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(Autonomous)

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Democracy, Education and Nationalist Discourses- Towards a Critical Engagement

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ,
ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ
ಸಂಕಥನಗಳು



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ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ-04

ಮಧ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮ್ಯಾಂಜೆಸ್ಟರ್ ಎಂದೇ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡು, ಧರ್ಮ, ದೇವರು, ಆರಾಧನೆ, ಪಂಥ, ಪಂಗಡ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಬದುಕಿನೊಳಗೆ ತನ್ನದೆ ಆಚಾರ, ವಿಚಾರ, ಆಚರಣೆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 2ನೇ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ರೋಸೆಗೆ’ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇರಾವುದೆ (ತೇಲಗು, ತಮಿಳು, ಮಲೆಯಾಳಂ) ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿದಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕೊಣ್ಣೆ ಕಾಶಿ’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಇಂತಹ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುತ್ತವೆ.

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಆರೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡು, ಬಯಲು ನಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಾವರಿ (ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾನದಿ, ಭದ್ರಾ ಕಣಿವೆ), ಒಣ ಮಿಷ್ಕಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಂತಹ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಹರಿಹರ, ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ, ಜಗಲೂರು, ಹರಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕುರುಗುಳವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

* ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳ ಉಗಮ :

ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಸಂಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಇವುಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ಮಯಕಾರಿ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆ, ಆಟಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ. ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆರಮನೆ, ಗುರುಮನೆ, ಧರ್ಮ ಜಾತಿ, ವರ್ಗದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವುಗಳು, ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕರ್ತರಾದ ಜನಪದರು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತವರಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಓದಿದವರು ಅಲ್ಲ. ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಭೇದ, ಭಾವ ವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಳತಿಗಾಗಿ, ಹಿತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದೇನಾದರೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಉಳಿದಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಜನಪದರಿಂದಲೇ ಎಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಬೇಕು.

ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಬಹುಮುಖೀ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟಗಳು ಕಲೆಗಳು ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ನಿರಕ್ಷರ ಕುಟ್ಟಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಇವು ಅವರ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಲಾರದಷ್ಟು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಲಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ ಬಹುಮುಖ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಹಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ದೈಹಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ಚೈತನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸದಾ ಹಸನ್ಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 7ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕವಿರಾಜ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಕಾರ (ಅಮೋಘವರ್ಷ, ನೃಪತುಂಗ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯ) ಕುರಿತೊದೆಯಂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರಿಣಿತಿಯುತಗಳ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೊಳಗಿರುವ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಆಟಗಳು, ಆಚರಣೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರೊಳಗೆ ಬೇರೂರಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಮ್ಮರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣ ವಸಹಾತುಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ನಾಶವಾಗುವ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ತಲುಪಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

* ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು

- 1) ತಮಟೆ ಬಡಿಯುವುದು:- ಇದೊಂದು ಚರ್ಮವಾದ್ಯ ಮೇಕೆ ಚರ್ಮದಿಂದ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ವಾದ್ಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಲೆಯು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾತ್ರೆ, ಮದುವೆ, ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ, ಸಾವಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಾದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಲೆಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದವರ ಕಲೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅರವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿ- ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- 2) ಡೊಳ್ಳು ಕುಣಿತ:- ಇದು ಮರ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಮದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡ ಡ್ರಮ್‌ನಾಕಾರದ ವಾದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೊಂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಒಂದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣುಕು ಹಿಡಿದು ಎರಡೂ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕುಣಿತದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಧರಿಸುವುದುಂಟು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಾದ್ಯಬಡಿಯುವ ಕಲೆಯುಂಟು.
- 3) ಕೋರಾಟದ ಕುಣಿತ:- ಈ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10-16-20 ಜನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೊಳ ಉದ್ದದ ಕೋಲು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಾಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಕೋಲು ಬಡಿಯತ ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಲೆ ಇಂದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಶಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ವಿಶಾದದ ಸಂಗತಿ.
- 4) ಚೌಟಕಿ ಬಾರಿಸುವುದು:- ಇದು ಮರದ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಡ್ರಮ್‌ನಾಕಾರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಕೋಲು. ತಂತಿ ಚರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡ ವಾದ್ಯ ಇದು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಡ್ಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ದೇವತೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜೋಗತಿಯರು ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 5) ಉರಿಮೆ ಬಾರಿಸುವುದು:- ಇದು ಮರ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಮದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡ ಡ್ರಮ್‌ನಾಕಾರದ ವಾದ್ಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಿನಿಂದ ಚರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಉಜ್ಜುತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹರಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹುಚ್ಚಂಗಿದುರ್ಗದ ಹುಚ್ಚಂಗಮ್ಮ, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬಸವಾಪಟ್ಟಣದ ದುರುಗಮ್ಮ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ನೆಲಹೊನ್ನೆ ಕರಿಯಮ್ಮನ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಲೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇವತೆಯ ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- 6) ವೀರಗಾಸಿ:- ಈ ವೀರಗಾಸಿ ಕುಣಿತದವರು ಕೆಂಪು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಧರಿಸಿ, ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಡ್ಗ ಹಿಡಿದು ಸಮಾಳದ ಬಡಿತದ ಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಒಡಮುಗವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರದೇವರ ಉತ್ಸವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಮರವಂತರೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುವುದುಂಟು.
- 7) ತಂಬೂರಿ ನುಡಿಸುವ ಕಲೆ:- ಇದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಬೂರಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ತಂತಿ ಮೀಟುತ್ತಾ ಗೀಗಿ ಪದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಲೆ. ಈ ಕಲೆಯು ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ, ಹರಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- 8) ಭಜನೆಯ ಪದ:- ಈ ಕಲೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರ್ಮೋಲಿಯಂ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ತಬಲ, ದಮ್ಮಡಿ, ತಾಳ, ಗಿಲಕಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಈ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದೈವದ ಸ್ಮರಣೆ, ಬದುಕಿನ ಸುಖ-ದುಃಖಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ನೀತಿ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೈವಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡ ಪಾಠಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಹಾಡುಗಳಿವೆ. ದೈವಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದುಂಟು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶವ ಕಾಯುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದುಂಟು. ಈ ಕಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಈಗ ಕೆಲವೇ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- 9) ಕೋಭಾನೆ ಪದ:- ಮದುವೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಮದುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮದುವೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಈ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಚಪ್ಪರ ಹಾಕುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ, ಅರಿಶಿನ ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ನೀರಾಕುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ/ತಾಳಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡಿನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಲೆ ಇಂದು ಜನರ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ನಶಿಸಿವಂತ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- 10) ಹಾಸಾದಿ ಪದ:- ಹಾಸಾದಿ ಪದವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮರಿಯ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಟೆ ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಟೆ ಬಡಿಯಲು ಕಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೇ ಕೈಯಿಂದಲೇ ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ) ಹಾಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾರಿಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಕೊಡುವ ಕೋಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮನೆ- ಮನೆಗೆ ಎಳೆದೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯವರು ಕೋಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಪೂಜೆಮಾಡಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತಿನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಂತರ ಮನೆಯವರು ಕೋಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡ ಬಂದವರನ್ನು ಧವಸ-ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಟೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಾದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಮಾರಿದೇವತೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದರೆ ಮಾರಿದೇವತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಶ್ವೀಲ ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹಾಡು ಹೇಳುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಾಡು ಹೇಳುವವನಿಗೆ ಹಾಸಾದಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 11) ನಂದಿಕೋಲು ಕುಣಿತ:- ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬ ಹರಿದಿನಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಬಿದುರಿನ ಗಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಳಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗಳದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸರಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಾವುಟವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೆಗಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಗ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕುಣಿತದಿಂದ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಳೆಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- 12) ಗೊರವರ ಕುಣಿತ:- ಮೈಲಾರಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಗೊರವರು ಎಂದುಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವರು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಮರುಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು. ಮೈಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಬಳಿಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಣಿದು ಕುಣಿತವನ್ನು ಗೊರವರ ಕುಣಿತ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

13) ತೋಗಲುಗೊಂಬೆಯಾಟ:- ಚರ್ಮದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರದೆಯ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಕುಣಿಸಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ತೋಗಲು ಗೊಂಬೆ ಆಟ ಎನ್ನುವರು.

14) ವೀರಭದ್ರನ ನೃತ್ಯ:- ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವರ ನೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವೀರಭದ್ರ ನೃತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವರು. ಭಕ್ತರು ಒಡಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ನಾಲಿಗೆ, ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವೀರಾವೇಶವಾಗಿ ಕುಣಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ವೀರಭದ್ರ ನೃತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.

