

ಸಂಪುಟ  
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ಕನ್ನಡಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ

# ಇತಿಹಾಸ ದರ್ಶನ ೨೦೦೬



ಸಂಪಾದಕರು  
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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ (ರಿ.), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು





# ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ(ರಿ.)

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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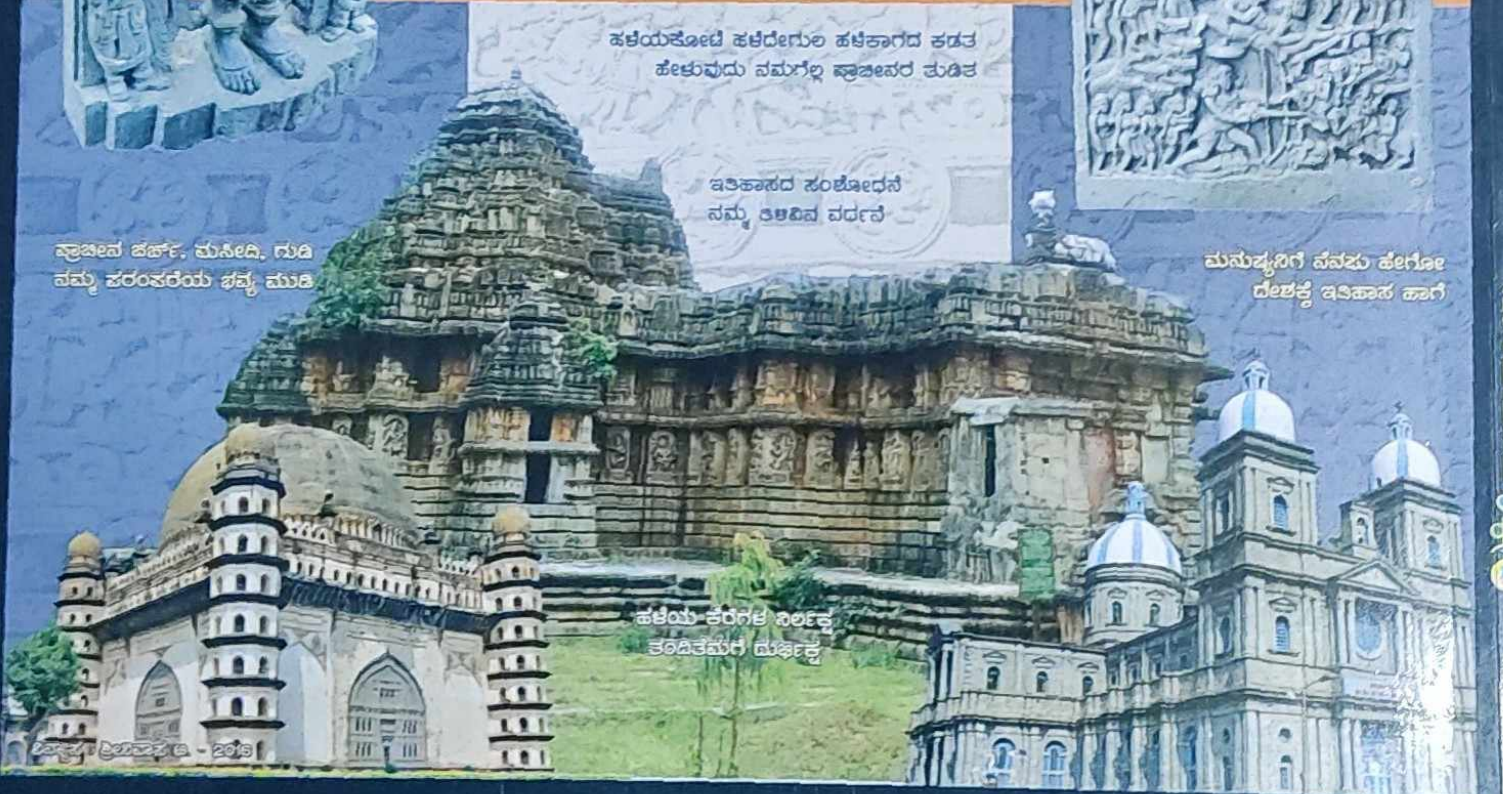


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೧೦೬. ರಾಜನೀತಿ ಕುಶಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್ ಬೆನೆಗಲ್ ರಾಮರಾವ್	ಡಾ. ಸುಷಮಾ ಆರೂರ್	೪೪೫
೧೦೭. ಬ್ರಜೇಂದ್ರನಾಥ್ ಸೀಲ್: ಒಂದು ಮರುಚಿಂತನೆ	ಡಾ. ಲೀಲಾ.ಬಿ.	೪೪೯
೧೦೮. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ ಅವರ ಪಾತ್ರ	ಮಂಜುಳ.ಎ.ಸಿ.	೪೫೪
೧೦೯. ಮಂಗಸೂಳಿ ಪವಾರ ದೇಸಾಯಿ (ಧೈರ್ಯಶೀಲರಾವ್)	ಡಾ. ಮಹಾನಂದ.ಎಂ.ಗೊಂದಿ	೪೫೮
೧೧೦. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಆರ್. ಕೊಂಬೇಸ್ ಅವರ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಾರ್ಥ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತರಾಜ ಸಭೆ-ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ	ಸಣ್ಣಪಾಲಯ್ಯ ಬಿ.ಪಿ.	೪೬೩
೧೧೧. ಹಂಪೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಪರೂಪದ ನೃತ್ಯ ದುರ್ಗಾ ಶಿಲ್ಪ	ಪದ್ಮಜಾ ದೇಸಾಯಿ	೪೬೫
೧೧೨. ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ ಬಾಚಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹುಣಿಸೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು	ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಜಯಮ್ಮ ಕರಿಯಣ್ಣ	೪೬೭
೧೧೩. ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಮಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ವೀರಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು	ಹೊನ್ನೂರುಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೆಚ್.	೪೭೦
೧೧೪. ಬಾಸವೂರು ಕಂಪಣದ ಜೈನ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು	ಶಿವಯೋಗಿ ಕೋರಿಶೆಟ್ಟರ	೪೭೫
೧೧೫. ಪಾಂಡವಪುರ (ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸ್) ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳ ಒಂದು ಶೋಧ	ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್.ಎಸ್.	
೧೧೬. ಗೌಡೂರು-ಮಾಚನೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಂದಲಿ ಬೂದಿ ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳು ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ	೪೭೯
೧೧೭. ಸೂಲವಾಡಿಯ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ: ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ	ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ	೪೮೫
೧೧೮. ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭಗ್ನಗೊಂಡ ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ	ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ.ಎಸ್.ಡಿ.	೪೮೮
೧೧೯. ಆನೆಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭಗ್ನಗೊಂಡ ಅಮೃತೇಶ್ವರ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ	ಅನಿಲ್.ಎಲ್.	೪೯೩
೧೨೦. ಆನೆಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನಾರ್ದನ ದೇವಾಲಯ: ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ	ಡಾ. ಸಿ.ಇ. ಲೋಕೇಶ್	೪೯೭
೧೨೧. ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರಾಪುರ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ, ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು	ಜಿ. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ	೫೦೦
೧೨೨. ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪಾಳ್ಯದ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ-ದೇವಾಲಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ	ಟಿ. ಸರಸ್ವತಿ	
೧೨೩. ಕೋಟಿ ಶಂಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನರಸಿಂಹ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿನಕಲ್	ಕೆಳದಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಜೋಯಿಸ್	೫೦೫
೧೨೪. ಸುಂಕಾತೊಣ್ಣೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು	ಮಮತಾ ರಾಣಿ	೫೦೯
೧೨೫. ಶೆಳ್ಳಗಿ ಮಾರುತಿ ಮಂಟಪ	ನೆಲ್ಲುದ್ರಿ ಸದಾನಂದಪ್ಪ	೫೧೧
೧೨೬. ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು	ಎಂ.ವಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ	೫೧೪
೧೨೭. ಉಣಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು, ಉಣಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು	ಡಾ. ರಮೇಶ ನಾಯಕ	೫೧೬
೧೨೮. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು	ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಸಿ. ರಾಕೇಶ್	೫೧೯
೧೨೯. ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಲ್ಲೂರು, ದೊಡ್ಡಯಲ್ಲೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು	ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ.ಪಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಿಗವಾಡ	೫೨೨
೧೩೦. ಬೀರಲದಿನ್ನಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾವಶೇಷಗಳು	ಟಿ.ಎಲ್. ಜಗದೀಶ್	೫೨೬
೧೩೧. "ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭಗ್ನಗೊಂಡ ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯ: ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ"	ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಕಾಮಯ್ಯ	೫೩೦
೧೩೨. ಅಥಣಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು	ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನ. ನೀರಲಗಿ	೫೩೫
* ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿ	ಅನಿಲ್ ಎಲ್.	೫೩೮
	ಸುರೇಶ್‌ಕುಮಾರ ಪಾಂಗಿ	೫೪೧
		೫೪೫



# ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾತೀತಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಸಿ. ರಾಕೇಶ್\*

ಬೇಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಂದಿಗುಡಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಸಾಗಿದರೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಸಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಕೆರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಗಳಿವೆ.

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

ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿಯ ಸಿಂಧು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಸಾಮಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರಿನ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರ ನರಸಿಂಹನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಧುರ ಈಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಸ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಊರಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಪಾಪು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦೭೯ ಭಯ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಬಹಳ ೧೨ ಗುರುವಾರದಂದು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲ ಊರಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೫೬೧ ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಣದುಲ್ಲಾಖಾನನು ಬಸವಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೀರೇಕೆಂಗಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕುಣಿಗಲುಗಟ್ಟದ ಕೋರಿಶೆಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇಲಿಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಕೊಂಡಿ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಖಾನರಿಂದ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಕೆಂಗ ಹನುಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಯ ಅರಸ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನು ಆಗ ಈ ಸೀಮೆಯ ವಾಸುಕಪ್ಪನನ್ನು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದ ಎಂಬುವವನಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವುಳ್ಳ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ೧೯೨೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ 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 ಇದ್ದಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಮೂಲ ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಊರಾಗಿದ್ದು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವಿದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ, ಸುಖಿನಾಸಿ, ಮುಖಮಂಟಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ಲಿಂಗವಿದ್ದು ೩X೩ ಅಳತೆಯ ಪಾಣಿ ಪೀಠದ ಮೇಲೆ ೧ ಅಡಿ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ೧೦/೨ ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರ ಸರಳ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯ ದ್ವಾರ ದಾಗಿಲು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ದ್ವಾರದಾಗಿಲ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ರೀತಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೋರಣ, ಕೋರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಮುಖ ಇದ್ದು ಇದರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಲ ಹೂವಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಹೂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ 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 ದಾರಸಜಿಯರ ನಟಕೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದ ಸೇನಧೋವ ದೋಪ್ಪಣ್ಣಂಗಳ್|| ಅಭಿನವ ಮಸ್ತೂರೂವಾರಿ ಬಾದೋ ಜಜೀರ್ಣ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ನಟಕೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸರಜಿಯವರ

\* ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾತೀತರು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಎ.ಆರ್.ಎಂ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಬಡಾವಡೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ-೫೭೭೦೦೮.



