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On

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Editors
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PROCEEDINGS

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India

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2.

Contribution Of Literature Towards The Preservation Of Culture

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ABSTRACT:

The present article of mine attempts to respect literature as it steps forward strongly to preserve culture. It speaks of the preservation of culture in relation to major issues such as the transition of oral culture, language transition, loss of traditional values or overall a national identity. Literature through its footsteps enters the life of every individual thus educating man about traditions, culture, its heritage and also about the preservation of the same. Literature has always helped to identify the changes taking place as a result of Western influence. It acts as a medium for a writer to inform and educate the readers to maintain their relation with their nation or their own identity. Literature on a higher end has always improved the status of culture and its sublimity. It has a strong aim and vision of exhibiting directly or indirectly its imprints towards the purpose of preservation of cultures. Not only writers but the scholars and saints have also contributed by writing tales, mantras, proverbs, aphorisms, anecdotes, songs, folk-songs, etc and thus co-ordinate in preservation of culture. So let's understand the contribution of literature towards preservation of culture and remain back with the identity which is our origin.

Culture acts as a mirror for a human value, respect and identity. It is the same which decides the perspective of a nation. Generations moving towards globalized era; remain captured with its adverse effects and are now focusing on the outside changes unaware of the damage caused on the withering of their cultural traditions. Many fields have been contributing towards the preservation of the cultural heritage and a vehicle which drives this on the same journey of preservation is Literature. The present article of mine attempts to respect literature as it steps forward strongly to preserve culture. It speaks of the preservation of culture in relation to major issues such as the transition of oral culture, language transition, loss of traditional values or overall a national identity.

We all know that literature stands to exist as a distinct entity in social works proving itself as a prominent source of contribution towards a nation building and towards sustenance of culture of the same. Literature through its footsteps enters the life of every individual thus educating public about traditions, culture, its heritage and also about the preservation of the same. Literature has always helped to identify the changes taking place as a result of Colonization and Western influence. It acts as a medium for a writer to inform and educate the readers to maintain their relation with their nation or their own identity.

Culture took its birth from various traditional societies added with it the norms such as traditional belief systems of certain things handed down from successive generations, from the source of mythology that most people understand and believe either; sung, narrated, visible or invisible in tales told by word of mouth. Tradition is in its existence from decades because man remains receptive to the spiritual aspect of life. It is this identity playing a role to survive in the world and for the survival in the world of nature, culture tries to get rejuvenated from most of the mythological beginnings. It is considered as a responsibility for every human to live with his/her culture and tradition and also to conserve it for his/her future generations. It may be carried over from one generation to the next generations through most of these elements- either; as a part of a man's main form of performance or his own entertainment. For instance oral/verbal cultures strive hard to exist in the present days; but earlier it worked as the origin of developing and building a relationship between culture and communities/ society thus being a motive towards the development of any nation. But today a fear in front of us is a harsh truth that modernization has caused much destruction to every nation's cultural identity and in due time it may lose its significance.

All folklores are considered as Oral traditions, the lore and belief of culture are all

transmitted by word of mouth. They may be from natural to native and from native to traditional and some rural too but there is no written language which can be continued to generations in this method. All written literature contain prose and verse narratives; in addition to myths, dramas, rituals....etc. Literature in written forms helps in preserving the folklores and oral traditions. It also highlights the relevance of stories of the past, to the generation of the present but surely something which the oral traditions cannot strongly do.

Indian literature plays a vital role in preservation of its oral culture. Not only writers but the scholars and saints have also contributed by writing tales, mantras, proverbs, aphorisms, anecdotes, songs, folk songs....etc and thus co-ordinate in preservation of culture. It is this Indian culture which acquires a strong and loud message for other parts of the world where industrialization and globalization races for. Books educate and enrich our culture. Indian literature is a great example of National integration. Gitanjali by Rabindranath Tagore is a best example. There are innumerable translations available in all regional languages and include 37 translations in Hindi and 10 more in other languages.

Literature in the present day attempts to bring back the same image of culture. The research has resulted into gradual collections of myths, legends, folktales, poetry, songs, chants, charms, proverbs and riddles, thus introducing these again to man. Literature also attempts to experiment by putting down the oral culture and the same literature today is put into the written form so as to help future generations. It has a strong aim and vision of exhibiting directly or indirectly its imprints towards the purpose of preservation of culture. The collections found till today are elements which initially existed in verbal communication and here the actions define people's behavior and the sense of their belonging. Every literary work in the form of written part as novels, plays, poetry, fiction and non-fictional literature....etc explores and portrays the culture and its relevance is visible in human development. These actually serve as a bench mark of Nationalism in most of the postcolonial societies.

On the other hand; contemporary tradition in the aspect of language development complements culture in respective ways. A speaker's or a writer's social, educational and

ethnic background is decided by the language and literature he connects to and gets to with the society. A birth of any new language always fades up the original languages and slowly gets unrelated of basic cultural heritage. It is now when a new language occupies the space forcing man to judge on his own interests. The loss and shift of oral/verbal language has put the primary linguistic elements in a side-line and the ideas of scientific or complex vocabulary with linguistic expressions has made today's culture very ordinary, but literature has a vision to build over the bridge between the original and the polished one. Historical literature reflects the culture and society of the time period in which it was set, which then assists in shaping the culture of the future by giving us examples of both the mistakes and victories of our ancestors. It is said that a nation is bound to progress if it only preserves the regional or any other languages of its own and also preserves its culture. Innumerable cultures in many Indian states and the variety of languages and customs is our asset and it is our prime duty to preserve the same. Dialects and regional languages are becoming more marginalized as they succumb to languages such as English that wield greater perceived social and economic value. The world now starts to understand the upcoming identity loss and makes us aware of the imbalance to be faced in future due to globalization. Globalization has affected regional or local culture in terms of dress, food, folk, films, customs, languages and traditions so much that if continued in the same pace; would almost leave us with no identity of our own. A regional language and the relative literature that defines the culture of a particular area, has not remained independent anymore.

