated in the Competition in which Ms. Rashmitha of 1st B.A. won the 1st Prize, Ms. Sanjana M.K. of 1st B.A. secured 2nd Prize, and Ms. Deeksha from 3rd B.A. secured 3rd Prize.

Dr. Meenakshi Ramachandra, Smt. Rathnavathi J Baikady, members of Kannada Jagruthi Samithi were present at the program. Dr. Giriappa, HOD Kan. Dept. Welcomed all. Smt. Jnaneshwari M. Read out the names of prize winners, Sri Raviraj S, gave vote of thanks.

Inter Collegiate Competition 2021

November 20, 2021

Students participated in Inter Collegiate competitions organised by College of Fisheries, Mangalore on 20th November 2021.

Constitution Day 2021: NSS

November 26, 2021

Friday 26th November 2021, on the occasion of Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas), live streaming from the Parliament House was organised by the NSS unit of the college. Students and staff actively participated in the preamble reading and pledge taking ceremony.

Details of scholarships received by the students:

Sl. No.	Kind of Scholarship	No. of Students	Amount
1	Aubrey Scholarship	19	32,600
2	PTA	20	20,000
3	Alumni	20	20,000
4	SC/ST/ SSP Scholarship	114	1,58,899
5	24.107.sch	14	84,000
6	Sanchi Honnamma	03	6000
7	C.V Raman Scholarship - B. Sc.	12	60,000
8	Minority Scholarship - Applied (Allotted Confirmation is expected)	115	60,000

Rank Mangalore University

The Academic year 2020 – 21 saw the College getting 3 Ranks from UG Course and one from PG Course.

Name	Course	Rank
Ms. Rehana H. S	B.A	3 rd
Ms. Shravya J. P	B.Sc –FND	3 rd
Ms. Khateerja A. S	BA	5 th
Ms. Deepna B. Shetty	M.Com	9 th

Prakrut Exam Results - Rank Holders:

Bahubali Prakrit Vidyapeetha(R), National Institute of Prakrut Studies and Research, Shravanabelagola, Hassan (NIPSR) located at - Hassan Karnataka is one of the popular colleges in India.

In the Academic year 2020-21 no student opted for the Prakruth exam because of the fear of Covid -19

The Mid-day Meals Scheme, from the PTA has been of help to a large number of students. The no. of students availing the Mid-day meals is 100 Students amounting to Rs. 30, 996.00

The Library plays a significant role in sustaining in the students a lasting interest in the pursuit of knowledge. The college library has a stock of about 36892 number of Books, with an addition of

703 books this year. An Total Amount of Rs. 1,05,734 has been spent for Books for this current Year (2019 – 2020)

- 34,986 books are for catering to the needs of UG students and 1506 are meant for PG
- The Library houses 13 Newspapers (7 in Kannada and 6 in English).

- The college has subscribed to 40 Journals and 28 Magazines.
- The Library also has N-List – an Online Data Base
- The Issue / Return and other Details of the Books are maintained through the Easy Lib Software.
- The College has a membership with The American Library Association, Chennai

Research Details

Faculty Achievements & Research Details

The Research And Development has seen a significant increase in the Paper Presentations by the Students and Staff at various Conferences / Workshops / Seminars / Faculty Development Programmes (FDP). The participation as delegates has also seen an increase.

Talks – Delivered – Teaching staff

Details of the Conferences/ Seminars/Symposium etc

Number of Seminars/conferences/workshops conducted by the institution during the year			
Year	Name of the workshop/ seminar	Number of Participants	Date From – To
2021	'Research Knowledge Series' - "Developing a Research based paper writing skill"	100	29.05.2021
2021	'Research Knowledge Series' - "An Overview of Objective and Hypotheses setting in Research"	98	12.06.2021
2021	'Research Knowledge Series' - " E-Resources for Research"	86	26.06.2021
2021	'Research Knowledge Series' – "Basics and Techniques of Writing Student research Projects"	97	10.07.2021
2020	Two day knowledge Sharing national level Webinar on Data analysis using SPSS Software	300	6 th &7 th July 2020
2020	3 days National Level webinar On Opportunities and Challenges in Future Scenario.	357	17/08/2020 to 19/08/2020
2020	International Level Webinar on Research Teaching Nexus in higher Education	563	21-08-2020
2021	Workshop on Rural Entrepreneurship	35	21-01-2021
2020	BSE - Investor Protection Fund Capital Market Awareness Webinar	40	02-12-2020

