



Government of Karnataka  
Department of Collegiate Education  
**Smt. G.B. Ankalkoti**  
**Government First Grade College**  
Shiggaon-581205, Haveri Dist. Karnataka  
(Affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad)  
ISBN: 978-93-5268-629-2

*IQAC sponsored*  
**One Day National Seminar**  
on

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ

**INNOVATIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**INNOVATIONS AND ITS IMPLICATION IN THE FIELD OF  
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES**

**DEMONETIZATION AND CORRUPTION CONTROL**

In Association with  
**Global Business  
School, Hubballi**



**25th March 2017**







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PROCEEDINGS

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First Impression: 2017

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### Introduction

Humans spend their time in activities of daily living, work, sleep, social duties, and leisure, the latter time being free from prior commitments to physiologic or social needs, a prerequisite of recreation. Leisure has increased with increased longevity and, for many, with decreased hours spent for physical and economic survival, yet others argue that time pressure has increased for modern people, as they are committed to too many tasks. Other factors that account for an increased role of recreation are affluence, population trends, and increased commercialization of recreational offerings. While one perception is that leisure is just "spare time", time not consumed by the necessities of living, another holds that leisure is a force that allows individuals to consider and reflect on the values and realities that are missed in the activities of daily life, thus being an essential element of personal development and civilization. This direction of thought has even been extended to the view that leisure is the purpose of work, and a reward in itself, and "leisure life" reflects the values and character of a nation. Leisure is considered a human right under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

### Classification of Recreational Activities

#### Physical activities

These include games, sports, physical exercises, drill, marching, gymnastics, acrobatics etc.

#### Mental and intellectual activities

These include discussion groups, study circles, debates, recitation, reading, writing, painting, modeling, chess, cards, etc.

#### Self-defense and self-discipline activities

These include NCC, NSS, Territorial Army, home guards, sewa smites, Girl Guide and scouting, etc.

#### Cultural and social activities

These include drama, music, variety programme, dancing, community service, first aid and celebration of religious, social and national festivals etc. For rural people of Haryana, Saangs (folk plays) Ragnis (folk songs), and rural games like kabaddi, volleyball and wrestling, etc. are best recreational activities, besides the T. V. & Radio programmes.

#### Art and craft activities

These include drawing, painting, carpentry, modeling, spinning and weaving, gardening tailoring, doll making, needle-work, embroidery, paper machine, leatherwork, etc.

#### Outdoor activities

These include outing, sight-seeing, visits, excursions, camping, hiking, mountaineering, etc.

#### Hobbies

These include stamp collecting, newspaper cutting, photography, picture collecting, album making, picnics, specimen collecting etc.

### Essential characteristics of recreation

Education is advocating that the recreation must have the following characteristics to benefit the participant to his fullest,

#### Leisure Time

To have recreation the activity must be engaged during one's free time. From this point of view, one cannot leave during the working hours and engages in recreational activity.

#### Enjoyable

The activity engaged in, must be enjoyable not boring one.

#### Satisfaction

The activity engaged in must bring immediate and direct satisfaction to the individual.

#### Voluntary

The individual must have chosen recreation activity of his/her own choice. There must be no compulsion.

#### Constructive

The recreational activity is constructive. It is not harmful to the participant physically, mentally, emotionally, socially or in any other way. It helps one to become a better integrated individual.

#### Socially acceptable

The recreational activity is socially acceptable and individually beneficial to the participants.



## **Need and Importance of Recreation**

No one would ever understand the importance of recreation till the time they experience the values and benefits of it on their own. It is more of a fun embodied in the form of activities to refresh ones body and mind. While type of recreation varies from individual to individual, spending time in something that rock your senses is an experience in itself. The forms of recreation include from simplest of listening to music to the likes of parachuting or bungee jumping. Excess of recreation is called escapism and is something that distract you from your main purpose and affects your time too. A well blended mixture of work and recreation is excellent recipe that keeps you going on the path to success.

There are certain fundamental human needs which are required to be satisfied there are objectives of education that need to be achieved; there are obligations of democratic society that need to be fulfilled; there is price of the technological advancement relished by the modern society that has to be paid; and there are factors/changes which have given rise to the wide spread recognition of the need and importance of recreation in the modern life. In the explanation given below an attempt is made to point out why and how recreation is serving increasingly important functions in the life of the individuals, the community and the nation:

### **Recreation- A Fundamental Human Need**

Among all the peoples and in all stages of history, man has found outlets for self-expression and personal development in forms of recreation which have a striking similarity. Recreation is a common heritage of all people, although its expression takes varied forms. In all lands, play is the chief occupation of young child during his active hours. Through play the child attains growth and experience. It is nature's way of affording outlets to the great biological urge for activity and the means of acquiring skills needed in later life. As he grows older, other forms of activity make increasing demands on his time, energy and attention. In adult life the duties and responsibilities of earning a living, earning for family and maintaining a place in human society tend to relegate recreation to a place of minor significance on the margin of life. Yet the urge for recreation is so fundamental and universal that it cannot be suppressed.

### **Recreation contributes to Human Happiness**

Happiness was recognized by our forefathers as a fundamental and worthy objective for every individual. In fact life would be incomplete and drab without recreation, the great leader of recreation Dr. Austin Fox Riggs has rightly expressed that "The function of play is to balance life in relation to work, to afford a refreshing contrast to responsibility and routine, to keep alive the spirit of adventure and that sense of proportion which prevents taking oneself and one's job too seriously and thus to prevent the death of youth, and not infrequently the premature death of the man himself." Among the needs for real living there should be a beauty, knowledge and ideals; books, pictures and music; song, dance and games; travel, adventure and romance, friends, championships, and the exchange of minds. Recreation holds its place of importance in modern life because it has afforded and continues to afford opportunities for the attainment of these basic human needs which provide happiness.

### **Recreation and Health**

Recreation is vigor's, and is carried in the open air, which makes use of the fundamental muscles and is the best known means of developing and maintaining healthy organs. Certain forms of recreation cause increased circulation, greater respiratory activity, better elimination of wastes and improved digestion. It contributes to emotional stability by affording rest, relaxation and creative activity. Also give tone to the body by a healthful stimulation of the nerve centers.

The Value of recreation has been characterized as an insurance policy against nervous disorders, which when collected in middle age, will reimburse hundred fold. Its contribution lies in its value in preventing illness by contributing to healthful, happy living. Recreation is also used increasingly in the mental rehabilitation of the individuals. People suffering from mental disorders have been found to react quickly to the stimulus of play, music in particular.

### **Recreation and Community Solidarity**

Many forces in modern society tend to separate people into distinct and often hostile groups, based on differences in their economic status, social position, race, creed, nationality, education or cultural background. Consequently, it grows suspicion, distrust, and dislike of our fellowmen and a lack of neighborliness and unity of interest. Recreation affords a common ground/common platform where differences may be forgotten in the joy of participation or achievement. Recreation is essentially democratic; interest and skill in sports, drama, or art are shared by all groups and classes. The young boy/girl/man/woman that excels in sports or any other activity is recognized regardless of his cast, color and creed by followers of these activities/ group people.

### **Recreation and Safety**

Adequate provision for recreation, especially in the form of play grounds/swimming pools under the supervision of efficient leadership contributes definitely to the reduction of accidents. Recreation areas that are properly designed and carefully operated are remarkably safe. Recreation departments also contribute public safety by providing and supervising recreation areas by teaching skills that are essential to safe participation in injury prone recreation activities, and by enforcing safety regulations on public recreation areas. In the absence of safe recreation areas there is no safety in street recreation at a crowded place which may cause injuries.



## **Recreation and Democracy**

Democracy and recreation are alike in spirit and each tends to promote and strengthen the other. Democracy is committed to giving each individual the opportunity to grow fully, express himself freely and achieve an abundant life. Recreation which represents activity freely chosen, offers the individual opportunity for genuine satisfaction, creative expression, and the development of his powers, helps him in attaining the objectives of democracy. It contributes to his effectiveness as a citizen in the modern democratic state.

## **Recreation and Education**

In many respects the objectives, methods, and programmes of education and recreation are similar but they are not identical. The fullest development of the individual is sought by both; but recreation affords immediate satisfactions, whereas education aims at a more distant goal. The element of compulsion is present in some aspects of education which is lacking in recreation experiences. Many activities such as sports, music, drama, or arts are common to both programmes, but in education they represent areas in which skills, understanding and appreciation are to be acquired. In the recreation programme however, the activities serve primarily as a means of using and enjoying skills and interests that have already been acquired. Yet educational growth is a part of every satisfying recreation experience. The training for worthy use of leisure was one of the seven objectives of education. To achieve this objective recreation provides opportunities to impart training and activities to use leisure time intelligently in a constructive manner. The early and continuous development of leisure attitude, habits, skills and knowledge, leads towards developing and educated judgment about recreation. The authorized educational institutions have realized that recreational programme affords an excellent medium for carrying on the learning process and for achieving objectives of education. Recreation therefore plays an increasing role in the curriculum of formal education and in the extra-curricular programme of an Institution.

## **Recreation and Economy**

Leaders in business and industry have long realized that the way in which their employees spend their leisure hours influences effectiveness on the job. In the welfare states of the world hundred of dollars are being spent per year to care for one delinquent whereas a playground, which may prevent children from becoming delinquents, can be operated at an annual cost of only a few dollars per child served. In other words investment made in developing and providing recreational facilities is an investment in the welfare of human being, that pays dividends in dollars/rupees as well as intangible returns.