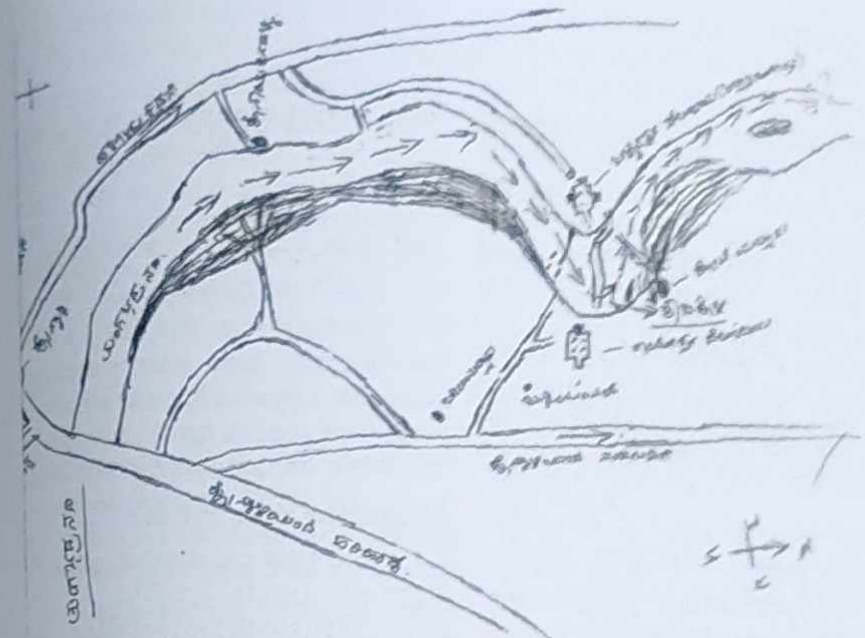
ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್ಧತೆ, ಸೇವಾಭೋಜನ, ಬೋಧಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಾಡೀಯರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿದೆ. ದಾಗಿಲ ಎಂಬ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕೋಶನ ಭಾಗ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಆಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಕೋಶಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ, ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಬದ ರಚನೆ ಕಂಬದ ದೋರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸುಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಬರುವವಾಗೆ ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಮುಖದ ರಚನೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ರಚನೆಯು ಸುರಿಯ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಲರಿದ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುರಿಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳೊಡನೆ ಮದನಿಕ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯು ಸುರಿಯ ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ಸುರಿಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸುರಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಎರಡುಕಡೆ ಇದೆ, ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಕಂಬದ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ದ್ವಾರಪಾಲಕ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದನಿಕೆಯರ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಶಿಫಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತ ಸುಂದರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಂಬದ ರಚನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ವ ಆಲಂಕಾರ ರಚನೆ ಇದೆ. ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗ್ಗದ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಗಿಲ ಒಳಮುಖದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ದಾಗಿಲ ಕೆಳಭಾಗ ಸರ್ವ ಆಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಜಾಲರಿದಗಳು ನೋಡಲು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸುಂದರ ಆಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದ ದಾಗಿಲು ಹೊದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶೈಲಿಯ ರಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗರ್ಭಗುಹದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭಾಗದ ಮಂಜಪ ಎರಡು ಕಂಬಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಮಂಜಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಗೋಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎರಡು ಕಂಬಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ೪ ಕಂಬಗಳು ಇವೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಗೋಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಬಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ನಂದಿಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಂದಿಯ ಹಿಲ್ದ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಎಡ ಭಾಗದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಪ್ತ ಮಾತೃಕೆಯರು, ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹಿಲ್ದಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗಣೇಶನ ಹಿಲ್ದಿದೆ. ಮೂಲ ಹಿಲ್ದ ಹಾಳಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಗಣೇಶನ ಹಿಲ್ದವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತರದ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿದ ದುರ್ಗ ದೇವಿಯ ಹಿಲ್ದವನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವದ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಎಡ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ದಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗುಹಿಯ ಬಲ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಿರೀಟ ಅಲಂಕೃತವಾದ ಹಿಲ್ದವನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಗುಡಿಯ

ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು  
ಗಮನಿಸುವ ದ್ವಾರವಾಲಕರ ಶಿಲ್ಪದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ  
ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಗ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕೇಯನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಇದೆ.  
ನವಿನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ನೋಡಲು ಸುಂದರ  
ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳು ಭಗ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಇತರ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಎರಡು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಚನೆಯಾದವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರನರಸಿಂಹನ ದೇವರ ಸೇನಾಳು ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗರ ರಾಮೋಜನ ಮಗ ಕಾಮೋಜನು ಕಾದಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದ ದಾಖಲು ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರದೋವಜನ ಮಗ ಮಾರನು ಬೊಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಬ ೨೦ ಧೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಮೋಜನು ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಪಿಸಿದ ಬೇಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಅರಳಿಮರವಿದೆ. ಅರಳಿಹಿಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಶಾಸನವು ದಾನಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಅರಳಿಹಿಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಾಸನದ ಅಕ್ಷಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆ ಯುತಿಗಳ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು ಇವುಗಳು ಸಮ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೆರೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಲ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ೫ ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಏಳು ಅಡಿಪರ್ವದ 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 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ನಂದಿಯ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಬಲ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೂಲ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ



ಪರಗಾವೆ. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿಯ ಕೂಡಾ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗಿದ್ದು. ಮೂಲ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಿಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಲ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ನಂದಿಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಪಾಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ  
ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಕೌದಿ ಹೊಳೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ  
ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗವೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ  
ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದಾಟಿದರೆ ಬಳ್ಳೇಶ್ವರ  
ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ತಲುಪುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ  
ದತ್ತಿ ಬಂದು ನದಿದಾಟಲು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದದು.

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

ದೇರಿಮಲ್ಲರು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗೇತೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ  
ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿದ್ದವು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ  
ನಮಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದತ್ತಿರುವ  
ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ  
ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬೊಲೆಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದಾಖಲೆ  
ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ  
ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.  
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲೆಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ  
ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಾಗಿತ್ತು. ದಾಖಲೆ ಬಾಳುವುದು ಕೆಲ ದೊರೆತಿದ್ದವು  
ಕರೆದು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಶೋಧಿಸಿ ಕರೆತರಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.  
ದೇರಿಮಲ್ಲರು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋ  
ಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿಯಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.  
ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರು ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು  
ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು (ಜಲದಾರಿಗಳು) ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ  
ಕಾಲ ಶಂಕರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿತು ಹೋಗಿದೆ.

ఆధారనూతి మరియు ఆభరణాలు

1. బిగిరిజా, దావణగేరి ఇదు నమ్మ బిల్లి, నిజానికా వూరక, దావణగేరి, 2000.
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3. క్రిటికల్ టుకంగి. ఎన్. కే.వేల్గిళ్ళ నూరూరి వూరక, కే.బి.ఆర్, 2008.





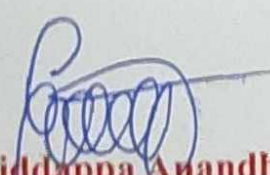
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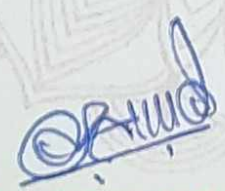
Information Literacy and Embedded Librarianship:  
Changing Role of College Libraries in Digital Era




## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Prof./Mr/Mrs, Mohamed Riyaz, Librarian, A.R.M.F. &c Davanagere  
has Participated / Presented paper on Use of electronic resources by the Students of  
Agriculture college Bheemrayanagudi : A Study  
in the two days National Conference on **“Information Literacy and Embedded Librarianship: Changing Role of**  
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University, Vijayapura, Karnataka jointly organised with KSCLA Bangalore on 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

  
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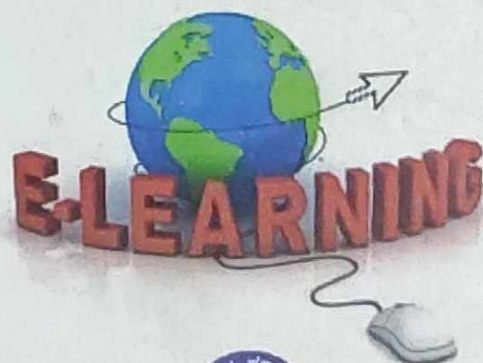
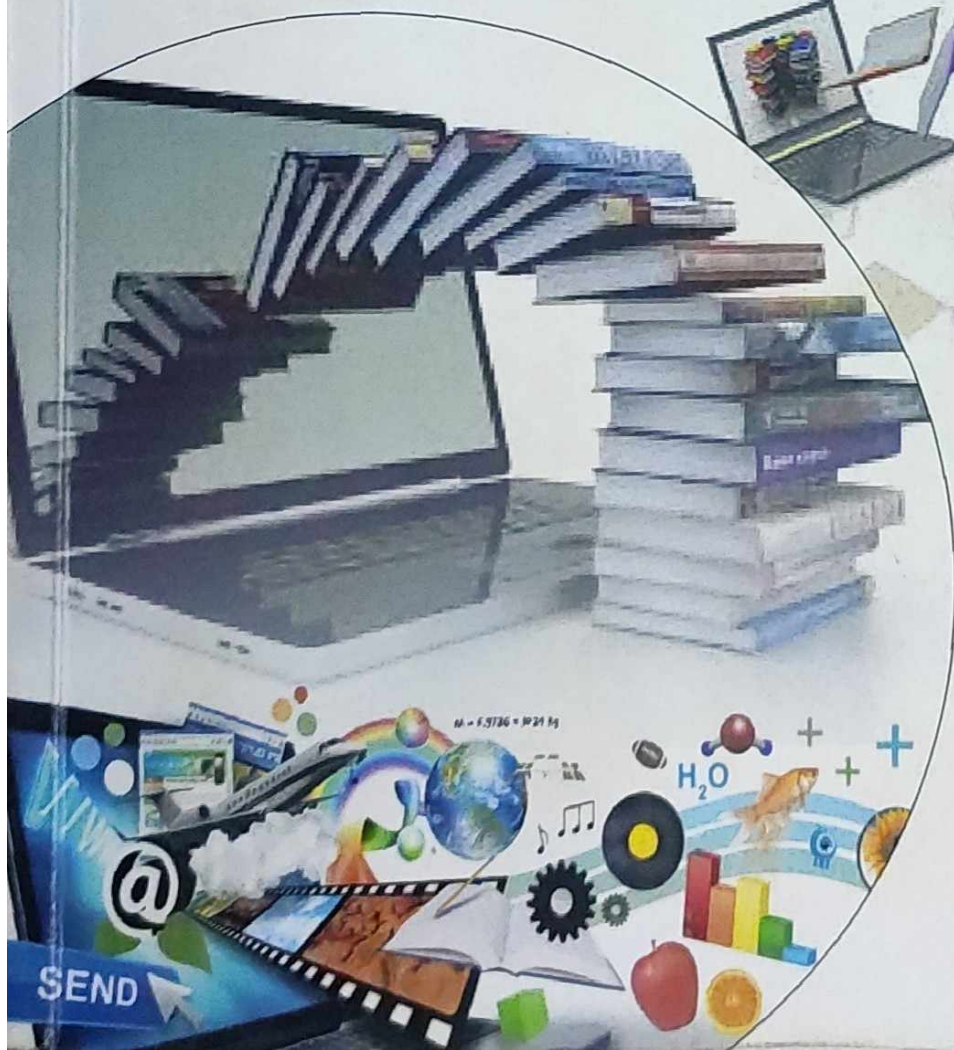
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*Dr. Gavisiddappa Anandhalli is presently working as a Senior Assistant Professor and Deputy Registrar of PME board, Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura, Karnataka. He served earlier at Proudhadavaraya Institute of Technology, Hospete as Chief Librarian. He holds Bachelor Degree in Science and Master Degree in Library and Information Science from Kuvempu University, Shivamogga. He received his M. Phil and Ph. D from Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. And he has cleared UGC-NET/JRF examination in the year 1998. He has over 10 years of teaching, research and consultancy experience. He really strives hard for the development of library profession and automation of library activities. He has successfully conducted several organizational assignments. He has published research papers both in National and International Refereed Journals. User Study, ICT Skill, Information Literacy and Digital Library, Research Methodology, Statistics and Scientometrics are the important areas of his specialized research interest. He has published over 60 papers, 2 Edited books and organized about 5 seminars/ workshops. He recently visited Japan, Osaka to present paper on "Internet Literacy Among Research Scholars in India" and also International Committee member for International Conference on LIS June 2016 Kyoto, Japan. He received "Best Teacher Award" from Karnataka State SC/ST Library Professional, Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi.*