2020	National Webinar on Explore your mind during pandemic crisis	623	10-06-2020
2020	International Webinar on Coping with Covid-19 with perfect and balanced mind	500	03-07-2020
2020	International Webinar on "Mastering Soft Skills to Propel Career Growth"	432	03-08-2020
2020	National level Webinar on "Psychosocial Interventions to Combat Uncertainty during Pandemic Outbreak"	206	26-Aug-20
2020	"Data Analysis using SPSS Software"	350	6 th & 7 th July, 2020
2021	Entrepreneurial Marketing Dimension	150	7 th September, 2021
2020	"Samakaleen Rachanakar kaa samajeek sarokar" National Seminar & Workshop	68 Faculty Members	02.12.2020
2020	Lit-vid 2020	Around 600	17/06/2020 to 04/07/2020
2020	Challenges of Post Covid 19 Job market and perpetration for job seekers	173	09-07-2020
2020	Albert Camus' The Plague, Absurd Life, Death, Sisyphus, Peremptory Diseases	255	27/08/2020
2020	The Power of Stories	178	15/07/2021
2020	Webinar- The Immune Boosters	460(Virtual)	27 July
2020	Inter-departmental National Webinar on Indian Constitution with special focus on citizens duties	331	07-08-2020
2020	Celebration of constitution day	85	26-11-2020
2020	Intercollegiate poster making competition on human rights	25	08-12-2020
2021	Interactions with deputy mayor of MCC	100	06-03-2021

Name of the activity	Name of the Award/ recognition	Name of the Awarding government/ government recognized bodies	Year of award
Service to SSLC Exam Candidates	Recognized as Covid-19 Warrior	The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka	Jul-20

Number of extension and outreach programs conducted by the institution through NSS/NCC/Red cross/YRC etc., (including the programmes such as Swachh Bharat, AIDS awareness, Gender issues etc. and/or those organised in collaboration with industry, community and NGOs) during the year				
3.3.4 Number of students participating in extension activities at 3.3.3. above during the year				
Name of the activity	Organizing unit/ agency/ collaborating agency	Name of the scheme	Year of the activity	Number of students participated in such activities
Service to SSLC Exam Candidates during Covid-19	Scouts and Guides, Karnataka	Community service	June-July 2020	08 (students) + 01
Service to CET Exam Candidates during Covid-19	Scouts and Guides, Karnataka	Community service	Jul-20	05 + 01
Mask Donation service to KPSC Exam Candidates	Scouts and Guides, Karnataka	Community service	Aug-20	2
Cleaning activity	In Collaboration with Canara College Ranger and Rover Unit	Extension Programme	Feb-21	10 + 01
Awareness programme on Precaution of Covid and Vaccination	District Commissioner, D. K. District	Outreach Programme	Mar-21	02 + 01

MISSION - 4 : To create in the students an awareness of their rights and responsibilities and to inculcate in them basic human values.

The Outreach Cell Programmes, have excelled this year. Some salient features include Paddy Planting Programme, Awareness of Dengue, Malaria, Swaccha Seva etc;

MISSION – 5 : To inculcate leadership skills in the students so as to equip them for suitable profession.

The Human Resources Development Cell conducted meaningful beneficial programmes such as Capital Market Awareness programme through online platform. Soft Skill, Leadership, Harmonial relationship, Technical Skills(Tally)

The Placement rate of the college has been steadily increasing over the years and had reached 130 during the last academic year. The Career Guidance Cell organized various programmes to guide the students for suitable career choice. In spite of the global recession preliminary assessment for placement has been already conducted many multinationals are expected to hold campus interview in April, in the College.

MISSION – 6 To inspire in the students a deep sense of pride in the nation.

All National Days are celebrated on a grand scale, with all fervor and gaiety, as per the calendar schedule

Salient Best Practices

Innovations and Best Practices are the Essential Factors for the Sustained growth of any Organisation. We, at Besant Women's College, follow this religiously. It is my belief that no modern technology can ever replace the good knowledgeable teacher. In our College, this year, we used a blend of traditional and modern learning methodologies, comprising of online and offline learning. Flipped learning was also tried out. In this the students are given the assignments and notes beforehand, i.e. one or 2 days before the class begins and the students are asked to read and come to the class either online as was the case in in case of lockdowns or offline when the College Reopened.

Value education is held on Thursdays to inculcate Basic human values among the students, which forms a part of the class time-table. Our time table also provides a separate time for Remedial and counselling classes. These are scheduled after Lunch Hour on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Ms Savithri Rao is the official Counselor working in the capacity of an professional counsellor along with her Teaching assignments.

The college regularly participates in Ranking of the College at the all India level by National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF), New Delhi, A venture initiated by Ministry Of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

The College also provides regular data for the All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE). Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar is the Nodal Officer of this programme.

Meditation and Motivational talks by faculty members and the Administrative Staff of the college forms an integral part of daily activities. This helps in beginning the day with a positive attitude.

National Innovation and Startup Policy (NISP) Implementation: Govt. of India has been constituted in the College. This is looked after by Ms. Ranjini.

The Planned Outreach activities such as awareness on cleanliness, elimination of child beggary, anti-drug and anti-intoxication, child safety, Consumer awareness, Women security, skills' development cleanliness, planting saplings, blood donation awareness through street plays, eco-friendly programmes "Namma Mane, Namma Mara". Erudition (Knowledge, Learning), Continuous maintenance of Kitchen Garden, are regular features of the Academic year.

