MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE

SHIRVA - 574 116

VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA SHIRVA

SRUJANA

ANNUAL MAGAZINE

2025-2026




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MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE


MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE
YUGANTHARA 2k25






SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
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ಸೃಜನ

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ 2025-2026



ಮೂಲ್ಕಿ ಸುಂದರ ರಾಮ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು
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Editor-in-chief	:	Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy Principal
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FOREWORD

The education system in India is increasingly under scrutiny by the stakeholders (the Gen Z generation). It is high time that higher education institutions adopt more accountability and transparency in their service of imparting education and devise mechanisms of dialogic culture. The youth potential of the digital native should be a conduit for healthy culture encompassing greater responsibilities towards our fast deteriorating ecology and establishing peaceful life for everybody. Ultimately, it is the noble task of altruism to shape a responsible generation for the posterity.

Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva was founded in the year 1980. It has been an institution catering to the higher education of the youth from rural, poor and disadvantaged sections of the society. The academic year 2025 - 26 has come out with good result in the University examination along with sound curricular and co-curricular activities. Our college magazine Srujana has been documenting the activities of the college and providing platform for creative expression of our students. The magazine comprises of English, Kannada, Hindi and Tulu corpus in the genres of poetry, short story, essay and articles pertaining to various fields. A colourful photo gallery has added to its elegance providing visual glimpses of the college activities. I thank the Editorial Board for its efforts in bringing out the magazine in its desirable form.

Our strength has always been strong alumni support, parent - teacher affiliation, generous contributions of philanthropists and donors. Our proud management has always been s teadfast at reaching out to the dire need of the hour. It has been generously sponsoring free Mid-Day Meals: Santhrupti to around 100 students and highly supportive and understanding. Its resilience has been an inspiration to all of us. I thank the faculty and students of the college for making this academic year meaningful, fruitful and satisfactory.

October 2026

Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy
Principal

Editorial



A college is not merely a place where lessons are taught and examinations are conducted; it is a space where dreams take shape, talents are discovered, and young minds learn to express themselves. Srujana is a reflection of this very journey. It is a celebration of the creativity, thoughts, emotions, achievements, and aspirations that make our students unique.

Every student carries within them a story waiting to be told, an idea waiting to be shared, and a talent waiting to be discovered. Through Srujana, we provide them with a platform to transform their thoughts into words and their imagination into meaningful expression. The pages of this magazine represent not only poems, stories, and articles, but also the voices, dreams, experiences, and perspectives of our young generation.

The 2025–2026 edition of Srujana brings together a rich collection of literary and creative contributions in Kannada, English, and Hindi, reflecting the linguistic and cultural vibrancy of our institution. It also captures memorable moments from the academic year, including various curricular, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities that have contributed to the holistic development of our students.

In a world that moves rapidly towards technology and information, creativity and thoughtful expression continue to hold a special place. Reading gives us knowledge, writing gives shape to our thoughts, and creativity helps us understand ourselves and the world around us. We hope that Srujana will encourage our students not only to read and write, but also to think deeply, dream fearlessly, and express themselves with confidence.

The journey of bringing out this magazine has been a collective effort. It has taught us the importance of patience, teamwork, responsibility, and dedication. I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all the students who have contributed their creative works and to everyone who has supported the preparation of this edition.

I express my sincere gratitude to our respected Principal, Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy, for his constant guidance and encouragement. I also thank our Correspondent, Sri. V. Subbayya Hegde, and Administrative Officer, Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, for their valuable support and encouragement.

May Srujana continue to inspire generations of students to discover the strength of their ideas, the beauty of their creativity, and the power of their voice. Let every page remind us that every great journey begins with a thought, and every thought has the potential to create something meaningful.

October 2026

Dr. Sona H.C.
Editor

EDUCATION



"We want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one's own legs. The end of all education, all training should be man making. The training, by which the current and expression of will are brought under control and become fruitful, is called education. What our country now wants are muscles of iron and nerves of steel, gigantic wills that nothing can resist, which can penetrate into the mysteries and secrets of the universe and will accomplish their purpose in any fashion, even if it meant going down to the bottom of the ocean, meeting death face to face. It is man-making theories that we want, it is man making education all round that we want".

- Swami Vivekananda



राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

Certificate of Accreditation

The Executive Committee of the
National Assessment and Accreditation Council
is pleased to declare
Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva
Shirva, Dist. Udupi, affiliated to Mangalore University, Karnataka as
Accredited
with CGPA of 3.36 on four point scale
at A+ grade
valid up to August 01, 2028

Date : August 02, 2023



Director





Late Sri. Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty

Founder of the College



Late Sri. N. Vinaya Hegde

OUR PATRON

OUR BELOVED AND RESPECTFULL PRESIDENT



SRI. SURESH P. SHETTY, GURME

Member of Legislative Assembly
Kaup Constituency

VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA (R.) SHIRVA

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Member-Treasurer



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Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty
Member-Administrator



Sri. S. Nithyananda Hegde
Member



Sri. Jagadish Arasa
Member



Sri. Uday Sunder Shetty
Member



Sri. Umesh Shetty, Kalathur
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Sri. K. Ravindra Shetty



Dr. Mithun Charkavarthy
Principal

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Smt. Geetha Kumari, Smt. Prema, Ms. Sushmitha S. Acharya

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President



Mr. Pavan
III B.Com
Secretary



Ms. Pranathi
III B.C.A
Joint Secretary

STUDENTS' COUNCIL



Students' Council Inauguration



Sri. Ashutosh Jha, Senior Manager, Union Bank of India, Shirva Branch along with Sri. V. Subbayya Hegde, Correspondent, Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, Administrative Officer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, during the occassion.

College Annual Magazine "Srujana" Release Program

Release of the College Magazine by Dr. Nayana, Retired Principal of the college



Scholarship Distribution



Mrs. Seema Rai, Managing Trustee, Vinod and Dr. Chandra Shekar Shetty Kaup Foundation distributing scholarships to the students.

Inauguration of Mid Day Meal "Santhrupthi"

Sri. Devi Prasad Shetty, President, Rajeshwari Education Trust, Sanoor, inaugurating the Mid-Day Meal, "Santhrupthi."



Yuganthara 2K25 – Inter-Collegiate P.U. Level Fest

The Fest inaugurated by Sri. Suresh P. Shetty Gurme, President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, Chief Guest Sri. Savistar Alva, Assistant Manager, CSR, Allcargo Logistics Ltd., Mangalore, and Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, Administrative Officer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva.





A Showcase of Creativity at Yuganthara 2K25



Colourful Characters: Participants displaying their creativity during the Fancy Dress Competition at Yuganthara 2K25.



The victorious team at the valedictory ceremony of Yuganthara 2K25.



Sri Umesh Shetty Kalathur, Advocate and President, MSRS Alumni Association, Shirva, addressing the gathering during the Valedictory Programme

Handover of Charge Ceremony

Sri. Mattar Rathnakar Hegde assumed charge as Secretary, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, Sri V. Subbayya Hegde the erstwhile Correspondent was felicitated for his 47 years of dedicated service.



Orientation Programme for the First Year Degree Students



Sri. Pushparaj Chauta, Senior Manager, TCS, Bangalore addressed the students during the Orientation Programme.

Certificate Course in Computer Application 2025-26

Participants of the Certificate Course in Computer Applications (2025-26)



Anti-Drug Awareness Program



Mr. Lohith Kumar, Sub-Inspector, Shirva Police Station addressing the gathering. Sri. Manjunath Adiga, Head Constable and office bearers.

Anti-Drug Awareness Campaign

An Anti-Drug Awareness Campaign organized to educate students about the harmful effects of drug abuse and to promote a healthy, drug-free lifestyle.



Drug Abuse Awareness Rally



Drug Abuse Awareness Rally from MSRS College, Shirva, to Shirva Bus Stand.

Drug Awareness Pledge



Students taking the Drug Awareness Pledge during the Anti-Drug Awareness Campaign.

Inter-College Competition



"MIND MASTER" Quiz competition organized by Srinivas University Mr. Abhijeet III B.C.A secured First Place in the competition.

Career Development and Placement Cell



A session on "Future Tech Trends" was conducted. Mr. Nishan Kamath, M.D. and CEO, Algo Orbit Innovations Pvt. Ltd., Karkala, was the resource person.

Employment Exchange Registration Campaign



Participants of the Program

Career Development and Placement Training Program



Sri. Deeren A. Kunder, Head of Wisdom Education, Dakshina Kannada in the session.

Placement Drive 2026



HR representatives from QSpiders, Advaith Hyundai and Advaith iTech during the placement drive.

International Women's Day Celebration



Mrs. Poornima Suresh, Theatre - Film Artist, and Writer addressing the gathering during the International Women's Day Celebration.

Vivekavani Lecture-54



Swami Agharahananda Swamiji, Warden, Ramakrishna Vidyashala Residential School, Mysuru, Inauguratiing Vivekavani Lecture organized in association with Swami Vivekananda Study Centre, Manglore University.



Delivering talk on "Guidance of Swami Vivekananda for Personality Development."

Industrial Visit



B.Com students during their industrial visit to Adani Power Plant, Nandikoor, Padubidri.

Abbakka @ 500 - Preranadayi Lecture Series - 27

Ms. Prajna Marpalli, Assistant Professor, Sri Poornaprajna College, Udupi delivering the special lecture. Sri. Pundalika Marathe, President, Kannada Sahitya Parishath (Ka.Sa.Pa.), Kaup Taluk, in the programme



Participation in the Quiz Competition



Students of the college receiving Second Prize in Quiz Competition at the 7th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Kaup.

Grama Sabha

Students attended the Grama Sabha organized by Shirva Grama Panchayat



2004-05 B. Com Students Alumni Meet



Sports Achievement

Mrs. Soumya Kumari, Physical Education Director, made outstanding achievement at the 30th International Thailand Masters Athletics Championship 2026, winning II Prize in 4 × 100 m Relay and III Prize in Shot Put. A proud moment of sporting excellence!.



Retirement from Service



Smt. Geetha Kumari, Attender, retired from service on 31.03.2026 after rendering 40 years and 8 months of sincere, dedicated, and commendable service.

Parents–Teachers Association Meeting

Mrs. Prathibha Lydia Braggs, Lecturer, Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Manipal College of Nursing (MAHE), Manipal, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.



Independence Day Celebration



The National Flag was hoisted by Mrs. Geetha, Constable, Police Station, Shirva.

Republic Day Celebration

Republic Day celebration with great enthusiasm.



National Service Scheme (NSS) and Youth Red Cross Activities

NSS Inauguration Programme



Annual NSS activities inaugurated by Sri. Sunder Merra, Principal, Hindu Junior College, Shirva.

MOU : Adoption of Lakes and Ground Water Recharge Programme

An MOU was signed between the NSS Unit, Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva and Shirva Grama Panchayath for the adoption of lakes and ground water recharge initiatives.



Lake Adoption and Groundwater Recharge Programme



Chief Guest Sri. Eshwar Malpe, Underwater Expert and Social Activist, Udupi, addressed the gathering. Smt. Savitha, President, Shirva Grama Panchayath and Sri. Anantha Padmanabha, Panchayath Development Officer, Shirva were present.

One-Day NSS Camp at Sri Subramanya Temple, Sooda

NSS volunteers during the camp.



Awareness Programme on Digital Pollution



Resource person was Lion Prashanth Sharma. Lion Venkatesh Hebbar, Charter President, Lions Club Bappanadu was the Guest of Honour.

Participation in Yuva Apada Mithra Training Programme



Ms. Apeksha (II B.Com), Ms. Shreyas (II B.A.), and Mr. Varun (II B.Com) in the Yuva Apada Mithra Training Programme held at Yenepoya University, Deralakatte, Mangalore.

Participation in National Service Yojanothsava



Kum. Apeksha (II B.Com) represented Mangalore University at the National Service Yojanothsava held at Akka Mahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.

NSS Annual Special Camp Inauguration

Smt. Srilatha, Child Development Project Officer, Department of Women and Child Development, Karkala inaugurated the NSS Annual Special Camp by lighting the ceremonial lamp.



Ambedkar Jayanthi Celebration



Ambedkar Jayanthi celebration in association with Government Higher Primary School, Kalya, Karkala Taluk.

Drug Awareness Rally and Street Play

Drug Awareness Rally (Jatha) and Street Play were conducted highlighting Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's principles, social justice and equality.



HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme



Mrs. Vasanthi, Counsellor, ICTC, Community Health Centre, Shirva, served as the Resource Person and delivered an awareness session on HIV/AIDS.

Oath Taking on the occasion of Sadbhavana Day



Oath Taking on the occasion of Constitution Day



NSS Annual Special Camp Valedictory Programme

Prof. Mahadevaswamy, Advocate, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, addressing the gathering during the valedictory programme.



Blood Donation Camp



Mr. Jayakar Shetty, Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society and Blood Bank, Kundapura, lighting the ceremonial lamp.

Programme on GST in India: Concepts, Compliance and Contemporary Issues

Sri. Ramananda Shettigar, Fellow Chartered Tax Practitioner, S.S. Associates, Shirva, delivering talk.



Geneva Convention Day Fund Raising Activity

The Youth Red Cross Unit of the college organized a fund-raising activity in connection with Geneva Convention Day.



Vanamahothsava - 2026



Prof. (Dr.) Sathish Kumar Bhandary, Vice President, I.S.R and C.R.L, Nitte University, participated in the programme.



Saplings were planted on the campus as part of the environmental awareness and green campus initiative.

NSS ANNUAL SPECIAL CAMP ACTIVITIES




















WORK SESSION AND CAMPUS CLEANING ACTIVITIES




MANGALORE UNIVERSITY LEVEL MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY MEMORIAL VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Inauguration by Mrs. Shajeela Beevi J.
Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda,
Udupi.



VALEDICTORY PROGRAMME



Sri. Veerendra Shetty, alumnus
of the college as the chief guest.

WINNING TEAMS





PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

Sri. Malathesh Ingalki, Principal, Vidyavardhaka P.U. College, Mundkur, addressing the gathering during the occassion.





The Chief guest distributing the prizes.

ANNUAL SPORTS MEET

Sri. Sathish Hegde, President, Physical Education Lecturers' Association, Udupi District inaugrated the meet.



CYCLE JATHA



Students' Council, in association with Mahila Mandala Shirva and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports- Mera Yuva Bharath organized a Cycle Jatha from MSRS College to St. Mary's Circle, Shirva.

FAREWELL TO FINAL YEAR STUDENTS

"The Final Frame" - Farewell program organised for the final year students



PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY STUDENTS' COUNCIL

TIRANGOTSAVA







Freshers Day Celebration



Thiruonam



Krishna Janmastami





Sharadotsava





Deepotsava





COLLEGE DAY CELEBRATION



Sri Hari Prasad Rai, President, Udupi District Athletics Association, addressing the gathering during the College Day Celebration.

CULTURAL ENSEBLE



















TALENTS DAY CELEBRATION













OBITUARY

MSRS Faternity deeply mourns the sad demise of our dear student



KRISHNA MOOLYA, III BCA

You will remain in our memories forever.....

CULTURAL ASSOCIATION



MAGAZINE COMMITTEE



SPORTS TEAMS



CRICKET



FOOTBALL



KARATE



VOLLEYBALL MEN



VOLLEYBALL WOMEN



CHESS



THROWBALL WOMEN

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN COMPUTER APPLICATION



ROVERS UNIT



RANGERS UNIT



FINAL YEAR B.COM



FINAL YEAR BA



FINAL YEAR BCA



YOUTH RED CROSS



NSS VOLUNTEERS – I YEAR



NSS VOLUNTEERS – II YEAR



WOMEN'S HOSTEL







ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರ	ಹೆಸರು	ತರಗತಿ	ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
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♦	ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಸೂಡ	ಲಾವಣ್ಯ. ಎಸ್. ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಗಾರ್	ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ	66
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♦	ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸ	ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ ಎಂ.ಆರ್	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ	71
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ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

Respected president of the function and Administrative Officer of Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty; esteemed chief guest Sri. Hariprasad Rai, President, Udupi District Athletics Association; Students' Welfare Officer Smt. Hemalatha Shetty, Office bearers of the Students' Council, Members of the Executive Committee of Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, members of Alumni Association, Parent Teachers' Association, invitees, esteemed members of the staff and students.

On this meaningful occasion, I am glad to place before you a brief report of the academic activities of the college for the year 2025-26.

THE MANAGEMENT: Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College was founded in 1980 with the objective of providing quality education to economically and socially disadvantaged students from rural areas. The College is managed by Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva which has been promoting the cause of educational development of this region for the past 81 years. The management is headed by Sri. Suresh P Shetty, Gurme, a renowned industrialist, entrepreneur and the Member of Legislative Assembly, Kaup constituency. He is ably assisted by Sri. V. Subbayya Hegde, the Correspondent, Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, Administrative Officer and members of the executive committee in the implementation of our quality policy and plans.

THE COLLEGE: The College is affiliated to Mangalore University and is conferred permanent affiliation. The college is recognised by the U.G.C. and is recognised under 2(F) and 12(B) of the UGC Act. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi has re-accredited the college at A+ Grade with CGPA 3.36 in the fourth cycle of assessment during the year 2023.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS: The quality of teaching-learning process of the college is reflected through the results in University examinations. We are pleased to place on record the academic results of our students which are consistently good and encouraging.

In the Mangalore University Examinations held in June/July 2025, the pass percentage of the outgoing batch was

B.A	:	100 %
B. Com	:	100 %
BCA	:	97.14 %

In the final year B.Com, 29 students appeared for the exam out of which 10 students have secured distinction and 16 first class. In the Final year B.A, 14 students appeared for the exam out of which 07 students have secured distinction and 03 students first class. In the Final year BCA, 35 students appeared for the exam out of which 10 students have secured distinction and 15 students first class.

LIBRARY*:* The college has a separate library block with adequate learning resources consisting of 20,416 books worth Rs. 19, 75, 299.00, along with 4 dailies, 17 magazines and journals and computers with internet facility for staff and students. During the academic year, 67 books worth Rs. 12, 276.00 have been added. Each department has a department library for the benefit of staff and students. The library has 10 book banks established by leading nationalized banks of this region and charitable trusts. We are grateful to them for their generous support.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE*:* In accordance with the Vision and Mission of the College, education is provided to students at very low cost. Commendable scholarships are disbursed to students and the details are as under:

Sl. No.	Type of financial assistance		Total amount disbursed
1.	Vinod and Dr.Chandrashekar Shetty Kaup Foundation Scholarship		3,50,000.00
2.	All Cargo Logistics Ltd., Mumbai		2,45 ,000.00
3.	Sri Rama Charitable Trust, Mudradi		18,000.00
4.	Scholarship sponsored by our Alumnus Mr. Ronald Andrade		40,000.00
5.	Alumni Association, Mumbai sponsored cash prize for Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty Memorial Volleyball Tournament		28,000.00
6.	Alumni Association, Mumbai awarded Cash Prize to the Meritorious students		10,000.00
7.	Bank of Baroda sponsored Mangalore University level Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty Memorial Volleyball Tournament		1,00,000.00
8.	Endowment Merit Scholarship by retired staff		7,000.00
9.	**Donation to Mid-Day Meals from various individuals**		
	♦ Sri. Jagadish Arasa- Member, Executive Committee Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.) Shirva	1,00,000.00	
	♦ Sri. Mattar Rathnakar Hegde- Secretary, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.) Shirva	1,00,000.00	
	♦ Dr. Neha Arasa -	50,000.00	
	♦ Prof. Y Bhaskar Shetty, Administrative officer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.) Shirva	25,000.00	
	♦ Sri. Ashok Shetty & Team (2003-04 Alumni)	1,50,000.00	
	♦ 2016-17 B.Com old students	10,000.00	
	♦ Geetha Kumari, MSRS Office Retired staff-	25,000.00	
	MSRS Teaching Staff :		
	♦ Dr.Mithun Chakravarthy, Principal, MSRS College	30,000.00	
	♦ Dr. Sona H C, Asst.Professor, Dept.of Commerce	6,000.00	5,17,000.00
	♦ Mrs. Sushmitha Moolya, Dept. of Commerce	1,000.00	
	MSRS Non Teaching Staff:		
	♦ Sri. Sitarama Achary	5,000.00	
	♦ Sri Rajesh	5,000.00	
	♦ Sri Sudheer N	5,000.00	
	♦ Sri Vinith	5,000.00	

10.	Sulthan Chand Dropadi Devi Scholarship	2,670.00
11.	Donation to Yuganthara 2K25: PU Level Inter College Fest	92,000.00
12.	Sri Veerendra B Shetty, Alumnus	5,000.00

We express our sincere thanks to all the donors and philanthropists for their immense generosity and good will. We are grateful to all the donors who have instituted endowment and merit prizes and awarded scholarships for the students.

RETIREMENT FROM SERVICE: Smt. Geetha Kumari, Attender has retired from service on 31.03.2026 after completing 40 years 08 months. We place on record her sincere and dedicated services and wish her happy and contented retired life.

Kum. Bhavyashri, Lecturer in Computer Applications, Kum. Kaveri, Lecturer in Political Science, Sri. Suhas J.G and Smt. Sushmitha Moolya, Lecturers in Commerce respectively and Kum. Sushmitha Acharya, Computer Lab Instructor have joined the MSRS fraternity during this academic year and have been strengthening the academic ambience of the college.

STAFF ACHIEVEMENTS:

Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy, Assistant Professor, Department of English and Principal has been recognized as Research Guide for Ph.D at Karnataka State Gangubai Hangal Music and Performing Arts University, Mysore to function under its branch Sri. JCBM Research Centre, Sringeri. He has successfully completed 12 week Online Short Term Course 'Introduction to Cultural Studies' under Swayam Online portal. He has participated as moderator in the National Seminar 'Language Diversity and South Indian Language Identity' at Alva's College, Moodbidri on 20 Mar 2026. He participated as inaugurator for the Students' Council of Government First Grade College, Hiriyadka on 16.09.2025.

Dr. Sona H.C. Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce has authored the book titled 'Strategic Marketing Management' published by HSRA publications in 2025. She has participated in One Day State Level Capacity Building Program on 'Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in Workplace and Classroom' held on 18 February 2026 at Dr G Shankar Govt Women's First Grade College and PG Study Centre, Ajjarkadu, Udupi organized by Karnataka State Higher Education Centre, Bengaluru. She has participated in one day training program for NSS program officers on AIDS Prevention program held on 07th January 2026 at District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit, Udupi. She has participated as resource person for SEP 4th semester B. Com paper 'Human Resource Development – II' in the workshop held on 21st February 2026 at

Milagres College, Hampankatte, Mangalore organized by Mangalore University Commerce Teachers Association (MUKTA).

Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty, Faculty, Department of Commerce has attended one day workshop on 'Fourth Semester SEP B.Com Courses' as a delegate in the Course 'Cost and Management Accounting – II' organised by Milagres College, Hampankatta, Mangalore on 21.02.2026. She has presented a paper titled "Inclusive and Socially Responsible Growth" at the two-day international conference at Mangalagangotri, Mangalore University, Mangalore on 23.04.2026.

Mrs. Soumya Kumari, Physical Education Director has won II Prize in the 4 X 100 mtr Relay and III Prize in Shot Put at the 30th International Thailand Masters Athletics Championship 2026 held at Ratchburi Province Stadium, Thailand from 4th to 11th March 2026.

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES :

Students are provided with plenty of opportunities to expand knowledge, acquire life skills and inculcate values through extra-curricular activities on regular basis. The college has various Associations and Forums namely Cultural Association, Literary Association, Sports and Games Association, National Service Scheme, Commerce Association, Humanities Association, Career-Guidance and Placement Cell and Women's Forum. They are functioning under the able guidance of various staff advisors. Some of the important programmes conducted are:

- Orientation Programme to Freshers
- Students' Council Inauguration
- Yuganthara 2K25: PU Level Inter-College Fest
- Career, Skill and Personality Development Programmes and Placement Drive
- Gender Sensitization programmes
- Environmental Awareness Programmes
- HIV – AIDS and Drug Awareness Programmes
- Talent Expo**: Literary and Cultural Competitions**
- Parent Teachers' Meeting
- Voter Awareness Programme
- Mid-Day Meals 'Santrupthi' Inaugural Programme
- National Commemorative Days, Teachers Day, International Women's Day
- Scholarship distribution and college magazine release programme
- Alumni Reunion programme
- N.S.S Annual Special Camp
- Annual Sports Meet and Marathon 2K25
- Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty Memorial University Level Volleyball Tournament for Men and Women

SRUJANA: The college magazine '*Srujana'* under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Sona H C and members of the editorial board has been providing an excellent opportunity for students to express their hidden creativity. The magazine encompasses essays on current issues, poems, short stories, research articles, life sketches, reviews and experiential write-ups. Every year the college brings out the college magazine 'Srujana' that carries detailed account of the achievements of our students and staff.

MOU: The college has signed an MOU in this academic year on 04 Nov 2025 through its NSS unit with the Grama Panchayat, Shirva for preservation and conservation of Ground water resource by adopting Kudtamajalu lake, Padavu, Shirva.

CAMPUS PLACEMENT: With the guidance and supervision of the placement officer Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty, the Career and Placement Cell of the college has an ongoing innovative 'Work from Home Project' with Atlas Point Tech Pvt Ltd, Mulki. Currently 19 students, 04 alumni and 2 staff have been working as part time resource mobilisers for Data Annotation and Labelling. We are happy to inform that 10 students of III BCA and 02 of III B.Com have been selected for Q Spiders, Bangalore and 11 students of III years have been shortlisted for final interview for Advaith Hyundai, Mangalore in the campus selection organised on 07 May 2026 in the college through Career and Placement Cell of the college.

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN COMPUTER APPLICATION: The Department of Computer Application offers one year Certificate Course in Computer Application. In this academic year 34 students have been the beneficiaries. Ms. Sushmitha Acharya, Computer Lab Instructor has been imparting lessons and guiding students.

SPORTS*:* The Physical Education Department of the college is functioning under the leadership of Physical Education Director Mrs. Soumya Kumari. Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty Memorial University Level Volleyball Tournament for Men and Women was held on 02.12.2025. The tournament was sponsored by Bank of Baroda and M.S.R.S College, Shirva Alumni Association Mumbai. Total 28 teams from various colleges had participated in the event. Men's team of the college has won III Prize and Women's team of the college has bagged Runner Up Trophy in the tournament.

Our sports persons and teams have participated in various inter-collegiate and University competitions held in various colleges throughout the year. Salient achievements are IV place at the Mangalore University Inter Collegiate Karate Competition held at SDM BBM College Mangalore; Men's Volleyball Team participated in the Mangalore University Level Udupi Zone Volleyball Tournament held

at Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala; Men's Chess team qualified for Quarter Final event at the Mangalore University Level competition held at Upendra Pai Memorial College, Udupi; Women's Throwball team reached quarter final in the Mangalore University Level Udupi Zone competition held at Smt. Rukmini Shedthi Memorial National Govt. First Grade College, Barkur; Men's Cricket team participated in the Mangalore University Level Udupi Zone Tournament held at Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL: The college has a spacious Ladies Hostel with suitable amenities for girl students under the care of the chief warden Dr. Sona H.C and resident warden Kum. Kaveri.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION: The college has registered Alumni Associations in Shirva, Bangalore and Mumbai. M.S.R.S College, Shirva Alumni Association, Mumbai has been encouraging our academic activities with need based assistance. An Alumni Re-union programme of 2003-04 B.Com batch was held on 09 May 2026 where retired and current staff of the college were honoured besides contributing Rs. 1, 50, 000 towards the college Mid-Day Meal project.

PARENT - TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Smt. Prashanti is the coordinator of this association. Mrs. Savitha Acharya and Mrs. Maya C Rao have been highly cooperative in conducting various activities of the college as members of the association.

CONCLUSION WITH A WORD OF THANKS*:* Before I conclude, I express sincere gratitude to the President of our management Sri. Suresh P Shetty Gurme, Correspondent Sri. V. Subbayya Hegde, Administrative Officer Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, Office bearers and members of the management for their guidance and support.

I wish to express gratitude to all my colleagues, teaching and non-teaching staff for their untiring efforts to create a learning friendly environment in the college.

I would like to congratulate and express my gratitude to the President and office bearers of Students' Council for their exemplary leadership, dedication and commitment. I thank all the students for their active participation in the curricular and co-curricular activities in the academic year and the credit goes to all of you for successfully completing one more fruitful academic year in an environment of cordial relations and belongingness.

Thank you one and all.

Dr. MITHUN CHAKRAVARTHY

Principal

SHIRVA
21.05.2026

STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPORT - 2025-26

Respected President, honourable chief guest, guest of honour, respected Principal, Vice-Principal, Students Welfare Officer, Office bearers of Students' Council, Management members, Members of the staff and my fellow friends.

I, Mr. Prathwik A of Final B.Com, with great pleasure, place before you a brief report of the activities of the student's council for the academic year 2025-26.

***STUDENTS' COUNCIL*:**

Mr Prathwik Acharya III B.Com, Mr. Pawan and III B.Com Ms. Pranathi, III B.C.A were unanimously elected as President, Secretary and Joint Secretary, respectively, for the academic year 2025-26. The following students were elected as Class Representatives and Lady Representatives:

***CLASS REPRESENTATIVES*:**

III B.A.	:	Ms. Prathiksha
III B.Com.	:	Ms. Bhoomika
III B.C.A.	:	Ms.Mallika Shetty
II B.A.	:	Ms. Shreyas
II B.Com.	:	Ms. Sushmitha
II B.C.A	:	Ms. Niveditha
I B.Com.	:	Ms. Dhanushree

LADY REPRESENTATIVES:

First Year Degree : Ms. Prajna, I B.Com.

Second Year Degree: Ms. Manvitha, II B.Com.

Third Year Degree : Ms. Sahana, III B.Com.

On 28.07.2025, an Orientation Pro- gramme was organised for the students. Sri Pushparaj Chauta, Senior Manager, TCS, Bangalore, was the resource person.

The Inaugural Function of the Students' Council was held on 20.08.2025. Shri Ashutosh Jha, Senior Manager, Union Bank of India, Shirva Branch, inaugurated the Students' Council. Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy, Principal, delivered the introductory remarks and administered the oath to the office bearers. Sri V. Subbayya Hegde, Correspondent, V.V. Sangha (R), Shirva, presided over the function. Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, Administrative Officer, V.V. Sangha (R), Shirva, was the Guest of Honour. The Students' Council functions under the guidance of the Principal, the Students' Welfare Officer, and the faculty members. Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty, Students' Welfare Officer, proposed the vote of thanks.

On 23.08.2025, Freshers' Day was celebrated for the first-year B.Com. degree students.

On 26.08.2025, Gananada 2K25 was organised on the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi, followed by a Bhajan Competition.

On 13.09.2025, Thiruvonam 2K25 was organised on the occasion of Onam, followed by a Fashion Show.

On 16.09.2025, Krishnamayi 2K25 was organised on the occasion of Sri Krishna Janmashtami, followed by Fancy Dress and Pot-Breaking Competitions.

On 30.09.2025, Sharadotsava 2K25 was organised on the occasion of Navaratri, followed by a Bhajan Competition.

On 17.10.2025, Deepotsava 2K25 was organised on the occasion of Deepavali, followed by Deepalankara and Hanging Lamp Competitions.

From 12.08.2025 to 14.08.2025, Thirangotsava was organised on the occasion of Independence Day, featuring Painting, Patriotic Song, and Dance Competitions.

On 13.04.2026, a Vivekavani programme was organised. Swami Aghaharanandaji, Warden, Ramakrishna Vidyashala Hostel, Mysore, was the resource person and delivered a talk on "Guidance of Swami Vivekananda for Personality Developme nt."

On 13.11.2025, YugAnthara 2K25, an Inter-Collegiate P.U. Level Fest, was organised. Sri Suresh P. Shetty Gurme, President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, and Member of the Legislative Assembly, Kaup Constituency, presided over the function and inaugurated the fest. Sri Savistar Alva, Assistant Manager, CSR, Allcargo Logistics Ltd., Mangalore, was the Chief Guest. Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty, Administrative Officer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva, was the Guest of Honour. Eight competitions, namely Quiz, Treasure Hunt, Abhivyakthi, Rangarekha, Free Fire, Face Painting, Fashion Show, and Elocution, were conducted.

Various associations are functioning in the college to nurture and showcase the hidden talents of students and to prepare them to face contemporary challenges. A brief account of the activities of these associations is as follows:

LITERARY ASSOCIATION –KANNADA

Abhakka @ 500 – Preranadayi Lecture Series – 27

The Karnataka State University College Teachers' Association (R.), Mangalore Division, in association with Mulki Sundar Ram Shetty College, Shirva, organised Abhakka @ 500 - Preranadayi Lecture Series - 27 on 25th August 2025 at 2:30 p.m. in the college auditorium. The programme was inaugurated by Shri Pundalika Marate. Representatives of the Kannada Sahitya Parishath (Ka.Sa.Pa.), Kapu Taluk Unit, were present on the dais. Ms. Prajna Marpalli, Assistant Professor, Sri Poornaprajna College, Udupi, was the resource person. The programme was presided over by Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy, Principal. Dr. Bhairavi Pandya (KRMSS) coordinated the programme. Mrs. Prashanthi, Lecturer, Department of History and Archaeology, and Mrs. Varamahalakshmi, Lecturer, Department of Kannada, served as the organisers.

