

VASAVI EDUCATIONAL TRUST

V.E.T FIRST GRADE COLLEGE

Permanently Affiliated to Bengaluru Central University
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INTERNATIONAL

CONFERENCE

Feb 2020

ON

"MULTIDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH ON CHALLENGES TO CHANGE &
DEVELOPMENT"



ISBN: 978-81-941390-5-8

#18, 14th Main, 2nd Phase, J.P.Nagar, Bengaluru - 560078

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PREFACE

VET First Grade College under the guidance and support of Vasavi Educational Trust resolved to initiate a new process by focusing deliberation of the International Conference on “Multidisciplinary Research on challenges to change and development”. The process involved critical appraisal of Social Science, Science and language research and theory and publications of articles in ISBN, UGC care list and Conference Souvenir on Multidisciplinary Research on Commerce & management, Fashion Technology, Information Technology, among the languages English, Kannada, Hindi & allied fields. The purpose behind it is to create a foundation to understand the challenges to changes and development in the said areas. Thinking beyond the theme is a challenge, imbibe the changes and paving the way for creative development is the key. Challenges need to be understood in all the areas. It needs to be well understood that changes occurs when there is improvements, restructure or transforms in any system individually or collectively. Development compliments the challenges & changes with the growth and advancement at larger perspective in society.

Need of the hour is to develop and research is the origin in this direction to make humble contribution through publication. VET First Grade College IQAC worked out an approach to reach good number of Academicians and Research Scholars and Students from domestic, National and International, in which seven subjects with 39 thematic panels are classified. Chairpersons are nominated for seven subjects, which are organized into 9 tracks, with awards for best research article in each track as a motivation to the paper presenters

VET First Grade College has received total 256 abstracts, 217 full papers with 203 articles published, in ISBN - 137 articles and 66 articles in UGC care list journal. The entire 256 abstracts have been published in “Conference Souvenir 2020” contributed by 334 authors & co-authors.

It is evident that the task taken up the college is gigantic. The presentation and article will provide great platform to understand the challenges through changes leading to development for all the stake holders and benefit to society at large.

MANAGEMENT DESK



Vasavi Educational Trust has been in existence for 4 decades. We have decided to launch a series of programmes to celebrate this historic milestone.

The first of such events is the “One Day International Conference on “Multidisciplinary Research on challenges to change and development” on February 19th 2020.

We have speakers from outside the country and state, who will share their experience to the benefit of all delegates.

A lot of planning has gone into the conception and execution of this conference to make it purposeful.

I acknowledge the dynamic leadership of our Director Academics Dr. R. Parvathi and her entire team, who have been toiling for the last few months to make this event a grand success. It is heartening to note that we have received 221 research papers and brought in credibility to the conference. I am confident that this conference will be an extraordinary success.

I wish the deliberation all success.

B. R. Viswanath Setty
President
Vasavi Educational Trust

MANAGEMENT DESK

Welcome to V.E.T. First Grade College, Bangalore. Over the last 4 decades, Vasavi Educational Trust has made its mark in the field of education. I am very proud to state that V.E.T. First Grade College is among the 20 promising Education Institutions in Bengaluru ranked by Higher Education review in 2019-20. College has evolved with lot of courage & commitment to nurture education and research.

Faculty members strive to work with people of different culture in a rapidly changing and challenging environment. Currently research and application of knowledge in the area of development with multi-dimensional approach is necessary. I am sure that this one day International Conference on “Multidisciplinary Research on Challenges to Change & Development” provides the academicians, research scholars & students a knowledge sharing platform.

I appreciate the authors for contributing the research articles & abstracts to ISBN, UGC care list & “Conference Souvenir 2020”. I appreciate the efforts of Head of the Institution & the team for continuous efforts. I wish success for the deliberation of conference.

Dr. Manandi N. Suresh

Hon. Secretary
Vasavi Educational Trust

KEY NOTE ADDRESS**METRO**Dusseldorf
Feb 2020

Greetings!

I am excited to deliver the keynote address at the International conference on 'Multi-disciplinary research on challenges to change and development' at the VETFGC College in Bangalore. I thank the institution for inviting me to deliver the keynote address.

This is a decade that will bring India to the forefront and we have to adapt play our role as change makers to play a vital role in this transformation.

It is amazing to know that over 175 research papers are being presented which will give us a broad range of ideas of how we can change and develop.

I look forward to being present and wish the conference/deliberations all success!

Best Regards

Sreema Nallasivam
Director
Metro AG

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BENGALURU CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

Professor S. Japhet
Vice-Chancellor



January 23, 2020

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the VET First Grade College, J.P. Nagar, Bengaluru is organizing a one day International Conference on "Multi-Disciplinary Research on Challenges to Change and Development" on 19th February, 2020 with the objective to identify the challenges and unprecedented changes taking place in different sectors. This conference aims to bring together students, academicians, research scholars and corporate to exchange and share their rich experiences in various disciplines.

On this occasion I wish the conference all success and my best wishes to all the participants. I am sure that the deliberations at the conference would be fruitful and useful to one and all.



(S. Japhet)

To

Dr. Parvathi
Principal
VET First Grade College
J.P Nagar, Bengaluru.

Central College Campus, Dr. B R Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru - 560 001
Phone : 080-2213 1385 Fax : 080-2213 1383 E-mail : registrarbcu@gmail.com

ಸೌಮ್ಯ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ
ಸಂಸದರು
ಸೌಮ್ಯರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಜಯನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳ
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ದಿನಾಂಕ:-28.01.2020



ಸಂದೇಶ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದಾದ ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ರವರು "Multidisciplinary Re-search" ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿ, ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇಂತಹ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸಂತಸ ತರುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂಹದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುವ ಅರಿವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಅದರ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ಈ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ "Multidisciplinary Re-search" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಡಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನವರು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ "Multidisciplinary Re-search" ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕಾರರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಲೆಂದು ಅಶಿಸುತ್ವಾ, ಈ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬರಲೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಡಕಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಷಾಲಕರಿಗೂ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಸೌಮ್ಯ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ)

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MESSAGE

At the outset, I congratulate the Staff and Management of Vasavi Educational Trust and VET First Grade College for having successfully completed 23 years of meaningful service in the field of Education. In other words, they have participated and contributed for the development of our state.

The international conference on ‘Multidisciplinary Research on Challenges to Change and Development’ being organized by them is apt and very timely as Karnataka state and nation is on the verge of embracing a transformational education policy. May the conference act as a platform to share knowledge and learning’s.

Wishing all the success to the conference with meaningful outcomes.

Prof. M.K. Sridhar, Ph.D.,
President
Centre for Educational and Social Studies,
ICSSR Senior Fellow at ISEC,
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ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಶರ್ಮಾ
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಶರ್ಮಾ
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

Prof. S.C. Sharma
Director



ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯತಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಅನುದಾನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद
विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान
NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL
An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission



27-01-2020

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Vasavi Educational Trust First Grade College, Bangalore, Karnataka is organizing One-Day International Conference on "Multidisciplinary Research on Challenges to Change and Development " on 19th February 2020.

The conference theme has forward looking perspective and would go a long way in discussing issues related to the topic, which is the need of the hour. I'm sure the conference will provide an ideal platform to disseminate information related to the topic.

On this auspicious occasion, I extend my best wishes to the Principal, Academicians, and Research scholars, Faculty, Students and Participants for the success of the Conference.


(S.C. Sharma)

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ಎಂ. ಗೌತಮ್ ಕುಮಾರ್

ಮಹಾಪೌರರು



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ದಿನಾಂಕ: 31-01-2020

ಸಂದೇಶ

ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದೀರ್ಘ 23 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸಂತಸದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುವ ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ 'Multidisciplinary Research on Challenges to Change Development' ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಲಗೆಗೆ ಓಡಿದ ಕೈಗನ್ನಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಜರುಗಲೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸಾಧಿಸಲೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಹಾಪೌರರು

ಎಸ್. ಕೆ. ನಟರಾಜ

ಮಾಜಿ ಮಹಾಪೌರರು
ಬೃಹದ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.



ವಿಳಾಸ : "ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ನಿಲಯ" ಸಂ. 144,
12ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, ಸಾರಕ್ಕಿ ಮಂಜರಸ್ತೆ,
ಜೆ. ಪಿ. ನಗರ, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಸಾರಕ್ಕಿ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 078.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :



ದಿನಾಂಕ :

"ಶುಭ ಸಂದೇಶ"

ಸಾರಕ್ಕಿ, ಜೆ.ಪಿ.ನಗರ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು 1996ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸುಮಾರು 23ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜೆ.ಪಿ.ನಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಯನಗರದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷದಾಯಕ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಸಹ ವಾಸವಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್, ಬಡವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಶಾ ಕಿರಣವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-02-2020ರಂದು, "Multidisciplinary Reseach on Challenges to Change and Development", ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಶುಭಕೋರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,


ಎಸ್.ಕೆ.ನಟರಾಜ

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FOREWORD



VET First Grade College is one of the branches of Vasavi Educational Trust, began in the year 1996 with strong Vision, Mission and Objectives of the founding members offering various courses in Under Graduation and Post-Graduation. College focuses on over all development of the students giving importance for both Curricular and Co-curricular activities. This International Conference is one of the evidence of our college's objective which emphasizes on multi subjects & multi language with various thematic areas. I would like to acknowledge all the people who have been instrumental in hosting the conference and bringing out the anthology of conference papers.

I express my sincere thanks to VET Management especially, Sri. B.R Viswanath Setty President and Dr. Manandi N Suresh Honorary Secretary, for organising this conference in collaboration with Primax foundation. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. K. V. Ramanathan, Secretary Primax Foundation for his constant support. It has been a team effort, as a team I appreciate Narayan Swamy. S.G. – Vice Principal, HOD's, Coordinators and all staff members for giving their best to any task taken up at any given point of time.

VET team spirit and enthusiasm is unmatched. A warm and heartfelt thanks to Panelist, Chair, Co-chair & all the delegates, Author & Co-author, Participants and last but not the least my dearest students. I thank the publisher for their sincere efforts in bringing out this book.

I hope this issue of culmination of articles will be a rich source of knowledge enhancing & exchange platform.

Dr. R. Parvathi
Principal & Academic Director
Syndicate & Academic Council member
Bengaluru Central University



"MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON CHALLENGES TO CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT"

EDITORIAL MESSAGE

Challenge is a buzzword, Changes are inevitable and development is a mark of progress in the existing scenario. Survival, adaptability, transformation and restructuring are the motivating challenges addressed through seven disciplines of the conference with various thematic areas. Uncertainty, Financial Management, Competencies & Compliance are the unprecedented changes taking place in different sectors. A solution has to be addressed on war footing basis for sustainability. To analyze the causes, co-motivate strategies and bridge the gap between human and industry at large is objective of this conference.

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ISBN: 978-81-9413905-8

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First Edition: 2020
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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

International conference on “Multidisciplinary Research on challenges to change and development” was held on 19th February 2020 at VET First Grade College campus. The conference aims to bring together students, academicians, researchers and corporates to exchange and share their experience about various disciplines. Today’s technology is ever changing in the field of commerce, science, arts and allied fields. This generation belongs to digital natives, but digital migrants are facing various practical challenges, for which solution needs to be addressed on war footing basis to ensure sustainability.

Commerce and management focuses on payments bank, artificial intelligence in recruitment, block chain management, GST etc. Fashion technology emphasizes on sustainability; the changing face of fashion and textile industry. Information technology plays a vital role in today’s era with applications on internet of things. Allied fields stress on environmental concerns which is the needs of the hour. Arts field is expected to focus on various language issues and immigrants of digitalization in the field of Hospitality, Tourism and Library science.

Objectives of the conference

- To identify the challenges and unprecedented changes taking place in different sector
- To analyze the causes for such rapid changes
- To co-motivate strategies required to address the changes for future sustainability and development
- To understand and bridge the gap between digital immigrants and digital natives

ABOUT PRIMAX FOUNDATION

Primax foundation was established with ideas of imparting quality non profitable services to the society through journal, conferences, seminars, workshops, educational training and skill development, study circles and initiating research activities for the development of total personality in society. The Primax foundation is registered under IT Act 1961 and exempted under section 12(A) and 80G.

SUB THEMES**COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT**

- Supply chain management
- Green marketing and green auditing
- Human resource management
- Finance and banking
- Accounting and taxation

FASHION TECHNOLOGY

- IOT in fashion and Textiles
- Industry 4.0 in Fashion and Textile Industry
- AI in Fashion and Textile Industry
- Innovation in Clothing Science and Technology
- Sustainability as Trend in Fashion Industry

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- IOT Application
- Cyber law and security
- Latest trends in multimedia
- Data mining, big data, web public relations

ENGLISH

- Social Transformation Through Literature
- English, A Challenging Language for Rural Students
- English- A Unifying Force In Globalization
- Social Media and Changing Perspectives Of English
- English Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching In Changing Era

KANNADA

- ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು.
- ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎದರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು.
- ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದ.
- ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ.
- ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.

HINDI

- समकालीन हिन्दी कविता में जनवादी चेतना
- आधुनिक हिन्दी काव्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ
- मध्यकाल में ब्रज और अवधी का साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप की विकास
- हिन्दी भाषा और नागरी लिपी का मानकीकरण
- राजभाषा हिन्दी के विकास में कंप्यूटर एवं प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान

ALLIED FIELDS

- Tourism and hospitality management
- World politics and Geo politics
- Waste management
- Sustainable water management
- Climate change
- Recasting history and media
- Digital libraries in globalization

The sub themes are not exhaustive. Interdisciplinary papers related to the overall theme of the conference may also be submitted.

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Printed at**Mamatha Design & Prints**

#568, Sreenidhi, RPR Layout, 8th Cross Road,
9th Phase, JP Nagar, Bengaluru – 560 062
Mob. : +91 99165 43901 | Email : print@dezigners.in

Primax Publication

201/1, Devaraj Arash Layout,
Ward Number 130,
Nagdevanahalli,
Bengaluru, Karnataka 560056



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STUDY ON FUNDING AND DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES OF COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

AFZALUNISSA UZMA ALFA

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on funding and strategies used for the development of north eastern region to have better production. Coffee is second largest commodity product traded around the globe. Coffee plantations are mostly planted in the southern states and north eastern states of India. Coffee Board of India has taken various initiatives in developing different strategies for funding and development for north eastern region as these regions climatic conditions are not always favorable and due to the less development in infrastructure and technology it becomes difficult for the government and Coffee Board to plan and implement strategies. There are different schemes for north eastern region. Coffee Board of India is facing lot of challenges and they have to overcome such challenges by adopting different schemes and practicing. Coffee plantations under north eastern region are Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram. This study is undertaken to study the profile of Coffee Board of India and to examine different funding and developmental strategies of Coffee Board of India for the period 2014-19.

Keywords: Funding, Strategies, North Eastern Region, Development, Coffee Board.

INTRODUCTION

The Coffee Board of India is the organization managed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India to promote the coffee production in India. The head quarter is located in Bengaluru. Coffee Board of India was established through an Act of the parliament in the year 1942. Until the year 1995 Coffee Board was marketing the coffee of many growers from the pooled supply, but later coffee marketing became the private sector activity due to economic liberalization in India. Coffee Board's tradition duties included promotion of sale and consumption of the coffee in India and also abroad, conducting of coffee research, the financial assistance to establish the small coffee growers, safeguarding working conditions for the labors and managing surplus pool of the unsold coffee.

ROLE OF COFFEE BOARD IN EXPORT AND DOMESTIC PROMOTION

After the liberalization in the year 1996, marketing functions were deregulated. Coffee Board plays the role of the facilitator and the promoter of the Indian coffee exports. However the registration of the exporters is the responsibility of the Coffee Board.

Under the export promotion scheme, the exports of the value added coffees in the retail packs and the exports of the coffee to the high value far off the destinations are incentivized to the offset transaction costs to some extent and then enable Indian exporters to be most competitive in export market. The

incentives provided opportunities to expand footprint of the Indian coffee in the higher value destinations like the USA, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand etc on one hand and then reinforcing presence in the traditional market like European Union/ Russia etc. Besides board regularly participates in major coffee trade shows/exhibitions held in the major coffee consuming nations to promote the awareness about the quality of the Indian coffee to overseas Roasters, Traders and the Consumers. Board also conducts the flavor of the India with the fine cup competitions to select the fine coffees and then exposes them to the export market.

The export department of Coffee Board of India promotes the coffee consumption in the country through twelve India Coffee Houses located in the major cities across country. Besides department also participates in the national level exhibitions and the trade fairs to create the awareness about Indian Coffee among consumers and educates the customers about some positive effects of the Coffee consumption on the human health.

PROBLEMS OF COFFEE PRODUCERS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

Major issues faced in north eastern region in the field of agriculture are listed below.

1. Pests, diseases and fungi: These have become real threat for the producers. Coffee leaf rust is one of the most famous diseases and has been affecting coffee crops for over a century.
2. Climate change causes problems for Arabica: Currently the climate change is leading to rising temperature and new rainfall patterns something that's placing Arabica coffee species under the threat. Arabica is more sensitive to the temperature increases. Which reduces its growth, ability to flower and consequent ability to produce fruit?
3. Climate change and unpredictable rains: Heavy rainfall causes issues during the harvesting and the processing, they can also lead to unpredictable harvest
4. Labor shortages: In most of the places coffee picking is the seasonal the pickers are paid based on the weight of the cherries they collect and they need to work for eight hours a day. Then at the end of the harvest they need to find other jobs or move to other regions.
5. Price fluctuations and unreliable incomes: Biggest fear for the producer is that considering working on specialty coffee that they will not get enough in the return for their effort or even if they get this year it is not sure that they will also get next year. The weather will prevent them from producing quality coffee and they will lose price premium.
6. Fragmented land holdings: Overusing the same plot of

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land again and again without the proper knowledge of crop rotation has severely diminished soil fertility.

7. Lack of a stable market: Since the market doesn't open up the farmers refuse to experiment with the new crops and they are the ones who suffer.
8. Lack of mechanization: The hilly terrain of the region is neither feasible nor practical for large mechanized operations to take place and
9. Agricultural infrastructure: With the limited connectivity, hilly terrain, subsistence agriculture and fragmented land holdings the numbers for north east region is set to be higher.

EXTENSION SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COFFEE BOARD IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

Coffee is cultivated in the extent of the 6039 hectares in seven north eastern states like Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. Extension activities include the transfer of the technology, method demonstration, group gatherings, quality awareness campaigns, conducting training programs, at technology evaluation centers and the study tour of the tribal growers to traditional coffee growing's areas. The four technology evaluation center's located in Baulpui (Mizoram), Haflong (N.C. hills, Assam), Deomali (Arunachal Pradesh), and the Tulakona (Agartala, Tripura) serves as the demonstration farms of the location specific technologies for region. Coffee processing factory at the Lohra, Guwahati and mini coffee curing works at the Baulpui, Mizoram process and the raw coffee pooled by tribal growers. In the north eastern region(Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and the Manipur), Joint Director(extension) at the Guwahati monitors and guides extension activities of two Directors of extension, Six Senior Liaison Officers and the one Junior Liaison Officer

COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA

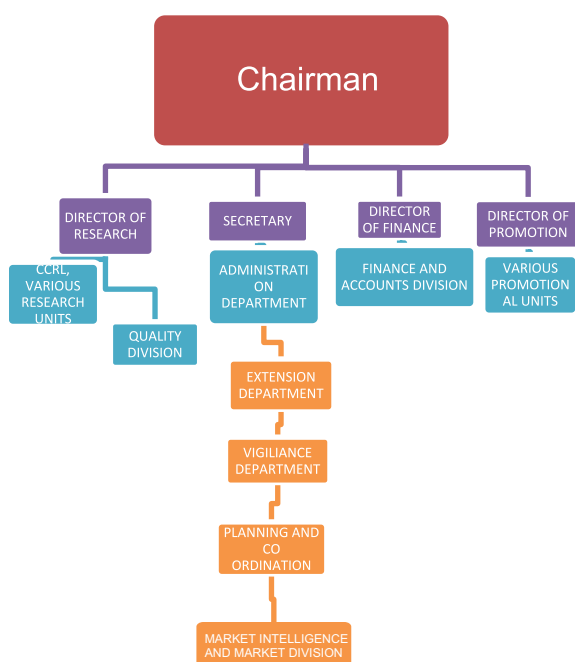


Figure 1: CBI Organization

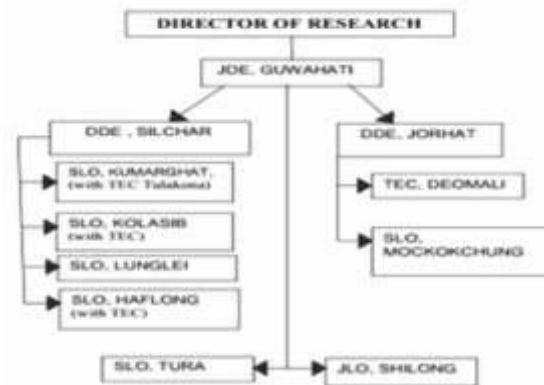


Figure 2: North Eastern Region-Extension

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Pranay Jyoti Goswami(1993), in their article entitled 'Agricultural development in north east India with special reference to settled agriculture' highlighted that, flood and the drainage problem are serious in the region Brahmaputra and Barak valley are subjected to heavy floods which takes heavy toll in life and property causing extensive damage to the crops in north eastern region.

Akha Khou and Mothilal (2018), in their article entitled 'Challenges of agricultural production and marketing in north east India' highlighted that the absence of the crop insurance, non-availability of the bio pesticide and non-availability of the information on the organic farming can be categorized under the severe problems in the production for the farmers. Incidence of the pest and the diseases, limited and irregular power supply and the inadequate price for the producers can also be categorized under the moderate problems of the production insurance. The poor availability of the inputs and the non-availability of the labor can be categorized under the mild problems in the production for the farmers. Lack of market information, lack of warehousing and storage facilities too many intermediaries resulting in the high cost of the goods and services, there is high cost for transportation, inadequate market research, price fluctuation small and scattered holding, low productivity. Lack of

2. man power, poor handling, lack of transport facilities, price fluctuations, price setting mechanism not transparent, inadequate market research and market information not easily accessible.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

After the detailed review of literature, it was found that, there are several issues which are faced by farmers in north eastern regions. The purpose of the study on funding and development strategies is to identify the problems faced by Coffee Board of India while focusing on coffee productions in north eastern regions. As seen above in the introduction and review of literature it is understood that the coffee business is essential but the area in which plantation is taking place like north eastern region the farmers suffers from heavy financial and climatic changes. In spite of lot of initiatives taken by Coffee Board of India there are still issues like quality, production, funding, government regulations etc which needs to be addressed. This study focus on understanding the funding and developmental strategies used in addressing

those challenges faced in north eastern region of India by Coffee Board of India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the profile of Coffee Board of India with north eastern region context
2. To examine different funding and developmental strategies of Coffee Board of India specifically to north eastern region of India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the above study the data is collected by both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected through experts interview at Coffee Board of India and Secondary data is collected through published reports of Coffee Board of India for a period between 2014 and 2019 and few other sources like e-sources, magazines and annual reports.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study focused only on understanding of different funding and developmental strategies of Coffee Board of India and no focus were given on the other aspects like government directions, research initiatives, export promotion policies etc.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

For the purpose of this study the data is collected for five years period and the data includes funds granted for different years and used level, various developmental schemes adopted during this period. All the data are analyzed and interpreted below.

I. FUNDING OF COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

It is the act of providing financial resources usually in the form of money to finance the need, program or project usually by the organization, funding is very essential for development activities and the lack of funding may result in non-performance or low performance which leads to face sustainability issues.

From the table 1 it is found that funds granted in the year 2015-16 were reduced by 0.97% compared to the year 2014-15. Funds granted in the year 2016-17 were also reduced by 0.90% when compared to its previous year. Similarly funds granted in the year 2017-18 were reduced by 0.67%, and funds granted remained constant in the year 2018-19 when compared to the year 2017-18.

YEAR	FUNDS GRANTED					
	Grants (in lakhs)	Comparison in years (%)	Subsidy (in lakhs)	Comparison in years (%)	Creation of capital assets (in lakhs)	Comparison in years (%)
2014-15	1125	-	600	-	1	-
2015-16	1099	0.97	400	0.66	1	0
2016-17	999	0.90	400	0	1	0
2017-18	679	0.67	400	0	49	49
2018-19	679	0	400	0	1	2.04

Therefore funds granted by Coffee Board of India has reduced by each year which is not a good sign and this may effect the Coffee development process at north eastern region of India.

However in relation to fund subsidy it is found that subsidy granted in the year 2015-16 was reduced by 0.66% when compared to the year 2014-15. Subsidy granted for the preceding year remained constant when compared to the year 2015-16. It is also found that the funds granted for creation of capital assets by central government has remained constant from the year 2015-17 when compared to the year 2014-15. It is found that there was a huge increase in funds granted for creation of capital assets by 49% in the year 2017-18 when compared to 2016-17 but again it was reduced by 2.04% in the year 2018-19 when compared to year 2017-18.

TABLE 2-ANALYSIS OF GRANTS USED BY COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

YEAR	GRANTS USED					
	GRANTS (IN LAKHS)	COMPARISON IN YEARS (%)	SUBSIDY (IN LAKHS)	COMPARISON IN YEARS (%)	CREATION OF CAPITAL ASSETS (IN LAKHS)	COMPARISON IN YEARS (%)
2014-15	1126.03	-	256.37	-	1	-
2015-16	1099	0.97	252	0.98	1	0
2016-17	999	0.90	320	1.26	1	0
2017-18	679.3	0.67	338.15	1.05	49	49
2018-19	679	0.99	404.01	1.19	1	2.04

Source: Annual Report of CBI

From the table 2 it is found that, grants used in the year 2015-16 were reduced by 0.97% when compared to the year 2014-15. As seen in the above table it is found that the grants were reducing from year 2016-19 when compared to 2015-16. Therefore it is not a good sign as the grants used have decreased by years and this will affect the development process in the north eastern region. It is also found that the subsidy used in the year 2015-16 was reduced by 0.98% when compared to the year 2014-15. It is found that the subsidy used was increased from the year 2016-19 when compared to 2015-16. Therefore this is a good move by Coffee Board that the subsidy has increased when compared to the previous years and this will help to boost the production and sales.

Further it is found that the creation of capital assets used in the year 2015-17 remained same when compared to the year 2014-15. Creation of capital assets used where increased by a huge percentage of 49% in the year 2017-18 when compared to the year 2016-17 and again it is reduced by 2.04% in the year 2018-19 when compared to 2017-18. Therefore it can be inferred that the funds used for creation of capital assets where increased and decreased in the years 2014-19. As the government pre determines the plans and strategies in prior this decision will be taken in consideration with development for north eastern region.

I. DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

Strategy development is the fundamental to creating and running a business. It's a game plan which sets specific goals and objectives.

TABLE 3–ANALYSIS ON DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES OF COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA IN NORTHEASTERN REGION

Developmental practices	Estate visits		Method demonstration		Group gatherings		Quality awareness		Internal study tour		On farm training programmes	
	AN	CY	AN	CY	AN	CY	AN	CY	AN	CY	AN	CY
2014-15	2225	-	1162	-	13	-	51	-	26	-	-	-
2015-16	2707	482	1385	223	234	221	73	22	-	0	-	-
2016-17	2803	96	1923	538	187	-47	56	-17	-	0	-	-
2017-18	3149	346	1840	-83	181	-6	56	0	-	0	-	-
2018-19	3401	252	2341	501	203	22	74	18	87	87	20	20

Note: AN-Achievement in Numbers, CY-Comparison Year wise

Source: Annual Report of CBI

· Estate visits: Here the officials of Coffee Board will visit the estate in north eastern region to observe the condition of estate and to see what kind of measures to be taken. From the above table it is found that compared to year 2014-15 and year 2015-16 the number of estate visits have increased by 482 times, it is found that compared to year 2015-16 and year 2016-17 the number of estate visits have increased by 96 times, it is found that compared to year 2016-17 and year 2017-18 the number of estate visits have increased to 346 times and it is found that when compared to year 2017-18 with year 2018-19 the number of estate visits have increased by 252 times. This is the positive sign by Coffee Board of India seen through the analysis that their estate visits have increased in every year so that there will be more development in the north eastern region coffee plantations.

· Method demonstration

It is the process of teaching farmers how to make or do something in a step by step process at north eastern region by the experts. From the above table it is found that from the year 2014-17 the method demonstration have increased in numbers but in the year 2017-18 it is decreased by 83 times but again in the year 2018-19 it increased to 501. This is one of the best way to literate farmers by conducting more number of demonstration methods it can enhance the skills of farmers of north eastern region

· Group gatherings addressed

These gatherings are conducted at north eastern region by Coffee Board for the farmers for some specific purpose. From the above table it is found that when compared from year 2014-15 with year 2015-16 the numbers have increased by 221 times but from the year 2016-18 both the years the numbers were decreased by 47 times in the year 2016-17 and by 6 times in the year 2017-18, but again the numbers of group gatherings were increased in the year 2018-19 by 22 times.

This is one of the development strategy used at Coffee Board of India.

· Quality awareness camps

It means that the camps will be conducted in north eastern region by Coffee Board of India which will only focus on spreading awareness about quality among the farmers. From the above table it is found that when compared to year 2014-15 to year 2015-16 the number have increased with 22

times but in the year 2016-17 the number has decreased by 17 times the number of quality awareness camps were same for the year 2017-18 and was again increased in the year 2018-19 by 18 times. This is the most important strategy used by Coffee Board at north eastern region as it can be found that there is fluctuation in the number of camps conducted each year but last year it has grown well which is a good move by Coffee Board.

· Internal study tour

It is trip or tour taken by a group of people in order to study something. From the above table it is found that this tour was conducted in the year 2014-15 for 26 times and then again this tour was conducted only in the year 2018-19 for 87 times so from the year 2015-18 there were no internal study tour conducted. This is the bad sign as there was no initiative taken by the Board, but in the year 2018-19 they have covered it up.

· On farm training programs

It means that there will be training program held exclusively for farmers in north eastern region about the advanced farming. From the above table it is found that this program was started in the year 2018-19 by 20 programs conducted by Board. Finally, it can be said that Coffee Board of India is taking lot of initiatives and are developing new strategies every year and also developing the existing strategies

III. Apart from secondary data analysis an expert opinion analysis also done to arrive at proper conclusion.

1. With regard to plan durations by government of India, it is found that the policies were for a period of five years earlier and at present the government has changed this duration and introduced annual plan system for north eastern region.
2. With regard to the major factors of consideration by Coffee Board while introducing new schemes, it is found that the geographic condition, climate, economic status of the people, type of people like farmers or the industrialists are the major factors taken in consideration.
3. With regard to the challenges faced in accordance with implanting strategies at north eastern region, it is found that transportation, hilly terrain, lack of improved facilities like train, no good roads due to hilly terrain, literacy of the people and knowledge about coffee growing, suitability of climate, no shade trees, type of land allotment policies of individual state like allotment of bad lands where there will be no water and no basic facilities and the major challenge is forest fire.
4. With regard to the major sources of funding, it is found that Coffee Board of India is funded solely by government of India.

5. With regard to the highest authority in decision making, it is found that Coffee Board of India cannot make independent decisions on their own everything has to come from the central government.
6. With regard to the future plan development, it is found that as of now there are no future plans for north eastern region it depends on the progress and support of concerned state government.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Findings

From the above study conducted following were the major findings.

1. It is found that Coffee Board of India's funding grants are less for north eastern region
2. It is found that Coffee Board of India has adopted various developmental strategies for north eastern region in specific.
3. It is found that there are no future plans by Coffee Board for north eastern region.

SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions were made with best interest of farmers, Coffee Board and government.

1. It is advisable to Coffee Board that they fund more for north eastern region because if there is more funding there can be increase in development.
2. There is a need to have future plans for north eastern

region as this region is highly subjected to risk it is important to pre plan things for the future.

3. It is advisable for the farmers of north eastern region to adopt themselves with the advancement in technology to make their production more effective.

CONCLUSION

From the study conducted at Coffee Board of India it can be concluded that Coffee Board of India has taken lot of initiatives in developing strategies and implementing it for north eastern region but there is a need to increase the grants for north eastern region as the grants are too less to meet the developmental activities conducted for farmers. From the above study conducted it can be said that funding and development goes hand in hand and both are equally important.

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“A STUDY OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO SPECIAL ENTREPRENEURS AT KARNATAKA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION”

IZWAH IRFAN

Abstract

Entrepreneurs play a significant role in the economic development of the country. Over the years, entrepreneurship has proven to be critical to India's growth and development, given its increasing significance and visible impact in wealth-creation and employment-generation. The success of entrepreneurship depends on the coordination and assistance of the state and the central government. The prosperity of entrepreneurs is dependent on the initiatives taken by various government bodies for this the government have established the State Financial Corporation (SFCs) in 1951 to promote the SMEs in the states. The role of these institutions has become paramount importance in achieving economic growth.

Since the advent of the early growth, government has regularly provided incentives, subsidies and promotional schemes for entrepreneurship development to get a grip on the economy. With rapid innovation and growth in technology over a few decades and the changes brought by the government bodies due to integration of economies and with the recent Make in India, a conducive environment is created for the entrepreneurs in fuelling financial assistance for their growth.

In the Indian economy, MSME has been playing a pivotal role in social and economic development of the country. The MSME sectors are contributing nearly 8% of the GDP, 40% of total exports and closely 45% of manufacturing output. For encouraging the growth of MSME's the government has vested the responsibilities to the state government. The State Financial Corporation are banks cum lending institutions who provide long term finance for setting up of the enterprises falling under the category of MSME.

This study is done at the Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC), at Bengaluru head office to understand the financial assistance provided by KSFC to special entrepreneurs in the state of Karnataka and to analyze the growth in financial assistance to these entrepreneurs. The study incorporates data for a time period for the last 5 years.

Keywords: Financial assistance, MSMEs, Special entrepreneurs, Growth.

INTRODUCTION:

The development of a country depends on how efficiently funds are managed by the financial institutions in entrepreneurial promotion and related industrial development activities. Efficient management of financial institutions will not only enable to increase their profitability but it will also help in enhancing their growth and contribution in the economic and industrial development of the country. The financial institutions help to bridge the gap of allocating funds between the different industries and different sectors of the economy in accordance to the priorities laid down in the five

year plans relating to industrial policy resolutions. Since these institutions are involved in providing financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up their ventures in backward districts they help in correcting regional imbalances in the country. The banks had been playing the pivotal role in the 1950's in developing entrepreneurs in the country banks such as IDBI, ICICI and IFCI that came into existence before the 1970s provided assistance to the large and medium sector. According to the 6th economic census report released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation women constitute 14% of total entrepreneurship, out of 58.5 million nearly 8.05 million are women entrepreneurs. Out the figure it is to be noted that 2.76 million women entrepreneurs work for the agricultural sector which constitutes to 13.3% and 5.29 million or nearly 65% constitute to the non-agriculture sector. The Ministry of MSME has established SC-ST Hub to provide assistance to the SC and ST entrepreneurs the for their training, making investment in their ventures and as on date nearly 10,735 SC/ST candidates have been provided training, and a total of 20,408 have been assisted under this programme that offers various schemes at a subsidized concessions. The scheme had an estimated budget of Rs. 490 crore for the financial years 2016-2020 out of which Rs. 4.532 crore was the expenditure in the year 2016-17. An organized financial system that assists the needs of financial requirements and provides the ample inputs to the required enterprises enable the industries to provide quality goods and services and which in turn enables to promote the standard of living of the people by generating employment opportunities. The financial system of a company comprise of 4 major pillars they are the financial markets, financial instruments, financial institutions and financial services. The State Financial Corporation's (SFCs) are also a part of the financial system that is constantly contributing for the economic development of the country.

OVERVIEW OF KSFC:

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a state level financial institution and is one of the leading term lending financial institution in the country for providing the assistance to around 1, 73,607 units and sanctioning an amount up to Rs. 17,217 crore for the past 60 years in the state of Karnataka. KSFC is one the vigorous and professionally managed state financial corporation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

According to Anil Kumar and Chaya Degaonkar (2013), in their study titled on Role of Promotional Agencies in Industrial Development: An Analysis in the Context of Karnataka State Financial Corporation brings out that KSFC is one of the leading State financial corporation which is playing a significant role in the industrial growth of the state in general and particularly in the industrial backwards regions

Hyderabad and Karnataka. Their study shows that when the state economy is making rapid development in the global market KSFC is moving in the same pace with that and hence KSFC is continuously involved in fine-tuning and fulfilling the plans and aspiration of the entrepreneurs by providing possible assistance to such industries setup by them.

According to Anil Kumar (2012), made a study on role of KSFC to fulfill plans and aspirations of entrepreneurs by extending all possible assistance. The study was conducted to analyze the performance of KSFC in providing financial assistance to the SSIs. They study covered the industry wise, size wise, contribution wise, district wise credit sanctions and disbursement in Karnataka. The study revealed that a major portion of advances has been given to food processing and hotel industry. In the year 2004-05 out of the total amount sanctioned of Rs.557.52 lakhs the amount that was disbursed was Rs.516.97 (97.72%) of which the food industry got Rs.120.59 lakhs (21.62%) and hotel industry was sanctioned Rs.102 lakhs (nearly 19%). KSFC have sanctioned amount to those industries which can reach considerable industrial growth. KSFC have failed to meet its objective as the sanctions have been biased to a few districts and the backward classes have received considerably less compared to others.

According to Nagaraj, Reddy and Satihal (2017), in their study titled Impact of Karnataka state finance corporation on micro, small and medium enterprise development in Karnataka stated that majority of the sanctions by the KSFC to MSME is to Hyderabad and Karnataka region which nearly accounts to 33.78% and 12.31% respectively. The schemes introduced by them shows a positive and significant growth. They conclude that financial institutions like NABARD should take a step forward in providing financial assistance for establishing agro based industries in the backward regions of the state.

According to Abhay Kumar and Chandramma (2018), in their study titled Analysis of Financial Assistance of KSFC for Development of Entrepreneurship in Karnataka State stated that KSFC has not fully able to meet its objectives of having a balanced development in terms of their sanctions as only few has reached to districts in Karnataka and a very few to the backward districts. However they are continuously involved in promoting industrial development in the state but it is seen that the corporation is engaged in advancing loans than to providing technical support to industries of the State. The authors have stressed on having further research on the various factors affecting the industrial growth.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the financial assistance provided by KSFC to Special Entrepreneurs.
2. To analyse the growth in financial assistance offered to special entrepreneurs.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Financial Institutions basically make money by lending money at rates higher than the cost of the money lent. Lending activities are guided by credit policies and procedures which ensure prudent lending operations. The growth of entrepreneurs in phenomenal over the years and with the help of the various schemes provided by the government and the state and national level institution established in every state it

is becoming easy to get assistance for the desirous entrepreneurs who wish to start up their venture.

This study focuses on the financial assistance provided by KSFC to special entrepreneurs with attractive schemes at minimal rate of interest and other subsidy schemes for the SC/ST entrepreneurs etc.

The main aim is to find out the financial assistance provided to special entrepreneurs and if the assistance provided is growth oriented. This kind of study has not been conducted in recent times and is of utmost important for lending institution like KSFC. Therefore the researcher has undertaken the study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY AND DATA COLLECTION:

KSFC is the state level financial institution established under the State Financial Corporation Act 1951 whose core activity is providing financial assistance to set up tiny, small, medium and large scale industrial units in the Karnataka State. This study is conducted at KSFC, Head office, Bangalore and the data is confined to the special entrepreneurs' category to find out the financial assistance and their growth over the period. The scope of study is restricted only to special entrepreneurs under the MSMEs sector at KSFC. The data collected for the research is of 5 years i.e. 2014-2019.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: There is no growth with regard to financial assistance provided to special entrepreneurs.

Ha: There is growth with regard to financial assistance provided to special entrepreneurs.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The data which has been collected from the corporation is assumed to be accurate.
2. It is based on the data provided by the personnel of the corporation.
3. The decision of the corporation to maintain confidentiality of some facts and figures was also a constraint.
4. Lack of sufficient time forms another limitation for this research.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

KSFCs main aim is to provide financial assistance in the form of term loans to the enterprises falling under the MSME categories they provide loans to entrepreneurs, partnership firms and body corporate and the various schemes that are covered for the purpose of assistance are as listed below:

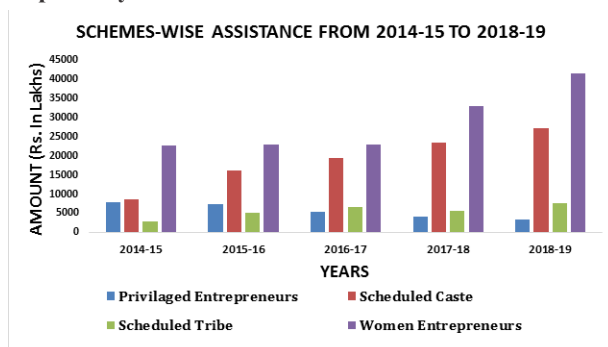
- Re-structured technology up gradation fund scheme
- Refinance scheme for acquisition of ISO 9000 series certification
- Scheme for Small Road Transport Operators (SRTOs)
- Single window scheme loan- for new units
- Finance for tourism related activities
- Assistance to doctors/qualified medical practitioners
- Industrial estates
- Financing of ready built office space

- IT software parks
- Financial assistance to education institutions under construction activity scheme
- Assistance for qualified professionals
- Acquisition of existing assets and enterprises
- Corporate loan
- Financial assistance to entertainment industry including films
- Line of credit (LoC) for purchase of raw materials from KSSIDC

TABLE SHOWING SCHEME WISE ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL ENTREPRENEURS FROM 2014-15 TO 2018-19

Sl. No.	SCHEMES/PROMOTERS CLASS	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Privileged Entrepreneurs	203	7744	197	7411.75	126	5294	109	4060	66	3320.6
2.	Scheduled Caste	212	8494.8	297	16152.99	236	19351.49	267	23363.8	263	27123.1
3.	Scheduled Tribe	82	2931.25	107	5212.45	105	6672.41	77	5619.2	91	7726.9
4.	Women Entrepreneurs	273	22694.3	284	22997.4	388	22997.4	429	32851.65	364	41491.05

Source: Operational statistics of the corporation for respective year



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above graph it can be seen that privileged entrepreneurs have a decreasing trend with the financial assistance provided, and the amount is gradually increasing for the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs over the 5 years, the amount sanctioned to Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs shows increasing trend till 2016-17 and have decreased in the year 2017-18 and have again shown an increased in 2018-19. The women entrepreneurs' sanctions show consistence increase during the past 5 years.

ANOVASINGLE FACTOR TEST

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	68321.77	3	22773.92356	8.923	0.001	3.24
Within Groups	40828.01	16	2551.750647			
Total	109149.8	19				

Since the significant value i.e. the p value is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis is rejected. There is growth with regard to financial assistance provided to special entrepreneurs.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. From the study it can be noticed that there is growth with regards to the financial assistance provided by KSFC to the special entrepreneurs specifically mentioning the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and women entrepreneurs.
2. The privileged entrepreneurs have a declining trend due to the fact that they are just provided a bridge loan for meeting their immediate short term needs and they are expected to pay back within a year.
3. The privileged entrepreneurs have decreased every year as the corporation have restricted to lend to these entrepreneurs and before giving the loan the corporation see the standalone credibility, good reputation of entrepreneurs repaying capacity as the corporation is facing a high NPA level.
4. Women entrepreneurs are granted loan on the basis of stake holding in the enterprise i.e. the unit should be owned by women and she should hold 51% or more in the establishing unit be it partnership firms or companies.
5. Women entrepreneurs have a consistent increase due to the fact that the corporation provides a loan of Rs.200 Lakhs at a 4% rate of interest along with the funding scheme of the Government of Karnataka.
6. The increasing trend in the SC and ST entrepreneurs is due to the special package scheme provided by the corporation in association with the Government of Karnataka. They get a grant of 75% for the GoK for fixed assets and the term loan for a minimal interest rate of 4% up to Rs. 1000 lakhs. In addition to this they are assisted with providing loan for the establishment of new units that fall under MSME category, to expand, diversify and modernization of existing units for which a minimum loan of Rs. 10 lakhs and maximum of Rs.10 crore is granted for the mentioned activities.

CONCLUSION:

Over the years there has been drastic growth for entrepreneurship, as they form a major source of income to the economy and significantly contributes to the country's GDP as they provide employment opportunities and increase the standard of living of the people. MSMEs are becoming very prominent in today's era by rendering the products according to the needs of the customer and are customer centric, they are also trying to bridge the gap of regional imbalances in the country by providing equal employment opportunities and paving the way for foreign direct investments.

The financial institutions like KSFC are a boon to the entrepreneurs who provide term loans both short term and long term at concessional and subsidized interest rates in association with the Government of Karnataka. The various schemes that are offered to all kinds of industries falling under the MSME category are growing at a faster rate. Due to the corporations tie up with the Government of Karnataka they are able to sanctions good amount of loan at a very minimal rate of interest. During the study it is been found that the schemes have a positive growth because assistance is granted

at concessional rate as the Government of Karnataka is partly paying back the loan under the subsidy schemes. The corporation and the State Government should take active interest in promoting the schemes and introduce more schemes to attract other eligible candidates as well.

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“A STUDY ON CREDIT APPRAISAL PROCEDURE AT KARNATAKA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, BENGALURU.”

PAYAL B. SADARANGANI

ABSTRACT

Financial institutions provide a robust means of mobilizing capital such as credit, thereby providing opportunities to a wide range of potential users. As credit plays a pivotal factor in the profitability, efficiency and soundness of a financial institution thus evaluation of credit assumes a significant role.

Credit Appraisal is a process which begins right from the time a potential borrower walks into a financial institution and ends in credit delivery and regular surveillance with the intent of validating and maintaining the quality of lending and controlling credit risk.

The starting point for appraisal is a detailed description of the project provided by the prospective borrower followed by the identification of the local needs it intends to fulfill. The prospective borrower applying for the credit undergoes extensive credit assessment before credit is approved. The loan applications are analyzed and examined from different angles. For evaluating the credit worthiness of the borrower factors such as age, income, nature of business, number of dependents, repayment capacity, previous loans, etc. are taken into consideration for appraisal which is evaluated by the panel of officials. The most essential objective of credit appraisal is to make sure that the credit is sanctioned to the right people and the capital and interest income of the financial institution is safe.

The RBI has stated that the inadequacy of credit appraisal capacities of financial institutions has led to a high level of increase in bad loans over the past five years. (1)

This study is being undertaken to comprehend the credit appraisal process and the manner in which the credit is sanctioned by the Karnataka State Financial Corporation is being analyzed.

Key words: Credit, Credit appraisal, Borrower, Sanctions, Disbursements.

(1) ET Bureau: High bad loans due to poor credit appraisal skills of banks, September 15, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Credit appraisal refers to an investigation or assessment conducted by the financial institutions before providing credit and project finance. Credit appraisal is the process of evaluating the risks in relation with the granting of the credit. It is generally carried by the financial institution, which are involved in providing funding to its customers. Credit risk is related to the non-payment of credit obtained by the consumer of a financial institution thus, it is necessary to appraise the creditability of the customer in order to alleviate the credit risk. Sufficient and thorough evaluation of the borrower is carried out; this evaluates the financial situation and the ability of the borrower to repay the credit on a future date.

Usually, credit is granted against a security which is known as collateral, financial institutions usually take interest in the actual loan amount to be repaid by the borrower along with the interest. Thus, customer's cash flows are ascertained to ensure the timely payment of principal and the interest.

The factors like age, income, number of dependences, nature of employment, continuity of employment, repayment capacity, and previous loans are considered while appraising the credit worthiness of a person. Every financial institution has its own panel of officials for this purpose.

OVERVIEW OF KSFC

Karnataka State Financial Corporation is a state level financial institution established by the State Government in the year 1956 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to meet mainly the long-term financial needs of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SME's) in Karnataka. There are 32 branch offices. Over the years KSFC is one of the fast track term lending financial institutions in the country

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

· According to Dinesh Bhai (2012), Credit appraisal means investigation/assessment done by the bank before providing any loans and advances or project finance and also verifies the commercial, financial and industrial viability of the project proposed its funding pattern and to study the collateral security cover available for recovery of such funds. Credit appraisal system with respect to banking industry refers to how the managers in banks appraise the lending process of the corporate organisations and how the process is performed systematically bearing certain aspects such as risk, legal and others into account.

· According to Nsereko (1995), the prime stage in the granting of credit process is the credit assessment at which the required documentations are presented to the bank by the borrower so as to obtain a credit facility.

· According to Anjichi (1994), the 'heart' of a high-quality portfolio is credit appraisal. It involves determining the loan applicant's creditworthiness and reducing the default between the lenders as principals and the borrowers as agents through the process of gathering, processing and analysing of quality information about the borrower.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the credit appraisal procedure at Karnataka State Financial Corporation.
- To analyze the relationship between project sanctions and loan disbursements.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this study is restricted to Karnataka State

Financial Corporation, Bangalore. The study includes the analysis of the credit appraisal procedure of loan extended to the borrowers and to examine the correlation between project sanctions and disbursements. It enables the researcher to analyze the effectiveness of the procedure of credit appraisal at KSFC.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Time limit is one of the major limitations of the study.
2. The study is limited to credit appraisal procedure of KSFC only and so any generalization of findings cannot be made for other activities and other institutions.
3. Confidentiality of certain information maintained by KSFC.
4. The findings are applicable to KSFC in particular.

RESEARCH DESIGN

It is a descriptive study based on secondary data from KSFC operational reports, evaluating the relationship between projects sanctions and loans disbursed and the effectiveness of the appraisal procedure.

DATA COLLECTION

This study includes collection of secondary data of the last 5 years for the study of project sanctions and loans disbursed.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Credit appraisal involves gathering adequate and accurate information about a potential borrower before granting a credit to them.

The major problem is that a failure of effective or inadequate credit appraisal of loan by an organization like KSFC will have an impact on both the organization as well as the entrepreneurs. The lack of improper or ineffective credit appraisals may lead to the secondary problems such increase in non-performance assets, defaults, frauds, liquidity problems, credit risk, legal issues, reputational risk and collateral coverage.

KSFC being one of the various financial institutions lends its services to MSME sections of business.

The present study is undertaken to evaluate the sanction and repayment for loan by using information provided in operational statistics and annual reports of the company. This study will help the organization to streamline its credit appraisal procedure as required.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: There is no correlation between the project sanctions and loans disbursed.

Ha: There is a positive correlation between the project sanctions and loans disbursed.

DATA ANALYSIS:

Ø METHOD OF APPRAISAL AT KSFC

The process of appraisal is carried out in a phased manner and is as follows:

· Entrepreneur approaches the Entrepreneur Guidance Cell in Branch Offices. Entrepreneur Guidance (EG) cell is the link

between KSFC and entrepreneurs and it guides the entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs come to know about different schemes that are suitable for him or entrepreneur may have an idea about the project already planned. In either case EG cell gives the forms to the entrepreneur which contains the basic details of the project like the product, the amount applied for the organization which needs to be filled by the entrepreneur. The EG cell checks the EG form and if it is found correct and complete with all the enclosures, it will forward the same to the screening committee.

· Approval of the project by Screening Committee

Screening committee consist of top officer including Executive Director. The Screening committee also gives its opinion about the project in meeting, which should be attended by the entrepreneur; all the conditions are conveyed to the entrepreneur in the meeting. Once the project clearance committee is assured that the entrepreneur has a viable project plan, the entrepreneur will then be required to submit a formal loan application form which will be provided to entrepreneur at the end of the meeting. This means the proposal is likely to be considered favourably subject to a detailed appraisal by the credit department.

· Appraising the Project by ADM Department in branch offices

This provides an all-round appraisal that a successful project requires. In this process, weak links in the project plan can be rectified. The credit department at head office has its own team of experts – a financial officer, a technical officer, marketing officer and a legal officer. A copy of entrepreneur application form and project report will be given to each member of the appraising team who is handling entrepreneur case for detailed scrutiny and further processing. The concerned ADM department will appraise the project in the following way:

1. BACKGROUND OF ENTREPRENEUR

If an entrepreneur has a sound experience in the field, preference is given by KSFC, but first-generation entrepreneur is also given preference if they have sound technical knowledge or when the product is got high demand. The following particulars are examined in detail such as name, age, educational qualification, experience, net worth and stake in other firm by the entrepreneur, special and technical qualification of the entrepreneur.

2. TECHNICAL APPRAISAL

Technical appraisal of a project plays a pivotal role so as to ensure that the required substantial facilities for production will be available and the best possible alternatives are selected to obtain them, it involves the study of following items:

- Manufacturing process and technology arrangement
- Technical know-how
- Size of the plant
- Production mix/production range
- Selection of plant and machinery
- Procurement of plant and machinery
- Plant layout

- Location of the project
- Schedule project implementation

3. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL APPRAISAL

The primary objective of examining the financial soundness of a project is to determine whether considering the outlay of money made in the unit or project will generate enough cash surpluses to meet all the contractual obligations including the payment of due to financial institutions within a time frame as prescribed in lending policy, apart from yielding a reasonable profit to the entrepreneur promoting the unit.

4. MANAGEMENT APPRAISAL

Management expertise is not only technical know-how, but in understanding markets dynamic ability to distribute product effectively, manage man power and environment.

Man, behind the project is very important. The entrepreneur should have the qualities like, honesty and integrity, involvement in the project, competence, risk taking, initiation, intelligence, drive and energy, self-confidence, frankness, patience.

5. MARKET APPRAISAL

Market appraisal comprises the study of general market prospect for the product, position of the product vis-à-vis the

competitors, the size of the market and the likely share of new product, and price structure.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

KSFC works to make sure that, the loan is secured and the documents are authenticated. For this purpose, it requires various legal documents to be provided by the entrepreneur. The entrepreneur gives a list of documents pertaining to the properties offered as securities and the same is scrutinized to ascertain if it meets the requirement of various provisions of laws applicable.

7. SOCIO – ECONOMIC APPRAISAL

This considers the various economic aspect of the project which directly or indirectly affects the overall economy of the location. Preference has to be given to the projects which generates employment opportunities, balance regional growth, provide special support for backward class people and industries which may be in the interest of the state to promote

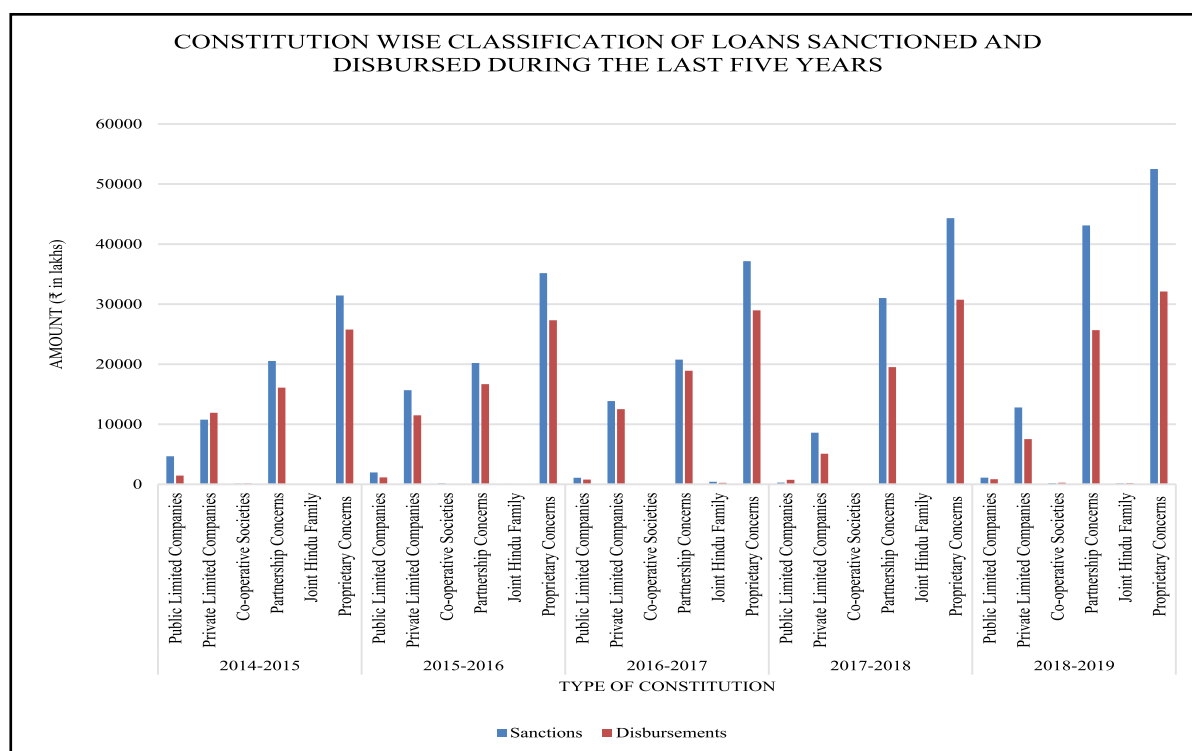
CORRELATION BETWEEN SANCTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS:

Ø CONSTITUTION-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS SANCTIONED AND

DISBURSED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

CONSTITUTION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS					
(Amount: ₹ in lakhs)					
Year	Type of Constitution	Sanctions	Disbursements	Correlation	
2014-2015	Public Limited Companies	4663	1450.77	0.982536813	0.979665038
	Private Limited Companies	10757	11915.87		
	Co-operative Societies	100	131.42		
	Partnership Concerns	20549.65	16100.1		
	Joint Hindu Family	-	3.6		
	Proprietary Concerns	31444.95	25760.65		
2015-2016	Public Limited Companies	1971	1141.96	0.998610396	
	Private Limited Companies	15664.8	11486.56		
	Co-operative Societies	140	10		
	Partnership Concerns	20198	16674.89		
	Joint Hindu Family	60	-		
	Proprietary Concerns	35159.79	27323.01		
2016-2017	Public Limited Companies	1097	781.39	0.995442118	
	Private Limited Companies	13855	12504.67		
	Co-operative Societies	50	21.6		
	Partnership Concerns	20763.45	18910.89		
	Joint Hindu Family	425	250		
	Proprietary Concerns	37152.1	28969.23		
2017-2018	Public Limited Companies	290	756.14	0.996995217	
	Private Limited Companies	8589.5	5087.84		
	Co-operative Societies	-	26.25		
	Partnership Concerns	31013.2	19506.6		
	Joint Hindu Family	-	2.25		
	Proprietary Concerns	44320	30742.13		
2018-2019	Public Limited Companies	1115	843.83	0.999817809	
	Private Limited Companies	12803	7526.48		
	Co-operative Societies	189	254.16		
	Partnership Concerns	43107.3	25679.37		
	Joint Hindu Family	150	184.88		
	Proprietary Concerns	52508.4	32101.17		

Source: Operational Statistics of KSFC



The table above shows the constitution wise classification of loans sanctioned and disbursed during the last five years. The proprietary concerns are granted highest sanctions and loan disbursements.

The correlation between sanctions and disbursements is 0.982 for the year 2014-2015, 0.998 for the 2015-2016, 0.995 for 2016-2017, 0.996 for 2017-2018, 0.999 for 2018-2019 and

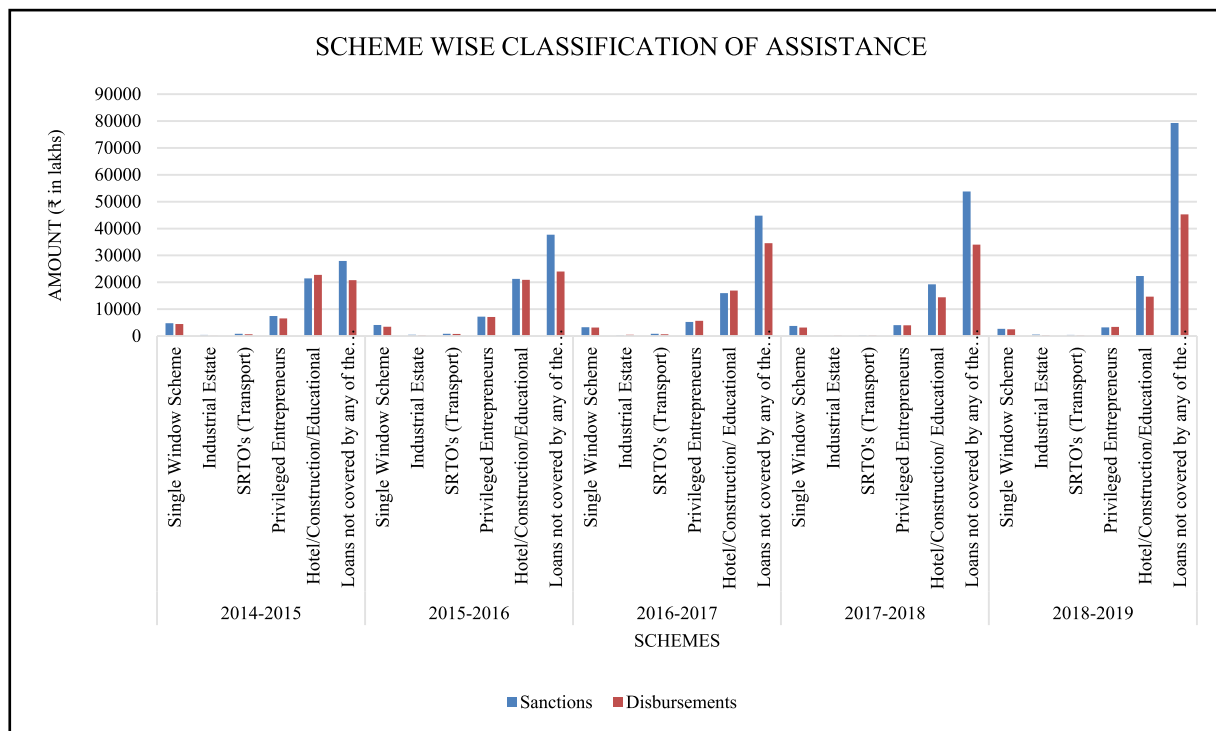
overall correlation between sanctions and disbursements for the last five years is 0.979. All of the correlation values are nearest to one and therefore can be interpreted as; there is a perfectly positive correlation between sanctions and disbursements.

Ø SCHEME- WISE CLASSIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE

SCHEME- WISE CLASSIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE				
(Amount: ₹ in lakhs)				
Year	Scheme	Sanctions	Disbursements	Correlation
2014-2015	Single Window Scheme	4778.68	4479.42	0.971152764
	Industrial Estate	420	152	
	SRTO's1 (Transport)	845.46	633.17	
	Privileged Entrepreneurs	7450.5	6532.95	
	Hotel/Construction/ Educational	21466.36	22761.08	
	Loans not covered by any of the schemes above	27921.26	20803.8	
2015-2016	Single Window Scheme	4114.64	3450.79	0.963481633
	Industrial Estate	460	374.22	
	SRTO's (Transport)	846.57	752.65	
	Privileged Entrepreneurs	7234	7106.3	
	Hotel/Construction/Educational	21270.51	20915.55	
	Loans not covered by any of the schemes above	37711.52	24036.91	
	Single Window Scheme	3272.9	3191.57	

2016-2017	Industrial Estate	320	500.21	0.991241865	0.97489281
	SRTO's (Transport)	823.97	644.61		
	Privileged Entrepreneurs	5266.4	5644.73		
	Hotel/Construction/Educational	15979.24	16900.94		
	Loans not covered by any of the schemes above	44801.26	34555.72		
2017-2018	Single Window Scheme	3772.5	3152.96	0.997739561	
	Industrial Estate	31.5	241.57		
	SRTO's (Transport)	302.6	301.12		
	Privileged Entrepreneurs	4059.68	3990.88		
	Hotel/Construction/Educational	19264.97	14439.13		
	Loans not covered by any of the schemes above	53781.45	33995.55		
2018-2019	Single Window Scheme	2664.45	2515.76	0.998902466	
	Industrial Estate	570	375.32		
	SRTO's (Transport)	417.92	322.55		
	Privileged Entrepreneurs	3220.6	3425.76		
	Hotel/Construction/ Educational	22340.43	14672.6		
	Loans not covered by any of the schemes above	79300.25	45277.9		

Source: Operational Statistics of KSFC



The table above shows data of scheme-wise sanctions and disbursements and correlation calculated for the period of last five years. The correlation calculated is 0.971 for the year 2014-2015, 0.963 for 2015-2016, 0.991 for 2016-2017, 0.997 for 2017-2018 and 0.998 for 2018-2019 and the overall correlation being 0.97. As correlation values are nearest to one it can be interpreted as a perfect positive correlation between sanctions and disbursements.