Each time a new language is brought into, a change on the cultural elements is seen and the impact which it carried so far is slowly moving away from its origin. Culture is always the highest expression to measure our species, civilization and diversity. The cultural preservation determines the need to restore and honor all forms. Literature survives the test of time and gets apprehended. Although we are more of an oral society, promotion of literature should be emphasized in this generation. Even with the upcoming technological advancement, literature makes an effort to reform culture.

Literature is a big part of all cultures. It also informs people, shares history and it itself becomes the history of a certain place or the

world. The documentation of an event or even a story made up can change a culture. The great relationship between culture and literature can be called as a bilateral one. It is due to the involvement of culture in variable areas like thoughts, human perspectives and traditional practices. Literature on a higher end has always improved the status of culture and its sublimity. Writers who consider elements of culture get fulfilled with values and their valuable literary materials help a culture flourish. The glory of a culture acts as an important factor for elegance

and the same is reproduced or rejuvenated by literature

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RURAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS IN KARNATAKA: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS SIZE AND COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT:

Diversification of rural economy has been at the central stage of development policy since the inception of planning era, in addition to raise agricultural productivity in India as elsewhere. The rural non-farm sector (RNFS) is increasingly being recognized as a potential source of employment, diversified and diffused economic development. With the capital intensive nature of current economic growth, generation of adequate employment opportunities has emerged as a key concern of policy makers. As agricultural sector ceased to absorb reasonable degree of labour force in India, RNFS has gained a great deal of attention as promiseable source of employment and earnings. The RNFS, however, is a highly heterogeneous category (Singh, 2007).

KEYWORDS: rural non-farm sector (RNFS), diffused economic development, agricultural sector.

INTRODUCTION:

A significant role played by the RNFS in the over-all development of rural economics is now well-recognized. Although the debate on agriculture induced diversification as the corner stone of the development of RNFS continues to attract a great deal of attention, many recent studies on urban-linkages of rural non-farm growth. Clearly point to the role of RNFS as an important link between industry and agriculture. In terms of employment generation, the role of RNFS in absorbing the labour, particularly in the context of the stagnant growth of employment in formal manufacturing sector, can hardly be overstressed. However, given the heterogeneity and diversity within the RNFS itself, there is a need to study the growth performance as well as labour absorption capacity of the sector in specific regional and sectoral contexts.

The RNFE play an important role in developing countries which are characterised by a set of problems such as mounting population pressure, diminishing land frontiers, small and fragmented land holdings due to dealing land. Man ratio and a high incidence of unemployment and poverty. The constitute and important category of income and provide supplementary employment to the poor households, especially during the slack season, reduce income inequalities, stabilise their income levels and minimise the adverse impact of urbanization etc. In determining the total employment and income status of the poor households, RNFS has a place of great significance in the rural economy.

A shift in the structure of employment in favour of non-agricultural sector is considered to be an index of economic development. India was perhaps the only developing country where the proportion of the labour force dependent on agriculture remained nearly constant despite considerable increases in per capital incomes. Some studies in the early 1980s observed of fall in the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture related activities and an increase in the share of the non-agricultural sector (Krishnamurthy 1982, 1984: 2121-28; Visaria 1984).

An analysis examining different dimensions of RNFE by gender, activities, age groups, level of education and size of landholdings de facto, helps policy makers and development practitioners in deciding about the type of policy intervention to tackle the long-standing problems such as unemployment, poverty and income inequality simultaneously. The economic growth process of the present industrialised countries shows a particular pattern of sectoral diversification in employment as well as income over time. Several studies (Fisher 1939; Clark 1940; Kuznets 1966; Chenery and Syrquin 1975) on the growth process of the present industrialised economies point out that as economic growth takes place, the share of primary sector largely consisting of agriculture shows a decline in its relative contribution to national output, even though its absolute contribution to national output increases. The growth of primary sector contributes to the growth of secondary or industrial sector through its multiple linkages.

Since the 1970s, especially when the sustained decline in poverty incidence has been accompanied with a decline in proportion of workers in agriculture and a corresponding rise in rural non-agriculture, the growth of RNFE has become an important content of rural development paradigm. A considerable decline in the share of agriculture in national income accompanied with a marginal decline in the share of agricultural workers has resulted in a decline in the growth rate of relative productivity per worker in agriculture and substantial increase in the rural non-agricultural sector (Nagaraj 1990; Unni and Rani 2000; Madheswaran and Dharmadhikary 2000). This has created the ample scope for investment, and increase in production and employment opportunities in the rural non-agricultural sector in India. Consequently the growth of RNFE has been on the rise with varying degrees across general and activities over time.

In view of the above analytical framework, it is essential to address the following research issues; what type of the zones that have experienced a greater rise in male and female RNFE? Who has been shifting more to RNFE, whether men or women? Against this background the present study is designed with the following objectives.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are to :

- + Study the distribution of workers in RNFE among social groups by gender at different agro - climatic conditions;
- + Examine the distribution of workers in RNFE among social groups by activities - at different agro - climatic conditions;
- + Offer policy guidelines for sustained growth of RNFE among social groups at different agro-climatic conditions.

3. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary data. The primary data were collected by canvassing the structured interview schedules among the sample households engaged in rural non-farm activities in two districts of Karnataka, namely Raichur (Arid zone) and Dakshina Kannada (Coastal zone). Multi-stage stratified random sampling technique, State as the first stage, Agro-climatic Zones as the second stage, districts as the third stage, taluks as the fourth stage, the villages as the fifth stage, and the households as the final or ultimate stage, was adopted for collection of the data among social groups. Karnatak State is selected for the propose of present study. It is because the state which witnessed, of late, slow growth or even negative growth, in RNFE has been chosen for an in-depth study at different agro-climatic zonal level. The Karnataka state has been classified into four sub-regions by the Zonal planning Teams (ZPT): Arid zone; Semi-arid zone; Irrigated Zone; and, Coastal Zone.