Permanent Placards of 8 points is placed in all Classrooms, Office Premises and the Labs Reminding about saving Energy, Cleanliness and maintenance of Discipline.

The college also takes up programmes on - Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) which is a programme of multi interventions through different modes and media, designed to educate citizens, electors and voters about the electoral process in order to increase their awareness and participation in the electoral processes.

The College believes in creating a sense of social responsibility and environmental consciousness among staff and students and hence theses innovative and best practices are undertaken regularly.

The Innovation Club has organised KYC (Know Your College) online quiz competition for the first year degree (BA, B.Com., B.Sc., B.sc.(FND), BBA, B.Sc. (Home Science) and BCA students on 12th March 2021.

This year a course on Pre-Placement Test was also Conducted through the initiatives of The HRD Cell

All the programmes organized by the College are under the direction of the IQAC, We are grateful to the special invitees of the Advisory Committee of the IQAC.

IQAC Advisory Committee Members

Hon'ble Correspondent	Sri. Devanand Pai
Hon'ble External Members	Dr.Rameela Shekar
	Prof. A.M Narahari
	Prof. Gerard Colaco
	Mr.Vinod D'souza
Chairperson	Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P
Convenor - NAAC	Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C
Convenor - IQAC	Mr. Syed Kahdar
Members – Criterion - I	Ms. Preetha Bhandary
Criterion - II	Ms. Hemalatha
Criterion - III	Ms. Anupa
Criterion – IV	Ms. Usha
Criterion – V	Dr. Parashuram Malage
Criterion – VI	Ms. Raviprabha
Criterion- VII	Ms. Ranjini
Feedback Mechanism	
Advisors – Criterion - I	Ms. Jayashree
Criterion - II	Ms. Shirly Rani
Criterion - III	Dr. Sudha K
Criterion – IV	Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C
Criterion – V	Ms. Asha Rai M.G
Criterion – VI	Ms. Ranjini
Criterion - VII	Mr. Krishnananda Shenoy
	Ms. Jyothsna

Technical Data Support & Cross Examination	Dr. Anuradha K
Technical Editing, Guidance For The Preparation of AQAR	Ms. Meera Edna Coelho
Library Documentation + Budget + Utilization	Mr. Lokaraj V.S Dr. Raghavendra
Office Superintendent	Mr. Arun Kumar C.G
Ex-Officio Members	Mr. Vinod D'souza
	Alumni Association President
	PTA President
	Students' Council President

GOVERNANCE

It is the right opportune moment to recognize the various stakeholders who have been instrumental in the growth of the College. The renovated Computer Lab in the old building and relaying of cables and junction boxes for networking in the 2 existing Computer labs is a good gesture of the management.

The entire campus has been provided with secure WiFi connectivity. The connectivity is available in the ground floor, 1st floor, 2nd floor and the 3rd floor in the new building.

The PTA has always been a strong supporting pillar for us, It has always come forward to bear the expenses of the mid-day meals and other contingency expenses.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

The Alumni Association under the leadership of Mrs. Swaroopa Rani as the President and Ms. Aruna from the department of Economics as the secretary took steps to get the association registered, which was completed on the 20th of November 2020.

Scholarship of Rs.1000/- each to 20 students was distributed on the 26th of March 2020.

Alumni Association Contribution

Particulars	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Distributed
Mid-day meals	100	30,996

Conclusion:

Financial Crunch is the most concerning matter as no funds are being received from the Government Agencies like the UGC, Rusa etc; This poses the biggest hurdle in the development and progress of the College. The management has been extremely helpful and benevolent enough to release the funds whenever required, for the management staff salaries and for the growth of the College..

I fail to find words to express my gratitude to the Teaching and Administrative Staff for their tireless efforts put during the Covid – 19 period, for conducting online classes and to take the Institution forward and to the students for being what they are – hardworking, disciplined and modest.

I take this opportunity to thank each and every one who has been with us in our good and bad times. “We have great challenges and great opportunities, and with your help, we will meet them and make this next Academic year the best year in our history!”

To Conclude I would again like to Quote Theodore Roosevelt who once said

“Do What You Can With All You Have, Wherever You Are.”

Believing this, I am sure I will have the support of all stakeholders, as before, in moving forward in educating Women and speed up our efforts to empower the rural women too without any discrimination for providing knowledge who seek it, for this our Vision.

Thank you.

STUDENT COUNCIL REPORT 2020-2021

Dear Readers

The academic year 2020-2021 began on a wavering note as the covid-19 pandemic continued to play spoilsport and hindered us from taking up our regular activities which were pedantically planned for the students. The pandemic no doubt, brought forth challenges in every sector, but we teachers in the education sector stood the test of time by combating all odds, challenges and difficulties by being available to the students and the Institution through the hybrid mode. The unprecedented period saw "Teachers in Digital Times" taking education and activities beyond the four walls of the classroom and staying connected beyond geographical barriers. We thus consider it a pleasure to place on record the College Council activities organized in the blended mode.