INTERPRETATION: From the data analyzed above H_0 can be accepted and H_a can be rejected. As all the correlation values calculated in the above table are nearest to one therefore it can be said that there is a perfectly positive correlation between the project sanctions and loans disbursed.

Since there is a perfectly positive correlation between project sanctions and loan disbursements it reflects that Karnataka State Financial Corporation have an effective credit appraisal

procedure in place as loans are sanctioned and disbursed on the basis the credit appraisal procedure and the perfectly positive correlation between sanctions and disbursements simply means that increase in sanctions and disbursements go hand in hand thus leading to a perfectly positive correlation.

FINDINGS

- The credit appraisal procedure involves the flow of loan application from the EG Department to the screening committee for appraisal and placement of the same before the sanctioning authority.
- The proprietary concerns and the partnership concerns were most benefitted by KSFC as the loan amount disbursed by KSFC is increasing year by year for these constitutions.
- Some of the reasons for difference in amount sanctioned and loans disbursed may be due to legal aspects, economic imbalance, price fluctuations, instable market, and lack of interest from promoters due to ill health or other personal reasons. These are not specific it varies from applicant to applicant.
- Collateral collected by KSFC for providing loans are preferably immovable properties within city limits such as land and building, commercial properties, surrender value of LIC and Fixed deposits among others.

CONCLUSION

This study was undertaken by the researcher to understand the credit appraisal procedure and to analyze the relationship between sanctions and disbursements at Karnataka State

Financial Corporation. Through the study the researcher was able to establish that there is a perfectly positive correlation between project sanctions and loan disbursements thus reflecting that Karnataka State Financial Corporation has an effective credit appraisal procedure as the loans are sanctioned and disbursed on the basis of the evaluation and estimation of loan applications by the appraisal system of KSFC which will include financial, legal, management and technical analysis in order to analyze the proper funding to be provided to borrowers. The credit appraisal procedure followed by KSFC is transparent and modest for entrepreneurs relying on finance funding.

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“A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND WORK-RELATED VARIABLES ON THE WORK LIFE BALANCE OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EDUCATIONAL FIELD”.

SRI GOWRI. M. P,

ABSTRACT

The status of women has been an ever-changing scenario in India. Women's position in the society was not acceptable in the ancient times as they were suppressed. Over the passage of time, they were empowered to reach better positions leading women to be a part of every industry in India irrespective of the complexities of the work tasks. Today we find women at every level of hierarchy in an organization may it be a wage worker or an independent entrepreneur. These women will have to manage their work life along with their personal household life which is not an easy balance. There are many literatures which study the work life balance of women at various industries but the least explored area of study is in the field of education. This motivates us to study the work life balance of the women employees at educational field as they play a vital role in the area of teaching. This study is conducted on 141 randomly selected respondents working at different educational institutions irrespective of their positions, the grades they teach and the place of work. The hypothesis was statistically tested and the results proved that there exists a significant impact of the demographic and work-related variables on the work life balance of women working in the field of education.

Key words: - work life balance, demographic variables, work related variables.

I. Introduction

There is a famous saying by the great scientist, Albert Einstein that “Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep our balance, we must keep moving”. When we ride the bicycle of life, there might be many situations of imbalances which need to be handled carefully. Such a quote is so relevant to the current working women. They will have to balance work life on one side and their personal life on the other. Women have been facing a varied position and treatment in the society from the ancient times till date. In ancient India, women did not have a noticeable status in the society. Over a period of time many reformers worked for the betterment of their status. This facilitated women to throw up their wings and start achieving something. Their contributions are now not just limited to the kitchen and household, but extends to the entire country as well. Women have a number of roles to play in the society. Be it a daughter, a wife, a mother, a teacher, a guide and so on. Along with these, there are women pursuing their career at various levels of job. Today we find women in every industry irrespective of the kind of work involved. May it be from a tough physical task of work in the labor class, a blue-collar job, a white-collar employee, a member in the management of a company or an entrepreneur we find remarkable achievements of women. On the other hand, there are women who have taken up various professional positions like

advocate, surgeon, doctor, teacher, beautician, chartered accountant, company secretary and many more showing a promising development in their contributions. Women have also been working equally with men for being independent. We find them working in all the shift timings at various fields of work.

These working women will have to balance their work life along with their personal life. They will face challenges about work family conflict and work life balance and mainly the glass ceiling. The glass ceiling means the unseen consequential barriers that prevent an individual from growing in their organisational hierarchy irrespective of qualification or their contribution. This is specially referred to women. There will be many variables that affect their work as well as personal life which includes demographic variables, work related variables, stress related variables, Family Related variable and many more.

There are various studies related to work life balance of women in the field of Information Technology, marketing professionals, nursing services, banks, and other scenarios which study the work life balance of the employees considering few of the variables. Yet there are many unaddressed fields where there is a prominent contribution of women. One of such areas is the field of education. This is the motivation to conduct the current study on the women employees working at various educational institutions.

Contribution on women in the educational field is not just limited to teaching. It begins from framing the syllabus, authoring a text book, initiation and running of a reputed educational institution, managing the human resource and many more. All these positions are being well handled by women along with their personal life, but the main and most remarkable contribution is in the field of teaching.

Objectives of study

The main objective of this study is to know how the women working in the field of education is dealing with the work life and personal life as in this field, the employees do not just work for the sake of money but also work for passion, dedication, commitment and love for the younger generation. It is hence called a noble profession. Those women working in this field will have physical as well as intellectual work involved which is a challenge to achieve. There are certain variables which affect the women in these scenarios and hence this study focuses: -

1. To study the impact of demographic variables on the work life balance of women.
2. To study the impact of work-related variables on the work life balance of women.

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3. To analyze the satisfactory level of the respondents regarding their work life balance considering the above-mentioned variables.

II. Related work

Sonia DelroseNoronha . et al., published a paper in May 2019 titled “Work Life balance and Glass Ceiling of Women Employees–A Literature Review”. This paper is a summary of many related papers published regarding work life balance which is considered the base paper for the literature review of the current study. This paper does not analyse or infer anything but is just a brief summary to find out the research gap.

Prof. Gaikwad Premchand Gundu conducted a study in February 2019 titled “A Study of Work Stress and Stress Management Among College Teachers in Pune City”. In this paper, the author has considered the stress related variables alone and ways to manage it.

Dr. M.D. Lawrence & Pradnya Jibhau Bachhav in their study in 2019 titled “Impact of Age and Marital Status on Work Life Balance of Female Employees in IT Companies in Pune City” where the authors consider the impact of only two demographic factors i.e., age and marital status for the study and focuses on women in IT companies.

Dr. Sheetal P. Mantri & Mrs. Vaishali C. Kale & Mrs. Anjum A. Patel in a paper published in 2019 titled “Stress Management and Work Life Balance: An Effective Approach For Success With Special Reference To Woman Employees From IT Industries” emphasise more on the stress related variables and remedial measures for the same but do not consider the impact of the same.

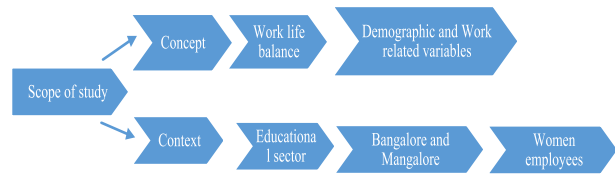
Wesley and Muthuswamy published a paper in the year 2005 which is a study conducted with 230 educators in a building school found that work to family strife was more pervasive than family to work struggle, accordingly demonstrating that penetrability of work into family was more than porousness of family into work. But this study does not consider any variables to arrive at this conclusion.

The above-mentioned papers are the studies conducted at other fields or sectors, but limited number of papers is published regarding educational sector. Those papers of education sectors either consider any one of the variables like stress management or marital status and age but does not consider many related variables such as income, work load and others. Few other papers consider only a particular category like school teachers or a particular college faculty. Hence in the current study an attempt is made to address these gaps by considering respondents from different age groups, designations, different streams and also from different places and analyzing if there is any impact of a few demographic variables and a few work related variables on their work life balance and also to analyze the level of satisfaction regarding their work life balance.

Scope of study

This study is based on the response received from randomly selected samples of 140 women employees working at different levels of teaching field that is from school teachers to PhD Guides and includes respondents from Mangalore and Bangalore. The scope can be encapsulated as follows.

Research design and Methodology



The current study is based on primary data as well as few published secondary sources where, primary data was collected through questionnaires and the secondary data through various websites. The questionnaires were shared through Google forms to 156 randomly selected women faculty members working at different levels in the educational field out of which 141 responses were received.

The subjects under study are the women employees working at educational institutions beginning from schools to colleges, handling students and research scholars under various streams and subjects, holding different designations and managing different tasks. The study considers such a varied category of respondents as most of the departments involve women employees and to analyze if all of them have the same impact.

The study considers a few demographic variables namely age, marital status, income, work experience, type of family, number of dependents and family support; and a few work-related variables like work load, job stress, scope for self-development, relationship with colleagues and students related issues. The impact of such variables is analyzed to know the level of satisfaction of the respondents in achieving a work life balance with reference to such variables.

For the said purpose, hypothesis has been formed:

Objective 1:

H_0 = there is no significant impact of demographic variable on the work life balance.

H_a = there is a significant impact of demographic variables on work life balance.

Objective 2:

H_0 = there is no significant impact of work-related variable on the work life balance.

H_a = there is a significant impact of work-related variables on work life balance.

III. Results and analysis

The overall study results will be classified into three parts:

1. Impact of demographic variables
2. Impact of work-related variables
3. Level of satisfaction.

1. The entire study is based upon a few demographic variables and the results of the same are as follows.

In the current study the majority of 68% of the respondents belong to the age group between 20-40 years. It can also be observed that the three were few respondents of the age above 40 years forming the remaining 32%. The majority of 71% of the respondents of the current study were married women.

Table 1: showing demographic variables and related results.

Variable	Option1	No of respondents	Option 2	No of respondents	Option 3	No of respondents	Option 4	No of respondents
Age (years)	20-30	49	30-40	47	40-50	27	Above 50	18
Marital status	Married	101	Unmarried	40				
Category of students	School and PU	50	Graduation	54	Post-graduation	15	Research scholars	22
Years of experience (years)	0-5	48	05-10	45	10-20	34	More than 20	14
Annual income (lakhs)	1-3	60	3-6	45	6-10	18	More than 10	18
Type of family	Nuclear family	91	Joint family	50				
Number of dependents	None	29	0-3	82	3-6	24	Above 6	6
Family support	Always	76	Often	32	Rarely	27	Never	6

Out of total 141 respondents, we can observe that most of them are either school teachers or PU lectures and majority of 38% are graduation faculties. Most of the respondents are experienced for less than 5 years or up to 10 years remaining being highly experiences. We find 14 respondents having an experience of more than 20 years as well. Most of the respondents nearly 73% are in the income ranging between 1 lakh to 6 lakhs and the remaining who have more than that could be well experienced ones.

Another major demographic variable is the type of family they reside in. The response shows that though there are majority of people staying in nuclear families, we find few from the joint families as well. Among these, more than 50% of the respondents have 1-3 dependents on them, 20% of them have none. A majority of the respondents have an opinion that their family is always there for their support and approximately 20% of the respondents rarely get support.

The following are the chi square results showing the impact of demographic variables on work life:

Table 2: Showing cross tabulation and chi square values for the demographic variable

Age * job stress Cross tabulation

Count

Chi-Square Tests

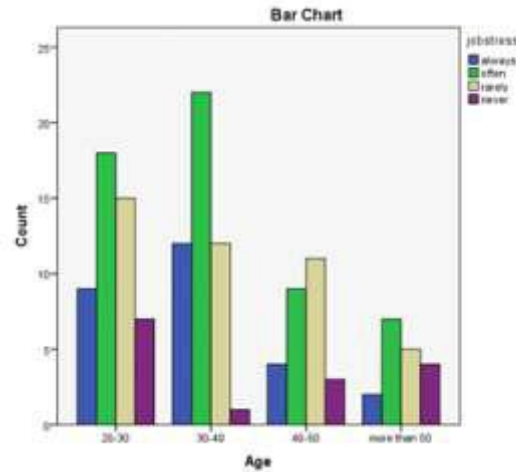
	job stress				Total
	always	often	rarely	never	
20-30	9	18	15	7	49
30-40	12	22	12	1	47
40-50	4	9	11	3	27
more than 50	2	7	5	4	18
Total	27	56	43	15	141

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.315 ^a	9	.326
Likelihood Ratio	11.245	9	.259
Linear-by-Linear Association	.904	1	.342
N of Valid Cases	141		

a. 3 cells (18.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.91.

Graph 1: representing the relation between age and job stress.

It can be clearly inferred from the above graph that as the



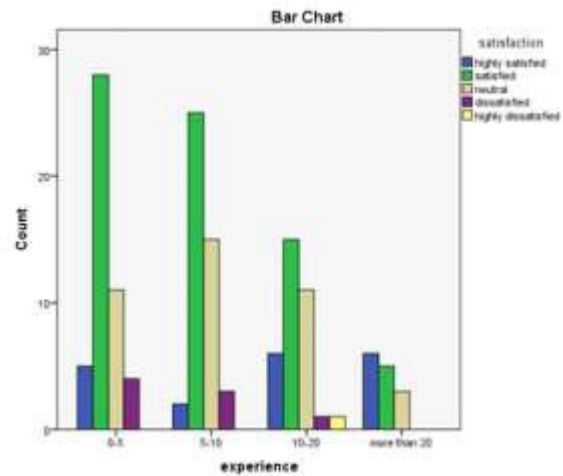
likelihood value is 11.24, there is an impact of age on the work life as most of the respondents aged between 30-40 years often feel stressed and out of 18 respondents above 50 years, 7 of them feel stressed showing age contributes towards stress levels.

Table 3: showing cross tabulation of experience and satisfaction of work life balance

experience * satisfaction Cross tabulation
Count

		satisfaction					Total
		satisfied	neutral	dissatisfied	highly dissatisfied		
experience	0-5	5	28	11	4	0	48
	5-10	2	25	15	3	0	45
	10-20	6	15	11	1	1	34
	more than 20	6	5	3	0	0	14
Total		19	73	40	8	1	141

Graph 2: representing experience of respondents that results to better handling of work life leading to satisfaction.



The above graph and table indicate that if a person is experienced in handling the job well, he will be able to maintain a better balance of work life leading to satisfaction. It is observed that majority of them are just satisfied or neutral about their satisfaction level as it may depend on situation.

the demographic variables on work life, H_0 is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Hence as the results show that there is a significant impact of

2. The few work-related variables and the response for the same are as follows:

Table 4: showing work related variables and related results.

Table showing the work-related variables data collected from the respondents.									
Variable	Option 1	No of respondents	Option 2	No of respondents	Option 3	No of respondents	Option 4	No of respondents	Total
Work load (hours)	0-5	10	5-10	33	10-20	73	More than 20	25	141
Job stress	Always	27	Often	56	Rarely	43	Never	15	141
Self-development	Always	33	Often	55	Rarely	40	Never	13	141
Supportive colleagues	Always	40	Often	59	Rarely	32	Never	10	141
Work at home	Always	28	Often	45	Rarely	51	Never	17	141
Students issue	Always	18	Often	33	Rarely	49	Never	41	141

The respondents of the study, though working at varied institutions, work for similar hours in a week where majority of them handle 10-20 hours of class in a week and a few more with 5-10 hours. 7% of the respondents work for more than 20 hours a week. 39% of respondents often face too much of job stress where the other 30% of them rarely are stressed.

while 30% of them never do it. Yet another good response is that majority of the respondents rarely or never let the students' issues bother them while rest of them struggle to put it away.

The educational institutions not only develop the students but also support the faculties for self-development. The respondents of this study have a mixed opinion where 39% of them feel there is often a scope for self-development and on the other hand 29% of them rarely get a chance to improve self. Most of the respondents feel the colleagues are often supportive and 22% of them rarely find a good support.

Table 5: showing relationship between colleague's support and job stress and the chi square results

colleagues support * job stress Cross tabulation

Count

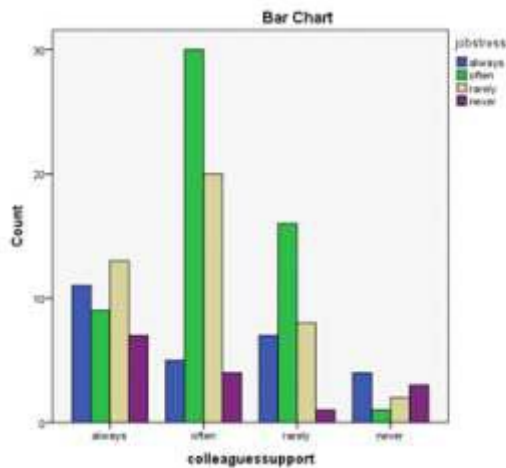
		job stress				Total
		always	often	rarely	never	
colleagues support	always	11	9	13	7	40
	often	5	30	20	4	59
	rarely	7	16	8	1	32
	never	4	1	2	3	10
Total		27	56	43	15	141

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.036 ^a	9	.004
Likelihood Ratio	24.925	9	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	.872	1	.350
N of Valid Cases	141		

a. 6 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.06.

Graph 3: representing the effect of support from colleagues on job stress.



The likelihood ratio is approximately 25 indicating there is an impact of colleagues' support on job stress. It can be inferred that if there is a good support, there is reasonably lesser stress and vice versa.

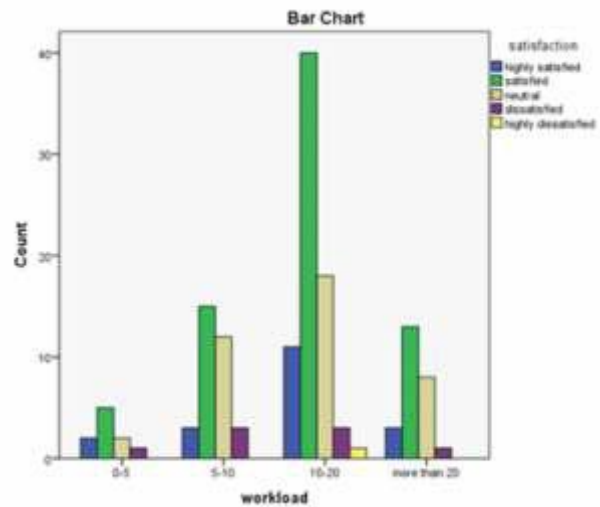
Table 6: showing interlink between workload and satisfaction of work life balance

workload * satisfaction Cross tabulation

Count

		Satisfaction					Total
		highly satisfied	satisfied	neutral	dissatisfied	highly dissatisfied	
workload	0-5	2	5	2	1	0	10
	5-10	3	15	12	3	0	33
	10-20	11	40	18	3	1	73
	more than 20	3	13	8	1	0	25
Total		19	73	40	8	1	141

Graph 4: representing the dependence of work load on the work life balance satisfaction.



There is a drastic increase in the number of respondents being satisfied with their work life balance when they handle 10-20 hours per week. From this we can infer that if the faculties are given right number of classes, they will be satisfied that they have done their duty indicating even work-related variables have an impact on the work life balance. Hence H0 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

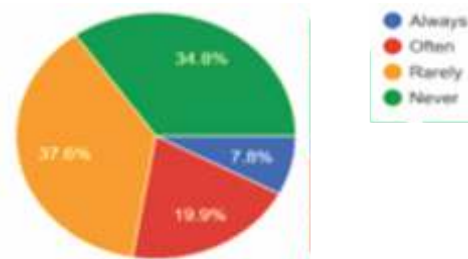
These were the few demographic and work-related variables considered for the study.

1. The level of satisfaction among the respondents with the way they balance their work life is tried to be gauged through the following 2 questions:

- a. Feeling of incapability: where majority of the respondents rarely or never feel incapable to manage the work life balance well but few of the respondents feel this always.

Graph 5: representing the respondent's opinion about feeling incapable

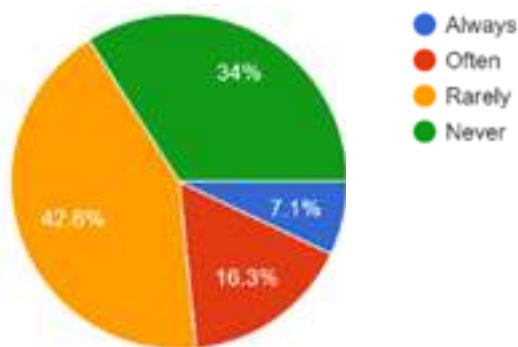
Have your ever felt incapable of managing work life with personal life?



- b. Conflicts at home: yet another situation where majority of the respondents feel they rarely or never carry family issues to the workplace and let it affect them while there are few who are getting affected by such situations.

Graph 6: representing the opinions about personal conflicts reflecting at workplace.

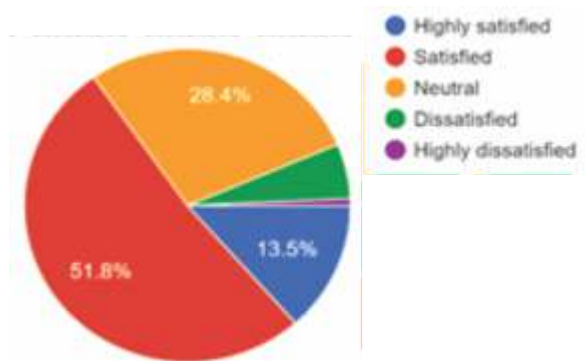
Do conflicts at home affect at your work? (During classes)



c. Overall satisfaction: the main result of the study is to know the satisfaction level of the women employees even after having the above discussed variables affecting them.

Graph 7: representing overall satisfaction of the respondents about managing their work life balance

How satisfied are you with your work life balance?



Limitations of study

1. Though there are many variables to be considered, this study is limited only to a few variables related to work and demographic attributes.
2. The random sample size is low and hence the results drawn and generalized may not be accurate.
3. The study is highly generalized and the results may vary if it is conducted at a particular stream or considers only a limited category of the educational sector.

IV. Conclusion

This study was conducted to study the impact of few demographic and work-related variables on the work life balance of women working at educational institutions. As teaching is a personalized profession and it is not simple manage it with personal work, hence this study was conducted and have arrived at a conclusion that there is a significant impact of both the variables on the work life balance.

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“A STUDY ON THE FUNCTIONS OF COFFEE BOARD AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS”

JENNIFER P

ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to identify and analyse the various functions of Coffee Board of India and its significant effects in terms of production conditions, marketing and trade, labour and promotional measures. Prior to liberalization in India, coffee was marketed only through Coffee Board. The gradual liberalization of India's coffee sub sector that began in 1992-93 put an end of Monopoly behaviour of the Coffee Board in supply of coffee and this was prompted by the sharp decline in producer prices following the collapse of the export quota system. The timing liberalization was fortuitous, coinciding with the sharp increase in world coffee prices and the depreciation of the Indian currency. The Coffee Board is the main government organization overseeing the Industry but since liberalization its main function has shifted from marketing to research, extensions and promotions. The Board represents the Indian coffee industry in the international arena and advises the government on relevant issues. Coffee Board promotes the growth and all round development of the Indian coffee industry, the role of Coffee Board today is of a “friend and guide”. With its vast research and development network spread across the country the Board takes pride in assisting the coffee Industry in many ways. The research used a quantitative approach supported by qualitative data from interview and group discussion. The method of research was survey.

Keywords: Coffee Board, Liberalization, Promotional measures, Supply.

INTRODUCTION

This study helps us in knowing what are the various functions of the coffee board of India and how effective they are. Coffee Board is a statutory organization constituted under the coffee Act VII of 1942, Govt of India, Coffee Board was established. The main purpose for the Govt of India to setup the Coffee Board was to develop the growth of India Coffee Industry. Increasing the coffee production, internal marketing, export marketing, quality control, coffee research and promotion are all the basic activities of the board.

The coffee board also known as the Indian coffee market expansion board, till 1948 is the lineal successor of the Indian Coffee cess committee, the first statutory. All India Organization of the Indian coffee industry, constituted by the central government, in response to the unanimous request of all the coffee grower interests for an organization & funds of their own for the improvement of the industry. The coffee Act of 1942 having perpetual succession & hold property, to contract & to sue & to be sued.

Until 1992-93, the coffee board regulated the marketing. The era of liberalization started with the introduction of internal

sale quota (ISQ) allowing growers to sell 30% of their output directly in the domestic market.

The ISQ was replaced by free sale quota scheme in 1993-94 allowing growers to sell 50% to the domestic market or export directly. The FSQ was also increased to 100% for small growers and 70% for large growers in 1994-95 in the next season FSQ was increased to 100% for all.

The coffee board which was administrating and regulating the market fully till 1992-93 has reoriented itself for better research, assistance to industry and training. It also provides market information and intelligence activities. Last but not the least it aims at strengthening the existing auctioning system.

THE COFFEE BOARD

Coffee board is a statutory organization constituted under the Coffee Act VII of 1942 and comes under the Administrative control of the ministry of Commerce, Govt of India; Coffee Board was established to perform the following Duties

1. Promotion of Sale and consumption in India and elsewhere of the coffee produced in India
2. Promotion of agriculture and technological research in interest of the coffee Industry
3. Assistance to coffee estate for their developments.
4. Securing better working conditions and improvements of amenities and incentives for workers
5. Working of the measures enumerated in the Coffee act relating to the co-operation of the surplus pool

The main purpose for the Govt. of India to set up the Coffee Board was to develop the growth of Indian coffee Industry. Increasing coffee production, internal marketing, export marketing, Quality control, coffee research and promotion are all the activities of the board

PRESENT STATUS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Until 1992-93 the Coffee Board had regulated the marketing. The Era of liberalization started with the introduction of internal sale quota (ISQ) allowing the farmers to sell 30% of their output directly to the domestic market

The ISQ was replaced by free sale quota (FSQ) scheme in 1994-95. In the next season, FSQ was increased to 100% for all.

The Coffee Board which was administrating and regulating the market fully till 1992-93 has reoriented for better research, assistance and training. It also provides market information and intelligence activities. Last but not the least it aims at strengthening the existing auctioning system.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. According to a study conducted by Shanmugam IAS academy, 10 sept 2018. Coffee Board serves as the friend, philosopher and guide to the Coffee sector covering the entire value chain.

The core activities are primarily directed towards research & development, extending development support to growing sector, promotion of coffee in export and domestic markets.

The activities of the Board are broadly aimed at

- (i) Enhancement of production, productivity & quality
- (ii) Export promotion for achieving higher value returns for Indian Coffee
- (iii) Supporting development of domestic markets.

Indian coffee has created a niche for itself in the international market and the India coffees are earning high premium, particularly Indian Robusta which is highly preferred for its good blending quality.

2. According to T.E Narasimhan the coffee board has been hamstrung by the bureaucratic clamps on its operational wheels and the fact that coffee consumption, traditionally, has been a home affair. Its first attempt at setting up branded outlets was in the 1940s with the Indian coffee house, but this shut down within a decade as the concept of stepping out of the home for coffee was limited to a few sections of the society in few cities.

3. According to the India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) pooling of coffee produce was the norm in the initial decades of independent India. However, the coffee industry gathered pace in the post-liberalisation era (i.e. after 1991), when the government allowed coffee planters to market their own produce, rather than selling to a central pool.

- (i) Today, India is home to 16 unique coffee varieties
- (ii) Indian coffee is grown under a canopy of thick natural shade in ecologically sensitive regions of the western and Eastern Ghats.
- (iii) Indian coffee is traditionally grown in the western Ghats spread over Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Coffee cultivation in India has expanded rapidly to non-traditional areas like: Andhra Pradesh, Odisha on the Eastern Coast. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh in the North East.

4. According to Puja Mondal in the article "Cultivation of Coffee in India: Conditions, Productions and Distribution. Among the plantation crops, coffee has made significant contribution to the Indian economy during the last 50 years. Although India contributes only a small per cent of the world production, Indian coffee has created a niche for itself in the international market, particularly Indian Robusta's which are highly preferred for their good blending quality.

Karnataka is the largest producer accounting for about 70 percent of the total coffee production and 60 percent of the area under coffee in India. This state also gives the highest yield of 10.3 quintals/hectare. Most of the 4650 plantations are about 1370 meters above sea level where annual rainfall is

125-150 cm.

5. According to William H. Ukers in the book titled "All about Coffee" (2009) states that coffee is universal in its appeal. It has become recognized as a human necessity. People love coffee because of its two-fold effect- the pleasurable sensation and the increased efficiency it produces. Coffee has an important place in the rational dietary of all the civilized peoples of the earth. It is a democratic beverage. Not only it is the drink of fashionable society, but it also a favourite beverage of the men and women who do the world's work, whether they toll with brain or brawn. It has been acclaimed "the most grateful lubricant known to human machine," and "the most delightful taste in all nature." "No Food Drink" has ever encountered so much opposition as coffee. But coffee is something more than a beverage. It is one of the world's greatest adjuvant foods.

6. Russell Bill (2012) in the study "Coffee Market Liberalisation and the Implications for Producers in Brazil, Guatemala and India" analysed the trade liberalization. The Standard approach to exhibit the relationship between world and producer prices of coffee did not include the effects of changing government policies and market structures. These changes have led to large structural breaks in the relationship between the prices inferring the standard estimates are biased. The model studies on coffee prices in Brazil, Guatemala and India allowing for the structural breaks and show that the liberalisation of coffee markets has benefited producers substantially both in terms of a higher share of the world price of coffee and higher real prices.

7. According to Deodar, Satish Y & Venkataraman R (1999) Titled "Dynamic Demand Analysis of India Domestic Coffee Market". Coffee although an important commodity in Indian agriculture exports, has faced fluctuating international prices and decreasing unit value realisation, especially in the post reform period. Hence, domestic market for coffee cannot be neglected altogether. In fact, Coffee Board has proposed a promotional campaign to increase domestic demand for Coffee. In this context, it becomes necessary to understand whether the emphasis should be on price incentives or non price incentives or non-price factors. We estimate coffee demand for the Indian domestic market using dynamic error-correction methodology (ECM). Results show that while demand for coffee is inelastic in the short run. This suggests that Coffee Board may focus efforts on non-price factors rather than price incentives in their generic coffee promotional campaign.

8. According to Francis Crowley Bernard in the Book "Punch" (2010) states that first, the coffee cherries must be harvested, a process that is still done manually. Next, the cherries are dried and husked using one of the two methods. The dry method is an older, primitive and labour intensive process of distributing the Cherrie, in the sun, racking them several times a day, and allows them to dry. When they have dried to the point at which they contain only 12% water, the bean husks become shrivelled. At this stages that are hulled either by hand or by a machine. Cleaning and grading the beans. The beans are then placed on conveyor belt that carries them past workers who remove sticks and other debris. Next, they are graded according to size, the location and altitude of the plantation where they were grown, drying and husking methods, and taste. All these will be able to select thanks in

part to the grade in different methods of marketing in different countries

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is important to study the functions of coffee board in order to know how effectively they help the coffee industry in India. This study enables us to know the “Functions of coffee board and its effectiveness.”. To study as how the coffee board functions internally as well as externally and to know how effective their measures and schemes are to the various sectors.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the functions of coffee board of India
2. To check the impact of the functions of Coffee Board of India on Productivity and Profitability

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study covers the performance, functions and effectiveness of the Indian coffee board .This study was conducted at the Coffee Board, Head Office, and Bangalore.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Limitation of time and in-depth study could not be carried out.
- The findings of the study are specific to Coffee Board and its operations cannot be generalized to any other company or organization.

DATA COLLECTION

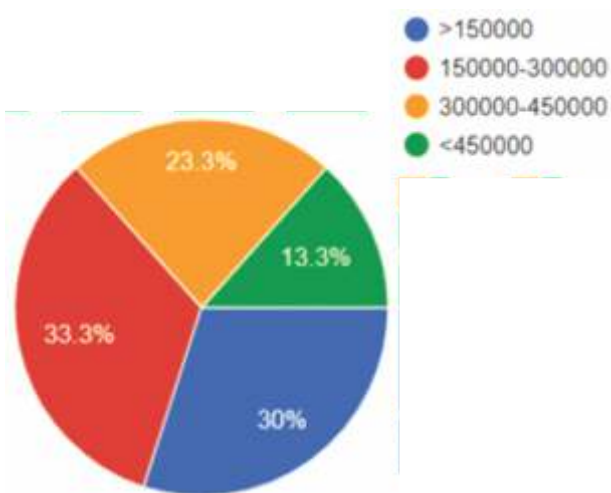
To achieve the aforesaid objectives data is gathered from primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data is gathered from a structured questionnaire.

Secondary data gathered from various published reports, research articles and other official circulars

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Chart no. 1

Chart showing the annual income of the farmers

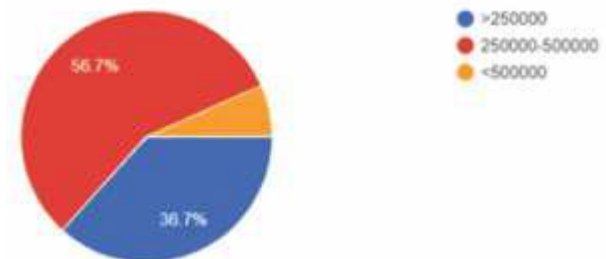


Analysis : The above chart shows the annual income of farmers in the area of coorg. As per the data collected it shows

that 33.3% of the farmers earn between 150000 to 300000 ,30% earn less than 150000, 23.3 % earn between 300000-450000 and 13.3% earn more than 450000. Therefore very less percentage of farmers earn more than 450000 maximum farmers earn between 150000-300000.

Chart No.2

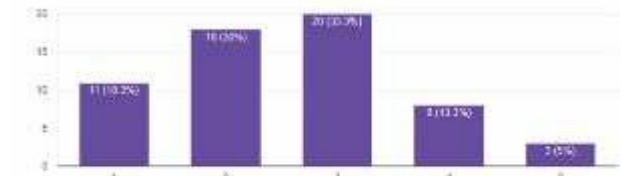
Chart showing average net profit per bag per hectare



Analysis: The above chart shows the average net profit a farmer earns per bag per hectare. Here 56.7% earn 250000-500000 per bag and 36.7% earn less than 250000 per bag and only 6.7% earn more than 500000 per bag

Chart No.3

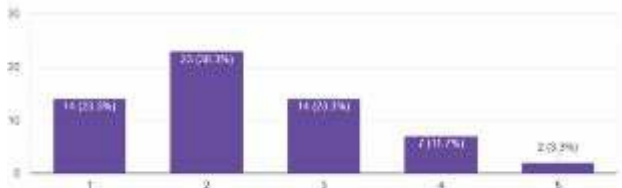
Chart showing opinion of farmers suggesting coffee board to have a training course on coffee cultivation.



Analysis. The above chart shows that 55.1% have a neutral opinion if they want coffee board of India to offer them training on coffee cultivation and only 5% strongly disagreed. Therefore we come to the conclusion that Coffee Board of India must offer training to farmers.

Chart No.4

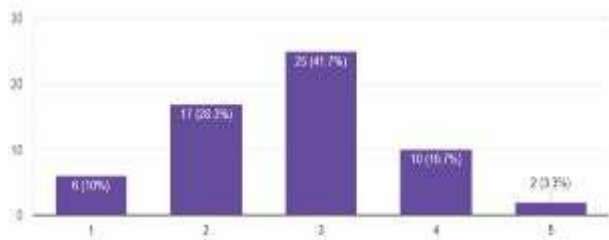
Chart showing how the newly introduced Block chain app is helping the farmers



agree that the newly introduced app helps in eliminating the middle men and is helpful for farmers in making profits and only 3.3% strongly disagree with the same.

Chart No.5

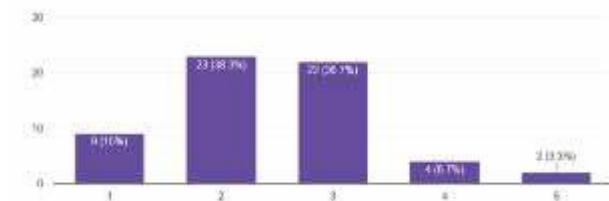
Chart showing if the farmers feel the schemes offered by Coffee Board of India is helping medium and small coffee growing farmers



Analysis: The above chart shows that above 41.7% are neutral on the opinion if the schemes provided by the Board are helping the small and medium coffee growing farmers and only 3.3% strongly disagree with the same.

Chart No.6

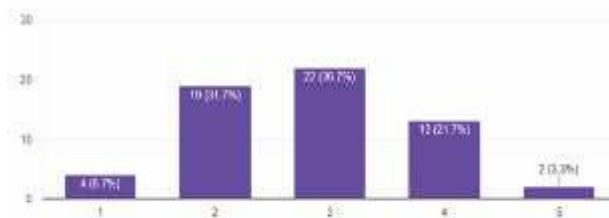
Chart describing how Coffee Board of India has reduced the farmers effort in selling their output



Analysis: Coffee Board of India has come up with various schemes and other related benefits which in turn are helping the farmers to successfully sell their output whether it is in open auction, consignment, closed market or farm sale.

Chart No.7

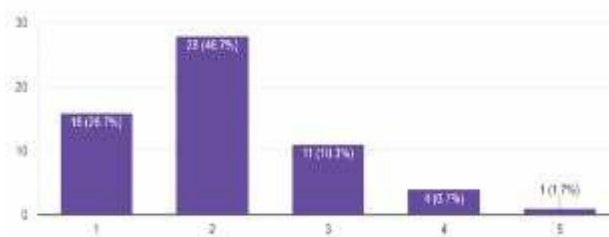
Chart describing the opinion of farmers on whether Coffee Board of India is providing Them with adequate storing facility



Analysis: Most of the farmers strongly agree or disagree whether the store houses provided by the coffee board of India are adequate to them that is they are neutral and there are about 31.7% of people who agree and 21.7% who disagree. Therefore Coffee Board of India must take a few more steps in providing adequate storing facilities for farmers.

Chart No.8

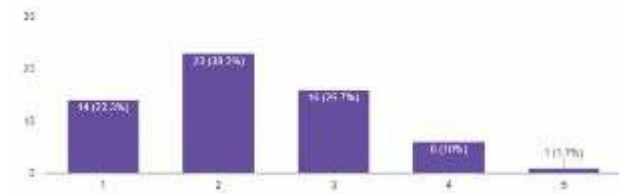
Chart describing if Coffee Board of India functioning to enhance the productivity of farmers



Analysis: About 46.7% of the farmers feel that Coffee board of India is working towards enhancing the productivity of the farmers which shows that the Coffee Board of India is striving hard in helping farmers increase their productivity by introducing many schemes.

Chart No.9

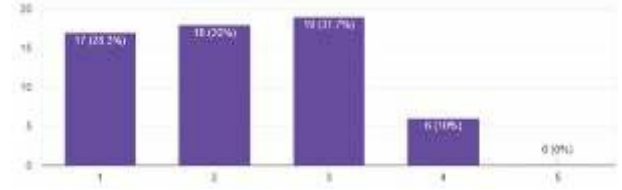
Chart describing weather the efforts that is being taken up by Coffee Board of India is useful to farmers in terms of production.



Analysis: About 38.3% of the farmers feel that the efforts taken up by the Coffee Board of India is helping them in terms of production. Therefore the coffee board of India could take a few more steps and measures that might help most of the farmers to increase their productivity.

Chart No.10

Chart showing if Coffee Board of India functioning to enhance the profitability of farmers



Analysis: The above chart shows us clearly that many respondents strongly agree that the Board is functioning to enhance the profitability of the farmers and none of them have strongly disagreed. Therefore it could be concluded that Coffee Board of India is functioning effectively to increase the profitability of farmers.

CONCLUSION:

It is estimated that the total area under coffee in Coorg alone was 11,331 ha in 1857. By then the number of British planters in the district had risen to 200. The Karnatic Coffee Company Ltd (1870) appears to be the earliest company cultivating over 1200 ha in Coorg.

But today Coffee growing has become the main occupation of the farmers in Coorg. After Coffee Board of India ended its monopoly and opened its market, there has been a steady increase in Indian coffee Industry.

On the basis of the analysis conducted the functions of coffee board of India has increased over the years in terms of the productivity and profitability that benefit the coffee growing farmers.

As per the effectiveness, the analysis shows a positive trend. The production has increased over the years leading to the profitability of the farmers.

Therefore it could be concluded that the functions of Coffee Board of India has significant effect on farmers.

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CORE BANKING SYSTEM: CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING QUALITY SERVICES TO CUSTOMER

SETHULEKSHMI MOHAN¹, SUVETHA SRI²

ABSTRACT

In today's era, where technology is dominating in every field, banks are investing heavily in Digital Banking Technology. It is said that more than ever, banking's future is shaped by technology. In such a scenario, core banking system is playing the most significant role. Core Banking System enables customers to access their bank account and perform basic transactions from any of the branches of their bank and correspondent banks. Thus with the emergence of Core Banking System, one is not a customer of a branch but is considered as customer of the bank. The aspect of Fintech, a combination of finance and technology became more applicable with this. It includes all the emerging technology that helps customers deliver financial services in newer, faster ways than traditionally available. Reserve Bank of India has made it mandatory that all the banks should adopt 100% Core Banking System. Almost all banks have adopted this Core Banking System so far, yet some are still juggling in providing quality services through this system. Our research paper puts light on such challenges faced by different banks in satisfying customers with their Core Banking System. We are also trying to understand what measures are brought by these banks to resolve these drawbacks.

Keywords: Core Banking System, Quality Services, Fintech, Customer Satisfaction. **INTRODUCTION**

Core banking system has heralded an all new era in the world of banking. It has opened up new challenges to transact with their customers. With this, the customers have the privilege to choose the channels for doing their transactions. The channels can either be ATMs, internet or even phones. Thus, it is an era of "anywhere and anytime banking", making the branch banking and limited banking hours a thing of the past. This is also the time of real time banking. Transactions can be done instantly instead of waiting for a long duration. All this is an integral part of core banking system. The core banking system also helps the banks to decrease the product development when testing lead time enabling the bank to launch new and innovative products.

Risk management is another area where core banking systems are of great help to the banks. They take care of monitoring the risk and comply with the requirements of reporting. Using core banking system banks can monitor the loyalty of the customers. It helps in providing complete front and back end automation of banks. Core banking has resulted as a natural offshoot in the computerization and networking of branches of banks in a larger scale.

The major progresses owing to implementation of core banking systems were:

· Introduction of new delivery channels for

customers. Internet banking, Mobile banking, Automated Teller Machines (ATM), multi-functional ATMs.

- As a part of financial inclusion initiative, smart card based cards are introduced in order to improve customer service facilitation using innovative systems.
- Large scale usage of Real Time Gross Settlement for quick and immediate fund transfer. **HISTORY OF CORE BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA**

The core banking system is one of the very first additions to the technology in banking operations. After liberalization, the Indian banking sector started exploring fast development technology and the potentials of Information technology. Computerization of urban bank in India began in the early 1980s and it has come a long way. In 1988, the Deputy Governor of RBI, Dr.C.Rangrajan implemented the concept of core banking system with the help of total branch automation package that ran on a LAN or a UNIX operating system. The 1990s witnessed transformation in core banking system when private sector banks and foreign banks gained access to the Indian banking sector. The new generation banks created a competition for the indigenous banks. This forced the native banks to adopt the new methods of banking. All of this permitted the union government and its regulator to bring technology at a reduced cost. Currently, the banks of India are slowly adopting this transformation.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the effective use of Core Banking System platform in introducing technology based services.
2. To identify and analyze various issues faced by banks after the introduction of Core Banking System with respect to customer satisfaction and banking services.
3. To analyze the measures adopted to rectify such issues and take up development initiatives. **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

Even though there has been a drastic increase among the banks who are adopting core banking system. There is still a problem in providing quality services to the customers by the bank. Customer grievances are also not being resolved on time, which they are facing after using the facilities provided by banks using core banking system. There are a lot of reasons due to which banks are facing these problems.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data is collected using Delphi Method and also there as a questionnaire filled by the bank officials. There was also group discussion held with the first and second year post graduation students to obtain their view on this topic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sethulekshmi Mohan, 1st Mcom FA, Mount Carmel College, Autonomous
2. Suvetha Sri, 1st Mcom FA, Mount Carmel College, Autonomous

1. Dr.D.Mohal, Impact of Core Banking System implementation of Business performance and profitability of selected Urban Co-operative Banks in Pune city.

Objective: To study the present status of Core Banking System implementation in selected Urban Co-operative Banks.

Findings: Growth of the sample banks in terms of branch expansion business comprising of deposits and advances, net profit, net owned funds and membership is satisfactory.

Conclusion: All the sample banks are fully Core Banking System complaint and have completed over three operating cycle successfully under Core Banking System environment.

2. Mohammad Anisur Rahman, Factors affecting Core Banking Software performance in E-Banking an exploratory study on Bangladeshi Banks.

Objective: To determine the Core Banking System performance considering the management, organization, software and vendor dimensions altogether.

Findings: To what degree organization business process adjusted with the new system.

And whether the organization has essential technical trained staff or expert.

Conclusion: Financial services companies around the world are seeking to embrace or upgrade their core banking systems to improve competitiveness, operational efficiency and regulatory compliance. However, such initiatives are especially for most institutions. The sources of challenges include management and organization, the software itself and vendors. Mitigating these three major areas of challenges during implementation can lead to faster and smoother Core Banking System implementation / up gradation and achieve operational excellence.

3. Dr. K. Munusamy, Core Banking Solutions in district central co-operative banks – issues and challenges.

Objectives: To know the main application areas and pros and cons of core Banking Solutions in district Central Co-operative banks.

Findings: High cost of implementation for Core Banking Systems but there are not sufficient cash flows.

Conclusion: The decision maker have to work out the complete time frame for information technology advancement in their respective banks with complete involvement in monitoring, controlling and evaluating the progress with set Core Banking Solutions.

CHALLENGES IN CORE BANKING SYSTEM

The challenges that the banks are facing while using core banking solutions to provide quality services to customers are:

- The installation of Core Banking System involves huge investment and should cater to any type and size of customers.
- Upgrading and replacing of Core Banking System is also a very tedious process.
- There is less availability of skilled personnel and their

training is also difficult.

- The banks should be more flexible towards the system application and usage.
- Migration of data is also one of the major challenges and how smoothly is it transferred.
- Not all customers are supporting the banks in digitalizing the operations of banks.
- Training and development of existing employees to deal with technology

FINDINGS

- Most of the banks are using Core Banking System software for their transactions and daily working. This is mostly because Reserve Bank of India has made it mandatory.
- Services like bank overdraft, deposits, investments transactions, government transactions and general account transactions are fully computerized in majority of
- Banks and other services like bills collections, locker facility and demand draft and cheque are partly computerized in many banks.
- Every bank has ATM facility and its usage is increasing.
- The ATM services are mostly outsourced.
- Most of the banks are still using Telephone banking.
- All the banks are providing internet banking facility with enough cyber security measures.
- Nowadays Mobile banking service is provided by all the banks.
- Video conferencing with customers is not so common within the banks.
- All the banks are updating the relevant information regularly.
- Even after introduction of Core Banking System, people are still not completely dependent on it; they are still using traditional way of banking for certain banking activities.
- Customer's reaction regarding quality of services after the bank computerization is neutral.
- Banks get frequent complaints regarding Core Banking Services.
- The banks also face difficulty in training and developing existing employees.
- The most common problems faced by banks in Core Banking are high investment in infrastructure and poor acceptance by customers.

SUGGESTIONS

- The banks must be able to predict and understand customer's needs and preferences.
- More usage of digital signature for demand drafts, cheques and collection of bills online should be encouraged.
- ATM's should be filled with cash without any delay.

- One Time Password based ATM service could be introduced which would be more flexible for customers.
- Prioritize cyber securities by adopting the mind-set as if network has already been ruptured and constantly monitoring the network for changes to configuration.
- Banks can come up with verification techniques like Thumb impression and Retina scanning for Pension receivers and other senior citizen.

CONCLUSION

The Core Banking Market is currently going through same exciting challenges. The banks should make a change at this point which is going to shape the market for a better future. Training and development of existing employees could be a challenge for banks. There is also difficulty in detecting the problems from the number of stages. Huge investment in core banking and poor customer base possess a threat to bank. The customers are looking for innovation accompanied with safety and security and also low cost solutions. Even though the smart phone banking is pervasive, the number of ATM users and the rate of telephone banking are still not decreasing. The reason could be lack of trust and fear of technology failure. Despite the fact that banks are providing a number of technology based services, most of their customers still find it safe to carry out banking activities traditionally. So the banks are frequently ensuring its customers how their information is protected. Many banks are working on their banking apps to provide quick access to money with an easy-

to-use interface at any given moment. The banks also specify technology knowhow as a required quality while recruiting its employees. For a bank, having Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system is essential in today's tech world.

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A STUDY ON CLIENT'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE PRODUCTS OF GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NIHAR SHAKIL

ABSTRACT

Insurance is a contract, represented by a policy, in which an individual or entity receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. General Insurance is insurance coverage for property and liability risks. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in their April 2018 report identified low insurance penetration as a major concern. This is especially true in a country like India, where a huge majority of population lives in rural areas. In fact, general insurance penetration in India is quite low, with rates being at only 0.7% of the GDP. This contrasts with the global average of 2.8%.

Indian economic scenario has changed over the last couple of decades in general and in post liberalization period. Changes are even likely to get intensified in years to come owing to ongoing economic crisis. With changes already in hand and the changes that are likely to occur, industries would be constrained to go for newer means of business, newer methods, new investments and may be a complete restructuring of the business involving different nature and extent of risk complexion. Further in order to insure a sustained industrial growth, a sound general insurance mechanism, providing insurance coverage to the business and industry will be of great importance

Thus this study is specifically taken up to understand client's perspective on General Insurance Products and current operations of the industry. This would help in analysing if there is any gap between the two and thereby provide suggestions to improve products and services that would cater to every segment of the economy. A detail analysis is undertaken to see how the general insurance industries can strengthen its operations.

Keywords: Insured, Insurer, Insurance product, Claim settlement.

INTRODUCTION

Insurance is a contract, represented by a policy, in which an individual or entity receives financial protection or

reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. The company pools clients' risks to make payments more affordable for the insured. Insurance policies are used to hedge against the risk of financial losses, both big and small, that may result from damage to the insured or her property, or from liability for damage or injury caused to a third party. There are two types of insurance namely Life insurance and Non – life insurance/General Insurance. General insurance or non-life insurance policies, including automobile and homeowners policies, provide payments depending on the loss from a particular financial event. General insurance is typically defined as any insurance that is not determined to be life insurance. It is called property and casualty insurance in the United States and Canada and non-life insurance in Continental Europe. The general insurance industry in India was nationalised and a government company known as General Insurance Corporation (GIC) was formed by Central Government in 1972.

General insurance or non-life insurance typically comprises any insurance that is not determined to be Life insurance. It comprises of two lines namely Commercial Lines and Personal Lines. Commercial lines products are usually designed for relatively small legal entities. These would include workers (employer's liability), public liability, product liability, commercial fleet and other general insurance products sold in a relatively standard fashion to many organisations. There are many companies that supply comprehensive commercial insurance packages for a wide range of different industries, including shops, restaurants and hotels. On the other hand, personal lines products are designed to be sold in large quantities. This would include autos (private car), homeowners (household), pet insurance, creditors insurance and others.

There are few major principles of Insurance on which any insurance products are processed: Utmost Good Faith, Insurable Interest, Principle of Indemnity, Principle of Contribution, Principle of Subrogation, Principle of Loss of Minimization, and Principle of 'Cause Proximal'.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SL NO.	NAME OF THE AUTHOR	TITLE OF THE STUDY	YEAR	DIMENSIONS CONSIDERED
1.	Dr. N Raman and Miss C Gayatri	“Analysis of Customer awareness towards emerging insurance companies”	2004	The objective of the study was to analyse how far customers were able to understand and implement insurance in their routine life.

2.	KavithaLatha and Jamuna	“Customers’ Attitude towards General Insurance – A Factor Analysis Approach”	2012	This study helps to find out the various customers which are having different expectation from the General Insurance Companies in the study area.
3.	Rajesh K Yadav and Sarvesh Mahonia	”Claim Settlement Process of Life Insurance Policies in Insurance Services – A Comparative Study of LIC of India and ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company.”	2010	The study could analyse that in both the companies are following proper claim settlement process. LIC is more efficient but not that transparent and approachable as ICICI in its settlement of claim. The study concluded that claim settlement process must be done based on customer severity requirement, so that at the time of need no customer should be suffered due complexity of the claim settlement process.
4.	Dr.R.Gokilavani, Mr. D. Venkatesh Kumar, Dr. M. Durgarani, Dr.R. Mahalakshmi	“A study on perception of consumers towards digital payment.”	2018	This study found that most of the customers have moderate level of perception towards digital payment and they satisfy by the user friendly, time savings, convenient, easiness and protection of privacy policy. It was suggested for corporate to not only adapt upgraded technologies in its operations but also provide a source of tutorial for customers to easily access to these technologies

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the various factors that influences the clients to choose an insurance policy from general insurers.
2. To analyse the clients and their behaviour towards general insurance products by reflecting light on digitalisation and claim settlement process.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in their April 2018 report identified low insurance penetration as a major concern. This is especially true in a country like India, where a huge majority of population lives in rural areas. In fact, general insurance penetration in India is quite low, with rates being at only 0.7% of the GDP. This contrasts with the global average of 2.8%. Thus this study is specifically taken up to understand client's perspective on general insurance products and current operations of the industry. This would help in analysing if there is any gap between the two and thereby provide suggestions to improve products and services that would cater to every segment of the economy.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The primary data of this research was collected from a sample size of 53, which is too small to come to a conclusion.
- The study may not cover all types of clients who take up

insurance policy.

- The study is confined to Indian sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was based on both primary data and secondary data. The primary data was collected from the questionnaire from a sample of 53 respondents working in a manufacturing firms. This was based on simple random sampling. The secondary data was collected from the online websites and journals relating to Internal Control System. This data was classified and tabulated. Findings have been summarized and suggestions have been made.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

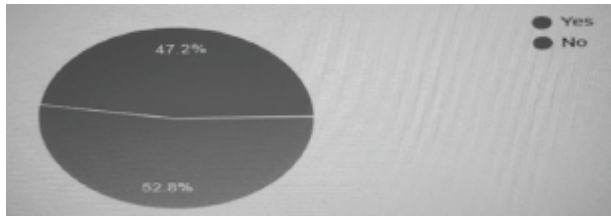
The data given below are extracted from the survey conducted from a sample size of 53. It is a primary research conducted to know the perspective and mindset of the clients on general insurance.

Chart no 1 showing the percentage of respondents having a general insurance policy.



From the above chart it can be analysed that 82.7% have availed a general insurance policy whereas 17.3% of the respondents do not have any policy. Therefore, it can be inferred that in spite of having a positive response towards general insurance, there are still people existing out to whom these products haven't reached.

Chart no 2 showing the mode of preference for availing and utilizing general insurance products by the respondents.



From the above chart it can be analysed that 52.6% of the respondents prefer traditional mode over online mode and 47.2% of the respondents prefer online mode for availing and utilizing general insurance services. Therefore, it can be inferred that there is a close and almost equal choice between both the modes of availing general insurance services.

Chart no 3 showing the rationale behind investing in any general insurance product



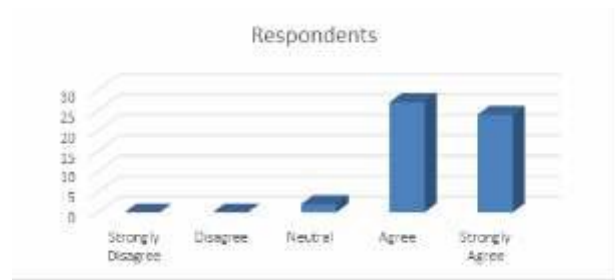
From the above chart it can be analysed that majority of the respondent's rationale behind investing in any general insurance product is financial security (18 respondents) and followed by which risk coverage (16 respondents), Tax saving (14 respondents) and mandatory laws (5 respondents) are also reasons for such investment. Therefore, it can be inferred that a client would reasonably decide on taking any general insurance product.

Chart no 4 showing the parameters preferred at the time of buying a general insurance policy.



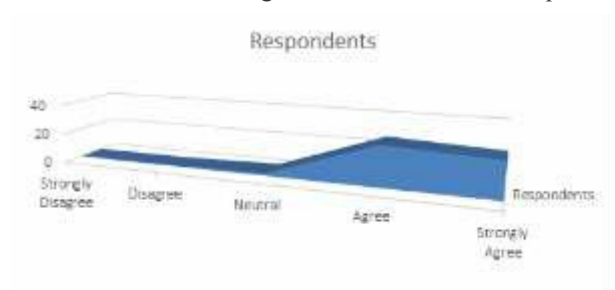
From the above chart it can be analysed that majority of the respondents consider features and benefits (34.6%) as the major parameter at the time of buying a policy. Premium is the second most important parameter at 19% followed by policy term and pre- and post-sale service at 17%. It can be inferred that multiple parameters are considered while buying a policy.

Chart no 5 representing the impact of claim settlement on Performance of General Insurance Products.



From the above chart it is analysed that more than 25 respondents strongly agree, more than 19 respondents agree, around 5 respondents have a neutral feeling regarding the effect of claim settlement on performance of General Insurance Products. Therefore, it can be inferred that there is a positive relationship between claim settlement and performance of general insurance products.

Chart no 6 showing the significance of policy servicing mechanism in establishing client-customer relationship



From the above chart it can be analysed that majority of the respondents either agree (27) or strongly agree (24) that a good policy servicing has a significant impact in building client-customer relationship. Therefore, it can be inferred that policy servicing is the base for building a strong relationship between insured and insurer.

FINDINGS

1. Even though general insurance is becoming a prominent requirement among people in the country, it is yet to be opted by a portion of Indians.
2. Insurance penetration rates with global standards is almost 3 times of India's insurance penetration in general insurance segment.
3. Online mode of insurance is too close to reach the traditional mode. In a general discussion with an online group it is found that even though it is an era of digitalization, when it comes to insurance, few people hesitate to use online mode due to lack of clarity of usage.
4. Financial security is considered as the major reason for investing in general insurance, as such risk coverage is interlinked and therefore considered as the second major reason for investing in general insurance. However the study also revealed that very few people are aware about the mandatory laws and regulations related to general insurance.
5. At the time of purchasing a policy clients mainly get attracted to the features and benefits provided by a product. Premium affordability is also a concern to the buyer of the policy.

6. As per the study it is understood that a good policy servicing is the base for building a strong client- company relationship and to continue and take this relation further it is strongly agreed among almost every client that claim settlement is the ultimate for improving the performance of general insurance sector.

SUGGESTIONS

1. In order to strengthen online insurance, current insurance companies existing in the market can provide online tutorials and video calling facilities. The existing online applications can go for tie ups with insurance companies to gain the advantage of brand image. Therefore insurance companies should strengthen its IT base.
2. To increase the customer base insurance companies can start opting for bancassurance, providing services for the GIC economy, preventive and innovative services should be informed to the client's from time to time.
3. Bonus benefit points system should be started for clients to spread awareness to other individuals. Extra points are provided depending upon the type of client being pulled in. For eg: A client who is able to pull in a rural individual for insurance will get a bigger margin on premium as compared to those who pulls an individual from city.
4. Insurance should become mandatory in Indian educational curriculum. This will help people to understand its importance and also will become aware with the laws associated to it.
5. A strong claim settlement mechanism should be ensured by the insurer by taking care of factors such as speed ,

following policy terms and conditions and becoming more tech savvy. This will ensure customer centricity and customer retention thereby allowing the general insurance business to grow.

6. In order to establish a unique client relationship apart from providing affordable premiums and product benefits, insurers can also provide better grievance handling services and easier accessibility services. These will add on in attracting customers at the time of purchasing a policy.

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NECESSITY AND IMPACT OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING

PUSHPA RANI ANUSHA. H

ABSTRACT

Accounting scandals and frauds are perennial; they have occurred in all eras and in all countries. Recently, financial accounting fraud detection has come into limelight due to the upsurge in financial frauds and white-collar crimes witnessed in the competitive economic scenario. In the emerging economic scenario, forensic accounting is an essential tool for uncovering or enquiry of financial crime and the direction of justice, providing decisive information about the facts found related to financial crime. Forensic accounting is a specific area of accounting which investigates fraud and analyse financial information which can be utilized in legal trials. Forensic accounting is judicious mix of accounting, auditing and investigative skills to perform investigations of financial frauds. The objective of this paper is to analyse the necessity and impact of forensic accounting. Data in the category will be collected through personal participation and observation and secondary data would be collected through review of literature, newspapers and sources from internet.

KEY WORDS: Forensic Accounting, Forensic Accountant, Financial Frauds, Litigation.

INTRODUCTION

If you turn on the news today, you will likely see a story related to fraudulent activity. As criminals and scammers adapt to a world that revolves around the internet, committing fraud has become far easier. Accounting scandals and frauds are perennial. Innumerable instances of scandals and frauds have plagued our society since before the Industrial Revolution. During the last few decades, there have been numerous financial frauds and scandals, which were milestones with historical significance. Indeed, fraud is a world-wide phenomenon that affects all continents and all sectors of the economy, and most organizations may face regardless of their size, industry or country.

Thankfully, people with excellent numerical skills are seeking employment as forensic accountants. Forensic accountants use their auditing abilities combined with investigative skills to determine what causes suspicious financial activity. Businesses use this information as credible evidence in trials and to recover losses from a scam.

In the emerging economic scenario, forensic accounting is one of the essential tools for revealing or inquiry of financial crime and the direction of justice, providing decisive information about the facts found related to financial crime. It is a new area, but in recent years, banks, insurance companies and even police have increased taking help of forensic accountants. The increase in white collar crime and the difficulties faced by law enforcement agencies in uncovering fraud have also contributed to the growth of the profession. Organizations like India forensic, Institute of Chartered

Accountants of India (ICAI) and Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) offer courses on forensic auditing in India.

According to AICPA (1993), "Forensic Accounting is the application of accounting principles, theories and discipline to facts or hypothesis at issues in a legal dispute and encompasses every branch of accounting knowledge."

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"Difficulty in adoption and acceptance of Forensic Accounting and the impact of Forensic Accounting"

Fraud has become the biggest threat for an economy. In all the organizations the frauds are being increasing. The outcome of frauds has resulted in the giant financial scams and scandals. Although many agencies indulge in preventing the fraudulent practices, they did not bring a proper solution to the problem.

