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INDEX

Sl. No	Name of the Author	Title of the Book/Chapters Published/Papers/Proceedings	Page No
1	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Shasanagalalli Sonnalige Siddaram	6-10
2	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Studies in Karnataka History and Culture, Jamkhandi Talukina Arthik Vyavasthe	11-16
3	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Kammittunadu -5	17-22
4	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Kammittunadu -4	23-28
5	Dr.A.V.Suryavanshi	Vidyawarta, Nayi Sadi mein sthree vimarsh, Contemporary Trends and Concepts in Social Science/Science/Commerce & Linguistics	29-35
6	Dr.A.V.Suryavanshi	Padya Parimal	36-40
7	Dr. N.M.Rolli	Accumulation of Xenobiotics in different parts of vegetables and their impact on health, Accumulation of Xenobiotics in different parts of vegetables and their impact on health	41-43
8	Dr.Manjunath Patil	Adil Shahi Samrajya Sthapaka:Yusuf Adilkhan	44-48
9	Prof. B.I.Karalatti	An approach to Bio-indicators: Metal accumulation profile in road side soils, Grass and caesalpinia plant leaves	49
10	Dr. N.M.Rolli	An approach to Bio-indicators: Metal accumulation profile in road side soils, Grass and caesalpinia plant leaves	50
11	Dr.N.M.Rolli	Heavy metal accumulation in vegetables cultivated in agricultural soil irrigated with sewage and impact on health	51-52
12	Dr.D.S.Nittur	Bhashe Mattu Samaj Vidyana: Ittichin Samassye Hagu Savalugalu	53-58
13	Dr.Manjunath Patil	Konnur Gramada Aprakatita Viragallu	59-64

		Shasana	
14	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Jamkhandi Talukina Pragatihasa Nelegalu	65-70
15	Dr.N.M.Rolli	Bio-indicators: Study on Uptake and Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Leaves of State Highway Road, Bagalkot, India: Advanced Study	71
16	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Jamkhandi Talukina Itihasa Mattu Puratatva	72-76
17	Dr.Manjunath Patil	Mudhol Talukina Pramukha Jatregalu	77-81
18	Mr.Dharma Guru Prasad M.P	A Comparative study of COVID-19 with other countries, Three prevention and management, Study on COVID-19	82-221
19	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Guru Chetana	222-226
20	Dr.D.S.Nittur	Digitalization of Banking Service Sector	227-232
21	Dr.N.M .Rolli	Current Research in Agriculture and Horticulture	233
22	Dr.N.M .Rolli	New Prospective in Agriculture and Crop Science, Discussion on Bio-indicators: Study on uptake and accumulation of heavy metals in plant leaves of highway road Bagalkot, India	234
23	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Kammittunadu – 1,	235-240
24	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Kammittunadu - 2	241-246
25	Dr.D.S.Nittur	Socio-Economic Impacts and Influences of Digital Economy	247-251
26	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Kammittunadu - 2	252-257
27	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Kammittunadu - 3	258-263
28	Miss.Mahadevi Nyamagoudar	Users Relationship Management in College library	264-266

29	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Role of Education in Overall Development of Karnataka: An Overview	267-271
30	Dr.N.M.Rolli	Toxic effect of lead on aquatic microphyte, Anabaena ambigua	272-273
31	Mr.Anand Uppar	Financial Literacy, Souvenir	274-276
32	Mr.Anand Uppar	Emerging Trends of Research in higher Education Vol-II	277-282
33	Dr.D.S.Nittur	Emerging Trends of Research in higher Education Vol-II	283-288
34	Dr.D.S.Nittur	Digitalization of Financial Service, Souvenir	289-292
35	Dr.Manjunath Patil	Rakshana Vastushilpa	293-298
36	Dr.Manjunath Patil	Bahushasthriya Samskrutika Sankathana	299-304
37	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Vijayapur Jilleya Rakshana Vastushilpa	305-310
38	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Vijayapura Nama Vimechane	311-316
39	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Swatantra Purvadalli Vijayapur Jilleya Adalita Vibhagagalu	317-322
40	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Karnatakad Samagra Abhivruddiyalli Shikshanada Patra	323-327
41	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Karnataka Journal of Politics, Karnatakad samagra Abhivruddiyalli Shikshanada Patra	328-331
42	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	371(J) Horatada Sampurna Chitrana	332-337
43	Smt.Roshani Vernekar	Chronicle of Humanities and Cultural Studies, Chronicle of Humanities and Cultural Studies	338-342
44	Mr.Rahul F Nagannawar	Situating Tribles of India, Situating Tribles of India	343-359
45	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Hyderabad Karnatakakke Vishesha Sthanamana Anakulagalu	360-365
46	Mr.Anand Uppar	Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes in India	366-371

47	Dr.D.S.Nittur	Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes in India	372-376
48	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Hyderabad karnatakakke Vishesha Sthanamana Aithihasik Nota	377-382
49	Smt.Roshani Vernekar	Liberity of Women in Flora Nwapa's Womens are Different, Jeevan Publications	383-388
50	Dr.A.V.Suryavanshi	Nayi Sadi ke Hindi Sahitya ki Badalati Pravruttiaya	389-394
51	Dr.N.M.Rolli	Toxicity Evaluation of Cadmium in Aquatic System Using, Algae(Chlorella Pyrenoidosa,Chick	395-398
52	Dr.Aravind L Amalazari	Rajakiya Pakshagalu mattu Prajaprabutva: Ondu Avalokan	399-400
53	Dr. Manjunath S.Patil	Shri Somavansha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriyar Devalayagalu mattu Aacharanegalu	401-405

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ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ನನ್ನಮಾತು

೧. ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

೧೩

೨. ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತೆ

೨೦

೩. ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ವಚನಗಳು

೪೧

೪. ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು

೬೬

೫. ಸಮಾರೋಪ

೧೬೨



ಹೆನ್ನೆರಡನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಶಿವಶರಣರ ಕುರಿತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಎರಳ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪುರಾತತ್ವೀಯ ಆಕರಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಶಿವಶರಣರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯ

ಪುರಾತತ್ವೀಯ ಆಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹದೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಚನಕಾರ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ 'ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊನ್ನಲಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದಿರುವ ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನಾರ್ಹರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊನ್ನಲಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 31 ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ವಚನಗಳು, ಆತನ ಅಂಕಿತನಾಮ, ಕಪಿಲಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ದಾನ ದತ್ತಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಾರಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೊನ್ನಲಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೊಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಎನಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮುವ ಫಲಿತಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಳಹುಗಳು ಕೃತಿಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಲೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಇವರ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

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Prof. R.M. Shadakshariah
Prof. Iranna Pattar
PROF. S.R. NAGANNAVAR



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ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಲೇಖನದ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ	ಲೇಖಕರ ಹೆಸರು	ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ನೆಲೆಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಹೊನ್ನೂರಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೆಚ್.	1
2	ಶೈವಧರ್ಮದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಬನವಾಸಿಯ ಕದಂಬರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು (ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ)	ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ನಾಗಣ್ಣವರ	5
3	ಆಂಧ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಒಂದನೆಯ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು	ಡಾ. ರೆಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಆರ್.	9
4	ನೊಳಂಬರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿ	ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ಸಿ.ಜಿ.	13
5	ಬೆಳವತ್ತಿಯ ಆವೃತತೆ ಶಾಸನ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿರಿಯಕ್ಕರ	ಹನುಮಾಕ್ಷಿ ಗೋಗಿ	15
6	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರನೇ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಕಾಲದ ಶಾಸನ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು	ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿರುಪಾಕ್ಷ ಡಾ. ಮುಗಳ ಎಸ್.ವಾಯ್	19
7	NATURE AND RESULTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAND GRANTS IN ANCIENT KARNATAKA	Dr. S. Dayananda Kumar	22
8	ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶೈವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ ಮ. ಅಕ್ಕಿ	25
9	ಪ್ರಬಲ ರಾಜರುಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಳಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ	ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಎಸ್.	31
10	ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಶಿರಸಂಗಿ	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಚ್. ಅಜ್ಜನ್ನವರ	35
11	ಬಿಳಿಗಿರಂಗನ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಂಗನಾಥ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಾಲಯ : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	ಕರಿಬಸಪ್ಪ ಎನ್. ಡಾ. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಎಸ್.	37
12	ART AND ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS OF SHAMBULINGA TEMPLE OF KUNDAGOL	Dr. R.M. Shadkshariah	42
13	ಪಾಶುಪತ, ಕಾಳಾಮುಖಿ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಸವಣ್ಣ	ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ	49
14	ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)	ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ	59
15	ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಯ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ	ಟಿ. ಓಂಕಾರಪ್ಪ	65
16	ಜಿನಾಲಯಗಳ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ (ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)	ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ವೈ. ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ್	67
17	ಹೊಳಲ್ಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ವೈಷ್ಣವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು	ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಅನಿಲ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್	72
18	ಶಿರಸಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜೈನ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	ಸುಜಾತಾ ಸಿರಿಯಣ್ಣವರ ಡಾ. ಎಲ್.ಪಿ. ಮಾರುತಿ	74
19	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಮಿಳರ ವಲಸೆ	ನವೀನಕುಮಾರ್ ಡಿ.	79
20	ಬೆಡಸಗಾವ್ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ	85
21	ಧಾರವಾಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಜೈನ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳು	ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಬಸಪ್ಪ ಜಗ್ಗಲ ಡಾ. ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಎನ್. ಹಂಚೆ	89
22	ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿಕಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ	ವೆಂಕಟಚಲಪತಿ ಎಲ್.ಸಿ.	98
23	ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಕ್ತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಚಹರೆಗಳು (ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)	ಗೋಪಾಲ ಕೆ.	102
24	ನ್ಯಾಯಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು - ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ (ಕೆಲವು ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ)	ಅಶೋಕ ಜಿ. ಪ್ರೊ. ಎನ್. ಶೇಕ್ ಮಸ್ತಾನ್	107

**ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
(ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)**

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಚಿಕ್ಕಸಂದಗಿ, ತಾ: ಸಂದಗಿ, ಜಿ: ವಿಜಯಪುರ-586 128

ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಒಂದು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಳಪುರಾಣ, ಪಟವರ್ಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಅರೆಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ದ್ವಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾಡಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಾಯವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 76ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು, ಆಗ್ನೇಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳಗಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಧೋಳ, ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯಭಾಗ, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರದ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ತಾಲೂಕು ಅರೆಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ದ್ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿನ ತಂಪಾದ ವಾಯುಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು 75.00° ದಿಂದ 75.34° ಉತ್ತರ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಹಾಗೂ 16.24° ದಿಂದ 16.53° ಪೂರ್ವ ರೇಖಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ 543 ಮೀಟರ್ ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು 1,169.09 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ ರಷ್ಟು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಭೂಮಿ

ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಹುತೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದಾನ ಶಾಸನ ಗಳಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ದಾನ ನೀಡಿದುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ದೊರೆತ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕರಿದುಭೂಮಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪುಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಳು, ತೋಂಟ, ಹೂದೋಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಳ್ಳದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿವೆ. ಬಹುತೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೂದಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಭೂದಾನವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1129ರ ಕಳಚುರಿ ಪೆರ್ಮಾಡಿಯ ತದ್ವಲಬಾಗಿ ಶಾಸನ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಣಾವೆಣ್ಣಾತೀರದ ತದ್ವಲಬಾಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗೆ ಆರಾಧ್ಯನಾದ ಚಂಗದೇವ ಭಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನ ಮಗ ಸಂಕರ ಭಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ (ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು) ಪುನರ್ಧಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು, ಮೆಯಿಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಯಿವೊಳಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಮಾಣಿಕೇಶ್ವರದ (ಮ)ತ್ತ (6) ಸ್ತಾನಂಗಳು ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಪೂದೋಟವೊಂದು, ಗಾಣವೊಂದು ದೇವರಿಂ ಪಡವಲು ಮತ್ತ (6) ಸೇನಬೋವ ವಿಟ್ಟರಸ ಮಾನ್ಯದ ಕೋಲಲು ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಕೆಯಿ ಮತ್ತ 10 ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.¹ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1157ರ ಕಳಚುರಿ ಬಿಜ್ಜಳನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಗಿ ಶಾಸನವು ಚಿಕಲಿಗಿಯ ಮಾದಿರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಮತಿಯವ್ವೆ ಗೌಂಡರು ಮಹಾಪೃಥ್ವಿಸೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಚಟ್ಟರಸ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಟು ಹಿಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಲಿದೇವಸ್ವಾಮಿಗೆ 24 ಮತ್ತರು ಭೂದಾನವನ್ನು, ಒಂದು ನಿವೇಶನ, ಒಂದು ಮತ್ತರು ತೋಟವನ್ನು, ಒಂದು ಗಾಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.² ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1123, 1181, 1187 ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೂರು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿರುವ ತೇರದಾಳ ಶಾಸನ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾದವರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರದಾಳದ ಸಾಮಂತನಾದ ಗೊಂಕಕ್ಕಿತಿಪ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರದಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿನಮಂದಿರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬಸದಿಯ ಪೂಜೆಗೆ ಖಂಡಸ್ವುಟಿತ್ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರಕೆಂದು ಮುನಿಯ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ತೊಳೆದು ತೇರಿದಾಳದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗದೊಳು ಹಾರುನಗೇರಿಯ ಬಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂ ಬಡಗಲು ಯಿಪ್ಪತ್ತನಾಲ್ಕೇಣ ಕೋಲೊಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತರ್ ಅ(ಎ)ಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು ದೇವಿಯಣ ಬಾವಿಯಿಂ ತೆಂಕಲಾ ಕೋಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ತೋಂಟ ಮತ್ತರೊನ್ನು ಅನ್ನು ಮತ್ತರು 72 ತೋಂಟ ಮತ್ತು 1 ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪನ್ನಿರ್ವರ್ಗಾವುಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಅರವತ್ತೊಕ್ಕಲುಂ ಹನ್ನಿಧಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಸಿಗೊಳಗವಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಶಿಲಾ ಶಾಸನದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾದವರ ಸಿಂಹಣನ ಕಾಲದ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈತನ ದಂಡನಾಯಕ ತೇಜಿಯ, ಅವನ ಮಗ ಭಾಯಿಪ ಇವನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಗೊಂಕರಸನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ 72 ಮತ್ತರಿನ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡಗಲ ಕೋಲಲ್ಲಿ 36 ಮತ್ತರು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನರದತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ದಾನವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದೇ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕುಲುತನ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಒಂದು ಪಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.³ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1269ರ ಯಾದವ ಮಹಾದೇವನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ತದಲಬಾಗೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಸೋಮನಾಥ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ದಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಆ ದೇವರ ಕೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಾವಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಯಿಂ ತೆಂಕ ಕೇಸವದೇವರ ಕೆಯ ಪಡುವಲು (ಎ)ರನ ಕೆಯಿಂ ಬಡಗಲು ಯಿಷಮಾ(ಎ)ನ ಮನೆ..... ಬಾಚೊಡೆಯರ ಕೋಲಲು ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವಬಾಧೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತರು 12 ಎಂದು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ದಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.⁴ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ 1306ರ ಯಾದವ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರದೇವನ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಶಾಸನ ಬೆಳ್ಳಲಿಗಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ದೇವರ ಪರ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೆಯಿ ಸಬ್ಬನಮಶ್ಯ ಮತ್ತ 2 ಪೂರ್ಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳ್ಳ ಭೂಮಿ..... ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಯಾಗಿ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಉಳ್ಳ ಭೂಮಿ, ಪರಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರ ಭೂಮಿ, ಕನವಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿ, ಕುಣುಗೋಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾವಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಕ್ಕಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಿದು ಮತ್ತರು 6, ಮೊಗೆ ಮ 2, ತದ್ವವಾಡಿ ನಾಡೊಳಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಉಭಯ ದ(ಳ) ಪಿತಾಮಹ ತದ್ವವಾಡಿ ನಾಡೊಳಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಉಭಯ ದ(ಳ) ಪಿತಾಮಹ



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ಸಂಪುಟ: ೦೫

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ಡಾ. ರಮೇಶ ನಾಯಕ

೩. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ : ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆ / ೪೪

ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ

೪. ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ ಬುಕ್ಕರಾಯನ ಎರಡು ಜೈನ ಶಾಸನಗಳು / ೫೯

ಡಾ. ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ ಎಸ್.,

೫. ಹಾಲಬಸವನ ಗುಡಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ: ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ / ೭೯

ಡಾ. ವೀರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಬಿ. ಗಾರಂಪಳ್ಳಿ

೬. ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ರಸ, ಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಭಂಗಿಗಳು / ೮೬

ಕು. ಶ್ವೇತಾ ರ. ಭಸ್ಮೆ

೭. ಧಾರವಾಡ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಅಪರೂಪದ ಶಾಸನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು / ೧೦೫

ಡಾ. ಸುರೇಶ ಕ. ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲ

೮. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು

ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳು / ೧೧೨

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

೯. ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರಿನ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಜೈನ ಮುನಿಗಳು / ೧೨೧

ಕು. ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಬಸಪ್ಪ ಜಗ್ಗಲ

೧೦. ವಚನಗಳ ಓದು ಪರಂಪರೆ : ಮರುಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ / ೧೩೧

ಕು. ಅಂದಯ್ಯ ಅರವಟಗಿಮಠ

೮. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದು ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಿಂದಲೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌರ್ಯರಾದಿಯಾಗಿ, ಕದಂಬರು, ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರು, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರು, ಯಾದವರು, ಬಹಮನಿ, ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ, ಮೊಘಲ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠರು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಕೋಟೆಗಳು, ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು ಇತರೆ ಪುರಾತತ್ವೀಯ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ೪೧೯ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದಂ/ಪೇಳ್ವಪಂ, ವಿರಚಿಸಿದಪ್ಪ, ಶ್ರೀಕಂದರ್ಪನನ್ ಕಾವ್ಯಂ/ ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಪೇಳ್ವ ಕಬ್ಬಂ/ ಚಂದ್ರಭಟ್ಟಕವಿ ವಿರಚಿಸಿದಂ ಹೀಗೆ ಕವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು/ತಾಮ್ರ ಪಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಲಿಪಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಅವನನ್ನು ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಂ, ಲಿಖಿಸಿದಂ, ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳು ಆರೋಪಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಶಾಸನಗಳಿಂದ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರನ್ನು ಬೆರಳಿಟ್ಟು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟದ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಎಚ್ಚರವಹಿಸಿಯೇ ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಶಾಸನಂ ಬರೆದಂಸೇನುಬೋವ ಅಪ್ಪಣಂ,| ಅಕ್ಷಾರದ ಗೋಪಂಣನ ಬರಹ, ಬರವರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸೂರ್ಯಗಣಂ ಬರೆದ | ಚತುರ್ಬಾಸಾಲಿಖಿತಧಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರಂ| ಸನ್ನಿವಿಗ್ರಹಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ನಕುಳಾನ್ವರ್ಯಂ



ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು
ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಲವು
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ.
ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಇಂತಹ ಅಲಕ್ಷಿತ
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ
ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಗತಿ.
ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ,
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ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು
ಈ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಂಪುಟ ಓದುಗರ ಜೀವಿಗೆ
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ಆಶಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಐದನೆಯ
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ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ



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ಸಂಪುಟ: ೦೪

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ

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೧೩. ಇರಿವಬೆಡಂಗ ಸತ್ಯಾಶ್ರಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈವ ಧರ್ಮ / ೧೫೫
ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ

೧೪. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು / ೧೬೪
ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

೧೫. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದಂಡಯಾತ್ರೆಗಳು / ೧೭೪
ಡಾ. ಮುಸ್ತಾಕ ಅಹ್ಮದ

೧೬. 'ಕೆರೆಗೆಹಾರ' ಕಥನಗೀತೆಯ ಭಾಗೀರಥಿ ಪಾತ್ರ / ೧೮೭
ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ವಿ. ಮನಗುಂಡಿ

೧೭. ಜೇನುಕುರುಬರ ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ: ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪರಾಂಪರಿಕ
ಜ್ಞಾನ / ೧೯೫
ಡಾ. ನಾಗರಾಜ ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.

೧೮. ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳವಳಿ ೧೯೩೧ / ೨೦೯
ಡಾ. ಬಸವರಾಜ್ ಎನ್. ಅಕ್ಕಿ

೧೪. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಐದು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಒಂದು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಸ್ಥಳಪುರಾಣ, ಪಟವರ್ಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ, ಅರೆಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ದ್ವಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾಡಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ೧೯೯೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗಿ ಹುನುಗುಂದ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ಬೀಳಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ನೂತನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಾಯವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ೭೬ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು, ಆಗ್ನೇಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳಗಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಧೋಳ, ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಿಂದಲೂ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಅನೇಕ ಅರಸುಮನೆತನಗಳ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಮೌರ್ಯರು, ಶಾತವಾಹನರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಯಾವುದೇ ನೇರವಾದ ಕುರುಹುಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರ ಆಡಳಿತಾವಧಿಯಿಂದ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರ ನಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರು, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರು, ಯಾದವರು, ಬಹಮನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಿಂದಲೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈಗಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ರಾಜರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿರುವುದು



ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಇಂತಹ ಅಲಕ್ಷಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಶಾಸನ, ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಕೋಟೆಕೊತ್ತಲು, ತಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಂಪುಟ ಓದುಗರ ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಭಾರವೆನಿಸುವಂಥದಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸಂಪುಟವನ್ನು ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಆಶಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



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- 28] THE PATAWARDHANA RULERS OF JAMAKHANDI
Shri.T.D.Dangi, Mahalingpur ||139
- 29] Women Empowerment
Prof Laxmi Mali, VIJAYAPUR ||143
- 30] Women Empowerment in India
Dr.Ajeya Abbar, Dist: Vijayapur, Karnataka ||146
- 31] WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE EYES OF MAHATMA GANDHIJI
Shylaja G. & Shashikala A.S., Ramanagara ||150
- 32] WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA
Dr. Reena G. Malali, Belagavi. Karnataka ||154
- 33] नई सदी का हिन्दी दलित साहित्य : एक अविकन
प्रो: ए. एम. सिद्धकी ||156
- 34] नई सदी के अल्पसंख्यक विमर्श का सशक्त दस्तावेज : 'अपवित्र आख्यान'
डॉ.साहेबहुसैन जे. जहागीरदार, विजयपुर.(कर्नाटक) ||159
- 35] नयी सदि के हिन्दी साहित्य में विविध विमर्श
डा. सुजाता न. मगदुम, दाण्डेली, कर्नाटक ||165
- 36] नई सदी में स्त्री विमर्श
डॉ. ए. व्ही. सूर्यवंशी, जी: बागलकोट ||168
- 37] दलित आत्मकथा " तिरस्कृत " का मूल्यांकन
डॉ डी.एम. मुल्ला, जिला-बेलगावी (कर्नाटक) ||170
- 38] भारतीय किसान और चलती चाकी
प्रो. एम. ए. पीरौं, विजयपुर ||174
- 39] श्रीरामचरितमानस के लक्ष्मणचरित्र में निहित भक्ति तत्व से संबंधित गुण
रुक्साना अत्तर & Dr Govind Dwivedi, ईटानगर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश ||177
- 40] नई सदी के हिंदी काव्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श
डॉ. प्रेमा विश्वनाथ गाडवी, जिला-बेलगावम ||184

नई सदी में स्त्री विमर्श

डॉ. ए. व्ही. सूर्यवंशी

वाणिज्य वी.एच.एम. कला — टी.जी.पी विज्ञान
महाविद्यालय, जमखंडी, जी: बागलकोट

प्रासंगिक रूप से आज हमारे समाज में कितनी विसंगतियाँ, बुराइयाँ, कृतियाँ जन्म ले रही हैं, जिसे आसानी से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारे कथाकार साहित्यकारों ने समाज के विविध सभी विशेष रूप से नारी की ज्वलंत समकालीन परिवेश से उभरती समस्याओं को, उपेक्षित नारियों, अशिक्षित महिलाओं उनकी दीन, हीन दशा पर, अनैतिकता व्यभिचार, बलात्कार, वेश्यावृत्ति जैसे समस्याओं को कहानी एवं उपन्यासों के माध्यम से उनको स्थान दिलाने का प्रयास किया गया है। भारतीय संविधान ने पुरुष और नारी को समान अधिकार दिये हैं, इसलिए उन अधिकारों को संवैधानिक आश्वासन द्वारा सदृढ करना जरूरी नहीं है, किन्तु यदि हमारा वास्तविक सामाजिक यथार्थ समानता के उन अधिकारों की अवहेलना करता है तो स्त्री को आगे आकर अपने सम्मान, अस्तित्व व पहचान को अभिव्यक्ति देनी होगी। इस तरह — "आत्माभिव्यक्ति की आकांक्षा के साथ-साथ आत्मसजगता का रेखांकन पिछले पचास वर्षों में महिला-लेखन का केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है।"

अरविन्द जैन का लिखना है कि— "एक स्त्री तो वह जो घर में रहती है, समय पर खाना पकाती है, बच्चे पालती है, रात में पति को संतुष्ट करती है, उस स्त्री को महान कहा जा सकता है। जिस परिवार का स्वामी पुरुष है। दूसरी है साझि संपत्ति जिसमें कालगर्ल वेश्याएँ आदि आती हैं। अक्सर इन्हें आजाद स्त्री की कोटी में रखा जाता है

। पुरुष पचास औरतों के संबंध रखकर अच्छा कहला सकता है, अपने घर लौट सकता है। स्त्री एक प्रेम करके भी चरित्रहीन कही जा सकती है और अफसोस कि स्त्री की उस छवि को बनाने में न धर्मशास्त्र पीछे है, न ही साहित्य।"

आजकल स्त्री पाठ, स्त्री विमर्श का सर्वाधिक विवादास्पद चर्चित एवं ज्वलंत मुद्दा है। यही से अन्तर्पाठियता विखण्डन की स्थिति पैदा होती है। स्त्री पाठ ने क्रान्तीकारी परिवर्तन किया है। साहित्य में देखने परखने, अधिग्रहण का परिप्रेक्ष ही बदलकर रख दिया है। प्रश्न यह है कि स्त्री-पाठ को पुरुष किस परिप्रेक्ष्य से पढता है और स्त्री होते हुए उसे कैसे पढती है? पाठानुभावों, अर्थग्रहण, अधिग्रहण से भिन्नताएँ कैसे और क्यों हैं? इस संदर्भ में सुधीश पचौरी का कहना है कि — "उत्तर संरचनावाद और विखण्डनवादी पद्धति की एक विशेषता स्त्री का नितांत अलग किस्म का पाठ संभव करना है।" बलात्कार के किसी वृत्तांत या रिपोर्ट या कथा को जब कोई स्त्री होते हुए उसे पढती है तो उसका पाठानुभव किसी मर्द के उस पाठानुभव से न केवल भिन्न होगा बल्कि विपरीत भी होगा।

ममता कालिया की नजर में "वर्तमान समय में यह परिवर्तन हुआ है कि सरलीकृत आदर्शवाद में से संकीर्णता की गंध आने लगी है। युग के अनुसार आदर्श बदलते रहते हैं। अब प्रतिरोध की भावना दिनों-दिन तीव्रतर होती जा रही है। फिर भी हमें थोड़ा स्वयं से समझौता करना पड़ेगा, अपने आप को बदलना होगा। अशिक्षित, निम्न वर्ग, मध्यवर्गीय परिवार की युवतियों को हमें अधिक सचेत करने की आवश्यकता है। दुनियाँ की रंगीनियों, उसके बहकावे में न आकर वह अपने व्यक्तित्व का स्वयं निर्माण कर अपनी अस्मिता अपनी पहचान स्वयं दर्ज करायें। यद्यपि स्त्रियों की शिक्षा पर जोर अधिक डाला जा रहा है फिर भी निम्नवर्ग, मलिन बस्तियों में देखे तो आज की स्त्रियाँ पूर्ण रूप से शिक्षित नहीं हो पा रही है।

स्त्री चिन्तन जो आज चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है उसमें आज भी जरूरत है कुछ नयापन, नयी सोच को सृजनात्मक रूप देने के लिए, नारी आज दयनीय वस्तु नहीं है, वह केवल भोग्य की वस्तु नहीं है। वह अदम्य शक्ति है। महिलाओं को स्वयं अपने शोषण के विरुद्ध, प्रताड़ना के खिलाफ आवाज उठानी है। पुरुष का अपना एक वजूद है, वह औरत से बंधता अपनी मर्जी से है और चाहे झटककर उसे दूर फेंक देता है। औरत के लिए ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है। पर वह शिक्षा, नैतिकता, आदर्श नैतिक मूल्यों के प्रहार उसे दहला सकती है, इसके अस्तित्व पर वह भी कुठाराघात कर सकती है।

आज नारी अपनी मुक्ति का संघर्ष—राग छेड़ चुकी है। आज नारी अपने को ईंट कंकरीट से बने चारदिवारी में कैद नहीं रख सकती बल्कि उस लक्ष्मण रेखा से बाहर आकर स्वयं के साथ—साथ समाज के भविष्य को भी निश्चित आयाम देने में पूरे मनोयोग से जुट गई है। स्त्रियों ने यह बात जान लिया है कि बिना आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के वे पुरुषों की परतंत्रता की बेड़ियों को नहीं काट सकती।

आज के स्त्री विमर्श को विज्ञापन, प्रचार और फैशन में तब्दील कर दिया गया है। यह शोषण अदृश्य परंतु युगों—युगों की तुलना में अत्यंत भयानक है। क्योंकि इसमें शोषित कि इच्छा और ललक शामिल हो गयी है। सौंदर्याकरण के नाम पर ब्यूटीपार्लर और फैशन डिजाइनर स्त्री के लिए नये आभरण, नये जेल खाने बना रहे हैं। इस तरह आज आधुनिकता और हमारी संस्कृति विचार धाराओं, रहन—सहन के बीच इतने भटकाव आ गये हैं कि आज की नई पीढ़ी में स्त्री का वर्चस्व उसकी अस्मिता पर दाग लगाता जा रहा है।

सीमा दीक्षित का कहना है कि —"आज नारी इतनी दिग्भ्रमित है कि जहाँ वह जो कुछ भी देखती सुनती है, वही दौड़ने लगती है और उस अंधी दौड़ की भूल—भुलैया में हॉफती हुई दौड़ती जा रही है। जहाँ तक उनकी सोच है, उन्हें स्वयं से समझौता करना होगा। अपने आचार विचार से,

रख—रखाव से। आज बाह्य संस्कृति का इतना अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है कि हम अपने नैतिक मूल्यों को भूलते जा रहे हैं। उन्हें अपनी वेशभूषा से लेकर सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन आदर्श मान्यताएँ उदाहरण स्वरूप विज्ञापन देखिए किसी भी विज्ञापन में स्त्रियाँ अर्ध नग्न वस्त्र में दिखती हैं जबकी पुरुष कम। ऐसे में विपरीत प्रभाव तो पड़ेगा ही। पुरुष अपने दृष्टिकोण में बड़ा संकुचित है वह परायी स्त्रियों से हँसना—बोलना, हँसी—मजाक साधारण रूप से लेता है। यह मानसिकाता स्त्री को नीचा दिखाने से सहायता होती है।

इस प्रकार स्त्रियाँ आज पहले से ही कही ज्यादा स्वतंत्र हैं। आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हो रही हैं। स्त्रियों के सामने दो मूल्य है — एक परम्परागत और दूसरा आधुनिक मूल्य। लेकिन जरा सी गम्भीरता से देखा जाये तो दोनों मूल्यों में अधूरापन दिखाई देता है। आज न स्त्री पूरी तरह से परम्परागत मूल्यों को अपना रही है और न ही आधुनिक उपभोक्तावादी मूल्यों के जो उसे भी नयी गुलामी दे रहा है। तो स्त्री अस्मिता के निर्माण के लिए फिर कौन सा मार्ग अख्तियार किया जाए, इसपर बड़ी गम्भीरता से स्त्रीवादी चिंतकों को सोचना होगा। इसलिए वर्तमान समय में उनके आनेवाली चुनौतियाँ एवं समस्याओं के अनुरूप मानवीय, लोकतांत्रिक जीवन मूल्यों में अपनी मुक्ति की कामना कर वैकल्पिक दुनिया का निर्माण करें जिससे उनकी उन्नति के साथ ही देश की उन्नति भी हो सके।

संदर्भ :

- 1) नयी सदी की पहचान —श्रेष्ठ महिला कथाकार, संपादक ममता कालिया, लोकभारती प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद, द्वितीय संस्करण—२००९, पृ. प (भूमिका से)
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- ६) चर्चा हमारा, मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, सामयिक प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, संस्करण २०११ पृ—४३
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क्रम

भूमिका	7
सोहनलाल द्विवेदी	17
युगावतार बापू	20
माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी	22
पुष्प की अभिलाषा	25
मैथिलीशरण गुप्त	26
सखि वे मुझसे कहकर जाते	28
वैद्यनाथ मिश्र 'नागार्जुन'	30
कालिदास!	32
हरिवंश राय 'बच्चन'	34
जो बीत गई सो बात गई	36
केदारनाथ अग्रवाल	38
धरती	40
कुँवर नारायण	42
एक अजीब-सी मुश्किल	44
गोपालदास सक्सेना 'नीरज'	46
दुश्मन को अपना हृदय जरा देकर देखो	48
कुमार अम्बुज	50
बाज़ार	52
पवन करण	55
अस्पताल के बाहर टेलीफोन	57

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water and soil which in turn increases the Environmental Pollution Index (EPI) of our surroundings. As a result this planet is posing great threat to the very existence of entire biosphere. Considering these facts this paper tries to explore the various man made causes of ecosystem degradation followed by its fatal consequences and also attempts to find out some probable solutions to these issues. The methodology of this paper is purely literature based. Secondary data were collected from reputed national and international journals, newsletters, survey reports etc., to prepare this paper. Apart from that authors own perception and views are also expressed in this paper. The present paper exposed that the harmful human activities are deteriorating the global ecosphere at an alarming rate. Therefore instant and productive steps such as conduction of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) along with adoption of green technologies must be taken to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) as well as to save this globe.

Keywords: Biogeochemical Cycle, ecorestoration, environmental impact assessment (EIA), environmental pollution index (EPI), green technology, sustainable development goal (SDG).

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Accumulation of xenobiotics in different parts of vegetables and their impact on health

Rolli N.M., A.S. Anantpur, S. Konnur, A. Arakeri and V. Kattimani

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Abstract: Ever increasing population, urbanization and industrialization have led to generation and indiscriminate discharge of large volume of water from domestic, commercial, industrial uses from which natural water sources become unfit for human usage. The use of sewage water for irrigation is a matter of major concern due to the presence of toxic metals and other pollutants, which ultimately contaminate the soil. Unscientific management practices of pollutants lead to ecological imbalance. The use of sewage for irrigation is a common practice in majority of peri-urbans. An investigation made on the impact of sewage irrigation on soil and the potentiality of vegetables in the accumulation of the metal pollutants from the soil. The potential of vegetables for the accumulation of heavy metals from the sewage irrigated soil, cleans up the environment. The sewage has significant health implications for both consumers and farmers. Proper health education is indispensable because women and men who were in contact with sewage during farming. Thus, the increased circulation of heavy metals in vegetables results in inevitable buildup of toxins in the food chain and their accumulation leads to various ailments.

Keywords: Heavy metals, Sewage, Accumulation, Toxicity, Health, Vegetables.

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ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ನನ್ನ ಮಾತು

ಭಾಗ-1. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವದ

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ / 13

ಭಾಗ-2. ಯೂಸುಫ್ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಖಾನ / 33

ಗ್ರಂಥಖುಣ

ಭಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು

ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ

ಯೂಸುಫ್ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಖಾನ



ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್.ಪಾಣಲರವರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಯೂಸುಫ್ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಖಾನ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಖಾನನ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಷಯಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಸಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂಸುಫ್ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಖಾನ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕನಾಗಿ, ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಯುವ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಡಾ.ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಪಾಣಲ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಶೀಲರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕನಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳೆದ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳೆಯಬಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಿಗೆ, ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಡಾ. ಜಿ.ಎಮ್. ನುಜ್ಜಿ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ

ಜಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ.ಇ. ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ,

ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

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An Approach to Bioindicators: Metal Accumulation Profile in Roadside Soils, Grass and *Caesalpinia* Plant Leaves

N. M. Rolli^{1*}, B. I. Karalatti¹ and S. B. Gadi²

DOI: 10.9734/bpl/ireges/v5

ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution has increasing in tremendous rate after global industrialization that has negative impacts on human health and ecosystem services. Heavy metals are important environmental pollutants and their toxicity in human, plants and animals have been received much more attention. A study was conducted to investigate the heavy metal pollution of roadside soil, grass and *Caesalpinia* species of Bagalkot city (India). The highest levels of metal concentration of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were found in the samples from very traffic congestion. The soil samples at a depth (0-20 cm) grass leaves and *Caesalpinia* leaves were taken from different sampling sites viz; S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 on state high way with high traffic roads passing through Bagalkot (India) were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Results showed that soil and both grass and *Caesalpinia* contained elevated levels of the metal. It was found that the primary source of the contamination occurs mainly by the vehicular exhausts. The increased circulation of the toxic metals in soils, grass and *Caesalpinia* may result in the inevitable build up of such xenobiotics in the food chain. The variation in heavy metal concentration is due to the changes in traffic density and anthropogenic activities. The heavy metal concentration was maximum in the study area around Bagalkot indicates the need for pollution control in around city environment. *Caesalpinia* is widely distributed at Bagalkot (Navanagar) is used as roadside ornamental plant and the grass is the good food for grazing animals. In accordance with the data presented here grass and *Caesalpinia* possess all characteristics and are selected as bio indicators.

Keywords: Bioindicators; xenobiotics; Caesalpinia; grass; food chain.

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental pollution has increasing in tremendous rate after global industrialization that has negative impacts on human health and ecosystem services [1]. The contribution of cars and road transports to the global emission of atmospheric pollutants is regularly increasing [2]. The road transports also induce the contamination of nearer soils by a pollutant transfer via the atmospheric fallouts [3] or road runoff [3,4]. The metal pollutants, particularly lead and zinc accumulate, in the roadside soils [5] and are absorbed by invertebrate macro fauna [6] and vegetation [7,8]. Bagalkot is one of the busiest city in Karnataka, emission from transport vehicles results in significant heavy metal accumulation in roadside soils of Bagalkot city.

Nowadays, the toxic effects of heavy metals are burning issues and been studied by many researchers [9,10]. Entrance of heavy metals may occur in human and animal food chain as a result of their uptake by edible plants grown in contaminated soil [11]. The toxic and hazardous effects of some heavy metals on human health are very significant and may cause many fatal diseases. Lead (Pb) is one of the heavy metal that is responsible for anemia, neurological disorder, hyperactivity and

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Go to Set



8. Environmental Sciences

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Impact of tourism on the biodiversity of national parks

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Abstract: National Parks are the symbol of protected areas of wildlife, especially endangered species. Tourism in national parks is a very important economical source all over the world. Although tourism is good for economic growth, but it also creates negative impact on national parks. This impact on the biodiversity of national parks is a growing problem. With the increase in number of tourists in national park, the negative impact on wildlife is also on rise. In the wake of growing tourism activities, environmental problems like soil erosion, water pollution, noise pollution, vegetation damage is also increasing. This paper will highlight the negative impact on national park by tourist's activities.

Keywords: National Park, Biodiversity, Endangered Species.

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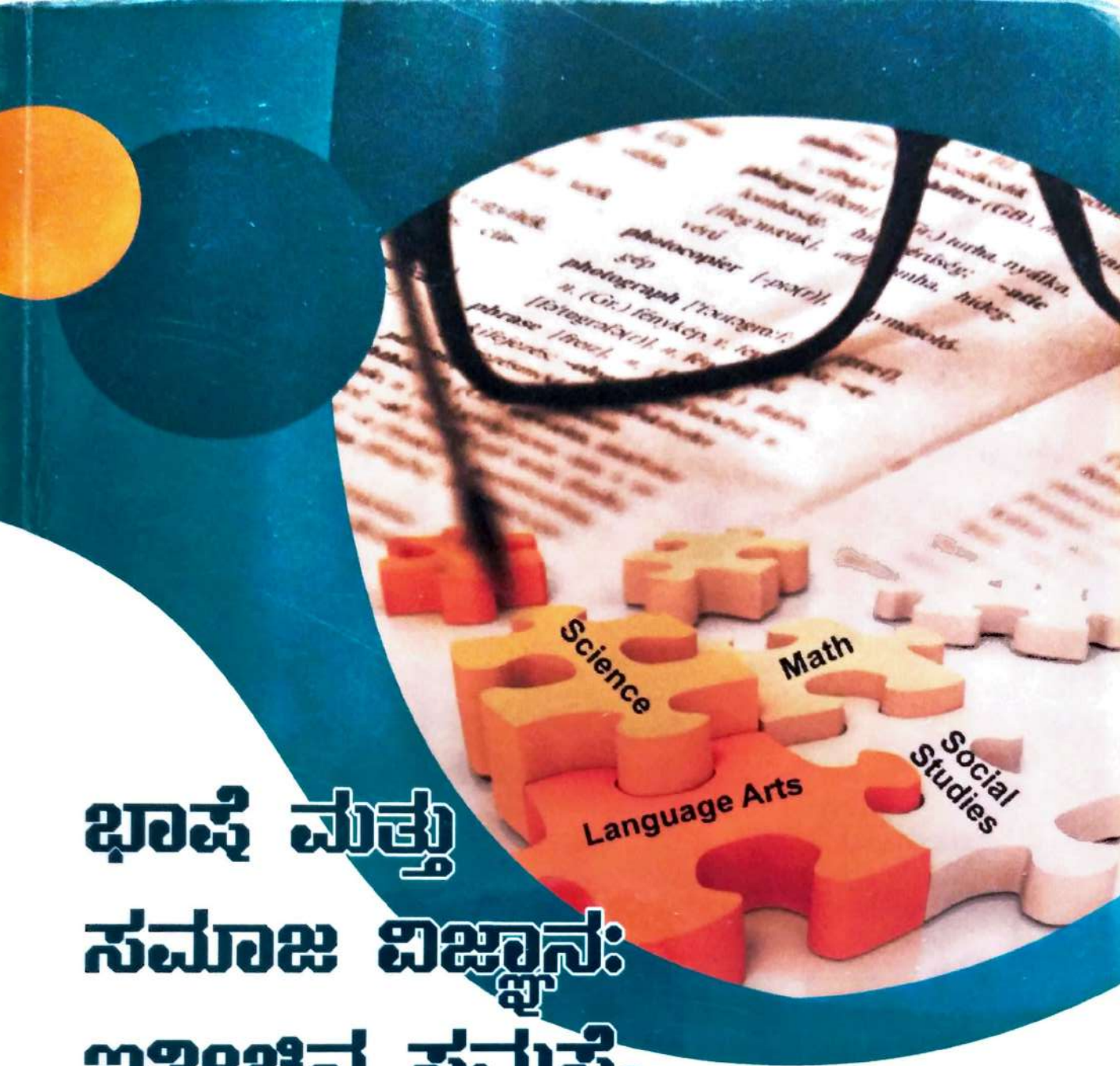
Heavy metal accumulation in vegetables cultivated in agricultural soil irrigated with sewage and its impact on health

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Abstract: Unscientific management practices of pollutants lead to ecological imbalance. The use of sewage for irrigation is a common practice in majority of peri-urbans. The present study was focused to assess the levels of heavy metals viz, Pb, Cd, Mn, Ni, Zn and Cu in vegetables irrigated with sewage. The results represents sustainable build up of heavy metals in different parts of vegetables irrigated with sewage. The maximum accumulation of Zinc was noticed in Beetroot ($72.9 \pm 1.58 \mu\text{g/g}$), copper in beetroot ($5.90 \pm 0.61 \mu\text{g/g}$), Manganese in beetroot ($171.14 \pm 1.54 \mu\text{g/g}$), Nickel in beetroot ($5.90 \pm 0.51 \mu\text{g/g}$), lead in beetroot ($30.40 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g/g}$) and Cadmium in beetroot ($2.91 \pm 1.84 \mu\text{g/g}$). The present study highlights that adults and children consuming vegetables grown in waste water irrigated soils ingest significant amount of these metals. However, the values of these metals were below the recommended maximum tolerable levels proposed by the WHO, expert committee on Food Additives (1999) and Kabata-Pendias, (2005). However, the regular monitoring of levels of these metals from sewage, in vegetables and in other food materials is essential to prevent excessive build up of these xenobiotics in the food chain.

