


KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
 Department of Studies and Research in Biotechnology and Bioinformatics
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

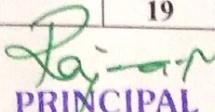
Syllabus for M. Sc. Biotechnology
 (Approved in P.G BOS-Biotechnology Meeting- January 2019)

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Theory / Practical Marks		Total Marks
			I. A	Exam	
HARD CORE PAPERS -THEORY					
1.1	Chemistry of Biomolecules and Cellular Metabolism	4	25	75	100
1.2	Genetics and Molecular Biology	4	25	75	100
1.3	Microbiology	4	25	75	100
1.4	Cell Biology and Bioinformatics	4	25	75	100
PRACTICAL PAPERS					
1.1.1	Chemistry of Biomolecules and Cellular Metabolism	2	--	50	50
1.2.2	Genetics and Molecular Biology	2	--	50	50
1.3.3	Microbiology	2	--	50	50
1.3.3	Cell Biology and Bioinformatics	2	--	50	50
Total		24			600

SECOND SEMESTER

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Theory / Practical Marks		Total Marks
			I. A	Exam	
HARD CORE PAPERS -THEORY					
2.1	Recombinant DNA Technology	4	25	75	100
2.2	Immunotechnology	4	25	75	100
SOFT CORE PAPERS -THEORY					
2.3.1	Enzymology	3	25	75	100
2.3.2	Genomics and Proteomics				
ELECTIVE PAPERS -THEORY					
2.4.1	Fermentation Technology	2	10	40	50
2.4.2	Basic Bioinformatics				
PRACTICAL PAPERS					
2.1.1	Recombinant DNA Technology	2	--	50	50
2.2.1	Immunotechnology	2	--	50	50
2.3.1.1	Enzymology	2	--	50	50
2.3.2.1	Genomics and Proteomics				
Total		19	--	--	500


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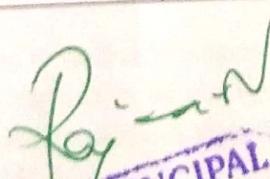
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THIRD SEMESTER

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Theory / Practical Marks		Total Marks
			I . A	Exam	
HARD CORE PAPERS -THEORY					
3.1	Agricultural Biotechnology	4	25	75	100
3.2	Animal Biotechnology	4	25	75	100
SOFT CORE PAPERS -THEORY					
3.3.1	Environmental Biotechnology	3	25	75	100
3.3.2	Pharmacological Biotechnology				
ELECTIVE PAPERS -THEORY					
3.4.1	Plant Tissue Culture Technology	2	10	40	50
3.4.2	Healthcare Biotechnology				
PRACTICAL PAPERS					
3.1.1	Agricultural Biotechnology	2	--	50	50
3.2.1	Animal Biotechnology	2	--	50	50
3.3.1.1	Environmental Biotechnology				
3.3.2.1	Pharmacological Biotechnology	2	--	50	50
		Total	19	--	500

FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Theory / Practical Marks		Total Marks
			I . A	Exam	
HARD CORE PAPERS -THEORY					
4.1	Bioprocess Technology	4	25	75	100
4.2	Medical Biotechnology	4	25	75	100
4.3	Research Methodology	4	25	75	100
PRACTICAL PAPERS					
4.1.1	Bioprocess Technology	2	--	50	50
4.2.1	Medical Biotechnology	2	--	50	50
4.3.1	Research Methodology	2	--	50	50
PROJECT WORK					
4.4	Project Work	4	125 Dissertation	25 Viva	150
		Total	22	--	600
		Grand Total	84	--	2200


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Core Module Syllabus

**CORE MODULE SYLLABUS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
FOR UNDER GRADUATE COURSES OF ALL BRANCHES
OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

Vision

The importance of environmental science and environmental studies cannot be disputed. The need for sustainable development is a key to the future of mankind. Continuing problems of pollution, loss of forest, solid waste disposal, degradation of environment, issues like economic productivity and national security, Global warming, the depletion of ozone layer and loss of biodiversity have made everyone aware of environmental issues. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and world Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg in 2002 have drawn the attention of people around the globe to the deteriorating condition of our environment. It is clear that no citizen of the earth can afford to be ignorant of environment issues. Environmental management has captured the attention of health care managers. Managing environmental hazards has become very important.

Human beings have been interested in ecology since the beginning of civilization. Even our ancient scriptures have emphasized about practices and values of environmental conservation. It is now even more critical than ever before for mankind as a whole to have a clear understanding of environmental concerns and to follow sustainable development practices. India is rich in biodiversity, which provides various resources for people. It is also basis for biotechnology. Only about 1.7 million living organisms have been described and named globally. Still many more remain to be identified and described. Attempts are made to conserve them in ex-situ and in-situ situations. Intellectual property rights (IPRs) have become important in a biodiversity-rich country like India to protect microbes, plants and animals that have useful genetic properties. Destruction of habitats, over-use of energy resource and environmental pollution have been found to be responsible for the loss of a large number of life-forms. It is feared that a large proportion of life on earth may get wiped out in the near future.

Inspite of the deteriorating status of the environment, study of environment has so far not received adequate attention in our academic programmes. Recognizing this, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the UGC to introduce a basic course on environment at every level in college education. Accordingly, the matter was considered by UGC and it was decided that a six months compulsory core module course in environmental studies may be prepared and compulsorily implemented in all the University/Colleges of India. The experts committee appointed by the UGC has looked into all the pertinent questions, issues and other relevant matters. This was followed by framing of the core module syllabus for environmental studies for undergraduate courses of all branches of Higher Education. We are deeply conscious that there are bound to be gaps between the ideal and real. Genuine endeavour is required to minimize the gaps by intellectual and material inputs. The success of this course will depend on the initiative and drive of the teachers and the receptive students.

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SYLLABUS

Unit 1 : Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

Definition, scope and importance, need for public awareness.

(2 lectures)

Unit 2 : Natural Resources :

Renewable and non-renewable resources :

Natural resources and associated problems.

a) Forest resources : Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.

b) Water resources : Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.

c) Mineral resources : Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.

d) Food resources : World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and over-grazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.

e) Energy resources : Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. Case studies.

f) Land resources : Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

- Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.

- Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

(8 lectures)

Unit 3 : Ecosystems

- Concept of an ecosystem.

- Structure and function of an ecosystem.

- Producers, consumers and decomposers.

- Energy flow in the ecosystem.

- Ecological succession.

- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.

- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystems :-

- a. Forest ecosystem

- b. Grassland ecosystem

- c. Desert ecosystem

- d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

(6 lectures)

Unit 4 : Biodiversity and its conservation

(8 lectures)

- Introduction – Definition : genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

- Biogeographical classification of India

- Value of biodiversity : consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values

- Biodiversity at global, National and local levels.

- India as a mega-diversity nation

- Hot-spots of biodiversity.

- Threats to biodiversity : habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts.

- Endangered and endemic species of India

- Conservation of biodiversity : In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

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Unit 5 : Environmental Pollution

(8 lectures)

- Definition
- Cause, effects and control measures of :-
 - a. Air pollution
 - b. Water pollution
 - c. Soil pollution
 - d. Marine pollution
 - e. Noise pollution
 - f. Thermal pollution
 - g. Nuclear hazards
- Solid waste Management : Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.
- Pollution case studies.
- Disaster management : floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

Unit 6 : Social Issues and the Environment

(7 lectures)

- From Unsustainable to Sustainable development
- Urban problems related to energy
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case Studies
- Environmental ethics : Issues and possible solutions.
- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case Studies.
- Wasteland reclamation.
- Consumerism and waste products.
- Environment Protection Act.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act
- Wildlife Protection Act
- Forest Conservation Act
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation.
- Public awareness.

Unit 7 : Human Population and the Environment

(6 lectures)

- Population growth, variation among nations.
 - Population explosion – Family Welfare Programme.
- VII
- Environment and human health.
 - Human Rights.
 - Value Education.
 - HIV/AIDS.
 - Women and Child Welfare.
 - Role of Information Technology in Environment and human health.
 - Case Studies.

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Unit 8 : Field work

- Visit to a local area to document environmental assets river/ forest/grassland/hill/mountain
- Visit to a local polluted site-Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural
- Study of common plants, insects, birds.
- Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc. (Field work Equal to 5 lecture hours)

SIX MONTHS COMPULSORY CORE MODULE COURSE IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES : FOR UNDERGRADUATES

Teaching Methodologies

The core Module Syllabus for Environment Studies includes class room teaching and Field Work. The syllabus is divided into eight units covering 50 lectures. The first seven units will cover 45 lectures which are class room based to enhance knowledge skills and attitude to environment. Unit eight is based on field activities, which will be covered in five lecture hours and would provide student first hand knowledge on various local environmental aspects. Field experience is one of the most effective learning tools for environmental concerns. This moves out of the scope of the text book mode of teaching into the realm of real learning in the field, where the teacher merely acts as a catalyst to interpret what the student observes or discovers in his/her own environment. Field studies are as essential as class work and form an irreplaceable synergistic tool in the entire learning process. Course material provided by UGC for class room teaching and field activities be utilized. The universities/colleges can also draw upon expertise of outside resource persons for teaching purpose. Environmental Core Module shall be integrated into the teaching programmes of all undergraduate courses.

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ನುಡಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ - ೨

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೨೦೧೯ ರಿಂದ ೨೦೨೨)

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು
ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಕೇಶವ ಶರ್ಮ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು :

ಡಾ. ಮೂಡ್ಲಾ ಶರ್ಮಾ
ಡಾ. ರಘುನಾಥ ಎಚ್.ಎನ್.



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- ಶೇಷವಾರಾಯಿಣಿ
- ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಸಾದ್
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କେବଳ ନାମ ନାମେ ଛାପି ଦୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଅମ୍ବର ଅନ୍ତରେ ଯେହି
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ప్రాణదిద్ధిరే యావ కేలసగళ నడయవ్యదిల్లి. ఎరడ నచిర వజుగల్ కొండయో కష్టమయ్యనే తృతీస్తే స్తుభయిస్తే ఒప్పికొశ్చింది, తృతీస్తుచ్ఛయ్య నీన్న మంగలముతో కష్టమయ్యనే మాకు ఇందిగా తృస్తుత.

ఆదు సరి. రైలై విజయరాల్ కోల్పల్ లిపిపూరి మాముపెటు యాదు? నమో అన్నాయి మావి తమోగో లాఘ సిగబెఱు ఎన్నముపెటు యాదు? అదో కొండ నావు ప్రాణముపెంద విజయర, కదిన్నేదు నారస్తు కెరిసుచుయు. ఆంప్రే సరచయరు చంద్రమాయినయ్య అవర సంచు. నాయ కదిన్నేద మాతన్ను సేఖువ్యదిల్లి ఎందరె. కెందులియచు నీరు నడయన్ను కొండ నావు ప్రాణముతో కష్టమయ్యనే మాకు ఇందిగా తృస్తుత.

ରାଜସଂଗ୍ରହ ପକ୍ଷଗୁଡ଼ ତମେ ମୁଖୀନ ନେତ୍ରେ ତମାର ରାଜକେ ଆମାର କଣୀ
ବାଗ୍ରମୀ ହେଉଥିଲେ ନିଜ. ଆମେ କଳାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟକେ ଜନେ ତମେ ନେଲେ ଜାଲ ଗିଲ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅତ୍ୟାଦିଆଶ
ଯାଏନ କେବ୍ଳ ଯୋଗ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରାବଳୀରେ. କାହାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ମହିନେଟିକିରି
ଯାଏନ କେବ୍ଳାବଳୀରେ ଧୂରପତମନ୍ତ୍ରମନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ନାହିଁ. କାହାରେ କାହାରେକିମାନ୍ତ୍ରରେ କାହାରେକିମାନ୍ତ୍ରରେ
ମାଗିତିଯେ ମୁହଁରିଯ ଦିନ କୈବଳ୍ୟକେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ. ବନ୍ଦିଲୁ ବନ୍ଦି? ବନ୍ଦିଲୁ
ବନ୍ଦିଲେ. କୈବଳ୍ୟ ମାହିତେଲି ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ତିବିନେ ପ୍ରକାଶର ନମ୍ବେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ହେଉଥିଲେ
ବିରାମ୍ୟ ବର୍ଷାନ୍ତରେକିମାନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ନାହିଁ ବିଷଳାଗାନ୍ଦିରେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ
ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ ବନ୍ଦିଲେ

ಕಾವೇರಿ ರಂಡು ನೆಲ್ಲರು ಕೆಲ್ಲೆನ್ನೆಮಾಟದೂಗಳು ಹರಿಯವ ಒಂದು ನಾದಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿನ ನೆಲ್ಲರು ಕೆಲ್ಲೆನ್ನೆಯಾಟದೂಗಳು ವೈವಾಸಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗಿವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎರಡು ರಾಘ್ವಾಳಿಯರ ವೈವಾಸಯ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ ಇಂದ್ರಾವುದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಿಂತು ಇಂತಿನ್+ಶಿಂ ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕೆ ದಿಪ್ಪಿಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾ ಹೆಲರಿನ ಜನ ಸಂಭರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಟದ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಣಿ ಅಂಥ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಂಡಿತದ್ದು ಲಕ್ಕ ಎಕ್ಕರೆ ವೈವಾಸಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇ ಇದೆ. ನೀವು ಬೆಂತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಕ ಎಕ್ಕರೆ ಇವೆತ್ತಿಂತು ಲಕ್ಕ ಎಕ್ಕರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ನೀರಾವರಿ ತಿಂಡರ ಹೇಳಿಸಿ. ಅದರೆ ದಾಖಿಲೋಳು ಶ್ರುತಿರ ಬೆಂತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಕ ಅಂತ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಂತ್ತಿರ್ವೇಣಿ. ಎಂದರೆ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಟದ ಏರಡರಿಷ್ಟು ಇವು...”
 “ಹುಗಿ ನಾವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾತ ಮುಖ್ಯತಂದಿರ್ವೇ
 ಬಳದಿಂದೆಂಬ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ”

ಇದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಂತರ್ಭೂತ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಇದೆ. ನೀವರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ಬ್ಲಾಡ್ ಬ್ಲಾಡ್. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗೆ ಹಾಳಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಚೆಪ್ಪಿ ಮೆಡಿಕ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯADRI SCI ಹೋರ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳ್ ಇವೇ ನಿಡಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಾಳ್ ಎಂದು ನಂಜನ್ ಕಾಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ. ನೀವು ದೀರ್ಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ, ಮುಂಬಯಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮ್ಮಿಗ್ರಾಹಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಗೆ. DRIN

ನುಡಿ ಸಂಪದ - ೨ / ಪರ್ವತೀಸ್ವಾನಕ ಕುಮಾರಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ವಿ.ವಿ.

ପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦୂଷଣ କରିବାର ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା

କେବେଳେ ତୁ ପାରୁ ଆମିଲାଇଲା ଯାଏଇବେ କଥିଲା ତାଙ୍କେ କିମ୍ବାଯାପ୍ପ ଦୁଇକଣ୍ଠରେ
ହୋଇଁ କଲ୍ପନାରୀଙ୍କ ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେଲୁ କିମ୍ବାଯାପ୍ପ ଦୁଇକଣ୍ଠରେ
ଯେବେଳେ କଥିଲା କେବେଳେ ତୁ ପାରୁ ଆମିଲାଇଲା

ପ୍ରାଣବେଶୀର କାହିଁର କାହିଁର ଆମାର ଅଧିକ ନାହିଁ କାଗ ଆତିଥୀରଙ୍କାଳିଯିବେଳେ
ତା ଆତିଥୀର ଏଲିଗେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମ୍ ବେଳେର ଆ ପଦବୀର ରେତରୁ ପାଞ୍ଚମ୍ ମିନ୍ଟ୍ ନାହିଁ
ମୁଖ୍ୟମ୍ ଲିଯାଏ ବଂଦୁ ଲାଭକେତୁ, ତିରୁଷାଯାର ଶର୍ପ ସୁନ୍ଦର କାଳୁ. ଏଲିଗେ
ଜନ୍ମିତୁ କାହିଁରେମେହାର୍ତ୍ତ ଆମାରିତ. ଆମ୍ବେ ପାଞ୍ଚମ୍ ନାହିଁ କେବଳ୍ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ମହାତ୍ମା
ପ୍ରଦେଶରୀ ଏଲି କହିଗେ ମୋରିଦ୍ଦ୍ଵୀ ବରେଳାଏ ଏଠାମ୍ ଉତ୍ସବୀରିଦରୁ. “କାଗ ଘେରି
ମୁଠରେ ବନ୍ଦୁ ଦିନ ବରୁତେନ୍” ଏବଂ.