*He has guided 19 M. Phil students and 8 students are perusing Ph. D under his guidance. He has implemented several innovative practices in the library such as Complete Automation of Library, Anti-plagiarism, Earn and Learn Scheme and Best Library User Award etc.*



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Trends of Knowledge Management in  
Corporate Librarianship *Shanmukhappa K* 298

Implementation and Management of Digital Collection  
Using Dspace at Aims Institutes Library, Bangalore  
Karnataka: A Case Study  
*Venkatesh K S ; Kattimani I. S.  
and Pavan Kumar Gudi* 306

Utilization of Electronic Resources among Teaching  
Faculty of Engineering College Libraries in  
Gulbarga District: A Study  
*Shamrao Ramanna; Krishnappa M and Gopal H D* 313

Digital Technology in Collection Management  
*Puttaswamy; Srinivasa H and Prashanth H* 324

Resource Sharing in Libraries  
*Jagadish Patange T and Subhas Mahenkrakar C* 337

Digital Library and Digitization  
*Madhu K N; Manjunatha M  
and Vijayaraj Kumar U S* 344

Digital Libraries: Its Benefits and Challenges  
*Suresh Sharanappa and Chandrasekhar U* 353

Role of Librarian in Digital Library and Use of  
Open Source Software *Shivraj Halyal B* 357

Drupal as Open Source Content Management  
Software's for Managing Libraries' in Digital Era  
*Jyothi Mudigoudar M and Sunita Konnurmuth S* 369

#### **Theme-4 Social Networking and Web Literacy**

Network Literacy for Librarians  
*Veerabasavaiah M and Sridhara R N* 378



# USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGE BHEEMRAYANAGUDI: A STUDY

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## Abstract:

*The paper deals with the use of E resources particularly by the student of the agriculture college of Bheemarayanagudi. Data is collected through the questionnaire method from the students. Total 210 questionnaires were distributed on sample bases and collected 180 questionnaires. The finding are that the respondents were involve in using different types of e-sources of various academic and research purpose it is found that they need orientation, training and user guide to get the information.*

**Keywords:** User study, college , Electronic resources, students.

## 1. Introduction

With the advent of information technology, internet, development of communication system and digital technology information is available on world wide web, as a result of which electronic resources have become the most sought after modern library's resources in satisfying varied needs of students faculty and research scholars. E-resources consist of E- books E-Journals, articles E-Theses dissertation Database and C D ROMs .E-resources have become the major portion of library collection.

So there is a necessity to make study on different aspects of e-resources and the issues relating to the use of e-resources by users, particularly by the students of academic institution.

## 2. Objectives

- To know the E-resources used by the Students of Agriculture college Bhimnarayangudi
- To find out the frequency of using e-resources.
- To know the purpose of which e-resources are being used
- To know the use of different types of e-resources
- To find out the problems faced by the students by using e-resources.
- To find out the awareness of e-resources
- To examine with the adequacy satisfaction with e-resources.
- To provide suggestion to overcome the problems of the users and improving the situation based on the study.

## 3. Methodology of the study

Data is collected through questionnaire method by distributing personally questionnaire to the students of Agriculture College at Bheemrayngudi. At present there are 356 undergraduates, nearly 210 Questionnaire were distributed among the students on sample basis. Total 180 filled questionnaires were received with response rate. The study also considered the present status and trend of e-resources being used. By keeping in mind the objectives of the study personal interview also conducted wherever necessary to assess the problems

## 4. Scope & Limitation

The scope of the present study is primarily confined to use of E-resources by the students of agriculture college Bheemarayangudi.

## 5. Analysis of Data

The data collected from the students through Questionnaires, was analyzed using simple percentage technique.



**Table 1: Questionnaire distributed**

SL No	Distributed Questionnaire	Respondents(n=180)	Percentage%
1	210	180	85.71%

**Table-2: Frequency of using e-resources**

SL No	Frequency	Respondents (n=180)	Percentage %
1	Daily	105	58.33%
2	Several times in a week	30	16.66%
3	Once in a week	60	33.33%
4	Once in a month	12	6.67%
5	Occasionally	12	6.67%

**Table-2:** Shows 58.33% of the responded using e-resources daily followed by once in a week 36.67% and 16.66% several times in a week 6.67% are using once in a month and occasionally.

**Table-3: Times spent for getting e-resources**

SL No	Time spent	Respondents (n=180)	Percentage %
1	2-3 hours	132	73.33%
2	3-4 hours	24	13.33%
3	4-5 hours	24	13.33%

**Table-3:** In order to access time of e-resources 73.33% of the respondents use E-resources 2-3 hours and 13.33% of them are using 3-4 hours & 4-5 hours.

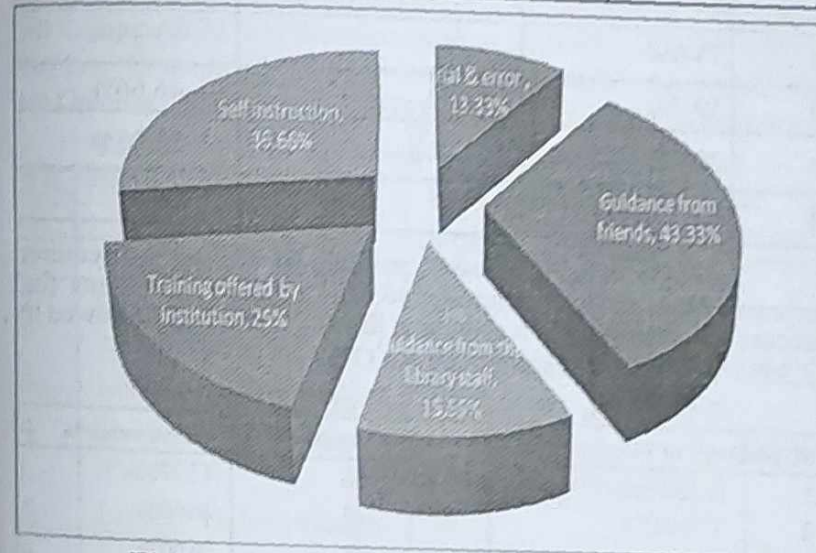
**Table-4: Purpose of using e-resources**

SL No	Purpose	Respondents(n=180)	Percentage%
1	For Study	150	83.33%
2	To Update Knowledge	144	80 %
3	Project work / seminars	96	53.33%

**Table-4:** It is observed from the table that most of the students are using e-resources for study 83.33% followed by 80% for update knowledge and 53.33% of them are for project work and seminars,

**Table-5: Methods of learning e-resources skills**

SL No	Method of learning	Respondents (n=180)	Percentage %
1	Trial & error	24	13.33%
2	Guidance from friends	78	43.33%
3	Guidance from the library staff	28	15.55%
4	Training offered by institution	45	25%
5	Self instruction	66	36.66%



**Fig1: Methods of learning e-resources skills**

**Table-5:** Shows that 13.33% respondents of the are trail& error method and 15.55% of the respondents are guidance from the library staff followed by 25 % training offered by institution ,36.66% of the respondent are self instruction followed by 43.33% are guidance from the friends.



**Table-6: Opinion regarding adequacy of information in e-resources**

SL No	Opinion	No of Respondents (n=180)	Percentage %
1	Always	90	50%
2	Sometimes	60	33.33%
3	Never	30	16.66%

**Table-6:** Reveals that 50% of the responds find the information in e-resources 'always' adequate while 33.33% find the information e-resources 'sometimes' followed by 16.66% of the respondents 'never'.

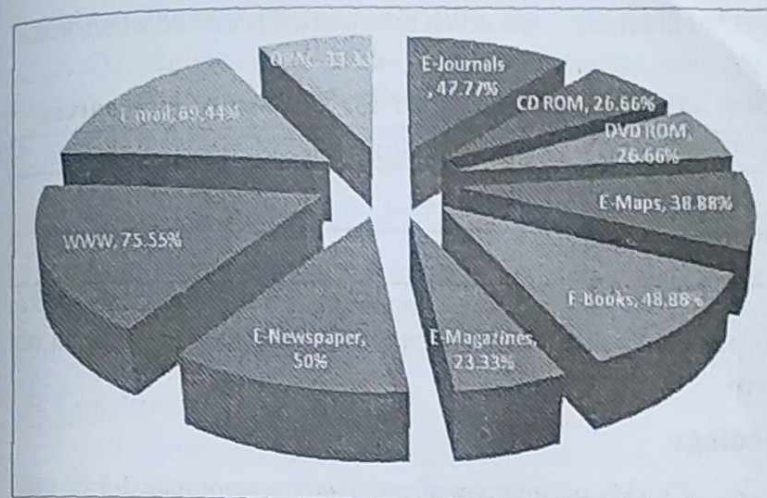
**Table-7: Success rate of getting E-resources**

SL No	Success Rate	No of Respondents (n=180)	Percentage %
1	75-99/	60	33.33%
2	50-74/	84	46.66%
3	25-49/	24	13.33%
4	Less them 25	0	00%

**Table-7:** Indicates the success rate of finding the required information in the E-resources' 46.66% of the respondents find success rate of getting E-resources at the range in 50-74 followed by 33.33% and 25-49 success rate 13.33%.