Keywords: Sewage, Toxicity, Xenobiotics, Food chain, Health, Accumulation.



ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ: ಖತ್ತೀಜಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು
ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ದತ್ತಾ ಅರುಂಧೇಕರ

ಸಹ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು
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ಡಾ. ಸಣ್ಣದೇವೇಂದ್ರಸ್ವಾಮಿ

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© ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ದತ್ತಾ ಅರುಂಧೇಕರ, ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಪ್ರಭಾ ಎಮ್. ಪಟಗಾರ
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ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿಷಯ ಸೂಚಿ	ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1.	ಕೊರೋನ ವೈರಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ವೈಶಾಲಿ ಜಿ. ಆರ್.	1
2.	ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊವಿಡ್-19 ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಡಾ. ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ನಿಟ್ಟೂರ	9
3.	ಕೊರೋನ ವೈರಸ್ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಸೋಂಕು ಕುರಿತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ- ಮನೋವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಬಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಎನ್. & ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಎ. ಎಂ.	14
4.	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಾಗಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್. ಎನ್.	23
5.	ಬದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಇಂದ್ರಪಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ	30
6.	ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂ. ಎನ್.	34
7.	ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಡಿಗೆರ ಮೌನೇಶ್	40
8.	ರಸಾನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವವಿರೋಚನ - ತೌಲನಿಕ ಚರ್ಚೆ ತಾತಪ್ಪ ಕೆ.	45
9.	ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಡಾ. ವೀಣಾ. ಈ.	51
10.	ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಿರುವ ಜ್ವಲಂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಬಕಾಡೆ ಪಂಪಾಪತಿ	59
11.	ಮಲೆಕುಡಿಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಡಾ. ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣಮ್ಮ ಎನ್. ಸಿ.	67
12.	ಪತ್ರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ: ಒಂದು ವಿವೇಚನೆ ತಂಕರಪ್ಪ ಬಾರಿಕೇರ	80
13.	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು (ಡಾ. ಸುಜಾತ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಅವರ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದಂತೆ) ಡಾ. ಇಂದಿರಮ್ಮ ಎಸ್	92

ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊವಿಡ್-19 ಪ್ರಭಾವ



ಡಾ. ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ನಿಟ್ಟೂರ

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ.ಇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

ಓರೀಕೆ:

ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದರಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂತರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ದ್ರವರೂಪಿ ಹಣ ವಹಿವಾಟು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ದೇಶದ ಜಿಡಿಪಿ ದರವನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ದಾಳಿಯ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಲ್ಲೋಲ-ಕಲ್ಲೋಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೊವಿಡ್-19 ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬಿರಿದೆ. ಕುಸಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸೋಣ.

ವಿವರಣೆ:

ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. 2019-20ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ Lackdown ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, IT-BT, ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯಗಳು, ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯವು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಗಿತವಾದವು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಪರಿತ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರೊನಾ ಸೋಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಗಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ತೀರಾ ನಾಜೂಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೊಡೆತ ಬಿಳಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೋರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಈಗಿನ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆ. ನಾಜೂಕಾಗಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಚೇತರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ



ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ದತ್ತಾ ಅರುಂಧೇಕರ ಇವರು ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಸಿ. ಎನ್. ಕಲಾ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ವಿಜಯಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಪ್ರಭಾ ಪಟಗಾರ ಇವರು ಎಂ. ಎ. ಅಪರಾಧಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ರ‍್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್. ಹಾಗೂ 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಗಾಂಧಿಪುರ, ಹಾವೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಎನ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ 2004 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ "ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಕಿ" ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವ & ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದ "ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಕಿ"- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಶಂಸನಾರ್ಹ.



ಡಾ. ಪಲ್ಲವಿ ಎಸ್. ಕುಸುಗಲ್ಲ ಇವರು ಮೂಲತಃ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರಾದ ಇವರು ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಾದ ಇವರು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳು, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇವರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿವೆ.



ಡಾ. ಸಣ್ಣ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ. ಇವರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಹಂಪಿಯಿಂದ 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ (ಪಿಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ) ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇವರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇವರು 13 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅನುಭವ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಪಾದಿತ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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ಕೆ. ಧನಪಾಲ್

ಶಾಸನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

೪. ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಗುರೊಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಛಂದಸ್ಸುಗಳು / ೨೨
ಡಾ. ವಿ. ಜಯರಾಮಯ್ಯ
೫. ಮುಧೋಳ ನಗರದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು / ೩೭
ಸುನೀಲ ಕುಸ್ತಿ
೬. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರ ಶಾಸನಗಳು / ೪೪
ಡಾ. ಕಲವೀರ ಮನ್ವಾಚಾರ್
೭. ಹುನಗುಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಶಾಪಾಶಯಗಳು / ೫೧
ಓಜರಾಬಿ ನದಾಫ್
೮. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಕ್ಕರ / ೫೪
ಡಾ. ಬಸವರಾಜ ಕೋಡಗುಂಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಅಶೋಕ ಬಾಬು
೯. ಕೊಪ್ಪಳದ ಶಾಸನವೊಂದರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾಲ: ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ / ೬೪
ಎಸ್. ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್
೧೦. ಕುಂದಗೋಳ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಶೈವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು / ೬೮
ಡಾ. ಸುರೇಶ ಕ. ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲ

೧

ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಶಾಸನ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಜಮಖಂಡಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ೧೪ ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರ ಇರುವ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆಗ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೧೮೫ರ ಶಾಸನವು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು 'ಕೊಣಿಗನೂರು'(ಶಾ.ಸಂ.೬, ಪು.೯೫), ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೬೨೫ರ ಶಾಸನ 'ಕೊಣಗನೂರು' ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೧೮೫ರ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯ ಶಾಸನ(ಶಾಸಂ. ೭, ಪು. ೯೫) ಮತ್ತು ಯಾದವರ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಶಾಸನ(ಶಾಸಂ.೯, ಪು.೯೭) ದೇವಾಲಯ ವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ದಾನಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಾಸನಗಳು ತೃಟಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಹೆಸರು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾನಂದ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯವೇ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುವ ದೇವಾಲಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇದೇ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ತೃಟಿತ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಸನದ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಒಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಾಸನದ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಸನದ ಪಠ್ಯ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿದೆ,

ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ

೧. ಜಿತೇನ ಲಭ್ಯತೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಮೃತೇನಾಪಿ ಸುರಾಂಗನೇ ಕ್ಷಣ ವಿದ್ವಂತಿನಿ ಕಾಯೇ ಕಾ
ಚಿಂತಾ ಮರಣೇ ರಣೆ ||

ಎರಡನೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ

ಶಾಸನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದುದು. ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದುದು. ಲಿಪಿ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ, ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಕಲೆ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆಕರವಾಗುವುದು. 'ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಒರತೆ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ', ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಗೆದಷ್ಟು ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಹಾಕುತ್ತವೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಶಾಸನಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವಿರಳವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಇದು ಉಳಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಶಿಸ್ತುಗಳಂತೆ ಸುಲಭವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಷೆ, ಲಿಪಿಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂದು ಈ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟಿರುವರು. ಅಂಥವರ ಸಲಹೆ, ಸೂಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಶಾಸನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಎರಡು ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಸಂಗ್ರಹ, ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಾದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ, ಭಾಷಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪರಿಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದು ಶ್ರಮದಾಯಕವಾದುದೂ ಹೌದು.

'ಶಾಸನಾಧ್ಯಯನ' ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಯು ಶಾಸನಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಿರಿಯ-ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವುದುಂಟು. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾದ ಇದು, ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಅಳಿಲು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕರು ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲು ಇದು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.



ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ

IMPACT OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND COMMERCE IN 21ST CENTURY



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15. Women Empowerment Through Higher Education	Prof. Shaila Y. Sulebhavi	124
16. Trivariate Causality Between Inflation Rate, Unemployment Rate and Economic Growth In India: Cointegration & Causality Analysis	Smt. Shankrevva Gani	135
17. Innovative Banking	Mr. Laxman Mayappa Hirekodi	147
18. Urbanization	Prof. Poornima L.	156
19. Panchayat Raj And Indian Democracy: An Overview	Shri. N.H.Bhajantri	167
20. An Overview of Pradhan Mantri FasalBima Yojana	Kumari. Shanta Mathapati	172
21. Sustainable Development Goals	Mr. Basappa M. Naik	184
22. Social Conditions And Problems of Elders	Dr. Sunita B. Jadhav	194
23. A Study on Overall Growth of Urbanization And Its Impact on The Society	Jyoti V. Savanur	201
24. Digital India Is An Innovation in Microfinance Institution	Smt. Geeta. K	209
25. Various Policies of Agricultural Labour in India	Dr. G. R. Junnaykar	213
26. An Investigation on Online Banking	Prof. Shambhu Ukkali	223
27. ನವ ಶೋಧಿತ ಅರ್ಥ ಆದಿ-ಮಹಾವೀರ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮೂರ್ತಿ	ಡಾ. ಎಮ್. ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ	228
28. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಎಮ್. ಎಚ್	231
29. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ ನೆಲೆಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ	238

ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ ನೆಲೆಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥವಿಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ.ಇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಒಂದು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಳಪುರಾಣ, ಪಟವರ್ಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಅರೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ದ್ವಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾಡಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ 1997ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗಿ ಹುನುಗುಂದ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ಬೀಳಗಿ, ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ನೂತನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಾಯವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 76ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು, ಆಗ್ನೇಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳಗಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಧೋಳ, ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಗಳಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ತೇರದಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವಳಗಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರದ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ತಾಲೂಕು ಅರೆಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ದ್ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿನ ತಂಪಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು 75.000ದಿಂದ 75.34⁰ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಹಾಗೂ 16.24⁰ ದಿಂದ 16.53⁰ ಪೂರ್ವ ರೇಖಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ 543 ಮೀಟರ್ ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು 1,169.09 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ ರಷ್ಟು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮಾನವನ ವಿಕಾಸದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನವನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುವವು. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮೊದಲು ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಾನವನು ಒಂದು

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(ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ - ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1336)

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ



ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು
ಪುರಾತತ್ವ

(ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ - ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೩೩೬)

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮಂಟಪ

ನಂ. 1667, 6ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 6ನೇ 'ಸಿ' ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆ.

ಹಂಪಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 104

ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವಾಗ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು, ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು, ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಹಿರಿಯರ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನನ್ನ ಶುಭ ಹೃದಯದ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಎ.ಎನ್ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯದ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೇತನ್‌ರವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೃತಿಯು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೊರತೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರಬಹುದು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಹು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಪರಿಚಿತಿ

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ಅರಿಕೆ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಒಂದು

೦೧

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಎರಡು

೦೮

ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಮೂರು

೪೮

ಶಾಸನಗಳು

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು

೯೯

ದೇವಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರ್ತಿಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕಲೆ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಐದು

೧೮೦

ಸಮಾರೋಪ

ಅನುಬಂಧಗಳು

ಗ್ರಂಥಸೂಚಿ

ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು



ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ

'ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ' ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪುರಾತತ್ವೀಯ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅಲಕ್ಷಿತ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಕಾಸ ನೆಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ಈವರೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರೂಪದ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸಿ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಂಥವೇ ಈ ಕೃತಿ. ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಕಾಸ ಜರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮಗಳ ವಿವರ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಯುವ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಣೀಲರು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಚಿಂತನಶೀಲರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಶೀಲರಾಗಿರುವ ಇವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಎಚ್. ಲಗಣಿ
ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
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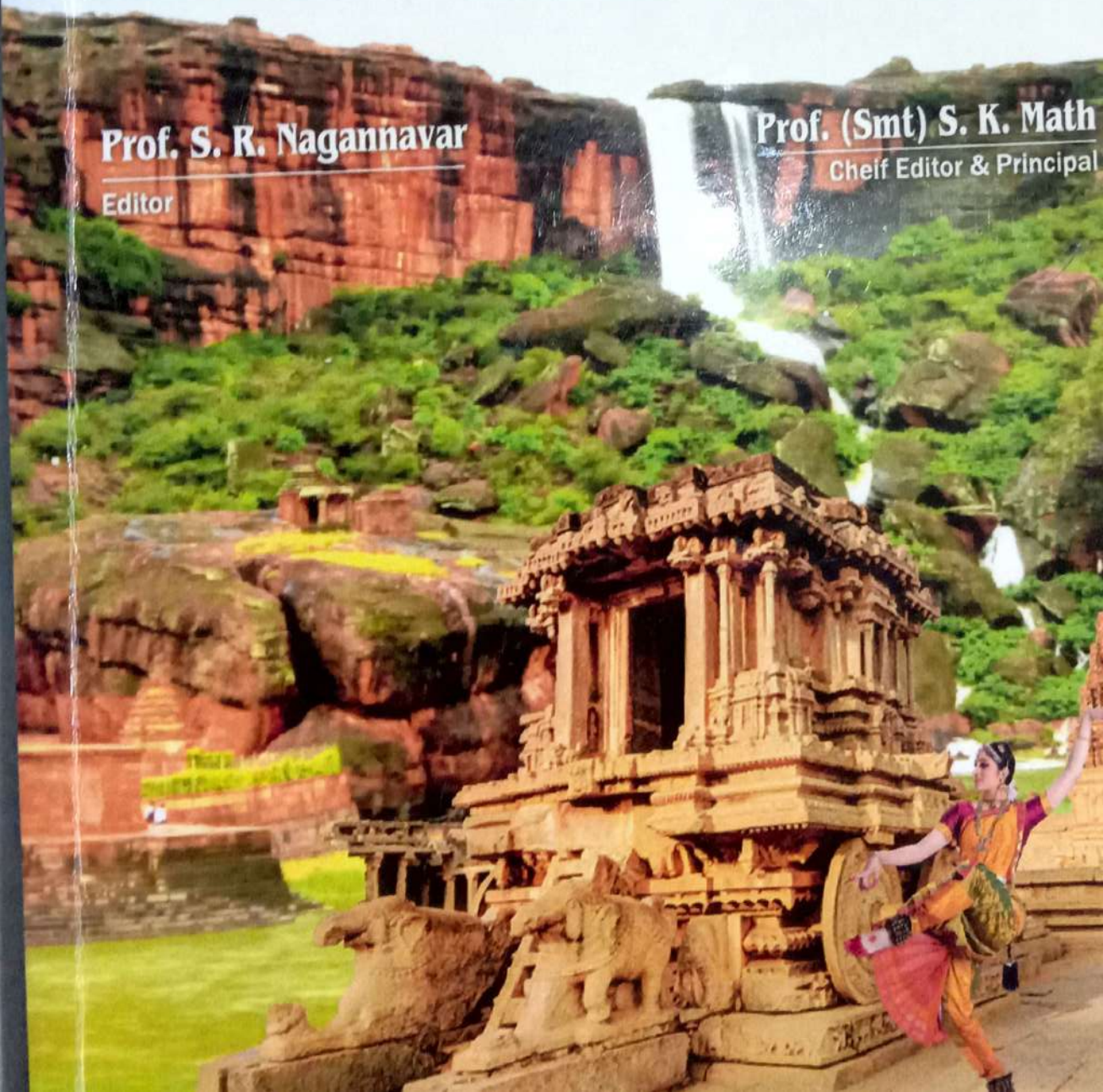
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INDEX

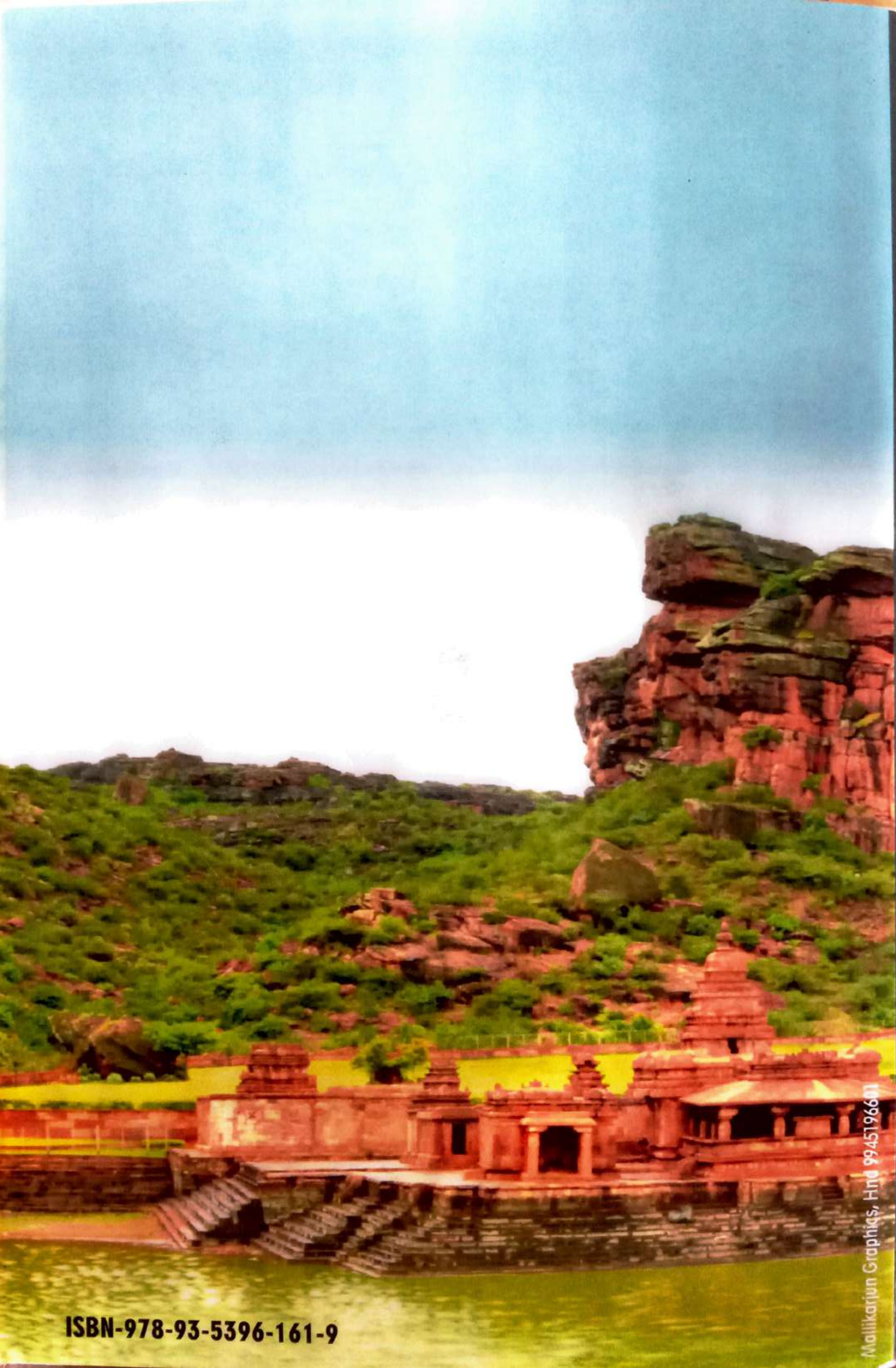
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|---|-----------------------------|---------|
| 01. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ | -ಡಾ. ಆರ್.ಕೆ. ಪತ್ತಾರ | 01-28 |
| 02. ಬದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಅವಧಿಯ
ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು | -ಡಾ. ಆರ್.ಎಂ. ಪಡಕ್ಕರಯ್ಯ | 29-41 |
| 03. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಶೈವ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳು | -ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಹೆಗಡೆ | 42-47 |
| 04. ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿ
ಮುದನೂರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ | -ಆಶಿಕಾ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. | 48-53 |
| 05. ಲಿಂಗಸೂಗೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು
ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ | -ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ | 54-64 |
| 06. ನಾಗನಾಥ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮಿಥುನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು | -ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಈ. ಬಸವರಾಜಪ್ಪ | 65-67 |
| 07. ಹೂಲಿಯ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗೀನ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆ | -ಡಾ. ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ | 68-73 |
| 08. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಫಿ ಪಂಥದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ | -ಡಾ. ರಾಮು ಹಸನಪ್ಪ ಸಜ್ಜನ | 74-80 |
| 09. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ | -ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ಎನ್. ರಾಂಪೂರ | 81-84 |
| 10. ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಲೆಗಳು
ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ | -ಡಾ. ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಡಿ.ಎಸ್ | 85-91 |
| 11. ಸಾತೇನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ
ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ | -ಡಾ. ಎಂ.ಎಂ. ಅಕ್ಕಿ | 92-96 |
| 12. ಮಹಲ್ ರೋಜಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಿಜಾಪೂರ
ಆದಿಲಪಾಹಿಗಳ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | -ಡಾ.ಎಮ್.ಎನ್. ಬೆನ್ನೂರ | 97-104 |
| 13. ಜನಪದ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಮವಾದ್ಯಗಳು | -ಡಾ. ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಆರ್. ಭಂಡಾರಿ | 105-116 |
| 14. ಸೋಂದಾ ಅರಸರ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ
ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ | -ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ್ ಹೆಗಡೆ ಸೋಂದಾ | 117-121 |
| 15. ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿ ಹಬ್ಬ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು | -ಡಾ. ಪಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜ | 122-126 |
| 16. Reformist or Abolitionists Movements
for Devadasi system | -Nagaraja Kadlbalu | 127-136 |
| 17. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಜೈನ ನೆಲೆಗಳ ಒಂದು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ | | 137-142 |
| 18. ಸುರಪುರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಭತ್ತಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು | -ಡಾ. ನಿವೇದಿತಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ | 143-146 |
| 19. ಮುಧೋಳ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು
ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ | -ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ | 147-167 |

ಮುಧೋಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ.ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಮುಧೋಳ ಮೂಲತಃ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ 1997ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಒಂದು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಜಯಪುರದಿಂದ ವಾಯುವ್ಯ 70 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 59199 ಇದ್ದು, 82 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ 12458 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಇದೆ.¹ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ಬೀಳಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗವಿಮಠ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು 'ಮುದುವೊಳಲ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಾದ ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಹಿರೇಮಠ ಅವರು 'ಮುದುವೊಳಲ್' ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದ "ಮುದ್ದನ + ವೊಳಲ್" ಅಂದರೆ ಮುದ್ದ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.² ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ನದಿಯ ಎಡದಂಡೆಯ ಮೆಲಿನ ಸುಂದರ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ನಂತರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯ, ಕಳಚೂರಿಗಳು, ಯಾದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಅರಸರ ಸಾಮಂತರಾಗಿ ಫೋರ್ಪಡೆ ಮನೆತನದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತಾವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಆಕರಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

"ಮಾನವನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಮಾಜ ಜೀವಿ, ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಜೀವಿರಲ್ಲ. ಬದುಕಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಮಾಜಮುಖಿ ಜೀವಿಯಾದ ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನ ಆತ್ಮಸಂತ್ಯಾಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕನಾಗಿ ಆತನೇ ಆಚರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಂತಹ ವಿಧಿವತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಾಚರಣೆಗಳೇ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳು".



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ABSTRACTS BOOK



Online Conference Entitled, “Study on COVID-19”

from 01-15 May 2020

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(Registration No. 68075, Under Society Act 1860, Govt of India)

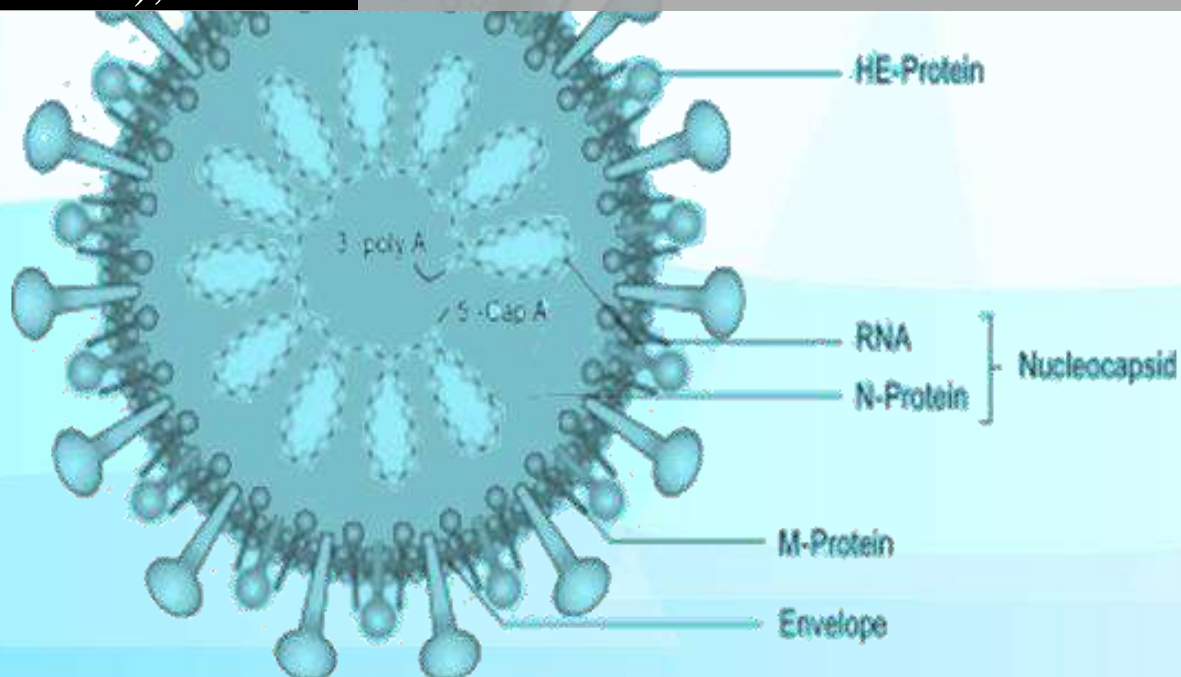
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Electrohomeopathy Research Foundation, India

(Licentiate by Ministry of Corporate Affairs Under Section VIII of Companies Act 2013)

SOCIETY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL
RESOURCES AND
BIOTECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT
(SERBD), INDIA

“STUDY ON COVID-19”



Online conference entitled, "Study on COVID 19"



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Abstract Book

LIST OF PAPER PRESENTED

S. NO	AUTHOR PAPER ID	NAME	RESEARCH PAPER	RESEARCH AREA	NO. OF PAGES
1	136	Chhavi Sharma	EFFECT OF ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME (ACE2) IN SARS-COV-2.	Physiology	5
2	34, 35, 36	Esai Vani, Vasanthi K, Usha B	A REVIEW ON POTENTIAL SALIVARY DIAGNOSIS IN DETECTION OF COVID-19	Diagnosis and general introductions	3
3	86	Janani Pavithra	EARLY PREDICTING THE COVID-19 BY APPLYING THE DECISION TREE	Diagnosis bioinformatics	6
4	127	Ainain Baba Kashmir	MEDICAL PHYSICS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF COVID-19 .	Diagnosis General Introduction	4
5	40	Prof Bharat Mishra	COVID 19 FACTS CHECK .	General introduction	
6	176	Priyadurai Raj	WAR AGAINST COVID-19 AND MANKIND .	General introduction	
7	80	Revathi Ganesan	A REVIEW OF RESEARCH EVIDENCE ON RECENT TRENDS IN COVID-19	General introduction	4
8	81	A.Shanmugarathinam* And K.Ruckmani	APPROACHES TO CURBING THE MENACE OF CORONAVIRUS	General introduction	3
9	67	Shweta Mourya	COVID-19 : INTRODUCTION, SYMPTOMS, MODE OF TRANSMISSION, PREVENTION & EPIDEMIOLOGY	General introduction	3
10	22	Rohit Kumar Bijaulia	COVID 19: AN UPDATE ON RECENT LITERATURE AND MANAGEMENT	General introduction	4
11	28, 29	Seema Singh, Shekhar	COVID-19: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR HUMANITY	General introduction	3
12	94, 96	Chetan Rastogi, Dr. Pritt Verma	COVID-19: A STUDY AND PERSPECTIVE	General introduction	4
13	19	Nikhil Chawla	COVID-19: AN ACCIDENT OR A BIO-WEAPON .	General introduction	
14	66	Sonia Singh	DANGER OF DEATH : A REVIEW OF DEADLY VIRUSES	General introduction Epidemiology	4
15	180	Megha Chaturvedi	DKSFOM&19 % EGKEKJH ;K E KUO FUFZR VFHK'KKI	General introduction	7
16	71, 72	Bk Jain, Seema Kohli	HANDLING EMERGING ISSUES ON INFODEMIC DURING PANDEMIC .	General introduction	3
17	114	Krishna Bharadwaj	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LITIGANTS IN INDIA – SEARCH FOR A NEW PATH .	General introduction	3
18	83	Mohd Asif	INTRODUCTION OF COVID 19 AS VIRUS IN INDIA AND WORLD .	General introduction	

19	46, 48, 47	Piyush, Rupali Vaish, Anshuman	MOBILE APPLICATION OF COVID-19 .	General introduction	
20	111	Pooja, Ganpat Univ.	REVIEW ON THE CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PHYTOPHYSIOLOGY OF CORONA VIRUS 2019 (COVID-19)	General introduction	
21	84	Dr. Shivbrat Upadhyay	SEWAGE WATER AS INDICATOR FOR TRANSMISSION OF SARS-COV-2: TRACKING TOOL AND DATA SOURCE	General introduction	3
22	18	Akaloo Prasad	THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION .	General introduction	
23	33	M Andrew Pradeep	THERAPEUTIC AVENUES FOR CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019	General introduction	
24	23	Ravindra Pathak	VIRTUAL EDUCATION: IMPACT OF COVID19 .	General introduction	2
25	196	Vijay Narayan	WHAT IS CORONA VIRUS? , STRUCTURE, SYMPTOMS, PREVENTION AND CONTROL	General introduction	
26	51	Gajender Singh	COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH ON ALL OVER THE GLOBE .	General introduction diagnosis	
27	171, 170	Neelam Yadav Sahil Hussain Era Univ	HOW DOES THE TEST OF CORONA VIRUS WORKS .	General introduction diagnosis	2
28	91	Seema Dubey	IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS .	General introduction diagnosis	
29	186	Dr. Jitendra Kumar Vats	COVID TOES AMONG KIDS: NEW SYMPTOM OF NOVEL CORONAVIRUS INFECTION .	General introduction diagnosis	
30	31	Dharma Guru Prasad M P	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COVID-19 AMONG COUNTRIES: ITS PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	General introduction Epidemiology	3
31	74	Upasana Sharma	A REVIEW TRANSMISSION & CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN CORONA VIRUSES (COVID 19).	General introduction Epidemiology	4
32	21	Naresh Kumawat	BIOLOGY OF NCOVID-19 VIRUS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES	General introduction Epidemiology	4
33	120	Shibu Das	BIOLOGY OF THE CORONA VIRUS AND ITS INFECTION .	General introduction Epidemiology	
34	197	Uma Devi	CORONA VIRUS: AN OVERVIEW	General introduction Epidemiology	

35	124, 125, 126	Dr. Vijay Namdeo Pawar, Dr. Guntant Hari Sonawane, Dr. Rajendrakumar Banshilal Ahirrao,	CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) GENERAL INFORMATION TO SCIENTIFIC STUDY: A REVIEW	General introduction Epidemiology	
36	44	Shruti Rai	CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): PANDEMIC IN 2019-2020 .	General introduction Epidemiology	3
37	63	Gyanendra Singh	CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19):A REVIEW .	General introduction Epidemiology	5
38	156	Saffi Abbas	CORONAVIRUS THE PANDEMIC	General introduction Epidemiology	
39	160	Falah Qasim	COVID 19 THE VIRAL OUTBREAK .	General introduction Epidemiology	
40	119	Purna Ranjan Tripura,	COVID-19 : TRANSMISSION, SYMPTOMS AND PREVENTION .	General introduction Epidemiology	
41	137	Ankita Dhakrey	COVID-19 IMPACT ON INDIA .	General introduction Epidemiology	
42	13	S Elavarasi	COVID-19 OUTBREAK – AN UPDATE ON ORIGIN, TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL THERAPIES	General introduction Epidemiology	8
43	161	Aqsa Khan	COVID-19 THE PANDEMIC .	General introduction Epidemiology	
44	121	Kajal Nagpal	COVID-19: EPIDEMIOLOGY, TRANSMISSION, PATHOGENESIS, PREVENTION AND ITS CONTROL .	General introduction Epidemiology	
45	92	Deepanshu Sharma	COVID-19: STRUCTURAL & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTES	General introduction Epidemiology	
46	102	Mahesh Dutt Tiwari	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR COVID-19 DISEASE .	General introduction Epidemiology	
47	193	Alishaben	GENOMIC STRUCTURE, LIFE CYCLE, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF COVID-19	General introduction Epidemiology	
48	184	Camila A Carlman	MODE OF TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF COVID-19 .	General introduction Epidemiology	3
49	153	Shahid Khan	NOVEL HUMAN-PATHOGENIC CORONA-VIRUS ERUPTION: AN OVERVIEW	General introduction Epidemiology	

50	174, 175	Ankit Srivastava, Amit Patel	OVERVIEW ON COVID 19	General introduction Epidemiology	
51	69	Leena S Shimpi	PANDEMIC COVID 19- A THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE PANDEMIC	General introduction Epidemiology	
52	77a/b/c	Shrawan Kumar /Ms. Saba Parveen, /Dr. Shila Elizabeth Besra	PANDEMIC OF COVID-19: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW .	General introduction Epidemiology	8
53	169	Bhuvnesh Sharma	SARS COV2: AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR STRUCTURE,FUNCTION AND ANTIGENICITY OF THE SPIKE GLYCOPROTEIN .	General introduction Epidemiology	5
54	144	Priya Chaudhary	SARS-COV-2 : A GLOBAL PANDEMIC .	General introduction Epidemiology	
55	57	Poonam Saini	SCOPING ASSESSMENT OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) - A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY .	General introduction Epidemiology	
56	146, 147	Kamini Sahu, Fatir Raza	SOCIAL REVERBERATION TOWARDS PANDEMIC -COVID 19 .	General introduction Epidemiology	4
57	68	Asad Khan	STUDY & IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH OF COVID-19 RE-IMMERGING IN FUTURE ALL OVER THE WORLD	General introduction Epidemiology	4
58	192	Samir Patel	SYMPTOMS, SPREAD AND PRECAUTIONS OF COVID-19 .	General introduction Epidemiology	
59	185	Preeti Gautam	THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVIEW OF THE CURRENT EVIDENCE OF NOVEL 2019 CORONAVIRUS.	General introduction Epidemiology	
60	87, 88, 90, 89	Anjali M, Amzad Basha, Soumya K. R., Karthik	WAY BACK TO OUR OLD INDIAN CULTURE DUE TO COVID-19-A REVIEW	General introduction Epidemiology	3
61	87, 88, 90, 89	Anjali M, Amzad Basha, Soumya K. R., Karthik	COVID-19 AWARENESS, METHOD OF PREVENTION & MODE OF ACTION .	General introduction Epidemiology	
62	129	Rohit Kant	COVID-19 ITS PREVENTION AND MANAGERMENTS .	General introduction Health	3
63	118	Shushma Yadav	PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL VACCINE TARGETS FOR THE COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS(SARS-COV-2) .	General introduction Health Vaccine	

64	123	Abhishek Singh	COVID-19 : IMPLICATIONS FOR IPC PRECAUTION RECOMMENDATIONS.	General introduction Law	
	15	PRIYANKA SRIVASTAVA	CORONA VIRUS STRUCTURE AND SPREAD MECHANISM	Morphology and structure	4
65	15	Priyanka Srivastava	COVID 19: DON'T PANIC SPREAD AWARENESS	General introduction prevention	3
66	93	Ranjeet Chaurasia	COVID-19 : GENERAL INFORMATION AND ITS PREVENTION	General introduction prevention	2
67	131	Ajit Goswami Dibrugarh	A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS TOWARD COVID-19 AMONG NSS VOLUNTEERS OF DHSK COMMERCE COLLEGE, DIBRUGARH, ASSAM	General introduction Social Science	3
68	103	Shivam Kaila	CORONA VIRUS: AN ECONOMICAL OUT-BREAK FOR INDIA	General introduction Social Science	
69	17	Rahul Kar	ANALYSIS OF FAILURE TO SPREAD OF COVID-19 BY TRIANGULAR INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY NUMBER AND SOME OF ITS ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS	General introduction statistics	8
70	79	Abhishek Kumar	ISSUES RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH IN THE TIMES OF 'CORONA-CRISIS'	Health issues	4
71	53, 54, 55	Aayushi Mehta, Arya Prashant Kumar Satishbhai, Richa Dubey	A REVIEW ON STRUCTURE & REPLICATION OF 2019 NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (SARS-COV-2) .	Morphology and structure	3
72	85	Amit Kumar Srivastava	A REVIEW OF SARS-COV – 2 AND IN THE ONGOING TREATMENT .	Treatment	5
73	152	Udayan Pramanik	AYURVEDA AND HERBAL REMEDIES .	Treatment	2
74	141, 140, 139, 142	Shilpa, Vikas Menon, Mandheer Kaur, Abhidha Kohli	BIO ACTIVE POTENTIAL OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS TO COMBAT COVID-19	Treatment	4
75	143	Pallavi Mishra	COMBATING CORONAVIRUS: AN ANALYSIS OF ROBOTICS INNOVATION IN MEDICAL SCIENCE .	Treatment	3
76	183	Shweta Sharma	CONVALESCENT PLASMA THERAPY FOR COVID-19 .	Treatment	4
77	132	Farheen Jameel	CONVALESCENT PLASMA THERAPY: A POTENTIAL TREATMENT FOR COVID-19 .	Treatment	2

78	73, 70, 163, 164	Tg Vardhani, Santosh Kumar	CURRENT STRATEGIES TO FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19 AND NOVEL APPROACH IN THE FIELD OF MICROBIOME AND IMMUNIZATION	Treatment	5
79	112	Alisha Kerala	CYTOKINE STORM ARBITRATION IN COVID 19 PNEUMONIA .	Treatment	
80	138	Priyanka Agarwal	HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE AND CHLOROQUINE: A POTENT CANDIDATE AGAINST SARS-COV-2 INFECTION .	Treatment	2
81	20	Shant Singh	HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE BOON OR MIRAGE COVID-19 .	Treatment	
82	117	Rahul Kumar Singh	PHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) : A REVIEW .	Treatment	4
83	45	Johnson V Babu	PLASMA THERAPY: A NEW OPTION FOR COVID-19 TREATMENT .	Treatment	
84	122	Mohit Agarwal	POSTER ON THE NOVEL CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19) TREATMENT APPROACHES	Treatment	
85	187	Pooja B Ashalatha	PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC VACCINE DEVELOPMENT FOR COVID-19 A REVIEW .	Treatment	2
86	128	Vijaya Narayan Sankar	REMEDSIVIR–A MINI REVIEW .	Treatment	3
87	106, 105	Ajith M. Thomas, Lija L. Raju	STRUCTURE BASED DRAGGABILITY ASSESSMENT OF COVID19 TARGETS .	Treatment	3
88	130, 189	Iswareya Lakshimi V, Rubika	PLACENTAL STEM CELLS BASED IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY FOR SARS-COV-2. .	Treatment	7
89	107	Prashansa Tayal	ROLE OF ‘TULSI’ FOR TREATMENT OF NEW NON- NATURAL RISK [SARS-COV-2]	Treatment	2
90	49	G Chelladurai	SOME PLANT MOLECULES S AGAINST THE CORONAVIRUS	Treatment	2
91	16	Anchal Trivedi	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON CORONAVIRUS INFECTION ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME 2 (ACE2) AND PROMISING COVID-19 INFECTION-PREVENTING DRUG .	Treatment and diagnosis general introduction	
92	61	Dinesh Panwar	ROLE OF ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME 2 (ACE2) IN PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF COVID-19 IN TARGET HUMAN CELLS .	Treatment and diagnosis general introduction	
93	100	Ratan Singh	THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY PHARMACIST: COVID19	Treatment and diagnosis general introduction	9

94	194	Prasanna S Kovath	CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID 19) INVESTIGATIONAL DRUGS, TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT	Treatment and management	2
95	101	Deeksha Chaturvedi	CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19): KNOW, PREPARE & PREVENT ITS SPREAD.	Treatment and prevention	
96	115	Shivendra Agarwal	CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-2019 (COVID-19): ITS DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION	Treatment and prevention	4
97	157	Shweta Singh	CORONAVIRUS: AN INTRODUCTION, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT	Treatment and prevention	10
98	56	Ragini Kushwah	COVID 19: MULTIDISCIPLINARY STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTING NATION	Treatment and prevention	
99	173	Abhishek Srivastava	COVID-19 STRATEGIES, PREVENTION AND FUTURE CHALLENGES	Treatment and prevention	
100	172	Omkar Maurya	HOW SURFACTANT DESTROY CORONA VIRUS	Treatment and prevention	4
101	97, 188	Abinayalakshmi. S, Immanuel	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS	Treatment and prevention	4
102	97, 188	Abinayalakshmi. S, Immanuel	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN REPRODUCTION	Treatment and prevention	4
103	24, 25	Anoop Singh, Shalini Rai	INTENSIVE CARE MANAGEMENT OF COVID 19	Treatment and prevention	
104	191	Priyanshi Sisodia	PULMONARY OEDEMA	Treatment and prevention	2
105	195	Dr. Kesarpu Uday Kumar	ROLE OF COMPUTER AIDED DRUG DESIGN IN COVID 19	Treatment and prevention	
106	32	Kaviraj M	THERAPEUTIC AVENUES FOR CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-2019	Treatment and prevention	
107	165	Rehanul Huda	TREATING COVID-19 USING ELECTRO-HOMEOPATHIC /SPAGYRIC REMEDIES	Treatment and prevention	3
108	190	Prashanth Subramanium	ACE2 RECEPTOR: A POSITIVE MANIFESTATION OF COVID19 ON SMOKERS – A REVIEW	Treatment and prevention General Introduction	4

109	154	Akhshay Raja	MANIFESTATION AND IMPACT OF COVID19 ON DIABETIC PATIENTS - A REVIEW .	Treatment and prevention General introduction	2
110	30	Tawsheef A Mir	THE ORIGIN, TRANSMISSION AND TREATMENT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)-A REVIEW .	Treatment and prevention General introduction	5
111	148	Gaurav Singh	COVID-19 AWARENESS, METHOD OF PREVENTION & MODE OF ACTION .	Treatment and prevention general introduction	
112	76	Rahul Srivatava	CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) A PANDEMIC DISEASE AND PREVENTION OF ITS SPREAD .	Treatment and prevention general introductions	3
113	116	Rekha Rani	TOXIC IMPACT OF SANITIZER ON HUMAN BODY .	Treatment and prevention, General introduction	
114	159	Bilal Ahmed	VACCINE CANDIDATES FOR SARS-COV-2 .	Treatment and prevention, General introduction	
115	108	Soumya Swaroop Panda	THE CURRENT SCENARIO AND CHALLENGES IN VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AMID FREQUENT CHANGING BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS OF SARS-COV-2 .	Treatment and therapy Vaccine	3
116	65	Anamika Gupta	CUMINALDEHYDE, ACTIVE COMPONENT OF CUMINUM CYMINUM: POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC DRUG FOR NOVEL COVID-19 USING MOLECULAR DOCKING .	Treatment bioinformatics	3
117	64	Amit Yadav	PREVENTIONS OF CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19):A REVIEW .	Treatment General Introduction	
118	133	Judith A.	PHARMACOLOGY ASPECTS OF AVAILABLE DRUGS AND THERAPY APPROPRIATE FOR TREATMENT AGAINST COVID-19 .	Treatment General Introduction Pharmacy	3
119	182	Arunesh Dutt Tiwari	EXPLORING POSSIBILITY OF PLASMA THERAPY IN TREATMENT OF COVID – 19 PATIENTS .	Treatment therapy	5

120	198	Vijay Shuklas	ELECTROHOMEOPATHY- EFFICIENT MEDICINES FOR COVID-19	Treatment	2
121	199	Himashu Mishra	COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA: A REVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS	Epidemiology	5
122	200	USHA B 2	A REVIEW ON COVID-19		3
123	201	Kumud Srivastava	ELECTROHOMEOPATHY – EFFICIENT MEDICINES FOR COVID-19	Treatment	2
124	202	Anju Dhiman	A BRIEF UPDATE ON COVID 19	Treatment	2
125	203	Lina Shimpi	PANDEMIC COVID 19- A THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE PANDEMIC		4
126	204	Medha Kulshrestha	COVID-19 AS A POTENTIAL PREDICTOR OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER (OCD): A THEORETICAL CONCEPTUALIZATION		3
127	205	SARANYA A, VIJAYANAND N.	CURRENT SCENARIO OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) IN INDIA	Treatment management	4
128	206	Farah Bano	CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC IN INDIA: REVIEW ON SYMPTOMS, TRANSMISSION AND DIAGNOSIS	General Introduction epidemiology	3
129	207	Dr. Pritt Verma*1, Shравan Kumar Paswan2, Chetan Rastogi2, Vishal Kumar Vishakarma	CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19): PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENTS	Treatment	4
130	208	Aleesha Kerala	A STANCE ON COVID-19: SARS-CoV-2 TRANSMISSION, SPREAD, AND EMERGENCE	General Introduction epidemiology	5
131	209	Mishavel Sam Raj. S1 Immanuel Suresh .J2	EPIDEMIOLOGY MORPHOLOGY AND REPRODUCTION OF COVID-19 (A REVIEW)		2
132	210	Raja Bhattacharya	DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-VIRAL THERAPEUTIC AGENTS AGAINST COVID-19	Treatment and therapy Vaccine	16
133	211	Mahesh Dutt Tiwari	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR COVID-19 DISEASE	Transmission	5
134	212	V.Sankar	CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) OUTBREAK –A MINI REVIEW	Transmission	2
135	10	NAYAB ISHRAT*	INSIGHT IN TO THE POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION OF COVID-19 WITH HUMAN	Introduction	

136	213	Sanjana Purdhani, Mrs. Tamanna Saxena	WELL BEING AND FEAR RELATED TO CORONA PANDEMIC	Health	4
137	214	Dr.Rehanul Huda, Dr.Sanjid Ahmad, Dr. Jaswinder kaur	EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON INDIVIDUALS OF DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENTS: SANGUINE AND LYMPHATIC	Health	4

Total= 337

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book is designed, developed and prepared by Authors with utmost care. All the parts of this book are prepared and compiled by Authors by their own genuine efforts. The Above table of content represent all the research titles presented during the online conference from 01-05-2020 to 15-05-2020. However, all the researcher has not submit their abstracts for this book. Most of them had presented only poster of their work while few had submitted full length manuscript. The full length manuscripts will be prepared and published in research paper book separately. Though all efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of the content of book however, the authors, publisher and printer disclaim all the liabilities. Under no circumstances will the author, Publisher and printer be liable for any type of expense, loss or damage arising from use of data. The book is prepared only for informative purposes and shows the information regarding COVID 19 which is spread all over the internet or new as well as experienced researchers and academicians.