ନାରାଣ୍ଜ ପରିଷ୍ଠର କାହାର ପୁଣ୍ୟଗତିମୁଁ ଅଳ୍ପକୁଳରେ ନମ୍ବର୍ଗତ ପରିକାର
ଆଗୁତ୍ତମ୍ ନେମ୍ ନିମ୍ନ ନିଲୁଗିଏ ଅଳ୍ପକୁଳରେ କା ପୁଣ୍ୟଗତି ବରଦିନରେ ହେଲେ
ଏବେଳୁ ଅତ୍ୟେକାଗାଗି ଅଲ୍ଲୋଧନତିଥିଲାଗିର ପରିକାର ହୃଦୟର ନିମ୍ନରେ

నీరం ప్రత్యే రేతా ప్రత్యే, నీరం ప్రత్యుషమై బగిలియమయి రేతా మళ్ళీ వ్యాపారం తెల్పుచూ మాత్ర, గాజియంద జన అల్ల, నమ్మ రేత మళ్ళీ ఈ విషయమే వ్యాపారమైనట్టు మార్కెట్లో వెలిపుచు

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತಾರಣ - ೨

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಬಿಬ/ಬಿ.ಎಸ್/ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ/ಬಿ.ವಿ.ಸಿ. ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಾಸ
ಪದವಿಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗ ಸಮಿಸ್ಕರಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
(೨೦೧೦-೧೧, ೨೦೧೧-೧೨, ೨೦೧೨-೧೩)

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಪರ್ದಾನ್ವಯ - ೨

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ : ಜಂಂಡ ಮಂಡ

(೫) ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ
(೬) ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ

ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ ಸಂಖಾರಕರ
ಡಾ. ಬಸವರಾಜು ಸ್ನಾಯಿರ



(೭) ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ
(೮) ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ ಶಿಖ

ಸಂಖಾರಕರ

ಮೈನ್. ಜಿ. ಮಹಂತೇಶ
ಮೈನ್. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಬೀರಂಗ್
ಮೈನ್. ಡಿ.ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ
ಮೈನ್. ಬಿ.ಶ್ರೀತ್ವಲಪ್ಪ

(ಬರಹದ ವಿಮುಖಿಷಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ದ ಹೊಳೆನಿಷಾಗಿ ಸಮಾನಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)

ಶೂಲಾಂದಿ

(ಬಲಾಂದಿ ಲಾಂಡ ದ್ವಿಷಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಣಬ ಶೂಲಾಂದಿ)

ಶೂಲಾಂದಿ


PRINCIPAL
SAHYADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE
(Constituent College of Kuvempu University.)
SHIMOGA, Karnataka State.



ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ ಸಂಖಾರ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹವಾನಿಸಿ, ಅವರ ಅನುಭವ, ಯಾಗಾರ್ಥಿಕರಣ ಸರಣಿನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಪರಿಂಬು ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ತರೂಪ ಹಾಲಾಂತರ ಬಾಗಿ ವಿಜಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿ, ಅಂಕಣಿ, ಸಲಹಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಈ ಮಾನಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂತರ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರೂ ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಕಲನಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಾಸ್ತಾಪಣಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತುದು ದುಸ್ಯಾದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥ ನಿಮಗಿದೆ. ಏಕಿಂದಿನ ಒಮ್ಮೆಷ್ಟು ರೈಫೇಲ್‌ಲೀ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೊರಡಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಕಲನಗಳು ಮಿಗಿಲಿದ್ದಾಗುವುದು ಸರ್ವಾವಿಧಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಬೋಧಿಸಿನು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವಿಧಾನಿಗಳು ಈ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಜಕೀಯರಾಜ್ಯವುದು.

ಈ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ ಸದ್ವರ್ಚನವನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೆಂಪು ಪ್ರತಿಮಾರ್ಪಣಿಯಾಗಳ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಂಡಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಜ್ಯಾ. ಬಿಂದುವಾಜ ನೆಲಿಸಿರು ಜಾಗ್ರತ ಸರ್ವಾರ್ಥಿನಿಂದ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮರೂಪ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಪರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹಿಂತೆ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮರೂಪ ಮಾರ್ಪಣದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿದ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಮುತ್ತಿರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆದರ್ಪಾರ್ಥಕ ಕೃಷಣರೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಧನ್ಯವಾಗಿಗಳು.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೨-೧೨-೨೦೦೦
ಸ್ವಾಧೀ : ಸೈತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ

ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಜ. ಮಹಂತೇಶ
ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಬ. ಉಡಾ. ಎರಡು
ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಡಿ. ಪರಮಾಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ
ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಪಿ. ಶ್ರೀತೇಲ್ಮಣಿ

೧. ಮಾರ್ಪಣತ್ವ : ದೇವತಾಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ
ಪತ್ರ : ಮೋಹನ ಮುರ್ತಿ - ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ವಾಲಿಕಾರ - ೨೦
ಮೂರಕ ಪತ್ರ : ಅನ್ವೇಷಣ - ಗೌರಾಂಕಣ ಅರೆಗ - ೨೨
ಪತ್ರ : ಜ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಾರ್ಪ್ರಪ್ರ - ಜ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಾರ್ಪ್ರಪ್ರ - ೨೩
೨. ಮಾರ್ಪಣತ್ವ : ಜಿಳಿಗ್
ಪತ್ರ : ಯದುಗಿರಿಯ - ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅಲಂಕಾರ - ೨೦
ಮೂರಕ ಪತ್ರ : ಕೇಳುವರ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಾಬು - ರಜ್ಜುತ್ತಾ ಪರಿಕೆ - ೨೧
ಪತ್ರ : ಮೂರಕ ಪತ್ರ : ಕೇಳುವರ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಾಬು - ರಜ್ಜುತ್ತಾ ಪರಿಕೆ - ೨೧
೩. ಮಾರ್ಪಣತ್ವ : ವಿರಳತ್ವ
ಪತ್ರ : ಆತ್ಮಸತ್ಯ ಗುಣಾನಿಯೇ ಸೂಜಿಸಿದ ವಿನಾಶಕ್ಕು - ೩೫
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೪. ಮಾರ್ಪಣತ್ವ : ರಂಪಿಲನ ಹೆಗಲಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿಸು ಕಾಲಂ
ಪತ್ರ : ಮಾರ್ಪಣತ್ವ : ರಂಪಿಲನ ಹೆಗಲಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿಸು ಕಾಲಂ - ೩೦
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ಮಾರಕ ಪತ್ರ : ಮಾರಣಾಶಾರದ - ಶ್ರೀಮಾಲಕ ಕುರು ರಾಜಾದಿನ - ಗಳ

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ಮಾರಕ ಪತ್ರ : ಸ್ವಾಮಿ : ಜೀವನ್ವೀಕ್ಷಣ - ಗಳ

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ಘಾಗ-ಇ : ಉದ್ಯಮಕುಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಂಹಕುಳಿ

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ಘಾಗ-ಇ : ಕೃಷಣ ಸ್ತತ ಮಾನಿಕ್ಯದ ಪಾಠ

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ಘಾಗ-ಇ : ಗೋವಿನ್ದ ಸ್ತತ ಮಾನಿಕ್ಯದ ಪಾಠ

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ಘಾಗ-ಇ : ಜೀಂತ ಮೇಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್ ಮಾರಕ ಪತ್ರ - ಮಾರಣಾಂಧ್ರದ್ವಿತೀಪ್ತ

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ಘಾಗ-ಇ : ರಾಮ ಪ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥ ವಿಂಹಿ

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ಘಾಗ-ಇ : ಪ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥ ವಿಂಹಿ

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೨. ಮಹಾರಾಜ : ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ - ೨೦೨

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ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ : ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ - ೨೦೧

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ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬೋಂಡೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ. ಎತ್ತಾಲ ಇಂದ್ರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲಗ, ಪಂಗ, ಕಳಿಂಗ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಜಪತಾರು ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬಹುಕಂಸಲಿ ಏಕಜ್ಞದ್ವರ್ತಿ ಶೈವಾದ್ವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಿತಂಯದೆ. ಇಂದ್ರತದಮತೆ ಹೇದ, ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಚ್ಯಾಮಗಳ ನಂಧೆ ವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರ್ಥಿ. ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟುಮಿಗೆ ಏರಿದ ಸ್ವರ್ಗವೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಾದ್ವಾದ ನೀರಿದ ಸಲದ ಸಂಂಬಂಧ - ದೃಕ್ತಾಸಂಬಂಧ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಧಿಗೌರಿನಿಂಬಿಂಬಿ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ಸವ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

କୁଣ୍ଡଳାରୀ ପାଦମଣିରେ ନାହିଁ କାହାରେ ନାହିଁ କାହାରେ ନାହିଁ

ಬೆಳ್ಗಿನ ದಂತದ ಸೆಂಟೆಯಂತಹ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತೇ ಮೋರ ತಂಬಿದಂತೆ ಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಂಕೆ 'ಕರಿಯಮ್' ಅಂತ ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟುದ್ದಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಡ್ಡೆದೆ. ಜೈಶಿಫ್ಟ್ಪ್ರಯ ಹೋಪ್ ಕಾಸ್ಪಿನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಗಂಡನ ಕೆವಲ ಹೆಸರು ಉಪರಿದ್ದ ಗಂಕೆ. ಗಂಜಿಯಂತಹ ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನಪುಂಡರೆ ಗಂಜಿಗ ತತ್ತ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಪಡೆಲ್ಲ ಸೀಲೆಲ ಗಂಕೆಗೆ 'ಹುಳಿನ ಮುಗಿನ ನೆಡರು ಹೆಸರ ಮುಗಾದರೂ ಶಿಂದಿ ಹೊಗಲೆ' ಎಂಬ ಮನಸಲತ್ತಿ. ಕಲವರು ದೇವಿಯ ಹೆಸರಂದೂ, ಕಲದು ಗಂಗಧೂ ಅವುನ ಅವುನ ಹೆಸರಂದೂ, 'ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಾದರೂ ಸ್ತಾ: ಕರಿನಿನ ಅಪಗ್ರೇ 'ಹೀಗೆ' ಅಂತ ತಿಳಿರಿರಲ್ಲ. ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಹೂ ಹ್ಲಿ, ಬಸಲಿ ದೊಳಿ, ಕುಳಿ, ಕ್ರಿಕೆಮಡಿ, ಹೆಳಕಿ ಲಾಳನ ಶಿವಯಾಗಾರಾ, ಹಿತಲಿನ ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ಪೇರಲ ಬಾಳಿ, ಹಲಸು, ಮಾವು... ಹೀಗೆ ತಾಜಾ ಆಗಿ ಬಿಳಿಸಿದಳು ಗಂಗೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಕಂಡರೆ ಮನಿ ವಿಷಗೆ ಅಂತ ಅಂತಹಿಯ ಚೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಗಂಗಾಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನಿಲಂಡಿದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸೂರ್ಯಮಾರ್ಚ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಮದ್ದ್ರ, ಜಾಯಕಾರಿ, ವಾರಂಗ ವಿಳಂಗ, ಹಿಪ್ಪಲಿ, ಮುರಳಿಯನ್ನು, ದಾಳಂಬಿ ಮು ಎಲ್ಲ ಖಾಯಿಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾರಿಕ್ಕ ಮೇಗಳ ಸಂಭಾವ ಹತ್ತರ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು.

ಮುಗಳು ಬಾಲವಾಟಿಗೆ ಪಾಟೆ ಕಡ್ಡಿ ತಗ್ಗಿಂದೆರೋಗಲು ಹಾರ್ಡಂಫಿಷಿಡ್
 ಒಂದರೆಡು ತಿಂಗಳ್ಲೇ ಎಂಟೊಯಾಯಿಲ್ ಯೂರೋಪ್ ಬಸ್ ಬಡಿಯ ಸತ್ತಿದ್.
 ಹಿರಿಕರಲ್ ರೂಪರ್ವತೀಯಾ ಗಂಗಕ್ಕನ ಸಹಿ ತಗ್ಗಿಂಡು ಮೆಲೀನ್ ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಿ
 ಪ್ಲಾಟಾಟಿಡಾಡರೂ ನಯಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್. ರಿಪ್ರೆರಿಯಾದ ಸೈಸೆಲ್ಲು
 ಚೋಳ ಗುಡಿನ ಮೆಲೀನ ಹಳಗ್ ಹತ್ತಿತ್. ಮೈಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಾಟಾಕೆನ್ ಜೋಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಳಾಂಕಿಯ
 ಅಡಗಿ ಮನಿ ಹಲಗಿ ಹತ್ತಿತ್. ಗಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಳ್ಳಿಲ್ ನೆಂದ ಜೋಳಿಯ ಉಗಿಗೆಯಿಂದಿಯಾಗಿ
 ಮುಲ್ ಹಿಡಿದಳ್. ಮೋ ಅಂತ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ದೇಪ್ತದ ಹಾಗಿ ಹಂಗಲು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೆಂಬಿಂದಿಕ್. ಗಂಡ
 ಮರಿಸತ್ ಹಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾಗಾ ಕಮ್ಮೆ ರಾತ್ರಿಲ್ ಹಿತಲ್ ಮನಿ ತಡಕಾಡಿದಳ್. ಗಂಡ
 ಎಂಬಿದೆನ್ನಿಬ್ಬಿ ಬೆನ್ನಿದ್ದೆ ಚಂಡ ಕ್ಕ ಪರಂಪರಾಕ್ಕದಲ್ ಮತ್ತಾಪ್ಪಾದ್ ಕ್ಕಿಲ್
 ಹಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬಿದೆನ್ನಿಬ್ಬಿ ಬೆನ್ನಿದ್ದೆ ಬರಿದ್ ಕ್ಕ ಪರಂಪರಾಕ್ಕದಲ್ ಮೊಣಿದವರು ನಿಶ್ಚೀ
 ಹಲ್ಲಿಬಿದಳ್. ಹೆಲ್ತಿಗ್ ಯಾರೆ ಗರಜ್? ಬರಿದ್ ಕ್ಕ ಮೊಣಿದವರು ನಿಶ್ಚೀ
 ಹೆಚ್ಚೆತ್ತೆಲ್ ಬಂತ್. ಗಂಗರಿಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಕ್ ಕೆಲಿನ ಕಡ್ ನೆರಿಡಿದಳ್. ಅಪ್ಪ
 ಹಿರಿಕರಲ್ ಮೈಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಾಟಾಕೆನ್ ಮುಡಿ ನೆನಪಾಗಿ ಬಾಯಾಲ್ ಬಿಂಬಿಸ್ ದಾಳಿಕೆಲ್ ನಿಂತ
 ರವೆ ಹುರಿಯ ಪಾಯಸ ಮಾಡಿ ರವೆ ಹುರಿಯ ಪಾಯಸ ಮಾಡಿ ರವೆ ಹುರಿಯ ಪಾಯಸ ಮಾಡಿ
 ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಸೆ ತಕ್ಕಿಮ್ಮೆಸೆ ಮುಲಗಿ. ಮನಿಯಂಡ್ಯೋ ಮುನಿಯಿ ಹನಕೆ
 ಇಂಸಾನನೆಯನೆಲ್ ತೆಲ್ಲಾಗ್ ಬ್ಬಾಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದಳ್.