**Table-8: Different types of E-Resources**

SL No	Types of E-Resources	Respondents(n=180)	Percentage%
1	E-Journals	86	47.77%
2	CD ROM	48	26.66%
3	DVD ROM	48	26.66%
4	E-Maps	70	38.88%
5	E-Books	88	48.88%
6	E-Magazines	42	23.33%
7	E-Newspaper	90	50%
8	WWW	136	75.55%
9	E-mail	125	69.44%
10	OPAC	60	33.33%



**Fig2: Different types of e-resources**

**Table-8:** Reveals that 75.55% majority of the respondent opinion they preferred WWW & Email 69.44% followed by e- news paper 50%. About 48.88% of the respondent use E-books 38.88% opinion they use 'E- maps' 33.33% express for OPAC and 26.66 respondents are Opinion CD ROM and DVD ROM and 23.33% E- magazines.

**Table-9: Problem facing while using e-resources**

S.No	Problems	Respondents (n=180)	Percentage %
1	Slow access	114	63.33%
2	Difficult in finding information	60	33.33%
3	Long time for download	120	66.66%
4	Too much information is retrieval	36	20%
5	Lack of IT Knowledge	72	40%
6	Limited access to Computer	72	40%
7	Lack of training	90	50%

**Table-9** The above table shows the problems faced by the students using e-resources in long time for download 66.66% followed by slow access 63.33%, 50% of the respondents are opinion 'lack of training' followed by 'lack of IT knowledge' and 'limited access to computer' 40%. 33.33% are express that difficult in finding information



and 20% of them says too much information retrieved which makes them to select required one.

**Table -10: Training required for the use of e-resources**

SL No	Training	Respondents(n=180)	Percentage%
1	Yes	144	80%
2	No	36	20%

**Table-10:** Shows 80% of them reported training is required to access the e-resources & 20% of them suggested training is not required.

### 1. Findings

- 73.33% of the respondents using e-resources 2-3 hours
- Most popular method of acquiring the necessary skills to use e-resources is guidance from friends
- 46.66% of the respondents have reported that they succeeded in getting required information in the e-resources at the range of 50- 74%
- 66.66% of the respondents says it takes long time to download
- Majority of the respondents 75.55% use WWW and e mail 69.44%
- 50% of the respondents find the information in e- resources 'always' adequate
- 80% of the respondents reported that training is required for the use of e- resources

### 2. Recommendations

Based on findings of the study the following suggestions are made to improve the use of electronic resources.

- 1) The library must conduct training programs for students regarding how to use electronic resources effectively at regular intervals.
- 2) Access to more e-journals should be provided.
- 3) Awareness among the students should be created to use e-resources to obtain current

- 4) Information.
- 5) Online catalogue to be provided to the users like Title, Author, Subject at the library portal
- 6) Guidance to be provided at the library web page how to use e-resources.
- 7) Fund to be provided to acquire electronic resources.
- 8) The internet connectivity and speed should be increased.
- 9) Majority of the respondents reveals that the e-resources are more informative.

### 3. Conclusion:

Electronic resources played a vital role in the 21st era. It has become most important media of communication. Electronic resources play a central role in teaching research & extension activities of the education systems. The availability and accessibility of information made the students to use electronic resources frequently. The usage of agriculture college library its services resources need to be increased. The library should give orientation program or training & user guidance for the students to utilized maximum

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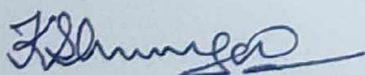
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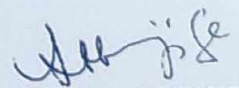
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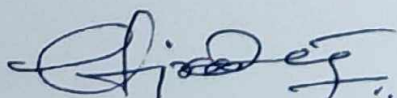
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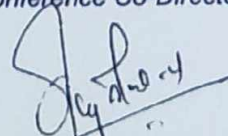
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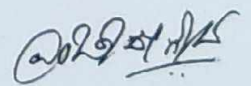
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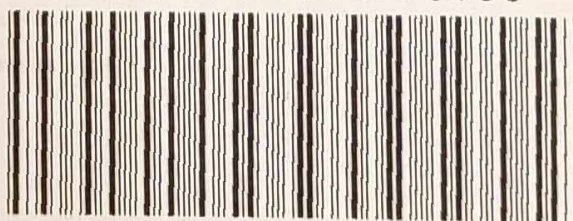
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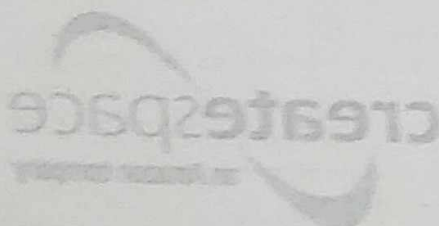
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57	Political Empowerment of Depressed Classes through Panchayath Raj Institutions – An Analysis	Nagabhushana.T.G	221
58	Comparative Analysis of the Progress of MGNREGA in Karnataka	Thirumalesh Babu.T.R	226
59	English Language and Empowerment: Potential-Issues, Way Forward	Nanjappa.H	229
60	Present Status of the Scheme of MGNREGA in Karnataka	Manjunatha.M	231
61	History of Pavagada Fort – An Overview	Ramanjinamma.P.O	234
62	Learning and Teaching as Situated Language Practices: Role of Habitual Actions and Expectations Regarding the Transmission of Knowledge	Prasannakumar.H.C	237
63	Role of Language in Women's Empowerment in India	Gangadhar.J	239
64	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment – A Review	Ravindra.S	241
65	Economics in Watershed Management: Profitability, Externalities, and Incentives	H.Shantha Naik	244
66	Relevance of Physical Education in Interdisciplinary Context	Shylendrakumar.S.J	248
67	Language policy in education and the role of English in India	Siddappa.E	252
68	Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi with special reference to Basic Education	Biligirirangaiah.C	255
69	Treaty of Srirangapatna (1799)- Partition of Mysore analysis of its effects on South India	Dr. Rachaiah	260
70	Protection of Child Rights in India – Problems and Prospects	Umadevaraju and Devaraju.SS.	263
71	A Case Study of the Curriculum and the Organization of 'Kaliyuva Mane' - An Alternative School for the Unprivileged	Vasudha C R	268
72	Self-Concept among Adolescents in the context of Academic Self-Handicapping: Educational Implications	Asha Kumari. B	275
73	Economic analysis of Customers' Attraction towards Supermarket: A Case Study of Eastern Market of Rajiv Nagar In Mysuru District	Dr.Reshma Chengappa and Mishkath Razviya	279
74	Nanotechnology: Benefits and Applications	K.Jagadeesha	285
75	A Critical Study on Women's Rights in Industrial Establishments	K.S. Jayakumar	289
76	The Role of Insurance in Economics Development	Farzaneh Haghighat Nia and Hossein Niavand	294
77	A Study of Contemporary Socio-Legal Perspectives on Live-in-Relationship	Kumara.N.J and Dr. Maruthi. T.R	299
78	Impact of globalization on Indian banking sector	K.N. Laxmikanth	305
79	Relationship Between Multiple Intelligences and Socio-Demographic Variables of Adolescents – A Review Article	Amitha.V and Dr. Vijayalaxmi AHM	309
80	A Study on Work Culture of Secondary School Teachers	Dr. Manju N. D	313
81	Challenges in preparation of teachers for inclusive education-need for the hour	Veena M.S.	319



# ECONOMICS IN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: PROFITABILITY, EXTERNALITIES, AND INCENTIVES

H. SHANTHA NAIK

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## ABSTRACT

An attempt is made in this paper to analyse the economics in watershed management, profitability, externalities and incentives. Watershed management is an emerging concept for the efficient use of rain run-off in the rural areas of India. The approach to watershed management is participatory in nature; people friendly, location specific, process based and geared to cater to the problems and needs of the rural communities. The principle of watershed management is the proper management of all the precipitation by way of collection, storage and efficient utilization of run-off water and use of groundwater. The re-harvesting of run-off in the study area of watershed management is achieved by managing 25% of the total rainfall and 25% of the run-off to generate crop-growing area, through four re-harvesting mechanisms such as tanks, farm ponds, contour bunds and structures such as gully plugs and surface detention in depression. (Rao Jagannatha R. et. al., 2005). Collective action among all watershed resource users is needed to manage hydrological processes for maximum productivity of the whole watershed system. In many areas it is about flood control. In hilly, semi-arid areas of India, the focus is on water harvesting, or trapping runoff during the rainy season for later use when water is scarce. In flatter areas with less opportunity for water harvesting, it is more about concentrating soil moisture to raise rain fed agricultural productivity.

**Keywords:** Watershed management, profitability and externalities.

## Introduction

In India the watershed projects in developing countries that focus on water harvesting and soil conservation typically state three objectives: 1) conserve and strengthen the natural resource base, 2) make agriculture and other natural resource-based activities more productive, and 3) support rural livelihoods to alleviate poverty. The first objective builds the foundation for the second, which in turn supports the third. Besides the short term effects of watershed development on rural employment, there is a widespread belief that if watershed management (WSD) programmes succeed then they will reduce the flow of migration. (2004) Migration reduction impacts seem to be more marked in intensively treated, (Jetske Bouma pers comm.) Throughout the world and particularly in India now Watershed Development Programme has also evolved as a comprehensive development concept for sustainable and efficient utilization of natural resources for the benefit of the local community with special attention to the rural poor. The basic objective under the watershed programme ought to be that the conservation and development measures be conceived as means and the production systems compatible with the concept of ecological security as ends. —Watershed development is, thus, holistic development seeking sustainable livelihood security system for all life forms in the area (2001).

A watershed is the area that drains to a common outlet. It is the basic building block for land and water planning. Degradation of watersheds in recent decades has brought the long-term reduction of the quantity and quality of land and water resources, as shown in the cases of Lesotho and Morocco. Changes in watersheds have resulted from a range of natural and anthropogenic factors, including natural soil erosion, changes in farming systems, over abstraction of water, overgrazing, deforestation, and pollution. The combination of environmental costs and socioeconomic impacts has prompted investment in watershed management in many developing countries. Watershed management is the integrated use of land, vegetation and water in a geographically discrete drainage area for the benefit of its residents, with the objective of protecting or conserving the hydrologic services that the watershed provides and of reducing or avoiding negative downstream or groundwater impacts. The key characteristics of a watershed that drive management approaches are the integration of land and water resources, the causal link between upstream land and water use and downstream impacts and externalities, the typical nexus in upland areas of developing countries between resource depletion and poverty, and the multiplicity of stakeholders. Watershed management

approaches need to be adapted to the local situation and to changes in natural resource use and climate.