Out of the four zones only two zones; namely Arid zone and Coastal zone were selected for the field study. It is because these zones have different types of soil topography, elevation and climate, rainfall, and employment pattern. From each agro-climatic zone, one district viz., Raichur from arid zone and Dakshina Kannada from coastal zone were chosen. From each district, two taluks one advanced (Lingasugur) and one backward (Raichur) from Raichur district and one advanced (Mangalore) and one backward (Bantwal) from Dakshina Kannada district were chosen for the present study. At the fifth stage 8 villages from 4 selected taluks

were selected on the basis of agro-climatic features, agricultural growth, rate of literacy the SC/ST population density, availability of infrastructure and proximity to urban areas

In the last stage the households were selected from the sample villages. For the selection of the sample households, a list of households with basic details was prepared in each of the sample village by a village census. Further, the sample households belonging mainly to SCs, STs and Others engaged in RNFE were randomly selected in each village of the study area. From each village, 50 households, of which 12 from SCs, 8 from STs and 30 from others were selected with a view to ensuring more representation from the others caste community as the significant proportion is found to be higher and persistent. The total sample size of the study was 400 households consisting of 50 households each from 8 villages.

4. RURAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT BY SOCIAL GROUPS

Non-farm employment is divided into three categories: regular employment (generally salaried), casual employment (daily wage) and self-employment/own enterprise activities. This distinction is intended to reflect to some extent the very different characteristics of non-farm activities in rural areas - characteristics that are important in terms of defining the desirability of such jobs. A general typology that appears to resonate with findings from many village studies is that regular non-farm employment is typically highly sought-after in rural areas as it is associated not only with high incomes, but crucially also with a degree of stability. Non-farm self-employment activities, but whether they are of the former or latter variant generally depends on the amount of capital resources that can be brought to the activity. Casual non-farm wage employment is generally thought to be less demeaning to a workers than agricultural wage labour, but returns may be only marginally higher and the nature of the work may be both physically demanding as well as hazardous (construction, rickshaw pulling, industrial workshops, etc).

4.1. Self – Employment in Rural Non-Agriculture (SERNA)

The growth of RNFE is regarded as one of the important strategies for sustained reduction in poverty and income inequality in most of the developing countries. Self-employment in the rural non-agricultural sector includes, petty shop, vegetable vending shop, hotel business, tailoring, cloth merchant, match and basket weaving, beedi rolling etc., which give them regular employment and sustained income. Given the stock of capital assets, for a large number of the sample households, the rural non-agricultural self-employment is one of the important livelihood strategies. The data provided in Table 1 reveal that 33.9 percent of the main workers were involved in the rural non-agricultural self-employment in the study region as a whole.

Table 1
Distribution of Main Workers Involved in Self-Employment in Non-Agriculture by Social Groups

Social groups	Workers involved in Self-employment in non Agriculture			Percentage to main workers		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Arid zone						
SCs	31	24	55	39.2	42.1	40.4
STs	20	11	31	35.7	37.9	36.5
Others	125	35	160	60.7	41.2	55.0
Total	175	70	246	51.3	41.0	48.0
Coastal zone						
SCs	6	5	11	7.1	5.5	6.3
STs	8	2	10	16.0	3.6	9.4
Others	91	13	104	42.1	15.1	34.4
Total	105	20	125	29.9	8.6	21.4
All						
SCs	37	29	66	22.6	19.6	21.2
STs	28	13	41	26.4	15.3	21.5
Others	216	48	264	51.2	28.1	44.5
Total	281	90	371	40.6	22.3	33.9

Source: Primary Survey.

Going by social groups, it was awfully lower in the case of SCs/STs as compared to Others. This can be attributed to limited access to skill/knowledge, experience, capital and also to social exclusion in the country side. Human capital discrimination continued to exist against SCs/STs in favour of Others (Biradar 2004). The proportion of workers in the rural non-agricultural self-employment was found to be higher for males (51.3 percent) as compared to that of females (41.0 percent) in arid zone. Similarly, in the case of coastal zone the proportion of workers in the rural non-agricultural self-employment was found to be higher for males (29.9 percent) as compared to that of females (8.6 percent). Similar trend by and large was also observed across social groups.

4.2. Casual Wage Employment in Rural Non-Agriculture (CWERNA)

Casual wage employment in the rural non-agricultural sector includes manual works in construction, hotel business, vegetable vending shops, cloth merchants, petty shops, garage and repair centres, any other such dead-end contractual/temporary jobs prevailed in the countryside. The workers in these activities are paid relatively more wages and do not experience more employment seasonality as compared to the workers involved in agriculture.

The data presented in Table 2 indicate that the proportion of workers in casual wage employment in the rural non-agricultural sector was estimated at 33.7 percent among the sample household main workers. The availability of casual wage employment in the rural non-agricultural sector was not similar across social groups, gender and zones. The proportion workers having access to casual wage employment in the rural non-agricultural sector was found to be significantly higher in the case of SCs/STs as compared to Others.

The proportion of workers in the casual wage employment in rural non-agriculture sector was found to be higher for males (10.6 percent) as compared to that of females (2.3 percent) in arid zone. However, interestingly in the case of coastal zone the opposite trend was observed that the proportion of workers in the casual wage employment in the rural non-agriculture sector was found to be much higher for females (82.8 percent) as compared to that of males (38.7), because beedi rolling is a major casual wage employment in rural non-agriculture sector for females in this zone. A similar trend was also observed across social groups. The growth of such employment was not significantly higher in the sample villages of arid zone than those of in coastal zone. It is clear from the above analysis that the members of Other households as compared to SCs/STs, female workers as against male workers and the workers in the sample villages of arid zone as compared to coastal zone had limited access to casual wage employment in the rural non-agricultural sector.