ಮುಗಳು ಬಾಲವಾಟಿಗೆ ಪಾಟೆ ಕಡ್ಡಿ ತಗ್ಗಿಂದೆರೋಗಲು ಹಾರ್ಡಂಫಿಷಿಡ್
 ಒಂದರೆಡು ತಿಂಗಳ್ಲೇ ಎಂಟ್ಯಾಯಿಲಿ ಯೊರಿಸ್ತು ಬಸ್ಟ ಬಡಿಯ ಸಶಿದ್.
 ಹಿರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾತ್ಯಾದೂ ಗಂಗೆನ್ನ ಸಹಿ ತಗ್ಗಿಂಡು ಮೆಲೀನ್ಸ ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಪ್ಲಾಟಾಟಿದರಾದರೂ ನಯಯಾಪ್ಪುನ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ರಿಪ್ರೆರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ವೇಸ್ಲ್ಯಾ
 ಚೋಳ ಗುಡಿನ ಮೆಲೈನ ಹಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಮೈಸ್ತ್ರಾಪ್ರಾಚಾರಕೆ ಜೀಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಳಾಪ್ರಾಚಾರ
 ಅಡಗಿ ಮನಿ ಹಲಗಿ ಹತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಗಂಗೆಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಲಿ ನೆಂದ ಕೊಳಳಣ ಉಗಿಗಿಯಾಗಿಯಾಗಿ
 ಮುಲೀ ಹಿಡಿದಳು. ಮೋ ಅಂತ ಕೊಳ್ಳು ದೇಪ್ತದ ಹಾಗಿ ಹಂಗಲು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೆಂಬಿಂಡಳು.
 ಮರಿಸತ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಪಾಗಾ ಕಮ್ಮು ರಾತ್ರಿಲಿ ಹಿತಲ ಮನಿ ತಡಕಾಡಿದಳು. ಗಂಡ
 ಎಂಬಿದನ್ನು ಚಂಡಿನ ಪಾಗಾ ಕಮ್ಮು ರಾತ್ರಿಲಿ ಹಿತಲ ಮನಿ ತಡಕಾಡಿದಳು. ಇಂತೆ
 ಹಲ್ಲಾಬಂಡುಬ್ಬ ಬೆನ್ನಿದ್ದೆ ಚಂಡ ಕ್ಕ ಹರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಾಪ್ರಾಚೆ ಇಲ್ಲ
 ಎಂಬಿದನ್ನು ಬ್ಬಾ ಯಾರೆ ಗರಜ್ಜು? ಬರಬರದ್ದು ಕೊಳೆನುವದರು ನಿತ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ಹಲ್ಲಾಬಂಡಳು. ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಯಾರೆ ಹಿಡಿದಳು ಅವು
 ಹಿಡಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂತ್ತು. ಗಂಗರಿಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಕೆ ಕೊಳೆನ ಕಡೆ ನೆರಿದಿದಳು. ನಿಂತೆ
 ಹಿಡಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಮೈಸ್ತ್ರಾಪ್ರಾಚಾರಕೆ ನೆನಪಾಗಿ ಬಾಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ದಾಳಿಕೆಲ್ಲ
 ರವೆ ಹುರಿಯ ಪಾಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ
 ಮನಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣೆ ಮನಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣೆ ಹಿಡಿದಿದಳು.
 ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಸು ತಕ್ಕಿಮ್ಮೆಸೆ ಮುಲಗಿ, ಮನಿಯಂತ್ರಣೆ ಮನಿಯಂತ್ರಣೆ ಹಿಡಿದಿದಳು.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಮಗಿನ್ನಿಷ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾ ಹಾದುಕೆ ಇಂದ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆನ್ನಿವೈಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮನಿಪ್ಪೆಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಹ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾರದಿತ್ತ. ಮುದಿ ಕಣಾ
ಅಂತೆ ಹೊಯ್ದೇ ಇಟ್ಟ ಕಾಜಾ? ಅಂತ ಕೆಳ್ಳಿಂದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡುಕೆನ ಮಣಳಾರ್ಥ ರೋಕ್
ಯಾ ಹೀಗೆಂಳುಮಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ? ಅಂದುಹಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಾಳಿಯಾರ್ಥಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಳಿಸು
ಘಾರೆ ತಿಯ ವಿಳಾನಿ. ಘಾರೆ-ಮಾರೀನ ಕರಿಯಾರ್ಥಿಯರಿದ್ದ ಬೆಂರಿನ ಕೆನಿ
ಹೀಕ್ಕೆ ಸವರ ಪಂಗಾಲ ನೆಡ್ಲಾ ಮುದ್ದುರುಳಿತ್ತ-ಅಂತಾನಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ
ಮುದ್ದುರುಳಿಯ ಆಧಿಕ್ಕೆಂಳು. ಕರಿಯಾರ್ಥಿನ ಮುಖ ಕಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ಕಲಣ ಕಾಣಿ
ಆಡತ ಲಾಭದ್ದ ಆಡಿಕೆಳ್ಳಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಿನಾರ್ಥಿನ ಆಧಿಕ್ಕೆಂಳು ಒಳನ್ನ ಹೇಳುವುದು
ಕೆಂಡಾಗಿತ್ತೆ. ಶರಿಯಾರ್ಥಿನ ಘಾರಿಗಿರ್ತ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮುಳ್ಳ ಅಂತಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದ
ಮುಖನಿಂಥಾನ್ ಅಂತ ವಿರ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದುತ್ತಾಲೆ ಹೇಳಿಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿರ್ದೆ.
ಆ ವಾರೆಂಂತೆ ಬೆಂರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಂಡಿತ್ತ ಕಾಜಾ. ನಾ ಕೆಳ್ಳಿರೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಂಡಿತ್ತ.

ଦେଖିଲୁଗାରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମୁଖରେ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଯାଇଥିବାରେ
ଦୟାନନ୍ଦ ଅଜାରି, ଅଂତ ଧରିବାରେ କରିଯାଇଲୁଣ୍ଠନ କରିବାରେ
ଅଂତ ପାଇନାରେ ଯାଏଇ ମୁଖୀମିଳିଲୁଣ୍ଠନରେ ନାହାର ବିନଦିବନେ ଗୋଟିଏ କାଲିଗ୍
ପାଇନାରେ ନିମ୍ନଲ୍ଲିଙ୍ଗରେ କରିବାରେ ଯାଇବାକେ କାଳିଗ୍
ପାଇନାରେ ନିମ୍ନଲ୍ଲିଙ୍ଗରେ କରିବାରେ ଯାଇବାକେ କାଳିଗ୍
ପାଇନାରେ ଯାଏଇ ମୁଖୀମିଳିଲୁଣ୍ଠନରେ ନାହାର ବିନଦିବନେ ଗୋଟିଏ
ଅଂତ ପାଇନାରେ ଯାଏଇ ମୁଖୀମିଳିଲୁଣ୍ଠନରେ ନାହାର ବିନଦିବନେ ଗୋଟିଏ

ಬಾಹ್ಯಾದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ಥಕಗಳೇ
ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಚಂಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ
ನೀ ಗಂಕ್ಕನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ

SHIMOGA, Karnataka State.

ହେବନ୍ତିଯିଲୁ ଶରୀରି କେଳେଠିଲୁ ବୁଦ୍ଧି କରିଯାଇଲୁ ମୁଖିବାରିରୁ ଗଠିକଣ କଟିଲୁ ମୋତେ ଆଗା ମେଟ୍ଟି ବୀରୁତିଲୁ ପେଂଗଭୁରେନ ମୁନି, କାରୁ, ସେଠି, ବିଳାର, ପାଣ୍ଡି, ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟାନବ, ଏ.ସ୍. ହୋଦ୍ଦୁ... ଏନ୍ତିମ ମୋତାଙ୍ଗକଟିଲୁ ନନ୍ଦ ମୁଖର କରିଯାଇଲୁ କର୍ଣ୍ଣିଯାରିଯିତିନ କାଗ; ‘ଆପି, ମେର ମୁହଁ ଆଦିକ କ୍ରୂଗ? ’ଜୋକେ କାହିଁ କେତିଦେ? ’ଅତେମୋର ଫକ୍ତନ କେତ୍ତିବ୍ବଦେବ କରେ ଯେମାକ କାହାରାକି କାଳାତିଲୁ. ‘କିମ୍ବା ନଠି ଘରମେ ଅଠିକେଳିଲୁ ଦିନ

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଗଳେ ଜୀବିଦ୍ଵାରା ଦୟାନଂଦ ଲାହର ବଂଦି ହେବି ତୁମ୍ଭେହିଲି.
ବରୁଚାଗୋଟିଏ ହେଣାଥାଂ ଥିଲୁଁ ମେଦଲୁ ବରୁଳୁ ଶେଯା ହେଣିବୁଛିଲାଗି.
କର କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦ ହେଲୁ କରିବାରେ କରିଯାଏ ଲୋରିକି ହଂଜାଦିଲା.
ବଂଦପଦେଶରେ ମୁହାତାଦି ମୁହାନୁମନ୍ତ୍ରପୂରି ସଂଜ୍ଞ୍ୟଯାଇଲୁ. ଅବେ ମୁହାଦିପ
ବଂଦାରେ ନାଥ, ଶ୍ରୀ ମୁହାଦ, କୁଙ୍କାରୀ ଅନ୍ତରୁ ଲାହର ମେଲେ କଣ୍ଠେ ଲାହିତିଲୁ. ମୁହା
ମୁହାନୁମନ୍ତ୍ରପୂରିରେ ଅବଧିରେ ସଂଭ୍ରମ. ମୁହାଦ ମୁହାତାଦିରେ କାଗିରୁତିରିଲି.
ମୁହାରନ୍ତିରେ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ସାହାରିରେ ଦୟାନଂଦ. ଅବିନଦ ବିଂଗକାଳରେ. “ଜଂଗଖରୁ
ମେଜଜାରେ ଅବ୍ରି ମୁହାନ୍ତିରେ ଲାହର ବଂଦ ହେବାରାତିରେ. ଅବ୍ରି ନାହିଁ ଆମୁନ୍ତିରେ
କିମ୍ବାହିନ୍ତିରେ...” ୧୦କ ନାହିଁନେବୋ ରାଗ ଝରିତାଦିରେ ଆ ରାଗକେ କିମ୍ବନ
ମୁହାନୁମନ୍ତ୍ରପୂରି ଦୟାନଂଦ ହେଲେଇରେ କରିବାରେ ମୁହାନ୍ତିରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇନିନ
ମୁହାଦେ ଶାହେର କାହାରେ ମେଲେ. କାହାରେ ଜିବିନ୍ତି କାହାରେ ଜିବିବା? ୧୦ମିନିଟ

ಇನ್ನು, ಹಾಲ ವಾಸನೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಆಪ್ತನೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪನೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪನ್ನಿಲ್ಲಿರೋ ಯತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಉಚ್ಛರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾತ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಂಗ್ಯಾಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಳ್ವಲ್ ನಾನೆ ಒಗರಿಯಾಶ್ವಿಯ ನಿನ್ನ ಮೆಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಎಂಬಂತಿದೆ. ದಯಾನಂದನಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋದರೆ ಕಾಮನ್ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೇಲ್ ಗುಡ್ಡ ಮಾಡಬೇಡ್ ನೀ, ಆಂವ ಈ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಗೆ ಅಪ ಮ್ ತೇಚ್ಚು ಆಗಿ ಬಂದಳಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ.” ಅಂತಾನೆ. ಕಾಗಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ನನ್ನದ್ದೆ ತಪ್ಪೇ? ನಾನೆ ಅಪ್ಪ ಬ್ರಿ ಡೇಚ್ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಬಿಸಿದಿ ಹೇಳಿಸಲು ಸಂಧೇ ಮಂಡೇ ಹೇಳಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಪ್ಪ ಈಗ ಅಂಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗೂ ಬೇಡೆ. ‘ಸುಮ್ಮೆ ಪಟ್ಟಡ ಅಂತಿರ್ ಮುಮ್ಮೊ’ ಅಂತಾನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಮುಸ್ಸು ನರಂಗ ಕೆಡಿ ಅಂತ ಜೀರುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಳುವುದು ಯಾರನ್ನು? ಹೇಗೆ? ಯಾರಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತು ಶೀಳಿತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಾ ಯಾರು ನರಂಗ ಶೀಳಿತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂಥಡೆಂಬ್ ಶಿಷ್ಯದು. ಸುಮ್ಮೆ ಸುಮ್ಮೈ ಅಳ್ಳ. ಏನೂ ಮುಷಿ ಅನ್ನಿಸದ ನಿಸ್ತೋಜ. ದಯಾನಂದ ಅಂದಿದ್ದು, ‘ಯಾರಾದ್ದೆ ಸ್ತೋರಿಯಾಟಿಸ್ಟನ್ ಕರಸಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರ್ಣಾರ್ಥ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬೈಷಧಿ ಇದ್ದಿ. ಹೊಂ ಸರಿಗಿರಬೇಕೆ ನಾನು. ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಖಾಯಂ ಸೆಕೆ ಪಾಟ್ಟನ್ರ ಆಿ...’ ಎಂಥಂಡದ್ದೀ ಅಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗೆ ‘ನಾನು ನಾನೆ ಹೇಬೇ’ ಅಂತ ಗಾಬರಿಜಾನ್. ತಾನೀಗ ಕುಸಿದು ನೆಲ ಕೆಂಪ್ಪದರೆ ಉರಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರದ್ದೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಗಿನೆ, ವಾಂತಿಗ ಬೇಡ ನಾರು ತೇರ್ಯಾ ಬದುಕಿರ್ಲೋ ಅವುಗೆ ಹೇಳಾಗಬಹುದುಮು? ಅನ್ನು ಸಂಕಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುತ್ತಾಗಬ್ಬೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಿಳಿ ವೆಳಗಿದ್ದಳು.

“ଏହାକିମ୍ ଅଳକ ଗଲବର୍ଯ୍ୟାରୀର? ହେଠାନରି କେଳବୁଛୁ ତୁ
ପରମ୍ପରାରେ ହୋଇ ଦେଇଲାନ୍ତି ଫେରାଇ ଆଗେରେ କିମ୍ବାରେ କାମନ୍. ମହାଲ
ବୁଝିବାରେ. ତୁ କିମ୍ବାରେ କାମନ୍ କରିବାକିମ୍ବାରେ କାମନ୍ କରିବାକିମ୍ବାରେ
ତଥା କାମନ୍ କରିବାକିମ୍ବାରେ କାମନ୍ କରିବାକିମ୍ବାରେ କାମନ୍ କରିବାକିମ୍ବାରେ
ଅଳକ...ହେଠାନରିଗମ୍ଭେ...ହେଠାନରିଗମ୍ଭେ ଯାକଂଠେ? ଗିରାତୁ ଜାଣିବେ...” ଅଳକରେ କାମନ୍
କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍ କାମନ୍

ବେଳେରିନ କେତେବେଳେ କୁଣ୍ଡଦେଇ ପାରିଶନ ହେଉଥିଲାମି? ଏବେ
ବୁଦଳିକେ. ପକ୍ଷଦ ମୁନେମ ସରରେଜ୍ ଅଠିଯିରୁ କିମ ମୁଗଳଦ ମୁନୁଵାଗି
କାଣ ବୁଦଳ ବିଦାଧିଗଳ ଲରିଦେଇ ଛାଇସ ମୁନୁବାଗି. ବି.ଏସ୍.ସି. କଲିତ
ମୁନାର କୁଣ୍ଡ କରିଯାଇଲାମି ନିଧାନ କେବଳବରକେବଳିରେଇଥିଲା. ପିଲାଖି ମୁନୁକେ
ଶପାଳ ଟିରି ତଥାରାଦଳ. ଦିନାରୀର କୁଣ୍ଡ ରାତ୍ରି ପାରଦ
କାହାରୁ କୁଣ୍ଡ କରିଯାଇଲାମି? ନିଧାନ ମୁଣ୍ଡର ପରିଷ୍କାର ଅଠିଯିରୁ କୁଣ୍ଡର
କାହାରୁ କୁଣ୍ଡ କରିଯାଇଲାମି?