The Policy and Legal Framework of Watershed Management Watershed management works best when there is a supportive policy and legal framework, particularly (a) policies that facilitate decentralized and participatory development, (b) institutional arrangements that allow and encourage public agencies at all levels to work together, and (c) an approach to access to natural resources that reflects local legislation and tenure practices and problems. Land tenure and common pool resources are a particular challenge for watershed management, and there needs to be a clear understanding of the policy and legal framework and local practices and of how a project can work within this framework to promote investment. Lack of such an understanding in the Turkey Eastern Anatolia Project led to failure of the pasture improvement component. Operations can also help in the process of preparing for and implementing reforms.

Watershed Management and Poverty Reduction although poverty reduction is usually an objective of watershed management programs, empirical evidence of poverty reduction impacts is weak. Most projects reviewed included poverty reduction among their objectives, but there was little evidence of any ex ante analysis of poverty that would have helped to improve project design, and actual impacts were rarely measured. The poor may even be at risk from programs; for example, landless people dependent on common natural resources for their livelihood may suffer from conservation interventions, such as rangeland closure, as observed in upper watersheds in India (see Box 32). However, targeting only the poor has proved difficult, as efficient watershed management has introduced through the participatory process, the role of stakeholders is analyzed within a watershed, and institutional mechanisms and the stakeholder communication process are designed to include the poor. In these cases, investment programs also include income-generating activities that benefit the poor. When management issues arise in the larger watershed, programs may be able to strengthen the voice of upstream communities so that they—and the poor within them—do not bear the cost of providing environmental services to downstream. Basin committees that empower stakeholders through participatory processes are one possible approach.

Profitability is fundamental for engaging stakeholders in conservation, yet watershed management interventions may not in themselves be profitable for stakeholders. Establishing accurate estimates of costs and benefits, both at the farm level and beyond, has proved difficult. Often technical choices have been made without due consideration of financial profitability—or of economic value to society. Yet financial and economic analysis can help design investment packages that achieve both livelihoods and broader conservation objectives. The main problem has been getting the information needed. For the farm-level financial analysis, a simple step-by-step methodology can help in getting the information needed. For other impacts, quantification and valuation should be pursued, but this is difficult.

## Profitability is fundamental to engaging stakeholders in conservation.

The profitability of watershed management interventions to upland stakeholders is the main incentive for both investment decisions and sustainability. If an intervention is not profitable, there is a great risk that a stakeholder will not adopt or maintain it. The challenge is more acute because many soil and water conservation and reforestation practices can be very expensive (involving mechanized terracing and tree planting, for example) and high risk for poor stakeholders, while some of the benefits may be uncertain, or difficult to quantify, or may benefit stakeholders other than those who bear the costs.

Financial analysis of watershed management programs, generally carried out for costs and benefits for farms in upland areas, has been dogged by unrealistic estimations of negative effects on agricultural productivity arising from soil degradation, or overly optimistic predictions about productivity gains once the conservation measures have been established. For example, erosion rates are generally claimed to have highly negative impacts on productivity, but evidence on the magnitude of these effects is hard to find, and they may sometimes even be surprisingly small.<sup>30</sup> Conversely, soil and water conservation measures—beyond their direct investment costs—often imply a loss in the cultivated area, because of revegetation, terracing, and so forth. Beyond the farm, quantification and valuation of expected positive impacts are equally complex, or more so.



Financial and economic analysis for the projects reviewed usually focused on comparing agricultural and livestock production in the upstream area "with the project" and "without the project." Because of data limitations, projects generally did not look at impacts on the wider economy in the project area, and they rarely valued positive or negative externalities. Analysis at project completion typically used the same methodology, often without much new empirical data. The building block for the financial and economic analysis in projects reviewed was agricultural activity in the project area. The analysis identified a number of farm types or agro-ecological zones and used farm budgets to model future cropping patterns "with the project" and "without the project". The resource flows were then compared and matched to the project costs. A majority of projects also listed other expected benefits in the analysis, including reduction in sedimentation, control of landslides, natural resources benefits, improved water quality, food security, employment, or empowerment. In a few cases, these effects were quantified and valued, in particular reduction in sedimentation.

At project completion, the analysis proceeded along the same lines, with refined assumptions and sometimes more benefits valued (such as carbon sequestration in Loess Project, China, and reduced road maintenance for Land Management II Project, Brazil). Projects introduced both soil and moisture conservation measures and agricultural productivity enhancement investments. However, few projects valued the cost or benefits of conservation measures or their financial profitability to stakeholders. Project documents typically listed a range of soil and moisture conservation measures. Some projects did detail specific costs of the measures considered, but very few assessed these measures from the perspective of their economic value or of their financial profitability to stakeholders. Only one project, the Peru Sierra Natural Resources Management and Poverty Alleviation Project, proposed an economic cutoff point for investments. Evidence was mixed on the extent to which conservation investments were in themselves profitable for stakeholders, and hence sustainable. The project review yielded evidence of varying profitability of conservation investments. In many cases, the investments were only adopted because they were heavily subsidized (for example, the India Hills and Plains Projects, Indonesia Yogyakarta, and Burkina Faso), and adoption rates generally dwindled when subsidies ended. In other cases—Brazil and China, for example—there seems to have been more success in implementing conservation investments that proved profitable for stakeholders.

#### Suggestions

Financial and economic analysis is an important tool for designing watershed management investment programs. Financial and economic analysis in watershed management projects can plainly make a vital contribution to project design and implementation, and to subsequent sustainability. The financial analysis from the perspective of the upland farmer will reveal which techniques are profitable and low risks enough to be attractive. The economic analysis—which will correct the financial analysis by shadow pricing inputs and outputs and by bringing in "externalities," that is, costs and benefits not accruing directly to the farmer—will allow investments to be assessed from the perspective of society as a whole. The economic viability of investments will thus differ in important respects from their financial profitability insofar as it captures the extra value or cost to society of the watershed management interventions that is not reflected in the farmer's own livelihood.

The main problem has been in getting the information needed. A simple step-by-step methodology can help for farm-level analysis. For other impacts, in particular externalities, quantification and valuation should be pursued, but this is difficult. Economic analysis could help in this case to choose between different policy options. It may be surprising that such an important analysis has been understated in watershed management programs. The reasons evidently are the difficulty of gathering the information, particularly on costs and benefits both on-site and downstream. It should also list other expected benefits and costs to the project, including environmental impacts. When a comprehensive economic analysis that encompasses all major expected costs and benefits is available, it is a powerful, yet underutilized, tool for comparing policy options.

#### CONCLUSION

On the basis of above analysis it can be said that a lasting victory over land degradation by watershed management is possible only through appropriate technological inputs to restore the fertility of lands, social and economic reforms to involve people, political and governmental attitudinal changes for better rural upliftment and motivation of the peoples will for better cover management. Whatever may be the value of a plan, the impact of watershed management depends on effectiveness of the technology in the background of needs, priorities, cultural practices and community participation.

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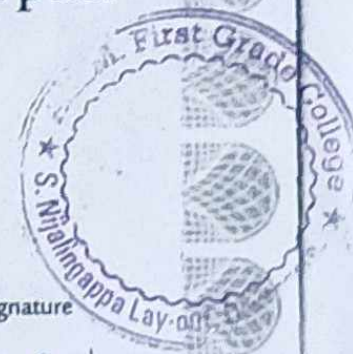
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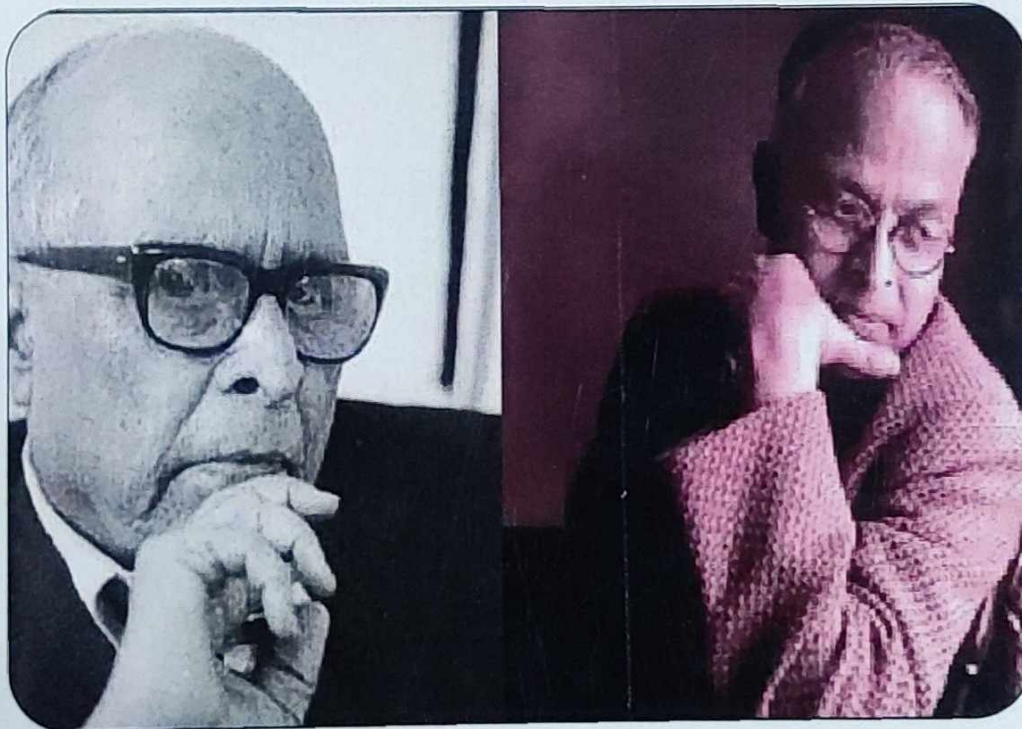
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## MODERNISM IN R K NARAYANA'S NOVEL THE GUIDE



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Assistant Professor of English A R M First Grade College S. Nijalingappa Layout Davangere, Karnataka.