15) ನಾಟಕ:- ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು.1) ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ನಾಟಕ. 2) ಸಮಾಜಿಕ ನಾಟಕ. 3) ಬಯಲಾಟ. ಬಯಲಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಸಣ್ಣಾಟ 2. ದೊಡ್ಡಾಟ ಎಂದು ಕರಿಭಂಟ, ಸಂಗಾ, ಬಾಳ್ಯಾ ಮುಂತಾದ ನಾಟಕಗಳು. ಈ ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಬ್ಬ ಹರಿದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

16) ಮೊಹರಂ ಕುಣಿತ:- ಮೊಹರಂ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಹಬ್ಬ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲಿವೇಷ ಹಾಕಿ ಹುಲಿ ಕುಣಿತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಗಳು ಹುಲಿವೇಷವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಣಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

* ಜನಪದ ಆಟಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು

1. ಚಿನ್ನಿ ದಾಂಡ:- ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಡುವ ಆಟ. ಮೊಳಗುಬಿಡದ ಕೊಲಿನ ತುದಿಯನ್ನು ಜೊಮ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಚಪ್ಪುಬಿಡದ ಕೊಲಿನ ತುದಿಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಕಡೆ ಕತ್ತಿಜೊಮ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗುಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಉಗ್ಗುವ ಆಟ.

2. ಕಿಳ್ಳಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಆಟ:- ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡುವ ಆಟ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಚೌಕಕಾರದ ಮನೆಗಳ ಗೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಿಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಕುಂಟಾ ಬಿಲ್ಲ:- ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಟವಾಡುವ ಆಟ. ಹತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳ ಚೌಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಆಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳನೆಯ ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಥವಾ ಹೊಡೆದ ಮಡಿಕೆ ತುಂಡು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ಗೋಲಿ:- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅತಿ ಅಚ್ಚು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಟ. ಹಲವು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

5. ಗೂರ್ದೈ (ಕುಡು ಕುಡು):- ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನೊ ಅಥವಾ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರದಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು. ಹೊಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗುಂಪಿನವರನ್ನು ಚೆಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು. ಇದರ ನಡುವೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗುಂಪಿನವರೊಬ್ಬರು ಚೆಲ್ಲಾಪಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾದ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಎರಡು ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಆಡುವ ಆಟ.

6. ಚಾವಂಗಿ ಆಟ:- ಹುಣಿಸಿ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡು ತುಂಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಥವಾ ಸಣ್ಣಕೊಪ್ಪೆಚಿಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ಆಡುವ ಆಟ.

7. ಆನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಆಟ :- ಚಾವಂಗಿ ಆಟದ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಆಟ.

8. ಮರ ಕೋತೆ ಆಟ:- ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರ್ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಸೇರಿ ಆಡುವ ಆಟ.

ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದೊಳಗೆ ಜನಜನಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಆಟಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷಣವೇ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ತರಗಳ ಜನಗಳು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು.

* ವಿನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣಗಳು

ಸಮಾಜದ ಜನ ಮನದೊಳಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವ ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು, ಆಟಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಲ್ಲರು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು.

- ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ
- ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ
- ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ (ಟಿ. ವಿ.)
- ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಜನಾಂಗ ಆಟಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ (ಅಸಹ್ಯಕರವಾದುದು)
- ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಹುಚ್ಚು
- ಪೋಷಕರ ಕನಸುಗಳು
- ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವ
- ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ

* ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು

- ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
- ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ, ಹಿತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ
- ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಬಳಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
- ಏಕತೆಗಾಗಿ
- ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ
- ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
- ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದೃಢ ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
- ನೆನಪಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ
- ಕಹಿ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಮರೆೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
- ವೇಳೆ ಕಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ರೂಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿದ್ಯು ಜನಪದರ ಜನಮನದೊಳಗೆ ಬೇರೂರಿವೆ. ತಲತಲಾಂತರದಿಂದಲೂ ಹಾಸುಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೂಪವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೋಭಾನೆಹಾಡು, ದೇವರ ಸ್ತುತಿ ಹಾಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗೀತೆಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಪಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಗೋಚರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಧಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವು ಜನ ಮನ

"ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಸಂಕಥನಗಳು" - ಸೆಮಿನಾರ್ ಕಂಪೆಂಡಿಯಮ್

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಶವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಪದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನೇ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು.