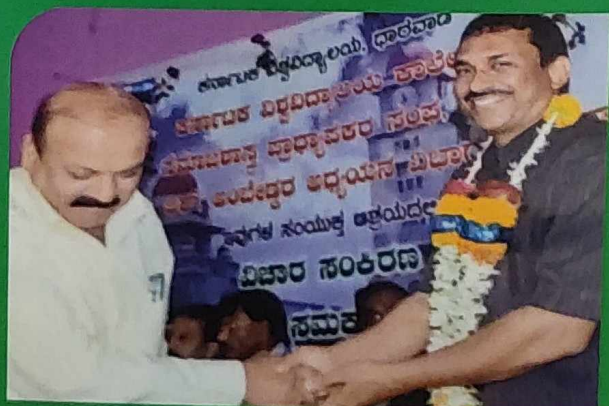
## **Conclusion**

From the concluding point of view, recreational activities are very important means of utilizing the spare time in fruitful activities which enliven mind and body and direct their superfluous energies into channels of constructive and national building work. However, as too much of everything is bad, people must not be over-strained while engaged in such activities otherwise their sense of joy would be adversely affected. Thus recreational facilities should be available for all classes of men and women, both in the urban and rural areas and is closely related to such aspects of national life as education, health and social welfare. It is clear that recreation has gained a place of importance in modern life and has pointed out several ways in which it contributes to an individual, community and nation's welfare.

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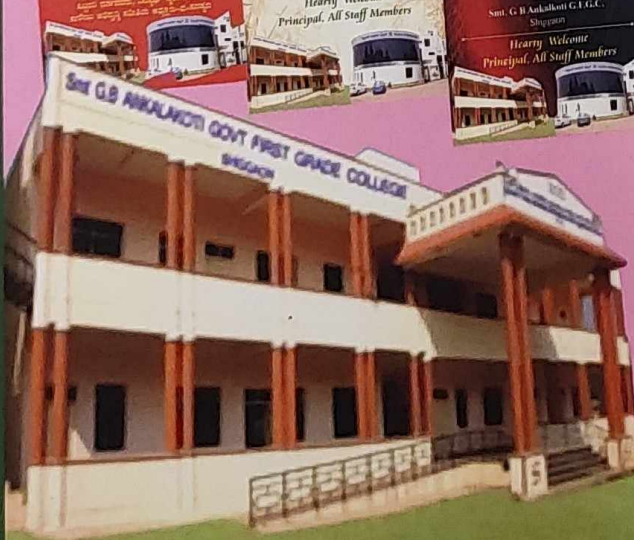
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## Somatotype Study of Karnatak University Blues

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### Introduction

During the latter half of twentieth century sports have become powerful means to gain the name and fame. Every nation every athlete wants to succeed in the arena of the sports. Nations are stretching their athletes by providing them immense facilities and offering them by attractive incentives, which encourage athletes to stretch their limit maximum extent to gain the success. Therefore every aspect of the athlete and his lifestyle play an important role in making him or her to become winner at international arena. Various aspects of sports include physical, physiological, social, emotional conditions, having good health, good nutritional status etc.

Physical health, nutritional status and physical abilities play important role in sports performance. Growth and development, absence of physical deformities, freedom from disease and a good nutritional status helps athlete to compete at elite level. Every game needs different physical ability, body structure and skills which helps sportsmen to perform better in the respective field. Every different game need different body structure example Volleyball, Basketball players need to be taller the players of other games while wrestlers, weight lifters will gain success from their stout structure and short stature. Thus every sport needs its own type of body structure to achieve best in the competitive sports world.

Study of structure of the body such as body types, body compositions and body proportions which is essential for sports is defined as "Kinethropometry". Kinanthropometry has been defined as the quantitative interface between anatomy and physiology or between structure and function. It is scientific specialization that employs measurements to appraise human size, shape, proportion, composition, maturation and gross function and that explores problems related to growth, exercise performance and nutrition. Kinethropometry puts the individual athlete into focus and provides a clear appraisal of his or her structural status at any given time, or more important, provides for the quantification of differential growth and training influences. Kinethropometry provides the essential structural basis for the consideration of athletics performance.

Human being differs in many ways in their external body form. The variations and the process of modification in physical outlook of humans and the athletes engaged in different sports is an interesting aspect which has tempted the scientists to analyze and classify them. Sports populations are characterized by tremendous variability in their morphological and genetic makeup. A somatotype is a description of present morphological conformation. It is expressed in ratings consisting of three sequential numbers, always recorded in the same order. Each number represents evaluation of the three primary components of physique, which describe individual variation in human morphology and composition. Endomorphy or the first component refers to relative fatness and leanness of the physique, Mesomorphy or the second component refers to musculo-



skeletal development relative to height, Ectomorphy or the third component refers to the relative linearity of individual physique.

Different players of various disciplines differ from each other in their body type. Basketballers are more ectomorphic mesomorphs, Volleyballers are mesomorphic ectomorphs, Hockey and Handball players are mesomorphics. Each game player's body type is different from other according to needs of the game. Games like Basketball; Volleyball needs more height and musculature body, while Handball and Hockey players needs more musculature than linearity.

### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to determine and verify the somatotypes of different type of players of Karnatak University. To accomplish this purpose the following problems were formulated

- 1) Do Endomorphic component of selected games players significantly differ from each other?
- 2) Do Mesomorphic component of selected games players significantly differ from each other?
- 3) Do Ectomorphic component of selected games players significantly differ from each other?

### Method

70 players of different games ( Basketball- 10, Kho- Kho- 11, Kabaddi- 10, Hockey- 15, Volleyball-12 and Handball-12) who represented Karnatak University, Dharwad team in inter university competition were served as the subjects for the study. The players are aged between 18 to 28 years. The anthropometric measurements were recorded in metric system. Standard procedure were used for taking 10 anthropometric measurements( Standing stature, Body weight, Triceps skin fold, Subscapular skin fold, Supraspinale skin fold, Medial calf skin fold, Tense arm girth, calf girth, Biepicondylar Humorous width and Biepicondylar femur width). The data was collected during the coaching camp of different games which was organized in KUD. Gathered data was transmitted into seven point scale by using Heath Carter Somatotype classification of total body form which can be expressed as a simple three digit number. To test the difference between six selected games all three components data was subjected to analysis of variance following significant omnibus F-ratio, post hoc test was administered to locate significant difference between means.

### Results

Presented in table Number 1, mean and standard deviations of all the three components of somatotype of six different game players.

Sl. No	Discipline	Endomorphy	Mesomorphy	Ectomorphy
1	Basketball	3.62± 0.94	3.32± 0.87	3.51± 1.03
2	Kho-Kho	2.57± 0.51	2.87 ± 0.95	3.42± 0.87
3	Kabaddi	3.27± 0.66	4.50± 0.95	2.10± 1.15
4	Hockey	4.15± 1.19	2.55± 1.30	2.15± 1.12
5	Volleyball	3.60 ± 0.89	2.90± 1.76	4.03± 1.52
6	Handball	4.00± 1.03	3.75± 1.42	2.83± 1.03

In this table it may be observed that basketball players posses a very well balanced physique with almost equal score of all three components. Kho-Kho players were more ectomorphic type. Kabaddi players were balanced mesomorphs. Hockey players were endomorphic; Volleyball players were most ectomorphic of all the players while handball players were Endomorphs.

To test whether Endomorphy, Mesomorphy and Ectomorphy component of six different game players differ from each other in every game data was subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Following table reveals that all three components are significantly different at 0.05 level of significance. There are six games considered for the study. To test whether each game's three components differs from other game, data was further subjected to Post-hoc analysis.

Table No. 2: ANOVA table of all three components

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Endomorphy	Between Groups	19.199	5	3.840	4.501	.001
	Within Groups	54.596	64	.853		
	Total	73.795	69			



Mesomorphy	Between Groups	29.066	5	5.813	3.577	.006
	Within Groups	104.005	64	1.625		
	Total	133.071	69			
Ectomorphy	Between Groups	36.700	5	7.340	5.629	.000
	Within Groups	83.447	64	1.304		
	Total	120.147	69			

Table No. 3: Post-hoc table of mean difference of all three components

Component	Discipline	Basketball	Kho-Kho	Kabaddi	Hockey	Volleyball	Handball
Endomorphy	Basketball	-	1.04*	0.35	-0.54	0.01	0.39
	Kho-Kho		-	-0.70	-1.58*	-1.03*	-1.43*
	Kabaddi			-	0.89*	-0.33	-0.73
	Hockey				-	0.55	0.15
	Volleyball					-	-0.40
	Handball						-
Mesomorphy	Basketball	-	0.45	-1.18*	0.77	0.41	-0.43
	Kho-Kho		-	-1.63*	0.32	-0.03	-0.88
	Kabaddi			-	1.95*	1.95*	0.75
	Hockey				-	-0.36	-1.20*
	Volleyball					-	-0.85
	Handball						-
Ectomorphy	Basketball	-	0.09	1.42*	1.36*	-0.52	0.68
	Kho-Kho		-	1.33*	1.27*	-0.60	0.59
	Kabaddi			-	0.05	-1.94*	-0.68
	Hockey				-	-1.89*	-0.68
	Volleyball					-	1.20*
	Handball						-

\*= p < 0.05

From above table we can see mean difference in Endomorphic, Mesomorphic and Ectomorphic component among the players of Basketball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Hockey, Volleyball and Handball.

In Endomorphic component we may observe that Basketball players were significantly more endomorphic than Kho-Kho players; Kho-Kho players were significantly less endomorphic than Hockey, Volleyball and Handball players. Kabaddi players were significantly less endomorphic than Hockey players. Excluding these games other game mean difference did not reach significant level.

In Mesomorphic component we can observe that Basketball players were significantly less mesomorphic than Kabaddi players; Kho-Kho players were significantly less mesomorphic than Kabaddi players; Kabaddi players were significantly more mesomorphic than Hockey and Volleyball players; Hockey players were significantly less mesomorphic than Handball players. Except these games rest of the games difference did not reach significant level.

In Ectomorphic component it may be observed that, Basketball players were significantly more ectomorphic than Kabaddi and Hockey players; Kho-Kho players were also significantly more ectomorphic than Kabaddi and Hockey players; Kabaddi and Hockey players were less ectomorphic than Volleyball players and Volleyball players were significantly more ectomorphic than Handball players. Except these games rest of the games differences did not reach significant level.