Awareness of Forensic Accounting is very important to prevent and detect the fraudulent activities. Thus the study relates to understanding, analysing and evaluating the necessity and impact of forensic accounting in the business economy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Julia Liodorova, Valeriya Fursova (2018) in the study the historical evolution of Forensic Accounting and Forensic Accountant's profession based on the survey of foreign studies is discussed. The authors focus on identifying the common characteristics and the main differences in Forensic Accounting status, typology, and methodology. The authors demonstrate the application area of Forensic Accounting and substantiate the topicality of Forensic Accounting application to fraud investigation. The present study makes a comparison between Forensic Accounting and auditing. The authors also provide relevant information on forensic centres, where the accounting examinations are carried out, and organisations that certify the forensic accountants.
- Godwin Emmanuel, Samuel O Dada, Enyi (2018) The study established that Forensic Accounting techniques are; fraud prevention, detection and deterrence skills, forensic audit, forensic investigation, and forensic interviewing skills, litigation, mediation and arbitration skills, and computer-assisted reviews and document reviews. The study recommended that business organisations should consider setting up Forensic Accounting unit within an organisation to lend credence to the integrity of financial statement of business organisations. The study recommended that business organisations should consider setting up Forensic Accounting unit within an organisation to lend credence to the integrity of financial statement of business

organisations.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To understand and analyse the concept of Forensic Accounting and importance of Forensic Accounting in multinational companies.
- To explore the level of awareness of Forensic Accounting in India.
- To study the impact that Forensic Accounting will create if compulsorily practiced.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Scope of the study is restricted only to companies in Bangalore. This study will help to know about the necessity and impact of Forensic Accounting of companies in Bangalore. Implementation of forensic accounting has reduced the number of frauds in companies. The research aims to study the necessity and the impact of forensic accounting in the companies.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is exploratory as well as descriptive. Exploratory because there is an attempt to find how improvement can be done in usage of technology. Descriptive because it describes data and characteristics about population or phenomena being studied.

DATA COLLECTION

The research technique used was circulation of questionnaires. Samples were collected in random manner. The samples were from different parts of Bangalore. Secondary data was also collected through journals, articles, magazines, blogs and through internet sources.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Are you aware of Forensic Accounting?
50 responses

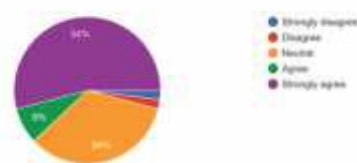


From the responses it is clear that 62% of the sample population are aware of Forensic accounting, 34% are not aware of Forensic Accounting.

We can infer that majority of the people are aware of Forensic Accounting where as on the other side only few are not aware of the concept Forensic Accounting. There should be some sought of awareness created for the people who are not aware of the concept Forensic Accounting.

2. Is Forensic Accounting important for the corporate world?

2. Is Forensic Accounting important for the corporate world?
50 responses

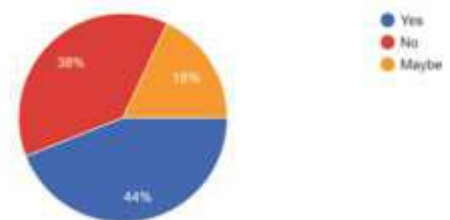


From the above responses it is clear that 54% of the population strongly agree that there is importance for Forensic Accounting in the corporate world, 34% of the people are in the opinion that it may or may not be important for the corporate world.

We can infer that majority of the sample population opine that there is a need for Forensic Accounting in the corporate world. Whereas on the other hand some of them feel that there is no necessity for Forensic Accounting in the corporate world.

3. Has your company completely adopted Forensic Accounting?

3. Has your company completely adopted Forensic Accounting?
50 responses



From the above responses it is clear that some of the companies have already adopted Forensic Accounting while on the other hand some of the companies are yet to adopt Forensic Accounting in their companies.

We can suggest the companies which have not adopted Forensic Accounting to adopt it so that there will be increased efficiency, increased brand reputation, avoidance of legal problems. But the challenge for the companies is that adopting Forensic Accounting cannot be done with ease. It is time consuming and it is very expensive to adapt Forensic Accounting completely.

4. Do you think Forensic Accounting helps the management to take prompt actions for misappropriation of accounts?

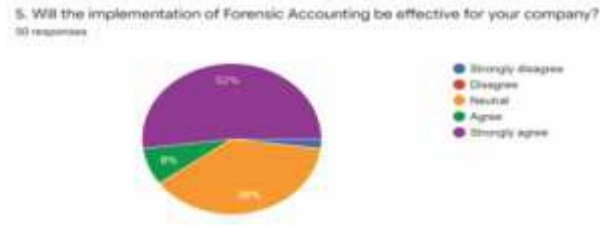
4. Do you think Forensic Accounting helps the management to take prompt actions for misappropriation of accounts?
50 responses



From the above responses it is obvious that 54% of the sample population suggest that Forensic Accounting might help the management to take prompt actions for the misappropriation of accounts. 28% of the sample population suggest that Forensic Accounting may or may not help the management to take prompt actions for the misappropriation of accounts. And only 18% of the sample population suggest that there will be no difference by the adaptation of Forensic Accounting will not help the management to take prompt actions.

We can infer that majority of the sample population feel that adapting Forensic Accounting will help the management to take prompt actions for the misappropriation of accounts.

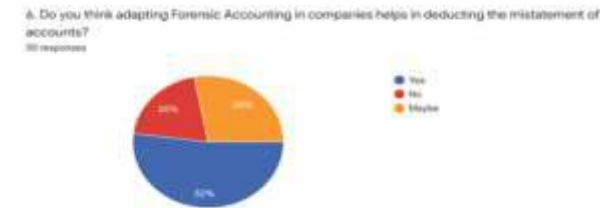
5. Will the implementation of Forensic Accounting be effective for your company?



From the responses it is clear that 52% of the sample population strongly agree that there will be greater effect of implementation of Forensic Accounting in companies. 32% of the sample population are of the opinion that implementation of Forensic Accounting may or may not be effective for the companies.

The employees should first be aware of the concept Forensic Accounting. They should be made aware of the impact Forensic Accounting has created worldwide. But it is a very challenging task for the companies to implement Forensic Accounting.

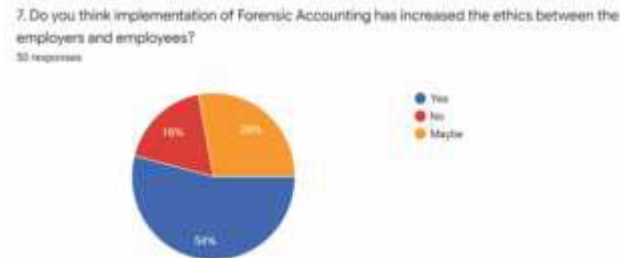
6. Do you think adapting Forensic Accounting in companies helps in deducting the misstatement of accounts?



From the above responses it is clear stated that 52% of the sample population opine that adapting Forensic Accounting in companies helps in deducting the misstatement of accounts. 28% of the population opine that adapting Forensic Accounting in companies may or may not help them in deducting the misstatement of accounts. Whereas 20% of the population feel that adapting Forensic Accounting in companies will not make any difference in the books of accounts.

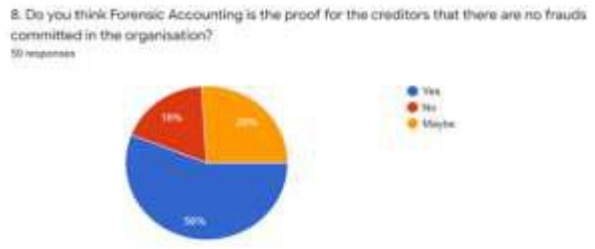
We can infer that the implementation of Forensic Accounting in the companies will bring a drastic change in the corporate world. There will be reduced misappropriation of accounts in the companies.

7. Do you think implementation of Forensic Accounting has increased the ethics between the employers and employees?



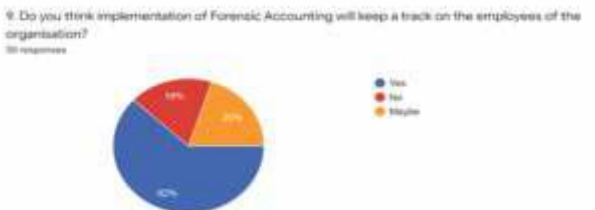
From the above responses it is clear observed that 54% of the population strongly believe that implementation of Forensic Accounting in the corporate world helps in maintaining the ethics in the organisation. 28% of the sample population feel that the implementation of Forensic Accounting in the organisation may or may not make any difference in the organisation. 18% of the sample population feel that implementation of Forensic Accounting in the organisation will not make any difference in the ethics and integrity of the organisation.

8. Do you think Forensic Accounting is the proof for the creditors that there are no frauds committed in the organization?



From the above responses it is observed that 56% of the sample population feel that Forensic Accounting is the proof for the creditors that the organisation works with loyalty, integrity, ethics and dedication. 26% of the sample population feel that Forensic Accounting may or may not be a proof for the creditors of the organisation. 18% of the sample population feel that Forensic Accounting will not make any difference in the minds of the creditors that there will be no frauds committed in the organisation.

9. Do you think implementation of Forensic Accounting will keep a track on the employees of the organization?

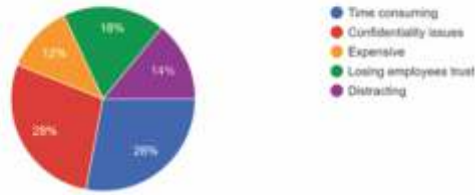


From the above responses it is clear that 62% of the sample population feel that the implementation of Forensic Accounting will keep a track on the employees of the organisation. 20% of the sample population are in neutral state of mind, that Forensic Accounting may or may not keep a track on the employees of the organisation. And 18% of the sample population feel that implementation of Forensic Accounting will not help in keeping a track on the employees of the organisation.

Through the implementation of Forensic Accounting in the organisation the employees will be aware that they should not commit any fraud in the organisation, and they will not think for misappropriating the books of accounts.

10. What might be the drawbacks of Forensic Accounting?

10. What might be the drawbacks of Forensic Accounting
50 responses



The major drawbacks of implementing Forensic Accounting in the organisations are it is time consuming, expensive; it is distracting the employee's concentration, it has some extent of confidentiality issues, and one of the major drawbacks of adapting Forensic Accounting is losing employees trust.

FINDINGS

- This study confirmed that participants were aware of Forensic Accounting as one of the fraud preventions tools. The results of the study indicated that participants perceive the significance of Forensic Accounting in organizational environment as an important means to combat misappropriation of accounts and falsification of accounts.
- Most of the participants feel that Forensic Accounting is very essential for the corporate world. Whereas quite a few disagree with this regard. They should firstly be educated with the complete concept of Forensic Accounting, then they will be aware of the importance of Forensic Accounting and the need for the same.
- Most of the respondents feel that the companies have not adopted Forensic Accounting. If the organisation understands the necessity of Forensic Accounting then there is no doubt that the companies will definitely opt for Forensic Accounting.
- Most of the respondents completely agree that Forensic Accounting is a very effective tool for the companies. While quite a few are neutral with this regard and quite a few have a negative feedback on this regard.
- Most of the respondents feel that adapting Forensic Accounting in companies helps in deducting misstatement of accounts, whereas on the other hand some of them have a negative thought with this regard.
- Adaptation of Forensic Accounting has increased the ethics between the employees and employers. Quite a few

respondents disagree with this regard.

- Some of the cons of Forensic Accounting are it is time consuming, it is expensive, it is also having some confidentiality issues, it also decreases the trust of the employees, it is a bit distracting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Frauds is an increasing malaise throughout the globe. Its enormous size suggests that there is a standing reluctance of handling all the fraud related issues seriously. Proportional punishment with rapidity is still a coveted step towards prevention of frauds. Fear of loss of jobs and the future acceptability of the employees leads them to commit frauds and misappropriation of accounts. Without proper unveiling of the issues the regulatory legal measures become inefficient and thus crimes continue. So, to control the committing of frauds and misappropriation of accounts a multi-faceted approach is needed from the economic, legal, political and social aspects of a country. The ethical way of stopping the germination of the white-collar crime at the basic level.

CONCLUSION

The major concern of the companies is to prevent the frauds which affect the company and the society as a whole. Forensic Accounting has come up as an effective tool for preventing this menace. Forensic Accounting is still in its nascent stage and requires technological advancements and reinforcement on a continuous basis.

The need for fraud prevention is necessary in every company, but the degree of protection varies based on the size of the company. At this point it is essential to highlight that Forensic Accounting eliminates the organisational ills. Forensic Accounting is one of the fastest growing area which enables in the reduction of frauds and misappropriation of accounts, so it is working in major accounting firms and it will become a great source for the companies to eradicate all problems. Hence there is a great scope for Forensic Accounting. This is the appropriate time to strictly adhere the Forensic Accounting at all organisations. Forensic Accounting should be brought as an accounting tool to prevent and cure the organisation's problems. This will help the organisation to keep a track on misappropriation of accounts and commitment of frauds. At the same time, requisite amendments in the law should be undertaken to establish the importance of Forensic Accounting n specific.

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF RECOVERY MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL MENTIONED ACCOUNTS (SMA) AT KSFC

MANALI SHARMA

ABSTRACT

For a country to develop, a sound banking and financial system is essential. It is noticed that banks these days have become way too cautious in lending as there is fear of non-repayment, which will lead to bank facing a lot of debt issues. Thus, shifting their focus from key operating issues to recovery management. No matter how strong the system is designed it is bound to face failures. Therefore, having a sound recovery management system becomes pivotal for any finance providing institution. This is a casual study carried out at KSFC to primarily understand the recovery management of bad loans and the data of the past five years (i.e. 2014-2019) has been taken for the analysis of the same.

KEY WORDS: RECOVERY MANAGEMENT, LOANS, NON-PERFORMING ASSETS.

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of any bank or financial institution is lending, they act as a payment agent for borrowing and lending money to customers with the expectation of repayment. There are different kind of loans that is provided by banks. Provision of loan accounts for its repayment along with its specified interest within the stipulated time. But most often it is seen that the loans are not been repaid which is termed as bad loans. These bad loans become the major part of the non-performing assets of any company. The major threat to any bank is the failure of repayment by the borrowers. The loan sanctioned to customers are usually recorded on the asset side of a bank's balance sheet as the repayment of the borrowed sum will bring gain to the bank. But, the failure of which will be treated as a non-performing asset. NPAs indicate the performance of the banks. Higher the NPAs, signifies that there are high range of credit default which directly affects the performance of the banks. A non-performing asset is thus defined as a credit facility that is been past due for a specific period of time (usually more than 90 days). This has led banks to become serious on recovery and concentrate to at the most reduce the level of non-performing assets in the bank. It is crucial to start the recovery process in the initial loan stages itself. This initiated RBI to introduce the inclusion of Special Mentioned Accounts for having an effective recovery management process. In general any recovery process has two main strategies, first identifying the defaulters and creating NPA accounts and second handling of those type of loans.

This paper strives to study the impact of NPAs on the Profitability of KSFC for the period of last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) and the factors that affect bad loans.

OVERVIEW OF KSFC

Karnataka State Financial Corporation is a state level financial institution established by the State Government of

Karnataka in the year 1959 under the State Financial Corporation Act 1951 to meet mainly the long-term financial needs of small and medium enterprises (SME'S) in the state of Karnataka.

KSFC on the whole is a financial supermarket which extends all types of financial assistance in the form of long-term loans, short-term loans and other financial services. KSFC's assistance covers almost all types of industrial and service sectors. KSFC has in total 32 branch offices. Over the years KSFC is one of the fast track terms lending financial institutions in the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Jain Vibha (2007): The researcher has tried to study the functioning of NPAs in the Indian Commercial Banks. The period of this study was about 7 years i.e. 1997-2003. Throughout this period the researcher studied on how NPA has effect on Commercial banks and what is the sole reason of causing NPA. The study thus recognized that NPAs have a strong effect on the survival and stability of all Indian Banks. It also observed that NPAs are mostly contributed because of direct lending and interventions by government. It concluded on a note that NPAs are purely caused because of poor credit risk management.
- Pathak (2009), this study focuses to study the role of assets in strengthening financial position of banks. Considering this fact, it identifies NPA to be a threat for the Indian banking sector. The study showed a list of banks that have more NPA and which have brought in the question on efficiency of credit risk management of banks. The study suggests that the policy of the banks has to be revived to have a lower rate of NPA.
- Faizanuddin, Md and Mishra R K (2011). This study is based on Indian banking system with specific reference to State Bank of Patna and Bihar. The study highlights the dimensional advances of NPA in India. The study after analysis finds a critical trend in NPA. For which it suggests various measures and major changes in recovery policy and supervision of NPA accounts of banking sector in India to have a controlled trend.

OBJECTIVES

To understand the impact of NPAs on the Profitability of KSFC

To analyze the recovery management of bad loans at KSFC.

HYPOTHESIS

HYPOTHESIS 1

Ho: There is no correlation between NET NPAs and Net Advances.

Ho: There is correlation between NET NPAs and Net Advances.

HYPOTHESIS 2

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Gross NPAs and Gross Advances.

H1: There is significant relationship between Gross NPAs and Net NPAs.

HYPOTHESIS 3

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Provisions for NPAs and Total Provisions.

H2: There is significant relationship between Provisions for NPAs and Total Provisions.

HYPOTHESIS 4

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Net NPAs and Profitability of KSFC.

H3: There is significant relationship between Net NPAs and Profitability of KSFC.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The main purpose of this study “A Study on Impact of Recovery Management of Special Mentioned Accounts (SMA) at KSFC” is to understand the recovery management of NPAs and also to understand the impact of NPAs on the profitability of the financing institution.

This study is conducted to give a deep understanding about non – performing assets and its management. Non-performing assets of financial institutions are one of the biggest hurdles in the way of socio-economic development of India. The level of NPAs in India is still too high. It affects the financial standing of the financial institutions and is a burden to the banks. A vigorous effort has to be made by the institutions to strengthen their internal control and risk management systems and to setup early warning signals for timely detection and action.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is concentrated on Karnataka State Financial Corporation. For this study both primary and secondary data has been collected. The data were collected from the annual reports of KSFC, few publications of RBI, articles and papers related to NPA and Recovery management, different journals and magazines. Internet was also the other main source for collection of data. The study is based on the data collected from the period of last five years i.e. 2014-2019.

SOURCES OF DATA

It is a descriptive study and includes both Primary and Secondary data.

PRIMARY DATA – The primary data has been collected by having discussions and interviewing the authorized personnel at KSFC.

SECONDARY DATA – The secondary data has been derived through past records, financial statements, documents, journals and other in-house sources.

PLAN OF ANALYSIS

The data extracted from the annual reports of last five years i.e. 2014-2019, of Karnataka State Financial Corporation is tabulated and each data is been analyzed and interpreted using graphs, tables and charts.

DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

The analysis procedure includes correlation analysis in order to analyze relation between the variables i.e. NPAs and Advances, and other variables.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

A non-performing asset is a loan or advance for which the principal or interest payment remained overdue for a period of 90 days.

An asset, including a leased asset, becomes a non-performing asset when it ceases to generate income from the bank. It was in simple defined as a credit facility in respect of which interest or instalment of principal has remained 'past due' for a specified period of time.

Earlier assets were declared as NPA after the amount is left unpaid after the period of 30 days grace. With a view to pace with the standards of international practices and to ensure transparency the period was decided to be adopted as 90 days norm for identifying non-performing asset.

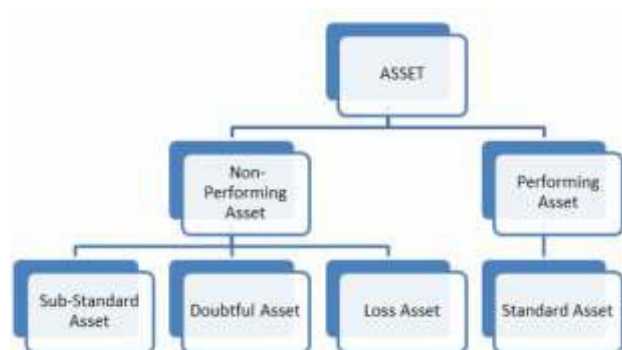
A NPA shall be a loan or an advance where as per the effect after March 31, 2004.

Non- performing assets are majorly term loans which are further divided into six divisions,

- Overdraft or over credit accounts failing to pay for 90 days or more.
- Principal or interest payments of agriculture loans for one crop season for long duration crops and two seasons for the short duration crops.
- Overdue bills for more than 90 days.
- Overdue of expected payments for 90 days.
- Stock statements not being submitted for 3 consecutive quarters in case of cash-credit facility.
- No activity in cash credit, EPC, or PCFC account for than 91 days.

CLASSIFICATION

Banks are required to classify a non-performing asset in the following terms.



SPECIAL MENTIONED ACCOUNTS

To alert the banks regarding the alarming issue of non-performing assets at an earlier stage the Reserve Bank of India in 2003 came up with the adoption of SMA i.e. Special Mention Accounts in order to identify the weakness in loan accounts at the earliest stage possible. This is a risk management technique to help banks in giving warning signals on the loan accounts that tend to become a non-performing asset; this will help the banks to take necessary steps for future.

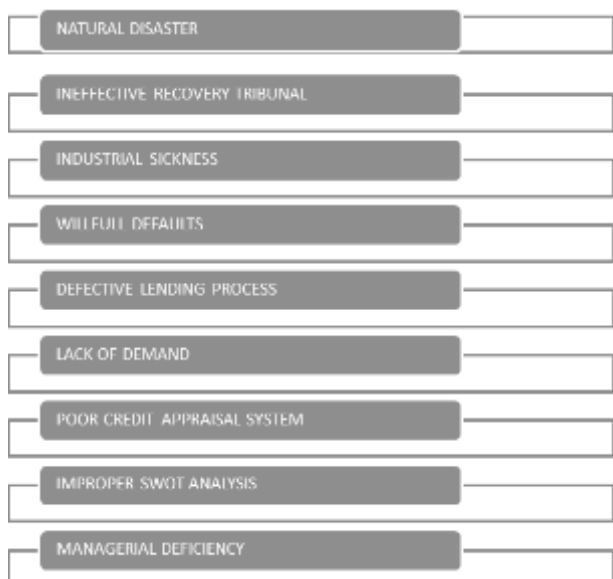
CLASSIFICATION

According to the recent amendment of RBI, the Special Mention Accounts are in general classified into three types on a duration basis. This helps the banker to give a proactive attention from preventing an asset to become a non-performing asset in future.

TYPE	BASIS FOR EXPLANATION
SMA-0	Any principal amount that has been overdue for a period more than 30 days . Indicating stress that needs to be paid attention.
SMA-1	Any principal amount that is been unpaid for a period between 31-60 days . This requires proactive attention to be given to such accounts.
SMA-2	Any principal amount that is been overdue for a period between 61-90 days . This requires immediate attention and appropriate steps to be taken at that very point.

REASONS BEHIND RISE IN NPA

There are several reasons for rise in NPA. Following are few of the causes,



RECOVERY MANAGEMENT

In simple terms, recovery is a process of regaining and getting back to the normal state. When there is any situation of loss, the immediate action is to look for alternatives that would help make up for the loss, this is simply known as recovery.

It is the process where the banks either return to normal operations or try for alternatives to restore in the case of failure or loss. Recovery management does not guarantee that there will be no failure but actually helps to anticipate these types of events of failure and take necessary measures

through tested strategies to reduce the loss. In case of a financial institution the main objective of recovery management would be to help get back the amount which has been given to customers in form of loans. Recovery is the key to stability for any bank, having an effective recovery management system will help to have a proper control on the growing Non-performing Assets.

OBJETIVES OF RECOVERY MANAGEMENT

- **NPA REDUCTION:** The ultimate tool to tackle the problem of NPA is to have an effective recovery management system. It is clear that the problem of NPA cannot be totally eradicated, having default is normal to occur, but the extent to which this default can be reduced is important.
- **DEPOSIT GROWTH:** When there is high level of NPA, the level of bad debts may also be high, which leads to blocking of assets that causes problem in operating business. Hence, when the recovery management system helps in recovering the default loan, it helps in increasing deposit growth and smooth running of business.
- **ADVANCED GROWTH:** It is clear that recovery management will help recover the defaults; this will help the banks to have sufficient funds. Now when the banks have enough funds it will help to use those funds for more productive investments, which will help in banks overall development.

DEBT RECOVERY PROCESS

- **DIFFICULT RECOVERY PROCESS:** This is where the identified defaulters are found purposely not repaying back the loans, in such cases the recovery process is customized to deal with such defaulters with consent of the banks.
- **ASSET POSSESSION PROCESS:** In this type of recovery process, when there is any amount past due from the borrower, the bank may cease the asset that is been hedged as collateral by the borrower to compensate the loss.
- **LEGAL RECOVERY PROCESS:** This is when a legal action is taken against the defaulter for recovery. The court may sue the borrower or demand for the repayment from the borrower.

LEGAL RECOVERY TOOLS

- LOK ADALAT
- DEBT RECOVERY ACT TRIBUNAL ORISSA AND BIHAR
- MONEY SUIT OR MORTGAGE SUIT
- DEBT RECOVERY TRIBUNALS
- SECURITIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST (SARFAESI)
- SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS TO SECURITIZATION/RECONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: SHOWING NET NPAs AND NET ADVANCES OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19				
(Rs. IN LAKHS)				
YEAR	NET ADVANCES	NET NPAs	CORRELATION	STANDARD DEVIATION
2014-15	177501.49	9006.14	-0.066688535	85753.69641
2015-16	172676.17	15238.53		
2016-17	168836.56	9738.89		
2017-18	166658.69	10938.33		
2018-19	182715.91	11125.13		
TOTAL	868388.82	56047.02		
AVERAGE	173677.764	11209.404		

GRAPH 1: SHOWING NET NPAs AND NET ADVANCES OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19



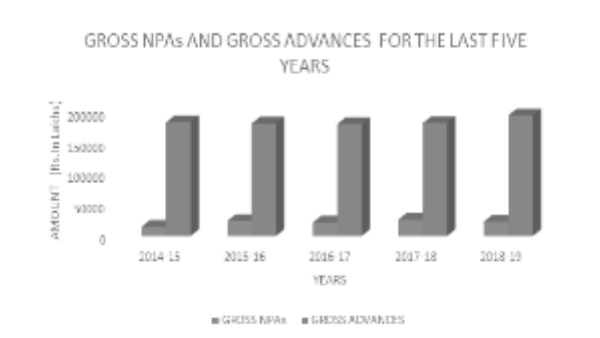
INTERPRETATION

From the table above it can be interpreted that since, the correlation value calculated for the data is (0.066), this means that there is negative correlation between the Net NPAs and Net Advances.

The Standard Deviation is 85753.69 for the last five years. The growth rate of Net NPAs has declined over the years as the Net Advances have also reduced.

TABLE 2: SHOWING GROSS NPAs AND GROSS ADVANCES OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19				
(Rs. IN LAKHS)				
YEAR	GROSS NPAs	GROSS ADVANCES	CORRELATION	STANDARD DEVIATION
2014-15	15162.56	183657.91	0.036392592	85763.8977
2015-16	24512.59	181950.23		
2016-17	21779.93	180877.6		
2017-18	26796.75	182517.11		
2018-19	23296.49	194887.27		
TOTAL	111548.32	923890.12		
AVERAGE	22309.664	184778.024		

GRAPH 2: SHOWING GROSS NPAs AND GROSS ADVANCES OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19

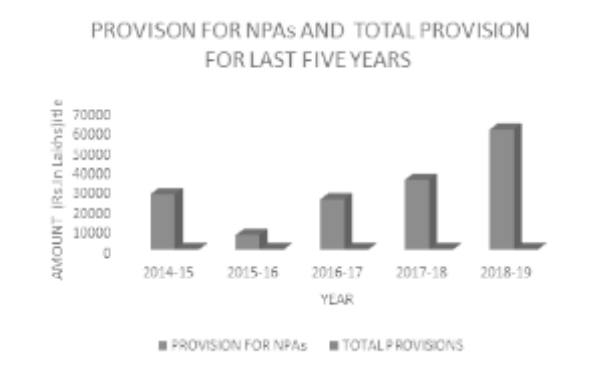


INTERPRETATION

From the table above it can be interpreted that since, the correlation value calculated for the data is 0.036, this means that there is a positive correlation between the Gross NPAs and Gross Advances. The Standard deviation is 85763.89 for the last five years. The growth rate of Gross NPAs has declined over the last five years as the Gross Advances have also reduced.

TABLE 3: SHOWING PROVISION FOR NPAs AND TOTAL PROVISION OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19				
(Rs. IN LAKHS)				
YEAR	PROVISION FOR NPAs	TOTAL PROVISIONS	CORRELATION	STANDARD DEVIATION
2014-15	27874.43	157.55	0.821291419	20793.26001
2015-16	7238.82	136		
2016-17	25244.05	138.14		
2017-18	35113.27	165.12		
2018-19	60357.32	166.99		
TOTAL	155827.91	743.8		
AVERAGE	31165.582	148.76		

GRAPH 3: SHOWING PROVISIONS FOR NPAs AND TOTAL PROVISIONS OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19



INTERPRETATION

From the table above it can be interpreted that since, the correlation value calculated for the data is 0.821 which is nearest to 1, this means that there is a perfectly positive correlation between Provisions for NPA's and total Provisions. There is a Standard Deviation of 20793.26 in the last five years.

TABLE 4: SHOWING NET NPAs AND NET PROFIT OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19				
(Rs. IN LAKHS)				
YEAR	NET NPAs	NET PROFIT	CORRELATION	STANDARD DEVIATION
2014-15	9006.14	44.17	-0.161929903	6108.977628
2015-16	15238.53	32.13		
2016-17	9738.89	29.93		
2017-18	10938.33	25.55		
2018-19	11125.13	9.55		
TOTAL	56047.02	141.33		
AVERAGE	11209.404	28.266		

GRAPH 1: SHOWING NET NPAs AND NET PROFITS OF KSFC FOR THE PERIOD 2014-15 TO 2018-19



INTERPRETATION

From the table above it can be interpreted that since, the correlation value calculated for the data is (0.161), this means that there is a negative correlation between Net NPAs and Net Profits, which indicates that there is no significant relationship between the two. The Standard deviation is 6108.977 for the last five years.

FINDINGS

- After analysis and interpretation it has been seen that the year 2015-16 has the highest amount of NPA.
- The rate of NPA has gradually decreased after the year 2015-16, as the corporation has started taking proper measures like scrutinizing the loan application before advancing any loans.
- It is seen that KSFC has earned the highest profit in the year 2014-15, but the profits have been reducing in years after due to increase in amount of NPA.
- It is observed that the provisions provided for NPA are more in comparison to the provisions for others.

CONCLUSION

The study has made it clear that NPAs have a clear impact on the loan portfolio of any finance providing institution which affects their balance sheet, ultimately leading to have an effect on its profit. Increase in NPA can cause major consequences to any financial institution. Since KSFC's major activity is providing credit, it cannot avoid the risk of NPAs but having good measures of recovery can help control it. It is seen that KSFC has tried its way best to improve this critical conditions and reduce their NPAs by taking various measure which is reflected through the reduced NPAs in recent years,

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FUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES OF CO - OPERATIVE BANKS

JACQUELINE MARY PATRICK

ABSTRACT

Banking business has done wonders for the globe economy. The easy wanting technique of accepting cash deposits from savers then disposition similar money to borrowers, banking activity encourages the flow of cash to productive use and investments. This successively permits the economy to grow. The government of Asian nation started the cooperative movement of India in 1904. Then the government. Thus determined to develop the cooperatives because the institutional agency to tackle the matter of usury and rural obligation, that has become a curse for population. In such a state of affairs cooperative banks operate as an equalization centre at the moment there are many cooperative banks that are playacting useful functions of monetary, body, super ordinate and development in nature of growth and development of cooperative system. In brief, the cooperative banks got to act as an admirer, thinker and guide to entire cooperative structure. The study of the bank's performance alongside the disposition practices provided to the purchasers is hereby undertaken. The client has taken over one sort of loan from the banks. what is more they instructed that the bank ought to adopt the newest technology of the banking like ATMs, web / on-line banking, credit cards etc. therefore on bring the bank at par with the personal sector banks.

Keywords : ATMs, Bank's Performance, Cooperative Banks, Cooperative movement of India, Credit Cards, Internet/Online Banking, Rural Indebtedness, Lending Practices, Loan.

INTRODUCTION

Co-operative banks are small-sized units organized within the co-operative sector that operate each in urban and non-urban regions. These banks are historically focused on communities, localities and work place teams and that they basically lend to little borrowers and businesses.

While the co-operative banks in rural areas in the main finance agricultural based mostly activities together with

farming, cattle, milk, hatchery, personal finance, etc. at the side of some little scale industries and self-employment driven activities, the co-operative banks in urban areas in the main finance varied classes of individuals for self-employment, industries, little scale units and residential finance.

These banks give most services like savings and current accounts, safe deposit lockers, loan or mortgages to non-public and business customers. For class users, for whom a bank is wherever they will save their cash, facilities like net banking or phone banking isn't vital. Though they're not higher than non-public banks in terms of facilities provided, their interest rates are undoubtedly competitive. However, not like non-public banks, the documentation method is extended if not rigorous and obtaining a loan approved quickly is very troublesome. The factors for obtaining a loan from a UCB are less rigorous than for a loan from an advert bank.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand different types of loans preferred by different sets of consumers.
2. To understand the satisfaction level of the consumers of Bank's loan policies.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study on funding and development practices helps us in knowing the various funding and development practices of the bank and additionally the extent of customer awareness and their utilization of various schemes of the bank.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Apt technology and technical skills of the customers is low to moderate.
2. The data for study is mainly based on single bank.
3. Study contains information collected solely through secondary data sources.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Author/Organization	Description
1. C. R Reddy	Working of the Primary Co -operative Agricultural Development Banks He expressed the view that linking of credit with marketing of crops is an essential ingredient in supervision and follow up action.
2. Sri B.N. Ganvir <i>et. al.,</i>	Performance of Co -operative banks in supply of loans to farmers in Karnataka This study was made with the objective to know the performance of different co-operative banks in respect of distribution of increase in loans, outstanding loans and also over dues.
3. Dr. C. S. Rathod	Management of Co-operative Banks In this study he has attempted to study the management of co - operative banks in Gujarat state, in terms of mobilization of resources, and purpose - wise financing and various sections of co - operative activities.

Jacqueline Mary Patrick

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Data is collected from past performance statistics of the bank.
2. Secondary data is collected through website search and annual report of the bank about funding practices of the bank.
3. Data collected on funding and development practices of the bank by various other authors and their papers have been taken for further analysis of the study.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
BASED ON PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE BANK**

Type of loan most preferred by the customers

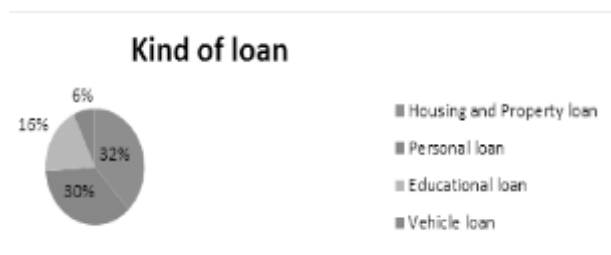


Fig. 1 - The study shows that majority of the respondents has preferred Housing loan i.e., 32% and Personal loan - 30% when compared to Educational loan and Vehicle loan.

The loan amount range chosen by the customers

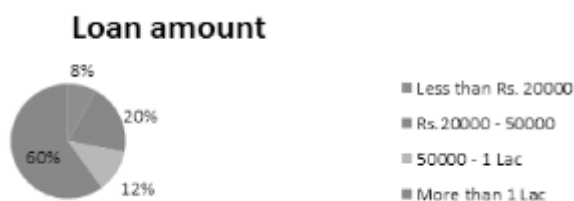


Fig. 2 - The study reveals that the loan amount ranging more than 1 lakh is mostly preferred by 60% of the customers but whereas 8% choose less than 20000 and 20% choose

The loan amount between 20000 - 50000.

The rank given to the facilities offered by the bank

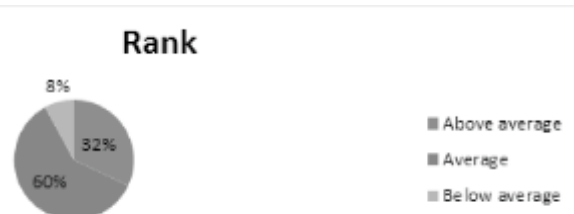


Fig. 3 - From the above fig.3 it was found that between a scale of above average, average and below average only a handful of them have chosen below average.

Satisfaction of the customers with the amount and period of installment

Satisfaction level



Fig. 4 - In this figure it can be seen that the satisfaction of customers with the amount and

Period of installment is high i.e., 68% satisfied, 12% unsatisfied and 20% can't say.

Preferable banks for borrowing facilities

Preferable bank



Fig. 5 - In this figure the study reveals that majority of them prefer taking loans from

Cooperative banks too i.e., 56%, 30% from private banks and there is a decrease in the

Percentage for public banks.

FINDINGS

1. The customers of the bank are satisfied with the various funding practices of the bank which was found from the study made and through the secondary data collected.
2. Easy repayment and fewer formalities are the main factors determining customer's selection of loans.
3. Quality of services provided by the bank is satisfactory because bank is catering to a small segment only and the customers are properly dealt with.
4. It was also found that the customers are happy with the mode of repayment of installments.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The banks should adopt and also aware customers the benefits of modern methods of banking like internet banking, mobile banking and ATM, etc.
2. The banks should plan to introduce new schemes for attracting new customers and satisfying the needs of existing customers.
3. The banks should improve their prompt services on loan process.

CONCLUSION

Cooperative banks play an integral part in the implementation of development plans and are important for the effective functioning of the banking system in India. India is termed as an under banked country, and after so many scams, it is need of the hour to take necessary measures and to boost the confidence and trust of the public in the banking system. The need of the time is that government should see the co-operative banking model as an appropriate structure for achieving the goals of financial inclusion.

A STUDY ON EMERGING ISSUES AND RECENT TRENDS IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR

SUJATHA S G¹, SUNIL N²

ABSTRACT

Banking sector plays a major role in the development of an economy. RBI with the motive to maintain stability, have developed banking system with different classes of banks. Banking Industry in India has a huge canvas of history, which covers the traditional banking practices from the time of British's to the reforms period, Nationalization to Privatization of Banks and industry opens window to the foreign banks as well. Therefore, banking in India has been through a long journey. Use of technology has brought a revolution in the working style of the banks. With networking and interconnection new challenges are arising related to security privacy and confidentiality to the transactions. With this intension objectives been set to identify the issues faced by banks also to analyse various government policies to overcome the issues with the emergence of LPG in India and technology. Development of banking sector and innovation in the technology are closely related because Information technology has given rise to new innovations in the banking and finance industry. The paper attempts to present emerging issues and recent trends in banking sector.

Key Words: Innovation, Recent Trends, Issues, Government policies.

INTRODUCTION:

Indian economy is witnessing path breaking reforms measures. The financial sector of which banking industry is the largest player, has also been undergoing a metamorphic change. Most of the private bank and public sector banks focused on offering new technology based services to its customers. Information technology today has become an important tool for an efficient banking system. Digitalization is not an option for banking sector, but it is mandatory. Now India as well as Indians is moving towards cashless economy. During the last 41 years since 1969 tremendous change have taken place in banking industry. Banks have shed their traditional function and have been innovative, developing and coming out with new types of services to cater to emerging needs of their customers. Indian banking is gradually moving towards adopting best practices in accounting, corporate governance and risk management. Current banking sector has come up with lots of innovative that provided better customer services with the help of new technology. The progress of technology and development of worldwide have significantly reduced the cost global fund transfer.

Indian banking finally worked up to the competitive dynamics of new Indian markets and its relevant issues concerning the various challenges. For the government, the banking sector is the core of governance, initiations like Jan Dhan Yojana and direct benefit transfer are core in point, the banking law (Amendment) act, 2012 at the monetary front, and large scale infusion of funds into public sector bank by the government

in recent years for the growth of this sector. The Narasimham Committee report suggested wide ranging reform for the banking sector in 1992 to introduce internationally accepted banking practices, the amendment of banking regulation act in 1993 saw the entry of new private sector banks. Banking sector is the backbone for the growth of the economy.

In this paper an attempt has been made to review recent trends and various issues which are likely to be faced by Indian banking industry with possible solution for the same.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Narasimham Committee (1991), the Banking industry has introduced various new customer services and production using Information technology. The banking industry has gone through many changes as a result of introduction of Information technology. The structure of the industry is continuously changing because of rapid development of Information technology.

Shiva Kumar (2005) believes the adoption of technology has led to the following benefits: greater productivity, profitability and efficiency, faster services and customer satisfaction, convenience and flexibility, 24/7 operation and space and cost savings.

Raghavan (2006) in his article 'perception of Indian banks in 2020' that is at present over 85% of the payment transaction are electronic and the traditional way of banking has rarely little importance as compared to electronic banking users.

Shirley J Ho and Sushanta k Mallick (2008) believed that information technology can improve bank's performance in two ways. It can reduce operational cost and facilitate transaction among customers within the network.

M. Sujatha, NV Haritha.P, Sai sreeja (2017) explained that, an up gradation of technology, banks are playing vital role in economic development. Banking sector in India is resulting with increased growth in customers. The changes made by the banks are mostly focused on financial inclusion for expansion of banking services to customers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

To analyse how recent trends in Indian Banking sector leads to Challenges and how to overcome with it?

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the recent trends in Banking sector
- To study the challenges faced by banking sector
- To analyse the opportunities available for the Indian Banking sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is a conceptual research. To achieve the

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above objective the secondary data was collected from various reference books, periodical journals and international research journals which are related to banking and finance and also several websites are glanced.

1: TO STUDY THE RECENT TRENDS IN BANKING SECTOR

- **Crypto Currency and Block-chain:** Crypto Currency is digital money, and it is highly secured through cryptography which means coding the transactions which is highly complicated to crack. As India moving towards cashless economy, the virtual currency slowly started gaining importance. Out of all the objections to legalise the bitcoin transaction digital currency is getting mass market appeal. Introduction of blockchain disruptive, it makes the process much more secure, it is helpful for regulatory compliance perspective and has a potential to turn industry on its head.
- **Rise of Artificial intelligence (AI):** financial institutions are updating its processes with AI, it will reduce the cost, increase the revenue, helps in minimizing the frauds and efficient customer services. India's second largest bank "ICICI" launched Virtual assisted ipal and offering its customer services with 90% accuracy, to bring 100% accuracy they are experimenting on natural language processing(NPL), SBI has Launched SBI intelligent assistant (SIA) a chatbot for customer care. HDFC has Electronic Virtual Assistant (EVA), India's third largest bank has "thought factory" to accelerate the development of AI solutions in the banking sector. On the basis of cognitive automation, engagement, insights banks will dive deep into implementation of AI.
- **Changing Branch network:** With the surge of mobile banking over past few years, the idea that "more banks is equal to higher profitability" no longer accurate, bank branch is no longer the only primary way to interact with customers. There are many mobile apps, ATMs, replacing old ATMs with deposit taking machine. All the banks are working on "branch network optimization".
- **CAMELS Rating Criteria:** Most of the financial institutions are focusing on panorama view or 360 degree analysis of banking activities. With respect to this banks have come up with the concept of CAMELS meaning, "Capital Adequacy, assets quality, and Management, Earnings, Liquidity and System control". Banks which deploy these will rate which of these parameter on a scale of 1-100 with sub ratings under each of these heads.
- **Bancassurance:** Banks are proving that they are not just focusing on accepting the deposits and lending the loans, they believe in integration. The list of products been extended to insurance as well. Relationship between banks and Insurance which aims at offering insurance products to the bank's customers, here banks are become the insurer. RBI is not so rigid and prior approval from RBI is not required. Banks prove success lies in synergy and also it builds trust in customers.
- **Fintech:** Constant change in the recent trends "financial technology (Fintech)" have become vital part of banking sector. Government of India is making massive investment in the business which provides fintech

services. India invites lot of investors through "Start-up India" initiative. Paytm, Phonepe, Mobikwik, PayU, Freecharge, ETMoney etc, are the top fintech start-up in the country. Demonetization and Digitalization are the great move to transform traditional banking to digital banking.

Other common notable banking services:

- **Electronic payment services:** Coming across e-governance, e-mail, e-commerce etc. A new technology is being developed in India introduction of e-cheque, which will eventually replace the conventional paper cheque.
- **Merger of banks:** the merger of state bank of India with 5 of its associate bank for efficient, enhanced operation efficiency and reduced cost of funds.
- **Point of sale terminal:** Point of Sale Terminal is a computer terminal that is linked online to the computerized customer information files in a bank and magnetically encoded plastic transaction card that identifies the customer to the computer.
- **Tele Banking:** Tele Banking facilitates the customer to do entire non-cash related banking on telephone. Under this devise Automatic Voice Recorder is used for simpler queries and transactions. For complicated queries and transactions, manned phone terminals are used.
- **Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)** Electronic Data Interchange is the electronic exchange of business documents like purchase order, invoices, shipping notices, receiving advices etc. in a standard, computer processed, universally accepted format between trading partners.
- **RTGS:** Real Time Gross Settlement system, introduced in India since March 2004, is a system through which electronics instructions can be given by banks to transfer funds from their account to the account of another bank "It has been decided to extend the timings for customer transactions (initial cut-off) in RTGS from 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm. The time-varying charges for transactions in RTGS from 13:00 hours to 18:00 hours shall be Rs.5 per outward transaction," RBI said in a statement.
- **ATM:** The deployment of new technologies is expected to be a key factor in revenue growth across the ATM industry over the coming years. EMV adoption, mobile integration, cash recycling at ATM, video banking, and deposit automation will increase the efficiency of banking services.

2: TO STUDY THE CHALLENGES FACED BY BANKING SECTOR

- **NPA:** A nonperforming asset (NPA) refers to a classification for loans or advances that are in default or in arrears. A loan is in arrears when principal or interest payments are late or missed. A loan is in default when the lender considers the loan agreement to be broken and the debtor is unable to meet his obligations. NPA volume has decreased from 10.35 lakh crores as on 31st of March 2018 to 9.4 lakh crores as on 31st march 2019. It is reducing at a slower rate.
- **Technology and Employee retention:** The Industrialised

countries are in the midst of a technological revolution, probably every bit as significant as the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution brought about dramatic changes in the way in which society and work were organised in India. Now the technological revolution again promises equally radical changes to our working lives.

- Competition between nationalized bank and foreign banks: After the second phase of financial sector reforms and liberalization of the sector in the early nineties, the Public Sector Banks (PSB) found it extremely difficult to compete with the new private sector banks and the foreign banks. Since liberalization, the government has approved significant banking reforms, while some of these relate to nationalized banks, like Encouraging mergers, Reducing government interference and Increasing profitability and competitiveness among private and foreign players. As of September 2019 India has 46 foreign banks with total 286 branches.
- Fear of crypto fight: crypto currencies have caused many to seek its alienation, if not outright ban. Financial sectors and governments across the globe are at the frontier in the fight against these digital currencies. In fact, some banks and other financial institutions have refused to offer their services to crypto-related companies, while some governments have gone out of their way to create laws that prohibit them within their jurisdictions. While these measures might be enacted for different reasons, the underlying factor is fear.
- Cyber-crime: Cyber-crime today, major cyber-crimes have resulted post E-banking era in India. ATM frauds, hacking of banks accounts, Credit card frauds etc., are challenges to the banking industry.
- Customer services: Banks are expected to encourage greater degree of financial inclusion in the country setting up of a mechanism for ensuring fair treatment of consumers.
- Know Your Customer guidelines: KYC has taken wide acceptance in the world. Compliance with the standards of KYC both by the banks/financial institutions has become necessary for international financial relationship.
- Digital India: A new concept of Indian government gives lot of challenges to Indian banking sector to cope up with change in the working methodology and to serve rightly to its customers.
- Post demonetization burden: Rural India is the great victims for demonetization because of unaware of the process and technology. It was burden for both bankers and the customers to cope with the government decision. Even today most of the bank's ATMs are running out of cash and public finding it hard to manage their routine.
- Political interference: Government interference in RBI functioning is another major reasons for crisis in Banking.

Other Challenges:

- Low profitability
- Increased cost
- Lack of professionalism
- Failure of governance and regulation

- Problem of customer's satisfaction
- Depression period running over the country

3: To analyse the opportunities available for the Indian Banking sector.

There's a new kind of promise in the banking industry—and possibly no better time than now for transformation. Economic fundamentals are strong, the regulatory climate is favourable, and transformation technologies are more readily accessible, powerful, and economical than ever before.

- Incorporating non-banking business Seven Business Segment such as Specific expectation across seven business segments such as retail banking, transaction banking, wealth management, market infrastructure, corporate banking, investment banking and payments will help the banks to rebrand themselves and sustain in the market in the long run.
- Mission of NITI Aayog: National institute for transforming India is a think tank of government of India. The opportunities created under NITI Aayog are tremendous. India has the potential to build one of the world's biggest domestic banking sectors. Faster private-sector credit growth would add directly to GDP, jobs and median income. The World Bank believes India can make meaningful progress — adding private capital in the banking system, deepening capital markets, and effectively regulating non-bank financial institutions as their role in the economy evolves.
- Block chain: Today, many banks and financial institutions accepted the potential of block chain technology owing to the overwhelming popularity of crypto currencies and wide dissemination of block chain. Recently banks like, kotak Mahindra bank, Axis Bank and yes bank have partnered with global block chain firms.
- Growing economy: Indian economy is growing rapidly which for banking sector to flourish.
- Banking deregulation: Several bills have passed in the recent past with regards to deregulation of banking institution which provides a route to frame their policies independently and compete efficiently in the Industry.
- Offering various channels: Banks can offer so many channels to access their banking and other services for growing its business. Every engagement with customer is an opportunity to develop a customer faith.
- Indian Customers: The biggest opportunity for the Indian banking sector is the Indian customers. The Indian customer now seek to fulfil his lifestyle aspirations at the younger age with an optimal combination of equity and debts to finance
- Offering Various Channels: Banks can offer so many channels to access their banking and other services for growing its business. Every engagement with customers is an opportunity to develop a customer faith in the bank.
- Rural area customers: Contributing to 70% of the total population in India is a larger untapped market for banking sector. In all urban areas banking services has entered and only few big villages have the banking services. Due to this reason banks must reach out to the

remaining villages because majority of Indians are still residing in rural areas.

- Retail lending: Recently banks have adopted customer segmentation which has helped in customizing their product portfolios well. Thus retail lending has become a focus area particularly in respect of consumer durables, housing and automobiles.
- Reduction in the lending rates: Government had lessened the credit interest rates and which gives an opportunity to the banking sector to grow and flourish in the country.

FINDINGS:

The study has depicted that the Indian banking sector is drowning with the great hit of NPA and it is the major challenge today.

It is observed that one of the major challenge that Indian banking sector is to cope with the rapid change in the technology and innovations.

It is identified that banks play a pivotal role in the development of overall Indian economy through its various significance.

It is recognized that a new policy "digital India" supports Indian banks to grow further and also bank employee's feels work burden.

SUGGESTIONS:

Technology up gradation is an inevitable aspect to face challenges therefore Banks must learn to be flexible enough to update the changes

It is required to develop customer centre business model to attend the mass market of India.

Measures should be taken in order to minimize the challenges and to reduce cost of banking services.

RBI has to take initiatives to reduce NPA rates.

CONCLUSION:

Recognizing that India's financial system will always be uniquely Indian, there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Strong programs are urgently needed in India as the country is witnessing slowdown in its growth and those programs should be tailored to the unique circumstances of a country. Most, but not all, financial liberalizations was a success. Within this context, we recognize India's recent efforts to shore up the financial system. The Reserve Bank of India has worked hard to monitor asset quality. The government's plan to consolidate public-sector banks is an opportunity to strengthen governance, supervision, efficiency and risk manage

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A STUDY ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS ROLE IN MANAGING HUMAN RESOURCES ESPECIALLY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Collect the accurate data in the competitive world of industries and analyze the data collected for the use of business growth and daily work is important. Artificial Intelligence allows the business organizations to complete the work more quickly and efficiently. Artificial Intelligence enters various departments such as department of human resources, department of finance, department of marketing and development. Through the use of AI system management, current output and everyday tasks can be very quick. In market strain, the effect of artificial intelligence on the workplace was recognized by tough managers. This study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data were used by the researcher where data were gathered from research papers, journals, websites, HR forums, survey results and the like. The study's central objective was to explore the role of artificial intelligence in the human resource sector, and to understand the challenges facing HR. The research study concluded that AI's role is greater in various human resource functions where educational institutions also can handle recruitment, hiring, data analysis, data collection, workload reduction and workplace efficiency enrichment.

Keywords: - Artificial Intelligence, educational institutions, Machine languages, human resource management.

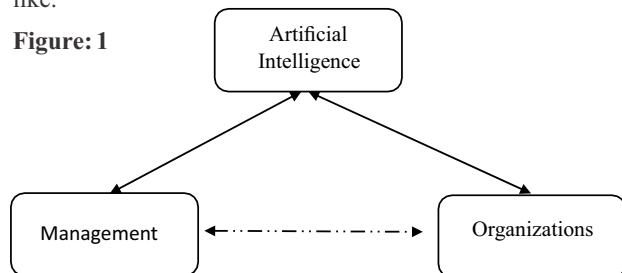
INTRODUCTION

Technology is one of Industry's main influencing factors. The position of robot in the production department has been replacing employees since the 19th century. In the 1970s personal computers began is the third revolution where computers and the internet entered into working place and thereby, the machines replaced human labour. Nowadays, digital technologies such as machine language (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) also reach the day-to-day workplace, contributing to business transformation. "Artificial intelligence is described as an ' intelligent ideal ' devise that is a versatile agent that perceives its environment and takes action that maximizes its chance of succeeding to some objective." In comparison to the natural intelligence done by humans, artificial intelligence is an intellect that has been demonstrated by software. In 1956 artificial intelligence was first introduced in academia. Artificial intelligence is useful in different business roles in which it can reduce the workload and job pressure on the workplace workforce. Rapid market developments require prompt and quick actions.

By using AI system management, current output in day-to-day work can be timely notified. Tough managers have understood the importance of artificial intelligence at workplace in rising market strain. Artificial intelligence has now entered business organization's overall system recently. One sector among departments is the human resource

department where human replaced by using AI technology and all roles in the human resource department are carried out such as applicant screening, recruiting, human resource activation alignment and performance management and the like.

Figure: 1



Source: - (Duchessi, O'Keefe, & O'Leary, 1993)

Above structure reveals the Artificial Intelligence interaction between management and organization. The research author (Duchessi, O'Keefe, & O'Leary, 1993) discussed in the research paper that artificial intelligence and digital technology have an impact on ownership and responsibility for decision-making, cost reduction and enriched service, personnel swings and downsizing, and have an influence on hierarchical structure, labour management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Kapoor, 2010), has examined the role of business intelligence and its use in the management of human resources. This study researched the leading provider of business intelligence to look into the functionality of business intelligence and data analytics embedded in the modules for human resource management. (Jain, 2018), described the role artificial intelligence plays in managing human resources in various HR processes including recruitment process, performance assessment process, cloud-based HR systems, most of the organizations have been implementing modern technology.

(Dirican, 2015) has studied that the use of Robotics and Artificial Intelligence in business can have a negative impact on an organization's overall functions such as development, performance management, sales, strategic planning, customer relationship management, banking system, coaching, training, taxes, and the like.

(Buzko, et al., 2016) reflected on the challenges of human resource AI technology where authors acknowledged that AI was unable to assess the efficacy of training costs and artificial intelligence technologies allow the prompt analysis of data by human. (R & D, 2018) discussed the role of AI in hiring where artificial intelligence is an integral part of the recruitment process. Artificial intelligence enables screen applicants, self-generated candidate messages, relationships with staff, scheduling interviews, and the like.

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(Merlin. P & Jayam. R., 2018) concluded that AI is useful in the workplace and helps HR practitioners appreciate their jobs and recognize the problems and patterns ahead of time. (Jarrahi, 2018) indicates AI's usefulness to humans by way of assisted decision-making, tackled ambiguity, and especially the equivalence of decision-making within an organization. The role of humans is still important in an industry and technologies have to rely on humans when subconscious decisions are necessary to determine and promote the outcomes of decisions.

Table: 1

	Human Mind	Artificial Intelligence
Uncertainty	Provide quick, spontaneous decisions for unidentified face.	Make available the information entrance regarding "real time information."
Complexity	Determine where, when, how to search and collect data. Choose between alternatives with the support of equivalent data.	Capture, store, and analyze the data accurately.
Equivocality	Negotiate, build consensus, and back up the gathered data.	Analyze emotions, but view them differently.

Source: (Jarrahi, 2018)

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the concept of artificial intelligence.
2. To study the role, benefits and challenges of artificial intelligence in human resource management.
3. To study the role of artificial intelligence in managing human resources department in educational institutions

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on descriptive research design using secondary data collected from research papers, publications, official websites, HR blogs, survey reports and the like.

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE

Presently HR department moving towards the digital revolution and using different methods to easy optimize resources through the use of big data analysis, artificial intelligence and cloud computing. (Amla & Malhotra, 2017) indicated that almost all business organizations has been using artificial intelligence or digital HR technology such as chatbot, machine learning, and human resource management robot process automation that support recruiting, screening, onboarding, and interviewing, and the like. The roles of artificial intelligence in managing human resources are as follows:-

i. Recruitment: (Amla & Malhotra, 2017) defined that only 40% of firms and industries use artificial intelligence, namely, SAT, Face book, and GE use digital technologies in screening, interviewing, and identifying the new talent in an organizational recruitment process. The application can be examined by AI recruitment manager and the candidate can get quick response. The chat box system or automated answering machine plays an essential role in solving the quires and problems concerning an organization's recruitment process.

ii. Screening and Interview process: Artificial intelligence is useful in automating the interview process by testing them with analyses of phrase or speech patterns. Online interview can take place via Ay applications and AI also helps to

progress the applicant experience. Tools such as Amy and Clara are used to schedule interviews, and work meetings.

iii. Reduce Administrative burden: HR has to play multitasking positions in a business entity where organizations use technology and Artificial Intelligence try to reduce workloads. AI enables problem solving and aims to improve HR performance in an enterprise.

iv. Selecting: (Rajesh, Kandaswamy & Rakesh, 2018) examined that via AI Human Resource Manager, right candidates can be tracked in a short span of time and technology can quickly identify suitable candidates according to the specific skill needs.

v. Reduce Discriminations: (Rathi, 2018) stated that AI applications help in analyzing job descriptions. AI is used to minimize favoritism as well and would help to increase organizational accountability, so, organization should choice the resume in such way.

vi. Increase Efficiency: Artificial Intelligence will be effective in reducing workplace turnover. Numerous robotic tasks were performed to improve workplace productivity. Robotic tasks include data collection, recording, data copying, separating required data from available data, sorting, data collection for HR and payroll systems, and so on.

vii. Enrich workplace learning : (Riebli, 2018) indicated that computers and digital technology can now play the role of business behind the scenes for a few days. Data analysis can be managed through computers and modern technology industries and feedback can be obtained in real time during training, changes in the course of action based on industry progress and responses. (Amla & Malhotra, 2017) observed that using Microsoft 365 to save time, businesses help employees' work and increase workplace productivity. AI platforms such as Engazify (To provide feedback), Obie and Niles (To share knowledge), Wade & Wendy (To advance career), and Duolingo (Learning domain) are used.

BENEFITS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE

1. Reduce the burden on business organization's administrative staff.
- ii. It will assist in the selection of talent and identify the right candidates for the job.
- iii. AI helps to predict on - the-job retention rate.
- iv. It can surmount human limitations and work accordingly.
- v. There will be less risk of mistake.
- vi. The system will be preserved in various departments.
- vii. Could be able to get accurate results through AI companies.
- viii. It will increase on - the-job employee engagement.
- ix. It will eliminate bias in decision-making behaviour.

CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE

Nowadays, due to the role of artificial intelligence in the human resource department, appropriate skill sets are needed for employees. (Jain. S, 2017) observed that usually, staff

have trouble implementing, using the AI techniques and skills in digital technologies. The key part of any business is its human resource, and it can have an effect on management levels by introducing the AI program which will lead fearlessly in workforces' minds. Getting the right applicant to manage AI systems is one of the key issues affecting industry and it can be hard for HR department. Another constraint and challenge is to restrict HR in taking daily decisions as technology overcomes the authority and role of HR in corporate decision-making.

CONCLUSION

There is tremendous growth for the industrial sector in a competitive era. One main problem businesses are facing is addressing continuous improvement. Increase speed and job routine for the majority of industries that embrace modern technologies. Many analysts and experts also suggest businesses to make use of digital technologies, artificial intelligence devices. Several organizations including educational institutions have used artificial intelligence and machine language in the human resource department field where AI plays an integral role in recruiting, choosing, hiring, performance analysis, gathering employee data, delivering information in real time and providing accurate information.

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A STUDY ON THE DISCLOSURE PRACTICES OF BANKS IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

CIPORAH EVANGELINE

INTRODUCTION

Disclosure may be defined as a practice of releasing important information about various activities and affairs of the business through annual reports, press releases, interim reports, quarterly results and various other published results. Mandatory disclosures consists of information that is required to be disclosed according to the law, voluntary disclosures information refers to additional information delivered by firms along with the mandatory information with a view to reduce the information asymmetry between insiders and outsiders. Transparency in bank disclosure reduces the level of information asymmetry and boosts investors' confidence in the banking industry. Such banking disclosures in India are regulated by the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the Companies Act 1956, and the Reserve Bank of India, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, and the recommendations of the Basel Committee. This study aims to examine the various disclosures practices followed by the state bank of India as required by the Indian accounting standards. There were 26 public sector banks operating in India. All these banks were grouped into five categories based on their total assets. 20 percent from each group were selected

OBJECTIVES

To study the various disclosures required under the Indian accounting standards.

To study the disclosure practices of private and public sector banks as specified by law.

To study the consistency of disclosure practices of the banks.

To study the highly disclosed and least disclosed elements in banking disclosures

LITERATURE REVIEW

Latridis (2008) in his studies focused on the disclosure of accounting information in annual reports of firms. The study shows that firms that provide appropriate disclosures tend to display higher size and growth measures and it is also shown that firms having good disclosures tend to have a better reputation in the market.

Ahmed and karim (2005) in their study attempted to examine the level of disclosure of financial information upon adoption of Indian accounting standards in Bangladesh. The findings of the study showed that corporate size, profitability, company auditor and subsidiaries were all significantly associated with the extent of disclosure by these companies.

Hawashe (2016) in his paper entitled "Voluntary Information Disclosure in the Annual Reports of Libyan's Commercial Banks: A Longitudinal Analysis Approach" measures the level of voluntary information disclosure in annual reports of

listed banks. The results reveal that level of background information is the highest level of voluntary disclosures over the periods and the level of corporate social information is the lowest level of voluntary disclosure in the annual reports

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study mainly aims at identifying the disclosure practices followed by the banks in India with reference to Indian accounting standards for a period of five years starting from the year 2012-2013 upto 2016-2017.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho (1): There are no significant differences in the disclosure practices of public sector banks and private sector banks.

Ho (2): There are no significant differences in the reporting of various elements of banking disclosures

DETERMINANTS OF DISCLOSURE PRACTICES

1. SIZE

Size of the organization is one of the most important factors influencing the level of disclosures. A firm with large size undertakes high level of disclosures because it has the expertise and knowledge to carry out better disclosures, and has capabilities to spend huge amounts of accounting and audit functions and employ experienced personnel as compared to smaller firms.

2. PROFITABILITY

Profitability helps to judge the financial soundness and future growth prospects of an organization. Therefore organizations with higher profitability levels undertake higher disclosures so as to be able to convey to their prospective investors their financial soundness and thereby attract more public appreciation.