Participation in the 7th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana

The 7th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana of the Kapu Taluk Unit of the Kannada Sahitya Parishath was held on 25th November 2025 at the Billava Sangha Hall, Hejamadi. Students of our college participated in the Quiz Competition and secured the Second Prize. The team comprised Apeksha (II B.Com.), Karthik (II B.Com.), Keerthana (II B.Com.) and Koushik (II B.Com.).

Basava Jayanti :

The Basava Jayanti programme was organised by the Department of Kannada on 21st April 2026 in the college auditorium. As part of the celebration, a Vachana Recitation programme was conducted, in which undergraduate students recited selected Vachanas of eminent Vachana poets. The programme was presided over by Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy, Principal. The event was organised and coordinated by Mrs. Varamahalakshmi, Lecturer, Department of Kannada.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION – HINDI

1. Mrs. Anupama Jogi, Lecturer, Depart- ment of Hindi, attended a National Seminar held at Mangalore University on 9th February 2026.

2. Ms. Sannidhi, a student of II B.C.A., secured the Consolation Prize in the Essay Writing Competition conducted by MRPL, Mangalore, competing against nearly 300 participants.

CULTURAL ASSOCIATION:

The Cultural Association trains students to exhibit their unique talents and encourages them to participate in various cultural and intercollegiate competitions. The association is headed by Sri. Suhas J G, Lecturer in Commerce, assisted by student representatives Miss. Anisha of III B.Com and Miss. Amisha of III BCA.

On 25-02-2026, students participated in the intercollegiate fest "RAGNAROK" organised by Dr. NSAM First Grade College, Nitte. Mr. Rithesh Acharya of III B.Com participated in the Face Painting competition. Ms. Niveditha and Ms. Swarna of II BCA participated in the Best Out of Waste competition. Mr. Ajay and Mr. Abhijeet of III BCA participated in the IT Treasure Hunt event.

On 28-02-2026, Mr. Abhijeet participated in the "MIND MASTER" Quiz competition organized by Srinivas University and secured First Place in the competition.

On 06-03-2026, students participated in the intercollegiate fest "Abhijna 2K26" held at Poornaprajna College, Udupi. Rithesh participated in the Face Painting competition and secured Second Place. Mr. Sathwik and Mr.Abhijeet participated in the Business Quiz competition and secured First Place. Shreyas and team participated in the Corporate Ramp Walk competition and secured Third Place. The college also secured the Overall Runners-up Championship in the fest.

On 08-03 2026, Ms. Prerana Bhat and Ms. Pranathi, final BCA, participated in the Mahila Cooking Competition held at Shirva in Mahila Mandali. Ms.Mallika and Ms. Shreya final BCA has secured first place, Ms.Vaishnavi and Ms. Dhanushree First BCom has secured 3rd place.

On 18-03-2026, Ms.Prerana Bhat and Ms.Apeksha participated in the Kannada Debate Competition organised by Dr Dharmasthala Manjunateshwara College, Ujire.

On 23-03-2026, students participated in "CANTECH 2K26" organised by Canara College, Mangalore. Mr.Abhijeet and Mr.Chirag participated in the event.

On 06-04-2026, students participated in the

intercollegiate fest "Prajna 2K26" held at Poornaprajna College, Udupi. Sanathan Acharya of III B.Com participated in the Rangoli competition and secured Second Place. Mr. Rithesh participated in the Pencil Sketch competition. Abhijeet and Chirag participated in the IT Quiz competition.

On 07-04-2026, students participated in the Semi-Classical Dance competition conducted as part of the intercollegiate fest "Prajna 2K26" held at Poornaprajna College, Udupi. Prathwik and the team represented the college in the event.

On 09-04-2026, students participated in the intercollegiate fest "DHAVLA SIRI" organized by Dhavala College, Mangalore. Mr.Sanathan Acharya of III B.Com participated in the Rangoli competition and secured Second Place. Sathwik and Abhijeet participated in the Quiz competition and secured First Place.

On 10-04-2026, students participated in the intercollegiate fest organized by Akshaya College, Puttur. Mr. Rithesh and Mr.Adithya of III B.Com participated in the Tattoo Making competition and secured Second Place. Mr. Deepesh of III BCA, Mr. Prajwal, and Mr. Prathwik Acharya of III B.Com participated in the Cooking Without Fire competition and secured Third Place.

From 17-04-2026 to 19-04-2026, students participated in the 36-hour national-level hackathon "HACKFEST" organized by NMAMIT, Nitte. Abhijeet and team participated as Top 50 finalists among 1000+ teams across 14 states in the competition.

Overall, the Cultural Association provided a platform for students to exhibit their talents and creativity through participation in various competitions, helping them gain exposure and recognition at the intercollegiate level.

COMMERCE ASSOCIATION: This Association aims at encouraging the students to face the competitive world as well as employment challenges. It is ably guided by Dr. Sona H C, assisted by student representatives Ms. Sukanya, III B.Com. and Mr. Bhoomika, III B.Com.

An industrial visit was organized for the B.Com Students to the Adani Power Plant, Nandikoor, Padubidri, on 25th March 2026.

HUMANITIES ASSOCIATION: This association, headed by Mrs. Prashanthi Dept of Ancient History and Archaeology, assisted by student representatives Ms. Shreya, III B. A and Mr. Manthesh III B.A.

On 26-11-2025, Constitution Day was celebrated, followed by oath-taking.

PTA meeting was held on 22-11-2025 Mrs. Prathibha Lydia Braggs, Lecturer, Dept of Psychiatric Nursing, Manipal College of Nursing (MAHE), Manipal, was the chief guest.

On 26-03-2026, students participated in a Mangalore University-level one-day workshop on research skills and experiential learning organised by the Department of History.

On 16.02.2026, students attended a full-day seminar on films based on the novels of Jnanpith awardee Kota Shivaram Karanth, in which National Award-winning film directors

Girish Kasaravalli and P. Sheshadri participated as resource persons. This program held at Gangoobai Hanagal Sabhangana Manipal.

On 19.11.2025, students visited Grama Sabha at Shirva Grama Panchayat.

IQAC: The cell functions under the guidance of Dr. Sona H C.

WOMEN'S FORUM : The International Women's Day celebration was held in the college auditorium at 2:00 p.m. The programme was presided over by the Principal, Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy. The chief guest of the programme Mrs. Poornima Suresh, Theatre Film artist and Writer. The programme was coordinated, and welcomed by Mrs. Varamahalakshmi, lecturer in the Department of Kannada.

CAREER GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT CELL: The Career Guidance and Placement Cell is functioning under the guidance of the Placement Officer, Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty

On 19.09.2025, a career and placement training program was organised. Sri Dhiren A Kunder, City Head, Wizdom Ed Dakshina Kannada, was the resource person.

On 25.09.2025, ' Future Tech Trends ' was conducted . Mr. Nishan Kamath, M.D. and CEO, Algo Orbit Innovations, Pvt. Ltd., Karkala, was the resource person.

On 11.11.2025, ' Data Annotation and Labelling' - work from home project was organised for the students. Mr Sanath Amin, General Manager, Atlas Point Tech Pvt. Ltd., Mulki, was the resource person and the trainer. 30 students have started working at Atlas Point Tech Pvt Ltd, Mulki

On 06.11.2025, 24 final-year students participated in the job fair- 2025 held at the Skill Development Centre, Kunthalnagar. 6 students were selected for placement

On 12.03.2026, a guest lecture on the Yuva Nidhi Scheme was organised for the final-year students. Shri Naveen Chandra, President, Guarantee Samithi, Kaup TQ and Shri Prathwiraj, Staff of the Department of Industrial Training and Employment, & Udupi, delivered a talk.

On 17.03.2026, 34 final-year students participated in the Mega Apprenticeship and Job Fair held at Amruth Garden, Ambagilu.

On 23.04.2026, a study exchange program on Career guidance was held at MITE College, Moodabidre, to gain academic exposure and career guidance.

On 07.05.2026, a placement drive was successfully conducted in the college. Final-year students of B.A., B.Com., and B.C.A. actively participated in the drive. Reputed organisations, including QSpiders, Bangalore; Hyundai, Mangalore; and Advith I-Tech, Udupi, were invited to conduct recruitment interviews.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME: The NSS Unit of the college is functioning under the guidance of Dr. Sona H C, N.S.S Officer. Mr. Koushik II B.COM, Mr. Shreyas II BA, Ms. Thanishka Shetty II BCA are the NSS leaders of the unit. The Unite conducts various activities to inculcate a sense of service and leadership skills among students.

On 24th September 2025, the NSS Inauguration Program was held. Sri. Sunder Merra, Principal, Hindu Junior College, Shirva, was the chief Guest.

On 4th November 2025, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was made and entered into between the NSS unit, Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva and Grama Panchayat Shirva in connection with the adoption of lakhs and groundwater recharge program in alignment with youth empowerment with the sports department.

On 5th November 2025, a program on the Adoption of Lakes and Ground Water Recharge Program. Sri. Eshwar Malpe, Underwater Expert, Social Activist, Udupi, was the Chief Guest. Smt. Savitha, President, Gramapanchayath, Shirva and Sri Anantha Padmanabha Panchayath Development Officer, Shirva, were present in the programme.

On 19th November 2025, a one-day NSS Camp was held at Sri Subramanya Temple, Sooda. 20 NSS volunteers participated in the camp.

On 24th November 2025, the NSS Unit of the College IQAC and Lions Club Bappanadu organised an Environmental Awareness Program (Digital Pollution: How Tech is Destroying the planet and how to fix it). Lion Prashath Shrama LC Bappanadu was the resource person, and Lion Venkatesh Hebbar, Charter President, LC Bappanadu, was the Guest of Honour.

Organised Annual NSS Special Camp 2025-26 from 11th April 2026 to 17th April 2026 at Govt Higher Primary School, Kalya, Karkala Taluk. Udupi Dist.

On 14th April 2026, celebrated Ambedkar Jayanti in Association with Govt Higher Primary School, Kalya, Karkala Taluk and Organized Jatha and Street Play on Ambedkar's Principles and Drug Awareness at Kalya Village. KarkalaTq.

Kum. Apeksha of II B.Com has represented Mangalore University and participated in National Service Yojanothsava held from 23.03.2026 to 27.03.2026 at Akka Mahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.

Ms. Apeksha II B.Com, Mr. Shreyas 2nd BA, Mr. Varun II B.Com have participated in the Yuva Apada Mithra Training Program held at Yenopoya University, Deralakatte, Mangalore from 10th December 2025 to 17th December 2025

YOUTH RED CROSS REPORT 2025-26:
The Youth Red Cross Unit of the college is functioning under the guidance of Dr. Sona H C, N.S.S Officer. Mr. Rithesh II B.COM and Ms. Swarna II BCA are the leaders.

Ms. Kavery and Students Youth Red Crosswing Ms. Swarna, Mr. Rithesh participated in a one-day Youth Red Cross training programme for Programme Officers and Student Leaders of Youth Red Cross Wing on 05th December 2025 at Red Cross Bhavana, Ajjarakadu, Udupi.

Ms. Prashanthi and Students Youth Red Crosswing Ms. Swarna, Mr. Rithesh participated in a one-day Youth Red Cross training programme for Programme Officers and Student Leaders of Youth Red Cross Wing

on 09th August 2025 at Red Cross Bhavana, Ajjarakadu, Udupi.

The Youth Red Cross Unit of our college organised a fundraising activity in connection with Geneva Convention Day, which was observed on 12th August 2025.

Organised Environmental Awareness Programme(Digital Pollution: How Technology is destroying the Planet and how to fix it on 24.11.2025. Lion Prashanth Sharma, Lions Club Bappanadu was the resource person.

HIV AIDS Awareness Programme was organised by the Youth Red Cross wing on 12.10.2025. Mrs. Vasanthi, Councillor. ICTC, Community Health Centre, Shirva, was the resource person.

On 16 March 2026, Mr. Rithesh, Mr Karthik, Mr Shreyas, Mr. Ankith, Mr. Vishwas participated as volunteers in the apprenticeship and Job Fair.

ROVERS AND RANGERS: This unit functions under the guidance of staff coordinators Mrs Soumya Kumari and Sri. Suhas was assisted by student coordinators Mr. Karthik II B.Com, as rover coordinator and Ms. Akshatha, II B. As Ranger coordinator. Various programmes have been conducted.

Rovers and Rangers units of the college conducted a special camp at Subrahmanya Temple, Sooda, in association with the NSS unit of the college on 19.11.2025

SPORTS: Keeping in mind the principle of a healthy mind in a healthy body. The physical education department of our college is functioning well under the leadership of Smt. Soumya kumari, physical director.

Mr.Sanjay K III BCA is nominated as sports secretary for the year 2025-26.

The following are the activities conducted during the year:

The annual sports meet of the college was held on 28th November 2025. Sri Sathish Hegde, President, Physical Education Lecturers Association, Udupi district.

We conducted the 45th Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty Memorial Volleyball Tournament for men and women on 2nd December 2025. Miss Shailaja B.V, Regional Manager, Vijaya Bank, Udupi Division, inaugurated the Tournament.

Vijaya Bank and the MSRS Alumni Association, Mumbai, sponsored the tournament. Our college women's team was declared runners-up, and men team bagged 3rd place.

The sports team of our college participated in the following university-level sports:

1. Rithesh Kulal, 2nd BCOM, secured 4th place at the Mangalore University intercollegiate karate competition held at SDM BBM College, Mangalore.
2. The men's team of our college participated in the Mangalore University-level Udupi zone volleyball tournament held at Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala.
3. Mangalore university level men chess competition will be held at Upendra Pai College, Udupi and will reach the quarter-finals.

4. Our women's throwball team reached the quarter-finals in Mangalore University level Udupi zone held at Smt. Rukmini Shedthi Memorial National Govt. First Grade College Barkur.

5. Our college Men's Cricket team participated in the Mangalore University-level Udupi zone tournament held at Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri.

ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUB (ELC):

This association works under the guidance of Smt. Soumya Kumari, Dept of Physical Education, Ku. Diksha, II B.Com and Mr, Anwitha III B.Com are the student representatives.

On 23.01.2026, National Voters' Day was organized in which an oath was administered. Principal Staff and Students were present.

I.T CLUB: The Career and Placement Cell of Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva, organised a session on "Future Tech – Trends" on Thursday, September 25, 2025, at 2:30 PM.

The resource person, Mr. Nishan Kamath, Managing Director and CEO of AlgoOrbit Innovations Pvt. Ltd., Karkala, explained about emerging technologies, career opportunities, and the activities of his company. He also guided students on industry requirements and future career growth.

An interactive session was conducted where students actively participated and clarified their doubts regarding technology and careers. The company also offered internship opportunities for interested students.

The program was compered by Pranathi from III BCA. The event was organized under the guidance of Principal Dr. Mithun Chakravarty, Placement Officers Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty and Ms. Anujna. The Session concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Ms. Anujna, Lecturer, Department of BCA. Students' Council expresses its gratitude to our respected Principal Dr.Mithun Chakravarthy, Students' Welfare Officer Smt. Hemalatha Shetty, beloved teaching and non-teaching staff, for their support and encouragement extended to us in conducting various activities during this academic year.

We believe that higher education plays a significant role in moulding the character of the student community. We feel proud to say that we are fortunate enough to get a good education and ample opportunities to exhibit our talents in this institution. We promise that we will work and strive hard to preserve the glory and dignity of this institution. We pray God Almighty to bless and guide us in this direction.

Thank you



Vinod And Dr. Chandrashekar Shetty Kaup Foundation Scholarship

List of Beneficiaries : Scholarship Amount Rs. 6000.00 each

I B. COM

1. Prajna
2. Vidyashree
3. Adithya
4. Adithya
5. Anusha
6. Sameeksha
7. Dhanushree
8. Sahana
9. Sahana
10. Manish B Kulal
11. Rakshith
12. Ankith Acharya
13. Vishwas S Acharya

II B.COM

14. Rithesh
15. Prashanth C. Aralikatti
16. Shreeraksha
17. Keerthana
18. Koushik G.A
19. Gayathri Moolya
20. Varun C.L

III B.COM

21. Bhoomika Poojary
22. Rakshitha
23. Megha R. Kotian
24. Anisha Bhandary
25. Sukanya
26. Sanathan Acharya
27. Adithya Shettigar
28. Pavan

II B.A

29. Akshatha
30. Shreyas M.R
31. Sumanth

III B.A

32. Jason Pretesh Machado
33. Rakshith Bhandari

II BCA

34. Bhoomika B.
35. Dhanushree
36. Gagana
37. Archana N
38. Srushtti
39. Veeksha
40. Sannidhi
41. Naik Aryan Chandrashekar
42. Thushar
43. Anand Selvan
44. Tanishka
45. Manvitha
46. Swarna
47. Anusha
48. Supriya
49. Niveditha

III BCA

50. Lavanya Shettigar
51. Krishna Moolya
52. Kavitha S Acharya
53. Kavya
54. Sheryas R. Kulal
55. Deepa Sweety Martis
56. Aishwarya

LIST OF ENDOWMENT PRIZES /SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED FOR THE YEAR 2025-2026

Sl. No	Name of the donor	Name of the Beneficiary	Class
1.	Prize instituted by Dr. Nayana Principal in memory of her father late Sri Mugerguttu Kinhanna Shetty to the student who secured highest marks in Political science in university examinations	Kum. R Shravya Sri. Jason Pretesh Machado	III B.A III B.A
2.	Scholarship instituted by Prof. Subramanya Bhat K. (Former Principal, M.S.R.S College) to the student of III B.A who secured highest marks in History in the University Examinations and to the student of III B. Com who secured highest marks in III B. Com	Sri. Jason Pretesh Machado Kum. Sukanya	III B.A. III B.Com
3.	Scholarship awarded by Prof. Manjunath K.G. Vice Principal in memory of his father late K.G. Ganesh Rao and mother late Smt. Bhavani Kelamane Sagar.	Kum. Keerthana Kum. Sukanya	IIB. Com III B.Com
4.	Scholarship awarded by Sulthan Chand Dropadi Devi for the academic year 2023-24 for the student who secured highest marks in II year and III-year B. Com.	Kum. Sukanya Kum. Keerthana	III B.Com. II B.Com

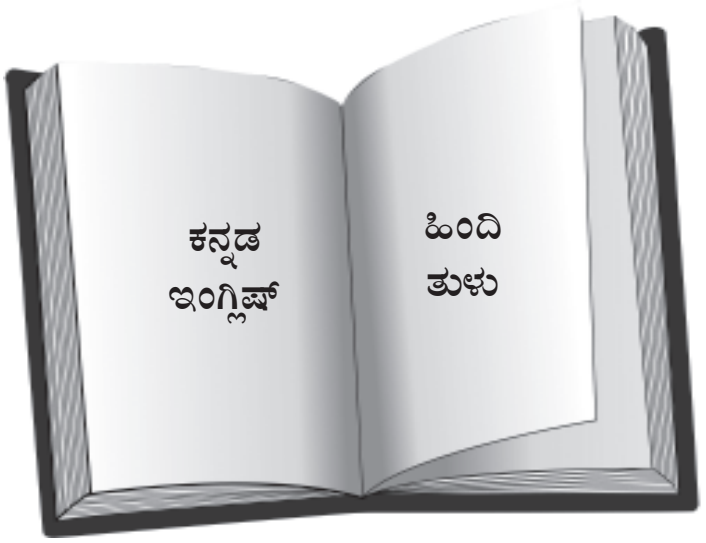
Scholarship instituted by Mr. Ronald Andrade, Alumni of our college (Rs. 5000/-)

1. Nagaraj	II B.A
2. Karthik	II B.Com
3. Sushmitha Acharya	II B.Com
4. Prashanthi	III B.Com
5. Shreya	III B.C.A
6. Disha	II B.C.A
7. Veena	II B.A

Scholarships awarded by All Cargo Logistics Limited, Mumbai

1.	Vaishnavi Acharya	-	I B. Com
2.	Sanjana	-	I B. Com
3.	Gawtham	-	I B. Com
4.	Mokshitha	-	I B. Com
5.	Prashvitha	-	I B.Com
6.	Bhoomika	-	I B.Com
7.	Sneha	-	I B.Com
8.	Shravya Poojary	-	II B.Com
9.	Manya	-	III B.Com
10.	Prathwik	-	III B.Com
11.	Khushi	-	III B.Com
12.	Sushmitha	-	III B.Com
13.	Rithesh	-	III B.Com
14.	Thrisha	-	II B.A
15.	Mosen Kabir Mujawar	-	II B.A
16.	Prathiksha	-	III B.A
17.	R Shravya	-	III B.A
18.	Mamatha	-	III B.A
19.	Mahantesh S Unakala	-	III B.A
20.	Shreya	-	III B.A
21.	Sakshi Jaganath Poojary	-	III B.C.A
22.	Shravya G Acharya	-	III B.C.A
23.	Khushi S Nayak	-	III B.C.A
24.	Pranathi	-	III B.C.A
25.	Rithesh V Shetty	-	III B.C.A
26.	Amisha G	-	III B.C.A
27.	Prerana	-	III B.C.A
28.	Chirag J Moolya	-	III B.C.A
29.	Mallika	-	III B.C.A
30.	K Sanjay	-	III B.C.A
31.	Shreyas	-	III B.C.A
32.	Sanath Acharya	-	III B.C.A
33.	Nayak Abhijeeth Devdas	-	III B.C.A
34.	Deepesh Acharya	-	III B.C.A
35.	Aishwarya G Nayak	-	III B.C.A

ಲೇಖನಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗ



ಕಥೆ

ಗಿಳಿಯ ಸಹಾಯ

ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ. ಕಾಂ

ಒಂದು ಊರು. ಆ ಊರಿನ ಹೆಸರು 'ಗೋವುಪುರ' ಆ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಹಸುಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಊರಿಗೆ ಗೋವುಪುರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು 'ಅಜ್ಜಿ' ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಗೋವುಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಹಾಲು ಕರೆಯಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಆಗ ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಸುಜಾತ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು 'ಅಜ್ಜಿ ನಾನು ಇವತ್ತು ಹಾಲು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಸುಜಾತ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು 'ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ತಮ್ಮನ ಮಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ರಜೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಳು, ಅವಳು ಹಾಲು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದಾಗ ಅಜ್ಜಿ 'ಬೇಡ ಮಗಳೇ, ನಾನೇ ಹಾಲು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ನೀನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಳು, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರಯ ಹಸು ಒದ್ದುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ...?' ಎಂದು ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಸುಜಾತಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಅಜ್ಜಿಯು ಹಾಲು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕರಿ ಹಾವು ಬಂದಿತು. ಅದು ವಿಷಕಾರಿ ಹಾವು ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಬಹಳ ಉದ್ದವಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕಚ್ಚಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ಅಜ್ಜಿಯು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕಿರುಚಿದಳು. ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಸುಜಾತ ಓಡಿ ಬಂದಳು.

'ಏನಾಯ್ತು ಅಜ್ಜಿ?' ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಳು ಆಗ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, 'ಸುಜಾತ ನನಗೆ ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿತು ಬೇಗ ಹೋಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಡಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಇದೆ. ಆಬೆಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಪಗಂಧಿ ಬೇರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾ' ಎಂದು. 'ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ?' ಎಂದು ಅಜ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಜಾತ ಕೇಳುದಳು. ಸಂಕಟದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಳು. ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಸುಜಾತ ಓಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟಳು. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತೋಳ ಅಡ್ಡವಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಇವಳನ್ನು ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡಿತು. ಸುಜಾತಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಭಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಅವಳು ಹೆದರದೆ ತೋಳದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಾದಾಡಿ ಮೈ–ಕೈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಳು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ತೋಳ ಓಡಿಹೋಯಿತು. ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ನಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದಳು. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಕಾಣಿಸಿತು ಆದರೆ ಅದು ತುಂಬಾ ಎತ್ತರವಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ದಾಟಿಯೇ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ಕೂಡ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಅಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿದಳು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಗಿಳಿಯ ಅವಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದು,' ಏನಾಯಿತು? ಯಾಕೆ ಅಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀಯಾ?' ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿತು. ಸುಜಾತ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಆ ಗಿಳಿಗೆ ಅವಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಕೇಳಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಬೇಸರವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಗಿಳಿ ಹೇಳಿತು. 'ನಾನು ನಿನಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಆದರೆ ನೀನು ನನಗೆ ತಿನ್ನಲು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಗಿಳಿಯು ಎರಡು ದಿನದಿಂದ ಏನೂ ತಿಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಸುಜಾತ ಹೇಳಿದಳು.' ಗಿಳಿ ಮರಿ ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿನಗೆ ತಿನ್ನಲು ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ' ಎಂದು. ನಂತರ ಗಿಳಿಯು ಆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಸರ್ಪಗಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಸುಜಾತ ಬಹಳ ಖುಷಿಯಾಯಿತು.

ನಂತರ ಸುಜಾತ, ಗಿಳಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿದಳು. ಗಿಳಿಗೆ ತಿನ್ನಲು ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಳು. ಗಿಳಿಗೆ ಖುಷಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಅಜ್ಜಿಯೂ ಆ ಗಿಳಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಗಿಳಿ ಕೂಡ ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದಿತು. ಅಜ್ಜಿಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿನದ ನಂತರ ಹುಷಾರಾದಳು. ಗಿಳಿ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಜಾತ ಬಹಳ ವರ್ಷ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಖುಷಿಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದರು.

ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಜೊತೆಯೇ

ವೀಕ್ಷಾ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ

ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಿನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆಯರು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಒಂದೇ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದವರು. ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇಟಿಯಾದರು. ನಂದಿನಿ ಶಾಂತ ಮೃದುಸ್ವಭಾವದ ಹುಡುಗಿ. ಕಾವ್ಯ ಚುರುಕು, ನಗುನಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸ್ನೇಹಪರ.

ಮೊದಲ ದಿನ ನಂದಿನಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಹೆದರಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಶಾಲೆ, ಹೊಸ ಮಕ್ಕಳು – ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಆಗ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಅವಳ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದು. "ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಏನು?" ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಳು. ಆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಿಂದ ಶುರುವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಪರ್ಯಂತದ ಸ್ನೇಹ. ಅವರು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮಳೆಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಛತ್ರಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಫೋಟೋ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಂದಿನಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಇಷ್ಟ, ಆದರೆ ಜನರ ಮುಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಲೆ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಅವಳು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಳು. "ನೀನು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರೋ ನಿನ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕು" ಎಂದು ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದಳು.

ಬಹಳ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ನಂದಿನಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದಳು. ಅವಳು ಬರೆದ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆಯರು ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ದೃಶ್ಯವಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸ್ನೇಹದ ಭಾವನೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ದಿನ ನಂದಿನಿಯ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷದ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ತುಂಬಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಾತು: "ಈ ಜಯ ನನ್ನದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕಾವ್ಯಳದ್ದು ಕೂಡ".

ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಅವಳು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಓದು, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳು, ಹೊಸ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು– ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಕಾವ್ಯಳ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಬೇರೆ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ದುಃಖಿತರಾದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾವ್ಯ ನಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೇಳಿದರು, : ದೂರವು ಹೃದಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾರದು". ಹೋಗುವ ದಿನ, ಅವರು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತು ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತ ನೋಡಿದರು. "ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ" ಎಂದು ನಂದಿನಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಅವರು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ಫೋನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರವೂ ಅವರ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯಿತು. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪದವಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಭೇಟಿಯಾದರು. ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೂರವು ಅವರ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡರು– ಸ್ನೇಹ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಒಂದೇ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುವುದು.

ನೀತಿ: ನಿಜವಾದ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ, ದೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಮೀರಿದ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಬಂಧ.

ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮದಿರಾಪಾನ

ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ

ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು, ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯವರು, ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಾಗುರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಅತೀ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು. ಅದೇ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದಿರಾಪಾನವೆಂಬ ವಿಷ ಬೆರೆತಾಗ ಅದೂ ಇಡೀ ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ ಸಂತೋಷದೆಡೆಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸ್ನೇಹ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಗಿಣಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕೆ ಕಲಿಯುವ.

ಸ್ನೇಹ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಗಿಣಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಿತ್ರರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಇಬ್ಬರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಜೀವನದ ಕಥೆಗಳು! ಸ್ನೇಹ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಗಿಣಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸುಮಾರು. 15 ರ ಆಸು ಪಾಸಿನ ಪ್ರಾಯ. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹನ ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯ. ಒಬ್ಬರು ತಂದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಮಗಳು ಸ್ನೇಹ. ಸ್ನೇಹ

ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಒಬ್ಬಳು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗುಣ–ನಡತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಹುಡುಗಿ. ಸ್ನೇಹನಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗೆಳತಿಯರು ಸಹ ಇದ್ದರು. ಕಲಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂದು. ಆಟದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂದು. ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ. ಸ್ನೇಹ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಆಸೆ. ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವಳ ಜೀವನದ ಗುರಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು.

ಆ ಕನಸಿಗೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಕಾರಣವು ಇದೆ. ಸ್ನೇಹ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕ ರಕ್ತ ಸ್ರಾವದಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಲಹೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಅವರ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಈ ಘಟನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೇರಾರಿಗೂ ಆಗಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವಳ ಮೆದುಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು. ಏನೇ ಆದರೂ ತಾನು ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗೇ ಆಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, ತನ್ನ ಊರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿಯೇ ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವಳ ಮನೋಧ್ಯೇಯ! ಆದರೆ, ವಿಧಿಲಿಖಿತವೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಆ ದೇವರಿಗೂ ನೋಡಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇರಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು.

ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸ್ನೇಹನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇತ್ತೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ತಂದೆಗೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. 10 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಇರುವಾಗ ಅವಳ ತಂದೆ ಮದಿರಾಪಾನದ ಶಿಕಾರಿಯಾದರು!

ಒಂದು ದಿನ ತಾಲು ಸರಿ ಕುಡಿದು ಅಮಲು ತಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೆ ಆಸೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಮದಿರವು ಅವನನ್ನು ಅಂಧನನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿತು. ಮೋಹ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸೆ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕತ್ತಲೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿತು. ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೆ ಆ ದುಷ್ಟ ಬಲತ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ. ಮಗಳು ಸ್ನೇಹ "ಅಯ್ಯೋ ಅಪ್ಪ! ಬಿಡಿ ಅಪ್ಪ! ನೋವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಬಿಡಿ!" ಎಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೂಗಿದರು ಅರಚಿದರು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮದಿರದ ಅಮಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳ ಕೂಗು ಕೇಳಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ನೇಹನ ಜೀವನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವಳ ಮನೋಬಲ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕುಗ್ಗಿತು. ಕನಸು ಆಸೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನುಚ್ಚು ನೂರಾಯಿತು.

ಆ ದುಷ್ಟ ತಂದೆಯ ಆಸೆ ಒಂದೇ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಗಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಪ್ರತೀ ದಿನವು ಸ್ನೇಹನಿಗೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ, ನೋವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೆ ಇದ್ದ. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳ ಓದಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮನವು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ತಾಳಲಾಗದೆ, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಳು.

ಒಂದು ಸುಂದರ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಒಂದು ಮುದ್ದು ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಯ ಜೀವನ ಮದಿರಾಪಾನದಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹಾಳಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಯ ರೆಕ್ಕೆಯನ್ನೆ ಕಡಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು ಆ ಮದಿರಾ.....

ಇನ್ನು ಕಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪಾತ್ರ ರಾಗಿಣಿಯ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ. ರಾಗಿಣಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ. ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣ್ಣನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆದವಳು. 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಬ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದಳು. ಅಷ್ಟೇನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕನಸುಗಳಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಡೀ ಪರಿವಾರ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಗೊಂಬೆಯಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ರಾಗಿಣಿಗೆ ಹದಿಹರೆಯದ ಪ್ರಾಯ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಯಾವ ಕಾಲದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವೋ, ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಾವ ಪಾಪವೋ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಗಿಣಿ ದುಷ್ಟಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದಳು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಮಿತ್ರರೂ ಅಂತವರೇ. ಮಗಳ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಪರಿವಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂದಿತು. ಒಂದು ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾದಕ ಪಧಾರ್ಥ ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಆಗ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಿತ್ರ ಇವಳ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಮೇಲ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಅವನು ರಾಗಿಣಿಗೆ ಹಣ ತರಲು ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ರಾಗಿಣಿ ಹಣ ಕದ್ದು ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವನು ಅವಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ದುರ್ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ. ರಾಗಿಣಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ತಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ನೋವು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. "ಏನಾದರೂ ಸರಿ" ಎಂದು ಕೊನೆಗೂ

ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವಳು ಅವಳ ಮನೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಳು.

ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳ ದುಷ್ಚಾಚಾರದ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿದು ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ನೋವಾಗುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಮೊದಲು ಸಿಟ್ಟಾದರು ನಂತರ ತನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಹಾಕುವ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಬೇಜಾರಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಆ ಹುಡುಗರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಂಪ್ಲೇಂಟ್ ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಈಗ ರಾಗಿಣಿ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ದುಷ್ಚಟಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

ಎರಡೂ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮದಿರಾಪಾನವೇ ಶತ್ರು ಆದರೆ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಭಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮತ್ತೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ದುಃಖ ಕರ. ನೋವಾಗುವ ವಿಷಯ ಹೌದು ಆದರೆ ಮದಿರಾಪಾನ ಎಂದು ಸಹ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆದಾರ, ಮದಿರಾಪಾನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಆಶಯ ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಯ ಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಥೆಯ ನೀತಿ: ಮದಿರಾಪಾನ ಜೀವ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ವಿಷ. ಆದರೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನುಬಂಧ, ಸಂಬಂಧ ಆ ಮದಿರಪಾನವನ್ನು ಗುಣಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಮೃತ.

ಹುಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಕಿಚ್ಚು

ನಾಗರಾಜ್
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ

ಒಂದು ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗಿ. ಹುಡುಗಿಯೆನ್ನುವ ಬದಲು ಹುಡುಗ ಎಂದರು ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ತಾನು ಹುಡುಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಸಹ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದಳು; ಆ ಸುಂದರ ಹುಡುಗಿ. ತನ್ನ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಡತನ ಎಂಬ ರಾಕ್ಷಸನು ಇವಳಿಗೆ ಬೆನ್ನೇರಿದ್ದನು ಮತ್ತು ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಶ್ರಮ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಜೀವನ ಈ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕಿಚ್ಚು(ಬೆಂಕಿ)ಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ತಂದೆಯು ಬಗೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಾದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಕುಡುಕನು ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತಾಯಿಯು ಗಂಡು ಮಗನ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಹುಡುಗಿಯು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಆ ಸುಂದರ ಹುಡುಗಿ ಯೌವನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತ ಹೊರಟಳು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 9ನೇಯ ತರಗತಿಯ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ತನ್ನ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ (ಫಸ್ಟ್ ರ್ಯಾಂಕ್) ಆಗಿದ್ದಳು ಹಂಗೆಯೆ ತನ್ನ 10ನೇಯ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯು ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಉನ್ನತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಬ್ಯಾಸದ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣಳಾದಳು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳ ಕಳೆದ ಜನ್ಮದ ಪಾಪವೋ.....ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಜನ್ಮದ ಕರ್ಮವೋ ಯಾವುದೊಂದು ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ನೀಡಿತು. ಅದುವೆ ದರಿದ್ರ "ಪ್ರೀತಿ". ಇವಳು 10ನೇಯ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯ ಬಡತನ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರ ಓದಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮನೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ, ತಂದೆಯ ಸಾವಿನ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ. ತನ್ನ ಅಂಕಗಳು ಆಸೆ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಂಟು ಮೂಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮೇಲೆಗೆ ಎಸೆದು ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಜೀವನದಂತೆ ಸಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಹಂಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರೆ ತೊಳೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ, ಬೇರೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು ಆದರೆ, ವಿಧಿ ಬೇರೆಯೆ ಇತ್ತು.

ಸಂತೋಷದ ಬಡತನ ಜೀವನವು ಸಾಗುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಎನಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ತೊರ್ಪಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆಗಮನ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಒಂದು ಮಾಯಾ ಜಾಲದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಎಂಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯ (ಹುಡುಗನ) ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು; ಈ ಮುಗ್ದ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸ್ನೇಹವಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಇವಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯದ ನೆರವಾಯಿತು. ಪರಿಚಯ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಸ್ನೇಹವಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ದಿನ

ಬಂದಿತು ಈ ಹುಡುಗನೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಗ್ಧ ಬಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡನು ಆ ಮುಗ್ಧ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಸದ ಸಂಚು ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಳು. ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಜೀವನವು ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿತು. ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿರುಗಿತು. ದಾಂಪತ್ಯ ಜೀವನವು ಸುಖಕರವೆ ಆದರೆ ಹುಡುಗನ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶ ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದತು. ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕರುಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ.ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸಂಕಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಅತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಡನು ಕಿರುಕುಳ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಕಾಲ ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಗುವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಮುದ್ದಾದ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ "ಸಮೃದ್" ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ 8 ವರ್ಷವಾದರು ಗಂಡ ಅತ್ತೆಯ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ತಾಳಲಾರದೆ ಸಂಯಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಳು ಆದರೆ, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತು ಕರುಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊರ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯು ಒಂಟಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ತಾನು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಇದು ನೈಜ ಘಟನೆ.

ಈ ಮಾತೆ ತಾಯಿಯು ಇಂದಿಗು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಕ್ಯುರಿಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

ಸಾರಾಂಶ: ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸರಿಯೋ ತಪ್ಪೋ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ "ಹುಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಕಿಚ್ಚು" ಎಂಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕತೆಯ ಪಾಡು ಬರಬಹುದು.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಬದುಕು

ಸುಕನ್ಯಾ
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ. ಕಾಂ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಬದುಕಿನ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದರೂ; ಅತಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಸನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅತಿಯಾದ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿವೇಕಯುತ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಬಹಳ ವೇಗ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಅತಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಎರಡು ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ದಾಸರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಲೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಮ್, ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ಟ್ವಿಟ್ಟರ್, ವಾಟ್ಸಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಎರಡೂ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡವರಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಚಕಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿಷಯ:

ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂಚಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತಾಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ

ಊಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತದ್ದು ಈಗ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಒಂದು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಕಿಪೀಡಿಯ, ಬ್ಲಾಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಅವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಕಡೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು:

1. ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ: ನಾವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಜೊತೆ ದೂರದಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು. ಸಂಪರ್ಕವು ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ

2. ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ: ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೀಲ್ಸ್, ಬ್ಲಾಗ್ಸ್ ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಬಹುದು.

3. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆ: ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದು. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಯಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

4. ಜಾಗೃತಿ: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವೆಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು.

1. ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ: ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಮಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ನೈಜ ಸಂವಹನ ಕೊರತೆ: ಎದುರು ನಿಂತು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗೆ ದಾಸರಾಗಿ ನೈಜ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನೇ ಮರೆತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

3. ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಹಿತಿ: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬದುಕಿನ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಬಹುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

4. ಸಮಯದ ವ್ಯರ್ಥ: ಸಮಯ ಎಂಬುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದ ಗೀಳಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರೀಲ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾರ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯೂ ತುಂಬುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಯದ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಏನು ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು:

ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನಗಾಣುವಂತೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರ ಪಾತ್ರ ತುಂಬಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆತ್ತವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಎಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಅಪಾಯವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಲಾರದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ತಲುಪಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಅದು ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಎರಡೂ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಮತೋಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅದರಷ್ಟು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಗತಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ರೀಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಹುಚ್ಚಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳುವ ಬದಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತುಂಬಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತು. ಆದಷ್ಟು ನಾವು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ಸಮತೋಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಿ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗೋಣ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ವರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅದು ಶಾಪವೇ ಸರಿ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಬದುಕು

ಸುಮಂತ್
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವು 2021ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮೇಣವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಅವುಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹದಗೆಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದ ದಾಸರಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ವಿವರಣೆ:

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯವಾದಾಗ ಈ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿಯು ಅತೀ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು, ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಗೇಮಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವವಾದಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿಮಿಷ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಮೊದಲು 7 ರಿಂದ 8 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಿದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಿದ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶೇಖಡಾ 72% ರಷ್ಟು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ 78% ರಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ಕುಸಿಯುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವೆಂದರೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನರಂಜನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿದೆ.

ಯು ಟ್ಯೂಬ್: ಈ ಒಂದು ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪಠ್ಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅರಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು.

ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಮ್: ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದ ನಾವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ದೈಹಿಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಕಸೂತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್: ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯದ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ದೊರೆಯುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಗೂಗಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಪ್: ಈ ಜಾಲತಾಣದಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ದಾರಿ ತಿಳಿಯದಾಗ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು:

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ರಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಯು ಟ್ಯೂಬ್, ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಮ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರೆ ಸಮಯ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ನೋಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹೊಂದುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ: ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಒಂದು ಚೂಪಾದ ಚೂರಿಯ ರೀತಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಸಾಯುವುದೋ ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪುಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸೂಡ

ಲಾವಣ್ಯ. ಎಸ್. ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಗಾರ್
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ

ಉಡುಪಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಕಳ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 18 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಸೂಡ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರ್ಗವರಾಮರಿಂದ(ಪರಶುರಾಮ) ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸೂಡ ಸುಬ್ರಹಣ್ಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಬಹಳ ರೋಚಕವೆನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ದಟ್ಟಾರಣ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿತ್ತು. ಈ ದಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಶುರಾಮರು ತಪಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಪರಮ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಡ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿತಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಕೂಡ ಪರಶುರಾಮರೆ ಗುರು ಪರಶುರಾಮರು ತಪಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನಾನ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಡದ ಸೂಡದ ಸಮೀಪ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊಳೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಸೂಡದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ದೇಗುಲವಿರುವ ಹುತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಹೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚೂಡಮಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಚೂಡಮಣಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ನಾಗಗಳು ಕಾವಲನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ದೃಶ್ಯವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಪರಶುರಾಮರು ನಾಗಗಳ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಗಳ ಆದಿದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೂಜಿಸಲಾರಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಚೂಡ ಮಣಿ ಇದ್ದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಚೂಡ ಎಂದಾಗಿ ಅದೇ ಜನರ ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಡಾ ಎಂದಾಯಿತು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸೂಡ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ಸಾತ್ವಿಕ ನಾಗರೂಪಿಯಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಸಹ ಸೂಡ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಲೆಂದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ಗುರು ಪರಶುರಾಮರೆ ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ದೇಗುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲದ್ವಾರ ಎಂಬ ಗುಹೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಗಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಗುರು ಪರಶುರಾಮರಿಗೆ ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲೆಂದು ಅರ್ಚಕರು ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಪೂಜೆಯ ನಂತರ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಲಂಕಾರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಜಲದಿಂದ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಳಿಯ ವಸ್ತ್ರದಿಂದ ಶುಭ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ ತಂಬಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುದ್ದೋದಕವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ತುಳಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ರಾತ್ರಿ ದೇಗುಲದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ ನಂತರ ಪರಶುರಾಮರೆ ಸ್ವತಹ

ದೇಗುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯೆಂಬಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯಿಂದ ಗಂಟಾ ನಾದವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಹಿರಿಯರು ಸಾಕ್ಷೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಅರ್ಚಕರು ದೇಗುಲದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಾಗ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ತಂಬಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಶುದ್ಧ ಜಲವು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತಂತೆ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಅರ್ಚಕರ ಅದೇ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೇ "ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸೂಡ ".

ವರಂಗ ಜೈನ ದೇವಾಲಯ

ಸುಶ್ಮಿತಾ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ. ಕಾಂ

ಇದು ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಬ್ರಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪವಿರುವ ವರಂಗದ ಜೈನ ದೇವಾಲಯ. ವರಂಗ ಬಸದಿಯು 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಕೆರೆ, ಕೆರೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಬಸದಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಕೆರೆ ಬಸದಿ (ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ) ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತನ ಹಿರೇ ಬಸದಿ (ನೇಮಿನಾಥ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರ). ವರಂಗರಾಯ ಎಂಬ ರಾಜನು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನೇಮಿನಾಥ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆರೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಈ ಬಸದಿಯು ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿ ದೇವಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ದೋಣಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತೆರಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಶೇಷವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಅರ್ಚಕರೆ ದೋಣಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇವಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಕಾರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು 22ನೇ ಜೈನ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರಾದ ಭಗವಾನ್ ನೇಮೀನಾಥರಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಿತವಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕಲೆಗಳು ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವರಂಗದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಹಚ್ಚ ಹಸಿರಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೈನ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪರಿಚಯ

ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಪುತ್ರ –ಈಶ್ವರ ಮಲ್ಪೆ

ಪ್ರೇರಣಾ ಭಟ್
ಅಂತಿಮ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ

ಈಶ್ವರ ಮಲ್ಪೆಯವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಲ್ಪೆಯ ಸ್ಕೂಬಾಡೈವಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಆಕ್ವಾಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತರೆ ಕಳೆದ 25 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ನೀರಾಳಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಶವ ಪತ್ತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೇಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ . ಅವರು 'ಟೀಮ್ ಈಶ್ವರ ಮಲ್ಪೆ' ಎಂಬ ಸಮರ್ಪಿತ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾತಂಡವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ತುರ್ತು ಕರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ .

ಈಶ್ವರ್ ಮಲ್ಪೆಯವರು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮುಳುಗು ತಜ್ಞ. ಜೀವದ ಹಂಗು ತೊರೆದು ನೂರಾರು ಜನರ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಉಳಿಸಿರುವಹಾಗೂ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋದ ಮೃತದೇಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಾಹಸಗಾತೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು . ಇವರ ಜೀವನ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಯುವಜನತೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕ .

ಮೊದಲ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ : ಮಲ್ಪೆ ಕಡಲತೀರದ ಅಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಎಸ್ ಎಸ್ ಎಲ್ ಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಈಶ್ವರ ಮಲ್ಪೆಯವರು ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆ ಅವರ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಪಯಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಯಿತು .

ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ : ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದ ಜೀವಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲ . ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹುಡುಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ . ನೀರಿಗೆ ಕೈಜಾರಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಗಳು, ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲಕೆತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಲ್ಪೆ ಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿಗೆಬಿದ್ದ 1.25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಐ ಫೋನ್ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈವರೆಗೆ ನೀರಿಗೆಬಿದ್ದ 300 ಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ದುಬಾರಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ .

ಹಿಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗಣೇಶ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯ ವೇಳೆಗಣೇಶನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಕಡಗವನ್ನು ಕಳಚದೇ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸರ್ಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಈಶ್ವರ್ ಮಲ್ಪೆಯವರು ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹುಡುಕಾಡಿ ಆ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಕಡಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ .

ಯಾವುದೇ ಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹಗಲು ಇರುಳು ಎನ್ನದೇ ತುರ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗೆಂದು (24/7) ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾವು ನೋವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಧೃತಿಗೆಡದೇ ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವವನ್ನೇ ಮುಡುಪಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿರುವವರು ಅವರೇ ಈಶ್ವರ್ ಮಲ್ಪೆ .

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರತ್ನಾ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಕೊಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಾಟಿ ವೈದ್ಯೆ

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ಹೊಸ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ನಡೆ; ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೊಸ ಭಾವ, ಹೊಸ ವೇಗ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸತನದ ಬದುಕು ನಿನ್ನದಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ಹೊಸತನದ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹನೆ, ದಯೆ, ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಸರಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವ, ವಿನಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಬದುಕು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗುವುದು, ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೃದು ಮಾತು, ಕಠಿಣ ದುಡಿಮೆ, ಪರೋಪಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಗಿದ ಜೀವನ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರತ್ನಾ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಇವರದ್ದು .

1950 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲ ಕಮಲ ಇವರ ಪುತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಇವರು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ಅತ್ತೆಯಿಂದ ಬಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ನಾಟೀವೈದ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಜೀವನದ ಕಾಯಕವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರು . ಕಳೆದ 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಟಿವೈದ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಪಾರ ಅನುಭವಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲಿತಗೊಂಡ ಸಿಹಿಫಲದ ಉಪಚಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಪಸುತ್ತು, ಬಂಜೆತನ ಮುಂತದ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಔಷಧಿ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಲವಾರು ಜನರ ಬಾಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಕಾದವರು. ಓರ್ವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಮೇಲಿನಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂಸೇವೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಬಳಿ ಬರುವ ಸಾವಿರ ಜನರನ್ನು ತನ್ನಕುಟುಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರಂತೆ ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಉಪಚರಿಸಿದವರು. ಬಡತನವಿದ್ದರೂ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸೆಪಟ್ಟವರಲ್ಲ .

ಬಡತನದ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಗಿದವರು. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಇವರನ್ನು ವಿವಹವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಗಂಡು ಎರಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡವರು .

ಇವರ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿದವರು "ವಿಶ್ವ ಹಿಂದೂ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಭಜರಂಗದಳ, ಪೆರ್ಣಂಕಿಲ – ಕೊಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು ಘಟಕ" , "ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜೋದ್ಧಾರಕ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ) ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿ ಭಜನೆಕಟ್ಟೆ" ಮತ್ತು ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಪೆಂಟರ್ಸ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (ರಿ) ಇದರ ದಶಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ –2025 ಸವಿ ನೆನಪಿಗಾಗಿ "ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕಲೆ

ಕುಸ್ತಿ

ನಿಶಿತಾ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ

'ಕುಸ್ತಿ' ಎಂದರೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ. ಇದು ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಬಲ, ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಾಗಿ 'ಕುಸ್ತು' ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕೋಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬ ಪದದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ "ಹೋರಾಟ" ಅಥವಾ ಮಲ್ಲ ಯುದ್ಧ ಎಂದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೇ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಲ್ಲ ಯದ್ಧ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಆಯಿತು.

ಕುಸ್ತಿಪಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಹಲ್ವಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು 'ಅಖಾಡ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಖಾಡವು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೈದಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತೀದಿನ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ .

ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಬಹಳ ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಹಲ್ವಾನರು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಎದ್ದು ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಅರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಂಡ, ಬೈಠಕ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಠಿಣ ಕಸರತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಬಲದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ದೃಢತೆಗೂ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಂದೇ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ .

ಕುಸ್ತಿಯು ಕೇವಲ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಇದು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಶರೀರ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಸ್ತಿಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಿಂದ ಶರೀರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಗಾಂಗಗಳು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಶಾಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಂತ್ವಾನ ದೃಢತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹನೆ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕುಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯುದ್ಧದ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಗಾಗಿ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ .

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕುಸ್ತಿ', ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಬ್ಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶೇಷ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ .

ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಪುರಾಣ ಕಥೆ

ಮಾಯಿದ ಪುರ್ಸೆ

ವೈಷ್ಣವಿ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಡ್ದಾನ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಪಾಡ್ದಾನದ ಕಥೆಯೇ ಈ ಮಾಯದ ಪುರ್ಸೆ. ಆ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಮಂದಿ ಸಹೋದದರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬಳು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ತಂಗಿಇದ್ದಳು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಇರದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವಳ ಏಳುಜನ ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರೆ ಅವಳ್ನು ಸಾಕಿ ಸಲಹಿದರು. ಆ ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ತಂಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಬಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿ. ಅವಳು ಏನೇ ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನದೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡುತಿದ್ದರು ಕಾಲಕಳೆದಂತೆ ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳ ಅತ್ತಿಗೆಯರು ಅವಳನ್ನ ನೋಡಿ ಅಸೂಯೆ ಪಡುತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವಳ ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರು ಅವಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಿಚ್ಚು ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆಸೆ ಇತ್ತು ಏಳುಸಮುದ್ರ ದಾಟಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಹೂ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಹೂವು ಸಂಪಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಡಿಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಆ ಹೂವನ್ನು ಮುಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರು ಆಹೂವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು. ಆಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ತಿಗೆಯಂದಿರು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದ ಚಿತ್ರಹಿಂಸೆಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವಳು ತುಂಬಾ ಸತ್ಯದ ಹುಡುಗಿ. ಆದ್ದದರಿಂದ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೇ

ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಒಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಕೊಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗ್ಗ ಕೊಡದೇ ನೀರು ತರಲು ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳ ಒಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಕೊಡದ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಕೂತಿತು ನೀರು ಎಳೆಯಲು ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಗ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಎಳೆಯಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದವು. ಹಗ್ಗ ಕೊಡದೇ ಹುಲ್ಲು ತರಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನಾಗರಹಾವುಗಳು ಹಗ್ಗವಾದವು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅವಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಕುಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಊಟವೂ ಹಾಕದೇ ಚಿತ್ರಹಿಂಸೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇದನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಳು. ಆದರೆ ಅವಳ ಅತ್ತಿಗೆಯವರು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅವಳ ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು. ಅವಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಊರಿನ ಹೊರಗೆ ಎಸೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಒಂದು ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಸಂತೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಆ ಅಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಅವಳ ಕಿರು ಬೆರಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಜ್ಜಿಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೋ ತರಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಆ ಬೆರಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಂಚದಲ್ಲಿಇಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ದಿನ ಕಳೆದಂತೆ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಂಚದಿಂದ ಮಗು ಅಳುವ ಸದ್ದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಆ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಮಂಚವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಅಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಸಾಕಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಒಂದು ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಆ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಹಾಡು ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಅಣ್ಣನವರ ಕಿವಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಅಣ್ಣನವರು; ಆ ಕಥೆ ನನ್ನ ತಂಗಿಯ ಕಥೆಯೆಂದು ಅಜ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಂತರ ತಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅವಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಂಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅತ್ತಿಗೆಯವರು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವತನಕ ನಾನು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಣ್ಣಂದಿರು ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಅವರ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಊರಿಗೆ ತೋರಣ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರ ತಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಜ್ರಂಭಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮಂಗಳ ವಾದ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕರೆತರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಯಿದ ಪುರ್ಸೆಯ ಕಥೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕವನ

ಒಲವ ಕನಸಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲು

ಕೌಶಿಕ್ ಜಿ.ಎ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಸೋತ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತುಗಳನು ನೀನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಲಿಸದಿರು;
ಒಲವಿನ ಕನಸಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲನು ನೀನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ತಟ್ಟದಿರು.

ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂಜೆಗೆ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುಡಿಸದಿರು;
ನನ್ನೊಳಗಿನ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹರಿಯದಿರು.

ಕೆರೆಯಂಚಿನ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ರಮಿಸದಿರು;
ಒಂಟಿ ಪಯಣಕೆ ದೀಪಗಳನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಆರಿಸದಿರು.

ಹೂವಿನ ಎದೆಯ ಬೇಗುದಿಗಳನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ತಿವಿಯದಿರು;
ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮದ ಬಿಸಿಲಿಗೆ ಕನಸುಗಳನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಾಡಿಸದಿರು.

ತುಟಿಯಲಿ ನುಡಿಸಿದ ಕೊಳಲನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುರಿಯದಿರು;
ಮಾಘ ಮಾಸದ ಚಳಿಗೆ ಮಿಸುಕದೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಲುಗಿಸದಿರು.

ಕವನಗಳು

ನನಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು

ಮನದ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳುವವನು
ಮೌನದಲ್ಲೂ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನು,
ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು

ನಗುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿ ನಗುವವನು
ದುಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಭುಜ ನೀಡುವವನು
ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು
ನನಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು
ಮುನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ
ಸಮಾದಾನ ಪಡಿಸುವವನು
ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು

ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವವನು
ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿದು ಎಬ್ಬಿಸುವವನು
ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು

ಜೀವನದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬೆಳಕಾಗುವ
ಎಂದಿಗೂ ದೂರಾಗದ ಹೃದಯವಾಗುವ
ನನಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಬೇಕು

ರಶ್ಮಿತಾ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಮನಸ್ಸೇ

ಮನಸ್ಸೇ.... ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮನ
ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು
ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮನ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಮನ
ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲೋ ಮನಸ್ಸೇ.....

ನಾಗರಾಜ್
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ



ÀÜ ËÍàÐñÀ

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ ಎಂ.ಆರ್
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ

ರಾಮಯಣಕ್ಕೂ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳ ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಈ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಋಷಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ತಪಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗ ಋಷಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ– ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳವಾದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜ ದಶರಥನಿಗೆ ಪುತ್ರ ಕಾಮೇಷ್ಟಿ ಯಾಗವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಭಗವಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತುಅವನ ಸಹೋದರರ ಜನನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿತು. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮರ ಜನನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೇರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವು ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯ ಪಾವಿತ್ರತೆಯು ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಆದಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ನೋಟದಿಂದ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿತು. ಸನಾತನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೆ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪೀಠಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಲನೆಯದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು.

ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅವೈದಿಕ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದ್ವೈತ ವೇದಾಂತದಸತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಡಲು ಒಂದೆಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾದ ಆದರೆ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿದರು ಎಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯನ್ನುತಲುಪಿದ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಪವಿತ್ರ ತುಂಗ ನದಿಯ ದಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡರು ಹೆರಿಗೆ ನೋವಿನಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಪ್ಪೆಗೆ ನೆರಳು ನೀಡಲು ಒಂದು ನಾಗರ ಹಾವು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಡೆಯನ್ನು ಚಾಚಿ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿತು. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿರೋಧಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಪಾವಿತ್ರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾದರು. ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.

'ಮಾಧವೀಯ ಶಂಕರ ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯಂ' ಎಂಬುದು ಪೀಠದ 12 ನೆಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಾದ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರಚನೆಯು ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸದ್ಗುಣಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದ್ವೈತ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೇಧಿಸಿದರು. ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಜ್ಞಾನದ ದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಶಾರದಾಂಬೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ದೇವಿಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ವೇದಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸನಾತನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಲು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಪೀಠವು ಶ್ರೀಶಾರದಾಪೀಠ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಯಿತು.

ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ಧನುಶ್ರೀ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಅಂದರೆ ತುಳುವಿನ ಕುಡ್ಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಂದರು, ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಗಿಲು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅರಬ್ಬೀ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವೀ ನಗರವು ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ತುಳು, ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾರಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಮಂಗಳಾದೇವಿ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಮಂಗಳಾದೇವಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಜ್ರಾಯನ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಪಂಥದ ತಾರಾದೇವಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ದಂತಕಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪರಿಮಳ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೇಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಂಬ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿ ಮಲಬಾರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬಿರುದನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ನಾಥ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಮಚ್ಚೇಂದ್ರನಾಥನ ಶಿಷ್ಯೆಯಾದಳು. ಪ್ರೇಮಲಾ ದೇವಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಥ ಪಂಥಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಮಂಗಳಾದೇವಿ ಎಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವಳು ನಾಥರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಳು. ಆದರೆ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಬೋಲಾರ ಬಳಿ ನೆಲೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವಳು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದಾಗ ಜನರು ಅವಳ ಗೌರವಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬೋಳಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಂಗಳಾದೇವಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಹೆಸರಿಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಂಗಳಾಪುರಂ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಶುಭ ನಗರ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1 2004 ರಂದು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ

"ಮಂಗಳೂರು" ಎಂದು ಮರು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ದ. ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇರಳಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದಕೀಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಂಯ, ನಿಟ್ಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎನ್.ಎಮ್.ಎ.ಎಮ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಟಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ, ಯೆನಪೋಯ, ಫಾದರ್ ಮುಲ್ಲರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಣಚೂರು ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳು ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳಾದೇವಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಕದ್ರಿ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಕಾಳಿಕಾಂಬಾ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಸಂತ ಅಲೋಶಿಯಸ್ ಚಾಪೆಲ್, ರೋಸಾರಿಯೋ ಕ್ಯಾಥೆಡ್ರಲ್, ಮಿಲಾಗ್ರಿಸ್ ಚರ್ಚ್, ಉಳ್ಳಾಲದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಜರತ್ ಷರೀಫ್ ಉಲ್ ಮದ್ನಯ ದರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜೀನತ್ ಬಕ್ಷ್ ಜುಮ್ಮಾ ಮಸೀದಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಈ ನಗರವು ಪಣಂಬೂರು, ತಣ್ಣೀರು ಬಾವಿ, ಎನ್.ಐ,ಟಿ,ಕೆ ಬೀಚ್, ಸಸಿಹಿತ್ಲು ಬೀಚ್, ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಬೀಚ್, ಉಳ್ಳಾಲ ಬೀಚ್, ಕೋಟೇಕಾರ್ ಬೀಚ್ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನಗರವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ 1968ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದಿನ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಫಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಡಂಬಿ ರಫ್ತಿನ 75 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಅತೀದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಟೇನರ್ ಬಂದರು. ಮಂಗಳೂರನ್ನು ಮೌರ್ಯರು, ಕದಂಬರು, ಅಲುಪರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳದಿಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರಾಜ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಆಳಿವೆ. 1568ರಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳುವ ರಾಣಿ ಅಬ್ಬಕ್ಕ ಉಳ್ಳಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಯುದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋರ್ಚ್ಗೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಜನರಲ್ ಜಾವೋಪೀಕ್ಸೋಟೋ ಮತ್ತು ಮಸ್ಕರೇನ್ಹಸ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದರು. ಈ ನಗರವು ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಾದ ಹೈದರ್ ಆಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ 1799ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಕೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.

ತುಳು ಲೇಖನಗಳು

ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಾರ್ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಮಂತ್ರದೇವತೆ

ಪ್ರಜಕ್ತ ದೇವಾಡಿಗ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಮಂತ್ರದೇವತೆನ ಕಾರ್ಣಿಕ: ಮಲೆನಾಡ್ ದೇಶೋಡು ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಗ್ ಬತ್ತಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಲೆಡ್ ಮಂತ್ರದೇವತೆ ಒಂಜಿ. ಈ ದೈವ ಮಂತ್ರ– ತಂತ್ರೊಲೆನ್ ತೆರೆದಿನ, ದುಷ್ಟ ಶಕ್ತಿಲೆನ್ ನಾಶಮಲ್ಪುನಂಚಿನ ಮಲ್ಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ. ತುಳುನಾಡ ಪೂಂಜ ಸೀಮೆದ ಪುಣ್ಯದ ಮಣ್ಣಡ್ ಈ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ನೆಲೆ ಆಯಲ್ ಪನ್ಪಿನ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಉಂಡು.

ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಾರ್ ಪುದರ್ ಎಂಚ ಬತ್ತಂಡ್? "ಕಟ್ಟೆ" ಪಂಡ ದೈವ ಕುಲ್ಲುನ ಜಾಗ, "ಮಾರ್" ಪಂಡ ದಾರಿ ಎದುರುದ ಜಾಗ.

ಒಂಜಿ ಕಾಲೊಡು ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಒಂಜಿ ಮಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟೆದ ಮಿತ್ತ್ ಕುಲ್ಲುದು ಭಕ್ತೆರೆನ ದೂರುಲೆನ್ ಕೇಂದ್ ಅಕ್ಲೆನ ಮಂತ್ರ ತಂತ್ರದ ಪೀಡೆಲೆನ್ ದೂರ ಮಲ್ತುದ್ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಕೊರೊಂದ್ ಇತ್ತಲ್. ಅಂಚಾದ್ ಈ ಅಪ್ಪೆಗ್ "ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಾರ್ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಮಂತ್ರದೇವತೆ" ಪಂಡ್‌ದ್ ಪುದರ್ ಬತ್ತಂಡ್. ಈ ಅಪ್ಪೆಗ್ ಮಂತ್ರದ ಮಿತ್ತ್ ಮಲ್ಲ ಹಿಡಿತ ಉಂಡುಗೆ. ಏರೇ ಅವಡ್ ಕಪಟ ಮಲ್ತ್ ಮಾಟ ಮಲ್ತುಂಡ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಅವೆನ್ ತಿರುಗಾದ್ ಭಕ್ತೆರೆನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಲ್ಪುವಲ್‌ಗೆ. ಭಕ್ತೆರ್ ಈ ದೈವ ಒಂಜಿ ಅಪ್ಪೆನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ. ಬಂಗಡ್ ಇಪ್ಪುನ "ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಕಾಪುಲ" ಅಂದ್ ಒರ ಲೆತ್ತುಂಡ ಯಾವ್ ಬೆರಿ ಸಹಾಯಗ್ ಬರ್ಪೊಲು. ಒರ ಕೈ ಪತ್ತಿಯೊಲ್ಡ ಕೈ ಬುಡ್ಪುಜೊಲ್ ಪನ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಡ್ ಉಂಡು. ಈ ದೈವ ಪರಶಿವನ

ಜಡೆರ್ದ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿನ ಮಂತ್ರ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪಂಡ್‌ದ್ ಪನ್ಪೆರ್. ಭಕ್ತೆರೆಗ್ ಅಪ್ಪೆಯಾದ್, ಶತ್ರುಲೆಗ್ ಮಂತ್ರ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾದ್ ಈ ದೈವ ತೋಜಿದ್ ಬರ್ಪುಂಡ್.