Figure 1: Mean plot of Endomorphic component

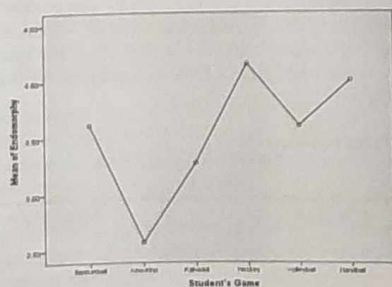


Figure 2: Mean plot of Mesomorphic component

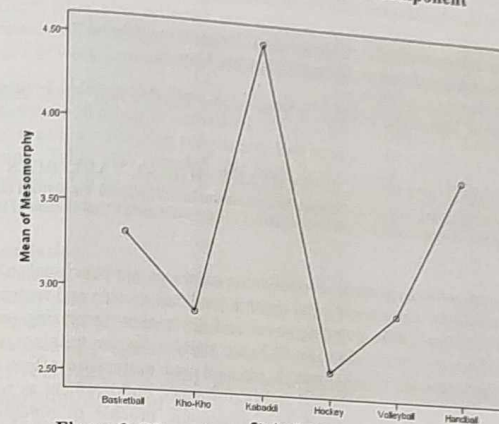
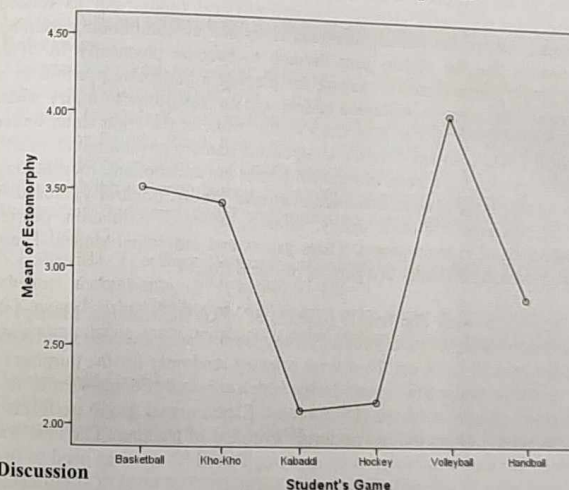


Figure 3: Mean plot of Ectomorphic component



## Discussion

It was found that there was difference in morphological characters of Karnatak University sportsmen representing Basketball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Hockey, Volleyball and Handball players. Different games require different body structures to gain the advantage in the game. The data of this study proved that endomorphic, mesomorphic and ectomorphic components of selected games differed from each other. In summary of all the discussions the players of contact games like Kabaddi, Handball and Hockey are Endomorphic, Basketball and Volleyball players are more of ectomorphs and Kho-Kho players are Ecto-mesomorphs, as regained by their game and skills. However some of their Endomorphic, Mesomorphic and Ectomorphic scores differ from each other and some do not.

## Conclusion

So it was concluded that the body structure of all six games was differed from each other. All six games body structure was found as per expected norms, what we have thought before the study which helps to execute skills and maintain the fitness.



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## EFFECT OF CONDITIONING PROGRAMME ON SELECTED PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES

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## Introduction

All these activities are healthy, easier to perform and in expensive. Conditioning exercises are beneficial in so many ways like strengthening the respiratory muscles, strengthening and enlarge the heart muscle and improve its pumping, improving blood circulation and red blood cells, reducing stress and depression, increasing your stamina and endurance of your muscles. In short it reduces the risk of heart attacks. Sports training is a scientifically based and pedagogically organized process which through planned and systematic effect on performance ability and performance readiness aims at sports perfection and performance improvement as well as at the contest in sports competition. Training is usually defined as a systematic process of repetitive progressive exercise of work involves also the learning process and acclimations.

Different training methods have been commonly used to improve physical fitness and its related standers of performance of sports persons. one of the training methods is termed as conditioning training method. Conditioning is the training process that the athlete goes through to become physically fit. It is important to ensure that an athlete has proper comprehensive training for playing a particular position in a specific sport. In addition to being physically fit, a well-conditioned athlete will be less prone to injury when engaging in sporting activities. Conditioning is the ability to reproduce skilful work at the right time, under pressure throughout a competition. Physical fitness also has different components namely physiological, health related, skill related and sports related the physiological aspects of physical fitness are metabolism, morphology and bone intensity, health related aspect include body composition, cardiovascular fitness, flexibility, muscular endurance and muscular strength. Skill related aspects include agility, balance, motor co-ordination, power, speed and reaction time. Sports are categorized into to team games. These games and individual games. These components are equally important and contribute significantly to a general physical fitness.

## Methodology

For the present study the subjects were Thirty (30) male and female students of of GFGC College, Mahagaon Cross, Kalaburagi Karnataka State India. Participating in state level/university level Championships conducted by the AIU. Age of subject was ranging between 18 to 28 yrs. They were selected randomly for the purpose of the study. For the present study pre-test –post-test randomized group design which consists of control group and experimental group for each level, each group consist of fifteen (15) subjects. Experimental group performs a specific conditioning programme. Whereas control group did not performs any kind of training. The data was collected before, after six weeks of training. The data was analyzed by applying Paired 't' test was used to find out the Effect of six week conditioning programme on selected physiological variables. The level of significance was set at 0.05. Selection of variables. The variables selected for this study were as follows:-Resting heart rate Vital capacity Systolic blood pressure, Diastolic blood pressure. The following criterion measures were adopted for the present study.

## Statistical technique:

The data was analyzed by applying Paired 't' test was used to find out the Effect of six week conditioning programme on selected physiological variables. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

## Results of the Study:

The statistical analysis of data on selected variables that were Resting heart rate, Vital capacity, Systolic blood pressure and Diastolic blood pressure collected on 30 students. Fifteen (15) students from each group i.e. experimental group and control group from GFGC College, Mahagaon Cross, Kalaburagi Karnataka State India. The data was analyzed by applying Paired 't' test to investigate the Effect of six week conditioning programme on selected physiological variables.

Table-2: indicate that there is significant difference between pre-test and post-test resting heart rate of experimental group as calculated 't' value 2.28 is more than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had significant effect on test resting heart rate of experimental group. While it also evident from table that there is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test resting heart rate of control group as calculated 't' value 1.68 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it clearly evident that six week conditioning program had insignificant effect on test resting heart rate of control group.

Table-3: Indicate that there is insignificant difference between pre-test and post-test systolic blood pressure of experimental group as calculated 't' value 1.21 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test systolic blood pressure of experimental group. Where table also revealed that there is no significant difference between pre and post-test systolic blood pressure of control group as calculated 't' value 1.68 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had in significant effect on test systolic blood pressure of control group.

Table-4 indicate that there is insignificant difference between pre-test and post-test diastolic blood pressure of experimental group as calculated 't' value 1.90 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test diastolic blood pressure of experimental group. Table also revealed that there is no significant difference between pre and post -test diastolic blood pressure of control group as calculated 't' value 1.10 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had in significant effect on test diastolic blood pressure of control group.

## Conclusion

Discussion of Findings There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test resting heart rate. Thus, it evident that six week conditioning programme had significant effect on test resting heart rate. There is insignificant difference between pre-test and post-test systolic blood pressure. Thus, it evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test systolic blood pressure. There is insignificant difference between pre-test and post-test diastolic blood pressure. Thus, it evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test diastolic blood pressure.

## References

between pre-test and post-test diastolic blood pressure. Thus, it evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test diastolic blood pressure.

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## Tables And Graphs

Table 1:

Variables	Tests	Units of
		Measurement
Resting heart rate	Stopwatch	Beats per minute
Vital capacity	Wet- spirometer	liters
Systolic blood pressure	Sphygmomanometer	mm/hg
Diastolic blood pressure	Sphygmomanometer	mm/hg
Research design		

Pre-post random group design was selected for this study

Table-2:

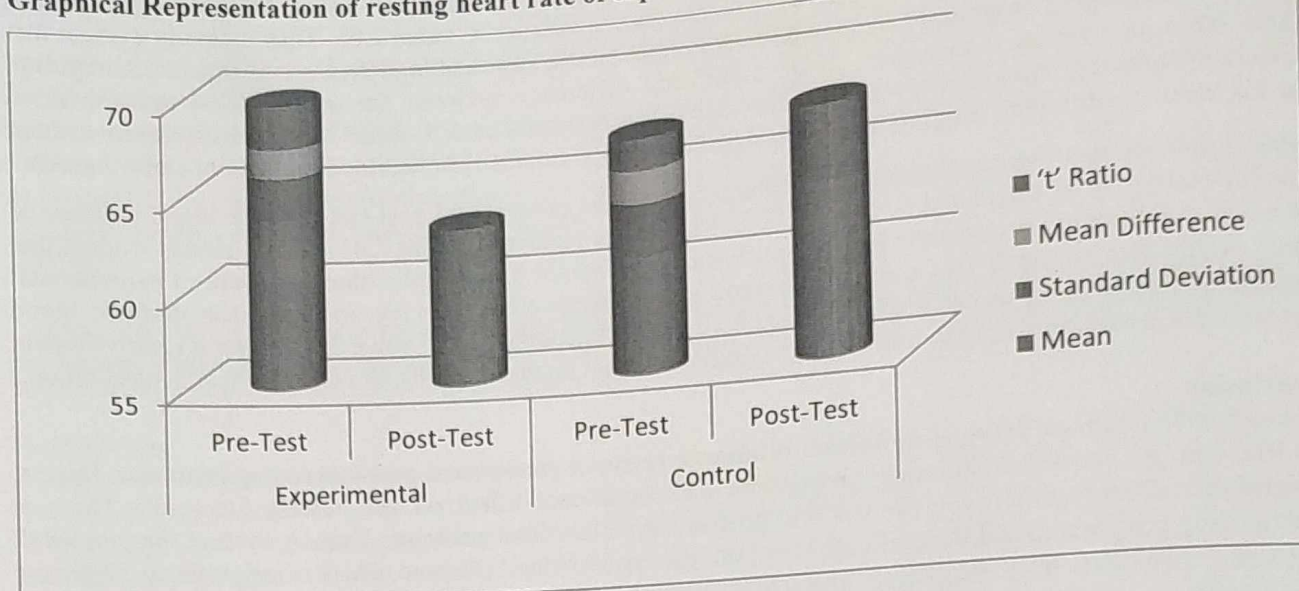
Comparison of pre-test and post-test of resting heart rate of Experimental and control group