3. AGE

Age of a firm indicates the number of years a firm has been existing in the market. Firms with many years of existence and have experienced and mature personnel and therefore can easily prepare the company's annual reports and other financial statements compared to firms that have been newly set up.

4. OWNERSHIP

The ownership status of a company indicates whether the organization is owned by the public or private sector. Organizations that are under the government ownership and control need to follow rules and regulations of the government. However there is more flexibility for private sector organizations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study is descriptive in nature. The study makes a comparison between the various disclosure practices of the public and private sector banks across the years to identify the highly disclosed and least disclosed elements in banking disclosures.

SAMPLE

Selected Public sector banks - Dena Bank, Allahabad Bank, Corporation Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce and Bank of India

Selected private sector banks- Indusind Bank, HDFC Bank

Data Collection

This study incorporates both primary and secondary data for an in depth investigation.

Primary data will be gathered with the help of information received by face to face interviews and telephonic interviews with concerned officials using an interview schedule.

Secondary data will be gathered through the information received from the annual reports of selected banks and their official websites. Further, other published literatures have been also used for the purpose of the study.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF CONCEPTS

Disclosure- It is the practice of releasing important information about various activities and affairs of the business through annual reports, press releases, interim reports, quarterly results and various other published results.

Indian Accounting Standards- An accounting standard used in India as a common set of principles, standards and procedures that define the basis of financial accounting policies and practices.

Interview Schedule -An individual is made to answer several questions put to him related to a specific aspect in a face to face situation

Published literatures- Original research data authored by researchers which are usually published in a peer-reviewed journal

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- This study depends on secondary data which is assumed to be accurate
- Findings of this study cannot be generalized to other banks

ANALYSIS

Both a weighted disclosure index and an unweighted disclosure index are usually used to determine disclosure level of selected public sector and private sector banks in India.

Particulars	Percentage of disclosures	
	Public	private
PARTICULARS		
AS 9 – Revenue recognition	80	60
AS 15 – Employee benefits	100	100
AS 17 – Segment Reporting	100	100
AS 18 – Related Party disclosures	80	100
AS 21 – Consolidated Financial statements	80	100
AS 22 – Accounting for taxes on income	100	100
AS 23 – Accounting for investment	80	100
AS 24– Discontinuing operations	20	0
AS 25 – Interim financial reporting	0	0

There were 187 disclosures being provided voluntarily by various banks. Dena Bank here again has grabbed first rank by disclosing maximum number of 99 items out of 187 total disclosures

CONCLUSION

Average Disclosure score of public sector banks was estimated at 243 as compared to 222 of private sector banks. The difference between the two means is significantly different. However, there were no difference in the average score under mandatory disclosure, the average score being 149 and 150 respectively for private and public sector banks. However, there were significant differences in the average disclosure score under voluntary category. The average disclosure score was 92 for public sector banks as compared to 72 for private sector banks. ANOVA estimates confirmed significant difference of Total disclosure score as well as voluntary disclosure score

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STUDY ON MODES OF PAYMENT PREFERRED BY STUDENTS IN INDIA

DIVITH V. MANJUNATH¹, ARFAS P. A²

ABSTRACT

Customers are the ones which can be riding digitalization in each sphere of business, which include banking. It has been inside the shape of Digital banking, that's now replacing the conventional banking. The banking area in India has seen some of changes. It becomes even greater vital to envision the clients' perception of the general service best and their pleasure with the current on-line banking services. The demonetization resulted in tremendous growth in digital payments. With the authority's initiative including Digital India and increased use of cell and net are manner to exponential increase in use of virtual payment.

This transformation in the direction of virtual payments advantages in extra transparency in transactions which empowers the country's economy. This research report is an analysis of the different kinds of payments preferred by students presently in India. As there has been a change in the modes of transaction from physical to virtual forms, there has been a change in the way business or transactions are done. By using primary data, we have analyzed the student's preferences and awareness of the different modes of payments in India. Tables and graphs have been shown of the questionnaire we prepared for the analysis

KEY WORDS: Cashless, Payment Gateways, Currency, Employee Monetary Preferences

1. INTRODUCTION

To facilitate trade, distinctive varieties of bills were used and there was a first-rate transition. Initially barter system becomes practiced in which goods have been exchanged for goods. Currency in the form of cash was delivered and there got Here the lifestyles of bodily form of currency. Presently there was a transition from physical to digital currencies. The want of money turned into most effective for survival and Livelihood via common people. But within the later civilization, from the seals of Mohenjo- Daro and the punch marked coins of the 6th and 7th century BC, to digital wallets today, the world of cash, bills, forex and monetary transactions have come a long way. Coins and Seals were the initial modes of payments used.

Private and semi- authorities banks first issued foreign money notes however in India the monopoly of this turned into obtained by way of the Paper foreign money Act of 1861. The society for the first time went cashless in 1770 through the Bank of Hindustan in Which cheques were added however it still required bodily manifestation of cash. By the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, it formalized non-coins modes of paper bills which include BOE and Promissory notes in India.

RBI became officially inaugurated as India's apex banking group in 1935 in Calcutta to regulate the problem of forex notes and maintain reserves to ensure financial stability. Till

1950, the currency notes of British Kings, Queens and George VI existed. After which the brand-new layout of forex notes featuring symbols of newly independent nation together with Ashoka Pillar was delivered. The Mahatma Gandhi series turned into delivered in 1996 which continues till date.

Since the late 1980s, changes in the Indian Banking sector accrued pace. The first ATM was set up by using HSBC in 1987. The sector became open to private players after the reforms of 1991 whilst the financial system had an exchange of LPG. The system of money and payments changed swiftly from then. Along with ATM, Plastic cash became also delivered in the form of Debit and Credit cards.

THE E REVOLUTION

While internet provider and cellular phones also got here to India within The 1990s, internet utilization and smart telephone ownership boomed from 2005. Internet banking was first added with the aid of ICICI in 1990s however the cell bills inclusive of NEFT, RTGS and IMPS are tremendously new. Mobile wallets consisting of Google Pay or Pay TM that's the most happening currently become delivered no longer less than a decade ago.

These technological improvements have transformed our lives by saving time and cash. We had the option of pay cheques and the option of going most effective to a bank in a line for any payments. Now it may be done with a click of button on our electronic devices.

THE RELEVANCE OF CASH

Despite a lot of these advances, cash nevertheless remains the predominant form of fee in India, even when we exclude India's large black market. According to a few estimates in 2015, 6-7% of retail payments are completed electronically even as the relaxation is

In cash or cheque. But currently, it has improved to 8-9%.

But the convenience of cash is undisputed as they're instant and universally accepted. Also, the huge sections of the society aren't related to the Internet, so cash still stays one in every of the primary modes of price.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sanghita Roy, Dr. Indrajit Sinha (2014). Said that E- charge device in India, has shown outstanding growth, but still there has lot to be executed to increase its utilization. Still 90% of the transactions are coins primarily based. Technology Acceptance Model used for the reason of study. They located Innovation, incentive, patron convenience and legal framework are the 4 elements which contribute to bolster the E- price machine. E-payment structures are crucial mechanisms used with the aid of man or woman and groups as a secured and convenient manner of making bills over the

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internet and at the identical time a gateway to technological advancement in the field of world economic system (Slozko & Pello, 2015).

Rakesh H M & Ramya T J (2014) in their studies paper titled “A Study on Factors Influencing Consumer Adoption of Internet Banking in India” tried to examine the elements that influence net banking adoption. It is discovered that net banking is influenced by way of its perceived reliability, Perceived ease of use and Perceived usefulness. In the method of internet banking services expert need to emphasize the blessings its adoption presents and awareness can also be stepped forward to attract consumers’ interest to net banking offerings.

Kartikeya Bolar (2014) In his studies paper “End-user Acceptance of Technology Interface In Transaction Based Environment “ stated that Creators International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics Special Issue 1261 and buyers of era need facts about the customers’ assessment of their technology interface based on the functions and various pleasant dimensions to make strategic decisions in improving technology interfaces and compete on various great dimensions.

Alnsour & Khalil al-hear (2011) “Internet banking and Jordanian corporate customers: issues of security and trust”. They tested that generation and innovation have very excessive response conduct, yet it's far drastically categorized and split particularly in developing countries like Jordan. Their examine tries to offer gainful visions concerning key elements that rise up within the reputation of on- line banking by Jordanian consumers, specifically, protection and trust.

Nitsure (2014) in his paper discovered that the problem being faced via growing countries like India within the adoption of E-banking initiatives due to low dissemination of Information Technology. The paper highlighted the problems including security concerns, rules, law and management. In India there's a major danger of the emergence of a digital cut up as the negative are excluded from the internet and so from the economic machine.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the different modes of payment used by students in India.
2. To observe if students prefer going cash or cashless after the introduction of payment gateways.
3. To analyze the effect of Digitalization and various schemes of Government on students
4. To provide suggestions as to how to make the students more aware and evolved about the shift from cash to cashless.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

From ages cash is what is being preferred as the most reliable mode for transactions. Ever since Digitalization in India the various facilities to transact like payment gateways have not been used in optimum by the students in bangalore. To understand the importance of payment gateways and E Banking services offered to students and the reality as to what the preference is in Bangalore, India is the prime focus of this study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

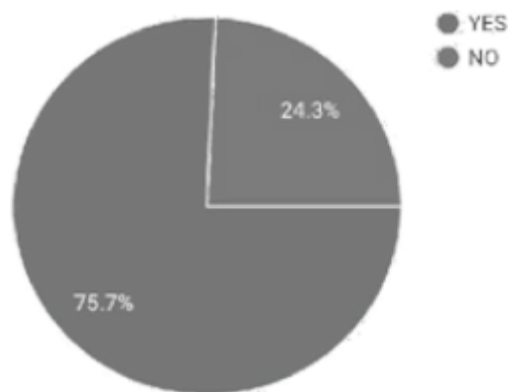
The study is conducted to analyze the modes of payment preferred by students in India through questionnaire method. The study is found by providing sample questionnaire through google docs which we opened for 5 days to students of St Joseph's College (Autonomous) and few students of other colleges. The study is based on primary and secondary sources of study. The information on history is based on secondary data. The samplings of the data are by primary firsthand information. The sampling size is of 120 students where all of them have replied. The responses were analyzed using bar graph and Pie- charts.

After which we analyzed the document and made a detailed report on the different preferences and what might be the reason for it.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY

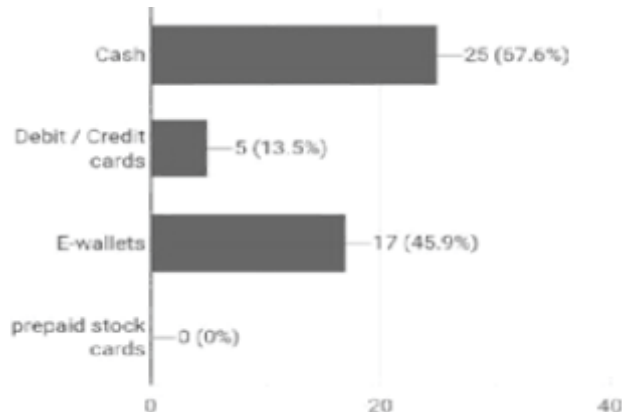
QUESTIONAIRES

1. Do you make payments using mobile phones / smart phones?



In the above pie chart, we can observe that 75.7% of the students use their mobile phones / smart phones to make payments as they are very convenient, fast, secured, widely accepted and they also provide cash backs etc. The rest 24.3% of students refuse to make payments using their mobile phones as they feel that making payments using cash is much more convenient, not all stores have mobile payment options, privacy issues, payment errors, risk of phone theft etc.

1. What is the payment reference, you as student would adopt for small scale transactions (daily transaction)?



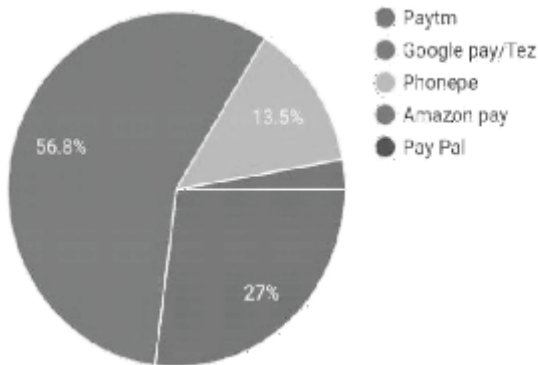
The diagram outlines that students prefer cash transactions over card payments as they have to pay bank charges and usually smaller amounts are not paid through cards. As e-wallets are very new to the market it takes time to be adopted by the students and we also can observe that 45.9% of students have already accepted the change.

2. What is the payment reference, you as student would adopt for large scale transactions?



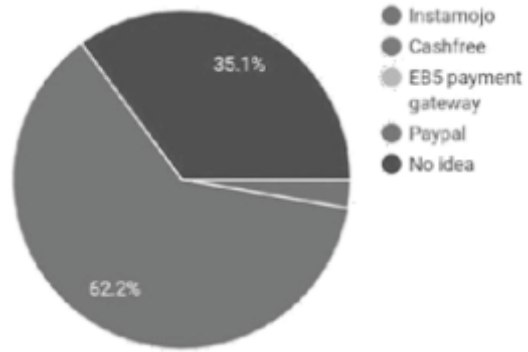
The above bar graph shows that students prefer card payments for their large scale transactions as cards are directly linked to their bank accounts. 27% of students prefer cheque payments and 27% of students prefer NEFT/RTGS as they are very safe when compared to other payments like e-wallets and they have low processing charges.

3. What is the E-wallets reference, you would opt for?



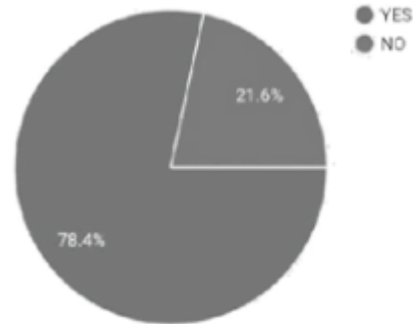
The above pie chart represents the different UPI payment apps that are used by students. 56.8% of students prefer Google pay as they are user friendly and most trusted UPI app which is managed by Google. It was the first ever app that came up with the scratch card rewards for 5 transactions a week. 27% of students prefer Paytm as they are the first UPI app that was popular in the Indian market. 13.5% of students prefer Phone pe as they provide large amount of discounts when compared to other UPI app and Phone pe has recruited a sum of employees just to promote their app so that each and every shop has the access to the app.

4. Are you aware of any of these payment gateways in India for bulk transactions?



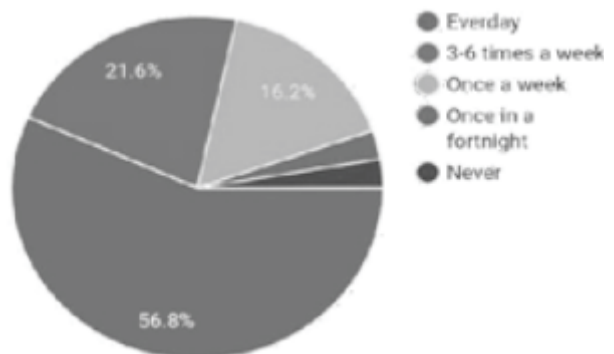
The above pie chart explains the different gateways that are used to transfer very large amount of money. We can observe that 35.1% of students are not aware of these gateways as they do not transact such large amount of money. PayPal is a service that enables customers to pay, send money and accept payments by registering their credit and debit cards with PayPal account. Instamojo, pay pal doesn't have payment limits which is generally used in business transactions.

5. Do you feel secure of the fact that payment modes in India has moved from cash to cashless?



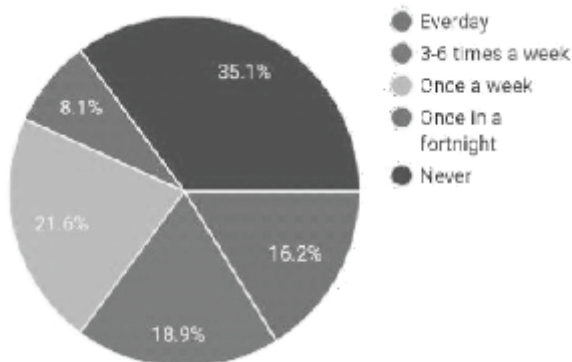
People prefer cashless mode of transition as it is safe than paying cash. When there is a need to transact large amount of money people prefer to go cash less as there is no risk of theft. Generally, age group from 18-35 would prefer the cashless transaction as they are aware of different cashless payment methods and the age group above 40 has a very less knowledge about the new cashless methods. 78.4% students say yes to cashless transactions for the above reasons. 21.6% say no to cashless transactions as they do not have bank accounts.

6. How often do you go with cash?



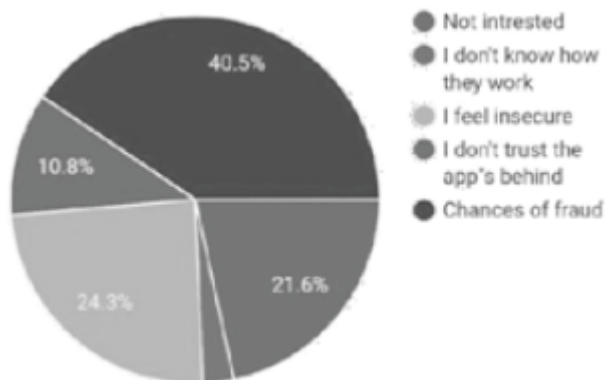
Cash is a must thing that is needed for everyday transactions. As students are generally exposed to small amount of transactions, they prefer cash payments over card payments. Parents belong to the older generation and they refuse to pay money using apps, cards etc. which indirectly makes children to transact with cash. More than 56% of students go for cash transactions everyday for the payments like bus charges, stationary expenses, food expenses etc. So, we can conclude that cash is at least used by students every day.

7. How often do you go cashless?



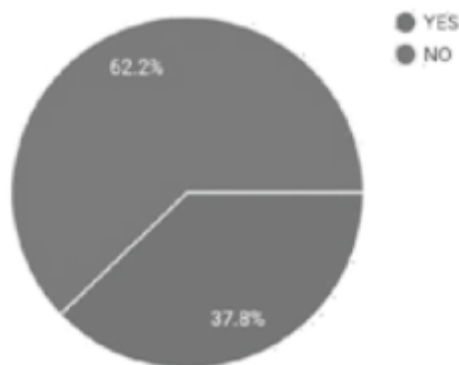
From the above pie chart, we can clearly see that a majority of the crowd never go cashless. It isn't often. The 16% Students may be NRIs may go cashless when they receive money from their parents abroad. Some might pay for their daily food or casual outings as students don't deal with huge amounts like businessmen. Nevertheless the % of students and common people opting for cashless modes of payments has increased from the past few years.

8. What are the reasons for not going cashless?



Students in India still don't believe that there are proper cyber laws which are there to protect the cyber crimes. 40.5% of students believe that chances of fraud is much more going cashless as there is an increase hacking and other different cyber-crimes. The other reasons for not going cashless are lack of awareness, transaction charge, and lack of network coverage, net blockage, and digital illiteracy.

9. Are you aware of the digital India scheme for tax rates or commission charged for cashless payments?



As most of us have moved to electronic payments after November 2016. i.e. introduction of GST in India we still lack in knowing the schemes that are brought in the sectors of transactions like NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, credit and debit cards mobile wallets etc.

Changes in NEFT Transaction

According to SBI

Amount	Internet banking charges	Transaction charges at bank Branch
Up to Rs 10,000	Rs 1 plus GST	Rs 2.50 plus GST
Above Rs 10,000 and up to Rs 1 lakh	Rs 2 plus GST	Rs 5 plus GST
Above Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh	Rs 3 plus GST	Rs 15 plus GST
More than Rs 2 lakh	Rs 5 plus GST	Rs 25 plus GST

Changes in RTGS transactions:

According to SBI bank

Amount	Internet banking charges	Transaction charges at bank Branch
From Rs 2 lakh and up to Rs 5 Lakh	Rs 5 plus GST	Rs 25 plus GST
Above Rs 5 lakh	Rs 10 plus GST	Rs 50 plus GST

Changes in RTGS transactions:

According to icici bank

Amount	Internet banking charges	Transaction charges at bank branch
From Rs 2 lakh and up to Rs 5 lakh	Not Applicable	Rs 20 + GST
Above Rs 5 lakh	Not Applicable	Rs 45 + Applicable GST

Changes in NEFT transactions:

According to icici bank

Amount	Internet banking charges	Transaction charges at bank branch
Up to Rs 10,000	Rs 5 + GST	Rs 2.25 + GST
Above Rs 10,000 and up to Rs 1 lakh	Rs 5 + GST	Rs 4.75 + GST
Above Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh	Rs 15 + GST	Rs 14.75 + GST
More than Rs 2 lakh	Not Applicable	Rs 24.75 + Applicable GST

In the above table of NEFT and RTGS charges of icici bank and sbi shows the different charges for online transactions and transactions at the branch. This is just to show the difference

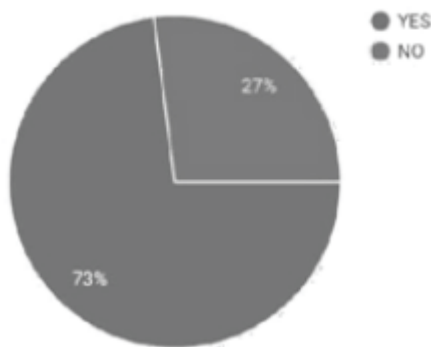
in the rate charged for cashless transactions and also how it has after the brought in a change after the introduction of GST

Unified Payments Interface (UPI)

As per Cashless india. gov. in, a website managed by the government to educate people about digital transactions, there is no charge for making payments using the UPI facility. One can transfer up to Rs 1 lakh per UPI transaction.

These are some of the changes that are brought by digital India scheme which most of

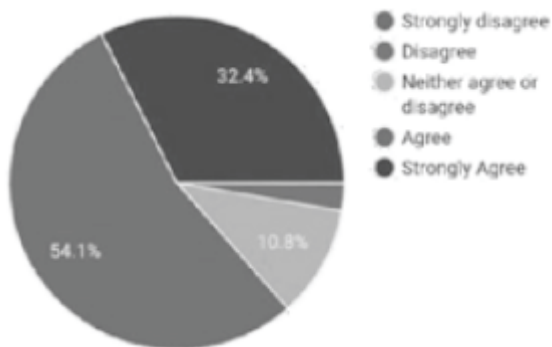
The students don't know and Government has failed in educating students about the new schemes introduced



10. Going cashless helps in efficient savings and budgeting?

From the above pie chart we can observe that students believe that going cashless can increase in savings for example if a person ends up going in an auto and has to pay Rs53 usually he is forced to pay Rs60 but when you pay using mobile apps you end up paying exact amount which indirectly makes you save money. But 27% of students believe that going cashless makes you spend more than the actual spending, so it cut downs on saving.

11. In few years, people will hardly use cash to make a purchase.



As online purchase have increased students tend to make payments using their cards, UPI apps etc., for the better discounts and EMI options.54.1% of students believe that in future There would be hardly people who would opt for offline shopping because of the busy schedule 32.4% strongly believe in the above sentence. So, we can conclude that in few

years people will hardly use cash to make a purchase.

SUGGESTIONS

There are two sides which need to address, the users as well as from the Government:

1. Usage of mobile payment apps, gateways must be more secure to prevent frauds.
2. Awareness of Government schemes and policies to the people in efficient way, giving importance to it.
3. The people must understand the importance of the payment gateways which will help them save time and efforts.
4. We must be more responsible to learn and be aware of what the Government is offering us as we may gain various advantages like cash back and exemptions from them.

CONCLUSION:

From the above study we can observe that students aren't entirely aware of different digital India schemes. This slows down the adaptation to changes that are brought in the field of digital cash. If the government had conveyed the schemes in an effective way it would have been very easy to adapt to the change.

Some students agree on the concept of going cashless which indirectly shows that the country is moving towards digitalization but there is a part of sector which don't prefer going cashless as they feel insecure and do not find the necessity for it. Due to this, Digitalization is still a dream in process.

Analysis and interpretation of the study shows that the students prefer going cashless for majority of the transactions .But when it comes to small transactions such as petty shops or bus tickets they prefer using hard cash as in these facilities respective people lack of exposure of cashless transactions. And one of the major drawbacks of cashless transactions is lack of knowledge among older generations and as u can see majority of the youngsters are convenient using this facility because of exposure to technology .As u know it's a step by step process towards digitalization and with proper exposure of technology and by providing complete knowledge we can encourage people of all generations to be digitalized.

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL BANKING IN INDIA

TRUPTI B S¹, SPOORTHI B R²

ABSTRACT

The global economy is undergoing transformation at a rapid pace and technology is instrumental for this change. The impact of technological revolution is being experienced in all walks of life and Banking sector has also witnessed the same. Indian banking sector has also gone under complete transformation. Banking is no longer limited to traditional brick and mortar system rather it is shifting to brick and click system and virtual banking. New services are being offered by the banks through the medium of internet. One of the reasons for e-banking gaining momentum in India is the increasing internet penetration among people.

People today prefer using electronic medium for banking because of lot of advantages associated with it. Though e-banking provides lot of advantages in form of speed, ease and convenience it has also put forth some issues and challenges that needs to be addressed. In this paper, an attempt has been made to give an overview of e-banking, how it has evolved over a period of time in India. The paper also throws a light on growth of different e-banking products in last five years which are significantly being used in Indian banking industry.

Keywords: E-banking, electronic banking, banking in India, virtual banking

HISTORY OF DIGITAL BANKING

The earliest forms of digital banking trace back to the advent of ATMs and cards launched in the 1960s. As the internet emerged in the 1980s with early broadband, digital networks began to connect retailers with suppliers and consumers to develop needs for early online catalogues and inventory software systems. By the 1990s the Internet became widely available and online banking started becoming the norm. The improvement of broadband and ecommerce systems in the early 2000s led to what resembled the modern digital banking world today. The proliferation of smartphones through the next decade opened the door for transactions on the go beyond ATM machines. Over 60% of consumers now use their smartphones as the preferred method for digital banking.

The challenge for banks is now to facilitate demands that connect vendors with money through channels determined by the consumer. This dynamic shapes the basis of customer satisfaction, which can be nurtured with Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software. Therefore, CRM must be integrated into a digital banking system, since it provides means for banks to directly communicate with their customers.

There is a demand for end-to-end consistency and for services, optimized on convenience and user experience. The market provides cross platform front ends, enabling purchase decisions based on available technology such as mobile devices, with a desktop or Smart TV at home.

In order for banks to meet consumer demands, they need to keep focusing on improving digital technology that provides agility, scalability and efficiency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Karimzadeh and Alam point out in their study that legal and security, socio-cultural and management and banking issues are anticipated as challenges for the progress of E-banking but that there is less understanding regarding new technologies and unsuitable software which are ranked respectively as the highest and lowest hurdle in India

Saini (2016) oversee a study on demonetization as transformation of cashless India. Using information related to build up number of card users in diverse sectors, he found that ban of old notes has resulted in an augment towards cashless economy.

Digi et al. (2009) aimed to perceive about internet banking can bring sustainable competitive edge in terms of market share rather more than profit-making. The results are recouping from the report of world retail banking in the year 2009. This research theorized that an active user of online banking used 34% transactions which is not more than a dynamic user. Nevertheless, these findings show the contrivance of belligerent policy discourage the customers to visit branches

OBJECTIVES

- Concept of Digital Banking
- Benefits and challenges of Digital Banking

METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive study about the impact of digitalization in banking sectors in India. Here for our research purpose we have collected primary data from the employees of a bank and its customers. We provided them questionnaires with few questions related to digitalization of banks and its impact in India.

Based on the results that we found from the questionnaires provided we analyzed the benefits of the customers and the employees working in the bank.

We preferred primary data as it is the raw and the employees and the customers would give us accurate answers to the questions asked in the questionnaire.

E-Banking products in India

Latterly, a large number of banking services transferred from Traditional banking to E-Banking. The present study focuses on the important forms of E-banking such as ATM, Debit cards, Credit cards, and Mobile Banking.

- AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES(ATM)

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An automated teller machine (ATM) is an electronic banking channel that allows customers to complete basic transactions without the assistance of a branch representative or teller. Anyone with a credit card or debit card can access most ATMs. Using an ATM a customer can avail various services like withdrawal of cash, depositing money, check the balance inquiries etc. The system is apprehending as “Any Time Money” or “Anywhere Money” as it allow the customers to withdraw.

Demonetisation in November 2016 was a huge twitch that hit the financial world, while the board is still out on whether it succeeded or not, the tremor did cause some anatomical shifts. These shifts can be measured in terms of two scathing variables which mean cash and non-cash i.e., ATMs and POS machines respectively.

The RBI issues a monthly report on the number debit cards, credit cards outstanding for all the Schedule Commercial Banks, Differentiated Banks and Foreign Banks along with the total number of ATMs and POS machines positioned by these banks.

- DEBIT CARDS

A debit card is a payment card that knock off money directly from a consumer’ checking account to pay for a purchase. Debit cards quash the need to carry cash or physical checks to make purchases. In addition, debit cards, also called check cards, provide the convenience of credit cards and many of the same consumer protections when issued by major payment processors like Visa or MasterCard. The customer can withdraw the money if he has sufficient balance in his account with the bank. Although many debit cards are of the Rupay card, Visa or Master card kind, there are many other forms of a debit card, each recognized only within a particular country. Customer needs to be most careful when they are making transactions .

- CREDIT CARDS

A credit card is a thin rectangular slab of plastic issued by a financial company, that lets cardholders borrow funds with which to pay for goods and services. Credit cards foist the condition that cardholders pay back the borrowed money, with interest, as well as any additional agreed-upon charges. A credit card transaction is usually more secure than other forms of payment such as cash payments or cheque payments. Customers have angst to use credit cards because it leads to more spending than required. It also involved a high risk of fraud if in case the card gets stolen or if the card's information is shared unknowingly.

- MOBILE BANKING

Mobile banking means making financial transactions on a mobile device (cell phone, tablet, etc.). This activity can be as simple as a bank sending fraud or usage activity to a client's cell phone or as complex as a client paying bills or sending money abroad. Advantages to mobile banking include the ability to bank anywhere and at any time. Disadvantages include security concerns and a limited range of capabilities when compared to banking in person or on a computer. Mobile banking services are to be made available to bank customers irrespective of the mobile network. Banks which are licensed and have a physical presence in India, only banks who have implemented Core banking solutions are permitted

to offer mobile banking service for the customer, To enable mobile banking service the customer should fulfill Know your customer norms

BENEFITS OF DIGITAL BANKING

1. Business efficiency.

Not only do digital platforms improve interaction with customers and deliver their needs more quickly, they also provide methods for making internal functions more efficient. While banks have been at the forefront of digital technology at the consumer end for decades, they have not completely embraced all the benefits of middleware to accelerate productivity.

2. Cost saving

One of the keys for banks to cut costs is automated applications that replace redundant manual labor. Traditional bank processing is costly, slow and prone to human error, according to McKinsey & Company. Relying on people and paper also takes up office space, which runs up energy and storage costs. Digital platforms can future reduces costs through the synergies of more qualitative data and faster response to market changes.

3. Increased accuracy

Traditional banks that rely mainly on paper processing can have an error rate of up to 40%, which requires reworking. Coupled with lack of IT integration between branch and back office personnel, this problem reduces business efficiency. By simplifying the verification process, it's easier to implement IT solutions with business software, leading to more accurate accounting. Financial accuracy is crucial for banks to comply with government regulations.

4. Improved competitiveness.

Digital solutions help manage marketing lists, allowing banks to reach broader markets and build closer relationships with tech savvy consumers. CRM platforms can track customer history and provide quick access to email and other forms of online communication. It's effective for executing customer rewards programs that can improve loyalty and satisfaction.

5. Greater ability

The use of automation can speed up both external and internal processes, both of which can improve customer satisfaction. Following the collapse of financial markets in 2008, an increased emphasis was placed on risk management. Instead of banks hiring and training risk management professionals, it's possible for risk management software to detect and respond to market changes more quickly than even seasoned professionals.

6. Enhanced security.

All businesses big or small face a growing number of cyber threats that can damage reputations. In February 2016 the Internal Revenue Service announced it had been hacked the previous year, as did several big tech companies. Banks can benefit from extra layers of security to protect data.

CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL BANKING.

1. Technology and service interruptions.

Anytime we use computers or internet service, we are at the

mercy of the system's stability and efficiency. Your ability to access accounts online will naturally be affected if your internet service is running slowly or completely out for a period of time. Similarly, if the bank's servers go down or are temporarily unavailable due to scheduled site maintenance, you won't be able to gain online or mobile access to your banking information.

2. Security and identity theft concern.

In general, online banking sites and mobile apps are designed to be secure and banks are continually putting updated security protocols in place. However, no system is completely foolproof and accounts can be hacked, resulting in identity theft via stolen login credentials. So while you can use mobile or online banking with general confidence, be careful to avoid using networks that are not secure and be careful to change passwords and protect your login information.

3. Limitations on deposits.

Daily or monthly mobile deposit limitations may make it difficult for individuals, but especially businesses to make large deposits online. Once you have reached your designated limit, you'll need to trek to a branch to deposit money. Also, not all types of checks are easily read by computer scanning software. For example, business checks that are handwritten and have a black line on the reverse side to make a carbon record in an account register may be kicked out of the online deposit system, requiring an on-site deposit.

4. Convenient but not always faster

While it may take very little time to deposit a check via a bank's mobile app, you still need to wait for access to your money. Online banking provides convenience in terms of the amount of time saved in travel or waiting in line at a branch location, but all deposits are reviewed and funds are released for access according to bank policy, which may take up to three business days depending on the amount deposited.

5. Lack of personal banker relationship.

For the most part you may be able to handle your general banking needs by yourself. Yet when problems arise if you don't have a personal relationship with a banker, it might be more difficult to get your issues resolved. While online banking sites have customer service departments, you often need to work your way through a phone tree and wait on hold before speaking with someone who has no knowledge of your needs or banking history. In contrast, a local banker is motivated to serve their customers and strengthen their personal relationships.

6. A limited scope of service.

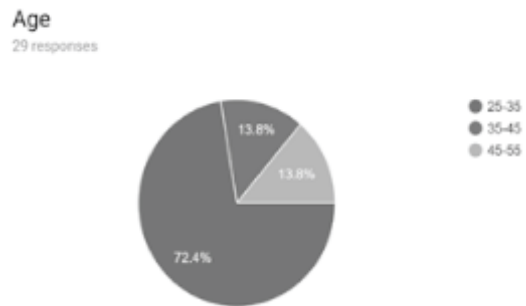
Although you can do quite a bit with an online bank account, such as make deposits, check balances and pay bills, there are limitations to the kinds of services you can access. You may be able to make an initial application for opening a new account or applying for a loan or mortgage, but in most cases you will need to visit a branch to sign forms and show identity documentation. Similarly, even though you can transfer money to a checking account or debit card in order to make purchases, if you need cash, you'll have to visit a branch office or a nearby ATM.

7. Potential to over spend.

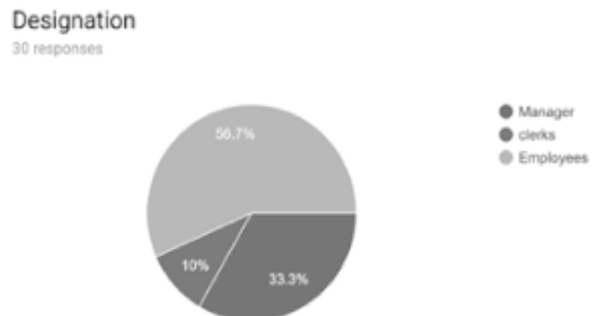
The ability to check account balances in the spur of the moment could potentially cause some people to overspend the limits of their checking accounts. Without a careful look at your checkbook or record of unclear debit transactions, the account balance may not accurately reflect the true amount you have available. Overdrafts and fees might occur if you don't keep close tabs on all your transactions

DATAANALYSIS

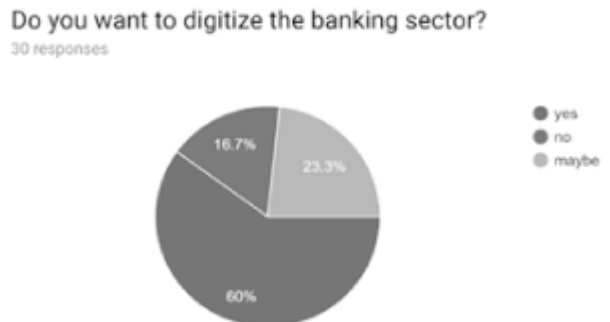
The sample size of the study is 50 and the study concentrate on the bank employees of Syndicate bank, Sheshadripuram, and Bangalore. The responses for the study were 30. The questions are as



From fig 1 it is evident that out of 50 respondents 72.4% agrees to this statement. Hence it is inferred that majority of the respondents are agreeing to this statement.



From the figure 2 it is interpreted that out of 50 respondents 58.7% designation is an employee. Hence, It is in ferredth at majority of the respondents area greeing to the statement.

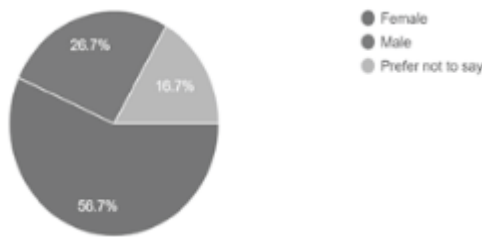


From the figure 3 it is interpreted that out of 50 respondents, Majority of the people want the banking sectors to be digitalized .According to the result many respondent are in

favor for the above statement

Gender

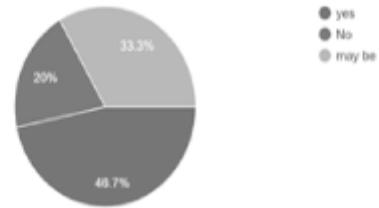
30 responses



From the figure 4 it is interpreted that out of 50 respondent's majority people are female. Hence, It is inferred that majority of the respondents are agreeing to the statement.

Do online banking provide more revenue than traditional banking?

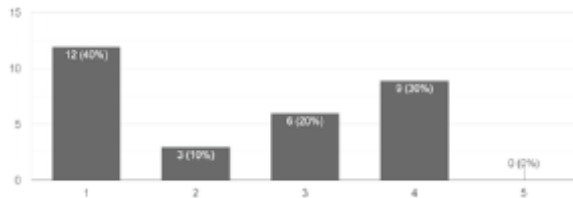
30 responses



From the figure 6 it is interpreted that out of 50 respondents have different opinion, 46.7% respondents think that online banking provides more revenue than traditional banking. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are Agreeing to the statement.

What hate would you give to demonetization decision

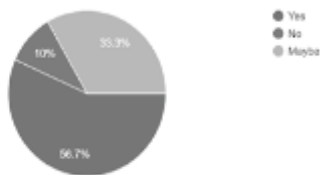
30 responses



From the figure 4 it is interpreted that out of 50 respondent's 40% of them are not convinced with the idea of demonetization.

Are your customers prone to using the latest gadgets such as PCs and mobile phones for transaction

30 responses



From the figure 5 it is interpreted that out of 50 respondent's 56.7% strongly agree with the statement.

Conclusion

This research paper aims make an original contribution to the existing knowledge by investigating the impact of internet banking service quality on customer satisfaction in New Delhi, the capital city of India . The various dimensions of the internet banking service quality that were taken into consideration while making the study were: Efficiency, System Availability, Fulfillment, Responsiveness, Privacy, Contact and website design. From the study it can be concluded that the digital innovations are creating a new picture of banking services all together. The digitization in banking has started shifting the paradigm of cash and paper-based banking to cashless and paperless.

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A STUDY ON DIGITAL BANKING - ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN RURAL INDIA

MEERA. K

Abstract

Over the last few years digital transformation has been one of the hottest topics in India. Technological developments have been increasing in an awful speed. Impact of globalisation and digitization as made drastic change in all sectors of the economy, in this way banking sector is no way an exception. Banks in India have witnessed a radical change from 'Conventional banking to convenience banking'. Today that rapid pace of change is considered as digital banking. The present government is keen on developing India and taking it to the next level. Therefore, government is aggressively promoting digital transactions with the concept of "anywhere banking". Digitalization has reduced error and also resulted in reducing costs and has become successful to achieve revenue through various channels. Even with the greater advantage of user-friendly banking system through digitalization, there exist a major challenges and issues which need to be focused on, especially towards the rural area. The Indian economy is predominantly rural with over two-thirds of its population and workforce residing in rural areas. Availability of basic facilities is a major issue we find. In this aspect internet is the most factor to go for digitalization. You cannot have access to digital banking if we don't have an internet connection; thus, without the availability of internet and other factors, it becomes difficult for rural customers to access. In this research paper we have made an attempt to study on digital banking- Issues and challenges in rural India.

KEYWORDS: Digitalization, Rural banking, Digital empowerment, Rural India

INTRODUCTION

In the Era of digitalization people get connected through Wi-Fi. Without usage of internet, a day cannot be spent. Most of the routine activities are carried in the smart way through technology. Recently launched Government programme 'Digital India' paved way to easy adaption of technological and smart methodology rather than traditional Methods. Majority of the sectors of economy are been digitalized. Banking is not an exception.

Banks are considered as important economic hand of the country. A good financial system of the country implies development. Change is observed in all the fields. Banking system in India has also adopted new and easy way of reaching the costumers by digital banking. Digital banking includes automation of every step relating to banking relationship, and it is beyond online or mobile banking. Digital banking involves complete digitizing of banks and programs, activities and functions. Digitalization does not restrict its activities to front-end-that customers see; it should also regarding automating the processes even to back-end and connecting the world.

Banking sector is one sector which seems to be a backbone for all the other sector of the economy, because it provides financial support and help in capital formulation to different sectors. India is noted as fastest developing country comparing to other countries in the world. But it still faces issues while implementing digitalization to banking sectors. Many believe that revolution in the economy is been made by digitalization of banking. But going for the change in banking system in rural with the implementation of rural digital banking has got issues of adoptability and acceptability by rural folks.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is one of the national missions for financial inclusion to avail financial services such as deposit and savings accounts, remittance, insurance, and pension in an affordable and reachable manner. Referring to the data there are still 19% of the population who still remain unbanked without utilizing the facility. Digitalization of banking can be counted for making economy better. But it becomes bane for the people who find it difficult to use.

Digitalization of rural banking

Digitalization has served many people across and made consumers satisfied. Concentrating on rural banking with digitalization is been progressive in creation of financial inclusion there in supporting economic growth for the development of other sectors.

Importance of digitizing rural banking

Customer Service: With the concept of anywhere banking. We can explore the banking services with the internet connectivity. Saves time, energy and expenses. Traditional way of waiting in quos can be avoided.

Reduction of errors: Errors are reduced in digital banking, comparing to traditional method of banking where human error was more and rectifying the error was time consuming. Since the transactions are recorded electronically rectification in digital banking easy.

Coverage: Digital banking covers wide area of customers, since the operations are electronically made there will be connectivity through which they can reach a greater number of customers.

Eco -friendly: since it's digitalized there is no scope for manual paper work. Recordings will be in the computers.

Online bill payments: traditional method of going to bank and standing in the long quos can be avoided by doing the transitions, anytime and anywhere.

Fast and quality: will reduce the time of waiting for transactions and makes it fast and easy to access to the customers. Quality level of the service is standardized then in traditional banking.

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Cash withdrawal: with ATMs everywhere around the country, accessing it and withdrawing is easier than visiting a bank branch.

Statements notifications: any transactions made will be notified immediately and also provision of downloading the bank statement for any time and any period.

Digital banking services

Different digital banking services provided to customers are credit cards and debit cards, national electronic fund transfer. Mobil banking, real time Gross Settlement, Mobil payment system and others which are really hard to implement in rural India due to various issues.

Issues and challenges in Digitalization of rural banking

- Comparing to Urban India Literacy rate is rural India is less: Education is required to use the digital banking services. Almost 29% of rural people are not literate; implementation of digital banking requires education and knowledge without both, trying to implement digital banking in rural India will be a challenge.
- Supporting infrastructure facilities are lacking: Basic requirement for going digital is electricity and communication. Network most of the time electricity supply will not be available in the rural India.
- Usage of smart phone by people is less: Smart phone is a basic requirement to get connected to digital banking, number of people having the phone is less.
- Habit to maintain a bank account is lacking in rural people: Majority of the people do not maintain an account. And many are not aware of banking operations. And few see it as not essential aspect.
- Issues of network in rural area: Internet connectivity is a major aspect to communicate and rural India lacks it, due to which financial payments are not much.
- Feel and Touch of Cash: Majority of the people in rural areas tend have cash in hand for any transactions. They don't believe in digital transactions and digital banking.
- No flexibility to Adopt for new technology: Resistance of change can be observed, no adaptation for new technology hence awareness about digital banking is less.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rajeshwari M. Shettar (2019), conducted the study on “Digital banking an Indian perspective, it is on empirical study authors states digitalization is a bane for consumers since everyone has smart phones and even in odd hours transactions can be made with the concept of “Anywhere India” and due to digitalization errors can be reduced.

Sriram Devulapalli (2017), has made a study on Challenges and Opportunities of e-Banking in India author stated that e-banking in India is been widely used. Most of the consumers in India prefer online payment, Net banking since it is faster and convince and favourable at all time. But at the same time there are issues like communication networks and literacy rate especially in rural and infrastructure facilities supporting networks are lacking.

Ms Megha Jain (2011), The study is on Internet banking in

India: Problems and Prospects. Author specifies the requirement of digitalization in India. Most of the time country development will be measured by the advancement in technology and digitalization of banking. Majority of the people are aware about digitalization and it's important.

OBJECTIVES

- To make an analysis regarding issues and challenges of implementing digitalization in rural banking.
- To know the influencing factors about digitalization of rural banking.
- To make a comparison of what has been implemented and what should be made in order to improve digitalisation of rural banking.
- To observe the problems and resolve it. In order to make digitalization friendly in rural areas.

DISCUSSION

The paper makes an attempt to analyze the requirement of the digital banking in rural which has a wider scope and development of the country can be made. At the same time implementing digital banking in rural is more challenging due to various issues. People in rural area make most of the transactions by cash. After recent demonetization effect, requirement of the digital banking is felt everywhere. Due to the low awareness of digital banking among the rural people they don't know the benefits of it. In Developed country transactions are from the digital banking. For the national development going digital is the very essential.

Banking sectors comes up with many fancy ideas, but they fail to make in the survey whether the plan successful or not. Most of the people in rural are not aware about digital banking due to low literacy rate and communication issues and poor infrastructure facilities. If rural development is made overall country development can be made easily. And government should take measures to check in the requirement of people and implement the digital banking which is very essential for the growth of the country.

CONCLUSION

Even though our country is advanced in technology, it fails to reach the rural India. Government programs like digital India it trying to give awareness about the digital payments. Implementing digitalization in rural banking will have a greater advantage towards the development. Banking transactions can be made faster and the records can be stored safe. Many government plans and their benefits can be let known to rural people. Digitalization also makes an attempt to build India corrupt free.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON GDP

PRATHIMA B J¹, BHARGAVI T R²

Abstract

Demonetization implies replacement of old currency units by the introduction of new currency units. It is a simple act of stripping national currency units of its status as legal tender. Hence, under this system, the old currency units lose its legal tender status and new notes come into circulation. It is to be noted that demonetization is one of the monetary measure taken by the government to clean the public life and to maintain a balance in the economy.

The purpose of the paper to study the effects of demonetization and its impact on the country's GDP. The paper also focuses on the positive and negative effects of demonetization on GDP.

Key words: legal tender, monetary measure, balances in the economy.

INTRODUCTION

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency: The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Demonetization for us means that Reserve Bank of India has withdrawn the old Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes as an official mode of payment. On November 8, 2016 the Indian money Rs 500 and Rs 1000 note had been demonetized. The purpose behind government initiative is to tackle black money in the economy, to lower the cash circulation in the country and to eliminate fake currency and dodgy funds which have been used by terror groups to fund terrorism in India. As we realize because of demonetization, India faces such a significant number of issues like cash crunch, reduction in purchasing power which directly affects the GDP of the country. Paper focuses on impact of demonetization on Gross domestic product, in the sense it has influenced the development rate of economy

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prof. Babagouda. A. Patil (2019)

Pulling back units of cash from dissemination is demonetization; units of cash are denied the status of legitimate delicate. Demonetization is characterized as a procedure by which cash units won't stay lawful delicate. The money notes won't be taken as substantial cash. Demonetization is a step taken by the administration where money units are stopped of its status as legitimate delicate. Demonetization is an essential condition to change national money. As it were, demonetization can be said a difference in money where new units of cash supplant the old one. It might include the presentation of new notes or coins of a similar category or totally new division. The cash has been demonetized thrice in India. The principal demonetization

was in 1946, second in 1978 and the third was on 8th November 2016 (Tuesday).

Nair Sreeja Sivankutty (2017)

With a view to curb financing of terrorism and activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms, drugs and other contrabands to India and also for eliminating black money, it has been decided to cancel the legal tender character of high denomination bank notes of Rs.500 and Rs. 1000 denominations issued by RBI. At the beginning there was a negative impact on the various sectors of the economy which resulted in to lower growth. Reports from various sources across the country suggest that every sector and regions has adversely affected. Apart from all this reports later at the end of this financial year the country showed a growth of 7.1%. This paper elucidates the impact of such a move on the GDP and analysis of some data's in an analytical approach.

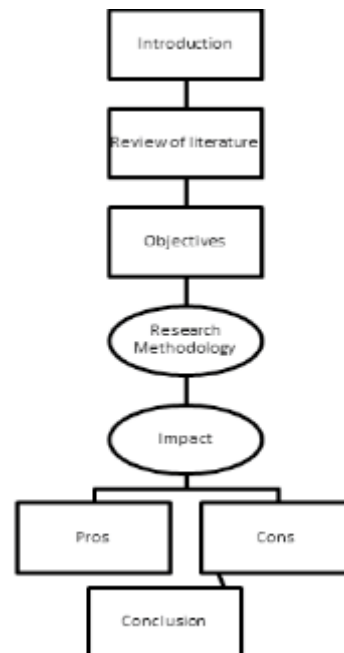
Research Gap

The above mentions literature reviews clearly state that the papers have considered advantages of demonetization and its implications. This paper is emphasized on the impact of demonetization on GDP on the economy of the country.

Objectives of the study

- To know the positive impact of demonetization on GDP.
- To know the negative impact of demonetization on GDP.

Structure of the paper



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2. Bhargavi T R, Assistant Professor, Assistant Prof, Department of Commerce, VET First Grade College, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore-560078

Research Methodology

The study is purely based on secondary data; data is collected from various research articles, websites and other web sources.

Pros and cons of demonetization on GDP

Pros

- Demonetization has a long term impact on GDP through penalizing the non tax payers. It has also downsized the black money and reduced the cost of capital and has increased the flow towards financial sector which leads to the increase in the GDP of the country.
- Introduction of demonetization has reduced the inflation in the economy. It led to reduced prices of goods and also contributed in reducing the prices of goods and services. It has discouraged people to waste money on unnecessary things.
- A major advantage of demonetization is it has helped the government in tracking black money which was kept hidden by tax evaders and it also helped to trace huge amount of unaccounted cash.
- The reason behind demonetization was that major part of black money was being used for funding terrorist activity and also inflating the price of assets like real estate, gold and a like. Demonetization is acting as effective tool against such activities.
- Another benefit was that if people disclose their income by depositing money in their bank accounts, the government will get good amount of revenue in the form of tax which can be used to the betterment of the society by providing infrastructure, hospitals, educational institutions and other needy sectors of the society.
- Demonetization was to push Indian economy towards cashless economy. Slowly people are shifting from cash to cashless transactions.
- The number of tax payers has considerably increased. A large number of shell companies have been identified and closed.

Cons

With the above advantages, there are some critics against demonetization. Some drawbacks of demonetization are as follows.

- Demonetization directly affected the small industries and agriculture sector as most of them carried out cash transactions. No cash meant no business and also directly hampered employment.
- The biggest disadvantage of demonetization was, initially it created a chaos among common people. Everyone was rushing to get rid of demonetized notes. Due to inadequate

supply of new notes, it affected the day to day budgets of the people. Banks and ATMs witnessed long queues and small businesses suffered temporary financial crises. In rural areas the situation was worse. The people struggled to exchange and withdraw cash from banks and ATMs.

- Demonetization reduced cash flow among people. This temporarily disrupted their purchasing power and consumption.
- Small scale business people were unable to do any kind of transactions due to limits in cash withdrawal from banks and ATMs.
- Another disadvantage of demonetization is the destruction of old notes and printing of new notes which costs more to the government.
- It has affected the advertising and media industries also as the consumers are very choosy on what to spend and what not to spend.

CONCLUSION

In developing economy like India, it is very difficult to immediately accept cashless economy. Due to so many constraints like, though bank accounts have been opened in the form of Jan Dhan Yojana, most of the accounts are lying non operational. Cashless economy is possible only when people start operating bank accounts. India is dominated by small retailers and lack resources to invest in electronic payment modes. The perception of consumer is also a big barrier. It is universally believed that having cash in hand helps to negotiate better than cashless transaction. Banking sector in India is not completely computerized. Accessibility of internet facility is difficult in rural areas. There is also a threat of hacking. From the above study it is found that the decision of demonetization is to eradicate black money from the economy which reduces funding in terrorism and reduces the circulation of fake notes. It is found that even though there were inconveniences people accept the government decision. Most of the people stand by the government decision. Hence the paper is concluded that GDP of our country gradually improves due to demonetization.

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CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS OF AUTOMATION IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ACROSS INDIA

PRINITHA K¹, AMANDEEP KAUR²

ABSTRACT

There exists a lively ongoing debate about the effect of the wide spread introduction of robots in work environment. Many people in the labor market worry about inequality and possible job loss that robot technology may create. All manufacturing industry has put in continuous efforts for its survival in current impulsive and competitive economy in order to handle critical situation and are well aware about the benefits offered by automation technology in the industry. But in a country like India, complete automation of industry would lead to drastic downfall in job opportunities for efficient human resource available in India.

The objective of the study is how human machine interaction will bring numerous benefits in the form of higher productivity technology enhancement and improve the corporate performance. This is an effort to describe the challenges faced by small and large manufacturing company as well as the effect on workforce due to automation.

The data is being collected from various secondary sources including reports, research papers, books, journals etc. which is critically analyzed to portray the co-existence between automation and workforce.

Keywords: Manufacturing, automation, economy, technology, industry

INTRODUCTION

Many industries are considering various new product designs and new integrated manufacturing techniques. Automation is the control of machines and processes by independent systems through the use of various technologies which are based on computer software or robotics. Automation is the technology by which a process or procedure is performed with minimal human assistance. Automation or automatic control is the use of various control systems for operating equipment or reduced human intervention in the manufacturing company. (Meet A. Moradiya October 31st 2018).

Automation is transforming the way organizations across different industries do business. It allows organizations to automate certain types of work processes to reduce the time spent on costly manual tasks and increase efforts to deliver mission critical work. It is helping organizations do more with less helping them automatically process and store data without having to perform manual data entry. (Joe Sremack, CFE, SEPTEMBER 2018).

To resolve the automation and control issues, industries use the ever-changing technologies in control systems for efficient production or manufacturing processes. These requires the high quality and reliable control systems. New trends in industrial automation deals with latest control

devices and communication protocols to control field devices like control valves and other final control elements. Some of the smart devices or instruments used in automated industry has the ability to control the processes and also communication capabilities without interfacing to other field level control devices like PLC's. (president Delmer S October 2017).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Automation include higher production rates and increased productivity, more efficient use of materials, better product quality, improved safety, shorter workweeks for labor, and reduced factory lead times. Also there are potential risks that automation technology will ultimately subjugate rather than serve humankind. And there is an opportunity for future automation technologies to provide a growing social and economic environment in which humans can enjoy a higher standard of living and a better way of life. (Britannica articles)
- Automation systems can easily incorporate quality checks and verifications to reduce the number of out-of-tolerance parts being produced while allowing for statistical process control that will allow for a more consistent and uniform product. Some tasks cannot be easily automated, such as the production or assembly of products with inconsistent component sizes or in tasks where manual dexterity is required. There are some things that are best left to human assembly and manipulation. (Frank 16 February 2014).
- A production process was seen as a linear progression taking raw material and transforming it into a finished product. Activities were studied, broken down, standardized and those activities conducive to automation were transferred to machine production. Activities too complicated or variable remained in the hands of the human operators. (As Lindsay et al. 2003, p. 1016).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the benefits of automation in the manufacturing companies.
- To study the challenges faced by automation in different industries.
- To study that how automation, increase the productivity in manufacturing company?

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The major purpose of the descriptive research to present the role of automation in manufacturing industries. The data collected from various secondary sources including reports, research papers, books, journals etc.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Prinita K, M.Com (International Business), Mount Carmel College, Autonomous

2. Amandeep Kaur, M.Com (international Business), Mount Carmel College, Autonomous

- The study is concerned with only to the areas restricted to India.
- The study based on the results obtained from secondary sources.
- The information employee layoff was considered confidential and hence the companies worth reluctant in providing the necessary data.
- Time and resource constraint were also a major factor during the study.
- Security and Safety Concerns in Digitalization and Data Management
- Increasing Demand but Faced with Limited Production Output and Factory Space
- Difficult to manage internally Automation
- Higher Investment on automation
- Inequalities of work

BENEFITS OF AUTOMATION IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Believe it or not, more than 98% of U.S. manufacturers qualify as small businesses. Facing global competition, they must leverage every advantage to remain effective.

Manufacturing automation has been an essential part of this. Yes, that means robots!

Automation empowers small American businesses to stand toe-to-toe with entrenched rivals around the globe. With greater technical know-how and stronger strategy, these companies can continue to produce quality goods at affordable prices.

- Automated cells remove workers from dangerous tasks.
- This allows you to better compete on a global scale.
- Automation solutions are based on your unique needs and goals and pay for themselves quickly due to lower operating costs, reduced lead times, increased output and more.
- Productivity will work with you to provide a complete system – hardware, software and controls included.
- Automated cells have large amounts of potential capacity concentrated in one compact system.

CHALLENGES FACED BY AUTOMATION IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Locally, small manufacturing businesses face multifaceted issues like recruitment of younger workers, training older generation of workers, finding the right training paths for existing workforce without sacrificing major production downtimes and increased labor costs, especially in a country with high living costs such as Singapore.

They reflect the changing tide small manufacturing business owners must meet head-on, prompting them to look at possible solutions, such as in the areas of robotics, automation and analytics. With each of these challenges, a few ideas and suggestions on how to meet these challenges are offered. Most of these challenges can be remedied through the careful introduction of automation, analytics and skills upgrading. (Industrial Automation Asia Aug 6, 2019).

- Fear of New Technology Adoption Among Older Workers
- Lengthening Lead Times and Missed Delivery Dates Due to Higher Customer Expectations.

SUGGESTIONS

- The concept of labor specialization, which is employees to improve labor productivity. (by Edvard 7th may 2014).
- The main suggestion is to make a shorter manufacturing lead time.
- With more than one workstation, several parts can be processed simultaneously, thereby increasing the overall output of the system.
- To involves a high level of computer networking within the factory.
- Give equal chance to workers in manufacturing industries.
- To decrease burden of workload.
- To Increase the job opportunities.

CONCLUSION

There was a time when the term "automation" was tightly associated with advanced manufacturing plants full of robotics. While it is true that this is a prime example of workplace automation – the process of replacing human labor with machine labor – it is far from the only example. Automation is present in modern businesses small and large, ranging from subtle features in common software applications to more obvious implementation, like self-driving vehicles.

There is much debate about where workplace automation will lead the economy, but observers tend to agree on one thing: The trend is only gaining momentum. Every business process, such as human resource management and customer service departments, is on the table for automation, especially as technology becomes more sophisticated. No matter what the outcome, automation will undoubtedly change the workplace and, indeed, the wider economy. (Adam C. Uziako, February 26, 2019).

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A STUDY ON SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT PATTERN OF COLLEGE TEACHERS' WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGALORE CITY

VASUDHA SRIVATSA¹, POOJITHA ACHARYA²

ABSTRACT

Investment is a major concern of every individual by saving a part of their today's income for future expenses. Today, we find a diversified investment avenue like bank, Gold, Real estate, post services, mutual funds, stock market & much more. However, the selection of an avenue by individuals depend on their investment objective.

This paper attempts to analyse savings and investment preferences and also major factors influence the investment behaviour among the college teachers' in Bangalore city. The study was done on the Government, Aided and constituent College teachers based on primary and secondary data. The study reveals information about respondents' average income, savings and channelizing it into varied investment possibilities considering their socio economic factors.

Keywords: Investment avenues, investment behaviour, channelizing, savings, Diversified.

INTRODUCTION:

Money is an indispensable part of human's life. People slog to make money for various reasons like to buy a house, to marry off their children, to eat and to survive. Making money is not a great deal to satisfy our present requirements but it is very essential to put aside a part our earning for future contingencies in our lives. This will give rise to the concept of saving and in order to increase our available resources, we may have to utilise it in a best possible way by choosing an investment avenue.

Every individual save or invest by their preference for future over present consumption, their expectations of future income and to some extent by the rate of interest. Savings plays a vital role in building up the national economy. Savings provide the financial safety to the savers. Hence, attractive investment devices are very much necessary to increase and channel the savings and investment in developing countries. India is taking much effort in creating the saving habit among the people.

Since time immemorial, teaching has been considered one of the noblest professions one can take up. The College teachers have to choose proper investment options depending upon their specific need, return and risk.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Dr. Ananthapadmanabha Achar (2012) studied titled on "Saving and Investment Behavior of Teacher- An empirical study" proves most of the teachers prefer life insurance and bank deposits and PPF. Most of the teachers purpose the investment to children education and tax benefit.

Dr. S. Mathivannan and Dr. M. Selvakumar (2011) studied on "Saving and investment pattern of school teachers- a study

with reference to Sivakasi Taluk of Tamilnadu". The study concludes that today, the teaching community has stated realizing the importance of money and money's worth. They are initiated to prepare a budget for the proposed expenses and compare it with the actual expenses met by them, So that they are not influence by other tempting and fashionable expenses.

B. Thulasipriya (2015) had conducted the research on investment preference of government employees on various investment avenues. The employees still prefers to invest in financial products which give risk free returns.

M. Yasodha, Dr. G. Ravindran (2017) had conclude their research, the investment preference is influenced by creating awareness, information factors and features to invest instruments. This will bring the changes in investment pattern of respondents in the years to come.

SAVINGS:

Savings refers to the amount left over after an individual's consumer expenditure is subtracted from the amount of disposable income earned in a given period of time. In other words, Savings refers to the amount of money which is kept aside from the current income for future use. People save money to meet potential expenses; to meet unexpected contingencies or emergencies, to raise our standard of living, to generate future income, also helps the nation to improve the economic development etc.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SAVING:

- To attain economic development for the comfortable life of people and for financial
- Organizations, saving is very important and an essential one.
- Provisions for a future period, when income is expected to be less or the need for expenditure.
- Provisions against unpredictable decline in income.
- Acquisition of higher income either by improving business or by obtaining interest,
- Dividends, rent or other property income.
- Gain in social status by acquiring property.

INVESTMENT:

Investment is all about utilising current funds to earn benefits or securing growth in the future. Major constituent of any investment is time and risk. It purely depends upon individual capacity to give importance to either of the two elements, on the basis of one's needs.

VARIOUS INVESTMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE:

1. Equity Mutual Fund:

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2. Prof. Poojitha Acharya, Asst. Professor, RNS First Grade College, Channasandra, Bangalore – 98.