ಬಂಟ್ವಾಳದ ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಾರ್ದ ಬಾರಿಕೆ ಇತ್ತಿನ ಜಾಗೆ ದೈವದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನೆಲೆ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾದ್ ಬತ್ತಿನ ಈ ದೈವ ಇತ್ತೆ ಇಡೀ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಡೇ ಭಕ್ತೆರೆನ ಅಪ್ಪೆಯಾದ್ ಆರಾಧನೆ ಮಲ್ತೊಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೊಲು. ನೇಮದ ಸಮಯಯೊಡು ದೈವ ಪನ್ಪಿನ ಒಂಜಿ ಪಾತೆರ ಉಂಡು. "ಈ ನಂಬಿನ ಭಕ್ತೆರೆಗ್ ಒಂಜಿ ಮುಳ್ಳು ನಾಟಂದಿಲೆಕ, ಕಣ್ಣ್‌ಗ್ ಕಪ್ಪಾದ್, ಬೆರಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲ್ ಪಗರಿಯಾದ್ ಯಾನ್ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊರ್ಪೆ...." ಪಂತೆರ್‌ಗೆ. ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಮಂತ್ರದೇವತೆನ ಈ ಅಭಯ ಪನ್ಪಿನವೇ ಭಕ್ತೆರೆಗ್ ಮಲ್ಲ ಧೈರ್ಯ.

ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ

ಸುಮಂತ್
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ ಎ

ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ಪೆರ್ಮೆದಕಲೆ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ನೃತ್ಯ, ಅಭಿನಯ, ಪಾತೆರ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುಪ್ಪನ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಒಂಜಿ ಸಮಗ್ರಕಲೆ ಪಂದ್ ಪುಗರ್ತೆ ಪಡೆದುಂಡ್. ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಪನ್ಪಿನವು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಸದ ಪಿರಾಕದ ಕಲೆ. ಆಂಡ ತುಳುಟ್ ಈ ಕಲೆ ಇಂಬಿಪ್ಪ ರೂಢಿಗ್ ಬೈದಂಡ್.

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಪಿನ್ನಲೆ: ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೋ ನಲಿಕೆ, ಪದಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಬಾಸೆ, ಕತೆ, ಏಸೊ, ಭೂಸಣ ಕೂಡ್ ಕಟ್ಟ್ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಒಂಜಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಜನಪದಕಲೆ. ಇಂದೆನ್ ಕಡಲಕರೆತ ಗಂಡುಕಲೆ ಪಂದ್ ಪನ್ಪೆರ್. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಭಾಗದ ಉಡುಪಿ, ಕುಡ್ಲ, ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಗಟ್ಟೊಡ್ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಡ್ ಉಂಡು ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಬಡಕಾಯಿ ಬಾಗೊಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮಲ್ಪುನವು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೊ .

ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೊದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ : 1887ದ ಪಂಚವಟಿ, ವಾಲಿ–ಸುಗ್ರೀವರೆ ಕಾಳಗ ಪನ್ಪಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ರಚನೆ ಆಂಡ್ ಉಂದೆನ್ ಬರೆದಿನಾರ್ ಬಡಕಬೈಲ್ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯರ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಿಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಪನ್ಪಿನ ನನೊಂಜಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ತುಳುಟು ಪ್ರಕಟ ಆಂಡ್ . ಇರ್ವನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅಕೇರಿಡ್ ತುಳು ಬಾಸೆಡ್ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ರಚನೆ ಅಂಚನೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗ್ ಸಾಯ ಆಂಡ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ ಬಂಗಾಡಿ, ಅಮೃತ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ, ಮಾಧವ ಭಂಡಾರಿ, ಶಿಮಂತೂರು ನಾರಾಯಣ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, ದೇವದಾಸ್ ಈಶ್ವರ ಮಂಗಲ, ತಾರಾನಾಥ ಬಲ್ಯಾಯ ಇಂಬಿತ್ತಿ ಗಣ್ಯೆರ್ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ರಚನೆ ಮಲ್ತೆರ್ .

ಪುರಾಣದ ಕಥೆ ಅತ್ತಂದೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕತೆಕುಲು ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಲೆಗ್ ಆಧಾರವಾದ್ ಉಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಸೆದ ಬುಲೆಚ್ಚಿಲ್ಲ್ ಈ ಕಲೆ ಬಾರೀ ಸಾಯ ಮಲ್ತಂಡ್ ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೊಡ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಲ್ಪಿ ಬಾಸೆ ಸಾಮನ್ಯ ಜನಕುಲೆಗ್ ಎಚ್ಚ ಮುಟ್ಟವಾದುಪ್ಪು ನಾಡ್ದಾವರ ಅಯ್ನ್ ತೂಯರೆ ಜನ ಸೇರುವೆರ್ ರಂಜನೆಗ್ ಎಚ್ಚ ಒತ್ತು ಕೊರ್ಪಿ ಕಾರಣ ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯಗ್ ಕೊರತೆ ಆಂಡ್.

ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲು : ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೊಗ್ ಸುಮಾರ್ 125 ವರ್ಸೊದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಉಂಡು. ಬಾಯಾರು ಪೆರುವೋಡಿ ಸಂಕಯ್ಯ ಭಗವತೆರ್ ಬರೆತಿನ ಪಂಚವಟಿ ರಾಮಯಣೋ, ವಾಲಿ ಸುಗ್ರೀವರ ಕಾಳಗೋ , ತುಳುಟ್ಟ ಬತ್ತಿನ ಸುರುತ್ತ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊ ಪಾರ್ತಿಸುಬ್ಬನ 'ಪಂಚವಟಿ' ಪ್ರಸಂಗನು ಸಂಕಯ್ಯ ಭಾಗವತೆರ್ ತುಳುಬಾಸೆದ ನುಡಿಕಟ್ಟ್ ದೀವೋಂದ್ ಲಾಯ್ಕಡ್ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಲ್ಪುವೆರ್. ಇಂದೆಟ್ 261 ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲು ಉಲ್ಲ. ಬಡಕಾಯಿ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ರಾಯೆರ್ ಬರೆಯಿನ "ಕಿಟ್ಟರಾಜೆ" ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊ. ತುಳು ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲೆಗ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿನಿ 40 ವರ್ಷಡ್ಡ್ ಬೊಕ್ಕ . ತ್ಯಾಂಪಣ್ಣನ ಪಂಚವಟಿ, ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಎಂಕಪ್ಪಣ್ಣನ ಮಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪನ್ಪಿನಾರ್ ಕುರುದೂಷಣೆರೆವಧೆ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬರೆಯೆರ್.

ಪಂದವೆಟ್ಟು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯೆರ್ನ 'ಕೋಟಿಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯ', ಕೆಮ್ಮೂರು ದೊಡ್ಡಣ್ಣಶೆಟ್ಟಿನ 'ಅಂಗಧ ಸಂಧಾನ 'ಕಿನ್ನಿಮಜಲ್ ಈಶ್ವರ ಭಟ್ರೆನ ತುಳು ಸೇತು ಬಂಧೊ, ನಡುವಳಚ್ಚಿಲ್ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಆಳ್ವೆರೆನ 'ರಾವಣಮೋಕ್ಷೊ' ಅನಂತರಾಮ ಬಂಗಾಡಿಯೆರೆನ 'ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಭಕ್ತೆ ಅತಿಕಾಯೆ' ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದಿನಾರ್.

ಕರ್ಣಾವಸಾನೋ 'ತುಳುನಾಡಸಿರಿ', 'ಕೋರ್ದಬ್ಬು ಬಾರಗೆ', 'ದೇವೂಪೂಂಜ ಪ್ರತಾಪ', 'ಕಾಂತಾಬಾರೆ – ಬುದಾಬಾರೆ' , 'ಅಗೋಳಿ ಮಂಜಣ್ಣ' ಇಂಚ ದಿಂಜ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲು ಬತ್ತ.

ನಾರಂಪಾಡಿ ಸುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ರೆ "ಸರ್ಪ ಮತ್ಸರ", "ಪಂಜುರ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಾಪ", "ದಳವಾಯಿ ದುಗ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ" ಇಂಚ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲೆನ್ ಬರೆತೆರ್.

ಬೊಟ್ಟಿಕೆರೆ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಪೊಂಜೆರ್ "ದಳವಾಯಿ ಮುದ್ದಣ್ಣ"(ಧರ್ಮ ಚಾವಡಿ). "ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಕತ್ತಿ", "ಬಂಗಾರದ ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ", "ನಲ್ಕೆದ ನಾಗಿ" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲೆನ್ ಬರೆತೆರ್.

ವರ್ಕಾಡಿದ ತಾರಾನಾಥ ಬಲ್ಯಯೆರ್ ದೇವೆರೆಗ್ ಅರ್ಪಣೆ. ಪೂಜೆದ ತುಳಸಿ, ಬೈದ್ಯೆರೆ ಲೀಲೆ, ಜಾಗೆದ ಪಂಜುರ್ಲಿ, ಬೊಳ್ಳಿದಾರಗೆ, ಮಸಣೊದ ತುಳಸಿ, ದುಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲೆನ್ ಬರೆತೆರ್.

ಸಿದ್ದಕಟ್ಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕುಜುಂಬ ಕಾಜವ, ಬೊಳ್ಳಿ ದಂಡಿಗೆ, ಪಾಂಚಜನ್ಯ ದುಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲೆನ್ ಬರೆತೆರ್.

ಅಮೃತ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ, ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯ, ಪುತ್ತೂರುದ ಮುತ್ತು ಎನ್ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಶಿಮಂತರೂ ಇಂಬೆರ್ ಸೊರ್ಕುದ ಸಿರಿಗಿಂಡಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಣ ದೇವರಾಯ ದುಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲೆನಗ ಬರೆತೆರ್. ಉಂದು ಮಾತ ರಂಗಸ್ಥಳೊಡು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವಾದ ಎಡ್ಡೆ ಜನಾಕರ್ಷಣೇ ಪಡೆತಂಡ್.

ಯಕ್ಷನಾನೊದ ವಿದಕೊಲು

1. ಮೂಡಲಾಪಾಯ
ಅ. ದೊಡ್ಡಾಟ
ಆ. ಸಣ್ಣಾಟ
ಇ. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪಾರಿಜಾತ

2. ಪಡುವಲಾಪಾಯ
ಅ. ತೆಂಕುತಿಟ್ಟು
ಆ. ತುಳುತಿಟ್ಟು
ಇ. ಬಡಗುತಿಟ್ಟು

ತುಳು ತಿಟ್ಟು : ತೆಂಕುತಿಟ್ಟು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೊ ಕರಾವಳಿದ ಒಂಜಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರೊ, ತೆಂಕುತಿಟ್ಟುದೊಟ್ಟುಗೆ ಇಪ್ಪುನ ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನೊಗು ತುಳು ತಿಟ್ಟು ಪನ್ಪೆರ್, ತುಳು ಪಂಚವಟಿವಾಲಿ ಸುಗ್ರೀವ ಕಾಳಗ 1887 ಡ್ ರಚನೆಯಾಂಡ್

ತುಳು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗೊಲು : ತುಳುನಾಡಸಿರಿ, ಕಾಡಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ತುಳುನಾಡ ಬಲಿಯೇಂದ್ರ, ಕೋಟಿ–ಚೆನ್ನಯ, ನಾಗ ಸಂಪಿಗೆ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮೊಗೆರರು, ಕಲ್ಕುಡ ಕಲ್ಲುರ್ಟಿ, ಗೆಜ್ಜೆದ ಪೂಜೆ, ಅಮರ್ ಬೊಳ್ಳಿಲು, ಬಾರಗ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಬಲಾಂಡಿ, ಸತ್ಯದಪ್ಪೆ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ, ಬನತ್ತ ಬಂಗಾರ, ಪಟ್ಟದ ಕತ್ತಿ, ಬಂಗಾರ್ದ ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ, ದಳವಾಯಿ ಮುದ್ದಣ್ಣ, ನಲಿಕೆದನಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವರ್ಣ ಕೇದಗೆ.

ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯ

ಶ್ರಾವ್ಯ ಪೂಜಾರಿ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯರ್ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ್ ಭಾರೀ ಪುದರ್ ಪೋಯಿನ ಯೋಧೆರ್. ಮುಕುಲ್ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ವೀರ ಪುರುಷೆರ್. ಕೋಟಿ ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯೆಅಮರ್ ಜೋಕುಲು ಮುಕುಲ್‌ನ ಅಪ್ಪೆನ ಪುದರ್ ದೇಯೀ ಬೈದಿತಿ. ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯರ್ನ ಪುದರ್ದುಳುನಾಡ್ ಸುಮಾರ್ ನೂದೆರ್ದ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಗರೋಡಿಲು ಉಲ್ಲ. ಮುಕುಲು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡೊದ ಪುತ್ತೂರು ತಾಲೂಕುದ ಪಡುಮಲೆಟ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿನ ಜೋಕುಲು ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯೆರ್ ವಿಸೇಸ ಸಕ್ತಿ ಇತ್ತಿನ ವೀರೆರ್. ಮುಕ್ಲೆನ್ ದೈವೊಲ್ ಪಂದ್ ನಂಬುದು ಆರಾಧನೆ ಮಲ್ಪುವೆರ್ ಸತ್ಯೊಗ್ ಪುದರಾಯಿನ ಅಮರ್ ಬೊಳ್ಳಿಲ್ ಈ ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯೆರ್.

ಜೋಕುಲಿಜ್ಜಾಂದಿನ ದೈವ ಭಕ್ತರಾಯಿನ ಬ್ರಾಣೆರ್ ಬೆರ್ಮ ದೇವೆರೆಗ್ ದಿನಾಲ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಲ್ತೊಂದಿತ್ತೆರ್,

ಅಕ್ಲೆನ ಪೂಜೆಗ್ ದೇವೆರ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ ಕೇಂಜವೆ ಪಕ್ಕಿದ ತೆತ್ತಿಡ್ ದೇಯೀ ಪನ್ಪಿನ ಪೊಣ್ಣುಬಾಲೆನ್ ಕೊರ್ದು ಅಕ್ಲೆಗ್ ಬಾಲೆ ಇಜ್ಜಾಂದಿಕೊರಗುನ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಮಲ್ತೆರ್. ಆ ಬಾಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಕ್ಲೆನ ಮೋಕೆಡ್ ಮಲ್ಲ ಆಪುಂಡ್ ಮದ್ಮೆ ಆವಂದೇ ಪೊಜೋವಾಯಿನೆದ್ರಾವರ ಅಪಗದ ಕ್ರಮತ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಲೆನ ಕಣ್ಣ್ಗ ಕುಂಟು ಕಟ್ಟ್ ತರೆತ ಮಿತ್ತ ಕ್ನಕ್ಕ ಕಟ್ಟ ದೀದ್ ಕಾಡ್ಗ್ ಬುಡ್ವೆರ್. ಕಾಡ್ಡ ಅಲೆಗೆ ಪಲಯೆಲೆಕ ಒರಿ ಸಾಯಗ್ ತಿಕ್ಕುವೆ. ಆಯೆ ಅಲೆನ್ ಮೋಕೆಡ್ ತಾಂಕ್ವೆ. ಮದ್ಮೆಲ ಮಲ್ತ್ ಕೊರ್ಪೆ. ಅಲೆಗ್ ಕಿನ್ನಿದಾರು ಪನ್ಪಿನ ಪೊಣ್ಣು ಬಾಲೆ ಪುಟ್ಟುಂಡ್ ಪಾಕ ಸಮಯರ್ದ್ ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಬೆರ್ಮೆರೆಗ್ ಪಂಡ್ದ್ ಬಂಜಿನಾಲ್ ಆಪಲ್ ಅದಗ ಅಲೆನ ಕಂಡನೆ ತೀರ್ದೊವ್ವೆ. ಒರ್ತಿಯೇ ಬಂಜಿಡ್ ಸಾಯನ ಇಲ್ಲಡ್ ದಿನನ್ ದೆಪ್ಪುವಲ್ ಆ ಪೊರ್ತುಡ್ ಆ ಊರ್ದ ಅರಸಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಗ್ ಕಂತ್ ದಿಪ್ಪುಂಡ್ ಒವ್ವೇ ಮರ್ದಲಾ ಆಪುಜಿ. ಆಂಡ ದೇಯೀ ಮಲ್ತ್ ಕೊರ್ನ ಮರ್ದ್ ಆಪುಂಡು ಅಂಚಾದ್ ಅರಸೆ ಅಲೆಗ್ಲ ಅಲೆನ ಬಾಲೆಗ್ಲಾ ಅಧ್ ಅರ್ದ ಬೂಮಿ ಕೊರ್ಪೆ ಪಂದ್ ಪಾತೆರ ಕೊರ್ಪೆ. ಅರಸಗ್ ಮರ್ದ್ ಮಲ್ತ್ ಪಿದಡ್ನಗ ಸಾದಿಡ್ ಸದಿಡ್ ಬಂಜಿಬೇನೆ ಬರ್ಪುಂಡ್ ಪನ್ಪಲ್ ಅಪಗ ಅವ್ವೇ ಸಾದಿಡ್ ಬತ್ತಿನ ಊರ್ದ ಬುದ್ವಂತೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಬಂಜಿಡ್ ಕೇರಿದ ಕಿನ್ನಿ ಉಪ್ಪುನ ಅತ್ತ್ ಮರಿತ ಕಿನ್ನಿ ಉಪ್ಪುನಾಂದ್ ಕೇನ್ವೆ ಅಪಗ್ ಆಲ್ ಕೋಪಡ್ ಕೇರಿ ಆಂಡ ಮಲೆಕ್ ಮಿತ್ತರುಂಡು ಮರಿ ಆಂಡ ತರ್ಗುದ್ ಕೊಡಪುಂಡ್ ಪಂಡ್ದ್ ಅರಸುಲ್ಲಕೊಟ್ಯಡ್ ರಡ್ಡ್ ಅಮರ್ ಜೊಕ್ಲೆನ್ ಪೆದ್ವಲ್. ಆ ಅಮರ್ ಜೋಕುಲೆ ಕೋಟಿಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯೆರ್.

ಈ ಕೋಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಯೆರ್ನ ತುಲುನಾಡ್ದ ಜನಕುಲು ದೇವೆರ್ ಪಂದ್ ನಂಬುವೆರ್ ಅಂಚನೇನೇಮ ಪೂಜೆ ಕೊರ್ಪೆರ್ ಅಂಚೇನೆ ಮೊಕಲೆನ ಗರಡಿದ ಕೋಲ ಆನಗ ಜೋಕುಲೆಗ್ ಕಂಚಿಲ್ ಪಾಡ್ವೆರ್. ಕೋಟಿಚೆನ್ನಯೆರ್ನ ಆದಿದ ಜಾಗೆ ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ ಗಿರಿ. ನಂಬಿನಕ್ಲೆಗ್ ಇಂಬು ಕೊರ್ದು ಸತ್ಯ ಗೆಂದಾದ್ ಕೊರ್ಪುನ ಕೋಟಿಚೆನ್ನಯೆರ್ ನಂಬಿನಕ್ಲೆಗ್ ಯಾಪಲಾ ಸೋಲಿಜ್ಜಿ ಪನ್ಪಿ ಪಾತೆರ ಉಂಡು.

ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜೆ

ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಆಟಿಕಳೆಂಜೆ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಡ್ ನಲಿಕೆ ಜನಾಂಗ ಬುಕ್ಕೊ ಆದಿ ಜನಾಂಗದಕುಲು ಅಟಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲುಡು ದೈವಸಾನೊ, ಗುತ್ತುದ ಇಲ್ಲ್, ಗ್ರಾಮೊದ ಇಲ್ಲಲೆಗ್ ಪೋದ್ ನಲಿಪುನ ನಲಿಕೆ ಈ ನಲಿಕೆನ್ ಆಟಿಕಳಂಜಿನ ನಲಿಕೆ ಪಂಡ್ದ್ ಜನ ಲೆಪ್ಪುವೆರ್, ಆಟಿ ಪಂಡ ತುಳುಟು ಒಂಜಿ ಒಂಜಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲ್‌ದ ಪುದರ್, ಕಳೆಂಜಿ ಪಂಡ್ ಕಳೆ ದೆಪ್ಪುನಾಯೆ. ಆಟಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲು ಪಂಡ ಕರ್ಕಟಕ ಮಾಸ. ದುಂಬು ಬಾರಿ ಬಂಗದ ದಿನೊಕುಲು ಆಟಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲುಡು ಇತ್ತೆ ಬರ್ಪಿನ ಬರ್ಸಗ್ ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಪಿದಡರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಇಜ್ಜಿ. ಆಟಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲುಡ್ ಬರ್ಪಿ ಕಷ್ಟ ದುಃಖ ರೋಗ ರುಜಿನೊನು ದೂರ ಮಲ್ಪರೆ ಬೋಡಾದ್ ಗ್ರಾಮೊದ ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲಡೆ ಆಟಿಕಳೆಂಜಿ ನಲಿತೊಂದ್ ಬರ್ಪುನ ಒಂಜಿ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ನಲಿಕೆನೇ ಆಟಿಕಳೆಂಜಿ.

ಆಟಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲುಡ್ ಊರುದ ಮಾರಿ ಕಳೆಯರೆ ನಲಿಕೆ ಸಮುದಾಯದಕುಲು ನಡಪಾವುನ ಒಂಜಿ ಆಚರಣೆ. ಒಂಜಿ ಎಲ್ಯ ಆಣಗ್ ಮೋನೆಗ್ ಬಣ್ಣ ಪಾಡೆದ್ ಸೊಂಟಗ್ ತಿರಿ ಕಟ್ಟ್‌ದ್ದ ಕೈಟೊಂಜಿ ತತ್ರ (ಕೊಡೆ) ಕೊರ್‌ದ್ ತೆಂಬರೆ ಬೊಟ್ಟೊದ್ ಪಾಡ್ದನಗ್ ಸರಿಯಾದ್ ನಲಿಪವುನೆ ಆಟಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲುಡ್ ಪಗೆಲ್ದ ಪೊರ್ತುಗು ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲ್‌ಗ ನಲಿತೊಂದು ಆಟಿಕಳೆಂಜೆ ಬರ್ಪುನವು ಇನಿಕ್ಕ್‌ಲಾ ಉಂಡು ನರಮಾನ್ಯಗ್, ಕಂಜಿ ಕೈಕಂಜಿಗ್ ಬರ್ಪುನ ತೊಂದರೆನ್ ಆಟಿಕಳೆಂಜೆ ತನ್ನ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಡ್ ಕೊಂಡೊದು ಪೋವುನ ತಾಕತ್ತ್‌ನ್ ಪಡೆವೊಂದೆ ಪನ್ಪುನ ನಂಬೊಲಿಗೆ ತುಳುವೆರೆಡ ಉಂಡು.

ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜಿನ ಪುಟ್ಟು ಕತೆ: ಈಸರ ದೇವೆರ್ 999 ಗಣೊಕ್ಲೆನ್ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ಗ್ ಕಡಪುಡುವೆರ್. ವರ್ಸ ಇಡೀ ಬೂತೊಲು ಕೈಲಾಸೊಗು ಬರಂದೆ ಉಪುನಗ ಅರೆನ ಬಲತ್ತ ಪಜ್ಜೆನ್ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ದಡಕ್ಕ ಒತ್ತುನಗ ಪುಟ್ಟಿನಾಯೆ ಆಟಿ ಕಳೆಂಜಿ ಪಂಡ್ದ್ ಕತೆಕುಲು ಪನ್ಪುಂಡು.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – THREAT OR OPPORTUNITY FOR HUMAN JOBS?

Mr. Koushik
III B.Com

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most important technologies in today's world. It is changing the way people work, study, and communicate. From voice assistants and online recommendations to healthcare and business applications, AI is becoming a part of our daily lives. However, a common question is whether AI is a threat to human jobs or a new opportunity for growth.

Artificial Intelligence allows machines to perform tasks that usually require human intelligence, such as learning, analysing information, and solving problems. Many companies use AI to improve their work speed and accuracy. For example, hospitals use AI to help doctors detect diseases, banks use AI to identify fraud, and businesses use AI to improve customer service.

AI provides many benefits to society. It can complete repetitive and difficult tasks quickly, saving human time and effort. It has also created new job opportunities in areas like software development, data science, robotics, and technology management. People with new skills can find better career opportunities in these growing fields.

However, AI also creates fear among workers because some jobs may be replaced by machines. For example, factories are using robots for certain tasks, and companies are using chatbots to answer customer questions. Workers who do not learn new skills may face challenges in the changing job market.

Even though AI can replace some jobs, it can also create many new opportunities. Technology has always changed the way people work. The important thing is to learn and adapt. Education and skill development can help people prepare for an AI-based future. Human abilities such as creativity, decision-making, communication, and emotional understanding will always remain important.

In conclusion, Artificial Intelligence is not only a threat but also a great opportunity. It should be used as a tool to support human abilities, not completely replace them. By gaining new skills and using technology wisely, humans and AI can work together to create a better and more successful future.



ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN COMMERCE

Ms. Shreeaksha
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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing the way businesses operate in today's world. It helps companies work more efficiently, understand customers, and make better decisions. From online shopping to banking and marketing, AI has become an important part of modern commerce.

One major role of AI in commerce is improving customer service. Many businesses use AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants to answer customer questions quickly and provide support at any time. This helps improve customer satisfaction and saves time. AI also helps businesses create a personalized shopping experience. By studying customer choices and buying habits, AI can recommend products that match their interests. This makes shopping easier and more convenient.

Another important use of AI is in sales and marketing. AI analyzes market trends and customer data to help businesses create effective advertisements and reach the right customers. It also helps companies predict future sales and plan their strategies. In supply chain and inventory management, AI helps businesses maintain the right amount of stock, improve delivery systems, and reduce costs. It can also detect fraud and improve security in online payments.

AI allows businesses to automate repetitive tasks such as data entry, billing, and order processing. This increases productivity and allows employees to focus on more creative and important work.

In conclusion, Artificial Intelligence plays a significant role in commerce by improving efficiency, reducing costs, and providing better services to customers. As technology continues to develop, AI will become an even more valuable tool for businesses around the world.

ARE WE REALLY BECOMING SLAVES TO MODERN TECHNOLOGY ?

Mr. Jason Preethesh Machado
III B.A

Dear readers, this Article is the summary of the report I read from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Kindly read it and understand the scenario of the topic:

Are We Really Becoming Slaves to Modern Technology?

Framing the misuse of online personal data as a mere "privacy issue" fundamentally soft-pedals the reality of digital exploitation. While true privacy concerns feelings like shyness or intimacy, digital transgressions—such as stealing credit card details to rack up debt—resemble tangible crimes like car theft rather than a simple boundary breach. Labelling these acts as privacy violations deflects public attention away from the darker reality of a massive, multi-billion-dollar global market built entirely on trafficking personal data.

At its core, this systemic harvesting of data is designed to control human behaviours, dictate purchasing habits, shape beliefs, and enforce digital compliance. This deep level of behavioural manipulation represents a normalisation of what can be accurately termed "digital slavery." While the term slavery carries an immense, abhorrent historical weight that should never be applied casually, it becomes appropriate when unpacking how online systems operate.

Unlike traditional chattel slavery, which legally viewed humans as property, or modern slavery, which relies on physical and psychological coercion, digital slavery blends elements of both through absolute behavioural control. Victims are effectively reduced to commodities within data markets. This modern trade is not driven by the whips and chains of the past, but is instead sustained by a powerful combination of surveillance technology, data trafficking, and artificial intelligence.

The debate over human ownership hinges on the concept of "self-alienation"—whether a person's "body-subject" (the physical and psychological self) can or should be treated as sellable property. While traditional law focuses on the physical body regarding issues like surrogacy or organ sales, the modern body-subject also inhabits a digital existence. Every online action, emotion, and memory is physically tracked and permanently stored in data centres, effectively mapping the individual's mind and behaviours much like neural pathways in the brain.

This digital footprint has given rise to new information "slave owners" who acquire personal data through theft, manipulation, or complex contracts. Corporations and governments mine, traffic, and commodify this data, treating it as an unowned raw resource akin to oil, where value and ownership belong solely to those who extract and refine it. Because this "forever storage" allows for total automated surveillance and control, the loss of data ownership represents a modern form of enslavement that governments have yet to adequately regulate or tax.

The argument that data trafficking by corporations and governments constitutes a form of "slavery" faces a philosophical challenge known as essentialism. Critics argue that since modern society champions individual autonomy, no single entity can define a "good life" for everyone. Therefore, if a person willingly chooses to have their personal data captured and their actions guided by algorithms, labelling their situation as "slavery" seems

invalid. To bypass this critique, a shift in perspective is required—moving away from the concept of violating self-property and toward the concept of self-alienation, which measures how third-party obstacles actively impede an individual's ability to live an autonomous life.

This self-alienation escalates into true "digital slavery" when personal data aggregation and trafficking systematically erode a citizen's agency through hidden coercion. Corporations and governments highly value this aggregated data because it allows them to manipulate behaviour, driving increased consumer sales for the former and greater state compliance for the latter. Ultimately, this personal data serves as the foundational fuel for algorithms, predictive analytics, artificial intelligence, and behavioural nudging strategies designed to quietly diminish individual free will.

Everyday life is saturated with digital surveillance and data collection, driven by both corporate profit and institutional overreach. Online advertising constantly leverages captured personal histories, while governments and commercial entities routinely bypass minimal data requirements through mandatory fields, effectively undermining privacy initiatives like the EU's GDPR. When data collection is legal, citizens are forced to agree to dense, incomprehensible legal agreements just to access basic digital spaces. This lack of oversight leaves a dangerously thin line between consumer enticement and systematic entrapment, allowing digital platforms to exploit human behaviour largely unchecked.

Governments have increasingly weaponised this data-gathering capability under the guise of convenient digital services to enforce social control. A prime example is Australia's controversial "Robo-debt" system, which weaponised data mining and opaque algorithms to diminish citizen autonomy and minimise bureaucratic complaints. When taken to its extreme, this level of state surveillance mirrors the Chinese government's social credit system, which penalises non-state-endorsed behaviour. Ultimately, as philosopher Slavoj •i•ek warns, the true danger lies in the deep interpenetration of massive data-processing corporations and state security agencies, creating a seamless matrix of social control that makes twentieth-century totalitarianism look primitive by comparison.

Framing the misuse of online personal data merely as a "privacy issue" drastically minimises the reality of digital exploitation. While genuine privacy concerns personal boundaries and intimacy, the systemic harvesting and trafficking of personal data function as a multi-billion-dollar global market akin to tangible crimes like theft. This pervasive data extraction is engineered to manipulate human behaviour, dictate purchasing habits, shape beliefs, and enforce digital compliance. This profound level of behavioural control represents a contemporary phenomenon that can be termed "digital slavery." Unlike historical chattel slavery or modern coercion, this digital iteration achieves absolute

behavioural control by reducing individuals to commodities within data markets, sustained by surveillance technology, data trafficking, and artificial intelligence.

The conceptual shift toward digital slavery occurs when an individual's complete digital existence, comprising every online action, emotion, and memory, is permanently tracked and stored as a raw resource for corporations and governments to extract, refine, and map for total automated surveillance. While some argue that platform engagement is a choice, this phenomenon is more accurately a form of self-alienation where hidden third-party obstacles systematically erode personal agency and free will through coercion, transforming data aggregation from a property breach into true digital enslavement. This surveillance saturates everyday life, forcing citizens to agree to dense, incomprehensible legal contracts just to access basic digital spaces and rendering privacy initiatives like the EU's GDPR largely ineffective. Furthermore, governments weaponise this data under the guise of convenient digital services to enforce social control, exemplified by Australia's algorithmic "Robo-debt" system and China's social credit system. Ultimately, the profound danger lies in the deep alliance between massive data-processing corporations and state security agencies, creating a seamless matrix of social control that quietly diminishes individual free will and makes twentieth-century totalitarianism look primitive by comparison.

THE SCIENCE OF SMART THINKING

Mr. Jason Preethesh Machado
III B.A

Smart thinking is the ability to make good decisions, solve problem effectively, and understand situations clearly.it is not only about having a high IQ but also about using the brain efficiently. scientists have studied how people think, learn, and make decisions, leading to valuable insights into the science of smart thinking.

How the brain works-the human brain contains billions of nerve cells called neurons. These neurons communicate with each other to process information, form memories, and make decisions. Smart thinking occurs when different parts of the brain work together to analyse information and find solutions.