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Shantha Naik .H, Assistant Professor of Economics

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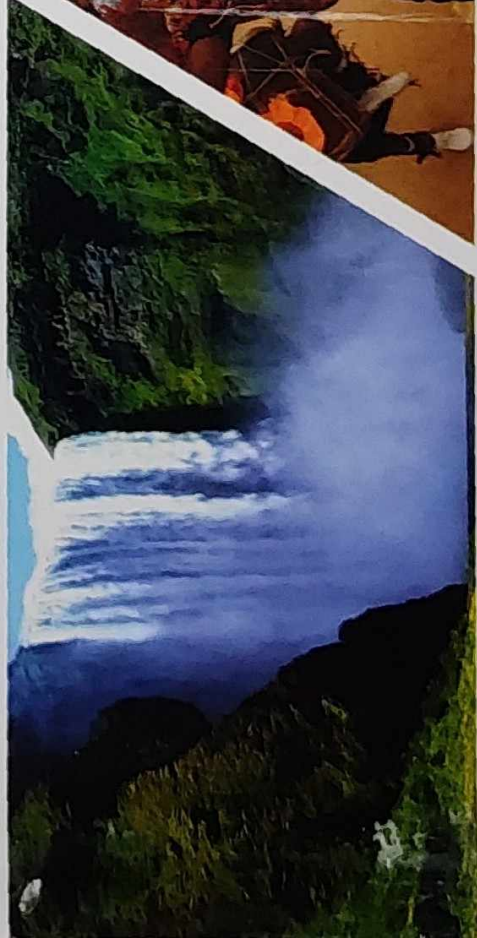
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Chief Editor

Dr. N.S. Rangaraju

Editors

Shafi Ahmed, Dr. B.S. Puttaswamy



II

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Presently he is working as Organising Secretary for International Conference organised by Govt. First Grade College, Chickballapur and University College of Education, Chickballapur on Multi Disciplinary Researches in Empowerment of Women, Water Resource Management, Culture, Tourism and Recent Emerging Trends in India which is going to be held at Bangalore and Chickballapur respectively.



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Water Resources Management – An Overview

Shantha Naik.H

Assistant Professor of Economics, ARM First Grade College, S. Nijalingappa Layout, Davangere.-04
Karnataka, India

Introduction:

Water Resources Management is a process of sustainable multi-sectoral development and management of water for maximum economic and social welfare in an equitable manner with due consideration of vital ecosystems and the environment. IWRM is a process which promotes the multi-sectoral development and management of water in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems and the environment accounts for the hydrological cycle, quality and quantity concerns, diversity of users and administrative responsibilities at various scales, distribution of resources and temporal variability, connections to land use and transboundary claims further intends to bring together and broaden the range of environmental and social values, and highlights the importance of institutions relating to water. Adaptive management is closely aligned to IWRM as a means of addressing resource complexity and uncertainty in management by highlighting the roles of experimentation, action and learning. Historically integrated water resource management was most significantly taken into consideration after the Dublin Conference on Water and Environment in 1992. Management of water resources which is developed to provide basic human rights like access to safe drinking water and increase the agricultural production in a sustainable way, ensuring multiple uses of water and irrigation facilities. IWRM implementation at basin level will be helpful to meet the national goals, millennium development goals, and sustainable agricultural practices. However, this vision has just remained in text, significant contributions of water have not been deployed for the development of the nation. Basic requirements for bringing in the process of IWRM are twofold. On the one hand, there is a requirement to integrate information about the natural system, for example, integration of information of the water resources, agricultural, and ecological systems. On the other hand, there is a need for an integrated institutional response as the management responsibilities of different components of the natural systems lie with different national agencies. The popular Participatory Watershed Management (PWM) approach has been implemented only with the involvement of the public in the decision making process and has been employed in Nepal for soil and water conservation. PWM enabled the communities to overcome problems and gain more control over their livelihoods, being a 'steward' of the environment. Local institutions should be involved to manage and conserve natural resources (Kenge 2009). Community partnership is "by the people and for the people" approach. It is a recent and bottom-up approach for the management of resources in India. Farmer Managed Irrigation System (FEMIS) is an example of the success of the bottom-up approach. Water Resource Development and Management (CBWRDM) is an important parameter for the successful implementation of IWRM. The idea bases on the fact that people in local community live nearest, therefore understand the resources more than the outsider. In addition, they have inherent abilities to apply and adapt new and indigenous knowledge. The fate of the IWRM in one watershed depends on the support and level of involvement of local communities.

