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## Laughter – The Best Medicine

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### Abstract-

“Your greatness is measured by your kindness education and intellect by your modesty your ignorance is betrayed by your suspicious & prejudices & your real calibre is measured by the consideration & tolerance you have for others”

**Keyword-** Tolerance, prejudices.

### Inroduction-

A famous scientist was on his way to deliver his last lecture for the day in an university when his chauffeur offered an idea, “Hey Boss I’ve heard your speech so many times I bet I could deliver it and give you the night off “Sounds great” the scientist said, when they got to the auditorium, the scientist put on the chauffeur’s hat and settled into the back row. The chauffeur walked to the lectern and delivered the speech. Afterward he asked if there were any questions.

“Yes” said one professor. The he launched into a highly technical question. The chauffeur was panic stricken for a moment but quickly recovered “that’s an easy, one” he replied “In fact it’s so easy I am going to let my chauffeur answer it.” Smile is the beginning of laughter, practice smiling like laughter, smile is contagious too.

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

“Laughter is the sound of the soul dancing.”

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

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

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

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

### Conclusion

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

Dr.Afsari Jaan, Prof.Mumtaz Begum S.M

“Look after the land, the land will look after you, Destroy the land will destroy you” and sustainability is no longer about doing less harm, it’s about doing more good”

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**Unrelated Corporate Diversification and its impact on Shareholders Wealth: Indian Experience**

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**Abstract**

Diversification is a Corporate Strategy to enter into new products or product lines, new services or new markets, involving substantially different skills, technology and knowledge. This study tries to explore the impact of Corporate Diversification and Financial Structure on the firm's Financial Performance. The major emphasis of this study is on the Unrelated Corporate Diversification and its impact on shareholders net worth. It is observed in the process of analysis that firms which have gone for related mergers have done better than the companies that have gone for unrelated Mergers or Acquisitions. This paper is prepared on the basis of using the Berger and Ofek's methodology to value the effects of Corporate Diversification. In the process of analysis it is observed that CAGR of companies do increase after the announcement of the acquisition. The CAGR of the bidder company falls after the announcement of the acquisition.

**Key Words:** Merger, Acquisition, CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate), Strategy, Berger and Ofek's Methodology, P/E Ratio, Majd and Myer's Methodology.

**Introduction**

The effects of Corporate Diversification on the value of the firm are a hotly debated topic. Though academicians take a very dim view of diversification as a value adding measure, many practitioners often advocate diversification. Markowitz has argued that portfolio diversification reduces the risk of the cash flows from the assets held in the portfolio are less than perfectly correlated. Hence, some management think that risk associated with the business and this in turn will increase shareholder's value. The trouble with this argument is that diversification is easier and cheaper for the stock holder than for the company. Finance theory says that managers of diversified companies are doing a disservice to their shareholders by diversifying outside the industry. If stock holding in the steel company wanted to be stake holders in a health care firm, they could easily adjust their portfolio by adding shares of a healthcare firm. The fact that the shareholders of the steel company allocated a part of their portfolio to a company that is into steel business indicates that they are willing to accept the downturns in the steel industry. Another disadvantage of diversification is the tendency of the management to stretch their skills. The ability to successfully manage a firm in one industry may not extend to other businesses. There are some analysts who prefer companies that are diversified. A survey of equity researchers conducted by Mohanty revealed that most analysts in India dislike any earnings fluctuations. In fact, some of the analysts disclosed that they give a high price earnings ratio to a company where the past earnings showed a non fluctuating trend. Two types of companies can theoretically show a non-fluctuating trend in earnings, companies which are into non-cyclical business and companies which are diversified. If a company is diversified into many businesses, then there will be less fluctuation in the cash flows and earnings. Some analysts however, mentioned that they would like the companies to focus on some core business areas and not unnecessary diversifications.

**Review of Literature**

There is a wide variety of Literature on the various merits and demerits of Corporate Diversification both related and unrelated. Levitt (1975) has vociferously advocated for related diversification. He explains that the single product companies are businesses which are disproportionately exposed to evolutionary hazards and which merely graze on other types of companies. Salter and Weinhold (1978) have discussed the benefits of both related and unrelated diversification. The most significant benefits accrue to the stock holder in related diversification when the special skills and industry knowledge of one merger partner apply to the competitive problems and opportunities facing the other. Shareholders benefit from conglomerate diversification if more efficient capital and asset management leads to a better return for investors than that available from a diversified portfolio of securities of comparable systematic risk. Levy and Sarnat (1980) have explained that a company can experience economies of scale through acquisitions. These economies of scale usually come through production cost decreases by operating at higher capacity levels or through a reduced sales force or a shared distribution

**Dr. Venkatesh.C.K.**

system. A company may also achieve financial economies of scale in the form of lower flotation cost and transaction costs.

Higgins and Schall (1995) have explained diversification using what they called “Debt Coinsurance”. If the cash flow streams of two companies are less than perfectly correlated, the bankruptcy risk associated with the combination of the two firms is reduced. This reduces the cost of debt for the firm. It also increases the potential value of the firm because as the firm borrows more, its tax shield also increases. Galais and Masulis (2001) has found that the shareholders gain from different diversifications. They have found that commonly cited benefits of diversification like economies of scale, go unrelated. Meyer and Milgrom (2005) found that cross subsidisation takes place in conglomerate mergers and this leads to destruction of value. They also found that such companies spend substantially less on research and development which reduces their competitive advantage.

### Analysis And Results

To test the value effects of diversification, the following criteria are adopted while selecting companies for the sample:

1. The company should be part of the NSE NIFTY Index
2. All the information about the company should be available in the Prowess Database of CMIE for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
3. For the Purpose of analysis all the chosen companies were divided into three parts, namely, the business houses with single product, those which have gone for related diversification and those companies which have gone for unrelated diversification.

### Methodology

Here, the Berger and Ofek’s procedure has been followed in estimating the value loss or gain from diversification. The method imputes the stand alone values of individual business segments and compares them with the actual value of the company to see if there is any value loss or gain from diversification. The following equations have been extensively used in the process of analysis.

$$I(V) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} A_i \times (Ind_i (V/AI)_{mf}$$

$$\text{Excess Value} = \ln(V/I(V))$$

Here,

$I(V)$ --- refers to the imputed value of a diversified company. It is defined as the sum of the imputed individual segment value.

$A_i$ --- refers to the individual segment  $i$ ’s value of the accounting item

$Ind_i$ ---- It is the multiple of total capital (defined as the market value of equity plus book value of interest bearing debt) to an accounting item for the median single segment firm in the individual segment  $i$ ’s industry.

Excess Value---- is the firm  $i$ ’s excess value

$V$ ---- is the firm’s total capital and

$n$ ---- is the total number of individual segments in a business.

**Table Showing Berger and Ofek’s Value multipliers in India**

Segments	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tea and Coffee	1.239	1.567	2.354	1.897	2.458
Cloth	0.872	0.345	0.871	0.221	0.222
Tyres	1.892	1.764	1.456	1.674	1.982
Caustic soda	0.765	0.387	0.542	0.725	1.289
Paper	1.824	1.224	2.319	3.319	1.982
Rayon	0.344	0.892	0.348	0.918	0.238
Cement	2.763	3.109	3.892	3.871	2.391

Sugar	1.987	1.762	1.082	1.221	2.342
Fertilizers	0.321	0.876	0.918	0.227	0.189
Viscose Staple	1.348	1.908	1.985	1.086	1.226
Iron and Steel	4.322	4.981	3.982	3.801	4.561
Wind Energy	0.632	0.981	0.531	0.763	0.539
Air Conditioners	1.345	1.098	1.265	1.224	1.221
Tractors	3.456	3.876	3.981	5.321	5.967
Machine Tools	1.236	1.098	1.873	2.341	2.783
Chemicals	1.459	0.981	0.962	1.239	1.097
Vanaspati	0.443	0.456	0.329	0.321	0.347
Toilet Soaps	0.298	0.761	0.822	0.382	0.761
Computer hardware	2.190	2.329	2.198	3.451	3.141
Software	5.432	5.213	4.891	5.567	4.239
Picture tubes	0.345	0.281	0.983	0.762	0.752
Fabrics	0.982	0.236	0.761	0.984	1.221

Table showing Value Loss from Non-related Diversification

Loss Value NRD V/S FRD	42.38	45.44	48.91	49.21	50.22
t- statistic	1.02	1.97	2.022	2.291	2.321

**Major Findings**

As a first step companies were divided into four categories in case of both Mergers and Acquisitions. In the case of mergers, the four categories are merged firms in related mergers. Similarly, companies involved in acquisitions were classified into four categories. There were altogether 38 Mergers and 22 Acquisitions in the sample. Of this there were 21 mergers of the FRD variety. There were 11 acquisitions of the FRD variety.

**Analysis of Findings for Merger**

Here, one can see that the shareholders of the merged firm gain after the announcement of the Merger in case of related diversification. The shareholders of the merging firm lose after the announcement of the merger both in related as well as unrelated diversification. This means that in India the swap ratio is unfavourable to the shareholders of the merging firms.

To decide whether related diversification is better than unrelated diversification, one need to find out the combined effects of a Merger. This is because it is possible that one group of shareholders gains at the cost of another and there may not be any overall value addition.

Table Showing CAR for different Window Periods

Window Period	CAR (Merged) FRD %	CAR (Merging) FRD%	CAR (Merged) NRD %	CAR (Merging) NRD %
-5 TO +5	12	11	10	8
-10 TO +50	6	-18	-21	-22

**Findings for Acquisitions**

A similar analysis has been done for acquisitions by dividing all the acquisitions into related and unrelated acquisitions. The results of the event study analysis in this case are, however, completely different. They are in line with what one finds in similar studies done across the globe. In case of India it is

found that the shareholders of targeted firms are getting benefitted. The CARs increased after the announcement. This indicates that the bidder firms had probably given a much larger premium to the shareholders of the target firm.

**Conclusion**

This paper is an attempt to find out the value of effect of unrelated corporate diversification. Particularly, an attempt was made to see if companies that are either into a single product segment or have gone for related diversification have produced more shareholders wealth compared to the ones that have gone for unrelated diversification.

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**Role of Government in Promoting and Developing Women Entrepreneurship in India**

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**Abstract:**

Business exists to serve the needs of the society, In the process of serving the society's need, a business makes profits for its stakeholders and provides employment both direct and indirect. Women, by nature have a different physical and mental composure compared to men. For this Reason, women would be generally better in handling certain enterprises better than men. In Traditional Indian culture, where a woman is looked upon as a mother and caretaker of the family. A woman entrepreneur generally has a different set of challenges to face when compared to Western society. In this paper we have presented our research on women entrepreneurship. We will see how women have been successful in different fields of life, what challenges they have been facing and how they have overcome these challenges. Entrepreneurship plays an imperative role in the growth of any society. Development of entrepreneurship culture and qualitative business development services are the major requirements for industrial growth. Entrepreneurship merges from an individual's creative spirit into long-term business ownership employment creation, capital formation and economic security. Entrepreneurial skills are essential for industrial relation and for alleviation of mass unemployment and poverty. Although women form a very large proportion of the self-employed group, their work is often not recognized as "work". The prevailing 'house hold strategy' catalyses the devaluation of women's productive activities as secondary and subordinate to men's work. Women's contributions vary according to the structure, needs, customs and attitudes of society.

**Key Words:** Women Entrepreneurs, Problems, Role of Government SWOT Analysis. Customs, Developments, Industrial Relations, Employment, Training programmes, Empowerment.

**Introduction:**

A very old saying goes like this "One man can bring the horse to water but twenty men can not make it drink." The role of government in promoting and developing women entrepreneurship is very significant but also very limited to an extent. Women have to take the initiatives themselves, breaking the shackles of society and overcoming obsolete traditions. Most importantly, women have to help themselves. She is a woman of commitment who is relevant independent employed with education and training, women have gained confidence to do all works. Women entrepreneurs have been designed as the new engines for growth and rising stars of the economic development, countries to bring prosperity and welfare. The women business owners possesses certain specific characteristics that promote their creativity and generate new ideas and ways of doing things. Today we find women in different types of industries traditional as well as nontraditional such as retail trade, restaurant, hotel, education, insurance, manufacturing, engineering, readymade garments, jewellery design etc. Around 69% of women entrepreneurs in India startup a business in sectors such as retail, finance, real estate, technology and fashion. Bangalore leads all other cities ahead and shoulders in the presence of women entrepreneurs. Families should take a special part in encouraging enterprising women by discouraging gender bias and assuring their full support. Success and failure are relative terms. Most enterprising people have to face a lot of difficulties when they startup. Women especially have that extra tenacity and willpower to go on with the struggle. Having clear objectives is very important it helps you focus on what needs to be done in unforeseen circumstances. Women in general are more socializing which helps them connect to people better for meeting the objectives of their enterprise. Women should also focus more on developing their technical knowledge to be more competent with the changing needs of the business.

**Meaning:**

A woman entrepreneur is one who starts business and manages it independently and tactfully, takes all the risks, faces the challenges boldly with an iron will to succeed.

**Definition:**

An individual who, rather than working as an employee run a small business and assume all the risk and reward of a given business venture, idea, good or services offered for sale. The entrepreneur is commonly seen as business leader and innovator of new ideas and business

**Anuprasad K R**

process.

### **Problem Faced By Indian Women Entrepreneurs:**

The problems faced by women entrepreneur is as follows:

#### **Family ties:**

Women in India are very emotionally attached to their families. There are over burden with family responsibilities like extra attention to husband, children and in laws which take away lot of their time and energy. In such a situation it will be very difficult to concentrate and run the enterprise successfully.

#### **Male dominated society :**

Even though our constitution speaks of equality between sexes, male chauvinism is still the order of the day women are not treated equal to men. Their entry to business requires the approval of the head of the family, entrepreneur has traditionally been seen as a male preserve. All this put a break in the growth of women entrepreneur.

#### **Lack of education:**

Women in India are lagging far behind in the field of education. Most of the women around 60% of total are illiterate. Those who are educated are provided either less or inadequate education to their male counterpart party due to early marriage, partly due to the son's higher education and partly due to poverty. Due to proper education, women entrepreneur remain in dark about the development of new technologies, new method of production, marketing and other governmental support which will encourage them to flourish.

#### **Social barriers:**

The traditions and custom prevailed in Indian societies towards women sometimes stand as an obstacle before them to grow and prosper. Caste and religion dominate with one another and hinder women entrepreneurs too. In rural areas, they face more social barriers. They are always seen with suspicious eyes.

#### **Problem of finance:**

Women entrepreneurs stiffer a lot in rising and meeting the financial need of the business, banker, creditor and financial institutions are not coming forward to provide financial assistance to women borrowers on the ground of their less credit worthiness and more chances of business failure.

#### **Limited mobility:**

Women mobility in India is highly limited and has become a problem due to traditional values and inability to drive vehicle. Moving alone and asking for a room to stay out in the night for business purpose are still looked upon with suspicious eyes. Sometimes, younger women feel uncomfortable in dealing with men who show extra interest in them than work related aspects.

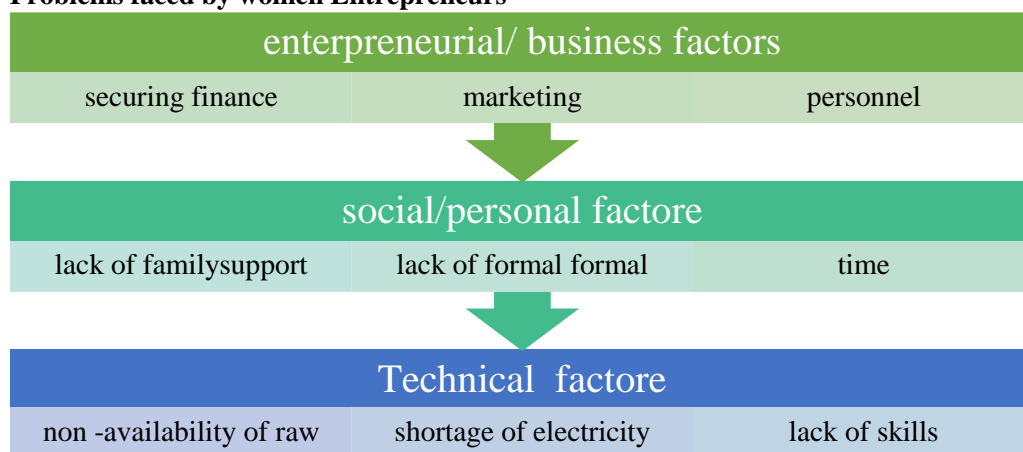
#### **Lack of self-confidence:**

Women entrepreneur because of their inherent nature, lack of self-confidence which is essentially motivating factor in running enterprise successfully. She has to strive hard to strike a balance between managing a family and managing an enterprise. Sometimes she has to sacrifice her entrepreneurial urge in order to strike a balance between two.

#### **Tough competition:**

Usually women entrepreneurs employ low technology in the progress of production. In a market where the competition is too high, they have to fight hard to survive in the market against the organized sectors and there male counterpart who have vast experience and capacity to adopt advance technology.

### **Problems faced by women Entrepreneurs**



**Steps Taken By Government To Develop Women Entrepreneurs:**

The growth and development of women entrepreneurs required to be accelerated because entrepreneurial development is not possible without the participation of women therefore congenial environment is needed to be created to enable women to participate in the entrepreneurial activities. There is a need of government, nongovernment, promotional and regulatory agencies to come forward and play the supportive role in promoting the women entrepreneurs in India.

The Government of India has also formulated various training developmental activities and programmes ,employment generation and programs for the women to start their ventures.

These programmes are as follows:

**Steps Taken In Seventh Five Year Plan:**

In the seventh five years plan, a special chapter on the “Integration of Women in Development” was introduced by government with following suggestion.

**Specific Target Group:** it was suggested to treat women as specific targets groups in all major development programs of the country.

**Arranging Training Facilities:** It is also suggested to devise and diversify vocational training facilities for women to suit their changing needs and skills.

**Developing New Equipment:** Efforts should be made to increase their efficiency and productivity through appropriate technologies, equipment and practices.

**Marketing Assistance:** It was suggested to provide the required assistance for marketing the products produced by women entrepreneurs.

**Decision Making Process:** It was also suggested to involved the women in Decision– making process.

**Steps Taken In Eighth Five Year Plan:**

The government of India devised special programs to increase employment and Income generating activities for women in rural areas.

The following plans are launched during the eighth five year plan:

1. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was introduced to develop entrepreneurial qualities among
2. rural women.
3. Women agricultural scheme was introduced to train women farmer having small and
4. marginal holding in agricultural and allied activities
5. To generate more employment opportunities for women KVIC took special measures in
6. remote areas
7. Women cooperative scheme were formed to help women in agro –based industry like
8. DAIRY FARMING, POULTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HORTICULTURE
9. ETC...With full financial support from the government
10. Several other scheme like integrated rural development programs (IRDP) training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) etc... Were started to alleviated poverty 30-40 % reservation is provided to women under these scheme

**Steps Taken In Ninth Five Year Plan:**

Economic development and growth is not achieved fully without the development of women entrepreneurs. The government of India has introduced the following schemes for promoting women entrepreneurship.

1. Trade related entrepreneurship assistance and development (TREAD) scheme was
2. launched by ministry of small industries to develop women entrepreneurs in rural,
3. semi urban areas by developing entrepreneurial qualities.
4. New schemes named women development corporation were introduced by government
5. to help women entrepreneurs in arranging credit and marketing facilities
6. Small industrial and development bank of India (SIDBI) has introduced following schemes to assist the women entrepreneurs. These scheme are:

1. Mahila Udyam Nidhi
2. Micro credit scheme for women
3. Mahila Vikas Nidhi
4. Women entrepreneurial development programme
5. Marketing development fund for women

#### **Associations Promoting Women Entrepreneur:**

A brief analysis of various associations and agencies that are functioning at state and national levels to Promote Women Entrepreneurs Is Made For Reference.

#### **Self-Help Groups (Shgs)**

This is an association of small group of self-employed rural or urban women entrepreneurs who join together to take care of group welfare. Each member contributes little amount to cover seed money. Rest will be taken care off by FI's or NGOs. In Karnataka "Stree Shakti" scheme of government of Karnataka is providing funds for women entrepreneurs through FIs. SHGs provide facilities to its members in the form of loan or raw material for production or skilled labour etc. Women belonging to weaker section of the society have been greatly benefited in there entrepreneurial activities.

#### **Women's India Trust (Wti)**

This trust was established in 1968. The promoter tyabji made a small beginning with two shops in Mumbai and a training and production centre at panavel. The trust was started with the main objective of helping women entrepreneurs.

#### **Sidbi**

Small Industries Development Bank of India is an institution established at the national level to provide facilities to small scale industries. SIDBI has introduced two special schemes for women (i) MAHILA UDYAM NIDHI which is an exclusive scheme for providing equity to women entrepreneurs and (ii) MAHILA VIKAS NIDHI which offers development assistance for pursuit of income generating activities to women.

#### **Nabard**

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an autonomous financial institution at the national level established on the lines of reserve bank of India (RBI) to provide various type of agricultural credit to agriculturists of the country.

#### **Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka – Awake**

AWAKE is one of the premier institutions in India which is totally devoted to promote and develop entrepreneurship among women. The success of AWAKE has been worldwide.

AWAKE was established in 1983, with an intention to help women entrepreneurs, and today it is one of the pioneer institutions in India which is working in the areas of training and helping the women to start their own business.

#### **SUCCESSFUL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA OF 21st CENTURY:**

1. Akhila Srinivasan, Managing Director, Shriram Investments Ltd.
2. Chanda kocchar, Executive Director, ICICI Bank.
3. Ekta Kapoor, creative director, Balaji Telefilms Ltd.
4. Jyoti Naik, President, Lijjat Papad.
5. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, chairman and managing director, Biocon Ltd.
6. Lalita D.Gupte, JMD, ICICI Bank.
7. Naina lal kidwar, Deputy CEO, HBSE.
8. Preetha Reddy, Managing Director, Apollo hospitals.
9. Ranjana Kumar, Chairman, NABARD.