Some key elements of smart thinking are critical thinking involves analysing facts objectively and evaluating information before making a judgement. It helps people avoid mistakes and make informed decisions. Smart thinkers understand and manage their emotions. They also recognise the feelings of others, which improve communication and relationships.

Habits that improve smart thinking are reading regularly to gain knowledge, asking questions and stay curious, practising problem-

solving activities, getting enough sleep and exercise, learning from mistakes and experiences.

Benefits of smart thinking is smart thinking improves academic performance, workplace productivity, and personal relationships. It helps people make better choices, overcome challenges, and achieve their goals more effectively.

Conclusion for this smart thinking is a skill that can be developed through practise and learning. By improving critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence and decision-making activities, anyone can become a smart thinker and lead a more successful life.

DIGITAL INDIA: PROGRESS WITH CHALLENGES

Ms. Bhoomika
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Introduction :

Digital India is one of the most important initiatives launched by the Government of India to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Started in 2015, the programme aims to improve online infrastructure, increase internet connectivity, and make government services available digitally to citizens. With the rapid growth of technology and smartphone usage, Digital India has changed the lives of millions of people across urban and rural areas. However, along with its achievements, the programme also faces several challenges that need attention.

Progress of Digital India :

One of the biggest achievements of Digital India is the expansion of internet services across the country. Today, millions of Indians use smartphones and affordable internet services for communication, education, banking, shopping, and entertainment. Rural areas, which once had very limited digital access, are now gradually becoming connected through broadband and mobile networks.

Digital payment systems have also grown rapidly under Digital India. Applications such as UPI, mobile banking, and digital wallets have made money transactions fast and easy. People can now pay bills, transfer money, and shop online within seconds. During the COVID-19 pandemic, digital payments became especially useful and helped maintain safe, contactless transactions.

Another major progress is in e-governance. Government services such as Aadhaar, online passport applications, railway ticket booking, income tax filing, and digital land records have made public services more transparent and efficient. Citizens no longer

need to stand in long queues for many services. Schemes like DigiLocker and online education platforms have further improved access to important documents and learning opportunities.

Digital India has also supported education and employment. Students can attend online classes, access study materials, and learn new skills through digital platforms. Many young people are finding jobs in the IT sector, digital marketing, software development, and online businesses. Small businesses and startups are also using digital tools to grow their work and reach more customers.

Challenges of Digital India

Despite its progress, Digital India still faces several challenges. One major problem is the digital divide. Many villages and remote areas still lack proper internet connectivity and electricity. Poor families may not afford smartphones, computers, or internet services. As a result, not everyone can equally benefit from digital facilities.

Digital literacy is another challenge. Many people, especially elderly citizens and those with low education levels, do not know how to use digital devices or online services properly. Without proper training and awareness, they may face difficulties in accessing government services or online education.

Cybersecurity and data privacy are also serious concerns. With increasing online activities, cases of cybercrime, hacking, online fraud, and misuse of personal information are rising. Many people lose money due to fake calls, scams, and unsafe websites. Strong cybersecurity systems and public awareness are necessary to protect citizens.

Another issue is the dependence on technology. Technical failures, server problems, or poor network connections can affect important services such as banking, healthcare, and online classes. In some places, digital systems are still slow and inefficient due to a lack of proper infrastructure.

Conclusion

Digital India has brought a major transformation in the country by improving connectivity, promoting digital payments, strengthening e-governance, and creating new opportunities in education and employment. It has made life easier and faster for millions of people. However, challenges such as the digital divide, lack of digital literacy, cybersecurity threats, and infrastructure issues still remain. To make Digital India fully successful, the government and society must work together to ensure equal access, better awareness, and secure digital systems for all citizens. With proper efforts, Digital India can help build a stronger, smarter, and more inclusive nation.

CRYPTOCURRENCY AND ITS FEATURES

Mr. Abhijeeth
III B.C.A

Cryptocurrency is a new type of digital money. It is used only through the internet. People can use it to buy products, pay for services, or send money to others. The most popular cryptocurrency is Bitcoin. Other examples are Ethereum and Litecoin. One important feature of cryptocurrency is that it is decentralized. This means it is not controlled by any bank or government. It works with the help of blockchain technology, which keeps a safe and permanent record of every transaction.

Another feature is security. Cryptocurrency uses special codes to protect users and their money. It also allows fast transactions, making it easy to send money anywhere in the world within minutes. In many cases, the transaction fees are low compared to traditional banking services. Cryptocurrency is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Users can make payments at any time without waiting for banks to open. It is also transparent, as all transactions are recorded on the blockchain and can be checked by anyone.

However, cryptocurrency has some disadvantages. Its value changes very quickly, so people may lose money if prices fall. There are also risks such as online scams, hacking, and fraud. Since it is still a new technology, many countries are making rules to control its use.

In conclusion, cryptocurrency is changing the way people think about money. It offers many benefits such as speed, security, and worldwide access. At the same time, it also has risks. Before using or investing in cryptocurrency, people should learn about it carefully and make informed decisions. In the future, cryptocurrency may become an important part of the global economy.

ARTIFICIAL GENERAL INTELLIGENCE: THE FUTURE OF INTELLIGENT MACHINES

Mr. Shreyas R. Kulal
III B.C.A

Artificial Intelligence is a part of our lives now. We use it in things like assistants and healthcare applications. Most Artificial Intelligence systems can only do tasks. People are working on something new called Artificial General Intelligence. This is a type of Artificial Intelligence that can do anything a human can do.

What is Artificial General Intelligence?

Artificial General Intelligence is a type of Artificial Intelligence that can learn and understand things like a human. It is not limited

to one task, like Artificial Intelligence systems. Artificial General Intelligence can adapt to situations and solve problems on its own. It can also learn from experience without needing to be retrained all the time.

An Artificial General Intelligence system would be able to reason and make decisions. It would be able to solve problems and understand what people are saying. It could even take what it learned in one area. Apply it to another area. This makes it very flexible and useful.

Benefits of Artificial General Intelligence

Artificial General Intelligence can bring benefits to society. It can help scientists and doctors find treatments and solve complex problems. It can also help students learn by providing lessons.

Businesses can use Artificial General Intelligence to improve how they work and make products. Artificial General Intelligence can also help with problems like climate change and healthcare by looking at a lot of data and coming up with solutions.

Challenges and Risks

Despite the things Artificial General Intelligence can do, it is not easy to make. We still do not fully understand how humans think and learn.

There are also concerns about ethics and safety. Artificial General Intelligence systems could take jobs away from people. Raise questions about privacy and accountability. We need to make sure that Artificial General Intelligence is aligned with values and is safe to use. Artificial General Intelligence is the next step in the development of Artificial Intelligence.

It is different from the Narrow Artificial Intelligence systems we have now. Artificial General Intelligence can. Adapt to many tasks. While it has benefits, it also raises important questions about ethics and safety. As we continue to work on Artificial General Intelligence, we need to make sure it is developed in a way that can help humanity and make the future better.

THE INCREASING HUMAN DEPENDENCE ON COMPUTERS

Ms. Pranathi
III B.C.A

In today's digital world, computers have become an essential part of our everyday lives. They have changed the way we learn, work, communicate, and even spend our free time. With their speed, accuracy, and ability to handle large amounts of information, computers have made many tasks easier and more efficient.

For students, computers are valuable learning tools. They are used for online classes, research, assignments, and developing new skills.

In the workplace, businesses depend on computers to store and manage data, communicate with clients, and improve productivity. In healthcare, doctors and hospitals use advanced computer systems to diagnose diseases, maintain patient records, and perform complex medical procedures. Even simple daily activities like online shopping, digital banking, paying bills, and connecting with friends on social media are now made possible through computers.

However, our growing dependence on computers also has some disadvantages. Spending long hours in front of a screen can cause eye strain, poor posture, and reduced physical activity, affecting our overall health. People may also spend less time interacting face-to-face, which can weaken personal relationships. Moreover, as we rely more on technology, the risks of cybercrime, data theft, and privacy breaches continue to increase.

Computers have undoubtedly made life easier and more convenient, but they should be used wisely. Maintaining a healthy balance between technology and real-life activities is important. By using computers responsibly, we can enjoy their many benefits while protecting our health, privacy, and human connections.

Another important benefit of computers is their role in communication and entertainment. People can easily stay connected with family and friends through emails, video calls, and social media. Computers also provide access to movies, music, games, and other forms of entertainment, making leisure time more enjoyable. They have brought people closer despite geographical distances.

Computers also play a vital role in scientific research and innovation. Scientists use powerful computers to analyze large amounts of data, predict weather conditions, explore space, develop medicines, and solve complex problems. In the field of education, computers support online learning platforms, virtual classrooms, and digital libraries, allowing students to learn anytime and anywhere.

In the future, computers will become even more advanced with technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, and Robotics. These technologies will improve healthcare, education, transportation, and many other industries. As technology continues to grow, learning computer skills will become increasingly important for everyone.

THE ROLE OF API'S IN MODERN SOFTWARE

Mr. Sanjay
III B.C.A

Today, technology is a part of our daily life in ways we often do not even notice. From ordering food and booking movie tickets to using social media, online shopping, and digital payments, modern software has made life faster and easier. But behind all these smooth experiences, there is an important technology working quietly in the background—APIs.

API stands for **Application Programming**

Interface. The term may sound technical, but the concept is actually quite simple. APIs help different software applications communicate with each other. They act like a connection or a bridge that allows one program to request data or services from another program and receive a response.

In modern software, APIs are one of the key reasons why apps and websites work so efficiently. They make digital platforms more connected, useful, and powerful.

Why APIs Matter in Modern Software :

Modern applications are not built as single, separate systems anymore. Most apps and websites depend on many services working together at the same time. APIs make these connections possible.

For example, a food delivery app may use one API to display restaurant information, another to process payments, and another to show live delivery tracking. In the same way, a shopping website may use APIs for login, payment, shipping updates, and customer support.

Without APIs, developers would have to build every single feature from the beginning, which would take much more time and effort. APIs make software development smarter and faster by allowing applications to use services that already exist.

APIs in the Apps We Use Every Day :

One of the most interesting things about APIs is that we use them every day without realizing it. They are part of many digital activities we perform regularly.

When we log in to a website using Google or Facebook, APIs are working in the background. When we book a cab and see the driver's location live on the map, APIs are involved. When we make an online payment through UPI, debit cards, or mobile wallets, APIs help connect the payment app with the bank or payment service.

Even weather apps, music apps, travel booking platforms, and social media sites depend heavily on APIs. This shows how APIs are not just technical tools for developers—they are also a major part of the digital services we enjoy every day.

Helping Different Systems Work Together

APIs are especially useful when different systems need to share information. In schools, hospitals, banks, and businesses, many software systems are used for different tasks. APIs help connect these systems so that data can move smoothly from one to another.

Take a hospital management system as an example. Patient records, doctor schedules, billing details, appointment booking, and notification systems all need to work together. APIs can connect these different parts and make the entire system more organized and efficient.

This reduces manual work, improves accuracy, and helps institutions manage their operations more smoothly.

Improving the User Experience :

Today's users expect apps to be quick, smart, and easy to use. APIs help make this possible by allowing applications to show real-time updates, connect with outside services, and perform tasks faster.

For users, this means a better and more

convenient experience. Whether it is getting an instant payment confirmation, receiving a delivery update, logging in with one click, or viewing live map directions, APIs make everything feel smooth and connected.

In many ways, APIs help turn ordinary software into modern, interactive, and user-friendly applications.

Conclusion

APIs play a major role in modern software because they help applications connect, communicate, and work together smoothly. They make software development easier, save time, improve user experience, and allow different systems to share information efficiently.

From social media and online shopping to hospitals, banking, and education systems, APIs are present almost everywhere in the digital world. Even though they work quietly in the background, their contribution is huge. As technology continues to grow and become more connected, APIs will remain one of the most important building blocks of modern software.

INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

Ms. Shreya
III B.C.A

Nowadays, technology is becoming smarter day by day, and one of the main reasons behind this is Machine Learning. We use machine learning in our daily lives without even realizing it. From getting movie recommendations on Netflix to using voice assistants like Google Assistant and Siri, machine learning is present everywhere.

Machine Learning is a branch of Artificial Intelligence that helps computers learn from data and improve their performance without being programmed for every task. Instead of following fixed instructions, machines analyze information, find patterns, and make decisions based on previous data.

Types of machine learning algorithms:

There are mainly three types of machine learning algorithms. The first one is Supervised Learning, where the machine learns using data that already has correct answers. It is commonly used in applications like spam email detection and predicting prices.

The second type is Unsupervised Learning, where the machine works with data that does not have predefined answers. It tries to find hidden patterns and similarities in the data. This method is useful in customer grouping and market analysis.

Another important type is Reinforcement Learning, where the machine learns through trial and error. It receives rewards for correct actions and penalties for wrong ones. This approach is widely used in robotics, self-driving cars, and game development.

Some popular machine learning algorithms include Linear Regression, Decision Trees, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Naive Bayes, and Random Forest. These algorithms are used to

solve different kinds of problems and improve the accuracy of predictions.

Machine learning has applications in many fields such as healthcare, education, banking, agriculture, and transportation. Doctors use it to detect diseases, banks use it to identify fraud, and online shopping platforms use it to recommend products to customers.

In conclusion, machine learning is one of the most important technologies of the modern era. It is changing the way we live and work, and its importance will continue to grow in the future. Understanding machine learning algorithms can help students and researchers explore new ideas and contribute to the development of intelligent systems.

SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION – A SILENT CRISIS AMONG YOUTH

Ms. Keerthana
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In the digital age, social media has become an inseparable part of our daily lives. Platforms that were created to connect people, share ideas, and spread information have transformed the way young individuals communicate and experience the world. However, behind the convenience and entertainment lies a growing concern — social media addiction. What appears to be harmless scrolling can slowly turn into a habit that affects mental health, academic performance, relationships, and overall well-being.

Social media addiction refers to excessive and uncontrollable use of social networking platforms despite negative consequences. Many young people find themselves spending hours checking notifications, viewing posts, or comparing their lives with others online. The constant need for likes, comments, and digital approval can create a cycle of dependence that is difficult to break.

One of the major impacts of excessive social media use is its effect on mental health. Continuous exposure to carefully edited images and seemingly perfect lifestyles can lead to feelings of insecurity, anxiety, and low self-esteem. The fear of missing out, commonly known as FOMO, often pushes students to remain constantly connected, even when they need time for rest or personal growth.

Academic life is also affected by this growing habit. Frequent notifications and the urge to check updates can reduce concentration and productivity. Students may spend valuable study hours online, leading to poor time management and increased stress. In some cases, excessive screen time also disrupts sleep patterns, affecting memory, focus, and physical health.

Another hidden consequence of social media addiction is the decline of real-world interactions. Although social platforms connect people virtually, excessive dependence on them can reduce face-to-face communication skills. Young individuals may become more comfortable expressing themselves online while struggling with meaningful offline conversations.

However, social media itself is not the enemy. When used responsibly, it can be a powerful tool for education, creativity, networking, and social awareness. Students can use these platforms to learn new skills, collaborate with others, and stay informed about important issues. The key lies in maintaining a healthy balance.

Overcoming social media addiction requires conscious effort. Setting screen-time limits, turning off unnecessary notifications, engaging in physical activities, and spending quality time with family and friends can help develop healthier habits. Educational institutions and families also have an important role in creating awareness about responsible digital usage.

The challenge before today's youth is not to completely reject technology but to use it wisely. Social media should remain a tool that supports personal development rather than a force that controls our lives. By creating a balanced relationship with the digital world, young people can enjoy the benefits of connectivity without becoming trapped by addiction.

In a world where being online has become the norm, learning when to disconnect may be the most important digital skill of all.

MENTAL HEALTH : THE HIDDEN STRUGGLE OF STUDENTS

Ms. Rashmitha
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College life is a time of learning, growth, and new opportunities. However, behind the achievements and smiles, many students silently face mental health challenges such as stress, anxiety, and loneliness.

Academic pressure, career worries, and personal responsibilities can affect students' emotional well-being. Continuous exams, assignments, and fear of failure may create stress. For example, even a high-performing student may struggle with anxiety about meeting expectations.

Apart from studies, adjusting to a new environment, staying away from family, and managing relationships can also be challenging. Social media comparisons can sometimes increase feelings of insecurity and self-doubt.

Mental health struggles are not always visible. A student who appears happy may still need support. Changes in behavior, lack of interest, and difficulty concentrating can be signs of emotional stress.

Creating awareness and encouraging open conversations about mental health can help students feel supported. A balanced lifestyle, hobbies, exercise, and positive relationships can improve emotional well-being.

Mental health is as important as physical health. A little understanding and kindness can help students overcome silent struggles and move towards a healthier future.

WOMEN'S SAFETY IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Introduction :

Women's safety is one of the most important concerns in today's modern society. Although the world has made great progress in science, technology, education, and development, many women still face insecurity and fear in their daily lives. Safety is a basic right of every human being, but unfortunately, many women continue to experience harassment, violence, discrimination, and abuse both in public and private spaces. A society can be called truly developed only when women can live freely and safely without fear.

Challenges Faced by Women :

In modern society, women are active in every field, such as education, business, politics, medicine, sports, and technology. Despite their achievements, they still face several safety-related challenges. Many women experience problems such as eve-teasing, domestic violence, workplace harassment, cyberbullying, stalking, kidnapping, and physical abuse.

Public places like buses, trains, roads, and marketplaces are sometimes unsafe, especially during late hours. Fear of crime affects women's confidence and freedom. Many families also restrict girls from traveling alone or pursuing higher education due to safety concerns. Such situations prevent women from enjoying equal opportunities in life.

Role of Education and Awareness

Education plays a major role in improving women's safety. People should be taught to respect women and treat them equally. Parents and teachers must teach children moral values, gender equality, kindness, and discipline from a young age. Awareness programs in schools, colleges, and communities can help people understand the importance of women's rights and safety.

Society should stop blaming victims and instead punish offenders strictly. Women should feel confident to report crimes without fear or shame. Public awareness campaigns through television, newspapers, and social media can encourage people to stand against violence and harassment.

Impact of Technology:

Technology has both advantages and disadvantages regarding women's safety. Today, smartphones, emergency helplines, GPS tracking, and safety applications help women contact family members or police during emergencies. Social media also spreads awareness about women's rights and safety.

However, cybercrimes against women are increasing rapidly. Online harassment, fake accounts, blackmail, and misuse of photos are common problems. Therefore, strict cyber laws and responsible internet usage are necessary. Women should also be educated about online privacy and digital safety.

Role of Government and Societ :y

The government plays an important role in ensuring women's safety. Strict laws should be implemented against crimes such as harassment, assault, and domestic violence. Fast legal action and proper punishment can create fear among criminals. Public areas should have CCTV cameras, street lights,

women helplines, and better police protection.

Society also has an equal responsibility. Men and boys should support gender equality and raise their voices against violence. Workplaces and educational institutions should provide a safe environment for women with proper anti-harassment policies.

Self-Protection and Confidence :
Women should also be encouraged to become confident and independent. Self-defense training can help women protect themselves in dangerous situations. Staying alert, avoiding **isolated areas at night, and informing trusted people about travel plans are some useful safety** measures. However, it is important to remember that women should not be blamed for crimes committed against them.

Conclusion :
Women's safety is essential for the growth and progress of any nation. A society where women feel respected and secure becomes stronger and more successful. Ensuring women's safety requires the combined efforts of families, schools, governments, and society. By spreading awareness, improving education, strengthening laws, and changing people's attitudes, we can create a modern society where every woman can live with dignity, freedom, and confidence.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH – CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

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Have you ever wondered why so many educated young people are still searching for jobs? Every year, thousands of students graduate with dreams of building successful careers, but many struggle to find employment. As a student, I believe youth unemployment is one of the biggest challenges our generation faces today.

A recent example is the situation after the COVID-19 pandemic. Many graduates completed their studies, but companies reduced recruitment due to economic uncertainty. Even today, many qualified students spend months preparing for interviews and competitive exams while waiting for the right opportunity. It is disappointing to see talented young people remain unemployed despite working hard to earn their degrees.

There are several reasons behind this problem. One major reason is the gap between what we learn in classrooms and what employers expect. Many students have good academic knowledge but lack practical skills, communication skills, or work experience. Another reason is the increasing number of job seekers compared to the limited number of vacancies. Rapid technological changes have also made it necessary to keep learning new skills.

Youth unemployment affects not only individuals but also society. It creates financial problems, lowers self-confidence, and causes stress among young people. Some even lose hope after repeated failures. When talented

youth remain unemployed, the country also loses valuable ideas and potential.

In my opinion, solving this problem requires the efforts of everyone. Colleges should provide more internships, skill-development programmes, and career guidance. The government should encourage start-ups and create more employment opportunities. Companies can help by offering training programmes for fresh graduates. At the same time, we students should not depend only on our degrees. We should improve our communication skills, learn new technologies, and be ready to adapt to changing job markets.

Youth are the future of every nation. If we are given the right opportunities and continue to improve ourselves, we can turn unemployment into success. As students, we must prepare ourselves not just to earn a degree but also to build the skills needed for a brighter future.

SKILL GAP IN COMMERCE EDUCATION

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Introduction :

Commerce education plays an important role in shaping the future of students who wish to build careers in business, banking, finance, accounting, marketing, and management. It provides theoretical knowledge about trade, economics, business operations, and financial systems. However, in the modern competitive world, many students face difficulties in getting suitable jobs even after completing their commerce degrees. One major reason for this problem is the "skill gap" in commerce education.

A skill gap refers to the difference between the skills required by industries and the skills possessed by students. Today, employers expect students to have practical knowledge, communication abilities, digital skills, analytical thinking, and professional confidence. Unfortunately, many educational institutions focus mainly on theoretical learning and examination marks. As a result, students may score well academically but lack practical skills needed in real workplaces.

The issue of the skill gap has become a serious challenge in commerce education. It affects the employability of students and reduces their confidence in professional environments. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the causes, effects, and solutions to this problem.

Meaning of Skill Gap in Commerce Education

Skill gap in commerce education means the mismatch between academic learning and industry expectations. Students learn concepts from textbooks, but they often do not get enough opportunities to apply those concepts practically. Companies require employees who can handle real business situations, use modern technology, communicate effectively, and solve problems independently.

For example, a student may study accounting theories but may not know how to use accounting software like Tally or Excel

efficiently. Similarly, students may learn marketing concepts but may not know how digital marketing works in actual business organisations.

Causes of Skill Gap in Commerce Education

1. Overemphasis on Theoretical Knowledge
Many colleges and universities mainly focus on textbook-based education and examinations. Students memorise answers to score marks instead of understanding practical applications. This creates a gap between academic knowledge and real-world requirements.

2. Lack of Practical Training
Practical exposure is limited in many commerce courses. Internships, industrial visits, workshops, and live projects are either insufficient or absent. Without practical experience, students fail to develop professional skills.

3. Outdated Curriculum
In several institutions, the syllabus is not updated regularly according to current market trends. Modern topics such as digital marketing, financial technology, data analytics, e-commerce, and artificial intelligence are not given enough importance.

4. Poor Communication Skills
Communication skills are essential in the commerce field because employees must interact with clients, customers, managers, and colleagues. Many students lack confidence in speaking English, giving presentations, or participating in group discussions.

5. Limited Digital Skills
Today's business world depends heavily on technology. Students are expected to know software applications, online business tools, and computer-based accounting systems. However, some students do not receive proper digital training during their education.

6. Lack of Career Guidance
Many students are unaware of industry expectations and career opportunities. Proper guidance regarding professional courses, job skills, and career planning is often missing in educational institutions.

Effect of Skill Gap

1. Unemployment and Underemployment
Even after graduation, many commerce students struggle to find suitable jobs because employers prefer candidates with practical skills and experience.

2. Reduced Confidence Among Students
Students may feel nervous and insecure during interviews or workplace situations because they lack professional exposure and communication skills.

3. Low Productivity in Organisations
Companies may need to spend extra time and money training new employees who do not possess the required skills.

4. Slow Economic Growth
Skilled human resources are important for national development. A large skill gap can reduce productivity and affect economic progress.

5. Increased Competition
Due to globalisation and technological advancements, competition in the job market has increased. Students without updated skills may find it difficult to compete successfully.

Measures to Reduce Skill Gap

1. Updating the Curriculum

Educational institutions should regularly revise the syllabus according to industry needs. Subjects related to technology, digital business, entrepreneurship, and financial software should be included.

2. Providing Practical Exposure
Colleges should organise internships, workshops, seminars, industrial visits, and training programs. Practical learning helps students understand real business environments.

3. Improving Communication Skills
Special training should be given for spoken English, presentations, group discussions, and personality development. These skills increase confidence and employability.

4. Encouraging Digital Learning
Students should be trained in computer applications, accounting software, Excel, online marketing tools, and data analysis techniques.

5. Industry–Institution Collaboration
Companies and educational institutions should work together to provide skill-based education. Guest lectures by industry experts can help students understand current business practices.

6. Promoting Skill Development Programs
Government and private organisations should conduct skill development programs for commerce students to prepare them for employment opportunities.

Importance of Skill-Based Commerce Education

Skill-based commerce education helps students become job-ready and professionally competent. It improves problem-solving abilities, teamwork, leadership qualities, and adaptability. Students with practical knowledge can perform better in workplaces and contribute positively to business organisations.

Such education also promotes entrepreneurship by encouraging students to start their own businesses. In the modern world, employers value creativity, innovation, and practical efficiency more than mere theoretical knowledge.

Conclusion

The skill gap in commerce education is one of the major challenges faced by students and educational institutions today. While commerce education provides valuable theoretical knowledge, it often fails to develop practical and professional skills required in the modern job market. As industries continue to evolve with technology and globalisation, students must be equipped with updated knowledge, digital abilities, communication skills, and practical experience.

Reducing the skill gap requires joint efforts from educational institutions, teachers, industries, government organisations, and students themselves. Curriculum reforms, practical training, digital learning, and career guidance can help bridge this gap effectively. Skill-based commerce education will not only improve employability but also contribute to economic growth and national development. Therefore, it is essential to transform commerce education into a more practical, modern, and industry-oriented system.



INFLATION AND RISING COST OF LIVING

Ms. Prashwitha
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Introduction :

Inflation and the rising cost of living are major economic problems faced by people all over the world. Inflation refers to the continuous increase in the prices of goods and services over time. As prices rise, the purchasing power of money decreases, which means people need to spend more money to buy the same products. The rising cost of living affects everyone, especially middle-class and low-income families. In recent years, the prices of food, fuel, transportation, education, healthcare, and housing have increased rapidly, making daily life difficult for many people.

Inflation is a natural part of an economy, but when it increases excessively, it creates financial pressure on individuals and businesses. People struggle to manage their expenses, save money, and maintain a comfortable lifestyle. Therefore, inflation and the rising cost of living have become important issues in modern society.

Meaning of Inflation:

Inflation is the steady increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy. It reduces the value of money over time. For example, an item that cost ₹ 100 a few years ago may cost ₹ 150 today due to inflation. This shows that the value of money has fallen because the same amount can now buy fewer goods.

Causes of Inflation:

There are several causes of inflation and rising living costs.

1. Increase in Demand

When the demand for goods and services becomes higher than the supply available in the market, prices rise. This situation is known as demand-pull inflation.

2. Increase in Production Costs

The prices of raw materials, fuel, electricity, and transportation often increase. As production costs rise, companies increase the prices of products to maintain profits.

3. Rise in Fuel Prices

Petrol, diesel, and cooking gas prices directly affect transportation and manufacturing costs. When fuel prices increase, the prices of many other goods also rise.

4. Population Growth

A growing population increases the demand for food, housing, water, and other necessities. If production does not increase equally, inflation occurs.

5. Global Economic Problems

Wars, natural disasters, pandemics, and international conflicts disturb supply chains and reduce production. This creates shortages and leads to higher prices.

Effects of Rising Cost of Living:

The rising cost of living affects people in many ways.

1. Financial Burden on Families

Families spend more money on food, rent, transport, education, and medical expenses.

Many households struggle to balance their monthly budgets.

2. Reduction in Savings
People are forced to spend most of their income on essential needs, leaving very little money for savings or investments.

3. Impact on Students
Students face difficulties because the costs of books, stationery, college fees, transportation, and hostel facilities increase every year.

4. Problems for Small Businesses
Small businesses suffer due to the high cost of raw materials and reduced customer spending. Some businesses may even face losses.

5. Lower Standard of Living
People may reduce spending on entertainment, travel, and luxury items. Some families may even cut down on nutritious food and healthcare expenses.

Impact on Society:
Inflation not only affects individuals but also the entire society. It increases economic inequality because poor people suffer more than rich people. Unemployment may also increase if companies reduce production due to high costs. Social stress and dissatisfaction can rise when people find it difficult to meet their basic needs.

Measures to Control Inflation:
Governments and central banks take several steps to control inflation.

1. Increasing Interest Rates
Banks may increase interest rates to reduce unnecessary borrowing and spending.

2. Encouraging Production
The government can encourage industries and agriculture to produce more goods and maintain supply.

3. Controlling Government Spending
Reducing unnecessary expenditure helps maintain economic balance.

4. Price Control Measures
The government may regulate the prices of essential goods to protect consumers from sudden price increases.

5. Public Awareness
People should learn to manage money wisely by preparing budgets, avoiding wasteful spending, and saving regularly.

Conclusion:
In conclusion, inflation and the rising cost of living are serious challenges in today's world. They affect the financial condition, lifestyle, and overall well-being of people. Rising prices make it difficult for families to manage daily expenses and maintain a good standard of living. Although inflation cannot be completely avoided, it can be controlled through proper government policies, increased production, and responsible financial management by citizens.

Both the government and the public must work together to reduce the negative effects of inflation. By controlling unnecessary expenses, promoting savings, and ensuring economic stability, society can overcome the problems caused by inflation and create a better future for everyone.

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON DAILY LIFE

Ms. Dhanushree
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Introduction :
Inflation is the continuous rise in the prices of goods and services over time. As prices increase, the purchasing power of money decreases, meaning people need more money to buy the same products. Inflation affects everyone, including students, workers, business owners, and retired people.

A clear example was seen after the COVID-19 pandemic, when the prices of cooking oil, vegetables, milk, LPG cylinders, and petrol increased sharply in India. Many families had to adjust their monthly budgets because their income remained almost the same while expenses kept rising.
Causes of Inflation
Inflation occurs due to increased demand, higher production costs, shortage of goods, and supply disruptions. Rising fuel prices are another major cause because transportation costs increase the prices of almost all products. For example, during the Russia–Ukraine conflict, global crude oil prices rose significantly, making transport and essential commodities more expensive.

Impact on Daily Life :
The biggest effect of inflation is the rising cost of living. Prices of food, medicines, electricity, education, and transport increase, forcing families to spend more on basic needs. A family that once managed comfortably with ?20,000 a month may now need ?25,000 or more for the same lifestyle.

Inflation also reduces the purchasing power of money. For instance, ?500 that could earlier buy lunch, a notebook, and bus fare for a student may now cover only lunch and transport. Savings also lose value over time, and retired people living on fixed pensions face greater financial difficulties.

Students are affected as college fees, hostel charges, books, and transport costs continue to rise. Many students take up part-time jobs to support their education. Higher fuel prices also increase bus fares, taxi charges, and the cost of transporting goods, making daily life more expensive.
Apart from financial problems, inflation creates stress and uncertainty. Many families postpone important plans such as buying a house or investing in the future because of rising living costs.

Measures to Control Inflation :
Governments can control inflation by improving the supply of goods, managing the money supply, and encouraging production. People can manage their finances by budgeting carefully, avoiding unnecessary expenses, saving regularly, and using public transport whenever possible.

Conclusion :
Inflation has a direct impact on our daily lives by increasing the cost of living, reducing purchasing power, and affecting savings. The rise in food and fuel prices after the COVID-19 pandemic showed how inflation can influence every household. Although moderate inflation is necessary for economic growth, high inflation creates financial and social challenges. Therefore, responsible government policies and wise financial planning by individuals are essential to reduce its negative effects.

CASHLESS ECONOMY : BOON OR CURSE?

Ms. Apeksha
II B.Com

"A simple tap, scan, or click—and the payment is done." This has become a part of our daily lives. Whether buying a cup of tea, paying college fees, or booking a train ticket, digital payments have made transactions faster and easier than ever before. India has witnessed a remarkable digital revolution, especially after the introduction of UPI, the 2016 demonetisation drive, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which encouraged contactless payments. But does a cashless economy benefit everyone, or does it also have hidden challenges?

A cashless economy offers many advantages. It is convenient, time-saving, and secure. People no longer need to carry large amounts of cash, reducing the risk of theft. Digital transactions are recorded automatically, making it easier to manage expenses and reducing tax evasion and corruption. Today, even small roadside vendors proudly display QR codes, allowing customers to pay instantly using their smartphones. This transformation has made daily life more efficient and connected.

However, every coin has two sides. A cashless economy is not equally accessible to everyone. Many elderly people and those living in rural areas still depend on cash because they lack smartphones, internet access, or digital literacy. Technical issues such as poor network connectivity, server failures, or power outages can interrupt transactions at crucial moments. Moreover, the increasing number of online frauds, phishing scams, and cyberattacks reminds us that digital convenience also comes with digital responsibility.