Equity mutual funds (MFs) invest at least 65% of their corpus in equities. Being invested in equities, these funds outperform fixed income instruments and inflation by a wide margin over the long term. These funds are best suited for retail investors who want to invest in stocks but lack the required expertise or time to do so. Equity funds also include a special category of funds called Equity Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS), which qualify for tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. These funds also have the shortest lock-in period of 3 years among all the Section 80C options.

2. Debt Mutual Fund:

Debt mutual funds invest in fixed income instruments such as corporate debt securities, corporate bonds, government securities, and money market instruments, among others. Although debt funds are prone to minimal risk, they are less volatile than equities generating higher returns than fixed deposits. Moreover, unlike fixed deposits, debt funds do not levy premature withdrawal penalty. However, a few debt funds may charge exit load of up to 3% on redeeming your investment before a pre-determined period

3. Fixed Deposit:

Fixed deposits guarantee interest income and principal repayment at booked rates, regardless of any changes in the card rate during the deposit tenure. At present, small finance banks offer highest card rate of up to 9% p.a. (up to 9.6% p.a. for senior citizens) while the highest card rates offered by other private sector banks go up to 8.25% p.a. (8.75% p.a. for senior citizens)

4. Public Provident Fund:

PPF is one of the safest funds among all investment options because of the sovereign guarantee from the government. PPF investments also qualify for tax deduction under Section 80C. With a lock-in period of 15 years, PPF is currently offering 8% returns compounded annually

5. National Savings Certificate:

National Savings Certificate is a fixed income investment scheme with a lock-in period of 5 years offering an interest rate of 8% compounded annually. Just like the PPF, the NSC interest rates are reviewed every quarter. With minimum deposit of Rs 100 and no maximum deposit limit, you can claim tax deduction of up to Rs 1.5 lakh under Section 80C

6. Gold / Silver: The bullion offers investment opportunity in the form of gold, silver, art objects (Paintings, Antiques) precious stones and other metals, specific categories of metals are traded in the metal exchange

7. Real estate: Investment in real estate also made when the expected returns are very attractive, buying property is an equally strenuous investment decisions. Real estate investment is often linked with the future development plans of the location. At present investment in real assets is booming there are various investment source are available for investment which are directly or indirectly.

Investing real estate. In addition to this, the more affluent investors are likely to be interested in other type of real estate, like commercial property, agricultural land, semi urban land and resorts.

8. Life insurance policies: Insurance companies offer many investment schemes to investors. These schemes promote savings and additionally provide insurance cover. LIC is the largest insurance company in India. Some of the schemes are:

- Life policies
- Endowment assurance policy
- Money back policy
- Unit link plan
- Term assurance
- Jeevansaathi
- Convertible whole life assurance policy
- Deferred annuity etc

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Economic development of the country depends on its savings potential and investment capacity. In Bangalore city, we see many people work to meet the very expensive standard of living. There is a vast scope to study and understand the investment style of employees those work as college teachers as they receive less salary compare to other profession in India.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To study the socio-economic background of college teachers in Bangalore
- To evaluate the savings pattern of college teachers in Bangalore city
- To identify the objectives of investment made by teachers.
- To recognize the preferred investment avenue of college teachers
- To know the mode of investment of the college teachers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is descriptive in nature. The research study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected by conducting a survey among 60 samples of college teachers of Bangalore city. The secondary data have been collected from books, journal, newspaper, reports and internet.

SAMPLING DESIGN:

Bangalore city is the geographical region selected for conducting the research work. The technique used by the researcher is "convenient sampling method". The sample size is 60.

SOURCE AND TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION:

The source of data collection is primary in nature. For collecting data from the sample respondents, the questionnaire was used

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study was restricted only to the college teachers working in various Government, Aided and constituent College teachers in Bangalore city.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The study has been limited to 60 respondents.
- The research conducted only in Bangalore city colleges.

- The study is mainly focused on teaching profession.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Simple percentage analysis was used to analyse the collected data. It states the frequency and percentage of the profile, attitude and opinion regarding the people:

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:

Percentage method refers to a specified kind which is used making comparison between two or more series of data. Percentages are based on descriptive relationship. It compares the relative items. Since the percentage reduces everything to a common base and thereby allow meaning comparison.

Number of Respondents Percentage X 100

Total number of Respondents

Hypothesis:

H0-There is no significant relationship between Annual income and Annual Savings of respondents.

H1-There is significant relationship between Annual savings and Investment of the Respondents.

Sample Size: Sampling size is 60 for convenience i.e. 60 people fill the questionnaire for the survey.

Sampling Technique: Sampling technique is the technique used to select the sample size. Convenient sampling technique used in this research. In this, Investors were taken according to the convenience of the research study.

Sampling design: Since the information is to be taken from Investors, a questionnaire has prepared for studying the saving habits and investment pattern of salaried class people at Pune.

Data collection source: The study based on both secondary and primary data. The secondary information will be collected from different published materials vis. Books, Journals, magazines & websites etc. And primary data will be collected by communicating with respondents through a structured questionnaire. The study was done with the help of primary data using the questionnaire as an tool to assess the investment and its behaviour. Since the basic aim of the survey is to allow each and every person to list his or her opinion about the investment avenues. A questionnaire was also prepared with total several characteristics of attributes to analyze and assess the relative importance of each of the statement on a five-point Likert scale. The secondary data was collected through various webs and published data sources.

Testing: Statistical tools are used to test the hypothesis drawn

Tables and charts are used to analyse the data collected for the study.

TABLE ANALYSIS:

1. Gender

SL. No	Status	No of Respondents	%
1	Male	28	47
2	Female	32	53
3	Total	60	100

2. Age

SL. No	Age	No of Respondents	%
1	21-30	10	17
2	31-40	32	53
3	41-50	12	20
4	Above 50	06	10
Total		60	100

3. Marital status

SL. No	Marital Status	No of Respondents	%
1	Married	48	80
2	Unmarried	12	20
Total		60	100

4. Qualification

SL.NO	Qualification	No of Respondents	%
1	Post-Graduation	30	50
2	Post-Graduation with M.Phil.	10	16.7
3	NET/SET	10	16.7
4	PHD	10	16.7
Total		60	100

5. Experience

SL.NO	Experience	No of Respondents	%
1	Below one year	12	20
2	1-5 year	24	40
3	5-10 year	16	27
4	Above 10 year	08	13
Total		60	100

6. Annual Income

SL.NO	Annual Income	No of Respondents	%
1	Below 200,000	8	13
2	2,00,000-5,00,000	20	34
3	Above 5,00,000	32	53
Total		60	100

7. Category Colleges

SL.NO	Category of Colleges	No of Respondents	%
1	Government	15	25
2	Aided	10	33
3	Self-financed	15	25
4	Constituent	20	17
Total		60	100

8. Respondent's savings annually

SL.NO	Annual income	No of Respondents saving annually	%
1	Below Rs2,00,000	20	33
2	Rs2,00,000-4,00,000	28	47
3	Above 4,00,000	12	20
Total		60	100

9. Relationship between annual income and annual savings

SL.NO	Annual Income	Annual Savings			Total
		Below Rs2,00,000	Rs2,00,000- Rs4,00,000	Above Rs4,00,000	
1	Below Rs2,00,000	04	02	02	8
2	Rs2,00,000- Rs5,00,000	10	04	06	20
3	Above Rs 5,00,000	06	22	04	32
Total		20	28	12	60

10. Most Preferred Investment Options

SL.NO	Options	No of Respondents	%
1	Bank Deposits	28	47
2	Mutual Funds	02	3
3	Post Office	05	8
4	Real Estate	03	5
5	Gold/Silver	12	20
6	Insurance	10	17
Total		60	100

11. Reasons for Investment

SL.NO	Reasons	No Of Respondents	%
1	High Return	16	27
2	Regular income	04	7
3	Safety	20	23
4	Tax Benefit	14	33
5	Liquidity	06	10
Total		60	100

12. Relationship between Age and Investment Pattern

SL.NO	Age	Bank Deposits	Mutual Funds	Post office	Real Estate	Gold	Insurance	Total
1	Below 30	04	-	01	-	01	04	10
2	31-40	14	01	02	02	08	05	32
3	41-50	08	01	01	01	01	-	12
4	Above 50	02	-	01	-	02	01	06
Total		28	02	05	03	12	10	60

13. Investment Depends on Salary hike

	No of respondents	%
YES	40	67
NO	20	33

14. Formal Budget for Expenditure

	No of respondents	%
YES	30	50
NO	30	50

15. Time Period preferred to invest

SL.NO	Time period	No of respondents	%
1	0-1 year	20	33
2	1-5 year	30	50
3	Above 5 year	10	17
Total		60	100

16.Sources of investment advice

SL.NO	SOURCE	No of respondents	%
1	Newspaper/Magazine	10	17
2	Internet	20	33
3	Financial Advice	10	17
4	Family and Friends	20	33
Total		60	100

H0 is tested by using Statistical tool and proved.

SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the study the college teachers wants to offer few suggestions and recommendations.

They are:

- To enhance the saving habits, the saving mode must attract the people by providing many offers or attractive prices.
- The absence of saving or investment habits is fear of insecurity on return. This hurdle can be removed by give assurance for the repayment of the deposited money.
- Most of the teachers prefer Bank Deposits and insurance as a part of investment option, there is lack of awareness about other options like mutual funds, equity, debentures etc. So, if they want to invest in them they should regularly read newspapers, journals and articles related to current stock market.
- There are wide range of investment options are now available in Indian. Investors himself select the best options after studying the merits and demerits of different avenues.
- The college teachers have to attended online trading programs to take efficient investment decisions.

FINDINGS:

- Out of Sample taken Female Teachers are high in Number.
- Respondents are high with the age of 31-40.
- Majority of Respondents are married so has the necessity to save.
- Post graduates are majority amongst the respondents.
- Majority of respondents are experienced between 1 to 5 years
- Majority of respondents are from Private colleges
- There is no positive correlation between annual income and savings.
- Bank Deposits are the most preferred investment pattern by the respondents this shows new Investment avenues needs high promotion.
- Safety is the main concern of respondents in Investment.
- There is increase in the investment by the respondents between the age group of 31-40.
- There is positive relationship between salary hike and Investment.
- Majority of respondents prefer medium term investment ranging from 1 to 5 years.

- Respondents refer Internet, family and friends as a source to gain knowledge about their investment.
- Respondents should undertake risk to maximize returns which are directly proportional.

CONCLUSION:

From the above analysis it is concluded that in Bangalore city respondents are not much conscious of the numerous investment selections and very less investors invest towards stock market equity, bond and debentures. College teachers need safety, liquidity, regular income and reliability for their investments and because of which they prefer bank deposits with insurance policies. It is obvious from the study that college teachers are saving their money for the purpose of tax benefit, house building, future requirements, children education and marriage. If the stated suggestions are adopted, there may be a bright chance to increase the savings and investment habits of college teachers in Bengaluru city.

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A STUDY ON INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HUMAN CAPITAL IN DEGLOBALISED INDIA

NIRMALA. S

ABSTRACT

Human capital is an asset consisting of knowledge and skills held by a person that can be used by an organization to advance its goals. De-globalization of India may have comparatively less effect over its trade than the effect on employment. To overcome this negative effect it is necessary to improve the skills through education system. This paper suggests different, dynamic and easily accessible techniques to improve the education system. Since India is a highly populated country, by tapping through the education system the entire human capital can be transformed into highly beneficial asset which would help the country to survive, explore and grow during any kind of economic breakdowns. . Hence this study is concentrating on role of innovation in education system to convert human resource into human capital in de - globalised India.

Key words: Education system, innovation, human capital, Deglobalisation

INTRODUCTION

De-globalization is the process of diminishing interdependence and integration between certain units around the world, typically nation status. It is widely used to describe the periods of history when economic and investments between countries decline. It stands as contrast to globalization in which unit become increasingly integrated over time and generally spans the time between periods of globalization, while globalization and de-globalization are antitheses, there is no mirror image.

Human capital is a term that refers to knowledge, experience and skills of an employee. The theory of human capital is relatively new in finance and economics. It states that companies have an incentive to seek productive human capital and to add to their human capital of existing employees. . De-globalization could add productivity which would enable the Human Resource to get ample amount of opportunities to start and grow new start ups and employment would increase and there would be room for innovations. This would set a country apart from other countries and would help to grow independently with their own talents and strengths.

Globalization very well served Indian economy. It was a huge and open market for foreign companies to invest and set up their business in India. It was beneficial for the Indian economy in terms of employment, infrastructure, technologies and increased money circulation in the economy. Overall it was good for the economy however, gradually Indian economy was dependent on foreign investments for their growth and few Indian companies were cornered. Hence, small businesses of India had to shut down due to high competition from foreign companies. Foreign investors were successful in taking back huge return from

their investments in India. It was a profitable location to set up their business as India is a populated place which would result in huge sales and high returns. Indians were dependent on foreign companies for their income as they were employed which also increased their standard of living by consuming goods produced by foreign companies. So a part of their income again went back to foreign. It was indeed beneficial for Indian economy but increased dependency on foreign investments.

De-globalization in India may lead to unemployment issues and this will create chaos. However, the demand of local goods will increase and the small enterprises will flourish. The demand for national goods will also increase. The firms which closed due to high competition would have a chance of come back. The competition from foreign may decline at a high rate so it will be the right time for the Indian companies to capture the Indian market. The demand for Indian goods will increase as there would be less supply for imported or foreign goods, so it is the right time to innovate Indian products and establish them in the market. It is also the right time for government to help and encourage the country for new innovative start ups as there will be very less competition from foreign companies and it is in the hands of Indians to develop their own economy as de-globalization may serve as a golden chance for it.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

As an effect of de-globalization the trade sector will be hit this would lead to decrease in foreign investments. We know that major part of Indian economy is dependent on foreign investment for its growth. Hence, this would lead to negative trend in circulation of money in the economy and a positive trend in increasing the prices of commodities. As the foreign investment reduces there would be a negative effect on the trade sector of our country. This results in decreased employment rate and per capita income affecting the standard of living of the population. This also affects the overall consumption and GDP rate of India. Through this we can say that a part of India's economic development depends on foreign investment. However to be independent, our country should focus on improving its human capital. It is a known fact that any country which is rich in its human capital is having a better economic development. However, India is a country which is rich in its human resource but lacks human capital. This paper provides the inferences of detailed investigation which would improve the human capital of India, which would help India to become an independent growing country that is, de-globalised India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- A research paper presented by Prof. Zvi Griliches of Harvard University under the topic LABOR OF ECONOMICS. In this paper the author speaks about the

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relationship of economic growth to the education levels of the labor force. He formalized the investment in education process and described its main dominants. The current education system which seem to increase the literacy but reduces the skills and creativity in disguise. Modern education system uses technology to teach the students and the needs and ways for Indian education to upgrade. Modern education system is using E- learning, smart tools and flipped classrooms to improve the managerial skills through internships and mentoring collaborative projects.

- A research paper presented by William K Roche, Paul Teague and Anne Coughlan these authors investigated how human resource managers and unions have faced the challenges. It also spoke about how the international finance and economic breakdown had an impact over the labor market. This is followed by a detailed examination of the types of policies and practices that are available to HR when making adjustments to difficult business conditions. It also says that education system must concentrate on developing leadership, creativity, digital literacy. he schools are the important institutions which moulds the students but they are failing to impart true education where the children are losing the true essence of education which are resulting in low creativity
- Research paper presented by Evan E Hillabrand presented in 2009 international studies association annual conference New York. The process of globalization is being harshly criticized for a variety of reasons, but mostly because the income of large and/vocal segments of the population of this and other countries is threatened by the dislocation and competition of trade and investment and by the inability or unwillingness of states to compensate the losers. Based on analysis with the International Futures Model, this paper concludes that if globalization halts or recedes the results will be profoundly negative for most countries and most income groups. .

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the effects of de globalization in India
2. To understand the innovative educational requirements in human capital.
3. To find out that to adopt the required change in education in this dynamic world to increase human capital.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Research design

The research design used is both descriptive and objective in nature.

- Population

The study includes few samples in Bangalore city.

Sample size

The study is conducted on a sample size of sixty five

- Method of data collection

The study is made using both primary and secondary data

- Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires from the respondents.

- Secondary data was collected from various websites.

- Sampling technique

The data collected from the respondents was through Google forms through a structured questionnaire using liker scale and random sampling technique

- Types of respondents

The data was collected from 65 respondents which include 20 lecturers, 15 corporate seniors and 30 students.

- Analyses of data

The collected data has been analyzed using simple percentage analyses. The study is also analyzed using the chi square test to find the relationship between the two variables i.e., innovation in education and its effect on employment rate in India.

- Independent variable: Techniques of improving education
- Dependent variable: employment rate
- Hypothesis

A hypothesis has been framed to identify the relationship between the dependent and independent variable

- Null hypothesis H0: There is significant relationship between innovation in the field of education and employment rate
- Alternate hypothesis H1: There is no significant relationship between innovation in the field of education and employment rate.
- Limitations of the study

The survey is limited only to Bangalore city

This study only contains 65 respondents.

The study is conducted for the period of less than one month.

The questionnaires are based on assumptions which are proved by the respondents and it cannot be generalized.

EFFECTS OF DEGLOBALIZATION IN INDIA

The main effect of de-globalization is decline in the international trade among different economies. There will also be a decrease in imports and exports in India. This may affect our economy to understand this, we need to know what type of goods are exported from and imported in India. The types of goods are exported from India handicrafts, meat, dairy products, homeopathy organic and inorganic medicines, jewellery, leather products, petroleum and textiles. The products which are imported are oil, jewellery, electronics and machines, organic and inorganic chemicals, plastic, iron and steel. As we can see the type of goods imported in India are similar to the type of goods exported from India. The current imports on an average are \$500 billion per year and exports reach up to \$325 billion due to de-globalization both import and export may fall. Goods like jewelleries, organic and inorganic medicines, iron and steel are already available in India for exports so as exports for such goods fall there will be no need of many imports for such goods in India. While the exports fall in India, Indian exporters may tend to sell their products in India which may lead the competitors to produce better quality of goods as to face competition from the

exporters.

The highest imported goods in India are crude oil from Iraq and Saudi Arabia up to \$170 billion. Crude oil and its semi products are also exported from India but not as much as imports, at the time of de-globalization the import price of oil may rise. To tackle the over consumption of oil in India we need to use electronic vehicles. This may also have a way for new start-ups in innovation in the technology of electronic vehicles, pininfarina battista is a famous electronic car brand in Italy produced by Mahindra and other Indian companies like TATA motors Ashoke layland and reva have started producing good electronic vehicles so if this increase in innovation keeps up there will be less usage of petroleum in India.

The second highest importer in India is China up to \$130 billion of plastics, electronics and machines. Plastics consumption is decreasing in India as the government has banned the usage of plastics. There is a huge import in electronic devices and machines up to \$75 billion. This is because the Chinese employees are well grip in using and making of electronic devices or the Indians are not habitual in using such devices or not so skilled enough to innovate in electronics. Here we come to know that India is lacking behind in skilled employees and innovations and that is where the major problem of unemployment and underemployment comes into picture. Any business or any organization will only be in need of skilled employees for its organizational growth. So there will always be a demand for skilled and innovative employees. India, having a large population can take a benefit of this everlasting demand and supply what the world wants and if it doesn't take an opportunity of this then there would be unemployment in India which will reduce the per capita income, standard of living, decrease in consumption and less circulation of money in the economy and hence, the growth in economy will face a slow down. So to make a maximum utilization of our huge population it is important to understand the demand of world from its future employees.

REQUIREMENTS OF HUMAN CAPITAL

We know and it is seen that literacy in India is growing faster which should increase skilled employment in India but it's been resulted that there is an increase in unemployment and underemployment in our country. In last ten years literacy rate in India has rose from 40% to 74% but there is a close equal increase in underemployment. .

The first reason may be huge supply of human resources but less demand. This happens because there is lot many people getting into same field, there is no diversification in educational field. There should be specific education for specific posts, sectors and fields. People should be given different and various courses so that they can study according to which field they are interested to work in instead of studying courses in which there will be high demand because till people realize that there is high demand in a particular sector it opt for suitable course to study and till the completion of course competition for the same particular job will also increase where only the best candidates get the job and others are rejected. .

The other reason for unemployment or underemployment is the requirements demanded from organizations are not

fulfilled by human resources. Any organization today, tries to innovate and create easy and smart solutions to any problem as there is a high competition in the market. The motive of any organization other then profit earning is growth and innovation, so the organization expects their employees to innovate new techniques as a solution and other creative innovations that can make their work easy and through which they can create a center of attraction in the market but it is sad that Indian education systems or its books upgrade themselves too slow which is not matching up the fast growing world and the education is very distant and not relative to the working of practical world. .

Strong education system can be the base for increasing employment rate. One key point to remember is that when an employee can help the organization in its growth or innovation the organization will accept the employee even if there is no demand. If the demand in one field is fulfilled then it's better to create new demand rather than shifting the field. To create demand in a market we need creativity, 92% of youth population in India is accessible to some basic education and teaching creativity in education can be the best way to spread creativity among people.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA THROUGH PIE CHART

Question: 1

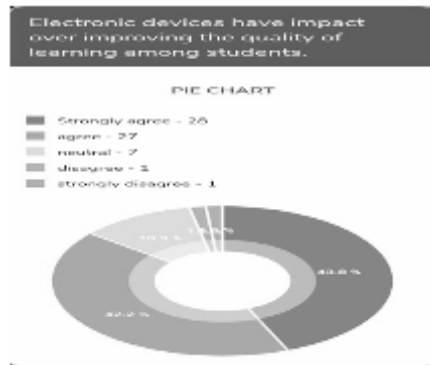


Fig.1.0

INTERPRETATION

It is interpreted that 45.5% of the respondents strongly agree with the statement followed by 40.9% of the respondents who agree with this statement. From the respondents 10.6% have neutral opinion about this statement and 3% of respondents disagree with the statement.

QUESTION: 2

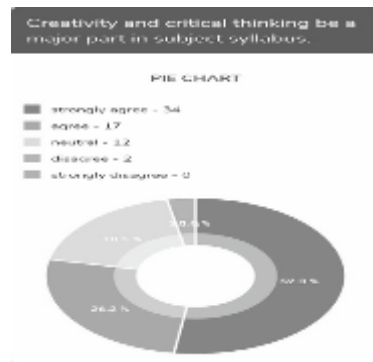


Fig. 2.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig2.0 it is clear that out of 65 respondents 34 of them strongly agree with the above statement and 17 of them agree with this statement. It is also to note that 12 of the respondents neither agree nor disagree with the statement. 2 of the respondents disagree with the statement.

QUESTION: 3

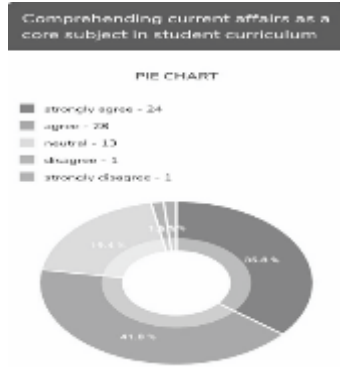


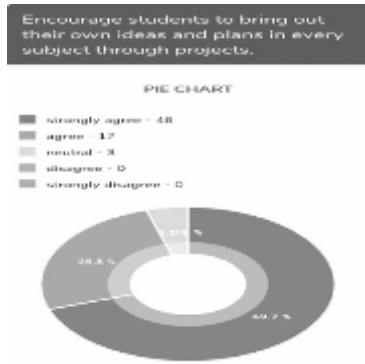
Fig.3.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig3.0 it is clear that out of 65 respondents 52 of them agree that current affairs should be taken as a core subject in student curriculum. 13 of the respondents have neutral opinion with this statement; however 2 of the respondents strongly disagree with this statement.

QUESTION: 4

Fig.4.0



INTERPRETATION

From the fig4.0 it is clear that out of 65 respondents 62 of them agree that students must be encouraged to bring out their own ideas and plans in every subject through plans. It is also to note that 3 of the respondents neither agree nor disagree with the statement and none of the respondents disagreed with this statement

QUESTION: 5

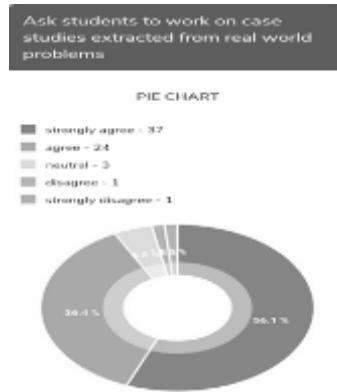


Fig.5

INTERPRETATION

From fig5.0 it is clear that out of 65 respondents 60 of them agree that students must be asked to work on case studies extracted from real world problems. It is also to note that 3 of the respondents had a neutral opinion about this statement and 2 of the respondents disagreed with above statement.

QUESTION: 6

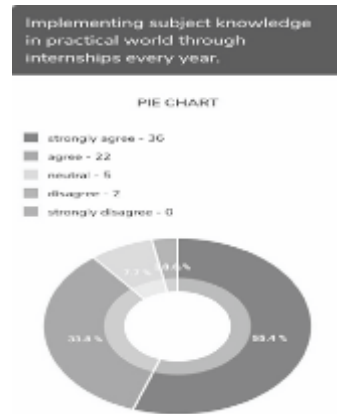


Fig.6.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig6.0 it is clear that out 65 respondents 58 of them agree that internships should be provided to students to implement their subject knowledge in practical world. It is also to note that 5 of them have unbiased opinion with this statement and 2 of the respondents disagree with the above statement

QUESTION: 7

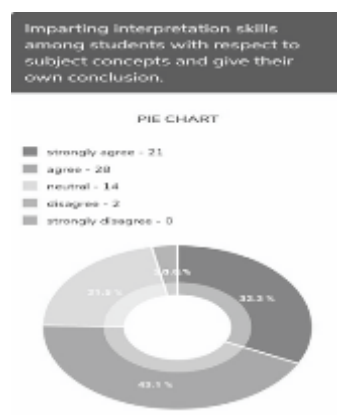


Fig.7.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig7.0 it is clear that out 65 respondents 49 of them agree that interpretation skills must be imparted among the students with a respect to subject concepts and give their own conclusion. It is also to note that 14 of them have unbiased opinion with this statement and 2 of the respondents disagree with the above statement.

QUESTION: 8

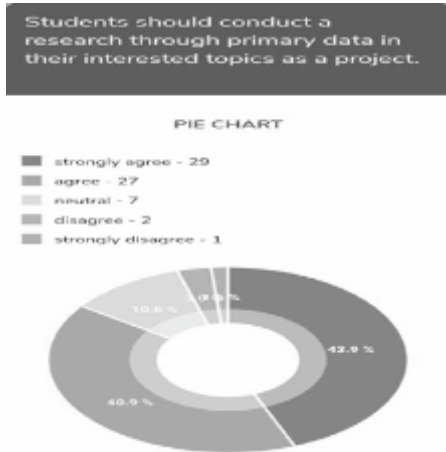


Fig.8.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig8.0 it is clear that out 65 respondents 55 of them agree that students should conduct a research through primary data in their interested topics as a project. It is also to note that 7 of them have unbiased opinion with this statement and 3 of the respondents disagree with the above statement

QUESTION: 9



Fig.9.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig9.0 it is clear that out of 65 respondents 52 of them agree that current affairs should be taken as a core subject in student curriculum. 13 of the respondents have neutral opinion with this statement; however 2 of the respondents strongly disagree with this statement.

QUESTION: 10

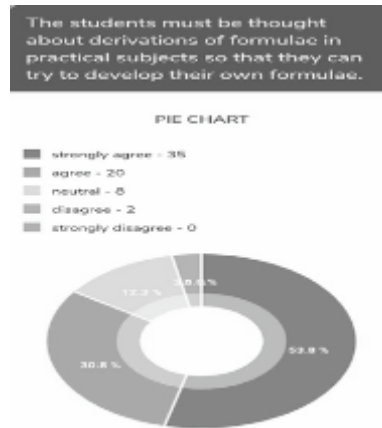


Fig.10.0

INTERPRETATION

From fig10.0 it is clear that out of 65 respondents 55 of them agree that they must be thought the derivations of the formulae so that they can try to develop their own formulae. 8 of the respondents have neutral opinion with this statement; however 2 of the respondents strongly disagree with this statement.

CHISQUARE TEST

Chi square test calculating the relationship between effectiveness in the quality of education with the change in employment rate in India.

TABLE OF OBSERVED VALUED

SL. NO.	METHODS OF EDUCATION	INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT RATE		
		AGREE	DISAGREE	TOTAL
1.	Using electronic devices	55	2	57
2.	Creativity and critical thinking	51	2	53
3.	Current affairs	52	2	54
4.	Developing ideas and plans	63	0	63
5.	Case studies	60	2	62
6.	Internships	58	2	60
7.	Interpretation and conclusion	49	2	51
8.	Conducting research	56	3	59
9.	Updating syllabus	59	3	62
10.	Deriving formulae	55	2	57
AVERAGE		55.8	2	57.8

The above table comprehends 10 ways of innovative education and responses that may or may not affect the employment rate. The responses are in the form of agreed and disagreed, hence there is different number of respondents for each question. We have considered the averages of all the answers while calculation.

TABLE OF ESTIMATED VALUES

SL. NO.	METHODS OF EDUCATION	INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT RATE		
		AGREE	DISAGREE	TOTAL
1.	Using electronic devices	54.15	2.85	57
2.	Creativity and critical thinking	50.35	2.65	53
3.	Current affairs	51.3	2.7	54
4.	Developing ideas and plans	59.85	3.15	63
5.	Case studies	57	3	60
6.	Internships	57	3	60
7.	Interpretation and conclusion	48.45	2.55	51
8.	Conducting research	56.05	2.95	59
9.	Updating syllabus	58.9	3.1	62
10.	Deriving formulae	54.15	2.85	57
AVERAGE		54.91	2.89	57.8

The above table comprehends the estimated values, 10 ways through which educations could be more effective. The above table also reveals that the innovation may or may not affect the employment rate. The responses are in the form of agreed and disagreed, hence there is different number of respondents for each question. We have considered the average of all the answers while calculation.

- NULL HYPOTHESIS H0: There is a significant relationship between innovation in education and employment rate
- ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS H1: there is no significant relationship between innovation education and employment rate.

CALCULATION OF CHI SQUARE

- level of significance at 5%=0.05

Degree of freedom=(r-1)(c-1)

=(10-1)(2-1)

=9*1

Degree of freedom= 9

- Expected value $\mu^2 = 0.8183$
- Table value= 16.92

INFERENCE

The calculated table value is more than the expected value then the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hence there is a significant relationship between innovation in education and employment rate in Indian economy.

Through this chi square test it is proven that there is a strong effect of education on employment.

By this we can conclude that by improving the education system and its methodology we can significantly improve the employment rate and sustain in economic breakdowns

FINDINGS

- 1.This study revealed that up to 90% of the students are willing to update the subject syllabus with accordance to the current changing working procedure of the world.
- 2.Study revealed that Students should improve their skills to collect analyses and interpret the data through primary source while doing project.
- 3.The study explained that students believe internships which help them in implementing subject knowledge in practical

world, hence the institutions have create an environment of practicality among the students.

4.The study revealed that more than 90% of the students would interest to work on case studies extracted from real world problems. This will help them in improving their knowledge and problem solving skills.

5.Every student is capable and willing to think out of the box and bring out their new ideas; however an opportunity must be provided to them through education. This study revealed that the students are willing to be encouraged and bring out their own ideas and plans in every subject through projects.

6.The current world demands people to be update themselves as per the current situation. Hence the research explained that students are willing to have current affairs as a core subject in their curriculum.

SUGGESTIONS

- India is a developing nation. Every student cannot be provided expensive electronic devices for their education. However due to digital revolution we can at least expect every metric and post metric student to have a smart phone. The educational institutions must take certain measures to develop student friendly educational applications which can be used for the purpose of learning.
- It is a hindrance that the students are provided only with the text books which are barely updated every year. An initiative must be taken to provide weekly journals; magazines and newspapers through update them with current affairs. They should also be encouraged to make it a part of their daily routine habit.
- Skills change a person attitude towards everything. Every student has the curiosity to go in depth of the topics in which they are interested. However a platform is not provided to them to bring out their innovative ideas in front of the world. The students must be asked and encouraged to prepare projects of their own choice.
- One of the main objectives of education is to implement what is being learnt. Students learn various concepts in their education life, however due to lack to practical application they tend to forget what they have learnt a year ago. Hence it's been a necessity to provide internships for students after college hours to implement what they have learnt. This could be done by reducing the lecture hours to 3-4 hours per day and internship for about 2-3 hours every day.
- Everyone likes freedom. The students are willing to their opinions on the concepts they learn, however they are habitual to understand and memorize the concepts. It is highly that lecturers impart the skills of interpretation and the students must be given freedom to give their own perspective about the concepts.
- The universities and other educational institutions must take measures to update the student syllabus with accordance to the current situations

CONCLUSION

The world is moving towards de-globalization. There is an emerging need for our country its economy independently.

India is a highly populated country. Our country would have a positive effect if the skills of population are improved. To adopt such skills in the human resources, education acts as key factor for achieving the objected of skilled population. Hence in this paper education was taken as a major key factor in triggering the thinking of the masses about population and employment rate. This paper comprehends the techniques of education which can be applied to meet the demands of dynamic world.

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GREEN MARKETING AND GREEN AUDITING

ASHARANI. C

Abstract

Green marketing is a phenomenon which has developed particular importance in the modern market. Nowadays as the Environmental issues are globally noticed green marketing has become common and wide green marketing represents the way that companies can advertise. Their products and inform their consumers that they are working in an environmentally friendly way. Whereas Green Auditing is an examination of the activities of an organization in order to see how much it harms the environment and how much energy it uses. Green marketing is one of the important technique that are used by firm to increase the competitive advantages. Green Audit is also very important in companies nowadays. This paper emphasizes on the concept of green marketing challenges and opportunities, golden rules of green marketing and also Green audit their agencies and methods.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Green Auditing, Environmental friendly, competitive advantage, advertise.

Introduction

From the beginning of 1980s there have been ecological issues such as global warming, green house effect pollution and climate change which are directly related to industrial manufacturing and this will continue to effect human's activities due to increase of environmentalism. consumer concern with regards to environmental protection and great demand for green products and hence most firm have begun to use the green marketing and green product development that can preserve the environment and satisfy the consumer.

Meaning of Green marketing: Green marketing refers to the process of selling the products or services based on their environmental benefits. Such a product or service may be environmentally friendly itself or produced or packed in an environmentally friendly way.

In Other words Green marketing refers to planning development and promotion of products or services that satisfy the needs of consumers without a negative effect on the environment with regard to the use of raw materials consumption of energy etc.

According to kings, Green marketing must be more than a green way of marketing of the so called green products.

Importance of green marketing:

Since resources are limited and human wants unlimited it is important for the marketers to utilize the resources efficiently without waste. There is growing awareness among consumers worldwide regarding protection of the environment in which they live. Most of the consumers both individual and industrial are becoming more concerned about environmental friendly products.

Green marketing is becoming increasingly important due to the following reasons.

- a) Social responsibility: Many firms are being to realize that as a member of the wider community they must behave in an environmental way.
- b) Economic advantage: The reduction in waste equals lower operating costs and more savings, use of natural lighting, water conservation policies save money, fuel etc. This generates instant cash needed and there is economic advantage.
- c) Efficient use of resources: Human needs are unlimited but resources are short enough that cannot fulfill human needs. so there of use of resources efficiently
- d) Consumer attraction: Green marketing examples of different products attracts the consumer regarding and protection. Green marketing is considered as growing marketing that help to design socially and sustainable products.
- e) Innovation: Green marketing helps to design such kinds of products that are economically affordable and satisfy human needs efficiently

Challenges of Green marketing:

- 1) Need for standardization: It is very difficult to certify the product as a green or organic product because there is no standardization. New concept: In India more educated and urban consumers are getting aware about benefits of green product but less literature available.
- 2) Patience and perservice: Investors and corporate need to view the environment it requires a lot of patience and no immediate results.
- 3) Require renewable and recycling of green marketing but costly.
- 4) Requires technology but huge investments.
- 5) No proper awareness about the green product and their use

Golden rules of Green marketing:

- 1) Know your customers: The Company should know the needs of the awareness about the product.
- 2) Empower the consumer: Make sure that consumers must feel either by themselves or in all other users of product so that they can have empowerment
- 3) Be transparent: Consumer believes about the product and it has to be transparent
- 4) Reassure the buyer: Consumer must be made to behave that product performs the job and there should be reassurance and guarantee

5) Recognize changed customer expectation: It is not enough to just make green products but the companies must fulfill the consumer expectation that change with the time and keep up their expectation.

Marketing mix of green marketing:

The 4ps of green marketing are that of conventional marketing but it is a challenge to use 4ps

In innovative manner:

1. Product: The ecological objective in planning products is to reduce resource consumption and pollution and to increase conservation of resources.

2. Price: Most consumers will be prepared to pay additional value .Green marketing

Should take all these facts into consideration will charging the price.

3. Promotion: Ads that address a relationship between a product or service and the bio physical environment those that promotes a green lifestyle by highlighting a product or service Ads that present a corporate image of environmental response.

4. Place: The choice of where, when to make a product available will have a significant impact on the customers.

Problems with Green Marketing

One of the main problems in the firm using green marketing must ensure that their activities are not misleading to the consumers or the industry however there are some problems and they are.

a) People not willing to pay extra: The biggest challenge and obstacle faced in India is that not many people are willing to spend an additional amount to buy green products.

b) Selling same old product in the name of green product: Another factor for less growth of green products is that many consumers in India they have to believe that there are no products such as green products rather they are merely selling tactics adopted by the companies for sales.

c) Lack of proper knowledge: People are aware of green products about this green concept is new and they lack of knowledge about this concept.

And some of the other problems are: i) Lack of consumer awareness

ii) Financial constraints

iii) Confusions among the consumers regarding the product

Solutions: some of the solutions or suggestions for the above problems are:

i) Implementing strategies: implementing proper strategies like SWOT analysis in green marketing

ii) Arranging awareness programmes: conducting awareness programmes which helps to gain more knowledge because green marketing is new concept.

iii) Effective communication: having effective communication with the consumers and people and trying to solve their confusions.

Meaning of Green Auditing:

Green Audit: In simple terms Green Audit is an examination of an organization or an activity to check what is doing to protect the natural environment.

In other words: Green Audit is as an official examination of the affects a company has on environment. It is widely known as Environmental audit .Green Audit can be better understood as compliance of environmental law.

Objectives of Green Auditing:

1) To ensure development along with safeguarding the environment

2) To reduce energy consumption to foster environment

3) To ensure compliance with present legislation of the state and other legal requirements

4) To physically ensure installation of devices that reduce pollution

5) To ensure that sufficient precautions has been taken by industry to protect the employees of industries from pollution resulting from it.

6) To suggest improvement in the system to promote safe and clean environment

Components of green Auditing;

1. Assessment and Verification

Types of Green Audit

1. Compliance Audit: Reviews levels of compliance with relevant environment and safety standards

2. Performance Audit: Tests the environmental impact of programmes

3. Transactional Audit: It assess the environmental risks and liabilities of land facilities before a real estate acquisition or divesture of business

4. Product/Activity Audit: It is the audit of specific products processes and their distribution to determine to make them environmental friendly.

5. Energy Audit: It deals with the energy conservation and methods to reduce the consumption and related pollution.

6. Process and safety Audit: Evaluated whether polices processes monitoring, appraisal documentation in one place and see safety is maintained.

Conclusions:

Both Green marketing and green auditing both are interdependent green marketing to be successful the need of Green auditing is needed. Green marketing is a tool for protecting the environment for future generation .Green marketing has to evolve since it is still at its infancy stage. Adoption of Green marketing is not an easy task it may not be easy in the short run but in through long run it will definitely have a positive impact. Green Auditing is also very important although the concept of green auditing is being implemented and appreciated it should overcome the following challenges

a. It is long term process hence auditing in short term may not yield good results.

b. Collection of data may be expensive

Even though costs, lack of legitimacy, poor supportive environment, lack of skills, technical expertise acts as barriers to green audit that is the only area in which innovation are expected in future. That is the only way to safeguard the planet. so care has to be taken and proper measures has be implemented for this For green marketing to be successful there is need of good green auditing

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A STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF EFFICIENCY RATIOS AS A TOOL FOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN BUSINESS DECISION IN THE BANKS

CHAITHRA. L

ABSTRACT

This study attempts primarily to measure the financial performance of the company for making business decisions with the help of financial ratios. The data used the secondary data sourced from the annual reports of the company. For analysing the ratio here used accounting ratio analysis method is used and it helps to draw an overview about financial performance of the bank in terms of profitability, liquidity and credit performance. These analyses helps to see the current performance condition of this bank compare past performance and predict the future and take decisions according to it. The performances of banks are dependent more on the management's ability in formulating strategic plans and the efficient implementation of its strategies. The study findings can be helpful for to improve their financial performance and formulate policies that will improve their performance with the help of accounting ratios in decision making. The study also identified specific areas for bank to work on which can ensure sustainable growth for these banks.

Keywords: evaluating performance, decision making, efficiency ratio analysis

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to discover what analytical tools can be applied to a bank's financial statements so that management and the public can identify the most critical problems inside each bank for evaluating performance of the bank and making business decisions. Banks today are under great pressure to perform due to ever rising expectations of their- Stockholders, Employees, Depositors etc. In the present market bank raises funds with the help of financial statements which are being scrutinised by investors and general public regularly. Accounting ratios are one of the essential tools for decision making and financial analysis in the organisation. It considers relationship between two variables. It helps to assess the financial performance, operational proficiency of the company and earning capacity of the company by using financial statement analysis. It is useful for inter firm, intra firm and industry comparison over a period of time for evaluating the performance and decision making. Selecting key financial ratios from a significant number of possibilities however, presents a challenge to the analyst, researcher or bank administrator.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING- PEARSON EDUCATION BY RACHCHH MINAXI (2011): In her book titled, Introduction to Management Accounting, Rachchh Minaxi, mentioned that the financial statement analysis involves evaluation entails analyses of financial statements to dig out information which is useful to take decisions. It is the system of appraise the

connection between exclusive variable of the monetary statements to get healthier expertise of company's overall performance.

2. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF LISTED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN BOTSWANA: THE CAMEL MODEL BY CHIRAYATH R SATHYMOORTHY, MOGOSTIYANA MAPHARING, SHABHANI NDZINGE, GOBANA TOBEDZA (2017): According to Chirayath R Sathymoorthi and others is to discover the usefulness of accounting ratios to describe ranges of insolvency hazard. Previous studies have used the statistical method of discriminate analysis to derive fashions for predicting whether an organization will or will not fail. They have to look at its conclusion by means of interpreting the feature patterns of insolvency threat which emerge; an analysis of the elements causing the differences in these patterns throws new mild at the causes, symptoms and treatment of financial distress.

3. EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY A STUDY HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY MS.M.GANGA, MR.P.KALAISELVAN, MS. R.SURIYA): Ms. M. Ganga on the evaluation of overall monetary performance of Equity as Micro Finance Private Limited in Chennai. According to them Financial analysis is important to plan and manage the firm's financial resources. They have adopted various research techniques to find the evaluation of economic of overall performance of the organisation.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

This study is embarked upon to identify the proper use of financial ratios, and the roles ratio analysis plays in business decisions. Accounting ratios helps in analysing, interpreting and taking financial and business decisions in the bank and having in depth knowledge about ratios and how it is applied will aid in evaluating the performance and making business decisions which is essential for any bank. This work ensures business decisions taken are more reliable.

OBJECTIVES

1. To show how ratio analysis facilitates proper understanding of information contained in financial statements.
2. To identify the usefulness of accounting ratios in measuring and predicting the performance and financial position of the bank.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study is that on its completion, the following benefits will be derived:

1. The study will help management to know how ratio analysis can help them understand the financial contained in financial statements and enhance their performance analysis

and business decisions.

2. The study will encourage businessmen, investors, managers, and government authorities to appreciate quantitative techniques like financial ratios when making economic and business decisions.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

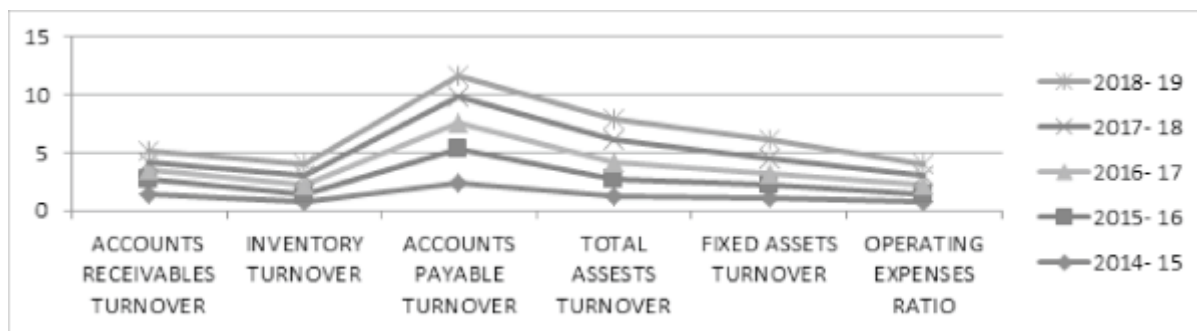
1. Study is based on the information provided by the employees of the bank.
2. The approach may differ on calculation of certain items and analysis and interpretation of the ratios.
3. Time period of study is 5 years only.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

DATA ANALYSIS

1. TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY RATIO ANALYSIS OF MCBL

YEARS	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES TURNOVER RATIO	INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TURNOVER RATIO	TOTAL ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO	FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO	OPERATING EXPENSES RATIO
2014- 15	1.41	0.7	2.47	1.24	1.07	0.7
2015- 16	1.24	0.74	2.83	1.41	1.1	0.74
2016- 17	0.89	0.86	2.27	1.55	1.07	0.86
2017- 18	0.63	0.73	2.36	1.86	1.23	0.73
2018- 19	0.99	0.93	1.7	1.91	1.64	0.93



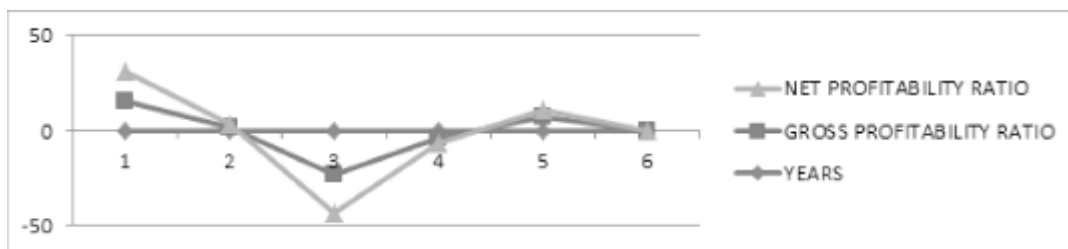
The main aim of this study is to know the financial performance of the company for decision making purposes.

Secondary Data- Secondary data collected by the Annual Reports, Financial Statements, Income Statements newspapers, magazine, journals, and articles and books of MCBL.

RATIO ANALYSIS: The efficiency ratios are used for evaluating the efficiency and performance of the bank and take decisions according to it. It includes debtors' turnover ratio, inventory turnover ratio, creditors' turnover ratio, operating expenses ratios, total assets turnover ratio, fixed assets turnover ratio, gross profitability ratio, net profitability ratios and average period of collection and payment.

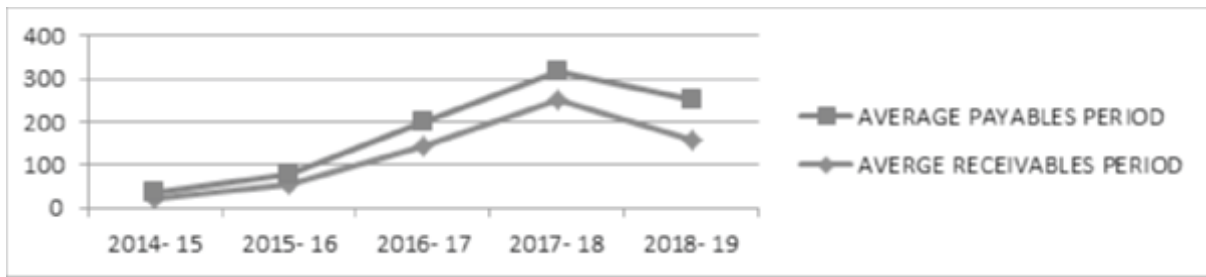
2. TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING THE GROSS AND NET PROFITABILITY OF MCBL

YEARS	GROSS PROFITABILITY RATIO	NET PROFITABILITY RATIO
2014- 15	15.52	15.48
2015- 16	1.55	2.45
2016- 17	-22.81	-20.7
2017- 18	-4.06	-2.09
2018- 19	7.18	3.65



3. TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING THE AVERAGE PERIOD OF RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES OF MCBL

YEARS	AVERAGE RECEIVABLES PERIOD	AVERAGE PAYABLES PERIOD
2014- 15	23.4	13.36
2015- 16	54.03	23.67
2016- 17	144.93	56.83
2017- 18	250.79	66.95
2018- 19	159.59	92.94



FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY

- The bank possesses a stable financial position.
- The bank has a good position as the numbers of creditors have decreased and debtors
- The bank also portrays a clear picture of prosperity, growth and efficiency.
- The current turnover ratio shows irregular trend we can interpret that the utilization of current assets is not satisfactory in the company.
- The debtors' turnover ratio is irregular trend which is increasing and decreasing so company should take essential measures to maintain it.
- The creditor turnover ratio increasing and decreasing which is not a good sign for the bank and bank should take steps to improve payables management.
- The inventory turnover ratio is decreasing which is not a good sign. To increase in turnover ratio of the bank, it should take efficient measures
- The gross profitability ratio which was decreased for last 5 years now it has increased which is a good sign and shows the bank's efficient management.
- The net profitability ratio which was decreased and negative for last 5 years now it has increased which is a good sign and shows the bank's efficient management.

CONCLUSION

The accounting ratio provides all the information about the financial performance and operational efficiency of the bank. The debtors' turnover ratio, inventory turnover ratio, creditors' turnover ratio, operating expenses ratios, total assets turnover ratio, fixed assets turnover ratio, gross profitability ratio, net profitability ratios and average period of collection and payment is increasing when compared to last

5 years. The bank has taken appropriate steps for increasing the net profitability of the business. With the help of accounting ratios bank can plan and take decisions according to it and evaluate the performance of the bank regarding the business.

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INFLUENCER SHAPING CONTENT MARKETING AS GLOBAL CAMPAIGN STRATEGY: A STUDY AT GREENROOM NOW

BABLI KALITA

ABSTRACT

The world of advertising has had to change and continually adapt to the evolving customer needs over time, especially expanding on social media platforms. Approximately two billion internet users are currently into a different social network and there has been substantial growth. The advertising industry is in search of efficient strategies to earn the maximum return on investment when it about social media. One of the most prominent strategies now is to engage internet personalities to market and create brand noise. This is called influencer marketing where the focus is placed on specific individuals rather than a target market as a whole.

In this digital era, content marketing has evolved with greater potential with the primary objective of a deeper relationship with the customers.

They can create and build credibility for the brands by creating and sharing high quality and valued content for their audience. The influencer mostly talks about different products of the brand and reviews and feedbacks about it increase the brand's credibility. Content is a great way to reach customers in a shorter period as it addresses the needs of the buyer and create demand.

KEYWORDS: Influencer engagement, Content marketing, social media, Customer Participation, Online campaigns

INTRODUCTION

For the marketing purpose, progressively for any business, social media is turning out to be a phenomenon concept. It has become essential for any business to secure a place in the digital space as there is an immense use of social media. Before whatever would suffice a traditional website, now requires an aggressive and receptive utility of certain tools that are offered by social media. And thereby influencer marketing is a viral way of marketing. It helps in segmenting the people who influence potential buyers and orient marketing activities around these micro-celebrities. They act as a third party or potential buyer from time to time. They may either be present in the supply chain system in the form of retailers and manufacturers, etc or act as a value-added blogger covering niche topics. The potential to engage a lot of people in less time is the unique selling point of the influencer that makes them stand out from the common man, this technique is put to effect to sell new products or regenerate old ways of marketing.

OBJECTIVES:

- To know the current social media influence of Greenroom now on the influencer.
- To an understanding of how different groups of consumers react to influencer content marketing.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

It is a new perception where micro influencing deals with content makers who have lesser followers but have established a stronger relationship with them. Sudha and Sheena (2017) state that marketing through influencers, also known as "influencer marketing", is an extension of the concept word of mouth and activates individuals who have direct influence over a brands' target audience and therefore, the use of this marketing activity contributes to brand building. In general, influencers contribute to increased reach, sales, awareness, and engagement towards the brand that is being promoted and thereby more customers end up engaging themselves with the brand.

De Veirman, Cauberghe and Hudders (2017) talks about understanding which influencer is brand-appropriate and suits its persona. However, this challenge should be taken up seriously as social media campaigns are to be formulated accordingly. (Booth & Matic, 2011). With the immense growth of bloggers and their increasing power to affect consumer attitudes, analyzing and evaluating the most influential social media influencers becomes increasingly important.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

This study was conducted to identify how the marketing game has changed for some brands with the advent of content management and influencer engagement in promotion and customer involvement. Furthermore, this study also analyses the importance of selecting content makers according to the personality of the brand so that it can cover the niche customers it wants to targets.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Quantitative Research Methodology will be used to monitor the hypothesis testing. This thesis aimed to investigate how different consumer involvement profiles perceive a brand depending on whether the consumers are exposed to influencer marketing through content management. To evaluate their brand perceptions, measurements of brand attitude and brand personality were used.

SAMPLING DESIGN

SAMPLE SIZE:

A sample size of 100 customers will be procured. A set of 20 questions will be answered by them where they will put out their personal information and their purchasing habits online. The customer's information will be kept confidential.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Random sampling technique. It is a part of the sampling technique where each sample has an equal possibility of being chosen. It also means that a sample chosen randomly is the

representation of the unbiased population.

SAMPLE SELECTION:

Targeted respondents should be an avid user of social media within the age group to 20-30 years old who shops good promoted online through the content of influencer.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The study is limited to 100 respondents.

Confidential information on sales will not be revealed by the brands.

Lack of response from the influencer on being questioned.

HOW INFLUENCER MARKETING IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF BUSINESS AND GREENROOM'S ROLE IN PROMOTION

As it is becoming increasingly difficult for a lot of brands to get the desired attention on the internet because most big and small businesses are making the insurmountable amount of noise for their products. There is a quest for an alternative approach that has made brands to think about the power of the influencers. This method of marketing is gaining popularity is becoming a favourite for many business owners and digital marketers.

There is a significant amount of time invested in resources to execute a successful campaign through a celebrity is high and therefore, the influencer marketing campaign is a very cost-effective method to work out a successful online campaign at a minimal cost with a greater return on investment.

Influencer marketing involves collaborating with popular and relevant influencers in the niche segment to target the most relevant crowd to increase revenue. Influencers are characterized by a wide range of dedicated and content-hungry loyal social media followers as they are considered an expert in their particular genre and the recommendations they give are targeted highly for the audience.

The major distinction between the traditional celebrities and the influencer is that the former shares a strong fan base and the influencers takes into social media and harness their accessibility to establish a connection with the followers and eventually gain the trust of their follower.

Influencers are often seen to be giving real-life consumers certain in-depth knowledge about certain subjects. In return, they attain certain leverage that empowers and motivates them to help their followers to take desired actions. A successful influencer marketing campaign requires one to have solid planning and a deeper understanding of the objective or the brand and the target audience.

Greenroom is a marketing agency of talent where different crew, artists, influencers, content producers and brands get together to connect, cooperate and collaborate for work.

After having worked for the television industry in renowned places like Star Plus and NDTV, Lakshmi Balasubramanian laid the foundation for Greenroom. It is co-founded by Praveen Koka who is a product expert, innovator and now an entrepreneur. He is known to have built a successful GPS and RF technology start-up based in India and United States. To pursue Greenroom, he made his exit from the previous ventures.

Greenroom has a diverse activity going on under its roof where the in-house team of engineers constructs reporting and analytics tools to make sure the customers receive excellent results on every campaign. There is a widespread network of bloggers and a web of a passionate team that is qualified and sorted in the digital global market. Greenroom provides a wide range of services like brand advocacy, digital PR, branded content, social media analytics along with a host of other functions to influencers, videos bloggers, Twitteratis, Facebooker, YouTubers, Instagramer and other micro-celebrities that can create noise about brands or product around them.

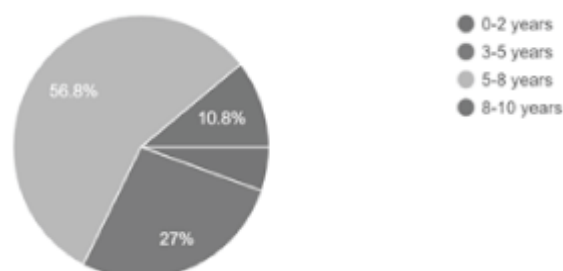
The marketing agency provides service two ways both to the branded clientele ranging from big shot companies to local start-ups and to the budding bloggers who make amazing content for their online followers. The campaigns are accordingly strategized based on the niche audience it wants to target, the area of launching the campaigns and formulating strategies to obtain maximum reach for better ROI. The process starts with brands approaching Greenroom now for a paid collaboration with an influencer for any given campaign. The campaign managers get into action by scrutinizing the right blogger for any requirement made.

The team works by analyzing the brand's objective and desired results for creating a campaign followed by classifying the influencer base to produce similar content, social media shout-outs, reviews or hashtag buzz. After the influencers get selected, they are generated on-board by a neat delegation of what is expected out of them and a campaign brief is forwarded. After they get on-board, fully crafted content is produced that drives maximum audience views, comment engagement, and conversions. A detailed campaign metrics are used to measure the outcome of the campaign and analytics to determine success.

ANALYSIS

A survey was conducted in Bangalore among customers who are into social media and the following data has been extracted out of a respondent of 100. The respondents were mostly of the age group 18-55 and are into online shopping. The questionnaire was devised to understand how much of influencer the bloggers would execute on its audience and their purchasing decisions made accordingly.

1. Number of years active on social media:

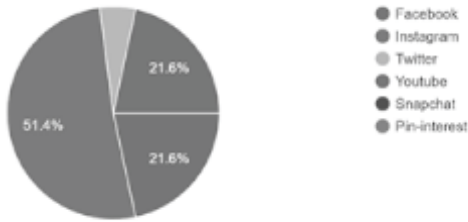


Interpretation: Here, we can examine that number of people have been involved with social media activities for 5-8 years of their life which can be rounded up to a decade and 27% of them have been active since the last 3-5 years.

Conclusion: The respondents have significant exposure to what has been happening on the social media platform and the

different types of marketing strategies they have encountered over these years are on a wide variety.

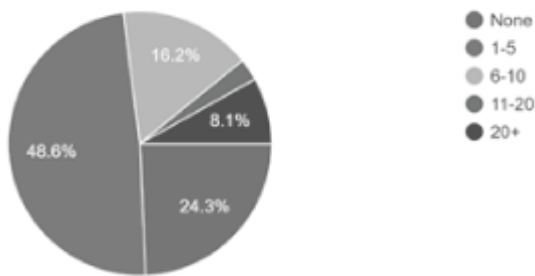
2. Mostly following social media influencers on which of these sites:



Interpretation: Instagram is the most followed social media platform where they follow influencers of their choice and engage with them for new product reviews or styling trends.

Conclusion: Instagram is the influencer marketing hub as a lot of content is produced every day about numerous niche genres. Facebook and YouTube ties list because both sites provide a different style of promoting content globally.

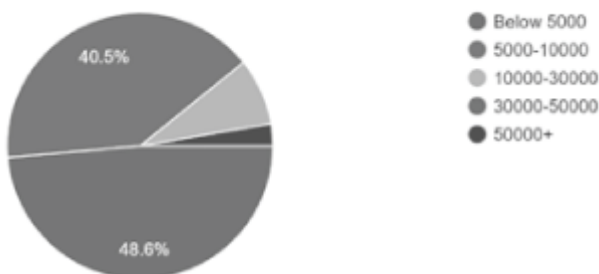
1. Purchases made on social media after seeing influencer's content



Interpretation: The respondents have purchased 1-5 products on an average rate throughout the year which is an average scale of consumption done by them.

Conclusion: The sale made on per individual is lesser than accepted but the strategy to reach out to the wider crowd and selling niche products by small to the medium brand is highly applaudable.

2. The average amount spent on purchasing from social media recommendation

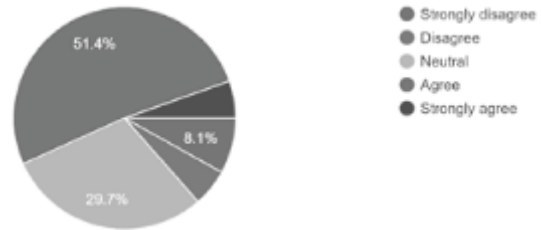


Interpretation: The respondents have chosen the bracket of below 5000-10000 on the average amount which they have spent on social media purchases over the last year. Even if

they bought fewer products, they went for expensive goods.

Conclusion: The conclusion can be drawn that the influencers have been trusted with goods that are of higher range as well. This displays the faith of the customers while going for their recommendation.

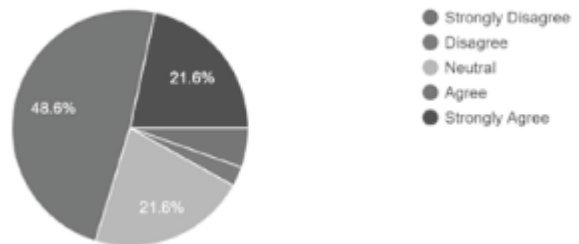
3. New trends are mostly discovered on social media.



Interpretation: Over 50% of the respondents agree on the statement that they have been introduced to new and latest trends by the content produced by the bloggers and how social media is also seen as the right place for understanding and analyzing emerging changes.

Conclusion: The conclusion is that social media is the hub of maximum interaction that people undergo in the given time frame. A lot of trends circulate because of the use of hashtags to popularize something.

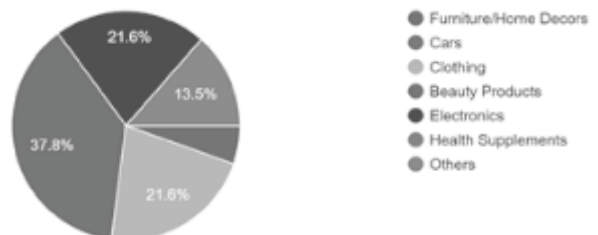
4. Brands use influencers to boost up sales by promoting products:



Interpretation: Maximum respondents understand that the content that they see on social media is paid and the influencers are the new micro-celebrities who are engaged to promote paid content.

Conclusion: The respondents realize the fact that influencers are paid to promote the new products in the market by incorporating it in their feeds and stories so that people who connect with them often buy the items, indirectly boosting sales for the brand.

5. Items purchased mostly through influencer's content on social media



Interpretation: Social media platforms have a wide range of items that are promoted every day. The most commonly bought and used product is the beauty and clothing segments.

Conclusion: this implies that lifestyle influencers are greatly followed by the respondents and purchasing beauty and clothing like how the influencers wear indicates that they are loyal customers who want to adopt similar lifestyles like them.