#### **Swot Analysis:**

A parameter to examine the growth and performance of women entrepreneurs' development in India

#### **Strenth:**

Women entrepreneurs can be defined as a confident, innovation and creative women capable of achieving self-economic independence individually or in collaboration generate employment opportunities for other through initiating, establishing and running the enterprise by keeping pace with her personal, family and social life women prefer to work from their own residence difficulty in getting suitable jobs and desire for social recognition motivates them self-employment

#### **Weakness:**

world people force them to drop the idea of excelling in the enterprise field. achievement motivation of Absence of proper support co-operation and back-up for women by their own family member and outside the women folk found less compared to male member the greater deterrent to women the greater deterrent to women entrepreneur is that they are women

**Opportunity:**

Women inculcate entrepreneurs values and involve greatly in business dealing business opportunities that are approaching for women entrepreneurs are eco- friendly technology bio- technology , IT ,enabled enterprise , event management , tourist industry , telecommunication plastic materials , minerals water ,herbal and health care , food , fruits and vegetables , processing women entrepreneurs avail new opportunities in the rural areas such as ice cream , channels product , papads and pickles and readymade garments

**Threats:**

Fear of expansion and lack of access to technology lack of self –confidence, will power, strong mental outlook and optimistic attitude amongst women creates a fear from committing mistakes while doing their pieces of work credit discrimination and non- co-operative officials in secured and poor infrastructure and Dealing With Male Labourers. Indian Women Give Emphasis To Family Lies And Relation Ship

**Conclusion:**

In this paper we have seen how women have played a vital role in the economic growth of the society. We have seen how different governmental and nongovernmental organizations have helped in nurturing women entrepreneurs. Our society is changing rapidly in terms of culture, beliefs, lifestyle, fashion and family traditions. These changes will have different levels of impact on the role of women entrepreneurs. With more business friendly government policies, women will find it easier to start new enterprises. With rapid development in communication technologies, women will be able to harness broader markets. India is a rapidly developing economy and traditional Indian culture has deep respect for womanhood in terms of a woman's role in the family and society in general. We believe that in the coming days women of India will play a much more proactive role in shaping and uplifting the global economy

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**Digital Transformation in Higher Education**

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**Abstract**

Universities have been forced online during the pandemic. Despite the difficulties this has created, remote learning can now be used to address legacy challenges. The emergency pivot to online teaching triggered by the pandemic is now being reframed as a long-term move towards more digital education, with university leaders examining what to develop further and what to discard. The Covid-19 pandemic moved university teaching around the world online. While this created many difficulties, digital transformation could help rectify long-standing problems in Indian higher education and ultimately make graduates more employable. It's an opportunity to use this digital technology to transform our processes.

**Introduction:**

Digital technology allows universities to offer a greater variety of courses to more students and to provide them with a level of support that was not always possible with in-class teaching. It also circumvents legacy problems, such as a shortage of teachers and the rigidity of India's local university system, as well as making it easier to shape curricula around what employers want in graduates.

**Digital Transformation of Education Ecosystem**

Digital transformation was already taking place in the higher education sector before Covid-19 hit, but the pandemic has sped up the process significantly. The developments that would usually "happen in five to seven years have happened in five to seven months". Since countries began locking down in March to halt the spread of the virus, more than 3,700 universities have joined the Coursera for Campus platform. Online learning has changed not just where students learn, but how. Faculty members need to keep up with students' interests and how they want to be taught. We're now getting into the mode where students are king and can choose their directions, "What they want to study, read, do will be in their hands". Internationally, teaching is becoming "more student based and less teacher based, and it is up to teachers to keep up with the changing times" Indian universities need to keep up with international standards. This student focus is a departure not only from the traditional model of in-class learning, but also from India's traditionally rigid curriculum structure. With institutions established to focus solely on medicine or engineering, for example, many are unable to offer multidisciplinary learning. Employers now want graduates to have a variety of skills, and online learning empowers institutions to engage with other universities or third-party providers so they can offer courses that were previously not taught by their own faculty. Digital technologies can also address systemic challenges. Indian universities struggle with teacher shortages, for example, and online learning allows one high-quality teacher to reach many students, the technology can fill that gap. However, one of the major obstacles facing remote learners in India is internet and bandwidth access, especially in the country's more rural areas.

COVID-19 has changed the way in which teaching takes place. Within the first few months of the pandemic restrictions, all the educational institutions including the students were closed and gradually, the offline classes before the pandemic shifted to online classes when it was predicted that the pandemic will last for quite some time. The online shift proved to be quite profitable for the edtech industry which saw funding of INR 30,000 crore in the sector in less than a year. Big brand names like Byju and Unacademy that not only prepare the students for school exams but also Government Jobs saw huge popularity amongst the students.

**Unicorn Status of Edtech Startups**

2021 has proved to be a fruitful year for the Indian startups where many of the startups earned the status of a unicorn. Three edtech startups have also managed to earn unicorn status by getting a valuation of one billion dollars. The three startups which have now become unicorns are Unacademy, UpGrad and Eruditus. Byju, which has previously become a unicorn, became big pretty quickly. During its last valuation, the company was valued at 1.2 lakh crore and currently, this year, the company is expecting a turnover of 10,000 crores and surprisingly, the company is no older than ten years. Byju is not only

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expanding itself but is also trying to create a monopoly by sharp acquisitions of its rivals like Toppr and Aakash, which is a big brand in the coaching business.

### **How Good Are These Startups?**

Even though the edtech startups are looking pretty rosy with the names of toppers in the list of Sarkari Result, the actuality might not match what is presented. For instance, discussions on social media platforms and online media have pointed out that most of these startups are engaging themselves in unethical practices like duping innocent parents. In addition to that, they are further practising a toxic marketing culture which has resulted in such aggressive growth. Seeing the growth, many startups are entering this sector only to crash and burn as told by experts. The success of the edtech startup in India is highly dependent on how the growth areas are capitalised. The highly positive growth numbers and valuations indicate the possibilities that exist in the Indian market and further, the rise of aspirations in the small towns of the country. The growth of Indian edtech companies is not limited to the borders of the nation but has expanded abroad too. For instance, Epic, the American digital reading platform was recently acquired by Byju's for 500 million dollars. On the other hand, iD Tech, a Silicon Valley startup was acquired by Eruditus for 200 million dollars.

### **What Are These EdTech Startups Focusing On?**

The EdTech startups are focusing on multiple areas within the education system. For instance, it not only focuses on the school curriculum but also on entrance exams of higher education and government jobs. Online learning is seeing growth also because of the National Education Policy of the government which promotes online education. The digital education sector has become so lucrative that even school managements which are considered conventional players have also entered the game. Even though everything is done in the name of providing better learning opportunities and accessibility for the student, is it really the case? Undoubtedly, technology can optimize the learning of the students but it needs to be used properly. One needs to avoid false promises to both students and the parents to stop disappointing them. Proper data should be provided that indicates how many students were enrolled in a particular online course and how many of them actually managed to qualify for the exam to present the customers with a clear picture to indicate what they can expect from these startups.

### **Digital Initiatives In Higher Education**

The 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) is India's own MOOCs platform offering free online courses on almost all the disciplines. A programme initiated by Government of India, designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality has the objective to ensure access to the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for learners who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. This is done through an indigenously developed IT/ Cloud platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th standard till Post-Graduation to be accessed by Anyone, Anywhere, Anytime. All the courses are interactive, prepared by more than 1000 reputed teachers in the country and are available free of cost.

The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in four quadrants - (i) video lecture, (ii) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (iii) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (iv) online discussion forum for clearing the doubts. The learning experience has been enriched by using audio-video and multimedia and state of the art pedagogy/ technology. Nine National Coordinators are involved in production and running of courses. University Grants Commission (UGC) for Post-Graduation Non-Technical Education, Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) for Under-Graduate Non-Technical Education, National Project for Technology Enabled Learning (NPTEL) for Engineering, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for school education, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for out of School Education, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for Diploma & Certificates courses through distance learning, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) for teachers training, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore for Management Studies and All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) for Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) courses and courses from foreign universities.

SWAYAM was formally launched on 09.07.2017 by the Hon'ble President of India. Till date, about 2200 Courses have been offered through SWAYAM in which about 500 courses are on offer for January 2019 semester. More than 50 Lakhs students have registered on SWAYAM platform and there are more than 1 crore enrolments in various courses. The framework for transfer of credits (upto a maximum of 20%) has been put in place by AICTE and UGC by bringing out necessary regulations. With this, the students studying in any Institution can transfer the credits earned through the SWAYAM Courses into their

academic records. So far, about 122 Institutions/Universities have recognized the SWAYAM Courses for credit transfer and many others are in the process of doing the same. Under a new initiative Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) of higher education faculty is also being offered through MOOCs under SWAYAM platform, for training maximum number of faculty and also to expose the teachers to technology enabled learning. Fifteen lakh untrained school teachers are also getting trained under D.El.Ed. programme of NIOS delivered through SWAYAM. The Online Courses delivered on SWAYAM, are expected to reduce the digital divide by providing access to best content to all. By integrating SWAYAM MOOCs with conventional education, the learning outcomes of students are expected to improve in the coming days and can prove to be a game changer in the education sector.

**Conclusion:**

Currently, the Indian education system is seeing a digital transformation that has been accelerated not only due to technology but also the pandemic. It is believed that the digital transformation of the education ecosystem is much needed for the learners to solve their problems and further increase the accessibility, which will not only improve the skills of the young children but will also help the economy of the country.

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**Academic Profile of the teachers in Karnataka**

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**Abstract:**

In the year 2007, the Government of Karnataka implemented the English as a second language from the first standard in Non-English Medium schools. Here, I try to analyze the opinions of the stakeholders such as teachers, parents, learners, inspecting authorities and administrators in this article. The opinions of the stakeholders that I sketch here are based on the data that I have collected through the questionnaires and ethnographic interviews. My intention here is to test whether the opinions of the stakeholders meet the objectives set by the Government and policy makers or not. The Government has already declared that it had passed the order after the serious discussions relating to the implementation of the policy of teaching English from the first standard on the public demand, and it has quoted the findings of surveys in the field of English language teaching. But some of the intellectuals blamed the Government's action and complained that it was an act to secure vote bank and it did it to please capitalists. So, here I want to know the mindset of public/stakeholders towards English language and correlate it with the official objectives. The present paper covers the teachers' academic profile and their perception of the curriculum introduced. Their opinion towards English language resource books, methodologies of teaching English language, opinion towards in-service trainings, testing and evaluation for the beginners, testing areas, their perception of inspecting authorities are analyzed in this section.

**Opinion on English language Resource Books that is from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Standard:**

The next item for which the data was collected is the opinion of teachers on the resource books. After the implementation of the policy of English language teaching from the first standard in Karnataka, every teacher has to refer two kinds of booklets, that is 'Teachers' Resource Book' and 'Student Activity Book' for each class. In Karnataka, 21% of the teachers felt that the teaching materials are 'easy', 31% rated it as 'average' on the scale ranging from difficult to easy, and 48% felt it 'difficult'. Resource books have not found favour with the teachers in all the regions. Most of them felt that they are dense, lengthy, and difficult to teach. They opined that resource books need to be improved. After facing the opposition from teachers, the government of Karnataka decided to change the textbooks for the academic year 2009-10. In my second phase of survey, I came to know that the teachers felt happy about the modified resource books. In North-Karnataka, 25% of the teachers felt that the resource books are 'easy', 30% average and 45% difficult. In South-Karnataka, 35% of the teachers felt that the resource books are 'easy', 35% average and 30% difficult. In Middle-Karnataka, 10% of the teachers felt that the resource books are 'easy', 25% average and 65% difficult. In West-Karnataka, 5% of the teachers felt that the resource books are 'easy', 20% average and 75% difficult. In East-Karnataka, 30% of the teachers felt that the resource books are 'easy', 45% average and 25% difficult. The teachers who belong to North, Middle and West-Karnataka felt the resource books are difficult, but this percentage is less among the teachers of South and East-Karnataka, may be because these teachers have more educational qualifications than the teachers of other regions. 66% of the Marathi medium teachers felt the English resource books were difficult. Rural teachers and teachers of other areas have felt it is difficult compared to their urban counterparts. Unaided teachers felt the same because they were not given training in handling the new curriculum. The teachers who had more experience and who were newly recruited felt that the resource books were at the average and easy level respectively.

**Methodology of teaching English language:**

The opinions of the teacher are corroborated by the data collected about the use of methodology that has been prescribed in the resource books. The table below reflects, in Karnataka state, 86% of the teachers said that they are able to follow the prescribed methodology while 14% said that they have to make some changes to the methodology prescribed in the resource books and that they follow their own methodology depending on classroom situation.

The above graph demonstrates that 100% of the teachers in Karnataka follow the Grammar Translation Method, 100% follow the loud reading method, 80% follow the story telling method, 100% follow the rhyme reciting method, 100% follow the TPR method, 63% follow the dialogue practice, 72% follow the group work method, 52% follow the play-way method, 61% follow the pair-work method, 100% follow

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the method of reading aloud by learners, 100% follow the chorus method, 43% follow the questioning method, 71% follow the method of language games, 100% use the audio-visual method and other 20% follow their own method. Most of the above mentioned methods are the products of communicative and structural approaches to language teaching.

33% of the Marathi medium teachers follow their own methods. But, most of the other medium school teachers follow the prescribed methods. More male teachers follow the prescribed methods than the women teachers. Their percentage is 92 and 80 respectively. But, 25% of the newly recruited teachers follow their own methods. 82% of the trained teachers follow the prescribed teaching methods. But, 97% of the untrained teachers follow the prescribed methods. Without training also, these teachers follow the prescribed methods.

Most of the teachers are also in favour of the following prescribed methodology. So, it is matched with the objectives of the curriculum of the resource books. But, in the classroom practice, most of them did not follow the prescribed teaching methods though in the interview and the survey they claim to do so, which is evident in the classroom practice video documentation carried out as part of my research.

#### **Impact of English language teaching trainings:**

Let us look at the analysis of the data related to the question of effective teacher training in teaching English as a second language. As the table below shows, a majority of the teachers in all five regions felt that the training which they had received before implementing English language teaching was useful and effective. 48% of the teachers agreed that the in-service trainings were 'effective' (NK-45%, SK-30%, MK-65%, WK-75% and EK-25%), 31% of teachers felt it 'average' (NK-30%, SK-35%, MK-25%, WK-20% and EK-45%) and 21% of teachers felt it 'less effective' (NK-25%, SK-35%, MK-10%, WK-05% and EK-30%). Though, the teachers of South and East-Karnataka felt that the in-service trainings were 'average', they tried their best to implement the objectives of the curriculum compared to other regions. It is observed by me at the time of ethnographic fieldwork of classroom practice. The teachers from Tamil, Urdu, Telugu and Kannada medium expressed that the in-service trainings were effective that is 75%, 52%, 47% and 45% respectively. Among the urban teachers, the government school teachers and 52% of male teachers opined that the in-service trainings were effective. But, 28% of the women teachers felt them less effective. The teachers who had higher education felt that the in-service trainings are effective that is 54%. But, untrained teachers have also answered this question airing their opinion though they have not had any training.

#### **Testing and evaluation of the beginners:**

The analysis of the data related to the question 'testing and evaluation of the learners at the primary level' with relation to English language teaching shows that most of the teachers that is 49% of the teachers have the opinion that the teaching of English should be informal, recreational and an enjoyable exercise (see the table below). According to them, testing and evaluation should not be conducted for the beginners. 19% of the teachers opined that testing, in one form or the other, was necessary even at the primary level. Only this can bring some kind of seriousness and purpose to the whole process of learning and teaching English at the primary classroom. But 32% of the teachers felt that testing should be optional and should be dependent on the classroom situation and the teacher concerned. Of the teachers who were part of the survey 47% of the Telugu medium teachers opined that it should be made optional. Aided and unaided school teachers expressed that there should be examinations for the beginners in the form of writing, for the reason that in most of the aided and unaided schools the teachers are already conducting examinations for the beginners with regard to English language. 40% of the newly appointed teachers opined that there should be examination for the beginners. But, 50% of the highly educated teachers expressed that it can be made optional. 52% of the trained teachers stressed on the classrooms which would be free from the tension and fear of examinations. There seems to be an impact of the training on their opinions in this regard. In the guidelines, the policy makers instructed not to conduct the examinations for the beginners. Most of the teachers are also in favour of this instruction. So, it matches with the objectives of the curriculum enshrined in the resource books.

#### **Testing areas:**

The teachers were also asked which skill and language area, they would like to test in the primary classes. As the tables below shows, 57% of the teachers are in favour of testing speaking skills, 13% of them wanted to test only listening skill, 21% of the teachers opined that evaluation should be taken on reading and writing skills and 9% of teachers wanted to test the grammatical and vocabulary knowledge of the learners. In the cross variable analysis it emerged that 50% of the Tamil medium teachers feel that testing of reading and writing skills are important. The teachers of urban, rural and other areas feel that testing communication skills is important. But, the teachers who were doing research seem to be

considering testing of listening skill and testing of grammar and composition that is 50% each as important. In the guidelines, the policy makers instructed to conduct oral examination for the beginners. Most of the teachers are also in favour of testing the oral communication skills. So, this aspect seems to be matching with that of the objectives of the curriculum.

**Opinion on inspecting authorities:**

The teachers were also asked to share their feelings about inspecting authorities. As the table below shows, 24% of the teachers felt that inspecting personnel give more importance to academic matters but 72% of them opined that they give importance to administrative matters. But 4% of teachers thought that they neither give importance to academic nor administrative matters, and only for the sake of formality, they just visit the schools.

Most of the teachers working in different medium schools opined that inspecting authorities give importance to administrative matters at the time of inspecting the schools. 30% of the urban and 32% of the other area teachers felt that they gave importance to academic matters. The same opinion is reflected even in the data obtained during the time of interviewing the teachers.

**Inspecting areas:**

According to 22% of the teachers the inspecting personnel give importance to the attendance and punctuality of the teachers, 33% of the teachers opine that they inspect the maintenance of records of the school, 23% of the teachers opine that they observe the classroom practices, 17% of the teachers express that the inspecting personnel give the guidance if they ask and 5% of the teachers opine that they interact with the teachers as a resource person.

So, most of the teachers expressed their dissatisfaction about the work of inspecting authorities. Actually, they need the guidance and support of these inspecting authorities for the new initiative of the Education Department, but they are busy in simply collecting the papers related to the implementation of the plan. The same opinion was expressed at the time of the interview of the teachers.

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Existential Concerns in the Poetry of Nissim Ezekiel

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**Abstract:**

Existentialism is an important aspect of modernism in art and literature. It implies 'quest' of an individual for the assertion of 'self', despite his failures and limitations in life. The predicament of the man, who feels the sense of anxiety, despair, alienation, rootlessness, anger and protest, is displayed almost by all modern existentialists. Existentialism emerged as a powerful trend in Europe after World War I. It is a salient feature of modernism in literature and art. Amidst grim facts of life, existentialism presents a philosophy of hope, ecstasy and exultation. Many notable Indian writers portrayed in their writings the struggle and predicament of man thereby exhibiting their existential concerns like Girish Karnad, A.K.Ramanujan, R.K. Narayan, Rabindranath Tagore, Nissim Ezekiel and Arundathi Roy. In this paper an attempt has been made to explore existential elements in Nissim Ezekiel's poems.

**Key words:** Self, isolation, alienation, despair, absurd, outsider, responsibility, existence, existentialism.

**Introduction**

The Modern Poetry is remarkable for experimentation, the vivid presentation of contemporary reality and consciousness. The traumatic political situation, the rapid urbanization and industrialization of the country, the disintegration of the village masses, the problem of cultural identity and also the change in cultural and social values forced the attention of writers and poets during this period. Western influences like Existentialism, positivism, surrealism and the new Aesthetics influenced contemporary poetry. The new poets discarded the influence of Romantics and Victorians and preferred W.B.Yeats, T.S.Eliot and Ezra Pound. Existentialism emerged in literature and art. In western countries, existentialism is born out of frustration, despair, fear of war, materialism and industrialization. While in the Indian set up, existentialism is harboured due to caste discrimination, gender inequality, social injustice and traditional bindings, which blurs the dream of freedom and vision. Many notable Indian writers too portrayed in their writings the struggle and predicament of man thereby exhibiting their existential concerns. One among the notable writers is Nissim Ezekiel who enriched modern Indian English poetry. He is the first major Indo-English poet of Post-Independence era. Padmashri Nissim Ezekiel was born of a Jewish family in Bombay in 1924. He is of Bene-Israel origin and a permanent expatriate, in the Indian scene. Both his parents were devoted to education. He was admitted to a Roman Catholic school where he had a very difficult time. He was hated by the Christian, the Muslim and the Hindu boys. The Christian boys made fun of him and hated him for his being a Jew, a member of the race which was responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. So he has to complete his schooling in an atmosphere which was hostile to his presence in the school. Ezekiel's poem *Background Casually* is a confessional and autobiographical work. He has written this poem for personal therapeutic purpose. Ezekiel graphically describes some of the experiences of his life from his boyhood onwards. In a Roman Catholic school, he was callously and inhumanly treated by other students whether they were Hindus, Muslims or Christians. Ezekiel ironically describes the feeling of religious and communal discrimination in India:

"I went to Roman Catholic school, /A mugging Jew among the wolves. /They told me I had killed the Christ, /

That year I won the scripture prize. /A Muslim sportsman boxed my ears."

*Background Casually* reflects some of Ezekiel's commitment to well-defined attitudes. K.N.Daruwalla remarks, "The first is to stay where he is. He seeks his identity in the country and its incongruities. He is basically an urban poet, the city spilling over into his verse not as cosmetic but as an organic growth. His poetry is confessional in the literal sense, in that it is littered with record of his failures."

Ezekiel did extremely well in the school examinations and got admission in Wilson college where he studied English literature. After his graduation he did his M.A. in English from Bombay University. Nissim Ezekiel occupies a pre-eminent place in modern Indo-Anglian literature. He has been a representative poet of India writing in English. He has tried to express the Indian ethos through the English language. He has never shown any desire to go and settle abroad. He is a poet of the city of Bombay, and remains firmly rooted in that metropolitan soil. Ezekiel won lasting renown in English literature. His

**Vanaja K.S.**

profession as a teacher of English literature for a number of years at Bombay University shaped his literary personality. He was a visiting Professor at the University of Leeds in 1964.