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Study on COVID 19

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DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-VIRAL THERAPEUTIC AGENTS AGAINST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has claimed more than 300,000 lives in less than five months causing an unprecedented global health and economic crises. COVID-19 is a severe acute respiratory disease caused by a highly contagious and deadly virus SARS-Cov-2. The search for an effective vaccine is undergoing around the globe. Prior experiences with other deadly viral diseases, such as AIDS and Ebola, predict that the development of an effective vaccine, if possible, may take several years. Thus, researchers across the world are also searching for effective therapeutics against this deadly disease. The primary goal to find an effective drug against COVID-19 is to identify the “proof of concept” that anti-viral drug or drugs can cure the disease. This review focuses mainly on the ongoing scientific research aimed at finding the proof of concept of two anti-viral drugs namely hydroxychloroquine and remdesivir to cure COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19; pandemic; coronavirus; SARS-Cov-2; hydroxychloroquine; remdesivir.

**CURRENT STRATEGIES TO FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19 AND
NOVEL APPROACH IN THE FIELD OF MICROBIOME AND IMMUNIZATION**

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ABSTRACT:

WHO declared the COVID-19 is a global emergency, and this is caused by SARS-CoV-2, which is identified and originated in China. Since the first report, this virus is very challenging for modern science and technology. This paper shows the current main strategies and future research in microbiome and immunization field to control and prevent the SARS -CoV-2.

Keywords: COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; Microbiome; Immunization.

**TREATING COVID-19 USING ELECTRO-HOMEOPATHIC /SPAGYRIC
REMEDIES**

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus is a serious and a severe form of respiratory disease which is life threatening as well if not taken care of. Globally, a large number of people are being affected from this dangerous virus. Scientists are working really hard towards finding a full proof treatment to fight against this virus by finding allopathic medicines. Treatment in other systems of medicine are also being researched up. One of such systems is Electro-homeopathy(spagyric), the remedies available in this have been found out to very effective in treating Corona virus. The remedies that can be used to treat this disease are F1, P4, S5, C13, WE.

Keywords: Corona Virus, COVID-19, Electrohomeopathy, Spagyric

A REVIEW OF SARS-CoV – 2 AND IN THE ONGOING TREATMENT**AMIT KUMAR SHRIVASTAVA*^{1,2}****¹ DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSAL COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,
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The pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) presents an unprecedented challenge to identify effective drugs for prevention and treatment. Given the rapid pace of scientific discovery and clinical data generated by the large number of people rapidly infected by SARS-CoV-2, clinicians need accurate evidence regarding effective medical treatments for this infection. The COVID-19 pandemic represents the greatest global public health crisis of this generation and, potentially, since the pandemic influenza outbreak of 1918. The speed and volume of clinical trials launched to investigate potential therapies for COVID-19 highlight both the need and capability to produce high-quality evidence even in the middle of a pandemic. No therapies have been shown effective to date

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, Hydroxychloroquine, SARS-CoV-2 clinical trial, Antiviral drugs.

COMBATING CORONAVIRUS: AN ANALYSIS OF ROBOTICS INNOVATION IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The novel coronavirus also known as COVID-19 has set off a global health crisis and spread like a wildfire across continents. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared a global emergency as more and more cells are getting infected through the respiratory tract; the fatality rate is optimized. Amid the outbreak of COVID-19 Li Wenliang widely regarded as a hero in China for blowing the whistle on the threat was unfortunately infected with coronavirus during his work in the fight against the coronavirus epidemic. This has raised concerns of its severity impact. There is no proven cure yet, the only key is to prevent its pandemic. In the wake of global health contagions, the robots are being deployed at various hospitals across the globe. Robotic medicine may be the weapon the world needs to combat the coronavirus. Among several measures, the automation driven health care technologies can assist in battling the disease. This study gives a concise overview of the role of robotics and artificial intelligence, how they contribute to the long-term sustainability and profitability of health care systems, followed by the representation of the way the procedures are performed. It studies how robotics techniques, the Internet and associated technologies are transforming and reshaping the healthcare management system. This paper will also discuss the implications for the usage of robotics in the future of health care, and robotics can have an impact on medical science.

A REVIEW: TRANSMISSION & CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN CORONAVIRUSES (COVID-19)

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) is a highly transmittable and pathogenic viral infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which emerged in Wuhan, China and spread around the world. Genomic analysis revealed that SARS-CoV-2 is phylogenetically related to severe acute respiratory syndrome-like (SARS-like) bat viruses; therefore bats could be the possible primary reservoir. The intermediate source of origin and transfer to humans is not known, however, the rapid human to human transfer has been confirmed widely. There is no clinically approved antiviral drug or vaccine available to be used against COVID-19. However, few broad-spectrum antiviral drugs have been evaluated against COVID-19 in clinical trials, resulted in clinical recovery. In the current review, we summarize and comparatively analyze the emergence and pathogenicity of COVID-19 infection and previous human coronaviruses severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-Cover) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-Cover). We also discuss the approaches for developing effective vaccines and therapeutic combinations to cope with this viral outbreak.

INSIGHT IN TO THE POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION OF COVID-19 WITH HUMAN

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ABSTRACT

A novel coronavirus was identified in December 2019 in Wuhan city, Hubei province, China. This virus represents a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans.. The virus is now known as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the resulting disease is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The high prevalence of COVID-19 is a result of a lack of symptoms at onset. Our study aimed to present an overview of the virus in terms of origin, structure, life cycle, epidemiology its prevention through possible drug. The results of ongoing clinical trials on hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin alone or in combination and a new antiviral agent remdesivir may help to treat some of the infections. A need for effective vaccine is being seen as a good preventive strategy in this pandemic. However the results of clinical trials and incorporation of vaccines in public health programs is a long way to go. The biggest hurdle to understand that COVID-19 might produce new mutations, specifically in glycoproteins, so caution and complete preparation by health authorities is required

Keywords: *Coronaviruse, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-1, SARS-CoV-2, Wuhan*

MEDICAL PHYSICS IN THE DIAGNOSTICS OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has emerged as the major health crisis engulfing the entire world. Without explicit antiviral drug to forestall or treat COVID-19, it is necessary to ascertain the infected cases at the earliest and to make their isolation mandatory. Though initial testing of COVID-19 is linked to the detection of genetic material of the coronavirus but it proves to be a tedious process with poor rate of detection. Therefore, CT scan part of radiological imaging is brought into action. Taking into account the high spatial resolution, CT imaging plays a vital role in screening and diagnosing of this infection. On this inspiration, this review takes into consideration typical imaging patterns of chest CT observed in suspected cases, in order to authenticate CT as an accurate diagnostic tool for COVID-19. Ground glass opacities and small patchy opacities were most common imaging findings. These patterns showed a changing trend in the progression of the disease, indicating that CT can be utilized to access different stages of the infection and even the treatment sequel.

Keywords: COVID-19, Acute infection, Radiological imaging, Computer tomography (CT scan).

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN REPRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

SARS-CoV-2 belongs to the family Coronaviridae. Coronavirus is reported to have negative impact on male fertility. Putting the conceiving plan on hold is safe if a family is pushed off by COVID-19, as recommended by scientists. Men do not experience any symptoms in case of fertility if they are affected. Whereas pregnant women require caesarean and experience prepartum and postpartum symptoms.

Keywords: *Fertility; pregnant; symptoms; sperm freezing etc.*

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that causes illness in living beings (only humans or animals).Now, COVID-19 is a pandemic affecting many countries across the world. SARS-CoV-2, a novel coronavirus severe acute respiratory syndrome caused pneumonia.COVID-19 out broke in Wuhan, China on December 2019 and spread all over the world. Patients with cardiovascular risk factors or disease are at increased risk for suffering from worse clinical outcomes with COVID-19.

Keywords: Cardiovascular; COVID-19; Heart Failure; etc.

APPROACHES TO CURBING THE MENACE OF CORONAVIRUS

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ABSTRACT

Human beings are currently in the center of what could be the most profound changes to our lives in generations. Coronaviruses enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses of about 100 – 160 nm in diameter. Virus treatments are on based on the two basic approaches such as virus based and host based approaches. As on date there were no official treatments to cure the coronavirus. This chapter outlines the various approaches for the treatment for the coronavirus.

SEWAGE WATER AS INDICATOR FOR TRANSMISSION OF SARS-COV-2: TRACKING TOOL AND DATA SOURCE

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 disease, a pandemic condition, is extremely challenging for entire world and human being. The virus, technically named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), also referred to as COVID-19 Virus, is a newly identified virus and the resulting illness is referred to as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). A large proportion of cases have shed SARS-Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) with their fecal matter during the latest COVID-19 pandemic. It became evident that human wastewater might contain the novel coronavirus. The wastewater plumbing system, by its function, is a manifestation of pathogenic microorganisms with the potential under some circumstances to allow airborne transmission of viruses such as SARS-CoV-2, which causes COVID-19. . In the present review, we have underlined role of sewage surveillance to track the spread of SARS-CoV-2 in our populations, which could supplement current clinical surveillance restricted to COVID-19 patients with the most serious symptoms. Although there is little success here, sewage surveillance is nevertheless a continuous field of vigorous research and could be promising in future research.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, Fecal matter, Sewage water, Plumbing system, Sewage surveillance, COVID-19

PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC VACCINE DEVELOPMENT FOR COVID-19: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

The world is going through a strenuous phase due to the epidemic of COVID-19, caused by SARS-CoV-2, a novel coronavirus. Since the outbreak, Research and Development (R&D) facilities all over the globe are endeavoring for the production of an effective vaccine against this pandemic. However, no drugs or vaccines have been licensed yet due to the unknown pathogenesis of the virus. The most considered viral antigen for vaccine formulation is the spike glycoprotein, which is the primary elicitor of neutralizing antibodies. Vaccine technology strategies such as viral vectors, DNA vaccines, mRNA vaccines, and recombinant protein subunits are promising approaches to take quantum leaps in the formulation of COVID-19 vaccination. This review highlights the advances in the development of prophylactic and therapeutic proteins to counter the pathogenic virus as well as various vaccine technologies that can be used to produce the active vaccine candidates.

Keywords: COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; S glycoprotein; vaccine technology etc.

**THE CURRENT SCENARIO AND CHALLENGES IN VACCINE
DEVELOPMENT AMID FREQUENT CHANGING BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS
OF SARS-CoV-2**

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***ABSTRACT:** To contain this pandemic completely and cure people from COVID19, the final and the appropriate weapon is the vaccine. Due to the changing in the genomic sequence and behavioural patterns it seems a difficult procedures to develop vaccine against SARS COV 2. Apart from many huddles WHO and Government of India (ICMR, DBT and DST) both are trying to support and accelerate innovative research to contain the spread of corona by implementing umbrella schemes. The recent global researches on COVID 19 updated are quite deferent from the previous behaviors of both corona virus and infected patients. Many Biotechnology stations, Pharma companies and research institution are trying to develop vaccine and between them many are on fourth and fifth stage of vaccine production which may be at clinical trials or at human trials level.*

***Keywords:** COVID-19, Testing, Symptoms, SARS-CoV-2, Vaccines.*

CONVALESCENT PLASMA THERAPY: A POTENTIAL TREATMENT FOR COVID-19

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ABSTRACT: *The pandemic outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has rapidly spread across the world, causing thousands of deaths worldwide. Currently, no specific treatments have been proved to be effective for COVID-19. Evidences shows that convalescent plasma therapy (CPT) has been successfully used in the prevention and treatment of several pandemics like SARS (2005), H1N1 (2009), Ebola virus outbreak (2014) and MERS (2015). It has been observed that patients recovered from COVID-19 contains huge amount of neutralizing antibodies, capable of eradicating pathogen from pulmonary tissues and blood circulation. In CPT, convalescent plasma is obtained from the COVID-19 recovered patient (donor) by apheresis and transferred to the COVID-19 suffering patient. The donor which has developed active immunity provides passive immunity to the recipient through CPT. Therefore, it can be concluded that CPT could be stopgap measure that could rescue the COVID-19 pandemic, as it is easily accessible and safe option for severe COVID-19.*

**CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID 19) INVESTIGATIONAL
DRUGS,TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

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ABSTRACT

To date there are no specific vaccines or medicines for COVID -19,Treatments are under investigation,and will be tested through clinical trials.Treatment is directed at relieving symptomsand it may include pain relievers.The review focus on various investigational drugs against COVID 19, treatment and management.

Keywords *COVID 19;Antiviral drugs; steroids; Blood plasma; supplemental oxygen; Immune system; Vaccines.*

**PHARMACOLOGY ASPECTS OF AVAILABLE DRUGS AND
THERAPY APPROPRIATE FOR TREATMENT AGAINST COVID-19.**

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ABSTRACT

SARS CoV-2 is known to cause COVID-19. WHO recognized the infection as pandemic. Since, the proliferation pathways and the pathogenesis of the virus are not completely known and is still under study, there is no definite treatment against the virus. So far the treatment includes usage of drugs like hydroxychloroquine which inhibits the ACE2 cellular receptor and several other drugs that terminate the replication and RNA synthesis of the virus. Along with drugs having potential activity against COVID-19 certain immunosuppressant drugs such as Tocilizumab, Sarilumab, Siltuximab etc., are also used. Convalescent plasma therapy is also implied in several places to improve the survival rate of patients. Apart from all the drugs a person's immune system should be stable enough to fight against the disease. Hence, there are ongoing studies to identify the effect of various immunity boosting nutritional supplements against the infection.

Keywords: SARS CoV-2; COVID-19; drugs; supportive drugs; treatment.

COVID TOES AMONG KIDS: NEW SYMPTOM OF NOVEL CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

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ABSTRACT

*First some dermatologists in Italy found it. Now, it is being reported in the US. There is sudden surge in the cases similar to frostbite or pernio among kids in the areas severely affected by COVID-19. Some doctors have nicknamed it as COVID Toes. Novel coronavirus infection became a pandemic because it **thrives on asymptomatic patients** of COVID-19. Health agencies world over have been firm in dealing with symptomatic COVID-19 patients. But the real challenge has been to identify those COVID-19 patients who don't show symptoms. Now, this has forced affected countries to revise their death toll. Dermatologists in Europe and America are discussing a new potential symptom to identify a COVID-19 patient, particularly if the novel coronavirus has infected kids and young adults. In March, some dermatologists in Italy found an inflammation of toes and feet, and discolouration of the organ of those suffering from COVID-19. This condition is much like frostbite or pernio, which is a condition found among people living in harsh winters in polar and sub-polar regions. Here blood vessels in the toes get aggravated inflammation and toes tend to have serious spasm. The condition was nicknamed 'COVID Toes' because dermatologists found it to be most prevalent in areas with a high concentration of COVID-19 patients in Italy.*

Now, the same 'COVID Toes' condition is being reported from areas severely hit by novel coronavirus pandemic in the US, like Boston. Doctors associated with the American Academy of Dermatology are now recommending coronavirus tests for kids visiting them with 'COVID Toes.

Keywords: COVID 19 – epidemic, novel coronavirus, pandemic, COVID toes, asymptomatic

PLACENTAL STEM CELLS BASED IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY FOR SARS-CoV-2.

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ABSTRACT

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the causative agent of the deadly contagious disease of increasing incidence around the world. As the major problem faced in the severe cases of COVID19 was due to the elevated level of cytokines and uncontrollable inflammation that ultimately resulted in multiple organ failure and ARDS .thus the sharp increase in the incidence of this infection and the severe side effects and the disadvantage of broad-spectrum of the present therapeutics made it necessary to search for an alternative and effective therapy to treat COVID 19. Thus we have focused on a wise approach to the combat of COVID-19 effectively with the help of placental expanded cells (PLX), these are placenta-derived, mesenchymal-like adherent stromal cells that facilitates healing of damaged tissue by stimulating the body's own regenerative mechanism by promote inflammation resolution and exhibit strong immunomodulatory properties. Ascontrolling the inflammatory response and inhibiting cytokine storm considered to be a crucial strategy in severe cases of COVID19infection, this placental stem cell therapy could be a potential candidate to reduce the inflammatory damage associated with the disease. Thus we have addressed the current findings and advances in placental stem cell therapy strategies against COVID 19 and other disorders.

Keywords: *Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2);placental expanded cells (PLX);ARDS; Inflammatoryresponse; regenerative mechanism; immunomodulatory properties.*

A REVIEW ON POTENTIAL SALIVARY DIAGNOSIS IN DETECTION OF COVID- 19

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ABSTRACT

A novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is related with human- to-human transmission. The COVID-19 was recently identified in saliva of infected patients. In this viewpoint the article, would like to discuss the potential of transmission via the saliva of this virus. Saliva can have an essential role in the human-to-human transmission, and non-invasive salivary diagnostics may provide a convenient and cost-effective point of care platform for the fast and early detection of COVID-19 infection. The collection of saliva is non-invasive and greatly minimizes the exposure of healthcare workers to COVID-19. Saliva has a high consistency rate of greater than 90% with nasopharyngeal specimens in the detection of respiratory viruses, including coronaviruses. More research is required to analyze the potential diagnostic of COVID-19 in saliva to develop rapid tests for the detection of COVID-19 and it is also essential to improve and develop thriving strategies for prevention, particularly for dentists and healthcare professionals who are engaged in performing aerosol-generating procedures.

Keywords: *salivary diagnostics; safe; non invasive; cost effective; novel corona virus*

COVID-19 OUTBREAK – AN UPDATE ON ORIGIN, TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL THERAPIES

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19—the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2—is an enormous global health-care system. The coronavirus is an oily membrane packed with genetic instructions to generate millions of copies. CoV genome contains a variable number of open read frames (ORFs). Human-to-human transmission of SARS-CoV-2 occurs primarily among family members, including relatives and friends who have closely approached patients or carriers of incubations. The common mechanism of virus entry into a host cell by endocytosis mediated by the receptor. The receptor used by the COVID-19 virus to invade and alter the cells in the lungs will most likely be ACE2, a protein located on the surface of the cells in the kidneys, cardiac tissues, arteries and veins, and most notably on the lung alveoli's epithelial cells (AT2). Efficacy for any drug treatment has not been determined. Chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, lopinavir, ritonavir, remdesivir and favipiravir are the antimicrobials with possible action against SARS-CoV-2. Isolation or quarantine, social distancing, and physical barriers such as masks, are additional ways to delay respiratory virus transmission. This article reviews about an update information of origin, transmission and clinical therapies of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, CoV genome, Transmission, Endocytosis, ACE2, Antimicrobials

PANDEMIC OF COVID-19: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The whole planet is battling with an outbreak of COVID-19/ Corona virus and there is an urgent need for efficient drug and vaccine. Upon identification it's similar to SARS so it is called SARS-Cov-2. It is likely to be Zoonotic origin but now it is transmitting from person-to-person. The major steps are taken to control the infection rate. There is a need for rigorous surveillance on diagnostic procedures as well as drug and vaccine development.

Keywords: COVID-19; SARS-Cov-2; Zoonotic; Vaccine; Diagnostic.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is an epidemic disease which is caused due to a special family of viruses namely “coronavirus”. The causative agent of COVID-19 is 2019 novel coronavirus. This virus is a new virus strain that has been originated in China. The health care workers, people who are in contact with infected patients are at risk for contracting 2019 novel coronavirus. The average incubation period of 2019 n-CoV is 5-6 days. Coronavirus are zoonotic in nature. WHO encouraged for their preparedness for health emergencies in line with the IHR(2005). This virus has its own specific features regarding its pathogenicity, structure, complications (respiratory illness) etc.

A REVIEW ON STRUCTURE & REPLICATION OF 2019 NOVEL CORONA VIRUS (SARS-CoV-2)

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ABSTRACT

The global pandemic COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2, is a highly contagious disease. It has created a global public health emergency situation. Novel corona virus SARS-COV-2 is the +ssRNA virus belongs to corona family. Spikes protein bind to ACE2 receptor of the host cell and through endocytosis viral RNA release in to the cell cytoplasm. Various viral structural and non-structural proteins are incorporated into the virus replication that synthesized from pp1a and pp1ab through translation. Certain host protease and cell components play an important role in assembly, packaging & release of the virus particle to find a new host. The research on SARS-CoV-2 is in the preliminary stage. This article is aimed to review the systematic structure & replication of novel corona virus. It is hoped that current review will help the common man to identify and deal with SARS-CoV-2, and will also provide a reference for future studies.

Keywords: COVID-19, corona virus, SARS-CoV-2, ACE-2 receptor, non-essential proteins.

EXPLORING POSSIBILITY OF PLASMA THERAPY IN TREATMENT OF COVID – 19 PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Currently, there are no approved specific antiviral agents for novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Here one dose of 200ml of convalescent plasma derived from recently recovered donors with the neutralizing antibody. Since the effective vaccine and effective antiviral medicines are unavailable, it is urgent need to look for an alternative strategy COVID-19 treatment specially among severe patients. Here we are using the plasma therapy techniques that is very effective for the infected person from contagious disease named coronavirus pandemic. Here we also indicate that who is eligible for the donate the plasma to infected person and how it is used. And at present this is very effective techniques to the coronavirus patient's treatments.

Keywords: CPT, SARS, MERS, nCOVID – 19.

THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY PHARMACIST: COVID19

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ABSTRACT

Novel corona virus was first detected in China in the end of December 2019, and in India it was reported on 30 January 2020 in Kerala, declared the outbreak of Novel Corona virus a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization on January 30, 2020. It was found that it can be transmitted as zoonotic, meaning from animals to the humans named as SARS-CoV-2 (standing for severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2). The pharmacist and pharmacy staff, as a healthcare practitioner, can play an important role in minimizing the spread of COVID-19 among community. Few of medical officials or experts in India that the country of, 1.4 billion people could see corona virus cases jump sharply in the coming weeks, during this crisis, the advanced, adoptive and biological practicing will be required across health care professionals. Community pharmacist may manage the critical cases and develop individualized attention to detect community transmission of COVID-19, some limitation have been carried out to minimize the spread of the pandemic, including social distancing and remaining in the home as possible, when in public, properly covering the mouth over your nose and mouth. . 'Stay home stay safe' when you are sick except to get medical care. However, under public health emergencies, such as the outbreak of COVID-19, the work strategies of clinical pharmacists need to be modified according to the rapid spread of the disease, where information and resources are usually lack to guide them.

Keywords: COVID -19; Coronavirus; Community pharmacist; Pandemic; Health care professionals

CORONA VIRUS STRUCTURE AND SPREAD MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT:

COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus with an outburst of unusual viral pneumonia in Wuhan, China, taking the form of pandemic. The phylogenetic relationships and genomic structures show that the COVID-19 belong to genera 'Beta-coronavirus'. Human Beta-coronaviruses (SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV, and MERS-CoV) have many similarities, but also have differences in their genomic and phenotypic structure that can influence their pathogenesis. COVID-19 contain single-stranded (positive-sense) RNA associated with a nucleoprotein within a capsid comprised of matrix protein. A typical corona virus contains at least 6 ORFs in its genome. All the structural and accessory proteins are translated from the single guide RNAs of CoVs. Four main structural proteins are encoded by ORFs 10, 11 on the one-third of the genome near the 3'-terminus. The genetic and phenotypic structure of COVID-19 in pathogenesis is important. Coronaviruses are enveloped positive-stranded RNA viruses that replicate in the cytoplasm. To deliver their nucleocapsid into the host cell, they rely on the fusion of their envelope with the host cell membrane. The spike glycoprotein (S) mediates virus entry and is a primary determinant of cell tropism and pathogenesis. It is classified as a class I fusion protein and is responsible for binding to the receptor on the host cell as well as mediating the fusion of host and viral membranes—A process driven by major conformational changes of the S protein. This manuscript highlights the most important of these features compared to other Beta-coronaviruses. It also discusses coronavirus entry mechanisms focusing on the different triggers used by coronaviruses to initiate the conformational change of the S protein: receptor binding, low pH exposure and proteolytic activation.

REMDESIVIR–A MINI REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In December 2019, the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was reported in Wuhan, China, during an outbreak of viral pneumonia. An initially regional epidemic has since rapidly expanded to a global pandemic affecting at least 210 countries with significant morbidity and mortality. Special attention and efforts to protect or reduce transmission should be applied in susceptible populations including children, health care providers, and elderly people. Remdesivir is a monophosphoramidate prodrug of an adenosine analogue that has a broad antiviral spectrum including filoviruses, paramyxoviruses, pneumoviruses, and coronaviruses

PLACENTAL STEM CELLS BASED IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY FOR SARS-COV-2.

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ABSTRACT

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the causative agent of the deadly contagious disease of increasing incidence around the world. As the major problem faced in the severe cases of COVID19 was due to the elevated level of cytokines and uncontrollable inflammation that ultimately resulted in multiple organ failure and ARDS .thus the sharp increase in the incidence of this infection and the severe side effects and the disadvantage of broad-spectrum of the present therapeutics made it necessary to search for an alternative and effective therapy to treat COVID 19. Thus we have focused on a wise approach to the combat of COVID-19 effectively with the help of placental expanded cells (PLX), these are placenta-derived, mesenchymal-like adherent stromal cells that facilitates healing of damaged tissue by stimulating the body's own regenerative mechanism by promote inflammation resolution and exhibit strong immunomodulatory properties. Ascontrolling the inflammatory response and inhibiting cytokine storm considered to be a crucial strategy in severe cases of COVID19infection, this placental stem cell therapy could be a potential candidate to reduce the inflammatory damage associated with the disease. Thus we have addressed the current findings and advances in placental stem cell therapy strategies against COVID 19 and other disorders.

Keywords: *Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), placental expanded cells (PLX), immunomodulatory properties.*

RATIONAL USE OF DISINFECTANTS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

As we know that Pandemic COVID-19 spreads through touching, as advised by PM of India to maintain social distancing at least 2m. So, our main focus of this review study is that how disinfectant work to stop spreading corona virus in hospital, home, public area and the pharmaceutical industry. Some disinfectants which are recommended by WHO like surfactants that have amphiphilic property, which disrupts the lipid layer and protein by micelle formation. Where ethyl alcohol (70%) is a powerful germicidal agent, bleach is using on inanimate surface like 1% Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) solution shows effective cleansing and disinfectant action; mainly depend upon the concentration of chlorine and pH of solution for breaking the chain of transmission and also for health and safety.

Keywords:-*Social distancing, micelle, surfactant, bleach, alcohol, disinfectant.*

**A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS TOWARD COVID-19
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ABSTRACT

The Corona virus is an ongoing pandemic of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARC-coV-2). The present study attempts to assess the extent of knowledge and awareness on various health issue related to COVID-19 among National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers of DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh district, Assam. A total of 60 volunteers were selected through systematic random sampling technique and data was collected using online pre-designed questionnaire. The result of the study reveals that most of the volunteers had adequate information and education regarding the key health aspect like knowledge and awareness on COVID-19.

Keywords: Corona, NSS, Social Distance, Pandemic etc.

COVID-19: AN UPDATE ON RECENT LITERATURE AND MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

In December 2019, the pneumonia caused by novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) in Wuhan, China is a highly contagious disease. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is a complex enveloped RNA virus that is diversely found in humans and nature. Corona virus causes respiratory infections including influenza, vomiting, sneezing and coughing while diarrhea and upper respiratory diseases occur in animals. The corona virus was transmitted by airborne droplets to humans or humans to animals. In human, Corona virus enters in cell by through membrane ACE-2 exopeptidase receptor. The WHO has declared the current epidemic to be a global public health emergency. The research on novel coronavirus is currently still in the primary stage. This study, aiming to help the public understand and deal effectively with the 2019 novel coronavirus, and provide a guide for potential studies.

Keywords: Coronavirus (COVID-19), History, diagnose, Prevention, Management

**STUDY & IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH OF COVID 19 RE-
IMMERGING IN FUTURE ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 (SARS-COV-2) is a pandemic in 21th century. It spread throughout in Wuhan city China and all over the world. In December 2019 a group of pneumonia cases caused by a newly identified β -corona virus in Wuhan city. This corona virus it indicates by name was novel corona virus (2019 n-cov). on 12 Jan 2020 by WHO officially named the COVID-19 and corona study group of international committee suggests new corona virus as SARS-COV-2. On 30 Jan.2020 WHO officially declared the COVID-19 is pandemic and health emergency of international. The emergence of SARS-COV-2, outbreak in 2002-2003. This was severe acute respiratory syndrome while MERS-COV (Middle East respiratory syndrome corona virus) in 2012. COVID-19 (SARS-COV-2) is highly pathogenic and infected in large scale of population.

Key notes: pandemic, β -corona virus, MERS-COV, SARS-COV-2, WHO, pneumonia & pathogenic.

PLANT-BASED VACCINE TECHNOLOGY CAN PRODUCE VACCINE AGAINST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus spike protein is a multifunctional molecular machine that mediates coronavirus entry into host cells. It first binds to a receptor on the host cell surface through its S1 subunit and then fuses viral and host membranes through its S2 subunit. Two domains in S1 from different coronaviruses recognize a variety of host receptors, leading to viral attachment. The spike protein exists in two structurally distinct conformations, prefusion and postfusion. The transition from prefusion to postfusion conformation of the spike protein must be triggered, leading to membrane fusion. This article reviews current knowledge about the structures and functions of coronavirus spike proteins, illustrating how the two S1 domains recognize different receptors and how the spike proteins are regulated to undergo conformational transitions. It further discusses the evolution of these two critical functions of coronavirus spike proteins, receptor recognition and membrane fusion, in the context of the corresponding functions from other viruses and host cells.

**A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS TOWARD COVID-19
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ABSTRACT

The Corona virus is an ongoing pandemic of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARC-coV-2). The present study attempts to assess the extent of knowledge and awareness on various health issue related to COVID-19 among National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers of DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh district, Assam. A total of 60 volunteers were selected through systematic random sampling technique and data was collected using online pre-designed questionnaire. The result of the study reveals that most of the volunteers had adequate information and education regarding the key health aspect like knowledge and awareness on COVID-19.

Keywords: Corona, NSS, Social Distance, Pandemic

**CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) OUTBREAK –A MINI
REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

In December 2019, the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was reported in Wuhan, China, during an outbreak of viral pneumonia. An initially regional epidemic has since rapidly expanded to a global pandemic affecting at least 210 countries with significant morbidity and mortality. Special attention and efforts to protect or reduce transmission should be applied in susceptible populations including children, health care providers, and elderly people.

STRUCTURE BASED DRUGGABILITY ASSESSMENT OF COVID 19 TARGETS

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Introduction

The COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in a global pandemic leading to massive infections and deaths tolls worldwide (Gao et al., 2020). The epidemic spread quickly to more than 212 countries and was declared a global health emergency by WHO (Dai et al., 2020). This endemic invites the challenge of rapidly finding suitable drugs for therapy (Utomo et al., 2020). The drug discovery is strongly reliant on the molecular characteristics of the virus. The therapeutic agents that act against the coronavirus can be divided into several categories based on the mode of action: (1) a few acting on enzymes or functional proteins preventing the viral RNA synthesis and replication; (2) those acting on structural proteins thereby blocking the virus from binding to cell receptors preventing the self-assembly process of the virus; (3) some helping to restore host's innate immunity; (4) and others interacting with host's specific receptors or enzymes, preventing the virus from entering into host's cells (Wu et al., 2020). Assessment of the target is one of the main challenges in drug discovery. Besides aspects such as medical rationale and commercial attractiveness, knowledge about the ability of a target to bind a drug-like molecule, i.e. called druggability, and is of great significance (Fahrrolfes et al., 2017).

**ANALYSIS OF FAILURE TO SPREAD OF COVID-19 BY
TRIANGULAR INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY NUMBER AND SOME OF ITS
ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Human history is observing a very strange time fighting an invisible enemy; the novel COVID-19 corona virus. It is first observed in the china, specifically Wuhan province. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. Some obstacles arise to prevent this epidemic are as follows no exact information about vector origin, no exact way how the vector to host transmission done, vector mutation, host immunity, host mobility, host to host transmission etc. In this paper we use triangular intuitionistic fuzzy number to find out the failure of prevention COVID19 on the basis of the above criteria.

Keywords: COVID-19, Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Triangular intuitionistic fuzzy number, Reliability.

THE ORIGIN, TRANSMISSION AND TREATMENT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)-A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

An acute respiratory disease, caused by a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has spread throughout China and to whole world. Meanwhile, some autonomous research groups have recognised that SARS-CoV-2 belongs to β -coronavirus, with highly identical genome to bat coronavirus, directing towards bat as the natural host. The novel coronavirus uses the same receptor, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) as that for SARS-CoV, and mostly spreads through the respiratory tract. Evidence showed human-to-human transmission, along with numerous exported cases across the globe. Symptoms of COVID-19 patients include fever, cough, fatigue and a small population of patients appeared gastrointestinal infection symptoms. The old and people with underlying diseases are vulnerable to infection. Presently, there are limited precise antiviral strategies, but some potent candidates of antivirals and repurposed drugs are under investigation. In this review, we summarized the latest research progress of the origin, transmission and some treatments of COVID-19.

Keywords: *Clinical characteristics, Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), Origin, SARS-CoV-2, Origin, Transmission, Treatment.*

COMPUTATIONAL STRATEGIES TO TESTIFY THE BIOACTIVE STEROIDAL LACTONES FROM WITHANIA SOMNIFERA AGAINST NOVEL COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Since the early 21st century, Coronavirus (CoV) have triggered a significant outbreak of catastrophic pneumonia in humans. There are currently no reported therapies for the treatment of infections with CoV-2 and due to the time consuming method of producing new medications, drug repositioning may be the only remedy to this unexpected infectious pandemic of diseases. Presently, information technology has been a core part of drug development in this age of personalized medicine and cost-effective public health outcomes. For reliable target recognition and validation, chemoinformatic tools are employed along with drug discovery methods to pave the way for an effective computer-aided drug design (CADD). New drug research faces significant obstacles due to a decline in the number of new product approvals combined with exorbitant rising cost. Due to which ‘paraherbalism’ has become the most important medication in traditional as well as complementary medicine worldwide. *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal (WS), is an important medicinal plant in the Indian Ayurvedic context. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the antiviral potential of WS and its phytoconstituents against the novel COVID-19 target proteins using *in silico* methods.

Keywords: Withanolides, antiviral, ACE2, 3CLpro, Nsp10/Nsp16 complex, S protein.

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): PENDEMIC IN 2019-2020

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ABSTRACT

Viruses are so minute in size that it cannot be seen with the naked eyes but viruses like Novel Corona Viruses are dangerous for human. COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus. 'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV.' (Centers For Disease Control and Prevention). They are so light that it can travel through micro water droplets in air and can land on human skin and we cannot feel it. CORONA VIRUSES are from large group of viruses (65 - 125nm in diameter 26 – 32Kbs in Length), Consist of a core of Single Stranded RNA as a genetic material surrounded by an envelope of protein spikes. The virions are spherical to pleomorphic enveloped particles (N. Zhong, et al). The envelop is studded with projecting glycoproteins and surrounds a core consisting of matrix proteins enclosed within which is SS(+ve) RNA (Mr 6 X 10⁶) (Perlman S.; et al) associated with nucleoprotein. The envelop glycoprotein are responsible for attachment to host cell and also carry the main antigenic epitopes, particularly the epitopes recognised by neutralising antibodies. This gives the appearance of crown. Crown in Latin is called CORONA that's who these viruses get their name. Coronavirus has created a pandemic situation in the world and because of this many countries have suffered both huge humane and financial losses. Still the researchers are working round the clock to find the vaccine for this virus. (Fig.2 and Fig.3)

SARS CoV -2: AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR STRUCTURE, FUNCTION, AND ANTIGENICITY OF THE SPIKE GLYCOPROTEIN

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus -2 is a new public health crisis threatening the global with the emergence and spreading. This virus is originated from Wuhan, Hubei province, China on December 19. There have been around 2,774,135 human infected and 1,90,871 killed till 25 April 2020. We conducted a literature review through openly accessible information to summarize knowledge concerning pathogen and present epidemic. In this literature review spike glycoprotein of SARS CoV-2, genome, and its binding with ACE-2 receptor and antigenicity are reviewed. We also found that SARS CoV-2 S glycoprotein harbors a furin cleavage site at the borderline of S1 and S2 subunits.

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19): PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The 2019-novel coronavirus (nCoV) is a major source of disaster in the 21th century. The global pandemic of novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, and has since spread worldwide.(CO-Corona, Vi-Virus, D-Disease, COVID-19). Dr. Lee is the first man they called, in this type of symptoms still found in the human this is not a small things but Dr.Lee is also infected from the COVID-19 and after some time he also left from the earth.

THERAPEUTIC AVENUES FOR CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-2019

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ABSTRACT

SARS-Cov-2 is the virus which affects a large number of people throughout the world. It consists of a positive sense, single stranded RNA as its genetic material. The first case of COVID-19 was reported in Wuhan, china. The infected patients commonly show the symptoms like dry cough, fever, and difficulty in breathing. There are several drugs has been found to be effective against COVID-19 such as Hydroxychloroquine/Azithromycin, Remdesivir, Lopinavir/Ritonavir, Convalescent plasma, Monoclonal antibody. During the clinical trials several drugs shows adverse side effects in patients like??. But certain therapeutics using Tocilizumab and Convalescent plasma therapy shows High efficiency in the treatment of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, Convalescent plasma, Tocilizumab

COVID-19 : INTRODUCTION, SYMPTOMS, MODE OF TRANSMISSION, PREVENTION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

In December 2019, COVID-19 was unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China & now a pandemic affecting many countries globally. COVID-19 is infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. It is a large family of viruses which are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to severe diseases MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) & SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are dry cough, fever, tiredness & in some patients may have aches & pains, nasal congestion, sore throat or diarrhoea. Around 1 out of every 5 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill & develops difficulty breathing & about 80% people recover from the disease. This study is to assess the awareness of COVID-19 disease.

Keywords: COVID-19, MERS, SARS, Coronavirus

CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19)
A PANDEMIC DISEASE AND PREVENTION OF ITS SPREAD

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ABSTRACT

Novel Corona Virus is the new strain of corona virus and it is a member of very large family which can cause Cold, Fever, Cough like symptoms and also showing Pneumonia like symptoms after some days of infection where patient is facing problem in breathing. There was different other corona virus infections was reported in some past decades i.e. SARS(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) in China year 2002 through Civet Cat and MERS(Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) in Saudi Arabia year 2012 spread through Camel but the novel corona virus was not identified previously and originated from China through Bats. The main aim of this study is to keep people aware about this pandemic condition and don't panic of it.

Keywords- *Pandemic, SARS, MRES, Premorphic, Virion, Incubation, Asymptomatic Patients, Nasal Congestion, Hygiene.*

SOME PLANT MOLECULES S AGAINST THE CORONAVIRUS

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ABSTRACT

Due to the reported high ability of virulence of CORONA VIRUS in recent months, several studies have been conducted to discover and introduce CORONA antiviral drugs. The results of several studies have shown that protease inhibitors and prevent viral replication, which make up the major part of plant molecules. Therefore plant molecules very effective in controlling virus-induced infection.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Plant molecules, Mechanisms, Herbs

ACE2 RECEPTOR: A POSITIVE MANIFESTATION OF COVID19 ON SMOKERS – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

COVID 19 is a respiratory disease which is caused by SARS CoV-2 and started its pandemic effect in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019. The disease condition is generally analyzed with the clinical characteristics of inmate to their prognostic factors. Smoking is destructive to the immune system and it is associated with adverse disease prognosis making smokers more vulnerable to infectious diseases. Previous evidence indicates the risk factor, smokers are twice more likely than non-smokers contract to influenza and had high mortality rate during MERS-CoV outbreak. Angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) receptor which is necessary for SARS CoV-2 host cell entry is found upregulated on smokers than non-smokers. Nicotine increases the activity of ACE2 in the lungs of smokers. ACE2 expressed in the goblet cells in smokers, indicates the high risk towards the infection of 2019-nCoV affecting the bronchial epithelium of current smokers than non-smokers. The significant effect of smoking ACE pulmonary expression shows that an increased risk for viral binding and entry of SARS-CoV & SARS CoV-2 in the lungs of smokers which makes them more prone to nCoV.

Keywords: SARS Cov2, Smoking, Nicotine, ACE2

APPROACHES TO CURBING THE MENACE OF CORONAVIRUS

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ABSTRACT

Human beings are currently in the center of what could be the most profound changes occurring to our lives in generations. Coronaviruses encased, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses of about 100 – 160 nm in diameter. Virus treatments are on based on the two basic approaches such as virus based and host based approaches. As on date there were no official treatments to cure the coronavirus. This chapter outlines the various approaches for the treatment for the coronavirus.

**ANALYSIS OF FAILURE TO SPREAD OF COVID-19 BY
TRIANGULAR INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY NUMBER AND SOME OF ITS
ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Human history is observing a very strange time fighting an invisible enemy; the novel COVID-19 corona virus. It is first observed in the china, specifically Wuhan province. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. Some obstacles arise to prevent this epidemic are as follows no exact information about vector origin, no exact way how the vector to host transmission done, vector mutation, host immunity, host mobility, host to host transmission etc. In this paper we use triangular intuitionistic fuzzy number to find out the failure of prevention COVID19 on the basis of the above criteria.

Keywords: COVID-19, Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets, Triangular intuitionistic fuzzy number, Reliability.

CORONAVIRUS: AN INTRODUCTION, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Human history is observing a very strange time fighting an invisible enemy- the novel COVID 19 Coronavirus. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. Many of them infect animals, but some coronaviruses from animals can evolve into a new human coronavirus that can spread from person-to- person. This is what happened to a new coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2, which causes the disease known as COVID-19. 2019-nCoV is a novel beta coronavirus, which belongs to the sarbecovirus subgenus of a coronaviridae family. It has a capsule and the particles are round or oval, often polymorphous with a diameter of 60-140nm. Its genetic characteristics are distinct from SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV. Recent study has shown that 2019-nCoV is 96% identical to bat coronavirus TG13 at the whole genome level.