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT IS A CRUCIAL COMPONENT

The customers are to be engaged in regular activities done by the influencers on the different social media platforms. They are largely engaged in the stories and comment section where the customers ask the influencers to provide more relevant content of their choice that they are into and the influencers reply them back. This helps in building a personal relationship with the customers who starts feeling like their opinion. Greenroom believes in the necessity to create regular content that is relatable and relevant in the global context. Following are the strategies that help in relevant customer engagement are:

Managing Online Reputation

By taking an active role in managing and promoting your online review profiles, where your customers are already providing feedback, you can achieve the most traction and provide a constructive setting for engagement with current and potential customers.

Engage with local communities

Influencers, who involve a lot of community-based activities like being part of a social cause or voicing out opinions on controversial issues, receive a lot of personal responses.

Relationship beyond the point of sale

The relationship between the customer and the influencers should not end after the point of sales as there should be more interaction about the product feedbacks and constant follow-up.

Define the buyer's persona

The best way to understand them is to analyze what drives them to engage with bloggers. The more the influencers are aware of their followers, the more effective a well-equipped result-oriented strategy can be devised.

Therefore, influencer marketing outreach has involved the necessity of persuading influential personalities to promote different brands online by establishing a core relationship

with the audience. The content created requires a lot of hard work because it should deliver the right agenda of the campaign along with the promotion of the influencer's talent to segregate more and more customers.

CONCLUSION

The industry is booming with opportunities in the digital space anything is popular if you market it well. The people are getting engaged in the social media platform more than ever. It is no longer a space for staying connected to our friends but also to give or do business on a larger scale than was probably not possible a decade ago. Influencers are highly engaging with content marketing is because they can connect to their followers daily and a virtual bond is established. The brand leverages this when the followers of the influencers engage with them on social media which increases their brand awareness instantly. Greenroom stands as an agency that constantly bridges the gap between the brand and the influencer in who has to offer better and deliver it with rigor to generate maximum ROI. Content gets viral like fire and the brand no matter how big or small business; it is making the most out of it and is generating profit online with the help of these bloggers. Today's content is not limited to just articles and magazines but to all digital space where they inform, educate and help the readers. It's is more of videos, vines, acronyms, hashtags and 140 characters tweet-short and convincing. The Influencer and content marketing scenario in India is on its peak and more and more people are stepping out of the box to deliver the online audience what they want to see and creating a community of micro-celebrities who are flexible with their deliverables.

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LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE IT

LIKHITHA G V¹, SUHA TANZEEM²

ABSTRACT

Loyalty of an employee must be gained through a lot of sincerity which can be achieved through positive interpersonal relationships. To gain an employee's loyalty it takes numerous positive circumstances and innovative forms of enforcement. The loyalty of employees has been a topic of debate for various academics who are interested in either applying it or analyzing the various facets which play a significant role in an organization. The focus has been mainly on the engagement of the employees and what drives them to be committed in the long term. The purpose of this research paper is to analyze the factors such as the pay and benefits, work culture, scope of career and the management style. The study probes into the various factors and its connection to increase or decrease in employee loyalty. There is a myth that loyalty of an employee towards the organization comes only through monetary benefits but the situation has changed and the paper studies the various parameters which are considered in retaining employees.

KEYWORDS: Loyalty, Employee Management, Management style, Work Culture

INTRODUCTION

Loyalty in its true sense can be defined as a strong feeling of allegiance towards an individual or party. A loyal person is an individual who has an obvious quality of being loyal. As a general term, the quality of a loyal person signifies his attachment towards objects, group of people, ideals or any particular cause. Employee's loyalty towards an organization is referred to as organizational loyalty of the employees. The loyalty of an employee can be tested through the person's thoughts and actions. This is a sole identification factor. The debate on employee loyalty has long been discussed by organizational researchers. It is defined as a commitment an employee has towards the organization he works for. The loyalty on the other hand develops due to satisfaction. The satisfaction of an employee is debatable as the employees get satisfaction for different reasons. It is safe to assume that the loyalty of employees towards an organization can conveniently turn into the general acceptance or attitude towards the organization.

In an organization, it is repeated various times by experienced individuals how important employee loyalty towards an organization is. Loyalty of an employee is held very high in the ladder of organizational success. Since they are a significant resource in which the organization invests a lot of time and energy, both of which are of a lot of value. The investment generally can be seen in the form of training, recruiting, rewards, incentives and the most importantly salaries. The investment is made to ensure that the organizational goals are reached. With loyal employees, an organization can aim for efficiency and effectiveness of

completing the tasks. These employees identify themselves with the organization and show a sense of attachment and respect towards the organization.

Organizational loyalty of any kind can be described as a process. The process enhances a sense of allegiance towards the organization by giving rise to certain behaviors which are backed up by certain attitudes. But it is not as simple as it sounds. Today's employee loyalty has become inherently complex. Some twenty to twenty-five years ago it was believed that once you get a job it would be a lifetime commitment and the organization expected them to stay there without any planning and prioritization for the retention of employees mainly because they assumed that it would be a lifetime commitment made by the employees towards the company. The assumption was again fueled because employees were extremely devoted to their organizations. Globalization on the other hand has given employees from around the world a different perspective of loyalty. The aspect that was missing previously with the older generation employees was that they were undervalued their loyalty. This was mainly due to the constant restricting and downsizing that came with the globalization. Nowadays organizations don't expect the employees to be devoted for life and changing jobs for better work environment and monetary benefits have become a very common phenomenon. This has increased the need for loyal employees which can only be achieved through proper planning for retention. Organizational loyalty has become a very hard quality amongst new potential employees to find.

There is growing trend of globalization and liberalization which has increased the competition amongst employees. The problem arises with extremely competitive employees. They are hard to manage but they have the capability of taking the company to greater heights, whereas the average employees are easily manageable. Thus, the importance is given to making timely strategies as well as allocation of resources to motivate and give them satisfaction. The satisfaction ensures that it will ensure the employees do not leave the organization for other promised benefits by the other organizations. It has become more than just higher monetary benefits but implementation of desirable human resource management policies has a positive effect on employee loyalty.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The loyalty of an employee towards an organization has been a topic of extensive research as it is an important factor that leads to the success in achieving goals and objectives. The main focus of this paper will be on analyzing the various factors that influence the loyalty of the employees. The factors may be the pay and benefits, work culture or even the management style. The main aim of the paper is to debunk the myths of employee loyalty that are primarily based on the

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monetary benefits as well as studying the various parameters that ensure there is employee retention in an organization.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Differences in Work Loyalty Based on Gender Role Orientation in Employees in Non-Traditional Fields 2017

According to Setiwati and Zulkaida the factors that affect employee loyalty to the work are

Characteristics of work, Opportunity for another job, Individual characteristics, Organizational treatment to employees. Satisfied employees have a high loyalty to the organization, low job satisfaction encourages employee to low commitment to the organization which affects the organization and decreases job performance, low morale and decreased levels of discipline. The factors that make up organisational loyalty are different for the newly employed and for the ones who have worked for a long time in the organization consider the company to be a part of their life.

The Influence of Employee Loyalty and Work Engagement against the Relationship between Work Ethics and Attitudes towards Organizational Change, Faculty of Economics

Januarti, Indira and Bunyaanudin, Ashari, 2016

Their study states employee loyalty as a belief and acceptance of the goals and values of the organization and profession, a willingness to make honest efforts for the interest of the organization and profession, a desire to maintain membership in the organization and profession.

Factors Influencing the Organizational Loyalty of Employees in Vietnam, Brian June 2014

According to the result the factors affecting the employee loyalty are income, reward fairness, empowerment, and relationship in workplace, promotion, training and working conditions. The researcher also suggests that the organization should build a fair and an identical income system avoiding the difference in the income system. Generally, the employees compare their results in working with others in which income is also one of them therefore unfairness in the income makes the employees unsatisfied and they will not be loyal to the organization.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

Following are the objectives of the research:

- To understand the factors that influence loyalty of employees in the modern world.
- To discredit the assumption that monetary benefits are not the only factor that influences organizational loyalty.

METHODOLOGY

RESPONSE TO THE DATA

The questionnaire was sent out to employees working in companies who have been working for less than or equal to five years. We had fifty respondents who were selected on the random selection basis. The sample size was selected on random basis from the city of Bengaluru.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The research has primary as well as secondary data, the secondary data being references from various scholars who

have studied the subject. The questionnaire was delivered to the respondents through mail and other social networking sites so that the respondents can access it easily. The responses that we received were simplified by Google docs who showed charts for each question. The responses were collected within a time span of ten days.

DATA RESPONSES

Out of the fifty respondents twenty-five respondents were male, twenty were female and the rest were employees who didn't want to specify their gender. The research is quantitative in nature but has qualitative elements to it as the research is focused more on the aspects that determine their loyalty towards organization.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The respondents of the study are employees who have been employed for less than or equal to five years. The five-year criteria were derived because we wanted to figure out what the employees expect in return of something as valuable as loyalty. The group that has responded is a group that has both fresher's and people with basic experience in the organization. This study was mostly focused on getting quantitative answers by asking respondents to fill up questionnaires. The questionnaire was made in the Likert scale format to identify how many the respondents agreed with the statements. The statements were designed to identify the desires or the expectations that the employees have in return of their loyalty towards the organization.

It was made clear in the statement of the problem that the paper focuses on identifying the myths and debunking them as the expectations of the employees have changed. The questionnaire focused on recognizing If monetary benefits hold the number one priority in an employee's list or if it is replaced by various aspects such as incentives, management style, promotion opportunities, allocation of tasks while understanding the interest and using the strengths, rights of workers, employee benefit program, giving individual space or the importance given to recreation programs.

We can interpret from the responses of the individuals that monetary benefits are still a priority but it cannot be used to compensate other aspects which were discussed with them in the questionnaire. A company that is focusing on all the above-mentioned aspects gets an upper hand in maintaining the loyalty of the employees and retention. Most of the employees leave because the companies blatantly ignore the other factors that influence the loyalty by not focusing on improving the management style of the organization or improving the allocation of tasks based on the talent while trying to help the employees in improving or overcoming their weaknesses.

FINDINGS

- One of the major findings in the paper suggests that the employees expect more than just monetary benefits from the companies in return of their loyalty.
- The majority of the respondents believe the managements style in the organization affects their loyalty.
- The employees also believe employee benefit programs can give them insight about how much the organization wants to understand them and help them.

- The majority of the respondents show that recreation activities help them in unwinding and are a must in an organization to get familiar with the co-workers.
- One of the findings suggests that Work culture is of utmost importance in determining the longevity of the career in the organization as the employees should be able to balance the work load and have time to maintain their private lives.
- The respondents also believe that the organization should properly define the rights of the workers as they would feel unsafe in a work environment where the workers don't have well defined rights.
- Even though monetary benefits are important, majority of respondents agree that fair working income is an important aspect to continue working the organization in the long run.
- One of the finding shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement that states that if the organization does not give them the job that suits their likes and interest they may not want to continue working for the organization.

SUGGESTIONS

According to the result, we have identified that factors like management style, work culture, promotion opportunities, fair income, and worker's rights are some of the factors which affect the employee loyalty. Based on the result of the research some of the recommendations to improve the employee loyalty.

The organizations must build a viable income system. The dissemination of pay must be connected to the natures and complexity of the work. The wage must be connected to the financial advancement and living benchmarks. The employees usually compare their level of income with the others; in case of the difference in the income level might create dissatisfaction in the employees and also affects the loyalty of the employee. Therefore, a fair and an identical income system must be followed by the organisation.

The managers of the organization ought to know how to empower the capacities and enthusiasm of the employees. The manager must also know to understand the employee's hearts and also their thoughts. The employee needs to consider the opinions of the employee's and must also share the business information so that they can realize the relationship with achievements of the organization. Hence the employees must feel that they are esteemed and recognized their contribution in the success of the organization. Also, the managers must meet the employees in person and must also post articles on the website of the organization showing their concern towards them. The manager must encourage them by sending them greetings or wished through mail or Face book etc. the managers must try to keep in person relationship with the employees and support them so that they are satisfied with the working conditions. The employees must be recognized and respected by the managers.

The employees must be given the opportunity of promotion because there are chances of them leaving the organization if they do not find any opportunities of development or promotion in their career in their present organization. The

commitments of the employer towards the training, development and promotion motivate the employee's dedication towards the organization. Developing confidence especially among the youthful ones, regarding their promotion chance within the future by effective programs and exercises is an imperative arrangement in building the employee loyalty.

The organization must focus on recreation activities and develop new methods to refresh and entertain the employees. It is necessary for the employees to feel connected to their co-workers. Recreation activities are important as they help in improving the work culture overall.

The organization must develop clear and specific goals and must communicate it to the employees. When the employees realize that their objectives meet the objectives of the organization it will build the employee loyalty.

The organization must build seamless working conditions so that the employees feel secure and keep up their dedication towards the organization. As the working environment is not only related to their convenience but also helps them complete the task better.

CONCLUSION

In the present-day market, the competition is hard any organization that wants to exist, develop and expand needs to be prepared in many aspects like finance, reputation and facilities and most importantly human resource. The main challenge to the organization today is retaining the loyal employees and the loyalty of the employees towards the organization. The organization needs the best management and human resource policies in order to overcome the challenge. The loyal employees will contribute more towards the success of the organization and also reduce significant cost. The human resource policies should be built on the actual situations so that the policies will bring objectivity and feasibility. The research aims on identifying the factors that affect the employee loyalty, the factors are income, reward fairness, empowerment, relationship in the workplace, work conditions and promotion and training. The consequences for the organization are to build a good work environment, healthy competition among the employees, and to reduce the recruitment and training cost of the employees. The employees will also tend to work better than the expectations of the organization.

Based on the results of the research we can conclude that the major of the respondents believe that the management style in the organization and the work culture effect the loyalty utmost. Whereas some of the respondents believe that the fair working income is an important aspect for them to work in the organization for a long run. Certain respondents also believe that the recreation activities, employee benefit programs play a major role. The respondents expect more than just monetary benefits from the organization in return of their loyalty i.e. clear and specified rights of the workers as they could feel unsafe in an organization where there are no well-defined rights for the employees. Thus, we can conclude that not only benefits, increasing income but also the work culture, environment of the organization influences the employee loyalty. An increase in the employee loyalty contributes to the significant shaping of the organizations image.

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A STUDY TO MEASURE EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH, SKILLS, FACILITIES AND BETTERMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANISATION- AN EXPLORATORY STUDY CONDUCTED FOR KKP SPINNING MILL PRIVATE LIMITED

HARSHINI.S

ABSTRACT

In today's world employee is also considered as an important asset of a company. Many MNC'S are figuring out new ways not only to retain the employees but to also make them feel valuable for their contribution in the form of work. Corporate world is so wide and yet they try to frame new strategies and programme to utilise the employees in both efficient and effective manner and to increase the productivity. When it comes to employee's headspace they are affected by health issues, lack of skills to sustain in the corporate world and the lack of amenities in the workspace to work comfortably. So, corporate and huge companies are in the effort of understanding the employee's psychology and what other factors can distract an employee from being less productive. So many companies have already started caring about the employee's mental health as we live in a stressful world and mostly its occurs as an individual is struck in his or her daily routine.

Sometimes internal factors like the colleagues and target achievement can be stressful or due to personal factors like family issues can also influence an individual's headspace. Actually companies caring about their employee can make them work in peace and full concentration which might increase the productivity. This makes them to utilise the human resources very effectively and can also result in the cutting down of extra cost paid to employees.

Productivity is generally measured by comparing the ideal performance and the actual performance. The employee's performance can be comparatively bad due to lack of skills to survive in a business world it can be the lack of hard skills and soft skills like the technical knowledge.

Training or teaching the employees the skills can be done in many ways but choosing them wisely is more important as each skill can be thought better in different ways. Like team building exercises are done mostly like a group activity it cannot be thought through explaining it theoretically. Team building can be explained better with physical activities.

And the right amount of training which makes the employees understand the concepts easily but not too long as the employees can get frustrated. Training should also be provided in such a way that it can be useful and implemented in their work. Training an employee can be expensive but it's useful as it improves the quality of the work given by him or her.

Skills can be soft- skills or hard skills for that matter both have to be given importance according to the nature of the job and the ratio it is required in a specific job that needs to be done.

Most of the jobs need technical knowledge and experiences to do the work, hence on job training is given to the employees but soft skills like communication, problem solving skills must also be thought to the employees. As soft skills are also as equally important to any other skills in today's working scenario.

Sometimes lacking a few skill sets can make an employee feel low about one self or he might not feel that he is not capable and result in not coping up with the company or to his or her peers. This can also be a major reason for low employee retention rate. Hence, skill development is not done for better productivity and for return of investment but also for the improvement of employee retention and to grow an employee as a better individual.

So the measures steps taken by the company can be effective in helping the employee improving his focus on his or her work. Training will wholesomely improve an individual and the company and also the society and the government. Hence companies should definitely invest in their employees for the overall benefits.

BENEFITS OF HEALTHCARE:

- The employee's health care can improve the productivity of the company and the constant health care observations can clearly act like the old saying "prevention is better than the cure".
- Any bad habits like smoking and consumption of alcohol and issues like body weight and lack of exercise or any regular physical activity can lead to serious issues like heart attacks, cholesterol, blood pressure and so on. So by checking and tracking them regularly it will provide clear results of an employee and what should one work on maintain better health and the ways of reducing can also be suggested to the employees. The companies should have a concern of the employee's health in a long-run.
- The companies have to give equal importance to mental health as they give to physical health. In today's scenario as the employee's food and sleep routine is bad and stressful which in fact affect the physical health too.
- Mental health is difficult to understand and is complex as everyone is different from each other. One need not be necessarily sad but also need not be motivated at the same time. An employee's mental health is very important for improving an individual's focus and willpower to work on something.
- Good healthcare policy can increase the employee's focus and commitment towards his job in simple words can

increase the employee's engagement. Employees with the good health are more likely to attain success in their careers.

- Employees nowadays expect to be taken care of by their companies. Most the mental health of the employee depends on their own perceptions or perspectives. Hence an employee must be kept happy by the companies itself.
- These healthcare policies can reduce the problems of employee retention drastically. Hence the company must be careful before choosing the healthcare policies, it must chose in such a way if benefits both the company and the employee.
- Employees with better health are more likely to be adaptable in nature. They don't sit and worry about the changes and obstacles the just work on it. These kinds of employees are mostly recruits easily as they adapt themselves to new technologies and languages and also turn out to be good in conflict managements.
- Employees with good health can improve the work culture with positivity and happiness. Most of the companies with good health care gave a positive feedback on their work culture.
- A good healthcare program can make an employee happy so he might share his opinion on the company this will increase the goodwill of the company and will boost the company in long-term and might as well increase the stock value in the share market.

BENEFITS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT:

- Increases motivation
- Can make employee feel job satisfaction that makes them to work better
- Increases employee engagement
- Better working climate
- The productivity will increase hence the financial turnover will be progressive in nature
- The employee retention will increase as everyone as in all employees love their job
- Skill enhancement make the employee adapt to new technologies easily
- As the training and instructions are given to the employee the chances of error is less.
- The employee will be well versed hence the time and energy is saved and the employee will work within the given duration the overtime working bonus never comes into picture hence the cost spent on those is cut down drastically.
- A skill enhancement also grows an employee as an individual hence the employee will feel valued

BENEFITS OF PROVIDING FACILITIES:

- The companies which create a better work space with all the facilities can increase the productivity of the company.
- The facilities like transport and childcare facility, healthcare insurance, welfare measures, healthy food in

the canteen and refreshing drinks like coffee and tea. Paying employees the dearness allowance, paying extra for the cost of living based on the location of work.

- And the free medical checkups and medical insurance which is paid by the company and work from home can make the employees focus on their work and have a better work life balance.
- These facilities are given based on the factors which can distract the employees from their work, so the logic is once these things are taken care of by company the employee will be under less pressure which will provide him/her a good working condition to work on.
- These facilities can clear the distractions hence the employee might focus more by chance can also infiltrate his or her own ideas.
- When these types of small details are taken care by the company the employee will feel valued and also will be motivated and feels empowered.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

In today's scenario many employee quit their heavily paid jobs or do not work effectively and are not working passionately their headspace is affected by many factors and those can make the employee not work as effectively as he can. Corporate and big companies are finding ways to clear the headspace and increase the focus of employee over his work so that their productivity increases.

1. The spinning mills requires expertise knowledge and skills to operate the machineries
2. Spinning mill has lots of dust and handling of fibres during the process it will cause health issues

Hence the employee's health and skills are to be examines with the facilities given in the KKP spinning mill is sufficient enough and its impact on the productivity of the organisation.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

This research is conducted to understand the factors that affect the employee's headspace which can be health-wise that includes physical and mental health and skill-wise that includes soft skill and hard skill and the facilities provided by the companies.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To understand the importance of employee's health and the effect over his performance
- 2) To understand the importance of employee's skills the effect over his performance
- 3) To analyse how employees and organisation benefits from the healthcare and skill enhancement programmes provided
- 4) To explore the level of job satisfaction on the facilities provided
- 5) To analyse how the workspace has effect on performance of an employee.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:

1. **EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY:** Employee productivity is

the capacity of an employee to work and bring the output in the best efficient use of oneself and the resources available.

2. HEADSPACE: It's a person's or an individual's mindset or the consciousness of the employee.

3. EMPLOYEE: employee is the one appointed by the employer to complete a specific or a particular job as required by the employer.

4. SKILLSET: the particular skill or task that is required to complete the work efficiently can include both hard skills and soft skills.

5. WORKSPACE: The space provided for the employees to work or can be said as work premises where the employer has provided to employee to work

HYPOTHESIS:

H0- There is no relationship between employee's health, skills and amenities by the company with employee's productivity.

H1- There is relationship between employee's health, skills and amenities by the company with employee's productivity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The data is collected through questionnaire. The data will be interpreted in graphs and diagrams. The sample size is 110. The study is exploratory in nature and the survey is used as a method to complete the study.

DATA COLLECTION

- Primary data
- Secondary data

The present study incorporates the collection of both primary and secondary data for an in depth

Investigation.

Primary data

Primary data has been gathered through structured unbiased questionnaire. The questionnaire

Secondary data

Secondary data was gathered from the magazines, Business world, Business Today, journals and online sources.

SAMPLE DESIGN

SAMPLE SIZE: the sample size was 110 employees form KKP SPINNING MILLS PVT.LTD

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The samples are selected based on random sampling technique and was research was conducted based on the primary data collected with questionnaire given to 110 employees.

SAMPLE SELECTION:

The samples are selected based on random sampling technique

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

The research will be conducted by collecting the information

through the questionnaire.

It includes:

The study variables – health, skills, facilities

Questionnaire, magazines, online research papers.

Data collection tools questionnaire

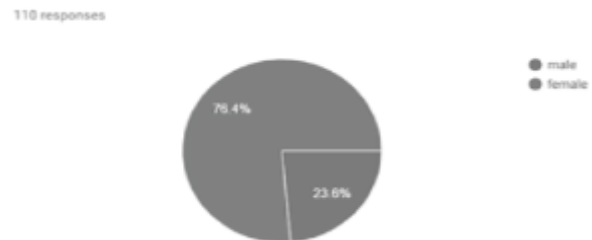
DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE: the application used to perform my research with excel software and it's an exploratory research. The statistical tools are the percentage analysis method and chi square method.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- This study is only based on 100 people
- This study was conducted in only one company
- The answers to questionnaire is according the knowledge of the respondents
- The time consistency was less than 5 months

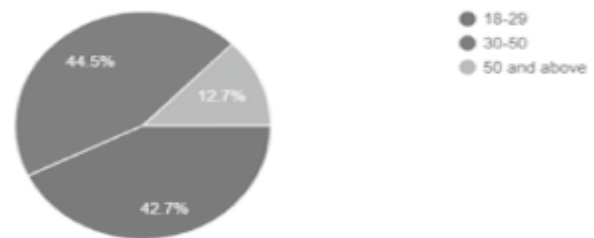
QUESTIONS:

1) GENDER:



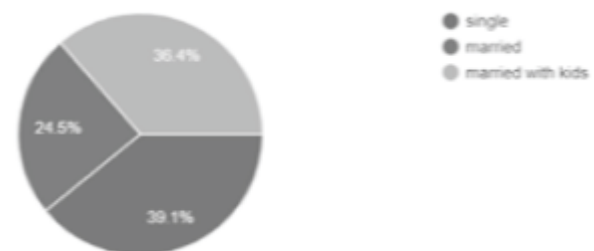
So KKP spinning mill has more female employees which is 76.4% than male employees which is 23.6%.

2. AGE:



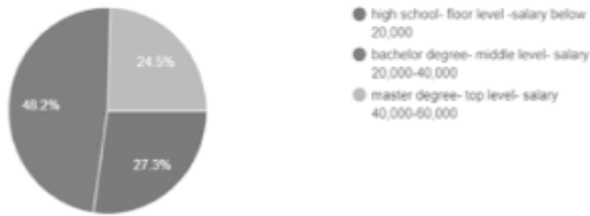
So KKP spinning mill has 44.5% of employee belonging to the age of 30-50 and followed by 42.7% belonging to the age group of 18-29 and 12.7% employee crowd whose age is above than 50.

3. MARTIAL STATUS:



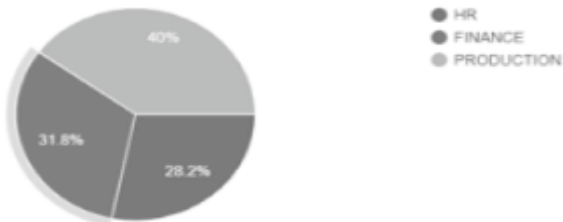
So KKP spinning mill has 39.1% of employees who are unmarried and 36.4% of employees who are married and have kids and 24.5% of employees are married.

4. Educational level and level of hierarchy and level of income



So KKP spinning mill has 48.2% of employees with the qualification of UG degree who works in middle level with 20,000-40,000 Rs salary. 27.3% of employees with high school qualification who are working at the floor level with salary of less than 20,000 Rs. Then 24.5% of employees with master degree who work at the top level with 40,000-60,000 Rs salary.

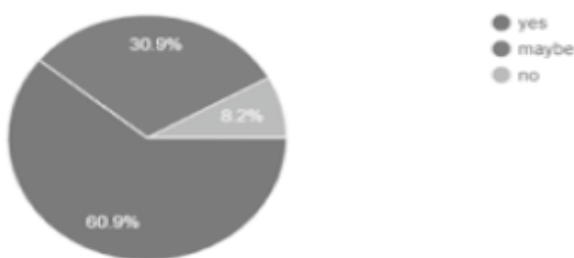
5. Department you belong to



So KKP spinning mill has 40% of employees from production department. Have 31.8% of employees from finance department. Has 28.2% from human resource department.

HEALTH CARE AND PRODUCTIVITY

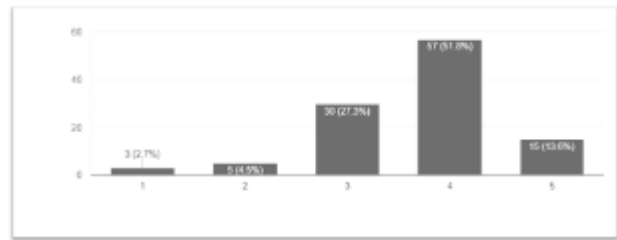
6. Do you feel your company has safe and healthy environment and does it help you work better?



According to 60.9% of employees felt Company has safe and healthy environment and does help work better, 30.9% of employee feels the company maybe has safe environment and helps them works better, 8.2% of employees don't feel the working environment is safe and healthy and does not help them work better.

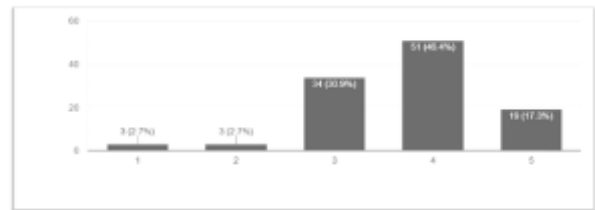
7. Rate the statements:

a. Reasonable amount of work load and paid leave and work travel



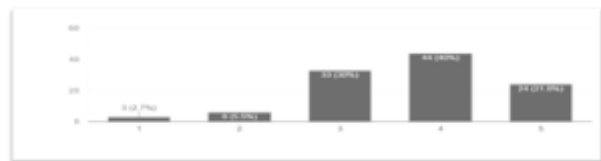
So the KKP spinning mill has 57% of employees agree on the statement. 30% of employee rated neutral on the statement. 15% of employees have agreed on the statement strongly. 5% of employees disagree on the statements. 3% of employees have strongly disagreed with the statement.

b. Clean work space



So the KKP spinning mill has 51% of employees agree on the statement. 34% of employee have neutral opinion about the statement. 19% of employees strongly agree on the statement. 3% of employees disagree with the statement and 3% of employees strongly disagree the statement.

c. Counseling sessions are conducted regularly and are kept confidential



So the KKP spinning mill has 44% of employees who agree on the statement. 33% of employees have a neutral opinion about the statement. 24% of employees who strongly agree on the statement. 6% of employee disagree the statement.

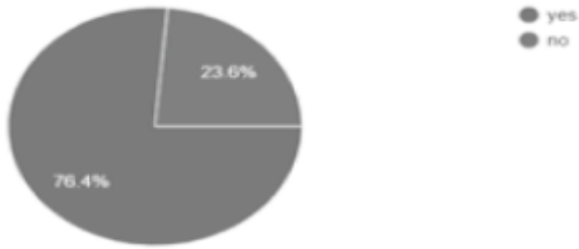
SKILL ENHANCEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

8. Does your company help in skill development in both the soft skill and hard skill



So the KKP spinning mill has 87.3% of employees who the company help in skill development in both soft and hard skills and 12.7% of employees feel the company don't help in skill development in both the soft and hard skills.

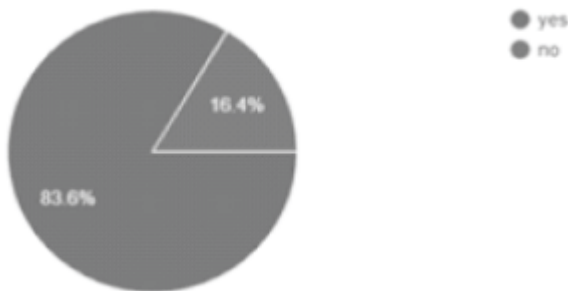
9. Do the skills used have been useful at work?



So the KKP spinning mill has 76.4% of employees do feel that the skills educated are being useful in their work routine and 23.6% of employees feel that the skills are not useful.

COMPANY FACILITIES AND IT'S EFFECTS

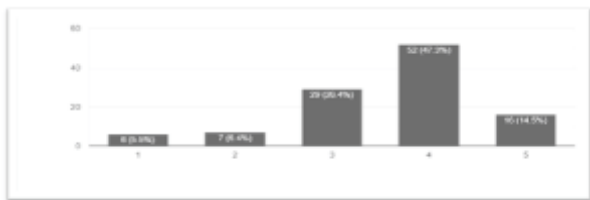
10. Do you feel motivated to come to job because of the amenities provide?



So the KKP spinning mill has 83.6% of employees who feel that the amenities provided motivates the employees to work and 16.4% of employees feel that the amenities provided doesn't motivate the employees to come to work.

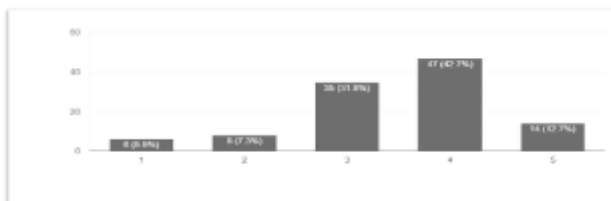
11. Are you satisfied with the amenities provided by the company? rate them

a. Child care is useful and their education expenses are taken care by the company



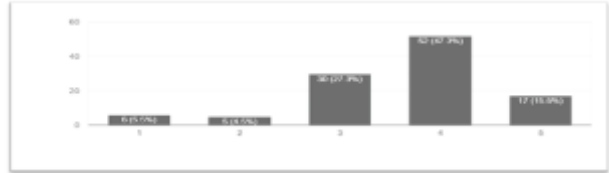
So the KKP spinning mill has 52% of employees agree on the statement.29% of employees has a neutral opinion about it.16% of employees strongly agree on the statement.7% of employees disagree with the statement.6% of employees strongly disagree with the statement.

b. Cafeteria provides healthy food



So the KKP spinning mill has 47% of employee who agree on the statement.35% of employees feel neutral about the statement.14% of employees strongly agree on the statement.8% of employee disagree on the statement.6% of employees strongly disagree on the statement.

c. The Usage of face mask is ensured



So the KKP spinning mill has 52% of employees agreeing on the statement.30% of employees feels neutral about the statement.17% of employees strongly agree on the statement.6% of employees strongly disagree on the statement. 5% of employees disagrees on the statement.

CONCLUSION:

H1- There is relationship between employee's health, skills and amenities by the company with employee's productivity.

As per the responses received there is relationship between employee's health, skills and amenities by the company with employee's productivity. These are the main factors which have direct relationship with other factors like productivity.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF AYUSHMAN BHARAT ON HEALTH INSURANCE SECTOR IN BENGALURU

RAKSHITA .R

ABSTRACT

Insurance is a protective umbrella having wide coverage and numerous benefits. Purchasing a health insurance policy for self and family is significant in light of the fact that recuperative consideration is costly, particularly in the private sector hospitals. Hospitalization can lead to more spending and crash your funds. It will turn out to be even extreme, if the individual, who acquires the cash, is currently in a medical clinic bed. But people are careless and negligent towards insuring themselves and their health which eventually leads to financial crisis at times of disaster. For vulnerable section of society it is even more severe as they suffer from lack of finance.

This study is done at Bangalore to know the awareness of BPL section of society towards the developmental scheme of Ayushman Bharat and its effectiveness, to analyze challenges faced, its impact and to study attitude of people towards health insurance and its importance.

KEY WORDS: Insurance Policy, Health Insurance, Public Spending, Universal Health Coverage (uhc).

INTRODUCTION

Ayushman Bharat is a scheme launched by government of India as recommended by National Health Policy 2017 aims at achieving universal health coverage, with an attempt of providing overall need based health care service. It intends to attempt way breaking mediations to comprehensively address wellbeing and aims at providing millions of people quality healthcare at point of service by eliminating or reducing medical impoverishment. While the government provides assistance to needy the question arises if target group is aware of it and to what extent they utilize benefit provided and are satisfied. Moreover in this era of emerging technology and innovation if they face any problems and other challenges pertaining to scheme can be seen.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. AWARENESS OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN A SOUTH INDIAN POPULATION – A COMMUNITY-BASED STUDY BY B. RESHMI, N. SREEKUMARAN NAIR, K.M. SABU AND B. UNNIKRISHNAN (2007): The research conducted said that respondents were not clear about the benefits and risks of the policies. It even found that few from the middle class and lower middle class are willing to take up health insurance policy rather than spending hue amount at one go. It was also seen that people trust government schemes rather than private company schemes. It was concluded by saying that a scheme should be structured in a way that is beneficial, affordable and accessible.

2. TOWARDS UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE: AN OPERATIONAL MANUAL FOR

STATES IN INDIA BY SUNIL NANDRAJ (2012): It is about achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in our Country, where all citizens should have access to health care benefits, most of the health care facilities at reasonable cost and quality, minimal direct payments to the hospitals and government guaranteed payment services. All health services will be covered in the coverage. In India it is possible to implement this policy just that all the necessary things have to come together to achieve this plan.

3. AYUSHMAN BHARAT- INDIA'S NATIONAL HEALTH PROTECTION MISSION BY DR. DIVYESH MUNDRA (2018): The total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is estimated at 3.9% in 2018-2019. In 2018-2019 The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare received an allocation of Rs.54600 crore. The key advantages of implementing this scheme are: it's purely not-for –profit and conducting awareness about health insurance mainly in the district and sub-district level.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study will help to know if people in Bengaluru are aware about the scheme and main problems faced in implementation and efficiency and how can it be changed in order to provide better service.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Many people of Indian population have not availed health insurance services and are spending out of pocket which is due to lack of awareness of what is insurance or health insurance or can be matter of negligence. The premium payable is comparatively very much higher in health insurance policies provided by private company's which makes it difficult for vulnerable sections of society to afford it. New scheme was rolled out known as Ayushman Bharat by the Central Government which helps to ease financial burden for weaker sections of society. Catering to a large population, effective implementation has been the biggest challenge.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze importance of having health insurance and individual awareness.
2. To analyze challenges and problems faced.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The research design will be exploratory regarding the awareness level and whether people who are regarded as the beneficiaries have faced problems and how it can be rectified. Questionnaire will be prepared for primary source of data to collect information in order to conduct my study. Secondary data from newspaper, government websites, magazines and

journals will also be used for analysis and interpretation.

SOURCES OF DATA:

PRIMARY DATA: Primary data is collected through the preparation of well-structured questionnaire to collect data from Respondents and interaction with them.

SECONDARY DATA: Secondary data was collected by:

- ü Various websites and online data (National Health Portal).
- ü Referring different books and previous project reports in the college library.
- ü Referring various newspaper articles, journals, reports, magazines.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample size

The sample size is 50, from across Bengaluru. The respondents are construction workers, maid, rickshaw drivers and other lower middle class, below poverty line families for Ayushman Bharat. This scheme is rolled out mainly for below poverty level individuals or families hence respondents are also selected from the below poverty level.

Sampling technique

The sampling method is non-probability sampling, "Purposive sampling". This kind of sampling is used when the sample is selected based on the purpose of the study. So only a particular population will be considered in order to conduct my study. Hence only the respondents who are applicable for my research are selected.

Data collection procedure

The survey instrument was administered and ensured respondents fill questionnaires. They were given sufficient time to complete questionnaire. The responses of respondents were recorded on different grade scale like rating, agree or disagree. The filled up information was later analyzed to obtain the required interpretation and findings.

Data Analysis procedure

The data will be tested for the purpose of analysis making use of chi-square analysis and frequencies using the software Jamovi and other Microsoft office application such as Microsoft word, and Microsoft excel.

Data Analysis procedure

The data will be tested for the purpose of analysis making use of chi-square analysis and frequencies using the software Jamovi and other Microsoft office application such as Microsoft word, and Microsoft excel.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The data which has been collected from limited sample size with limited area.
2. It is completely based on the data provided by respondents.
3. Lack of sufficient time forms another limitation for this research.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Table showing Gender of respondents

Gender	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Male	23	46	46
Female	27	54	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: In total 50 respondents were approached for conducting this research. Among them 54% were female, which is 27 and 46% were male.

It was easier to approach females than approaching males. Most of them approached were maids, construction workers, drivers or BBMP workers.

Graph 1: Showing gender of respondents

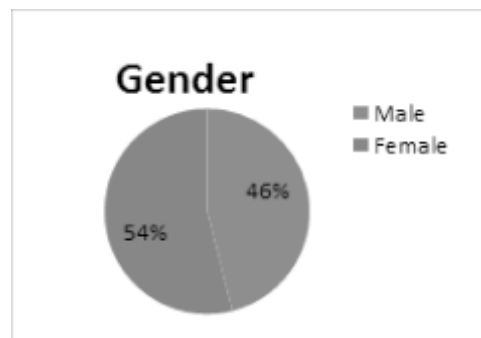


Table 2: Table showing Age of respondents

Age	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
<20	1	2	2
20-40	37	74	76
40-60	12	24	100
60 and above	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The above table shows that, majority of the respondents 74% belong to age group of 20–40 years of age followed by 40–60 years of age being 24%. Only 2% of respondents were in the age group of >20 years of age.

This shows that majority of respondents being middle aged thus the study will help cater to that group of population.

Graph 2: Showing age of respondents

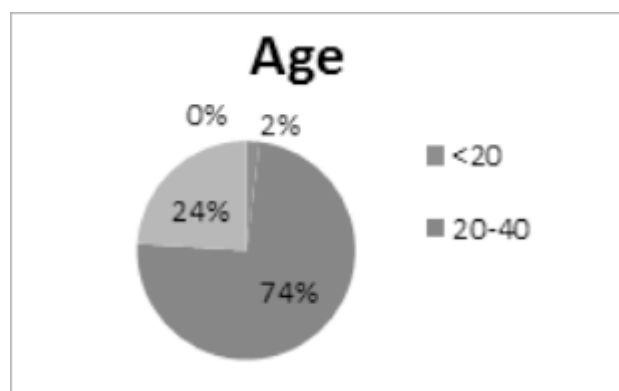


Table 3: Table showing monthly income of respondents

Income	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Rs.2000 – Rs.5000	14	28	28
Rs.5000 – Rs. 8000	6	12	40
Rs.8000 – Rs.10000	14	28	68
Rs.10000 and above	16	32	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents 28% of them have monthly income of Rs.8000 – Rs.10000 whereas only 12% have monthly income of Rs.5000 – Rs. 8000 respectively and 32% of them have income of Rs. 10000 and above.

It shows that level of income affects daily lifestyle. It can also affect the buying patterns, so cost effectiveness is a factor which must be considered to cater to this segment.

Graph 3: Showing age of respondents

Monthly Income level

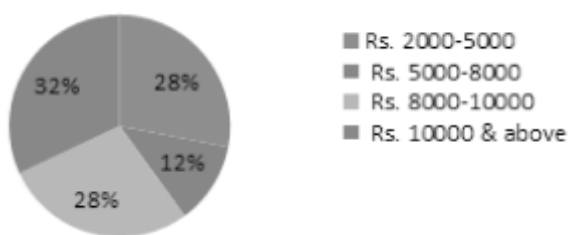


Table 4: Table showing opinion about importance of having health insurance

Opinion	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Strongly agree	23	46	46
Agree	27	54	100
Disagree	0	0	100
Strongly disagree	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents 54% whereas 46% strongly agree that having health insurance is important. None of them disagreed or strongly disagreed on this matter.

It shows that individuals know about associated risk involved with health and are willing to have health insurance.

Graph4: Showing importance of having health insurance

Is it important to have health insurance

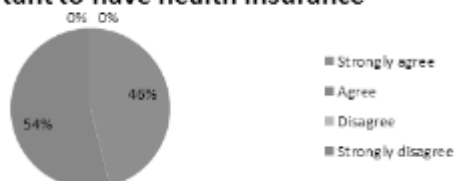


Table 5: Table showing awareness of benefits of the scheme by respondents

Aware	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	27	54	54
No	23	46	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents 54% are aware whereas 46% are not aware about the benefits of Ayushman Bharat scheme.

It shows that individuals lack of knowledge about the scheme, so there must be increase in attempt to increase awareness levels of the people.

Graph 5: Showing awareness of benefits of the scheme by respondents

Aware about benefits of scheme

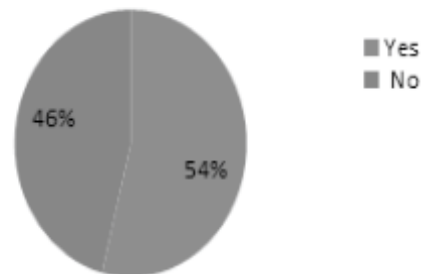


Table 6: Table showing source of awareness of the scheme by respondents

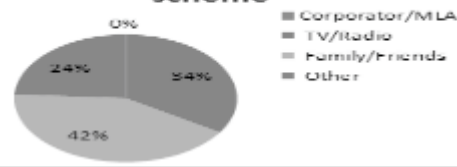
Source	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Corporate/MLA	0	0	0
TV/Radio	17	34	34
Family/Friends	21	42	76
Other	12	24	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents 21% are aware from family or friends whereas merely 12% are aware from other sources such as their workplace or village panchayat. 17% felt TV/Radio to be effective.

It shows that family, friends and peer groups are greatest influencer and fastest source of information.

Graph 6: Showing source of awareness of the scheme by respondents

Source of knowing about the scheme



Choice	Number of Persons	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	13	26	26
No	37	74	100
Total	50	100	

Table 7: Table showing if respondents have availed benefits of the scheme Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents 74% have not availed the benefit whereas merely 26% have availed benefit of the scheme.

This shows that individuals lack of knowledge about benefits the scheme, so there must be increase in attempt to increase

awareness levels of the people so that there is increase in use of benefit.

Graph 7: Showing if respondents have availed benefits of the scheme

Availed benefits of the scheme

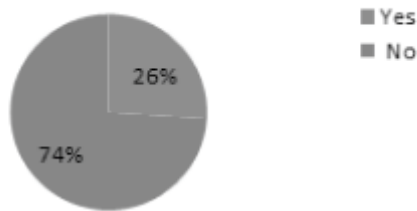


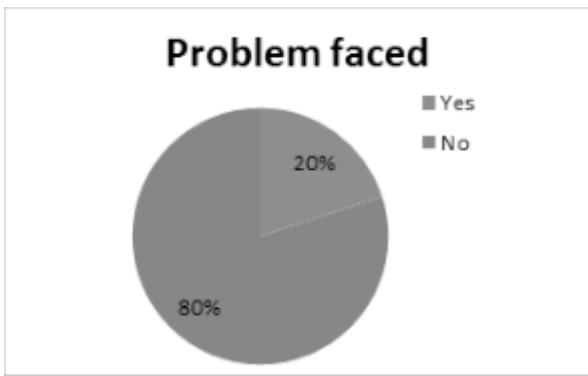
Table 8: Table showing if respondents have faced problems in utilizing the scheme

Choice	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	10	20	20
No	40	80	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents 80% are not facing problem whereas merely 20% are facing problem in utilizing the scheme.

This shows that few individuals due to lack of usage have no problem in utilizing scheme in general but others have few problems faced, which is challenge to the scheme and need to be solved for its effective functioning.

Graph 8: Showing if respondents have faced problems in utilizing the scheme



Graph 9: Table showing responses of those who face problems in utilizing the scheme

Issues faced	Number of responses	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Difficulty in registration	0	0	0
lack of reach to hospitals	25	50	50
Difficulty in technology usage and access	0	0	50
Hospital related issues	0	0	50
No timely availability of service	8	16	66
Communication issues	8	16	82
Other	9	18	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 20% respondents in total who face problems, 50% is due to lack of reach to specialized hospitals on time. 8% face problem in timely availability of service and communication issues. 9% is due other issues such as lack of knowledge or

awareness and hospital related.

This shows that awareness and knowledge imbining is major area of concern after hospitals. The respondents are not aware fully about benefits and options available under the scheme.

Graph 9: Showing responses of problems in utilizing the scheme

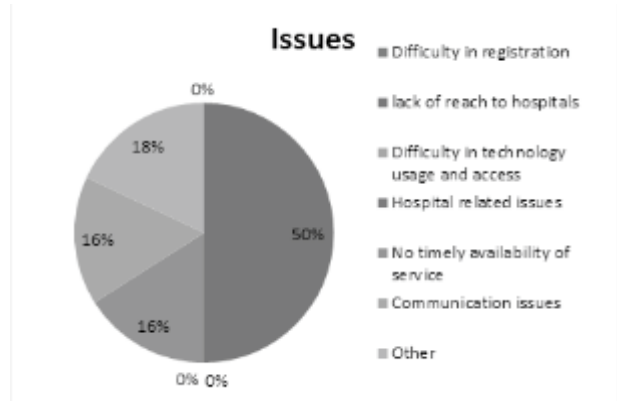


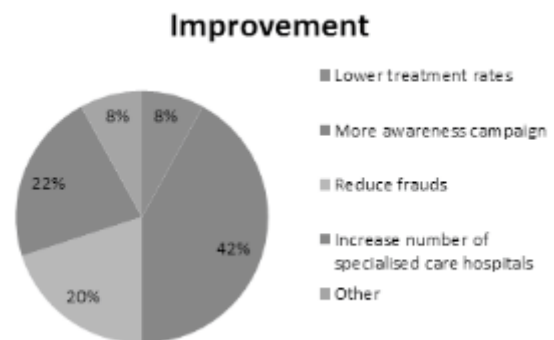
Table 10: Table showing opinion of how scheme can be improved

Improvement areas	Number of people	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Lower treatment rates	4	8	8
More awareness campaign	21	42	50
Reduce frauds	10	20	70
Increase number of specialized care hospitals	11	22	92
Other	4	8	100
Total	50	100	

Interpretation and inference: The table depicts that, out of 100% respondents, 42% feel there should be more of awareness campaigns. 22% feel there should be increase in number of specialized care hospitals whereas only 8% replied other wherein they feel they do not have adequate knowledge of scheme and its use.

This shows that lack of awareness being a key challenge has to be solved for its effective functioning.

Graph 10: Showing opinion of how scheme can be improved



HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significant difference between gender and the awareness level of Central Government scheme Ayushman Bharat benefits.

H1: There is significant difference between gender and the

awareness level of Central Government scheme Ayushman Bharat benefits.

Solution: Table 11: Gender and awareness level of Ayushman Bharat benefits

Contingency Tables

Aware of benefit		Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
No	Observed	15	8	23
	% within row	65.2 %	34.8 %	
	% within column	55.6 %	34.8 %	
	% of total	30.0 %	16.0 %	
Yes	Observed	12	15	27
	% within row	44.4 %	55.6 %	
	% within column	44.4 %	65.2 %	
	% of total	24.0 %	30.0 %	
Total	Observed	27	23	50
	% within row	54.0 %	46.0 %	
	% within column	100.0 %	100.0 %	
	% of total	54.0 %	46.0 %	

On the basis of gender, Male respondents in total are 23 out of which 55.6% of them are aware of the scheme benefits. Female respondents in total are 27, among them only 44.6% of them are aware about benefits. Overall 54% of them are aware about benefits.

χ^2 Tests

	Value	df	P
χ^2	2.16	1	0.142
χ^2 continuity correction	1.40	1	0.236
Likelihood ratio	2.18	1	0.140
Fisher's exact test	2.30		0.166
N	50		

The Chi-square value is 2.16 with a degree of freedom 1. Here the $p=0.142 < 0.05$, the critical value. Hence, we accept the alternative hypothesis and reject null hypothesis. The accepted hypothesis being, there is significant difference between gender and the awareness level of Ayushman Bharat benefits.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Majority of respondents (74%) are of age group 20-40 with differed income levels.
- The importance of having health insurance is agreed upon by people.
- The major source of awareness about scheme is from family, friends and peer group as stated by 42% respondents.
- 54% of them feel that they are aware of benefits of the scheme but only 26% have availed the benefit. Thus more awareness needs to be created to enhance knowledge on benefits.
- 20% of respondents find problem in utilizing scheme, they feel lack of reach to required hospitals being problem area and also awareness about the scheme.

- 42% of them feel the scheme can be improved by increasing awareness drives about the scheme and its benefits in detail to improve right knowledge on the same.
- The awareness and widespread can be increased by Bank assurance, wherein banks promote scheme to their pigmy account holders.
- The local corporate/MLA when setting up free health camp can make people aware about scheme by distribution of pamphlets and ensure all needy people in area are covered.

CONCLUSION

The Scheme of Ayushman Bharat is one of major milestone in health insurance sector in India which helps in gaining universal health coverage. But like any other scenario challenges do exist in effective implementation.

The target group approached for this study, majority of them when approached was not aware of Ayushman Bharat, even concept of health insurance. People approached were paying out of pocket to clear medical bills and no one has even informed them about health insurance policies in the hospitals. Few people who are aware of Ayushman Bharat didn't know that its coverage and benefits and have still paid out of pocket for health care services. Lack of proper knowledge and awareness being biggest challenge, the Government has to take necessary steps to spread the word of health insurance and Ayushman Bharat. The awareness can also be created by literates and youths to help the needy to make use of Ayushman Bharat scheme, in order to improve the quality health care and help building a new India and healthy nation.

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A STUDY ON ISSUES, CHALLENGES, BENEFITS, SOLUTIONS OF MANAGING GLOBAL WORKFORCE AT MSI SERVICE PVT LTD

NOUSHEEN IMRAN

ABSTRACT

In this current business world, each business association leads the business exercises in various nations. Presently such worldwide associations embrace a few techniques to contend in the outside business sectors through individuals. In such manner to oversee such different HR successfully, business association receive and make the strategies and works on as indicated by the way of life and condition. In this paper, we talk about the issue and challenges related with Global Workforce.

It likewise shows the advantages and the solutions of their difficulties. The purpose of this paper is to collect existing writing in regards to the difficulties senior human resource manager face in multinational companies while dealing with a global workforce, just as to find the plans that are utilized inside the field of international human resource management. The systematic literature review revealed several main challenges and strategies and by building on those a framework was created. Managing a global workforce isn't a simple task. MNCs have various sizes of global workforces and the worldwide work forces shifts enormously. The worldwide condition we live in today is quickly changing and advancing coming about among numerous things in associations trying to extend to new areas. At the point when multinational companies extend to new areas, various difficulties can emerge to the multinational companies. Managing a global workforce is not an easy task. To understand the cross-cultural management of different countries around world. MNCs have different sizes of global workforces and the global work forces vary greatly.

That is to say there does not exist one unified type of global workforce, rather each workforce is made up of different combinations of international and local employees. IHRM has been characterized comprehensively as a field that manages the administration of individuals in MNCs.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, Global Workforce, Issues and Challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization remains a hot topic in the business world today as an ever increasing number of organizations extend over the worldwide commercial center. Mechanical points of interest, quick changes and developing markets have all brought about worldwide organizations looking for approaches to utilize their HR to increase an upper hand. Universal human asset the board has created as organizations enter new nations and internationalize their organizations. These organizations must have broad information about the new nations as far as for instance legitimate structure and guidelines, how the work advertise works, what the political and financial framework resembles and comprehend the national culture. With more

organizations extending to new markets the requirement for key human asset the executives is a higher priority than any time in recent memory as organizations look for approaches to increase an upper hand. This thesis is of importance since it investigates the difficulties senior human resource face in worldwide organizations while dealing with a worldwide workforce and the methodologies they use to deal with the issues that emerge in their day by day work.

Each organization, with hardly any exemptions, has a nation of starting point. This is commonly the nation of the originator's nationality and frequently the nation where the company's base camp are found and to which outside or have national auxiliaries report. This is commonly the nation characterizing the association's household advertises and from which it will construct its universal market. Many, however not all, organizations develop by contending first inside a generally household advertise and at that point contending on a worldwide scale. Natural worldwide development happens as firms normally (and generally gradually) grow their market stretch the world over by step by step growing their business sectors, opening backups in different nations, spreading generation and dissemination areas around the globe, etc.

In international joint-venture and coalitions there are two (or more) firms from various nations engaged with a mutually possessed or potentially mutually worked business adventure. The advantage of these worldwide coalitions and joint-venture is a quick development of worldwide assets, at least, crosswise over two nations. In the last mentioned, these joint-ventures will in general incorporate accomplices with integral jobs.

Managing a global workforce isn't a simple task. MNCs have various sizes of global workforces and the worldwide workforce's shifts enormously. In other words there doesn't exist one bound together sort of worldwide workforce, rather every workforce is comprised of various mixes of global and nearby workers. Thusly some exploration has been made into recognizing these various sorts of worldwide workers that will be talked about in no time before proceeding onward to the real difficulties with dealing with the workforce. IHRM has been characterized comprehensively as a field that manages the administration of individuals in MNCs.

The first underlines cross-cultural management: looking at human conduct inside associations from a worldwide point of view. A subsequent methodology created from the similar modern relations and HRM writing and looks to depict, analyze and break down HRM frameworks in different nations. A third methodology tries to concentrate on parts of HRM in global firms. Others affirm this perspective also contending that IHRM may not generally be characterized by these three methodologies yet that this definition still offers a

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decent method to comprehend the immense field of IHRM. We would contend that really expounding with respect to managing a culture is fundamental to completely comprehend cross-cultural management as the reality remains that this field has diverse sub-foci. For example, the field of overseeing culturally diverse correspondences where the fundamental design is to ponder what basically happens when individuals from various societies meet and convey and how social standards influence such interchanges... Since nations have distinctive labor market and unique business laws, this field of concentrate essentially looks at either changed national starting point in the same nation or, as it generally normal, contrasts various countries or districts and one another.

Globalization remains a hot topic in the business world today as an ever increasing number of organizations extend over the worldwide commercial center. Mechanical points of interest, quick changes and developing markets have all brought about worldwide organizations looking for approaches to utilize their HR to increase an upper hand. These organizations must have broad information about the new nations as far as for instance legitimate structure and guidelines, how the work advertise works, what the political and financial framework resembles and comprehend the national culture. With more organizations extending to new markets the requirement for key human asset the executives is a higher priority than any time in recent memory as organizations look for approaches to increase an upper hand. This thesis is of importance since it investigates the difficulties senior human resource face in worldwide organizations while dealing with a worldwide workforce and the methodologies they use to deal with the issues that emerge in their day work.

Each organization, with hardly any exemptions, has a nation of starting point. This is commonly the nation of the originator's nationality and frequently the nation where the company's base camp are found and to which outside or have national auxiliaries report. Many, however not all, organizations develop by contending first inside a generally household advertise and at that point contending on a worldwide scale. Natural worldwide development happens as firms normally (and generally gradually) grow their market stretch the world over by step by step growing their business sectors, opening backups in different nations, spreading generation and dissemination areas around the globe, etc.

In international joint-venture and coalitions there are two firms from various nations engaged with a mutually possessed or potentially mutually worked business adventure. The advantage of these worldwide coalitions and joint-venture is a quick development of worldwide assets, at least, crosswise over two nations. These adventures and partnerships may extend from two firms making a third, recently framed progressively perpetual business (the commonplace global joint dare) to progressively transitory or helpful game plans, such as permitting and sovereignty or task based understandings. In the last mentioned, this joint-venture will in general incorporate accomplices with integral jobs.

Managing a global workforce isn't a simple task. MNCs have various sizes of global workforces and the worldwide workforce's shifts enormously. Thusly some exploration has been made into recognizing these various sorts of worldwide workers that will be talked about in no time before proceeding

onward to the real difficulties with dealing with the workforce. IHRM has been characterized comprehensively as a field that manages the administration of individuals in MNCs.

The first underlines cross-cultural management: looking at human conduct inside associations from a worldwide point of view. Others affirm this perspective also contending that IHRM may not generally be characterized by these three methodologies yet that this definition still offers a decent method to comprehend the immense field of IHRM. We would contend that really expounding with respect to managing a culture is fundamental to completely comprehend cross-cultural management as the reality remains that this field has diverse sub foci.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To understand the various issues faced by HR managers for a global workforce.
- To know how the HR Managers are dealing with the challenges of managing global workforce.
- To know the benefit of global workforce.
- Suggestions to overcome HR issues for global workforce.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- The study is on the issue and challenges related to global workforce
- The study demonstrates the benefits and solutions of these challenges.
- The suggestions are given on the bases of collected data on challenges.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used for the study is descriptive research which includes findings. The research on issues, benefits, challenges, suggestions of managing global workforce in HR department at MSI Services Private Ltd was based on both primary and secondary data. A sample size of 100 HR managers and employees was considered to carry out the research.

PRIMARY DATA: For this study data is collected through structured questionnaires. The questionnaires are filled by the HR managers of the companies. The questions are framed according to the objectives of the study.

SECONDARY DATA: The secondary data is collected by understanding the issues, benefits and solutions of managing global workforce by HR manager in MNCs through online website and research papers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The global environment we live in today is rapidly changing and evolving resulting among many things in organizations seeking to expand to new locations (Lazarova, Mayrhofer & Brewster, 2013; Machado, 2015). When organizations expand to new locations, multiple challenges can arise (Tarique & Schuler, 2010). One of the most important challenges is to successfully manage the human resources. Managing international human resources means essentially that managers must have good knowledge of the national setting they operate to comply with the national rules and

practices (Brewster, Mayrhofer, & Morley, 2004; Lazarova, Mayrhofer & Brewster, 2013 ;). MNCs must know how “to manage their workforces in a global context” (Tarique & Schuler, 2010, p.123). With these global changes and challenges, looking at managing a global workforce in the context of globalization is becoming more important. As explained earlier, a corporation's success is often traced to its ability to apply human resource strategies (Ismail, Omar, & Bidmeshgipour, 2010). Therefore, managing human resources in MNCs throughout the global environment is a key to sustain or gain a competitive advantage.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

- Culture and communication.
- Remuneration and expectation.
- Local Talent.
- High training costs.
- Knowledge and innovation dissemination.

LIMITATION OF STUDY:

- Study is based on the information provided by HR Managers.
- Time was an important limitation for conducting the study.
- The analysis and findings are based on the responses.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY:

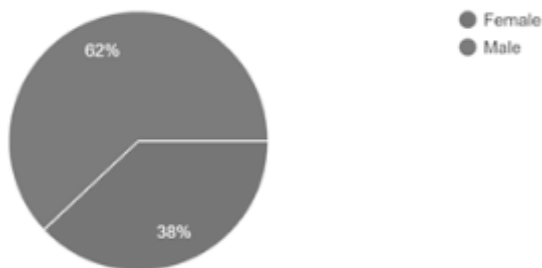
Table no 1: Shows the countries of the respondents:

Country	Percentage
India	60%
U.S	20%
Canada	20%

Interpretation: From the above table it is inferred that majority of respondents are from India that is 60 % and rest of the respondents are from U.S 20% and Canada 20%.

Table 2: Showing the gender of the respondents:

Gender	Percentage
Male	62%
Female	38%



Interpretation: From the above pie chart it is inferred that majority of respondents are from male that is 62% and female 38%.

Chart 3: Showing the education qualification of the respondents:

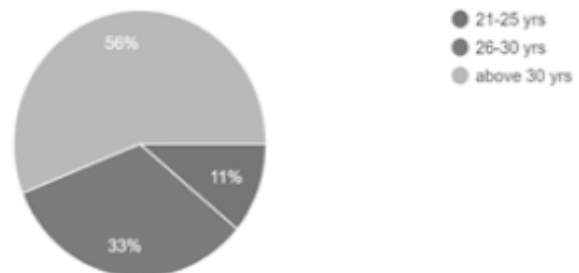
Qualification	Percentage
UG	-
PG	100%



Interpretation: From the above pie chart it is inferred that majority of respondents are qualified as post graduation.

Chart No 4: Showing the age group of the respondents:

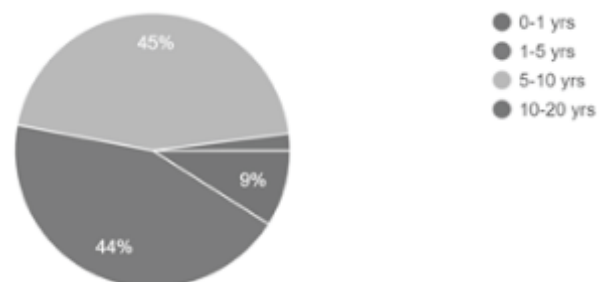
Age	Percentage
21 – 25 yrs	11%
26 – 30 yrs	33%
Above 30 yrs	56%



Interpretation: From the above pie chart it is seen that 11% of the respondents are in the age group of 21-25 yrs, 33% of them are in the age group of 26-30 and the remaining 56% belong to the age group of 30 and above. Therefore it can be inferred as majority of the respondents are from the age group of above 30 yrs that is 56% who are capable enough to manage global work force.

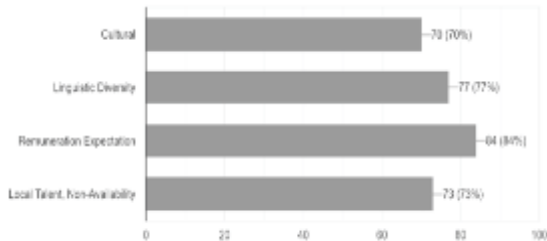
Chart No 5: Showing the experiences of the respondents:

0 - 1 yrs	9%
1 – 5 yrs	44%
5 – 10 yrs	45%
10 – 20 yrs	2%



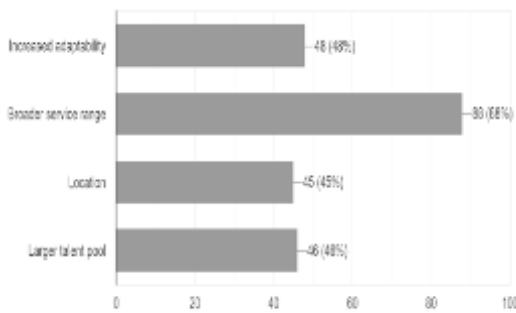
Interpretation: From the above pie chart it is seen that 9% of the respondents work experience of 0-1 yrs, 44% of them are in the work experience of 1-5 yrs, 45% of them are in the work experience of 5-10 yrs, and the remaining 2% of them are in the work experience of 10-20 yrs. Therefore it can be inferred as majority of the respondents work experience of 5-10 yrs that is 45%. According to their work experience they can manage major issues faced in global workforce.