Nissim Ezekiel has authored six volumes of verse. They are: *A Time to Change* (1952), *Sixty Poems* (1953), *The Third* (1959), *The Unfinished Man* (1960), *The Exact Name* (1965), *Hymns in Darkness* (1976) and *Latter-Day Psalms*. He has also written poems for London Magazine, Quest, Mahfil Indian Literature etc. Ezekiel's poems reveal a considerable influence of the great twentieth century poets and critics like T.S. Eliot, Auden and Ezra Pound. Most of his poems depict the same theme as do the poems of Eliot- the theme of alienation, spiritual emptiness, fragmentation of life and collapse of all human values. Ezekiel loves India, especially Bombay, and all his images are drawn most from the life he spent in Bombay and from his four year's stay in a London basement. Ezekiel suffered acute poverty in London: "Philosophy/ Poverty, and poetry, three/ Companions shared my basement room." As he was extremely poor, he worked as a menial servant on an English cargo ship which took French guns and mortar shells to Indo-China. He "scrubbed the decks/ And learned to laugh again at home." The themes which Ezekiel endeared in his initial volumes of poetry are the themes of failure in love and sex and some of the later themes are solitude, the search for 'self', philosophy, a shift towards morality, the search after 'reality' and parody of Indian colloquial English idiom. As a poet Ezekiel tries to explore his identity in a rural India, where he finds reality in "the eyes of supple innocence". In some of his finest poems –*In the Country Cottage*, *Poverty Poem*, *Night of the Scorpion* and *In India*- Ezekiel tries to strike roots in the reality which is the meaningful center of Indian life. He explores his self in contemporary Indian realities. His love for India is clear and firm. He writes: "I love India; I expect nothing in return..." For Ezekiel India is not merely the crowds of the noisy city but the innocent, peace-loving masses. Ezekiel's search for roots "has not been egoistic literary preoccupation as in the case of many other poets writing in India. Aware of narrow "cultural pitfalls", Ezekiel endeavours to find roots as a social being, basically, and as one who relates to a definite geographical and cultural tradition.

*Enterprise* is one of the finest poems of Ezekiel which offers many difficulties to the readers as well as critics, for beneath its superficial layers lie deeper and allegorical ideas and allusions. It reminds of T.S.Eliot's two poems, *The Waste Land* and *The Journey of the Magi* for it seems to carry similar echoes apart from the allusions to the difficulties the Jews faced after they journeyed to their homeland under the guidance of the Prophet Moses. Thus the poem can be appreciated at two levels- literal, a journey perhaps to England, and at allegorical level, a spiritual journey, for the Holy land. *Enterprise* can, however, be read as an allegory of the conditions of life that human existence on this planet offers. Man's exploratory urge carries him forward; he makes efforts, meets failures and frustrations to which he is subjected by the very nature of his being an earthly creature. Here the poem seems to strike an existentialistic note, the purposelessness and the meaninglessness of human existence.

*Hymns in Darkness* is about a middle aged city-dweller. He is in an unsympathetic environment and is unaware of reality. But in his unconscious mind (or buried self) searches after it. He is an individual as well as a type. In course of the development of the poem, the poet comes into picture and the poem moves on from 'He' to 'I' and finally to 'you'- which means the universal man. Through a series of paradoxes, the poet arrives at the truth that all we can do in this world is to be aware of a sense of reality.

Ezekiel explores various facets of love and marriage in his love poetry. Living alone, rejected by his wife who felt he had earlier abandoned her, he experienced the problems and diseases of ageing. R. Raja Rao's *Nissim Ezekiel: The Authorized Biography* (2000) documents the final decade and the personal circumstances. Despite being internationally famous Ezekiel was impoverished, frightened, poorly dressed, smelled badly, lived in filth. He had avoided medical doctors and used health cures.; although by 1994 he was suffering from Alzheimer's disease it was not diagnosed until 1998. He died on 9 January 2004 in Mumbai, at the age of 79, and was buried at the Jewish Cemetery, Worli.

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**Creating Better World: Gandhiji's Vision and Perspectives**

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**Introduction**

The international knows greatness in much bureaucracy. There is the first rate, who gained celebrated navy victories. There are the tremendous, which have deepened our understanding of the bodily universe. There are the excellent that've helped us apprehend the workings of the human thoughts. There is the amazing who by means of their innovations has converted the manner we stay. Mahatma Gandhi stands in a class of his own. He too changed into an inventor but of a one-of-a-kind type, an inventor of a completely unique way of protest, of warfare, of emancipation and of empowerment. His generalship lay now not in making struggle but in waging peace. His weaponry became now not fingers and ammunition however "reality force", "satyagraha" as he known as it. The moral universe changed into his field of movement. He explored an entire new dimension of the human psyche; it's potential to willingly accept suffering, even unto death, now not to attain the dominion of heaven, but a higher international here and now, via bringing by bringing approximately social and political exchange.

Once we comprehend the essence of Gandhism and understand that it might be wrong to premise that Gandhism is useless within the international. Like Buddhism, that is in general ordinary now-a-days out of doors India, the country. Of its start, Gandhism these days is alive and energetic out of doors India. In fact, these days there's hardly any country. In the global in whom a few sports are not occurring along Gandhian strains. There are only a few international locations within the world where something or the alternative is not being achieved, accomplished or prepared in the name of Gandhi. In quick, there may be a worldwide the boundaries of race, religion and realms, and has emerged as the prophetic voice of the twenty-first century.

Today, Gandhi is remembered for his passionate adherence to the practice of non-violence and his ideally suited humanism, in every corner of the arena one might surprise, what can be the relevance of Gandhi in this all-pervading materialistic, agnostic and consumerist way of life? What is the significance of Gandhi to the contemporary international and what is the name of the game of his achievement? Gandhi has been a first-rate mild for the Tibetan leader Dalai Lama who puts Gandhi's fulfillment in proper angle. He stated, "Many ancient Indian masters have preached ahimsa, non-violence as a philosophy. That was mere philosophical understanding. But Mahatma Gandhi, in this twentieth century, produced a completely state-of-the-art technique because he carried out that very noble philosophy of ahimsa in present day politics, and he succeeded. That is a completely remarkable thing. And this is exactly the greatness of Gandhi and this is the message of Gandhi to the present day global. In the beyond century many locations in the international have been significantly changed through the usage of brute force, through the electricity of guns .The Soviet Union, China, Tibet, Burma, many communist nations in Africa and South America. But sooner or later the strength of guns ought to be changed by using the desire of the ordinary human beings. As Dalai Lama stated, "We have huge war taking place today between global peace and world conflict, among the pressure of thoughts and force of materialism, between democracy and totalitarianism." To fight these large wars the commonplace everyday human beings in this contemporary age need Gandhism. If we say that the twenty-first century is the century of the commonplace guy, then we see that Gandhism has even more relevance on this age, and Gandhi will inspire generations of people preventing for goodness of the society. If today we discover that Gandhism is in excessive check in international locations like India, it isn't due to the fact there may be certain inherent weak point in Gandhism, but it's far due to the fact we've now not seen in India strong leaders with the desired courage and conviction to fight the evils in society. We may additionally borrow Gandhi's personal phrases on Ahimsa, and say that Gandhism is best for the courageous humans.

It is proper that the arena of nowadays is hugely unique from the arena of Mahatma Gandhi. The fundamental troubles he became confronted with, particularly colonial subjugation, has disappeared from our international. Racial discrimination too has been blunted notably.

At the same time, new threats to peace, concord and stability have emerged. And it's miles one of the paradoxes of the twenty first Century that at the same time as the establishment of peace has become

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the sector's unmarried finest imperative, the traditional gadgets of preserving peace were found to be an increasing number of useless. Whether it's far ethnic nationalism or spiritual chauvinism, economic inequality or navy would possibly all of them powerful drivers of battle in these day's international. There isn't any doubt that we are in splendid want of a brand new paradigm for solving conflicts.

Today, we face the assignment posed with the aid of continuing war of words in the call of religion and ethnicity. At its worst, that is terrorism, which inflicts untold struggling on harmless girls, men and youngsters. We confront additionally the challenge of developing inequality both inside and among international locations. Economic disparities are accentuated by lack of get right of entry to training, health and food safety. To those at the moment are delivered the new threat of environmental degradation and climate change, as well as new diseases like HIV-AIDS. The simple truth is that rather than diminishing in relevance, Mahatma Gandhi has actually come to be all of the more pertinent within the 21st century. Whichever the project we confront, you can ensure that the Gandhian manner is a real, stay option, an alternative that informs and illuminates. But we might be doing him incredible injustice if we didn't interpret, in contemporary terms, what he spelt out in the context of his instances. He could have desired us to experiment and find our personal way without compromising our essential beliefs. Mahatma Gandhi bequeathed to us three guiding standards: Ahimsa (or nonviolence), Satyagraha (or the pressure born of truth and nonviolence) and Sarvodaya (or upliftment of all). It is the fee of those ideas that we must rediscover if we need to deal effectively with today's challenges. The essence of Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy became the empowerment of every individual, regardless of class, caste, color, creed or network. To him, excessive poverty changed into itself a form of violence. Democracy has grown to be the favored shape of government within the 21st century, but regrettably his "notion of democracy" is far from being universally common.

We now apprehend that political liberty have to go hand in hand with financial development. But to be surely significant, this increase needs to be equitable. As with political power, a few can't revel in the profits of monetary progress, at the same time as the numerous do not get their due share.

Economic increase has also to be regular with the imperatives of environmental conservation and stewardship. But sustainability does not suggest that widespread numbers of people are denied better material nicely-being and dwelling requirements. It is that wealth created and generated have to make a contribution, first and primary, to a bigger social reason and purpose. By declaring this in these day's global, we do now not negate the concepts of profit and commerce. But we do underline the need to use a part of the wealth created, to better the satisfactory of life of those whose voices stay unheard. Observing the push to consumerism this is so glaring today, Mahatma Gandhi could additionally most probable have reminded us that a modicum of austerity would now not be out of area.

The political discourse, these days, is targeted on a international war on terror. And indeed, terrorists who target harmless guys, ladies and youngsters deserve no area. But these day's enemies aren't simply individuals; they are also methods of wondering and perceiving the sector itself. Countering violence with even more violence does not offer a long lasting answer. Whatever else Mahatma Gandhi may have finished in our instances, honestly strengthening the properly-springs of discourse and talk should play a critical element in it. And he might have long gone even further. He might have regarded inside himself. For him, external engagement went hand in hand with internal interrogation. In reaching out, he could first and predominant have asked himself the query, "to what quantity am I myself accountable"? If democracies are going to wage a war in opposition to terrorism, the measures that are followed, have to be regular with and now not contrary to the values of democracy. This is in line with the Gandhian consonance of ends and method.

Mahatma Gandhi fervently believed in the pivotal function of religion in each-day lifestyles. He saw it as an ethical and moral mooring to all our actions, private and public. But his was a religion that drew from every faith, a faith that becomes all-inclusive. When asked about his religious perception, he said, "Sure I am a Hindu. I am also a Christian, a Muslim, a Buddhist and a Jew". Conflict and inequality seem an inevitable a part of the human situation. Mahatma Gandhi's best lesson to the arena turned into that this want no longer be destructively so. Conflicts may be resolved and inequalities may be contained. But without worth way, worth ends can by no means be attained. Will the twenty first century see the achievement of Mahatma Gandhi's vision? Or will non violence be viewed as outdated and utopian? All around us, we witness that violent method do no longer result in lasting change that violence cannot result in peace. Violence most effective begets violence and spirals on.

Every article has one aphorism or some other stated with the aid of Gandhiji. Here is a pattern: "Each of us should be the exchange we wish to peer on this global"; "An eye for a watch makes the whole international

blind”; “The future relies upon on what we do inside the gift”; “Earth offers enough to meet every man's want, however now not every man's greed”; and “Truth by myself will undergo, all the relaxation may be swept away earlier than the tide of time.”

More than ever earlier than, Gandhiji's teachings are valid these days, while human beings are searching for answers to the rampant greed, widespread violence, and runaway consumptive style of dwelling. Anu Aga, one among India's major girl's achievers, says that even as, inside the name of retaliation, violence and hatred are being perpetrated today Gandhiji's gospel of non-violence makes gigantic feel.

Gandhi left many precious sayings for the cutting-edge man to fight for goodness in society in a non-violent way. “Good” Gandhi said “travels at a snail's pace.” “Non-violence” Gandhi said “is a tree of sluggish increase. It grows imperceptibly but clearly.” And then “Mere goodness isn't always of a great deal use.” Gandhi stated. “Goodness has to be joined with understanding, courage and conviction. One ought to domesticate the satisfactory discriminating quality which goes with non secular courage and man or woman.” The current man can also take first rate information from what Gandhi stated the seven social sins: Politics without ideas; Wealth without paintings; Commerce without morality; Education without individual; Pleasure without conscience; Science without humanity; Worship without sacrifice.

### **Conclusion**

To quote Sam Pitroda, “While the twenty-first century has been defined via globalisation, unfastened markets, privatisation, liberalisation... it has also been marked via violence, extremism, inequity, poverty, and disparity. Amidst all this, if one poses the question of relevance of Gandhiji to our age, one is struck through an astounding want for him for our instances. Gandhiji's ideals... and management hold an incredibly applicable ethical and social reflect to our society.” Thus, the Gandhian version and the modern economy appear to be getting towards every different. True to its name, the book will encourage social scientists; anyplace they may be, for all times to return. Gandhiji did not belong to an era, or an age. He belongs to the humanity for eternity to finish with a tribute to Gandhi that Albert Einstein gave: “Generations to come back, it could well be, will scarce trust that one of these man as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth”.

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**Financial and commodity Derivatives**

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**Abstract:**

This article gives you the brief introduction on the basic concepts like meaning and importance of financial and commodity derivatives. I have tried to study and understand the meaning, importance, different types of financial derivatives and commodity derivative and different participants coming in financial and commodity derivative market.. Now-a-days, derivative market is growing in a faster pace when compared to earlier years. Derivative trading not only helps in earning profits (of course by assuming risks) but it also helps the traders to hedge the risks associated with it. In this article we shall observe the pay off associated with derivatives as well.

**Key words:** Hedging, Speculators, Arbitrageur, Pay-Off, Futures, Options, Forwards, Swaps.

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To understand the meaning, different types and participants of financial and commodity derivatives.
2. To understand the risks and hedging of risk associated with the derivatives.
3. To know about arbitrage opportunities arising out of derivative markets.

**Research Methodology:**

**Primary data:**

It is the method of data collection directly through survey or direct interview.

**Secondary data :**

It is the data extracted from already collected information. It is also called as second hand data. This data is available through published journals, articles, reports, books or through internet.

In this article, the data used for the study purpose is secondary in nature. I have reviewed the different articles and online sources available for the study to write this article. This article is descriptive in nature. The article focuses on the theoretical part of the derivatives-its role importance. In order to calculate the value of derivatives, many scientific and mathematical formulae are used to predict and to calculate the fair price of the derivatives. Here, I have considered only the narrative part.

**Introduction:**

**Meaning of Derivative:**

Derivative is a financial instrument whose value depends on the value of its underlying assets. The underlying assets can be anything like, stock, share price, interest rate bearing security, commodity, currency as such. In derivative trading, there are two counterparties involved, one is the buyer and another one is a seller. They both enter into a contract or agreement whereby, they both agree to buy and sell the underlying asset on a pre-determined future date at a predetermined fixed price called as strike price or exercise price.

1. Financial derivatives: financial derivatives are the derivative contract in which the underlying assets are financial securities like shares, stock index, interest rates, currency, etc.
2. Commodity derivatives: commodity derivatives are the derivative contracts where the underlying assets are commodity like wheat, rice, cereals, pulses, gold and silver bullions, natural gas, crude oil etc.

**Features of derivatives:**

1. Derivatives are not like other physical assets. They do not carry any value like other financial instrument. Their value is determined by the underlying asset.
2. Derivatives are basically a contract or an agreement between two parties in which they agree to buy or sell the underlying asset.
3. The transaction is not carried at the spot but it is fixed for a future date at a future price.
4. Derivative trading can be carried out either over the counter or through exchanges.
5. Usually derivative instruments are used to hedge the risks that are prevailing in the market.
6. They carry property of liquidity in the financial markets.

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**Importance of derivatives:****Price discovery of the underlying asset:**

The Future change in the price of the commodity or any other financial instrument can be predicted by taking into consideration the factors affecting it like change in the climatic condition, political condition in domestic country as well as globally, demand and supply of the underlying asset, debt default and others. By making use of information available, participants in the derivative market determine the probability of change in the future prices as the derivative contract are settled in the future date. Hence, it helps in the price discovery of the underlying asset.

**Techniques of risk management :**

Derivative instruments are helpful in reducing or hedging the risks associated with the price changes of the underlying assets that may occur in the future. These instruments are popularly known as hedging instruments because of this unique feature they carry.

**Operational advantages:**

Normally, derivatives have the lower transaction costs when compared to the underlying asset which are similar to it. Another important feature of derivative is that these assets are highly liquid comparatively. Not only this but, derivatives also allow the short selling of the underlying assets.

**Market efficiency:**

It is usually observed that the trading in derivative market helps its participants to maintain the market efficiency by replicating the payoff of the assets. In this way, the prices of the underlying assets are maintained in equilibrium which helps in reducing or completely avoiding the arbitrage opportunities.

**Risk Sharing:**

The best feature to praise about the derivatives is that it allows the participants to hedge their risks by transferring it on the other parties. We normally see that the risk of credit default associated with the bonds or similar kind of assets can be hedged through the derivatives instruments like Credit Default Swaps.

**Information gathering:**

Derivative users are very well predicting the potential change in the prices of underlying assets. This helps the other participants in the financial markets to gather the information about current and future changes in the prices of the underlying assets.

**Price discovery and Liquidity:**

As discussed above, the derivatives help in discovering the prices of the underlying assets and these contracts are highly liquid in nature. Which is why many financial instrument users can take the benefits associated with these contracts.

**Types of derivatives:**

The derivatives can be classified as the following types:

1. Forwards
2. Futures
3. Options
4. Swaps

Let us discuss them one by one.

**Forwards:**

Forwards are the derivative contracts where the buyer and seller enter into an agreement to buy/ sell the underlying asset (either financial assets or commodity ) on the pre-determined future date at a pre-determined price. The seller has the obligation to sell the underlying asset on the date of maturity and the buyer has the obligation to buy the underlying asset at a pre-determined price.

**Futures:**

Futures are the derivative contracts where the buyer and the seller enter into a contract to buy / sell the underlying asset (either financial assets or commodity ) on the pre-determined future date at a pre-determined price. The seller has the obligation to sell the underlying asset on the date of maturity and the buyer has the obligation to buy the underlying asset at a pre-determined price. The difference between futures and forward is that the forward contracts are not organized like futures. In forward agreement, the buyer and seller negotiate face to face and there are no set of rules to be followed as in case of futures.

**Options:**

Options are also derivative contracts where the buyer and seller enter into an agreement to buy / sell the underlying asset (either financial or commodity) on the pre-determined price called as option's Strike price or Exercise price and at a pre-determined future date. Here, the buyer/ seller has an option but not obligation to buy or sell the underlying asset on maturity date.

There are two types of options, viz. Call option & put option.

1. **Call option ( Buy option):** This is an option contract where, the buyer has an option either to buy or not to buy the underlying asset.
2. **Put option (Sell Option):** This is an option contract where, the seller has an option but not obligation to sell the underlying asset.

**Swaps:**

Swaps are the complex form of derivative instrument wherein the buyer and seller interchange their cash flows or liabilities from two different financial instruments for a certain period of time. Usually these financial instruments are carrying interest rates. One is carrying fixed interest rate and the other one is carrying the floating interest rate.

**Limitations of the study:**

The present article has thrown light only on the theoretical background of the derivatives and it has taken into consideration about variety of other aspects in detail. There is a need to compare between the theoretical aspects with that of the real data through empirical research by questionnaires. The lack of awareness about derivative instruments in the financial markets has bearing a hindrance for the study.

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**The Marginalization of Women in Taslima Nasrin's Novel The French Lover**

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**Introduction**

Taslima Nasrin is a notable author of various genres like poetry, essays, novels and memoir. Though a citizen of Bangladesh she is expelled from her home land and has found her home in India. She is known for her powerful writings on the oppression of women and her criticism of religious fundamentalism. 'French lover' is a novel in which an Indian bride Nilanjana seeks for love and independence in a totally unknown place far away from her motherland. After her marriage to Kishanlal, a restaurant owner in Paris, Nila flies alone to be with her husband. An educated and an artistic person. Nila realises that whether it is dirty India or a clean Europe, there is a difference in treatment of woman. Woman is expected to be beautiful, an ardent homemaker and a prostitute all rolled into one. Though Nila's 'French Lover' Benoit Dupont shows her the new vistas of life in France. Finally, she knows that he is no better than her husband, her father, her brother, and walks away from his life to start a new one.

**Key Words**

Marginalization, Oppression, Independence, Marriage, Different.

The novel opens with generalising an Indian with red sari. Nilanjana, who leaves her home land to be with her newly married husband, reaches Paris alone. In the airport she experiences all kinds of discrimination that exists in this so called civilized, cultured world. She is identified and addressed as red sari until she is asked her name. Red sari is the common costume of all brides in India. The situation Nila faces after her wedding is also common. As she lands in the airport of Paris, she is treated very coldly by the bureaucratic culture of Europe. She faces racial discrimination which she knows only when Sunil points out. Though she is fair complexioned, compared to Indian skin colour she is still brown to European standard. When she wonders why she is ill-treated in the airport Sunil clarifies,

**"The reason is the colour of your skin- it's not white enough". (P-10)**

As they drive home the Indian bride thinks that Paris is heaven. But slowly she feels even the heaven has not much to offer to her freedom. The indifferent attitude of her husband towards her wishes and demands disheartens Nila. As she starts her new life with Kishanlal, she gradually acclimatizes herself to the cut-throat shock. The food culture that there is almost no cooking at houses and the frozen food bought, heated and used and that about maids. She learns that it's almost unaffordable to keep a maid since their salaries are too high. Slowly she trains herself to be the housewife to meet her husband's expectation, wishes and demands. As well as she learns to suppress her own wishes, demands and expectations. Kishanlal keeps reminding every moment that the house belongs to him and she is in his house. Nila is declined to have a cup of tea first thing in the morning she accepts. Being a Bengali, Nila is a hardcore non-vegetarian, whereas Kishan, a Punjabi insists that only vegetarian food should be cooked at home. When he says that he cannot stand the smell of non-vegetarian being cooked at home, Nila wonders how he stands the smell at his restaurant. All these demands, suppressions and oppressions gradually well up inside her, only to erupt and to leave home, her husband's home. Though there is generation gap, there is a difference between how her father treats her mother and Kishan treats her. She naturally accepts the upper handed behaviour of her husband. She doesn't mind it when Kishan locks her from inside the house and very conveniently forgets to handover her the keys. Nila, who is very much used to having her tea in the morning satisfies herself to have it only when Kishan takes her outside in the evening and her husband's employees. But he has no objections when Nila buys tea at the supermarket along with other items that makes one of her demands to be fulfilled. But as she slowly understands the individual freedom culture of Europe she starts to yearn for little freedom, like going out alone, little shopping to sit on chair in a comfortable way, to cook non-vegetarian food at home. She is constantly and expectedly denied of all her small wishes.