**ABSTRACT:-** The main aim of this study of R. K. Narayan's The Guide is to analysis is based on the observation of the social structures revealed in this novel. It is very often observed that a writer knowingly or unknowingly portrays characters against a particular. ..Page No - 63

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7	Effectiveness Of Concept Mapping Strategy Of Teaching Science On Problem Solving Ability Of Secondary School Students Koppad Vanishree Totappa and Umme Kulsum	33
8	A Study Of Menat Health And Depression Among Alcoholic And Non-Alcoholic Persons Kalamb Prabodhan B. and S. E. Raypure	39
9	Education And Social-Economic Status. Shakera Banu and Surekha Kshreesagar	43
10	Menace Of Unsafe Food And Its Safety Laws In India Pranay R. Malviya	48
11	A Comparative Study Of Pre-Competition Anxiety And Sports Achievement Motivation Among Indigenous And Non Indigenous Game Players Of Karnatak University Sukashant S Patil and Shashidhara A Kellur	53
12	To Study Of Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence And Depression Among College Students Of Karad Prakash B. Darure	58
13	Modernism In R K Narayana's Novel The Guide Manohar. S. B	63
14	A Study Of Male And Female Literacy –Tahsilwise Analysis In West Khandesh Region Of Maharashtra State. B. D. Patil	67



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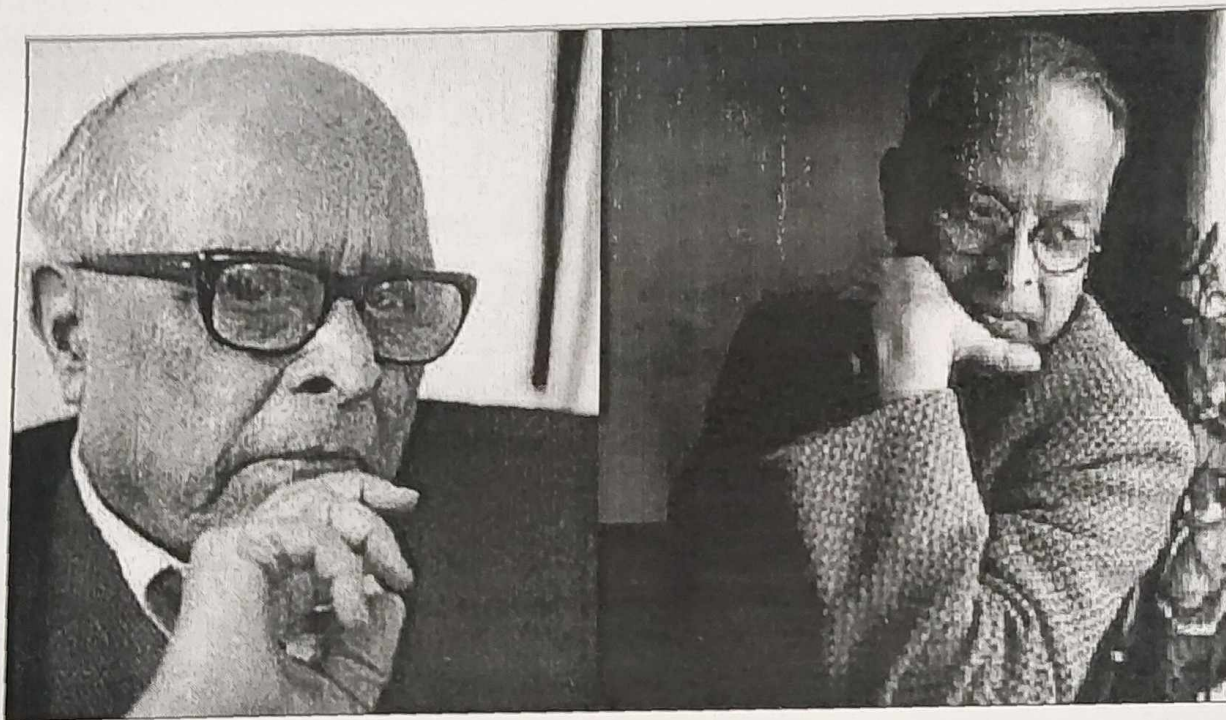
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## MODERNISM IN R K NARAYANA'S NOVEL THE GUIDE



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### ABSTRACT :

The main aim of this study of R. K. Narayan's *The Guide* is to analysis is based on the observation of the social structures revealed in this novel. It is very often observed that a writer knowingly or unknowingly portrays characters against a particular social environment or background. The work of writer usually represents the picture of that society against the local setting, where his novels or his works are set. The idea, belief and aspirations of the people are represented modern ideas by the writer through the media of his characters. Therefore it is not irrelevant to study a particular character against its social and cultural background.

**KEY WORDS:** - particular social environment , novels , social and cultural background



## INTRODUCTION:

R K Narayan's novel *The Guide* appeared in 1958. Its plot is again set in and around Malgudi. This paper proposes to examine the modernistic quality found in the novel. *The Guide* (1958), a Sahitya Akademi Award winner novel (1960) is Narayan's tour de force not only for its artistic excellence but also for its popular modernistic appeal. Narayan also as a chance to see modernistic life led by central characters of the novel. The story pass through farmer agricultural to an industrial economy and he uses the setting to make it sense as an authentic background for the different phases the characters goes through.

Modernism is a complex and diverse movement in the arts that provided great Renaissance of the 20th century, most of the revolutionary works of modernism belong to the second and Third decades of the century. This movement developed by many issues and many important prominent figures. English literature produced during Victorian and later Victorian period was patently minor when compare to the vast literature produced during the modernist movement. The Victorian literature had its own influence and significes in the literature during the own influence and significes in the literature during the 20th centuries devoted from it. This devotion may be compared to a river enriched by many streams and the modernist era begins from 1900.

R K Narayan born in 1907 in Madars, his thoughts, feelings the stirring of the soul, the way word movements of the consciousness are all of the soil of India. He is one of the few writers in India who take their craft seriously, constantly striving to improve the instrument pursuing with sense of dedication what may often seem to be the mirage of technical perfection.

In the *Guide* author gives us a chance to see them pass through from agricultural to an industrial economy and he uses the setting to make it serve as an authentic background for the different phases the characters of through. The central character of the novel Raju himself passes as it were from a state of innocence to a state of experience.

Like some modern novels does aim exploring the hollowness of modern life and modern mechanism of the day today life of middle class society in Indian scenario and Narayan subjugate the individual to the omnipotent social mechanism and the so called central character in the novel Raju is more drawn to free choice ultimately transforming him from an ordinary man into a saintly reform of mankind, though his action are not always guided by any religious and anti religious implication his transformation take place under circumstance beyond his control. The central character's worldly life in its different angles, colours and shades of feelings is expressed in the early phase of this novel while his quest in a situation over which he has almost no control is highlighted by the novelist in the later part of the story.

Narayan's *The Guide* echoes the pursuit of material pleasure in the shape of the attachments the real attachment of Raju with the charming and sensitive dancer lady Rosie, he experiences joys and sorrows in quick succession but ultimately his degeneration creates in him intense mental conflict suffering, it is also common aspect of the modernist behaviours and creates in him intense mental conflicts and suffering, it is also common aspects of the modernists behaviours and mannerism showed by Narayan through the important character of the novel.

Raju, the son of the a petty burger at the railway station who sells peppermint, fruits, tobacco etc then comes to have own his father death he develops to selling different types of books corner of India for sightseeing soon Raju became famous 'Railway Raju' hired by tourists to Mempi hills and caves.

While working as tourist guide comes to contact with elegant Roise, she has been educated taken M A Economics degree and also married rich and scholarly man whose interest on painting of

ancient art. Husband and wife have opposite nature make utilize by the tourist guide Raju, Roise has passion for dancing, the Raju falling in love with Roise, he also support to arouses her latent passion, become love's prey, Raju suffering from a mental agony shattering the peace of his mind and feelings. Raju's caring mother disapproving of her son's dark relationship with dancing girl, soon she leaves the house with her brother, then Raju pay more attention to Roise not for his business and their himself into the physical relationship with Roise.

Then the material prosperity and the fortune occupy his attention. Now Raju arranges dance programmes for Roise, he adopts the name 'Nalini'. As a dancer Roise famous high-up in the sky with cash flowing into Raju, suddenly Raju and Roise move to new splendid house at new extension, then Raju finding enjoys the satisfaction showing way of life opulent with money, praise, dances, music, luxury and conflict Raju involved in the playing cards with big friends circle in room when there is the profuse supply of tea, coffee, food and alcoholic drinks. Then husband of Roise Macro's book on the cultural history has come out of the press after some days Raju is arrested on a complaint from Macro on the change of forgery for his fake signing of Roise. Roise lets him know that she may go back to her husband; Raju is sentenced to two years imprisonment, thus his degeneration is caused by his purist of material pleasures.

There is a clash of caste, classes and interests in the persistence of time honour customs and the old values on the other hand and the weakening modern social and moral structure on the other hand. All this completely realised in terms of interactions of characters like Marco, Roise and Raju but Roise lost interest in dance, when it was commercialised by Raju because of he was an adventurer and all his talk of art and love for her proved to be so hollow and insincere in the light of the sordid use to which he had put Roise's talent.

Narayan shows admirable freedom from convention in the portrayal of Roise and their is in Macro a singleness of purpose and the fulfilment of not a very lendable objective, without a human centre study of the dead past cannot enrich the life of the present, so it has blinded him to present that to involving the research of hill and cave of the past ancient culture of the land. So Narayan shows him as wicked in the novel, he mistakes the means for the end forgets the main streams of life in his anxiety to belong to a tributary, but for the case of Raju is different when he utilizes the time and situation became commercialized his mind gaming and became rich and complex life.

When Raju comes out of jail he take s refuge in a temple situate in remote place, sitting on a stone slab near village temple with philosophical weariness and preoccupied with problem of so we how dragging his life by solving Velan's problem with his daughters, he gradually earns respected of the ignorant villagers they consider and made him a holy ma. Raju soon realised that his spiritual status to be enhance to earn of daily bread, so he starts grew a bread and long hair to full and his nape for a clean shaven. The villagers also started bringing so many things for him that he lost interest in accumulation so more respect an important stage in the making of the Mahatma. The next stage in the growth of the swami came when the rains failed and summer beaten up plants, animals, withering. The dreadful situation the holy man Raju is expected to endure the ordeal of standing keep-deep in water for two weeks and utter lines of prayer to bring down rain on earth. His penance successful, the *Guide* to the life of desire and lust is now transformed into a man eager to court suffering for alleviating the misery of the large humanity.

## According to M. K. Naik:

R. K. Narayan chief contribution to Indian English fiction is twofold, First he has created a tiny but perfectly credible universal in Malgudi, which is the same class a Hardy's Wessex and Faulkner's



Yoknapatawpta and he has filled it with men and women, who are as real to us as the people actually around us, secondly an eagle-eyed observer of life and human nature he has illuminates the basic ironies, deep-seated ambiguities and existential dilemmas of the human condition.

#### **Ved Mehta mentions:**

R. K. Narayan manages by a mired of perception and choice of details of convey the Indian without a single false feelings or gesture.

R. K. Narayan has blunt both the classical and romantic elements in his narrative structures he faithful describes society as it is found with critic on it, but in process of representation he does not forget keeping init a new thought of life here there is both ethical and esthetical combination in his writing. It has been recognized how modernism has been injunction during the ethical periods of Indian Renaissance.