Table 2

Distribution of Main Workers in Csual Wage Employment in Rural Non-Agriculture by Social Groups

Social groups	Workers in Casual wage employment in non Agriculture			Percentage to main workers		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Arid zone						
SCs	15	1	16	19.0	1.8	11.8
STs	5	2	7	8.9	6.9	8.2
Others	16	1	17	7.8	1.2	5.8
Total	36	4	40	10.6	2.3	7.8
Coastal zone						
SCs	58	73	131	68.2	80.2	74.4
STs	25	49	74	50.0	87.5	69.8
Others	53	71	124	24.5	82.6	41.1
Total	136	193	329	38.7	82.8	56.3
All						
SCs	73	74	147	44.5	50.0	47.1
STs	30	51	81	28.3	60.0	42.4
Others	70	71	141	16.6	41.5	23.8
Total	172	197	369	24.9	48.8	33.7

Source: Primary Survey

4.3. Regular salaried/wage Employment

Regular salaried /wage employment is another less accessible livelihood strategy of the sample households. In the present study, the activities included in this category are: driver, stenographer, teacher, Police, Nurse, attender, clerk, conductor, hattigold company workers, hotel manager and etc., and their services are confirmed to be on regular basis. The data presented in the Table 3 show that the proportion of workers engaged in regular salaried/wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was estimated to be 13.7 percent of total main workers. Across social groups, it has been observed that the proportion of workers was significantly higher in the case of Others as compared to SCs/STs. Going by gender, it was found to be far less in respect of females vis-à-vis male workers. Access to such activities was quite limited in the sample villages of arid zone, as compared to that of coastal zone, especially in the case of SCs/STs and female workers. On our discussion held with the sample households, especially in the case of SCs/STs, it was reported that access to such activities was constrained mainly due to lack of human capital, social networks, Political influence, etc.

Table 3
Distribution of Main Workers in Regular Salaried / Wage Employment by Social Groups

Social groups	Workers in Regular salaried/wages Employment			Percentage to main workers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Arid zone						
SCs	14	1	15	17.7	1.8	11.0
STs	5	1	6	8.9	3.3	7.1
Others	28	3	31	13.6	3.5	10.7
Total	47	5	52	13.8	2.9	10.6
Coastal zone						
SCs	14	7	21	16.5	7.7	11.9
STs	8	3	11	16.0	5.4	10.4
Others	53	13	66	24.5	15.1	21.9
Total	75	23	98	21.4	9.9	16.8
All						
SCs	28	8	36	17.1	5.4	11.5
STs	13	4	17	12.3	4.7	8.9
Others	81	16	97	19.2	9.4	16.4
Total	122	28	150	17.6	6.9	13.7

Source: Primary Survey

5. Rural Non-Farm Employment by Status of Employment, Activities and Social Groups

Table 4 presents the data on distribution of worker by status of employment in rural non-agriculture, activities and social groups. The data indicate that, across employment status, the proportion of workers was found to be quite significant in self-employment, followed by casual wage employment as compared to regular salaried employment. The proportion of RNFE workers was estimated at 41.7 percent, 41.5 percent and 16.9 percent in the case of self-employment, casual wage, and regular salaried employment, respectively.

5.1. Self-Employment in Rural Non-Agriculture

Going by activities among social groups in the case of self-employment in rural non-agriculture, the proportion of workers was found to be quite higher in trade, hotel and business followed by tailoring, rural artisans, other services and manufacturing and repair in all the social groups viz., SCs/STs and Others both in arid and coastal zones and more so in arid zone. The proportion of workers engaged in self-employment in rural non-agriculture activities at aggregate level was estimated at 21.9 percent, 8.3 percent, 5.3 percent, 4.9 percent and 1.2 percent in the case of trade, hotel and business, tailoring, rural artisans, other services and manufacturing and repair, respectively. A similar trend by and large was also observed across social groups and zones.

5.2. Casual Wage Employment in Rural Non-Agriculture

In the case of casual wage employment in rural non-agriculture the proportion of workers was found to be quite significant in beedi rolling followed by construction, other services, trade, hotel, and business, rural artisans and manufacturing and repair in all the social groups viz., SCs/STs and Others. The proportion of workers involved in casual wage employment in rural non-agriculture activities at the aggregate level was estimated at 20.0 percent, 9.1 percent, 8.4 percent 2.6 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent in the case of beedi rolling, trade, hotel and business, rural artisans and manufacturing and repair, respectively.

5.3. Regular Salaried Employment

In the case of regular salaried/wage employment the proportion of workers was found to be quite higher in private sector as compared to public sector in all the social groups viz., SCs/STs and Others. The proportion of the workers engaged in regular salaried / wage employment at the aggregate level was estimated at 13.4 percent and 3.5 percent in the case of private and public sector, respectively.

Table 4
Distributions Workers by Status of Employment in Rural Non-Agriculture by Activities and Social Groups (Percent)

Social group	Self employment in non-Agriculture						Casual Wage Employment in non-Agriculture						Regular Salaried			Grand Total	
	Manufacturing and Repair	Trade/Hotel & Business	Trading	Rural Artisans	Other services	Total	Manufacturing and Repair	Trade/Hotel & Business	Beedi Rolling	Rural Artisans	Construction	Other services	Total	Public sector	Private sector		Total
And zone																	
SCs	—	20.9	22.1	12.8	8.1	64.0	1.2	1.3	—	—	12.1	3.3	18.6	7.0	10.5	17.4	100.0
STs	8.3	36.4	16.2	—	9.1	70.0	—	—	—	—	9.1	6.8	15.9	4.3	4.3	15.6	100.0
Other	1.9	36.3	16.3	14.4	7.7	76.8	0.3	0.1	—	1.9	3.1	1.9	8.2	8.2	4.7	14.9	100.0
Total	2.1	32.2	18.3	12.1	8.0	72.9	0.6	0.6	—	1.2	6.3	3.0	11.8	7.4	8.6	15.4	100.0
Coastal zone																	
SCs	—	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	6.7	—	0.6	37.4	—	20.9	21.7	60.4	1.2	11.7	12.9	100.0
STs	1.1	8.4	—	1.1	—	10.6	2.1	4.2	49.3	—	6.3	15.8	71.9	—	14.6	11.9	100.0
Other	1.0	25.2	3.4	0.7	3.1	33.4	0.3	1.4	20.3	1.0	6.3	1.1	42.2	1.4	21.2	22.4	100.0
Total	0.7	13.6	2.2	1.1	4.1	22.6	0.3	3.4	32.2	0.3	10.2	11.8	54.6	1.1	18.7	17.8	100.0
All																	
SCs	—	8.8	8.6	7.6	7.6	26.7	0.4	0.8	24.1	—	11.1	12.1	34.0	1.2	11.2	14.3	100.0
STs	2.9	17.3	3.8	0.7	3.9	29.3	1.4	3.9	33.8	—	7.2	12.8	32.3	1.4	10.8	12.2	100.0
Other	1.4	24.7	4.0	0.4	6.7	32.6	0.4	1.4	13.8	1.4	5.2	3.8	29.1	4.2	17.1	18.3	100.0
Total	1.2	21.9	8.3	5.3	4.9	32.7	0.6	2.4	25.3	0.8	9.1	8.4	41.3	3.5	19.8	18.9	100.0
Actual	(11)	(175)	(74)	(47)	(44)	(311)	(37)	(27)	(178)	(7)	(51)	(12)	(369)	(21)	(11)	(170)	(990)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are actual data