Kishan who strongly believes in his father's words not to yield to the whims and fancies of women. His father has told him an incident in which he climbs a mango tree to pluck fruits to fulfil his wife's i.e. Kishan's mother and falls down only to break his leg. And Kishan is very obedient to those words of his father. Slowly the new bride starts getting bored with her husband. A highly educated girl who has done her masters in Bengali literature and a lover of art of all genres finds her husband's ways

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very practical and boring. The educated persona of her starts craving for freedom, to gratify her artistic needs, for identity crisis and financial freedom.

Slowly she begins to enjoy little freedom without her husband's knowledge and starts enjoying little things like taking a ride in metro and shopping for small things. In the beginning of the novel itself her insecurities are mentioned:

**“Red sari had come from her father's hotel to her husband's; life would pass between one hotel and the other”. (P67)**

When Kishanlal, even for small thing keeps stressing that it is his house and there by clipping her wings and freedom. She makes up her mind to give a try and slowly exercising her freedom. As freedom is towed with money she decides to take up a job and succeeds in getting one in a computer packing unit and makes friends with her colleagues. When Nila comes to know about her husband's previous marriage with a European girl, Immanuelle. She is mildly shocked and confronts him about his previous marriage. But she finds herself vulnerable when reminds her about her boyfriend Sushanth. Sushanth, a boy from upper caste denies marriage with her as she belongs to lower strata in the society. A helpless and furious Nila has to agree to the proposal from the marriage broker Sunil and has ended up landing in Paris. Sometimes she thinks that Paris is heaven. She finds herself grateful to Kishanlal for making her live in that city. New bride Nila's smallest wishes have to wait till weekend. And weekends would go according to Kishan's plan. Kishan would decide which wish of Nila should be fulfilled. After finishing her shopping task Nila sometimes wants to walk on riverside but Kishan would flatly deny her request and being the one who drives takes her directly home reminding her about her household chores and duties. She has to discharge early in the morning. Kishan who runs a restaurant always prefers home food. Nila who has been pursuing her studies and her mother being a great cook is not interested in cooking. But Kishan, a Punjabi and a vegetarian wants verities of food to be cooked at home. Their shopping and outings will be limited to groceries and in the first shopping Kishan buys a cookery book and Nila soon becomes a better cook, but only in cooking Kishan's choices. Nila slowly understands how much she has to sacrifice. Right from food to sitting style to talking to her choice of people and also she has to modify her way of talking.

On their way back home after finishing their routine shopping of groceries in which Nila has been permitted to buy tea as a great favour from Kishan. They have to stop in the mid-way to allow hundreds of youths both male and female moving on roller skates. Surprised Nila enquires her husband about the incident as it sounds strange to her. Kishan coolly answers the youth are moving without any motive and they enjoy doing that. Nila who has been in shackles in Indian society for the first time smells the fragrance of freedom. As Kishan elaborates about freedom the teenagers get in the French society. Her wonders grow boundless. But this kind of incidents gets registered in her brain without her knowledge and pushes her to attain her freedom from her very imposing husband. When Kishan thinks that he is just assertive and it is natural for a husband to be. Nila as she is exposed more and more to the European especially French culture thinks that her husband is commanding and slowly starts to protest and gets rebellious. And eventually breaks the marriage vows and walks out of the house which always Kishan claims to be the owner of and only his wishes would find place in his house. Nila slowly finds life suffocating with Kishan, starts to yearn for freedom, especially financial freedom. She tries to fret out of the barriers imposed by her husband and starts looking out for a job.

**“If i got a fat dowry from your father,  
I would have done that right now” (P- 45)  
“Nila the wife, Nila the beauty,  
Nila the homemaker” (P- 57)**

Even in having sex is also it is totally Kishan's decision and opposition from her is futile.

**“Nila said irritably, “I'm sleepy, “Go ahead and sleep,  
Let me do my work. You won't know a thing,  
Nila knew that this was Kishan's work and  
she had no role to play in it”. (P- 42)**

Kishan who is extremely stubborn to acknowledge that Nila is a human being. Brimming with life, with thoughts, with feelings and he regards her more or less like a slave robot. For him “Nila the wife, Nila the beauty, Nila the homemaker” is meant to obey her husband and not to interfere in his decisions. All the ill treatment, the suppressions, the oppressions her husband imposes on her bursts out one day and as she is

independent financially leaves the home to be with her colleague Danielle. She reveals all her feelings in a letter and states that she needs freedom. Freedom for food, money, sex all the basic needs of a human being. All the welled up emotions find a vent out in the letter.

**“The other night i invited two of my friends and realised that I don’t have the right to do that, probably I don’t even have the right to have any friends. I have tolerated your nonsense about fish and meat”. (P- 79)**

Finally, she leaves her husband and home to start life afresh with one of her colleagues Danielle who agrees to accommodate her in her small room. There Nila undergoes cultural as well as emotional shocks. When Nila touches Danielle’s hand with affection Danielle takes it as a sexual move and being homosexual she tries to satisfy her sexual lust with Nila for which Nila at once refuses. Another shock awaits Nila as she witnesses with horror Danielle using Nila’s toothbrush and very normally states that she never brushes her teeth on regular basis and whenever she feels like she uses one which is available. In the parties which Danielle takes Nila, who has not assimilated the European culture specifically party culture embarrasses Danielle with her behaviour. When Nila visits Danielle’s other friend Catherine uninvited, she feels ashamed by Catherine’s reaction for not intimidating about her visit and taking permission some two weeks back itself. Feeling ashamed Nila retreats in spite of her disappointing experiences with Sushanth, her ex and Kishanlal her husband. She still is hopeful about men folk and in anticipation that she may find a man who can truly love her and not treat her as a sex object or a maid. Once in argument with Danielle she talks very optimistically about men,

**“Yuck” Danielle bursts out. Do you want to go back to your old life? You’ve seen how life is with a man. Hasn’t it taught you a lesson?” (P- 118)**

Meanwhile she just happens to encounter a girl who looks like an Indian and specifically like a Bengali. Curious Nila wants to find out about the girl’s background that speaks perfect French and despite her looks doesn’t know a single letter of Bengali. Marounis Vernesse quenches Nila’s curiosity by telling her background that she has been adopted by a French couple from an orphanage when she was an infant. Nila finds it strange that Marounis is not interested about India, her birth land and not at all curious about her biological parents. But she shows friendliness towards Nila. And Nila somewhat feels soothed by her treatment towards her.

After breaking away from Kishan and starting a new life with Danielle Nila comes back to India. She has no definite plans and she thinks she can relocate to India. Her mother Molina is almost counting her days. A cancer patient Molina is suffering a lot and receiving a cold and indifferent treatment from her husband Anisham and son Nikhil. Molina who has been taken for granted by both her husband and son all through her life is now suffering from intestine cancer which could have been detected in the earlier stage only if her husband would have been a little sympathetic towards her suffering. When Nila reaches home and sees her mother’s sufferings is heartbroken. How much ever she tries to show some care for her mother, to reduce her pain she is discouraged by her father who is a doctor and her brother Nikhil. Molina according to the men folk of the house is a corpse which breathes. Despite Nila’s desperate efforts, her fight with the doctor, her arguments with her father and Nikhil. Molina breathes her last. Danielle who has come all the way from Paris to visit Nila uses Nila’s body for her lust. Nobody has a clue about it, as it is common in India for the female guests to share bed with female members of the family. After Danielle’s departure to Paris Nila doesn’t show out of her room even to see her dying mother. After the cremation when Nila’s father asks her about her passage to Paris and says that she wishes to stay in India.

**“After marriage your husband’s house is your home. There lie all your rights. Girl’s come to their father’s house for a short while not stay.”(P-95)**

After being rejected by her immediate family she decides to go back to Paris, but only after taking her inheritance of twenty lakh rupees from her mother. How much ever her brother tries to persuade to divide the money among the three of them. She flatly refuses and unable to exchange the money whole she returns to Paris with only a small amount of 15000 RS in Francs and boards the flight to Paris.

**“In Nila’s life, unknown to herself, Benoir Dupont had happened.”(P-170)**

Nila in her passage back to Paris happens to have Benoir Dupont as her co-passenger sitting next to her. A casual conversation leads to share the facts in their personal life. Dupont a married man who has a girl child called Jacqueline says that he doesn't love his white wife anymore and he casually starts flirting with her. He admires her skin, the suppleness of it and the colour of it. When he knows about her age he says that she looks not a day more than nineteen. A twenty-seven-year-old Nila is flattered and which women is not. Before parting at the airport they exchange their numbers and hoping to see each other soon.

But when Nila reaches Danielle's place another girl Natalie whom Danielle claims to be her lover has occupied Nila's space and replaced Nila. Nila left with no choice approaches Chaitali's place and gets a very cold welcome by Chaitali in Sunil's absence. When Nila talks about going back to Kishan with whom she has not yet broken the vows. Chaitali says that Kishan has gone to airport to pick up Nila but he has seen Nila going out with a Frenchman holding his hands and ignoring Kishan even after seeing him. Nila is about to leave Chaitali's place. Sunil comes in time and asks Nila to be with them until she finds a place of her own. As she has a date with Dupont next day she asks for money promising Sunil that she would return the money as soon as she gets her money which she has inherited from her mother. After the date Dupont takes Nila to his place and there Nila who is in an illusion that Dupont is in love with her yield to his sexual desire. She climbs the peak of pleasure which is never known to her before. Though she shared her body with Sushanth her ex and her husband Kishan she has never known that this much pleasure can one receive in sex. Her 'French Lover' takes her to the peak of pleasure only to push her down mercilessly. Nila who is in an illusion that Dupont loves her gets confused when Dupont says that he likes her a lot.

**“Benoir opened his eyes, kissed her lips lightly  
and said I like you, I like you a lot.” (P- 186)**

Nila leaves Dupont putting an end to the short loveless affair. But Dupont is not going to leave her. After the incident she feels ashamed of herself and continues her stay at Sunil and Chaitali's place with humiliation keenly waiting for her money to reach her from India. One afternoon when Sunil and Nila are alone Sunil rapes her. A shocked Nila confronts Sunil saying she has treated Sunil as her brother. Since Sunil is a friend of Nila's elder brother Nikhil. But her pleas and pain go unheard as she gets raped again after some time. But Nila's belief in men folk is still intact and un-shattered. Finally, she receives her fortune from India and moves out of Sunil's house and stays temporarily in a hotel. Feeling very lonely and in need of some warmth. She invites Dupont to the place where she is staying. Dupont confesses contradictorily to his previous statement that love cannot happen in short time, that he really loves her. Nila though disappointed and cheated by all the men in her life, Anisham her father, Kishan her husband, Nikhil her elder brother, Sunil her brother's friend she is still hopeful that she has met the real love of her life. Nila finds a place of her own on rent and decorates the house lavishly and invites her 'French lover' to be with her. Life has got new colours now. She cooks for him. She dresses for him. She does everything just to please him. Her only motive in life now is to see that Dupont is happy being with her. She spends money extravagantly just to keep him pleased.

She takes him on trips to other European countries, buys expensive gifts for him like a car for his birthday, nevertheless love talks turn to arguments and arguments become harsh. Dupont who has been regularly in touch with his wife Pascale, who has not yet divorced, and of course with his daughter Jacqueline keeps blaming Nila that she is jealous for that. When Dupont met an astrologer to know about his future and to seek a solution for all of his so called 'problems' and gets a solution to throw corn in the wind. Nila finds it weird as Dupont always criticises India and Indians for their superstitious mind set and of the poverty and of their un-cleanliness etc. Nila tolerates all his comments about India since she is also not happy with the dirt and hot weather of her home town. But her perceptions about Paris changes as she gets to know the soul of Europe. As the argument between Nila and Dupont rises from commenting each other's country's culture, art and other things to their personal. Bitterness between them increases. All the welled up emotions find a vent when Nila finds that she has conceived and breaks the news to Benoir. But the excited Benoir is shocked by Nila's coldness when she says that she is going for termination of the pregnancy and she asks Benoir to leave her house. A desperate Benoir Dupont pleads her to keep the relationship and he says that he will divorce Pascale and will marry Nila. But Nila is firm in her decision and refuses to continue the relationship. Benoir Dupont who is utterly disappointed by Nila's decision makes all kinds of filthy remarks and physically abuses her. But Nila stays unmoved and finally gets rid of her 'French lover'. Nila after losing all the fortune she has inherited from her mother has to move from her

place only to be in a poorer place. When she told that the place in which she is planning to start her new life is not a good place Nila reacts,

**“Tell me, is there a good place on this earth.” (P- 293)**

Thus the novel ends with a cynical note.

**Conclusion :**

The novel slowly unfolds the change in perception of life of Nila the female protagonist, rather the only protagonist of the novel ‘French lover’. The oppression, marginalization and the suppression she faces and the desperations and the frustrations she feels makes her cynical at the end. The men folk in her life fails to recognise Nila as an individual with an artistic heart, a human with a personality and a female who wants to feel the nuisances of life. Nila who has seen the harsh and indifferent treatment her mother has been receiving by her father feels terribly disappointed when she also has to get the same treatment by her husband. But the same thing repeats even from her ‘French lover’ which makes her utterly cynical. Nila who in the beginning constantly compares the dirt and poverty of her home land with the neat and refined Europe slowly understands the soul of Europe and finds that there is no greatness about Europe.

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**The Impact of Covid 19 on Consumption Patterns of Consumers in India**

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**Abstract**

Infectious diseases are one of the major causes of death responsible for the quarter to one-third of the mortality worldwide. Despite major developments in the pharmaceutical industry, the spread of infectious diseases is rising due to globalization, increased travel and trade, urbanization, populated cities, changes in human behavior, reviving pathogens and improper use of antibiotics. The recent virus outbreak Covid-19 shows that infectious diseases spread easily due to open economies and easily threaten nations' economic stability. In this era pandemic outbreak of corona virus disease is spreading in world wide. This disease has been affected for the end- consumer for their essential items such as food, medicine, education, transportation and other type of essential items. While this corona virus disease has spreading from one person to another person. Hence massively affected through their consumptions of essential items day to day activities. This disease has massively declining government activities and other activities in the society. The study of impact pandemic outbreak of COVID -19 on economy from the perspective of end consumers of with specific reference to under geographical area of Bangalore. The age consideration is more than 10 years and less than 50 years for respondents only.

**Key words:** Corona virus, Consumption, Economy

**Introduction**

The corona virus is spreading in the pandemic from the one person to another person through the symptoms such as cold, coughing, sneezing, high temperature, difficulty to breathing and other type of symptoms. This symptom of corona virus disease has been affected through the day to day essential items such as food, medicine, transportation, education, hospital and other type of essential item. In the human several corona viruses are known as to cause respiratory infection from the common cold sever disease in human being such as Middle East respiratory syndrome and severe acute respiratory syndrome. Hence is corona virus disease is infected through human being for consumption of day to day activities by the end - consumers. This disease has impacted on pandemic in economy for consumptions and other activities occurring in the business. This disease has massively declining government activities and other activities in the society. This affected for consumer to fulfil their day to day activities through physically and mentally. This disease has been affected by the human being and reduced their day today daily consumption of their essential item. It has affected in financially crisis for activities in economy development in the world wide. The government has proactive to containments for corona virus disease crisis day to day activities for consumption of essential items and other economy activities in physically and mentally for end-consumers. They must proactive for spreading disease from one person to another person through the corona virus disease for economy development activities and essential items for consumers.

**Research Methodology**

**Objectives of the study**

1. To study the changes in the consumption patterns of the consumers in the covid-19 scenarios.
2. To study the impact on the economy due to changed consumption habits of the consumers.

**Research design**

We have used exploratory research to get a deeper understanding of the subject under study, identify problems and research gaps. This research is a descriptive type of research, where we have used empirical study by collecting primary data from selected samples.

**Data collection**

Primary data collected by administering the structured questionnaire to the selected sample through Google forms and email and in person as well. The secondary data has been collected from the various print and non-print sources.

**Sampling**

The researcher has used non-probability sampling technique to collect the data that is convenient random sampling and researcher has chosen 100 end consumers in Bangalore geographical area.

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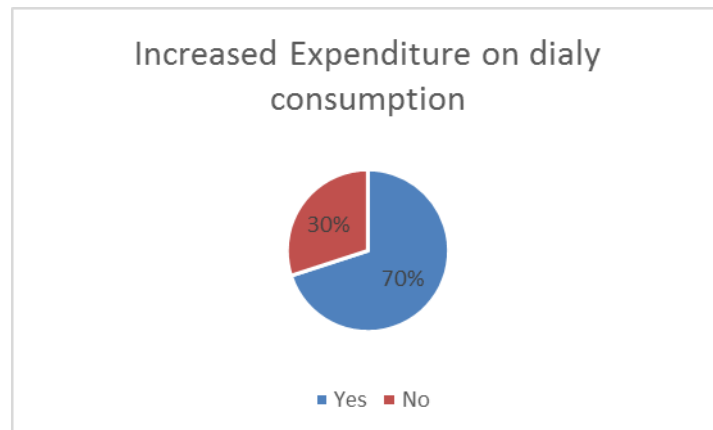
**Plan for analysis**

Based on the objectives of the study frequency analysis, tabulation, simple percentage analysis, bar graph and pie charts are used to analyse the data of the study.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

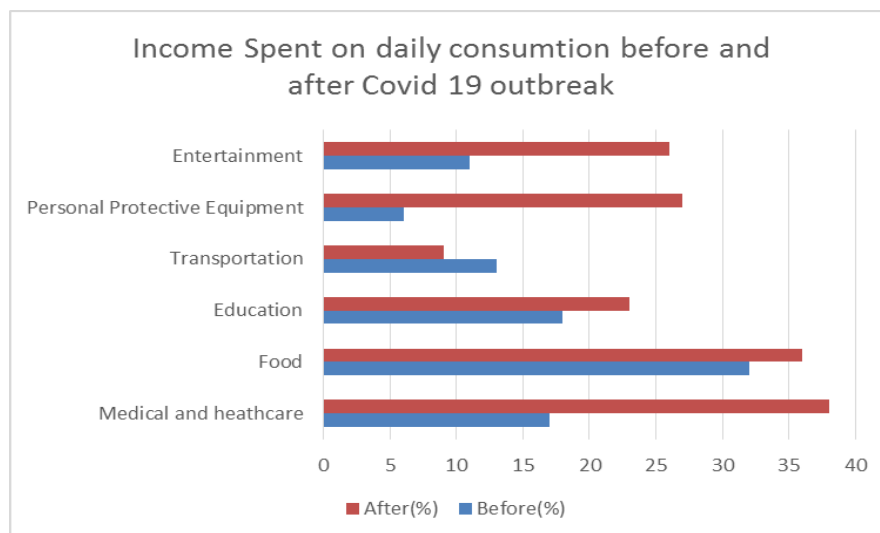
Pandemics cause a short-term fiscal impact and a long-term economic impact on the nations around the world. Efforts to curb the pandemic include imposing quarantine, preparing health facilities, isolating infectious cases, and tracing contacts involving public health resources, human resources and implementation costs. It also involves health system expenditures to provide health facilities to infectious cases and the arrangement of consumables such as antibiotics, medical supplies, and personal protective equipment.

Chart 1



The above chart explains that 70% of respondents have agreed there is a change in their day today consumption, where in 30% of respondents doesn't agree that there is a change in expenditure pattern

Chart 2



The above chart shows that the changes in spending pattern of their income before and after pandemic outbreak. We can witness here there is more spending on medical and healthcare products after pandemic outbreak. And also, we notice that there is an increase in spending pattern of respondents of all other expenses like food, education, personal protective and entertainment, but only transportation expenses are decreased compared to prior outbreak expenses.

**Findings and suggestions**

1. Covid-19 has affected the societies as well as the economies at the core.
2. The impact of the pandemic is severe and vary from person to person in their consumption levels.

3. It is likely to increase the economic costs among individuals and increase the inequalities at a national level.
4. The pandemic has disrupted the lives of people and affected the countries trade.
5. The disease has extensive consequences on the healthcare, economic, and social sector.

#### Conclusion

Due to the lockdown and the risk of spreading the disease, the consumption pattern of essential goods has slowed down. The supply chain of products has been disrupted, and national and international businesses face losses. The cash flow in the market is poor, slowing down the revenue growth in the economy. Millions of consumers are struggling to meet their day today consumption expenses. Increased inflation has increased the prices of consumable goods and that has caused misery in common man's life.

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Perception regarding online banking

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**Abstract:**

Today we are seeing the use of the internet in all sectors in carrying out its function, and banking is one of the sectors where the online platform is being used to carry out its function right from the registration of an account, to the maintenance of the account, to the sanctioning of loans, collection, payment, and other utility services are rendered by the bank through online mode. Through this paper, efforts have been made to know the awareness of online banking and perception regarding online banking.

**Key word:** Online Banking

**Introduction:**

Almost every sector has adopted the online model in recent years; in the old days, a lot of tasks were performed manually within the banking system; however, as technology has improved, it has adopted office automation, but not for a faster timeframe; as a result of pandemic situation, almost every sector has adopted online model and even banking and other financial institution also adopted online mode to discharge its function and there is a huge response for this where it can be performed by anywhere at any time and avoids to go banks physically.

**Review of literature:**

1. Online-banking is an innovation when new information technologies are linked to traditional banking services. Minimizing operating costs and maximizing revenue are the main drivers of e-banking. (Sannes, 2001; Reibstein, 2002).
2. Online-banking service is essentially a self-service by customers; thus, banks require fewer resources, and transaction and production costs are lower. (South and Siau, 2004; Witman and Poust, 2008).
3. Creating E- banking will not only create a new service delivery channel, it will also bring value to both banks and customers. (Hwang et al., 2007; Murphy, 2007).
4. Customers will be attracted to online-banking when the advanced e-banking options like online transfer and e-billing are available. (McCoy 2005).