As a student, I believe that technology should make life easier, not more difficult. A cashless economy is undoubtedly a step towards a modern and transparent society, but it should never exclude those who are unable to use digital technology. Along with promoting digital payments, the government and financial institutions must strengthen cybersecurity, improve internet connectivity, and educate people about safe online practices.

A cashless economy is neither entirely a boon nor completely a curse—it depends on how wisely it is implemented. When technology is secure, inclusive, and accessible to all, it becomes a powerful tool for progress. Until then, the best approach is to allow both cash and digital payments to coexist, ensuring that no one is left behind in the journey towards a digital future.

DIGITAL PAYMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT

Ms. Sushmitha
III B.Com

In today's fast-paced digital world, the way people handle money has changed dramatically. Digital payments have become an essential part of everyday life, making transactions faster, safer, and more convenient. Whether it is shopping online, paying utility bills, booking tickets, or transferring money to friends and

family, digital payment systems have simplified financial transactions for millions of people.

Digital payments include methods such as Unified Payments Interface (UPI), mobile wallets, internet banking, debit and credit cards, and QR code-based payments. These methods allow users to make cashless transactions anytime and anywhere using smartphones or computers. The widespread availability of affordable internet and smartphones has further accelerated the adoption of digital payments.

One of the greatest advantages of digital payments is convenience. People no longer need to carry cash or wait in long queues at banks. Transactions are completed within seconds, saving both time and effort. Digital payments also provide transparency by maintaining electronic records of every transaction, making it easier to track expenses and manage personal finances.

Businesses have also benefited significantly from digital payment systems. Small vendors, retailers, and entrepreneurs can accept payments easily without investing in expensive infrastructure. This has increased customer satisfaction and expanded business opportunities. Governments also encourage digital payments because they promote transparency, reduce tax evasion, and support a more organized economy.

Despite these benefits, digital payments have certain challenges. Cybersecurity threats, online fraud, phishing attacks, and data privacy concerns require users to remain vigilant. Strong passwords, secure payment apps, and awareness of online scams are essential for safe digital transactions. In addition, digital payment systems depend on reliable internet connectivity, which may not always be available in remote areas.

As technology continues to evolve, digital payments are expected to become even more secure and accessible. Innovations such as biometric authentication, artificial intelligence, and blockchain technology are enhancing the safety and efficiency of digital financial services.

In conclusion, digital payments have revolutionized the way people conduct financial transactions. They offer speed, convenience, transparency, and economic growth while promoting a cashless society. By using digital payment systems responsibly and following safe online practices, individuals can enjoy their many benefits and contribute to a smarter and more digitally connected future.

IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR STUDENTS

Ms. Sukanya
III B.Com

Financial literacy is crucial in today's complex and interconnected world. It refers to the knowledge, skills and understanding of financial concepts that enable students to make

Informed decisions about their personal finances.

Here are some important reasons why financial literacy is essential:

1. Personal financial management
Financial literacy empowers students to

effectively manage their personal finances. It helps them understand budgeting, savings, investing and debt management, enabling them to make informed decisions about their money and achieve their financial goals.

2. Making informed financial decisions
With financial literacy, students can evaluate financial products and services effectively. They can understand the terms and conditions of loans, mortgages, insurance policies and investment opportunities, allowing them to make informed choices that align with their financial needs and objectives.

3. Building wealth and financial security
Financial literacy equips students with the knowledge to grow their wealth over time. It enables them to understand different investment options such as stocks, Bonds, real estate and retirement accounts. With this knowledge, an individual can make an educated investment decision and work toward building long-term financial security.

4. Avoiding financial pitfalls
Lack of financial literacy can lead to poor financial decisions and costly mistakes. Understanding concepts like interest rate, credit score, and compound interest helps students avoid excessive debt, predatory lending practices and scams. It also promotes responsible borrowing and helps individuals make informed decisions about loans and credit cards.

5. Entrepreneurship and economic growth
Financial literacy is Vital for aspiring entrepreneurs. It provides the foundation for understanding financial statements, cash flow management, and business planning. With these skills, entrepreneurs can make sound financial decisions, secure funding and effectively manage their businesses, contributing to economic growth and job creation.

6. Planning for retirement
Financial literacy plays a critical role in retirement planning. It helps students understand retirement accounts, investment strategies and the importance of savings for the future. With this knowledge, students can plan and save for retirement early, ensuring a comfortable and secure post-work life.

7. Navigating economic uncertainty
Financial literacy is particularly important during economic downturns and crises. Students with financial knowledge are better equipped to handle financial hardships, adapt their spending habits, and make informed decisions during uncertain times. They are more likely to have emergency funds, appropriate insurance coverage and contingency plans in place.

8. Empowerment and independence
Financial literacy empowers students to take control of their financial lives. It reduces dependency on financial advisors or institutions by equipping students with the skills and knowledge to manage their money independently. It fosters financial confidence and enables individuals to decide with align with their values and long-term goals.

Conclusion
Financial literacy is the ability to make smart decisions with money. This involves creating a budget, determining how much to save, selecting favourable loan terms, comprehending the impact on credit and distinguishing between different vehicles used for retirement. These skills are crucial for individuals to make wiser choices and act more responsibly with their personal finances. Financial literacy is an essential life skill that helps students manage money wisely, avoid common financial mistakes and build a secure future.

ROLE OF BANKING IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Vidhyashree
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Introduction:
Banking plays a very important role in the economic development of a country. Banks are considered the backbone of the financial system because they help in the flow of money in the economy. They collect savings from people and provide loans to individuals, businesses, industries, and farmers. This helps in increasing production, employment, trade, and overall economic growth. A strong banking system supports the development of every sector of the economy and improves the standard of living of people.

In modern society, banks not only keep money safe but also provide many financial services such as online banking, mobile banking, insurance, investment facilities, and digital payments. Economic development becomes faster when banking services are easily available to all people, including those in rural areas.

Meaning of Banking:
Banking refers to the business activity of accepting deposits from the public and lending money to those who need it. Banks act as intermediaries between savers and borrowers. They help in mobilizing savings and investing them in productive activities.

Some common types of banks are:
Commercial Banks
Cooperative Banks
Central Banks
Regional Rural Banks
Investment Banks

Role of Banking in Economic Develop ment:

1. Mobilization of Savings :
One of the main functions of banks is to encourage people to save money. Banks provide different types of deposit accounts such as savings accounts, fixed deposits, and recurring deposits. These savings are collected from the public and used for investment purposes.

When savings increase, capital formation also increases, which leads to economic growth.

2. Providing Loans and Credit :
Banks provide loans to farmers, businessmen, industries, students, and entrepreneurs. These loans help people start new businesses, expand industries, buy machinery, and increase production.

Credit facilities provided by banks support:
Industrial growth.
Agricultural development.
Small-scale industries
Self-employment opportunities.

Thus, banking contributes to higher income and employment in the economy.

3. Promotion of Trade and Commerce
Banks support both internal and international trade by providing financial services such as:
Letter of credit

Bank guarantee
Overdraft facilities
Foreign exchange services

These services make business transactions easier and safer. As trade increases, the economy develops rapidly.

4. Development of Agriculture

Agriculture is an important sector in many countries, such as India. Banks provide agricultural loans to farmers for buying seeds, fertilizers, tractors, irrigation facilities, and modern equipment. Rural banks and cooperative banks help farmers improve agricultural productivity and income. This leads to rural development and food security.

5. Encouraging Industrial Development

Industries require large amounts of capital for production and expansion. Banks provide long-term and short-term finance to industries. This helps industries purchase machinery, build factories, and adopt new technology. Industrial development increases employment opportunities and national income.

6. Generation of Employment

Banks create direct and indirect employment opportunities. Many people work in banks as managers, clerks, officers, and accountants. Banks also support businesses and industries through loans, which create jobs for thousands of people. Employment growth improves the purchasing power and living standards of citizens.

7. Development of Rural Areas

Modern banking services are reaching villages and remote areas. Rural banking helps people access financial services such as savings, loans, insurance, and digital payments. Financial inclusion helps reduce poverty and supports balanced economic development.

8. Promotion of Capital Formation

Banks encourage investment by collecting idle money from the public and channeling it into productive activities. This process is called capital formation.

Higher capital formation leads to:

Increased production
Better infrastructure
Economic stability
National development

9. Support for Government Policies

Banks help governments implement monetary and economic policies. Central banks control inflation, money supply, and interest rates through the banking system.

Banks also assist in:

Collection of taxes
Distribution of subsidies
Government welfare schemes
Public borrowing programs
This helps maintain economic stability.

10. Promotion of Digital Economy

Today, banks promote digital transactions through:
Internet banking
Mobile banking
UPI payments
Debit and credit cards
Online fund transfers

Digital banking reduces the use of cash and makes transactions faster, safer, and more transparent. It supports the growth of a modern economy.

Challenges Faced by the Banking Sector:

- Despite its importance, the banking sector faces several challenges:

- Bad loans and non-performing assets (NPAs)
- Cybersecurity risks
- Financial frauds
- Lack of banking awareness in rural areas
- Increasing competition from digital payment companies

Banks must adopt modern technology and strong security systems to overcome these challenges.

Conclusion :

Banking is essential for the economic development of a nation. It promotes savings, investment, trade, agriculture, industrial growth, and employment generation. Banks help in the efficient use of financial resources and improve the standard of living of people. In today's digital age, banking has become even more important for creating a strong and modern economy.

A healthy and efficient banking system is necessary for the progress and prosperity of every country. Therefore, governments and financial institutions must work together to strengthen the banking sector for sustainable economic development.

STARTUPS VS TRADITIONAL BUSINESS

Ms. Shravya
II B.Com

Imagine two young entrepreneurs. One opens a neighbourhood grocery store that has served customers for decades. The other launches a food delivery app from a small room with just a laptop and an internet connection. Both are running businesses, yet their approaches are completely different. This is the difference between a traditional business and a startup.

A traditional business usually follows a proven business model. It focuses on providing stable products or services, earning steady profits, and building long-term customer relationships. Local shops, restaurants, textile stores, and family-owned businesses are common examples. They play an important role in creating employment and supporting the local economy.

On the other hand, a startup is built around innovation. It aims to solve problems using new ideas and technology while growing rapidly. Many successful Indian startups such as Flipkart, Zerodha, and boAt began with simple ideas but transformed the way people shop, invest, and use electronic products. Their success inspires many young people to become entrepreneurs.

Startups have several advantages. They encourage creativity, introduce new technologies, generate employment, and attract investment. They are flexible and can quickly adapt to changing customer needs. However, startups also involve high risks. Many fail because of financial difficulties, intense competition, or the inability to attract

customers. Building a successful startup requires patience, innovation, and determination.

Traditional businesses, in contrast, offer stability and reliability. Since they usually have loyal customers and established markets, they face less uncertainty than startups. However, some traditional businesses struggle to compete if they fail to adopt modern technology or changing consumer preferences.

As a student, I believe that startups and traditional businesses are not competitors but partners in economic growth. While startups bring innovation and fresh ideas, traditional businesses provide experience, trust, and stability. The best example is how many local shops now use digital payment systems and online delivery services to modernize their businesses without losing their loyal customers.

In conclusion, both startups and traditional businesses have their own strengths and challenges. A country's economy grows stronger when innovation and tradition work together. Young entrepreneurs should learn from the experience of traditional businesses while embracing the creativity and technology that drive startups. After all, the future belongs not only to those who dream big but also to those who build wisely.

CONSUMER PSYCHOLOGY IN BUYING DECISIONS

Ms. Bhoomika
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Consumer psychology explains how people's emotions, thoughts, and social influences affect their buying decisions. Customers do not always purchase products based only on price or necessity; factors like brand image, advertisements, and personal experiences also influence their choices.

Companies use consumer psychology to attract customers. For example, Apple Inc. creates a strong brand image by focusing on innovation, design, and customer experience, which influences people to choose its products. Coca-Cola Company uses emotional advertising and memorable campaigns to create a connection with consumers.

Online platforms like Amazon use customer reviews, personalized recommendations, and limited-time offers to influence buying decisions. Similarly, fashion brands use trends and social media marketing to encourage customers to purchase their products.

Understanding consumer psychology helps businesses develop effective marketing strategies and helps customers make informed choices. By being aware of emotional and social influences, consumers can avoid unnecessary spending and choose products that provide real value.

PROBLEMS FACED BY SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. Adithya
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Introduction :

Small businesses play an important role in the economic development of a country. They create employment opportunities, encourage entrepreneurship, and help in the growth of local markets. Small businesses include grocery shops, small manufacturing units, tailoring shops, cafés, online startups, and many other local enterprises. Even though they contribute greatly to the economy, small businesses often face many difficulties in their daily operations. Lack of finance, competition from large companies, shortage of skilled workers, and changing customer demands are some of the major challenges faced by them. These problems make it difficult for small businesses to survive and grow in the competitive market.

Lack of Finance :

One of the biggest problems faced by small businesses is shortage of finance. Many small business owners do not have enough capital to start or expand their business. Banks and financial institutions may hesitate to provide loans because small businesses often lack proper security or credit history. Due to insufficient funds, they cannot purchase modern equipment, hire skilled employees, or advertise their products effectively. Financial difficulties also affect their ability to manage daily expenses and maintain business stability.

Heavy Competition :

Small businesses face strong competition from large companies and multinational brands. Big companies have better technology, more investment, and large-scale production facilities. They can offer products at lower prices and spend heavily on advertising. As a result, customers may prefer well-known brands over local small businesses. Online shopping platforms have also increased competition, making it difficult for small enterprises to attract customers and maintain profits.

Lack of Skilled Employees :

Many small businesses struggle to hire skilled and experienced workers. Skilled employees usually prefer large companies because they offer higher salaries, better job security, and additional benefits. Small businesses may not have enough resources to provide training programs or attractive salaries. Due to this, productivity and quality of products or services may be affected.

Marketing Problems :

Marketing is another major challenge for small businesses. Effective advertising requires money and proper planning. Many small businesses cannot afford television, newspaper, or digital advertisements. They often depend on word-of-mouth promotion and local customers. In today's digital world, businesses also need social media marketing

and online presence, but many small business owners lack technical knowledge in these areas.

Technological Challenges

Modern technology is essential for business growth. However, small businesses may find it difficult to adopt advanced technology because of high costs and lack of technical skills. Without proper technology, they may face delays in production, poor customer service, and difficulty in maintaining records. Businesses that fail to update themselves with modern trends may lose customers to competitors.

Government Rules and Regulations :

Small businesses also face difficulties in understanding and following government rules, taxes, and legal procedures. Obtaining licenses, paying taxes, and maintaining records can be complicated and time-consuming. Sometimes frequent changes in government policies create confusion among business owners. Small businesses may not have legal experts or accountants to guide them properly.

Rising Cost of Raw Materials :

The prices of raw materials, electricity, transportation, and rent are increasing continuously. Small businesses often find it difficult to manage these rising costs. Since they operate on a small scale, they cannot buy materials in bulk at lower prices like large companies. Increased costs reduce their profit margin and may even lead to losses.

Customer Satisfaction and Changing Demand :

Customer preferences change rapidly with time. Small businesses must continuously improve their products and services to satisfy customers. However, due to limited resources, they may not always meet changing market demands. Negative reviews and poor customer service can also affect their reputation and sales.

Impact of Economic Conditions :

Economic problems such as inflation, recession, and unemployment directly affect small businesses. During difficult economic periods, customers reduce spending, which lowers business income. Events such as pandemics or natural disasters can also create serious financial losses for small business owners.

Conclusion :

Small businesses are the backbone of the economy, but they face many challenges in their journey toward success. Financial problems, competition, lack of skilled workers, marketing difficulties, and rising costs create obstacles in their growth. Despite these problems, many small businesses continue to work hard with determination and innovation. Government support, proper financial assistance, training programs, and technological awareness can help small businesses overcome these challenges and achieve long-term success. Supporting small businesses is important because their growth contributes to employment, economic development, and overall progress of society.

GLOBALISATION VS LOCAL BUSINESS

Ms. Sameeksha
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Introduction

Globalisation is the process of connecting countries through trade, technology, communication, and the movement of goods and services. It allows businesses to reach customers around the world. On the other hand, local businesses mainly serve people within a particular town, city, or region. Both globalisation and local businesses play an important role in economic development.

Globalisation

Globalisation has made it easier for companies to sell products in different countries. It encourages international trade, creates employment opportunities, and provides consumers with a wide variety of products. It also helps businesses adopt new technologies and improve the quality of their goods and services.

However, globalisation also has some disadvantages. Small local businesses may struggle to compete with large multinational companies. It can also reduce the demand for traditional products and sometimes lead to the loss of local culture and customs.

Local Business

Local businesses are owned and operated within a community. They support the local economy by creating jobs and keeping money within the area. Local businesses often provide personalized customer service and promote traditional skills, handmade products, and local culture.

Despite these advantages, local businesses may face challenges such as limited resources, smaller markets, and competition from larger national and international companies.

Comparison

Globalisation offers greater opportunities for growth, innovation, and international trade, while local businesses focus on community development, personal relationships, and preserving local traditions. Globalisation connects the world, whereas local businesses strengthen local economies.

Conclusion

Both globalisation and local businesses are important for a balanced economy. Globalisation brings new opportunities and economic growth, while local businesses preserve culture, create local employment, and support community development. A healthy economy should encourage both global connections and strong local enterprises.

E-COMMERCE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Mr. Prathwik
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E-commerce has changed the way people buy and sell products. With the growth of the internet and smartphones, online shopping has become fast, easy, and convenient. Today, people can purchase goods, book tickets, and make payments from anywhere at any time.

E-commerce offers many opportunities. It helps businesses reach customers across the world without opening physical stores. It also creates jobs in areas like digital marketing, delivery services, and web development. For customers, it saves time, offers a wide variety of products, and provides convenient payment and home delivery options.

However, e-commerce also has some challenges. Cybersecurity threats, online fraud, and data privacy issues remain major concerns. Customers cannot physically check products before buying, which may lead to dissatisfaction. Delivery delays, return issues, and increasing competition among businesses are other common problems.

In conclusion, e-commerce has become an important part of modern life. Although it has certain challenges, its benefits are much greater. With improved technology, stronger security, and better customer service, e-commerce will continue to grow and shape the future of business.

IS ONLINE SHOPPING KILLING LOCAL SHOPS?

Ms. Sushmitha
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Online shopping has transformed the way people purchase goods and services. With just a few clicks, consumers can compare prices, read reviews, and have products delivered to their doorstep. While this convenience has made e-commerce increasingly popular, it has also raised an important question: Is online shopping killing local shops? The answer is complex. Although online shopping has created challenges for traditional retailers, it has also encouraged local businesses to adapt and innovate.

Growth of Online Shopping :

The rapid growth of internet access, smartphones, and digital payment systems has made online shopping a part of everyday life. E-commerce platforms offer customers a wide variety of products, attractive discounts, and home delivery. During the COVID-19 pandemic, online shopping became even more popular as people avoided crowded markets and relied on digital services for their daily needs.

Challenges Faced by Local Shops :

Local shops face intense competition from online retailers. Some of the major challenges include:

- Price Competition: Large online companies often sell products at lower prices due to bulk purchasing and economies of scale.
- Convenience: Customers can shop anytime without leaving their homes.
- Wider Choice: Online platforms provide access to thousands of brands and products that small shops cannot always stock.
- Changing Consumer Habits: Younger generations increasingly prefer digital shopping because of its speed and ease.

As a result, many small retailers experience reduced sales and lower profits, making it dif-

ficult for them to survive.

Why Local Shops Still Matter

Despite these challenges, local shops continue to play a vital role in society.

- They provide personalized customer service and expert advice.
- They create employment opportunities within the community.
- They support the local economy, as money spent locally often circulates within the region.
- Customers can inspect products before purchasing and receive items immediately without waiting for delivery.
- Local markets help preserve the unique culture and identity of neighborhoods.

How Local Shops Are Adapting :

Many local businesses are responding to online competition by embracing technology. They are:

- Selling products through social media and online marketplaces.
- Offering home delivery and digital payment options.
- Providing loyalty programs and personalized services.
- Focusing on high-quality products and building strong customer relationships.

These strategies help local shops remain competitive while maintaining their personal connection with customers.

Finding a Balance

Rather than replacing local shops completely, online shopping and traditional retail can coexist. Consumers can enjoy the convenience of online shopping while supporting neighborhood businesses whenever possible. Governments and local communities can also encourage small businesses through training programs, financial assistance, and digital marketing support.

Conclusion

Online shopping has undoubtedly changed the retail industry and created significant challenges for local shops. However, it is not solely responsible for their decline. Success today depends on how businesses adapt to changing consumer preferences and technological advancements. By combining modern digital tools with personalized service, local shops can continue to thrive. As responsible consumers, we should recognize the value of supporting local businesses while enjoying the benefits of online shopping. A balanced approach will strengthen both the economy and the community.

QUICK COMMERCE: CONVENIENCE OR WASTE?

Ms. Anisha Bhandary
III B.Com

Introduction :

Quick commerce means delivering products like groceries, food, medicines, and daily needs within 10–30 minutes through online apps. Companies such as Blinkit, Zepto, and Swiggy have made shopping faster and easier. Quick commerce is becoming popular, especially among students, working people, and families living in cities.

However, many people question whether quick commerce is truly helpful or if it creates waste and unhealthy habits. It has both advantages and disadvantages.

Meaning of Quick Commerce :
Quick commerce, also called Q-commerce, is a business model where products are delivered to customers in a very short time using mobile apps and nearby warehouses. It focuses on speed, convenience, and instant service.

Advantages of quick commerce :

1. Saves Time : People can order groceries, snacks, medicines, and household items within minutes instead of going to stores. This is useful for busy workers and students.

2. Easy and Convenient : Customers can shop anytime from home using their phones. It reduces physical effort and waiting time.

3. Helpful During Emergencies : Quick commerce is useful when people urgently need medicines, baby products, or food during late hours or bad weather.

4. Creates Employment : Delivery services provide jobs for delivery partners, warehouse workers, and customer support staff.

5. Better Customer Experience : Fast delivery and easy payment methods improve customer satisfaction and make shopping comfortable.

Disadvantages of quick commerce :

1. Increase in Packaging Waste : Most orders use plastic covers, paper bags, and boxes. This creates environmental pollution and more garbage.

2. Encourages Impulsive Buying : People may order unnecessary products because delivery is fast and attractive discounts are available.

3. Pressure on Delivery Workers : Delivery workers often face stress to deliver products quickly, which may affect their health and safety.

4. Affects Small Local Shops : Small grocery stores may lose customers because people prefer fast online delivery services.

5. Traffic and Pollution : Frequent deliveries increase vehicle movement, fuel usage, and pollution in cities.

Is quick commerce convenience or a waste?
Quick commerce is convenient because it saves time and makes life easier. At the same time, it can become wasteful when people overuse it for unnecessary purchases and when packaging waste harms the environment. Therefore, quick commerce should be used responsibly and wisely.

Conclusion :
Quick commerce has changed the way people shop by providing fast and easy delivery services. It offers convenience, employment opportunities, and better customer service. However, it also creates packaging waste, environmental problems, and pressure on delivery workers. If customers use quick commerce carefully and companies adopt eco-friendly practices, it can become more beneficial for society.

EDUCATION SYSTEM : THE NEED FOR REFORM

Ms. Shravya
III B.A

Education is the foundation of a successful society. It helps students gain knowledge, develop skills, and prepare for the future. However, the current education system still focuses more on marks than on learning. This is why many people believe that our education system needs reform.

Today, many students spend hours memorizing answers just to score well in exams. As a result, they may achieve good marks but struggle to solve real-life problems. For example, a student may score high in science but find it difficult to apply that knowledge in practical situations or during job interviews.

Education should focus on developing creativity, critical thinking, communication, and problem-solving skills. Schools and colleges should encourage practical learning through projects, experiments, group discussions, and internships instead of depending only on textbooks and examinations.

Mental health and career guidance should also be given importance. Many students feel stressed because of academic pressure and competition. Regular counseling and skill-based training can help them become more confident and prepared for life.

A good education system does not produce only high scorers but also creates responsible, skilled, and confident individuals. By making learning more practical, enjoyable, and student-friendly, we can build a brighter future for both students and society.

CLIMATE CHANGE: A GLOBAL EMERGENCY

Ms. Gayathri
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Climate change is one of the biggest problems the world is facing today. It means changes in the Earth's weather and temperature over a long period of time. Human activities like cutting down trees, using too much fuel, and causing pollution are the main reasons for climate change.

We can see its effects around us. Many places are experiencing extreme heat, heavy rains, floods, droughts, and stronger storms. For example, melting ice in polar regions is causing sea levels to rise, which puts coastal areas at risk. Weather changes also make it harder for farmers to grow crops.

Climate change affects not only nature but also human life. It can lead to shortages of food and water and create health problems. If we do not take action now, future generations will face more serious difficulties.

Everyone has a role in protecting the environment. Governments should take strong steps to reduce pollution, while people can help by saving energy, planting trees, using public transport, and reducing waste.

Climate change is a global emergency that needs immediate attention. Small actions by each person can create a big change. Protecting our planet today will help build a safer and healthier future.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH VS. MISUSE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Ms. Thrasha Kulal
II B.A

Today, social media is a part of our daily lives. It allows people to share their thoughts, opinions, and ideas with others. This is an example of freedom of speech, which gives everyone the right to express themselves. Many people have used social media to support good causes, raise awareness, and help others. For example, the **#MeToo** campaign encouraged many people to speak openly about harassment and inspired positive change.

But sometimes, people misuse social media. They spread fake news, post hurtful comments, or bully others online. During floods, pandemics, and other emergencies, false messages shared on social media have caused fear and confusion. Some people also insult others or spread rumors, thinking it is their right to say anything. However, such actions can hurt individuals and create problems in society.

Freedom of speech does not mean we can say or post anything without thinking. We should always check if the information is true and respect other people's feelings and opinions.

Social media is a powerful tool. If we use it wisely, it can educate, connect, and inspire people. The best way to enjoy freedom of speech is to use it with honesty, kindness, and responsibility.

ELLORA: A PEAK OF ARCHITECTURE

Ms. Shravya
III B.Com

India is home to over a thousand heritage sites that have stood strong for centuries, bearing witness to its mesmerizing history and architectural prowess. Among these sites are the renowned Ellora Caves, locally known as "Verul Leni", located in Maharashtra's Aurangabad. The name Ellora itself evokes a sense of awe, representing one of the largest rock-hewn monastic-temple complexes in the world.

These 34 monasteries and temples, spanning over 2 km, were carved side by side into a high basalt cliff. Ellora Caves is an impressive amalgamation of Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain cave temples, showcasing a spirit of tolerance and religious harmony characteristic of ancient India. The complex is a testament to the country's rich cultural heritage, illustrating the symphony and synchronicity of the period.

The caves include Buddhist chaityas and

viharas, Hindu temples, and Jain shrines, reflecting the unique artistic creation and technological wisdom of the time. In recognition of its cultural significance, Ellora was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983.

The rock-cut activity at Ellora occurred in three phases, from the 6th to the 12th century. The earliest caves (1-12) reflect the Mahayana philosophy of Buddhism, while the Brahmanical group (caves 13-29) includes the renowned Kailasa temple (cave 16). The Jaina group (caves 30-34) features exquisite sculptures and paintings.

Cave 10

The Visvakarma Cave – "Sutar ki Jhopdi"

The Visvakarma Cave, locally known as _Sutar ki Jhopdi_ due to its construction style, is the only chaitya in this series of caves. Constructed around the 7th century CE, it may not be as grand in proportion or decoration as others, yet it remains a splendid work.

The cave features a large open courtyard in front, surrounded by a corridor. The frieze above the pillars is carved with various representations.

The inner temple consists of a central nave and side aisles, measuring 85 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and 34 feet in height. The nave is separated from the aisles by 28 octagonal pillars, each 14 feet high with plain bracket capitals. Two additional square pillars near the entrance support the gallery above and divide the front aisle. One pillar bears an inscription dated Saka 1228, equivalent to 1306 CE.

An interesting aspect of this chaitya is the absence of the typical horseshoe-style façade found at sites like Ajanta or Bhaja.

At the rear of the nave stands a massive stupa, nearly 27 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. It has a simple circular base, a hemispherical dome, and a square capital, typical of stupa design. Characteristic of Mahayana construction, a large frontispiece nearly 17 feet high is attached to it. Carved on this is an 11-foot colossal seated Buddha with his feet down, flanked by his usual attendants. Above his head, the Bodhi Tree is carved on the arch, with dwarfs on either side.

The arched roof is carved to imitate wooden ribs, each rising from behind a small Naga bust — alternating male and female — and joining a ridge piece above. This imitation suggests a developmental stage in rock-cut architecture, where the original wooden ceiling was replicated in stone.

The sequence of chaitya construction can be traced from early wood-fronted examples at Pitalkhora, Kondane, and Bhaja, through the stone-fronted caves of Bedsa and Karla, to the elaborately decorated ones at Ajanta, and finally to this cave, where most external characteristic features are lost.

The deep frieze above the pillars is divided into two belts. The lower, narrower belt is carved with crowds of plump little _ganas_ in various seated positions. The upper, deeper belt is divided above each pillar into compartments, each usually containing a Buddha with two attendants, Padmapani and Vajrapani.

Cave 11 and Cave 12

These caves are spectacular, multi-storied Buddhist monasteries carved from solid basalt rock. Dating to the 8th century CE, they mark the final phase of Buddhist rock-cut

architecture in the region and prominently feature the esoteric deities of Vajrayana Buddhism.

Cave 11 – "Do Tal" (The Two-Storied Cave)

Despite its name meaning "two floors," Cave 11 actually has three levels; the ground floor was discovered later.

- Design: The cave is primarily a _vihara_ (monastery) that served as both a residential space and a place of learning for monks.

- Ground & Middle Floors: These levels feature spacious verandahs and pillared halls. The rear walls are adorned with beautifully carved shrines depicting the Buddha seated in various postures, flanked by Bodhisattvas such as Padmapani and Vajrapani.

- Third Floor: The top level is highly distinctive, with an open-air pavilion supported by pillars that offers an expansive view of the surrounding valley.

Cave 12 – "Teen Tal" (The Three-Storied Cave)

Considered one of the grandest of all the Buddhist caves at Ellora, Cave 12 is a massive, three-storied _mahavihara_ (great monastery).

- Exterior: The towering, three-story façade is meticulously carved directly from the cliff face.

- Lower Floors: The ground and middle floors feature rows of heavy pillars and elaborate walls covered in detailed carvings.

- Top Floor Shrine: The upper floor is the most remarkable section. It houses a massive sanctum containing a striking, larger-than-life statue of the Buddha in _dharmachakra mudra_ (teaching gesture).

- Vajrayana Deities: Unlike the earlier, simpler Buddhist caves, Cave 12 is deeply influenced by Vajrayana and Tantric Buddhism. The walls and antechambers are densely carved with an array of deities, including the goddess of learning and multiple manifestations of Bodhisattvas.

Together, both caves illustrate the evolution of ancient Indian rock-cut engineering and offer a fascinating glimpse into the later stages of Buddhist art and philosophy before the revival of Hinduism in the region.

Cave 16:

Kailasa Temple: Carved from the Top Down.

The Kailasa Temple (Cave 16) at Ellora is one of the world's most spectacular rock-cut monuments. Carved from a _single_ massive basalt rock face over 1,200 years ago, it's the largest monolithic Hindu temple at Ellora. It represents Mount Kailasa, Lord Shiva's Himalayan abode. This is part of the Ellora Caves complex near Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

Most construction is credited to 8th-century Rashtrakuta King Krishna I (r. 757–773 CE). Work may have started under his predecessor, Dantidurga. Later rulers added to it. Chalukyan and Pallava artisans contributed, giving it Dravidian architectural features.

Instead of building up, artisans dug three huge vertical trenches into the cliff and carved _downward_. Using only hammers and chisels, they removed 200,000 tonnes of rock. As they descended, they sculpted the main

temple, _shikhara_ (tower), free-standing pillars, shrines, and detailed reliefs. No mystery — just extraordinary skill.

A 10th-century text tells of a Rashtrakuta queen who vowed to fast until she saw the _shikhara_ of a Shiva temple. Architect Kokasa proposed carving top-down so the tower could be finished first, letting the queen break her fast quickly.

Architectural features:

- Layout: A two-storey gateway opens to a U-shaped courtyard. The main _mandapa_ (hall) has 16 pillars. A bridge connects to the Nandi_mandapa_.Two45-ft_dwajastambams_ (flag pillars) flank it.

- Shrines: Five detached shrines, including ones for Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati.

- Sculptures: Every surface tells Puranic stories. Famous panels: Ravana shaking Mount Kailasa, Shiva-Parvati playing dice, Varaha lifting Prithvi, Narasimha, Durga slaying Mahishasura. Ramayana and Mahabharata are depicted in seven-row panels.

- Paintings: Traces of original painted ceilings remain.

- Entrance: Gajalakshmi on a lotus, flanked by elephants pouring water. Left side: Shaivite deities. Right side: Vaishnavite deities.

The Kailasa Temple is a peak of Indian rock-cut architecture — a fusion of engineering, art, and devotion. Standing under its cliff-cut overhangs, you see how human vision and persistence transformed raw basalt into a masterpiece.