Source: Primary Survey.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

It has been observed from the forgoing analysis that a majority of main workers were involved in the rural non-agricultural self-employment in the study region as a whole. Going by social groups, it was awfully lower in the case of SCs/STs as compared to Others. This can be attributed to limited access to skill/knowledge, experience, capital and also to social exclusion in the country side. Human capital discrimination continued to exist against SCs/STs in favour of Others.

The growth and diversification of employment away from agriculture is not uniform within the state. There is a significant zonal disparity in the growth of agricultural as well as non-agricultural employment. Therefore, to reduce such zonal disparity, zonal specific developmental programmes should effectively be

implemented in each zone of the State. So that the regional disparity can be reduced.

Arid zone has not much diversified its economic activities within and outside the agriculture as compared to coastal zone. Therefore, to promote agricultural allied activities such as dairy, sheep rearing poultry farming etc., in agriculture and petty manufacturing activities, trade, hotel and business and service related activities in rural non-farm sector should be promoted by initiating special programmers in arid zone. So that the regional disparity can be reduced and out migration of rural workforce can also be arrested.

Households that belong to scheduled castes/tribes or that belong to the general category are less likely to participate in unskilled wage labour compared to households that are members of other backward classes. This suggests that households that belong to other backward classes find themselves in unfavorable conditions relative to other households when it comes to accessing high skilled wage employment. Job reservation has been seen as the most important of the public concessions towards scheduled castes/tribes in India and there is demand to extend reservation to persons who belong to other backward classes. Our results suggest that if the job reservation policy is to be extended beyond the scheduled caste/tribes, then households from the other backward classes may have a strong case.

The government should allocate a larger proportion of resources to provide the demand driven infrastructure facilities such as all weather road, marketing net works, farming institutions, education, health care systems, electricity and the like, provision of such infrastructure facilities would certainly generate externalities, which at as incentives for rural entrepreneurs to initiate innovative programmes in non-farm sector. So that sustainable development of non-farm sector can be ensured.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು

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ಸಂಪಾದಕೀಯ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಒಂದಂಶವಾಗಿಯೇ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾರತಿ' ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ಬೋಧಕರ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಅನೇಕರ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಡೆವುದು ತಣಿಸುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ೫೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ರೀತಿಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವುಳ್ಳ ಈ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಯು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಈ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಯು ರೆಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಜರ್ನಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎನ್. (I.S.S.N.) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಗತಿ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾರತಿ'ಯ ೪೫ನೇ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕ ೨೩ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ ಓದುಗರ ಮುಂದಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಶಾಸನ, ಜಾನಪದ, ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವೆಲ್ಲವು ಸೂತನ ಕೋರ, ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ವಿವೇಚನೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡ ಆಯಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯಾ ಲೇಖಕರ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಹುಮತವಾದ ಈ ಸಂಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಹಲವು ಲೇಖನಗಳುಂಟು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇಂತಹ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ-ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ-ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ತಜ್ಞರು ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾಕಾರ ತ್ವರಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಗ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡು ಓದುಗರ ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಡಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಯೇ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ (Uplift of the Society). ಅಂತಹ ಔನ್ನತ್ಯದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮಿಸುವಂತಹದಾಗಿರಲೆಂಬುದೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಹಲವು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಪ್ರಭಾರ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರೊ. ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿರಾಳಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಸಂಮುಖಕ್ಕೆ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರನ್ನು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯಿಂದ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂಮುಖ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಹರಿಲಾಲ ಪವಾರ ಅವರಿಗೂ, ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ರೊಟ್ಟಿಗವಾಡ ಅವರಿಗೂ, ಪ್ರಭಾರ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಎನ್. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು. ಅಂದವಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ವೇದಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ. ಬಿ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೂ ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

ಡಾ. ವಿ. ಎಲ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ
ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ

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೭. ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವಿರೋಧಿ ನೆಲೆಯ ಸಣ್ಣಾಟ ಕಟ್ಟಿಚೆನ್ನ	೬೭
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೮. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಕಂಬಳಿ: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು	೭೫
- ಭರತೇಶಗೌಡ ಶಿ. ಶಿರಿಯಪ್ಪಗೌಡರ	
೯. ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ವಿಧಿ-ವಿಧಾನಗಳು	೮೬
- ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಎನ್	
೧೦. ಮಹಾಮಾನವತಾವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರು	೧೦೫
- ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ರಮೇಶ	
೧೧. ಕುಂ. ವೀ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳ ಭಾಷೆ	೧೨೦
- ಡಾ. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಕೆ.	