ಮಾರನ ಮುಂಜನ ಹಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ನೀನಿಗೆ ಅಂತ ಹೀಡಿದ್ದ ಕರ್ಮ ಸೂಚಿ ಬಿಸಾಕೆ 'ಯಮ್ಮೋ' ಅಂತ ಅರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಾಹದ್ದು ಹೇಳೋ ಅಂತ ದನಿಸಾರಾತ್ರಿನು. ಇಂದ್ರಜಿತ್ ಮಾರ ಭಾರ್ಯ 'ಆತ್ಮಿಯ' ಅಂತ ಹೊರಡಲ್ಪ ಓಡಿ ಬಂದಾದರೂ ಅಜಾತಿ ಮಷ್ಟೇಲಿ ನಂದ ಮಾರ್ತಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ವಿನಿತ್ತ ಹೇಳಿಲಾಗಿದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕಲಿ ಕುಸಿದ್ದ ಭಾರ್ಯ ಬಿಡು ಗಳಾದ್ದು ಪಾಪಿತ್ವ ಗಾಂಥನ ಮನೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನಿಂದ ಸಲಕ್ತಿ ಬಿಡ್ದು ಉಳಿತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗಾಂಥನ ಮನೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನಿಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮಾರ್ತಿಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಿಯಿತ್ತು. ಅಗೇರ ಮುಕ್ಕಂಡಿ ಕುಸಿದ್ದ ಹೆಗಲಿಗೆ ಕಾಳಿ ಕಾಳಿ ರೈಸಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಸುಫೂರಾಗಿತ್ತ ಹೋರಿಯ. ಯಾರ್ಥಾರ್ಥೋ ಕೆಂಪಿಗ್ಗೆ ಸೇಳತ್ತೇವರಿದ್ದು. ನಾಗಿನೀರಿಯಂದ ಹೆಂಪೋ ಕಾರು ದೂಡಾಯಿಸಿ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ

‘అవాధిలో స్వామి నెను సిరిచేలి ఎల్లిగలదెంటే కంపా...’ అంత సెల్ స్వామారిస్తక ఇంచుచులు నీళు కిరియిష్టుసై అతి. అంత యాదు యారిదో తెల్పి కిష్టినే కొండదు. కిరియిష్టునే వ్యతిచిస్తిదు మాసి ప్రేమక ఆలచ మారి కీళు కొండ ఏద ఏద సుచ్ఛిష్టిత దీపుపై అలం జొప్పుకుత్తిదు దాగిగ గెన్లలో మామో ఇరించు సులభశాచ మామో వారిసి ‘అల్లా, యాశిగల కొండయ్యామో వాయి. ఎంచు బిస్కి నింపుటపు. అంతు లాఘయ్యకే కాక కుశలు నింపునటల అప్పిదు. ప్రదియుస్త తయాదు మామ్ము. కెరబదిగి కల్ల కొడి నీర కాస్తుర్లు. అంతే మాతుగలు తప్పుడుకొడిద్దవు. గంగుకేరి నాలగి చుసెరితు. యాదో అప్ప కీళాలీగి బుగిది తించదు. ఇన్నాయిందు సంగె నీరు తప్పుదు. ‘క్షుమ కంచాచే నీ. కల్పగి నమ్మిట్ అంత చేయుక్కేష్టమర్చాయిదో. కాదు ఒంతే నున్నమ్మి... అంత బాయి కుగిద. కెరబ

କୋରଟି ବରୁତେବଳ ନାହିଁ ଦୁଇମିନିଟି

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದರಿಂದ ನನಗಂಡನ
KINGBALI SAHADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE

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କୋର୍ଟେ ବୁଝିଦେଖିଲେ ମୁଁ ଯାହାମାଣି

ಅದೆಂದು ಸಿಹಿತವನ್ನು ಅಡ್ಡಾ ಹಿಡಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ? ಗಂಗಕ ಕಳ್ಳೆರದಳು. ಹಿಡಿದವರನ್ನೇ ತನ್ನ ಆಯಿತಮಿ ಪ್ರೇಮಿ ತನ್ನ ಕರಿಯಮೈ ಕೊಸಾಗಿಯಾಗ ಕುಡಿಸಿದ ಅಳ್ಳು ಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದು ಮನಗ ಬಾಯಿಗ ಹಾಕಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ತಜ್ಜೀಕಿಂಡಳು. ಯಾರೆಲ್ಲ ಎಡ ಬಾಕಿಗಳಿಂದಬಾಗಿ. ಖಲ್ಲು ನೆಲ್ಲಕಳ್ಳುರಿಂಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರೆಬಳಗ ಬಿಕ್ಕಿಂಡಿ ದಯಾನಂದನನ್ನು ಯಾರೆಗೆ ಹಾಗಲು ಹೋಡ್ಯು ಇಳಿಸಿದರು. 'ಇಡೀನಾಗಿಗೆಯೋ ಮೋ...' ದಯಾನಂದನನ್ನು ಅವು ಮನಸನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟಿಂಡೆ. "ನಮ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಇಯ್ಯೋಡೆನ್ನೋ ಮ್ಹಾಗ" ದಯಾನಂದನನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬೆಳೆದಂಬಂತೆ ತಲೆಯಾಡಿಸಿದ ದಯಾನಂದನಿಗೆ 'ನನ್ನ ನಮ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮುಲಿಗಿ' ಎಂಬ ಕರಿಯಮೈ ಪತ್ತದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸಾಲು ಕಣ್ಣಿರಿಯಾಗೈ. ಸುತ್ತೆ ಸೊಂಡಿದ. ಕಣ್ಣ ಮುಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಬಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತೆ ನಿಂತವರೆಲ್ಲ ಏನಾಗಬೇಕಳಾಗೆ? ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಾಗಳೂ ಹೆನ್ನರು ಕೆಳವಲು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ನಾನು? ಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ್ಲಿನ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಬದುಹು ಕಳೆಗಟ್ಟಿಂದ್ದೆಯು? ನಾವು ಕೊಡೆ! ಮನಿಗಿ ಏನುತ್ತರ ಕೊಡೆಲ್ಲ? ದಯಾನಂದ ಅಡ್ಡ ಆಗ ಕಳ್ಳೆರೆದ ಮನಸನಂತೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಮೇಕೆತ್ತಿದ್ದು. "ಮುಂದಿನ ಕೆಲಸ...ಮುಂದಿನ ಕೆಲಸ... ಹೋಡೆಂಬರ ಕೊಡೆ ಹೊಂಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತೆ? ಹೆಣಿಮಾಯಿ ಕಾಶಿಯಾರ ಹಾಕ್ಕಿ ಬಾಯಿಗಿ ಕೆಡಿ ಕೆಡುಕೂ ಹಾಕ್ಕಿ..." ಹಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಯಾರಾದ್ದಿ ಹೆನ್ನಿಷ್ಟೀಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಬಿನ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಗಳಿಬಿಡಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸುಜ್ಞಾಯಿತ್ವ ಇಂದ್ರ ತನ್ನ ಹಿರಿತನಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಂಸಿದವನಂತೆ ಆಲಡ ಮನರದ ಬುಡ ಹಿಡಿದ್ದು. 'ಗಂಗಕ ಒಬ್ಬಕಳ್ಳುಕಾಸಿನೇ...' ಅಂತ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿನೋ ಕೆಳಿದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿರಿಯಕಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೊನ್ನಿತ್ತು ದಾಟ ತತ್ತರಗುಳುತ್ತ ಕಾಗಿತ.

ಪತ್ರ :

ಎಳಗಳಿಯಂ ಜೊಣಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀದು ಮೌಂದಿದಾರ್

ಜೆಕೆರಡೆವ

ಎಲ್ಲ ಸುಹುಮಾರ ಶಂಕರಕುಮಾರಕ ಬಾರ ಮುದಿಯೆಂಬುಳ್ಳ ತಲರಜನೀತ ನಿನ್ನ ಮೆಗಾಪಾರಾವರೆಯಂ ಮಿಗೆ ತೋಷದೆತ್ತೆಮೆಲ್ಲದ ಲಲತಮಂದಾಕಾಸ ಲಲತಮಂಭಾಗೆ ಗೆಡ್ಡೆಮೆ ಲ್ಲಿಲಿನಿಸಿದೆ ಬಂದು ಬಿಳಿಜುನಾಪ್ಪ ತ್ವಳಿದ್ದರ್ಮಿ ತನುಭವಾ

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ವಿಜಯನಗರ

ಸುದ್ರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ - ೭
ಬ.ಎಸ್ / ಬ.ಸ.ಎ / ಬ.ಎಸ್ (ಅನುರ್ದ) ಪದವಿಗಳ
ತ್ವರಿತ ಸಮಾಜ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸುದ್ರ ಪತ್ರ
(೨೦೨೫-೨೦, ೨೦೨೦-೨೧, ೨೦೨೦-೨೧)

ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮಾದಕರು
ಹೈ. ಜಿ.
ಹೆಚ್.

ಸಂಪನ್ಮಾದಕರು
ಹೈ. ಹಿ. ಪಲಗೆತ್ತಿಪ್ಪ
ಹೈ. ಕ. ಅಂಜನೇಯ
ಹೈ. ಎಂ. ಕಾಲಮ್ಮ

೨೦೨೫-೨೦ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ
ಇತ್ತೀಚ್ಯಾಲ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ರೆಕ್ಲಾಸ್
ಫೋರ್ಮ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್



ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

PRINCIPAL
SAHYADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE
(Constituent College of Kuvempu University)
SHIMOGA, Karnataka State, ┌



REED
D. W. REED

BBB

“ଭୋଗ - C : ଶ୍ରୀତିଯ ବୁଦ୍ଧକ
C. ମୁଖ୍ୟାନ୍ତରୁ : ତାମନ ସମ୍ମତି । - ତାମନ କହାଗ
କାହାରେ ପାଇଯ ମୁଖୁ ।
କାହାରେ ପାଇଯ ମୁଖୁ । - ଜୀ. ଓ. ଶ୍ରୀକଂଠ
ମୁଖ୍ୟାନ୍ତରୁ : ତା ସମ୍ମତି ନାହିଁ ।
ମୁଖ୍ୟାନ୍ତରୁ : ତା ରଥମୁଣ୍ଡା ଅନୁରାଗ ।
ଅନୁରାଗିତିଯ ଅନୁରାଗ ।
ଗୁରୁଚକ୍ରାନ୍ତିଃ ।
ଗୁରୁଚକ୍ରାନ୍ତିଃ । - ଶ. ଏମ୍. ସର୍ବିନ୍ଦୁ
ଲୁଲବଂଦେ ଦୁଃଖ ଲାଭକାରୀ ।
ଲୁଲବଂଦେ ଦୁଃଖ ଲାଭକାରୀ । - ପ୍ରମଦନାନ୍ଦୀ

ମୁଦ୍ରାପତ୍ର ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
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ପାତ୍ରବିନ୍ଦୁ ॥ ୨ - ୧

ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಕೋಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
~~PRINCIPAL~~
SAHYADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE
Constituent College of Kuvenpu University

Kuvempu University

卷之三

ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಥಿಕಾರ ಗಂಭೀರ ಎಂಬ ಕಾಲ್ಯಾಂತರ ನಂಬಿರ ಪ್ರಾಯವಾದ
 (ಅರ್ಥಾರಥ) ಈಗ ಕೆಲವುಕಾಲದ್ವಾರೆ ಕಾಣಬಹುದೆ, ಬೊಗ್ಗಳನ್ನು
 ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಪಡುವ 'ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವ್ಯಾಯ' ಅಥವಾ ಏಷ ಸ್ವಿಂಗಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರ್‌ನಿಂದ
 ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇರ್ದೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ. ಸಿಮಿನಿಯ ಜೆಟ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಯಾವುದು
 ತಿಂಗಳ್ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಗ್ರಾಹದ ದುಡುಕರು ಕೆಲವು ಲಾಖುಗಳನ್ನು
 ಚೆಂಡುಹಾಕಿ ಸಂಪರ್ದ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್‌ಗಳ ಹೋಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್‌ನಿಂದ
 ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಧಿಯ ಜಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಲಾಖುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್‌ನಿಂದ
 ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಲಿಸಬ್ಯಾಹಿಸ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಾಗೆ ಈಗ 'ರೋಣಿಂಗ್' ಶಾಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೋಜ್ ಯಾವುದು ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರ್ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರ್
 ಚೆಂಡುಹಾಕಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಕಾಲೀನಗೆ
 ಕಂಡುಷಿಕೊಂಡಲು ಉತ್ತಮಕರಾಗಬಾರೆ. ಒಷ್ಣವ್ಯಾಯ ಇವರಾದ್ದು ಹಂಡಿಸಬಾರೆ.
 ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ದಕ್ಷತಾಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಹಿತ ಪರಿಸರವು ಹೃತಿಕರಾಗಬಾರೆ.
 ಬುದ್ಧಿಗಳನ್ನಿಂದ, ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧನಾಗಳು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಾರೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನಿಂದ
 ಗಳಿಮಣಿಗಳ ಸದ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧನಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನಿಂದ
 ನಿಷ್ಮಾರ್ಥಲನಗೆ ನಿರಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜರಂಪು ಮಂದಿಸಂತೇ ಈಗ
 ಅನುಭವಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿತುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಂಪರ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು
 ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಸ್ತ್ರೇಗಳು, ಡಾಯಿಕ್‌ಗಳು, ನಲ್ಲಿಗಳು, ವರ್ಷಾಗ್ರಹಗಳು, ರೋಣಿಗಳು,
 ಚೈಲ್‌ಕಲ್‌ಲು, ರಸ್ಸಿ, ಸೇಂಟ್‌ಫ್ರೆನ್ಸಿಸ್, ಹೃಷಿಕ್ಲಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ
 ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪರಿಚಿತವಾದ ಅರ್ದಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ, ಅರ್ದಾರ್ಥಿ
 ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೇದವಾಗಿದೆ.||

ಒಂಗ ಸಾರಿರ ಸಾರಿರ ತಳ್ಳಗಳು ಹೃತಿಕರಾಗಬಾರೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಪಜಕ
 ಸಾಂಕುಶ್ಲಿಕತಾಗಿಂತು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿಕೂರ ಬದಲಾಗಿಂತು ಅನುಭವಗಳ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕಾನೂನಾರ್ಥಕಾರಣ ಬದಲಾಗಿಂತು ವಿಶೇಷಾಗಳು ಲಾತರಾಗಬಾರೆ
 ಒಂಧ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಹಿರಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ವಹಿ
 ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ಕಂಟರ್ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾನವರ್ವ
 NCIPATE ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಗಿ
 SCIENCE COMMISSIONರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾನವರ್ವ ಬದಲಾಗಿ
 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾನವರ್ವ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಸರಾರು
 ಹಳ್ಳಗಳು ಮಾರ್ಗಸರಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾನವರ್ವ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಸರಾರು

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ಗಾರ್ಡರ್‌ಮೆನ್‌ ಅನ್ನಧರ್ತರಾಯನ್‌
ತೆದು ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣನ್‌ ಕಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಾಪುಗೆಕೊಡುವ ಮಹಾರಾಜೆ ಹಂಗರಿನ್‌
ಅಸರಕ್ಕರ್‌ಮಾಡೆ ತಯಾರ್‌ಮಾಡುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಹಾರಾಜೆ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲ,
ಕೊಂಡುದೋಳುತ್ತ ಹಾಗೆ ಅರಂಭಿಸಿಗಳಾಗ ತಾಗ ಮಾಡನ್‌ತೇ ಲಾಳಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಶರೀರನಿತೆ
ಕೆಳಜ್ಞಾತಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಅದರಿಂದ ಪರಿಷಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನ ಕೆಳಬಗಾನ್‌
ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕುಷ್ಯಾದ್ಯ ನಿಂತೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಾಗ್ತಿ ಕುಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ
ಪತ್ರೇಕತೆ ತಾಗ ಸಾರ್ಥಕಿಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಿತ್ಯ ದರ್ಶಾದ್ಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತ್ರಗಾದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ
ಕೆಳಜ್ಞಾತಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ನಿರ್ಬಾಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದುಷಿಸಬೇಕು ಅಂತಃಕೃತಾರ್ಥದರೆ ಅಂತಃಕೃತಾರ್ಥ ಕಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿ

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గ్రంథ స్వయమానముగా అభివృద్ధిలో ఉన్నట్టిలే వీళ్లాలు విషయాలలో అనుభావము కల్పించాలని అనుభావించాడని. ఆ నీ వీళ్లాల అనుభావములో చెప్పాలిని అభివృద్ధిలో ఉన్నట్టిలే వీళ్లాలు విషయాలలో అనుభావము కల్పించాలని అనుభావించాడని. ఆ నీ వీళ్లాల అనుభావములో చెప్పాలిని అభివృద్ధిలో ఉన్నట్టిలే వీళ్లాలు విషయాలలో అనుభావము కల్పించాలని అనుభావించాడని. ఆ నీ వీళ్లాల అనుభావములో చెప్పాలిని అభివృద్ధిలో ఉన్నట్టిలే వీళ్లాలు విషయాలలో అనుభావము కల్పించాలని అనుభావించాడని. ఆ నీ వీళ్లాల అనుభావములో చెప్పాలిని అభివృద్ధిలో ఉన్నట్టిలే వీళ్లాలు విషయాలలో అనుభావము కల్పించాలని అనుభావించాడని.

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ಕೇವಲ ಕಾನ್ಯ ಪರಂಗಳು-ಅದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವಿಜಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ
ಹಾಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ಷಮಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ
ಗೊಳಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸರ್ವಾಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ.
ಎಂದರೂ ಅವನು, ಯಾವ ನರಾವಾ ಸೇಕರಿಂಗಾಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲಭ, ಈ ಅರಂಭ
ನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಕ್ಷಮಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಅಂದಂಥವಾಗಿ. ಹಾಗೆಯ ಕಾರಿ ಅರಂಭವಾಗಿ
ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ, ಅದರ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಅರಂಭವಾಗಿ
ಮಾರ್ಪಾಠ ಅಥವಾ ಪೀಠ, ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ತಾತ್ಮ ಕ್ರಿಂತ ಮರೊಂತಿರುಗಳ ವಿನಿ ದಿಕ್ಕಿ;
ಆರಂಭ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಠ ಗಳ ಅರಂಭವಾಗಾಗಾದ ನಿಯು ರೀತಿಗಳ ವಿಕಾಸ
ಮಾಡಿಸು, ಇವನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಾವಾರಂಭ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಗಳ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಅರಂಭಮಾಡಿ
ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಸಿ. ಏಕೆ ಮೊದಲು, ಒಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು, ಕೆಲ್ಲ
ಉಪರ್ಯಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಿಸಿ. ಅಂತ ತಾವಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ
ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಕೊಂಡಿಸಿ. ಅಂತ ತಾವಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ
ಮಾಡಿ ನೀಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿಸಿ. ಅಂತ ತಾವಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ

ಬಂದು ಇವರ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಾಂದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಿಹಿಸಿದವು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಕಾರಣಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆಯ್ಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದೆನೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಡ್ಡತ ಪದ್ಧತಿ. ಹಕ್ಕಿಯ ಅರ್ಥಕಾರಿ ನಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಂಬ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಕಾರಣ ಭಾರತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಕಾನ್ಕ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜಕರಿಗೆ ಮನವನ್ನಾರ್ಕಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿಸಿದ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಕಾಗ್ರೇ ಪ್ರಾಗ್ರಾಂತರ್ದಾಸ ನ ಮಾಡಲು ಏವಿದೆ ಹೇಳಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವಾತಿತ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ. ಕೆಲವೇ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾಹರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಮುದಾಯ ವಿಕಾಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸೇವಕರು, ವಸ್ತರ್ವಾ ಅರ್ಥಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೇಳಿಸಿ ಬಗೆಯು ಅರ್ಥಕಾರಿ ಪರಿಸರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಷಾಸಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಇನ್ನೀರೂ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಷ್ಠ ಕಾಲಾಗೆ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಂಧಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವ್ಯತ್ತಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇವರ ಇವಾರ್ತಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರ್ಥಕಾರಿಯಾಗಳು, ವಿಭಂಬಗಳು, ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರ್‌ರಿಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಂತರ್ಭಾಗಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಾರಿದಿದೆ. ಇಂಥಾರು ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರ್‌ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಭಾರಿಗಳಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ವಿಭಾಗಿಕಾರಿಕ (ಅಂತರ್ಭಾಗ) ವಿಭಾಗಾದಿನ ಜನರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಗಾಮದ ಜನರ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ರೂಪ್ಯಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಉರ್ಬಾಗಾಗು ಆಗಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಗಳಿಸಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅಸಮದ್ವಾರಾಕಾರಿ ಸಲಹಾಗಳ ಸಾಜಗಳ ದೇಖಿಸಿ

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ಕೂರಿತರ ಅಕ್ಷಯವುದು ಈ ಹಡ್ಗಾಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ಫೋಟೋನ್‌ನ್ನಾದ್ಯಾದ್ಯ
 ಯುದಕರಿಗೆ ಹಡ್ಗಾಲ್ಗೆ ನಾರಬುದುತ್ತಿ ಕರ್ಬೆಕ್ಕುತ್ತು. ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಾಜರು
 ಸೆನ್ಸರನ್ ದ್ವಾರಾ ನಾಯಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಂತೆ ಕೆಂಡೆ ಕೆನ್ಸನ್‌ನ್
 ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುರಾಜರು ಕರಲು ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಲು ಸತ್ತಾರೆಯಂದ
 ಮುಂದು ಅಂತೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕಗಳು ಮೂರಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಘಳಮಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ
 ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕ ದೇಶವಾತ್ಮಯಾಗಬಾಕಾದರೆ ಅಂದು ಮಾಡಬಾಗುಣ್ಣು
 ಸೂರ್ಯನ್ ಜನಸ್ಯ ಸಹಕಾ ಒಮ್ಮಪಂತಿಪ್ಪಿತು. ಲಕ್ಷ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವೀರುವು
 ಕರ್ಕಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನಗಳಂತಾಗಬಿತು; ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗಾಗಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸೀಮೆತ್ತ
 ಯಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾ ಅಥವಾ ಬಹುಮಯ್ಯನ್ ಸೂರ್ಯನ್ ಅನೇಕ ಕರಣಗಳಾರುಹುಕುದು
 ಗಂಭೀರಾಸ್ಯಯವರು. ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾನಾ ಶಿಖಾದಿಗಳನಿಂದು ದು
 ಸಂಭಾ ಇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಣಿ ಇಂದ್ರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಡಿದಂತಹನ್ನಾವಿಲ್ಲ
 ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಉದ್ದಿಷ್ಟ
 ಉದ್ದೇಶನ್ವಯ ಹಾರುತ್ತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದ್ದೆಯ. ಅಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ,
 ಅಂಥ ವರ್ಷಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕ್ರಾಮಾಂಶನಿಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಕಾರ್ಕಾಯಿ
 ಕಾರ್ಕಾರ್ಕಾಯಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಸಮಾಖಾದಾದನ್ನು ಹಿಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಗ್ಗಾ
 ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ದ್ವಾರಾ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇರಬಹುದಾದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
 ಅಂಥ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ದ್ವಾರಾ
 ತೆಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ
 ತೆಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಾಸ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ದಾಖಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೈಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ
 ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು
 ತೆಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ
 ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಾಗೆ ಆದೃಶವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ದ್ವಾರಾ ಉತ್ತರ
 ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದ ಉಸ್ನೆಲ್ಲಂದು ಅದು ಭಾವನಾ
 ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿಯನ್ನಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಾಯಾಗಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
 ಕಲ್ಪಾಂಶನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೀಗಾದರಿಯ ವಿಕಾಸರ್ಯಾಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದ
 ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಾದ ಕಳ್ಳಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಸರಕಾರ ಮೇರೆಷಿಕವಾದೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಾ ಸರಕಾರದೆ ತೈಗೊಂಡ
 ಯಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಗಳ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕ ಸರಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಜು
 ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕದರಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ನೀಲೆಂಬೆಯೆಂ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಏಕಾದಾ ಯೋಜನೆ
 ಪಾರಾವಾದವನ್ನಾಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳ್ಳಿ. ಸರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುಹುಕುದು. ಇವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯಾಂಕ
 ಕಂಡು ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರವು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿಯಾದ ಸರಕಾರದ
 ವಿರೋದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

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INCPAL

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MOGA, Karnataka State.

Aspirations

Prescribed English Textbook for First Year Students of
BSc/BSc (Home Science) BCA

Board of Editors

Approved by the Board of Studies, Kuvempu University, under NEP 2020


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Semester I


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4. The Rightful Inheritors

of the Earth

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer (1908–1994)

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer holds a unique position in Malayalam Literature. Also known as Beypore Sultan, V M Basheer was a writer, freedom fighter, humanist, novelist and short story writer. He has earned a reputed position in Indian English Literature because of his distinctive style. He is known for his simple writing, subtle sarcasm and black humour. He was his parents' eldest son and was born in Thalayolaparambu in Kottayam district. Attracted and influenced by Gandhian ideologies, he took part in the Salt Satyagraha in 1930.

Some of his significant literary contributions that aptly reflect his artistic genius are *Pathummayude Aadu*, *Balyakalasakhi*, *Mathilukal*, *Premalekhanam*, *Anargha Nimisham*. His works have been translated into 18 languages and have received worldwide acclaim. His writings are packed with themes of love, humanity, poverty and the harsh realities of life. He revolutionised Malayalam literature. A recipient of many notable awards, VM Basheer was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship in 1970. He was also awarded the Kerala Sahitya Academy Fellowship and received the Kerala State Film Award for the best story for the film—*Mathilukal* in 1989. He was awarded Padma Shri in 1982 by the Government of India.

'The Rightful Inheritors of the Earth', a translated piece from *Bhoomiyude Avakaashikal* is a short, narrative story. The author stresses the need to consider animals as a significant part of the planet earth. The author opines that animals too, are the rightful inheritors and have equal right to coexist here. The short story revolves around protecting animals and drives home the fact that humans are one of the other species on the planet. The story begins with the narrator and his wife buying a two-acre plot of land with coconut palms and an old house. The coconuts are consumed by bats. The narrator's wife thinks

The Rightful Inheritors of the Earth

The Rightful Inheritor
When the sole ownership of a small plot of land, two acres of coconut-orchard, was established, I thought that my future was safe. The old house can be repaired.

The family expenses can be met, jacks and mangoes. Woods supply enough fuel. An old well, full of good water.

'The Rightful Inheritors of the Earth', a translated piece from *Bhoomiyude Avakaashikal* is a short, narrative story. The author stresses the need to consider animals as a significant part of the planet earth. The author opines that animals too, are the rightful inheritors and have equal right to coexist here. The short story revolves around protecting animals and drives home the fact that humans are one of the other species on the planet. The story begins with the narrator and his wife buying a two-acre plot of land with coconut palms and an old house. The coconuts are consumed by bats. The narrator's wife thinks

The Rightful Inheritors of the Earth

f killing the bats and identifies their source. The bats came from a nearby temple. The story highlights how a man can curb the activities of birds, animals and insects that are an integral part of the same world inhabited by him. Through the memoir, the author has brought forth the inherent greed of mankind when he takes up arms to control the activities of bats. The author, through this narrative, also exposes man's cruelty towards animals and how he can go to any extent for his own comfort and good. In the story, narrator's wife and cousin plan to kill thousands of bats in the temple premises using a gun. When the narrator's wife and cousin go to the temple to kill the bats, they are surrounded by local people who tell them that the bats are the souls of their ancestors and shooting them would be a sacrilege. Through this incident, the author has tried to highlight the superstitious nature of the people here. However, one cannot overlook the fact that has given a strong message that every creature is the rightful inheritor and man must enjoy the presence of other animals and birds. Despite not believing that bats are the departed forefathers' souls, the author believes that they have as much right to reside on this earth as humans.

Aspirations

Here, there are mango and jack trees. Also guava, cashew, pines too. The front-yard is outlined by flower plants like teaks and champaka. The plot is fully fenced by iron wire. The front gate is made of strong steel. Two sides of the gate are guarded by blossomed bougainvillea. From the gate to the front door all over the courtyard, there is bright white sand. A fiery dog guards the house and the plot. Domestic dependents—goats, cows, fowls and cats, are here. I have a wife and children. All depend upon the coconuts for living.

Coconut plants are watered punctually and properly. Water luxuriant, tender coco-palm fruits brings brightness to our faces. May the prices increase, let the coconuts ripen. Days and nights of hopes and happiness.

Yet, am I the only claimant of this small piece of global soil? Are there other claimants who do not respect the government upon this two-acre plot?

Birds and butterflies are the first to enter, innumerable birds and flies! Birds chirp from the branches of trees and plants. Butterflies of various colours brighten the courtyard. They had inherited this universe, centuries and centuries before mankind. Anyway, I do not try to drive them away. But, the crows! They do steal food from the kitchen! They have built nests on two coconut palms! Laid eggs too! Cries of crows are unbearable. Crows lift the chicks. Kites also come to pick chicks. They wait in the coconut trees. There is a bird that squats on the branches hiding in bamboo woods for gulping down the poultry. Jackals dwell in the woods adjacent to the bamboo to catch the fowls.

Apart from these winged and poly-legged claimants ~~SAHADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE~~^{Kuvempu University}, my two-acre plot, a terrible creature suddenly appears! It is billions of creatures like elephants, tigers, lions, no legs, no wings! It is noon and there is good sunlight. THOMOGA, Karnataka State, bears, bison, hippos, crocodiles, camels, horses and chimpanzees. For what purpose are they created? Who knows carelessness! I step right into the front of a horrible cobra! With

Aspirations

The Rightful Inheritors of the Earth

Haloo Snake, go away from this plot of land! You have no right here!