Group	Test	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	't' Ratio
Experimental	Pre-Test	63.90	2.17	1.50	2.28*
	Post-Test	61.00	2.18		
Control	Pre-Test	61.10	2.75	0.90	1.68
	Post-Test	64.03	3.90		

Significant at 0.05 level of significance, Tab 't' (0.05), (14) = 2.05



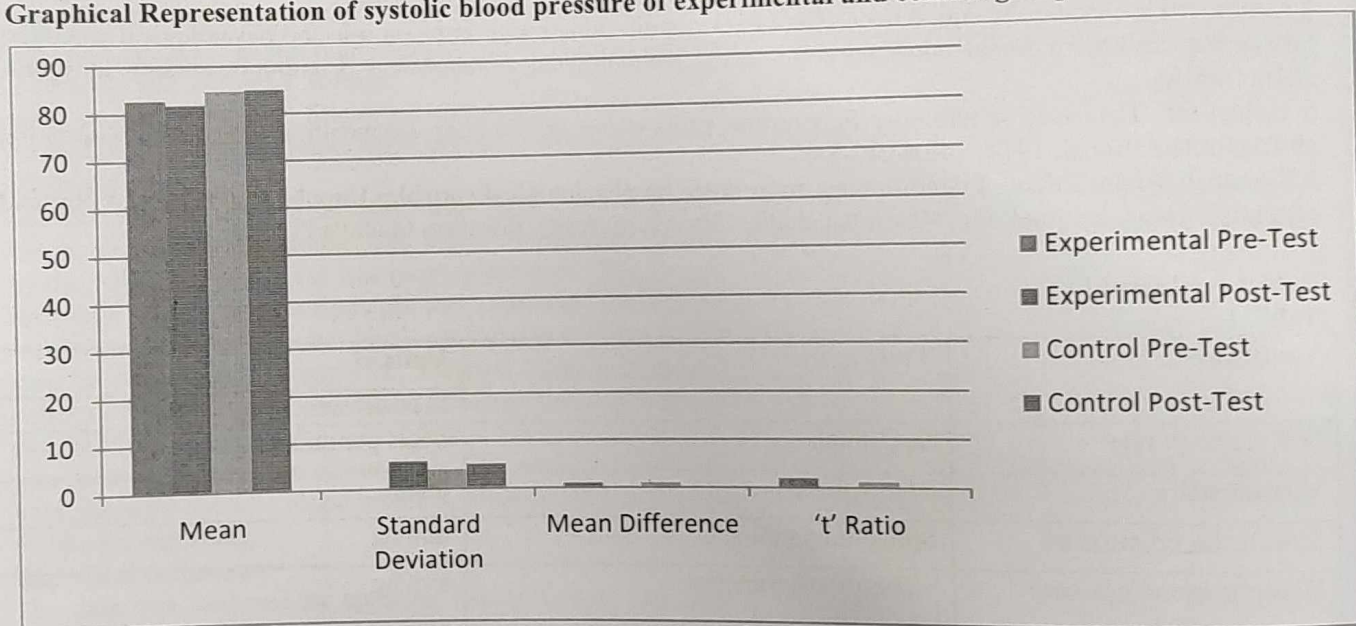
**Graphical Representation of resting heart rate of experimental and control group**



**Table-3**

Indicate that there is insignificant difference between pre-test and post-test systolic blood pressure of experimental group as calculated 't' value 1.21 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it is clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test systolic blood pressure of experimental group. Where table also revealed that there is no significant difference between pre and post-test systolic blood pressure of control group as calculated 't' value 1.68 is less than tabulated 't' value 2.05. Thus it is clearly evident that six week conditioning programme had insignificant effect on test systolic blood pressure of control group.

**Graphical Representation of systolic blood pressure of experimental and control group**



**Table 4:**

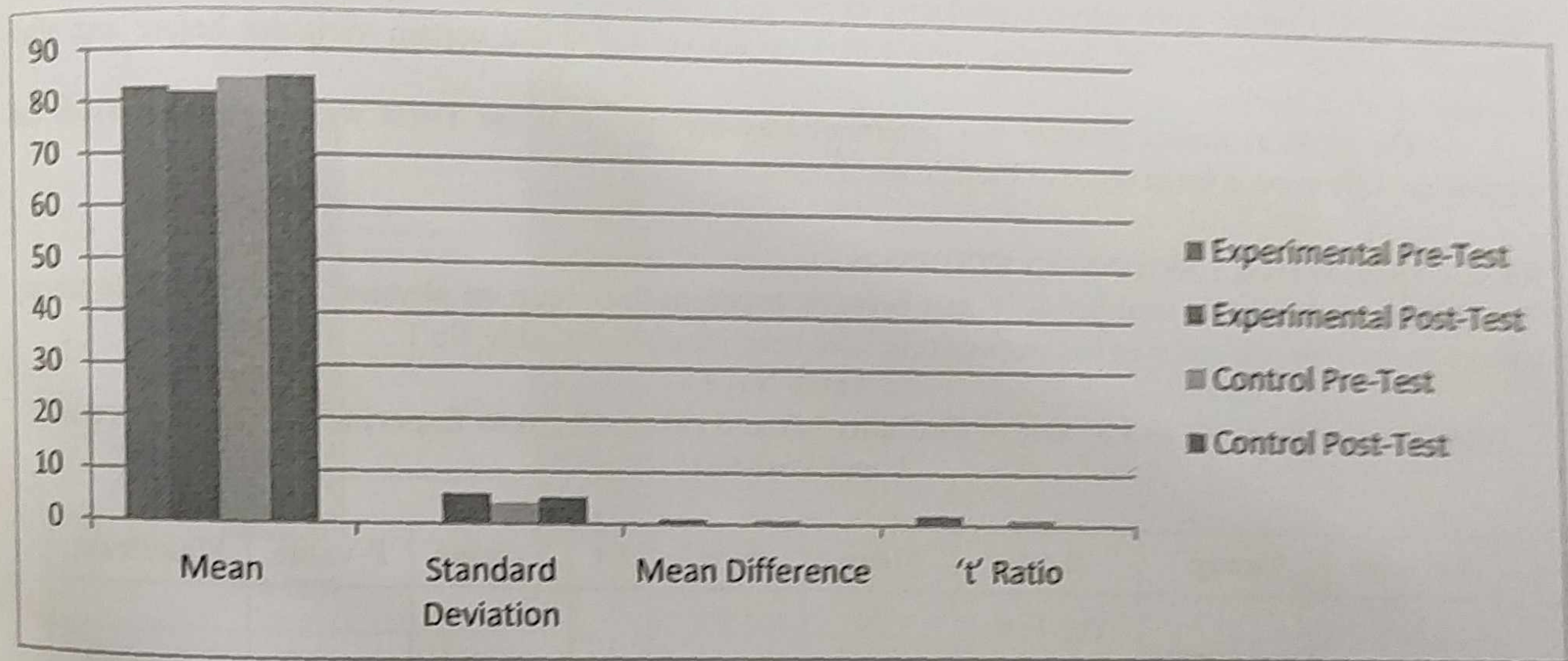
Comparison of pre-test and post-test of diastolic blood pressure of experimental and control group

Group	Test	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	't' Ratio
Experimental	Pre-Test	82.7	6.10	0.91	1.90
	Post-Test	81.79	5.80		
Control	Pre-Test	84.6	4.01	0.90	1.10
	Post-Test	84.91	5.10		

Significant at 0.05 level of significance, Tab't' (0, 05), (14) = 2.05



Graphical Representation of diastolic blood pressure of experimental and control group







SPORTS PROJECT





# IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY - POST DEMONETISATION ISSUES AND INTRICACIES

ISBN - 978-93-88929-14-1



**DR. DADAPEER B.C. | DR. KANNAKATTI JAYANNA**  
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IJCTI PUBLICATION



## **“Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy- Post-Demonetization Issues and Intricacies”**

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IJCTI PUBLICATION

#91-102-625, Brundavan DCM Layout, Davangere - 577004.  
[www.ijcti.org](http://www.ijcti.org), Email : [editor@ijcti.org](mailto:editor@ijcti.org)

ISBN - 978-93-88929-14-1



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## **A study on Social impact of Demonetization in India**

***Prof. Vedamurtharadhya<sup>16</sup> and Prof. Annaiah M D<sup>17</sup>***

### ***Abstract***

*India has amongst the highest level of currencies in circulation at 12.1% of GDP. Cash on hand is an estimated at around 3.2% of household assets, higher than investment in equities, or roughly around \$ 220 billion. Of this cash, 87% is in the form of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes or roughly Rs 14 lakh crore (\$190 billion). Demonetization is a process by which a series of currency will not be legal tender. The series of currency will not be acceptable as valid currency. The demonetization was done in Nov 2016 in as an effort to stop counterfeiting of the current currency notes allegedly used for funding terrorism, as well as a crackdown on black money in the country. Demonetization is a generations' memorable experience and is going to be one of the economic events of our time. Its impact is felt by every Indian citizen. Demonetization affects the economy through the liquidity side. Its effect will be a telling one because nearly 86% of currency value in circulation was withdrawn without replacing bulk of*