#### **Conclusion :**

In the novel The guide the main characters are depicting the modernist elements the hero Raju belongs to society with many traditions and great cultural diversity but he goes an implement the modernist elements in his life that may e break down the traditional values, moral aspects desires for physical love disturbed the traditional family rejection of parental relationship and involve in illegal activity by making the forgery than he became a saint of the shake for the fear of self in discovery society and also how the morality in society is by dealing false worshiping the personality as a godly man and it's also a combination of sincerity one hand and self depiction on the other, Another they we find there is not ethical ground for both characters Raju and Roise even Roise belongs to the traditional family and married women ready to reject husband and wife relationship and ready to disturbed the other family relations because of the self motive of fame and name .

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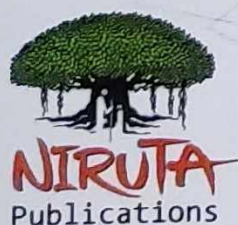
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# Financial Sector Reforms in India

Edited by Dr. G.T. Govindappa, Dr. Laxmana P, Dr. Cirappa I.B.

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86. A Paper on Corporate Governance in World Bank - 449  
Mis. Priyanka. B.R. and Mis. Reshma. M.S.
87. The Challenges and Opportunites of Insurance Sector in India - 452  
Basavaraja. M.K
88. Profitability Analysis of Co-operative Bank (A Case Study on Davangere Urban Co-operative Bank) - 456  
Jyothi.S.G and Kavitha.V.M
89. Financial Refomrs in Commercial Banks in India - 461  
Mr. Muttesha N. and Ms. Sabah Anjum A
90. Indian Banking Sector Reforms - 467  
Marutesh S
91. A Study on Financial Performance of Co-operative Banks - 474  
(With Special Reference Bapuji Co-operative Bank Ltd., Davangere)  
Ranjitha C.R.
92. Indian Capital Market Reforms - 477  
Agnes Stella M and Uma Maheshwari.A
93. "Investors Awarness and Practices Towards Capital Markets Instruments in India; A Case Study on Chitradurga City." - 479  
Mr. Babu.S and Mr. Ramesh C Teli
94. "Evolution and Growth of Life Insurance in India" - 485  
Pavan Jinkal
95. "A Comparative Analysis between Old Private Sector Banks and New Private Sector Banks in India." - 490  
Miss. Akshatha .K and Mr. Sandeep .M
96. "Consumer Attitude Towards to Invest in Matual Funds; A Case Study on Chitradurga City" - 495  
Siddesha G.S., Madukumar M.N and Hareesh Patil P.O
97. Role of Commercial Banks in Agricultural Finance: A Special Reference to SBM Agriculcural Development Bank, Davanagere - 500  
Padmashree C.R.
98. Role of Taxation in Capital Markets - 507  
Triveni C.D
99. A Study on Usage and Satisfaction of Customers on Credit Cards - 512  
(A Case Study on Davanagere City)  
Mr. G.R. Sateeshnaik



## 98. Role of Taxation in Capital Markets

Triveni C.D\*

### Abstract:

Capital market is a vast playing field for speculation and Investment Avenue. Hence, the various aspects relating to capital market like dividends, capital gains, commission, and charges (brokerage); all these aspects directly coming in to contact with taxation. Capital market is a better platform to raise the fund and to invest the fund. Looking to both aspects in a very narrow sense seems to be different from each other. But on the deeper view to the insight of both the aspects i.e. capital market and taxation, they both are contributing to each other. Hence, taxation is very essential to be known in capital market. Capital market and taxation are the body and soul of Indian Economic system. Government encourages investors to invest in capital market for development of country as well as investors.

### Introduction:

Capital market has been playing a vital role in Indian financial system. The Indian economy is mainly depending upon the capital market starting from the raising of the capital from the capital market through primary capital market and making provisions for liquidation in secondary capital market to the public in large. In the sense, it makes the mobilization of 'drops' of resource to 'ocean' of investment.

Capital market acts a middleman between investor and company also investor and investors, looking to the economy of country being a capital market plays an important role, the most important revenue for the economic development of country is tax. Hence we can observe both taxation and capital market have its impact on Indian financial system.

To take an example, the basic model of capital flows and taxation suggest that a raise in the tax

rate in an open economy will cause a net capital outflow and a lower aggregate capital stock. The lower capital stock may well have a negative impact on economic welfare of the residents of the country. It may therefore be natural to investigate the impact of taxes on the aggregate capital stock. Alternatively if domestic savings were unaffected then change in aggregate investment would match the net capital outflow. However much of the empirical literature on the impact of taxes on capital flows instead examines the impact of tax on FDI.

Taxation directly helps to growth of Indian economy through collection made on profit every corporate company. On the other hand, tax is also collected from dividend distribution. It will be double taxation on the profit of the company. Because of the variable provisions are available in the taxation that should be motivating investors to invest in the capital market.

### Need for the study:

Taxation is main revenue for the government. The corporate tax will be more in portion and also the dividend distribution tax will also add up to this. On the other hand in order to save the tax, by claiming the various deductions and exemptions, the public will invest more. And this more and more investment will give enough fun to capital market and will again create more revenue to government in for of taxes on profits thereafter. The companies can easily raise fund from the tiny sources, the companies include both product and services oriented which come directly under capital market. Hence I found it is a worthy to study the aspects as interrelated and jointly and to enrich the knowledge regarding both the aspects as one.

\* M.com, 2nd semester, Department of Studies and Research in commerce, Davangere University.



### Objectives of study:

- Understanding and analyzing the growth of capital sector and taxation system in capital market
- To predicting the future development and changes made in taxation system in India
- Motivating investors to invest in capital market for enjoying tax provisions and exemptions
- To create healthy environment in capital market through taxation rules and regulations

### Role of taxation in capital market:

Capital market had a wide scope it will play a vital role in Indian economic system. So much of revenue has to be collected by capital market through tax. Government of India has taking special care towards capital market. Because to strengthen the growth of nation, to make India in financially strong, capital market contribution is more in collection of tax.

#### • Capital market operation and change of double taxation.

The operators in capital market have been complaining of double taxation and multiplicity of fees, by doubling taxation. They meant that tax is levied on the income of the company in its hands (corporate tax on profits) and thereafter the dividends (dividends distribution tax) distributions made to shareholders out of profits. This is what happens where taxation of income of companies based on the classical theory of taxation.

#### • Stamp duties:

There are taxes imposed on instruments such as deeds of assignment, power attorney, bill of sale, bill of exchange, charter party agreement bonds, etc., letters of guarantees and other types of documents listed in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Act. Stamp duties can be either specific. Although stamp duty is a federal tax in administration is shared between Federal and State Government.

#### • Tax implications on capital gains from securities:

Short term capital gains are taxed as per tax slab and long term capital gain is taxed at concessional rate of 10% without indexation and at the rate of 20% with indexation.

As per section 111A of Income Tax Act, tax on short term capital gains should be charged at the rate of 15% plus surcharge and education cess. But in the case of long term capital gains it will come down to zero of equity shares. In case of short term capital gains conditions have to be followed:

- Short term capital gains that arise from transfer of equity share of a company or unit mutual fund.
- Transaction takes place after 1st October, 2004
- Security transaction for tax has already paid

As per SEBI regulations, if a scheme maintains 65% of its average weekly net assets invested in Indian equities it will be considered as equity scheme and an investor will not pay any tax on such investment on long term basis.

On the other hand, if an investor invests 100% of foreign equity even as a long term basis, the investor will not have to pay tax on the basis of capital gains scheme.

#### • Security transaction tax

It is the tax payable on the value of taxable securities transaction. It was introduced in India by the 2004 budget and it is applicable with effect from 1st October, 2004. It is levied on every purchase or sale of securities. That are listed on Indian Stock Exchange, this would include Shares, derivatives or equity oriented Mutual funds units. The rate of tax that is deducted is determined by the Central Government, and it varies with different types of transactions and securities. It is deducted at source by the broker, at the time of transaction itself, the net result is that it pushes up the cost of the transaction done.



**Table 1: security transaction tax (STT) on the various transactions in securities market:**

Product	Transaction on	STT rate	Charged on
Equity-delivery	Purchase	0.10%	Turnover
	Sell	0.10%	Turnover
Equity-intraday	Purchase	-	-
	Sell	0.025%	Turnover
Future	Purchase	-	-
	Sell	0.010%	Turnover
Option	Purchase	0.125%	Settlement price on exercise
	Sell	0.017%	Premium

Source: All about Security Transaction Tax, SMART PAISA, published in website.

**• Deduction for capital gains as Income Tax Act 1961:**

For long term capital gains 54EB- the total capital gains have to be invested in specific securities within 6 months for the date of transfer or sale of long term capital assets.

**• Tax benefits from mutual fund investments:**

Income received in respect of the units of MFs (mutual funds) will be exempted from income tax in the case of unit holders under section 10(35) of the Income Tax Act. However, dividends distribution tax will be payable by the MFs. No tax will be deducted at source on any income distributed by the MFs under the provision of section 194K, 196A of the Income Tax Act.

**• Capital gain exemptions:**

Long term capital gains on sale or repurchase of units will be chargeable under section 112 of the Income Tax Act. Under section 205C (plus surcharge and education cess) subjected to exemption of long term capital gains, provided in section 10(38) of the Income Tax Act.

- Education loans cut the tax burden use option if required
- Indexation inflation brings down capital gains tax

**Table 2: the various investment avenues with respect to their risk associated, returns and liquidity, and tax liberty that could be drawn:**

**Evaluation of Various investment avenues**

Financial Instruments	Types	Risk	Return	Liquidity	Tax Shelter	Convenience
Financial securities	Equity shares	High	High	Fairly high	Tax free: Dividends, but capital gains tax	High
	Fixed deposits / Debentures of company	Medium	High	Average	Nil	High
	Savings bank accounts	Negligible	Moderate	High	Taxable	Very high
	PO savings bank accounts	Negligible	Moderate	High	Tax free	Very high
	Public Provident Fund	Nil	High	Average	Qualified U/S 80C	Very high
Non-Securitized Financial Assets	Life Insurance policy	Nil	Medium	Average	Qualifies U/S 80C	Very high
	Equity fund	High	Significantly high	High	Qualified U/S 80C	Very high
	Growth schemes (Equity 80-100 percent)	High	High	High		Very high



Mutual fund schemes	Income scheme (equity 0 per cent)	Low to medium		Significantly high		Very high
	Balanced (Equity 0-60 percent)	Medium to high	Medium			
	Equity linked savings scheme (ELSS)	Moderate to high	Long-term capital appreciation	3-year lock-in period	Qualifies U/S 80C	
	Value fund	Risky	Potential growth	As per fund house	Attracts capital gains tax	
Exchange traded fund (ETF)	Indexed fund	Risky	Compare with Benchmark return	As per fund house	Attracts capital gains tax	
	Large-cap (more than 60-80 per cent is invested in large cap companies)	High	High	High	Qualified U/S 80C	Very High
	Large and mid-cap (60-80 per cent is invested in large cap companies)	High	High	High	Qualified U/S 80 C	High
Equities	Multi-cap (40-60 per cent assets deploy in large cap assets)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not qualified	Moderate
	Mid and small-cap (at least 60 percent assets small and mid-cap tax savings)	High	High	High	Tax rebate U/S 80C	Moderate (80-100 per cent)
	Corporate bond funds	Risk tolerance	High	As per fund house	Attracts capital gains tax	
Debt fund	Floating rates funds	Protected capital loss	Average	Varies as per fund house	Attracts capital gains tax	
	Balance fund	Low risk	Moderate	Varies as per fund house	Attracts capital gains tax	
Hybrid fund	Money market mutual/liquid or safer fund	Low	Moderate	High	No tax benefits	
Real assets	Real estate (land and residence)	Negligible	Medium to high	Low	Some	Fair
	Gold and silver	Average	Moderate	Average	Nil	Average

Source: Role of income tax laws in the capital market, Capital Markets in India, ICAI-CAM-JAICO Finance and Accounting Series, JAICO Publications (Page No. 370 and 371)



### Suggestions:

In the present scenario the investors are becoming more educative in the matters like where, how, why they are going to invest. That means the investors are very attentive and very alert about their investment. They seek more and more information regarding benefits that can be drawn through their investment. So as an auditor or a tax consultant or even as an investor as well as company have necessity to know impact of taxation in capital market to make more effective investment planning and management.