೧೨. ಬಾನು ಮುಷ್ತಾಕ್ ಅವರ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ೧೫೪
 - ಡಾ. ಅರುಣಾ ಕಟ್ಟಿಮನಿ
೧೩. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅಂದು - ಇಂದು ೧೬೧
 - ಡಾ. ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ ಪವಾರ
೧೪. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ : ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ
 ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹೋರಾಟ ೧೭೫
 - ಡಾ. ಪ್ರೇಮಾ ನಡಕಟ್ಟಿ
೧೫. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯರು
 ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಯಣಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ ೧೯೦
 - ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುನಂದಾ ಎಸ್ ಹಾಡಕಾರ
೧೬. ಭಾಷಾಯೋಜನೆ-ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ-ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ-ಪರಾಮರ್ಶೆ ೧೯೬
 - ಡಾ. ಎ.ಎಂ. ಭಂಡಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಹರಿಹರ
೧೭. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಚಿಂತನೆ ೨೦೫
 - ರಮೇಶ ಮಾದರ
೧೮. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ
 ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕತೆ ೨೧೨
 - ಪ್ರೊ. ಪುಲಕೇಶಿ ಭೀ. ಕಾಮಣ್ಣವರ
೧೯. ಆಗೇರ-ಮುತ್ತಿ-ಹಳ್ಳೇರ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳ ಸಾಮ್ಯ- ವೈಷಮ್ಯಗಳು ೨೧೭
 - ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ನಾಯಕ
- ೨೦ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಬಗೆ ೨೩೧
 - ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹಂಸವೇಣಿ ಎನ್.
೨೧. ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿ ೨೩೮
 - ಡಾ. ಅನಿತಾ ಕೆ. ಗುಡಿ
೨೨. ಬಾಸವೂರು ಕಂಪಣದ ಗ್ರಾಮನಾಮಗಳು ೨೫೪
 - ಶಿವಯೋಗಿ ಕೋರಿಶೆಟ್ಟರ
೨೩. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಏಕಾದಶ (ಆಶ್ರಮದ) ವ್ರತಗಳು ೨೬೫
 - ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ಬಿ. ಬಸೆಟ್ಟಿ

೧೮. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕತೆ

-ಪ್ರೊ. ಮಲಕೇಶಿ ಭೀ. ಕಾಮಣ್ಣವರ

ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರ ಜೀವನಾಡಿ. ದೈನಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ, ದನಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸ್ನಾನ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತೊಳೆಯಲು ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪರದಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಮಳೆಯು ಅಭಾವ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ನಶಿಸುವ ಹಂತ ತಲುಪಿದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಮುದ್ದೆಗನವು. ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಬೇವಿನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ.

ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವುಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ದುರಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆರೆಗಳೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊರತಾದುವಲ್ಲ. ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವೇ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕಾಲಿಕವೂ ಅದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದುರಸ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯು ಅಪಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಅಭಾವದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಅಭಾವ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಯು ಹೊಳೆಯಿಂದ ತುಂಬದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊಳೆಯು ಮುರಿದುಹೋದಾ ಬದಲು ನೀರು ಸೋರಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕಾಲದ ಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯನ್ನೇ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೪೧೩ ರ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಶಾಸನವೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ನಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೊಂದನ್ನು ಬದುಕುಗೊಂಡ ಕೆರೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು, ನಾಶಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಥಿಲಗೊಂಡ

ಜೀವಾಲಯ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಲಭಿಸಿದ ಮಣ್ಣುಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪಟ್ಟು ಮಣ್ಣು ಲಭಿಸುವುದು ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂಥ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಆಕಿಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕೆರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದುರಸ್ತಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಮುದಾಯದ್ದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಧರಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಕೂಡ ಇದರ ಅಸ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅರಸರ ಮನೆತನಗಳಾದ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ೨೧೫ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ೫೭ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರವಾದರೆ, ವಿಜಯ ನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೭೭ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡು ೧೯ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅರಸರ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಅಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು, ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು, ವರ್ತಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಾ ಜನರು ವಹಿಸಿದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹಿಂದೆಯಾದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಾಜನರದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು. ಅವುಗಳ ಕೆರೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಗಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದವರಿಗೆ ಗಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೩೦೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒರ್ವನು ಕಲ್ಲನಗಿರಿಯ ಮಹಾಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೆರೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಗಾಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದನೆಂದೂ, ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಡಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ದಾನವೊಂದನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೆಂದು ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆಯ ಶಾಸನವೊಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಾಸನವೊಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯೊಂದು ಕೆರೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಗಾಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಡಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಕೂಡಾ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಜಿನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಶಾಸನವೊಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ನೀಲಕಂಠದೇವ ಎಂಬಾತನು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ೨೬೦ ಗದ್ಯಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದುರಸ್ತಿಯಂತಹ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿರದೇ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಅಂದಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಅಂಗಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆತನ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹರಿಹರ ಶಾಸನವು ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹರಿಹರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮಹಾ ಜನರಿಗೂ, ಹರಿಹರ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವೊಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಹರಿದ್ರಾ ನದಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಜಲಾಶಯದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ದುರಸ್ತಿಗೆ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಮೂರನೇ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಮಹಾಜನರು ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಾಗೂ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಾ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆತನ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದರಂತೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವರ್ತಕರುಗಳು, ಕೆರೆಗಳ ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಹಾವದ್ನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಯ ಮಗ ಅಲ್ಲದೇವ ಎಂಬಾತನು ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ೬೦೦ ಗದ್ಯಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದನು. ಅದರ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕೆರೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲುಬೆಗಳ ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.೧೪೪೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಕ್ಕರಾಯನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡ ಹರಿದ್ರಾ ನದಿಯ ಜಲಾಶಯವು ಬಿರುಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ನಾಗಣ್ಣ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಎಂಬ ದೇವರಾಯನ ಪಾಂತ್ರಿಯು ಸೇನಾನಿಯಿಂದ ಹಣ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜಲಾಶಯವನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದನು.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೂ ಇತ್ತು. ನದಿ ಸುಂಕ, ವೀಳೆದೇರೆ, ಪನ್ನಾಯ, ಬಣ್ಣೆಗದರೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಂಡದ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಾಗ ಕೆರೆಯ