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*ii. As a result of the withdrawal of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes, there occurred huge gap in the currency composition as after Rs 100; Rs 2000 is the only denomination.*

**Keywords-** *Demonetizations, Indian Economy, Currency Notes, Black Money, Govt. Of India, Modi Government*

## Introduction

On November 8, 2017 Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi took a historic decision by announcing that the high-denomination notes (Rs 500 and Rs 1,000) then in circulation would cease to be legal tender. With demonetization effort 86% of India's currency was nullified that aimed to wash the stock of 'black market's cash supply' and counterfeit notes out of the economy and convert it into the licit, banked and taxable, part of the economy. To reduce the impact of sudden commercial collapse, a 50 day period ensued where the population could (ideally) exchange their canceled cash for newly designed 500 and 2,000 rupee notes or deposit them into bank accounts. Irrespective of the widespread anguish and household disturbances, an optimistic sentiment shown in favour of the decision. This move is expected to cleanse the formal economic system and discard black money from the same. The reasons of it are as under:

- To tackle black money in the economy;
- To lower the cash circulation in the country which is directly related to corruption in our country;
- To eliminate fake currency and dodgy funds which have been used by terror groups to fund terrorism in India

India has amazing potentialities to surpass every developing and developed nation. It has everything in terms of resources and minds. It is the responsibility to embrace willingness to change. The epoch-making revolution unleashed in India by the recent announcement of Demonetization and the replacement of high denomination currency by the government is being perceived by everyone as the next wave of change and growth. Demonetization, the act



stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender is expected to alter the nation's conduct and will infuse more formal savings into financial markets instead of dead assets. Demonetization, is a bold decision that paves the way to put an end to black money, hawala transactions and fostering terrorist activities. There comes a time in the history of a nation when a major shake-up has to be effected by taking a momentous decision to bring about a tectonic shift in the attitudes of the people, especially those who have been exploiting and milking the loopholes in the system for begetting illegal and tainted wealth. Attempts to strike at hoarders, the corrupt and terrorists are laudable, but the method adopted was fraught with grave consequences. The immediate cash crunch and everyday difficulties are not without a positive fallout. Nobody can deny that there is pain due to rationing and paucity of currency notes, but there is surely some progress and this decision has been hailed by most countries. This one decision has ensured that a lot of money has come into the banking system, a lot of informal savings have become formal now, and therefore, the tendency to invest these more formal savings in instruments that you keep an eye on is also increasing. This move would enable banks to channel these to productive assets and offer differentiated interest rate to borrowers while lowering the risk of bad loan. India remained a cash based economy hence the circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes continued to be a menace. Moving to an economy with lower amounts of cash in circulation will help the country to reduce its fiscal deficit and increase budgetary allocations for defence and rural infrastructure.

#### History of Demonetization in India:

The Reserve Bank manages currency in India and derives its role in currency management on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The rupee is named after the silver coin, rupiya, first issued by Sultan Sher Shah Suri in the 16th century and later continued by the Mughal Empire.

- The sudden move to demonetize Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes is not new. Rs 1,000 and higher denomination notes were first demonetized in January 1946 and again in 1978.
- The highest denomination note ever printed by the Reserve Bank of India was the Rs 10,000 note in 1938 and again in 1954. But these notes were demonetized in January 1946 and again in January 1978, according to RBI data. Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 bank notes were in circulation prior to January 1946. Higher denomination



banknotes of Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 were reintroduced in 1954 and all of them were demonetized in January 1978.

### **Need of the study**

Demonetization has been used as a macro - economic policy by the government to regulate or modify the economic affair of the country in keeping certain objective to tackle issues affecting the economy like a parallel economy, counterfeit currency in circulation and terror financing, corruption, hawala transactions, etc. Government attempt to assess the behaviour of the economy as a whole and to seek ways in which its aggregate performance might be improved. Due to demonetization various social impact aroused which was not ascertained before the implementation of Demonetization.

### **Social Impact**

The information on demonetization was released suddenly and the worst affected was the common man. The social impact was drastic with marriages facing severe issues with cash transactions in marriages coming to a standstill. People conducting marriages must produce the marriage invitation to withdraw 2, 50,000 and above. This has caused great hassles among the public. The impact on the health care sector was huge with most of the hospitals refused to accept the old currency. The issue was faced by the Union Minister Mr. Sidharamaiah in Bengaluru when the hospital administration refused to accept the old currency to retrieve his brother's dead body. The common man faced severe issues transacting in the hospitals with old currencies and several cases of death have been registered for not attending the patients due to demonetization. During the demonetization long que of aboyt 1 to 2 kilometer was seen in several part. Despite of that it was not gurantee that the one will get money form the ATM or bank. Some people starts moving to the bank from the last night. There were a severe shortage of cash.

The demonetization has a positive impact on the common people that now they the use of digital currencies got increased. So the people no need to carry physical currencies to any places which also reduced the crime rate. The price of some of the important commodities got decreased.

### **1) Unemployment**

It is a one of the macro economic issue which is to be address by the macro economic policy. Due to demonetization it is presumed that unemployment get increased due to shut



down of those business which are running totally on cash. It will not affect jobs unless the employer is running businesses completely based on unaccounted money and wealth but if former is the case, then the business owner will run bankrupt and will be forced to change the way he/she does business which might affect jobs of people working under them. Employment in organized sectors will be largely unaffected if the demonetization is handled adroitly by the govt. and does not take too long. Total liquidity squeeze on the purchasing power of people extending into quarter IV will lead to a slowdown in sales of every product and service. For the unorganized sector the effect on employment has been terrible. A large part of the unorganized sector deals only in unaccounted cash. This has come to a grinding halt and chances are it is a permanent halt. The vacuum left by this type of enterprise will be filled by mainstream enterprise but the switchover will take a long time. The poor will bear the brunt since unemployment will lead to a contraction in wages. If the demonetizing leads to huge extinguished obligation of the govt in the form of old currency not tendered for exchange or credit, then the govt. will have the leeway to alleviate the problems and unemployment through heavy investment in rural infrastructure for enough employment to offset the effect of demonetization. The turnover of the parallel economy part of which will merge into mainstream economy will keep stock markets buoyant and increase potential future sales of products and services.

## 2) Problem Related To Marriage Issue

The month of November and December are considered to be auspicious for marriages and Demonetization created a chaos among families where weddings were due. The wedding season is the time of the year when traders do most of their business but lack of liquidity has led to problems. People are not even in the position to pay the advance. Cancellations of orders have been jumped at peak after the announcement of withdrawal of High denomination currency. Thus, those who have deposited money in the banks following demonetization are now feeling cheated as they are not being able to withdraw the money even if they have sufficient balance in their account. Even as the government has allowed withdrawing of Rs 2.5 lakh for those who have weddings ahead in their homes, what seems to ease the currency crunch in the need of the hour is not serving its purpose. The long list of documents and certain rules has failed to spread happiness in several families. There are many customers who are being asked by the bank authorities to furnish all the details as to where all they would be using the



money. Likewise, those who are coming to bank for withdrawing money for marriages are being asked to submit PAN card, the beneficiary will also have to submit the receipts of all the purchases and payment made from the money withdrawn from the bank. Only those account holder, who have marriages before December 30 can withdraw money. Yet, banks should encourage families to incur wedding expenses through non-cash means viz. cheques /drafts, credit/debit cards, prepaid cards, mobile transfers, internet banking channels, NEFT/RTGS, etc. as per RBI guidelines. Therefore, members of the public should be advised, while granting cash withdrawals, to use cash to meet expenses which have to be met only through cash mode.

### 3) Issue Faced By Farmer

The currency crunch resulted by the Centre's demonetisation move is set to hit farmers, agriculture produce market committees (APMCs) and farm produce transporters ahead of a bright Rabi season, forcing the government to plan measures to tackle the impending crisis due to demonetization. Due to sudden decision of the Government of India, farmers were facing difficulties for sowing in the Rabi crop season. They were facing difficulties in arranging seeds and fertilisers. The farmers were also not able to utilise the earnings of the Kharif harvest and put it to their use and faced with severe crisis due to the demonetization decision. Co-operative banks, where most of the farmers' savings lie, are unable to exchange or accept deposits being made by the farmers in scrapped notes, and also cannot give them loans. Because of this the farmers cannot buy seeds for the next season and another situation of food shortage seems to be on a row. Most of the farmers are not depositing cash in the bank and are trying to exchange the notes at higher rates. Due to the cash crunch, they could not purchase any raw material and their daily life has been affected.

### 4) Problem Faced By Tourist

Cash-crunch triggered by demonetisation of high denomination currency notes is not only causing inconvenience to people in the country, but foreign tourists visiting here are equally troubled as they are unable to use smaller denominations. In various regions spread across India, many Indian tourists who rely on cash while travelling domestically are stranded and suffering from long queues and due to non-functioning ATMs causing a serious scarcity of cash. Foreign tourists facing problems due to lack of awareness. Most foreign tourists were unaware of the government decision and its intricacies. Tourists faced problem exchanging currency as with both banks and Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) shut. Tourists have cut



short their trips as they are facing problems with long queues at the banks and ATMs not coughing up enough money to cover their expenses. Many travellers have cancelled their trips at the last minute due to non availability of cash in the market.