The following methods are useful for water conservation;

Protection of Water from Pollution:

If the total fresh water available on the earth remains pollution free, it is sufficient to meet the drinking water needs of the existing population of the world, unfortunately a large portion of fresh water does not remain fit for use of the living world due to increasing economic activities, urbanization etc. Oceanic water in the form of ecological system of seas is an important environmental system, but during the last century pollution has spread in large

proportions. Surface water is mainly found in rivers and lakes and underground water is found under land at different depths, but which have become polluted. Large cities located on banks of rivers are directly disposing off different wastes without treatment in rivers. Similarly, tourism has spread pollution at war speed on famous lakes and sea coasts. Man is greatly dependent on groundwater for his water related necessities, but some special industrial units have also polluted this amount of water stored in the security cover of the ground. All the available water store on the earth should be kept pollution-free because pressure of demand for water is increasing on a large part of the earth. Normally, it is presumed that sea water being saline, is not fit to be used by human beings, but indirectly it is useful for maintaining living organisms with whom man is related, e.g., fish provide nutrition to a large portion of the world.

Redistribution of Water:

Water found on the surface of the earth is not equally distributed. Existing form of distribution also becomes a reason for the water crisis. In the African continent, though there is maximum hydro electric production because of excess availability of water in Mediterranean regions, but the Sahara desert situated in the north of Africa and the greatest desert of the world, suffers from water crisis for the whole year. Hence, by arranging supply of water from areas having lesser demand to the areas having greater demand, water crisis can be minimized. By construction of surface water reservoirs and storage of excess water in them, supply can be made to scarcity affected areas. This work can be accomplished by development of water reservoirs and canal network. Excess rainfall water which flows away from rivers without being used, can be stored by construction of water reservoirs, from where it can be supplied for agriculture, industries, urban areas etc. Facilities of fisheries and transport also exist in stored water. These reservoirs are also constructed for protection from floods, and apart from flood protection, such water can also be used for different purposes. Redistribution of water is also possible through canal system. Canal system transfers water from excess rain water areas to scarce rain water areas and conserves water for different uses. Indira Gandhi Canal is such a type of canal system which has brought water of Himalayas to western Rajasthan and changed the arid ecology. K.L.Rao, the then Irrigation Minister, had drafted this plan by the name of 'Ganga-Kaveri Grid'. Its length was decided as 2640 km in the beginning, which had to link river Ganges of north India with river Kaveri known as 'Ganges of the South'. It was also proposed to include central rivers Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna and Pensar falling in the way. Former President of India A.P.J. Abdul Kalam took a lead in 2003 for its implementation and its work is being started by giving a modern shape to it. It will be able to transfer water from excess rainfall water areas to scarce rainfall areas every year. Thus, by developing artificial canal system through artificial rivers, excess water can be conserved. For this, canal system should be developed from national level to micro level. Along with big rivers, canal system should also be developed by the side of small rivers to conserve large amounts of water. Though development of canal system will have to face geographical, economic, social, cultural (rehabilitation) and political problems, but its future results would be favourable from the geographical point of view.

Rational Use of Groundwater:

Groundwater meets 25 per cent of total supply of water in the world, remaining 75 per cent supply is met by surface water sources of rivers, lakes etc. Demand for groundwater goes on increasing in proportion to its available quantity due to which quantity of groundwater goes on decreasing. After exploitation of groundwater, its re-infiltration takes a very long time to complete. Hence, groundwater exploitation should be only in proportion to its recharging capacity. In India, the maximum groundwater is utilized for agriculture. Instead of growing crops requiring water according to agricultural climatic conditions, crops of commercial importance requiring more water are grown, due to which overexploitation of groundwater is done. By making only conscientious exploitation of groundwater, it can be proportionately conserved. For that, crops requiring lesser water should be given priority over crops requiring more water. Lesser water should be used by industries. For recharging ground-water, necessary drainage area should also be made available.

Population Control:

Water crisis has assumed dangerous proportions due to fast increase in population and deterioration of quantitative and qualitative aspects of water resources. Demand for water is continuously increasing. Along with population increase, demand for fresh water has increased due to expansion of industries and increasing urbanization. Demand for water increased 35 times from the year 1700 to the decade of 2000. Demand for water has increased more in developing countries. For the year 2001, demand for quantity of water in the whole world was estimated to be 435 cubic kms. 60 per cent of this is required in agriculture, 30 per cent in industries and 10 per cent for cooking, bathing and drinking. Hence, demand for water can also be controlled through population control and at the same time qualitative deterioration of water can also be prevented by population. Population of the world would become around 800 crores by the year 2025. In this context, the United Nations Organization has warned that in case population control is not exercised, the whole world will have to face grave water crisis. United Nations Organization declared the year 2003 as the 'Fresh Water Year'.