**ISSUES RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH IN THE TIMES OF
‘CORONA-CRISIS’**

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ABSTRACT

Multidimensional consequences of the pandemic are possible. It can give rise to many social anomalies. The fear of losing their jobs, property while being held captive for a long time in unusual circumstances can make them mentally sick. Distance from loved ones can lead to mental depression. Fear, frustration and panic can make a large chunk of Indian society mentally unstable for some time, so we all need to motivate them on a regular basis and try to provide all our population basic amenities so that the fear factor can come to a minimum level. The broadcast of Ramayana and Mahabharata on television is a good initiative to keep people engaged with a positive light. We need to keep innovating such ideas to keep them fresh in these adverse times.

Keywords: - Mental Health, COVID-19, Social Order, Creation

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-2019 (COVID-19): ITS DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been defined as the cause of the disorder of the respiratory illness in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China beginning in December 2019. The virus be born in bats and was conveyed to humans through yet an unidentified intermediary animals in Wuhan, Hubei province, China in December 2019. There have been around 30, 92,400 reported cases of coronavirus disease 2020 (COVID-2019) and 2,13,341 reported deaths to date (28/04/2020). In INDIA There have been around 30,200 cases of coronavirus disease and 945 reported deaths to date (22/4/2020). Coronavirus disease is spread by inhalation or contact with infected droplets and its incubation time period ranges from 2 to 14 days.. The symptoms are usually fever, cough, sore throat, breathlessness, fatigue, malaise among others. The disease is mild in most people; in some (usually the elderly and those with comorbidities), it may progress to pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and multi organ dysfunction. The virus spreads faster than its two ancestors the SARS-CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), but has lower fatality. In this review article we describe the epidemiology, clinical characteristics, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of knowledge surrounding COVID-19

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2; respiratory infection, coronavirus, pneumonia

BIO ACTIVE POTENTIAL OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS TO COMBAT COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has done the world upside down since its outbreak. Scientific fraternity world over are exploring every aspect of the disease from its cause, mechanism of action, treatment, vaccine, diagnostics and prevention. The wait for an effective specific medication looks longer attributing to the COVID-19 statistics. Therefore the need of the hour is to explore preventive measures that can be taken. Plant-derived components have shown immense properties of boosting the immune system. One of the plant derivatives is flavonoids which have been previously reported to be good source for enhancing immune powers. The current review is a comprehensive summation of various plants and their bio active components whose properties have been known to treat common flu like diseases as well as boosting immunity. Thus these plants can be potentially promising as a bioactive component source that can be explored for prevention of SARS-CoV-2 virus.

COVID-19: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR HUMANITY

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ABSTRACT

In the year 2019 during the month of December, a very big challenge came in front of humanity around the world in the form of a novel coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. It resulted in the outbreak of a respiratory illness which is known as COVID-19. Since December 2019, just a month before the Chinese Spring Festival, multiple cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology appeared in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Later, a novel coronavirus was identified in a bronchoalveolar lavage fluid sample from the Wuhan Seafood Market using metagenomic next-generation sequencing technology. On February 11, 2020, the virus was named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV). SARS-CoV-2 is the seventh member of the coronavirus family that can infect humans after the emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV). The World Health Organization announced that the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 was classified as a public health emergency of international concern on January 30, 2020. The new coronavirus disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 was named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The unprecedented number of COVID-19 cases not only in China but also in many countries has triggered the alarm for public health to respond to emerging and re-emerging diseases. A comprehensive strategy, including surveillance, diagnostics, clinical treatment, research, and development of vaccines and drugs, is urgently needed to win the battle against COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

Keywords: Challenge, novel, infectious, SARS, Surveillance etc.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19, just few days back, was foreign to us and now spreading its routes well in India. Starting with one case and now with 800+ cases, the virus is trending right now in almost every part of the country. The irony is not much is known about this novel virus, hence mortality and morbidity across the globe is on a peak. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) has formulated guidelines, advisories for social distancing protocol, diagnosis, management, do's and don'ts and other reliable material. This review briefly covers the introduction, possible mode of transmission, definitions, some basic advices, diagnosis, treatment and management protocol being followed right now in India; however subjected to change in due course of time as is the number of cases and mortality. The health care personnel are doing their job perfectly and so is the Government, but what is important for everyone being a citizen of India is to maintain social distancing and follow advisories strictly from time to time so that we can make way for our own lives and lives of our dearones.

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, India

COVID-19 OUTBREAK – AN UPDATE ON ORIGIN, TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL THERAPIES

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ABSTRACT: *COVID-19—the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2—is an enormous global health-care system. The coronavirus is an oily membrane packed with genetic instructions to generate millions of copies. CoV genome contains a variable number of open read frames (ORFs). Human-to-human transmission of SARS-CoV-2 occurs primarily among family members, including relatives and friends who have closely approached patients or carriers of incubations. The common mechanism of virus entry into a host cell by endocytosis mediated by the receptor. The receptor used by the COVID-19 virus to invade and alter the cells in the lungs will most likely be ACE2, a protein located on the surface of the cells in the kidneys, cardiac tissues, arteries and veins, and most notably on the lung alveoli's epithelial cells (AT2). Efficacy for any drug treatment has not been determined. Chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, lopinavir, ritonavir, remdesivir and favipiravir are the antimicrobials with possible action against SARS-CoV-2. Isolation or quarantine, social distancing, and physical barriers such as masks, are additional ways to delay respiratory virus transmission. This article reviews about an update information of origin, transmission and clinical therapies of COVID-19.*

**CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) A PANDEMIC DISEASE
AND PREVENTION OF ITS SPREAD**

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ABSTRACT-

Novel Corona Virus is the new strain of corona virus and it is a member of very large family which can cause Cold, Fever, Cough like symptoms and also showing pneumonia like symptoms after some days of infection where patient is facing problem in breathing. There was different other corona virus infections was reported in some past decades i.e. SARS(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) in China year 2002 through Civet Cat and MERS(Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) in Saudi Arabia year 2012 spread through Camel but the novel corona virus was not identified previously and originated from China through Bats. The main aim of this study is to keep people aware about this pandemic condition and don't panic of it.

Keywords- *Pandemic, SARS, MRES, Premorphic, Virion, Incubation, Asymptomatic Patients, Nasal Congestion, Hygiene.*

BIOLOGY OF nCOVID-19 VIRUS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

Here I discuss the basis biology of nCOVID-19 virus, especially, its structure, systematic position, morphology and epidemiology in concern of present scenario. This virus is emerging as a global problem result in solemn outbreak of the corona virus disease. The outbreak started in China in late 2019 and by April 2020 the disease has spread to countries around the world. Morphologically, this virus appears as in form of crown, envelope glycoprotein of their surface. This SARS Cov 2 strain is systematically positioned in BETA CoV genera along with SARS CoV and MERS Cov.

CONVALESCENT PLASMA THERAPY: A POTENTIAL TREATMENT FOR COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has rapidly spread across the world, causing thousands of deaths worldwide. Currently, no specific treatments have been proved to be effective for COVID-19. Evidences shows that convalescent plasma therapy (CPT) has been successfully used in the prevention and treatment of several pandemics like SARS (2005), H1N1 (2009), Ebola virus outbreak (2014) and MERS (2015). It has been observed that patients recovered from COVID-19 contains huge amount of neutralizing antibodies, capable of eradicating pathogen from pulmonary tissues and blood circulation. In CPT, convalescent plasma is obtained from the COVID-19 recovered patient (donor) by apheresis and transferred to the COVID-19 suffering patient. The donor which has developed active immunity provides passive immunity to the recipient through CPT. Therefore, it can be concluded that CPT could be stopgap measure that could rescue the COVID-19 pandemic, as it is easily accessible and safe option for severe COVID-19.

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR COVID-19
DISEASE**

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus can cause a variety of illness in animals, but in human being coronaviruses produce one-third of common colds and sometimes respiratory infections in premature infants. Here, we focus on that the environmental factors are the main reason for causes of the coronavirus infection and we have given some prevention methods. Also, we have defined that plasma therapy is an effective treatment at present time.

Keywords -nCOVID, SARS, MERS, Plasma therapy, Prevention method.

A REVIEW ON POTENTIAL SALIVARY DIAGNOSIS IN DETECTION OF COVID- 19

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ABSTRACT

A novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is related with human- to-human transmission. The COVID-19 was recently identified in saliva of infected patients. In this viewpoint the article, would like to discuss the potential of transmission via the saliva of this virus. Saliva can have an essential role in the human-to-human transmission, and non-invasive salivary diagnostics may provide a convenient and cost-effective point of care platform for the fast and early detection of COVID-19 infection. The collection of saliva is non-invasive and greatly minimizes the exposure of healthcare workers to COVID-19. Saliva has a high consistency rate of greater than 90% with nasopharyngeal specimens in the detection of respiratory viruses, including coronaviruses. More research is required to analyze the potential diagnostic of COVID-19 in saliva to develop rapid tests for the detection of COVID-19 and it is also essential to improve and develop thriving strategies for prevention, particularly for dentists and healthcare professionals who are engaged in performing aerosol-generating procedures.

Keywords: *salivary diagnostics, safe, non invasive, cost effective, novel corona virus*

**PHARMACOLOGY ASPECTS OF AVAILABLE DRUGS
AND THERAPY APPROPRIATE FOR TREATMENT AGAINST
COVID-19.**

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ABSTRACT:

SARS CoV-2 is known to cause COVID-19. WHO recognized the infection as pandemic. Since, the proliferation pathways and the pathogenesis of the virus are not completely known and is still under study, there is no definite treatment against the virus. So far the treatment includes usage of drugs like hydroxychloroquine which inhibits the ACE2 cellular receptor and several other drugs that terminate the replication and RNA synthesis of the virus. Along with drugs having potential activity against COVID-19 certain immunosuppressant drugs such as Tocilizumab, Sarilumab, Siltuximab etc., are also used. Convalescent plasma therapy is also implied in several places to improve the survival rate of patients. Apart from all the drugs a person's immune system should be stable enough to fight against the disease. Hence, there are ongoing studies to identify the effect of various immunity boosting nutritional supplements against the infection.

Keywords: SARS CoV-2, COVID-19, drugs, supportive drugs, treatment.

PLACENTAL STEM CELLS BASED IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY FOR SARS-CoV-2.

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ABSTRACT

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the causative agent of the deadly contagious disease of increasing incidence around the world. As the major problem faced in the severe cases of COVID19 was due to the elevated level of cytokines and uncontrollable inflammation that ultimately resulted in multiple organ failure and ARDS .thus the sharp increase in the incidence of this infection and the severe side effects and the disadvantage of broad-spectrum of the present therapeutics made it necessary to search for an alternative and effective therapy to treat COVID 19. Thus we have focused on a wise approach to the combat of COVID-19 effectively with the help of placental expanded cells (PLX), these are placenta-derived, mesenchymal-like adherent stromal cells that facilitates healing of damaged tissue by stimulating the body’s own regenerative mechanism by promote inflammation resolution and exhibit strong immunomodulatory properties. Ascontrolling the inflammatory response and inhibiting cytokine storm considered to be a crucial strategy in severe cases of COVID19infection, this placental stem cell therapy could be a potential candidate to reduce the inflammatory damage associated with the disease. Thus we have addressed the current findings and advances in placental stem cell therapy strategies against COVID 19 and other disorders.

Keywords: *Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), placental expanded cells (PLX), immunomodulatory properties.*

HANDLING EMERGING ISSUES ON INFODEMIC DURING PANDEMIC**DR. SEEMA KOHLI¹, DR. BK JAIN²**¹HEAD, PHARMACY, K.N. POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, JABALPUR

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ABSTRACT

Infodemic, more concisely is the flood of misinformation disseminating through social platforms and other media outlets. At one end, the Government authorities are making their all-out efforts in controlling and combating the battle against Corona spread. On the other end misinformation is creating unwanted problems towards public health. News around the COVID-19, the bogus treatments and unscientific claims and fake health advisories has taken misinformation and fake news to unimaginable levels. People wanting to save themselves from this virus are resorting to any measure fuelled by rumors and half-baked fake news on preventive measures and cures. Instant messaging platform WhatsApp, particularly family groups, is increasingly becoming a hotbed of medical misinformation despite recent measures by WhatsApp to stem the flow of misinformation around the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper endeavored to express its view to make attention and resolve the various issue of Infodemic that is going to infiltrated the brain of humanbeing.

Keywords: *Infodemic, misinformation, pandemic and infiltrated.*

**CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC IN INDIA: REVIEW ON
SYMPTOMS, TRANSMISSION AND DIAGNOSIS**

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is recently declared pandemic caused by sars-cov2. It is zoonotic in origin and transmitted to humans via unknown intermediary animals in wuhan, hubei province of china. Several measures (lockdown, quartine, janta curfew, testing and isolation) are being carried out by Indian government to avoid its spread as there are no vaccines available for its treatment. In this review, we highlighted the symptoms, transmission, preventive measures and diagnosis of COVID-19. The purpose of this article is to sketch out the current status of COVID-19 in India with reference to the public health and social measures useful for slowing or stopping the spread of COVID-19 at regional, community, national or global level.

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COVID-19 WITH OTHER COUNTRIES,
THEIR PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT.**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 was originated from Wuhan city of China in December 2019. It is a viral disease due to the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus. The affected patients show flu-like symptoms with a dry cough, sore throat, high fever, and breathing problems. In the world, about 3.12 million people have been infected with more than 0.21 million deaths have been recorded. The United States of America itself has got more affected patients when compared with other countries globally, which is about 1 million. There is no exact and specific treatment for this disease. However, prevention and management are the best practices to control this infection.

Keywords : *COVID-19, Prevention and management.*

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19): PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The 2019-novel coronavirus (nCoV) is a major source of disaster in the 21th century. The global pandemic of novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, and has since spread worldwide.(CO-Corona, Vi-Virus, D-Disease, COVID-19). Dr. Lee is the first man they called, in this type of symptoms still found in the human this is not a small things but Dr.Lee is also infected from the COVID-19 and after some time he also left from the earth.

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is single stranded RNA virus caused by SARS-CoV-2 transmitting between animals and people. It was found in Wuhan, china. It causes severe diseases like middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS-COV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-COV). It produces symptoms like fever, cough, sore throat and difficulty in breathing. It is transmitted through the droplets of infected person when he sneezes and cough. As per WHO it is an ongoing outbreak to be global public health emergency. So, this review currently focus on the current status of COVID-19 containing clinical symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Dignosis, Sneezes

**CUMINALDEHYDE, ACTIVE COMPONENT OF CUMINUM CYMINUM:
POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC DRUG FOR NOVEL COVID-19 USING
MOLECULAR DOCKING**

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ABSTRACT

Background: SARS-CoV2 outbreak represents a pandemic threat to global public health which was identified at the end of December, 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei province, China 2019 (1,2). Corona viruses (CoVs) are highly transmittable and pathogenic virus which belongs to the family of Coronaviridae (order Nidovirales) with a single stranded positive-sense RNA as genetic material approx. 26-32 kb in size (3,4,5). Viral genome is encapsulated within membrane envelope (M) protein, studded with glycoprotein spikes (S) protein. The severity and magnitude of the SARS-CoV2 progression makes it imperative to develop therapeutic drugs, utilizing pharmacological or natural agents. Spices and condiments comprise the most important products used for flavouring foods. Cuminum cyminum (cumin) belonging to family Apiaceae and commonly known as jeera, is a annual herb used as dietary components and have diverse medicinal properties (6). Objective: The aim of this research is to elucidate cuminaldehyde, active component of cumin, as a potential drug against COVID-19 inhibition. Material and Methods: In the present study, the structure of cuminaldehyde and target proteins SARS-CoV2 were downloaded from online available database PubChem and Protein Data Bank (PDB) respectively. After minimizing the energy, both ligand and proteins were subjected to molecular docking using AutoDock Tools (ADT) version 4.2.6. Software and their interaction were analyzed in Accelrys Biovia Discovery Studio version 2017 R2 (7). Bioactivity score prediction and drug likeness following Lipinski's rule of 5 was evaluated using Molinspiration version 2016.10. OSIRIS Property Explorer version 4.5.1.was used to predict the drug toxicity assessment (7). The results were compared with Remdesivir drug. The PDB IDs of the target proteins of COVID-19 were as follows: Spike glycoprotein PDB ID: 6VXX, ACE2 Receptor PDB ID: 1O8A, 3CLPro PDB ID: 6LU7, papain-like protease (PLPro) PDB ID: 6W9C. Results: Cuminaldehyde has a stronger bond and high affinity with the proteins of SARS-CoV2 in decreased order ACE Receptor> Spike protein> PLPro>3CLPro. The ACE2 receptor protein has the lowest binding energy (-5.19kcal/mol) with respected to spike glycoprotein followed (-4.79 kcal/mol). Spike glycoprotein found on the surface of SARS-CoV-2 facilitates the viral entry through Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE2) receptor on host cell surface. PASS Analysis of cuminaldehyde revealed 0 violations of Lipinski's parameters indicating it ideal potential drug. Toxicity potential evaluation revealed that cuminaldehyde had no toxicity, tumorigenicity or Reproductive effect(s). Conclusion: Finally, with due attention to the high effectiveness function of cuminaldehyde, we can conclude that this compounds may be considered as safe potential drugs against SARS- CoV2 as it binds with ACE receptor, blocking the viral entry.

A STANCE ON COVID-19: SARS-COV-2 TRANSMISSION, SPREAD, AND EMERGENCE

ALEESHA

KERALA

ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are common human pathogens, causing generally-mild acute respiratory illnesses known as the common cold. The virus Coronaviruses Coronaviruses (CoVs) are enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses that belong to the subfamily Coronavirinae, family Coronaviridae, order Nidovirales (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32113704>). It is suggested that this is likely the zoonotic origin of COVID-19 based on the large number of infected people that were exposed to the wet animal market in Wuhan City, China. Person-to-person transmission of COVID-19 infection led to the isolation of patients that were subsequently administered a variety of treatments. Extensive measures to reduce person-to-person transmission of COVID-19 have been implemented to control the current outbreak. Special attention and efforts to protect or reduce transmission should be applied in susceptible populations including children, health care providers, and elderly people. Additional collaboration in the areas of antiviral discovery processes and clinical trial performance will enhance patients' access to drug candidates with improved therapeutic potential and ideally reduce the amount of time required to bring these drugs to market. The abundance of publications and the rapid publication rate associated with the SARS-CoV-2 virus-related disease outbreak, as illustrated in this report, are indicative of the intense effort by research institutes and pharmaceutical industries to address both molecular mechanisms and therapeutic routes useful for treating current and future coronavirus outbreaks.

CONVOLESCENT PLASMA THERAPY FOR COVID-19

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In December 2019, the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan, China created havoc all over the world. As of 3rd May 2020, SARS-CoV-2 had affected more than 3 million people across the globe and caused more than 200 thousand deaths. The research is going on to find a effective treatment for the COVID-19. Till then the treatment for the COVID 19 patients is done with the help of the anti malarial drug Hydroxychloroquine and various life supportive treatments such as oxygen supply in moderate cases and extra corporeal membrane oxygenation in critically ill patients. The type of medication which is given is also under investigation. The convalescent plasma therapy is found as a one of the way for the treatment of the COVID-19 patients. The further research on it is going on but it might be an immediate strategy for the emergency prophylaxis and SARS-CoV-2 therapy.

COVID-19 IT`S PREVENTIONS AND MANAGERMENTS

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. It is Human to human transmission. The incubation period ranges from one to 14 days, though is most commonly five days. The most common symptoms are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Avoiding close contact with sick individuals prevent the spread of COVID-19. In December 2019 first case found in Wuhan city (China). There are no medicines available to treat COVID-19—yet. Investigational drugs may have to offer in the against COVID-19. COVID-19 Vaccine are under Trials. Many countries are work on this project to prepare the COVID-19 Vaccine.

PHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENTS FOR CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19): A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Over the past two decades, coronaviruses (CoVs) have been associated with significant disease outbreaks in East Asia and the Middle East. The severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East respiratory syndromes (MERS) began to emerge in 2002 and 2012, respectively. Health workers worldwide are currently making efforts to control further disease outbreaks caused by the novel CoV (originally named 2019-nCoV) that was first identified in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, on December 12th, 2019. Coronaviruses are members of the subfamily Coronavirinae in the family Coronaviridae and the order Nidovirales. Coronaviruses are a group of enveloped viruses with no segmented, single-stranded, and positive-sense RNA genomes. six coronaviruses have been known to infect human hosts and cause respiratory diseases. Among them, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV). They can be isolated from different animal species. These include birds, livestock, and mammals such as camels, bats, masked palm civets, mice, dogs, and cats [2]. The widespread distribution and infectivity of COV make it an important pathogen.

Keywords: Corona, respiratory, viruses, Hcov, host, RNA.

EFFECT OF ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME 2 IN SARS-CoV-2.

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ABSTRACT

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the infective agent responsible for causing COVID-19. Recently, a receptor has been identified for SARS-CoV-2 named as Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE2). ACE2 expresses itself mainly in the lungs, gut, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, kidneys, and adipose tissues. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE2) has three main functions: it act as a negative regulator of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), facilitates the amino acid transport, and also act as a SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 receptor. The receptor binding domain of SARS-CoV-2 is different from SARS-CoV in a variety of amino acid residues. This allows SARS-CoV-2 to bind with human ACE2 receptor with strong affinity, resulting in greater pathogenicity of SARS-CoV-2. ACE2 also causes acute myocardial injury as well as chronic disability to the cardiovascular system. So, during treatment of COVID-19, specific attention should also be given to cardiovascular protection.

PULMONARY OEDEMA

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ABSTRACT

The corona virus pandemic is mediated by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and has been responsible for more than 900,000 and 45,000 deaths worldwide as of April,2020. SARS-CoV infects cells via binding to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2(ACE2). ACE2 plays an important role in renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) where it metabolizes Ang-2 to Ang- (1-7). SARS-CoV spike protein reduces ACE2 expression, which protects lungs from ARDS.

DANGER OF DEATH: A REVIEW ON DEADLY VIRUSES

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is considered as an infectious disease, which is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, also named as SARS-CoV-2, previously known as 2019 novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV (a strain of coronavirus). The first infected cases were found in Wuhan, China, in late December 2019 before spreading globally 1,2,3. The World Health Organization originally called this illness "novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia (NCIP)"¹. On 11 February 2020, the WHO officially again renamed the clinical condition as COVID-19. But on the same day, the Coronavirus Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses renamed the virus called as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) 5,6,7. The morphologically Corona virus is spherical/pleomorphic, single stranded, enveloped RNA and covered with club shaped glycoprotein. Corona viruses contain four sub types including alpha, beta, gamma and delta corona virus. Each of sub type has many serotypes^{8,9,10,11,12}. Peoples can get such type of infection through close contact with the diseased person affected with same virus including dry cough, sneezing. Basically, corona virus was spread via airborne zoonotic droplets. Virus was replicated in ciliated epithelium that caused cellular damage and infection at infection site. According to a study published in 2019, An angiotensin converting enzyme, a membrane exopeptidase in the receptor used by corona virus in entry to human cells^{13,14,15} (Table 1).

ELECTROHOMEOPATHY- EFFICIENT MEDICINES FOR COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is caused by SARS-COV 2 and represent like a causative agent of a potentially fatal disease. That is a global public health concern. This is said to have come from seafood and meat market in Wuhan in Chinain December 2019. From where itspreaded to other countries including India. Extensive measures to reduce person to person transmission of COVID-19 have been implemented to control the outbreak. Special efforts and attention to protect transmission should be applied in susceptible population including children healthcare providers and elderly people.

CORONA VIRUS: AN ECONOMICAL OUT-BREAK FOR INDIA

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ABSTRACT

One Virus has worried the world, the Novel Corona Virus is a global war, wherein humans are facing the same enemy. To ensure that this war can be won, we must consider the life of humans as equal as our nation is considering the economy part. Honorable Prime Minister has addressed the country in one of his speech that the novel corona virus has brought an opportunity for the people of India. We should understand the increasing of Lockdown is taking our economy down at certain levels. The fight with Corona Virus is more of a strategic and leadership skills, the more efficient strategies will be, the sooner nation will gear up. This paper actually helps us to understand how the India Economy is going to be impacted and in which sectors. We should understand how the Indian economy is facing slow down over the last few quarters and now this virus has actually effected the economy. The extent of the shock will depend upon the strategies and importance made at Government level for the people and economy both. No economy can run without humans, so it is equally important to save lives of human to reduce economic impact too. In contrast, this paper will give us the view of economic impact due to SARS CoV-2 in India.

Keywords: *Corona Virus, Impact, Indian Economy, Human lives, Lockdown, Opportunities.*

Disclaimer: *Opinions expressed in the paper are solely of the author, hence do not represent the views of the company.*

HOW DO THE TESTS FOR CORONA VIRUS WORKS?

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ABSTRACT

Invention of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology by Kary Mullis in 1984 gave birth to real-time PCR. Real-time PCR — detection and expression analysis of gene(s) in real-time — has revolutionized the 21st century biological science due to its tremendous application in quantitative genotyping, genetic variation of inter and intra organisms, early diagnosis of disease, forensic, to name a few. We comprehensively review various aspects of real-time PCR, including technological refinement and application in all scientific fields ranging from medical to environmental issues. Basically, more focused n the current pandemic COVID – 19.

Keywords: *Real-time PCR, applications, disease, microorganisms, pathogen, detection, quantification.*

A REVIEW OF RESEARCH EVIDENCE ON RECENT TRENDS IN COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

In recent years the field of coronavirology has advanced significantly. The SARS outbreak was a drastic warning that animal coronaviruses are possible threats to the human population, but the precise mechanism of SARS coronavirus species-to-species transmission remains unclear. The novel coronavirus uses the same SARS-CoV receptor, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), and spreads primarily through the respiratory tract. Importantly, there has been growing reports of ongoing human-to-human transmission along with several cases that have been transmitted across the world. Drugs such as Remdesivir, Favipiravir, Lopinavir / ritonavir, Hydroxychloroquine, Chloroquine, Azithromycin, Sofosbuvir / daclatasvir, and Pirfenidone can be produced cheaply by most currently in clinical trials. Almost all patients approved oxygen therapy, and WHO suggested extracorporeal oxygenation of the membrane (ECMO) in patients with refractory hypoxemia. Thus, the present review helps to aware about COVID-19 and its epidemiology, preventive measures and treatment.

Keywords: COVID-19, Transmission, Spreading of SARS-CoV- 2, drugs, Oxygen therapy, Treatment.

VIRTUAL EDUCATION: IMPACT OF COVID19

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ABSTRACT

Virtual education with the use of internet is a necessity for the continuous teaching and learning activities in the universities due to the COVID19 and lockdown. It is questioned whether professionals and students really have adequate preparation to face this challenge. The situation exposed led to the proposal of the objective: Analyze the theoretical elements related to virtual education with the use of internet in the teaching. The results showed that pedagogical quality and teacher preparation with the use of virtual system improve the teaching and learning process, in addition to favoring innovative programs in the area of education.

Keywords: *Virtual education, COVID19*

ROLE OF ‘TULSI’ FOR TREATMENT OF NEW NON- NATURAL RISK[SARS-CoV-2]

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ABSTRACT

The discovery that a novel coronavirus is the probable cause of the newly recognized severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), provides a dramatic example of an emerging coronavirus disease in humans. COVID-19, the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, is highly contagious disease, arose in a live seafood, poultry and wild animal market, but it has now appeared throughout the world, including the United States. Although human coronaviruses cause up to 30 percent of colds, they rarely cause lower respiratory tract disease. In contrast, coronaviruses cause devastating epizootics of respiratory or enteric disease in livestock and poultry. There have been around 26,28,527 worldwide (21,393-India) reported cases of COVID-19 and 1,83,424 worldwide (681-India) reported deaths to date 21/04/2020. So, to get rid of this catastrophe, combating the new virus as its epidemic is a matter of concern. It was reported that traditional remedies take the edge of the symptoms of COVID-19. Medicinal herbs, a class of medicine arise from nature hence causes less side effects because of less use of additives, preservatives and excipients. I use writing a review over the use of ‘Tulsi’ for the treatment of COVID-19 because of rapid spread of infection availability of less knowledge regarding the treatment and increase concern of public to protect themselves from the effect of viral infection. Tulsi has inter-modal therapeutic effects, I believe that tulsi may be effective in the prevention and management of COVID-19. Though the flourishing literature supports the managements of COVID-19 using tulsi, a lack of standard formulation limits its use. This is the need of time to start with translational researchers to provide scientific evidence for the efficacy and to establish the standard formulation of tulsi in the management of COVID-19. Here the question arises whether COVID-19 is a New Non- Natural Risk? By this study we gain the knowledge about the impact of the traditional plant on pandemic infection as the best way to protect ourselves from coronavirus by the ‘Ayurveda’s Holistic lifestyle approach in the society. Indians have good governance with social distancing and a good belief for traditional plant.

Keywords: Medicinal herbs, ayurveda, holistic lifestyle, tulsi, social distancing, pandemic infection.

**IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LITIGANTS IN INDIA – SEARCH FOR A
NEW PATH**

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ABSTRACT

Litigation in India is known to be time consuming. With the ongoing pandemic called COVID-19, litigants in India are facing the threat of delay justice which is often termed as denied justice. There being no surety about quick reopening of courts, the dilemma for litigants continue with uncertainty. Justice cannot wait for COVID-19 to end. This paper tries to explore the alternatives available for litigants while understanding the impact of COVID-19 on consumers of justice in India.

SOCIAL REVERBERATION TOWARDS “PANDEMIC”-“COVID 19”**DR. KAMINEE SAHU¹, DR. FATIR RAZA²**¹FACULTY, DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY KALANIKETAN POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE,
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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease. India presents unique concerns in context to its geographical vastness and the diversity complexity of its cultural and religious beliefs, and practices coexisting with poor social indicators. Communication programs can help enhance knowledge, shift attitudes, and change public behaviors. Preventive behaviors such as home quarantine and social distancing must be combined with efforts at dispelling rumors. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has maintained that there is still no concrete evidence of community transmission of corona virus in India. Fighting the COVID-19 crisis essentially requires a holistic approach that sufficiently integrates the infrastructural, social, behavioral, psychological aspects to prepare us for any emergency response. India must increase its public health spending to build a robust health care system and deal effectively with overriding religious considerations, social beliefs, and cultural practices to enhance the scientific temper of the people.

Keywords: Social, Reverberation, COVID19, SHG, SBCC, and ICTS,

HOW SURFACTANT DESTROY CORONA VIRUS?

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ABSTRACT

The novel coronavirus, can be spread via our hands. Hands act like sticky traps for viruses. We can pick up droplets that contain the virus, and they'll stay on our hands, and perhaps enter our bodies if we touch our hands to our faces. Surfactants is use to decrease the surface and interfacial tension and stabilize the interface.also increase its spreading and wetting properties. Some suractant molecules disrupt the chemical bonds that allow bacteria, viruses and grime to stick to surfaces, lifting them off the skin. Micelles can also form around particles of dirt and fragments of viruses and bacteria, suspending them in floating cages. When you rinse your hands, all the microorganisms that have been damaged, trapped and killed by soap molecules are washed away. Conclusion: Some surfactant, Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate,,Sodium Lauryl Sulfate,,Cetrimonium Bromide,Cetylpyridinium chloride,Benzalkonium chloride,Benzethonium chloride,Phospholipids phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylcholine, Polyethoxylated tallow amine Cocamide monoethanolamine Cocamide diethanolamine Suractant easily solublise the lipid or glycoprotein of Corona virus, which killed easily. Soaps are using frequently for at least 20 secands, the time of contact may more effective Coronavirus

COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA: A REVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is caused by SARS-COV2. Early studies reveal that COVID-19 has been originated in bats and was transmitted to humans through yet unknown intermediary animals in Wuhan, Hubei province of China. Person-to-person transmission of COVID-19 infection led to the isolation of patients that were subsequently administered a variety of treatments. Extensive measures (lock down, contract tracing, testing and isolation) to reduce person-to-person transmission of COVID-19 have been implemented to control the current outbreak. Still, there has been no potential drug to treat COVID-19 patients. In this review, we highlighted the Clinical manifestation, transmission, epidemiology, pathogenesis, phylogenetic analysis, treatment and current status in India.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pneumonia, SARS-CoV-2, Wuhan.

A REVIEW ON POTENTIAL SALIVARY DIAGNOSIS IN DETECTION OF COVID- 19

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ABSTRACT

A novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is associated with human- to-human transmission. The COVID-19 was recently identified in saliva of infected patients. In this viewpoint the article, would like to discuss the potential of transmission via the saliva of this virus. Saliva can have an essential role in the human-to-human transmission, and non-invasive salivary diagnostics may provide a convenient and cost-effective point of care platform for the fast and early detection of COVID-19 infection. The collection of saliva is non-invasive and greatly minimizes the exposure of healthcare workers to COVID-19. Saliva has a high consistency rate of greater than 90% with nasopharyngeal specimens in the detection of respiratory viruses, including coronaviruses. More research is required to analyze the potential diagnostic of COVID-19 in saliva to develop rapid tests for the detection of COVID-19 and it is also essential to improve and develop successful strategies for prevention, especially for dentists and healthcare professionals who are involved in performing aerosol-generating procedures.

Keywords: *salivary diagnostics, safe, non invasive, cost effective, novel corona virus*

ELECTROHOMEOPATHY – EFFICIENT MEDICINES FOR COVID-19

KUMUD SRIVASTAVA

ABSTRACT

“Whenever there exists any disturbance in the nature; nature shows its own rage.”

Such as: Year (1720) : Plague, Year (1820): Cholera, Year (1920) : Spanish flu, Year (2020) : CORONA VIRUS,About 100 years ago, COUNT CESARE MATTIE “father of electrohomeopathy” had researched and developed many medicines with no side effects by the use of the extracts from various plants proceeded by spagyric method.,The provision of electro homeopathy may prove a fruitful in this difficult time of COVID-19 outbreak. Working together, we can continue to provide high quality care while minimizing risk to ourselves, our patients and the public at large. Thus, “Center of your heart is the center of the universe. Go to that center and radiate positive vibration for the well-being of the humanity.” “STAY HOME STAY SAFE”

**EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON INDIVIDUALS OF DIFFERENT
TEMPERAMENTS: SANGUINE AND LYMPHATIC**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is spreading rapidly among individuals, which has similar kind of effects on the people. Researches have shown the transmission happens rapidly, also have stated that people having low immunity are more prone to be affected by this virus if not taken care of with extra precautions, even more than that of other individuals. People are born with different temperaments which defines the strength of their immune system. Electrohomeopathy describes two types of temperaments: Sanguine and Lymphatic, which have different characteristic features. This paper talks about the effect of COVID-19 on individuals having these different temperaments.

Keywords: COVID-19, Electrohomeopathy, Temperament, Sanguine, Lymphatic

A BRIEF UPDATE ON COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

The first human cases of COVID-19, the disease caused by the novel coronavirus causing COVID-19, subsequently named SARS-CoV-2 were first reported by officials in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019. Retrospective investigations by Chinese authorities have identified human cases with onset of symptoms in early December 2019. While some of the earliest known cases had a link to a wholesale food market in Wuhan, some did not. No evidence shows that medicine like oseltamivir and garlic can treat the new coronavirus. WHO is working with experts and doctors around the world for COVID-19 treatment, and observing how effective the anti-virus drugs are to 2019-nCoV. However, this work is still at an early stage and no recommendations can yet be made.

PANDEMIC COVID 19- A THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

COVID19 pandemic has affected the life of millions all over the globe. Governments all around the world are taking several necessary steps and timely decisions to curb the spread of the deadly virus. One of the major steps taken is Lockdown – restricting most of all economic activities. This is a crisis that has badly affected the economy worldwide. Apart from manufacturing, trading and sale of essential supplies, all the other industries are totally shut down. This has adversely affected the economy. Government of India has also taken severe measures and every possible initiative in this crucial time. The entire country is under lockdown since 25th March to contain the spread of the virus. It has announced relief packages to various stakeholders affected by this pandemic. Several steps have been taken relating to Statutory and Regulatory compliance matters. The present paper tries to focus on the reason, causes, symptoms of the virus.

Keywords: COVID 19, Causes, Indian economy, Pandemic, Precautionary measures.

**COVID-19 AS A POTENTIAL PREDICTOR OF OBSESSIVE-
COMPULSIVE DISORDER (OCD): A THEORETICAL
CONCEPTUALIZATION**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19, a form for a Corona virus, is a debilitating disease which is transmitted by human contact. Its impact has created a havoc in the whole world, it is not just creating physical pressure on people but also a psychological pressure. Government is promoting preventive measures stay safe from this virus and help in decreasing it from spreading more. The preventive measures that are been suggested includes cleaning surroundings regularly, washing, disinfecting, etc. after touching any surface. The initiative has proven to be good in the decrease in the development of virus. This can also become very taxing for some individuals creating anxieties among them. This paper deals with theoretically conceptualising that COVID-19 can be a potential predictor in the development of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).

Keywords: COVID-19, Corona virus, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE AND CHLOROQUINE: A POTENT CANDIDATE AGAINST SARS-CoV-2 INFECTION

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ABSTRACT

Characterized by pneumonia like symptoms, COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic by WHO in February 2020. The present scenario of global public health emergency and lack of any safe and effective treatment options has created a pressure and made researchers and scientific communities accountable for finding an effective medicine/vaccine swiftly. Several in-vitro studies on Vero-E6 cell line infected by SARS-CoV-2 and clinical trials on COVID-19 patients have revealed the efficient use of CQ/HCQ drugs in inhibiting viral replication, reducing disease duration and exacerbation of pneumonia, improving radiological response and increasing chances of virus-negative sero-conversion. Therefore, the risk-benefit ratio for the use of CQ/HCQ is quite considerable in the present era of COVID-19 pandemic. However, keeping the track record of the adverse effects of these drugs is quite necessary.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is an epidemic disease which is caused due to a special family of viruses namely “coronavirus”. The causative agent of COVID-19 is 2019 novel coronavirus. This virus is a new virus strain that has been originated in China. The health care workers, people who are in contact with infected patients are at risk for contracting 2019 novel coronavirus. The average incubation period of 2019 n-CoV is 5-6 days. Coronavirus are zoonotic in nature. WHO encouraged for their preparedness for health emergencies in line with the IHR(2005). This virus has its own specific features regarding its pathogenicity, structure, complications (respiratory illness) etc.

**WAY BACK TO OUR OLD INDIAN CULTURE DUE TO COVID-19-
A REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

The culture of India refers collectively to the thousands of distinct and unique culture of all religions and communities present in India. People now a days leaving our Mother culture and running behind the western World. Till now I didn't understand Why? This is also one of the reason behind the cause of COVID-19. As we all educated and knowledgeable we should create an awareness of these issues and follow our culture.

Keywords- COVID-19 , Western Culture, Awareness, Educated, India, Health.

MANIFESTATION AND IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON DIABETIC PATIENT- A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

SARS COV2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) & MERS(Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome) are the viral pathogen which is appeared from the animal host, But it is not scientifically proven. COVID 19(Coronavirus Disease 2019) is the latest version of SARS COV 2. The genetic makeup of COVID19 was not yet studied clearly. hence it is a single-stranded RNA virus which converts genetic information into mRNA(Messenger RNA) which is incorporated into the host genetic material and started replicating and cause diseases in the human population. The effect of COVID 19 in diabetic patient was increasing rapidly. India had more diabetics patient currently affects more than 62 million Indians, which is more than 7.2% of the adult population. When it comes to the infection, both type 1 & type 2 diabetes can increase the risk of contraction. The dysfunction of the immune response makes diabetics more susceptible to infections (Lisa Marie Basile., 2020).

Keywords: SARS, MERS, COVID19, Diabetes

VIRTUAL EDUCATION: IMPACT OF COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

Virtual education with the use of internet is a necessity for the continuous teaching and learning activities in the universities due to the COVID19 and lockdown. It is questioned whether professionals and students really have adequate preparation to face this challenge. The situation exposed led to the proposal of the objective: Analyze the theoretical elements related to virtual education with the use of internet in the teaching. The results showed that pedagogical quality and teacher preparation with the use of virtual system improve the teaching and learning process, in addition to favoring innovative programs in the area of education.

Keywords: *Virtual education, COVID19*

COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Corona virus disease mainly effect to respiratory system and communicate to each other by breathing. It is a take place of pandemic diseases, which is highlighted from Wuhan, Hubei Province, China and had some link to a large seafood and live animal market, suggesting animal to person spread. Later, a growing number of patients reportedly did not have exposure to animal markets, indicating person to person spread. Person to person spread was subsequently reported outside Hubei and in countries outside China, at least 218 countries of the world, including in the U.S.A., Italy, Germany, Spain, France, U.K., Iran etc are suffering. Most international destinations now have ongoing community spread with the virus that causes COVID-19, as does the United States. Community spread means some people have been infected and it is not known how or where they became exposed. Learn more about the spread of this coronavirus that is causing COVID-19. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person cough, sneezes or exhales. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air and quickly fall on floors or surface. If a person, can infected by breathing in the virus. So, they are within close proximity of someone, who has COVID-19, or by touching a contaminated surface and then their eyes, nose or mouth. In India, Foreigners as well as JAMATIs are mainly responsible to transmitting virus. COVID-19 is caused by a new coronavirus. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in people and many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats and bats. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread between people such as with MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, and now with this new virus, named SARS-CoV-2 (Feb-11, 2020). As current, suffering status of India is 19984 and U.P.-1294 (22-04-2020, 11:12AM). The infective situations are increasing ongoing. Preventional remedies are protect yourself and other around you by knowing the facts and tacking appropriate precautions which advices are provided by authentic institutions or bodies like as clean your hands by soap, sanitizers/an alcohol based hand rub, social distancing, don't touch your eyes, nose and mouth, using full face mask, stay home, feeling of fever, cough and difficulty in breathing, seeking medical consult etc. People are managed with supportive care, which may include fluid therapy, oxygen support and supporting other affected vital organs. The CDC recommends that those who suspect they carry the virus wear a simple face mask.

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, pandemic, community spread, suffering, transmitting, inflammatory, bloodstream, sneezing, unemployment, alcohol-based sanitizers/sprits, social distancing,

कोविड-19 : महामारी या मानव निर्मित अभिशाप**मेघा चतुर्वेदी****PH.D. SCHOLAR (ECONOMICS)****DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA****E-MAIL : MEGHAVISHALC@GMAIL.COM****ABSTRACT**

वैश्विक स्तर पर महामारी का रूप ले चुका नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) आज दुनियाँ का सबसे घातक अदृश्य शत्रु बन गया है। इसके अभूतपूर्व प्रसार ने एवं पूरी दुनियाँ को झकझोर कर रख देने की घटना ने सम्पूर्ण मानवजाति को यह याद दिला दिया है कि कोई बीमारी कितनी तेजी से फैल सकती है एवं इसकी घातक शक्ति सम्पूर्ण विश्व को तबाह करने की क्षमता रख सकती है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में हम सभी के मन में यह आशंका बलवती हो रही है कि हम इससे मुक्त हो सकेंगे अथवा नहीं। लगभग पूरे विश्व में ऐसी स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो गयीं हैं कि हर कोई अपने-अपने घरों में बंधक सा है। लम्बे समय से किसी से न मिल पाने एवं व्यापार/रोजगार टप हो जाने से लोग व्याकुल हो रहे हैं। कोरोना वायरस जिस तरह से अपने पाँव भारत में पसार रहा है और जो प्रभाव हम पश्चिमी देशों पर देख चुके हैं, उसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए हमें अतिरिक्त सतर्कता एवं संयम बरतने की आवश्यकता है। जिस प्रकार कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण से मृतकों का आंकड़ा निरन्तर वृद्धिमान है, उसे अनुमान लगाना सहज ही है कि आने वाले दिन अधिक कठिन व परीक्षा लेने वाले होंगे। हमारी लापरवाही पूरे देश को उस स्थिति में लाकर खड़ा कर सकती है जब हम इस महामारी की सभी अवस्थाओं (जंठमे) को पार कर चुके होंगे एवं एक त्रासदी हम सभी के समक्ष होगी।

COVID-19- THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This disease is caused by virus which is an enveloped and positive sense Single stranded RNA virus. This disease is caused by a virus known as Severe respiratory syndromecoronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) and originated in Wuhan city, Hubei province, China. This virus is transferred from the bats to humans. These diseases that have been introduced to humans with deadly effects are caused by animals. Many people in china who got infected with this disease were linked to an animal market known as ‘wet market.’ The main cause of transmission of this disease is when a healthy person comes in contact with the infected person via small respiratory droplets produced during sneezing, coughing or by touching a contaminated surface. The infection is mostly seen in adult male patients with the median age of the patients were between 34 and 58 years. This virus is more likely to infect people suffering from cardiovascular, cerebrovascular diseases or diabetes. The rate of infection in young and healthy people is low. The most common symptoms include fever, sore throat, dry cough, and fatigue. Less common symptoms are shortness of breath, diarrhoea, headache, mucus production and muscle pain. It mainly affects the upper respiratory tract and lower respiratory tract as well. The virus can led to pneumonia or even death. An infected person can show symptoms within 2 to 14 days after infection. There are no antiviral treatments available against this disease but some antibiotic treatments for secondary bacterial infections are recommended. Some preventive measures can help us to stay safe like social distancing, stay home, which aims to reduce contact of infected persons with large groups and using sanitizer or wash hands often, cover your cough, avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. According to WHO COVID-19 is a pandemic disease and affecting huge population worldwide i.e. confirmed cases 44, 40,989 out of which 15, 87,780 cases have been recovered. Number of death due to this disease is found to be 3, 02,376. Doctors are the front foot heroes who are playing major role to fight against this pandemic. We should follow the preventive measures to stay safe and healthy. Be Supportive; Be Careful; Be Alert; Be Kind.