Where shall the snake go? Neighbouring plots have their own owners. They will harm the snake. The entire globe, piece by piece has been possessed by humans. Let the snake live wherever it can, I don't mind. But, it's deadly poisonous. Be alert! Walk carefully! Keep a torch if it is dark.

A bit later, the snake withdraws its hood and retreats. The dog pursues, barking. Through a hole in the fence, the snake disappears.

Coming from the smoky kitchen with reddened eyes, my wife asks: 'The dog has barked and the birds have let out frantic chirps. Was there any snake?' 'Yeah, Comrade Cobra!' 'Beaten it to death?' 'Nothing doing. It is one of god's creations. Let it live. It is also an heir to this globe.'

'Devil or deity—mind our children, they run about and play here. If the snake comes to our plot, it should be beaten to death.'

'It is easy to destroy a life; but, impossible to re-create.'

'Ask the Almighty why He had created the poisonous snakes.'

PRINCIPAL ✓

'SAHADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE' are billions of creatures like elephants, tigers, lions, chimpanzees. For what purpose are they created? Who knows it? We must try to live without killing others.'

'She remarks, I don't know whether with regret or ridicule, 'What a new ideal! Spiders, lizards, chameleons, and scorpions are everywhere inside the house. Termites eat away the fences. Books and cloths are eaten by them. Rats trouble us in their own ways. The electric wire to the radio is snapped by the rats. Crickets and ants fill this house. This is the proper time to worship animals.'

'No, I do not worship animals.'

A section of humans worship serpents. Sankes are deified and adored. A super-god lies upon a serpent. Around the neck of another great god, a serpent coils. Mouse is the vehicle of yet another god. Certain human beings adore certain other animals.

There are yet some others who believe the earth to be the mother goddess. They view the sun and the moon as gods. Earth is flat to some. Beliefs are diverse. There are monotheistic and polytheistic believers. Atheists are also there. There are quarrels over such beliefs—murders multiply. Earth is a globe and it rotates without an anchor or axis. Days and nights occur according to the exposure, proximity and remoteness of the sunlight. One day the sun may become dark and the earth may die. Planets may collide and perish. Then, it may be infinite and eternal darkness. The first to be created might be darkness. Then, light. Light and heat, all living beings are the descendants of light and heat—termites, spiders, spiders, trees, ants, snakes and humans.

My wife comes. 'Squirrels and crows take away the ripe jack fruits. Birds and bats eat fruits—guava, sapota and the custard apples.'

'It is the right thing. Without an anchor and axis, god has maintained crores of planets and that same god has created everything for the earthly beings! Fruits, tubers, corns, grasses, flowers, water, wind, then, heat and light. All animals and birds have claims upon the earth's produces.'

She asks: 'Do you mind if I say something?' 'Certainly not.'

'People like you may better remain bachelors. A man without wife and children can live in caves and meditate in silence.'

'I am ready to be in a cave if somebody like you is with me to provide food and drinks.'

'If so, this cave, our home, is better than any other cave. But, snakes, centipedes and lizards should not be allowed to encroach. They have to be beaten to death.'

'Every day we see the deeds of those who agree with you. Within a span of five centuries, men will kill and wipe out animals, birds and all living beings upon this earth. Only humans will remain.'

'Let it be so. Now you take the ladder and go to that jack tree. Climb and pick the ripe fruit. My children and I can have that.'

'Pardon me birds, pardon me squirrels!'

Chanting so, I climbed the jack tree and brought down the ripe fruit. Wife, children and I consumed the honey-sweet jack fruit. Praise to the glory of god!

She says: 'Don't sit in idle thought. Look after our landed property. The welfare of the birds and animals will be looked after by the Creator. Listen! When I tried to burn the red ants which started to dig holes near the walls, you stopped me. Now, they have entered our house. Wooden beams of this roof are eaten by termites. We have to kill the termites and ants.'

'I won't kill anything.'

'Those who trouble us should be wiped out.'

'No. Treat them with love. I feel like embracing this universe with love.'

'It's too narrow a thought.'

'If so, reckon that the wife and children are also part of this cosmos.'

PRINCIPAL 'It's too narrow a thought.'

Replies offended: 'Ok, then, be broadminded!' (Constituent College of Kuvempu SHIMOGA, Karnataka) happens that night—a trespassing into my home. After a good supper, we have all gone to bed. It is summer. I start reading. Cosmos broadens before me. Flies,

home? May be they enter through the windows. Mosquitoes and bed-bugs are permanent settlers. A mosquito squats on my hand and siphons blood. They are created to draw and drink the blood of animals. It's a bit painful and distressing. If one strikes a mosquito, it will die. No, let it drink. It may destroy men, destroy this house also. But then who built this house?

The mosquito, red with blood, flies away. The mosquito-raised platform near the entrance. This kind of verandah was once built for the purpose of praying. May I pray—O, Creator, save me!

My wife and children are sweating. They need the breeze of the fan. A dusty coir mat is taken and my bed and the mat are placed below the platform on the veranda. I change the position of the table fan so that my wife and children can have enough breeze.

There is complete silence, except the noise of the rotating fan.

Are jackals coming to capture fowls? All are sleeping. Sleep is death in miniature. Life is spent in eating, drinking and merry-making. My mind goes to the outer surface of the moon. Pits and hills, lifeless land, no trees, no birds and animals. Mere emptiness, filled with silence. Dark sky everywhere. Millions of stars shine and brighten. Why did god make the moon? Or, for that matter, why did he make this universe?

A fly abruptly settles on the page of the book I am reading. A fly with blue wings. What a beautiful design! All the individual creations are perfect pieces of art. Fan, man's artistic creation, is a great blessing. Electric lights are also that. Radio and the amplifier are not always boons. Silence has its own music. Lights are now switched off. There is primordial darkness. Gradually drift off to sleep.

Suddenly I feel a sharp pain. A needle ignited in fire penetrates into my flesh. Excruciating, burning sensation. My eyes open. GA, Karnataka State Conspire for genocide, or cooperate-no, she has no such demands.

'My hand hurts'

'Sting marks, like the pricks of a needle! Two red marks.'

Come on, get up.'

She picks up and shakes big centipede appears!'

'Open the door and throw it out.'

But she squeezes the pest with a shoe and throws the corpse out.

She says: 'It is very poisonous. The wound may burn for long.'

There is one remedy—for bites from scorpions and centipedes, chew vasica leaves with a crystal of common salt. Take a torch and come out. Let us pick vasica leaves and tender shoots.'

Leaves of vasica are taken in with a piece of salt. I also take some water. Next day, the pain disappears.

But, another disaster! She shows me thirty tender coconuts fallen, with big holes on one side.

She diagnoses: 'It is the rats. Bring some rat poison. We can trap rats and kill them also.'

Is it right? Rats are also god's own creations. Rats, like other beings, have claims on earth's produce. But we have lost tender coconut-fruits. Next day also they fall down.

Reminding to bring rat-poison, she complains: 'Two hundred spiders, fifty cockroaches, thirty crickets, five centipedes, seven beetles, two thousand ants, five hundred termites...' She had been sweeping the home, in toto.

'What did you do with them? I am curious to find out.'

'Killed them all.'

'Inheritors of this earth?'

'Have you forgotten the sting of centipede and the sharp pain?'

PURV CIPAL 'No, I remember.'

SHIVADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE 'They bring rat-poison.'

Light is switched on. I call my wife and she comes.

'If the rats take thirty coconuts per day, how many will they take in one month?'

'Around nine hundred.'

'Rats destroy so many coconuts. Termites have eaten away the roof girders almost completely. Now we need new wooden girders for the roof. We have planned that by selling coconuts every need can be met. If half-eaten coconuts fall down every day, we cannot sell them. How can we have our daily food? Rats or our family—only one of them can survive. Just think, am I right?'

For the survival of humans, rats have to be destroyed. Can man thrive without destroying any other living thing? God has created billions of microbes. Medicines kill them. Is it justice? A new ideology is needed. Is life possible without killing others?

Snakes kill and devour frogs. Snakes eat rats. Big fishes swallow small ones. Jackals catch and gulp down the fowls. Men eat fish, fowl and flesh. Bugs drink animal blood; worms proliferate in bowels and body-recesses. One lives by ruining another. Pretty and pet roses are munched by pests. So, life on earth is an enigma. Not a dependable theosophy. Oh, God! I am ignorant. Reveal to me what is right!

'Come here.'

'What? Why?'

'I am going to the market, with a friend. I shall collect the rat-poison, if you will give me the money.'

'No money. From the coconut vendor hasn't...'

'OK, I'll avail a loan.'

Problem is solved. Forgive us, rats! God, the Creator of all, pardon us. We are going to trap and kill rats. Nine hundred coconuts a month, not a negligible loss, my family depend upon the coconuts. Forgive us!

She came back after two hours, with a big bottle of rat poison.

'The price of coconut has increased. It may raise me to appear on palm-tops. But all this and even howling, the vendor gave me a good amount as loan.' She is overjoyed.

'Why the laugh? Is it for the hike in the coconut-price?'

'No. with my friend I went to many shops: but, rat-poison is not available. Those at the shops laughed at us. The government has banned the selling of rat-poison as many use it for easy suicide, to buy poison, special sanction is necessary.'

'Idiotic government—there are ropes and rail lines! Yet, how did you get it? Enough for one hundred thousand suicides!'

'I got it through a friend. She got it for me from her husband's office.'

'Very good, then, you can kill.'

'Don't say killing like that. Mutton, chicken and the like we fetch in the name of god, for feeding us. God will certainly approve of it if we root out rats for saving our food.'

Let god approve of it! Rat's delicacies were mixed with poison, in many bowls and she placed them at different sensitive corners. Within four or five days, five fowls, twelve squirrels, about two hundred rats, and one cat died. At the various corners in our house roof, dead rats started decaying. The whole household was filled with a nasty smell.

But tender coconuts kept on falling. The coconut pickers commented that owls might be the culprits. It was just on old hearsay, handed down to the new generation of coconut pickers! No, the beaks of owls are short and curved; moreover owls are carnivorous.

After two months, the real thieves were found out. Bats! At nights bats come in battalions. Clutching the tender fruits, they make long inroads and drink the juice. And they go back gratified.

Several ways are tried to solve the bat problem. Coconuts are covered with prickly and stinging creepers. Plosives and PRINCIPAL SCIENCE CO. LTD. HYDERABAD
PLOSIVES stones and broken iron bottles for sound-effects that crackle, roar and throw stones fail to ward off the bats. When people sleep, bats come and drink coconut water. My wife

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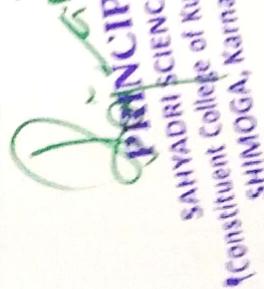
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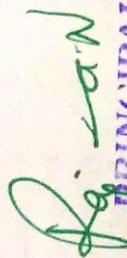
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evil turn:
Un dessein Atree

treated him badly

these lines are taken from Crebillon's tragedy *Atree et Thyestes*. The lines from the play translate to 'So baneful a scheme, if not worthy of Atreus, is worthy of Thyestes.' This is based on another Greek myth where Atreus and Thyestes were brothers. Thyestes seduces the wife of his brother, Atreus. In retaliation, Atreus murders the sons of Thyestes and serves them to their father at a feast. Dupin implies here that Thyestes deserves more punishment than Atreus because he commits the original wrong. In contrast, Atreus's revenge is legitimate because it repays the original offense. Dupin considers his own deed to be revenge and thereby morally justified.

Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions in about 75 words each.

- Why is the prefect so puzzled?
- What is Dupin and the narrator's opinion of the prefect?
- Why was the letter stolen?
- Why was the prefect searching for the letter?
- Why does Dupin not believe that mathematical reasoning is the highest form of reasoning?
- How does Dupin disguise himself to meet Minister D—? Why does he do so?
- How does Dupin recognise the stolen letter?

2. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each.

- Describe the setting of the story. Where does the majority of the conversation take place? How would you describe it?
- How would you describe the character of Dupin? Support your answer with examples from the text.
- Trace the argument that Dupin uses to convince the narrator of how the stolen letter was hidden in plain sight.
- Explain in your own words how Dupin found the letter and stole it back.

On 30 November 1986, Chamundeyi, a woman of Nahl-Kala Village in Doon Valley, was collecting fodder in the forest when she heard trucks climbing up the mountain towards the limestone quarry in the area. But since September 1986 there had been a Chipko movement in the region; the trucks set up by the village communities of Thano region, to stop the mining operations which have created ecological havoc in the region; the trucks should not, therefore, have been there. The quarry workers had attacked the protesters, removed them from the blockade, and driven the trucks through. Chamundeyi threw down her sickle, raced down the slope and stood in front of the climbing trucks, telling the drivers that they could go only ~~over her dead body~~ and reversed.

In April 1987 the people of Nahi-Kala were still protesting because the government had been tardy in taking action to close the mine although the lease had expired in 1982. The mining operations were also in total violation of the 1980 Forest Conservation Act. People's direct action to stop the mining was an outcome of the government's failure to implement its own laws. The quarry contractor meantime tried to take the law into his own hands. On 20 March 1987, he brought about 200 hired thugs to the area who attacked the peaceful protesters with stones and iron rods. But the children, women and men did not withdraw from the blockade. They are their own leaders, their own decision-makers, their own source of strength.

The myth that movements are created and sustained by charismatic leaders from outside is shattered by the non-violent struggle in Nahi-Kala in which ordinary women like Itwari Devi and Chamundeyi have provided local leadership through extraordinary strength. It is the invisible strength of women like them that is the source of the staying power of Chipko—a movement whose activities in its two decades of evolution have been extended from embracing trees to embracing living mountains and living waters. Each new phase of Chipko is created by invisible women. In 1977, Bachni Devi of Advani created Chipko's ecological slogan: 'What do the forests bear? Soil, water and pure air.'

A decade later, in Doon Valley, Chamundeyi inspired the Chipko poet Ghanshyam 'Shailani' to write a new song:

A fight for truth has begun
At Sinsyaru Khala
A fight for rights has begun
In Malkot Thano
Sister, it is a fight to protect
Our mountains and forests.
They give us life
Embrace the life of the living trees
And streams to your hearts
Resist the digging of mountains
Which kills our forests and streams
A fight for life has begun at
Sinsyaru Khala

On 29 March during a meeting of friends of Chipko in Sainthia, a day with Chamundeyi and Itwari Devi—to learn about their hidden strengths—and

to learn from them about the hidden strengths of nature. Here are some extracts from our exchange of experiences.

Vandana: What destruction has been caused by limestone mining in Nahi-Kala?

Chamundeyi: When I came to Nahi 17 years ago, the forests were rich and dense with ringal, tun, sinsyaru, oak, the sinsyaru. Our water sources which are destroyed: the ringal, the oak, the sinsyaru. Twelve springs have gone dry. Two years ago, the perennial waterfall, Mande-ka-Chara which originates nourished by the forests have also dried up. Mining is killing Patali-ka-Dhar and feeds Sinsyaru Khala, went dry. Mining is killing our forests and streams, our sources of life. That is why we are ready to give up our lives to save our forests and rivers.

Itwari: Sinsyaru-ka-Khala was a narrow perennial stream full of lush sinsyaru bushes. Today it is a wide barren bed of limestone boulders. With the destruction caused by mining our water, mills, forests and paddy fields have been washed away. When Gujral first came, he was in rags. I remember I had come to the water mill to get flour ground. Gujral come with a dilapidated truck, and his lunch was a dry chappati, with raw onion. Today, after having robbed our mountain for 26 years, Gujral is a rich man with 12 trucks who can hire armies of thugs to trouble and attack us, as he hired armies of labour to dig our mountain. We have been camping on the road for seven months now to stop his mine, and his efforts to hurt us and threats to kill us keep increasing.