Renovation of Traditional Water Sources:

In India, traditional water storage places have been able to meet the demand of drinking water in many regions but they have been renovated from time to time. Water stored in traditional water sources has been used for various purposes, agriculture as well as for drinking. Beginning of traditional water conservation methods was made in Mesopotamia (Jordan) in the year 3,000 B.C. by construction of a vast water reservoir. In India, a system of water conservation and drainage was found in Dhauliveera habitations 1000-1500 B.C.), which was constructed during the Harappan civilization. These traditional water conservation methods had been developed in India looking to the nature of rainfall in different regions, but the increasing population necessitated extension of agriculture, leading to deterioration of these traditional sources. Conservation of any traditional water source, instead of being limited to the water reservoir portion, extends to the whole drainage area system where rain water is stored after flowing.

Use of Modern Irrigation Methods:

At the world level, 69 per cent water is used for the agricultural sector. Necessary requirement of water in agriculture is met by surface water sources and groundwater. Surface water used for agriculture is obtained through canals and tanks and underground water from wells and tube wells. Unfortunately, much water is wasted through traditional methods of irrigation. Canal irrigation does not distribute water in a balanced way and it creates problems of water logging. A large portion of water can be conserved by adoption of modern methods of irrigation. Irrigation consumes double the quantity of water in comparison to all other uses. Sprinkler and drip irrigation methods save 50 per cent water. In drop or drip irrigation method, pipes with holes are spread over the surface of land so that the crop directly receives water. There is no loss due to evaporation in this system and almost 95 per cent water is utilized. Thus, maximum water is utilized by this method. Improved modern irrigation methods are thus useful for conservation of water.

Increasing Forest Cover:

According to hydrological movements, water is received through rainfall every year in different quantities on the surface of the earth. This water flows on the surface and reaches the seas. Some part of rainwater is stored in stable water reservoirs (lakes and tanks), whereas some quantity of water infiltrates into the land and takes the form of groundwater. The old tradition of tree plantation on the banks of rivers and tanks will have to be revived. Forest cover will have to be developed on uncultivable waste lands and hilly slopes on a large scale. Since trees bear drought conditions for a long duration as compared to crops, hence trees are helpful in reducing the demand for water along with recharging water sources.

Change in Crop Pattern:

Excess water is not required if crops are grown according to agro-climatic conditions but in the present race of development, changing crop pattern with higher profits has replaced them. These commercial crops require more water than the traditional crops. In north-eastern part of Rajasthan, crops were not grown as per availability of water and intensive cultivation was adopted during the last three decades. Groundwater was over exploited because of non-availability of surface water and plantation of commercial crops requiring more water. It created serious water crisis. Hence, keeping in mind the experience of Rajasthan, crop rotation should be adopted according to agro-climatic conditions. Agro forestry and horticulture should be given priority in areas having scarcity of water.

Flood Management:

A large portion of fresh water in the world becomes devastating due to floods in India, out of a total land area of 32.8 crore hectares, in India, 4 crore hectare land is flood affected, out of which 3.2 crore hectare land can be protected from floods. By construction of embankments and canals a large part of land can be conserved besides minimizing flood losses. Intensive afforestation can also provide security from floods. It will be helpful in absorption of water in the soil. Drainage areas of Ganges, Yamuna, Mahanadi, Damodar, Kosi and other rivers have been taken up in flood management and security to some limit has been provided to the 1.44 crore hectare land.

Use of Geothermal Water:

Water is also received from hot waterfalls regularly at many places on earth. Scarcity of water can be met to a certain extent by using such geothermal water.

Conserving Water in Industries:

About 23 per cent of total fresh water available on the earth is used by industries the world over. Some special industries consume water to a large extent, whereas some industries pollute the major portion of water. Dyeing industry and leather industry are such type of industries which pollute the water. To manufacture one ton of steel, 300 tons of water is required. Consumption of water in industries is done in quantitative as well as qualitative forms. Proportionate consumption of water in industries in developed countries is more (50%), out of which 75 per cent demand is met from surface water sources and 25 per cent from groundwater sources. Water has to be both protected from pollution in industries, and re-used after processing. Recycling of water should be developed because normally industrial units dispose off water on the ground surface after using it only once. Because of not re-using it after processing, it also pollutes other water sources. Demand for water can also be reduced in industries by recycling used water.

Reuse of Urban Waste:

Demand for water has increased in cities due to increasing urbanization. There is no provision for waste water treatment in many big towns and cities of various countries of the world. Instead of being reused, it pollutes other water sources. Such condition is visible in cities of Delhi, Agra and Mathura on the banks of river Yamuna, whereas in many countries, urban water is used after treatment in nearby fields for growing vegetables and fruits. After use of water in urban areas, disposed waste water can be treated and conserved for use in agriculture in the peripheral areas of cities. Such policies should be incorporated while planning urban development.