The other major architectural wonders, like

- Cave 15 (Dasavatara)

- Cave 21 (Ramesvara)

- Cave 29 (Dumar Lena), etc

The Ellora Caves serve as a window to ancient India, showcasing socio-cultural phenomena, material culture, politics, and lifestyles. The ensemble is a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius, and a testament to the country's rich cultural heritage.



WHAT SHOULD I CALL YOU?

Mr. Jason Preethesh Machado
III BA

Where one or two gather is called to duet.
Whereas were more than five gathered, then it is called a club.
But when two or more gather In Relations,
Then it is called a family.

Where two or three gather Is called unity.
Whereas were more than five gather, then it is called an assembly.
But when two or more gather in unity,
It is called friends.

Where three or four gather is called gathering.
Whereas were more than five gather, then it is called a party
But when two or more gather in gathering,
It is still Called Friends.

Hence it is proved that Friends are those,
Who United and gathered together,
Thus, friendship means,
Where we gather together.



THE MAN IN A WOMAN

Ms. Shravya
III B.A

Woman, how are you?
A man with feelings of hatred or a man with emotions of love and unity,
A man with everything yet he sacrifices everything I call,
Oh! Woman, how are you?

Why are you woman?
Why not a lady or a girl?
Why not a she or a her?
Yet in this we see the dominance of a man.

Why oh woman, why are you carrying a man in your name?
Why on man, why are you hiding in a woman's name?
Why you a man dominating on the woman?
I'm asking to that man who is hiding under a woman.

At the end of the day a woman is the one who cares for you.
Respect the name of a woman,
Who carries Not only senses but also you Oh man.
If you are a man or a woman then I'm both in one I say.

Because I am born in Union,
And I carry the union and this unity,
This union will never be broken,
Because woman is always together with a man.

MY VILLAGE IS BEAUTIFUL

Mr. Jason Preethesh Machado
III BA

Beauty is unmatched and remarkable.
Yet the eyes decide what is this?
Beauty or ugly, is what you and I see?
Beauty is really unmatched and remarkable.

The roads are filled with tar and stars,
With every corner we see about a hole.
To understand the situation of our people,
Yes, truly the beauty is unmatched and remarkable.

The buildings are Seen with Rods and bonds,
With every floor we see about a loss of utilities.
To understand the situation of our people,
Yes, truly the beauty is unmatched and remarkable.

The skies are seen from above and below,
With every site we see about a barren land with no water.
To understand the situation of our people,
Yes, truly the beauty is unmatched and remarkable.

Yes, I am speaking about my village
The once a poor muddy congregation
Today is one of the largest combinations of concrete
This beauty is unmatched and remarkable.

Please citizens of my village, please
Help me to look into the beauty of my village,
Please bring back the nostalgic beauty of my village.
Which is truly unmatched and remarkable.

रील्स की दुनीया और असली जिंदगी

काव्या
तृतीय बी.सी.ए

आज का समय इंटरनेट और सोशल मीडिया का समय है । तकनीक ने इंसान के जीवन को पहले की तुलना में बहुत आसान बना दिया है । मोबाइल फोन अब केवल बात करने का साधन नहीं रहा, बल्कि यह मनोरंजन, शिक्षा, व्यापार और सामाजिक संपर्क का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम बन चुका है । इंस्टाग्राम, फेसबुक, यूट्यूब और अन्य सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर आने वाली छोटी वीडियो, जिन्हें "रील्स" कहा जाता है, आज हर उम्र के लोगों के बीच बेहद लोकप्रिय हो चुकी हैं । कुछ सेकंड की ये वीडियो लोगों का ध्यान तुरंत आकर्षित कर लेती हैं ।

मनोरंजन, डांस, कॉमेडी, फैशन, शिक्षा, खाना बनाने की विधि या और यात्रा जैसे अनगिनत विषयों पर रील्स बनाई जा रही हैं । रील्स ने लोगों को अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाने का एक नया मंच दिया है । पहले जहाँ अपनी कला को दुनिया तक पहुँचाने के लिए बड़े मंच या टी वी की जरुरत होती थी, वही आज एक साधारण मोबाइल फोन और इंटरनेट के जरिए कोई भी व्यक्ति लाखों लोगों तक पहँच सकता है । यही कारण है कि आज लाखों युवा रील्स बनाकर प्रसिद्ध होना चाहते हैं । लेकिन इस चमकदार दुनिया के पीछे एक ऐसी सच्चाई भी छिपी है, जिसे समझना बहुत जरूरी है । रील्स की दुनिया जितनी आकर्षक दिखाई देती है, असली जिंदगी उससे काफी अलग होती है ।

सोशल मीडिया पर दिखाई देने वाली दुनिया अक्सर पूरी तरह वास्तविक नहीं होती । लोग अपनी जिंदगी के केवल अच्छे और खुशहाल पल ही दूसरों के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं । महँगे कपड़े, खूबसूरत स्थान, लग्जुरी कारें, बड़ी पार्टियाँ और हमेशा मुस्कुराते चेहरे देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि हर व्यक्ति बहुत खुश और सफल है । लेकिन वास्तविक जीवन में हर इंसान संघर्ष, दुख, तनाव और जिम्मेदारियों से गुजरता है । कैमरे के पीछे की सच्चाई अक्सर किसी को दिखाई नहीं देती ।

आज की युवा पीढ़ी रील्स से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रही है । कई विद्यार्थी अपना अधिकतर समय मोबाईल पर वीडियो देखने और बनाने में बिताने लगे हैं । पहले जहाँ लोग किताबें पढ़ते, खेलते या परिवार के साथ समय बिताते थे, वहीं अब घंटों तक स्क्रीन के सामने बैठे रहते हैं । रील्स की आदत इतनी बढ़ चुकी है कि कुछ लोग बिना कारण बार–बार मोबाइल को लेकर वीडियो देखने लगते हैं । यह धीरे–धीरे एक लत का रूप ले लेती है । रील्स का सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव लोगों की मानसिक स्थिति पर पड़ रहा है । जब लोग दूसरों की चमकदार जिंदगी देखते हैं, तो वे अपनी जिंदगी से असंतुष्ट होने लगते हैं । उन्हें लगता है कि उनकी जिंदगी में कुछ कमी है । दूसरों की सफलता देखकर कई लोग खुद को कामजोर और असफल समझने

लगते हैं । यही कारण है कि आज युवाओं में तनाव, चिंता और आत्मविश्वास की कमी जैसी समस्याएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं ।

सोशल मीडिया पर लाइक्स, कमेंट्स और फॉलोअर्स पाने की होड़ भी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। कुछ लोग प्रसिद्ध होने के लिए किसी भी हद तक जाने को तैयार हो जाते हैं । कई बार लोग खतरनाक स्टंट करते हैं, झूठी–झूठी बातें फैलाते हैं या केवल लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए अजीब हरकते करते हैं । कुछ लोग अपनी असली पहचान छोड़कर केवल सोशल मीडिया की नकली दुनिया में जीने लगते हैं । यह स्थिति समाज के लिए चिंता का विषय बनती जा रही है ।

रील्स का प्रभाव केवल मानसिक जीवन पर ही नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक रिश्तों पर भी पड़ रहा है । पहले लोग अपने परिवार और दोस्तों के साथ बैठकर बातें करते थे, लेकिन अब अधिकतर लोग मोबाइल स्क्रीन में व्यस्त रहते हैं । एक ही घर में रहने वाले लोग भी एक दूसरे से कम बात करते हैं । रिश्तों में दूरी बढ़ती जा रही है । लोग वास्तविक दुनिया से ज्यादा वर्चुअल दुनिया में जीने लगे हैं । इसके अलावा रील्स ने समय की बर्बादी को भी बढ़ावा दिया है । कुछ सेकंड की वीडियो देखते–देखते घंटों निकल जाते हैं और लोगों को इसका एहसास भी नहीं होता । विद्यार्थी अपनी पढ़ाई पर ध्यान नहीं दे पाते, कर्मचारी अपने काम में पूरी एकाग्रता नहीं रख पाते और कई लोग अपने महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को टालने लगते हैं । इससे उत्पादकता और अनुशासन दोनों प्रभावित होते हैं ।

हालांकि रील्स के केवल नकारात्मक प्रभाव ही नहीं है । यदि इसका सही तरीके से उपयोग किया जाए, तो यह बहुत लाभदायक भी हो सकती है । आज कई लोग रील्स के माध्यम से नई चीजें सीख रहे हैं । शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, फिटनेस, भाषा सीखना, खाना बनना और व्यवसाय से जुड़ी उपयोगी जानकारी भी रील्स के जरिए तेजी से लोगों तक पहुँच रही है । छोटे कलाकारों, गायकों, डांसर्स और कॉमेडियन्स को अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाने का अच्छा अवसर मिला है । कई लोगों ने सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से अपना करियर भी बनाया है । रील्स ने छोटे व्यापारियों और कंपनियों को भी अपने उत्पादों का प्रचार करने का नया तरीका दिया है ।

पहले जहाँ विज्ञापन के लिए बड़े खर्च की जरूरत होती थी, वहीं अब सोशल मीडिया के जरिए कम खर्च में लाखों लोगों तक पहँचा जा सकता है । इसने डिजिटल मार्केटिंग और ऑनलाइन व्यवसाय को भी बढ़ावा दिया है ।

लेकिन, हर चीज की तरह रील्स का उपयोग भी सीमित और संतुलित होना चाहिए । यदि हम केवल सोशल मीडिया की दुनिया में खो जाएँ, तो हम अपनी असली जिंदगी की खुशियों को भूल सकते हैं । असली खुशी लाइक्स और फॉलोअर्स में नहीं, बल्कि परिवार के प्यार, सच्ची दोस्ती, मेहनत और आत्मविश्वास में होती है । हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि सोशल मीडिया पर दिखाई देने वाली हर चीज सच नहीं होती । वहाँ लोग केवल अपनी जिंदगी का सबसे अच्छा

हिस्सा दिखाते हैं, पूरी सच्चाई नहीं । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि युवा सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग समझदारी से करें। हमें अपने समय का सही उपयोग करना चाहिए और पढ़ाई, खेल, परिवार और अपने सपनों पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। डिजिटल दुनिया का आनंद लेना गलत नहीं है, लेकिन उसमें पूरी तरह खो जाना निश्चित रूप से उचित नहीं है ।

अंत में यही कहा जा सकता है कि रील्स की दुनिया आकर्षक और मनोरंजक जरूर है, लेकिन असली जिंदगी उससे कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। सोशल मीडिया केवल जीवन का एक छोटा हिस्सा होना चाहिए, पूरा जीवन नहीं । हमें तकनीक का उपयोग अपने विकास और ज्ञान के लिए करना चाहिए, न कि उसके गुलाम बन जाना चाहिए । यदि हम डिजिटल दुनिया और वास्तविक जीवन के बीच संतुलन बनाकर चलेंगे, तभी हम एक स्वस्थ, खुशहल और सफल जीवन जी पायेंगे ।

महिला सशक्तिकरण

भूमिका
तृतीय बी. कॉम

महिला सशक्तिकरण का मतलब है महिलाओं को इतना मजबूत और आत्मनिर्भर बना कि वे अपने फैसले खुद ले सकें और किसी पर निर्भर न रहें। जब महिलाओं को पढ़ाई करने का मौका मिलता है, नौकरी करने की आज़ादी मिलती है और समाज में बराबर सम्मान मिलता है, तब इसे महिला सशक्ति करण कहते हैं । लेकिन आज भी कई जगह लड़कियों को पढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता, उनके साथ भेदभाव होता है और उन्हें अपने सपने पूरे करने का मौका नहीं मिलता । इसलिए हमें लड़कियों को पढ़ाना चाहिए, उन्हें आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए और उनके साथ समान व्यवहार करना चाहिए । उदाहरण के लिए, एक लड़की अगर पढ़–लिखकर अपने पैर पर खड़ी हो जाती है, तो वह अपने परिवार की मदद करती है और दूसरों के लिए भी प्रेरणा बनती है । इसलिए महिला सशक्तिकरण हमारे समाज और देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

- महिलाओं में आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है।
- महिलाएँ अपने पैसले खुद ले पाती हैं ।
- वे आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र बनती हैं ।

परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होती है। बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिलती है। समाज में समानता और न्याय बढ़ता है। भेदभाव और अन्याय कम होता है। गरीबी को कम करने में मदद मिलती है । देश की प्रगति और विकास होता है। महिलाएँ दूसरों के लिए प्रेरणा बनती हैं ।

निष्कर्ष : अंत में, महिला सशक्तिकरण समाज

और देश के विकास के लिए बहुत जरूरी है । जब महिलाओं को शिक्षा, समान अधिकार और सम्मान मिलता है, तो वे आत्मनिर्भर बनकर अपने परिवार और समाज को आगे बढ़ाती हैं । एक सशक्त पूरे परिवार को मजबूत बनाती है और आनेवाली पीढ़ी को बेहतर भविष्य देती है । इसलिए हमें महिलाओं का सम्मान करना चाहिए, उन्हें आगे बढ़ने का अवसर देना चाहिए और समाज में समानता की भावना को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए । जब महिलाएँ सशक्त होगी, तभी हमारा देश सच में विकसित और मजबूत बनेगा ।

ब्लैक होल पर मेरी राय ।

सन्निधी
द्वितीय बी.सी.ए

जिस ब्रह्मांड में हम रहते हैं, क्या वह सच में इतना सरल है ? मुझे तो ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं लगता । क्योंकि इस यूनिवर्स में ऐसी–ऐसी चीज़ें मौजूद हैं, जिन्हें सुनकर हैरान रह जाता है । हमारी आकाशगंगा में अरबों तारे हैं, जो गुरुत्वाकर्षण के बल पर एक साथ जुड़े हुए हैं । लेकिन इसी आकाशगंगा के बीच में एक ऐसी रहस्यमयी और शक्तिशाली चीज़ छिपी है, जिसे ब्लैक होल कहा जाता है ।

ब्लैक होल के बारे में जितना भी जानते हैं, वह कम ही लगता है । इसे ब्लैक होल इसलिए कहा जाता है कि इसमें जाने के बाद लइट भी बाहर नहीं आ सकती । इसका गुरुत्वाकर्षण इतना ज्यादा होता है कि यह हर चीज़ को अपनी ओर खींच लेता है । इसलिए यह हमें किसी अंधे कुएँ जैसा दिखाई देता है, जो अपने आसपास की हर चीज़ को अपने अंदर समेट लेता है । चाहे वह कितनी भी तेज गति से चलनेवाली रोशनी ही क्यों न हो, वह भी इससे बाहर नहीं निकल सकती ।

ब्लैक होल वास्तव में कोई छोटा सा गड्ढा नहीं होता, बल्कि यह अंतरिक्ष में मौजूद एक बहुत ही घना और शक्तिशाली क्षेत्र है । इसके अंदर कई नियम भी अलग तरह से कम करने लगते हैं ।

इसके चारों ओर एक सीमा होती है, जिसे "इवेंट होरा इंजन" कहा जाता है । इस सीमा के अंदर जाने के बाद कोई भी वस्तु वापस नहीं आ सकती ।

इवेंट होरा इंजन के बाहर का क्षेत्र भी कम खतरनाक नहीं होता । यहाँ गुरुत्वाकर्षण इतना अधिक होता है कि कोई भी वस्तु पास आते ही खींचने लगती है और धीरे–धीरे लंबी हो जाती है, जिसे "स्पैगेटिफिकेशन" कहा जाता है ।

ब्लैक होल के आसपास गैस और धूल बहुत तेज़ गति से घूमती है, जिसे "अक्रेशन डेस्क" कहा जाता है। यह डिस्क इतनी गर्म और चमकती रहती है कि कई बार यह पूरे गैलेक्सी से भी ज्यादा उज्वल दिखाई देती है ।

अगर ब्लैक होल की स्ट्रॉन्ग ग्रैविटी के बारे में सोचें, तो जब भी कोई ऑब्जेक्ट इसके पास आता है, तो हमें वह धीरे–धीरे चलता हुआ दिखई देता है, क्योंकि गुरुत्वाकर्षण फील्ड जितनी ज्यादा स्ट्रॉन्ग होती है, उतना ही टाइम स्लो हो जाता है । इसी वजह से ब्लैक होल के पास समय का व्यवहार सामान्य जगहों से अलग होता है । कुछ वैज्ञानिक मानते हैं कि इसके केंद्र में "सिंगुलैरिटी" होती है, जहाँ घनत्व अनंत हो जाता है और विज्ञान के सामान्य नियम काम करना बंद कर देते हैं ।

ब्लैक होल की ग्रैविटी इतनी ज्यादा होती है कि अगर इसके पास कोई ब्राइट स्टार भी आता है, तो उसकी लाइट को यह रिफ्लेक्ट नहीं होने देता, बल्कि उसे अपने अंदर खींच लेता है। इसलिए यह पूरी तरह काला दिखाई देता है। यही कारण है कि इसे "ब्लैक होल" कहा जाता है ।

ब्लैक होल इतना दिलचस्प विषय है कि इस पर Interstellar जैसी प्रसिद्ध फिल्म भी बनाई गई है ।

इस फिल्म में "Gargantua" नाम का एक विशाल ब्लैक होल दिखाया गया है, जो बहुत तेजी से घूमता है और उसके चारों ओर चमकदार गैसों की एक रिंग दिखाई देती है। इस फिल्म में यह दिखाया गया है कि ब्लैक होल के पास समय बहुत धीम हो जाता है, जहाँ १ घंटा पृथ्वी के ७ साल के बराबर हो सकता है । यह सुनने में थोड़ा अजीब लगता है, लेकिन यह पूरी तरह गलत भी नहीं है ।

NASA के अनुसार, इस फिल्म में दिखाया गया ब्लैक होल काफी हद तक वैज्ञानिक तथ्यों पर आधरित है । इसमें वैज्ञानिक Kip Thorne की मदद ली गई थी, ताकि ब्लैक होल का आकार, उसकी रोशनी का मुड़ना और समय पर उसका प्रभाव सही तरीके से दिखाया जा सके। इससे हमें यह समझने में मदद मिलती है कि फिल्मों के माध्यम से भी विज्ञान को रोचक तरीके से प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है ।

हालांकि, फिल्म के अंत में जो दिखाया गया है, जैसे ब्लैक होल के अंदर जाकर किसी दूसरी दुनिया में पहूँचना, वह अभी तक केवल कल्पना है और इसे विज्ञान ने पूरी तरह सिद्ध नहीं किया है ।

अंत में, हम कह सकते हैं कि ब्लैक होल केवल एक खगोलीय वस्तु नहीं है, बल्कि यह ब्रहमांड का एक ऐसा रहस्य है जिसे समझना आज भी आसान नहीं है । यह हमें सोचने पर मजबूर करता है कि हमारा ब्रहमांड कितना विशाल और जटिल है, और आनेवाले समय में वैज्ञानिक इसके बारे में और भी नई–नई खोजें कर सकते हैं ।

एल.पी.जी गैस की समस्या

आर्यन,
द्वितीय बी.सी.ए

भारत में एल.पी.जी (रसोई गैस) आज हर घर की एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता बन चुकी है । यह एक स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित और सुविधाजनक ईंधन है, जिससे पारंपरिक ईंधनों जैसे लकड़ी, कोयला और गोबर के उपयोग को काफी हद तक कम किया है । सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री उज्वला योजना (Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana) जैसी योजनाओं के माद्यम से गरीब परिवारों तक गैस कनेक्शन पहुँचाने का प्रयास किया है । इसके बावजूद, एल.पी.जी गैस से जुड़ी कई समस्याएँ आज भी मौजूद हैं, जो आम लोगों के जीवन को प्रभावित कर रही हैं ।

सबसे बड़ी समस्या एल.पी.जी गैस की बढ़ती कीमतें हैं । गैस सिलेंडर के दाम लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं, जिससे गरीब लोगों के लिए इसे खरीदना मुश्किल हो जाता है । कई परिवार गैस का उपयोग कम कर देते हैं या फिर मजबूरी में लकड़ी और कोयले जैसे पुराने तरीके की ओर लौट जाते हैं । इससे उनके स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा असर पड़ता है ।

इसके अलावा, गैस की सप्लाई भी एक बड़ी समस्या है, खासकर गाँवों और दूर–दराज क्षेत्रों में । कई बार सिलेंडर समय पर नहीं मिलता, जिससे लोगों को परेशानी होती है । भारत अपनी एल.पी.जी का बड़ा हिस्सा विदेशों से आयात करता है, इसलिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय घटनाओं का सीधा असर भारत पर पड़ता है ।

भारत अपनी एल.पी.जी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा विदेशों से आता है । इसलिए जब अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में गैस की कीमत बढ़ती है, तो इसका सीधा असर भारत में भी देखने को मिलता है । इससे देश के लोगों पर आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता है ।

हाल के समय में इज़राइल–ईरान संघर्ष (Israel-Iran conflict) जैसे संघर्षों ने तेल और गैस की आपूर्ति कुप्रभावित किया है । मध्य–पूर्व से आने वाली सप्लाई में बाधा आने के कारण एल.पी.जी के दाम बढ़ गए हैं । एल.पी.जी की महाँगाई का असर छोटे व्यवसायों पर भी पड़ता है । ढाबे, होटल और छोटे रेस्टोरेंट, जो गैस पर निर्भर होते हैं, उनकी लागत बढ़ जाती है । इससे खाने–पीने की चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ सकते हैं, जिसका असर आम जनता पर पड़ता है ।

एल.पी.जी गैस की महँगाई और कमी का लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । जब लोग मजबूरी में लकड़ी या कोयले से खाना बनाते हैं, तो घर के अंदर बहुत धुआँ हो जाता

है । यह धुआँ साँस से जुड़ी बीमारियाँ (respiratory diseases) पैदा कर सकता है ।

इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर महिलाओं और बच्चों पर पडता है, क्योंकि वे रसोई में ज्यादा समय बिताते हैं । इन समस्याओं के बीच इंडक्षन कुक टॉप एक अच्छा विकल्प बनकर सामने आया है । यह बिजली से चलने वाला चूल्हा है, जिसमें गैस की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती । इसे इस्तेमाल करना सुरक्षित होता है और इससे धुआँ या प्रदूषण भी नहीं होता । इसलिए शहरों में लोग इसे तेजी से अपनाने लगे हैं । लेकिन इसकी एक कमी यह है कि यह पूरी तरह बिजली पर निर्भर करता है, इसलिए जहाँ बिजली ठीक से नहीं आती, वहाँ इसका उपयोग करना मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

अंत में कहा जा सकता है कि एल.पी.जी गैस ने भारत में लोगों की जिंदगी को आसान और साफ बनाया है, लेकिन इसकी बढ़ती कीमतें, सप्लाई की दिक्कतें और विदेशों की स्थितियाँ अभी भी समस्या बनी हुई हैं । ऐसे समय में इंडक्षन जैसे विकल्प कुछ हद तक मदद कर स्कते हैं । अगर सरकार गैस की कीमतों को नियंत्रित करे, सप्लाई सिस्टम को बेहतर बनाए और दूसरे ऊर्जा विकल्पों को बढ़ावा दे, तो इन समस्याओं को काफी कम किया जा सकता है और हर घर तक सुरक्षित और साफ ऊर्जा पहुँचा जा सकता है ।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण समस्या जागरूकता की कमी है । कई लोग गैस का सही और सुरक्षित उपयोग नहीं जानते, जिससे दुर्घटनाओं का खतरा बढ़ जाता है । साथ ही, गैस की बचत कैसे करें, इसकी जानकारी भी सभी को नहीं होती । अगर इन समस्याओं को सही तरीके से हल कर लिया जाए, तो हर घर तक साफ और सुरक्षित ईंधन आसानी से पहुँच सकता है । इससे लोगों को खाना बनाने में दिक्कत नहीं होगी और उनका जीवन ज्यादा आरामदायक और बेहतर हो जाएग ।

प्रकृति की सुंदरता

सृष्टि,
द्वितीय बी.सी.ए

नीला आसमान, हरे–हरे पेड़,
ठंडी हवा चलती, दिल हो जाए ठंडा ।
नदी धीरे बहती, मीठा गाना गाए,
चिडिय़ा चहाती, सबको खुशी दिलाए ।
सूरज रोशनी दे, दिन को चमकाएँ,
चाँद रात में आकर, सपना दिखलाएँ ।
फूल खुशबू देते, सबको भाते हैं,
प्रकृति के ये रंग, मन को लुभाते हैं ।

मेरे सपनों का भारत

सृष्टि
द्वितीय बी.सी.ए

मेरे सपनों का भारत है जहाँ पर हर एक मनुष्य को गर्व हो कि वो भारतीय है । जहाँ गरीबी का नामो–निशान भी नहीं हो व हरियाली और खुशहाली हो । शुद्ध पर्यावरण और सुंदर प्रकृति हो ।

सभी को रोजगार मिले । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में साफ पानी, बिजली, स्कूल और अस्पताल हों । मेरे सपनों के भारत में भ्रष्टाचार, अन्याय और साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कभी न हों । सड़कों पर गड्ढे न हों । बढ़ती आबादी की वजह से हर जगह भीड़ न हो । लोगों को अपने सपने पूरे करने के लिए विदेश न जाना पड़े । आतंकवाद की घटनाएँ न हो आदि ।

मैंने सपना देखा है कि भारत में हर इंसान पढ़ा–लिखा हो और ये संभव है जब शिक्षा का सही तरह से प्रसार हो । गाँव के लोगों में शिक्षा के प्रति उत्साह पैदा होगा, तभी देश उन्नति की ओर कदम बढ़ाएगा ।

यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर रोक लगाई जाए । हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई मिलजुल कर रहें और सभी में भाईचारे की भावना हो ।

जैसे–जैसे हम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, प्रदूषण बढ़ता जा रहा है । सड़कों को चौड़ा करने के लिए जहाँ–तहाँ पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं, प्रकृती पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है । गर्मी के मौसम में गर्मी बढ़ती जा रही है । जनसंख्या को और बेरोजगरी को खत्म करना बहुत जरूरी है ।

मैंने अपने सपनों में इतना सुंदर भारत देखा है लेकिन इस सपने को पूरा होने के लिए अभी बहुत समय बाकी है । बल्कि हमेशा लगता है कि ये सपना पूरा होगा या नहीं । जो कुछ भी मैंने देखा है कहीं सपना ही बनकर न रह जाए । आज जिस ओर देखो अपने स्वार्थ के बारे में ही सोचता है । नेता देश का सुधार करने की जगह धन कमाने में लगे हुए हैं ।

अगर भारत के नेता ईमानदारी से काम करें और भ्रष्ट नेताओं से मुक्ति पाली जाए, तो काफी मुश्किलें आसान हो जाएँगी । जब सभी देशवासी देश को सुधारने के लिए कड़ी मेहनत करेंगे, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब मेरा यह सपना सच हो जाएगा ।

मैं गर्व से कह पाऊँगी कि ये है मेरे सपनों का भारत ।



समययात्रा

मन्विता
द्वितीय बी.सी.ए

समययात्रा – विज्ञान और रहस्य का अद्‌भुत संगम समययात्रा एक ऐसी कल्पना है जिसमें इंसान समय की सीमाओं को पार करके भूतकाल या भविष्य में जा सकता है । यह विषय सदियों से लोगों के लिए रहस्य और आकर्षण का केंद्र बना हुआ है । पहले इसे केवल कहानियों और कल्पनाओं में देखा जाता था, लेकिन आज विज्ञान भी इस पर शोध कर रहा है ।

समय क्या है ?

हम सभी समय को घड़ी और कैलेंडर से समझते हैं । सुबह, दिन, रात, महीना और साल– ये सब समय के हिस्से हैं । लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अल्बर्ट आंइस्टीन ने अपने सापेक्षता सिद्‌धांत में बताया है कि समय हर जगह समान गति से नहीं चलता । यदि कोई वस्तु बहुत तेज गति से चले या बहुत शक्तिशाली गुरुत्वाकर्षण के पास हो, तो समय धीमा हो सकता है । इस प्रभाव को "समय विस्तार" कहा जाता है ।

समयायत्रा के प्रकार :

1. भविष्य की यात्रा : भविष्य में जाना वैज्ञानिक रुप से संभव माना जाता है । यदि कोई इंसान प्रकाश की गति के करीब यात्रा करे, तो उसके लिए समय धीमा हो जाएगा । उदहरण के लिए, यदि कोई अंतरिक्ष यात्री कुछ वर्षों तक अत्यधिक तेज गति वाले अंतरिक्ष यान में यात्रा करे, तो पृथ्वी पर कई दशक बीत सकते हैं । यानी वह व्यक्ति भविष्य में पहुँच जाएगा ।

इसी विचार को तारे के बीच का फिल्म में दिखाया गया है ।

2. भूतकाल की यात्रा : अतीत में जाना सबसे रहस्यमयी और कठिन माना जाता है । यदि कोई व्यक्ति अतीत में जाकर किसी घटना को बदल दे, तो भविष्य पूरी तरह बदल सकता है । दाजी विरोधाभास यह समययात्रा का सबसे प्रसिद्‌ध विरोधाभास है । मान लीजिए कोई व्यक्ति अतीत में जाकर अपने दाजी को विवाह से पहले रोक दे । तब उसका जन्म ही नहीं होगा ।

लेकिन यदि उसका जन्म नहीं हुआ, तो वह अतीत में गया कैसे ? यह प्रश्न आज भी वैज्ञानिकों के लिए एक बड़ा रहस्य बना हुआ है।

वर्महो ल क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार ब्रह्मांड में वर्महो ल हो सकते हैं । ये अंतरिक्ष और समय के बीच एक सुरंग की तरह काम करते हैं, जो बहुत दूर स्थित स्थानों को जोड़ सकती है । यदि कभी "वर्महो ल" हो सकते हैं । ये अंतरिक्ष और समय के बीच एक सुरंग की तरह काम करते हैं, जो बहुत दूर स्थित स्थानों को जोड़ सकती है। यदि कभी वर्महो ल को स्थिर बनाया जा सके, तो संभव है कि इंसान उसके माध्यम से समययात्रा कर सके । हालांकि अभी तक इसका कोई वास्तविक प्रमाण नहीं मिला है ।

ब्लैक होल और समययात्रा–ब्लैक होल एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ गुरुत्वाकर्षण अत्यधिक शक्तिशाली होता है । इसके पास समय धीमा हो जाता है । यदि कोई व्यक्ति ब्लैक होल के पास जाकर वापस लौटे, तो पृथ्वी पर कई वर्ष बीत चुके होंगे जबकि उसके लिए केवल कुछ घंटे गुजरे होंगे । इसी कारण कुछ वैज्ञानिक मानते हैं कि ब्लैक होल भविष्य में जाने का मार्ग हो सकता है ।

समय मशीन की कल्पना समय मशीन एक ऐसी मशीन होती है, जो इंसान को समय में आगे या पीछे ले जा सके । सबसे पहले लेखक एच. जी. वेल्स ने अपनी प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक द टाइम मशीन में समय मशीन की कल्पना प्रस्तुत की थी । आज भी वैज्ञानिक ऐसी तकनीक विकसित करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई वास्तविक समय मशीन नहीं बनाई जा सकी है ।

समययात्रा के लाभ : इतिहास की सच्चाई जानना, भविष्य की तकनीक को देखना, आने वाली आपदाओं को रोकना, वैज्ञानिक खोजों को तेज करना, मानव सभ्यता के विकास को समझना ।

समययात्रा के खतरे : इतिहास बदल सकता है, भविष्य पूरी तरह बदल सकता है, विरोधाभास उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं इसका गलत उपयोग किया जा सकता है, दुनिया में अराजकता फैल सकती है, फिल्मों और कहानियों में समय यात्रा, समयात्रा पर कई प्रसिद्ध फिल्में और धारावाहियाँको बने हैं । उदाहरण के लिए; बैक टू द फ्यूचर इंटरस्टेलर एवेंजर्स : एंडगेम डार्कइन फिल्मों ने लोगों की कल्पना को और अधिक रोमांचक बना दिया है ।

सोशल मीडिया और युवाओं का अकेलापन

अभिजीत नायक
तृतीय बी.सी.ए

आज का समय तकनीक और इंटरनेट का समय है । मोबाइल फोन और सोशल मीडिया ने हमारी जिंदगी को पूरी तरह बदल दिया है । कुछ साल पहले तक लोग अपने परिवार और दोस्तों के साथ बैठकर बातें किया करते थे, लेकिन आज अधिकतर सगय लोग मोबाइल स्क्रीन के सामने बिताते हैं । फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, व्हाट्सप्प, स्नैपचैट और ट्विटर जैसे सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म युवाओं के जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बन चुके हैं । इन माध्यमों ने लोगों को दुनिया से जोड़ने का काम किया है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर यह युवाओं के बढ़ते अकेलेपन का एक बड़ा कारण भी बनते जा रहे हैं ।

आज का युवा सुबह उठते ही सबसे पहले मोबाइल देखता है और रात को सोने बाद सोशल मीडिया ही देखता है । धीरे–धीरे यह उसकी