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಬಂಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಭಾಡಿಗೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಲುಬೆ, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ದುರಸ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಂದ ಭಟ್ಟ ಎಂಬ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನೀರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀರುಗಂಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದ ತಿಮ್ಮಲಾಪೂರ ಕೆರೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ತಿಮ್ಮಲಾಪೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲದೇಕೆಂಬ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತೇಕರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂದು ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನರಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತ ನಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಡಳಿತದ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಭೂಮಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಕಣ್ಮರೆ, ಕೆರೆಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೋರವೆಲ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿರುವುದು, ಕೆರೆಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆದಾಹತನಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸುಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ, ಕಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸರಳತೆ ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸರಳತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾದುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರೇ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕೃಷಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರು ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮನವೊಲಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ, ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ

ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರಂತರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಉಳಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಜಲಕ್ಷಾಮ ತಲೆದೋರಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗ ನೀರಿಗಾಗಿ ಭಗೀರಥ ತಪಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು :

೧. ಡಾ: ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಥ ಕಾಮತ್ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗ್ಯಾಜಟಿಯರ್ (೦೩ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳು), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು; ೧೯೮೪.
೨. ಡಾ: ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಥ ಕಾಮತ್ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು; ೧೯೭೩.
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Modern Libraries and Information Communication Technology: Challenges and Recommendations

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Abstract:

Due to rapidly changing information and communication technology (ICT), library science has been incessantly evolving. The internet has further transformed the formation society into a global society. The knowledge explosion and ICT tools have equipped information and library science with immediate access to practically limitless sources, plus quick storage, retrieval and sharing tools. The paper studies the emergence of ICT, globalization of networks and internet which have deeply influenced the library profession and has provided new opportunities and challenges for librarians.

Keywords: Libraries and Information Communication Technology

Introduction:

In the 21st century several professions are adapting with changes and pacing with new useful technologies for their survival and advancement. In this century creation of new knowledge, capturing of new ideals promptly and their timely application is crucial for success in any endeavour. Integration of ideas to find solutions to complex problems, technological convergence to develop better and cheaper products, and progression towards greater interface between policy, strategy, research, practice and service to clientele is taking place. A new kind of competitive work environment, is emerging where cutting edge knowledge, ingenuity and new ideas make a big difference in advancement and hence there remains a constant hunt for talent and hiring people having agility, requisite skills and competencies, inclination for updating, penchant for learning and doing work in a better way through constant innovative approach.

Library and ICT:

Libraries are undergoing metamorphosis and are re-engineering their services, re-skilling their staff and reorganizing their work space in consonance with changing information systems, better and more effective information communication channels, and users' preferences for accessing information. The networked transmitted digital documents are increasingly accepted as a medium for recording and transmission of information because of elimination of need for physical storage, economical accessibility at the fast speed, possibility of using the same documents by several users at the same time, and multimedia integration. Digital collections have helped to realize the goal of universal availability of publications in the true sense and provided freedom to have personal space to instantly communicate ideas through blogs. The digitization of uniquely held collections in libraries

along with creation of billions of web pages have facilitated access to enormous volume of information on desktops but it has also created challenges of data mining, evaluation and quality filtering of information and deprived information access to those users who have no access to information technology infrastructure or lack competencies to effectively use it.

Traditional libraries cannot meet the requirements of fast information delivery and knowledge communication needs of the knowledge society. Whilst ICTs have expanded the possibilities for access to information, they also present new challenges for users and librarians alike. Therefore, librarians and other stakeholders in the universities are urged to rework their profession to extend the traditional territories from the traditional library to the global information services, from the territorial library to the virtual library, or a combination thereof. Choosing appropriate ICT hardware and software; continuous pressing for more funds from parent institutions; seeking for alternative sources of funds; staff and user training; and awareness are the among key strategies than can lead to effective utilization of ICT facilities and services in libraries.

In this regard special attention needs to be paid to:

- # formulation of an information policy
- # creation of popular awareness with regard to technology in library operations;
- # training and development of staff;
- # organization of users education programmes for students and teachers; and
- # emphasis on comprehensive planning by individual libraries to automate the library operations.

ICT based Library Services:

The ICT based library services are

- * Easy and quick access to right information
- * Access to information resources without any barriers
- * Remote access to information is possible
- * Unlimited information from varied access points with the help of Wifi
- * Use of information flexibility by any user, with individual requirements

Academic Library Scenario:

Academic libraries are the treasure of knowledge which cater to the needs of scholars, scientists, technocrats, researchers, students and others who are directly associated with the mainstream of higher education. In this competitive age, the policy makers have to rise to the occasion and create a new generation of knowledge workers. The information personnel of the academic libraries are also called upon to equip themselves with the best tools, techniques, procedures and practices. The academic libraries play an important role in the academic community by providing

necessary forum and resources for faculty and students to do their research and advanced their knowledge.

Academic libraries are required to develop know how and show how system which are highly essential elements of meaningful academic library management. These academic libraries now take on the key role of providing the competitive advantage to various universities, research and development organizations which play a pivotal role in the process of nation building. Academic libraries are positioning themselves to be path makers of educational advancement by way of integrating knowledge systems and resources. These academic libraries are required to do serious introspection on their roles, responsibilities and contributions. There are increasing debates, discussions, seminars and other intellectual exercises on academic library management. Efforts are also made to identify the strengths and drawbacks of academic library system with the fond hope of improving the status of academic libraries in the developed and developing nations.