One of the main suggestions in favor of imposing security transaction tax in India is its potential to generate revenue; the other is that it will create level playing for all participants in stock market.

### Conclusion:

Studying tax role in capital market is essentially required for the development of investors and also for growth of nation in all contexts. It also gives the

clear picture regarding how to control inflation system in country. It will help (fixation of) to make changes in taxation system (may be increase or decrease) motivating investors by giving provisions in Tax Regulations, hence it is essential to study.

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S.K. Arts College & H.S.K. Science Institute, Hubballi and presented paper on

**"डॉ हरिवंशराय बच्चन और सामाजिक संघर्ष"**

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# हिंदी तथा कन्नड आत्मकथा के विविध आयाम

भाग - २



प्रधान संपादक  
डॉ. विद्यावती जी. राजपूत

संपादक  
प्रा. धन्यकुमार जिनपाल बिराजदार





डॉ. श्रीमती विद्यावती जी. राजपूत

जन्म : ३१ दिसंबर, १९५८

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प्रा. धन्यकुमार जिनपाल बिराजदार

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२) दो प्रकाशित ग्रंथ

३) संपादन - हिंदी आत्मकथा के विविध आयाम (भाग - १)

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सभी हक सुरक्षित (इस पुस्तक में प्रकाशित संशोधित लेख एवं सभी विचारों से संपादक मंडल सहमत होंगे ही ऐसा नहीं।)

प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार, आदि लेखक के हैं।  
अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशक इन विचारों से सहमत होंगे ही ऐसा नहीं।



## अनुक्रमणिका

१. वैश्विक आत्मकथा : साहित्य, स्वरूप और विकास ०१  
- डा. दयानंद सालुंके
२. हिंदी आत्मकथा में नारी संघर्ष ०४  
- श्रीमती लता कुलकर्णी
३. सुशीला टाकमोरे की आत्मकथा 'शिकंजे का दर्द' १०  
- श्रीमती. रीयाना बेगम
४. हिंदी दलित आत्मकथा में उभरते हुए नए विचार १४  
- रमेश मनोहर लमाणी
५. दलित साहित्य में स्त्री आत्मकथा १७  
- श्री गुंडप्पा आर पाटील
६. 'क्या भूलूँ क्या याद करूँ' आत्मकथा में स्त्री संवेदना २०  
- डॉ. लक्ष्मण मारुतिराव भोसले
७. दलित जीवन की यातनाओं का दस्तावेज: मुर्दहिया २४  
- डा. समिउल्ला साब
८. डॉ. हरिवंशराय बच्चन और सामाजिक संघर्ष २९  
- डॉ. मधुमालती जी. एस.
९. हरिवंशराय बच्चन की आत्मकथा 'बसेरे से दूर' में शैक्षिक संघर्ष ३२  
- प्रो. वहिदा दाऊजी
१०. तुलसीराम का शैक्षिक संघर्ष ३५  
- डॉ. राजशेखर जाधव
११. डॉ. सुशीला टाकमोरे जी की आत्मकथा 'शिकंजे का दर्द' ३९  
में दलित नारी संघर्ष  
- डॉ. शिल्पा चरंतिमठ
१२. हिंदी आत्मकथा में नारी संघर्ष (शाशिप्रभा शास्त्री के संदर्भ में) ४३  
- डा. (श्रीमती) सुजाता पी. फर्तिरपेकर
१३. "ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकी की आत्मकथा 'जूठन' में ४६  
अभिव्यक्त दलित संवेदना"  
- डॉ. चंद्रशेखर लमाणी
१४. हिन्दी आत्मकथाओं में नारी संघर्ष ५०  
- डॉ. एस. एस. सिद्धगिरीमठ
१५. पाण्डेय बेचन शर्मा 'उग्र' की 'अपनी खबर' ५३  
- डॉ. (श्रीमती) रजियाबेगम एफ. शेख



## डॉ. हरिवंशराय बच्चन और सामाजिक संघर्ष

डॉ. मधुमालती जी., एस., ए. आर. एम. फर्स्ट ग्रेड कॉलेज, दावणगोरी

डॉ. हरिवंशराय बच्चन का जन्म प्रयाग के एक मोहल्ले में कायस्थ परिवार में हुआ। प्रारंभ से लेकर एम.ए. तक की शिक्षा आपने प्रयाग में ही प्राप्त की और इंग्लैंड जाकर पी.एच.डी. उपधि प्राप्त की। आपने अध्यापक, प्राध्यापक, राज्यसभा के मनोनीत सदस्य आकाशवाणी आदि विविध पदों कार्य किया, और हिन्दी में हालावाद के प्रवर्तक माने गए हैं।

बच्चन की आत्मकथा यह है। हमारे देश में ज्योतिषी माता-पिता को प्रसन्न करने के लिए ग्रहों में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं और अपना स्वार्थ साध लेते हैं। सरलता की सबसे बड़ी नियामत है। जब छूत-अछूते, ऊँच-नीच आदि का कोई नहीं होता। लेखक की भाषा-शैली की सरलता और सहजता अत्यंत प्रभावशाली बन गई है।

अतीत को याद करते हुए बच्चन जी कहते हैं।

“मैं गाँऊँ तो मेरा कंठ

स्वर न दबे औरों के स्वर से

जीऊँ तो मेरे जीवन की औरों से हो अलग खानी”

जब यह पता चलता है कि बच्चन जी का जन्म मूल नक्षत्र में हुआ। तब से परिवार के सभी सदस्य चिन्ताग्रस्त हो जाते हैं और साथ ही यह पता चलता है कि बच्चन जी के पिताजी को भी ज्योतिष के बारे में कुछ जान-पहचान है तब उन्होंने कई उच्च ग्रह डाल दिए।

बच्चन जी कहते हैं जब उनकी माँ ने उसे जन्म दिया उसी क्षण उन्होंने



लछमिनियाँ नामक चमारिन को पाँच पैसे में बेच दिए थे क्योंकि जन्मोपरांत बच्चों के मर जाने के कारण एक बुढ़िया ने कहा कि किसी दूसरे को बेच दो बच्चा बच जाएगा। इस बात को माँ ने पूरा किया।

बच्चन जी जब होश संभाले उनका जन्मदिन मनाया जा रहा था तब उनके पालतू माँ नए वस्त्र पहनकर ऐसे सिमटकर खड़ी थी जैसे कोई उसे छू न जाए। तब ऐसा लगता है समाज में रहनेवाले ऊँच-नीच जाति-भेद से बहुत ही दुखी हुए। क्योंकि वह बहुत दूर खड़ी थी और उसी दिन उनको बहुत बुरा लगा इसलिए कि उस दिन लेखक जी को एक कठिन काम करना पड़ा वह यह है कि तीन टोकरे में अन्न भरकर रखा जाता है उसको अपनी शक्ति लगा के, जितना हो सके उतना बल लगाकर मारना पड़ता है ऐसा करने के बाद उससे जितना अन्न धरती पर पड़ता है। वह सब अन्न चमारिन को लोना है उसमें पहला है चमारिन लछमिनियाँ उसने उस समय इतना जोर से चिल्ला रही थी कि अन्न पाने के लिए जोर से मेरो राजा बेटा। जोर से, आउर जोर से इस रिवाज से दुःखी होकर उसी दिन से ऐसा जन्म दिन को मनाने के लिए तिरस्कार किए इस तरीका को भी बदल दिया। क्योंकि लछमिनियाँ ने जो नीचे गिरे अन्न को पाने के लिए जितना गिड़-गिड़ाई उससे बच्चन जी के मन को चोट-सा लगा। तब उसको ऐसा लगा कि हिन्दू समाज ने जन-जन के बीच ऊँच-नीच का कटु बोध करने के लिए कैसे-कैसे अजीब तरीके निकालते हैं, उसी दिन से इस रीति रिवाज को विरोध करने लगे।

लेखक अपने उमरे यौवन के दिनों का भी परिचय देते हुए कहते हैं कि उन दिनों आर्य समाज के अछुतोद्धार और गांधीजी के हरिजन आन्दोलन के साथ मिले, तब उनमें अछूतों के प्रति सहानुभूति जगी। ऐसे दिन में एक बार आर्य समाज में आयोजित प्रीति भोजन में कच्चा खाना रखा गया। उस दिन लेखक जी भी उसे खाकर और संतोष का अनुभव किया। मगर उनके बिरादरी वाले ने लेखक जी से व्यंग्य करते हुए कहा कि आखिर इसने चमारिन की छाती का दूध पिया था उस कुसंस्कार का कुछ असर होना ही था। इस तरह मन को चोट करनेवाली बातों को सुनते ही लेखक जी अपने परिवार से अलग रहने लगे और अपने घर में काम करने के लिए उनकी चमार के लोग ही मिलते रहे उससे लेखक खुश भी रहे और अपने आप अनुभव करने लगे कि मेरे पूर्वजनों ने अछूतों का अपमान करके जो पाप किया था उसका यत्किंचित् प्रायश्चित्त मैं कर रहा हूँ।

वे जब युनिवर्सिटी में अध्यापक का काम कर रहे थे तब भी उन्होंने समाज में

और छात्रों में रहनेवाले रिवाज को विरोध करते हुए अध्यापक के काम के साथ ही साथ छात्रों में भी ऊँच-नीच भावना को दूर कराने का काम ऐसा कर रहे थे कि कोई भी अपने नाम के साथ जाति को सूचित करने वाले नाम को मत लिखिए। जैसे रामप्रसाद त्रिपाठी, नहीं केवल रामप्रसाद लिखे पर अभी उसमें कुछ भी क्रांतिकारि करने का साहस नहीं रहा है। लेखक जी का अनुभव है कि सामाजिक स्तर कोई सुधार हो, इसके पूर्व व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति को निर्भीकता और साहस के साथ आगे बढ़ना होगा।