CORONAVIRUS- THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) caused by different members of Coronavirus family in different organisms such as bat and mouse is now becoming a great threat to mankind. COVID19 strain of Coronavirus is an emerging pathogen to Human beings turning their ecospheres into red zones or death zones creating drastic fearful conditions with around four million confirmed cases, three hundred thousand deaths affecting more than 300 human ecozones. COVID19 is a single stranded, enveloped RNA virus having high mutation rate making it even more dangerous and also a challenge in the field of microbiology and virology. Mutations may be point or frameshift mutations which is a main reason of it's being pandemic as no vaccine is yet prepared due to high changing genome frequency. Coming in affinity or in contact with the infected person can transmit the pathogen. It can enter in human body through eyes, nose and mouth via hands or sneezing droplets of infected person. Pathogenesis of COVID19 have incubation period of around 14 days after which it starts replicating and showing symptoms. Symptoms include difficulty in breathing, constant fever, dry cough, running nose, sometimes sneezing and chest pain. COVID19 was isolated from microvilli and alveoli of respiratory track and lungs. It causes inflammation in the respiratory track and lungs making it difficult to breath, choking to death. Intensity of problem is different in the people of different age groups, more pronounced in old people than in younger generation may be in order of immunity and efficiency of people of different age groups. This also played an important role in this pandemic as a healthy looking person might be carrier and can transmit the pathogen to person where it can cause life taking effects. SARS can be prevented using mask, hand sanitizer, and social distancing i.e. measures to avoid transmission as the large genomic size of virus make it heavy which is a physical property of virus utilized in avoidance of transmission. To escape pandemic conditions we must rely on test kits formed by techniques such as ELISA as a means to detect infected person or a carrier and making him isolate. Another success can achieved using plasma of recovered person and it is transfer in infected person for it might have antibodies for the virus. The current condition of the world may shows inefficiency of human in controlling certain things but also making people aware and giving time to environment for synchronization with reduced anthropogenic activities.

COVID-19 THE VIRAL OUTBREAK

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease (COVID 19) it is an infectious disease caused by a virus known as coronavirus. It mainly affects the upper respiratory passage (nose, sinuses and throat) or lower respiratory passage (windpipe and lungs). It's caused by a coronavirus SARS-Cov-2. In December 2019, the virus outbreak occurs in Wuhan, China. The World health Organization recognized SARS-Cov- 2 as a new type of coronavirus. The outbreak rapidly spread all around the world. Coronavirus are a family of viruses that are found to cause diseases in Animals. Seven including the current one have occurred in humans, however four of them are very common in the world and some are more severe than the others. The COVID 19 is now officially a Pandemic. The WHO just upgraded the disease that has swept across 215 countries an total deaths are 2,70,000. The exact way in which the virus is transmitted is still unknown, usually respiratory viruses are transmitted through droplets created when someone sneezes or coughs. Evidence suggests that the virus can be transmitted from a person showing no symptoms. The virus can also survive for many hours on surface. The incubation time for COVID 19 (time it takes for a person to be exposed to the virus and onset of symptom) is suspected to range from 2 to 14 days. Generally the groups at risk are people with underlying health issues e.g. hypertension and chronic respiratory disease, however as we have seen in the previous time that young and healthy can also be the part of severe cases. Bats are considered natural sources of these viruses yet several other animals are also known to be a source. This virus is believed to transfer from bats to humans in WET market of Wuhan. There is currently no vaccine or any medication for the virus is available. there are main preventive measures which we should take and stay away from this deadly disease – do not touch your eyes, maintain social distancing (6 ft distance) , cover your cough and always use mask. We should always follow the prevention measures to stay away from this deadly virus and save our lives and others also.

TOXIC IMPACT OF SANITIZER ON HUMAN BODY

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ABSTRACT

Sanitizer is a chemical in liquid form, in which high concentration of alcohols as ethyl alcohol, isopropanol, n-propanol mix with other ingredients like water, glycerin and fragrance. Other non alcohol based sanitizer can be made through triclosan or trichlorocarbon, also mix in soaps and other toiletries. It can use without water. It is used to control microbial infection and treat as a antimicrobial. Most of active ingredients in sanitizer made up by grade A type based alcohol. U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Centers for Disease Control recommend ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, or a mix of both in a concentration of 60% to 95%. As this concentration is an effectively killed microbe. A small quantity of hand sanitizer could equal to a shots of liquor. Liquid hand sanitizer is having 62 to 65 percent ethyl alcohol, ethanol, the main ingredient in beer, wine and spirits, making it 120-proof. To compare, a bottle of vodka is 80-proof (Rangan.,C., medical toxicology consultant for Children's Hospital Los Angeles) but in India, the composition of a famous brand sanitizer is alcohol 69.4%,acrylate,propylene glycol, tetrahydroxypropyl ethylenediamine (THPE) etc mix with water. The use of sanitizer is good way to kill the germs and save the water. It is also resolving problems where water is not available. The microbes cannot be visible by naked eyes ,so person very much conscious always and using sanitizer very frequently in this fearful condition to get rid of COVID-19 infection to save their life. People are using sanitizer after closing and opening the doors, TV remote, before eating etc. In the daily life process, due to overuse of sanitizer, person may get serious side effects of this on health. If children may drink eats accidentally then it can cause serious health issue. As per many medical study sanitizers caused serious health issue like THPE caused dermatitis allergic reaction in many persons, slurred speech, unresponsiveness, immune system weak, possibly falling into a coma state. Long-term use could lead to brain, liver and kidney damage and hormone disruption. So it is very much harmful after overuse. It should use in limit to avoid infection. This is one of the good way to use this chemical during corona infection on TV remote, if possible try to keep doors open almost time, do not touch unwanted surface and in sort can apply sanitizer on the nonliving surface to kill germs than direct on the body and safe body from corona as well toxic effects of sanitizer.

PREVENTION OF CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19): A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus is a single stranded RNA virus caused by SARS-CoV-2 transmitting between animals and people. It can cause respiratory tract infections like common cold to more severe diseases such as (MERS) and (SARS). This new virus began to spread in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Symptoms of COVID-19 were dry cough, tiredness, and fever. Few patients have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Old age people, and those suffering from medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. Spreading of disease from person to other, through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. When these droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people also gets affected by touching these objects or surfaces. Preventive measure by

- Regularly and thoroughly cleaning hands with an alcohol based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.
- Maintaining distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing at least 1 metre (3 feet).
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.

The estimate of the incubation period for COVID-19 range from 1-14 days, most commonly around five days. The virus can persist on surfaces of object for a few hours or up to several days. Survival of virus may depend on different conditions Such as temperature and humidity. The person recently visited other countries should be sure to share recent travel history with your health care provider. So, this review currently focus on the transmission and prevention of COVID-19

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Transmission, Prevention

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease(COVID-19) is single stranded RNA virus caused by SARS-CoV-2 transmitting between animals and people. It was found in Wuhan, china .It causes severe diseases like middle east respiratory syndrome(MERS-COV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome(SARS-COV). It produces symptoms like fever, cough, sore throat and difficulty in breathing. It is transmitted through the droplets of infected person when he sneezes and cough. As per WHO it is an ongoing outbreak to be global public health emergency So, this review currently focus on the current status of COVID-19 containing clinical symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Dignosis, Sneezes

**EARLY PREDICTING THE COVID-19 BY APPLYING THE
DECISION TREE**

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus is the largest causes of death in developing and developed countries. The corona prediction model using a data mining technique and decision tree algorithm are applied in medical research. Hence the decision system is analyses the corona virus for the patient. In this paper COVID-19 studied a more number of input attributes and database records based on the patient’s clinical data in different age vice.

SOCIAL REVERBERATION COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease .India presents unique concerns in context to its geographical vastness and the diversity complexity of its cultural and religious beliefs, and practices coexisting with poor social indicators. communication programs can help enhance knowledge, shift attitudes, and change public behaviors. Preventive behaviors such as home quarantine and social distancing must be combined with efforts at dispelling rumors . The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has maintained that there is still no concrete evidence of community transmission of corona virus in India.

Keywords: Social, Reverberation, COVID19, SHG, SBCC, ICTs,

**THE METHOD OF DETECTION OF COVID-19 VIRUS BY USING
REAL TIME RT-PCR**

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ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are large, enveloped, positive-stranded RNA viruses. They have the largest genome among all RNA viruses, typically ranging from 27 to 32 kb. The genome is packed inside a helical capsid formed by the nucleocapsid protein (N) and further surrounded by an envelope. Associated with the viral envelope are at least three structural proteins: The membrane protein (M) and the envelope protein (E) are involved in virus assembly, whereas the spike protein (S) mediates virus entry into host cells. These genes are amplified and detected using real time RT-PCR.

**REVIEW ON THE CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND
PHYTOPHYSIOLOGY OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)**

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ABSTRACT

There is a new public health crisis that threatening the world with the coming out and spread of corona virus. This virus is also known as severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2(SARS-CoV-2).The origin of the virus was in bats and transmitted to humans through up till now unknown intermediary animals in Wuhan, Hubei province, China in December 2019.The incubation period ranges from 2 to 14 days and disease is transmitted by inhalation or contact with infected droplets. The symptoms are generally cough, fever, breathlessness, fatigue etc.This disease is mild in most people and it may progress to pneumonia, multi organ dysfunction and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).Many people are asymptomatic. The mortality rate is estimated to range from 2-3 %.The common laboratory findings include low white cell counts with elevated C-reactive protein(CRP).The virus spreads faster than its two ancestors the SARC CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome corona virus (MERS-CoV) but it has lower death rate. The global impact of this new epidemic is yet undecided

Keywords –COVID, pneumonia, protein, disease

EARLY PREDICTING THE COVID-19 BY APPLYING THE DECISION TREE

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus is the largest causes of death in developing and developed countries. The corona prediction model using a data mining technique and decision tree algorithm are applied in medical research. Hence the decision system is analyses the corona virus for the patient. In this paper COVID-19 studied a more number of input attributes and database records based on the patient’s clinical data in different age vice.

Keywords: *decision tree, decision tree algorithm, ID3 algorithm, COVID-19.*

SCOPING ASSESSMENT OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) - A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a transferable infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It has been known as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China started in December 2019. This disease has since spread globally, resulting in the ongoing 2019-20 corona virus pandemic. As of 31 January 2020, this epidemic had spread to 19 countries with 11 791 confirmed cases, including 213 deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared it a public health disaster of International dread. Common symptoms include fever, cough and shortness of breath. The symptoms were appears typically around five days but may range from two to fourteen days majority of cases were progress to viral pneumonia and multi-organ failure. The virus is mainly spread due to close contact, frequently via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing. People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their eyes, nose, or mouth. The virus can survive on surfaces for up to 72 hours was most infectious for the duration of the first three days following the onset of symptoms. The standard method of diagnosis is by real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from a nasopharyngeal swab and chest CT imaging. Suggested actions to prevent illness include frequent hand washing, maintaining physical distance from others, covering mouth with mask. At present, there is no vaccine or specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. Management involves the treatment of symptoms, supportive care, isolation, and experimental measure and a high quality research is needed to provide valid and reliable ways for treating this kind of public wellbeing disaster.

Keywords: *Infectious, COVID-19, Disease, Treatment, Control*

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVIEW OF THE CURRENT EVIDENCE OF NOVEL 2019 CORONAVIRUS

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ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses (CoVs) represents a major group of viruses mostly affecting human beings through zoonotic transmission. In the past two decades, this is the third instance of the emergence of a novel coronavirus, after severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003 and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in 2012. The repeated emergence and global scale of transmission, significant number of deaths, infection and mortality of care providers and healthcare workers (HCWs), and higher risk of death in vulnerable or susceptible groups, have been the major causes of concern. Integrated early warning and response systems are an effective way to raise a timely alarm about these emerging and re-emerging pathogens, but few tools are available to enable pre-emptive prediction of such diseases. The Global Virome project has been initiated with the objective of creating a global atlas of pathogenic viruses, with the specific objective of identifying spillover events. The project has not been without its critics, and is not yet close to providing evidence which can be translated into preparedness action. This underscores the importance of preparedness of the health system to deal with dangerous pathogens and better control of endemic infections. The process of naming the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) which emerged in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, has created some controversies. In this review, the WHO convention of referring to the disease condition as novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been followed. The virus will be referred to as SARS-related CoV-2, or SARS-CoV-2. COVID-19 has been labelled as a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) and the epidemic curves are still on the rise. Here, we summarize the clinical and public health aspects of COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2, and the lessons gleaned from the global responses so far. As more data continue to emerge, the epidemiology of the disease will come into sharper focus.

Keywords: COVID-19 - epidemic - MERS-CoV - novel coronavirus - pandemic - quarantine - severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 - transmission .

CORONA VIRUSES

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ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.

COVID-19

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

WELL BEING AND FEAR RELATED TO CORONA PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

With the daily increment in the corona cases, there has been a great level of panic and anxiety amongst the people. Without a decent schedule in the times of this lockdown at home, there is a lot of problem in the mental health of people. The episode of corona virus illness 2019 (COVID-19) is upsetting for the individuals. Well being is something individual endeavor towards and the abstract proportion of individuals' prosperity is regarded so significant that it is incorporated nearby well being and the economy in proportions of national prosperity. The main aim of the study was to assess the impact of the levels of well being on the fear in people due to corona pandemic along with the levels based on the fear of Corona. To test the hypothesis, a sample of adult individuals was taken into account. Scales used –Well being Index (1998) along with a self made questionnaire on Corona Awareness. Statistical analysis was undertaken to measure the scores, where it was hypothesized that the individuals with high level of well being will be low on fear. This study broadens, the awareness of the mental health in relation to the great pandemic, helps to bring in the sensibility of focusing on the mental health, especially in relation to fear and anxiety.

Keywords: *Well being, Mental Health, Corona Pandemic, Well Being.*

ROLE OF ‘TULSI’ FOR TREATMENT OF NEW NON- NATURAL RISK [SARS-CoV-2]

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ABSTRACT

The discovery that a novel coronavirus is the probable cause of the newly recognized severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), provides a dramatic example of an emerging coronavirus disease in humans. COVID-19, the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, is highly contagious disease, arose in a live seafood, poultry and wild animal market, but it has now appeared throughout the world, including the United States. Although human coronaviruses cause up to 30 percent of colds, they rarely cause lower respiratory tract disease. In contrast, coronaviruses cause devastating epizootics of respiratory or enteric disease in livestock and poultry. There have been around 26,28,527 worldwide (21,393-India) reported cases of COVID-19 and 1,83,424 worldwide (681-India) reported deaths to date 21/04/2020. So, to get rid of this catastrophe, combating the new virus as its epidemic is a matter of concern. It was reported that traditional remedies take the edge of the symptoms of COVID-19. Medicinal herbs, a class of medicine arise from nature hence causes less side effects because of less use of additives, preservatives and excipients. I use writing a review over the use of ‘Tulsi’ for the treatment of COVID-19 because of rapid spread of infection availability of less knowledge regarding the treatment and increase concern of public to protect themselves from the effect of viral infection. Tulsi has inter-modal therapeutic effects, I believe that tulsi may be effective in the prevention and management of COVID-19. Though the flourishing literature supports the managements of COVID-19 using tulsi, a lack of standard formulation limits its use. This is the need of time to start with translational researchers to provide scientific evidence for the efficacy and to establish the standard formulation of tulsi in the management of COVID-19.

Here the question arises whether COVID-19 is a New Non- Natural Risk? By this study we gain the knowledge about the impact of the traditional plant on pandemic infection as the best way to protect ourselves from coronavirus by the ‘Ayurveda’s Holistic lifestyle approach in the society. Indians have good governance with social distancing and a good belief for traditional plant.

Keywords: Medicinal herbs, ayurveda, holistic lifestyle, tulsi, social distancing, pandemic infection.

SYMPTOMS, SPREAD AND PRECAUTIONS OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic by WHO, and is rapidly spreading throughout the world. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in animals. Occasionally, people get infected with these viruses which may then spread to other people. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease- 2019 (COVID-19). The intermediate source of origin and transfer to humans is not known, however, the rapid human to human transfer has been confirmed widely. There is no clinically approved antiviral drug or vaccine available to be used against COVID-19. However, few broad-spectrum antiviral drugs have been evaluated against COVID-19 in clinical trials, resulted in clinical recovery. Self-isolate by staying at home if you begin to feel unwell, even with mild symptoms such as headache, low grade fever and slight runny nose, until you recover. Avoiding contact with others and visits to medical facilities will allow these facilities to operate more effectively and help protect you and others from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

Keywords: COVID-19, Spread, Symptom, Precaution

SARS-CoV-2 SPIKE GLYCOPROTEIN

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Abstract

Receptor recognition is the first step of viral infection and is a key determinant of host cell and tissue tropism. Enhanced binding affinity between SARS-CoV-2 S and SARS-CoV S glycoproteins emphasize the close relationship between these two viruses that recognize hACE2 to enter target cells. This resemblance is further strengthened by our finding that SARS-CoV S elicited polyclonal Ab responses, potentially neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 S-mediated entry into cells. We surmise most of these Abs target the highly conserved S2 subunit (including the fusion peptide region) based on its structural similarity across SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV, the lack of cross-reactivity of several SB-directed Abs (Tian et al., 2020, Wrapp et al., 2020), and previous reports showing that sera from SARS-CoV-infected individuals target this region (Zhang et al., 2004). The SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV SB domains share 75% amino acid sequence identity, future work will be necessary to evaluate whether any of these Abs neutralize the newly emerged coronavirus. These findings also indicate that it might be difficult to distinguish exposure to SARS-CoV-2 from other SARS-CoVs in serological studies using S ectodomain trimers and that specific assays will need to be designed. Our results provide a structural framework to identify conserved and accessible epitopes across S glycoproteins that will support ongoing vaccine design efforts. Finally, elicitation of diverse, polyclonal Ab responses might prove key in light of the diversity of viruses circulating in animal reservoirs and in preventing the possible emergence of viral neutralization escape mutants.

REVIEWING THE COVID-19 – WILDLIFE RELATION AND THE NATURE-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR POST-COVID REFORMS

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ABSTRACT

The 21st century started with a great concern for the betterment of the environment and the conservation of the natural resources which resulted in the Agenda 2030. Based on the integration of the five Ps (People, Planet and Prosperity for the peace and partnership), the global community targeted 17 SDGs. Despite of the conflicts on several issues, the global nations were committed to achieve the targets in their own ways. It was the end of the 2019 which gave the rise to the cause of disturbing the solidarity of the community at the global level which was referred as COVID-19. It was declared pandemic in the first quarter of 2020. Furthermore, the wildlife got trapped and claimed to be a cause of this pandemic due to its zero case from the wet market of the Wuhan city of the Peoples Republic of China. The bats were claimed to be the main organism behind the spread of the viruses. The author carried out the review studies and observed following facts. The wildlife acts as the reservoir of the viruses so as the humans. The corona virus was being the one among the millions of the viruses especially in bats. There was no evidence of the direct transmission of infection from the wildlife to humans. There need to be intermediate agent or act to bridge the gap of transmitting the corona virus from wildlife to humans. The virus crosses several stages of the transformation before causing the outbreak. The COVID-19 is the classical example of the infectious disease developed from the earlier outbreaks like SERS and MERS. The present investigation discusses the examples through the cited works and discards the claim of associating wildlife as a cause for COVID-19; and elaborates the other anthropogenic causes. In addition, the pandemic has induced several impacts on the global community especially on the economic activities of the modern world. Amid COVID-19, India too faced the devastating challenges which have ever lasting effects on the development. The positive side of the pandemic seems to review the policies of the modern development practices. The World Economic Forum had already stated it as the warning towards breaking bonding with Nature. All of sudden, the vision of the sustainable development as per the UN SDGs has got the great relevance for the post-COVID development actions. The present investigation briefed the nature-based interventions towards ENVIROPRENEURHIP to mitigate the future challenges. The site-specific globally applicable Socio-Ecological Models were discussed. These models link the conservation practices with the income generation of the target communities. Thus, a solution for the emerging challenges for the reverse migration. The investigation recommends from the executed

success stories that the advance stepwise planning of these actions would lead to ease the negative impact of the COVID-19.

THE NOVEL CORONA VIRUS (COVID-2019) OUTBREAK: IMPLICATIONS OF SOME AYURVEDIC HERBS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

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Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that usually cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory tract illnesses, like the common cold, in people. However, three times in the 21st century corona virus outbreaks have emerged from animal reservoirs to cause severe disease and global transmission concerns. Corona viruses constitute the subfamily Orthocoronavirinae, in the family Coronaviridae, order Nidovirales, and realm Riboviria. They are enveloped viruses with a positive-sense single-stranded RNA genome and a nucleocapsid of helical symmetry. The genome size of corona viruses ranges from approximately 27 to 34 kilobases, the largest among known RNA viruses. The name corona virus is derived from the Latin corona, meaning "crown" or "halo", which refers to the characteristic appearance reminiscent of a crown or a solar corona around the virions (virus particles) when viewed under two-dimensional transmission electron microscopy, due to the surface being covered in club-shaped protein spikes.

GENOMIC STRUCTURE, LIFECYCLE, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are important cause of illness in humans and animals. Most human coronaviruses commonly cause relatively mild respiratory illness. Based on its phylogenetic relationships and genomic structures the COVID-19 belongs to genera Betacoronavirus. COVID-19 is containing single stranded, RNA associated with a nucleoprotein with a capsid comprised of matrix protein. The genetic and phenotypic structure of COVID-19 in pathogenesis is important. Four main structural proteins are encoded by ORFs 10, 11 on the one-third of the genome near the 3'terminus.

Keywords: *structure of COVID-19, Symptoms, treatment*

SYMPTOMS, SPREAD AND PRECAUTIONS OF COVID-19

SAMIR D. PATEL

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic by WHO, and is rapidly spreading throughout the world. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in animals. Occasionally, people get infected with these viruses which may then spread to other people. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. The intermediate source of origin and transfer to humans is not known, however, the rapid human to human transfer has been confirmed widely. There is no clinically approved antiviral drug or vaccine available to be used against COVID-19. However, few broadspectrum antiviral drugs have been evaluated against COVID-19 in clinical trials, resulted in clinical recovery. Self-isolate by staying at home if you begin to feel unwell, even with mild symptoms such as headache, low grade fever and slight runny nose, until you recover. Avoiding contact with others and visits to medical facilities will allow these facilities to operate more effectively and help protect you and others from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

Keywords: COVID-19, Spread, Symptom, Precaution

HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE BOON OR MIRAGE FOR COVID-19

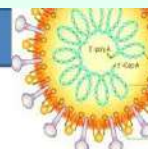
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ABSTRACT

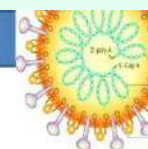
Coronavirus virus belonging to the family Coronaviridae. Coronaviruses have enveloped virions (virus particles) that measure approximately 120 nm (1 nm = 10⁻⁹ metre) in diameter. Its latest threat to the world is COVID 19. Due to lack of a unique medicine, other medicines are repurposed for COVID 19 treatment e.g. Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) is a medicine originally used to prevent and treat malaria. There is limited evidence to support the use of Hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19. Studies are ongoing with the benefits versus harms of treatment being unclear. A recent study demonstrated that Chloroquine (CQ) has anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity in vitro. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (HCQ) shares a similar chemical structure and mechanisms of action with CQ but with lower ocular toxicity and has proven efficacious in containing SARS-CoV-2 in vitro. CQ and HCQ exert antiviral function through various mechanisms. CQ has been shown to interfere with the glycosylation process of ACE2 in host cells, thereby inhibiting the efficiency of the binding of S protein with ACE2, in turn disrupting the virus/cell fusion process. CQ can increase the pH of acidic cellular organelles required for virus entry into host cells. In addition to its direct antiviral activity, CQ and HCQ can attenuate major “cytokine storms” (an overreaction of the immune system causing inflammatory “storms”) by decreasing cytokine production. Notably, high cytokine concentrations have been observed in seriously ill COVID-19 patients, indicating that over-reactive immune responses exacerbate COVID-19. Therefore, the immune-modulating activity of HCQ might partially account for its efficient control of SARS-CoV-2 infection. CQ and HCQ are therefore promising drugs of choice for large-scale use due to their low cost, wide availability and potential efficacy for treating COVID-19. Although this study is an open-label study using small sample size, the combination of HCQ and azithromycin could be promising candidate for COVID-19 patients. In contrast, a multinational, network and self-controlled case series study demonstrated that short-term HCQ treatment is safe. Chloroquine is a good drug to combat SARS-CoV-2 but the trouble is that it works on a minority of sufferers (random sampling), as there is no real collective data around the world. There should be more studies on chloroquine and the effects on COVID-19. Chloroquine has shown in vitro activity against many different viruses, but no benefit in animal models. Chloroquine has been proposed several times for the treatment of acute viral diseases in humans without success. There is no limited evidence to support the use of Hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19. studies are ongoing treatment unclear. While its use is not approved by the FDA for COVID-19 The FDA has issued a warning against the use of Hydroxychloroquine for treatment of COVID-19 due to significant cardiac side effect. A malaria drug widely touted by President Donald Trump for treating the new coronavirus showed no benefit in a large analysis of its use in U.S. veterans hospitals. There were more deaths among those given hydroxychloroquine versus standard care, researchers reported. Several experimental studies across the world showed that this drug had an effect in delaying and inhibiting the spread of SARS-COV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. However, the study samples for these studies were quite small. The side effects of this drug include headaches, dizziness, stomach pain, weight loss and mood changes.

About ERF India



- Electrohomeopathic Research Foundation (India) is one of the pioneer autonomous non profit volunteer organization in the field of electrohomeopathy system of medicine. It has central office at New Delhi. It is working to promote and implement the ideology of count Cesare Mattei (Founder father of Electrohomeopathy) in India. Electro-homeopathic Research Foundation (India) and Electrohomeopathic promotion, Research and Development council (India) are associated with “Count Cesare Mattei foundation” to develop and promotion of Electrohomeopathy in India.
- Electrohomeopathic Research Foundation (India) is also associated with research laboratory and pharmaceuticals company (M/s Natzeus Herbals) has been working under the supervision of senior researcher such as Electrohomeopaths, taxonomist, microbiologist, pharmacist, biochemist, etc.

About SERBD India



- SERBD is a non-profit, non-political organization committed to sustainable socio-economic development, conservation of natural resources, use of Bio energy and protection of the environment through research and implementation of specific activities as awareness programme. The organization’s strategies focus on encouraging participation of local communities in important decision-making related to issues that bridge between nature and population. SERBD helps create and develop initiation strategies for such groups, as well as to expand and explore its own initiatives through similar national and international organizations, research institutes, think tanks, universities, etc. At present, SERBD is running International Journal in Hindi and English Medium. English Medium Journal is SERBD-International Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences (SERBD-IJMS) has e-ISSN Number 2581-8376 and completed 4 issues annually since 2018. Hindi Medium Journal is about to launch soon.



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ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲಯ್ಯರಿ,
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು. ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ,
ಬಿಎಲ್‌ಡಿಇ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಿಎಚ್‌ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಟಿಜಿಪಿ
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

“ಗುರುವಿಂದ ಬಂಧುಗಳು, ಗುರುವಿಂದ ದೇವಗಳು
ಗುರುವಿಂದಲಿಹುದು ಪುಣ್ಯವದು,
ಜಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಗುರುವಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ”.

ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಗುರುಕರುಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂಧುಗಳು, ದೈವಗಳು ಸಕಲ ಸಂಪದಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ತಾಯಿ ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ, ತಂದೆ ಜೀವನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಗುರು ಆ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ರೂಪ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಗುರುಗಳ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲೂ ಜೀವನದ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶ, ಆದರ್ಶ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಅಡಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಆದರ್ಶ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನೊಬ್ಬ ವೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಅವರೊಬ್ಬ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಏಕಲವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರು ದ್ರೋಣಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲೇಟೋ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ರೆಟಿಸ್, ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿಸ್ಟಾಟಲ್ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು, ಅಂದು ಸಮಯ ಮೀರಿದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಮತ್ತು ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಯಾವ ಜನ್ಮದ ಋಣಾನುಬಂಧವೋ ನನ್ನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಗುರುಗಳು ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆನ್ನೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅಂತಹ ಗುರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಜಿ.ಖಾನ್ ಗುರುಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖರು.

ಆದರೆ, ಇಂದು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವು ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ



ಆದರ್ಶ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕನೊಬ್ಬ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಅವನೊಬ್ಬ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕನೇ ಸರಿ. ಅಂತಹವರ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಮ್. ಜಿ. ಖಾನ್ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯೊಂದು ರಚನೆಯಾದದ್ದು ಅತೀವ ಸಂತೋಷ. ಕೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಪ್ರೊ. ಬಿ.ಎಮ್. ರತ್ನಾಕರರವರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು. ಗುರುಗಳೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಒಡನಾಟದ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರವೆಂಬ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ, ಹೊರ ತಂದ "ಗುರು ಚೇತನ"ದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾವ ತುಂಬಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೊ. ಖಾನ್‌ರನ್ನು ತಾವು ಕಂಡ ಲೀಡಿ, ಅವರು ತೋರಿದ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ, ಅವರ ಹೃದಯಾಂತರಾಳದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಬಿ.ಎಮ್ ರತ್ನಾಕರ, ಪ್ರೊ. ಎನ್.ಎಮ್. ಸಾಲಿ, ಪ್ರೊ. ವಿಲಿನ್ಯಾಬು ಎಂ, ಡಾ. ವಿ.ಆರ್. ಜಗತಾಪ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಅರಬಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲರಝಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಜೋಡಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಅಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಮ್. ಜಿ. ಖಾನ್‌ರವರ ಬದ್ಧತೆ, ವೃತ್ತಿಪರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ನೇಹಪರ ಜೀವನ ಅನುಕರಣೆಯೇ. ಪ್ರೊ.ಖಾನ್‌ರವರು ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಒರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಜ್ಜಿದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಎಂದೂ ಬತ್ತದ ಸದಾ ಜೀವನದಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ. ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಖಾನ್ ಅವರ ಸಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನ ಸುಖಕರವಾಗಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೃದಯ ತುಂಬಿ ಹಾರೈಸುವೆ.

ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಗುಡಸಿ

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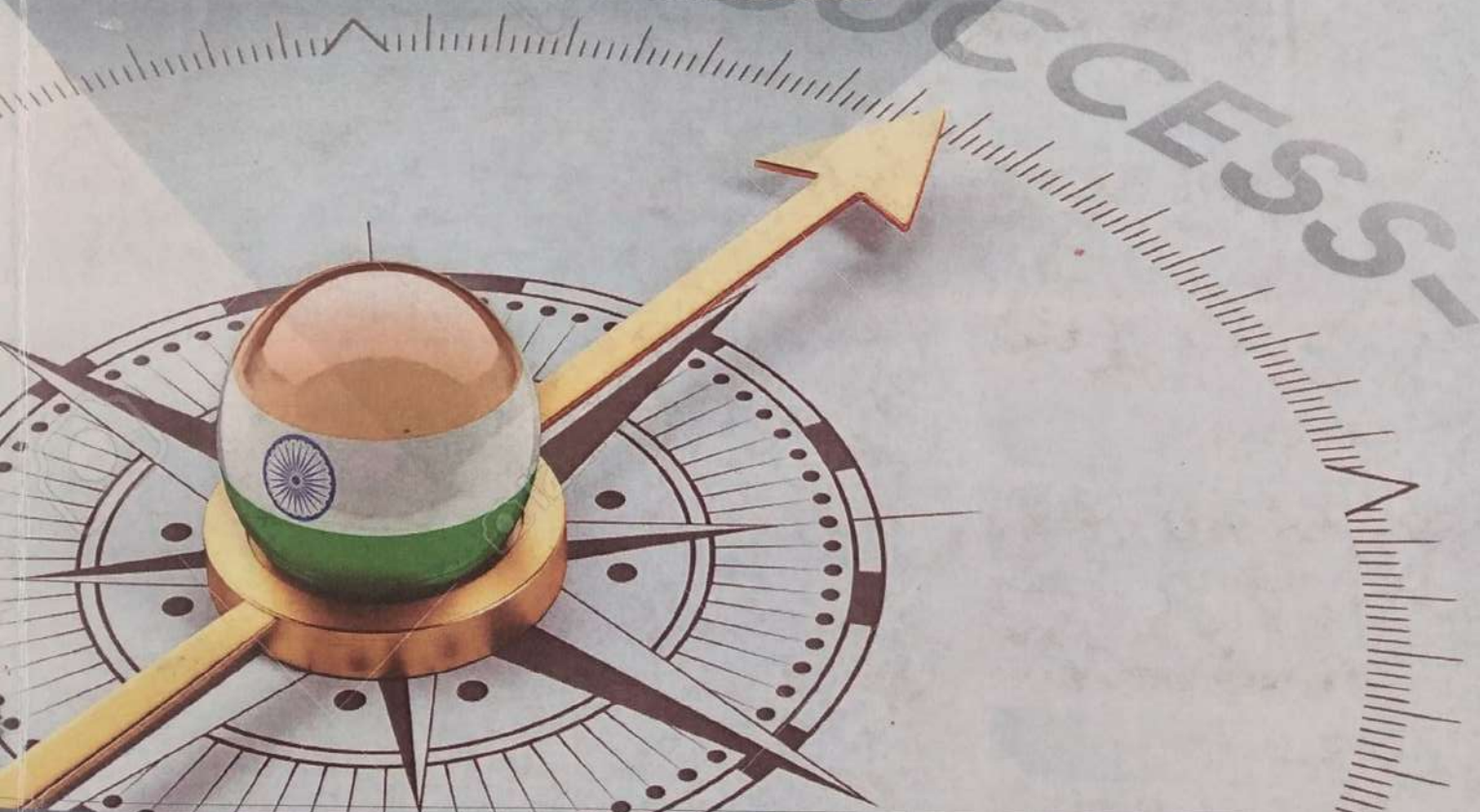
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38. Digitalisation in Indian Policies and Impact of Digital India.....	180
<i>J. P. Walvakar</i>	
39. Digital India and Rural Development.....	184
<i>Wilson Kandre</i>	
40. Digitalization in Banking Sectors: Significance, Pros and Cons.....	187
<i>Geeta V. Kulkarni</i>	
41. Digitalization in Banking Sector: Opportunities and Challenges.....	190
<i>Dr. Rupali T Rathod</i>	
42. A Conceptual Study on “Mobile wallets: Uses and Challenges Ahead of the User in this Digital Era.....	193
<i>Dr. Ravikumar B. M. and Yasmeeen Taj</i>	
43. Digital Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for India.....	197
<i>Mallikarjun Dalal</i>	
44. Digitalization of Indian Education.....	201
<i>Aliyaparveen A. Mulla</i>	
45. Digitalpur Singapore.....	203
<i>Raghuttam Arjunagi</i>	
46. Digitalization in Banking Sector - An Indian Perspective.....	206
<i>Gayatri Dadmi and Nijeshkumar D.</i>	
47. Digital India: A Step to Transform India into Digital Empowered Society.....	210
<i>Dr. Madakarinaik B. Hiriyakkanavar and Raju B. Kapali</i>	
48. Digitalization of Banking Service Sector.....	215
<i>Dr. D. S. Nittur</i>	
49. Digitalisation in Selection Process.....	218
<i>Dr. Vidya M. Jirage</i>	
50. Digitalisation in Panchayat Raj.....	222
<i>Dr. Drakshayanamma N. C.</i>	
51. Social Digital Inclusion.....	225
<i>Sunil K.</i>	
52. Digitalization of Indian Policies and its Importance.....	228
<i>Fairojakhathun Pathan</i>	
53. Pros and Cons of Digital India.....	232
<i>Dr. Bhakti Mahindrakar (Tatuskar)</i>	
54. The impact of “Digital India” on Educational System.....	237
<i>Dr. Jyoti S. Pattanshetti</i>	
55. Demonetization to Digitalization: Problems and Prospects.....	240
<i>Keerti Honawad and Dr. R. V. Gangshetty</i>	
56. Performance of Digitalization in Higher Education.....	244
<i>Rajeeyabegam A. Tegginamani and Dr. D. M. Madari</i>	
57. A Critical review of Digitalisation of Health care services in India.....	248
<i>Hanamantgoud P. Patil, Dr. Bajarang N. Jadhav and P. M. Chougala</i>	

Digitalization of Banking Service Sector

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Abstract

The banking and financial services sector in India has undergone through disruptive changes in the last decade as far as adoption of technology is concerned. Many new changes have been taken place out of which the revolutionary change is mobile banking. The optimists argue that digitalization will impact economic growth positively; calling it 'the second machine age' and that it will 'accelerate the rate of growth of innovations'. Several schemes have been introduced for the purpose of sound financial services. The objective of the study is to analyse the impact of digitalization on Indian financial services to see how far the Indian financial services has impacted on growth. The data is collected from the secondary sources like government reports, periodicals, journals, etc. Thereby, revealing the pros and cons of digitalization on financial services.

Keywords: Digitalization, Banking, Technology.

Introduction

The government of India intends to carry out crores of digital financial transactions for the present and upcoming years with the help of Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) banking methods, Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Aadhaar Pay, debit cards, BHIM, and credit cards. There is an entire plethora of mobile money services currently being offered. One of the leading e-wallets in India is Paytm. It is available on Android, Blackberry, iOS, Ovi, Windows, etc. Some of the other prominent e-wallet apps include Freecharge, MobiKwik, Citrus Wallet, Oxigen Wallet, ItzCash, Airtel Money, Axis Bank Lime, Jio Money, ICICI Pockets, HDFC PayZapp, SBI Buddy, mRupee, Vodafone M-Pesa, PayMate, PayUmoney, Juspay, Ezetap, Citi MasterPass, MomoeXpress, Ola Money, Mswipe, etc. All these are examples of digitalization. The optimists argue that digitalization will impact economic growth positively; calling it 'the second

machine age' and that it will 'accelerate the rate of growth of innovations'.

Review of literature

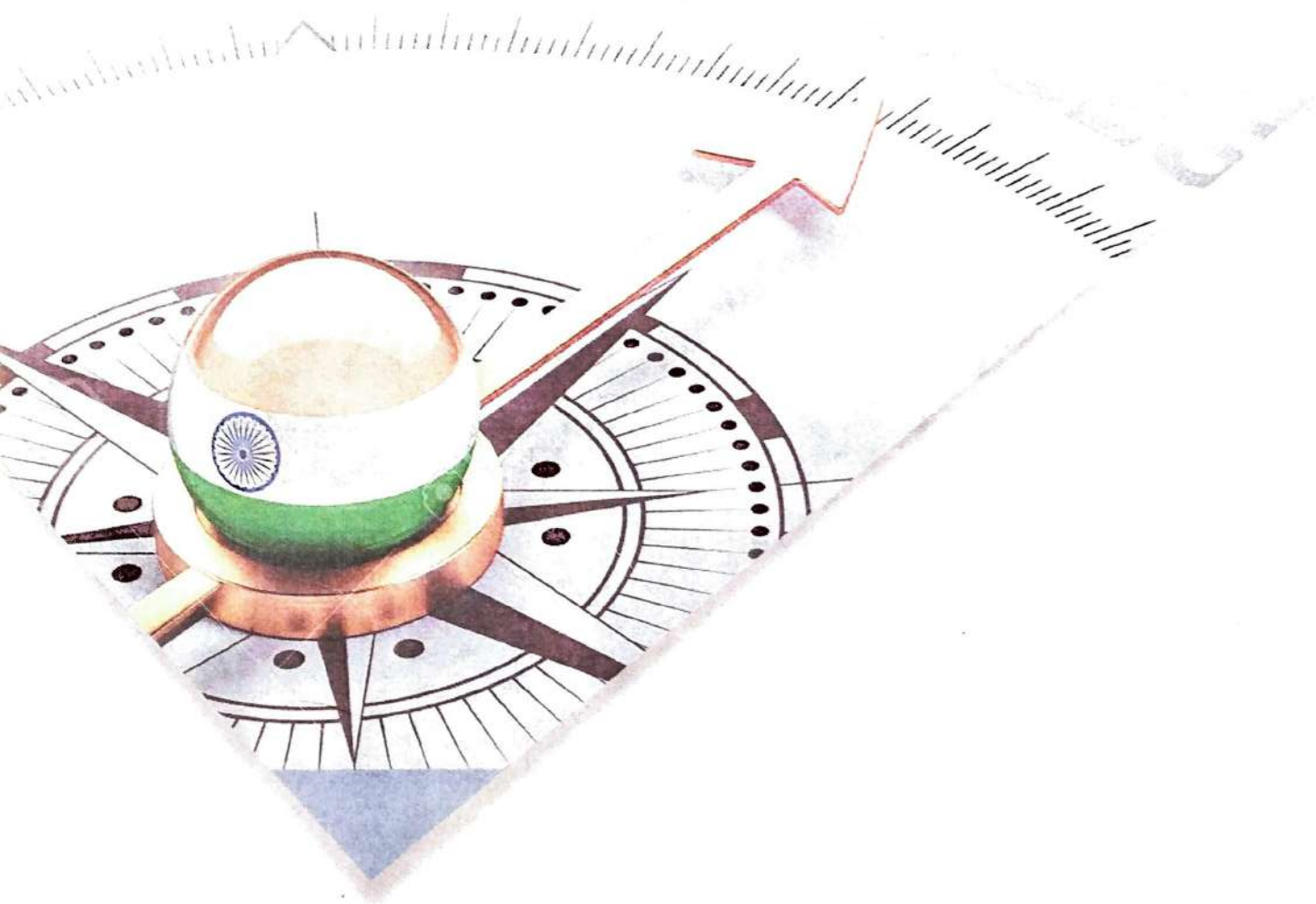
Sharma and Kukreja (2013), examines the survey report given by World bank and compared the India's financial inclusion with the rest of world. According to the comparison India has to go long way to reach the core poor. The country wise comparison of banking sector was also in their study.

Tamilarasu (2014) examines the role of banking sector in financial inclusion development in India. He examined that with the passage of time the population of officers per office is decreasing. He also studied the number of commercial banks in India in the years between (2008- 2013), and the number of banks showed an increasing trend.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the concept of digitalization of financial services.
2. To examine the impact of digital India initiative on financial services.