#### 5) Terrorism

Due to demonetize the high denomination currency has completely choked the illegal Pakistani hawala funding of the Kashmiri separatists and as such the terrorism industry they had created with black money has suddenly crumbled. Not only has the move to demonetize the higher currency note dealt a massive blow to the Kashmiri terror industry, it has also stunned the dubious „human rights activists and civil society groups“ acting as apologists for terror activities who will now face a tough time in explaining the sources of their income and assets. The modus operandi of the terror industry was simple. The money was then spent on training, purchasing of arms and ammunition and sent to local militants in Kashmir, and thus Kashmir saw a massive upsurge in the recruitment of local in militant outfits in the past few years. With de-monetization of the big currency notes, not only has such funding being blocked, the cash in hands of terrorists and their agents have been rendered worthless. There are four essential elements needed by terrorists and organised crime groups to achieve its objectives – mobility, logistic bases, communications and financing. In a developing country like India, only the communication aspect is within the surveillance capability of law enforcement agencies and it is fairly easy to obtain and leverage the remaining three without detection. Changing national currency is an extremely expensive exercise, so this is not a move that any government can implement frequently to purge out fake currency from its economy. Even though demonetisation will undoubtedly deal a severe blow to the black economy, corruption, inflated pricing and tax evasion. The masterstroke by the government will also lead to a major shift in the terror infrastructure management and change the character as well as nature of terror funding in the country. Lack of hawala money inflow will majorly hit activities of Maoists and other insurgent groups in the northeastern states. They will be also be hit hard as the stocked currency has become useless and availability of new highvalue notes is not in abundance.

#### 6) Issue Related To Common Man And Wastage Of Quality Time Of People Standing in a Queues



Welfare loss for the currency using population: Most active segments of the population who constitute the „base of the pyramid“ uses currency to meet their transactions. The real issue is how the common man been affected by the drive. The current demonetisation has adversely affected the poor, wage labourers, small businesses, farmers and other minorities. Often these small income earners save cash for a rainy day. The incidence of bank accounts and bank transactions will be extremely low among these groups. These are the communities, who do not engage in the formal banking sector too much. Rather they save their daily or weekly wages in cash, often in large denominations. It is these groups who have been hit the most by the demonetisation drive. Harassed people queuing for hours. The largest adversely affected group, numerically, is the working class. Casual workers are at the bottom of the working-class hierarchy. Their incomes are the lowest and least secure. They spend the money as they earn it. Meanwhile, they would have had no money to buy food, medicines or other essentials, and God help them if they had a medical emergency. Next, there are the medium-skilled blue- and white-collar workers in the unorganized sector and contract workers in the organized sector. Finally, there are the regular organized-sector workers, the most skilled and the best paid. All of these wage/salary recipients would have received their wages shortly before the demonetization. They too would have had to miss work and queue up at banks or ATMs to convert their money. Without conversion, they would have had no usable money for food, medical expenses and other essentials. Transportation of currency and its security was a challenge at initial stage as effective management of logistics was the key in this cash crunch, to serve the nation best. Non Availability of Cash at central bank and complications in its disbursal created money in the economy scant. Problems related to management and calibration of ATMs to make them suitable for the disbursal of new currency. Productive man hours being lost as people are still waiting to exchange or deposit old currency during working hours.

#### **Expected Outcome/ Benefit**

There are many benefits that will come with the government's move. The size of the formal economy which the government can manage through its policy actions will increase, perhaps significantly. This step may have positive implications for tax revenues in longer term. There may even be influences on the growth rate of GDP. However, for sectors like real estate, a notorious hotbed for black money transactions, there will likely be disinflationary pressures in short term, with prices being pushed downward before they stabilize in longer term. The



government could see tax gains if it succeeds in "unearthing unaccountable money" from the shadow economy. Hard cash held as black money will be brought into the system which is traceable and taxable henceforth thereby increasing the government revenue. To the extent of penalties imposed by the Income Tax department on the illegal conversion of black money into white money, the revenue to the government will increase in the immediate future. Unaccounted monies held as cash which was not productive will become productive as it enters the legal system. Counterfeit money in circulation which was a ongoing menace all over India will cease to exist with immediate effect. Funding of terrorist and other illegal activities will be curtailed as they generally are funded by black/counterfeit money. With huge cash at the disposal of the banks, the borrowing of money will get cheaper providing impetus to economic growth. Government can avail finances at lower rates and speed up the infrastructural spending creating huge job opportunities.

### Recommendation and Suggestion

1. Demonetization move would bring more transparency in the sector but to prevent illegal transaction, the government must cultivate the habit of "cashless transactions " among the people and print less number of currency notes in future to avoid hard cash transactions responsible for creating "unaccounted money" . The government could encourage more widespread adoption of cashless payments in the medium term, it could permanently improve liquidity in the banking system.
2. Screw tightening of NGO and need to bring amendment in Charitable trust and NGO who are running business under head and not paying any tax.
3. Government should have to take another bold step for corruption free, fair, equitable and equal society, then it should frame the rule for digital transaction for all political parties, Electoral trust and Non Government Organization in mandatory nature. Further abolish exemption under taxation rule and regulation and come under the purview of Right to information Act.
4. It has to be matched with a better, more streamlined and integrated tax system. The upcoming move to GST, is a measure in the right direction, and the government needs to move forward with implementing the next steps of that reform measure. Widen the net for disclosure by filing Income Tax return. Create e-trails of both incomes and expenditure.



5. Establish identity of persons through PAN Card, Aadhar Card etc, operating in the country – citizens and foreigners.
6. Enable electronic register of assets through electronic land records, digitisation of revenue records.
7. Government should initiate the investigation in the matter like Temple donations, Back-dated FDs in co-operative banks and credit societies, giving loans to poor people, finding Jan Dhan account holders where high cash deposits has been done, Company and Institution Paying advance salaries to employees in cash and transaction undertaken by Jewellers during the period.
8. Government can initiate the work on allotment of single account no. in bank instead of person having multiple account no. Further Government may allot the Aadhaar no. as Account no. after merging the Banks.

### Conclusion

The impact of demonetization was felt more in the social sector and the worst affected was also the poor and the common people. Salaried class is not still able to withdraw their salaries from the banks and ATMs as a result of cash deficit. Prime Minister Modi has encouraged doing financial transactions using mobile and other electronic means. It is clearly evident that India is moving towards cash less economy. This will curb the black money to a great extent but educating the masses on the mobile based money transaction is a huge challenge. Finally as a relief to poor people, GOI has announced that black money retrieved from the demonetization measure will be deposited for four years without interest on Kalyan Yojana to benefit the poor in marriage. This will create a positive impact on the social sector in the long run.

Demonetization is a historical step will definitely fetch results in the long term but in current scenario is not satisfactory as it discussed above. Micro, small and medium companies were badly affected due to demonetization. There is danger of personal information and data security issues. Moving to cashless transactions is a massive shift for a country where most people depend only on cash to make transactions. Implementing this is going to be a big challenge. Macro Economic issue like unemployment, price stability, economic growth, still needs to be addressed. This move is likely to improve tax collection in near future and





significant increase in no. of people for filing of return. In summary, this measure of demonetization is a measure that temporarily brings into the system the unaccounted money and generates additional taxes in the near future. Whether this measure is detrimental or beneficial is based on the amount of black money being brought into the system, not just cash but assets held in various forms. In its efforts to curtail the parallel economy in the country, the government should work on plugging the loopholes in tax administration, and invest in strengthening the mechanisms that will help restrict the outflow of black money to tax havens.

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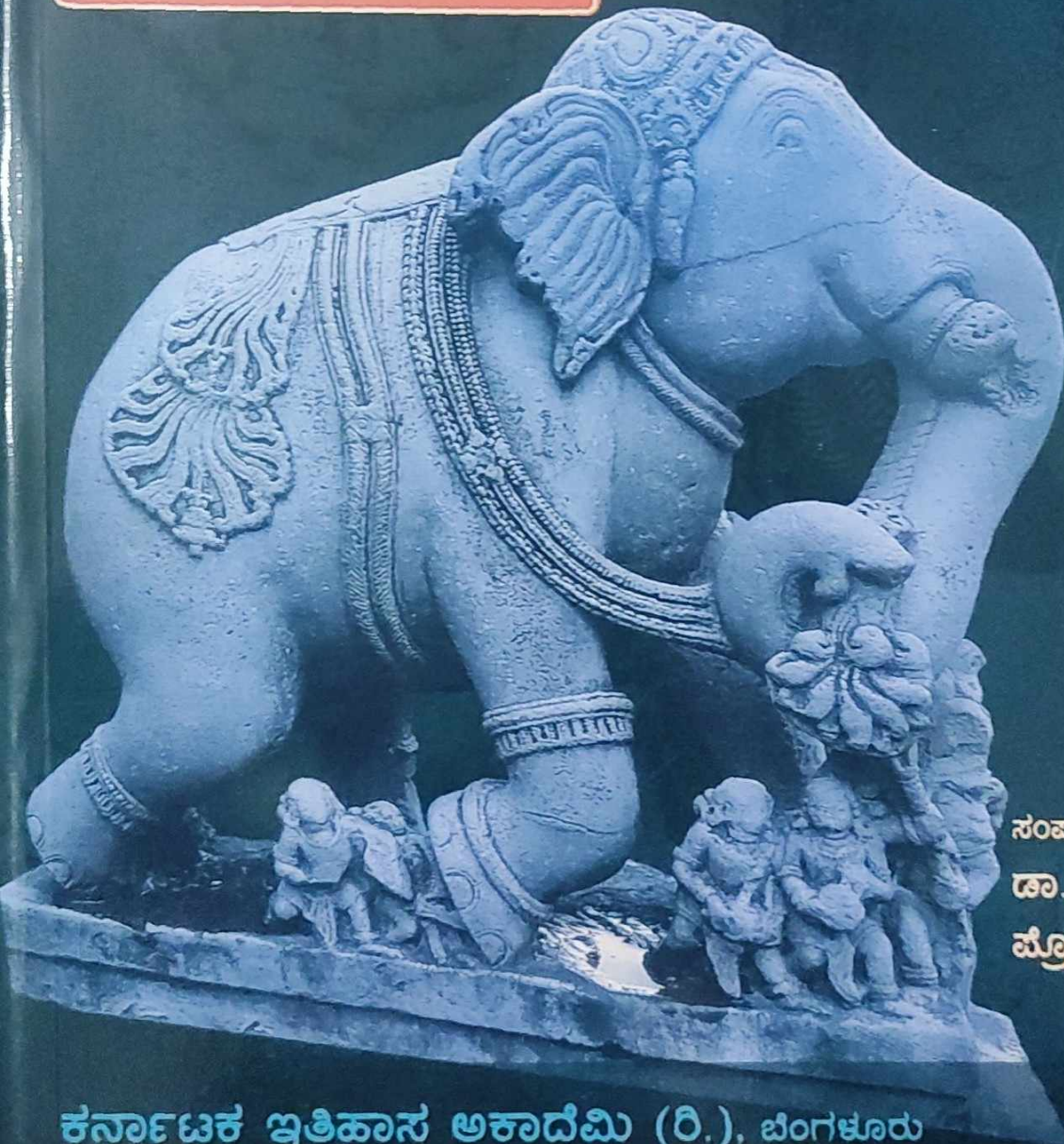