Chart No 6: Representing the major issues faced in global workforce:



Interpretation: From the above pie chart it is seen that 9% of the respondents work experience of 0-1 yrs, 44% of them are in the work experience of 1-5 yrs, 45% of them are in the work experience of 5-10 yrs, and the remaining 2% of them are in the work experience of 10-20 yrs. Therefore it can be inferred as majority of the respondents work experience of 5-10 yrs that is 45%. According to their work experience they can manage major issues faced in global workforce.

Chart No 7: Benefits of global workforce:



Interpretation: From the above pie chart it is seen that 9% of the respondents work experience of 0-1 yrs, 44% of them are in the work experience of 1-5 yrs, 45% of them are in the work experience of 5-10 yrs, and the remaining 2% of them are in the work experience of 10-20 yrs. Therefore it can be inferred as majority of the respondents work experience of 5-10 yrs that is 45%. According to their work experience they can manage major issues faced in global workforce.

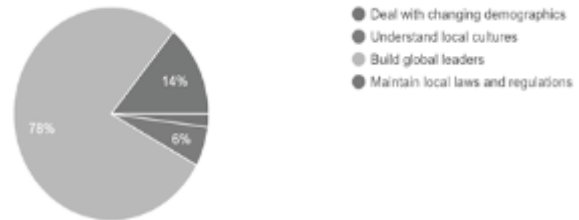
Chart No 8: What are the strategies senior HR Managers use to manage those challenges?



Interpretation: From the above chart we can see the strategies of HR Managers use to manage those challenges so the majority of respondent's response is 61% of leadership development, 13% of compliance with law and regulations,

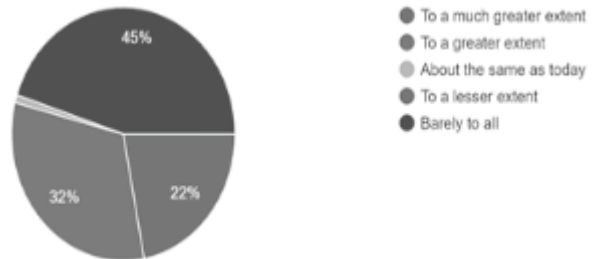
12% of workforce training and development, 7% of management changes and remaining 7% of adapting to innovation. So here the main strategies of HR Managers are leadership development that is 61% to manage the challenges.

Chart No 9: How do you manage Global Work Force?



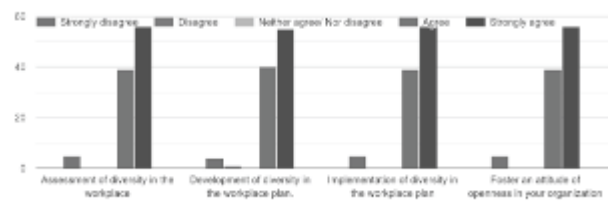
Interpretation: From the above pie chart the majority respondents for managing global workforce is 78% that is build global leaders, 14% is maintain local laws and regulations, 6% is understand local cultures and remaining 2% is dealing with the changing demographics

Chart No 10: Compared to present situation, by 2021 to what extent will employees need to share and curate key insights, as opposed to just share and curate content?



Interpretation: From the above pie chart we can see that by 2021 employees need to share and curate content so the majority respondents 45% that is barely to all, 32% that is to a greater extent, 22% that is to a much greater extent and remaining 1% about the same as today. So the majority of respondents are barely to agree that is 45%.

Chart No 11: Suggestions to overcome HR issues for global workforce.



Interpretation: From the above chart majority of respondents inferred that they strongly agree for assessment, development, implementation of diversity in workplace plan and remaining of them for foster an attitude of openness in organization

FINDINGS

- From this study majority of respondents are from India who are qualified as post graduates and majority of them are male and having work experience of 5-10 yrs.

- Majority of respondents inferred that major issues of global workforce are remuneration expectation.
- Majority of respondents inferred that the main benefit of global workforce is broader service range.
- Majority of respondents inferred that the main strategies of HR managers use to manage challenges is leadership development.
- Majority of respondents inferred that managing global force by building global leaders.
- Majority of respondents give suggestions to overcome HR issues by assessment, development and implementation of diversity in workplace plan and remaining of them for foster an attitude of openness in organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- From the study on issues, challenges, benefits, solutions of managing global workforce where the HR managers should also implement and adapt to the workforce training and development they should train the employee on culture and communication, leadership development and adapting to innovation.
- From the study the employees should adapt management changes, increase adaptability and the companies should significantly progress towards building workforce capabilities for meeting business goal.

CONCLUSION

By doing this research I saw how a HR manager manages a global workforce by implementing some strategies and what are the challenges and issues faced by HR manager while sending the employees to other countries where the employees need to be trained on workforce training and development, understanding the culture and communications, laws and regulations etc. By doing a survey we understood that majority of the employees face the challenges of workforce training and development, management changes and adapting to innovation.

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A STUDY ON CHANGING TRENDS IN PAYMENTS IN INDIA

FEMI ANTONY¹, TIYA BABU²

ABSTRACT

The last decade has seen a rapid growth in the use of the internet for banking in India. The increase is due to the tremendous use of internet, mobile phones and government initiatives like digital India in order to encourage the people to change from a cash economy to cashless economy. Transaction made by consumers at point of sale for services and products without using cash but through internet banking or mobile banking using smart phone or card payment is called as digital payment.

The development of digital payment has a significant and positive impact on the economy as it is convenient, easily transferable and safe to carry than paper currency. Although a majority of people in India has shifted to cashless economy, there are a few who still rely upon cash for transactions. However the use of digital payment mode changes according to the gender, age, profession, income and education which are found to significantly influence the adoption of digital payment in India. The main objective of the study is to find out different modes of digital payments used by the customers in India, the various measures implemented by the government of India for bringing in cashless transactions all over India and the benefits of cashless economy. The study found that, the digital payment system initiatives taken by government of India have resulted in greater acceptance and deeper penetration of cashless payments all over India.

KEYWORDS:Digital Payment, Cashless economy, Internet banking, Mobile banking

INTRODUCTION

Cashless economy is a new motto used by many economies around the globe. It is one of the trending and emerging concepts seen as the best form of money exchange in modern economy. Payment system plays a key role in driving the country's economic and social development. The sudden evolution of a cash economy to cashless economy in India created a major impact on the people of India who is only familiar with cash transactions. The reason which leads to it is the quick rise in the usage of mobile phones and internet in India which gave rise to a digitalized Economy that prefers cashless transactions over cash transactions. Added to it the government initiatives such as digital India acted as a catalyst which leads to rampant growth in use of digital payments. The payments using digital instruments were the payer and the payee both use electronic mode to send and receive money is known as digital payment. Although India is said to be fully digitalized the actual truth is that India is an economy that continuous to driven by the use of cash due to the various myths about cashless transactions such as its safety and fraud prevent common people from using it. The increase in technology and availability of internet in remote areas in

recent years has changed a half of India's population in to adapting cashless economy. India is a developing country so that India remains to use the payments modes that has been already used and thrown by developed countries, but, India after becoming digitalized all over the nation may change to a developed country were only cashless transactions is used.

Recent changes happening in the digital payment system is a sign of this change. People of India are gaining knowledge how to use the digital payment systems, its benefits and frauds that may happen while using it. The common digital payment mode used by more than half of the Indians are banking cards like debit and credit cards which has become popular all over India and people consider it to be safe more than any other payment modes like UPI, Google pay, mobile wallets, digital payment apps, AEPS, mobile banking, USSD etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the various modes of digital payments used by the people in India
2. To study the various measures implemented by the government for changing a cash economy like India to cashless economy
3. To analyze the major benefits of adopting digital payments In India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data. The required data has been extracted from various sources including research journals, magazines, essays on digital payments in India, articles in newspapers and authenticated websites. In order to know about the government initiatives that lead to digitalization in India required an in depth reading of government policies and sites in order to know the steps they have taken to implement it.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jain, P.M (2006) in their article "E-payments and e-banking- An Analysis of Growth Pattern of Cashless transaction System". Taking full advantage of the technology, easy transfers and remittances would ensure that the funds available to banks and financial institutions are used optimally. He has also highlighted the need for e-payments and e-payment modes' Manivannan (2013) in his research paper "Plastic Money a way for cashless PaymentSystem" examined that plastic money i.e. credit card use was measured a luxury and became very essential.

Zandi et al. (2013) studied whether long term shifts to credit cards and debit cards stimulate global economic growth in 56 countries. They found that payments by electronic cards can increase efficiency and boost economic consumption.

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E-payment system are important mechanisms used by individuals and organizations as a secure and convenient way to make payments over the internet and at the same time as a gateway to technological advancements in the world economy (Slozko& Pello, 2015)

Sanghita Roy, Dr. Indrajit Sinha (2014), said that India's e payment system has shown tremendous growth but there is still a lot to do to increase its use. Nevertheless 90 percent of transactions are based on cash. Technology Acceptance Model used for the purpose of study. They found the four factors that contribute to strengthening the E-payment system are innovation, incentive, customer convenience and the legal framework

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is mainly conducted by referring to the secondary data that are available in the form of journals, articles, authorized websites, research papers that focuses on the changing trends in digital payment system in India and its effect on the economy. The secondary data which are published in the year 2019 is considered for this study for getting more reliable findings and to reach in a proper conclusion about the same. The study is based on the digital payment trends happening in India as a whole and no particular segment or place is selected for studying the same. The popular e-payment methods adopted by the people in India like Google pay, UPI, banking cards, mobile wallets, AEPS, USSD are deeply evaluated to reach in a proper conclusion.

ROBLEM STATEMENT

The paper mainly aims to study the penetration of digital payment system in India. It helps to understand the influence behind the customers adopting digital payment over cash transactions in India and to understand the level of awareness and adoption of digital payment system and to give suitable suggestions for enhancing the adoption of digital payment system in India. The effect and influence created by the government policies regarding e-payments on the people are also evaluated in the study. The study cannot be fully reliable as it is based on the secondary data but it seems to be difficult to evaluate the trends in e-payments in India as a whole.

1. PAPER BASED MODE:

Paper based system is the most dominant form of transaction in Indian economy during the past years before the invent of digital payment modes but now also there are people who depend on paper based mode of transaction due to illiteracy and lack of security for the digital mode of payment. These include both direct costs such as cash printing, transporting cost, weeding out solid notes, cheque -printing, postage, clearing and handling costs and indirect cost such as loss of tax, creation of black money, security risk.

- Cash – cash remains the most predominant mode of transaction in the country. The value of banknotes and coins circulation as a percentage of GDP is very high in the country. Adoption of cashless transaction has been an initiative taken by the Indian government which presented a unique platform for adoption of digital payment as an alternative to cash for Indian economy.

- Cheque – the cheque was the only alternative for cash during past years. The payment initiatives taken by the government promoted in greater acceptance of non-cash payment modes. Although it is said that India has been fully digitalized cheques are now also used widely by the people.

2. ELECTRONIC PAYMENT MODE

- Cards- card payment includes payments done using credit cards, debit cards or prepaid cards. Card payments can be made directly or remotely.
- Mobile payment - mobile payment services are operated using a mobile device. Instead of paying with cash, cheque or credit cards. a wide range of mobile payments apps are available in India such as Google pay, paytm ,phonepe, mobikwik , amazon pay are some of the most used mobile payment apps in India.
- AEPS - The Adhaar enabled payment system uses the 12-digital unique Adhaar identification number to allow bank to bank transactions at PoS. AEPS services include balance enquiry, cash withdrawal, cash deposit and Adhaar to Adhaar fund transfers.
- USSD – unstructured supplementary service data based mobile banking. It is used to send text between a mobile phone and an application program in the network. Applications may include prepaid roaming or mobile chatting,
- UPI – the united payments interface is a smart phone application which allows users to transfer money between bank accounts. The interface is regulated by the reserve bank of India (RBI), India's central bank. Merges multiple banking features, ensures seamless fund routing and merchant payments. It facilitates P2P fund transfers.
- Internet banking – internet banking is one of the first technology started at the initial stages of the digital payment system in India. All commercial banks in India have launched payment banks In India and have their own internet banking portal. ICICI banks, state bank of India, HDFC bank, kotak Mahindra bank, DBS bank. Axis bank, DBS bank is some of the banks which have the best internet banking portal in India.

DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN INDIA

- The total transaction value of digital payments system was around USD 65000M as of march 2019 and expected to increase by 20% for the next few years
- Swiping of debit card at point of sales has increased by 27% and swiping of credit card grew by 22% as on march 2019 as compared to corresponding period last year. Whereas ATM withdrawal increased by merely 15% according to RBI data.
- More than 566 million people used internet during 2019 and expected to reach 627 approximately in 2020. Digital adoption mostly propelled by rural India which registered a growth 25%.
- The government is considering the mandatory setting up of the QR code based payment system at all shops in India
- The number of people who uses digital payment systems

at least once in a month grows to 100 million.

BENEFITS OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS TO CONSUMERS

- Cost savings through increased efficiency and speed
- Transparency and security by increasing accountability and tracking, reducing corruption and theft as a result.
- Financial inclusion by advancing access to a range of financial services, including savings accounts and insurance products
- Less percentage of corruption
- Black money is reduced
- No robbery due to the absence of currency notes.

THE POPULAR DIGITAL PAYMENT APPS USED IN INDIA

Although the use of bank cards were popular after the introduction of digital payment system in India the growing number of mobile usage and mobile payment apps changed the usage trends during the year 2019. Here are the best payment apps used in India during the year of study.

PAYTM – PAYTM is an Indian e-commerce payment system and financial technology company based out of Noida, India. Paytm is available in 11 Indian languages and offers online use-cases like mobile recharges, utility payments, travel, movies, and events bookings as well as I-store payments at grocery stores, fruits and vegetable shops with paytm QR code. 350 MILLION users are there for paytm in India and transactions over 1.5 billion is happening using paytm as per 2019 data.

GOOGLE PAY – GOOGLE PAY is a digital wallet platform and online payment system developed by Google to power in-app and tap-to-pay purchases on mobile devices, enabling users to make payments with android phones, tablets or watches. Initially it was known as android pay but in 2018 it was named as Google pay and it nowadays gaining more preference among the consumers due to its easiness to use and double security procedure. There are 25 million users for Google pay in India and 860 million transactions are happened a year using Google pay.

MOBIKWIK – MOBIKWIK is a mobile phone based payment system and digital wallet

.customers adds money to an online wallet that can be used for payments. There are 107 million uses this payment app and 3 billion transactions are happening a year using mobikwik.

PHONEPE –you can do everything through this app, from UPI payments to paying through the phonepe e- wallet, from QR code payment to paying through your debit and credit cards. 118 million people are using the same and 110 million transactions are happening a year.

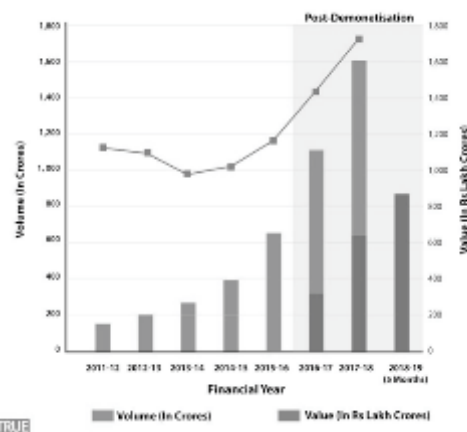
Table 1: User data of the various digital apps used in India and the modes of payment as per 2019.

The table shows that the more number of people in India are choosing to do their online transactions through digital apps like paytm, Gpay, mobikwik and phonepe due to the increased use of mobile phones and internet.

	PAYTM	GPAY	MOBIKWIK	PHONE PE
USER BASE	350 MILLION	25 MILLION	107 MILLION	118 MILLION
MODES OF PAYMENT	UPI, WALLET, PAYMENT BANK	UPI	WALLET, UPI	WALLET, UPI
WHY ALL YOU CAN DO WITH IT	UPI PAYMENTS, MOBILE, DTH, FLIGHT, TRAIN, MOVIE TICKETS	UPI PAYMENTS, DTH, FLIGHT, MOVIE TICKET	UPI PAYMENTS, DTH, MOBILE, ELECTRICITY, GAS, INSURANCE	UPI PAYMENTS, WALLET, MOBILE, ELECTRICITY, WATER, INSURANCE
NUMBER OF OFFLINE MERCHANTS TRANSACTION	OVER 1.5 BILLION TRANSACTION IN A QUARTER	860 MILLION TRANSACTION SIN 2017-2019	\$3BILLION GOES TRANSACTION VALUE IN FY 2017-2019	\$110 MILLION TRANSACTION VALUE IN AUGUST

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN DIGITALIZING INDIA

The digital India campaign launched by the government of India took initiative for providing high-speed internet networks in rural areas and providing digital literacy all over India in order to completely avoid the concept of cash transactions and to make people adopt the plastic money in order to make the payment transactions, more easy, convenient and secure. Demonetization policy adopted by the government in 2016 also paved way for the people of India to turn from a cash economy to cashless economy. The government initiative to digitalize India was not wholly accepted by the people of India but after 1 year people also found it convenient and secure which increased the preference of plastic money over currency notes.



Demonetization has given a significant increase in the digital payments as seen in the graph above.

In the financial year 2016-17 were the decision of demonetization was announced and the same year noted the growth of around 70% in the number of digital payments (volume) as compared to the previous year.

- If growth is seen from the perspective of a year before and after demonetisation, the number of digital payments (volume) due to demonetisation will increase by 147 per cent, taking the total digital payments by value to the whopping Rs. 1684 lakh crores in 2017-18
- The total volume of digital payments in the month period 2018 -2019 has already reached more than half of the total amount of digital payments over the entire year 2017-2018

FUTURE OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN INDIA

According to the changing trends in digital payments Harshil Mathur, co-founder and CEO of payments solutions says that the fiscal year 2020 will witness the death of the digital wallet and non-cash transactions are likely to overtake cash transactions in India by 2023.

He also predicts that by 2020,40 percent of digital payment transactions in the country will be driven by businesses and consumers in tier-II And tier-III cities and 50 percent of internet users will be using digital payment.

FINDINGS

1. The payment system initiatives taken by the Government have resulted in greater acceptance and deeper penetration of non-cash payment modes.
2. Ever-improving technology and telecommunication facilities have given fillip to alternative electronic payment system
3. Cheque as a mode of payment has lost its relevance and will remain at least in the medium term.
4. Government's initiatives such as the introduction of GST, demonetization is likely to widen the tax net and enlarge the formal economy
5. Digital payments reduced black money, fraud and robbery in the country

SUGGESTIONS

The following measures are recommended for smooth implementation of cash less system India:

1. Government needs to bring clarity and efficiency to the e-payment system, government and RBI policies to promote cashless transaction by licensing payment banks and encouraging mobile wallets
2. Measures to discourage use of cash, by introducing charges on withdrawal of money beyond a limit.
3. A financial literacy campaign should be conducted by government time to time to make population aware of benefits of electronic payments
4. Women should be trained through programs to speed up the acceptance of digital payments. Financial literacy will bring equality for women. This will bring about a digital and social revolution.
5. In schools also basic banking skills may be imparted

CONCLUSIONS

The initiative taken by the government like digital India and policy like demonetization has presented a unique platform for adopting digital payment, as an alternative to cash payments for Indian consumers. Cashless economy will help in curbing black money, abolishes fake currency, reduce cash related robbery and helps in economic growth of the country. The major challenges of using digital payment are cyber frauds, digital illiteracy, attitude of people, lack of transparency and efficiency in digital payment system. The study shows that the decision to adopt a cashless economy is going in a right direction and it helps in growth and development of economy in India.

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A STUDY ON EFFECTIVITY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AT MINDLOGICX INFRATEC LTD

MONISHA. C

ABSTRACT

Corporate governance refers to the set of systems, principles and processes by which a company's governed, it is viewed as a moral duty. It involves promoting the compliance of law in letter and spirit and demonstrating ethical conduct. The relationship between corporate governance and financial performance has caught wide attention of researchers in the last decade. In this paper, an attempt has been exercised to investigate the impact of corporate governance on corporate financial performance in an Indian context. By using causal comparative research design. Statistical technique have been performed using secondary data over a period of five years from FY 2014-2019. This research offers imminent guidelines to the policy and decision makers in any type of firms to take good decision to set their firms hierarchy system.

Key words: Corporate governance, Indian Context, Comparative research design and moral duty

INTRODUCTION

The world has seen many corporate scams and scandals till date which has hampered the trust and faith of stakeholders on the governance and controlling mechanism of large organizations. Some of Indian MNCs like 'Satyam' also have made the investors feel distressful over the depiction of true and fair view of large corporate which ended up into a scam and landed nowhere. Companies being the artificial persons cannot do or perform things or activities on their own. For lifting the corporate veil, the first authorized and responsible person is the board of directors. Board of directors (BOD) of any company can be seen as a very vital element for the mechanism and controlling of corporate activities. The BOD consists of two categories of persons i.e., outside and inside directors. Directors who are not employees of the corporation (outside or independent directors) are considered by some analysts and many institutional investors to be the crucial corporate governance contrivance for monitoring managers (Bhagat & Bolton, 2008).

The corporate governance has given a big space and norms regarding board of directors. Regulatory bodies around the world have given a special attention and importance to the board of directors' aspects. The company can run their business at profit even without inculcating codes of conduct of corporate governance in their business. But to run a company

Which involves various stakeholders, high standards of corporate governance mechanism is required on which the stakeholders can trust upon. Many reforms have been taken place to formulate a standard corporate governance structure from time to time and as and when need arises and the check on corporate scams can be seen as they have minimized. But the public companies are very large structured artificial

bodies which involve various small and big complex activities which need to be governed.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The research carried by Biruk Ayalew Wondem, Gurdip Singh Batra, Debre Markos University, 2019. Which pointed to examine the impact of corporate governance practice on financial performance by using panel regression approach with data sources from 24 share companies for five years where there was no significant but negative association with ROA (return on asset) as well as ROE (return on equity) it is found that corporate governance practice of Ethiopian share companies are not going on the way what it should be line with the changing landscape of corporate business environment for the reason that board of directors elected and working in companies lack true independence and the required skilled knowledge.

The research carried by Pitambar Lamichhane, Nepal. States that he aimed at analyzing the factor that affected corporate governance and influence on financial performance of Nepalese firms for the period of fiscal year 2009/10 to 2015/16 using descriptive and casual comparative research design, the study reveals that profit margin and ROA (return on asset) of Nepalese firm are positively related with age, market to book ratio have strong explaining power of financial performance of Nepalese firms.

The research carried by Javel Ahmed Jamali (schhol of business administration) Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Pakistan, 2016. Directed through their research to understand the impact of corporate governance on financial performance of listed companies on Karachi Stock Exchange which was objected to measure the financial performance and corporate governance of listed KSE companies, the study revealed that board size, audit committee and profit margin, return on equity had a positive relationship.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There is no system of governance can fully protect a company. Company has their own distinctive structure and characteristics with the globally complex business environment. It is almost impossible to confirm a standard set of guidelines for the company. A company required to perform strict review of its corporate governance practice from time to time to minimize the risk its financial performance too. A good corporate governance framework will reduce

the agency problem and attract many investors to invest into the company and company's financial performance is important because it will be used for decision making purposes by the investors, shareholders, suppliers, customers and the company itself.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Scope of the study is restricted only to MindlogicxInfratech Ltd, Bangalore. The study will help to know about the analysis of Corporate Governance on financial performance of the organization and examine the significance of Corporate Governance. As the scandals are increasing day by day there is an emergence of indulging Corporate Governance to the greater extent.

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the concept of Corporate Governance.
2. To examine the impact of Corporate Governance on financial performance in MindlogicxInfratech Ltd
3. To understand the components and committees of Corporate Governance

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study is subject to certain limitations.

1. Market-based measures of financial performance have not been considered in this study.
2. The outcomes are limited only to Mindlogicx, it cannot be generalised to other companies.
3. Lack of access to key information's.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Executive compensation:

Compensation is total payments in the form of salary, bonuses, and stock options for services provided by corporate managers

Financial performance:

A measure of how well a company can utilize assets from its primary activity of a business and yield profits for investors; it is a measure of a company's effectiveness.

Governance index:

The G-Index (GI) is the total of one point for the existence or the absence of each provision.

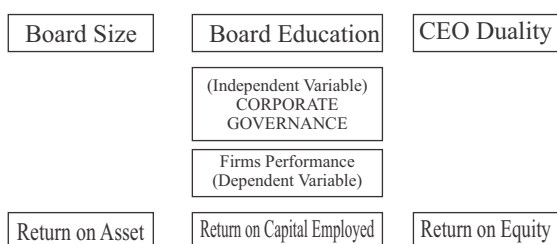
Market value of equity:

The total dollar market value of all of a firm's outstanding shares, common and preferred shares; it is synonym for market capitalization.

Ownership structure:

Ownership structure is one of the most important corporate governance mechanisms, which includes level of equity, nature of equity, and the check- and-balance of the shareholding structure.

Theoretical Framework



The company ratings are done on the basis of board size, composition and education, thus rating of the company is considered to be the independent variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: Stronger corporate governance will not increase financial performance in the emerging markets over time.

H1: Stronger corporate governance will increase financial performance in the emerging market over time.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The research design is a descriptive design. To study the affectivity of corporate governance on financial performance in private organization and impact of corporate governance on financial behavior of the organization.

DATA COLLECTION:

The study incorporates the collection of secondary data only for the research purpose.

SECONDARY DATA:

Secondary data is collected by:

- Various websites and online data.
- Referring different books and previous project reports in the college library.
- Annual reports, operational statistics, brochures and magazines of the company.
- Referring various articles, journals, reports, magazines.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: Stronger corporate governance will not increase financial performance in the emerging markets over time.

H1: Stronger corporate governance will increase financial performance in the emerging market over time.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Table 1: Showing the Return on Asset percentage of Mindlogicx for the year 2014/15 to 2018-19

Return on Asset:

$$= \text{Net Income} / \text{Average of Assets}$$

Year	Return On Assets
2014-15	7.7%
2015-16	0.3%
2016-17	3.8%
2017-18	7.3%
2018-19	0.0019%

From TABLE-1, we observe that there is a depreciation in the percentage because of expenses incurred on maintenance.

Table 2: Showing the Return on Equity percentage of Mindlogicx for the year 2014/15 to 2018/19

Return on Equity:

$$= \text{Net Income} / \text{Average Shareholders' Equity}$$

Year	Return on Equity
2014-15	50%
2015-16	1.1%
2016-17	8.2%
2017-18	15.4%
2018-19	0.043%

From table-2, we observe that there are variations where it is declining year by year because of reduction in share capital.

Table 3: Showing the Return on Capital employed percentage of Mindlogicx for the year 2014/15 to 2018/19

Return on Capital Employed:

=Operational profit (Net Profit) / Total Equity + Non- Current Liability

Year	Return on Capital Employed
2014-15	11.66%
2015-16	0.56%
2016-17	6.01%
2017-18	12.48%
2018-19	0.03%

From TABLE-3, we observe that there is appreciation and depreciation in the values percentage because addition & reduction in share capital, borrowings, provisions and expenses incurred on maintenance.

Table 4: Showing the Company Ratings for its Corporate Governance (Board Size, CEO Duality, Board Education)

Ratings of the Organization:

Year	Ratings
2014-15	7%
2015-16	7%
2016-17	7.5%
2017-18	8%
2018-19	7%

From TABLE-4, we observe that there is increase and decrease in company ratings because of working structure of the organization.

Table 5: Showing the Descriptive Statistics

Particulars	ROA(%)	ROE(%)	ROCE(%)	Ratings(%)
Mean	3.82%	15%	6.15%	73%
Median	3.80%	8%	6.01%	70%
Std.Dev	0.0367	0.205	0.058	5.2%
Observation	5	5	5	5

From TABLE-5, we observe that there slight variations between ROA, ROE & ROCE which should have appreciations in future. This highlights the companies working structure returns. Ratings also highlights the need to improve the corporate governance structure of MindlogicxInfratech Ltd as to achieve higher governance

ratings.

Table 6: Showing the relationship between Dependent & Independent variables

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables	R
Board Size	ROA	0.260
CEO Duality	ROE	0.176
Board Education	ROCE	0.335

*Significant at 0.5% level of Significance

Findings & Conclusions

TABLE-6 is perfectly correlated and we make the following findings and conclusion from observation of data given in TABLE-6:

- All R value are less than 0.05. Thus, Government rating has significant impact on financial performance of the organization.
- It can also be inferred from statistical results that rating of the company has a significant positive impact on its financial performance

Thus on the basis of these results, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

Recommendation

We find that corporate governance and corporate financial performance are correlated and rating of company has significant positive impact on its financial performance. This research finding may support decision of company to improve its governance structure. The company should strive to improve its performance along indicators of good governance.

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AN ANALYSIS OF CLOUD ACCOUNTING, CONDUCTED AT MINDLOGICX INFRATEC LTD, BENGALURU

ISWERYA N. S

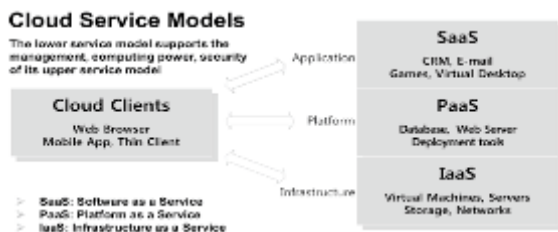
ABSTRACT

Accounting within the twenty first century cannot be imaginary without the support provided by information technology. The innovative cloud computing development has tested its worth not exclusively within the IT industry, however within the accounting field. Thus, a replacement conception has emerged cloud accounting is that the next massive factor that's promising to reshape the accounting operate. By exploitation this service-based model, a company are ready to access its financial information over the internet, through an online browser. The accounting and business owner or other business partners will collaborate in an exceedingly paperless atmosphere and share financial information regardless of their physical location. The purpose of this qualitative paper is to review the foremost vital options of the cloud accounting, as a convenient suggests boosting performance for each the accounting profession and also the business itself. Data would be collected through personal participation and observation and secondary data would be collected through review of literature, newspaper and sources from internet.

Key words: Cloud, Accounting, Innovation, Information technology.

INTRODUCTION

Cloud accounting software is same like traditional or self-installed accounting software, only the cloud accounting software is hosted on the remote server. Due to this the business can access the accounting details ever ware from the world. It is related to (Software as Service) business model. In cloud accounting the users use the cloud accounting software through internet and it is inter linked with cloud accounting application providers. In the cloud computing all the resources are arranged together in the cloud storage center, where users can enjoy unlimited resources and computing power as long as they utilize a terminal to append the web. The idea of 'cloud accounting' was first advanced by Ping and Xuefeng (2011). Cloud accounting has been characterized by them as the use of distributed computing in web to construct a virtual accounting data framework, i.e.; distributed computing in addition to bookkeeping rises to cloud bookkeeping. All cloud administrations are given "as a help" and are offered in three structures SaaS,



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A literature review is a basic discussion & summary of past works that are of 'general' or 'specific' reference to particular areas. An extensive relevant literature review of research journals & articles has been carried out on impact of cloud accounting on business economy to obtain conceptual knowledge.

TahminaKhanom – "Cloud Accounting: A Theoretical Overview" - This paper has been made trying to give a hypothetical outline of cloud accounting covering its awareness, benefits, shortfalls, correlation with the traditional one and some other significant approaches that may shape the accounting business in the coming years

Eva Esther Shalin Ebenezer-"Bookkeeping in the Cloud: How Cloud Computing Can Transform Businesses (The Ghanaian Perspective)"- The paper tries to recognize whether cloud accounting can likewise be applied for accounting purposes, decide how it can help accounting and the related beneficial outcomes cloud accounting can have on organizations. The paper utilizes a Ghanaian setting and concludes with suggestions that can be applied globally.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Cloud accounting has greater impact on the business. Which is lacking due to various reasons where one of the drawbacks is security issues, data store, and cost? In order to overcome the drawback to issue like security issues, cost. This study is undertaken to analysis an evaluate the impact of technology on cloud accounting.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the concept of cloud accounting.
2. To examine the cost effectiveness of cloud technology.
3. To know the impact of cloud accounting technology in Mindlogicx Infratech LTD, Bangalore.
4. To examine the security measures pertaining to cloud accounting.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Scope of the study is restricted only to Mindlogicx Infratech LTD, Bangalore. This study will help to know about the analysis of cloud accounting conducted at Bangalore. The new cloud accounting software has brought about changes in many business flied. The research aims to study, analyze and evaluate the analysis of cloud accounting conducted at Mindlogicx Infratech LTD, Bangalore. It is an empirical and descriptive nature of research.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The number of sample considered was not appropriate to ensure the exact result and considering as a whole.
- The possibility of biased response from employees due to peer pressure.
- Time and cost constrain for collection data
- Technology dependence might pose a serious threat at times.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study fall under empirical research category as detailed opinions of the individuals has been obtained. The paper is based on primary data followed by secondary data for the analysis of organization awareness about cloud accounting which was widely distributed among people in Google form. For the study the sample size was targeted for 50 respondents and 50 responded data collected from Mindlogicx Infratech LTD, Bangalore employees. The secondary data was basically collected from MHRD websites, blogs and other reviews.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data analysis was performed on the responses given by 50 respondents from employees of the Mindlogicx Infratech LTD, Bangalore.

Table 1:- Table showing gender of respondents.

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)	Cumulative percentage
Male	17	34	34
Female	33	66	100
Total	50	100	

Graph 1:- Showing gender of respondents.



Interpretation: - According to the survey done among 50 employees, 33 respondents and 66% of the female and rest i.e. 17 and 34% was male category.

Table 2:- Table showing awareness of cloud accounting of respondents

Awareness of cloud accounting	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)	Cumulative percentage
Yes	34	68	68
No	16	32	100
Total	50	100	

Graph 2:-Showing awareness of cloud accounting of respondents



Interpretation: - As per the above table 68% of the correspondents are aware about the concept of cloud accounting and 32% are not aware about cloud accounting.

Table 3:- Table showing cloud accounting is cost effective.

Cloud accounting is cost effective	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)	Cumulative percentage
Yes	38	76	76
No	12	24	100
Total	50	100	

Graph 3:- Showing cloud accounting is cost effective.



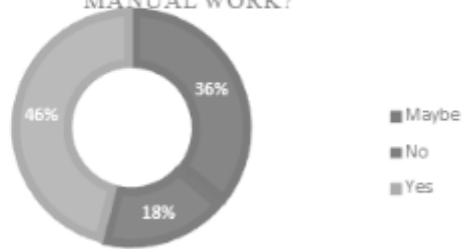
Interpretation: - Above chart reveals that 24% of them think cloud accounting is not cost effective and 76% they think cloud accounting is cost effective.

Table 4: Table showing implementation of cloud accounting in the organization help reduction of manual work.

Implementation of cloud accounting in the organization helps reduction of manual work.	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)	Cumulative percentage
Maybe	18	36	36
No	9	18	54
Yes	23	46	100
Total	50	100	

Graph 4: Showing implementation of cloud accounting in the organization help reduction of manual work.

DO YOU THINK IMPLEMENTATION OF CLOUD ACCOUNTING IN THE ORGANISATION HELP REDUCTION OF MANUAL WORK?



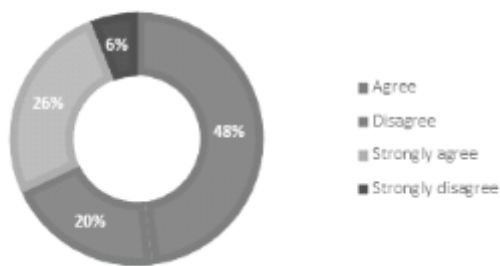
Interpretation:-Above chart shows that only 36% of the population (employees) think implementation of cloud accounting in the organization may be reduce the manual work and 18% respondents no reduction manual work. There 46% employees think it help reduction of manual work.

Table 5: Table showing data stored in cloud accounting is secured.

Data stored in cloud accounting is secured	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)	Cumulative percentage
Agree	24	48	48
Disagree	10	20	68
Strongly agree	13	26	94
Strongly disagree	3	6	100
Total	50	100	

Graph 5: showing data stored in cloud accounting is secured.

DO YOU THINK THAT THE DATA STORED IN THE CLOUD ACCOUNTING IS SECURED?



Interpretation:-From the above pie chart it is clear that 48% agree that data stored in cloud accounting is secured whereas 26% strongly agreed that data store is secured and 20% employees disagree data stored is not secured in cloud accounting whereas 6% strongly disagreed data is not secured to store in cloud.

Findings and Conclusion

According to study conducted it is revealed that biggest benefits perceived from cloud accounting are cost saving in software, saving in the estimated operational cost for IT employees and the company ability to development new product or service, it is also found that data stored on cloud is secured. We conclude that information about cloud accounting in dominant in accounting industry and other industries

Recommendation

The analysis and findings of the research determined need for the further study, to collect the large number of data, to provide an accurate result and to create an awareness of cloud accounting, cost effectiveness and security issues. To have a unique objectives, increase the interaction and investigative skills.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BANKING SECTOR

MEENA.V

Abstract

Banks have been offering a wide variety of products and services, embedded with automation and technology, with ATM machines all around us being the most familiar. Now shifting to the next stage in the present Industry 4.0 period, the banking industry is expected to extend its implementation strategy by leveraging the digital technologies to allow its customers to experience the swift, fast and safe transaction processing. The study looked at the development, adoption implementation and future opportunities of leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian banking sector for successful implementation of the strategy. Following this report, literature is reviewed, secondary data is explored on the research work done on 'Adopting Artificial Intelligence in the Banking Sector' to find out the recent research status, the practical application of AI in various aspects of banking approaches. For example, surveillance, customer service, enforcement assurance etc, and the pros and cons of how the banking sector reacts to the transition. It reflects on recent developments in India's banking sector, encouraging banking leadership to proactively shift their focus to leveraging AI with a goal of bringing customers delight in the industry. The scope of this study focuses on evolution, implementation, and future opportunities associated with proactive use of AI in India's banking sector, requiring the current status of research in this area to be explored, along with practical applications that have been accomplished so far and future opportunities through proactive use of AI.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Customer Experience, Digital Technology, Industry 4.0, Implementation Of Strategy.

INTRODUCTION:

Business strategies are concerned with swift decision-making, business promotion, industry growth, competitiveness, productivity, cost reduction, capital formation, expenditure, market share, performance, efficiency, customer satisfaction, retention, attainment and management of customer pleasure, optimum use of resources, enriched products and services to enable them to. In the present era of Industry 4.0, all these industry fields are significantly affected by or absence of technological innovations. Banks are pivotal to the economic development of the nation's economy, and India is moving forward with a target of achieving \$5 trillion of economy by 2024, a paradigm shift is bound to take place in its banking sector, refining its implementation strategy by leveraging the latest digital technologies, serving broader goals of nationwide balanced development. Virtual assistants authorized by banks on their websites are the most common example of the

application of digital technology. In this study author discusses more such technology implementations, their development, implementation and future opportunities with a particular focus on Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a collaborator for successful implementation of strategies in the banking sector of India.

Digital Technology is a key element of the Information Technology (IT) strategy of every banking institution operating in the present agile Industry 4.0 era, as each bank needs insight in its staff, clients, procedures, software, usage patterns and strategic goalsthereby saving money while at the same time offering worldwide services. By leveraging such technologies, India's banking system can become developed and integrated with the international market. Researchers are taking up this study with the goal of examining the state of affairs of AI in India's banking sector and the research carried out thereon to facilitate banking leadership in the successful execution of their strategies. Researchers therefore framed few specific aims and outlined the scope of this study. Based on this study, Researcher presents many areas of India's banking sector where AI has found the way and much more that can be further accomplished in this area of business.

Research Objectives:

Detailed literature on the development, implementation and acceptance of the new AI technologies is available as a key strategic driver for success in developed nations. Specific objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the research work conducted about concept & application of AI in banking sector.
2. To explore capabilities of AI to deliver differentiated results for successful strategy implementation in India's banking sector.
3. To draw the focus of banking leadership from a reactive to proactive adoption of AI for successful execution of their strategies aligned to their vision.

Overview Of Banking Sector And Application Of Artificial Intelligence In Its Strategy Implementation:

The Recent major events such as demonetization and government-sponsored digital India growth initiatives have not only encouraged India's economy to become cashless, but have also brought huge amounts of data into banks, requiring fast, accurate, and consistent record-keeping updates. For a long time, the banking sector had made computers an integral part of its operations and since the 1990s, automation has become a central pillar of modern banking, like withdrawal of money, transfer of funds, ordering of check books, etc. And now, due to huge economic changes, increased volume of

work, big shifts in consumer preferences, customer expectations, increasing youth population, new competitors, regulatory requirements and the resulting need for robust transaction access management and a stable banking environment, The banking sector has begun to exploit AI to digitize repetitive manual tasks, shape the future of the economy, reduce the strategy period, successfully execute its strategies, turning conventional branch banking into mobile/online banking, led by India's private sector banks. The above initiative is adequately supported by advances in computing technology, its storage, mobile devices and widespread use of social media. Digital India ' tends to focus on transforming India into a knowledge-and digitally powered economy. The recent developments in cashless trade in India show that Digital Payments are urgently needed in India.

Businesses rely heavily on interconnectivity, automation, machine learning and real-time data analysis to merge physical production/services with digital technologies in the significant transformation age of the present day. This shift is referred to as Industry 4.0 i.e. the fourth industry revolution. This is a perfect stage for digital technology integration e.g. Even AI with banking operations, which offers huge potential for Banks to extract profits and provides its customers with reduced reaction time (up to milliseconds). As a result, all parties, i.e. consumers, and banks, will become increasingly interested in leveraging AI to allow efficient, swift and flawless operations. Once technology is properly managed, it encourages a shift of policy, innovation and improved service delivery quality. This idea, called AI, originated in technology environment when Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts proposed a model of artificial neurons in 1943, followed by Marvin Minsky and Dean Edmonds ' first neural network computer, designed in 1951. Prof. John McCarthy of Sandford University, one of AI's "Founding Fathers," coined the term "Artificial Intelligence" in 1955, describing it as "the science and engineering of making smart machines." In 1960, the US Defense Department began training its computers to function as human reasoning powers. AI is a methodology in digital technologies that integrates human intelligence into machines by developing and implementing algorithms that allow machines to learn, adapt and evolve data interpretation solutions on their own over a period of time so that tasks such as strategizing, problem solving, reasoning, learning, speech / visual recognition, natural language processing, etc. can be handled by mechanics. AI is characterized as enabling machines to perform certain actions that, if performed by humans, require intelligence using computation that can perceive, reason and act. AI has made a major leap in advancing technology from robotics or automation to machine learning and predictive analysis. R1–The very first successful commercial expert system began operating at Digital Equipment Corporation in the 1980s as well as its commercial applications began flooding markets since 2005, introducing products such as Siri, Cortana, Alexa, Watson etc. developed by Apple, Microsoft, Amazon & IBM respectively. In an Infosys survey of 1600 business executives in decision-making positions, 75 per cent of executives perceived AI as central to the success of the organization's strategy. Organizations that already have AI employed expect approx. Revenue increase of 39 per cent by 2020. AI's advantages are derived from its interconnected building blocks that function

in harmony, as summed up below:

- 1.MACHINE LEARNING (ML) creates smart machines that analyze data, identify patterns, and dynamically adjust their program / logic to react in a data-based manner without explicit programming.
- 2.DEEP LEARNING creates an artificial model of human brain and operates with a non-linear approach to data analysis, allowing better decision-making closer to human mind accuracy.
- 3.NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING helps machines to comprehend and interpret human feelings depending on their language and act accordingly.
- 4.SPEECH RECOGNITION a sub-set helps the computer to understand human-speaking language based on algorithms for the simulation of acoustics & sound.
- 5.NATURAL LANGUAGE GENERATION helps computers to produce natural language, so that machines in their natural language can interact with people.
- 6.VISUAL RECOGNITION uses DL for displaying, interpreting and recognizing visual images, comparing them with larger data sets and returning a corresponding meaning.
- 7.OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION allows handwritten, typed, and printed text to be translated into machine-encoded text so that computers can understand the same.

Research Methodology:

In this study tried to attempt with the secondary data available in published literature, such as research papers, books, journals, newspapers, etc. Secondary data is one that many researchers collect, and has already gone through statistical processes. For each research work, literature review is essential, as it evaluates and analyzes the relevant literature to identify the areas that need to be strengthened in the field of study. Researcher conducted systematic qualitative analyzes of this data to determine the existence of sufficient literature on AI evolution and the current state of its implementation. Researcher extensively reviewed various research papers in this process, cross-checked & corroborated the evidence, using qualitative information through databases to perform this in-depth, detailed study in real-life context. Researchers addressed the same and makes their own findings on the relevant aspects of drawing the strategy of banking leadership from reactive to efficiently and effectively leveraging AI to successfully implement their techniques while remaining likely to focus on the vision of their organization. Researcher introduced the "5 Why" method of peeling off through the AI layers to identify the qualitative differentiated outcomes this can bring to the implementation of a strategy in the banking industry in India. This paper references the most important and applicable articles & documents.

Literature review:

Business techniques and technology were found to be combined in the last decade of the 20th century itself in order to revamp the business model, and the importance of technology innovations vis-a-vis its competitiveness and economic benefits is assessed Human brain's ability to

process information and solve problems has inspired scientists to bring similar intelligence into machines. Since banks play a very important role in a nation's economic development, so their successful implementation of the strategy, leveraging state-of-the-art technology, adds value not only to their own sector, but to the economy and growth of the nation as a whole, banks need to keep pace with the expectations of today's rapidly changing environment. India's banking sector invests in Robotics and AI to better support its new, tech-savvy customers (Ayachit, 2017). Banking products have pushed well ahead of India's traditional banking (Kumar, 2018). Application of innovative technologies by banks in implementing their efficiency strategies is praiseworthy and with the help of AI is expected to create their globally unified practices, policies, and framework (Erdelyi & Goldsmith, 2018). Strong positive relationships (R coefficient = 0.859) have been observed between AI and proper record keeping and AI has clear potential to transform all banking operations (Ghurair, 2018), Sparing HR to develop and execute expected policies consistent with organizations' overall economic strategy and development (Kurode, 2018). Many unproductive tasks of a repetitive nature are currently performed by banks' human employees, while the availability of human manpower to own creative and decision-making roles are limited (Kurode, 2018).

It gives insight into AI's technological, practical, and strategic aspects and its commitment to business tool to help banks take the call to embrace AI, or not. The scholars have already done tremendous research and with each passing day, much more is being added to the repository of knowledge. One study showed that the banking industry's adoption of AI could add approximate. To India's economy by 2035 \$1 trillion. Reserve Bank of India, under the leadership of Dr. Raghuram Rajan and Urjit Patel, has proactively encouraged the application of technology to enforce regulations and establish policy structures in India's banking sector.

Integration of Artificial Intelligence with Banking Sector:

Based on the literature examined, the application of AI in the banking sector can be summarized as follows:

In Industry 4.0 setting, it is highly important for banks to remain competitive and constructive. The following is a summary of many significant opportunities for the banking sector to use AI:

- 1.Improving profitability
- 2.Support accurate decision making
- 3.Enhancing core banking solutions
- 4.Surveillance
- 5.Physical & logical access management
- 6.Operational efficiency customer delight
- 7.Credit assessment and decisions
- 8.Error free and up-to-date record keeping
- 9.Virtual customer assistant & chat bot
- 10.Interactive Voice Responses

Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in India's Banking Sector:-

Having gone through broad literature reviewed on the above topic, this study established AI's potential for successful execution of strategies in India's banking sector as AI

understands the banking system's process and rebuilds processes to simplify the banking system. Practical application of AI in the banking sector of India, which becomes part of daily life and benefits customers in the form of quasi-banker chat bots, is listed below:

- RBI: India's NPCI works to reduce electronic transaction costs. The Institute of Banking Technology Development and Research is researching on technology.
- SBI: launched a national hackathon and was using "Chapdex"
- HDFC: Chatbot "EVA" (Electronic Virtual Assistance) developed by Senseforth AI Research,
- ICICI Bank: India's first bank to deploy robotics on its website the chat bot "iPal" helps.
- AXIS Bank:Axis Aha!" chat bot" Serves on their website
- Yes Bank: Yes, Pay Bot, developed in collaboration with Payjo

Conclusion:

AI is a viable technology, researchers have been able to collect abundant literature across different data sources, monitor and evaluate their assessment, business opportunities, applications, etc., and have extensively evaluated the input of different scholars, establish links with the research goals as mentioned above, and eventually draw conclusions to define the application of this technology.

The first objective of this report was to describe the research work carried out in the banking sector on the definition & implementation of AI. Researchers have accomplished this aim and a detailed explanation of it has been given in the section Literature Review, concluding that by improving the application of their approaches, most scholars viewed AI as an extremely useful technology with tremendous potential to benefit the banking sector. From the perspective of implementation, scholars have defined software processes, determinants and AI acceptance, diffusion, and use guidelines. Scholars also addressed implications such as security, reliability, safety, etc. resulting from AI's implementation in the banking industry, surveying AI's state of the art, architecture, design challenges, and hardware prerequisites.

The second objective of this study was to explore AI capabilities for producing differentiated outcomes for successful implementation of a strategy in India's banking sector. This study conducted discussions, deliberations analyses, and a thorough review of the implementation of AI and, after identifying opportunities as outlined in section 6, it highlights some vital findings in this field, urges banking leaders to review their current state of affairs and, finally, to arrive at actionable opportunities where AI is useful for operations, to take decisions.

Referring to the third objective of this study, it has drawn proactive attention of banking leadership to various strategic aspects of their banks with the scope of applying AI, ultimately resulting in a sustainable improvement in profitability, thus providing them with competitive edge. This research has also contributed to the information repository that helps to quickly pick up and apply the latest AI

technologies in various strategic areas as mentioned above in the relevant sections of this paper and direct its workers towards more value-added tasks.

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A STUDY ON CROSS CULTURAL MANAGEMENT AT MSI SERVICE PRIVATE LIMITED

MASEEHA ARJUMAND

ABSTRACT

Cross cultural management is the study of behavior of people in organization located in cultures and nations around the world. It perhaps focuses on most importantly, on interactions of peoples from different countries working within same organization or within the same work environment. It is a new type of management factoring in and tackling cultural differences with a view to improving communication in the company. It also enhances the scope for communication. It allows an individual to see what and how their peers express themselves which ultimately leads to better team work.

Cross cultural management will develop the capacity to increase collaboration, trust, and effectiveness among global teams and develops an understanding of cultural differences, the skills to manage internationally, and the knowledge to navigate the complexities of international organizations. When an organization makes a concerted effort to integrate knowledge and consideration of cross-cultural management styles, it paves the way for a win/win scenario for their employees and their business.

Managing workforce diversity is a big challenge for organizations. To manage a diverse workforce, a manager has to do an in-depth study to understand expectations and needs of each individual which will ultimately give a happy workforce.

Cross-cultural management is applied in enterprises for solving problems rising between members of organization in internal environment and in external environment. There are different cross-cultural problems such as standards, practice, laws, ethics, culture, customs, management system, and socioeconomic system. Cross-cultural management helps to make preventive actions and solve the existing problems. Appropriate solutions to these problems may be effective knowledge management, effective management of human resources, virtual teams, and bicultural skills.

Cross cultural management should be capable of creating positive value and such value creation is challenging because these situations are typically complex due to differences in cultural values, traditions, social practices. It has become a part of everyday corporate lives.

A sample size of 100 respondents was chosen; Data is collected based on primary data and secondary data. Well structured questionnaire is circulated to collect primary data.

Key words: Cross cultural management, Cultural differences, Diversity, Value creation

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Cross cultural management has come long way from its start in comparative studies. It is the study of the behavior of

people in organization located in cultures and nations around the world. The outcomes associated with cultural differences in this research has hindered our understanding of processes and conditions that help organization leverage the benefits of cultural differences in wide range of context. Cross cultural management has over emphasized the difficulties, obstacles and conflicts caused by cultural differences rather than positive outcomes. It focuses on navigating the cultural challenges of working internationally. It is capable of both tackling international and cross cultural situations and creating positive value and such value creation is challenging because these situations are typically complex due to differences in cultural values, traditions, and social practices. It has become a part of everyday corporate lives. Cross-cultural management is applied in enterprises for solving problems rising between members of organization in internal environment and in external environment. It is a new type of management factoring in and tackling cultural differences between staff in management in general, with a view to improving communication in the company and in its international exchanges.

1.2 BENEFITS OF SUCCESSFUL CROSS CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

It is necessary to recognize and acknowledge the power and benefits of cross-cultural management. Businesses that employ people from various nationalities, working together under one roof and all facing the same challenges and critical decision-making moments, reap untold benefits from the diversity of their approach.

- When an organization makes a concerted effort to integrate knowledge and consideration of cross-cultural management styles, it paves the way for a win/win scenario for their employees and their business.
- Cross cultural management helps in increasing awareness about other cultures coming from different cultural backgrounds.
- It helps in reducing classical barriers and allows more open relationships and exchanges.
- It helps in interacting and dealing with people and also understanding other cultures as it is easier to develop trust and mutual understanding between partners.
- Cross cultural management enhances the scope for communication. It allows you to see what and how your peers express themselves which ultimately leads to better team work.
- Cross cultural management will develop the capacity to increase collaboration, trust, cohesion and effectiveness among global teams and develops an understanding of cultural differences, the skills to manage internationally,

and the knowledge to navigate the complexities of international organizations.

- Cross cultural management is primarily concerned with managing cultural differences that help in fostering synergy and organizational learning.

1.3 WHEN MANAGED WELL, DIVERSE TEAMS

- Are more creative
- Generate more and better alternatives
- Generate more and better criteria for evaluation
- Perform better on complex decision-making tasks

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study on cross cultural dimensions and highlight the advances being made on cross cultural management
- To make suggestions for study of cross cultural management
- To study more systematically the positive aspects associated with cross cultural management and the factors that could enhance the likelihood of their occurrence
- To theorize and explore how cultural diversity and managing cultural differences create value for MSI services Pvt Ltd

1.5 SCOPE OF STUDY

The study explores and examines the scope of cultural dimensions while managing global business and is limited to employees of MSI and expatriates coming from different countries.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- It is based on qualitative information collected from surveys of subjective opinions.
- Sample size – 100
- Data collection based on primary data and secondary data.
- Well structured questionnaire will be prepared
- This data was tabulated and analyzed. Findings have been summarized and recommendations have been made.

1.7 LITERATURE REVIEW

In intercultural, interpersonal relationships, then, there is an increased likelihood that individuals will be unable to make isomorphic attributions concerning the causes and intentions of the other's behavior (Triandis, 1977).

The problems created by differences in cognitive differentiation compound the problems associated with similarity or dissimilarity in beliefs. In study (Bochner, 1976) comparing religious role salience and differentiation in four cultures (between Pakistani Moslems, Javanese Moslems, Thai Buddhists, and Philippine Catholics)

Coelho (1958) has also pointed out the disillusionment which often ensues when a person in an intercultural relationship discovers that people will not "accept things as they really are."

Empirical evidence provided by non-cross-cultural

research exists (Stack & Cook, 1973) to support the general proposition that persons who differentiate in a similar way will be more effective in relating to one another than persons whose basis of differentiation is not the same.

Evidence presented by Foa and Foa (1974) suggests the relationship may not be entirely straightforward and that while considerable cognitive differences will create difficulties, slight differences may actually produce certain creativity.

In many instances there is an actual physical obstruction insofar as the parties to a relationship have different native tongues. The problem is not one solved merely by "accurate" translation; even in instances where both parties have a high degree of mutual fluency the meaning of what either says may be lost as a result of connotative and denotative differences in meanings cross-culturally (D'Anglejan & Tucker, 1973).

Such verbal communication problems may exist even when the native language of the parties is the same but where their cultures or subcultures are different: for example, in the meanings

given particular words by black and white Americans (Landis, McGrew, Day, Savage, & Saral, 1976). That language does create problems in international organizations has been noted by a number of writers (e.g., Chorafas, 1969; Hildebrandt, 1973; Teague, 1968).

Internally, the language problem may have a significant impact on the nature and direction of information flows (Chorafas, 1969). Externally, the expatriate may be compelled to seek most of his leisure companions from among fellow expatriates, impeding further his ability to understand the host environment.

Other researchers (e.g., Little, 1968; Sommer, 1966) have shown, for example, that the

appropriate social distance in differing circumstances of inter-personal face-to-face communication varies markedly from culture to culture: for instance, as a generalization, the peoples of English-speaking nations tend to reserve a close physical contact almost exclusively for intimate associations, a behavior not characteristic of, say, Arab cultures (Yousef, 1974).

1.8 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study implies that despite several decades of development, meaningful cross cultural management research continues to remain an extremely difficult task.

1.9 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Ø This study does not exist with set of ready answers; it addresses itself more directly to a new set of issues.

Ø The idea that there are negative consequences associated with cultural differences it is necessary to emphasize the positive role of diversity across national, cultural and organizational dimension.

Ø It focuses on interaction of people from different countries working within the organization.

Ø This study also examines how cross cultural

management have shifted from merely identifying cultural characteristics to examining how other contextual forces in relation to cultural influence the individual behavior in organization.

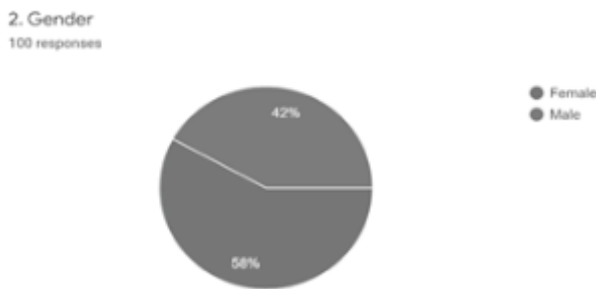
- To design feasible organizational structure in various forms of cultural atmosphere.

1.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Examining the positive sides of culture is not only beneficial theoretically but also crucial for practice of international and global business
- Working with people from diverse cultures in an organization involves significant risk

1.11 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

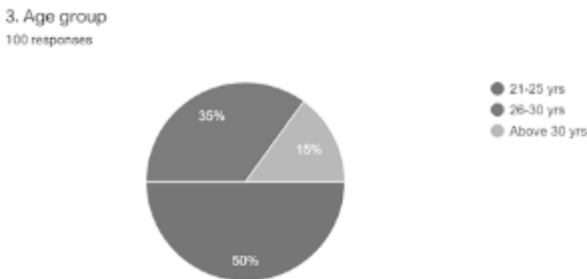
Chart No 2. Showing the percentage of male and female respondent



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we can see that 42% of respondents are male and other 58% are females.

We can infer that female respondents are more than male respondents.

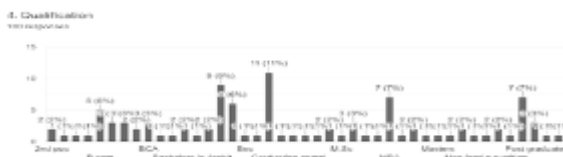
Chart No 3. showing the age group of the respondents



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart it is seen that 35% of the respondents are in the age group of 21-25 years, 35% of them are in the age group of 26-30 years and the remaining 15% belong to the age group of 30 years and above.

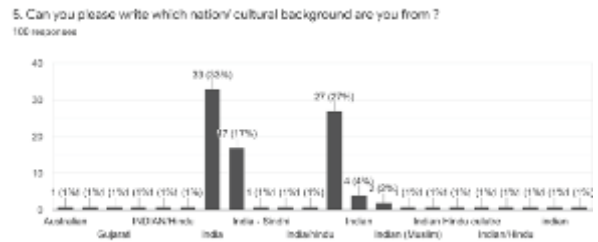
We could see there are more of youth employees in early 20's thus we could infer that the organization encourages fresh talent and fresh ideas.

Chart No 4: Qualification of the employees



INTERPRETATION: From the above bar graph we could infer that most of the employees are graduates in different streams.

Chart No 5. Nation or cultural background of the employees



INTERPRETATION: We can see that most of the expats including the employees are from India

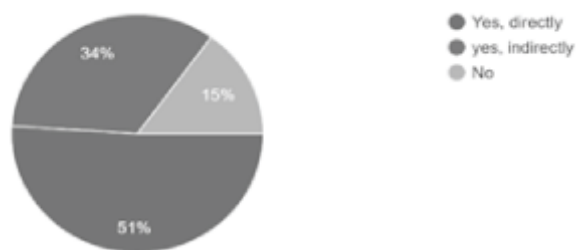
Chart no 6. The duration of the employees working in the company



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we can see that Majority i.e. 47% of the employees has work experience in the organization from 0-2 years, 34% of them has 3-5 years of experience, and 9% of them has 6-9 years of experience.

Thus we could infer that the organization have fresh recruits.

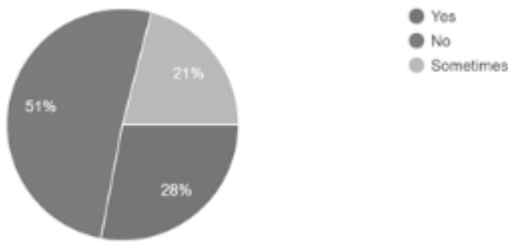
Chart no 7. Have the employees communicated with someone from another nation/ cultural background?



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we see that 51% of the employees have directly communicated with others from another nation/ Cultural background whereas 34% of them have communicated indirectly and 15% have never communicated with someone from other nation.

Thus we could infer that most of the employees in organization deal with foreign clients where direct communication is through being an expatriate and indirect communication is through telephone call or email.

Chart no 8. Have employees ever been in cross cultural communication which ended up in misunderstanding?



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we can see that 51% of them has never been encountered with misunderstandings during cross cultural communication, 28% of them have come across the misunderstandings whereas 21% of them has encountered with this kind of misunderstanding occasionally.

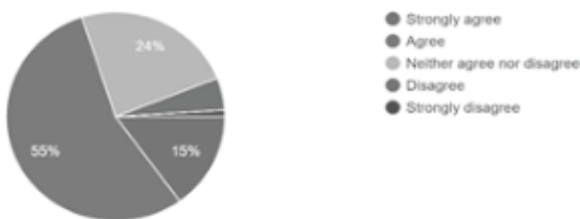
We could infer that effective training has been provided to the employees by the organization

Chart No 9. In cross cultural communication have employees misunderstood someone or been misunderstood at an organization due to causes indicated?



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we see that 39% of them have never faced any cross cultural communication issues where 35% of them have faced with verbal misunderstandings, 14% of them have faced with vocal misunderstandings and other 12% have been faced with non verbal misunderstanding in cross cultural communication at organization.

Chart No 10. Is there a harmony in the working environment of this company?

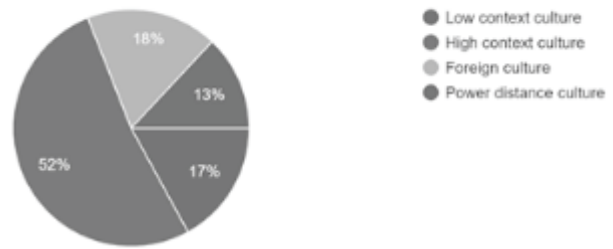


INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we see that 55% of the employees agree the existence of harmony in the working environment of this company.