First he started picking limestone boulders from the river bed. Then he climbed the mountain. He has done ten years of very intensive mining and turned our rich and productive mountain into a desert. The source of Sinsyaru has become a desert. We decided then that the mine must be closed if our children were to survive.

The young boys of the Yuvak Mandal who are working with our Mahila Mandal to get the mine closed were six months or one year old when Gujral first came to our village. They have spent a lifetime watching him treat our land and resources as his private property. The Chipko protest was precipitated when the boys went to demand royalty payment for the mining in Gram Sabha land. Gujral said to them, 'You have grown on crumbs I have thrown to you—how dare you demand royalty from me.' The boys said, 'We have grown with the nurturance of our mothers—and the mountains and forests and streams which are like our mothers—and


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we will no longer let you destroy our sources of sustenance. We will not let your trucks go to the mine.

Chamundeyi: On 20 March we saw Gujral's truck come. They pushed out the five people who were at the Satyagraha camp—meantime the women rushed down to the camp. We held on to the trucks and said, 'Please stop, listen to us.' They had hired women from the Dehra Dun slums to assault us—they pushed us aside and went to the line. Eight thugs stayed with us and said, 'Listen, mothers and sisters, you have been sitting on a Chipko protest for six months now with the Chipko activists. What facilities have they created for you in six months?' I said, 'Listen brothers. Gujral has been digging our mountain for 26 years. What has he done for us? The Chipko people have been with us for only six months of struggle—come back in 26 years, what has he done for us?' The Chipko people have been

'... come back in 26 years and find out what they helped us create.' Gujral's people said, 'Ask for whatever you need—we will provide it.' We replied, 'We have only one need and one demand, that the mine be closed.' They said they would stop mining and only take what has already been mined. We told them, 'No, those stones came from the mountain and we will put them back to stabilise it. We will make check-dams with them. We will protect our forests and mountain with the boulders. These boulders are the flesh of Dharti Ma (Mother Earth). We will return them to where they belong, and heal her wounds.' Then they said, 'For each trip we make, we will give you earnings from our truckload of limestone.' We continued to insist that we wanted the mine closed, that nothing could tempt us. They said, 'We will give you a truck for transport. Bahuguna cannot give you that.' We answered, 'We are our own transport, our feet are our most dependable transport. We do not need your trucks. We only want the mine closed.'

Vandana: This is the third time they have attacked you, what happened in the November (1986) incident?

Chamundeyi: I had just fed my children and was going to bedder with my sons Suraj Singh and Bharat Singh. I saw a tiger sent Suraj Singh to inform the Satyagrahis at the camp, already been attacked and removed from the road. I met them way up the mine and put myself in front of them and said 'I can go only over my dead body.' They finally turned back.

UNIT 2: THE CHIPKO WOMEN'S CONCEPT OF FREEDOM 75

UNIT 2: THE CHIPKO WOMEN'S CONCERN OF HIMALAYA

Vandana: What are the three most important things in life you want to conserve?

Chamundeyi: Our freedom and forests and food. Without these, we are nothing, we are impoverished. With our own food production we are prosperous—we do not need jobs from businessmen and governments—we make our own livelihood—we even produce crops for sale like rajma and ginger, two quintals of ginger can take care of all our needs. Forests are central as sources of fertilizer and fodder. Our freedom to work in the forests and to farm is very important. Gujral's mine is destroying our work and our prosperity while they talk of mining and 'creating' work and prosperity.

Vandana: Do you feel tempted by his bribes?

Itwari: Gujral offered my son Rs. 500,000 if he would remove me from the Chipko protest. My son replied, 'Money I can get anywhere, but my mother's dignity and respect comes from the village community, and we can never sacrifice that'.

Chamundeyi: They went to my brother and said, 'Get your sister away'. Gujral himself came and said he would make a school and hospital for us. We asked him why it had taken him 26 years to think of all this. Now it was too late. We are determined to close his mine and protect ourselves.

Vandana: What is your source of strength (*shakti*)? What is Chipko's strength?

Itwari: Shakti comes to us from these forests and grasslands, we watch them grow, year in and year out through their internal shakti and we derive our strength from it. We watch our streams renew themselves and we drink their clear, sparkling water, that gives us shakti. We drink fresh milk, we eat ghee, we eat food from our own fields. All this gives us not just nourishment for the body but a moral strength, that we are our own masters, we control and produce our own wealth. That is why **NEVER** **poor**, **backward** women who do not buy their needs from the **market** **buy** **house** for themselves, who are leading Chipko. Our power is **nature's** **shakti**. Our power against Gujarat comes from these inner sources and is strengthened by his attempts to oppress and bully us with his false power of money. We have offered ourselves, even at the cost of our lives, for a peaceful protest to close this mine, to challenge and oppose the power

that Gujral represents. Each attempt to violate us has strengthened our integrity. They stoned us on 20 March when they returned from the mine. They stoned our children and hit them with iron rods, but they could not destroy our shakti.

Glossary

sodder	food for cattle and horses
limestone quarry	a large deep pit from which is taken limestone, a hard sedimentary rock mostly made of calcium carbonate and used in the making of cement
ecological havoc	enormous destruction to the environment and the balance in nature
blockade	an obstruction placed to prevent someone from going further
sickle	a short tool with a curved blade, used in farming
slow	slow
lease	a contract by which one party offers land to another for a certain period of time in return for payment
violation	failure to comply with or respect something
myth	a false belief
sustain	to give strength to
evolution	the process of development of something
slogan	a short and memorable phrase
ringal ... banj	names of local trees
perennial	ever-continuing, lasting a long time
dilapidated	broken down, in very poor condition
thug	a member of a violent community of robbers and assassins; normally referring to a criminal
nurturance	the process of taking care by providing food and shelter and sustenance
sustenance	food and drink for nourishment
assault	attack
stabilise	make steady and not likely to be destroyed
bribe	money in exchange for a service or some kind of help, typically something illegal or amoral
nourishment	the food necessary for a healthy life

UNIT 2: THE CHIPKO WOMEN'S CONCEPT

oppress
control
integrity

suppress and hold someone under one's control
honesty and uprightness

Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions in about 75 words each.

1. Answer the following questions in about 75 words each.
 - a. What was the purpose of the Chipko camp set up in Nahii-Kala village?
 - b. What did Chamundeyi do to the quarry workers?
 - c. What did the quarry contractor do in March 1987?
 - d. What was the myth that was shattered by women like Chamundeyi and the others of Nahii-Kala?
 - e. What was the only request made to Gujral, the limestone quarry contractor, by the women and children of the village?
 - f. What are the three important things the women want to conserve?
2. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each.
 - a. What does the Chipko movement represent? How does it feature in this piece of writing by Vandana Shiva?
 - b. How does mining damage the environment, as presented in this article? Give a few examples of how illegal mining had destroyed the environment in Nahii-Kala.
 - c. Why is ecology an important issue in discussions regarding human interference with nature and its processes?
 - d. Explain the movement's source of shakti and their motto.

Rajesh
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SEMESTER I POETRY

1

Where the Mind is Without Fear

Rabindranath Tagore

TRANSLATED BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) was a dramatist, poet, novelist, short story writer, educationist, musical composer and painter. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for *Gitanjali* ('Song Offerings'). The book contains English translations by Tagore himself of poems he had written in Bangla. Tagore contributed to the shaping of the cultural and intellectual identity of modern India. The national anthems of both India and Bangladesh are written by him, and the hundreds of songs he composed—'Rabindra Sangeet'—remain quite popular.

Poem no. 35 of *Gitanjali*, 'Where the Mind is Without Fear' is a prayer by the poet for his country that it may rise above narrow notions of progress. He prays to God for an atmosphere of freedom and equality, based on truth and fearless reasoning. It is an expression of the poet's reflective spirit and contains his hopes for his country, the India of pre-Independence times. The prayer also happens to have a universal and powerful message.

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow
domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary
desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought
and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

Glossary

fragments	small pieces
narrow domestic walls	the four walls of a house; Tagore is metaphorically referring to all boundaries—of caste, race or nation—which separate mankind
striving	effort, trying hard to do something
dryness	dull, gloomy, boring
met	old form for 'you'

Comprehension

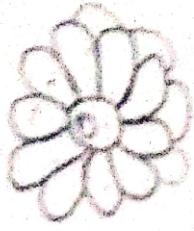
1. Answer the following questions in about 75 words each.

- a. Describe the central idea of the poem.
 - b. Does the poem apply to all countries or only to the country of the poet?
 - c. Is this the song of a patriot? Why?
 - d. Explain the phrase 'dreary desert sand of dead habit'.
 - e. Where does Tagore want God to lead the mind?
2. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each.
- a. What are some of the qualities that the land of freedom should have, according to Tagore?
 - b. How does Tagore speak of sectarianism and communalism in the poem?
 - c. How does Tagore refer to the struggle for perfection and rationality?
 - d. What is the mood of the poet in this poem? Support your answer with evidence from the poem.
 - e. How does this poem achieve meaning in the context of the freedom struggle?


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CHATHURA
V.
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ABHIRUCHI SAIRYA



An Anthology of Poems, Essays and Short Stories

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THE QUALITY OF MERCY

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

The quality of mercy is not strain'd.

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:

It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

The throned monarch better than his crown.
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,

The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;

But mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of kings;

It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's

When mercy seasons justice.

A note on the author

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) a great literary giant was born at Stratford-on-Avon on 23rd April. He had his elementary education at Stratford. At the age of 12, he moved to London and there he became a Stable-boy in a drama theatre. Soon he became famous as an actor, dramatist, director, producer and poet. He has written 37 plays, 154 sonnets and three longer poems. The stagecraft of the playwright is outstanding. He has used poetic language in his plays. The prescribed poetic lines are an extract from his famous play "The Merchant of Venice" (Act IV scene 1). It is a speech rendered by

Abhiruchi Shinde.

FALSE RELIGION

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

Those who in the name of Faith embrace illusion,
Kill and are killed.
Even the atheist gets God's blessings -
Does not boast of his religion;
With reverence he lights the lamp of Reason
And pays his homage not to scriptures,
But to the good in man.

The bigot insults his own religion
When he slays a man of another faith.

Conduct he judges not in the light of Reason;
In the temple he raises the blood-stained banner
And worships the devil in the name of God.

All that is shameful and barbarous through the Ages,
Has found a shelter in their temples -
Those they turn into prisons;
O, I hear the trumpet call of Destruction!
Time comes with her great broom.
Sweeping all refuse away.

That which should make man free,
They turn into fetters;

That which should unite,
They turn into a sword;
That which should bring love
From the fountain of the Eternal,

They turn into poison
And with its waves they flood the world.

They try to cross the river
In a bark riddled with holes;
And yet, in their anguish, whom do they blame?

O Lord, breaking false religion,
Save the blind!
Break! O break
The altar that is drowned in blood.
Let your thunder strike
Into the prison of false religion,
And bring to this unhappy land
The light of Knowledge.

A note on the Poet

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) needs no introduction to Indians. He is a versatile genius and has contributed immensely to the enrichment of Indian literature. As a bilingual poet, playwright, novelist and essayist he has not only enriched his Bengali but also made Indian literature in English popular throughout the world. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1930 for his *Gitanjali* (Song offerings to God). For him poetry is criticism of life and this poem is an example of it. He attacks people who profess to be religious bigots and tells that such an attitude undermines the foundations of faith. He calls upon the readers to shun such an attitude and become honest, truthful and realistic in their lives. He has offered a new definition of religion and religious belief.

entirely to the excessive speed at which civilization was advancing.

A note on the Author

Albert Einstein (1879-1955). Mathematical physicist was born in Ulm, Germany. He became world famous by his special and general theories of relativity, and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. After Hitler's rise to power, he left Germany, became a US citizen and spent rest of his life at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, USA working on a merger between quantum theory and general theory of relativity. He also was a champion of pacifism and liberalism.

The present essay taken from 'Ideas and Opinions' ponders over the inevitable relationship between the individual and the society in which he/she lives.

Glossary:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>cohesion</i> | : | tendency to stick together |
| <i>cradle to the grave</i> | : | birth to death |
| <i>Italian Renaissance</i> | : | change and achievement that began in Italy around the end of 13th century and lasted until the 16th century |
| <i>sordid ends</i> | : | unpleasant purposes |
| <i>detriment</i> | : | harmful |
| <i>morbid symptoms</i> | : | unclear characteristics |
| <i>ailments</i> | : | diseases. |

Comprehension Questions:

1. How does the language differentiate men from animals?
2. How do the 'creative individuals' contribute to the upward development of the society?
3. How is the plight of fine arts and politics in the modern times?
4. What is the reaction of Einstein to the 'sordid ends' of a few interested parties?
5. How, according to Einstein, can the society ~~remain healthy~~ because he could calculate the trajectories of projectiles. In the

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Abhiruchi Sathyu -
Orient BlackSwan

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Orient BlackSwan

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SCIENTIST ✓

Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)

Science, ever since it first existed, has had important effects in matters that lie outside the purview of pure science. Men of science have differed as to their responsibility for such effects. Some have said that the function of the scientist in society is to supply knowledge, and that he need not concern himself with the use to which this knowledge is put. I do not think that this view is tenable, especially in our age. The scientist is also a citizen; and citizens who have any special skill have a public duty to see, as far as they can, that their skill is utilized in accordance with the public interest. Historically, the functions of the scientist in public life have generally been recognized. The Royal Society was founded by Charles II as an antidote to "Popery" which had plunged England into a long period of civil strife. The scientists of that time did not hesitate to speak out on political issues, such as religious toleration and the folly of persecutions for witchcraft. But although science has, in various ways at various times, favored what may be called a humanitarian outlook, it has from the first had an intimate and sinister connection with war. Archimedes sold his skill to the 'tyrant' of Syracuse for use against the Romans; Leonardo secured a salary from the Duke of Milan for his skill in the art of fortifications; and Galileo got employment under the Grand Duke of Tuscany

because he could calculate the trajectories of projectiles. In the



French Revolution the scientists who were not guillotined were set to making new explosives, but Lavoisier was not spared, because he was only discovering hydrogen which, in those days, was not a weapon of war. There have been some honorable exceptions to the subservience of scientists to warmongers. During the Crimean War the British government consulted Faraday as to the feasibility of attack by poisonous gases. Faraday replied that it was entirely feasible, but that it was inhuman and he would have nothing to do with it.

Modern democracy and modern methods of publicity have made the problem of affecting public opinion quite different from what it used to be. [The knowledge that the public possesses on any important issue is derived from vast and powerful organizations: the press, radio, and, above all, television. The knowledge that governments possess is more limited. They are too busy to search out the facts for themselves, and consequently they know only what their underlings think good for them unless there is such a powerful movement in a different sense that politicians cannot ignore it.] Facts which ought to guide the decisions of statesmen - for instance, as to the possible lethal qualities of fallout - do not acquire their due importance if they remain buried in scientific journals. They acquire their due importance only when they become known to so many voters that they affect the course of the elections. In general, there is an opposition to widespread publicity for such facts. This opposition springs from various sources, some sinister, some comparatively respectable. At the bottom of the moral scale there is the financial interest of the various industries connected with armaments. Then there are various effects of a somewhat thoughtless patriotism, which believes in secrecy and in what is called "toughness." But perhaps more important than either of these is the unpleasantness of the facts, which makes the general public

turn aside to pleasanter topics such as divorces and murders. The consequence is that what ought to be known widely throughout the general public will not be known unless great efforts are made by disinterested persons to see that the information reaches the minds and hearts of vast numbers of people.] I do not think this work can be successfully accomplished except by the help of men of science. They, alone, can speak with the authority that is necessary to combat the misleading statements of those scientists who have permitted themselves to become merchants of death. If disinterested scientists do not speak out, the others will succeed in conveying a distorted impression, not only to the public but also to the politicians.]