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KARNATAKA SAHITYA AKADEMI  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ

# ಇತಿಹಾಸ ದರ್ಶನ ೨೦೦೬



ಸಂಪಾದಕರು  
ಡಾ. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ  
ಪ್ರೊ. ಜಿ.ಕೆ. ದೇವರಾಜಸ್ವಾಮಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ (ರಿ.), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು





# ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ(ರಿ.)

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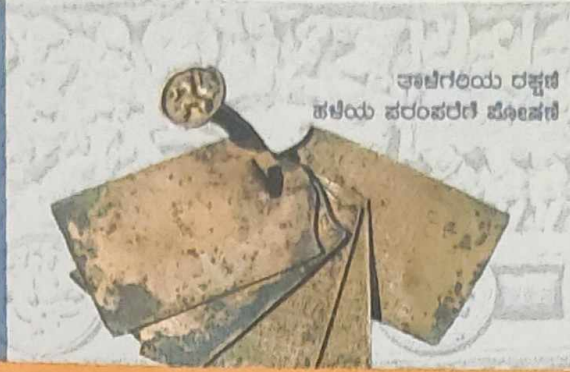


ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯವಸ್ತು, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು

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ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪಂಚಾಂಗ ಶಿಲ್ಪಂ



ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪರ್ವ, ಮಸೀದಿ, ಗುಡಿ  
ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಭವ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿ



ತಾಳಗರಿಯ ರತ್ನ  
ಹಳೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಪೋಷಣೆ

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ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನರ ಕುಡಿತ

ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ  
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ಕೂಡಲೆಮನೆ ದುರ್ಬಲ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು : ಡ್ರಿಲಿಂಗ್ - 2019

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಉಚಿಸಿ ಭಿತ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರ - 2016

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ISBN-978-81-921255-6-5



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# ಇತಿಹಾಸ ದರ್ಶನ

ITIHASA DARSANA - Volume 31 / 2016

ಸಂಪುಟ ೩೧ / ೨೦೧೬

೨೦೧೫ರ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೨೯ರಿಂದ ೩೧ರವರೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ.) ಇವರ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭವನ ಪ್ರೇಮ್‌ಚಂದ್ ಸಭಾಂಗಣ ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾವೇಶಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ ೨೯ನೆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ವತ್ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳ ಸಂಪುಟ.

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ|| ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ

ಪ್ರೊ. ಜಿ.ಕೆ. ದೇವರಾಜಸ್ವಾಮಿ



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# ITIHAASA DARŚANA - Volume 31 / 2016

The Volume of the Scholarly papers presented and the General body  
Proceedings of the 29th Annual Conference of  
The Karnataka Itihasa Academy (Regd.,)  
held at Karnataka Sangha (R.), Mandya Dist.  
on 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> October 2015

ಪುಟಗಳು : 572 + xxxii + Col. Photos XII

Pages : 572 + xxxii + Co. Photos XII

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The publication of the manuscript/Proceedings was financially supported by the Indian Council of Historical Research and the responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed and conclusions reached is entirely that of the author/authors of the articles and the Indian Council of Historical Research accepts no responsibility for them.

Edited by : Dr. Devarakondareddy  
Prof. G.K. Devarajaswamy

Published by : Secretary  
Karnataka Itihasa Academy (Regd.)  
# 43/13, Mathru Krupa, 2nd Floor, 2nd Main Road  
5th Cross, Mount Joy Extension, Hanumanthanagar, Bangalore - 560 019.

e-mail : karnatakaitihasaacademy25@gmail.com  
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Web : www.karnatakaitihasaacademy.org

Price : ₹ 650

ಬೆಲೆ : ₹ 650

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯವಸ್ತು, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.  
ಶ್ರೀ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ರಂಭಾಪುರಿ ವೀರಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಮಹಾಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಪೀಠ, ಬಾಳೇಹೊನ್ನೂರು.

ISBN No. 978-81-921255-6-5

Printed at

 ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ  
LAKSHMI MUDRANALAYA Bangalore  
ISO 9001-2000

ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೧೮

ದೂರವಾಣಿ : ೨೬೬೧ ೩೧೨೩, ೨೬೬೧ ೮೭೫೨



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೮೧. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಉಪನಗರ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ	ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ರಾ. ಇಂಜನಿ	೩೩೫
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೮೪. ಕನಕದಾಸರ ಮಹದೇವಪುರದ ಭೇಟಿ-ನೈಜ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇ?	ಭೈರಪ್ಪ.ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಡಾ. ಶಲ್ವಪಿಳ್ಳೆ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ	೩೫೦
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೮೭. "ಸರೂರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಕೆಲವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು"	ಸಣ್ಣಪಾಲಯ್ಯ.ಎಸ್.ಎಂ.	೩೬೩
೮೮. ಹಂಪಿ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ	ಅಕ್ಬರ್ ಖಾನಂ ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.	೩೬೪
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೯೨. ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ರಂಗನಾಥ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಒಡೆಯರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೬೧೦ರಿಂದ ೧೮೮೧)	ಆರ್.ಎನ್. ರಶ್ಮಿ	೩೮೦
೯೩. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು	ಸೀತಾರಾಮ.ಪಿ.	೩೮೪
೯೪. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗಳಗೊಂದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಾತ್ರ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್.	೩೯೦
೯೫. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ನಗರ ದಂಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ೧೮೩೦-೧೮೩೧	ಡಾ. ಎಚ್.ಇ. ಬಸವರಾಜಪ್ಪ	೩೯೩
೯೬. "ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕೆಂಪನಂಜಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿ ವಾಣಿವಿಲಾಸ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನ-ಅವರು ತಂದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು" (೧೮೯೪-೧೯೦೨)	ಡಾ. ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಸಂತೋಷ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	೩೯೬
೯೭. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ-ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧ ಕಾಲದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಲಿಂಗರಾಜು	೪೦೩
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೧೧೦. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಆರ್. ಕೂಂಬೆಸ್ ಅವರ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಾರ್ಥ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತರಾಜ ಸಭೆ-ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ	ಸಣ್ಣಪಾಲಯ್ಯ ಬಿ.ಪಿ.	೪೬೩
೧೧೧. ಹಂಪೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಪರೂಪದ ನೃತ್ಯ ದುರ್ಗಾ ಶಿಲ್ಪ	ಪದ್ಮಜಾ ದೇಸಾಯಿ	೪೬೫
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೧೧೫. ಪಾಂಡವಪುರ (ಫೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸ್) ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳ ಒಂದು ಶೋಧ	ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್.ಎಸ್.	
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೧೨೩. ಕೋಟಿ ಶಂಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನರಸಿಂಹ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟನಕಲ್	ಕೆಳದಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಜೋಯಿಸ್	೫೦೫
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# ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಪರಿನರದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಶೇಷಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ರಾಕೇಶ್\*

ಬೇಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಂದಿಗುಡಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಮೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಸಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಕೆರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಗಳಿವೆ.

ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲೆವುಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಹೊನ್ನಾಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಾಸನವು ಹೊನ್ನಾಳರ ದೊರೆ ವೀರನರಸಿಂಹನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕುರಿತುಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಶಾಸನಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ದಾನಶಾಸನ, ಎರಡು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಶಾಸನಗಳಿದ್ದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಶಾಸನ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿಯ ಸಿಂಧುರು ಹೊನ್ನಾಳರ ಸಾಮಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರಿನ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರ ನರಸಿಂಹನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಧುರ ಈಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಸ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಶಾನು ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಊರಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦೭೯ ಭಯ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಬಹಳ ೧೨ ಗುರುವಾರದಂದು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಊರಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೫೬೧ ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಣದುಲ್ಲಾಖಾನನು ಬಸವಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೀರೇಕೆಂಗಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕುಣಿಗಲುಗಟ್ಟದ ಕೋರಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಕೊಂಡಿ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಖಾನರಿಂದ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಕೆಂಗ ಹನುಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳದಿಯ ಅರಸ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನು ಆಗ ಈ ಸೀಮೆಯ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕರೆಭದ್ರ ಎಂಬುವವನಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಇತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವುಳ್ಳ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ೧೯೨೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳ ಬಳಿ ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ನಂತರ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಟುವ ಪರಂಪರೆ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಯಿತು.

ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಹಳೆಯ ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಇದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ೧೯೦೦-೧೯೨೦ರ ಸುಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರು ಹೊಳೆ (ಪ್ರವಾಹ) ಬಂದಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರ ಗೊಂಡಿವೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರ ಗೊಂಡ ಮಲ್ಲೂರುಗ್ರಾಮವು ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬಾಗವಾಯಿತು. ಮೂಲ ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಊರಾಗಿದ್ದು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವಿದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ, ಸುಖನಾಸಿ, ಮುಖಮಂಟಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ಲಿಂಗವಿದ್ದು ೩X೩ ಅಳತೆಯ ಪಾಣಿ ಪೀಠದ ಮೇಲೆ ೧ ಅಡಿ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ೧೦/೨ ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿ ಸರಳ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯ ದ್ವಾರ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ದ್ವಾರಬಾಗಿಲ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಕಳಸದ ರೀತಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ತೋರಣ. ತೋರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಮುಖ ಇದ್ದು ಇದರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಲ ಹೂವಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಹೂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳರ ರಾಜ ಲಾಂಛನ ಸಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಂಹದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಸಿಂಹ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂಕಡೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಪರಿವಾರದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ಗಾದೇವಿಯ ಪರಿವಾರ ಲಲಾಟದ ಬಿಂಬದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಉಬ್ಬು ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ನೋಡಲು ತುಂಬ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಲಲಾಟ ಬಿಂಬದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವ ದಾರಸಜಯರ ನಟಕೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದ ಸೇನಭೋವ ಬೋಪ್ಪಣ್ಣಂಗಳ್|| ಅಭಿನವ ಮಸ್ತೂರೂವಾರಿ ಬಾಬೋ ಜಜೇಣ್ಣ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ನಟಕೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸರಜಯವರ

\* ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಎ.ಆರ್.ಎಂ. ಪ್ರಭು ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ-೫೭೭೦೦೮.



ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆ, ಸೇನಭೋವ, ಬೋವುಣ್ಣ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಬಾಡೋನರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿದೆ. ಬಾಗಿಲ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಕದ ತೋಳಿನ ಭಾಗ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ತೋಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ, ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಬದ ರಚನೆ ಕಂಬದ ಬೋಧಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಂಹ ಮತ್ತು ಸಳನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಬರುವಹಾಗೆ ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಮುಖದ ರಚನೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ರಚನೆ, ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ರಚನೆಯು ಸುರುಳಿ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಲಂಧ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುರುಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗೊಂಡ ಮದನಿಕ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ಯಾಳಿ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯು ಸುರುಳಿ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಸುರುಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾಲುಗಳ ಸುರುಳಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಎರಡುಕಡೆ ಇದೆ. ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಕಂಬದ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ದ್ವಾರಪಾಲಕ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದನಿಕೆಯರ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು ತ್ರಿಭಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತ ಸುಂದರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಂಬದ ರಚನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಳ ಅಲಂಕಾರ ರಚನೆ ಇದೆ. ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗ್ಗದ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಾಗಿಲ ಒಳಮುಖದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಗಿಲ ಕೆಳಭಾಗ ಸರಳ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಜಾಲಂಧ್ರಗಳು ನೋಡಲು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸುಂದರ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶೈಲಿಯ ರಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

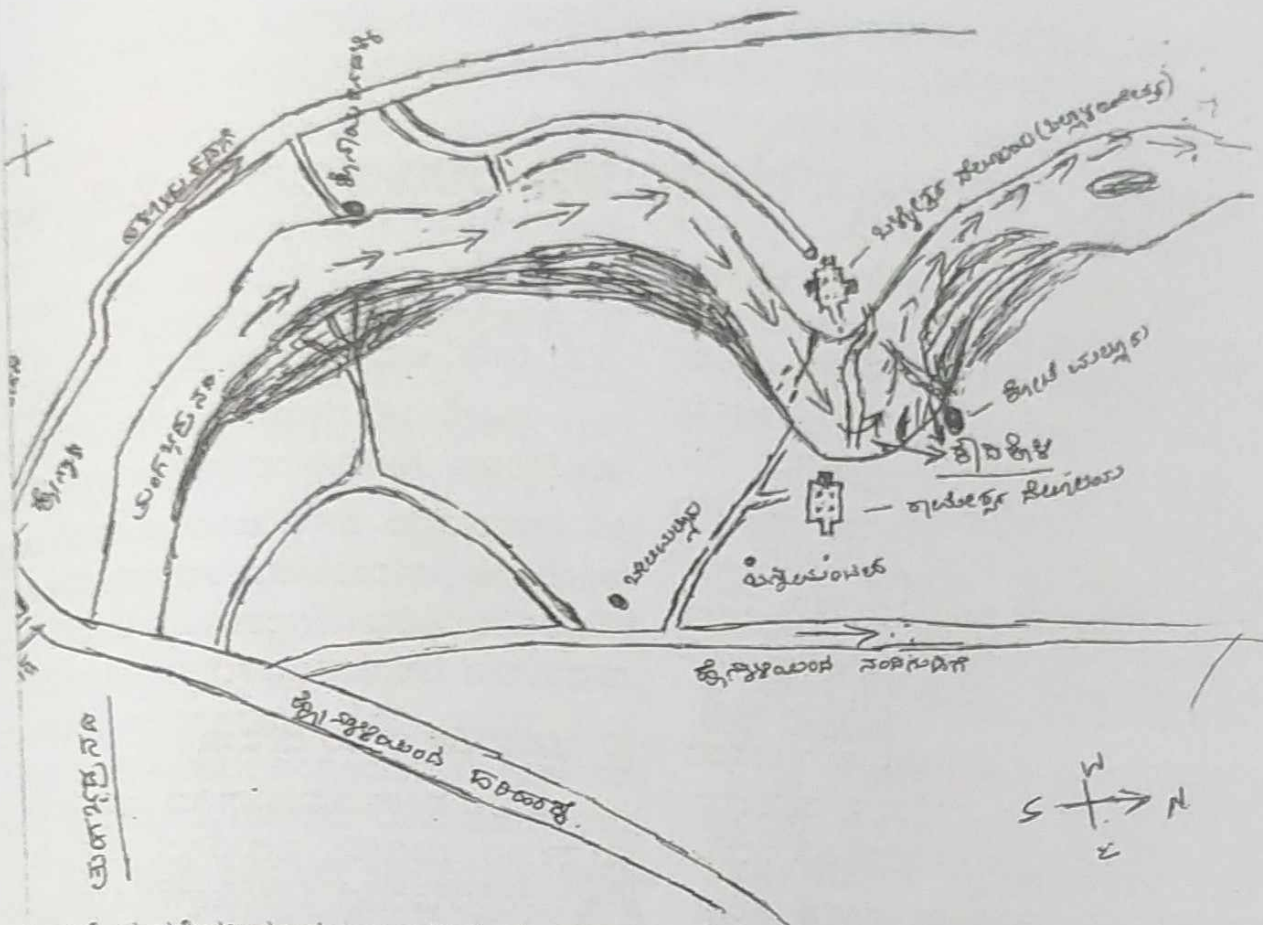
ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭಾಗದ ಮಂಟಪ ಎರಡು ಕಂಬಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಮಂಟಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಗೋಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎರಡು ಕಂಬಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಲಿ ಕಂಬಗಳು ಇವೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಗೋಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಬಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ನಂದಿಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಂದಿಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಎಡ ಭಾಗದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಪ್ತ ಮಾತೃಕೆಯರು, ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶಿಲ್ಪವಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗಣೇಶನ ಶಿಲ್ಪವಿದೆ. ಮೂಲ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಹಾಳಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಗಣೇಶನ ಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತರದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿದ ದುರ್ಗ ದೇವಿಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವದ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಎಡ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯ ಬಲ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಿರೀಟ ಅಲಂಕೃತವಾದ ಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಗುಡಿಯ

ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ದ್ವಾರಪಾಲಕರ ಶಿಲ್ಪದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಗ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕೇಯನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ನವಿಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ನೋಡಲು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳು ಭಗ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಇತರ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ತಾಗಿಸಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಎರಡು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಚನೆಯಾದವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರನರಸಿಂಹನ ದೇವರ ಸೇನಾಳು ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗರ ರಾಮೋಜನ ಮಗ ಕಾಮೋಜನು ಕಾದಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದ ದಾವಿಲು ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಬೋವಜನ ಮಗ ಮಾರನು ಬೊಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಬ ೨೦ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಮೋಜನು ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರಬೇಕು. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಅರಳಿಮರವಿದೆ. ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಶಾಸನವು ದಾನಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಾಸನದ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆ ಯತಿಗಳ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು ಇವುಗಳು ಸಮ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೆರೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಲ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ೫ ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಏಳು ಅಡಿಸರ್ಪದ ದಪ್ಪನೆಯ ಉಬ್ಬು ಶಿಲ್ಪವಿದೆ. ಬಲಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಡಿ ನಾಗರ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎರಡು ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರವಿದೆ. ಎಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎರಡು ಅಡಿ ಇದೆ.

ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದ ದೇವಾಲಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ೨೦೦೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ, ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ ಬಾಗಿಲು ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇತರ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಂಬಗಳು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮೂಲ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಿಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಇತರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ನಂದಿಯ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಬಲ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೂಲ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ





ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿಯು ಕೂಡಾ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನದು. ಮೂಲ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಿಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಲ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ನಂದಿಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಹಾಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಕೌದಿ ಹೊಳೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗವೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದಾಟಿದರೆ ಬಳ್ಳೇಶ್ವರ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ತಲುಪುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನದಿದಾಟಲು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದದು.

ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯವಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಜನವಸತಿ ಇರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದ

ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಅನೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳು ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿದರೆ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಬಳ್ಳೇಶ್ವರ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳ್ಳೇಶ್ವರದಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ದಾಟುವ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೌದಿ ಹೊಳೆಯೆಂದು ಕರೆದು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೊಂಡಿಯಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿಯ ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು (ಜಲದಾರಿಗಳು) ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರೆತು ಹೋಗಿವೆ.

#### ಆಧಾರಸೂಚಿ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು

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