**Research Gap:**

The above reviews says that no sufficient work has been done with perception regarding online banking. The present study intends to know the awareness towards online banking and to study the perception regarding online banking.

**Research Methodology:**

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To know the awareness about Online banking.
2. To study the perception on Online banking.
3. To offer useful suggestions.

**Limitations of the study:**

1. The study was limited to only knowing the awareness about online banking and studying the perception about online banking.
2. The study covered only working men and women groups and not any other groups.
3. The outcome of the study cannot be generalized because the study was restricted to only a few working men and women groups.

**Research Methodology:**

A total of 60 respondents, consisting of 30 each from men and women working groups, collected through the questionnaire in the Google Form, and convenient sampling was used to collect the data from respondents. Primary & secondary data were used in the study.

**Statistical analysis of data:**

Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, plots, and proportion tests through binomial tests were used to analyse and interpret the data.

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Frequencies of Awareness regarding Online banking							
						Gender	
Awareness regarding Online banking		Occupation		Female		Male	
Aware		Employee		30		30	

Plots

## Awareness regarding online banking



Binomial Test									
		Level	Count	Total	Proportion	p			
Online banking ensures secured banking transaction	1	Agreed	17	60	0.283	0.001			
	2	Strongly Agreed	43	60	0.717	0.001			
Online banking ensures efficient in Online banking transactions	1	Agreed	46	60	0.767	< .001			
	2	Strongly Agreed	14	60	0.233	< .001			
Online banking ensures time management	1	Agreed	45	60	0.750	< .001			
	2	Strongly Agreed	15	60	0.250	< .001			
Online banking ensures query clearing services at best	1	Agreed	29	60	0.483	0.897			
	2	Strongly Agreed	31	60	0.517	0.897			

Binomial Test									
		Level	Count	Total	Proportion	p			
Online banking ensures awareness about new schemes		1 Agreed	24	60	0.400	0.155			
		2 Strongly Agreed	36	60	0.600	0.155			
Online banking ensures privacy		1 Agreed	40	60	0.667	0.013			
		2 Strongly Agreed	20	60	0.333	0.013			
Online banking ensures to pay utility bills and transfer of funds		1 Agreed	36	60	0.600	0.155			
		2 Strongly Agreed	24	60	0.400	0.155			
Online banking ensures to save money and time		1 Agreed	46	60	0.767	< .001			
		2 Strongly Agreed	14	60	0.233	< .001			
Note. H <sub>a</sub> is proportion $\neq$ 0.5									

**Inference:**

From the above table, it is clear that all respondents agree that doing transactions in online banking is safe and can maintain privacy, its more efficient than compared to the traditional method and one can make time management and even we can pay utility bills such as electricity, water bills, insurance premium without going physically there, so it saves money and time.

**Findings of the study:**

1. It's clear that the all respondents are aware of online banking.
2. It is clear that 43 respondents, 0.717 proportion, and (p 0.001) have strongly agreed that online banking ensures secured banking transactions.
3. 46 respondents, with a proportion of 0.767 and (p <0.001) have agreed that online banking ensures efficiency in online banking transaction.
4. 45 respondents, with a proportion of 0.750 and (p <0.001) have agreed that online banking ensures time management.
5. 31 respondents, with a proportion of 0.517 (p 0.897), strongly agreed that online banking ensures query clearing services at best.
6. 36 respondents, with a proportion of 0.600 (p 0.155), agreed that online banking ensures awareness about new schemes.
7. With 40 respondents, proportion 0.667 (p 0.013), agreed that online banking ensures privacy.
8. 36 respondents (a proportion of 0.600) have expressed that online banking ensures to pay utility bills and transfer of funds.
9. online banking ensures to save money and time, according to 46 respondents, proportion 0.767(p <0.001).

**Suggestion:**

From the consider, it is exceptionally clear that nearly all the respondents have mindfulness of online keeping money, in spite of the fact that it's exceptionally helpful to function a few times protection and security things as we are seeing every day that cybercrime, advanced extortion etc for this reason

every one ought to take care whereas doing an online exchange. Online keeping money ought to reach rustic portion too for this vital mindfulness program ought to take put.

**Conclusion:**

To conclude, in display computerized time all are having adequate information around innovation by utilizing this we ought to make our life basic and improve advance to form our life superior.

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**A Study on Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction of Private and Public  
Sector Banks in Bangalore Urban District**

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**Abstract**

The study examines the customer satisfaction of private & public sector banks in Bangalore urban district ,objective of the study reviews the service quality expectations of the banking customer , to evaluates level of satisfaction of the customer towards service rendered by banking institution located in Bangalore urban district , and to differentiate the customer expectation and satisfaction of the banking services of Government and private sector banks , the current study examines three public banks SBI, Canara bank , UCO Bank and private banks I.e. South Indian bank, Karnataka bank, ICICI customer are selected , Data obtained from Structured Questionnaire from 250 banking customer ,the sampling technique applied for study is simple convenient random sampling , the research design imbibe for the study is descriptive research and has used statistical methods SERVQUAL dimensions is applied to scrutinize the influence of service quality on customer satisfaction on government and private sector banks.

**Keywords:** Customer Satisfaction, SERVQUAL, Private Banks, Public banks

**Introduction**

Since from 1991 Indian banking sector witness phenomenal growth, banking is effectively functioning and playing critical role for significant growth of country. In India Banking institutions are playing main role in the process of mobilization of Savings to the productive sector of economy. After nationalization of commercial banks banking sector was predominantly dominated by public sector banks in terms of asset value, the reason for transforming the public sector is the new private sector banks are established in India. In order to improve the satisfaction level from customer's banks have become more competent by updating technology, In Bangalore urban district public sector has 145 branches of SBI and 350 branches of Canara bank and 26 branches of UCO bank and private sector it has 16 south Indian bank and 85 Karnataka bank and more than 72 ICICI bank.

**Literature Review**

**M. E Doddaraju (2013)** the study signifies in order to establish & build a business in competitive world , banks should improve the standards of customer service and it develops relation with customer & it leads to obtain more satisfaction level of customers .study extensively uses techniques for analysis is banks significantly utilizing Demographic profile of customers in Anantpur District to improve their marketing strategy , the main focus of the study is Private sector banks are fulfilling desires of customers compare to Public sector banks in Anantpur District.

**Statement of the Problem**

Banks are becoming a backbone of country; for Indian GDP main contribution made by banks and maximum number of people in India are depending on banks and banking industry is highly service oriented industry, in this paper attempt has been made causes for the perception of the bank occupy in Bangalore urban district. Selecting exceptional services from bank relevant to value, satisfaction, provision and general factors like rejuvenation of the bank, thoroughness for attending customer.

**Objectives**

1. Enhance the service quality expectations of the banking customer.
2. To evaluates level of satisfaction of the customer towards service rendered by banking institution located in Bangalore urban district.
3. To reveals the difference between the customer expectation and satisfaction of the banking services of government and private sector banks through SERVQUAL model.

**Methodology And Tools Used:**

**Sample size:** 250 customers from 6 banks. The study parallel used primary data and required facts for the study were obtained from structured questionnaire from two hundred fifty customers of Government and private sector banks in Bangalore urban District.

**Data Analysis & Interpretation**

The study deals with analysis of consumer perception & service quality expectation of consumers in Bangalore urban district, for this purpose study extensively uses structured questionnaires in order to

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collect the perception of service quality expectation from respondent's demographic profile deliberately used by makes to improve marketing strategy

**Table 1: Demographic profile**

Demographic profile		Banks					
Demographic variables	character	SIB	KNT	ICICI	SBI	CNR	UCO
No of Respondents		30	40	30	100	30	20
Occupation	Business	08	11	06	28	10	05
	Salaried	12	13	10	36	15	10
	Student	06	10	08	20	03	02
	Housewife	04	06	06	16	02	03
Annual income	<2 lakhs	12	10	4	35	16	4
	2-5 lakhs	18	20	15	25	15	8
	5-8 lakhs	12	5	6	3	8	4
	>8 lakhs	08	6	5	4	2	5

From the above table came to conclusion among number of replier nearly 55 % of the replier holds account in government bank and 45% holds account in private banks. In government bank, SBI having highest customers compared to other banks.

#### Analysis on Servqual Model

**Table 2 (Bank) Cronbach's a value of each construct**

Device	Elements	aspect	Cronbach's a
Service quality	Trustworthiness	5	0.628
	Confidence	4	0.690
	Physical	5	0.715
	Compassion	5	0.689
	Sensitivity	3	0.700
Customer satisfaction	Overall customer satisfaction	3	0.776

Cronbach 's a technique applied to examines the persistency of all elements, all scales are higher then the insisted values, 0.70. all the elements Trustworthiness, confidence, physical, compassion, sensitivity, & customer fulfillment has the adequate standard integrated values, in spite of moderate value of 0.738 trustworthiness is significantly consider to research due to composite values are larger than 0.80 for all elements consider for research including trustworthiness, CPS values for all elements are higher than CPS in all categories, this scale indicates effectiveness of the study. The Alpha values significantly maintains unparalleled growth.

#### Findings

1. Repliers of Karnataka bank are highly satisfied with other banks such as ICICI AND SIB and in dimensions of physical and compassion, it indicated customers are highly convincing with space and material offers by bank. Customer less satisfaction with dimensions it shows that bank gradually improve in staff hiring process.
2. ICICI bank customer are satisfied with sensitivity dimension it shows ICICI bank ready to help customers in different dimensions.
3. KNT bank is more satisfied with compassion it shows individual attention.
4. In public sector banks SBI, CNR, UCO customers are not satisfied the way the employees respond with customers

#### Recommendations/ Suggestions

1. Customer facing language problems in Public banks so bank should provide training programme on language.
2. Customer urges bank opening process should be smooth in public banks compare to private.

#### Conclusion

The Indian banks are more competent and offering similar type of products to the customers and hence exceptional service quality is considered as the key role to differentiate the banks and offering exceptional services to consumers. In Bangalore urban many people are literates enough to access all kinds of services from banks and banks are maintain consistency and intense to provide good services , SERVQUAL MODEL examines the banks relevant to the services provided by the bank Karnataka bank services are much immense by customer marginally by ICICI banks, south Indian banks are prefererably

less branches in Bangalore and customers are very few and public sector banks SBI is highly prefer by customers because its manage the trustworthiness among customers.

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**Perception regarding Online Education –A study conducted at GFGC Ankola**

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**Abstract:**

Over a duration of time, it's far located that distinct sector of the education system have modified inclusive of training region. Unlike every other region, the training region has visible many evolutions and changes. Education machine modified from Guru-Shishya Parampara to magnificence room coaching, then coaching with the assist of projectors or LED and now it's online coaching lessons or coaching thru E-Learning portals or Web-Based E-Learning (WBEL). It has been visible from the beyond numerous years that on line training machine or E-Learning machine has emerged as an effective contender for brand spanking new training machine. From the current beyond it's been located those numerous online guides had been carried out to teach hundreds of thousands of human beings around the world on diverse topics. In spite of distinction in tradition and language and numerous populace E-Learning machine has won a variety of recognition growth in affordability and shopping strength of Indians. The simplest motive for boom in E-Learning machine is a drastic change in information technology and technological improvements. Through this paper, efforts have been made to know the perception regarding online education among students.

**Key word:** Online Education and GFGC-Government First Grade College

**Introduction:**

The boom of generation has introduced fantastic alternate within the nearly every sphere of life. Technology has additionally impacted the system of schooling. The face-to-face schooling has skilled a brilliant alternate within the closing 10 years. Although head-to-head schooling continues to be taken into consideration as the norm, however the popularity of online publications is growing from pre-education to university level. Some of the motives for the exponential boom of online schooling is that it's far instant, online, everywhere accessible, self-pushed, and at the go.

**Review of literature:**

1. Elaine Allen, Jeff Seaman (2011) Have described Online guides as the ones wherein minimal eighty percentage of the route content material is introduced on line and Face-to-face practice are the ones guides wherein much less than 30 percentage of the content material is introduced on line.
2. According to Stack, Steven Dr. (2015), on-line training has proliferated within the ultimate decade. His studies have now no longer observed any principal distinction within the ratings of the scholars taking on-line route and head-to-head classes.
3. Herman, T., & Banister, S. (2017) had finished a study on contrast of price and gaining knowledge of consequences of conventional and Online coursework. Their findings suggests that on line path engages college students within the gaining knowledge of process, helps sturdy pupil gaining knowledge of consequences, and saves price for the college also.
4. Dr. Fahad N. Al-FAHAD (2018) Investigates the students' attitudes and perceptions of 186 University Student's from unique schools in the direction of effectiveness of cellular learning in their studies.

**Research Gap:**

The above criticisms indicate that not enough work has been done on the perception of online education. The present study aims to know the awareness of online education and to study the perception of online education.

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To know the awareness about Online Education.
2. To study the perception on Online Education.
3. To offer useful suggestions.

**Limitations of the study:**

1. The study was limited to only knowing the awareness about online education and studying the perception about online education at GFGC Ankola students only and not any other students.
2. The study covered only male and female student groups and not any other groups.

**Dr.Ravikumar.R**

3. The outcome of the study cannot be generalized because the study was restricted to only a male and female UG students of GFGC Ankola .

#### Research Methodology:

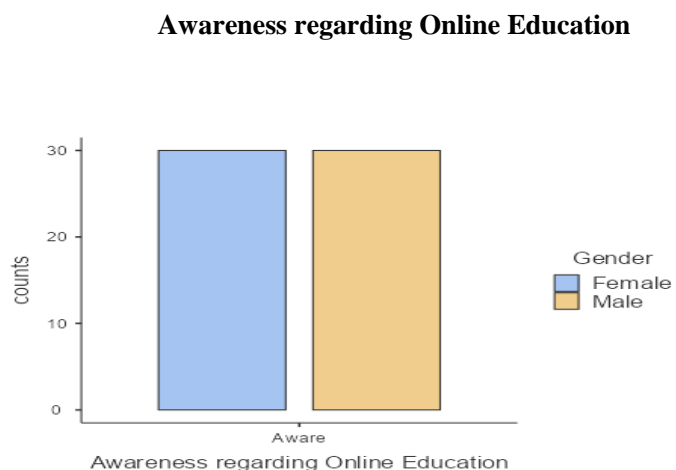
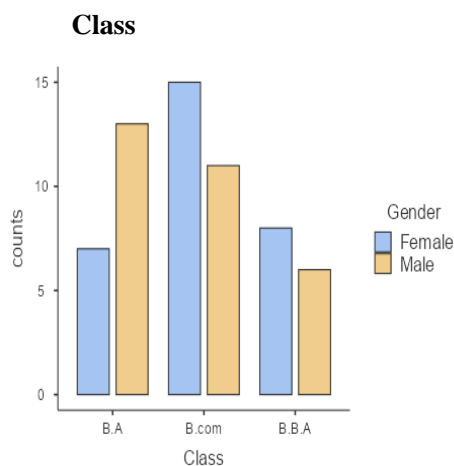
A total of 60 respondents, consisting of 30 each from male and female students' groups, collected through the Questionnaire and convenient sampling was used to collect the data from respondents. Primary & secondary data were used in the study.

#### Statistical analysis of data:

Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, plots, and proportion tests through binomial tests were used to analyse and interpret the data.

Frequencies of Class				
		Gender		
Class		Female		Male
B.A		7		13
B.B.A		8		6
B.com		15		11

Frequencies of Awareness regarding Online Education				
		Gender		
Awareness regarding Online Education		Female		Male
Aware		30		30



Binomial Test						
	Level	Count	Total	Proportion	P	
Online Education ensures enjoy in learning	1 Agree	44	60	0.733	< .001	

Binomial Test									
		Level		Count		Total		Proportion	P
		2 Strongly Agree		16		60		0.267	< .001
Online Education is as interesting as offline education		1 Agree		15		60		0.250	< .001
		2 Strongly Agree		45		60		0.750	< .001
Online Education improves the reading ability		1 Agree		42		60		0.700	0.003
		2 Strongly Agree		18		60		0.300	0.003
Online Education ensures opportunities for development of creative thinking		1 Agree		38		60		0.633	0.052
		2 Strongly Agree		22		60		0.367	0.052
Learning becomes fun via online education		1 Agree		15		60		0.250	< .001
		2 Strongly Agree		45		60		0.750	< .001
Online Education ensures flexibility		1 Agree		10		60		0.167	< .001
		2 Strongly Agree		50		60		0.833	< .001
Online Education ensures ability to advance a career		1 Agree		14		60		0.233	< .001
		2 Strongly Agree		46		60		0.767	< .001
Online Education ensures use of various E-resources		1 Agree		15		60		0.250	< .001
		2 Strongly Agree		45		60		0.750	< .001
Note. H <sub>a</sub> is proportion $\neq$ 0.5									

**Inference:**

From the above table, it is clear that all respondents agrees that they enjoy learning through online, it ensures think creatively through this one can make their career advance and it has a greater flexibility and even it gives exposure to use E-resources.

**Findings of the study:**

1. It's clear that the all respondents are aware of online education.

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

**Suggestion:**

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

**Conclusion:**

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

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

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**Abstract**

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

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

**Introduction**

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

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

**About Digital Library**

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

Yallappa B. Koradur

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

### **Review of Literature**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Objectives**

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

### **Materials and Methods**

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

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

### **Scope and Limitations**

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

### **Conclusion**

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

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

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### India's Defence policy during Pandemic

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#### Abstract

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

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

#### Introduction

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

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

#### Military Modernization

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

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

#### **Indigenization challenge**

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

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

#### **Conclusion**

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

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

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**Abstract:**

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

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

**Introduction:**

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

**Objective of Study:**

The main objectives of study are as follows;

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

**Hypothesis of Study:**

The null and alternative hypothesis of study is;

**H<sub>1</sub>** – There is no significance difference between financial performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank i.e. the performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank is identical.

**H<sub>0</sub>** - There is a significance difference between financial performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank i.e. the performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank is not identical.

**Research Methodology:**

**Type of Research:** Quantitative and Empirical Study

**Mr. Sachinkumar M. Patil<sup>1</sup> Dr. A. S Shiralashetti<sup>2</sup>**

**Data:** Data of financial performance indicators of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank from year 2013-14 to 2017-18 has been taken.

**Data Collection Method:**

This observe has been executed with the assist of secondary records most effective, all the records has been accrued from the diverse resources which include websites & reports and compiled as stated by using the want of the observe.

**Sources of Data Collection:**

The study is primarily based on the posted information. The information became extracted from the various journals and magazines. Moreover studies technique books were used for trying out the hypothesis. Websites particularly Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and RBI has been extensively used for records extraction. Graphs and tables have also been used wherever required to depict statistical statistics in the course of the take study period.

**Company Profile:**

**AXIS Bank:**

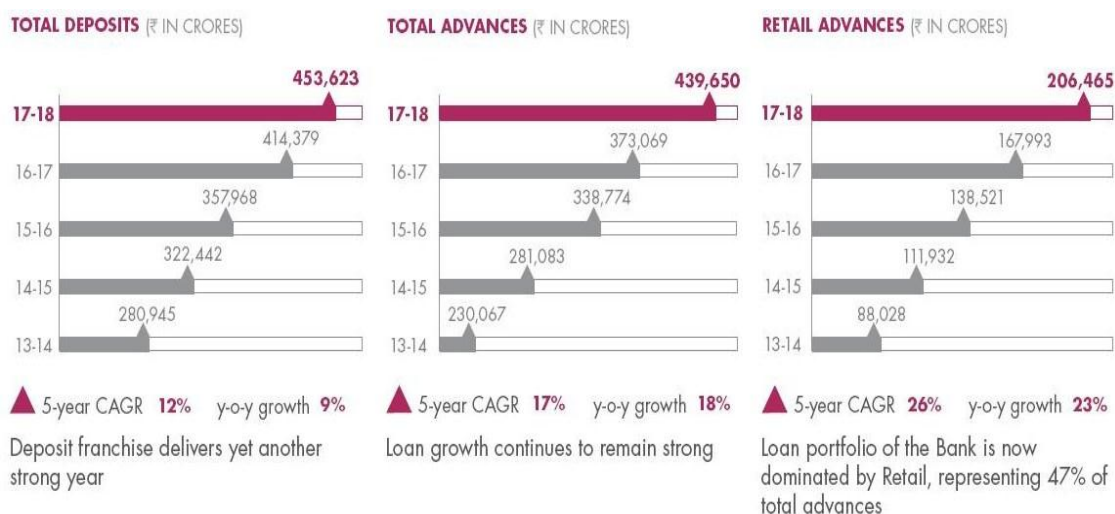
**Axis Bank**

is the third largest of the private-sector banks in India providing a comprehensive suite of monetary products. The bank has its head workplace in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It has 3,703 branches, 13,814 ATMs, and 9 worldwide workplaces. The bank employs over 55,000 humans and had a market capitalization of Rs.1.31 trillion (US\$18 billion) (as on March 31, 2018). It sells financial offerings to big and mid-size company, SME, and retail groups. Axis Bank's fairness stocks are indexed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange of India. The employer's worldwide depository receipts (GDRs) are indexed on the London Stock Exchange. The Bonds issued through the Bank beneath the MTN programme are indexed at the Singapore Stock Exchange.