Collection of Data and Research Methodology



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೧. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮರು /

ಡಾ. ಗಂಗಾಧರ ದೈವಜ್ಞ

೨. ಪಂಪಾತೀರ್ಥದ ಹಂಪಾದೇವಿ /

ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ

೩. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಶರಣರು /

ಡಾ. ಕೆ.ಪಿ. ಈರಣ್ಣ

೪. ಶೈವಾಗಮಗಳು /

ಡಾ. ಹೇಮಾವತಿ ಶಿ. ಮೆಣಸಗಿ

೫. ಶೈವ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು (ಪಂಥಗಳು) /

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುಳಾ ಆಚಾರಿ

೬. ಚಿಗಟೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು /

ಡಾ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ

೭. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಕಾಲದ ಶೈವಧರ್ಮ /

ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ

೮. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶೈವ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು /

ಡಾ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಬಿ. ಕರೀಕಟ್ಟೆ

೯. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶೈವ ಶಾಸನಗಳು /

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

೧೦. ಧಾರವಾಡ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶೈವ ಶಾಸನಗಳು /

ಡಾ. ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಕಾಳೇರ

೧೧. ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರದ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ /

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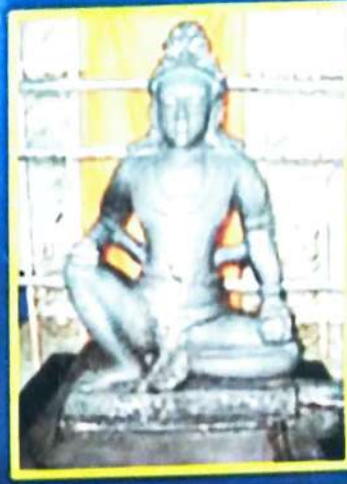
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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ೧೦೫೪ ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಗಳಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ವಿಜಯಪುರ, ಬಸವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ, ಇಂಡಿ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳಗಳೆಂಬ ೫ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ, ಭೀಮಾ, ಡೋಣಿ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಹಳ್ಳಕೊಳ್ಳಗಳು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದಿ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜನವಸತಿ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದು ಅನೇಕ ಪುರಾತತ್ವೀಯ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಚನ್ನೆಗಾಂವ, ಮಸಬಿನಾಳ, ಇಂಗಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಸಾಲವಾಡಗಿ, ಕುಚಬಾಳ, ಇಟ್ಟಂಗಿಹಾಳ, ಡೋಣೂರ, ಮಸಕನಾಳ, ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ, ಮಾವಿನಭಾವಿ ಇವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನೆಲೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ನಂದ, ಮೌರ್ಯ, ಶಾತವಾಹನ, ಕದಂಬರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾದರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಲಿಖಿತ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದು ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರಿಂದ ಆದರೂ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಭಜಿತ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುರಾತತ್ವೀಯ ಆಕರಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ನಂತರ ಬಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಚಾಳುಕ್ಯ, ಕಳಚೂರಿ, ಯಾದವರು, ಬಹಮನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮೊಘಲ್, ಮರಾಠರ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ನಿಜಾಮ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಮುಂದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣನೀಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ೪೧೯ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿವೆ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೮೬, ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೭೯, ಸಿಂದಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦೮, ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೭೫ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೭೧ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಅಧಿಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮೂರನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಕಲಚೂರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ.^೧

ವಿಜಯಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನೋಡುವುದು ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ೮೬ (ವಿಜಯಪುರ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು



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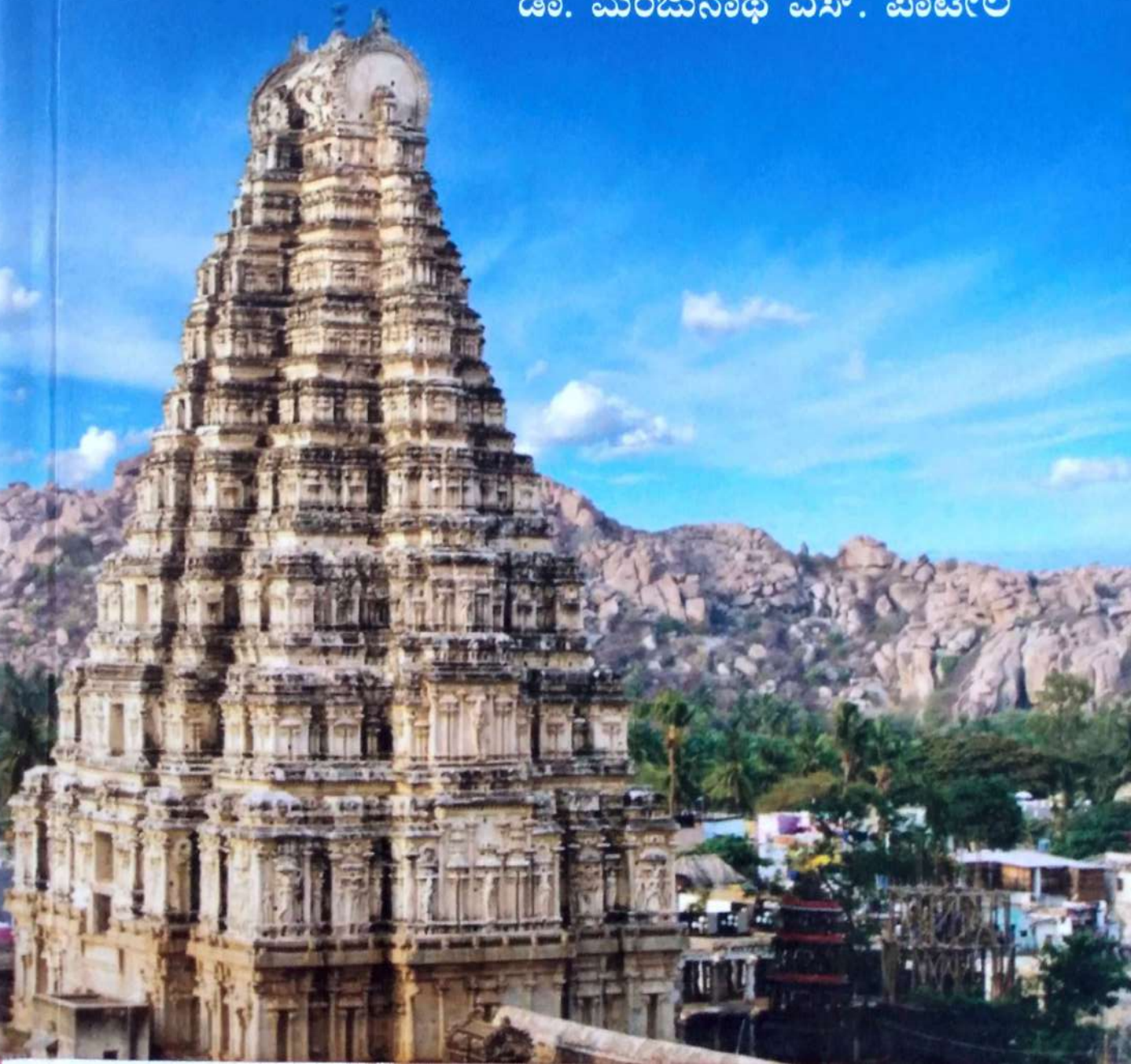
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ಸಂಪುಟ: ೦೨

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ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

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|---|-----|
| ೧. ದೇವರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ- ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ/ | ೦೧ |
| ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ | |
| ೨. ಏವೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು
ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು/ | ೧೨ |
| ಡಾ. ರಮೇಶ ನಾಯಕ | |
| ೩. ಮಾಕೋಡಿನ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವನಾಥ ಬಸದಿಯ ಶಾಸನಗಳು/ | ೩೦ |
| ಡಾ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರಾಜಪ | |
| ೪. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಳಚೂರಿಗಳ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಶೈವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು/ | |
| ಡಾ. ಈರಣ್ಣ ಪತ್ತಾರ | |
| ೩೬ | |
| ೫. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸಾಹತುಕಾಲಿನ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ/ | ೫೪ |
| ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಪಿ. ಸಣ್ಣಪಾಲಯ್ಯ | |
| ೬. ಸೋಲಿಗರ ರಾಗಿರೊಟ್ಟಿ ಹಬ್ಬ/ | ೬೨ |
| ಡಾ. ಗಂಗಾಧರ ದೈವಜ್ಞ | |
| ೭. ಕೊಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬೃಹತ್‌ಶಿಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ/ | |
| ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್. ರಮೇಶ | |
| ೭೯ | |
| ೮. ಉಚ್ಚಂಗಿದುರ್ಗದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ/ | ೮೪ |
| ಸದಾನಂದ ನೇಲ್ಕುಡಿ | |
| ೯. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಾ/ | ೯೬ |
| ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ | |
| ೧೦. ಜೈನಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬಿಳಗಿ/ | ೧೦೮ |
| ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ | |

೯. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರ್ಕ್‌ಕಿಲ್ಲಾ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಆಳರಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವುಗಳ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕವಚಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು ಸಹ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಐದು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಅರ್ಕ್‌ಕಿಲ್ಲಾವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆನುಷಂಗಿಕ ಆಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತಟ್ಟಾದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ ವಿಜಯಪುರದ ಮೂರು ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಕೋಟೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸ್ಥಳದರ್ಗ ಕೋಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಗುಡ್ಡ, ನದಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಕ್ಷಣಾವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಟ್ಟಬಯಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡೋ-ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ವಾಸ್ತು ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದದ್ದು. ಇವರ ಆಡಳಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಕೋಟೆ ಕೊತ್ತಲಗಳು, ಗುಮ್ಮಟಗಳು, ಅರಮನೆಗಳು, ಮಸೀದಿಗಳು, ದರ್ಗಾಗಳು, ಬಾವಡಿಗಳು, ವಿಜಯಪುರ, ರಾಯಚೂರ, ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಮೈಲು ಐದು ಫರ್ಲಾಂಗ್ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆಯ ಒಳಕೋಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ೧೦.೫ ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಸುತ್ತಳತೆಯ ಹೊರಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು



ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಇಂತಹ ಅಲಕ್ಷಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಶಾಸನ, ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಕೋಟೆಕೊತ್ತಲು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಂಪುಟ ಓದುಗರ ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಭಾರವೆನಿಸುವಂಥದಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸಂಪುಟವನ್ನು ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಆಶಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಎರಡನೇ ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



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DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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

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AGRA-20

32.	Socio-Economic Impacts and Influences of the Digital Economy	299
	Dr.D.S.Nittur	
33.	The role of digitalization in sustainable development in emerging countries	307
	Dr Manik S Mirjekar	
34.	Implications Of Digital Economy On Women Empowerment	315
	Reshma M. Shaikh	
35.	Challenges and Opportunities of Digital Economy in India: a key note of Digital India Programme	323
	Rajeeyabegam.A.Tegginamani & Prof. D.M.Madari	
36.	E-Government – An Overview	333
	Dr. Suchitra S & Govindamma M.A,	
37.	Socio – Economic Impacts And Influences Of The Digital Economy	340
	Dr. Nagachampa jain	
38.	Green Economy and Digital India	351
	Sri. Chandrakant D. Bargali	
39.	Demonetization And Digitalization	364
	Keerti Honawad, & Dr. R. V. Gangshetty	
40.	A Study On Agricultural Finance In India: Challenges And Opportunities	372
	Siddarth N M & Dr. A. P. Hosmani	
41.	The Digital Transformation of Healthcare Industry	383
	Mallikarjun	
42.	Student’s Perceptions Towards Use Of Digital Technologies In Education: A Case Study Of College Of Agriculture, Bheemarayanagudi.	394
	Satishkumar, M. & S. M. Jainuddin	

Socio-Economic Impacts and Influences of the Digital Economy

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ABSTRACT

It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programmes an initiative of honorable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavors for genet. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and

The aim of this book is to discuss Certain Issues and Challenges are encountered in bringing about Digital Economy in India. The Digital India is the beginning of digital revolution. It is a dream which is created by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote areas, by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programme has one mission and one target that is to take nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will enable people to get engaged in the innovation process which is needed by the economy to move forward. But to implement this is a great challenge. There are many roadblocks in the way of its successful implementation like digital illiteracy ,Poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issue pertaining to taxation etc.else challenges need to be addressed in order to realize the full potential of this programme. It requires a lot of efforts and dedication from all the Government departments as well as private sector. If implemented properly, it will open various new opportunities for the citizens of the country. So, its relevant to focus on innovative avenues of digitalization to transform our country into a secured Digital Economy. By included the leading expert's articles on the key issues within in the field of important elements in Digital Economy in India.



Currently is an Associate of Professor and Chairman, Department of Economics, Karnataka Sate Akkamahadevi Women's University, Jnanashakti Campus, Athani Road, Vijayapura-586108. He has done Ph.D.in Economics from Gulbarga University ,He has Published several Papers in Reputed care list of UGC Journal. He has presented Paper in Many National and International seminar, Conference and Symposium. His field of interests in Development Economics ,Human Development and International Economics. He is actively involved in Research activities and he has successfully completed MRP.



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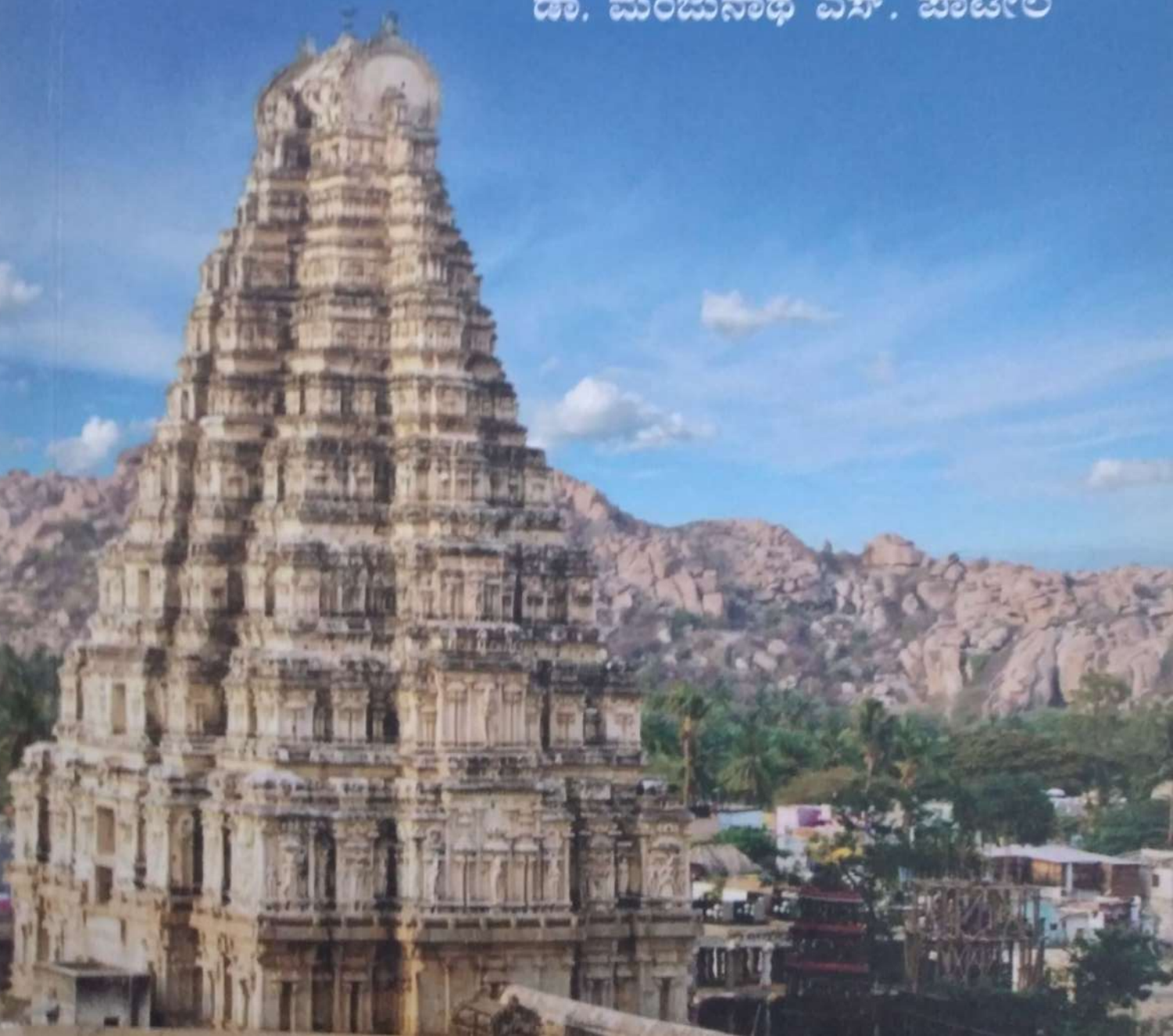
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ಸಂಪುಟ-೨

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ



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ಸಂಪುಟ: ೦೨

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಜೇತನ್ ಬುಕ್ಸ್

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ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

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Edited by

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Dr. Manjunath S. Patil

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೧೨. ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ
ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ/ ೧೨೦

ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಅಮಲಝರಿ

೧೨. ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಅಮಲರಾಜು

ಮುನಿದ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ, ಇದು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಣಬರಹವೆಂದು ಕೈ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವ ಅಮಾಯಕ ಜನ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಶಾಪದ ಉಪಶಮನ ಮಾಡಲು ಅರಿಯದೇ ಬರಿ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಮರ್ಥ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ಮಗದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವರು ಯಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಗೆ? ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ಆರು ದಶಕಗಳೇ ಕಳೆದರೂ ಈ ಧ್ವಂಧ್ವ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದರೂ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಿಗಬಹುದೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದ ವಾತವರಣವಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಒಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೇ ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತಿತ್ತು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವೇ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವೇರಿ ಕಣಿವೆಗಳು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಮಳೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮತ್ತು ಬರ ಪೀಡಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ಕಟು ಸತ್ಯವು ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಚುಕ್ಕಾಣಿ ಹಿಡಿದವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅರಿವಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಉಪಯೋಗವೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವೂ ಸಿಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ೨೫ ವರ್ಷದ ತನಕ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ತಲೆ ಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಬಂದದ್ದು ಎಂಬತ್ತರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದು ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ. ಇದರ ಅರಿವು ತಂದವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕೇರಳದ ಸಿ.ಎಮ್.ಸ್ವೀಫನ್‌ರವರು.



ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಇಂತಹ ಅಲಕ್ಷಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಶಾಸನ, ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಕೋಟೆಕೊತ್ತಲು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಂಪುಟ ಓದುಗರ ಜೇಬಿಗೆ ಭಾರವೆನಿಸುವಂಥದಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸಂಪುಟವನ್ನು ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಆಶಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಎರಡನೇ ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



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ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಡಾ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ



ಕಮ್ಮಿತ್ತುನಾಡು

ಸಂಪುಟ: ೦೩

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ
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ಹರಿವಿಡಿ

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರ ಮಾತು

೧. ಸಂಡೂರು ಕಾರ್ತಿಕೇಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಡ್ಡಾರಾಧನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ
ಖುಷಿ -೧೧

ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ

೨. ಸಪ್ತ ಮಾತೃಕೆಯರು -೨೫

ಡಾ ಕಲವೀರ ಮನ್ನಾಚಾರ

೩. ಮೈಲಾಪುರದ ಮೈಲಾರ -೫೩

ಡಾ. ರಮೇಶ ನಾಯಕ

೪. ಮುದನೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ -೫೫

ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ವೈ. ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ್

೫. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು -೭೫

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

೬. ಕೋಳಿವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಶಾಸನ -೯೦

ಡಾ. ಸುರೇಶ ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲ

೭. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಹುಲಿಬೇಟೆ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಶಾಸನ-೯೪

ಡಾ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ

೮. ಹಂಪಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು -೯೬

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಾಂತದೇವಿ ಪಿ.

೯. ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಾ-

ಡಾ. ಗಂಗಾಧರ ದೈವಜ್ಞ

೫


ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾನ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ವೀರ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಉದಾತ್ತವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದ ವೀರರ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳೇ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು. ವೀರನ ಸಾವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಅವನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವನ ಕಡೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸತ್ತ ವೀರನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.^೧ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಲೌಕಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರಾಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗಳೆರಡೂ ಇತ್ತೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ವೀರನ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು: ಅವನ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೂ ತಿಳಿಯಲೆಂದು ನೆಡುವುದು. ಇವು ಲೌಕಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು. ಮಡಿದ ವೀರನಿಗೆ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ, ಹಾಗೆ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗವೋ, ಕೈಲಾಸವೋ, ವೈಕುಂಠವೋ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು. ಇವು ಪಾರಾಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು.^೨ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ವೀರರು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ, ಆ ವೀರನನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆದರ್ಶ ಪುರುಷನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತೆಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಇಂಥವರೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮವೇನೂ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ತೋರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಡಿದ ವೀರನ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳು, ರಾಜರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಹಲವಾರು ಜನ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಉಂಟು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವೀರನಿಂದ ತಮಗಾದ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿ, ಅವನ ಮನೆತನದವರಿಗೆ ದತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವಾಗಲೇ ವೀರನಿಗೆ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಊರಿನ



ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು
ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಲವು
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ.
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VISIBILITY OF ZOOLOGY LITERATURE FROM 2005-2014: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

✉ Dr. Neelamma G.¹

✉ Dr. Gavisiddappa Anandhalli²

✉ Mahadevi R. Nyamagoudar³

✉ Sujatha D. N.⁴

Abstract

In the present study an attempt has been made to study the research productivity of Zoology Literature for the period of 2005-2014, which is indexed in Web of Science core collection online database. Various Scientometric facets of 1029 research articles such as year wise distribution, Growth Rate, Authorship Pattern, and Degree of Authorship Collaboration, Geographical Distribution, Most Prolific Authors, Language wise and Citation wise Distribution have been analysed in detail. The study reveals that Zoology literature is growing at an average rate of 1.01%. Further, high Degree of Collaboration is observed (0.708) and average number of author per paper is found to be (2.55). There is a consistent and positive growth rate can be observed in Zoology.

Keywords: Zoology, Authorship Pattern, Growth Rate, Relative Growth, Doubling time, Bibliometrics.

1. Introduction

Pritchard (1969) coined the term "Bibliometrics" in 1969 to mean "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communications". Bibliometrics, in other words, is defined as a study of the process of information use by analysing the characteristics of documents and their distribution by statistical methods (Roy, 1983).

Bibliometrics is a promising area of research in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) and has realistic applications in measuring the coverage and quality of books, journals and articles. It helps in formulating need-based collection building policy and provides authentic data to inform managers to take judicious decisions in the process of documents' selection. It offers a set of measures for studying the structure and process of scholarly communication. Bibliometrics is defined as the study and measurement of publication pattern of all forms of written communication and their authorship in a given area of research (Sengupta, 1985).

Zoology is the aspect of science that deals with the study of the animal evolution, habitat and behaviour. It is also concerned with every level of biological organization from the gene to the ecosystem, and with the structure, physiology, behaviour, genetics, development, distribution, and evolution of animals in all taxonomic groups. In a broad sense, zoology also deals with the interrelationships between humans and other animals. There is ample scope for students to obtain a broad education in zoology. It is a wide field offering many carrier opportunities for research, especially because there still is a great deal to learn about it. In this subject field research is increasing day by day. There is a huge amount of information resources are available in the field of Zoology Importance of Zoology (2012).

The Present study is a bibliometric analysis of Zoology Literature over the period of 2005-2014. An attempt has been made in this study to find out the various characteristics of Zoology literature such as average Growth Rate of literature, Relative Growth Rate and

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ROLE OF EDUCATION IN OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAKA: AN OVERVIEW



Research by



Aravind L. Amalazari

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Dharwad. Karnataka.

ABSTRACT:-Education as a catalyst plays a vital role in increasing
the speed of the social change. In class based society like India it is

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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	वैधव्य का पुरुषों (विधुरों) के जीवन पर प्रभाव डॉ. ज़किया रफत	1
2	भारतातील शेतमजुरांचा अभ्यास विशाखा विष्णुराव खेडकर	7
3	विभिन्न प्रबंधन के विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की कार्य संतुष्टि एवं क्लांतता के मध्य परस्पर सम्बन्धों का विद्यालय वातावरण पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन। कुमारी कविता दवे , डॉ. जी. एस. मिश्रा	11
4	Preparation And Validation Of Ego Resiliency Scale Dr. R. Portia and Dr. C. Sherine Vinoca Snehalatha	16
5	Role Of Education In Overall Development Of Karnataka: An Overview Aravind L. Amalazari and Dr. M.G. Khan	23

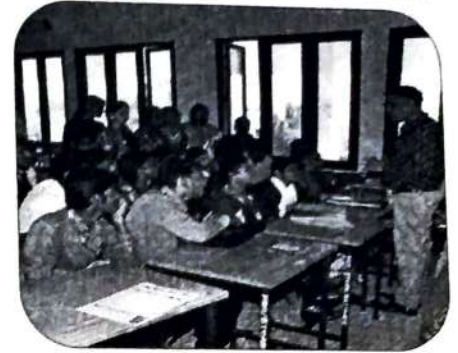


ROLE OF EDUCATION IN OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAKA: AN OVERVIEW

Aravind L. Amalazari¹ and Dr. M.G. Khan²

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ABSTRACT

Education as a catalyst plays a vital role in increasing the speed of the social change. In class based society like India it is evinced that there are social, economical and political disparities. Education plays prominent role in minimizing these disparities. The present paper is based on secondary sources. This paper emphasizes on the literacy rates of the districts in Karnataka state, it is noted that about 12 districts of Karnataka state has a literacy rate above 75.60 %. It is observed that during the decade from 2001 to 2011 there is significant growth in literacy rates in all the districts of Karnataka. The Teacher-Student ration which was 34 in 2001 has decreased to 26 in 2013. Despite of this, the Teacher-Student ration is less than prescribed standard. It can be considered as one of the remarkable progress. The credit of it goes completely too Universal Education Campaign (Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana). It was noticed that, during the period from 2000 to 2013 there was slight increase in disparities between the districts. The index recorded the the rise of 0.74 %. It is observed that, in all the districts, till 2013 there is a decrease in the rate of bringing back the school dropouts students back to the school. Therefore, it is understood that education sector has to become much more effective and adopt various educational developmental programmes in order to achieve equal growth in all the regions.

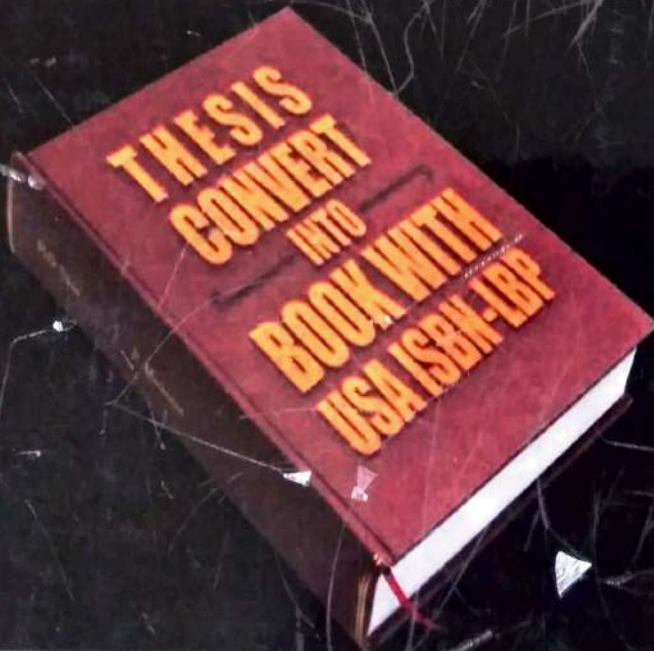
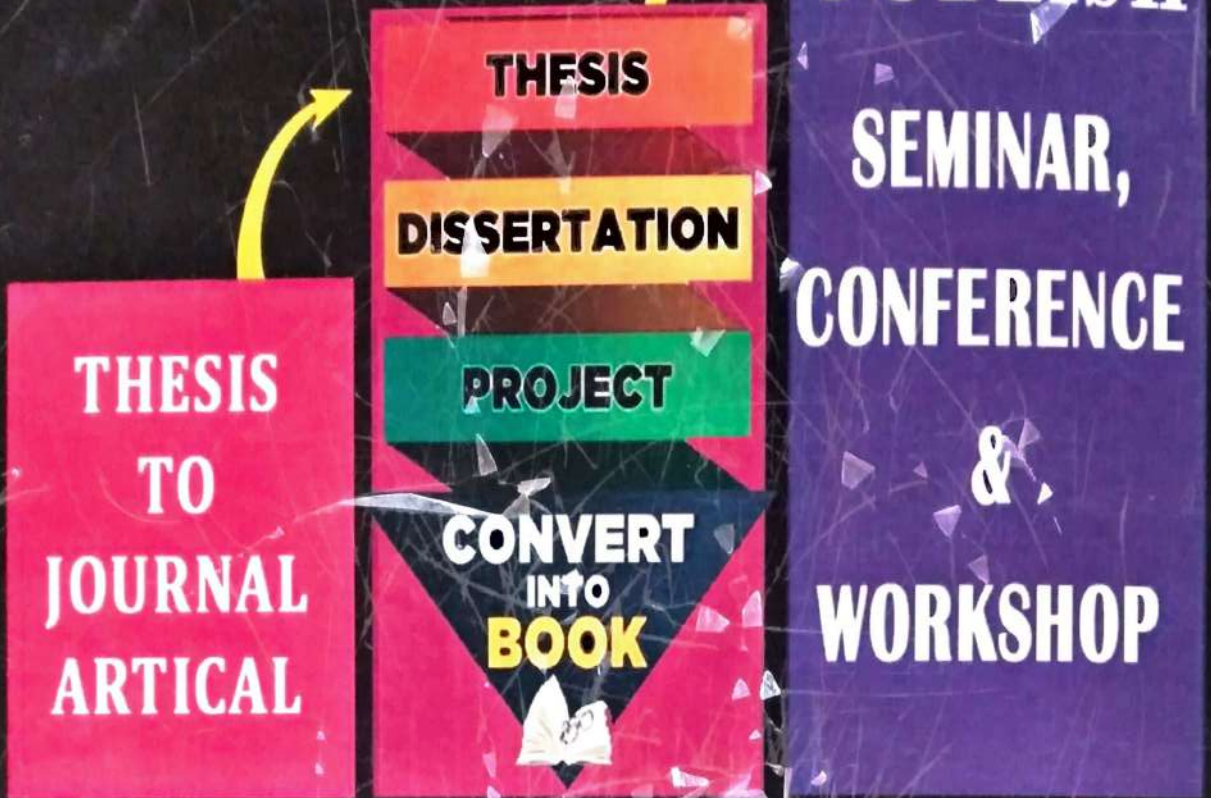
KEY WORDS: Literacy, Economy, Development, Regionalism, Ratio, Children, Teachers, inequality, Education, Disparity.

1. INTRODUCTION:

It is observed that there exists a mutual relation between the educational progress and social change. Kerala state is an excellent example for this. The education sector in Karela has played a vital role in eradicating the caste, class, and gender based cultural disparities. But comparatively the North Indian states lagging in education have not achieved academic progress. If the economic programmes development like, economical growth opportunities, economic improvements and health which empowers the public are not efficiently adopted it is indeed impossible to empower the people. If the education is viewed in the regional perspective it is evident that from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 census that education rate of Karnataka has considerably increased which is matter of contention. Apart from the increase in the education rate, the difference in education rate between men and women has also considerably decreased in these decades. Despite the state enjoys overall increase in education rate however, there is regional disparity in the education sector which is very unfortunate and alarming aspect on the part of the state.

Education is firm platform for both economical and physical development. Education is the main source of human evolution. Since India is an agriculture based country, the people of India do not know much apart from agricultural activities. It is indeed a tough task to provide skill development training, create

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8. Environmental Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2018-08EVS-001

Prediction of irrigation water quality parameters by neural network technique in the Khed Taluka, India

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Abstract: The ANN model was developed with multilayer feed forward back propagation (MLFBP) with sigmoid transferred function. While developing ANN model for different input parameters, three steps were followed as identification of model structures, evaluate the performance and adopting model for forecasting. The ANN models were developed for prediction KR, Percent Na, PI, RSC, SAR and SSP using Neurosolutions. In ANN modeling KR, Percent Na, PI, RSC, SAR and SSP, selection of model parameters are very important i.e. input, output and model structure. In the present study, artificial neural networks (ANN) were used to derive and to develop models for prediction KR, Percent Na, PI, RSC, SAR and SSP as groundwater quality parameters of Khed taluka by using post season values of existing groundwater quality parameters as input variables i.e. Na, Mg, K, CaCO₃, HCO₃. The post season data of groundwater quality parameters for time period 1999-2014 were selected for analysis. Performance of model was evaluated by statistical criteria included correlation coefficient (r), root mean square error (RMSE), Index of Agreement (IA) and mean absolute error (MAE). In Ratnagiri district, 3-2-1 was best for predicting KR values and 4-2-1 model was best suited for prediction of percent Na values. In Ratnagiri district, for post monsoon season 4-6-1 model was best suited to predict PI and 4-4-1 was best suited to predict RSC. 3-6-1 was best suited to predict RSC and SSP in Ratnagiri district for post monsoon season.

Keywords: Artificial neural network, water quality parameters, MLFBP, irrigation water quality.

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ISCA-IVC-2018-08EVS-002

Toxic effect of lead on aquatic microphyte, *Anabaena Ambigua*

Rolli N.M.

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Abstract: Indiscriminate disposal of industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes into the aquatic ecosystem are mainly responsible for environmental pollution. Life support systems viz, H₂O, air and soil are thus getting exposed to an array of pollutants, especially, heavy metals released by anthropogenic activities. Aquatic plants, particularly algae were more tolerant, are able to survive and withstand the pollution stress and also serves as pollution indicator. Beyond the toxicity level, the xenobiotics are toxic to the entire aquatic ecosystem. Algae serves as a biotool for the toxicity evaluation of different xenobiotics. The present study was focused on morphological toxicity and biochemical responses of *Anabaena ambigua* to the Lead stress. The laboratory experiments were conducted to the assess toxicity level on morphology and biochemical responses of the test plant species at the interval of 3, 6, 9 and 12 days exposure duration at the concentration of 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 ppm. However, the test plant shows normal growth and chlorophyll, protein and carbohydrate content increases up to 0.75 ppm of cadmium, beyond this concentration (1.00ppm to 1.50ppm) test plant shows toxicity symptoms and decline in the content of biochemical parameters. Thus, if the concentration of xenobiotics increased, the aquatic flora shows the diclinity. It is the step to conserve the aquatic flora and fauna from the toxic environment. It is an experiment to create awareness about the significance of conserving biodiversity.

Keywords: Algae, xenobiotics, heavy metals, toxicity.

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Content

Message by Dr. M B Patil, President, BLDE Association	VII
Message by Shri. G K Patil, General Secretary, BLDE Association	VIII
Message by Prof. S H Lagali, Administrator, BLDE Association	IX
Message by Dr. R V Kulkarni, Administrator, BLDE Association	X
From Principal's Desk	XI
Editor's Note by Prof. B S Belagali	XII
Editor's Note by Dr. Y Tammanna	XIII
Proceedings of the Seminar	XIV
Seminar Proceedings	XV
1. Financial Inclusion: A Study on Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana Dr. Bharati R Hiremath	17
2. Benefits of Digitalisation and Financial Inclusion In India Prof. Mantesh S. Jevoor	23
3. Opportunities and Obstacles to Financial Inclusion Dr. H M Mujawar	28
4. Jaggery of Jan Dhan Jagged towards Financial Inclusion: A Study Jayatirth Chappar	34
5. Jan Dhan Yojana Pradeep H Kumbar, M.com Final Year	39
6. Digitalisation of Financial Services Punit M Biradar	43
7. Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment With Special Reference to Self Helf Groups Prof. B A Patil	47
8. Digitalisation of Financial Services: Empowering Citizens by Using New Technology B Vijayarajendra	55
9. Digitalisation of Financial Services In India Mohamad Imran Khazi	62
10. Digitalization of Financial Services Dr. S S Nittur	69
11. Empowering Women Through Micro Finance Ranju T Nayar	74
12. Digitalisation of Financial Services Dr. Mahmad Mustafa, Prof. A Mujawar	78
13. Financial Literacy Anand Uppar, Mr. Vedant Kalani.	83

FINANCIAL LITERACY

*Mr. Anand Uppar

**Mr. Vedant Kalani

ABSTRACT

Financial Literacy creates demand for financial products & services, thereby accelerating the pace of financial inclusion as it enables the common man to understand the needs and benefits of the products and services offered by the banks. All segments of the society need financial literacy in one form or the other. However, considering that a large segment of our society is financially excluded, financial literacy programs, at present, should primarily focus on the individuals who are vulnerable to persistent downward financial pressures due to lack of understanding in the matters relating to personal finance.

Key Words: Financial Literacy, common man.

Introduction : Financial Inclusion is a lofty ideal but Financial Literacy is the first step towards achieving Financial Inclusion. Financial Literacy can be seen as the demand side of Financial Inclusion. It is considered an important adjunct for promoting financial inclusion, financial development and ultimately financial stability. It has assumed greater importance in recent years especially from 2002 as financial markets have become increasingly complex and the common man finds it very difficult to make informed decisions. Financial Inclusion comes with potential dangers. Recent experiences in the microfinance arena have shown that poor people take loans that they have no capacity to service. Farmers have also taken loans that they have not been able to repay. Many have been driven to suicide because of debt problems. Unless financial literacy goes hand in hand with financial inclusion, instead of helping the poor, they will be put into more trouble.

Financial literacy refers to the ability to make informed judgments and to take effective decisions regarding the use and management of money. It is regarded as an important requirement for functioning effectively in modern society. It enables a person to understand the importance of savings. India is among the world's most efficient financial markets in terms of technology, regulation and systems. It also has one of the highest savings rate in the world. In spite of the same, India is still one of the poorest countries in the world. While savings are more in India, where the savings are invested is a cause for concern. Wealth creation for the investor and the economy will remain a distant dream, unless the

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CONTENTS

Sl. No	Title of Papers and Author Name	Page No
1	A Study on Determinants of Student's Approach towards Higher Education in Tamil Nadu M. Rajasekar	1
2	Higher Education as a Social Good Criteria, Eligibility, Challenges and Opportunities Anand Uppar and D. S. Nittur	4
3	Improvement of Quality Education through Physical Education (NCC) S. D. Gorinaik	7
4	Impact of Technology in Business Education Anil N. and S.V. Subramanya	10
5	ICT and Innovative Practices in Higher Education in India Tejeshwari S. Koregol and J. S. Makandar	14
6	A Research Paper on E-Governance in Higher Education Meenaxi Biradar	19
7	ICT in Teacher Education A. V. Bamagond	23
8	ICT in Higher Education: Opportunities Amsidda Pujeri and Nagaraju K.	26
9	Impact of Privatization and Globalization on Higher Education: A Review Chandraprabha M. Patgar, Narayan Datta Arundhekar and Madakarinaik B. Hiriyakkanavar	29
10	Women Empowerment through Higher Education Umadevi	33
11	Globalization and Higher Education in India Swarooparani B. Pattedar	37
12	Role of e-Governance in Higher Education Ramesh Jadhav and Basavaraj	43
13	Women Empowerment through Higher Education Sidram A. Bagi	48
14	Empowering, Equitable Education and Cultural Responsibility of Teachers Jaheda Makandar	51
15	A Comparative Study of Cardiovascular Endurance between Government and Private High School Girls of Vijayapur District Savitri S Patil	54
16	Assessment of Self – Esteem among High School Students Ashok Holkar	56
17	A Study of Job Satisfaction and Attitude towards Teaching Profession of Primary School Teachers Sujata Dundappa Sajjan	61
18	Challenges and Benefits of Information Communication Technology in Higher Education Sapna Sadashiv Mankari	64
19	Globalization of Higher Education	68

Higher Education as a Social Good Criteria, Eligibility, Challenges and Opportunities

Anand Uppar

D. S. Nittur

Introduction

Higher Education is one of the significant factors instrumental to the development of a country. It provides an opportunity to critically reflect upon the social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. In this context India has a great responsibility to meet the ongoing and future demand of education because, by 2030, India will be amongst the youngest nations in the world. With nearly 140 million people in the college-going age group, one in every four graduates in the world will be a product of the Indian higher education system. And at the same time Higher education in India is undergoing considerable change. With over 600 million people in India under 25 years old, the system is under tremendous pressure to expand. India's young population has a huge appetite for education and, as the growth in the size of the middle classes escalates, millions are increasingly able to pay for it. By 2020, India will have the largest tertiary-age population in the world and will have the second largest graduate talent pipeline globally, following China and ahead of the USA.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the meaning of Social Good
2. To Analyse the meaning of Knowledge as a Public good
3. To know the meaning of merit good
4. To assess the present scenario of Higher Education in India.
5. To know the Supply gaps of Higher Education in India.

Meaning of Social Good or Public Good

Pure public goods or social goods have two defining features. One is 'non-rivalry' meaning that one person's enjoyment of a good does not diminish the ability of other people to enjoy the same good. The other is 'non-excludability' meaning that people cannot be prevented from enjoying the good. Air quality is an important environmental example of a public good. Under most circumstances, one person's breathing of fresh air does not reduce air quality for others to enjoy, and people cannot be prevented from breathing the air. Public goods are defined in contrast to private goods, which are, by definition, both rival and excludable. A chocolate is a private good because one person's consumption clearly diminishes its value for someone else, and chocolate are typically excludable to all individuals not willing to pay.

Knowledge as a Public Good

In economic theory public goods are formally defined as goods characterized by *non-rivalry of consumption* – the consumption of one individual does not detract from that of another and *non-excludability* – it is difficult if not impossible to exclude an individual from enjoying the good. Public goods are thus contrasted to private goods, which are characterized by both rivalry of, and excludability from, consumption. Goods (or services) that possess only one of the two criteria are called impure public goods.

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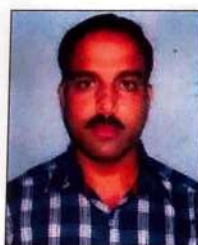
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on
**EMERGING TRENDS OF
RESEARCH IN
HIGHER EDUCATION**

Volume - II

SOUVENIR



Editors
P. M. Paragond
S. B. Kabade
A. S. Kulkarni
B. M. Korabu
N. D. Arundhekar

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VOLUME - II

Editors

**P. M. Parugond
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CONTENTS

Sl. No	Title of Papers and Author Name	Page No
1	A Study on Determinants of Student's Approach towards Higher Education in Tamil Nadu M. Rajasekar	1
2	Higher Education as a Social Good Criteria, Eligibility, Challenges and Opportunities Anand Uppar and D. S. Nittur	4
3	Improvement of Quality Education through Physical Education (NCC) S. D. Gorinaik	7
4	Impact of Technology in Business Education Anil N. and S.V. Subramanya	10
5	ICT and Innovative Practices in Higher Education in India Tejeshwari S. Koregol and J. S. Makandar	14
6	A Research Paper on E-Governance in Higher Education Meenaxi Biradar	19
7	ICT in Teacher Education A. V. Bamagond	23
8	ICT in Higher Education: Opportunities Amsidda Pujeri and Nagaraju K.	26
9	Impact of Privatization and Globalization on Higher Education: A Review Chandraprabha M. Patgar, Narayan Datta Arundhekar and Madakarinaik B. Hiriyakkanavar	29
10	Women Empowerment through Higher Education Umadevi	33
11	Globalization and Higher Education in India Swarooparani B. Pattedar	37
12	Role of e-Governance in Higher Education Ramesh Jadhav and Basavaraj	43
13	Women Empowerment through Higher Education Sidram A. Bagi	48
14	Empowering, Equitable Education and Cultural Responsibility of Teachers Jaheda Makandar	51
15	A Comparative Study of Cardiovascular Endurance between Government and Private High School Girls of Vijayapur District Savitri S Patil	54
16	Assessment of Self – Esteem among High School Students Ashok Holkar	56
17	A Study of Job Satisfaction and Attitude towards Teaching Profession of Primary School Teachers Sujata Dundappa Sajjan	61
18	Challenges and Benefits of Information Communication Technology in Higher Education Sapna Sadashiv Mankari	64
19	Globalization of Higher Education	68

Higher Education as a Social Good Criteria, Eligibility, Challenges and Opportunities

Anand Uppar

D. S. Nittur

Introduction

Higher Education is one of the significant factors instrumental to the development of a country. It provides an opportunity to critically reflect upon the social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. In this context India has a great responsibility to meet the ongoing and future demand of education because, by 2030, India will be amongst the youngest nations in the world. With nearly 140 million people in the college-going age group, one in every four graduates in the world will be a product of the Indian higher education system. And at the same time Higher education in India is undergoing considerable change. With over 600 million people in India under 25 years old, the system is under tremendous pressure to expand. India's young population has a huge appetite for education and, as the growth in the size of the middle classes escalates, millions are increasingly able to pay for it. By 2020, India will have the largest tertiary-age population in the world and will have the second largest graduate talent pipeline globally, following China and ahead of the USA.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the meaning of Social Good
2. To Analyse the meaning of Knowledge as a Public good
3. To know the meaning of merit good
4. To assess the present scenario of Higher Education in India.
5. To know the Supply gaps of Higher Education in India.