Water Conservation by Municipal Bodies:

Municipal bodies should manage both individual demand and supply of water as well as conserve water. Municipal laws should provide for collection of rain water from roof tops and implement it. Individual awareness is very important in water conservation. Every individual should develop the attitude of water conservation and prevent every drop of water from being wasted. As far as possible, one should conserve rain water along with maintaining quality of the water. Depth of traditional water sources should be maintained by controlling its cleanliness. Environment balancing is the main basis of water conservation. Changes coming in the world environment result in shortage in the quantity of fresh water. Due to rise in temperature of the world, fresh water in the form of snow is melting and drifting towards

saline oceans. This change is visible from Antarctica to Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas. Change in climate has also caused change in nature and quantity of rainfall, due to which existing unevenness in distribution of water has also increased. Thus, the mentality of World Environment Balancing has to be developed at the individual angle and conservation has to be worked on each stage. The objective behind the constitution of 'World Water Commission' at the Hague in 1999 was to consider questions related to water conservation and creating an environment so that strategy of water management may be worked out to search out solutions to the impending water crisis. Five groups have been constituted here. First, for change in information system; second related to energy; third for considering issues related to organic technology; fourth to discuss institutional changes and the fifth panel is for consolidating serially future forecasts based on study of statistics. Apart from them, there is also a panel for traditional areas to consider water for food, water for human consumption and water for environment. One group also works on dams and national universality in international waters. The years 2025 and 2050 have been targeted by the commission for fulfilling its objective. The reason for such a long duration is that the results of solutions in this context are visible after a long time.

Other ways of water conservation:

1. Purchase water-efficient products and appliances for your home. This includes dishwashers, sink systems, bathtubs and more. These products pay for themselves in no time at all.
2. Check for leaks. This includes the toilet and the sinks in the home. Even a small leak could cause an extensive amount of extra water usage and more money added to the water bill.
3. Insulate your pipes. This will prevent them from freezing in the winter while also helping heat water up faster, among other benefits.
4. Rainwater harvesting is used by many people and it could prove to be beneficial to you.
5. Cut off the water supply to any areas in the home that you are not using.
6. Teach your kids how to conserve water and help them do it. Rewards are a great incentive.
7. Keep in mind those hidden water sources, including broilers and hot water heat pumps.
8. Adjust your water techniques with the season and save hundreds of gallons of water.

Conclusion:

A number of key messages emerge from the foregoing discussion of water resources. Demand for these limited resources continues to increase as populations grow and move. Sound management depends on reliable information about the quantity and quality of water available and how this availability varies in time and from place to place. It is important to enhance the understanding of all elements of the water cycle and how human activities affect it, so that water resources can be protected and developed sustainably.

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Asst. Professor of Economics, ARM First Grade College, S Nijalingappa Layout, Davangere

has presented the paper on

Impact of Globalization on Small Scale Industries in India

in one-day International Multidisciplinary Conference on "**Educational Development and Social Welfare**" jointly organised by St. Philomena First Grade College, Hassan, India, Oriental Research Institute, University of Mysore, State Planning Board, Naresuan University and Development Research Foundation, Mysore, India on 27th January 2018 at St. Philomena First Grade College, Hassan, Karnataka, India and we appreciate your active participation in the Conference.

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Editors

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Chapter – 8

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

SHANTHA NAIK. H

*Asst. Professor of Economics, ARM First Grade College, S Nijalingappa Layout, Davangere***Introduction**

The human society around the world, over a period of time, has established greater contact, but the pace has increased rapidly since the mid 1980's. The term globalization means international integration. It includes an array of social, political and economic changes. Unimaginable progress in modes of communication, transportation and computer technology have given the process a new lease of life. The world is more interdependent now than ever before. Multinational companies manufacture products across many countries and sell to consumers across the globe. Money, technology and raw materials have broken the international barriers. Not only products and finances, but also ideas and cultures have breached the national boundaries.

Meaning of Globalization

Globalization means the dismantling of trade barriers between nations and the integration of national economies through financial flow, trade in goods and services, and corporate investments between nations.

Definition of SSI

SSI was defined initially in 1955 as a manufacturing unit employing less than 50 persons if using power and less than 100 people without the use of power and having an investment in fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs. The employment criterion was redefined in 1959 to make it employment per shift; but the investment ceiling remained the same. In a labor affluent country like India, this revision enlarged scope of employment in the small scale sector. The employment criteria were completely given in 1960. In India an SSI unit is defined as "one where investment in plant and machinery where held on ownership terms or on lease or by hire purchase does not exceed Rs.10 million".