The Birth Anniversary of our revered Visionary founder Dr. Founders Day was celebrated on the 1st of October 2020.

On the 21st of October 2020 The Academic and Co-curricular prizes were distributed to the Final year students of 2019-2020 batch. The prizes could not be distributed as the Annual Day celebration was cancelled due to the lockdown imposed by the Central Govt.

The academic year 2020-2021 commenced on the 17th of November 2020 wherein strict guidelines of the District Administration had to be adhered to. With RTPCR test made mandatory for all staff and students, the strength of students attending offline classes was very meagre. The blended mode thus continued till the end of the year.

On the 9th of December 2020 An Online Orientation programme was organized for the I Year students.

By the first week of January 2021 the strength of students attending offline classes increased. In the third week of January internal exams were scheduled for the students.

On the 26th of January 2021 Republic Day was observed with the Flag hoisting.

The election to the Student Council was democratically held through E-Voting on 6th February 2021, under the direction of the Student Welfare Officer Ms. Meera Edna Coelho and her Council staff members. Ms. Shilpa of III B.Com(1) was elected President, Ms. Rukshitha of III B.B.A as the Vice-President, Ms. Shifana of II B.Com(1) as Secretary and Ms. Neha of I B.A as Joint Secretary.

On the 8th of February the Late founder President Manel Srinivas Nayak's birth anniversary was celebrated.

The student council was inaugurated on the 8th of March 2021. Mrs Flosy C.R. Dsouza, Professor in Education, St. Anne's PG Studies & Research in Education, Mangalore was the Chief Guest. With the Mangalore University declaring March 20th as the last working day for the students the pending portion had to be completed for the semester exams scheduled in the month of April. The exams even though commenced in the first week of April had to be deferred due to K.S.R.T.C bus strike, followed by the Lockdown.

On the 29th of April 2021 an online workshop for the students on "Exam Stress Management" in collaboration with Skilling India, Bengaluru was organized.

On 22nd of May 2021 an online Workshop on Leadership – "Called to Lead" was

organized with Ms. Zeena Flavia D'souza as the resource person.

On the 8th of September 2021 an online Orientation on NEP for the I years was organized by the IQAC.

On 25th September 2021 Farewell cum Awards Day was organized for the final year students.

Annie Besant Day was celebrated on the 1st of October 2021 on a low key with the staff members of all the Besant Institutions attending the same.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STUDENT COUNCIL

The Auxiliary Associations function under the guidance of the faculty members assisted by the Student Secretaries.

FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION

The COVID pandemic that struck the world this year also snatched certain beautiful moments which would have otherwise been a fond memory for students to treasure. However, the association provided an opportunity to the students to showcase their talents through -singing, dancing, acting, drawing and painting by organizing a virtual talent presentation - 'EXPRESS AND IMPRESS' from 17th June 2021 to 20th June 2021. 54 students participated in the activity and gave their best performance.

All the videos were compiled into a presentation and the link was released on YouTube on, Founder's Day, 1st October 2021. With the commencement of offline classes regular activities were conducted.

The first year students displayed their talents during the Fresher's Day.

The association functions under the guidance of Ms. Preetha Bhandary from the department of English as the Convener. The

student secretaries are Ms. Deeksha Poojary from III B.Com 1st batch and Ms. Roshni Acharya from III B. Com 3rd batch.

N.S.S

The NSS Unit consisting of 140 students began the activities under the guidance of the Convener Ms. Raviprabha, from the department of Political Science assisted by the student secretaries Ms. Bhoomika K - II B.Com(1) and Ms. Amrutha - II BBA

The activities began on 27th October 2020 with the Oath that was administered to the students in connection with vigilance awareness week. There after a National level webinar was held on 2nd November 2020 on the topic "The Role of Youth in making India free from corruption"

In connection with National Youth Day a special lecture was held on 13th January 2021. Mr. Kesahva Bangera, Lecturer Dept. of Kannada, Narayanaguru College, was the Resource Person.

Campus Cleaning programme was held on 20th March 2021

Poster Making Competition on COVID-19 Awareness was held on 12th May 2021 through online mode

On 5th June 2021 the World Environment Day was celebrated with planting of saplings based on the theme 'Each one Plant one'.

"Day against child labour" was observed on 11th June 2021. Posters and Videos were prepared by NSS Volunteers against child labour.

International Yoga Day was observed on 21st June 2021.

On 30th June 2021 NSS volunteers participated in the vaccination drive held in the Institution

Sadbhavana Day was observed on 22nd

August 2021. Ms. Swaroopa .N. Shetty was the Chief Guest.

The NSS Volunteers of the college served as volunteers at various Primary Health Centers during the vaccination drives organized by the District Administration.