**ICICI Bank (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India):**

ICICI Bank became established with the aid of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), an Indian economic organization, as a utterly owned subsidiary in 1994. ICICI Bank (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India) is an Indian multinational banking and monetary services organization centered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India with its registered workplace in Vadodara. In 2014, it was the second one biggest bank in India in terms of assets and third in term of market capitalization. The financial institution has a network of 4,867 Branches and 14,367 ATMs in India, and has a presence in 17 countries including India. ICICI Bank is one of the Big Four banks of India, alongside State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank. The financial institution has subsidiaries in many nations. The employer's UK subsidiary has additionally set up branches in Belgium and Germany. ICICI Bank's equity shares are indexed in India on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and its American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) also are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

**Comparing Financial Performance of AXIS Bank and ICICI Bank:**

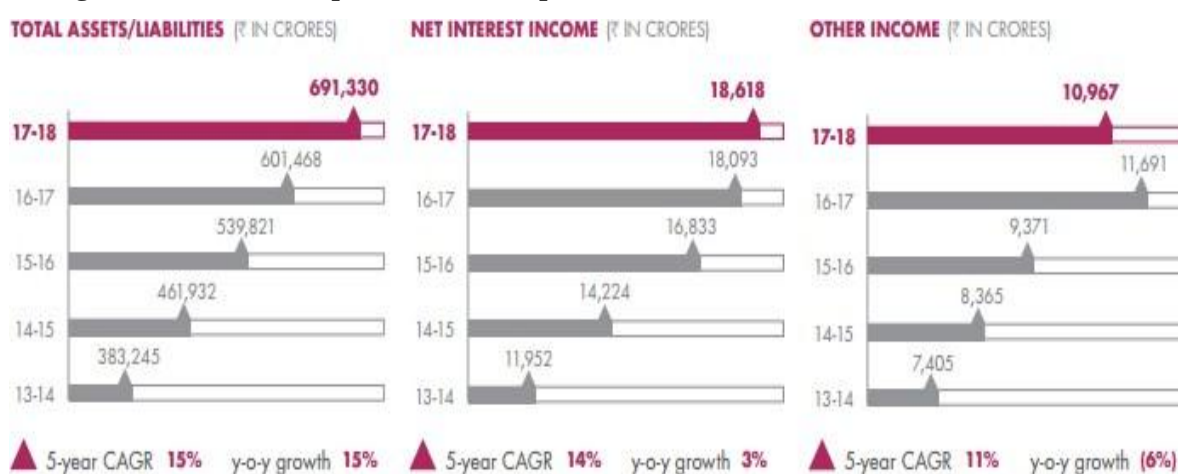


**Figure 1: Total Deposits, Total Advances and Retail Advances of AXIS Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18**



Low cost deposits continue to report healthy growth

**Figure 2: CASA, SB Deposits and CA Deposits of AXIS Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18**



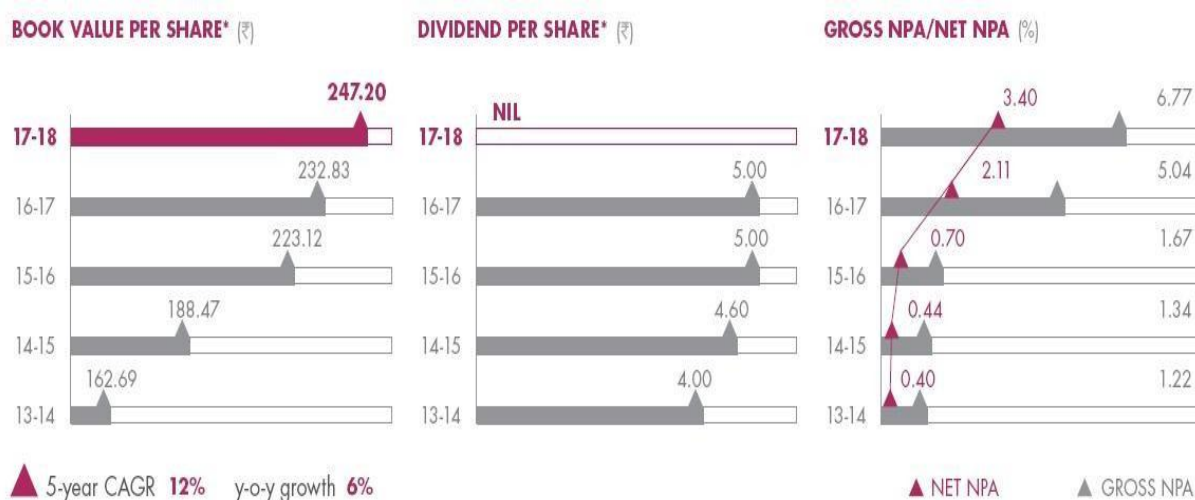
Overall balance sheet growth remains healthy

NII grew 3% y-o-y impacted mainly by high slippages

Other income declined y-o-y on account of lower trading gains

**Figure 3: Total Assets, NII and Other Income of AXIS Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18**

**Figure 4: Operating Revenue, OP and NP of AXIS Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18**



\*Previous year figures have been adjusted to reflect the effect of sub-division of one equity share of the Bank having nominal value of ₹10 each into five equity shares of nominal value of ₹2 each.

Figure 5: Book Value per share, DPS and Gross NPA of AXIS Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-

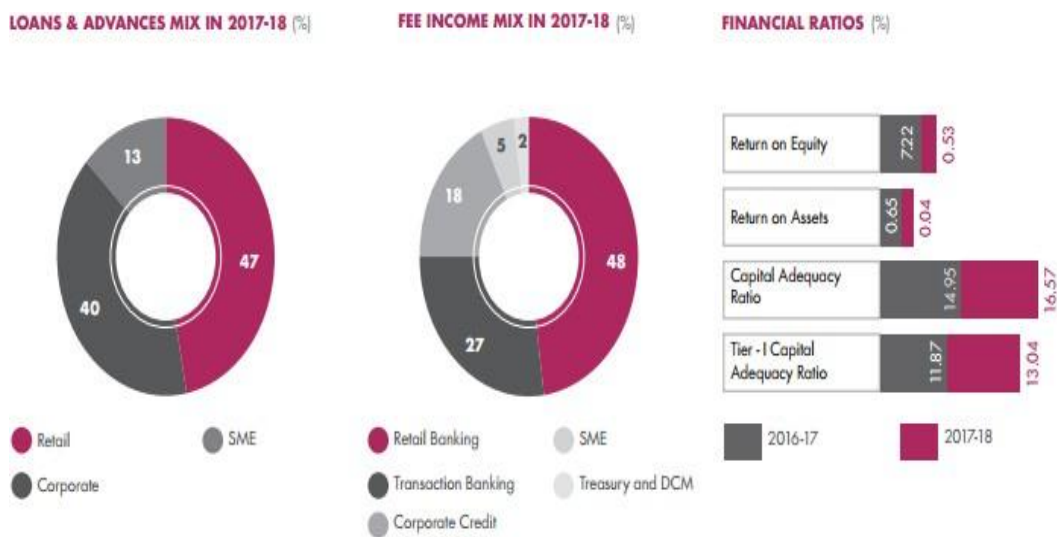


Figure 6: Financial Performance Indicators of AXIS Bank Source: AXIS BANK Financial Report 2017-18

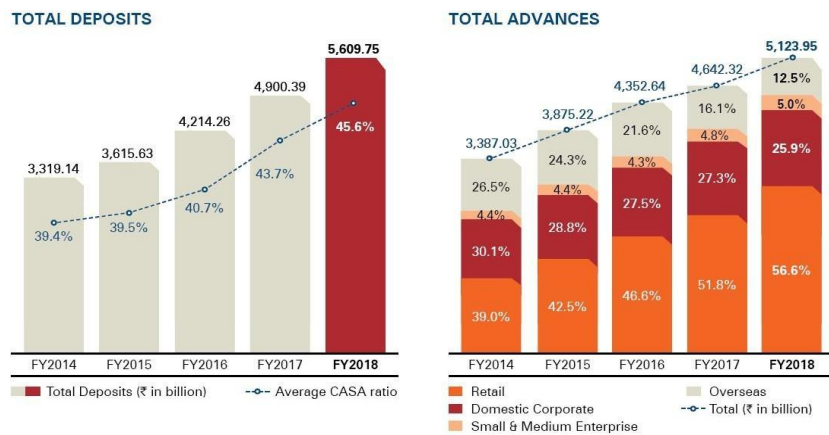
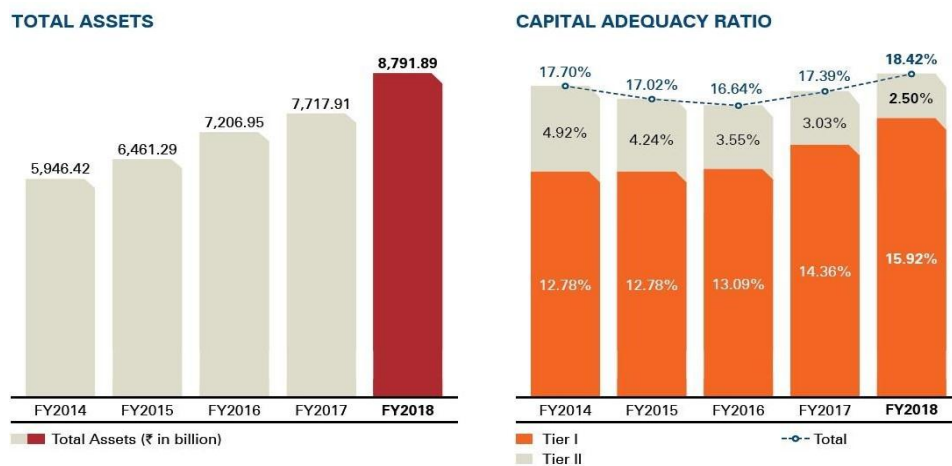
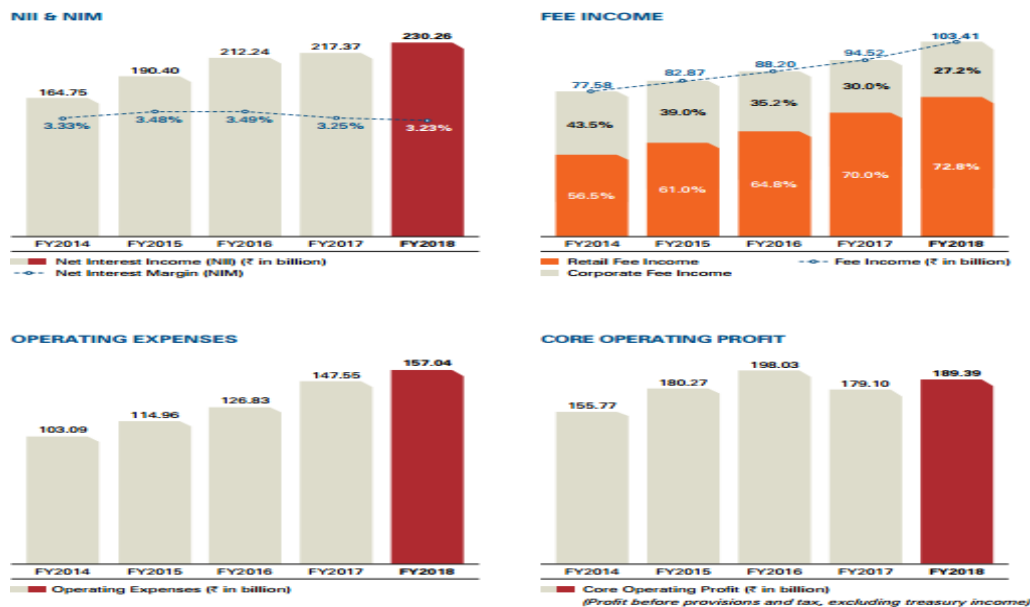


Figure 7: Total Deposits and Total Advances of ICICI Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18



**Figure 8: Total Assets and Capital Adequacy Ratios of ICICI Bank from 2013-14 to 2017- 18****Figure 9: NII & NIM, Fee Income, Operating Expenses and Core Operating Profit of ICICI Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18****Conclusion:**

The study shows that the ICICI Bank is performing very well in terms of incomes internet income over the last 5 years as compared to Axis Bank. Every year ICICI Bank is in advance of its competitor Axis Bank. In 2017-18 ICICI bank is incomes huge profit of 6777.Forty four crore rupees in comparison to 275.68 crore rupees of Axis Bank.

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**Annual Reports:**Annual Reports of Axis Bank and ICICI Bank from 2013-14 to 2017-18



### ‘ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’ದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಚಾರ

ಡಾ. ಶಂಕರ ಭಟ್ ಪಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಕನ್ಯಾನ, ದ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಮಂದಾರ ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ ‘ ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’. ಅವರು ಈ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು 1977ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಉಪಲಬ್ಧವಾಗದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷ. ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಯಕೆ ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರು. ‘ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’ದ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ವಸ್ತು ರಾಮಾಯಣದ್ದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗುವ ತುಳು ಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ‘ ತೊರವೆ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ದರ್ಶನಂ’ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ‘ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸತನ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷ. ‘ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’ದ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆ, ಕೋಸಲ, ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧೆ, ಲಂಕೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ತುಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಕಥೆಯು ನಡೆದಂತೆ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

“ ಕಬಿತೆದ ಬೆನ್ನಾಟೊಡು ರಾಮಾಯಣಾನ್ನಿನ ಯೆಡ್ಡಂತಿನ ಬುಳೆದತ್ತಿನ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ರುಸಿ ಲೋಕೊಡುಪುದರ್ ಪೋಯಿನ ಮಲ್ಲ ಸಾಗೊಳಿಗಾರೆ. ಅವ್ವೇ ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಬಿದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ ದ ಮಣ್ಣೆ ಗಾಳಿ, ನೀರ್, ಬೊಳ್ಳುದ ಗುಣೊಟ್ಟು ಮುಳ್ತನೇ ತಪ್ಪು ಗೊಬ್ಬರೊಲೆದ ಈಟ್ ಡ್ ಎಂಚಿ ದೆಪ್ಪೊಳಿ? ದತ್ತಿನ ಬುಳೆತ್ತ ಗುಣ, ರೀತಿ ತೂಕೊಲು ಎಂಚಿ ಉಂತೂಂದ್ ತೂಯೆ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೇಲೆದ ಪಲನೇ ಈ ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣಾನ್ನಿನ ಕಬಿತೆ”. ( ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಪುಟ VII) “ .... ಕಡಲ ಬರಿತ ತುಳುನಾಡ ಮಣ್ಣೆ ದ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬದ್ ಕ್ ಲೆನ್ ಮೂಜಿ ಲೋಕೊಡು ತೂಪಿನೆನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣೆ ಗ್ ತೋಜುಲೆಕ್ಕೀ ಕತೆನ್ ಬರೆಪೆ” – ಎಂದು ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಪರಿಸರ, ಕೃಷಿ, ಆಹಾರಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಭೂತಾರಾಧನೆ, ಉಪಚಾರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ದೇಶಿ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ತುಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿತ್ರತವಾದ ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಚಾರಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಕಾಣುವುದು ವಿರಳ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಉಪಚಾರಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಉಪಚಾರಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನೈಜ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು.

‘ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ’ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯ ಅಶ್ವಮಕ್ಕೆ ನಾರದನು ಬಂದಾಗ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯು ಅವನ ಕೈ-ಕಾಲು ತೊಳೆದು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿ , ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಕೇಳಿ ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನಾರದನು.

“ದಾನೆ ಪಣಿ ಸೌಕ್ಯಾನಾಸ್ರಮದ ಮಣಿಳೆಗ್

ಬೊರಿಪಿನೇತುಳ್ಳ? ಕಯ್ಯಂಜಿಳ್ಳುನ ಸಜ್ಜಿ-

ಡಾ. ಶಂಕರ ಭಟ್ ಪಿ

ಡೀ ನಿನ್ನ ಮೋಣೆ ಬಾಡೆಂಗಲುಪ್ಪುನಿ ದಾನೆ?" (ಪುಟ 27)

(ಏನು ಸುರು ಕುಶಲವೇ ಯಾಶ್ರ)

ಮದವಟುಗಳಿಗೆ? ಕರೆಹವೆಷ್ಟಿಹವು ದನಕರು

ಗಳಿಹವೆ ಮೈದುಂಬಿ? ನಿನ್ನಾನವು ಬಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿಹುದೇನು). (ಪುಟ 28)

ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರದನ ಭೇಟಿಯು ಕಾವ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಕೇಳುವುದು, ಸತ್ಕರಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಜನರ ಸತ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯು ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಜತೆಯಿಂದ ಚಿತ್ರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ದಶರಥನ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಬ್ಬದಂದು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದಾಗ ದಶರಥನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ದಾನೆ ? ಬತ್ತರ್ ನಿಕ್ ಳೆ ಗಾವೊಡಾ

ಯಿನದಾದ ? ಪಣೊಡೂನ್ಪಿನೆನ್ ಕೇಂದಿನಕುಳೀ (ಪುಟ 31)

(ಏನು ಬಂದಿಹಿರಿ ನಿಮಗಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದುದೇನ್ ಹೇ

ಳ ಬೇಕೆಂದುದನು ಕೇಳ್ವವರು.) (ಪುಟ 31)

ದಶರಥನಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜನಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವನು ಗುರು, ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಚಾಕರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಹಿ ಹಂಚುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಸಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಯಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವರನ್ನು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ, ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆಯ ಹರಿವಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಅರಮನೆಯ ಜನರು ಸತ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬತ್ತಿನ ಸಭೆನ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಾದ್ ಬಾಜೆಲ್ ನ್

ಕೊರ್ದು ಬಚ್ಚಿರೆ ಪೂಳುದರಿಣೊನು ದೀದ್ ಬಳ

ಸುನ ಸುದಾರಿ ಕೆದಕ್ ಲೆ ಮುಕದಂಬುತಾನಾದ್ (ಪುಟ 34)

(ಬಂದ ಸಭೆಯ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿಯಾ

ಸರನಿತ್ತು ಎಲೆಯಡಕೆ ತಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಬಡಿಸುವ

ಮುಂದಾಳುತಾನಾಗಿ.) (ಪುಟ 34)

ಕಥೆಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಉಪಚಾರಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಸು ಹೊಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಸಿ ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟರು ತುಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರನು ದಶರಥನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ದಶರಥನು ಅವನನ್ನು ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಸತ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಇಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ ಪಣ್ವಿರಿಸಿ ಬತ್ತನೆನ್

ತೂದರಸು ಲಕ್ ದ್ ಕಯ್ಯುಗಿದ್ ಪುಲ್ಲದ ತಕ್ಕ

ಣೊನು ಪಾಡ್ ಬುಡ್ವಾದಿ ಪೀಟೊಡಾರೆನ್ ಲೆತ್ ದ್

ಕುಳ್ಳಾದ್ ಬಗ್ಗಿಡುಪಚಾರ ಪೂಜೆ ಸೇವೆ, ಸಂದಾದ್ ಕೈಮುಗಿದ್ (ಪುಟ 40)

(ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರನೆಂಬ ಋಷಿ ಬಂದುದನು

ಕಂಡರ ಸನೆದ್ದು ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು ದರ್ಭಾಸನವ

ಹಾಸಿದಾಸನ ದೊಳವರನು ಕರೆದು ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿ

ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪಚಾರ ಪೂಜೆ ಸೇವೆಯ ಸಲಿಸಿ

ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು). (ಪುಟ 40)

ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ, ರಾಮ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರು ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದ ಕಾರಣ ಒದ್ದೆಯಾಗಿ ಗೌತಮನ ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಗೌತಮನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒದ್ದೆಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾವಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಪರಶುರಾಮನು ಮಿಥಿಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಜನಕನು ಅವನನ್ನು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಪರಶುರಾಮನು “ಯಾಕೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಖ ಬಾಡಿದೆ ?” ಎಂದು ಜನಕನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ರಾಮ ರುಸಿಕುಲಾರೇನ್ ತೂದು

ಲೆತ್ ದ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಾದ್ ಸೇವೆಳೆನ್ ಸಂದಾದ್ ಕ

ಯುಗಿದ್ ದಾದಪ್ಪಣೇಂದಿನೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮೋಣಿಬಾ

ಡಂಗೆಲುಪ್ಪುನಿದಾನೆ (ಪುಟ 58)

(ರಾಮ ಋಷಿಗಳನವರ ನೋಡಿ ಕ ರೆ

ತಂದುಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕಯ್ಯು

ಗಿಯುತೇನು ಆಜ್ಞೆಯೆನೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮೊಗ ಬಾಡಿರು

ವುದೇನು). (ಪುಟ 58)

ರಾವಣನು ಮಿಥಿಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಜನಕನು ಆದರದಿಂದ ಅವನನ್ನು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ವೀಳ್ಯದ ಹರಿವಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಉಪಚರಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಂಟವಾದರೊಡು ಲೆತ್ತ್ ದುಳಾಯಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಾದ್

ಬಾಜೆಲ್ ಗ್ ಕೊರ್ದು ಬಚ್ಚಿರೆದರಿಯಣೊನು ದೀದೆ

ದುರುಡು. ಬಚ್ಚಿರೆ ತಿನ್ಕ ದಾನೆ ಬಾರೀಯಪೂ

ರೂಪೊ ಎಂಚಿಡ್ ಬತ್ತರೊಂಚಿ ಸವಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮೊಂದ್ (ಪುಟ 59)

(ಭಟನನ್ನಾದರದಿ ಕರೆದೊಳಗೆ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿಯಾಸ

ರಿಗೆ ಯಿತ್ತು ತಂಬುಲದ ತಳಿಗೇಯನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದುರು

ತಂಬುಲವ ಮೆಲುವ ಏನ್ ಬಾರೀ ಅಪೂರ್ವವೆ

ಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರಿ ಎತ್ತಲು ಸವಾರಿ ತಮ್ಮದೆ

ನ್ನುತ್ತ ಕೇಳಿದ). (ಪುಟ 60)

ಮಿಥಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀತೆಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪಂಥಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಶಧ್ವಜನು ಬಂಗಾರದ ತಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ, ನೀರನ್ನು ಗಿಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಕುಡಿಯುವಷ್ಟು ಕೆಂದಾಳಿ ಬೊಂಡವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ವೀಳ್ಯದ ಹರಿವಾಣವಿರಿಸಿ ಸತ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಬತ್ತಿನ ಕೆಳೆನ್ ದೊಂಪ

ಪೊಗೊಂಡನೆ ದೊಕ್ಕುಡು ಕಯ್ಯುಗಿದ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್

ಕೈರೇನೀರ್ ಕ ಯ್ವೆರುತು ಕೊರುದು ಬಲೆ ಕುಳ್ಳಿಂದು  
 ಛಾಯಿಲೆತ್ತೆ ದ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಿನಡೆ ಗಸರ್ ದೊತೊಣೀಂದ್  
 ಬಂಗಾರದ ತಟ್ಟಿಲೆಡ್ ಬೆಲ್ಲಗಿಂಡೆಲೆಡ್ ನೀ  
 ರೆದುರು ದೀದ್ ಸಬೆತ್ತ ಮರ್ಯಾದಿಗಾದಕುಳು (ಪುಟ 66)  
 (ಬಂದವರನು ಚಪ್ಪರ ಹೊಗಲಿದಿರುಗೊಂಡು  
 ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು ಕಾಲೊಳೆಯೆ ನೀರ ಕೈಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತು  
 ಬನ್ನಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿ ಯೆಂದೊಳಗೆ ಕರೆದು ಕುಳಿತಲ್ಲಿ  
 ಗಾಸರನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿರೆಂದು ಹೊಂದಳಿಗೆಯಲಿ  
 ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಗಿಡಿಯಲಿ ನೀರೆದುರಿಟ್ಟು ಸಭೆಯಮ  
 ಯಾದೆಗೆಂದವರು). (ಪುಟ 67)