Meaning of Social Good or Public Good

Pure public goods or social goods have two defining features. One is 'non-rivalry' meaning that one person's enjoyment of a good does not diminish the ability of other people to enjoy the same good. The other is 'non-excludability' meaning that people cannot be prevented from enjoying the good. Air quality is an important environmental example of a public good. Under most circumstances, one person's breathing of fresh air does not reduce air quality for others to enjoy, and people cannot be prevented from breathing the air. Public goods are defined in contrast to private goods, which are, by definition, both rival and excludable. A chocolate is a private good because one person's consumption clearly diminishes its value for someone else, and chocolate are typically excludable to all individuals not willing to pay.

Knowledge as a Public Good

In economic theory public goods are formally defined as goods characterized by *non-rivalry of consumption* – the consumption of one individual does not detract from that of another and *non-excludability* – it is difficult if not impossible to exclude an individual from enjoying the good. Public goods are thus contrasted to private goods, which are characterized by both rivalry of, and excludability from, consumption. Goods (or services) that possess only one of the two criteria are called impure public goods.

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Content

Message by Dr. M B Patil, President, BLDE Association	VII
Message by Shri. G K Patil, General Secretary, BLDE Association	VIII
Message by Prof. S H Lagali, Administrator, BLDE Association	IX
Message by Dr. R V Kulkarni, Administrator, BLDE Association	X
From Principal's Desk	XI
Editor's Note by Prof. B S Belagali	XII
Editor's Note by Dr. Y Tammanna	XIII
Proceedings of the Seminar	XIV
Seminar Proceedings	XV
1. Financial Inclusion: A Study on Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Dr. Bharati R Hiremath	17
2. Benefits of Digitalisation and Financial Inclusion In India Prof. Mantesh S. Jevoor	23
3. Opportunities and Obstacles to Financial Inclusion Dr. H M Mujawar	28
4. Jaggery of Jan Dhan Jagged towards Financial Inclusion: A Study Jayatirth Chappar	34
5. Jan Dhan Yojana Pradeep H Kumbar, M.com Final Year	39
6. Digitalisation of Financial Services Punit M Biradar	43
7. Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment With Special Reference to Self Helf Groups Prof. B A Patil	47
8. Digitalisation of Financial Services: Empowering Citizens by Using New Technology B Vijayarajendra	55
9. Digitalisation of Financial Services In India Mohamad Imran Khazi	62
10. Digitalization of Financial Services Dr. D S Nittur	69
11. Empowering Women Through Micro Finance Ranju T Nayar	74
12. Digitalisation of Financial Services Dr. Mahmad Mustafa, Prof. A Mujawar	78
13. Financial Literacy Anand Uppar, Mr. Vedant Kalani.	83

DIGITALIZATION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Dr.D S Nittur & Prof.Basavaraj.

ABSTRACT

The banking and financial services sector in India has undergone through disruptive changes in the last decade as far as adoption of technology is concerned. Many new changes have been taken place out of which the revolutionary change is mobile banking. The optimists argue that digitalization will impact economic growth positively; calling it 'the second machine age' and that it will 'accelerate the rate of growth of innovations'. Several schemes have been introduced for the purpose of sound financial services. The objective of the study is to analyse the impact of digitalization on Indian financial services to see how far the Indian financial services has impacted on growth. The data is collected from the secondary sources like government reports, periodicals, journals, etc. Thereby, revealing the pros and cons of digitalization on financial services.

Keywords: digitalization, banking, technology.

INTRODUCTION

The government of India intends to carry out crores of digital financial transactions for the present and upcoming years with the help of Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) banking methods, Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Aadhaar Pay, debit cards, BHIM, and credit cards. There is an entire plethora of mobile money services currently being offered. One of the leading e-wallets in India is Paytm. It is available on Android, Blackberry, iOS, Ovi, Windows, etc. Some of the other prominent e-wallet apps include Freecharge, MobiKwik, Citrus Wallet, Oxigen Wallet, ItzCash, Airtel Money, Axis Bank Lime, M-Jio Money, ICICI Pockets, HDFC PayZapp, SBI Buddy, mRupee, Vodafone M-Pesa, PayMate, PayUmoney, Juspay, Ezetap, Citi MasterPass, MomoeXpress, Ola Money, Mswipe, etc. All these are examples of digitalization. The optimists argue that digitalization will impact economic growth positively; calling it 'the second machine age' and that it will 'accelerate the rate of growth of innovations'.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sharma and Kukreja (2013), examines the survey report given by World bank and compared the India's financial inclusion with the rest of world. According



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ಸಿಂಧೂರಿ

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ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ



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ದೂರವಾಣಿ: ೦೮೩೯೪-೨೧೦೪೧೦

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ

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ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವೃತ್ತ, ಅರಮನೆ ರಸ್ತೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ೫೬೦ ೦೦೯

ದೂರವಾಣಿ: ೦೮೦-೨೨೩೭೨೩೮೮

ಮುದ್ರಣ

ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಅಡ್ವರ್ಟೈಸಿಂಗ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಅಳಿಸಲಾಗದ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು / 3

ಸಂಪಾದಕರ ಮಾತು / 8

೧. ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ / ೧

೨. ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮ / ೭

೩. ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು / ೧೩

೪. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ (ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲ) / ೨೨

೫. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ (ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲ) / ೬೦

೬. ದೇಸಗತಿಗಳು / ೭೪

೭. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು / ೭೭

೮. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಮಾಜ / ೯೬

೯. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ / ೧೧೮

೧೦. ಸಿಂದಗಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಧರ್ಮ / ೧೩೬

೧೧. ಮಠ-ಮಾನ್ಯ / ೧೫೮

೧೨. ಅಮೋಘಸಿದ್ಧ ಪರಂಪರೆ / ೧೬೯

೧೩. ಅವಧೂತ ಪರಂಪರೆ / ೧೮೦

೧೪. ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಆಚರಣೆ / ೧೮೮

೧೫. ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳು / ೧೯೩

೧೬. ಸಿಂದಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ / ೧೯೯

೧೭. ಕೆರೆ-ಬಾವಿಗಳು / ೨೧೪

೧೮. ದೇವಾಲಯ ವಾಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರ್ತಿಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕಲೆ / ೨೨೩

೧೯. ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ / ೨೫೯

ತಲನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು / ೨೭೧

ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು / ೨೭೭

ಲೇಖಕರ ವಿಳಾಸಗಳು / ೨೯೦

ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾದ ವಿಜಯಪುರದಿಂದ ೬೦ ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ೨೧೭೬.೪೦ ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಣ ಹವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಕಷ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಹರಳು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಗಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಭೀಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಡೋಣಿ ನದಿಗಳು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ನದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಗಳ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲದ ಹಲವು ಮಹತ್ವದ ನೆಲೆಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಆದಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲದವರೆಗಿನ ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಮೌರ್ಯ, ಶಾತವಾಹನ, ಕದಂಬ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ಬಂದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯ, ಕಲಚುರಿ, ಸೇವುಣ, ಬಹಮನಿ, ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ, ಮರಾಠ, ನಿಜಾಮರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸಿಂದಗಿ ಪರಿಸರವು ಇವರ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಾನವನು ರಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಈ ರಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆಯು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದು. ಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಪುರ, ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ, ಕಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ಉಂಟು. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾದ ಋಗ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪುರ' ಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿದೆ. ಪುರ ಅಂದರೆ ಭದ್ರವಾದಂತಹ ಕೋಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತವರೆದಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ/ನಗರ ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಸಪ್ತಾಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ಗವೂ ಒಂದು ಎಂದು ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯನ ರಾಜನೀತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯನು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಔದಕ, ಪಾರ್ವತ,

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜಗತ್ತು, ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದನ್ನು ಅರಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ವ್ಯವಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಕ್ಷರ ಅನ್ನವಾಗುವ ಬಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಕುರಿತು ವಾಸ್ತವಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ತನ್ನ ಚಿಂತನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

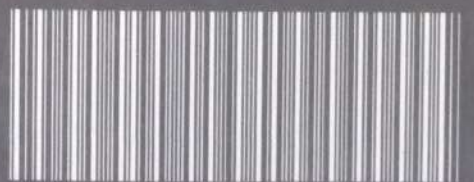
ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಮಾಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಆಯಾ ಪರಿಸರದ ಜನರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡು ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕಿರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಣತ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಲೇಖನ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕಿರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಮರುರಚಿಸಿದ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಕಲನವೇ ಗ್ರಂಥರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗರ ಕೈ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಗೆ, ಆಸಕ್ತ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಕೃತಿ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯ ಒಲವುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲಕ್ಷಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕುರುಗೋಡು, ಮೈಲಾರ, ಬಸವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ, ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ, ತೊಣ್ಣೂರು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿರಿ, ಜಗಲೂರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಮಾಜ, ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಮೂರ್ತಿಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಶಾಸನ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಆಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಾಗಿವೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಮಾಲೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಮಾಲೆ ಸಿಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಡಾ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಬಡಿಗೇರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ.

■ ಡಾ. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾ. ಎಸ್. ಘಂಟಿ
ಕುಲಪತಿ



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◆ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು : ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ರಮೇಶ



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ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

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1. ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ವಾದದ-ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುವ ವರ್ಗ / 01
- ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಂ
2. ಪಟ್ಟದಕಲ್ಲು ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸಮೂಹ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು/13
- ಪೂಜಾ ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಗುಂಚಿ
ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಪಾತ್ರ / 23
- ಯಲ್ಲವ್ವ ಹೆಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
4. ಡಾ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಥ ಕಾಮತ್‌ರ ಬರಹಗಳು / 39
- ನಿರ್ಮಲ. ಎಂ
5. ಬಸವಪುರಾಣ : ಶಿವಶರಣರ ಮುಗ್ಧಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ / 50
- ಮಂಜಣ್ಣ. ಪಿ
6. ಮೌನೇಶ್ವರರ ಕಾಲಜ್ಞಾನ ವಚನಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆ / 77
- ಕೆ.ಎಂ.ರೂಪ
7. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಸವಗಳ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ /86
- ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ರಮೇಶ
8. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ನಗರೀಕರಣ / 105
- ಶಿವರಾಜ ಜಿ.ಓ.
9. ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಜೈನ ಕವಿಗಳು / 116
- ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಬ. ಜಗ್ಗಲ
10. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು /132
- ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ
11. ಕುಷ್ಟಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ತಾವರಗೆರೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ / 145
- ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ

10. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು 1997 ರವರೆಗೆ ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಹಾವೇರಿಯು ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ, ರಾಣೆಬೆನ್ನೂರು, ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವ, ಸವಣೂರು, ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲ, ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾವೇರಿ ಏಳು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದಿ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗ ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ನೂರಾರು ನೆಲೆಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಬಯಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ಮಾನವನ ವಸತಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಂಶ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಮೌರ್ಯರು, ಶಾತವಾಹನರು, ಗಂಗರು, ಕದಂಬರು, ಬದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರು, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು, ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರು, ದೇವಗಿರಿಯ ಯಾದವರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಅರಸರು, ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳು, ಸವಣೂರ ನವಾಬರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಅಧಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 14 ರಿಂದ 17 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದವರೆಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅರಸರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತಹ 40ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೊಸ ಶಾಸನಗಳು



ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಪುನಾರಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಾಡು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮವಾಗಿ ಬಂಗಾಳಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಅರಬ್ಬಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದವರೆಗೂ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಕಾವೇಲಿಯಿಂದ ಗೋದಾವರಿಯವರೆಗೂ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲದ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹರಡಿವೆ. ಇವು ಹಲವು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನು ನಡೆದು ಬಂದ ದಾರಿಯ ಕಿರು ನೋಟವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪುನಾರಚಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ, ಶೋಧನೆ, ನಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ನಾಡಿನ ನರನಾಡಿಗಳೆನಿಸಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಬಹುಮುಖ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಪುನಾರಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇವಲ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿರುವ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದುಹೋದ ಕೊಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.



ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು

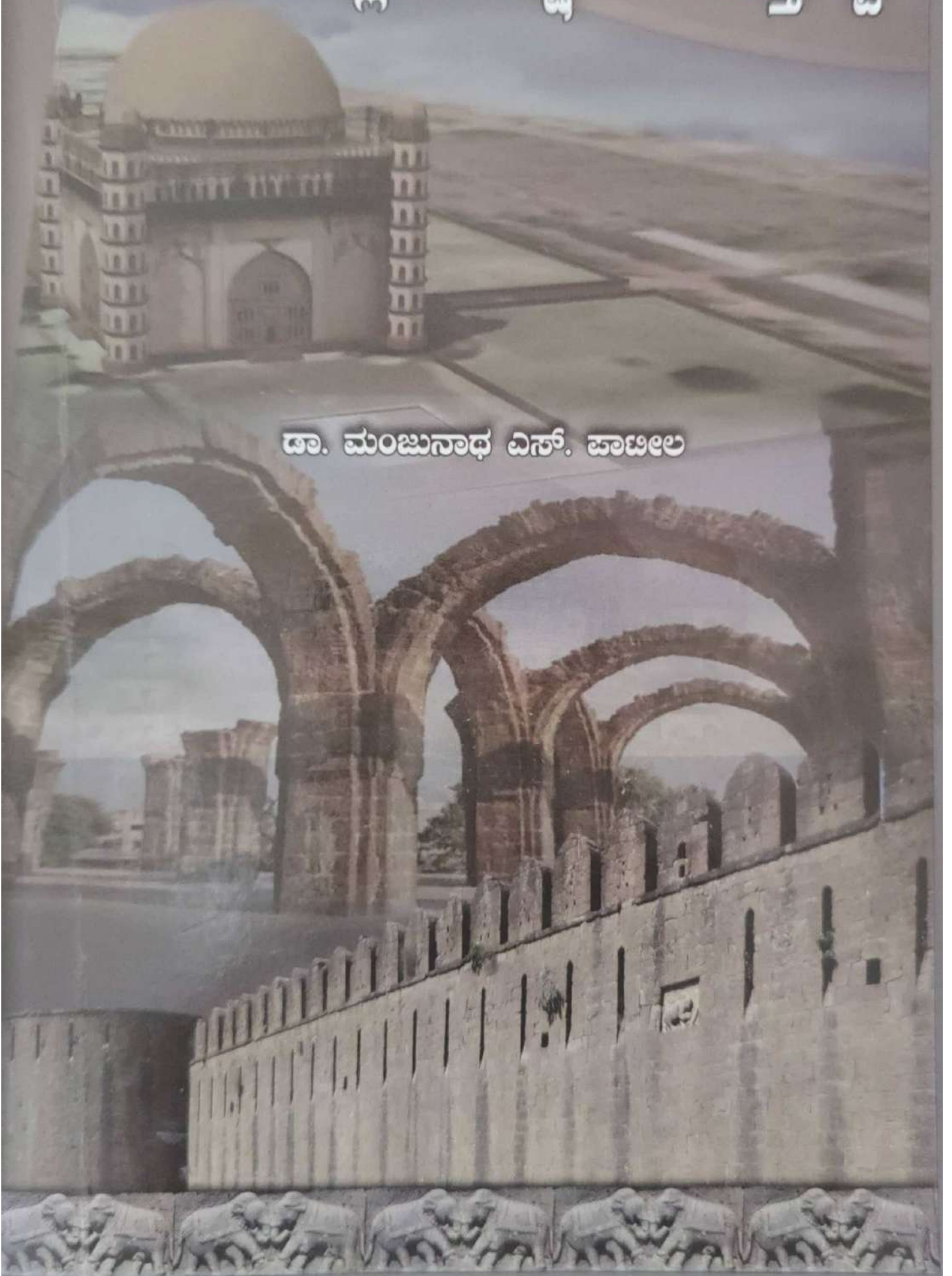
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ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ವಿಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ



ವಿಜಾಹರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ
ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ

ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು

ಪ್ರಣಮ್ಯ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಶನ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ (ರಿ)

ತಾ|| ಮೂಡಲಗಿ, ಜಿ|| ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

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ಪರಿಚಿತಿ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಒಂದು

...೧

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

- 1.1. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ
- 1.2. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ
- 1.3. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ
- 1.4. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವಿಧಾನ
- 1.5. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಎರಡು

...೧೨

ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

- 2.1. ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕತೆ
- 2.2. ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ
- 2.3. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಮೂರು

...೧೩

ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ

- 3.1. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ
- 3.2. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು
- 3.3. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ
- 3.4. ಸ್ಥಳದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ
- 3.5. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು
- 3.6. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು

...೧೪

ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ

- 4.1. ವಿಜಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು
- 4.2. ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು
- 4.3. ಬಸವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು

4.4. ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು

4.5. ಸಿಂದಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಐದು

ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು

5.1. ಹುಡೆವುಗಳು

5.2. ಅಗಸೆ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು

5.3. ಹಗೆವುಗಳು

5.4. ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ

5.5. ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು

5.6. ಭಿತ್ತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಆರು

ಸಮಾರೋಪ

ಅನುಬಂಧಗಳು

ಗ್ರಂಥಸೂಚಿ

ಪದಕೋಶ

ತಲನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು

ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು



ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಈ ಅಭಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ವಿವಿಧವೂ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬು ಈ ಪರಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆಸಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಅಭಿಯ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಭಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಪಾಂಡೆ ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ 'ಏಷ್ಯಾಪುರ ಅಭಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ' ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ವಿಶ್ವವಿಖ್ಯಾತವಾಗಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಯಾಪುರ ಅಭಿಯ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಅಂಗಮಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆವೆಗೆ ಪಾಗೂ ಅಭಿಯ ಐದು ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನಂತರ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಗಳ ತುಂಬು ಪೇಶ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಪಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಪಾಗೂ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಐದನು ಮೂಲಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಗಳ ಹಿಂತಿರುಳು ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಲಯಶೀಲವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅಭಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 44 ಮೊದಲನೇಯವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 300 ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಕೋಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಅದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳಾಗೂ ಪಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾದ ಮಧ್ಯದ ನಿರಂತರವಾದ ಮೋದಾಲದ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುಗರ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ದಾಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ವಿವೇಚನೆ, ವಿವೇಕ ಪಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಇವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಯುವ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಇಂತಹ ಮತ್ತಾವು ತೃತಿಗಳು ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಪಾಂಡೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಬಾರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಡಾ. ಕೇರಣ್ಣ ಪತ್ತಾರ
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ಸಂಪುಟ - ೦೧

ಅಂತರ್ವಾಣಿ

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೧೦. ನಯಸೇನನ ಧರ್ಮಾಪ್ಯುತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳತನದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ
ಽ ವಿನಯ ನಂದಿಹಾಳ

೧೧. "ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯ"
ಽ ಜಗದೀಶ ಮುಗಳಿ

೧೨. ಡಾ. ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ ಇಮ್ರಾಸೂರ ಅವರ ಕಾವ್ಯಾವಕಲೋಕನ
ಽ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪಾ ಹೊನ್ನಿಕೊಳ್ಳ

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಷಯದ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಲೇಖನಗಳು

೧೩. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಕಲಚೂರಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಶೈವಧರ್ಮ
ಽ ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಣ್ಣವರ

೧೪. ಹಸಲರು : ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ
ಽ ಡಾ. ಎ. ಬಿ. ಸಿಂದಗಿ

೧೫. ಕೆಳದಿ ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜೈನಧರ್ಮ :
ಽ ಒಂದು ಮರುಚಿಂತನೆ
ಽ ಪ್ರಭಾತ ಬಿ.

೧೬. 'ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಜೈನ ಮುನಿಗಳು'
ಽ ಭರಮಪ್ಪಾ ನಿಂ. ಭಾವಿ

೧೭. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ನಾಮ ವಿವೇಚನೆ
ಽ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

೧೮. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಕಾಲದ ಲಕ್ಕುಂಡಿಯ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಪಾಶಯ
ಽ ಹೇಮನಗೌಡ ಆರ್. ಟಿ.
ಽ ಭರಮಪ್ಪ ಭಾವಿ

ವಿಜಯಪುರ ನಾಮ ವಿವೇಚನೆ

ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಒಟ್ಟು ೧೦,೫೪೧ ಚ. ಕಿ. ಮೀ. ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ೧೬.೮೨° ಉತ್ತರ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಹಾಗೂ ೭೫.೭೨° ಪೂರ್ವ ರೇಖಾಂಶದವರೆಗೆ ಹರಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯವ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸೋಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಗ್ಲಿ, ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ೧೯೯೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳೆಂದು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈಗಿನ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ಬಸವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಎಂದು ಐದು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿವೆ. ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೀಮಾನದಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾನದಿ ಮೇರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಒಟ್ಟು ೬೪೮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬದಲಾದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಇದು ಸುಳುಹು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಘಟನೆಗೆ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಳನಾಮವಾದ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ವಿಜಯಪುರದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ಬಹು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದುದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಭಾಗಗಳಾದ ಐಹೊಳೆ, ಬಾದಾಮಿ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಮಹಾಕೂಟ, ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಲಗಲಿ, ಧೂಳಬೇಡ, ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಪುರಾಣ ಕಥನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ದಂಡಕಾರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ವರ್ಣನೆಗೆ ಸರಿಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ದಂಡಕಾರಣ್ಯದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಎರಡನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಈಜಿಪ್ಟಿನ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಟಾಲೆಮಿಯು ಬೆಂಡಾಕ್ಯೂ (ಭೀಮಾನದಿ), ನಗರೂರು (ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನಾಗೂರು), ಕಲ್ಮಿಗೇರಿಯಸ್ (ಕಲಕೇರಿ), ಪತಿರ್ಗಾಲ (ಹತ್ತಿರ್ಕಹಾಳ) ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ "A Guide to Geography"ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಟಾಲೆಮಿಯು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ವಿಜಯಪುರ

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾದುದು. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ಹಲವಾರು ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಮೊಗದಷ್ಟು ಬರುವ ಒರತೆಯ ನೀರಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅನನ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ರಾಜ ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಆಸ್ಥಾನ ಕವಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಕವಿರಾಜರ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಯುವ ಲೇಖಕರ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಬರಹಗಳ ಸಾರಸಂಗ್ರಹವೇ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆ. ಆ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಗಾಲಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮೊದಲ ಕೂಸು...

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ಭರಮಪ್ಪಾ ಭಾವಿ
ನೇಮಿನಾಥ ತಪಕೀರೆ

ಸಂಪುಟ - ೦೩

ಅಂತರ್ವಾಣಿ

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ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಜಗದೀಶ ಮುಗಳಿ

ಭರಮಪ್ಪಾ ಭಾವಿ

ನೇಮಿನಾಥ ತಪಕೀರೆ

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು

ಇಂದಣೀಲಮಣಿಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ - ೫೯೧೨೨೨

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ಸಂಪುಟ:೦೨

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು:

ಇಂದಣೀಲಮಣಿಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ-೫೯೧೨೨೨

ಪುಟಗಳು:

ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು : ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರವು

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮುದ್ರಣ: ಜೂನ್ ೨೦೧೮

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ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ - ೫೯೧೨೦೧

ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಅನು.

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರ ನುಡಿ

ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ಸಂಪಾದಕೀಯ

೧. ಹಾನಗಲ್ ಕದಂಬ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಜೈನಧರ್ಮ

ಡಿ. ಡಾ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಪೂಜಾರ

೨. ತಾಳಿಕೋಟಿಯ ಭೌಗೋಳ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

ಡಿ. ಗುರುದೇವಿ ಪಡಸಾಲಿ

೩. ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ತಾಣವಾಗಿ ಬೇಲೂರು

ಡಿ. ಪೂಜಾ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ.

೪. ಸುದರ್ಶನ ದೇಸಾಯಿಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

ಡಿ. ಭೀಮೇಶ ನಾಯ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್.

೫. ವಿಷ್ಣು ನಾಯ್ಕರ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

ಡಿ. ದ್ಯಾಮಣ್ಣಾ ದೇವೀಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಗುಡ್ಡಮ್ಮನವರ

೬. 'ಜಲಗಾರ' ಏಕಾಂಕ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಕ ತತ್ವ

ಡಿ. ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ ಆರ್.

೭. ಪತ್ತೇದಾರಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರರಾಗಿ ಎನ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ

ಡಿ. ಕುಮಾರ ಎಸ್.

೮. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ

ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು

ಡಿ. ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು

↓ ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೧೮ ಮತ್ತು ೧೯ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆರಂಭದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಡೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕೈವಶವಾಯಿತು. ಮೈಸೂರು, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ನರಗುಂದ, ಮುಧೋಳ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದದ ನಿಜಾಮ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಇವು ೧೯೪೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೭೯೯ರ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕಾಳಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪುವು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿದಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕೈವಶವಾದವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ನೇರವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ಕೆನರಾ (೧೭೯೯), ಅದು ಟಿಪ್ಪುಪಿನಿಂದ ದೊರೆತದ್ದು. ಮರುವರ್ಷ ನಿಜಾಮನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟನು, ಇತ್ತ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೮೦೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಬಾಜಿರಾಯ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಸುಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಮರಾಠರಿಂದ ಸ್ನೇಹಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರೇಟಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೮೧೮ರ ಖಡಕಿ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಬಾಜೀರಾವ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಸಾಹೀಬ್, ನಾಗಪುರದ ಬೋಸ್ಲೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮಲ್ಹಾರಿರಾವ ಹೋಳರ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಪರಾಜಿತರಾದರು. ಸೋತ ಬಾಜಿರಾಯನಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ವೇತನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾನ್ಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ಬಿಠೂರಿಗೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಗಡಿಪಾರು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ಕಂಡ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ, ಚಿಂತಕ ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, 'ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ'ಯೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅಲ್ಪ ವಿರಾಮ, ಅರ್ಧ ವಿರಾಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ಅದೇ ಅಂತಿಮ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ-ಬೇರೆ ಆಕರಗಳು ದೊರೆತಾಗ ತಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧಕನ ಶ್ರಮ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಿದ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಇದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೇಖಕರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಹಸವನ್ನೇ ಮೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮುದ್ರಣದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವುದು ಸುಲಭದ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ. ದೈಹಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಶ್ರಮದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿಷಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿವೆ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವೂ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೆ 'ಅಂತರ್ವಾಣಿ' ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯೂ ಸಿದ್ಧವಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು, ಯುವಜನಾಂಗ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಡಾ. ಜಿನದತ್ತ ಅ. ಹಡಗಲಿ

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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Title of Paper	Page No.
25	IDENTITY, PLURALITY AND POLITICAL COMMUNITIES: A BET ON DEMOCRATIC POLITICS Sahana. Hongal, Lecturer,	102 - 150
26	GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY: A STUDY Dr. Basavaraj Benakanhalli	106 - 109
27	CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIAN DEMOCRACY: CORRUPTION AND CRIMINALIZATION OF POLITICS. Dr. Ganesh B.S	110 - 113
28	CASTE POLITICS Prof Sunanda .M. Madar Dr M. B Dalapati	114 - 115
29	"ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿ ನರೇಗಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ" ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ಎ. ಜಾವೇದ್ ಅನಂದ. ಎಸ್. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ.	116 - 118
30	ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಡಾ. ಆರ್.ಜಿ. ಚಿದಾನಂದ	119 - 122
31	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್. ಬಸವರಾಜ.	123 - 127
32	ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ - ೧೯೫೧ ರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಎಂ.ಟಿ. ಭಾರತಿ,	128 - 131
33	ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ (Judicial Activism) ಡಾ. ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಗಂಗಾಧರ.	132 - 137
34	ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಎಂ. ಸತೀಶ	138 - 140
35	"ಪಂಚಾಯತನ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ" ಶಿವಣ್ಣಿ. ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ,	141 - 147
36	ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ಪಿ.ವಿ.	148 - 153
37	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳು ವೀರಭದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಎ	154 - 156
38	ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ರಹಮತ್. ಈ	157 - 159
39	ಸಂಸತ್ತಿಗೆ ೬೫ ವರ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಅವನತಿ : ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಡಾ ಹಸನಸಾಬ ಕಟಗೂರ ಸಂಶೋಧಕನುಮಾರ ಕುಂಬಾರ, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ.	160 - 163
40	"ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ" ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.	164 - 168
41	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪಾತ್ರ : ಒಂದು ನೋಟ ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲರಾಜು ಡಾ. ಎಮ್.ಜಿ. ಪಾನ್	169 - 174
42	ಸೆಕ್ಯುಲರಿಸಂ ಕೂಸಾದ ಹಿಂದೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದ ಸಂಶೋಷಣೆ ಇ.	175 - 179
43	ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು - ಒಂದು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಹೆಚ್. ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್ ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ,	180 - 184
44	ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್ ಸಾವಂತ್.ಹೆಚ್.ಟಿ.	185 - 187
45	"Corruption and criminalization of politics" Prof. Mohan Benageri, Prof. B R Anusha	188 - 192
46	ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಡಾ. ಎ. ಷಣ್ಮುಖಿ. ವೀಣಾ. ಈ.	193 - 198
47	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಜ್ಯ ಜಲ ವಿವಾದಗಳು : ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥದ ಅವಲೋಕನ ಡಾ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಪಾನ್, ವಿರುಪಾಕ್ಷಪ್ಪ ವೈ.ಕೆ.	199 - 203
48	ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ,	204 - 207
49	ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಡಾ. ಜಿ.ಎಲ್. ರಜಪೂತ	208 - 211
50	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುಳಾ. ವೀ. ಪೂಜಾರ.	212 - 215

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪಾತ್ರ : ಒಂದು ನೋಟ

* ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲಯ್ಯರಿ

** ಡಾ. ಎಮ್.ಜಿ. ಖಾನ್

ಸಾರಾಂಶ:

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ವೇಗವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಸಮಾಜಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನುಷಂಗಿಕ ಮೂಲಾಧಾರಗಳನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಒತ್ತುಕೊಡುವ ಅಂಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೨ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ದರ ಶೇ.೭೫.೬೦ ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ದರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ೨೦೦೧ ರಿಂದ ೨೦೧೧ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ೨೦೦೧ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅನುಪಾತದ (ಕಬಿಬಿ) ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ೩:೪ ಇದ್ದು, ೨೦೧೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬಿಬಿ ೨:೬ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕಬಿಬಿನ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಾಂಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಫಲವು ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ೨೦೦೦ರಿಂದ ೨೦೧೨ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನವರೆಗೆ ಅಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನಡುವಿನ ತಾರತಮ್ಯಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಏರಿಕೆ ಕಂಡಿವೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ ೦.೭೪ ರಷ್ಟು ಏರಿಕೆಯು ಈ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ೨೦೧೨ರ ವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗುಳಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆತರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕೀವರ್ಡ್ಸ್: ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ, ಅನುಪಾತ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಅಸಮತೋಲನ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ತಾರತಮ್ಯ

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ನಡುವಿನ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾತಿ, ವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯಗಳಂತಹ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಸೃಜಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಂತಹ ಸಶಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಾರವು. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯಾಮದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿಸ್ತಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ೧೯೯೧, ೨೦೦೧ ಮತ್ತು ೨೦೧೧ರ ಮೂರು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ನಡುವಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದು ಸಂತಸದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸ್ವೀಪುರುಷರ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರ ಸಹಾ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನಗಳು ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಆತಂಕದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೌತಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲು ಇದ್ದಂತೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಮಾನವ ವಿಕಾಸದ ಮೂಲ ಆಧಾರ. ಭಾರತ ದೇಶ ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತಿಯರಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೇನೂ ತಿಳಿಯದ, ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಬಡತನದ ವಿಷವೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಿತವೇ

* ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲಯ್ಯರಿ

** ಡಾ. ಎಮ್.ಜಿ. ಖಾನ್

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*	Poverty is a Challenge to Indian Democracy : a Brief STUDY.	160
-	<i>Mr. Hasansab A. Katagur, Mr. Basavaraj Benakanahalli, Mr. Santoshkumar Kumbar and Mr Anand Raddi</i>	
*	Article by Research Scholars Challenges of Multiculturalism in India - <i>Jagadish B. Gouda</i>	166
*	Issues and Challenges to Indian Democracy: An Overview ..	170
-	<i>Gangappa Savadi & Basappa Athani</i>	
*	ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ : ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ.	177
-	<i>ಅರವಿಂದ ಅಮಲಯ್ಯ & ಗಂಗಪ್ಪ ಸವದಿ</i>	
*	ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜೋ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ “ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತ್ರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಾಂಶ	174
-	<i>ಮಹದೇವಪ್ಪ ಹ ಹರಿಜನ</i>	
*	Structure of Party Politics in India	188
-	<i>Mallikarjun P. Shegunshi & Gurupadayya N. Hiremath</i>	
*	ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	193
-	<i>ಸಿದ್ರಾಮರಡ್ಡಿ & ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಎಸ್. ಕಟ್ಟಿಮನಿ</i>	
*	Promotion of Secularism and National Integration in India. .	196
-	<i>Sharanappa.G.Omkar & Dr. S.A.Palekar</i>	
*	Higher Education and Women in India: Choices for whom. . .	200
-	<i>Mr. Gurudev Rajaput, Mahesh S Naik & Durgappa Mundargi</i>	
*	Role of Political Parties in Indian Politics: A Study	204
-	<i>Basalingappa. Y. Aravalad. & Shivkumar. R.Ganiger.</i>	

Bidar

371 (J)

ಹೊರಾಳದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ

ಚಿತ್ರಣ



ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲರುಬಿ

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ಈ ಕೃತಿ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ-ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಸಿ, ಓದಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃತಿ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದ ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆ ಲಕ್ಷಪ್ಪ ಕೃ. ಅಮಲಝರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಣಾಮಗಳು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾದ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಹೋಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಂಡ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್, ಕಲಘಟಗಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಸಲಹೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರಿಗೂ, ಮುಖಪುಟ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಾರರಾದ ಮೃತುಂಜಯ ಬೈಡಿಂಗನವರಿಗೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು.

ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ. ಅಮಲಝರಿ

ಭಂಟನೂರ

ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿಷಯ	ಪು.ಸಂ
01	371(ಜೆ): ಹೋರಾಟದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೋಟ	01
02	ನಿಜಾಂನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ	11
03	ಸಂವಿಧಾನದನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ (371ಕಲಂ) ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಪಡೆದ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು	19
04	ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದತ್ತ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಪಡೆಯಲು ನಡೆದ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಿತ್ರಣ	25
05	ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ನಿಜಾಂನ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ	50
06	ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ರಮಗಳು	53
07	ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು	66
08	ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 371ನೇ ವಿಧಿಗೆ (98ನೇಯ) ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ	74
09	ಗ್ರಂಥಮುಣ	79

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Special Issue On

INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

(Book- IV)

Guest Editor
Prof. P. Kannan

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17. An Exploration into the Cultural Problems of Diaspora in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Vine Of Desire*
N. Ravi Prakash & Dr. B. O. Satyanarayana Reddy 84
18. The Quandary View of Marginalized Community in Rohinton Mistry's *Such a Long Journey*
S.V.Sundari 88
19. Innovative and Narrative Techniques in Indian English Fiction in *The Gandhian Era*
Aezaz Ahamed 91
20. Iconic Women Poets of Pre Independence Era Indian English- A Brief Survey
Dr. Farida Bagwan 95
21. Image of Marginalized In Arundhati Roy's- *The God Of Small Things*
Dr. Haseena Begum 99
22. Victim Turns Guilty: Trauma and Mistreatment of Rape Victims Presented by Women Writers
S. Yagna Sri 103
23. The Theme of Spiritual Awakening in Shiv K Kumar's – "Nude Before God"
B.Yaresh Kumar & Dr. B.O. Satyanarayana Reddy 106
24. Oney Matters: A Brief Study on Sudha Murthy's Novel *Dollar Bahu*
Ashwini Malaghan 110
25. Theme of Quest For Identity in Manju Kapur's Novel *Difficult Daughters*
Anil Apral 114
26. The Branded: Uchalya Socio -Economic Conditions of The Uchalya Community in *Uchalya*
----- 119
27. A Study on Freedom and Individuality in Arvind Adiga's – *The White Tiger*
Fathima Anjum 124
28. Case Study on An African Writer Flora Nwapa's Novel "Efuru"
Roshni .S. Vernekar & Prof. P. Kannan 127

CASE STUDY ON AN AFRICAN WRITER FLORA NWAPA'S NOVEL "EFURU"

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Introduction of Author:-

Flora Nwapa- Florence Nwazuruahu Nkiru was born on 13 January 1931 in Oguta. In south-eastern Nigerian. Her father Christopher Ijeoma was an agent with the united Africa company and mother Martha Nwapa was teacher of drama. Nwapa was eldest of six children, she attended school in oguta, potharcourt and Lagos, she went to earn a B A degree from university college Lbadan in 1957. She then went to Scotland, where she earned a Diploma in Education. After returning to Nigeria, Nwapa joined the ministry of education in Calabar as an education officer until 1959. She worker as teacher at Queen's school in (1969-1971) Engu, there she taught English and Geography. In university of Lagos (1962-67) she continued her work in both education and civil service in several position, including as Assistance Register. After Nigerian civil war of 1967-70, she accepted cabinet office as minister of health and welfare in east central state and subsequently as minister of lands, survey and urban development (1971-74).

Author Nwapa is known as first African woman Novelist to publish in English language in Britain and achieve international recognition with first novel Efruru. It was published in 1970. This was the first novel published immediately after finding "Tann press in the year 1970. Later on she published 'Never again' (1975), 'one is Enough' (1981), and woman are different(1986), she published two collection of stories 'This is Lagos (1971) and Wives at war (1980) and the volume of poem 'Cassava song and Rice song (1986), she was also the author of several books for children. Flora Nwapa continued her life as an educationist and encompassed teaching at colleges and universities internationally including at New York university of Michigan and university of Lorin. She said in an interview with contemporary Authors, 'I have been writing for nearly thirty year. My interest has been on both the rural and urban woman in her quest for survival in a fast changing world by men.'

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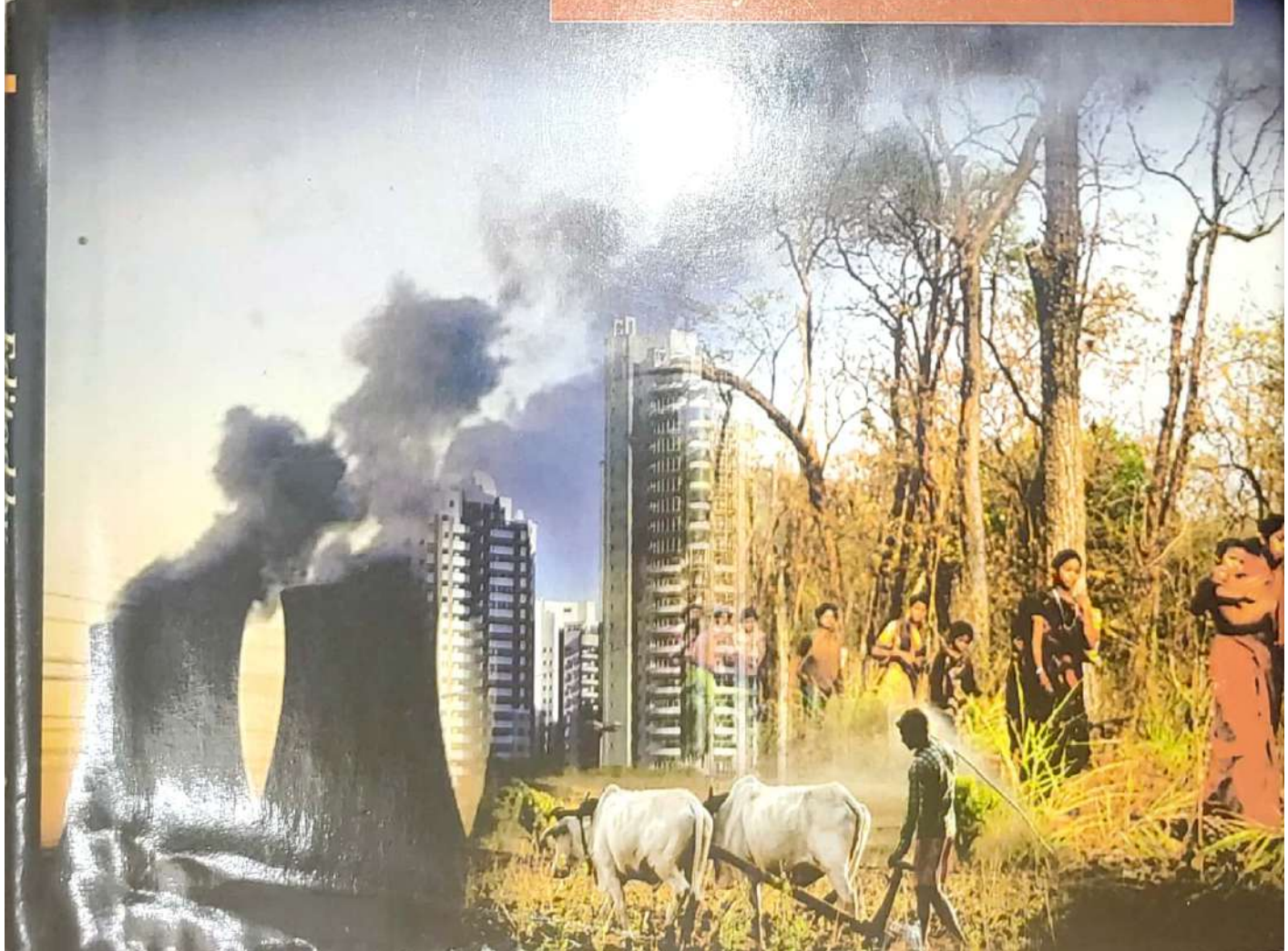
SITUATING TRIBALS OF INDIA



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(Culture, Language and Self)

Edited by : Santosh Kumar Sonker



Situating Tribals of India

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Santosh Kumar Sonker

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Contents

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|---|---|-----|
| 1. Didacticism in Tribal Folk Songs
(With Special Reference to Halbi) | <i>Chitta Ranjan Kar</i> | 25 |
| 2. <i>Budhan</i> : A Tale of a De-notified
Tribe | <i>Basavaraj P Donur</i> | 29 |
| 3. Arun Joshi's <i>The Strange Case of
Billy Biswas</i> : A Study of Conflict
between the Mainstream and the
Indigenous World | <i>Rahul F. Nagannawar</i>
&
<i>Vijay F. Nagannawar</i> | 35 |
| 4. Contemporary Tribal Life:
Facts through Fiction | <i>Vinod Kumar Singh</i> | 47 |
| 5. Jacinta Kerketta's <i>Angor</i> :
A Saga of Tribal Ethos | <i>Santosh Kumar Sonker</i> | 65 |
| 6. Dehumanizing Invasion of Outsiders
in Tribal Life in Gopinath Mohanty's
<i>Paraja</i> | <i>Anand B. Bodhale &
Rajesh G. Karankal</i> | 83 |
| 7. 'Witches' of Mahasweta Devi:
Re-Visiting Abandoned Pilgrims
of Inferno | <i>Indrani Singh Rai</i> | 93 |
| 8. Representing Fourth World of
Tribals in Indian English Literature:
How Real, How Romantic? | <i>Manoj S. Madavi</i> | 100 |
| 9. Gondi Language of Madhya Pradesh:
A Variety of Chhattisgarhi | <i>Deepa Moni Boruah</i> | 109 |

10.	Depiction of Tribals in Hindi Cinema (A study and analysis of Govind Nihalani's Film <i>Aakrosh</i>)	<i>Manash Pratim Goswami</i>	121
11.	The Theme of Contrast in Arun Joshi's <i>The Strange Case of Billy Biswas</i>	<i>Vinita S Virgandham</i>	135
12.	Tribal Ethos in Gita Mehta's <i>A River Sutra</i>	<i>Atul Kumar Giri</i>	140
13.	The Sociolinguistic Consequences of Language Contact on the Linguistic Identity of Jharkhand Tribes: A Case Study of Mandar Region	<i>Ibrahim Al Huri</i>	145
14.	Identity Formation among the Limboos of Sikkim	<i>Reshmi Limboo</i>	165
15.	"I want to explore and understand the problems of Santal identity in modern society"- <i>Becoming Me</i> by Rejina Marandi	<i>Anita Gua Hembrom</i>	173
16.	Identity Crisis of Korava: A Dravidian Tribal Community from Karnataka	<i>Syed Mujeeb Ahmad</i>	181
17.	Folklore of Bhil Tribe in Southern Rajasthan	<i>Brij Pal Suthar</i>	188
18.	A Socio-Cultural Study of Gonds in <i>Songs of the Forest: the Folk Poetry of the Gonds</i>	<i>Sonu Singh</i>	195
19.	Portrayal of the Effects of Militancy on the Tribals of Nagaland by Temsula Ao	<i>Soumyadeep Neogi</i>	208
	List of Contributors		222

Arun Joshi's *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*: A Study of Conflict between the Mainstream and the Indigenous World

Rahul F. Nagannawar and Vijay F. Nagannawar

Of the Indian novelists Arun Joshi has acquired a distinct place in Indian writing in English. "He is seriously interested in existential dilemmas equally acutely aware of both the problems of post-Independence Indian society and the implications of the East-West encounter" (Naik 242). "Joshi delves deep into the inner recesses of human psyche where he finds instincts and impulses at work; he seeks a process of the apprehension of reality which may lead him to the truth of man's life. He realizes man's uniqueness and loveliness in an indifferent and inscrutable universe" (Dhawan 8). His novels deal with the problems of rootlessness, alienation and meaninglessness the contemporary India is beset with and an individual's search for the meaning in life giving vent to his escape to the primitive world. His aim to delineate the conflict between the civilized society and tribal world constitutes the crux of *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*. If K.R.S. Iyengar observes: "In *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*, Arun Joshi has carried his exploration of consciousness of hopeless and rootless people a stage further, and has revealed to our gaze new gas-chambers of self-forges misery" (514), A. K. Chaturvedi opines:

... *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas* reflects his interest in tribal life characterized by love for nature, witchcraft,

Arun Joshi's The Strange Case of Billy Biswas:... / 35

and peaceful living far from the madding crowd. The central theme of the novel revolves around the protagonist's contempt for the artificiality of the modern society and his predilection to the tribal life" (*International Journal of Tribal Literature and Cultural Studies* 50).