FOLK CULTURE CLUB

Ms. Hemalatha from the department of Secretarial Practice, is the convener of the Folk culture club and the student secretary Vraksha – III B.Com(3)

To instil awareness, understanding and appreciation in the traditional culture of the State the Folk Culture Club took up the following activities for the students:

Preparing idlimoulds using jackfruit leaves: A training programme on "Kottige Making" – A traditional way of steaming idli using jackfruit leaves, was organized on 27th February 2021. Large number of students participated and showed keen interest in learning how to prepare the moulds with jackfruit leaves. Mr. Ganesh Bhat and Mrs. Vidya Bhat were the Resource persons.

A talk on "Different folk dance forms of Karnataka" was organized on 17th March 2021. Ms. Prajna S, Lecturer in Economics was the Resource Person.

On the 13th March 2021, Garland Making competition was held for the students. The students displayed their artistic talents by showcasing their creativity and environmental friendly attitude while making garlands. 15 teams participating in the competition

As one of the best practices of our college and to mark the occasion of Aati, the Folk Culture Club every year organizes "Aatidonji Dina" wherein dishes prepared during Aati are prepared by the students and served to the stakeholders. However, this year the

competition was held only on the virtual platform on 11th August 2021 where in class-wise video of the delicacies prepared had to be uploaded. Best 5 videos were chosen to award prizes

INNOVATION CLUB:

The innovation club functions under the guidance of Mrs. Ranjini M, from the department of Secretarial Practice, assisted by the Student Secretary Ms. Meghana of III B.Com(3).

The Innovation Club organized 'Green Day-Photographic Competition'. This year students were instructed to participate in the competition with their family members wearing green outfits. They had to click pictures amidst a natural green background, which was one of the criteria of the competition. The purpose of the competition is to bring about awareness on environmental protection and instill a sense of consciousness in them. Cash prize was awarded to the winners.

RANGERS:

The Rangering unit of the college with Ms. Latha Hebbar from the department of Commerce as its convener and Ms. Anusha of II B.Sc as the student secretary played a very active role during the academic year.

To begin with the Ranger Leader together with two students of the unit made 80 masks and donated them to the Police Dept., on 6th October 2020.

Two students of the unit participated in the Online Painting Competition and one of them secured the first place in the Mangalore North Local Association. The competition was held during the months of August and September 2020

Ten Rangers of the unit participated in the cleanliness drive organized in the college

vicinity. A Message on peace was displayed by the students on 22nd February 2021. Ten students participated in the Awareness Programme on Health and Fire Safety jointly organized by the NSS and Red-cross unit in association with Neuro Hospital Mangalore, on 26th February 2021. The Ranger Leader along with two Rangers created awareness on safety measures on covid-19 and also spoke about the safety of the vaccination to the general public at the Kudroli ward on 23rd March 2021.

World Environment Day was observed by a Virtual Camp Fire conducted in the month of June 2021. Ten students attended the same. Two students gave a talk on the Importance of Millets and Nature Restoration.

The Ranger Leader along with five students rendered voluntary services in maintaining the standard operating procedures of Covid 19 during the SSLC exams in different centres on 19th and 22nd July 2021 and later for CET exams held on 28th and 29th August 2021.

PLACEMENT CELL:

The Placement Cell functions under the guidance of Ms. Shobitha T. S from the department of Commerce assisted by the student secretary Ms. Harshitha of III B.Com (1)

An Orientation Programme on training for career opportunities was organized for all the final year students and the student data was collected for the training.

VIDYARTHI DEEPIKA

The core idea of wall magazine, Vidyarthi Deepika is to free the young minds and encourage the students to think and articulate their own thoughts on various current issues. Due to the pandemic online activities and sessions were held in order to train the students to write articles on varieties

of topics. After collecting the articles the Editorial board was engaged in the process of proof reading. During the offline sessions the students expressed their thoughts and ideas. Vidyarthi Deepika functioned under the guidance of Dr. Gawtham Jyothsna, from the Department of English as the convener and student secretaries N. Anoushka Poovaliah of III BBA and Anjali Bhandary of III BA.

SPORTS AND GAMES:

Ms. Roopathi .M the Physical Directress with the assistance of the Student Secretary Ms. Sushmitha of III B.Com (2) organized the following activities during the academic year.

National Level E-Quiz on Physical Education and Sports was held from 13th July to 20th July 2020.

Six Days International Level Faculty Development Program on 'Perspectives and Strategies on Contemporary Issues in Physical Education and Sports' organized in association with Physical Education Foundation of India from 17th August to 22nd August 2020.

Fit India Freedom Run on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanthi organized as per the circular given by FIT INDIA from 29th September to 2nd of October 2020.

General Fitness Program was conducted for the Staff from 19th July to 31st July 2021.

Fit India Freedom Run 2.0 on the occasion of National Sports Day organized as per the circular given by FIT INDIA from 29th August to 4th September 2021.

Fit India Fitness Challenge Programme (Video Recording) was organized 5th September to 10th September 2021.