It must be admitted that there are obstacles to individual action in our age which did not exist at earlier times. Galileo could make his own telescope. But once when I was talking with a very famous astronomer he explained that the telescope upon which his work depended owed its existence to the benefaction of enormously rich men, and, if he had not stood well with them, his astronomical discoveries would have been impossible. More frequently, a scientist only acquires access to enormously expensive equipment if he stands well with the government of his country. He knows that if he adopts a rebellious attitude he and his family are likely to perish along with the rest of civilized mankind. [It is a tragic dilemma, and I do not think that one should censure a man whatever his decision; but I do think] I think men of science should realize that unless something rather drastic is done under the leadership or through the inspiration of some part of the scientific world, the human race, like the Gadarene swine, will rush down a steep place to destruction in blind ignorance of the fate that scientific skill has prepared for it.

say with any honesty, "My business is to provide knowledge, and what use is made of the knowledge is not my responsibility." The knowledge that a man of science provides may fall into the hands of men or institutions devoted to utterly unworthy objects. I do not suggest that a man of science, or even a large body of men of science, can altogether prevent this, but they can diminish the magnitude of the evil.

There is another direction in which men of science can attempt to provide leadership. They can suggest and urge in many ways the value of those branches of science of which the important and practical uses are beneficial and not harmful. Consider what might be done if the money at present spent on armaments were spent on increasing and distributing the food supply of the world and diminishing the population pressure. In a few decades, poverty and malnutrition, which now afflict more than half the population of the globe, could be ended. But at present almost all the governments of great states consider that it is better to spend money on killing foreigners than on keeping their own subjects alive. [Possibilities of a hopeful sort in whatever field can best be worked out and stated authoritatively by men of science; and, since they can do this work better than others, it is part of their duty to do it.] 7

As the world becomes more technically unified, life in an ivory tower becomes increasingly impossible. Not only so; the man who stands out against the powerful organizations which control most of human activity is apt to find himself no longer in the ivory tower, with a wide outlook over a sunny landscape, but in the dark and subterranean dungeon upon which the ivory tower was erected. To risk such a habitation demands courage. It will not be necessary to inhabit the dungeon if there are many who are willing to risk it, for everybody knows that the modern

world depends upon scientists, and, if they are insistent, they must be listened to. We have it in our power and risk, we must make it.

A note on the Author William Russell (1872-1970) was educated privately at Trinity College, Cambridge, economics and politics. He wrote on philosophy, logic, education, social causes throughout his life. He was awarded the Noble Prize for literature in 1950. *Impact of Science on Society, Marriage and Morals, Essays on Education* are some of his well-known works.

Glossary:

pure science

Royal Society	:	that part of science in which theory plays the most important part distinguished from applied science
Charles II	:	King of England (1630 - 1685)
Archimedes	:	Greek mathematician and inventor (287 (?) - 213 BC)
Tyrant of Syracuse	:	Hiero, King of Syracuse in whose time Archimedes lived.
Leonardo	:	Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Italian painter, sculptor, architect and engineer
French Revolution	:	1789 : Antoine Laurent Lavoisier (1743-1794) French chemist, guillotined during the French Revolution.
Lavoisier	:	Crimean War : The war in which Russia was defeated by Britain, France and Sardinia 1854-55.
Gadarene Swine	:	From the account of one of the many miracles of Jesus Christ found in the Bible, Jesus frees a man at Gadara from the possession of demons. The demons, not knowing where to go, urge Jesus to show them a way. Jesus tells them to enter some swine that are

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Introduction and forms of IPR, International and regional agreement in IPR, IPR related legislation in India. Patent- Definition and characteristics, patenting application in India, requirements for patenting, International patents, Patenting genetically modified organisms (GMOs). -08 Hrs

LIST OF PRACTICALS:

- 1) Estimation of Blood Glucose by DNS method.
- 2) Estimation of total amount of serum cholesterol.
- 3) Estimation of serum creatinine by Jaffe's method.
- 4) Estimation Hemoglobin by cyanmethemoglobin method.
- 5) Study of human chromosome abnormalities by Karyotype analysis.
- 6) Prediction of protein structure and using topography and identification of the best active pocket of a given protein sequence.
- 7) Identification of active site of a given protein using CAST-P.
- 8) Identification of the number of similar compounds before and after filtering the diclofenac.
- 9) Identification of hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions.
- 10) Determination of druggable volume with highest confidence for a given query sequence using sequence similarity search.
- 11) Identification of amino acids involved in the active pocket of the given protein.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Prathibha N and Venugopal Rao V. 2010. Medical Biotechnology, 1st ed. Oxford Univ. Press, New Delhi.
2. Gery Walsh. 2007. Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Concepts and Applications 1st ed., John Wiley & Sons Ltd., England.
3. Stryer B. 2006. Biochemistry, 5th ed., W. H Freeman & Co. USA.
4. Strachen and Read. 2011. Human Molecular Genetics. 4th Edition. Garlan Science Publications.
5. Pearson and Benjamin. 2006. i. Genetics, 2nd edition. A Molecular Approach (Peter Russell)
6. David.P.C. Clark Nanite J Pazdernik. 2009. Biotechnology Applying the Genetic Revolution. Elsevier Academic Press.
7. Roland W. Herzog. 2009. Gene therapy Immunology, Willey Blackwell Publications.
8. Mountain. A, U.M Ney. Vol 5. 2010D. Schomburg. Biotechnology. 2nd Edition. V.C.H & Wiley Company.
9. Kuby. Kindt. Goldsby. Osborne. 2007. Immunology. 6th Edition. W.H. Fruman & Company.
10. Fisher. Mikos Bronzino. 2007. Tissue Engineering. C.R.S Press.

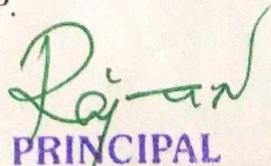
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Hard Core Paper - 4.3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Total Hours: 64 Hrs

Unit 1: Research and Research hypothesis; Definition, objectives types and importance, research in biological sciences, Research process and Research design; Features of a Good research study. Identification of problem; Research problem Components; Formulating hypothesis- Types of hypothesis. -05 Hrs

Unit 2: Animal Handling: Introduction to various laboratory animal and their requirements; An overview behavior of animal; animal control tools; animal Restraint; handling; animal markings; Ageing requirement; Routes of drug administration; dosage fixation, LD₅₀, LC₅₀, EC₅₀; Weights and measures; Importance of GLP and MLP. -08 Hrs


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Unit 3: Data systematic analysis: Collection, classification, tabulation and presentation of data. Measures of central tendency; Meaning and single working example on Mean, Median and Mode. Measure of dispersion: definition and single working example on Range, mean deviation, Semi, inter-Quartile deviation, variance, standard deviation and Coefficient of variation. **-08 Hrs**

Unit 4: Probability: Distribution; Binomial and Normal distribution with an working example. Skewness and Kurtosis. Correlation and regression analysis: types of correlation; regression assumptions; variation of one variable with other (correlation), and prediction of one variable (the response) with other (predictor) using an equation (regression); using simple biological experiment example. Experimental designs and Data Transformation. **-06 Hrs**

Unit 5: Hypothesis testing: Null hypothesis; Student 't', Chi-square (χ^2), F-Statistical analysis (Analysis of Variance) (ANOVA). **-06 Hrs**

Unit 6: Chromatography: Concept of partition coefficient, relative mobility, Distribution constant, Principles, applications and explanation with an example on; Thin Layer, Gel permeation, Ion-exchange, Affinity, Gas-Liquid and High Performance Liquid Chromatography technique. **-06 Hrs**

Unit 7: Spectroscopy: Basic principles and electromagnetic spectrum; Beer-Lambert's Law. Principle, procedure and applications of UV-Vis, IR, Fluorescence, Circular Dichroism, X-ray diffraction, NMR and Mass spectroscopy. **-06 Hrs**

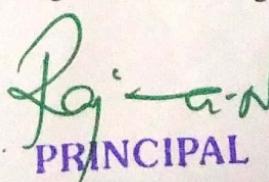
Unit 8: Centrifugation and Electrophoresis: Principle, Svedberg coefficient; Sedimentation velocity and equilibrium. Preparative centrifugation; Differential Centrifugation; Density gradient centrifugation and their applications. Basic principles, procedure and applications of Agarose, Native PAGE and SDS-PAGE. **Blotting techniques:** Principles and applications of Southern, Northern and Western blotting techniques: **-04 Hrs**

Unit 9: Review of Literature: Need for reviewing Literature, sources of Literature, conventional sources (Indexes and abstracts, journals) computer based sources (Pub med, Science Direct, Search engines, Google Scholar, Research gate). **-08 Hrs**

Unit 10: Scientific Report Writing and Presentations: Principles of writing, Steps in Report writing, Components of Reports- Table, Graphs, Figure, Bibliography. Format of the Research report. Research Paper, Dissertation/ Thesis, Project proposal. Data presentation in oral and poster presentations for seminars/conferences. **-07 Hrs**

LIST OF PRACTICALS:

1. NADH UV-Visible analysis
2. Purification of BSA using Sephadex G50
3. TLC of amino acids
4. SPSS package analysis and Graph pad prism
5. Isolation of ghost membrane protein
6. SDS -PAGE of erythrocyte ghost membrane protein
7. One way and two way ANOVA of an animal experiment
8. SPSS package analysis
9. Correlation analysis of a phytochemical concentration with different antioxidant methods
10. Animal handling – tools for restrain, handling methods and weighing techniques


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V SEMESTER

BC-05: BIOANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES, ENVIRONMENTAL BIOCHEMISTRY AND
BIOINFORMATICS

3H/WEEK

TOTAL- 45 hours

Unit I (15 Hr)

Introduction: Scope of isolation and purification of biomolecules- strategy, aim, objective and sources (in brief). Sample selection, methods of tissue homogenization. Salt and organic solvent extraction and fractionation. Dialysis, Reverse dialysis, ultrafiltration, lyophilization.

Chromatography: Principle, procedure and application of partition chromatography, adsorption chromatography, ion-exchange chromatography, column or size exclusion chromatography, affinity chromatography, GLC and HPLC.

Electrophoresis: Principle and applications of free flow, zone electrophoresis (Paper electrophoresis, Gel electrophoresis, PAGE, SDS-PAGE and Disc PAGE). Isoelectric focusing, High voltage electrophoresis, Pulse field electrophoresis, Immuno-electrophoresis, 2D PAGE.

Unit II (15 Hr)

Centrifugation: Principle of sedimentation technique. Different types of centrifuge and rotors. Principle, procedure and application of differential centrifugation, density gradient centrifugation, ultra centrifugation, rate zonal centrifugation, isopycnic centrifugation.

Colorimeter and spectrophotometry: Laws of light absorption -Beer - Lambert's law. UV and visible absorption spectra, molar extinction coefficient and quantitation. Principle and applications of colorimetry and spectrophotometry. Outline principle and application of nephelometry, Turbidometry, fluorometry, and atomic absorption spectra, NMR and Mass spectrophotometer (in brief).

Biostatistics: Aims, scope, definition and elementary idea of statistics in biology. Computation, classification, tabulation and diagrammatic presentation of statistical data. Basics of measures of central tendencies-mean, median, mode- measures of variations, standard deviation (SD), standard error mean (SEM). Basics of correlation and regression and its applications in biology.

Unit III (15 Hr):

Environmental Biochemistry: Air pollution: Pollutants and their control, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen. Carbon dioxide and greenhouse effect. Chlorofluorocarbon and the ozone layer. Water pollution; BOD and COD. Treatment of sewage and industrial effluents, Pesticide hazards. Structures and uses of the following: insecticide: malathion, Herbicide: 2,4 D & 2,4 S, Disposal of radioactive wastes. Biochemical effects of lead, mercury, arsenic and cadmium.

BIOINFORMATICS: Introduction to bioinformatics, its importance and scope, different disciplines of bioinformatics, relationship with various branches of life sciences. Computational approaches to Biological sciences. Detailed study of various databases-Definition, information generation, Storage, editing and retrieval.

Classification- Database management, public agencies-NCBI data model and structure of EIG and genome net and Genebanksequence database.

Sequence alignment and databasesearching: Introduction, protein and nucleic acid sequence analysis, models of sequence analysis, tools for sequence search, analysis and alignment. Sequence, comparison by BLASTA and FASTA, human genome project and its significance.

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Total hours of instruction: 45 hrs

Part A: Toxicology**4 M wt****Unit I (3 hr)**

Introduction and scope of Toxicology- Toxicity and disorders, epidemiological relation to genotoxicity, radiation toxicology. Toxicity of pesticides, veterinary and environmental Toxicology.

12 M wt**Unit II (6 hr)**

Toxicants and mechanism of action – Toxicants present in food, atmosphere, heavy metals, and biocides. Mechanism of action of pesticides, axonic poisons, synaptic poisons and biological hazards from chemicals and radiations. **Genotoxicity-** Introduction, cancer and its types, incidence, etiology and molecular basis of cancer (oncogenes). Mechanism of action of oncogenes, anti oncogenes, carcinogenesis. Tumor markers, characteristics of tumor cell. Therapy and prevention of cancer.

6 M wt**Unit III (4 hr)**

Antidotal therapy for Toxins- Types, antidotal procedures, procedure decreasing absorption and translocation of Toxicants. Physical removal of poisons by emetics, gastric lavage, cathartics. Drugs for deactivation of toxicants and specific toxicity tests.

Part B: Genetic Engineering**12 M wt****Unit I (7 hr)**

Introduction- Brief history and principles of genetic engineering, molecular tools of genetic engineering- Enzymes used in r-DNA technology-Types, detail account of restriction endonuclease and ligase. **Host cells for cloning-** Prokaryotic and eukaryotic host. **Vectors** (The cloning vehicles) -Salient features of vectors, plasmids, bacteriophage, cosmid, artificial chromosomal vectors. **Methods of gene transfer-** Transformation, Conjugation, Electroporation, Liposome mediated gene transfer and direct transfer of DNA

Unit III (9 hr)

Gene cloning strategies- Cloning from genomic DNA or m-RNA- Construction of chimeric DNA. Introduction of chimeric vectors to the host cell. Selection of transformed cell. Genomic library and its construction, c-DNA synthesis. **Basic techniques in genetic engineering-** Isolation and purification of nucleic acid, cellular DNA, m-RNA, blotting techniques-Types (Southern, Northern and Western) and application. DNA sequencing method-PCR: Principle, methodology and applications. Site directed mutagenesis and protein engineering.

16 M wt**Unit IV (8 hr)**

Applications of r-DNA- In disease diagnosis and medical forensic: DNA chip-Microarray of gene probes. DNA in the diagnosis of infectious disease, Genetic disease. Construction of gene bank, DNA finger printing, DNA markers in diseases, RFLP, VNTR, SNP's.

16 M wt

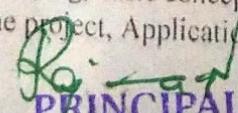
Pharmaceutical products of r-DNA technology- Insulin in Diabetes, Recombinant vaccines, DNA vaccines, transgenic animals, transgenic clones, benefits and adverse effects of r-DNA technology in society.

Part C: Bioinformatics**6 M wt****Unit I (4 hr)**

Basic Bioinformatics- Introduction to bioinformatics, its importance and scope, different disciplines of bioinformatics, relationship with various branches of life sciences. Computational approaches to Biological sciences. Detailed study of various data bases-Definition, information generation, Storage, editing and retrieval. **Classification-** Database management, public agencies-NCBI data model and structure of EIG and genome net and Gene bank sequence database.

Unit II (4 hr)

Sequence alignment and database searching: Introduction, protein and nucleic acid sequence analysis, models of sequence analysis, tools for sequence search, analysis and alignment. Sequence, comparison by BLASTA and FASTA. **Phylogenetic analysis-** Tree building, basic concept and methods of phylogenesis evaluation. **Genomic project:** An overview of human genome project, Application of bioinformatics.

8 M wt

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

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