Globalization in India

In early 1990s the Indian economy had witnessed dramatic policy changes. The idea behind the new economic model known as Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization in India (LPG), as to make the Indian economy one of the fastest growing economies in the world. An array of reforms was initiated with regard to industrial, trade and social sector to make the economy more competitive. The economic changes initiated have had a dramatic effect on the overall growth of the economy. It also heralded the integration of the Indian economy into the global economy. The Indian economy was in major crisis in 1991 when foreign currency reserves went down to 1 billion and inflation was as high as 17%. Fiscal deficit was also high and NRIs were not interested in investing in India. Then the following measures were taken to liberalize and globalize the economy.

Globalization of Small Scale Industries in India

In 1947 after gaining independence, India initiated a path of industrialization to achieve economic prosperity. India focused on developing the manufacturing base. Much of the country's development was done through the five year plans. Industries like iron and steel, oil refineries, cement and fertilizer were brought under the gamut of public sector enterprises. The decision makers then encouraged the development of small scale industries. They perceived that Indian small scale industries would play a vital role in the economic progress of the country and had immense potential for employment generation. Developing small scale sector would also result in decentralized industrial expansion, better distribution of wealth and to encourage investment and entrepreneurial talent. The government has initiated several policies for the growth and development of small scale industries. They included reservation of certain items to manufacture only by the small scale sector. Other measures include credit marketing, technology, and entrepreneurship development, fiscal, financial and infrastructural support. In 1999, the government established the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural industries to make policy decisions for the development and well being of the small scale industries.

Small scale industries (SSIs) continued to record a steady progress during 2006-07. The sector plays a vital role in the growth of the country as it accounts for about 40% of the industrial output in the Indian economy. About 47 percent of total manufactured exports of the country are directly accounted for by the SSI sector.

Performance of Small Scale Industries

Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 p
No of Units (Million)	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.3	12.8
Employment (Million)	25.2	26.4	27.5	28.8	30.0	31.3
Investment (Rupees crore)	1,60,673	1,69,579	1,78,269	1,88,793	1,98,050	2,07,307
Value of Output (Rupees crore)	2,82,270	3,14,850	3,64,547	4,29,796	4,97,842	n. a
Export from SSI (Rupees crore)	71,244 11.0	86,013	97,644	1,24,417	1,50,242	n. a

Source: Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Government of India.

Initially the small scale sector was characterized as traditional labor intensive units with out-dated machineries and inefficient production techniques. But in the recent past the condition of the small scale units has improved. Today they have installed modern machines, applied better management techniques and are much more productive than before.

Advantages of Globalization on Small Scale Industries in India

- Increased free trade between nations
- Increased liquidity of capital allowing investors undeveloped nations to invest in developing nations
- Corporations have greater flexibility to operate across borders
- Global mass media ties the world together
- Increased flow of communications allows vital information to shared between individuals and corporations around the world
- Greater ease and speed of transportation for goods and people
- Greater interdependence of nation-states
- Reduction of likelihood of war between developed nations
- Increases in environmental protection in developed nations.

Disadvantages of Globalization on Small scale Industries in India

- Increased likelihood of economic disruptions in one nation effecting all nations
- Corporate influence of nation-states far exceeds that of civil society organizations and average individuals
- Threat that control of world media by a handful of corporations will limit cultural expression
- Greater chance of reactions for globalization being violent in an attempt to preserve cultural heritage
- Greater risk of diseases being transported unintentionally between nations
- Decreases n environmental integrity as polluting corporations take advantage of weak regulatory rules in developing countries.

Steps Taken to Globalize Indian Economy

1. Some of the steps taken to liberalize and globalize our economy were:
2. Devaluation; To solve the balance of payment problem Indian currency were devaluated by 18 to 19%.
3. Disinvestment: To make the LPG model smooth many of the public sectors were sold to the private sector.
4. Allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): FDI was allowed in a wide range of sectors such as Insurance (26%), defense industries (26%) etc.

Conclusion

The benefits of the effects of globalization in the Indian Industry are that many foreign companies set up industries in India and this helped to provide employment to many people in the country. This helped reduce the level of unemployment and poverty in the country. The negative Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that with the coming of technology the number of labor required decreased and this resulted in many people being removed from their jobs. The effects of globalization on Indian Industry have proved to be positive as well as negative. The government of India must try to make such economic policies with regard to Indian Industry's Globalization that are beneficial and not harmful. High investment; High return! Though it is the reason for handicaps of our SSIs, It can be confronted by the innovativeness, novelty in products and the development of lean technologies in the manufacturing sector. Number of Innovative entrepreneurs having strong need for achievement can surely ensure success and tackle the challenges of open competitions at global level.