SPEAKERS CLUB

The speakers club under the leadership of Ms. Vidya Bhat, from the department of Secretarial Practice as the convener, assisted by the student secretary Abhijna .K of III B.com (3) organised various activities on a blended mode.

The club commenced its activities on the 27th of February 2021 with self-introduction, JAM and Turncoat sessions.

Case Study was taken up on the 5th of March, 2021.

A session on "How to manage your time effectively" was taken up on the 12th of March 2021.

Sessions on "Interview Skills" and Book Reviews was taken up online on the 16th and 23rd September, 2021

WOMEN'S CELL

The Women's cell functions under the guidance of Ms. Jayashree, from the Department of Commerce assisted by the student secretary Ms. Vijetha of III BBA.

The cell initiated its activities with an Orientation to the students on the 6th of February 2021.

'Atrocities against women' a talk by Prof. Asha Deepa Nayak was held on the 13th of February 2021.

On the 27th of February 2021, an interaction session was organized where the students spoke on women's issues.

'Menstrual Hygiene' a talk by Dr. Edweena Philip Monis was organized for the students on the 8th of March 2021 in association with Youth Red Cross Cell of the College.

A Skill Development Program was conducted on the 6th and 13th of March 2021 by trainer Mrs. Harina Rao. 40 Students of the Women Cell were trained in artificial Jewellery

Making, Quilling, Quilt Making and Fabric Jewellery craft.

YOUTH RED CROSS

The Youth Red Cross functioned under the able guidance of Ms. Deekshitha T. S from the Department of Commerce assisted by the student secretary Akshatha Shet of II B.Com (3)

On 26th February 2021 a first aid programme was organized along with Rangers and NSS unit of the college where 15 students participated.

On 8th March 2021 a talk on Menstrual hygiene was conducted. Dr. Edweena Philip Monis, Prof. and Head of the Department of Shreedevi College of nursing was the Resource person.

In connection with the World Environment day the students participated in planting saplings, of which video clippings had to be made followed by a slogan writing competition.

HRD Cell

The HRD Cell under the guidance of Mr. Syed Kahdar, from the Department of Commerce assisted by the Student Secretary Lenisha Peris-III B.Com (2) Conducted a Placement Training and Career Guidance Programme in association with the BACCE foundation for the final year students from the 2nd of March to the 12th of March 2021. In association with Bombay stock exchange, a webinar on Capital Market Awareness was conducted on 4th March 2021. Mr. Mirza Rafatullah Baig – Research scholar and MBA faculty from Mumbai was the Resource Person.

CONSUMER CLUB:

The Consumer club under the leadership of Dr. Praveen Kumar K.C. from the department of Commerce assisted by the Student

Secretary Deeksha Shetty – III B.Com(1) commenced its activities with an orientation programme on the 27th of February 2021, followed by a talk on 6th March highlighting on the pattern of the District Consumer examination. On the 12th of March 2021 competitions on Poster Making and Slogan writing was held for the Students and Staff. International Consumer Day was observed in the College on 15th March 2021 in association with the District Consumer Union Mangaluru. On 23rd June 2021a Webinar on the topic “Consumer- A King without Kingdom” was organized by the consumer club for the students and general public. Dr. A. Siddique was the Resource person. Food Kits were distributed to the Staff and Students of Besant Institutions on the 29th of July 2021 On 23rd August 2021 plants worth Rs.7840/- supplied by Vanasuma Nursery, Uppinangady, Puttur was distributed on the occasion of Vanamahotsva. From the 14th to the 30th of August 2021 online classes on Consumer Education for 40 hours was conducted by various resource persons followed by an Offline examination on 31st August 2021. The Certificates were awarded on 6th September 2021 at the District Consumer Union Mangalore

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CELL:

The Research and Development Cell functions under the guidance of Dr.Parashuram Malage from the Department of Hindi assisted by the Student Secretary Ms. Deepthi .S Amin. On the 9th of March 2021 the cell organized an Interaction and Felicitation to Empowered Women, Smt. Sumati Elantil and Smt. Yashodha Layl. On the same day 'D' Group Employees of Besant English and Kannada Medium School were also felicitated. Masks were distributed to Besant Kannada Primary School Students.

On 29th May 2021 - 'Research Knowledge

Series'on the topic–1. “Developing a Research based paper writing skill”. Dr. Sudha Associate Professor in Commerce Besant Women’s College was the Resource Person

12th June 2021 - 'Research Knowledge Series' on the topic - 2.“An Overview of Objective and Hypotheses setting in Research” for the staff and students was organized. Dr. Lokesh, Assistant Professor GFGC Punjalakatte was the resource person.

26th June 2021 – “Research Knowledge Series’ on the topic – 3.” E-Resources for Research” was taken up by Sri. Lokaraj Sr. Librarian, Besant Women’s College - Mangaluru

10th July 2021 – “Research Knowledge Series’ on the topic - 4. “Basics and Techniques of Writing Student research Projects” was delivered by Dr. A Jaya Kumar, Dean, Faculty of Arts & HOD of Economics, SDM College (Autonomous) Ujire.