Academic libraries in India are called upon to play a crucial and leading role over other types of libraries by transforming their information management skills, techniques, practices and resources. The library has acquired a number of ICT facilities that contribute positively to provision of information services. However, the new technologies provide new challenges related to acquisition, preservation, maintenance and security issues, training of users, and lack of awareness and commitment among key stakeholders. Traditionally libraries have focused on organization and management of print collections and documentation of latest primary sources of printed information. Present day information environment also demands multimedia and hypermedia organization, documentation of audio sources and worthwhile documentaries and movies that appear in hundreds of television and cable networks around the world. It demands seamless integration between information users and information sources, cross-disciplinary communication of information in the interest of cross fertilization of ideas and agile and flexible library and information system that is capable of quickly and comprehensively satisfying users information demands.

The information personnel are also required to enrich their professional competence and leadership qualities which would facilitate meaningful identification, location and evaluation of information resources in order to promote professional excellence among the community. The "user-centered" paradigm has been adopted in the developed countries to create customizable interfaces and enrich the process of collection development in the academic libraries. The academic libraries really demand a well conceived, designed and maintained systems, practices and operations which would effectively meet the different constituent groups and individual users. Notable among the problems encountered by libraries in this regard are:

- * No policies on collection development;
- * No procedures for book acquisition;
- * Not equally distribution of fund to libraries;
- * A dearth of competent man power;
- * Proper planning is missing in the library;
- * Less use of computer and its technology by libraries;

ICT and its Implications:

Information and communication Technologies (ICTs) have increasingly become indispensable tools for development over the past few decades. Positive efforts of ICTs have continually been noted in business, production, education, politics, governance, culture and other aspects of human life. In higher education, ICTs have great influence in teaching, learning, research and other scholarly and professional activities through improved communication and access to information. In libraries ICTs have greatly simplified acquisition, storage, retrieval, provision and usage of information. Internet and CD-ROMs for example, have greatly enhanced access to a range of current information resources. ICTs have improved provision of library and information services by overcoming time, distance and other barriers. However, it is widely agreed that ICT adoption in libraries is not a panacea to all library problems as initially presumed. Despite their tremendous potential, ICTs have also brought new challenges that must be overcome in order to increase effectiveness and efficiency of libraries in developing countries.

Society is exerting its increasing influence on almost all disciplines. The challenges facing the library profession has never been more demanding than they are in the present digital era. Digital technology and computers have become an integral part of modern library. The emergence of web-based ICT, globalization of networks and Internet, all have deeply influenced the library professionals.

Problems of Application of ICT in Libraries:

ICT has revolutionized the functioning of libraries which to hitherto were mere storehouses of printed books and reading materials. When the integration of ICT into library system is being considered, below noted areas are regarded as problem areas are:

1. Accessibility and affordability
2. Trained human resources
3. Lack of motivation and use of technology by the library staff
4. Apathy of powers that be management
5. Budgetary constraints
6. ICT resources and its maintenance

Challenges Posed by ICT in Libraries:

Books and CDs are being replaced by e-mail, video chats and social networks. Internet is becoming more user-friendly. ICT has enabled instant access to enormous information, anywhere, any time

Challenges raised by ICT in library services are-

- * Copyright management
- * Preservation system continuously changing the way of people access information

- * Frequent revision of technology
- * Search technology becomes increasingly complicated
- * Exponential growth in demand for information
- * Dependence on technology and its application

Application:

- * IT tools for library automation
- * Innovative ways for measuring information productivity
- * Appropriate access to information resources
- * Increased user accountability

Libraries thus need to extend their services from mere document and information supply service to participatory information advisory service, perceive users problems and their work at hand, identify reasons and motivation for information search and provide possible prescriptive knowledge giving due regard to their value system and culture. Library must possess ability to look at information through different angles, pay individual attention to each information user and help them to construct meaning out of information in a wide range of contexts and thus facilitate assimilation of information and just in time learning.

1. The greatest challenge for libraries is to continue their contribution to the society by staying competitive and staying ahead of other information providers.
2. The modern libraries, technological and management issues are becoming as important as technical processes. The management of change and adoption and absorption of new technologies in the work processes and service provisions is itself a great challenge.
3. Libraries are required to constantly upgrade their technologies, continuously watch how users' information searching methods and priorities pertaining to various information channels are changing and whatway library managers can quickly step into new roles to bridge the service gaps existing or likely to be created by the knowledge society.

Recommendations:

1. At present, all of the major libraries are in need of new buildings or extensions. Also there is a need to develop standards and principles for designing library buildings, fittings, and furniture.
2. Networking of libraries across the globe is essential and still more important is networking of library professionals for sharing information on best experiences and best practices adopted by libraries and information centers around the globe.
3. Library professionals are required to develop plans to offer differentiated value in providing information services and offer more and better services as technologies advance and more effective knowledge management tools are available.

Conclusion:

The growth of digital information resources dictates new roles and relationships for libraries and librarians. Keeping pace with the changing technology has become a matter of necessity rather than a choice. The earlier role of providing information has now changed to providing access to information. The readers of digital age are information seekers and information consolidators. The librarians are information service providers. In order to meet the ever increasing demand of the diversified user community, libraries in digital environment have to develop ways to manage, access to materials in e-format and also effectively share them as they did share print resources in pre-digital era.

The new digital ICT is not a single technology but a combination of hardware and software, multimedia and delivery systems. As ICT advanced, the costs of hardware and software declined and the digital option became more attractive. When it was realized that sharing costs would benefit the stakeholders, resources sharing of digital resources gained momentum. Internet has transformed from "browse and surf" environment into mammoth "knowledge exchange" environment. Internet has many uses as well as limitations. It can be a vehicle for inexpensive easy mass distribution of products and services. There are limitations as well such as security and privacy issues, hackers, worms, virus and Trojan horses.

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