ಸೀತಾ, ರಾಮ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರು ವನವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಹನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಚಾಪೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿ, ಬೊಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಳಿಕ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಊಟ ಬಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮರುದಿನ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಗುಹನು ಉಪಾಹಾರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ರಾಮನನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಭರತನಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಊಟವನ್ನು ಗುಹನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ರಾಮನು ಕಬಂಧನನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಂತೋಷಗೊಂಡ ಆ ಊರಿನ ಜನರು ಸೀಯಾಳ, ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು, ಹಲಸಿನಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಮ- ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ಸತ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಮ- ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರು ಶಬರಿಯ ಗುಡಿಸಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವಳು ಗಂಜಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಸತ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ರಾಮನ ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಸುಗ್ರೀವ ಮೊದಲಾದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಮನು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಗುರಿಕಾರ(ಮಿನುಗಾರರ ಯಜಮಾನ) ರಾಮನ ಸೈನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಫಲಾಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಸತ್ಕರಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಲಂಕೆಗೆ ಸತ್ತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳ ಕೊಲೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದವರನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಮನೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲಂಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂದಾಯ (ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧೆಯ ದೈವ) ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಸುಗ್ರೀವನು, ಜನರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಪೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ತರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ನೀಡಲು ಗುತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ (ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಮನೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ) ಅಡಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಗದನ ಮದುವೆ ದಿಬ್ಬಣ ಬಂದಾಗ ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ವೀಳ್ಯದ ಹರಿವಾಣಕೊಡುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮ-ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ , ಸೀಯಾಳ, ಹಣ್ಣು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿ ಮದುವೆಯ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಗದನ ವಿವಾಹದ ದಿವಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರನೆಯ ದಿನ ಭರ್ಜರಿಯ ಊಟ ನೀಡುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸೀತಾ, ರಾಮ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರು ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಬರುವಾಗ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗೆಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು, ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನುಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಕುರುದಿ (ಅರಸಿನ ಹುಡಿ, ಕುಂಕುಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಗಿಸಿಇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕುರುದಿ. ಕುರುದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವಾಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.) ತಂದು ನೀವಾಳಿಸಿ ದೂರ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿ,

ಕುಂಕುಮದ ತಿಲಕವಿಡುವು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಂದವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ, ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ, ಅಡಿಕೆಯ ಹರಿವಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾರನೆಯ ದಿನ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮಕ್ಕ (ವಿಭೀಷಣನ ಮಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗದರಿಗೆ ಸೀರೆ, ರವಿಕೆಯ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ವಜ್ರದ ಉಂಗುರ, ರತ್ನದ ಕಂಠಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಡುಗೊರೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ 'ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ'ದ ಕಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಕಥಾವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನದಾದರೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯು ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣವು ತುಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಪಚಾರವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ ಕಾವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು.

#### ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣ :

1. ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ - ಮಂದಾರ ಕೇಶವ ಭಟ್ಟ
2. ತುಳು ಮಹಾ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಅನನ್ಯತೆ - ಡಾ. ನಿರೀತನ - ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ -2000
3. ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಾಯಣ ದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂದಾರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಒಂದು ತೌಲನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ಡಾ ಶಂಕರ ಭಟ್ ಪಿ , ಕಣ್ಣೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ -2008

## ನಾಯಕತ್ವ

ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ ಮುಚ್ಚಂಡಿ,

ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.

ಪ್ರೊ. ವಾಯ್.ಎಸ್. ಬಲವಂತಗೌಳ

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ,  
ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:-

ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ಸಮಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ, ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಾಯಕನ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವಂತಹ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಾಯಕನಾದವನು ಕೇವಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆತನ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಜನರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ, ಚಾತುರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾಯಕನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಪುಣತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಾಯಕನೆಂದರೆ ಸರಳತೆ, ಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ವಿಧೇಯತೆ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಡತೆ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ನೋಟ:-

ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದವು ಬಹಳ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ವಾಸ್ತವ ವಿಷಯ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಆರಂಭದ ದಿನದಿಂದಲೂ, ಇಂದಿನ ವರ್ತಮಾನವರೆಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲವಾದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೂ ಆತ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜೀವನದೊಡನೆ ಬಂದನು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಮುಂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದನು.

ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ ಮುಚ್ಚಂಡಿ, ಪ್ರೊ. ವಾಯ್.ಎಸ್. ಬಲವಂತಗೌಳ

ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜ, ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವು ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೇ ಇವು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಒಬ್ಬ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಾಂಗ, ಸಮಾಜ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಂಘ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ದೇಶ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆದು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಾಯಕ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜನರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾರಿ ದೀಪವಾಗಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಜೀವಂತ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿವೆ.

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ಲೇಟೋ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಅರಸನ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಅರಿಸ್ಟಾಟಲ್‌ರವರು ಪೊಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾನ್ ಲಾಕ್ ಕೂಡಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ “ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ” ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ತರಹದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿ ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ರಾಜನ ಧರ್ಮವೆಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೊಸೋ ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ “ಸಾವೃರ್ತಿಕ ಇಚ್ಛೆ” ಇದು ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂಬ ತನ್ನ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಧ್ಯ ಯುಗದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಧ್ಯ ಯುಗದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಡೆದ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವು ಹಲವು ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೆಕೆವೆಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. “ದಿ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸ್” ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂಕುಶವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆ ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿದೇಯರಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಸಹ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೋಘವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾರ್ಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ರವರು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರನ್ನು ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರತಂದು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಲೇನಿನ್ ಮಾವೋತ್ಸೇತುಂಗ ಜನರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ಅವರನ್ನು ಶೋಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು.

ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ 1857 ರ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಯಾವಾಗ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು ಅವಾಗ ನಿಜವಾದ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಟ್ಟವರು ಡಾ. ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರವರು, ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತುಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾದ ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದ ಜನರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಹ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಂತಹ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಇಡೀ ವಿಶ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾದರು. ನಾಯಕತ್ವವು ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಪದವು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಅರ್ಥ

ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂಬ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸುಲಭವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಲ್ಲ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯು ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಗದಿತ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರ ಮನವೊಲಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವೇ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ.

ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳು:-

1.ಟೆರಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ :- “ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಗುರಿಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ವ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವಂತೆ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.”

2.ಫೀಫರ್ & ಪ್ರೆಥಸ್:-“ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಹಂತವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ” ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

3.ಸೆಕ್ಸನ್ ಹಡ್ಸನ್ :- ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

4.ಕೋಟ್ಟಿ & ಒ ಡೆನೆಲ್:- “ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಗುರಿಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮನವೊಲಿಸುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

5] ಲಿಂಡರ್ಮನ್:- “ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ತರ್ಕ, ತೀರ್ಪು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆತನೇ ನಾಯಕ” ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮಾನವನ ನಡುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶದಿಂದ ಜನರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುವ, ಗುಣಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಯಕನು ತನ್ನ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದೇ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮನವೊಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಯಕನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾಯಕನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಯ, ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ, ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಕನು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮಹತ್ವ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ

ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಹೊಂದದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾಯಕನು ಕೇವಲ ತನ್ನ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾಯಕನು ತನ್ನ ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ಜನರ ಕ್ಷಮತೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಾಯಕನಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಮಹತ್ವ

- ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲು, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು, ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲೂ ನಾಯಕಬೇಕು.
- ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರಿಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು & ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾಯಕಬೇಕು.
- ತನ್ನ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು & ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡಲು ನಾಯಕಬೇಕು.
- ಜನರ ಸಹಕಾರದ & ಗುಂಪು ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಚಾಲನಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ನಾಯಕತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಜನರು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ/ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ.
- ನಾಯಕನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡುವಂತಹ ನಾಯಕಬೇಕು.
- ಇಂದಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಯಾವುದೇ ತೆರನಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದು/ಸಣ್ಣದು ಆಗಿರಲಿ ನಾಯಕನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವು ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು

- ನಾಯಕತ್ವವು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇತರರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ;ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರ ಮನವೊಲಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿದೆ.
- ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ & ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ನಡತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ನಿರಂತರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:-

ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ಸು & ವೈಫಲ್ಯಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಗುಣಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಅವರ ತಾಳ್ಮೆ, ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ, ಸಮಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವು ಅವರ ಯಶಸ್ಸು & ವೈಫಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವದವಾಗಿವೆ. ನಾಯಕನೆಂದರೆ ಹಡಗನ್ನು ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಪಘಾತವಾಗದಂತೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ನಾವಿಕನಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ನಾಯಕನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಗುಣವೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ಸಮಗ್ರತೆ, ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ಪರಿಣಿತಿ, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ & ನಮ್ಮತೆ ಇವು ನಾಯಕನ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:-

- ಪ್ರೊ. ಹಾಲಿಪ್ಪಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ
- ಡಾ|| ಚಂದ್ರಮೋಹನ ಲೀಡರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ಪಬ್ಲಿಶಿಂಗ್ ಹೌಸ್
- ರಿಚರ್ಡ್ ಎಲ್ ಡಾಫ್‌ಟ ಸೆನೆಜ ದಿ. ಲೀಡರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಿರಿಯನ್ಸ್
- ಪೀಟರ್ ಜೆ. ನಾರ್ಥ ಹೌಸ್ ಲೀಡರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ತೆರಿಸ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಸ್ ಸೆಜ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್
- ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಸ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು
- ರವಿಕುಮಾರ ಬಿ.ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗರೇಟ ಆಳ್ವಾರವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣ-ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಗ್ರಂಥ
- ಶ್ಯಾಮಲಾಲ ಟ್ರೇಬಲ್ ಲೀಡರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ರಾವತ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್



ಪಿ.ಲಂಕೇಶ : ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ

ಡಾ.ಸುಜಾತಾ.ಚಲವಾದಿ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಎಸ್.ಕೆ.ಕಲಾ,ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ತಾಳಿಕೋಟಿ

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ನವ್ಯ ಪಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡ ಬರಹಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶ್ ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರು. ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ತಳಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದವರು. ಬರಹಗಾರರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಯಾದ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಥೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ನಾಟಕ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಕಥಾಸಂಕಲನ “ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಥೆಗಳು” 1990ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಕೃತಿಗೆ 1993ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನವು ಒಟ್ಟು 17 ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಥೆಗಳ ವಸ್ತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. 1986ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಕಥೆ ‘ದಾಹ’ ಈ ಕಥೆಯು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಭ್ಯಸ್ಥನಂತೆ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಆತನ ಪತ್ನಿಯು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿತಗುಲಿ ಸಾಯುವುದು. ಆಸಾವಿಗೆ ತಾನು ಕಾರಣನೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ‘ದಾಹ’ಎಂಬುದು ದೈಹಿಕ ವಾಂಛೆಯದಾಹವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಮಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಈಡೇರಿಕೆಯ ದಾಹವೇ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಸಿಲ್ವಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ಮುಗ್ಧಹುಡುಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸದ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಕಾರ ಬಯಸುವುದು ಆಕೆಯ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೇಲಾಡುವುದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ತಡೆದು ಮಾತಿನ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ತನ್ನ ದೈಹಿಕ ದಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಕೆಲವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೇಲಾಡಿ ಆಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ದೈಹಿಕದಾಹವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಟಿ ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಮತ್ತೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹಾಗೇ ಸನ್ನಡತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೀರಿ ತನ್ನದಾಹದ ಖೆಡ್ಡಾಗೆ ಬೀಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ನೀಚನಾದವನು ಅಂತಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿನ ಪಾಪಪಚ್ಚೆಯು ಕೂಡ ನೀಚತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯಕೂಡ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿ ಮುಖವಾಡಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಹಲವು ದಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಹದ ತಣಿವಿಗೆ ಸೋಗಲಾಡಿತನದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕಥೆಯುಮಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

1987ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಕಥೆ ‘ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ’. ಉಪಕಾರ ಸ್ಮರಣೆಯ ಭಾಗವೇ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ಭಿನ್ನಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಯರಾಜ್‌ನ ಪ್ರೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಹೆತ್ತವರನ್ನು ಉಟ್ಟು ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂದನಿಗಮ್ಮ. ಆಕೆಗೆ ಆತ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಆತನಂಬಿಸಿ ಕೈಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವುದು, ಮುಂದೆ ಬದುಕಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಕೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಂಗಡಿ ಇಡುವುದು. ಇದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದರು ಅದನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಮನೋಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯ ಆಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುರುಷನಂತೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಪಲಾಯನ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದುಗರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ, ವಚನಕಾರರು, ಶೆಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೀಯರ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಬರಹಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ವಾತ್ಸಾಯಾನ, ಹೆರಾಲ್ಡ್‌ಬಿಡ್, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲೈಂಗಿಕತೆ ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆದಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವುದು ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇಹದಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತಣಿಸಲು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು ಸಹಜ.

ಡಾ.ಸುಜಾತಾ.ಚಲವಾದಿ

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾಮಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾರಾಟವಾದದ್ದು ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಓದುಗ ವರ್ಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. “ದಿನದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಗಂಟೆಗಳೇ ಈ ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ, ನೈತಿಕತೆ, ಪುರಾಣ, ಆಶೆಗಳ ದಮನ, ಸಭ್ಯ ಬದುಕು, ಸಂಭೋಗದ ಸಮ್ಮಿಶ್ರ ಚಿಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯುವಾಗ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಈ ಲೈಂಗಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅರಿಯದೆ ಎಡುವುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಗೌಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ”? ಎಂದು ನಿರೂಪಕರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಆಗದಾಗ ಆತ ಗೋಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾಮಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹೋಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಹಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸೋಗಲಾಡಿತನ, ಪಾಪ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ದೈಹಿಕ ಕಾಮನೆಯಾದ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ವಾಂಛೆಯನ್ನು ತಿರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಹುಡುಕುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯವು ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ, ನಿದ್ರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ, ಮೈಥುನ ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಆತ ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಎರಡು ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

1987ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಸುತ್ತ ಹೆಣೆದ ಕಥಾ ವಸ್ತುವೇ ‘ಒಂದುಬಾಗಿಲು’ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಕುಳ್ಳಿ - ನಾಯಕಿ. ಬಡತನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಗಾರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವೃದ್ಯಾಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಬ್ಬಳೇ ದುಡಿದು ಬದುಕುವುದು. ಅವಳ ಮನೆ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ನಿರೂಪಕರೇ ಆಕೆಗೆ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರೇ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕದಿಯುವುದು ಈ ಕಥೆಯವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ದೀನರಿಗೆ, ದುರ್ಬಲರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದವರನ್ನು ಕುಹಕತನದಿಂದ, ನಗಪಾಟಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುವ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹೀನಾಯ ಕೃತ್ಯ. ತಾವು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುನಿರಾಜ್ ಆ ಮುದುಕಿಯ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಕದ ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಆತನೇ ಹಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕದಿಯುವುದು. ದುರ್ಬಲರು, ಅಬಲರು ವೃದ್ಧರನ್ನು ದೋಚುವ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಗನ್ನಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ‘ಒಂದುಬಾಗಿಲುಕಥೆ’ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕಥೆಯು ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ ಕಥಾ ನಾಯಕಿ. ಆಕೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ತೊಳಲಾಟ, ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ದಂದುವೆಚ್ಚ, ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಈಕೆ ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಎಂಬಾತನನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆತ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸೀತೆ ಮನೆಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿ-ಪಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾರಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಇದು ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮೇಲ್ ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಂತಹ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿಯು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಬಯಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕಂಡರು ಅವರ

ಅಂತರಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೇರೆ ಏನೋ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೀತೆಯ ಬದುಕು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಬದುಕು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ತಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೇ ಆಗದೇ ಅರಾಜಕತೆಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕುವುದು ಬದುಕಿನ ಕ್ರೂರ ಹೊಡೆತವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಲೇಖಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಕೂಡ ಮದುವೆಯ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕನಸು ವಿವಾಹದ ನಂತರವು ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮರಿ ಹೋದ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಮ ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀತೆಯ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಥೆಯಾಗಿರದೇ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವು ಹುಡುಗರ ಕನಸು ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹುಡುಗರು ಕೂಡ ವಿವಾಹ ನಂತರ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಕನಸುಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಕಮರಿ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಇದು ಬದುಕಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ, ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುವ ವಾಸ್ತವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನಮ್ಮದಾಗ ಬೇಕು ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

ಲಂಕೇಶ್ ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಈ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಕಥೆಗಳ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ದಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ದೇಹದ ಕಾಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹೂಡುವ ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದರೆ, 'ಒಂದುಬಾಗಿಲು'ಕಥೆಯು ಕೈಲಾಸದವರು ವೃದ್ಧರನ್ನು, ದುರ್ಬಲರನ್ನು ದೋಚಿ ತಿನ್ನುವ ಮುನಿರಾಜವಿನಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಬದುಕಿನ ನಿಗೂಢತೆಯು ಹೇಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು 'ಕಣ್ಮರೆ'ಕಥೆಯು ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿನಸಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸೀತಮ್ಮ ಅದೇ ಅಂಗಡಿಯ ಕೆಲಸದಾಳು ಮಾರನ ಜೊತೆ ಕೋಲಾರದ ಕಡೆ ಓಡಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವುದು, 'ಕಣ್ಮರೆ'ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚಮೃತನಂತವರ ಬಂಡಾಯಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದ ಅಚ್ಚಮೃತನಂತವರು ನೂರಾರು ಜನರ ಜೊತೆ ಇದ್ದರು ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಸಂಗಾತಿ ಕಾತರಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಧೈರ್ಯವಂತೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆಯಿಂದ ನರಳುವ ನೋವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವ ಬಗೆ, ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಬದುಕು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವಿಕತೆಯಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಮೈಗೆ ಅಂಟಿದ ಚರ್ಮವಾಗಿರದೆ ಎಂಥ ಮುಗ್ಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಜಾತಿ ಎಂಬ ಕೊಳಕು ವಿಷ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕಥೆ 'ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು'. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಸ್ತು ಇದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ನೀತಿ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಂದೇಶ ನೀಡುವ ಕಥೆ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಬಸವಲಿಂಗ ಮೇಲ್ವಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವನು. ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬ, ತನ್ನ ಎತ್ತುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ರೇತಾಪಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಇವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಎಡಗಣ್ಣು ನೋವು ಬಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಡಾ|| ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಂಗಿಯು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ ಕೆಳ ಜಾತಿಯವನೆಂದು ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸ್ನಾನಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಬಲಕಣ್ಣು ನೋವು ಬಂದಾಗಲೂ ಬೇರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗದೇ ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ಅರಿವಿನಿಂದಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಜಾತಿ, ಮಠ, ಗುರು ಇವು ಯಾವು ತನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಡಾ||ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪನವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದು ಅದೇ ಮುಗ್ಧತೆಯ ಭಾವದಿಂದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಜಾತಿಗಿಂತ ನೀತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

‘ಸಹಪಾಠಿ’ಕಥೆಯು ಊರಿನ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಳೇಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ, ಊರಿನ ಗೌಡನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಆತ್ಮ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗಾಣಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಕತೆಯನ್ನು 1988ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಕೇಶ್‌ರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು ಮಲೆ ನಾಡಿನ ಕಿರುಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಎಂಬ ಊರು. ಆ ಊರಿನ ಬಸವೇಗೌಡ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪಾಳುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಮನಃಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಕಾಲದ ಸಹಪಾಠಿ ಈಗ ಹೆಸರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಭಗವಾನ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ಊರಿಗೆ ಕರೆಸುವುದು, ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಭೂಮಿ ದೊರಕದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಡಿ ಊರನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತ ಮುತ್ತಲ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ಊರಿನ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ಬಸವೇಗೌಡ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನೀತಿ, ಅಧರ್ಮ, ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸುವುದು, ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾಪ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇ ಬಸವೇಗೌಡನಿಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಡುವುದು, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾದ ಭಗವಾನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ದಲಿತ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನ ಪಾದಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು, ಆತ್ಮಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾದವನು ಬರೀ ಬರಹಗಾರನಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಥೆ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತೀಯತೆಯ ಸಣ್ಣತನ, ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆಯ ಘೋರ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನೈಜವಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದುವ ಮನಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರಹಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು. ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ, ಬರಹದಿಂದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ತರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗವಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ತರಲು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತನಾಗುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ‘ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು’ಮತ್ತು ‘ಸಹಪಾಠಿ’ಇವೆರಡು ಕಥೆಗಳು ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರೂ, ಈ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಆತ್ಮಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣವಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕ ಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲಂಕೇಶರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ, ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು, ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕ್ರೂರವರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವ ವಸ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವ ವಸ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