All the four topics under the title Research knowledge series were through the online mode.

OUTREACH CELL

The Outreach Cell functions under the guidance of Mr. Ganesh Pai from the Department of History assisted by the Student Secretary Ms. Dhanalakshmi– III B.B.A and Anagha – III B.SC

The cell organized a Food Kit Distribution programme for the Besant Kannada Medium Students and Support Staff of the Institution on 29th July 2021.

THEATER & DRAMA CLUB :

The Theater & Drama Club -Benaka functions under the guidance of Ms. Jnaneshwari from the Department of Kannada assisted by the Student Secretary Ms. Nikhitha of III B.Com(1)

The association was inaugurated by a poet and theater artist Mrs. Poornima Suresh on 13th March 2021. The troupe staged 'ಬದುಕಿನಬವಣೆ' play during the inaugural function.

CAREER GUIDANCE CELL

The Career Guidance Cell under the guidance of Mr. Mahaveera from the Department of Political Science assisted by the Student Secretary Ms. Anusha Ravindran of III B.Com(1). A Programme on career guidance was held on 27th February 2021 at college auditorium.

KONKANI BHASHABHIMANI SANGHA

Convenor: Mr. Gopalkrishna Raikar

Student Secretary : Ms. Milani III B. Sc.

The Konkani Bhashabhimani Sangh started its activities for the Academic year 2020 – 2021 with an introduction of the Association and its activities to the Konkani Community speaking students.

A Quiz on the historical aspects of Konkani Bhasha was conducted.

ENVIRONMENT CLUB

The Environment club under the guidance of Ms. Usha, Department of Economics and Mr. Girish Kumar, Department of English together with the student secretary Ms. Asha Rani S Walaginamath of III B.A. encouraged the students to participate in Vanamahotsava and created an awareness

on the importance of a green clean and pure environment.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT CELL

The EDP Cell organized various activities for the students under the guidance of Ms. Thriveni Shetty from the Department of Sanskrit and the student secretary Ms. Sheeba of III B.Com(2).

Mask making workshop was organized on 13th February 2021 and the Resource person Mrs. Shanthi.

Candle making, Liquid soap and Phenyl making workshop was organized on 6th March 2021. The Resource Person was Mrs. Rekhathatha.

D'coupage workshop was organized on 20th March 2021. The Resource Person was Mrs. Shreeja. The above workshops honed the entrepreneurial skills of the participants

Having highlighted the activities of the various Associations for the academic year, which were mostly organized through the online mode due to the continuous lockdown posed by the pandemic, we are now focusing and preparing to meticulously plan the activities for the coming academic year amidst new challenges and threats.

We place our faith in God and firmly believe that the new academic year will be a fruitful one.

Thank you

From the Students' Editorial Board

Of all the things that we wear, our expression is most noticeable.

It is often seen that one of the most giant blocks to creativity can be our mind's inability to allow a thought into a coherent structure. As a result, some of the most inspired ideas are the ones that start off as crazy concepts. However, when we allow the thoughts to flourish, an opportunity may blossom into something really usable.

With gratitude and pleasure, we put forward the next dynamic piece of creativity, freedom, self-expression, the enthusiasm of our year's work in our annual magazine Deepika, which is an amalgamation of the year-long work of talented souls along with the blend of unique taste from each one who has contributed to this magazine.

Deepika is more than just a magazine where our college's potentials, talents, achievements, and vision get reflected. This is that proud moment where our teachers and students take pride in their hard work.

We are glad to note that the teachers and students have evinced interest in the magazine by contributing creatively. This magazine is a treasure of articles, poems, stories, and topics related to various branches of knowledge. It mirrors the creative talents of the contributors and their analytical thinking.

We'd like to express our deep sense of gratitude to the Management for their encouragement. We also take pleasure in expressing gratitude to our beloved principal, Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty, for his constant encouragement and support in our endeavor to bring out the magazine.

Leadership is the capacity to turn vision into reality. For us, the one who helped us turn our vision into reality is our Chief Editor, Dr. Gawtham Jyothsna. His constant guidance, motivation, and unrivaled support encouraged us to venture into this daring task of shaping Deepika.

We'd like to thank the whole editorial team for helping us pull this through. We express our considerable appreciation to all the authors of the articles in this magazine. These contributions have required a generous amount of time and effort.

The willingness to share knowledge, concerns and unique insights with fellow beings has made this magazine possible.

Thank you all.