Similarly Kavita Yadav states:

The Strange Case of Billy Biswas . . . is mainly concerned with the sensibility, beliefs, quest for individuality, and the destiny of his hero. In the novel, the hero continues his odyssey . . . in search of individuality and feels alienated from the environment in which he has been brought up and he is at least able to find a meager amount of fulfilment in his escape to primitivism.

About the novel, M.K. Naik comments:

The Strange Case of Billy Biswas (1971) presents a protagonist alienated from the higher middle-class society in which he is born and brought up and in which he is compelled to live, though he finds in himself an over-powering urge to march to a different drum altogether. Right from his adolescence Billy has been conscious of an *urkraft*—a 'great force—a primitive force' within himself, which continues to register its presence time and again. (241)

The aim of the paper is to explore the conflicting aspects between the civilized world and the primitive world of tribals in India and to reflect how in the contemporary society a return to the world of simplicity has become a fascination for youths like Billy?

The Strange Case of Billy Biswas, Arun Joshi's second novel, revolves around the alarming decision of a high profile young man named Billy Biswas, the only son of the Supreme Court Judge. The study of engineering at the University of New York does not

give him any interest and he pursues his career in Anthropology getting registered for Ph D on the tribals. After completion of Ph. D. he comes Delhi back and gets an appointment as a lecturer in the Dept. of Anthropology, Delhi University. He marries a beautiful girl, Meena, whom he renounces very shortly. After a long brooding over his interest in the tribals and his family, he leaves for the Maikal hills on a Departmental tour where he meets Bilasia who attracts him so much so that he disappears in the forest leaving accompanying students. He cannot be found even after deep enquiries and searches. After ten years, Romi, the Narrator and Collector visits the draught affected tribal areas near the Maikal Hill. Coincidentally he stops in a village which Billy has been residing in and is surprised to meet Billy who has adopted drastic changes in his appearances in ten years. During the conversation, Billy reveals his inner world and conflict to him. Not only this, Billy performs so many miracles before Romi which influences him. Romi's wife who is cured by Billy's mystic power from her prolonged illness unveils his whereabouts to Meena and pressure is made on Romi to find him and bring him back to Delhi. In a search operation made for him, he is gunned down.

Upper-middle-class, which Billy belongs to, practices superficial ways of living life. Artificiality dominates their behaviour even their ways of enjoyment. Billy explains:

What got me was the superficiality, the sense of values, I don't think all city societies are as shallow as ours. I am, of course, talking mainly of the so-called upper classes. . . . I don't think I have ever met a more pompous or more mixed up lot of people. Artistically, they were dry as dust. Intellectually, they could do no better than mechanically mouth ideas that the West abandoned a generation ago. Their idea of romance was to go and see an American monitor or go to one of those wretched restaurants and dance with their wives to a thirty-year-old tune. (SCBB 128)

Arun Joshi's The Strange Case of Billy Biswas:... / 37

Lust for material life also marks the civilized society. The measure of standard in the society is money so the middle-upper-class society is busy in making money which they boast of. Money is everything in their life. For it, they can cross any limit. They prefer to lose any relation but money. It wonders Billy which he expresses in a letter to Tuula:

I sometimes wonder whether civilization is anything more than the making and spending of money. What else does the civilized men do? And if there are those are not busy in earning and spending—the so-called thinkers and philosophers and men like that—they are merely hired to find solutions to throw light, as they say, on complications caused by this making and spending of money. (SCBB 169)

While he talks to Romi, he explains the avarice of the civilized for money: “. . . the only thing that I see them worrying about was money” (SCBB 129).

The novel with upper-middle-class social milieu starts with a very famous Bhil song of the Satpura Hills: “I come a thousand mile to see your face O’ mountain. A thousand miles did I come to see your face” (SCBB 7). Billy, the protagonist being born and brought up in a sophisticated family of a Supreme Court Judge residing in a metropolitan city, Delhi, is sent to America to acquire degrees in engineering. But he develops his interest in tribals, which compels him to get admission in Ph. D. in Anthropology. Search for a new meaning in life leads him towards the primitive world of tribals. Tuula, Billy’s very close friend in New York, who understands him more than anybody, informs Romi about his inner feelings through a letter: “Billy feels something inside him. . . . a great . . . primitive force. He is afraid of it and tries to suppress it. But it is very strong in him much stronger than in you or me. It can explode any time” (SCBB 18). It becomes crystal clear from his narration about the motif of his life: “All I want to do in life is to visit the places they [the books of Anthropology] describe, meet

the people who live there, find out about the aboriginals of the world" (SCBB 12). His study during Ph.D. lays before him a different world of tribals lashed with primitivity, magic, nature, simplicity, etc very different from the rest of the world. It strengthens his curiosity and adds fuel to the fire of his desire to know the tribal world. After completion of his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of New York he is asked about his future plan by the narrator which he replies: "Teach, I believe but before that I would like to travel. Travel, travel, travel. A little bit here and there, but mostly in India. You have no idea what fascinating societies exist in India" (SCBB 15).

Unfortunately, he is married to Meena after being appointed as a Lecturer in Anthropology in Delhi University. As per his status, his wife also hails from the sophisticated class of society. He feels alienated in his family because of his developing interest in the primitive world. His disinterest in money is geared with Meena's love for it because of which he draws back his nuptial relationship with her. The hidden desires for the primitive world, which he read in the books and is still studying during his teaching, overpower his mind. Because of growing reluctance for the civilized world he feels craving for the world where money has no importance; where there is love in relationship. Curiosity to see the tribal life runs unrestraint and what Billy feels in the last night before joining primitive world, he explains when Romi expresses his desire to know about it: "It was as though I was not Billy Biswas, graduate of Columbia, the only son of Supreme Court Judge, husband of Meena Biswas and father of a handsome child; it was as though I were not all this, but the first man on earth facing the earth's first night" (SCBB 88). In this night only, his passion for the tribal world in the shape of a ferocious animal appears before him out of the bush and invites him to join the primitive life:

Come to our primitive world that will sooner or later overcome the works of man. Come, we have waited for you. You thought New York was real; you thought New

Arun Joshi's The Strange Case of Billy Biswas:... / 39

Delhi was your destination. How mistaken you have been. Mistaken and misled. Come now, come. Take us. Take us until you have your fill. It is we who are the inheritors of the cosmic night. (SCBB 88)

Before this night also, he realized the same primitive force in the tribal colonies of Bhubaneswar at the age of fourteen during his one-night stay. What appealed to him was the “shades of the same spirit” that he talked to. There he felt that “Something has gone wrong with my life. This is where I belong. This is what I have always dreamt of” (SCBB 91). Consequently, he feels everywhere the call of primitive force:

The hallucination recurred several times in mild or sharp form, depending upon the state of my imagination and the stimuli received. It flared up especially whenever I heard the sound of drums at night. I would sit there . . . and let my imagination run wild. At times it would get so strong that I could actually see the field in all the detail, smell the smoke from the fires, see the dancers, feel the displacement of air as the boy and the girl, laughing, went past me once again. What was more I could feel a girl in my own arms, a girl without a face but with a warm and full body, definitely a tribal girl. (SCBB 92)

This long lasting primitive force haunts him when he does not get what he expects of life. Even after marriage and child, life appears meaningless to him. As experiment he plans to have experience of tribal life. Consequently, he arranges an educational tour and reaches Maikal Hills area. To tight the tent, he goes to search for a string in the village where he meets Dhunia who asks him to wait for his niece, Bilasia because she only can manage it. After returning from forest she puts logs and makes string for him. Bilasia's 'bewitching beauty' captivates his senses. Her eyes have entrancing effect on him: “Her enormous eyes poured out sexuality that was nearly as primeval as the forest that surrounded

them" (SCBB 102). She is compared with the flower bloomed in a tribal's garden: "She has that untamed beauty that comes to flower only in primitive people" (SCBB 102). The narrator unveils the magic of Bilasia's first glance on Billy: "I started to tie the knot and all the time I was thinking of Bilasia, the fever rising within me once again and my chest beginning to choke. Finally, I stopped, clutching the ball in my two hands as though it were a limb of Bilasia, her head, her breast" (SCBB 17). Later the narrator expresses the possibility of her being the descendant of kings:

Looking at Bilasia one could well believe that these were the children of kings condemned to the exile by those rapacious representatives of civilization who had ruled the thrones of Delhi and still continued to do so. Where else could be found that proud carriage, a figure so graceful eyes, whose brightness made your impulse quicken. (SCBB 102)

Along with physical beauty, Bilasia has virtue and intelligence. A. K. Chaturvedi observes that she is the "embodiment of tribal culture. She represents the entire class of tribal women and a wide range of tribal values. Her life reflects the realities of tribal life just as the life of . . . Meena reflects the realities of the civilized modern world" (*Tribals in Indian English Novel* 41). Billy explains Romi his emotional turbulence during his encounter with her: "It was as though during that half hour it was not Bilasia, I had been waiting for but my future, my past, indeed the very purpose of my life" (SCBB 83). Her charming appearance, simplicity, complete surrender and respect rule over his mind and heart so much that her absence causes restlessness and futility in his life. He explains his plight after separation from Bilasia:

I don't know why, but the moment I sat down I started to cry actually weep, something that I had not done for ages. I sat with my hand pressed against my eyes. . . . In a little while I could feel the tears running down my

wrists and forearms and getting soaked into my trousers at the elbow. I know something was going to happen to me. I was terrified, as a child is terrified in the dark. Ever since I had left Dhunia's home rather left Bilasia, I felt as though I were passing through one of my numerous dreams. Or as though all else had been a dream and I had just woken up. (SCBB 87)

Consequently, in the night he runs away from the tent leaving his wife and all the luxury of life in Delhi and is never found. His escape to the tribal world reminds one of Scholar Gypsy who renouncing all things joins vagabonds after leaving Oxford. Commenting on Billy's decision to leave the civilized world, R. S. Pathak observes that his departure is not "an escape from the hard realities of life, but an escape into what he considers to be real life far from the madding crowd and sordid meaningless existence in the civilized world" (190). After a long gap of ten years Romi is shocked to find him in the lifestyle of tribals:

He [Billy] wore a loin cloth and nothing else. He had lost weight heavily since the night of the party so that he was ever thinner . . . The impression he gave, however, was one of great vitality. His skin had darkened because of constant exposure to the sun. It was stretched tight emphasizing the muscles of his body. His hair was lighter and longer. . . . (SCBB 75-76).

A professor with pleasure of a metropolitan city, Billy, is attracted towards the magical beliefs of tribals and acquires the magical power living with them. Dhunia, the head of the village in which Billy lives, tells Romi of his divine power: "A tiger had been roaming in the jungle for a week killing our cattle. Billy bhai went into the jungle and spoke to the tiger and the tiger went away. That was when we first came to know of his powers" (SCBB 114). He exposes that Billy is very respectable in the tribal community because of his magical power. Dhunia narrates the incident of his child whom Billy saved from his magical power: "He [his son]

has been dead for two hours. I sent men all over to look for Bhaiya. There was not a man in the village who was not looking for him. They found him in the forest. He came and within an hour the child was breathing again" (SCBB 114). Because of his magical power and supportive behaviour with tribals he is "like rain on the perched land, like balm on a wound" (SCBB 114). The village head accepts that "These hills have not seen the like of him since the last of our kings passed away" (SCBB 115). They hide Billy and the police administration fails to search for him even after several high-level investigations. Billy admits: "It goes to the credit of Dhunia and his village that although they were visited several times by the police, no one even remotely hinted at having seen a creature like Billy" (SCBB 106). When they are asked whereabouts of Billy and scolded by the Collector for hiding Billy, Dhunia replies: "Ah, you must be mistaken, Collector sahib, how could you possibly find him. He was eaten away, by the tiger ten years ago. Who has ever heard of a man eaten by a tiger coming alive again. Even Bhagwan himself can't do it, if he wanted to" (SCBB 112). Thus, the other world cannot fathom the tribal world.

Billy in his conversation with Romi who has come to identify the draught affected villages reveals the problems of economy imposed on them by the outside forces: "It is your contractors, old chap, who are playing havoc with the land" (SCBB 80). He also exposes that tribals are not interested in the hoarding of money. What their conversations revolve around are "... the supernatural violent deaths, trees, earth, rain, dust, storms, rivers, forests, animals, dance and singing. And we talk, I am afraid, a lot about women and sex" (SCBB 83). The sources of their happiness are: "The earth, the forest, the rainbow, the liquor from the *mahua*, occasional feasts, a lot of dancing and love making and more than anything else no ambition, none at all (SCBB 107).

Billy's description of what he saw during his stay at first night among the tribals explains the importance of dances, songs

Arun Joshi's The Strange Case of Billy Biswas: ... / 43

and music in their life which is missing in what is called the civilized culture which puts more emphasis on the money than warmth of love and relations. It also signifies the participation of women in the life of tribals. A group of nearly thirty men and women dance in which they "cross the strip of plain beyond the gorge" singing in raising and falling voice, which sounds like "singing of the road gangs that one sometimes runs into big cities" (SCBB 85). Romantic elements based on the love and separation of wife from her husband constitute the theme of the song. Men and women both dance actively clutching each other which give Billy an impression of an orgy. He observes:

. . . these dances are an orgy of sorts, just as walking into rose garden or listening to twenty-four hours of Jazz is an orgy. A bit of love-making is, of course, there, but it is what precedes that is really orgiastic, the frenetic drumming, the constant footwork, the making and breaking of formations, the yelling, the fondling of the women. (SCBB 101)

The happy life of Billy professor-turned-tribal ends as soon as he trusts his friend Romi, a product of the civilized world. Billy cures Romi's wife who in spite of her husband's instruction not to reveal whereabouts of his friend, tell Meena about their visit to Billy. Consequently, Romi is pressurized to raid the place and grab Billy. In the attempt to bring Billy back, he is shot dead. Thus, Billy fights against the dominance and power politics of the high-class society and sacrifices his life but does not come back to the world of civilized.

In the first instance it seems that in "the conflict between the civilization and the primitive ways of living, it is the later that prevails. Bilasia and Maikala Hills attract the protagonist . . . more than the artificial sophisticated Delhi" (Nawale n. pg). T. Koteshwar Rao observes that "His [Billy's] obsession with primitive life is born out of feeling that sophisticated life is not original but only an imitation of what is artificial. The complacency of the upper

classes and the artificiality of civilized world are no way better than to the simplicities of the primitive life" (201). The depiction of the tribals in the novel does appease M. K. Naik's perception and he remarks:

... the novel fails to be a major fictional achievement because it is not, in the final analysis, informed with sufficient imaginative power to make so unusual a narrative absolutely convincing, especially in its picture of the tribal society in which Billy finds himself king, its beliefs and practices, and its apotheosis of the professor. (241-42)

The novel has beautifully delineated the theme of conflict between the civilized world and tribal world. The tribal world has been depicted as mysterious, unfathomable, lacking interest for money, drowned in song, music and dance, having staunch belief in supernatural elements etc against the civilized modern world with lack of warmth in relationship, lust for money and women, etc. But ultimately it is the civilized world which is depicted victorious as Billy has to lose his life when he denies coming back to the civilized world.

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ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಸಂಕಥನ

ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳು



ಸಂಪಾದಕರು
ಡಾ.ಪಿ.ನಾಗಭೂಷಣಗೌಡ
ಡಾ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ರಾಕೇಶ್

ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಸಂಕಥನ

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ಮುಖಪುಟ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ: ಚಿನ್ನುವ ಅಚಿಬೆ

ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ: ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟಡೀಸ್ ಆಂಡ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್
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ಮುದ್ರಣ: ವಿಸ್ಮಯ ಪ್ರಿಂಟರ್ಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು.

23. ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ

187

ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು: ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

- ಅರವಿಂದ ಲ ಅಮಲಯ್ಯರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಖಾನ್

24. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ

200

ರೇಡಿಯೋನ ಪಾತ್ರ: ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

- ಡಾ.ಬಸಯ್ಯ ಮಾ.ಹೊಸೂರಮಠ

25. ಸಿಂಧೂ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಪಂಥ!

214

- ಅಕ್ಷತಾಯಾದವ್ ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.

26. ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ-ವಿಪತ್ತಿನ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರಾಗುವುದಾರಿ

220

- ಡಾ. ಎನ್.ಬಿ. ಇಂಗನಾಳ

ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು: ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

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Changing Contours of Welfare Programmes in India

Issues and Challenges



Editors

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Muniraju M.

Neelakanta N. T.

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Issues and Challenges

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47. **Policies towards Food Processing Industries in Karnataka to Promote Agri-Business** 293
Prasanna B. Joshi
48. **Revamped Version of Agricultural Sector for Realizing the Dream of New India** 297
Ashok Jogi and Ramesh Salian
49. **Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes in India** 306
D.S Nittur and Anand Uppar
50. **A Study on Development of Dry Land Farming in India** 313
Nagaraju K.O and Parvathamma G.L
51. **Economics of Dairy Farming in India: Some Issues** 317
Karibasavaiah H S and Pallavi S Kusugal
52. **The Impact Study of PDS on Food Security** 322
Jeevitha K N
53. **Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development Schemes in Karnataka** 328
Nagaraja J and Basavaraj S. Benni
54. **Public Policy for the Growth of Informal Sector** 332
Radhakrishna Shetty
55. **The Role of Government Expenditure on Social Services in India** 338
Ashwini
56. **Feminization of Labour in Garment Industries: Trends and Pattern in Karnataka** 343
Ashok. A and Pallavi S. Kusugal
57. **Towards Cashless New India Vision: Obstacles and Strategies** 348
Raghavendra Rao, Ramesh Salian and Pradeep Poojary
58. **An Analysis of Problems and Prospects of Persons with Disabilities in India** 355
B. M. Kumara
59. **Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Promising contribution towards inclusive social development** 359
Vijayakumar Jadhav
60. **Corporate Social Responsibility: A Quantitative Analysis** 363
P. Paramashivaiah and R.C.Nagaraju
61. **Corporate Social Responsibility by Industries - A Social Work Perspective** 370
Gundappa and Ashok Antony D'Souza
62. **Demonetization and Its Impact on Indian Economy** 375
Shoukat ali M Magalmani and Tanuja Rokhade
63. **Rural Development: A Road to Economic Growth** 381
Pallavi S Kusugal and Narayan Datta Arundhekar

Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes in India

D.S Nittur

Anand Uppar

Introduction

Rural development and agricultural welfare programmes are closely interconnected with each other it is because rural economic activity is all about agricultural activity, over 50 % of the working population in India is dependent on the agriculture & around 72 % of the families dependent on agriculture & its allied activities for their daily bread & butter. So any welfare & development programmes whether in rural development or agriculture, it denotes single objective that is development of rural economy. Thus in this paper we concentrated our discussion both rural development & agriculture welfare simultaneously.

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011) and it contributes 17% to the country's Gross Value Added (current price 2015-16, 2011-12 series). Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India took several steps for its sustainable development. Steps have been taken to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis through the soil health card scheme, to provide improved access to irrigation and enhanced water efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), to support organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and to support for creation of a unified national agriculture market to boost the income of farmers. Further, to mitigate risk in agriculture sector a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched for implementation from Kharif 2016.

Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA)

Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has released the New Series of National Accounts, based upon revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. As per the Provisional Estimates released by CSO on 31.05.2016, the Agriculture and Allied sector contributed approximately 17.0% of India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2015-16. Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture and Allied sector and its share in total GVA of the country during the last 3 years including the current year, at current prices of 2011-12 series is as follows:

There has been a continuous decline in the share of Agriculture and Allied sector in the GVA from 18.2 percent in 2012-13 to 17.0 percent in 2015-16 at current prices. Falling share of Agriculture and Allied sector in GVA is an expected outcome in a fast growing and structurally changing economy.

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Changing Contours of Welfare Programmes in India

Issues and Challenges



Editors

Vilas M. Kadrolkar

Jayasheela

Ravindra Kumar B.

Muniraju M.

Neelakanta N. T.

Pallavi S. Kusugal

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Edited By : Vilas M. Kadrolkar, Jayasheela, Ravindra Kumar B., Muniraju M., Neelakanta N. T.,

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47.	Policies towards Food Processing Industries in Karnataka to Promote Agri-Business	293
	Prasanna B. Joshi	
48.	Revamped Version of Agricultural Sector for Realizing the Dream of New India	297
	Ashok Jogi and Ramesh Salian	
49.	Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes in India	306
	D.S Nittur and Anand Uppar	
50.	A Study on Development of Dry Land Farming in India	313
	Nagaraju K.O and Parvathamma G.L	
51.	Economics of Dairy Farming in India: Some Issues	317
	Karibasavaiah H S and Pallavi S Kusugal	
52.	The Impact Study of PDS on Food Security	322
	Jeevitha K N	
53.	Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development Schemes in Karnataka	328
	Nagaraja J and Basavaraj S. Benni	
54.	Public Policy for the Growth of Informal Sector	332
	Radhakrishna Shetty	
55.	The Role of Government Expenditure on Social Services in India	338
	Ashwini	
56.	Feminization of Labour in Garment Industries: Trends and Pattern in Karnataka	343
	Ashok. A and Pallavi S. Kusugal	
57.	Towards Cashless New India Vision: Obstacles and Strategies	348
	Raghavendra Rao, Ramesh Salian and Pradeep Poojary	
58.	An Analysis of Problems and Prospects of Persons with Disabilities in India	355
	B. M. Kumara	
59.	Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Promising contribution towards inclusive social development	359
	Vijayakumar Jadhav	
60.	Corporate Social Responsibility: A Quantitative Analysis	363
	P. Paramashivaiah and R.C.Nagaraju	
61.	Corporate Social Responsibility by Industries - A Social Work Perspective	370
	Gundappa and Ashok Antony D'Souza	
62.	Demonetization and Its Impact on Indian Economy	375
	Shoukat ali M Magalmani and Tanuja Rokhade	
63.	Rural Development: A Road to Economic Growth	381
	Pallavi S Kusugal and Narayan Datta Arundhekar	

Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes in India

D.S Nittur

Anand Uppar

Introduction

Rural development and agricultural welfare programmes are closely interconnected with each other it is because rural economic activity is all about agricultural activity, over 50 % of the working population in India is dependent on the agriculture & around 72 % of the families dependent on agriculture & its allied activities for their daily bread & butter. So any welfare & development programmes whether in rural development or agriculture, it denotes single objective that is development of rural economy. Thus in this paper we concentrated our discussion both rural development & agriculture welfare simultaneously.

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011) and it contributes 17% to the country's Gross Value Added (current price 2015-16, 2011-12 series). Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India took several steps for its sustainable development. Steps have been taken to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis through the soil health card scheme, to provide improved access to irrigation and enhanced water efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), to support organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and to support for creation of a unified national agriculture market to boost the income of farmers. Further, to mitigate risk in agriculture sector a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched for implementation from Kharif 2016.

Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA)

Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has released the New Series of National Accounts, based upon revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. As per the Provisional Estimates released by CSO on 31.05.2016, the Agriculture and Allied sector contributed approximately 17.0% of India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2015-16. Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture and Allied sector and its share in total GVA of the country during the last 3 years including the current year, at current prices of 2011-12 series is as follows:

There has been a continuous decline in the share of Agriculture and Allied sector in the GVA from 18.2 percent in 2012-13 to 17.0 percent in 2015-16 at current prices. Falling share of Agriculture and Allied sector in GVA is an expected outcome in a fast growing and structurally changing economy.

About Editors

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೫. ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೋಟ

-ಅರವಿಂದ ಅಮಲರಾಜಿ

..... ೨೯

೬. ಹೋಳಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು

-ವೈ. ಎಲ್. ತೋಟಗಿ

..... ೩೭

೭. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ

ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ

-ಉಷಾ ಜಿ.ಎನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ವಿ. ಜಾವೇದ್

..... ೪೪

೮. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಯು ಟ್ಯೂಬ್"ನ

ಪಾತ್ರ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

-ಬಸಯ್ಯಾ ಹೊಸುರಮಠ

..... ೪೯

೯. ದಲಿತ ನಾಟಕಗಳು

-ಅನಿಲಕುಮಾರ ಖಾತೇದಾರ

..... ೫೯

೧೦. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ: ಒಂದು ಮರು ಚಿಂತನೆ

-ಧನಂಜಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಬಿ.ವಿ.

..... ೬೪

೧೧. ಕಾಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಸಂಗ್ರಹ ನೀತಿ

-ಮೈಲಾರಪ್ಪ ಶಿದ್ದಗಿ

..... ೮೧

೧೨. ಟಿಬೆಟ್‌ನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ

ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ

-ಜಗದೀಶ ಬಿ. ಗೌಡ

..... ೮೮

ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೋಟ

- ಅರವಿಂದ ಅಮಲರುರಿ

ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಸಮತೋಲಿತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾದುದು. ಆದರೆ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವಣ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಲಾದಾಯ, ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ನಗರವಾಸಿಗಳ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಉಪಭೋಗದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿವೆ.

“ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ, ತಲಾದಾಯ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ನಗರವಾಸಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಉಪಭೋಗ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ಅಥವಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.” ಈ ಮಾನದಂಡ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು



The word researches it is used in everyday speech has numerous meanings, making it a decidedly confusing term for students, especially graduate students, who must learn to use the word in a narrower, more precise sense. From elementary school to college, students hear the word research used in the context of a variety of activities. In some situations, the word connotes finding a piece of information or making notes and then writing a documented paper. In other situations, it refers to the act of informing oneself about what one does not know, perhaps by rummaging through available sources to retrieve a bit of information. Merchandisers sometimes use the word to suggest the discovery of a revolutionary product when, in reality, an existing product has been slightly modified to enhance the product's sales appeal. All of these activities have been called research but are more appropriately called other names: information gathering, library skills, documentation, self-enlightenment, or an attention-getting sales pitch. The word research has a certain mystique about it. To many people, it suggests an activity that is somehow exclusive and removed from everyday life. Researchers are sometimes regarded as aloof individuals who seclude themselves in laboratories, scholarly libraries, or the ivory towers of large universities. The public is often unaware of what researchers do on a day-to-day basis or of how their work contributes to people's overall quality of life and general welfare.

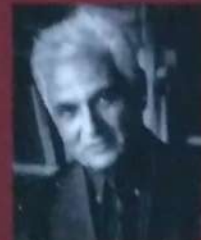
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PERSPECTIVES ON CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE AND LITERARY THEORIES IN ENGLISH

Editor :
Prof. P. Kannan



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SI. No.	PAPERS	Page No.
41.	Michel Foucault on Heterotopia - Dr. Nasreen Banu Jamadar	170
42.	Minority Literature – A Feminist Study - Dr. Nayyar jahan	177
43.	From Exploitation to Exploration: A Study of Baby Kamble's The Prisons We Broke - Nuzahatbegam Attar	181
44.	Approaching Practical Vocabulary of English Enrichment - Dr. Ch. Paul Krupakar	184
45.	Hashtag Feminism: An analysis - Ms. Pooja Halyal	187
46.	Humiliation and Discrimination in society: Experiences of Dalits - Mr. Praveen Kumar. S - Dr. Prasantha Kumar.N. S	193
47.	Sadism in the Novels of William Seward Burroughs - Dr. Priyanka Srivastava	198
48.	Marital Incompatibility in Anita Desai's Cry, The Peacock - Ms P. Priyanka	203
49.	Women in selective Dalit Narratives in India - Radha Madar	205
50.	The Third Gender, Eunuchs, as Depicted in Select Writings of Indian Authors: Transfeministic Approach - Ragitha Rajendran - Dr. P. Jeyappriya	209
51.	Exploring the Convulsing Self and Situations: An Analysis of Mother of 1084 - Rajdeep Guha	212
52.	Magic Realism in Kiran Desai's Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard - Rashmi Dambal	216
53.	Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni as a Contemporary Writer - Dr. Reshma Banu	218
54.	Gender Identity and Roles: A Review of the Films Thapad and Sakuntala Devi as Literary Works - Resmi T. R.	221
55.	The Theme of Unsuccessful Marriage in Sudha Murthy's Gently Falls Bakula - Rizwana M Choudhary	224
56.	Crossing Frontiers: Celebrations of Life - R. Rohini - Dr. M. R. Chandran	229
57.	The Web of Intricacies and Complexities within the Family in the Light of Manju Kapur's Novel Brothers - Ms. Roopavati S. Koregol	232
58.	Liberty of Women in Flora Nwapa's Women are Different - Roshni S. Vernekar	235
59.	A Study of Kazuo Ishiguro's The Remains of the Day through Marxist Perspectives - Sk Saiful Rahaman	239
60.	Hybridity: Perspectives and Reflections - Sane Shiva Shankar	244
61.	The Consequences of Slavery and Women in Toni Morrison's Beloved - Savita F. Nagannavar	246
62.	Triple Oppression and Gender Issues- A Study on Tsitsi Dangarembga's Nervous Conditions - Shabaz Khanum	250
63.	Women Travails on Culture, Tradition and Modernism in the Select Novels of Kavery Nambisan - N. Shabnam Niher	252

Liberty of Women in Flora Nwapa's *Women are Different*

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Introduction:

Florence Nwazuruahu Nkiru is also known as Flora Nwapa. She was the first African woman to write and publish in the English language in Britain which made her achieve international recognition for her novels. Flora Nwapa was born on 31 January 1931 in Oguta southeastern Nigeria. Her father Christopher Ijeoma was an agent with the United Africa Company and mother Martha Nwapa was a teacher of drama. *Efuru* was the first novel published immediately after founding 'Tanapress' in the year 1970, later on, she said in an interview with contemporary authors "I have been writing for nearly thirty years. My interest has been on both the rural and urban woman in her quest for Survival in a fast title 'ogbuefi' "which translates into a killer of co" this is of high importance for it is usually acquired by men.

Africa has a rich heritage and culture. It has vast literature to which many writers have contributed to flourish it, there are many women writes too in the group.. They have also contributed their important part for the progress of literature like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Sefi Atta, Taiye Selasi, Noviolet Bulawayo, Buchi Emecheta and Flora during the colonial period. In her all novels she tried to bring out woman nature and need. The present novel *women are different* has many different characters and nature but one need.

Importance of liberty of women:

Liberty of women expresses ideas from what they see as the third wave of individualist feminism, which sees individual freedom and choice as being pivotal to feminist interests. Women continually drive for more freedom and consequently have acquired more freedom. In the last thirty years, women have made incredible progress. In many instances, women still feel inferior to men as a result of how some men choose to meet the "weaker sex".

The ideal treatment of women is simply respect. Respect her talent and realize that she is capable of many things that aren't just related to men. Women are capable of high success in most fields. A man should treat his wife with the same respect he demands from her. A married couple should share domestic responsibilities and they should treat each other with equal dignity and care.

Brief Note on Novel *Women are Different*:

The novel *Women are Different* was published by the Africa world press. It was Flora Nwapa's one of the best novels. This is the story from their childhood to old age. Flora portrayed the lifestyle of women from the 1940s to post-colonial period through characters like Agnes, Dora, Rose, Comfort



Prof. P. Kannan is a versatile scholar and teacher in English Literature and Language. He was awarded M.Phil Degree from University of Madras for the dissertation entitled **Treatment of War Theme in Ernest Hemingway's Farewell to Arms and For Whom the Bell Tolls – A Comparative Study** in 1990 and Ph.D from Karnatak University Dharwad for the thesis entitled **Postmodernist Indian Fiction in English – A Study of Subversive Themes and Technique** in 2006. He obtained **PG Diploma in Teaching English** from **Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages Hyderabad** in 1997; **PG Diploma in Communicative English** and **PG Diploma in B.R. Ambedkar Studies** from **Karnataka State Open University, Mysore** in 2012 & 2014 respectively.

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नई सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य की बदलती प्रवृत्तियाँ

प्रधान संपादक

प्रो. साहेबहुसैन जहागीरदार

सह संपादक

प्रो. एम. ए. पीराँ

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अंजुमन प्रकाशन

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29. मनुष्यों के 'इस जंगल में' निहित संवेदना	प्रा. धन्यकुमार बिराजदार	130
30. 'सलाम' कहानी संग्रह में दलित विमर्श	प्रा. संगीता विष्णु भोसले	134
31. भूमंडलीकरण और समकालीन 'दौड' उपन्यास	प्रा. सुचिता गायकवाड	138
32. नई सदी के कथा-साहित्य में वृद्ध विमर्श (चित्रा मुद्गल के 'गिलिगडु' उपन्यास विशेष के सन्दर्भ में)	प्रा. महादेवी सुंगारे	143
33. नई सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित विमर्श	डॉ. शैलजा होटकर	148
34. नई सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रवासी भारतीय कवि तेजेंद्र शर्मा	डॉ. अशोक मर्डे	151
35. नई सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य में स्त्री विमर्श	प्रो. अशोक सूर्यवंशी	157
36. बाजारवाद एवं उपभोक्तावाद के संदर्भ में अलका सरावगी का उपन्यास साहित्य	डॉ. गीता एच तलवार	162
37. नई सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य में स्त्री-विमर्श	डॉ. गुलाब राठोड	168
38. नयी सदी की कविता और पर्यावरण बोध	डॉ. (श्रीमती) शीला भंडारी	172
39. 'कितने पाकिस्तान' में वैश्विक संकल्पना	डॉ. निलांबिके पाटील	175
40. 'शिकंजे का दर्द' में चित्रित दलित स्त्री संघर्ष	प्रा. माळी विठोबा लक्ष्मण	178
41. भूमंडलीकरण और हिन्दी उपन्यास	डॉ. दयानन्द सालुंके	181
42. नई सदी की कविता में स्त्री विमर्श	डॉ. शीला चौगुले	184
43. इक्कीसवीं सदी की कवयित्रियों की कविता में स्त्री	डॉ. ज्योति जयंत नाईक	190
44. नई सदी की प्रमुख कहानियों में बदलते सामाजिक आयाम	श्री. टी.टी. लमाणी	194
45. दलित (स्त्री) होना वरदान नहीं 'दोहरा अभिशाप' है??	सरोज लामा	198
46. नई सदी के हिदी साहित्य में नारी जीवन की समस्याएँ	एम. रघुनाथ	202
47. नई सदी में भूमंडलीकरण की स्थिति	डॉ. वि. गोविंद	205
48. मुस्लिम विमर्श के संदर्भ में कुछ बातें और हिन्दी का उपन्यास साहित्य	पठान हसन	210
49. 'बे घर सपने' में निहित आदिवासी स्त्री समस्याएँ	ओमलता	216
50. आदिवासी समाज की अर्थव्यवस्था (उपन्यासों के संदर्भ में)	डॉ. राठोड पुंडलिक	222
51. चैतन्य त्रिवेदी जी कृत 'उल्लास' में नयी सदी का चेहरा	कु. वर्षारानी जबडे	227
52. 'कुइयाँजान' अर्थात जलस्रोत	डॉ. खुद्दूस पाटील	231
53. नई सदी की हिन्दी आत्मकथाओं में प्रतिबिंबित दलित-जीवन	के. सुवर्णा	234
54. इक्कीसवीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के हिन्दी कविता में स्त्री-विमर्श	साकोळे दगडू	238

नई सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य में स्त्री विमर्श

* प्रो. अशोक सूर्यवंशी

नई सदी के मुक्ति-संघर्षों में स्त्री का मुक्ति-संघर्ष सबसे अधिक मूल्यवान रहा है। इस संघर्ष की व्यापकता का एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष यह भी है कि 'यह जितना अधिक बाहरी स्तर पर संघटित और घटित हुआ है, उतना ही भीतरी स्तर पर भी। आत्मबोध, आत्मविश्लेषण और आत्याभिव्यक्ति का संघर्ष भी। दर्शन, मनोविज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान, ऐतिहासिक जैसी अनेक विधाएँ इस संघर्ष पर एकाग्र हुई हैं और स्त्री के युक्ति-संघर्ष का एक समृद्ध शास्त्र विकसित हुआ है, जिसे समग्र रूप से स्त्री-विमर्श कह दिया जाता है।

अमेरिका में नारी-मुक्ति का आन्दोलन सन् १९०१ में शुरू हुआ था। सन् १९०८ में ब्रिटेन में 'वीमेन्स फ्रीडम लीग' की स्थापना हुई और सन् १९११ में जपान में महिला-मुक्ति आन्दोलन का प्रारंभ हुआ। सन् १९३६ में नोबेल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित मॅडम क्यूरी सहित तीन महिलाएँ पहली बार फ्रांस में मंत्री बनीं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महिला-आन्दोलन की शुरूआत सन् १९५१ में मानी जा सकती है, जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभी में भारी बहुमत से महिलाओं के राजनीतिक अधिकारों का नियम पारित किया गया। सन् १९७५ से पूरे विश्व में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के रूप में मनाया गया। फल स्वरूप पहला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला सम्मेलन 'कोपेनहेगन' में संपन्न हुआ।

लेकिन भारत में आजादी की लड़ाई के साथ ही स्त्री-जागरण की लड़ाई के साथ ही स्त्री-जागरण की लड़ाई भी आरंभ हुई। राजा राम मोहन राय ने सन् १८१८ में इसी के तहत 'सतीप्रथा' का विरोध किया था, जिसके फल स्वरूप सन् १८२९ में लार्ड विलियम बैण्टिक को सती-प्रथा को गैरकानूनी घोषित करना पड़ा। बहुपत्नी-प्रथा, बालविवाह, विधवा-विवाह-निषेध के विरुद्ध लड़ते हुए राजा राम मोहन राय स्त्री उत्तराधिकार की वकालत कर वे स्त्री स्वतंत्रता की स्वीकृति समाज से प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती ने स्त्री शिक्षा पर बल देकर उसे प्राचीन भारतीय गौरव से सम्बद्ध करने का प्रयास किया। बाल-विवाह और वृद्ध विवाह के विरोध आन्दोलन का "शारदा ऐक्ट" पास कराया।

हम इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के साहित्य और उसके लेखक के सामने खड़े सवालों का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं और पूछ सकते हैं कि क्या आज का लेखक पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ जन-साधारण के जीवन-संघर्ष को अपने रचनाओं का उपजीव्य बना रहा है, क्या वह देश और समाज की व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करने वाली शक्तियों के असली चरित्र को जनता के सामने लाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, क्या वह छोटे-बड़े जनांदोलनों में एक लेखक-नागरिक के रूप में शामिल हो रहा है, क्या वह बड़े शहरों से बाहर निकल कर कस्बों-गाँवों में रहनेवाले लेखकों के साथ जुड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा है, क्या वह स्त्रियों-दलितों-बच्चों के सवालों को अपनी रचनाओं में जगह दे रहा है, क्या वह जल-जंगल-ज़मीन के सवाल पर आदिवासियों के साथ खड़ा है, क्या उसके लेखन की भाषा जन साधारण की भाषिक समझ को ध्यान में रख कर निर्मित हो रही है, क्या उसके साहित्य का सौंदर्यशास्त्र अभिजात सौंदर्यशास्त्र को चुनौती दे रहा है आदि ।

आज के लेखक से पूछा यह भी जा सकता है कि वह अपने लेखन के माध्यम से पिछले वर्षों में तेज़ी से उभरे धार्मिक उन्माद और साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ लड़ने की कौन-सी तरकीबें जनता के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत कर रहा है ।

(इसी पुस्तक से...)

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Toxicity Evaluation of Cadmium (cd) in Aquatic System Using Algae (*Chlorella Pyrenoidosa*, chick)

Rolli N.M.

BLDEA's Comm., BHS Arts & TGP Science College Jamkhandi-587301, Karnataka, India

Abstract: Indiscriminate disposal of industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes into the aquatic ecosystem are mainly responsible for environmental pollution. Life support systems viz, H₂O, air and soil are thus getting exposed to an array of pollutants, especially, heavy metals released by anthropogenic activities. Aquatic plants, particularly algae were more



tolerant, are able to survive and with stand the pollution stress and also serve as pollution indicator. Beyond the toxicity level, the xenobiotics are toxic to the entire aquatic ecosystem. Algae serve as a biotool for the toxicity evaluation of different xenobiotics. The present study was focused on morphological toxicity and biochemical responses of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* to the Cadmium stress. The laboratory experiments were conducted to the assess toxicity level on morphology and biochemical responses of the test plant species at the interval of 3, 6, 9 and 12 days exposure duration at the concentration of 0.01, 0.04, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20 and 0.25ppm. The test plant shows normal growth and chlorophyll, protein and carbohydrate content increases from 0.01ppm to 0.10ppm of cadmium, however, beyond this concentration (0.15ppm to 0.25ppm) test plant shows toxicity symptoms and decline in the content of biochemical parameters. Thus, if the concentration of xenobiotics increased, the aquatic flora shows the declinity. It is the step to conserve the aquatic flora and fauna from the toxic environment. It is an experiment to create awareness about the significance of conserving biodiversity.

Key words: Algae, Xenobiotics, Heavy metals, Toxicity.

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ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೆ. ವಿ. ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಗಂಗಪ್ಪ ಸವದಿ
ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ
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ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, Schattschneider ರವರು ಅರ್ಥ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲೇ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದಂತೆ "ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಉಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದವು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿಬಂದಿದೆ." ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ನೀತಿಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವ ನೀತಿ-ನಿರೂಪಕರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಉಗಮವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಉಗಮವಾದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದವು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡವು. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಘಾದವಾದ ಛಾಪನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದು 20 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು 'ಪಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರ' ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಿನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವತೆಯ ಕೊಂಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಬೇಸರವಿದ್ದು, ಜನರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಪುನಃ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಫಲತೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಮುಖ್ಯಪದಗಳು: ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ರಾಜಕೀಯಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯತೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಉತ್ತರದಾಯಿತ್ವ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿ)

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ Schattschneider ರವರ ಅವಲೋಕನವು ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಅಂಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಪ್ರಜಾರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬೇಸರವಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯವೈಖರಿಯು ನಿರಾಶಾಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪಕ್ಷ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಟೀಕೆಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು



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**ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋಮವಂಶ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರ್ಜುನ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರ
ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು**

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ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಒಂದು: ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ	೧
ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಎರಡು: ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ	೮
ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಮೂರು: ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು	೨೧
ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು: ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು	೪೮
ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಐದು: ಸಮಾರೋಪ	೮೬
ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು	೯೧

ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋಮವಂಶ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರ್ಜುನ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
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೬. ಅವಶಾರೀ ಪುರುಷ ಭಗವಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರ್ಜುನ (೨೦೧೭) - ಶ್ರೀ ವಸಂತ ಲದ್ವಾ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋ. ಸ. ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ., ಧಾರವಾಡ
೭. ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋಮವಂಶ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರ್ಜುನ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು (೨೦೧೮) - ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ., ಧಾರವಾಡ



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ಜಿ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

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