‘ವೃಕ್ಷದ ವೃತ್ತಿ’ಕಥೆಯು ಭಿನ್ನ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಥೆಯ ನಾಯಕಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಆದರ್ಶವಾದ ಬದುಕಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದವಳು, ಸರಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಆದರ್ಶಪ್ರಾಯಳಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದವಳು. ಅವಳ ಬದುಕು ವೃಕ್ಷದ ರೀತಿ ಆಕೆ ಒಂದು ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಕೆಯ ಬದುಕು. ನಾವು ಮಾಡುವ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾದುದು. ಬರಿ ಲೌಕಿಕ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವಂತದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದ ರೀತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ವೃಕ್ಷದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ರೀತಿ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಥೆಯು ಪಾರ್ವತಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವೃತ್ತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಹಣಗಳಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗದೇ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿತು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಪರ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಿಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿತ್ತವ ಹೊಸ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಹಾಗಾಗ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

‘ತೋಟದವನು’ಕಥೆಯು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಬದುಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಜಿದ್ದಿನಿಂದ ಸವಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತನ್ನ ಶತ್ರುವಿನಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಬದುಕ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ದೇಶ-ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯದ ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರವು ಉತ್ತಂಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ರಷ್ಯ ತಾನು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೆಂದು ಕರೆದಾಗ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಅನ್ನಿಸಿರ ಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ದುಗುಡ, ಬೇಸರ ಎಂಬುದು ಇತ್ತೇ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು ದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಕಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕಥೆ ‘ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ’ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಮೃತಾಂಬುಧಿ ಎಂಬ ಹಳ್ಳಿ. ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೂರವಾಗಿ ದಂಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯ ಜನ. ಆ ಊರಿನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಕಮ್ಮಟ. ಆ ಕಮ್ಮಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಶ್ಯಾಮಲ ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವಳು. ಅದೇ ಕಮ್ಮಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡರ ಹುಡುಗ ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದು. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು. ಶ್ಯಾಮಲಳ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಠದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಜಿ ಆಕೆಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಈಕೆ ನಯವಾಗಿ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವುದು, ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ಯಾಮಲ-ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಇಬ್ಬರ ವಿವಾಹ ಏರ್ಪಡುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಜಾತೀಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಊರಿನ ಗತ್ತಿನ, ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಊರಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆ ಹರಿಸುವ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳೇ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಶ್ಯಾಮಲ-ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿ ತೋಟದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದೆ

ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ವಸ್ತು ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಎಂಥ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗಲು ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಜಾತೀಯ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕರಗಲು ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ಜಾತಿ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯವರ್ತಿಸುವ ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಈ ಜಾತೀಯ ವಿಷವರ್ತುಲದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

‘ಸೆಲ್ವಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬ ಹುಡುಗಿ’ಎಂಬ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನರ್ಸ್ ಒಬ್ಬಳ ಮಾತೃ ಹೃದಯ, ತಾಯ್ತನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ. ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ. ಹಲವು ರೋಗಗಳಿಂದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಸಾಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಲ್ಪರೆಯುವುದು. ಅದು ಬದುಕಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಇಲಿಂದ ರೀತಿ ಬದುಕುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹುಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಬದುಕ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸೆಲ್ವಲ್ಲಾಳ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬದಲಾಗುವುದು. ಗಂಡ ಇದ್ದು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನಾದ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ಕೋತೆ ಸಲಿಗೆ, ಅನೈತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ. ಆದರೆ ಗಂಡನ ಮುಂದೆ ಆತ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವುದು, ಸೆಲ್ವಲ್ಲಾಳ ಗಂಡ ಸ್ತಬ್ಧನಾದ ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ, ಜಮೀನಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾದು ಕುಳಿತು ಯಾವ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಮಾನಕ್ಕಾದರು ಸಿದ್ಧನಾದವನು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಕೂಡ ಬದುಕ ಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಬದುಕಿನ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡುವುದು.

‘ದೇವಿ’ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಒಬ್ಬಳ ಉದಾರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ, ‘ಸುಭದ್ರ’ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡನನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತನಾದ ಹೆಗಡೆ ಆತನ ಜಾಣತನ, ಅಹಂಕಾರ, ತನಿಖೆಯ

ನಿಷ್ಕುರತೆ, ಆತನ ಆತ್ಮಶೋಧನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸುಭದ್ರಳ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳ ಅನಾವರಣವಿದೆ. 'ಉರಿದಊರಿನವರು'ಚೆಲುವಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಗಿರಿಜ ಎಂಬ ಅಕ್ಕ ತಂಗಿಯಂದಿರ ಬದುಕಿನ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಗಳು, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆ ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನಾರನ್ನೋ ಬಲಿ ಪಶು ಮಾಡುವ ತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಷ್ಯದ ಚಿಂತಕ, ಬರಹಗಾರ ಟಾಲ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಯ್‌ನ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆತನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕಥೆ ಟಾಲ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಯ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

'ಮೃಗಮತ್ತುಸುಂದರಿ'ಕಥೆಯು ಜನಪದ ಕಥೆಯ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕಾಡಿನ ಮೃಗ ಕುರೂಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕ್ರೂರವಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಅದರ ಹೃದಯ ನಿರ್ಮಲವಾದುದು. ಆದರೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆನೇಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಆಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃಗ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ 'ಬ್ಯೂಟಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಬೀಸ್ಟ್'ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಲಂಕೇಶರ ಆ ಕಥೆಯ ಅಂತಿಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಎಂ. ವೈ. ಸ್ವಾಲಿಕೋ ಬರೆದ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ನೆನಪು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರೆದ ಕಥೆ ' ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸದವ'ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಿಯ ಎಂಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದರ್ಪದ, ದಪ್ಪ ಚರ್ಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೆಲಸದವನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸದವನ ಗುಲಾಮತನದ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನವಾಬರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ, ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ದಾಳಿಗಳು, ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಜಾಮರ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪೀಡಕರು ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಗಣಿಕೆರೆ, ಮುದವೀಡು, ಸೀತಾಪುರ ಎಂಬ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುವರ ಜಾಕಾರರ ದಾಳಿ, ಆ ದಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಊರಿನವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿತಂತ್ರಗಳ ರಜಾಕಾರರ ಭೀಕರದಾಳಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ದಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಹಣ, ಚಿನ್ನದೋಚುವುದು, ಹುಡುಗಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪಹರಿಸುವುದು, ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆ 'ದಾಳಿ ಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆ. ಮರುಳಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರ "ಕಥೆಗಾರ ಲಂಕೇಶರು ನಮ್ಮದ ಸೀಮಿತ ವಲಯದಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ತಿರುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ಹೊರ ಬಂದ ಸಂಕಲನವಾಗಿ "ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ"ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬದುಕಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳನ್ನು ಅಖಂಡವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಶೋತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವ ಹುಡುಕಾಟವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು"ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲೇಖನದ ಮೀತಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೈಬಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ನೋವು ನಲಿವು, ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಕುತಂತ್ರದ ಕಥೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶರು ತಮ್ಮ 'ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಥೆಗಳು'ಎಂಬ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಥೆಗಳು ವಸ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ, ಸ್ವರೂಪದಿಂದ, ಆಶಯದಿಂದ, ನಿರೂಪಣತಂತ್ರ ನಾವಿನ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ವಿತ ಚರ್ವಣದ ಸಪ್ಪಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಥೆಯು ಓದುಗರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1.ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶ್, ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಥೆಗಳು, 2012, ಲಂಕೇಶ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.



“ ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೋ – ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿ “ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

ಡಾ. ಶಂಕರ ಭಟ್ ಪಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಕನ್ಯಾ, ದ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ‘ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಕಥನ ಕವನ. ಬ್ರೆನಿಂಗ್ ಕವಿಯ ‘ ದಿ ಪೈಡ್ ಪೈಪರ್ ಆಫ್ ದ ಹೇಮ್ ಲಿನ್ ‘ ಎಂಬ ಕವನದ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ‘ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ ಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕವನದ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆದಂಬಾಡಿ ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರು ‘ ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೋ – ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿ ‘ ಎಂಬ ಕಥನ ಕವನವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ‘ ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ ನಿರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರ ಕಥನ ಕವನದ ವಸ್ತು ‘ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ ಯದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ‘ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೋ – ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಮೂಷಿಕಯಾಗ – ಕಿಂದರಿಜೋಗಿ ) ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಥೆಯು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆಯಂತೆಯೇ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುವೆಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈಯವರ ಈ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವೆರಡೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಕವನಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಎರಡು ಕಥನ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಜತೆಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಕೆದಂಬಾಡಿ ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರು ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ‘ ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ ‘ ಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ಯತೆಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

‘ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ ‘ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಥನ ಕವನವಾದರೆ ‘ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೋ –ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿ ‘ ತುಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಥನ ಕವನ. ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ ಕವನದ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕವನವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆದಂಬಾಡಿ ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರ ಸ್ವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸ ಬಹುದು. ‘ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ಯ ಬೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ತುಂಗಾನದಿ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಾದರೆ ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುನಾಡು ಕವನದ ಬೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕವನದ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದ ಬೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆದಂಬಾಡಿ ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರು ಕವನಕ್ಕೆ ‘ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೋ – ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿ ‘ ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ‘ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗದ (ಮೂಷಿಕಯಾಗ ) ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ‘ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಇಲಿಗಳಕಾಟವ ಸಹಿಸಲು ಆಗದೆ ಊರಿನ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಮೂಷಿಕ ಯಾಗವ ಮಾಡಿದರು’ ಎಂಬ ಭಾಗವಿದೆ. ಅದುವೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಕವನದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಬೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿವರವಿದೆ

‘ ಪಡ್ಡೊಯಿಗಟ್ಟ ಕುದುರೆಮುಕೊ

ತುಳುನಾಡ ಜದ್ರೊಗು ಬೂಮ್ಯಪ್ಪ ಪತ್ತಿನ ಅಡ್ಡ ಮೊಗೊ’

ಎಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸುತ್ತ ಕುದುರೆ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಅದಿರು ಸಿಗುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕುದುರೆ ಮುಖವು ‘ ಲೋಕದ ಪಾಲ್ ಗ್ ಬಂಗಾರ್ ದ ಬೊಟ್ಟೊ’ (ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪರ್ವತ) ಎಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

‘ಬೂಮ್ಯ ಪ್ಪೆ

ಡಾ. ಶಂಕರ ಭಟ್ ಪಿ

ನೈದ್ವುಡಿ ಜಡೆನಾಗೆ ಪರತ್ತೊಂದು ಬರ್ಪುನೊ ?

ಪರಿತ್ತೆ ದ್ ಬರ್ಪಲ್ ಸುದೆ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ‘

ಎಂದು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯು ಹರಿದು ಬರುವ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ ಕೇನುಂಡು ಉರಾಲ್ ಓಬೇಲೆ ಸೋಬನೆ ಸಂದಿಪಾದರ್ನೊ’ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವರ್ಣನೆಯಿದೆ. ತುಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತದ ಬೇಸಾಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ, ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂತೈಸುವ ಧ್ವನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬತ್ತದ ಸಸಿನಡುತ್ತ ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳದ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಇದೆ.

‘ ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನ ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಾಪುಡುನಡಪ್ಪಿ ದರ್ಮತಲೊ

ಬಂಗಾಡಿದರ ಸುಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಬಾರ್ ದೂರುಂದು

ಬಂಗ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳೆರ್ ಸತ್ಯಾದಿಗೇರ್, ಪನ್ನುಂಡು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ’

ನೀಂದುಂಡು ನೀರ್ ಡ್ ಸಿಲೆಕಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲು

ಕುಡರಿರಾಮ ಸುಟ್ಟಿತಿ ನಾಡ್ ಬೂಕಂಪೊ

ಬಿರುಮರೆ ಬರೆಗಾಲೊ ಅಣೆವಂದಿ ತುಳುನಾಡ ಕೋಡಿ ಸಂಪು ‘

ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಇರುವ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯವಂತ ಬಂಗಾಡಿ ಅರಸರ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಶರಾಮ ಸುತ್ತಿದ ಈ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಕಂಪ, ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಬರಗಾಲ ಬರಲಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಈ ವರ್ಣನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಶರಾಮ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಜನರ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೋಮನ ದುಡಿಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಭೂತಗಣಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಬಂಗಾಡಿ ಅರಸರ ಊರಿನ ವರ್ಣನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳು ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಬಲಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಬೆರೆ ಬೊಟ್ಟು ಎಂಬ ಊರು ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟದ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ‘ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ’ಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

‘ಕೊಲ್ಲಿದ ಆಯನೊದ ಕೋರಿದಕಟ್ಟಿ

ದೇಜು ಪೂಜಾರಿ ದೂಮಣ್ಣ ಬಂಟಿಲ

ನೂದು ನೂದು ಕೋರಿಲೆ ದೂದುಗು ಉಂತಾದ್

ಬಾಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟೆರೆ ದೋರೇ ತೂಂಡ ಮಾಪುರ್ದೊ

ದೋರೆಲ್ ಅಸೆನಿಲೆ ದಿಸಡ್ ತುಂಡುತುಂಡು,

ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಬಳಿಕ ಗದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಳಿ ಅಂಕ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅತಂಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಳಿ ಅಂಕದ ಕೋಳಿಯ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಬಿಗಿದ ನೂಲನ್ನು ಇಲಿಗಳು ತುಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದವೆಂದು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಿಮಿಣಿದೀಪ (ಸೀಮೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ದೀಪ) ವನ್ನಿರಿಸಿ ಜುಗಾರಿ (ಜೂಜಾಟ) ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಲಿಗಳು ದೀಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾರಿ ದೀಪವನ್ನು ನಂದಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟವಂತೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಕಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಂಗಪ್ಪ ಐಗಳು (ಗುರುಗಳು) ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರ ಅಂಗಿಯ ಕಿಸೆಯಿಂದ ಇಲಿಯೊಂದು ಹಾರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಗಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆಗ ‘ಅ್ಯ ಗುಳೆ ಗಾಂಡ್ ಅಯೊನ ಬಂಡೆ’

ಎಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಷ್ಟದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೀಗಾಯಿತಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬ ತುಳುವರು ಆಡುವ ನುಡಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟ ತಾಳಲಾರದೆ ಊರಿನ ಜನರು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

” ಪೂವರಿ ಪಂಚಾಗೋ ದೀಪಾಯೇರ್

ತಂತ್ರಿಲು ಪಂಡೆರ್ ಪರಿಯಾರೊ

ಅಸನಿಯಾಗೊನು ಕೈ ಕೊಂಡೆರ್ ‘

ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಜನರು ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹೂ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕಾಳು ಇರಿಸಿ ತಂತ್ರಿಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ತಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಣಪತಿಗೆ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಾಯಿ ಒಡೆದು ಅಪ್ಪದ ಪೂಜೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಪಾನಕ ಪನಿಯಾರ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮುಡಿ ಪು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಇದು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನೇ ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಗೆ ನೇತು ಹಾಕುವುದು. ಹಂದಿಯ ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಪಂಜುರ್ಲಿ ಭೂತಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಗುಳಿಗ(ಭೂತ) ನಿಗೆ ಕೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಪಿಲಿಭೂತ(ಹುಲಿಭೂತ)ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿ(ಮದ್ಯ)ವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ರಾಹುವಿಗೆ ಕೋಳಿಯ ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಡುಮಾಡಿ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಕಲ್ಲುಟ , ಕಲ್ಲುಡ ಭೂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೋಳಿಯ ತಲೆ ಕಡಿದರು. ಮಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಕುಲೆ (ಪಿಶಾಚಿ)ಗಳಿಗೆ 16 ಅಗೆಲು (16 ನೈ ವೇದ್ಯ) ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟದ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇವರು, ದೈವಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂಜೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ದೇವರು ದೈವಗಳ ಪೂಜೆಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣವೇ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ.

ದೈವ, ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ ನೈ ವೇದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಿಗಳು ಎಳೆದು ಬಿಸಾಡಿದವಂತೆ. ನಾಗನಿಗೆ ತಂಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ಕುರುದಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಎರೆದಾಗ ಹಾವುಗಳಂತೆ ಇಲಿಗಳ ಹಿಂಡು ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಕಂಡು ಜನರು ಬೆರಗಾದರಂತೆ. ದೇವಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊದಳು ಬೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕುರುದಿ ನೀರು ಎರೆದರು. ಕುಂಬಳಕಾಯಿ ಕಡಿದರು. ಅಸುರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ನೆತ್ತರು ಹರಿಸಿದರು ಮಂತ್ರ , ತಂತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಣನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ತಂಬಿಲ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಅಸುರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ದೇವಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣವು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟ ತಾಳಲಾರದ ಜನರು ಊರಿನ ಪಟೇಲನಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರು ನೀಡಿ ಅವನನ್ನು ನಿಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೈಗುಳ ಪದಗಳನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಪಟೇಲನು ಇಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರದ ಒಂದು ವರಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಸಾರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯು ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಣನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ತುಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯು ಇಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಲಿಗಳ ಕಾಟ ತೀರಿಸಿದರೆ ಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಪಟೇಲನು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯು ಕಾಂತಗೋವನ್ನು ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಲವು ರೀತಿಯ ಇಲಿಗಳು ಆಗ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೊಂಬರ ಬೊಟ್ಟುವಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯು ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಜೋಗಿಯು ನದಿನೀರಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದಾಗ, ಇಲಿಗಳು ಕೂಡ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಮುಳುಗಿ ಸಾಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇಲಿ ಈಜಿ ಬದುಕಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ‘ ಬೊಬ್ಬರ್ಯ ನಂಚಿನ ಬೊಡ್ಡಲಿ ಒಂಜಿಅಬ್ಬರೋಡು ಮೀಂದ್ ಮಿತಾರ್ದ್ ಪೊಂಡಾಯೆರೆಗ್ ‘ ಎಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬೊಬ್ಬರ್ಯನಂತಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇಲಿ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೊಬ್ಬರ್ಯವು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಾಧಿಸುವ ಭೂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಉಪಮೆಯು ಸೊಗಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆ

ಇಲಿಯು ಕಿಂದರಿಯ , ದ್ವನಿ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಹೋಳಿಗೆ, ಹಲ್ಲ, ಮಿಟಾಯಿ, ಬೆಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ, ಪುಳಿಂಕೋಟೆ, ಪೆಲತ್ತರಿ ಸಾಂತಾಣಿ, ಅಕ್ರೋಟು , ಅಪ್ಪಳೊ ಚೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಮನಾರೊ , ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಪುಳಿಕಜಿಪ್ಪು (ಮೇಲಾರ)ಪಾಯಸ, ಪತ್ರಡೆ, ಉಪ್ಪುಕರಿ, ಚಿತ್ರಾನ್ನ , ನೀರುದೋಸೆಗಳ ಪರಿಮಳ ಬಂದು ಓಡಿ ಬಂದೆವು, ಈಗ ' ಅತಿ ಆಸೆ ಗತಿ ದಾಂತೆ ಮಲ್ತಂಡ್ ಎಂಕುಲೆನ್' ಅತಿ ಆಸೆಯು ನಮಗೆ ಗತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ತಿಂಡಿ ತಿನಿಸುಗಳ ಸಹಜವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ. ಜೋಗಿಯು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಬಂದು ಪಟೇಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರದಾರು ವರಹ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಗೌಡನು ' ಸಾವಿರೊ ಅಜಿ ಎನ್ನಡ್ಡಿ - ಊಂ - ಹೂಂ ಈ ಮಲ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸೊ ತೊಂಬರೊದತ್ತ - ಬಜಿ ಪುಸ್ತು ' ಎಂದು ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಬಜಿಪುಸ್ತು (ನೀನು ಏನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ) ಎಂಬ ತುಳು ದೇಸಿ ಪದವು ಬಹಳ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಗೌಡನಿಂದ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಜೋಗಿಯು ಕಾಂತಗೊವನ್ನು ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಊರಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಊರಿನ ಜನರು ಹೆದರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಜೋಗಿಯ ಗಡಾಯಿಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಳಿಬಂದು ಕಾಂತಗೊವನ್ನು ನುಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕಲ್ಲು ಬಾಯಿ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಡಾಯಿಕಲ್ಲು ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಬೆಳ್ಳೆಂಗಡಿ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕವನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೋಗಿಯು ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಹೋದರು. ಆದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬಕುಂಟ ಹುಡುಗನು ಬಾಕಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ಊರಿನ ಜನರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಆ ಕುಂಟ ಬಾಲಕನು ಜೋಗಿಯು ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಭಾಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ನನಗೆ ಆ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕುಂಟನು ಹೇಳುವ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನೆ ಆಟ, ಗಜ್ಜಿಗೊ (ಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೈ-ಮಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಅಡುವ ಆಟ, ತಪ್ಪಂಗಾಯಿ ( ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕಸಿದು ಅಡುವ ವಿನೋದ ಆಟ) ಸತ್ತಿಕಲ್ಲು (ಭಾರ ಎತ್ತುವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಕಲ್ಲು , ಚೆಂಡೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುವಾಗ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ತುಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸೊಗಸನ್ನು ಕವಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

'ಬಾಸನ್ ಕೊರ್ಯಾಂಡ ಬಾಬ್ ನಮೋಮಾತ

ಮೋಸೊನು ಮಲ್ಪಂದೆ ಸಂದಾಮೊಡೈನ್'

ಎಂದು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕವಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಂಬ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆದಂಬಾಡಿ ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ ಯವರ ' ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೊ - ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ' ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸೊಗಸಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣ :

1. ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಿಂದರಿ ಜೋಗಿ - ಕುವೆಂಪು
2. ಅಸೆನಿಯಾಗೊ -ಕಾಂತಗೋ ಜೋಗಿ - ಕೆದಂಬಾಡಿ ಜತ್ತಪ್ಪ ರೈ

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