N. Anoushka Poovaiah – III BBA
Anjali Bhandary – III BA

**STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND
OTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE MAGAZINE**

Besant Women's College, Mangalore

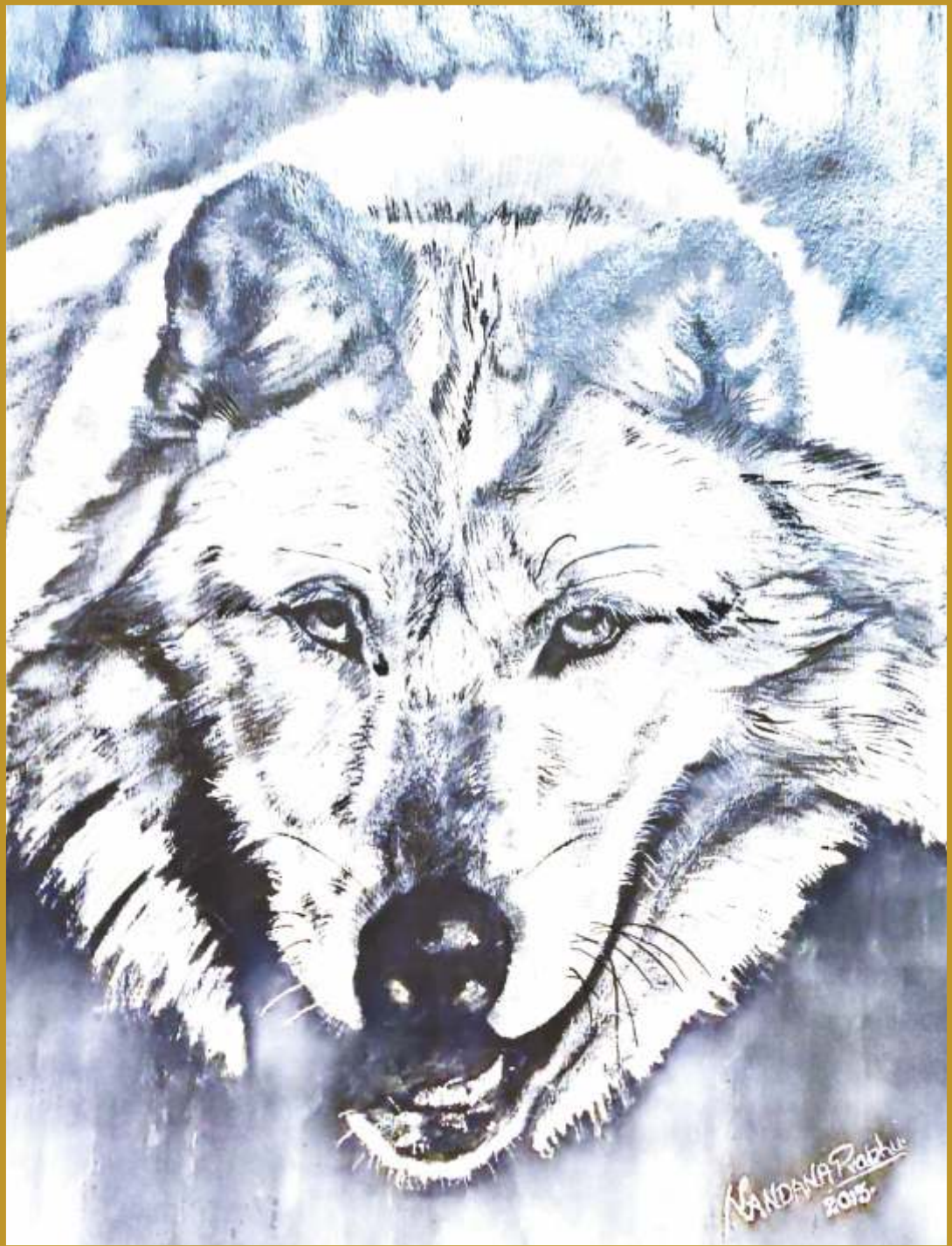
(Form IV (Rule B))

1. Place of Publication : Besant Women's College
Mangalore
2. Publisher's Name : Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P.
Nationality : Indian
Address : Principal, Besant Women's College
Mangalore - 575 003
3. Periodicity of its Publication : Annual
4. Editor : Dr. Gawtham Jyothsna
Nationality : Indian
Address : Besant Women's College
Mangalore - 575 003
5. Cover page design : Ms. Apoorva Gawtham
6. Printed by : Colorcode
103, 1st Floor, Sterling Chambers,
Opp. PVS Kalakunj, Kodialbail,
Mangalore - 575 003
7411730290
Nationality : Indian
7. Name and Address of the individual who owns this Magazine : Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P.
Principal, Besant Women's College
Mangalore - 575 003

I, Sathish Kumar Shetty P. hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Sd.) Dr. Sathish Kumar Shetty P.
Principal, Besant Women's College,
Mangalore - 575 003

Student Art Gallery





Besant Women's College

Re-accredited by the NAAC with 'A' Grade
Sponsored by Women's National Education Society

Kodialbail, Mangaluru - 575 003, Karnataka

Tel: 0824 - 2492206

Email: besant_college@rediffmail.com

Website: www.bwc.besant.edu.in