आदत बन जाती है । सोशल मीडिया पर लोग अपनी जिंदगी का केवल अच्छा और चमकदार हिस्सा दिखाते हैं । कोई अपनी सफलता दिखाता है, कोई घूमने की तस्वीरें डालता है, तो कोई अपनी महँगी चीजों का प्रदर्शन करता है। इन सबको देखकर कई युवाओं को लगता है कि उनकी जिंदगी दूसरों से कम है । वे अपनी तुलना दूसरों से करने लगते हैं । यही तुलना धीरे–धीरे उनके आत्मविश्वास को कमजोर कर देती है और वे अंदर ही अंदर दुखी रहने लगते हैं ।

पहले लोग अपने दुख और परेशानियाँ अपने करीबी लोगों के साथ बाँटते थे, लेकिन अब अधिकतर भावनाएँ सोशल मीडिया तक सीमित हो गई हैं । लोग अपनी उदासी भी स्टेटस और पोस्ट के जरिए व्यक्त करने लगे हैं । हजारों पॉलोअर्स और ऑनलाइन दोस्तों के बावजूद कई युवाओं के पास ऐसा कोई इंसान नहीं होता जिससे वे खुलकर अपने मन की बात कह सकें । यही स्थिति उन्हें मानसिक रुप से अकेला बना देती है ।

सोशल मीडिया का एक और बड़ा प्रभाव यह है कि इसने वास्तविक रिश्तों को कमजोर कर दिया है ।

परिवार के लोग एक ही घर में रहते हुए भी एक–दूसरे से कम बात करते हैं । खाने की मेज पर भी कई लोग मोबाइल में व्यस्त रहते हैं । दोस्त साथ बैठते हैं, लेकिन बातचीत कम और फोन चलाना ज्यादा होता है ।

धीरे–धीरे रिश्तों में अपनापन कम होने लगता है । इंसान लोगों के बीच रहकर भी अकेला महसूस करने लगता है ।

युवाओं में बढ़ते अकेलेपन का एक कारण लाइक्स और कॉमेंट्स की आदत भी है । आज कई युवा अपनी खुशी और आत्मविश्वास को सोशल मीडिया की प्रतिक्रिया से जोड़ चुके हैं । अगर उनकी तस्वीर पर ज्यादा लाइक्स आते हैं तो वे खुश हो जाते हैं, लेकिन कम प्रतिक्रिया मिलने पर वे निराश हो जाते हैं । धीरे–धीरे उनकी खुशी दूसरों की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर होने लगती है । यह मानसिक रूप से बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति है, क्योंकि इससे आत्मसम्मान कमजोर होता है और तनाव बढ़ने लगता है ।

सोशल मीडिया की वजह से युवाओं की दिनचर्या और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है । देर रात तक मोबाइल चलाने से नींद पूरी नहीं होती, जिससे चिड़चिड़ापन और थकावट न बढ़ती है ।

लगातार ऑनलाइअन रहने की आदत पढ़ाई और काम पर भी असर डालती है । कई युवा अकेलेपन और तनाव के कारण अवसाद जैसी गंभीर समस्याओं का शिकार हो जाते हैं । कुछ मामलों में यह स्थिति इतनी गंभीर हो जाती है कि व्यक्ति खुद को समाज से अलग महसूस करने लगता है ।

हालाँकि सोशल मीडिया पूरी तरह गलत नहीं है । यह ज्ञान प्राप्त करने, नए लोगों से

जुड़ने और अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाने का एक अच्छा माध्यम भी है । इसके जरिए लोग नई चीजें सीख सकते हैं और दुनिया भर की जानकारी पा सकते हैं । समस्या तब शरु होती है जब इसका उपयोग जरुरत से ज्यादा होने लगता है ।

किसी भी चीज की अधिकता नुकसान पहुँचाती है और सोशल मीडिया भी इसका अपवाद नहीं है ।

युवाओं को चाहिए कि वे सोशल मीडिया का सीमित और सही उपयोग करें । उन्हें अपने परिवार और दोस्तों के साथ समय बिताना चाहिए । खेल, किताबें, संगीत और अन्य रचनात्मक गतिविधियों में हिस्सा लेना चाहिए । वास्तविक रिश्तों की अहमियत समझनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सच्चा साथ और अपनापन केवल ऑनलाइन दुनिया में नहीं मिलता । असली खुशी उन लोगों के साथ होती है जो हमें समझते हैं और हर परिस्थिति में हमारा साथ देते हैं ।

अंत में कहा जा सकता है कि सोशल मीडिया ने दुनिया को जोड़ने के साथ-साथ युवाओं के दिलों में अकेलेपन की भावना भी बढ़ा दी है । यह जरूरी है कि युवा सोशल मीडिया को अपनी जिंदगी का हिस्स बनाएँ, लेकिन उसे अपनी पूरी जिंदगी न बनने दें । अगर वे डिजिटल दुनिया और वास्तविक जीवन के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखेंगे तो वे मानसिक रुप से स्वस्थ, आत्मविश्वासी और खुशहाल जीवन जी सकेंगे ।

भारत में भ्रष्टाचार के प्रभाव

आनंद
व्दितीय बी.सी.ए

भ्रष्टाचार आज भारत की सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक और प्रशासनिक समस्याओं में से एक है । जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने पद, शक्ति या अधिकार का गलत उपयोग निजी लाभ के लिए करता है, तो उसे भ्रष्टाचार कहा जाता है । रिश्वत लेना, सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग करना, गलत तरीके से काम करवाना और नियमों का उल्लंघन करना इसके सामान्य उदाहरण हैं । भ्रष्टाचार केवल सरकार तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह समाज के कई क्षेत्रों में फैल चुका है ।

भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है । सरकार जनता के विकास के लिए जो धन खर्च करती है, उसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से सही जगह तक नहीं पहुँच पाता ।

इससे सडक, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और अन्य विकास कार्य प्रभावित होते हैं । गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को सबसे अधिक कठिनाइयों

का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान होता है । कई बार लोगों को अपना छोटा सा काम करवाने के लिए भी रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है । इससे लोगों का समय और पैसा दोनों खराब होते हैं ।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ी समस्या है । कुछ जगहों पर पैसे देकर स्कूल या कॉलेज में प्रवेश मिल जाता है । कई बार नौकरी भी योग्यता के बजाय रिश्वत या पहचान के आधार पर दी जाती है । इससे मेहनत करने वाले छात्रों और योग्य लोगों को सही अवसर नहीं मिल पाता ।

भ्रष्टाचार का असर देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर भी पड़ता है । जब सरकारी पैसा गलत हाथों में चला जाता है, तो देश को आर्थिक नुकसान होता है । इससे गरीबी और बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्याएँ बढ़ती हैं । विदेशी कंपनियाँ भी ऐसे देश में निवेश करने से डरती हैं । जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार ज्यादा हो । इसका प्रभाव समाज और लोगों की सोच पर भी पड़ता है । जब लोग बार–बार भ्रष्टाचार देखते हैं, तो उनका कानून और सरकार पर विश्वास कम हो जाता है । धीरे–धीरे कुछ लोग गलत कामों को सामान्य समझने लगते हैं । इससे ईमानदारी और नैतिकता कमजोर होने लगती है ।

भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए सख्त कानून और ईमानदार प्रशासन की जरूरत है । लोगों को भी जागरुक होना चाहिए और रिश्वत देने या लेने से बचना चाहिए । यदि हर नागरिक अपने कर्तव्यों को ईमानदारी से निभाए, तो भ्रष्टाचार को कम किया जा सकता है ।

अंत में, यह कहा जा सकता है कि भ्रष्टाचार केवल एक व्यक्ति की नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की समस्या है ।

यह हमारे समाज, विकास और भविष्य को कमजोर बनाता है । अगर हम सभी ईमानदारी, सच्चाई और जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपने कर्तव्यों को निभाएँ, तो भारत को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाया जा सकता है । एक साफ, ईमानदार और विकसित भारत ही हमारे देश का उज्वल भविष्य बना सकता है ।

मुस्कान

प्रणति
तृतीय बी.सी.ए

सामान्य मुस्कान :
यह एक साधारण, सहज मुस्कान है जो अक्सर अभिवादन या सामान्य बातचीत के दौरान दिखाई देती है ।

"जब मैंने उसे 'नमस्ते' कहा, तो उसने एक सामान्य मुस्कान के साथ जवाब दिया । यह

मुस्कान किसी विशेष भावना को व्यक्त नहीं करती बल्कि एक सामान्य सामाजिक प्रतिक्रिया होती है ।

हल्की मुस्कान :
यह एक सौम्य, शांत मुस्कान है जो दयालुता और आराम को दर्शाती है ।

"उसने बच्चे को देखकर एक हल्की मुस्कान दी, जिससे वह शांत हो गया । "यह मुस्कान शांत स्वभाव और सहानुभूति को व्यक्त करती है ।

खुशी की मुस्कान :
यह एक जीवंत, उत्साही मुस्कान है जो आनंद और खुशी को दर्शाती है ।
परीक्षा में सफल होने पर उसके चेहरे पर खुशी की मुस्कान फैल गई । यह मुस्कान किसी सुखद घटना या भावना के कारण होती है ।

बनावटी मुस्कान :
यह एक कृत्रिम मुस्कान है जो सच्ची भावनाओं को छिपाती है ।
जब उसे वह आहर पसंद नहीं आया, तो उसने एक बनावटी मुस्कान दी । यह मुस्कान अक्सर सामाजिक दबाव या असुविधा के कारण होती है ।

शरारती मुस्कान :
यह एक चंचल, शरारती मुस्कान है जो किसी मज़ा का योजना को दर्शाती है ।

उसकी शरारती मुस्कान देखकर मुझे पता चल गया कि वह कुछ योजना बना रहा है । "यह मुस्कान किसी मज़ा किया या शरारती विचार के कारण होती है ।

मुस्कुराते हुए आँखों से मुस्कान :
यह एक सच्ची, गहरी मुस्कान है जिसमें आँखें भी शामिल होती हैं ।

जब उसने अपने पुराने दोस्त को देखा, तो उसकी आँखों से मुस्कुराते हुए मुस्कान निकली । यह मुस्कान सच्ची खुशी और स्नेह को दर्शाती है ।

दबी हुई मुस्कान :
यह एक मुस्कान है जिसे जानबूझकर छिपाया जाता है ।
"जब शिक्षक ने मज़ाक किया, तो छात्रों ने अपनी दबी हुई मुस्कान को छिपाने की कोशिश की । यह मुस्कान अक्सर सामाजिक नियामों या सम्मान के कारण छिपाई जाती है ।

चौड़ी मुस्कान :
यह एक बड़ी, खुली मुस्कान है जो उत्साह और खुशी को दर्शाती है ।

व्यंग्यात्मक मुस्कान :
यह एक मुस्कान है जो उपहास या व्यंग्य को दर्शाती है ।
उसने मेरी बात पर एक व्यांग्यात्मक मुस्कान दी और फिर चला गया । "यह मुस्कान असहमति या उपहास को व्यक्त करती है ।

मोहक मुस्कान :
यह एक आकर्षक, लुभाने वाली मुस्कान है जो दूसरों को आकर्षित करती है ।

उसकी मोहक मुस्कान ने सबको अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर लिया । यह मुस्कान आकर्षण और व्यक्तित्व को उजागर करती है ।

पर्यावरण संकट–हमारी धरती को बचाओ

श्रेयस आर कुलाल
तृतीय बी.सी.ए

आज हम जिस दुनिया में रहे हैं, वह पहले जैसी नहीं रही। गर्मी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि पंखा भी राहत नहीं देता। बारिश कभी बहुत ज़्यादा होती है, कभी होती नहीं। नदियाँ सूख रही हैं, पहाड़ों पर बर्फ कम होती जा रही है, और मौसम का कोई भरोसा नहीं रहा। ये सब अचानक नहीं हुआ– हमने खुद अपने हाथों से अपनी धरती को बीमार किया है। और अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम आँखें खोलें और सोचें कि आगे क्या होगा।

हुआ क्या है असल में ?

बात बिल्कुल सीधी है। पिछले सौ–डेढ़ सौ सालों में इंसान ने इतने तेज़ी से तरक्की की उसने पीछे मुड़कर नहीं देखा। कारखाने लगे, गाड़ियाँ बढ़ीं, शहर फैले, और जंगल कटते गए। इन सब चीज़ों की वजह से हवा में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड और दूसरी हानिकारक गैसें बढ़ती गईं। ये गैसें एक कंबल की तरह धरती के चारों तरफ लिपट जाती हैं और सूरज की गर्मी को बाहर नहीं जाने देतीं। नतीजा ? धरती का तापमान हर साल थोड़ा–थोड़ा बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसी को हम & quot ग्लोबल वार्मिंग & quot कहते हैं, और यही आज के पर्यावरण संकट की सबसे बड़ी वजह है।

इसके अलावा हमने नदियों को कूड़ेदान बना दिया। फैक्ट्रियों का गंदा पानी सीधे नदियों में छोड़ा जाता है। प्लास्टिक का इस्तेमाल इतना बढ़ गया है कि समुद्र में भी प्लास्टिक के ढ़ेर मिलने लगे हैं। पेड़ों की कटाई की वजह से मिट्टी कमज़ोर हो रही है और बाढ़ खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है। यानी हमने हवा, पानी और ज़मीन–तीनों को नुकसान पहुँचाया है।

असर क्या पड़ रहा है हमारी जिंद्रगी पर ? इसका असर हम रोज़ महसूस करते हैं, बस ध्यान नहीं देते।

दिल्ली, मुंबई, बेंगलुर जैसे बड़े शहरों में सर्दियों में धुंध इतनी घनी हो जाती है कि साँस लेना मुश्किल हो जाता है। बच्चों में अस्थमा और एलर्जी जैसी बीमारियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। गर्मी हर साल नए रिकॉर्ड तोड़ रही है।

किसानों की हालत सबसे ज्यादा खराब है। उनकी पूरी जिंदगी मौसम पर निर्भर है, और मौसम का अब कोई भरोसा नहीं। कभी अचानक ओले पड़ जाते हैं, कभी बारिश ही नहीं होती, कभी इतनी बाढ़ आ जाती है कि पूरी फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। जो लोग समुद्र के किनारे रहते हैं, उनके घर और गाँव धीरे–धीरे पानी में डूबते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि ग्लेशियर पिघलने की वजह से समुद्र का स्तर बढ़ रह है।

जानवरों और पक्षियों की कई प्रजातियाँ खत्म होती जा रही है। जंगल कम हो रहे हैं तो

जंगली जानवर इंसानी बस्तियों में आने लगे हैं । पूरा प्रकृति का संतुलन भी गड़ता जा रहा है और जब प्रकृति का संतुलन भी गड़ता है, तो उसकी मार सबसे पहले इंसान पर ही पड़ती है ।

सबसे दुखभरी बात क्या है ?

सबसे दुखभरी बात ये है कि इस सब में सबसे ज़्यादा नुकसान उन लोगों का होता है जिन्होंने इसमें सबसे कम हाथ बँटाया है । एक गरीब किसान जिसके पास कोई गाड़ी नहीं, वो सबसे ज़्यादा भुगत रहा है । छोटे बच्चे जिन्होंने अभी दुनिया देखनी शुरु की है, वो उस समस्या की कीमत चुका रहे हैं जो उन्होंने ने पैदा ही नहीं की । ये कहाँ का इंसाफहै ?

हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

अब सवाल यह है कि हम जो कॉलेज में पढ़ने वाले युवा हैं इस सब में क्या कर सकते हैं ? बहुत कुछ । बस थोड़ी इच्छा शक्ति चाहिए । सबसे पहले अपनी रोज़मर्रा की आदतें बदलो । प्लास्टिक की बोतल और थैली की जगह कपड़े के थैली और अपनी पानी की बोतल साथ रखो । खाना बर्बाद मत करो । जितना खाना हो उतना ही थाली में लों । बिजली और पानी की बर्बादी बंद करो । लाइट जाते वक्त बंद करो । नल खुला मत छोड़ो ।

जब भी मौका मिले, पेड़ लगाओ । अपने कॉलेज कैंपस में, घर के आस–पास, मोहल्ले में जहाँ भी जगह हो, एक पेड़ लगाना छोटी बात लग सकती है, लेकिन अगर हर इंसान एक पेड़ लगाए तो सोचो कितना फर्क पड़ेगा । गाड़ी और बाइक की जगह जब भी हो सके साइकिल चलाओ या पैदल जाओ ।

पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का इस्तेमाल करो । अकेले गाड़ी लेकर जाने की जगह दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर जाओ ।

सोशल मीडिया का सही इस्तेमाल करो । आजकल हर कोई रील्स और पोस्ट देखता है तो क्यों ना उस प्लेटफॉर्म को पर्यावरण के बारे में जागरुकता फैलाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए ? लोगों को बताओ, सही जानकारी शेयर करो, और दूसरों को भी प्रेरित करो ।

अपने कॉलेज में पर्यावरण से जुड़े कार्यक्रम, अभियान और क्लब्स में हिस्सा लो । बदलाव तब आता है जब एक अकेला इंसान नहीं, बल्कि एक पूरा समूह मिलकर आवाज़ उठाना है ।

धरती हमारी माँ है – यह बात हम बचपन से सुनतें आए हैं । लेकिन सुनने और मानने में फर्क होता है । अगर माँ बीमार हो तो हम चुप नहीं बैठते, कुछ न कुछ करते हैं । तो अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम इस बात को सिर्फ किताबों तक न रखें, बल्कि अपनी ज़िंदगी में उतारें । हम वो पीढ़ी हैं जो इस समस्या को सबसे करीब से देख रही है । और हम ही वो पीढ़ी हैं जो इसे ठीक भी कर सकती है ।

टीमवर्क से पाए हर लक्ष्य

खुशी
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हमारे जीवन में सफलता पाने के लिए बहुत सारी चीज़ें ज़रूरी होती हैं । इनमें से एक सबसे ज़रुरी चीज़ है "टीमवर्क" । टीमवर्क का मतलब होता है, एक साथ मिलकर काम करना । जब हम अकेले किसी काम को करते है, तो हमारी ताकत सीमित होती है, लेकिन जब हम एक टीम के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो हमारी ताकत कई गुना बढ़ जाती है । यही कारण है कि कहा जाता है, "टीमवर्क से पाए हर लक्ष्य" ।

टीमवर्क का महत्व

टीमवर्क का सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह है कि इसमें हर व्यक्ति अपने कौशल और ज्ञान का उपयोग करता है । हर इंसान के पास कुछ विशेषताएँ और ताकत होती हैं, और जब हम इन्हें एक टीम के रूप में मिलाकर काम करते हैं, तो हम ज्यादा बड़ी सफलता हासिल कर सकते हैं । जबकि सिटी में लोग मिलकर काम करते हैं, तो उनका आपस में विचार–विमर्श होता है, जिससे वे एक–दूसरे से सीखते हैं और समस्या का समाधान बेहतर तरीके से निकालते हैं ।

टीमवर्क का एक और बड़ा फायदा यह है कि इसमें काम का बंटवारा होता है । आगर कोई एक काम अकेले करता है, तो उसे सब कुछ खुद ही करना पड़ता है, और यह कभी–कभी बहुत मुश्किल हो सकता है । लेकिन जब हम टीम में काम करते हैं, तो हम अपना काम बाँट सकते हैं, जिससे काम जल्दी और अच्छे तरीके से पूरा होता है ।

टीमवर्क से समस्याओं का समाधान जब कोई व्यक्ति अकेले काम करता है, तो उसे बहुत सारी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है । लेकिन टीम के साथ काम करते समय, हर व्यक्ति अपनी–अपनी ताकत और विचार साझा करता है । इससे बड़ी समस्याओं का समाधान आसानी से हो सकता है । उदाहरण के तौर पर, आगर एक व्यक्ति को किसी समस्या का हल नहीं मिल रहा है, तो दूसरा व्यक्ति अपनी मदद से उस समस्या का हल निकाल सकता है ।

इस तरह से टीम के सभी सदस्य मिलकर किसी भी समस्या को सुलझा सकते हैं ।

टीमवर्क में एक और अच्छी बात होती है कि हर सदस्य की अपनी जिम्मेदारी होती है । सभी लोग मिलकर अपने काम को करते हैं और एक–दूसरे की मदद करते हैं । जब एक सदस्य कोई गलती करता है, तो दूसरे सदस्य उसकी मदद करते हैं और उसे सही दिशा में मार्गदर्शन करते हैं । इस प्रकार, टीमवर्क में एक तरह से सभी एक–दूसरे का समर्थन करते हैं ।

टीमवर्क और सफलता

टीमवर्क की मदद से हम किसी भी बड़े लक्ष्य को हासिल कर सकते हैं । उदाहरण के रूप में हम देख सकते हैं कि बड़े–बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स या कार्यों को पूरा करने में टीम का बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है । जब एक व्यक्ति अकेले कोई बड़ा काम करता है, तो वह बहुत कठिनाई में पड़ सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह टीम के साथ मिलकर काम करता है, तो वह जल्दी और अच्छे तरीके से लक्ष्य तक पहूँच सकता है ।

निष्कर्ष : आखिरकार, हम कह सकते हैं कि किसी भी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए टीमवर्क बहुत ज़रूरी है ।

अकेले हम बहुत सी चुनौतियों का सामना नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन जब हम एक टीम के रुप में मिलकर काम करते हैं, तो हम उन चुनौतियों को आसानी से पार कर सकते हैं । यही कारण है कि कहा जाता है, टीमवर्क से पाए हर लक्ष्य । किसी भी कार्य में सफलता पाने के लिए एकजुट होकर काम करना चाहिए, और यही हमें सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करता है ।

टीमवर्क के साथ हम हर लक्ष्य को हासिल कर सकते हैं और जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

ए.आई V/S इंसान – भविष्य का डर

पवन
तृतीय बी.कॉम

आज का समय टेक्नोलॉजी का युग माना जाता है । हर दिन नई खोजें और मशीनें दुनिया को बदल रही हैं । इन सभी तकनीकों में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस यानी ए.आई सबसे ज्यादा चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है । ए.आई एक ऐसी तकनीक है जो इंसान की तरह सोचने, समझने और फैसले लेने की क्षमता रखती है । आज मोबाइल फोन से लेकर बड़े उद्योगों तक ए.आई का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है । लेकिन जितनी तेजी से ए.आई बढ़ रहा है, उतनी ही तेजी से लोगों के मन में भविष्य को लेकर डर भी बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

पहले मशीने केवल इंसान के दिए हुए निर्देशों का पालन करती थीं लेकिन आज ए.आई खुद सीख सकता है और फैसले भी ले सकता है । चैट बॉट, सेल्फ–ड्रा इविंग कार, स्मार्ट रोबोट और वर्चुअल असिस्टेंट इसके उदाहरण हैं । ए.आई का इस्तेमाल अस्पतालों में सर्जरी के लिए, स्कूलों में ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई के लिए और कंपनियों में डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए हो रहा है । इससे काम तेज और सटीक हो गया है ।

एआई की वजह से कई मुश्किल काम आसान बन गए हैं ।

लेकिन हर तकनीक के दो पहलू होते हैं – एक अच्छा और एक बुरा । ए.आई का सबसे बड़ा नकारात्मक प्रभाव नौकरियों पर पड़ रहा है । बहुत सी कंपनियाँ इंसानों की जगह मशीनों और रोबोट का इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं क्योंकि मशीनें बिना थके २४ घंटे काम कर सकती हैं । इस वजह से कई लोगों को अपनी नौकरी खोने का डर है ।

भविष्य में ड्राइवर, कैशियर, फैक्ट्री वर्कर और ऑफिस कर्मचारियों की नौकरियाँ खतरे में आ सकती हैं । यह बेरोजगारी समाज के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती बन सकती है । ए.आई का एक और डर यह है कि कहीं इंसान अपनी रचनात्मकता और सोचने की शक्ति न खोये । आज लोग हर छोटी–बड़ी चीज़ के लिए ए.आई और इंटरनेट पर निर्भर होते जा रहे हैं । होमवर्क, लेखन, डीजाइनिंग और गणनाएँ तक ए.आई कर रहा है ।

अगर इंसान हर काम माशीन से करवाने लगेगा, तो धीरे–धीरे उसकी खुद की क्षमता कमजोर पड़ सकती है । यह आनेवाली पीढ़ी के लिए भी एक चेतावनी है ।

ए.आई के कारण गोपनीयता का खतरा भी बढ़ रहा है । आज सोशल मीडिया और एप्स हमारी निजी जानकारी इकट्ठा करते हैं । ए.आई इन जानकारियों का विश्लेषण करके हमारी आदतों और पसंद को समझ लेता है । अगर यह जानकरी गलत लोगों के हाथ लग जाए, तो उसका गलत इस्तेमाल हो सकता है ।

साइबर अपराध, ऑनलाइन धोखा और हैकिंग के मामले बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । डीपफेक वीडियो और फेक न्यूज़ भी ए.आई के खतरनाक उपयोग के उदाहरण हैं, जिनसे सच और झूठ में फर्क करना मुश्किल होता जा रहा है ।

कुछ वैज्ञानिकों और विशेषाज्ञों का मानना है कि भविष्य में ए.आई इतना शक्तिशाली हो सकता है कि वह इंसान के नियंत्रण से बाहर चला जाए । अगर रोबोट और इंटेलिजेंट सिस्टम खुद फैसले लेने लगे और उन्हें रोकना मुश्किल हो जाए, तो यह दुनिया के लिए खतरा बन सकता है । इसी वजह से कई फिल्मों और किताबों में ए.आई को एक खतरनाक शक्ति के रूप में दिखाया गया है । यह सोच लोगों के मन में और भी ज्यादा डर पैदा करती है ।

लेकिन ए.आई का सकारात्मक पक्ष भी बहुत मजबूत है । ए.आई डॉक्टरों की मदद से जान बचाने में उपयोगी है । किसान ए.आई की मदद से बेहतर खेती कर सकते हैं । छात्र घर बैठे ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

दिव्यांग लोग ए.आई टूल्स के माध्यम से अपनी जिंदगी आसान बना सकते हैं । यानी अगर ए.आई का सही दिशा में उपयोग हो, तो यह मानवता के लिए वरदान साबित हो सकता है ।

इसलिए जरूरी है कि ए.आई के लिए मजबूत

नियम और नैतिक दिशा निर्देश बनाए जाएँ । सरकारों और कंपनियों को मिलकर यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि ए.आई का गलत इस्तेमाल न हो । स्कूलों और कॉलेजो में भी छात्रों को टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ नैतिकता और मानवीय मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए ।

केवल बुद्धिमान बनना ही काफी नहीं है, जिम्मेदार बनना भी जरूरी है ।

इंसान और ए.आई की तुलना पूरी तरह सही नहीं है, क्योंकि ए.आई के पास डेटा और गति हो सकती है, लेकिन भावनाएँ, दया और मानवता केवल इंसान के पास होती हैं । ए.आई कभी माँ का प्यार, दोस्त की भावनाएँ और इंसानी रिश्तों को पूरी तरह नहीं समझ सकता । इंसान की रचनात्मकता और कल्पना ही उसकी असली ताकत है ।

अंत में, भविष्य का डर तभी कम होगा जब हम ए.आई को एक सहायक की तरह इस्तेमाल करेंगे, मालिक की तरह नहीं । टेक्नोलॉजी का उद्देश्य इंसान की मदद करना होना चाहिए, उसकी जगह लेना नहीं । अगर ए.आई और इंसान संतुलन और समझदारी के साथ मिलकर काम करें, तो भविष्य उज्वल और सुरक्षित बन सकता है ।



MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE
Shirva, Udupi District – 574 116
(Managed by Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva)
Re-Accredited with A+ Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.36)

Career and Placement cell
Organises

Employment Exchange Card
Registration Campaign

Date: 02 June 2026 (Tuesday)
Time: 10:30 A.M.
Venue: College Auditorium

Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty
Placement Officer

Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy
Principal

Management, Principal,
Staff and Students

MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE
Shirva, Udupi District - 574 116
[Managed by Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva]
Re-accredited A+ Grade by NAAC with CGPA 3.36
National Service Scheme, IQAC
and
Youth Red Cross Unit
In association with
Red Cross Society Kundapura
Organize

BLOOD DONATION CAMP

Date: 23.05.2026 Time: 10.00 a.m.
Venue: College Auditorium

President : Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy
Principal

Inaugurator : Mr. S. Jayakar Shetty
Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society
and Blood Bank, Kundapura

Chief Guests : Mr. Ganapatha Shetty Yekkar
Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Udupi
Mr. Shivaram Shetty
Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society, Kundapura

All are cordially invited
Dr. Sona H.C
NSS Program Officer
Mr.Koushik, Mr. Shreyas and Ms. Tanishka
NSS Student Coordinators
Mr.Rithesh, Ms. Swarna
Youth Red Cross Unit Student Coordinators

MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE
SHIRVA, UDUPI DISTRICT – 574 116

Principal Staff and Students
cordially invite you to the

Prize Distribution Ceremony

Chief Guest : Sri Malatesh Ingalki
Principal, Vidyavardhaka PU College, Mundkur

President : Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy
Principal, Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva

Presence : Mrs. Hemalatha Shetty
Students' Welfare Officer

Tuesday, 19 May 2026 at 2.00 noon
Venue: College Auditorium

Mr. Prathwik
III B.Com.
President

Mr. Pavan
III B.Com.
Secretary

Ms. Pranathi
III B.C.A.
Joint Secretary

MULKI SUNDER RAM SHETTY COLLEGE
SHIRVA, UDUPI DISTRICT – 574 116
[Managed by: Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva]
Re-Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC with CGPA 3.36

The Management, Principal, Staff and Students
cordially invite you to the

COLLEGE DAY CELEBRATION

to be held on
Thursday, 21st May 2026 at 10.00 a.m

Chief Guest : Hariprasad Rai
President, Udupi District Athletics Association

Presided by : Sri. V Subhayya Hegde
Correspondent, Vidyavardhaka Sangha(R.), Shirva

Guest of Honour : Prof. Y. Bhaskar Shetty
Administrative Officer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.), Shirva

Smt. Hemalatha Shetty
Students' Welfare Officer

Dr. Mithun Chakravarthy
Principal

Mr. Prathwik
III B.Com.
President

Ms. Pavan
III B.Com.
Secretary

Ms. Pranathi
III B.C.A.
Joint Secretary

Students' Council

ಶಿರ್ವ: ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರ



ನಗರಾಡಳಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದಗ್ರಹಣ ಸಮಾರಂಭ

ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ

ಶಿರ್ವ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಸುಂದರ ರಾವ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನಾ ಘಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಸವದ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಡೆದ ಶಿಬಿರದ ಸಮಾರೋಪ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ ಶಿರ್ವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿರ್ವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಶಿರ್ವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪ್ರಮೀಳಾ ಡಿಸೋಜ, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಸುರೇಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅಡ್ಡೂರು, ಶ್ರೀ. ಸುಧಾಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಪು, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ. ಮಿಥುನ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಸೋನಾ ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹೇಮಲತಾ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ. ಮಿಥುನ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಅವರು 2025-26ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ಕವನ ವಾಚನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ನೃತ್ಯವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೆರುಗನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿತು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಾಯಕ ಅಭಿಷೇಕ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ್ ಪಿಂಟೋ ಅವರು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಶಿರ್ವ ಎಂಎಸ್ಆರ್ಎಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವ



ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ

ಶಿರ್ವದ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಸುಂದರ ರಾವ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಸವದ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಡೆದ ಶಿಬಿರದ ಸಮಾರೋಪ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ ಶಿರ್ವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿರ್ವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಶಿರ್ವ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪ್ರಮೀಳಾ ಡಿಸೋಜ, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಸುರೇಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅಡ್ಡೂರು, ಶ್ರೀ. ಸುಧಾಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಪು, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ. ಮಿಥುನ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಸೋನಾ ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹೇಮಲತಾ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ. ಮಿಥುನ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಅವರು 2025-26ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ಕವನ ವಾಚನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ನೃತ್ಯವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೆರುಗನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿತು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಾಯಕ ಅಭಿಷೇಕ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ್ ಪಿಂಟೋ ಅವರು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಹುಮಾನ ವಿತರಣೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭ



ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ

ಶಿರ್ವದ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಸುಂದರ ರಾವ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಜಾಪ್ಸಿಕ ಬಹುಮಾನ ವಿತರಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಶಿರ್ವ ಎಂಎಸ್ಆರ್ಎಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಲೇನ್ಗೆಂಟ್ ಡ್ರೈವ್



ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ

ಉಚಿತ ಊಟದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಂತೃಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ



ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ







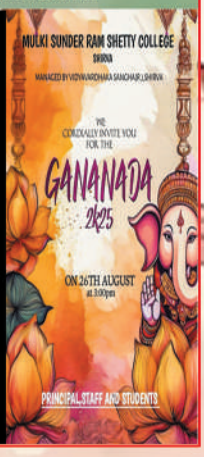


















VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA (R.)

SHIRVA

Institutions under its Management

- Mulki Sunder Ram Shetty College, Shirva
- Hindu Pre-University College, Shirva
- Vidyavardhaka Central School (CBSE), Shirva
- Hindu Higher Primary School, Shirva
- Vidyadayini Higher Primary School, Kuthyar
- Sri Kodu Durgambika Higher Primary School, Kodu