We could infer that the organization provides conducive and favorable environment to employees.

Chart no 11. If company has employees who are direct, individualistic and base their decision on facts they are an

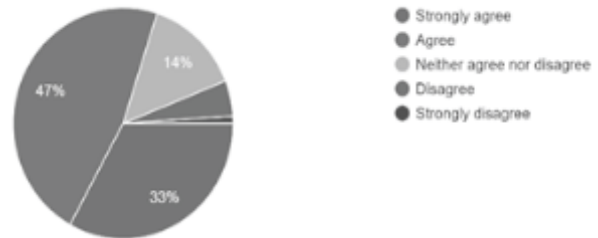
example of what type of culture?



INTERPRETATION: From the above pie chart we see that 52% of the employees have an opinion that the employees who are direct, individualistic and base their decision are an example of high context culture.

We could infer that the employees with high context culture rely on implicit verbal communication.

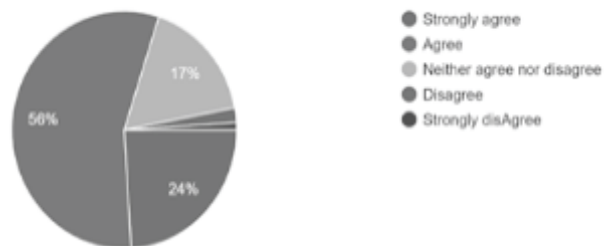
Chart No 12. Collaboration skills will definitely help future interactions with different cultures



INTERPRETATION: From the above chart we see that 47% of the employees agree that collaboration skills will definitely help future interactions with different cultures at organization.

We can infer that the organization encourages team work that could result in functioning well in the process.

Chart no 13. Strategies of cross cultural communication will strongly help employees in future endeavors at organization



INTERPRETATION: From the above chart we see that 56% of the employees agree that strategies of cross cultural communication will strongly help employees in future endeavors at organization.

We can infer that the organization have built strong strategies of cross cultural communication so as to achieve short term future goals/objectives.

Chart No 14. Working in a team is composed of members

from both the countries.



INTERPRETATION: From the above chart 55% of employees agree that working in a team is composed of members from both the countries.

We can conclude this by saying the organization encourages cross cultural team work for bringing in new and innovative ideas.

1.12 FINDINGS

- There are more female respondents than male respondents.
- There are more of youth employees in early 20's thus the organization encourages fresh talent and fresh ideas.
- Most of the employees are graduates in different streams.
- Most of the expats including the employees are from India
- It is found that Majority of the employees has work experience in the organization from 0-2 years, thus the organization have fresh recruits.
- It is found that majority of the employees have directly communicated with others from another nation/ Cultural background. Thus the employees in organization deal with foreign clients where direct communication is through being an expatriate and indirect communication is through telephone call or email.
- Majority of them has never been encountered with misunderstandings during cross cultural communication. Thus effective training has been provided to the employees by the organization.
- Majority of them have never faced any cross cultural communication issues whereas others have faced with verbal misunderstandings, and with non verbal misunderstanding during cross cultural communication at organization.
- Majority of the employees agree the existence of harmony in the working environment of this company. Thus the organization provides conducive and favorable environment to employees.
- Majority of the employees is of the opinion that the employees who are direct, individualistic and base their decision are an example of high context culture. Hence the employees with high context culture rely on implicit verbal communication.
- Many employees agree that collaboration skills will definitely help future interactions with different cultures at organization i.e., the organization encourages team work that could result in functioning well in the process.
- Majority of the employees agree that strategies of cross

cultural communication will strongly help employees in future endeavors at organization i.e., the organization have built strong strategies of cross cultural communication so as to achieve short term future goals/objectives.

- Majority of the employees agree that working in a team is composed of members from both the countries. Thus the organization encourages cross cultural team work for bringing in new and innovative ideas.

1.13 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The team is young, cohesive and vibrant. Given that they are communicative and come from different backgrounds, they can be really good at problem solving.
- They should be given challenging problems which require diverse and innovative solutions.
- They should also be exposed more often to different cultures as they seem very receptive. This will help broaden their thinking, which bides well for the company.
- The company has to come up with more of cross cultural training programs in order to reduce cross cultural issues at the organization and which would also help expats going to other countries.

1.14 CONCLUSION

- After nearly decades of cross cultural management research, there has yet to be an acceptable theory capable of explaining cultural influences on organization. The field of cross cultural management is rapidly developing in the organization with an increasing focus on management of workforce diversity and Exploiting the potential of diverse group of workers which helps in obtaining competitive advantage.

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A STUDY ON GREEN AUDITING

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Abstract

For overall sustainable development of a country it is dual problem about saving environment along with economic development. Green Auditing is a significant tool used to assess environmental resources which do not have market price which was earlier ignored in traditional practices for economic development. It highlights how Green Auditing helps in sustainable development.

It is responsibility of every individual to understand the damage caused to the environment by each one of them and take action to restore the environment resource and preserve for the future generation as well.

Keywords: Green Auditing, Environmental Cost, Sustainability Growth, Environmental Degradation Costs, Auditing practices

In today's world knowingly or unknowingly our day to day activities are resulting in depletion of natural resources and also Organizations fail to identify the extent of damage caused by their operations. As there is scarcity of resources, it is important to ascertain the cost relating to damage caused by the organization which is not considered as a part of financial statements.

Traditional practices ignore the natural resources which do not have market price utilized for business development. GDP accounts for environmental resources through their use as their factor of production which has a market price. GDP does not consider environment resources that do not have market price. It may also not include depletion of natural capital, pollution of natural resources caused by environmental externalities and expenditure incurred to recover or restore environmental degradation

To overcome this, Green Auditing focuses on Auditing for depletion of scarce natural resources and measuring the cost of diminution of natural resources and for auditing for it to assess the environmental degradation costs and its elimination.

The System of Environmental-Economic Auditing mainly focuses on prevention of depletion of scarce resources.

Green auditing measures the impact a company has on the environment but in a physical unit rather than a monetary unity. Ex: kilograms of waste produced.

Statement of problem

Green Auditing is not followed by all organizations and there is lack of awareness of Green auditing it is difficult to assess the cost of natural resource that does not have market value and the cost of damage and restoration.

1. To comprehend the concept of Green Auditing.

2. To understand how Green Auditing helps in sustainable development.

3. To estimate the perspective of the respondents about Green Auditing.

Research Methodology

The data for the intended research on Green Auditing users collected majorly through primary data resources being simple structured questionnaire distributed to various professionals and personal interview with them. Focus group discussion was also held amongst the first year and second year post-graduate of Mount Carmel College to enable their understanding of the concept as they constitute the millennial generation who will be hitting the work force in future by 2020/2021.

Literature Review

According to Justin Victor (2008), one half of HR professionals indicated that their organizations have a formal or informal environmental responsibility policy. Top Three green practices reported by HR professionals were encouraging employees to work more environment friendly, offering recycling programs and donating / discounting used furniture supplies.

John R. Rathgeber (2007) has said in his research that many business leaders are embracing Corporate Sustainability and Green Business practices as a way to improve their operations and enhance their competitiveness.

According to Candice Harris and Dr. Helen Tregidga (2008), many organizations have quickly to

Jump onboard the Sustainability bandwagon, little appears to have been done to consider the role of, and effect on, the HR function and managers.

- Findings
1. Majority of the respondents are professionals in the field of auditing.
 2. Respondent's majority found between the age group of 25-40 with a minimum experience of 5 years.
 3. Most of the organizations are not implementing Green Auditing.
 4. Green Auditing is not implemented because there are no standard auditing methods.
 5. Respondents with more experience seemingly understand difficulty in implementing Green Auditing.
 6. Based on the simple interaction with professionals (with experience less than 3 years) there seems to be lack of awareness on the concept of Green Auditing.
 7. They are not aware of the benefit of Green Auditing

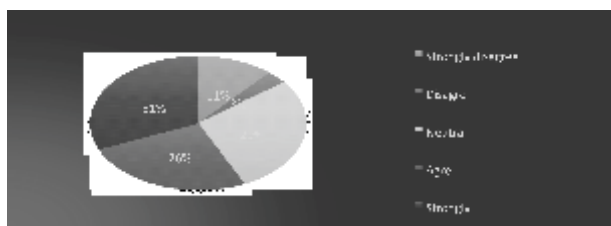
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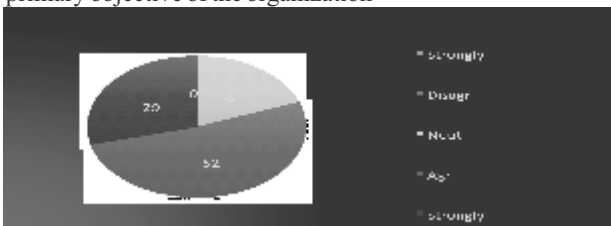
because due consideration is given to the operations of the organization.

8. Organization fails to recognize the social responsibilities.
9. Implementation of Green Auditing is challenging because of the lack of expertise knowledge in professionals.
10. Ascertaining the environmental cost is another hurdle in the process of implementing Green Auditing.
11. Experienced professionals having understood the challenges in implementing Green Auditing await the initiative by Ministry of Corporate office.

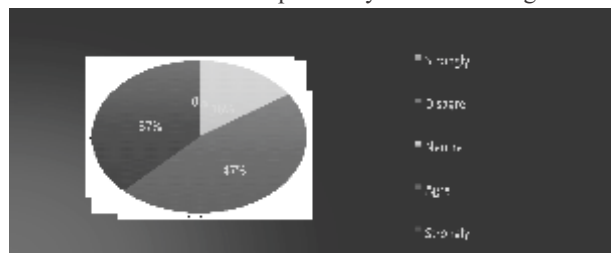
Major Findings



Majority of the respondents agree that green auditing can be used as major tool for the sustainable development. Few respondents feel that taking environmental cost into account will not contribute to the sustainable development and they believe that implementing environmental cost in financial statements will not reflect the true profit figures which is the primary objective of the organization



Respondents are of the opinion that cost of depletion can be ascertained because Green Auditing uses the scientific methods of ascertaining the cost of environmental degradation. Some of the respondents are even handed about the ascertainment cost of depletion by Green Auditing.



It is also believed that the Government must implement such measures because the ascertainment of environmental cost helps in creating the awareness of damage caused by the organization when the government imposes the strict rules and regulations regarding the implementation and adoption of Green Auditing,

Suggestions

1. To enhance the awareness among the students Green Auditing should be implemented in the curriculum.
2. As legal requirements are yet to be met with Standard Green Auditing Practices (SGAP) should be established.
3. Adequate training programs must be conducted so far to enhance the knowledge about Green Auditing among the professionals.
4. Committee to be formed by the government to understand the challenges in implementing Green Auditing and to suggest the solution.
5. Government should implement Green Auditing in small scale to understand the challenges in ascertaining environmental cost.
6. Establish different auditing procedures for Green Auditing in different sectors according to their operations because the consumption of resources varies accordingly.

Conclusion

Based on our study we infer, though implementation and adoption of Green Auditing is challenging, government has to take necessary steps and conduct a proper research for the

Establishment of standard auditing methods as it helps in sustainable development. By undertaking these steps government will help to put a ceiling on excessive use of natural resources which leads to non-availability for the future generation. By implementing this change in auditing practices, it helps in wealth maximization of the organization. Necessary steps to be taken to create awareness about the significance of Green Auditing.

Implications for future research

As the concept is still in its infant stage it requires more of deliberation and awareness amongst the users of auditing. The discussion above also highlights a small percentage of professionals themselves being unaware of the Green Auditing. In future efforts may be directed towards implementation by PSU's whereby the pros and cons can be ascertained and the same shall be incorporated on a large scale for other organizations too.

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IMPACT OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT IN EMPLOYEES' PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL LIFE

AISHWARYA V P¹, RAMYASHREE B N²

Abstract

In this competitive world, training plays an important role in the competent and challenging format of business. Training is the nerve that suffices the need of fluent and smooth functioning of work which helps in enhancing the quality of work life of employees and organizational development too. Development is a process that leads to qualitative as well as quantitative advance events in the organization, especially at the managerial level, it is less considered with physical skills and is more concerned with knowledge, values, attitudes and behaviour in addition to specific skills. Hence, development can be said as a continuous process whereas training has specific areas and objectives. So, every organization needs to study the role, importance and advantages of training and its positive impact on development for the growth of the organization. Quality of work life is a process in which the organization recognizes their responsibility for excellence of organizational performance as well as employee skills. Training implies constructive development in such organizational motives for optimum enhancement of quality of work life of the employees. These types of training and development programs help in improving the employee behaviour and attitude towards the job and also uplift their morale. Thus, employee training and development programs are important aspects which are needed to be studied and focused on. This paper focuses and analyses the literature findings on importance of training and development and its relation with the employees' quality of work life.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Training, Development and Quality of work life.

I. INTRODUCTION

Training and Development deal with the acquisition of understanding, know-how, techniques, and practices. Training and development are one of the imperatives of human resource management because it can improve performance at individual, collegial and organizational levels. Because of the method of 'increasing one's capacity to wish action, organizations are now increasingly becoming particular with organizational learning and thus collective development. Organizational learning, on the other hand, refers to the "efficient procedure to process, interpret and answer both internal and external information of a predominantly explicit nature. According to Easterby-Smith (1999), the emergence of the concept of organizational learning is centered on the hitherto concept before advocacies of learning are tended to its commercial significance and are lacking empirical information on learning processes.

Strategically, organizational learning, which makes use of coaching and development as one of the several responses, deals with the acquisition of understanding, know-how,

techniques, and practices. These intellectual intangibles are often translated into an organizational resource through the oldsters that acquire, infer and utilize such towards the achievement of the organization-wide training and development (Armstrong, 2006). Training and development are planned learning experiences that teach employees because of performing current and future jobs more effectively. Sims (2002) emphasizes that training focuses on present jobs while development prepares employees for possible future jobs. The target of coaching and development is to contribute to the organization's overall goal.

Closing the skills gap is now a critical area of human resource development for organizations to continuously penetrate the market. The skills gap threatens productivity and competitiveness both in organizational and operational levels. This need that human resource management professionals should start the cultivation of the workforce from the recruitment period. However, this is often tough considering that there are specific works that require customization of skills which not all newly hired employees acquire social skills aside from the essential skills. In responding to the challenges of the skills gap and skills deficiency, HR professionals need to develop programs that may address the matter (Sims, 2006).

Building the organization hence may be crucial for the existence and survival of modern organizations. Consistently, companies are investing in their internal customers or employees thus taking advantage of human capital management. A sense of ownership is also important, requiring HR professionals to develop strategies that may ensure superior knowledge, skills, and knowledge to settle within the workforce. Learning activities shall put

Skills enhancement and development assignments at its core also as empowerment and career development. This is often lifelong learning which guides the organizations particularly human resource department to make an ongoing investment with organizational members and help them build their competencies (Sims, 2006).

The purposes of learning from the worker perspective are basically to accumulate skills and knowledge to undertake to do the work and to know promotion and advance career. In facilitating career changes, training and development also cater to the personal and professional development of the employees. Learning can be defined as knowledge obtained by self-directed study, experience, or both; the art of acquiring knowledge, skills, competencies, attitudes, and ideas retained and used; or a change of behavior through experience (Maycunich 2000). Senge (1990) believes that learning has little to do with taking in information; rather it is a process that enhances the capacity. Learning is about building the capacity to create that which one previously could not create.

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"Employees who are generally healthy are often more productive, miss less work and have fewer healthcare-related expenses," Chancey told news Daily. "Employers who are committed to providing environments that support work-life balance for his or her employees can save on costs, experience fewer cases of absenteeism, and luxuriate in a more loyal and productive workforce."

When creating a work-life balance that works for you, take time to assess your own needs. Not everyone's work-life balance looks an equivalent, and not everyone divides their work and private life directly in half. Chancey said that work-life balance is a smaller amount about neatly dividing the hours in your day between work and private life and more about having the pliability to urge things done in your business life while still having time and energy to enjoy your personal life.

Having this flexibility means some days you would possibly need to work longer hours so you create time later within the week to enjoy other activities. Regardless of how you organize sometimes, you ought to place high importance on creating a balance to achieve success at work and in your personal life.

Thereby, training and development are useful not only for the organization itself but also for the individual employees. On the one hand, training and development results in improved profitability and/or more positive attitudes toward profit orientation improve the job knowledge and skills in the least levels of the organization, improve the morale of the workforce and help the workers identify with organizational goals (Sims, 1990). On the other, training and development benefits individual employees through helping them make better decisions and effective problem solving, assisting in encouraging and achieving self-development and self-confidence, helping an employee individual handle stress, tension, frustration, and conflict,

Increasing job satisfaction and recognition and moving the person toward personal goals while improving interaction skills (Sims, 1990).

II. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of training and development on Employee Performance and Productivity in both his personal and professional life. The study is limited on the elements of human resource management, particularly in the area of training and development

III. OBJECTIVE

- To identify perceptions of the employees on how training and development proved to be beneficial to them;
- To identify employees' competency levels as enhanced by the training and development implemented;
- To examine how training and development contribute to the individual performance and productivity;

IV. CASE STUDY OF STARBUCKS TRAINING COURSE

From the start, Starbucks recognized the worth of the customer experience. Without an excellent experience, why would anyone pay that much for coffee? That experience is

provided each and each day by its quite 200,000 employees (Starbucks calls them partners).

How does Starbucks ensure a superb experience whenever a customer interacts with one of their partners? Great people & an incredible training program! The Starbucks educational program occurs within the primary 4 weeks of a replacement employee's tenure. Know that their training is usually changing, always evolving and always improving.

The training has changed many employees' life. Starbucks has taught them how to live, how to focus, how to get to work on time, and how to master their emotions. Most crucially, it has taught them willpower. Starbucks like a handful of other companies has succeeded in teaching the kind of life skills that schools, families, and communities have failed to provide. With more than 137,000 current employees and more than one million alumni, Starbucks is now, in a sense, one of the nation's largest educators. All of those employees, in their first year alone, spent at least fifty hours in Starbucks classrooms, and dozens more at home with Starbucks' workbooks and talking to the Starbucks mentors assigned to them.

At the core of that education is an intense focus on an all-important habit: willpower. Dozens of studies show that willpower is the single most important keystone habit for individual success.

For Starbucks, willpower is more than an academic curiosity. When the company began plotting its massive growth strategy in the late 1990s, executives recognized that success required cultivating an environment that justified paying four dollars for a fancy cup of coffee. The company needed to train its employees to deliver a bit of joy alongside lattes and scones.

The company spent millions of dollars developing curriculums to train employees on self-discipline. Executives wrote workbooks that, in effect, serve as guides to how to make willpower a habit in workers' lives. These curriculums are, in part, why Starbucks has grown from a sleepy Seattle company into a behemoth with more than seventeen thousand stores and revenues of more than \$10 billion a year.

V. CONCLUSION

With the increase of concentration on administrative management during these years, HRM plays a more important role in managing a corporation, like the consequences of HRM on innovation, 'new way of working principles' for working relations and enhancing employees' capability. Training and Development is a crucial aspect of HRM. The organization needs to urge skilled and capable employees for better performance, and employees are going to be than competent once they have the knowledge and skill of doing the task. Training and Development would offer opportunities to the workers to form a far better career life and obtain a better position in the organization. In doing so, the organization's efficiency would be increased. On the opposite hand, employees are the resources and assets of a corporation if they're skilled and trained would perform better than those that are unskilled and untrained. Therefore, this study aimed to seek out the connection between Training and Development and Employees' performance and Productivity.

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A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF WORK ENVIRONMENT ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION IN BANGALORE.

ANISHA L¹, SANDESH A²

Abstract

Work environment refers to the conditions and facilities provided to the employees in an organization to work. Work environment includes physical conditions, such as office temperature, or equipment, such as personal computers. It can also be related to factors such as work processes or procedures. A good work environment always has a positive effect on the employees, which also has an impact on their work and helps them to move towards achieving the goals of the organization. The work environment also involves the physical geographical location along with the immediate surroundings of the workplace, like the office building, cafeteria, tools and equipment.

Employee satisfaction is related to the work environment provided to the employees. The term employee satisfaction is used to describe whether employees are happy and fulfilling their needs at work. A good and proper work environment increases the employee satisfaction. The influence of employee satisfaction employee performance is clear. A satisfied and self-sufficient employee is the biggest asset to an organization as they always increase the productivity for the organization and helps them sustain in the market. Employee satisfaction has a positive impact on an employee as an individual as well. It increases their morale as well.

The research paper will contain how work environment and employee satisfaction are co related with each other and how positive work environment helps to achieve employee satisfaction, which in turn helps the organisation to move towards their goals. The research paper will also include factors influencing a positive work environment and also the factors influencing to achieve the employee satisfaction. Tables and graphs showing the comparison of recent prevailing trends and improvement in employee satisfaction due to work environment will also be provided. The information will be based on both primary and secondary data.

Key words: work environment, employee satisfaction, employee performance, organization's goals and objectives

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays many businesses fail to understand the importance of work environment for employee satisfaction and thus face many difficulties while working. This is the main reason why such organisations have become internally weak and therefore unable to come up with innovative products into the market to outshine their competitors. Employee is the main asset for the organisation in the process of achieving its mission, vision and objective. A positive work environment becomes necessary for employees to meet the performance criteria set by the organisation to insure their quality of work and it allows them to work freely without problems that may

restrain them from performing up to the level of their full potential. The main objective of this research paper is to analyse the impact of work environment on employee satisfaction.

Work Environment

Work environment consists of two broad concepts that are work and context. Work includes all the characteristics of the job such as the way the job is carried out and completed, involving tasks such as training, control on one's own work related activities, a sense of achievement of work and the intrinsic value for the task. The context includes physical working conditions and social interactions at the workplace, including interactions with colleagues, subordinates and superiors.

Positive work environment

Jake Richardson, a human resource manager, explains it briefly: "By definition, the positive work environment is a situation in which every employee feels safe, acknowledged, and able to do his/her best to achieve professional objectives."

Some of the impacts of positive work environment on work results are as follows:

- **Boosts Efficiency:** The positive work environment is an excellent efficiency booster. It makes you feel satisfied and enjoy your work, which in turn inspires you to do your best and complete all tasks without any delay. A great atmosphere in their team helps them to put less effort to do the job by spending less time and at the same time fulfilling the organisational goals.
- **Helps reach a work-life balance:** Balancing between work and life is very important if you want to enjoy life and maintain productivity long-term, but a large portion of employees can only dream about it. Most of the full-time workers say they do not believe they can reach a work-life balance. The people who do achieve this goal work in companies with positive environments.
- **Earn Recognition:** If there were one-thing employees hate the most, it would certainly be a lack of recognition for great results and professional achievements. All the employees expect to be appreciated for the work done by them, but only companies with positive work environment praise workers for the work done and acknowledge them. It is a big productivity booster and this is the main reason why we should have employee-oriented companies.

Employee Satisfaction

Employee satisfaction is an orientation of emotions that employees possess towards the role they are performing at the organisation. It is the essential component for employee

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motivation and encouragement for better performance. Employee satisfaction is a combination of psychological, physiological and environmental conditions that encourage employees to admit that they are satisfied with their jobs.

Factors affecting employee satisfaction:

1. Work Environment.
2. Fair rules and regulation.
3. Caring Organization.
4. Appreciation and acknowledgement.
5. Salary and incentives
6. Promotion.
7. Feel of Belongingness.
8. Initiation and Leadership.
9. Feel of Being Loved.

2. REVIEW OF LITRETURE

Work has been done to comprehend the connection between workplace and employment fulfilment all around the globe in various settings throughout the years. The investigation is increasing more significance with the progression of time as a result of its temperament and effect on the general public. The discoveries of a Danish report propose that a firm can build its profitability through the improvement of physical components of workplace (inner atmosphere) and may positively affect firms' efficiency (Buhai, Cottini, and Nielsen, 2008).

The supervisors' availability at time of need, ability to interact with employees, stimulate innovative thinking and having external knowledge and open mindedness in view of workers, and ability to communicate with employees, are the basic supervision roles. Results revealed that with good and effective supervision, employees' satisfaction level was increased whereas with poorer communication ability, satisfaction level among employees was decreased (Schroffel, 1999).

Baah and Amoako (2011) described that the motivational factors such as the nature of work, sense of achievement from their work, recognition, responsibilities and opportunities for personal growth and advancement, helps employees to find their worthiness in the organization. Further, this can increase motivational level of employees, which will ultimately raise internal happiness of employees, and this internal happiness will directly lead to employee satisfaction. Hygiene factor is only limited to external happiness but they are not strong enough to change dissatisfaction into satisfaction but still its presence is very much important. According to them the Herzberg Two Factor Theory, both Hygiene and Motivation factors are inter-related with each other, as Hygiene factors move employee from Job dissatisfaction to no job dissatisfaction, whereas motivation factors moves employees from no job dissatisfaction to job satisfaction (Herzberg et al., 1959).

Bakotic&Babic (2013) found that the workers who work under difficult working conditions tends to have job dissatisfaction, hence working condition is an important factor for job satisfaction. To improve satisfaction of employees working under difficult working conditions, it is necessary for the management to improve the working conditions. This will make them equally satisfied with those who work under normal working condition and in return, overall performance of the organisation will increase.

Herzberg et al. (1959) came up with a motivational model for job satisfaction and through research, he found that the job related factors could be divided into two categories, Hygiene factors and motivation factors. Hygiene factors cannot have an impact on satisfaction but they can change dissatisfaction into temporary motivation, whereas motivational factors have long lasting effect as they raise positive feelings towards job and convert dissatisfaction into satisfaction. In the absence of hygiene factors that is working conditions, supervision, the company policy and administration, interpersonal relations, job security, and salary, the chances of employees dissatisfaction is more.

Another study by Catillo& Cano (2004) on the job satisfaction level among faculty members of colleges showed that if proper attention were catered towards interpersonal relationships, recognition and supervision, the level of job satisfaction would be high.

Sell and Cleal (2011) developed a model on job satisfaction by linking the economic variables with the work environment variables to study the reaction of employees in dangerous work environment with high monetary benefits and non-hazardous work environment with low monetary benefits. The study displays the different psychosocial and work environment variables like work place, social support which has direct impact on job satisfaction.

3. OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the importance of work environment of employee satisfaction
- To analyse the impact of work environment on employee satisfaction at a work place
- To evaluate the factors of work environment that effect employee satisfaction.
- To provide suggestions for creating a healthy work environment for employees.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

As employees are the main assets to any organisation, it becomes vital role for the management to take into consideration of all the employees. The main requirement of any organisation is to provide them with the necessary tools and resources in order to work efficiently and achieve the targets.

In order to sustain the present market scenario, the organisation has to look into the individual's growth as well, as it contributes to the entire organisation's growth. To achieve this entire organisation will have to maintain a positive work environment.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

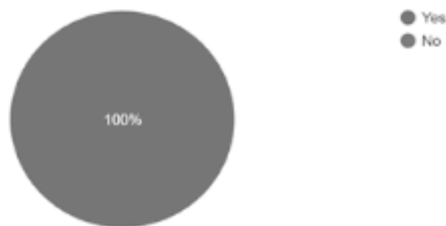
- Research design: In this research paper the data collected is a primary data which was done by a survey,
- Population: The population of the study were the employees from different organisations and sectors across South- Bangalore. The reason for selecting this region is so that we can easily access the relevant data for the research paper.
- Research instrument: Questionnaire was utilized as the

information assortment instrument. It contained both open-finished and close-finished inquiries. Along with these secondary data in the form of articles, journals and other research papers was used to gather the theoretical information.

6. Analysis and Interpretation of results

Based on the survey done through the questionnaire that was sent to various employees, the following are the results obtained:

Does work environment effect the employee's satisfaction ?
102 responses



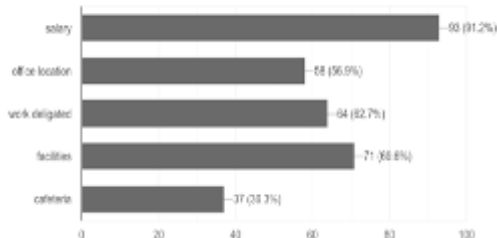
From the above pie chart, we can clearly see that all the employees in an organization agree that the work environment plays a very important in employee satisfaction and hence a positive and proper work environment is necessary for employee satisfaction.

Does work recognition play an important role in an organization ?
102 responses



From the above chart it shows that a very minute percentage of employees feel that recognition at workplace is not necessary for employee satisfaction and majority of them feel that yes recognition at the workplace is very much necessary to achieve employee satisfaction as it encourages them work in a more efficient way.

What are the factors that influences employee satisfaction ?
102 responses



For this particular question, the employees were given the option of choosing more than one factor that influences employee satisfaction and the order of preference of factors that influences goes like:

1. Salary
2. Facilities
3. Work delegated
4. Office location
5. Cafeteria

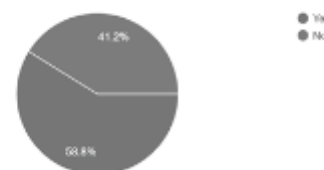
Most of the employees choose salary and when observed most of the female employees choose office location because it would be difficult of them to travel. Facilities like travelling allowances, tiffin allowances, and conveyance allowances provided by an organization also had an impact on employee satisfaction.

Do you believe that there is an opportunity for individual career growth and development within the company?
102 responses



Most of employees believed that the organisation is helping them in their individual career growth and as a person as well. Some of them did not believe because they are forced to work in that particular place due to personal reasons and this work is not going to help in their career.

Does the organization provide you all the resources and tools to perform your duties well?
102 responses



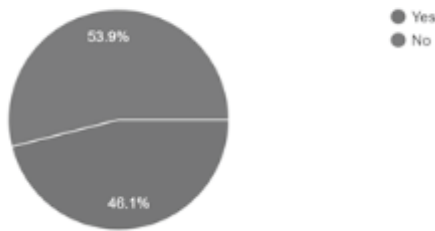
The answers for this question are based on whether the employees worked in large company or a small company. Most of employees who worked in a large company received all the tools to perform their duties but the ones who worked in small companies did not receive them. Due to this reason the employees were demotivated to work in the organisation which indirectly affected the employee satisfaction.

Do you think the work environment helps you strike right balance between your work life balance?
102 responses



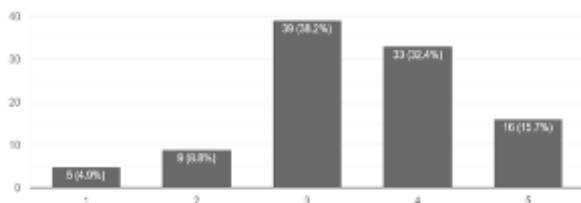
Employee satisfaction is directly linked with work life balance. Around 85% of the employees think that a positive work environment helps them to have a work life balance, which in turn helps the organization to achieve employee satisfaction. In the way even, the employee retention rate is also high. Only 14% of the employees do not think that work environment will half to have work life balance.

Does your job cause an unreasonable amount of stress to you?
102 responses



Work becomes a stress only when an employee is not satisfied with his or her work. The ratio is almost 1:1. In addition, it is evident that both female and male employees are stressed due to improper delegation of work and miscommunication with the management thus leading to employee dissatisfaction.

Do you think your manager understands a healthy balance between work life and personal life?
102 responses



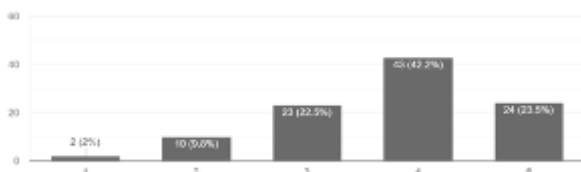
As manager is the one who delegates work, it becomes very important that there is a proper employer and employee relation between the manager and the employee as this affects the employee satisfaction. Most of employees when asked on an average agreed that their managers understand them and importance to have a work life balance.

Does working hours effect the employee satisfaction ?
102 responses



Most of the employees feel that working hours' effect employee satisfaction. Most of the employees feel demotivated when asked to work more than the fixed hours. While the rest of them feel that working hours does not affect employee satisfaction.

Do you like the organization's work culture?
102 responses



On the scale of 1 to 5, around 43% of the employees gave 4 and 24% gave 5 which states that around 70% of the employees are very happy with organisation's work culture and there were yet a very minute sector of employees who did not like how their organizations worked.

7.FINDINGSAND SUGGESTIONS

Findings:

As the main objective of this research paper was to find out the impact of work environment on employee satisfaction, we found that majority of the employees do feel that a positive work environment is necessary for employee satisfaction.

Some of findings from the survey, which was done through sending questionnaire to employees of different organisations with different nature of work, and from different sectors are as follows:

- 100% of the employees agreed that a positive work environment is necessary for work environment.
- More than 95% of the employees agreed that recognition in the work place by their superiors or managers motivated them to work even more efficiently, which indirectly helped the organization to achieve employee satisfaction.
- The main factor of employee satisfaction is salary that is nothing but the monetary compensation given by the organisation to the employees for the work done. Along with this non-monetary benefits like facilities in work place, cafeteria, leaves and many more.
- Work delegated to the employees should be in accordance with the job description and also in accordance with their capabilities so that the employees can work efficiently which will increase their morale and indirectly effect the employee satisfaction in a positive manner.
- Though working in a team an employee's individual career growth plays a very important role in employee satisfaction.
- The nature and size of the business affects the organisation while providing the necessary resources to the employees and when they are not provided properly, it affects the employees to fulfil the organisation's objectives.

Suggestions:

In order to prevent all the above problems, the organisation has to create a healthy and a positive working environment and provide them certain additional benefits including both monetary such as incentives, bonus, commissions, profit sharing and non-monetary such as life insurance policies, promotions, health care facilities, food coupons, flexible working time. The company could also provide paid maternity leaves to all the female employees working in the organization and they should not neglect the male employees in order to maintain a better dynamic with them and provide paternity leave as well.

The management has to consider the efforts put by the employees towards the organisational goals and provide recreation facilities like team lunch and outing.

In order to sustain the employees in the organisation for a long term, the management has to make minor changes in the

organisation's rules and regulations, infrastructure, work culture so that the employees feel fresh and re-energised to work more effectively and efficiently.

8. CONCLUSION

From this research paper, we can clearly understand how the work environment has an impact on the employee satisfaction

Working condition positively affects the Job fulfilment of representatives. Awful working conditions confine workers to depict their capacities and accomplish maximum capacity, so it is basic that the organizations understand the significance of good workplace. This research paper contributes towards the welfare of society as the results make mindfulness about the significance of good workplace for the worker's fulfilment. The study impacts upon the future execution of organizations by paying attention to workplace more inside their associations to build the inspiration and duty level of their representatives. Along these lines, their work power can accomplish better outcomes. It likewise guarantees that the representatives of the association will have the simplicity of working in a loose and free condition without any hesitation that would make their exhibition decrease. The progress that will be accomplished in the business will legitimately help the economy of a nation, as formative endeavours will increment. In such conditions, the nation will have the option to deal with the minor issues overall as it will be in a solid state to manage them. The advantages of giving a decent workplace to the representatives are colossal for both the association and its workers.

During the research, certain restrictions were there, for example, the accessibility of time to direct research for getting the necessary information. The data was easily accessible as most of the organisation's representatives were approachable and this lead to collection of appropriate data. We took unique consideration of the moral perspective identified with the exploration by guaranteeing the respondents that their reactions will be mysterious and classified to which nobody will approach. The issue has not been considered already in this manner, presently firms have a chance to use the data from this research paper to plan their future line of activity that can assist them with guaranteeing their long-term achievement. Such workplaces where representatives are settled on a piece of the general basic leadership process, being given adaptable working hours, less outstanding burden, a collaboration

approach and a steady top administration have positive impact on the presentation of employees. This prompts significant level of worker's fulfilment therefore making the representatives progressively dedicated towards their business, increasingly persuaded to try sincerely and increasingly slanted to get high profits for their organizations.

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IMPACT OF NPA ON THE OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF BANKS

AISHWARYA SHEKHAR

ABSTRACT

Banking sector plays very important role in the growth and the economic development of the country. India, a developing country, needs strong, efficient and healthy banking system for sustainable economic growth. But Non-Performing assets has become a big commination for the banking sector. It adversely affects the solvency, liquidity and profitability of the bank. This paper is analytical as well as descriptive in nature. Secondary data and various accounting and statistical tool have been used. Before the independence of India various Banks were established and have been performed successfully but now facing several problems due to NPA. This paper presents the concept of NPA in banking sector, causes and impact of NPA.

Key Words- NPA, Economic development, Doubtful assets, Operational Efficiency, Solvency

INTRODUCTION

Banking system plays an important role in the economic development of any country. It works as the lifeline of any country's economy as it provides credit to all the sections of the society. Without a transparent and effective banking system, no country can have a healthy economy. Although there was a banking system in India from the Vedic civilization, the first modern bank 'Bank of Hindustan' was established in 1770s in Calcutta. Then gradually many banks were established. UCO Bank, formerly known as United Commercial Bank, was established in 1943 Kolkata, under the aegis of Sri Ghanshyam Das Birla, a prominent Indian industrialist. The Govt. of India Nationalized United Commercial Bank on 19th July, 1969 and changed the bank's name to UCO bank in 1985. The UCO Bank emerged successful in early stage of their incorporation. In addition to India, there are significant presences of UCO Bank in the financial markets outside of India. But in this decade, it experienced some unwanted difficulties due to some significant reasons. The main reason behind the worse performance of the UCO Bank is that most of the assets becoming non-performance and overdue increased over the time. Currently NPA is the core financial problem for the bank in particular but also in general. It is an unavoidable burden on the banking industry. Hence, NPAs are considered to be an important parameter to judge the financial health and evaluate the performance of the bank

LITERATURE REVIEW

AUTHOR: Bansal, A. (2012) - In his study he discussed about the recent trends and concepts of NPAs of public sector banks. He also analyzed evaluate the reasons for NPAs and the impact of NPAs and also suggest how to reduced NPAs and improve assets quality of the bank.

AUTHOR: Vivek Rajbahadur Singh (2016) in his research paper "Study of NPA of the commercial banks and its recovery in India" throws light on the impact of NPA on the liquidity and the performance of banks. The high level of non-performing assets shows that there is high probability of large number of credit defaults that will adversely affect the liquidity and the net-worth of bank. This will also lead in eroding the value of assets. It poses threat on the survival of banks and the quality of its assets

AUTHOR: Khaled Subhi Rajha (2016) in his study on "Determinants of Non-Performing Loans: Evidence from the Jordanian Banking Sector" analyzed the various determinants of Non-Performing Loans from the period 2008-2012 in the Jordanian Banking Sector. That loan of a bank not only gets affected by the banking sector factors but can also be affected by the macroeconomic factors. The study has found that the banks should take effective measures; the Jordanian banks should also consider the performance of the real economy when granting loans and banks should avoid providing loans which have higher risk.

AUTHOR: Roland Beck, Petr Jakubik and Anamaria Piloiu (2013) in their study entitled "Non-Performing Loans what matters in addition to the Economic Cycle?" stated that the bank asset quality has deteriorated since the global economic recession. The loan performance and the economic cycle are tightly linked. The study has taken into consideration, the empirical determinants of NPL ratios of 75 countries. The study revealed that GDP growth was the main factor for lending loans therefore a drop in the global economic activity can affect the risk of the asset quality of the banks.

AUTHOR: Chalam, G.V. (2017), in his research paper, he attempted to study the trends of NPAs in Indian Banking sector and identify the consequences and causes of NPAs and suggest establishing a sound control and feedback mechanism on banking operations.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Money Lending by banks is one of the sources on which the Indian economy hugely depends on. It provides life to various businesses and operations in the economy. Hence due to large-scale of lending, NPA problems arise in the economy. Banks want to be efficient in lending with complete assurance of return of money by lenders. Every bank has some level of NPA; there is no bank with zero level of Non-Performing Asset (NPA).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this study are:

- To understand the impact of NPA on the financial performance of the Bank

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection: The data has been collected from secondary source which includes journals, RBI reports, research papers, articles and various websites.

Study Period: The present study has been covered a period of five consecutive financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.

Tools and Techniques: The data are analyzed by conceptual understanding and by using different accounting and statistical tools

NPA- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of NPAs is come in to picture when RBI introduced prudential norms which were recommended by the Narasimhan Committee. In commercial banks this norm was applicable from 1992-1993. Accounting treatment of these prudential norms is that interest should be debited on cash basis on the accrual basis. Accounting of prudential norms is mainly based on N-P-A concept. N- No income, P- Provisions, A- Assets classification.

Income Recognition: According to the prudence norms for the income recognition, assets of banks are classified into two categories (i) Non- Performing assets (ii) Performing assets. Performing assets are those loans and advances where principal amount in installment and the interest amount are paid by the customer on the regular interval. Non- Performing assets is advance or loans for which interest and the principal amount remained unpaid for a period of 90 days

Assets Classification and Provisions: The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the banks for the asset's classification.

I. Standard assets: - Standard assets are those assets which do not have more than the normal risk. These assets should not be the non- performing assets. These assets are also known as performing assets and 0.25% of provision should be given on the global loan portfolio basis

ii. Substandard assets: - These are the assets which is classified as non- performing assets for less than 12 months

iii. Doubtful assets: - These are the assets which have been non- performing for more than 12 months.

iv. Loss assets: - These are loans which are identified by the bank, inspector or auditor that need to be written off fully. These assets remain non- performing for more than 3 years period. For these assets 100% of secured advances and 100% of unsecured advances are made for these asses.

v. Non- Performing assets; -Non- performing assets are those loans and advances that are in arrears or in default. A loan is said to be in arrear when interest or principal payments are missed or late. The loan is said to be in default when the lender consider that the debtor is not able to meet his/her obligations and the loan agreement to be broken. In other words, NPA are those loans and advances which does not generate income for bank anymore and the principal amount is also terminated NPA is classified two categories. First one is Gross NPA (GNPA) and the other one is Net NPA (NNPA). **Gross NPA:** -It is the total number of NPAs of the particular bank. Banks continuously assess gross NPA by evaluating their loan payments and decide the NPAs.

Net NPA: - It measures the overall quality of the bank's loan book. It is calculated by using the following formulae:

$GNPA = \text{Sub-standard Assets} + \text{Doubtful Assets} + \text{Loss Assets}$

$GNPA \text{ Ratio} = (GNPA / \text{Gross Advances}) \times 100$

$NNPA = GNPA - \text{Provisions against NPA}$

$NNPA = (GNPA - \text{Provision}) / (\text{Gross Advances} - \text{Provision}) \times 100$

REASONS FOR NPAs

Internal Factors

- Improper identification of borrowers before providing loans and advances
- Defective credit appraisal and lending process of the bank
- Management deficiencies of the bank
- Lack of Supervision and training of the employees
- Lack of post disbursement follow-up supervision by the employees of the bank etc.

External Factors

- Natural calamities like flood, earthquake etc
- Change in Government policies
- Political interference
- Industrial sickness
- Wilful defaults of the borrowers etc.

Factors related to borrowers

- Mis-utilization of loans by the borrowers
- Migration of borrowers from the state of country
- Attitude to default wilfully i.e. intentionally not paying loans back to the banks
- Improper monitoring of the fund
- Diversion of fund etc.

IMPACT OF NPA

The non- performing assets directly or indirectly affects the performance of the banks. Higher NPA ratios cause the poor recycling of funds and have the negative impact on the deployment of credit. It also trembles the confidence of lenders, depositors and investor. The non- recovery of loans do not only affect the availability of funds but also the financial soundness of the banks. Liquidity, profitability, operational efficiency, credit loss and involvement of management are the most important factor which is worst affected because of the mounting NPAs

Profitability: Non- performing assets does not only affect current profit but it also affects the future stream profit which leads to loss. NPAs negatively impact the bank profitability. Reduction in profitability also causes low Return on Assets

$ROA = \text{Net Profit or Loss} / \text{Total Assets}$

Liquidity: Due to increase in NPA, loans and advances are getting blocked and the desired profits of the bank are also decreasing. Lack of sufficient cash in hand leads the bank to borrow money for the shorter period from other financial

institutions. As a result, bank has to bear some difficulty and additional cost in operating daily routine. This shows that NPA directly impacts the liquidity of bank due to insufficient of cash balance available with them.

Liquidity = Total Assets/ Total loans

Involvement of Management: To handle the NPAs bank employs some category employee, which leads to bear additional cost to the bank. Besides effort and time is another indirect cost due to NPA which bank has to bear. Formulae:

Involvement of Management = Operating Expenses/ Total Revenue

Credit Loss: Bank facing several problems due to NPAs and it

adversely affects the value of the bank. There are chances of collapsing goodwill, equity value, brand image and credit or bankruptcy which have negative impact to the shareholders and public

Formula: Credit Loss = Non-Performing Loans/ Total Loans.

Ratio Analysis and NPA Management

To assess the quality of loan assets, financial strength and NPA management, it is important to examine various parameters with respect to non- performing assets. Here various important ratios are used to assess the position of NPA of UCO bank

TABLE: Ratio relating to NPAs

YEAR	Gross NPA ratio (%)	Net NPA ratio (%)	Substandard assets ratio (%)	Doubtful assets ratio (%)	Loss assets Ratio (%)
2013-2014	4.32	2.38	36.63	56.70	6.68
2014-2015	6.76	4.30	51.24	47.74	1.07
2015-2016	15.43	9.09	28.54	67.22	4.23
2016-2017	17.12	8.94	22.21	72.69	5.09
2017-2018	24.64	13.10	19.99	71.75	8.25
Average	13.65	7.562	31.72	63.22	5.06

FINDINGS

Gross NPA Ratio

Gross NPA Ratio= (Gross NPA/ Gross Advance) *100

It indicates the quality of credit portfolio of the bank. High Gross non- performing assets shows the low-quality credit portfolio. From the table it can be seen that gross NPA arrive 13.65 % on an average during the study and it gives continuous upward trend. It can be observed that UCO bank's management is not paying required attention in following ideal norms of granting advances. It can be seen that Gross NPA is increasing significantly every year and reached to 13.10% in 2017-2018. It is significantly higher than the 7.562% which is gross NPA ratio.

Sub- standard Asset Ratio

Sub-standard Assets Ratio = (Total Sub-standard assets/Gross NPA) × 100

It indicates the chances for the improvement in NPA of the bank. High substandard ratios say that there is better position of recovering of advances. From the table it is observed that in 2013-2014 the substandard asset ratio was 36.63% and it is significantly decreasing with every succeeding year and in 2017-2018 it has reached to 19.99%. It is much lower than the average substandard ratio which is 31.722%.

Doubtful asset ratio

Doubtful Assets Ratio = (Total Doubtful Assets/Gross NPA) × 100

It indicates the performance management in respect of NPA of the bank. High Doubtful Assets Ratio that the management of non-performing assets in bank is poor and scope of reducing NPA is more by adopting softening attitude towards customer. From the table it is understood that except for 2 years which is 2013-2014 (56.705) and 2014-2015 (47.745) the result is satisfactory

Loss Assets Ratio

Loss Assets Ratio = (Total Loss Assets/Gross NPA) × 100

It indicates the high erosion of securities or higher losses of the bank. High loss assets ratio indicates higher losses, so this would be low as possible. It is understood from the above table Loss Assets ratio had been higher than average ratio for two years i.e. 2013-2014 and 2017-2018, otherwise it is low

CONCLUSIONS

NPA does not only created big problem for Indian banking sector but also the economy too. This study shows that the money blocked in NPAs of UCO Bank is very high and its affects the profitability, liquidity and involvement of management adversely. The bank should take timely action against the deterioration of performing assets. The performance of recovery is also not satisfactory. The bank management should speed up the recovery and up gradation process and make efforts to manage and reduce NPA. The government should also take some initiative and make more provision against loan defaulters for faster settlement of pending cases.

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FACTOR AFFECTING CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF CEMENT COMPANY IN INDIA

NEHA¹, SOLOMON JAYAKUMAR²

ABSTRACT

Capital structure of a company is the particular combination of debt and equity which provides company to finance its overall operations and growth. The capital structure decision is the most important and crucial decision among any business as it effect return and risk of shareholders. There are several factors which affect capital structure of company such as asset structure, nature of industry, stability in cash flow, operating leverage, debt service capacity and others. A descriptive study was done to understand the factors affecting capital structure of Cement Company in India and its effect in the performance of company. Data was collected from secondary sources only for the period of 10 years from 2009-2018. Descriptive statistics and correlation were used for the analysis of the data. The dependent variable was leverage while independent variables were profitability, firm size, tangibility, growth opportunities, non-debt shield, and liquidity. The researcher found that all the variables had a positive correlation except size and growth which had a negative correlation. The result helps the management in decision making and formulation of policies to ensure optimum mix of debt and equity to minimize the negative effect on profitability.

Key words: Capital structure, Tangibility, Profitability, Leverage

INTRODUCTION

Capital structure of a company is the particular combination of debt and equity which provides company to finance its overall operations and growth. P. Chandra stated capital structure of a business enterprise is actually combination of equity hares, preference shares and long term debt. Capital structure of firm determines the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The Capital structure decision are the most important and crucial decision among any business as it effect return and risk of shareholder and it includes a company's choice of a target capital structure, the average maturity of its debts, and the specific sources of fund. A poor capital structure decision in any company leads to high cost of capital. The capital structure decisions are one of the three financing decision- investment, financing and dividend decisions. As with operating decision in company, manager should make capital structure decisions in such a way to maximize the firm's value.

Cement Companies plays important role in development of Indian economy as it is one of the oldest sectors in India. The cement industry is second largest industry in India and it has high correlation with GDP (Dr. Anjoo Pandev, 8 Aug, 2017). The demand of housing and real estate sector is the biggest in the field consumption of cement in India, accounting for 65% of the total consumption and other major such as

infrastructure at 20% and industrial development at 15%. It is desirable to conduct study on cement Industry (Ultratech Cement) and to know its contribution and performance in India. Hence, capital structure of cement companies play an important role in the overall performance of company as each type of capital has its benefits and drawbacks. The purpose of capital structure in a cement company to provide the overview of the company's risk and point out how its assets are financed. When a company increases its capital to an investor (Preferred shares, common shares, retained earnings), its reducing potential to go bankrupt and avoiding debt risk. In the point view of owner, he may choose debt funding and maintain control over company, increasing returns on the operations. This study gives an insight into the different kind of funding the company uses to finance its overall activities and growth

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to the study conducted by Fuad Rashid Kale, Nov 2015 on determinants of capital structure of cement manufacturing firm. As he finds on his study that all determinants have positive effect except the profitability which have negative effect on the performance of cement Industry. Hence, he suggested that finance manager of the cement firms come up with financial policies to ensure optimum mix of debt and equity to minimize the negative effect on profitability.

According to the study conducted by Maruthu Pandian. P and Hema Prasanna, 9 Sep 2015 on determinants of capital structure of Indian Cement Industry. As study provides that capital structure decision are the key financial decision of a firm since it affect the risk and return of shareholders and examines the factor that determine the capital structure of Indian Cement Industry.. The result of study indicates that, among the fourteen variables, three variables namely solvency, Return on Equity and the Bank rate are prominent variables which determine the capital structure of the Indian Cement Industry.

According to the study conducted by Dr. N.S Pandey and M. Malarvirzhi, May 2015 on impact of capital structure on profitability of listed cement industry in India. This study is focused on cement Industry. To proceed with the five cement firms were taken as sample, under convenience sampling technique and the finding of the study have put forth that capital structure have negative impact on the profitability of the firm.

According to the study of Asad khan, Muhammad Sohail and Mehboob Ali, 2016 on role of firm specific factor affecting capital structure decisions. This study examines how the firm specific factors are influencing the structure of cement sector on stock exchange. The managerial policies, actions and their relationship regarding the determinants of capital structure in

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the context of local economic and financial condition are highlighted. The result on the basis of Panel regression show that in cement sector tangibility, profitability and size played significant role determining firms leverage, while the growth and non-tax shield had statistically insignificant association with leverage.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The capital structure decision is the most important decision in modern era. In the area of corporate finance, capital structure is the centre of much other decision. Hence capital structure is one of the important tools of management to manage cost of capital.

Although several study have done on factor affecting capital structure, important question remain about the choice of capital structure in cement industry (Ultratech cement). Therefore there is need to assess the factor affecting capital structure in the Ultratech cement in India.

This study is done at the Adyta Birla Group (Ultratech Cement) to know the factors affecting capital structure of the cement company and how it affects the performance of the company. The study mainly focused the factor such as firm size, tangibility, profitability, growth opportunities, non-debt tax shield, business risk, firm age and liquidity.

SCOPE OF STUDY

1. The study is conducted in Aditya Birla Group (Ultratech cement)
2. The study covers only capital structure & factor affecting capital structure.
3. Data is collected for a period of five years from 2009-2018

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the components and capital structure of cement industry.

Descriptive

	Leverage	Profitability	Non- debt Tax shield	Growth	Tangibility	Liquidity	Size
N	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Missing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean	0.177	0.101	0.0370	0.186	0.656	1.23	4.25
Median	0.150	0.0800	0.0350	0.145	0.620	1.21	4.31
Minimum	0.0700	0.0300	0.0300	0.0700	0.590	0.820	3.83
Maximum	0.330	0.220	0.0500	0.650	0.820	1.60	4.52

Source: Research Findings

NOTE: The ratio analysis was used for leverage, liquidity, asset tangibility and Non-debt tax shield, Size as logarithm and value of profitability and growth taken as a percentage.

The result indicate that over ten year period the cement manufacturing firm had a mean leverage of .18, profitability .10, non- debt tax shield .04, Growth .19, Tangibility .66, liquidity 1.23 and size 4.25.

Karl Pearson Correlation

2. To study the factors that influences the capital structure of Aditya Birla UltraTech cement.

RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

The study conducted on the basis of secondary data. The data taken for the purpose of the study are capital structure variables which include debt, equity and total assets as well as factor such as firm size, tangibility, profitability, growth opportunities, non-debt tax shield, business risk, firm age and liquidity.

DATAANALYSIS AND INTREPRETATION

The research findings presented were based on objective of research which was to establish the factors of capital structure in Aditya Birla Ultratech cement in India. Data was collected from annual report of the company and then used to compute the various ratios which constitutes variable in study. The variables are:

LEV= Leverage (Total interest- bearing Debt divided by total asset)

PF= Profitability (EBIT divided by Total Asset)

FS= Firm Size (Natural logarithm of sales)

AT= Asset Tangibility (Total Fixed assets divided by total Asset)

FG= Firm Growth (% change in Total Asset)

LQ= Liquidity (Current Assets divided by current liabilities)

NTDS= Non-Debt Tax Shield (Depreciation divided by Total Assets)

Summary of Descriptive Statics

The values of the mean, median, maximum and minimum of all variables was calculated for the 10 year and summarized in table

The Karl Pearson correlation was conducted using the leverage as the dependent variable and the independent variables were profitability, Firm size, asset tangibility, firm growth, liquidity and non-debt tax shield. The results are tabulated below:

		Leverage	Profitability
Leverage	Pearson's r	—	
	p-value	—	
Profitability	Pearson's r	0.646	—
	p-value	0.044	—

Sources: Research Findings

The result in table indicates that correlation is moderate degree and positive and it implies there is a low degree but positive correlation between leverage and profitability.

Since p- value is less than alpha i.e. 0.05, this implies that there is an existence of relationship between leverage and profitability.

		Leverage	Growth
Leverage	Pearson's r	-	
	p-value	—	
Growth	Pearson's r	-0.217	—
	p-value	0.547	—

Source: Research Findings

The result in table indicate that there is exists of low degree negative correlation between leverage and growth. Since p-value is also greater than alpha i.e. 0.05, this implies there is an existence of no relationship between the leverage and growth.

		Leverage	Tangibility
Leverage	Pearson's r	—	
	p-value	—	
Tangibility	Pearson's r	0.625	—
	p-value	0.053	—

Sources: Research Finding

The result in table indicate that there is exists a low degree positive correlation between leverage and tangibility. Since the p-value is less than alpha i.e. 0.05, this implies that there is an existence of relationship between leverage and profitability

		Leverage	Size
Leverage	Pearson's r	—	
	p-value	—	
Size	Pearson's r	-0.556	—
	p-value	0.095	—

Sources: Research Finding

The result in table indicates that there is a low degree negative correlation between leverage and size. Since the p-value is also more than alpha i.e. 0.05, this implies there is existence of no relationship between leverage and size.

		Leverage	Liquidity
Leverage	Pearson's r	—	
	p-value	—	
Liquidity	Pearson's r	0.283	—
	p-value	0.428	—

Sources: Research Finding

The result in table indicates that there is a very low degree positive correlation between leverage and liquidity. Since p-value is less than alpha i.e. 0.05, this implies there is existence of relation between the leverage and liquidity.

		Leverage	Non- debt Tax shield
Leverage	Pearson's r	—	
	p-value	—	
Non- debt Tax shield	Pearson's r	0.532	—
	p-value	0.113	—

Source: Research Findings

The result in table indicates there is a very low degree positive correlation between leverage and non-debt tax shield. Since p-value is more than alpha i.e. 0.05, this implies there is existence of no relation between the leverage and Non-debt Tax shield.

The overall result of correlation matrix indicates that Growth and size are the two variables with a negative correlation with leverage. This implies that for the Aditya Birla Ultratech Cement, as level of growth and size increases, the use of debt to finance investment decreases.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concluded that profitability, firm size, asset tangibility, firm growth, liquidity and Non-debt Tax shield are factor of capital structure of cement Industry in India. The most influential variable factor is profitability followed by non-tax debt shield and liquidity. Tangibility has the least impact on leverage of the cement manufacturing in UltraTech Cement.

The study also concludes that firm size and firm growth have a negative correlation with the leverage of Aditya Birla Ultratech Cement. This implies that a leverage of the increases, the size and growth will decrease. All other variables have a positive correlation with leverage.

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GREEN MARKETING: CASE STUDY- WIPRO GREEN INITIATIVES

SANJANA S. GOWDA ¹, SREELAKSHMI PRADEEP²

ABSTRACT

Green Marketing is a type of marketing that is involved in promoting environmental and eco-friendly products and service. This concept is emerging in recent years as individuals are anxious about various environmental matters. Environmental activities have always inclined all the activities, but only few companies have adopted green techniques into their work strategy. An Indian multinational company, WIPRO delivers information technology, consulting and business process services. Their main aim is to maintain ethics and sustainability. Some of their successful green initiatives are, "Earthian", "Eco eye project", Community development programmes, Professional curated activities, Eco energy business division, etc. They have also incorporated methods to motivate employees to understand and use the concept of sustainable business. This study discusses the significance of green marketing and how it has been used as a strategy by WIPRO in running greener, cleaner business successfully.

Key Words: Green Marketing, Sustainability, Significance, Strategy, WIPRO.

INTRODUCTION

Green marketing is a new topic that has gained importance in the recent years. It involves the method of selling products that have environmental benefits. It requires the following factors:

- It must be produced in a sustainable manner.
- It should not contain any toxic or harmful materials.
- It must be manufactured from recycled substances and should further be able to recycle.
- The raw materials must be renewable.
- There should not be any disproportionate packing.

Other names are 'Environmental marketing' and 'Ecological marketing'. According to the American Marketing Association, green marketing considers factors that environmentally safe. It involves a lot of activities, such as modifying products and its packaging, altering the production and promotion methods, etc.

Due to the economic and non-economic pressures from the customers, companies have gradually decided to go green in their policies and strategies. They use this method to tackle the issues related to cost and profit. The few difficulties they face while implementing this type of marketing are, lack of consumer awareness, financial issues, less scientific knowledge, limited stringent rules and competitive difficulties. It should involve producing and advertising products that satisfy the tastes and preferences of the

customers, the quality, feasibility and affordability without a compromise on the environment.

The four P's of green marketing are as follows:

- **Product:** Environmentally safe products must be manufactured.
- **Price:** Customers choose to pay an additional amount if the product is eco-friendly.
- **Place:** Located in the market place but requires high promotional activities.
- **Promotion:** It includes sales promotions, on-site promotions, paid advertising and public relations. Sustainable marketing and communication techniques can be used.

An Indian multinational corporation, Wipro offers information technology, consulting and business process services. They make sure that they conduct their business with ethics and sustainability and works towards the same.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies highlight the huge potential of green marketing in India and methods to expanding to achieve greater development and profit. Few studies like the study by Ingavale and Gaikwad (2011), the various environmental issues and then positive impact of green marketing.

Yazdanifard and Mercy (2011), focuses on green revolution, the safety of the environment and the impact of green marketing on customer satisfaction. Durmazand Yaşar (2016), highlights the benefits of green marketing to various businesses and states that businesses cannot succeed without taking into consideration the environmental matters.

Sarkar (2012), stated that connecting the market forces that favour green product development will lead to mainstream green. Tara et al. (2015), further stated the prospects of green marketing and the stability it could provide to the people in India.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

This study aims at directing the customers the importance of green marketing with the help of green initiatives taken by WIPRO and at filling the research gap of many authors as to why green marketing is important in improving the corporate strategies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The study aims at conveying a complete analysis of the green market.
2. To determine the initiatives taken by WIPRO.
3. To examine the importance of green marketing.

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4. To propose various strategies for improving green marketing tools.

EFFECTIVE GREEN MARKETING STRATEGIES

1. Green Design

Often companies resort to greenwashing because their products or services are not green to begin with. A bag with a big recycle symbol on the front may be made from virgin and not recycled paper. If a product or service of a company is environmentally-friendly from the ground up, there is no need for greenwashing.

2. Green Positioning

A company should openly promote its sustainability performance of its products and services, as a key component of its business activities. Every activity of the company should reflect its sustainability values. It cannot claim to be sustainable while engaging in unsustainable business practices such as making employees work under sweatshop conditions. Doing this will ruin the company's credibility with consumers.

3. Green Pricing

A company must highlight how a green product, or a service can help consumers save key resources. An electronics company, for instance, can promote its latest TV by emphasizing how it is more energy-efficient compared with other leading brands. This helps in customers becoming aware that their choice is about investing in something that will allow them to save money and resources in the future, rather than making a short-term purchase.

4. Green Logistics

Packaging must also be green, in addition to a product or service being green. Packaging is the first thing that consumers see. Unsustainable packaging has the potential to discourage consumers from purchasing sustainable products. Therefore, green packaging plays an important role.

5. Green Disposal

From production of a product or service until disposal, everything must be sustainable. An effective green marketing strategy takes into consideration every feature of a product's life cycle. Unsustainable disposal practices can be dangerous to both the environment as well as human health.

WIPRO GREEN INITIATIVES

1. Wipro Greenware desktops

Wipro Infotech is India's first company to launch environmentally friendly computer peripherals. Wipro launched eco-friendly Wipro Greenware desktops, manufactured with materials completely free of deadly chemicals like polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFRs).

2. Earthian program

The Wipro Earthian program for schools and colleges aims at providing exposure to multiple perspectives; within the students' peer group and the world around them. There are three themes of exploration- biodiversity, water and waste. Students may select any of the themes and register their teams for the program. It ensures that individuals understand how

their actions are impacting the environment. Through research and field reporting students will be exploring areas of Water, Waste and Food.

3. Eco eye project

Wipro Limited launched Eco Eye, a corporation-wide initiative on ecological sustainability. Eco Eye is a programme that drives increasing ecological sustainability in all its operations, as also areas of its influence. The company aims to become carbon neutral, achieve defined level of biodiversity footprint, water positive organization, set new standards in recycling waste and facilitate employees achieve a higher ecological footprint in their personal lives, it was stated.

4. Community Development program

The state of environment and ecology is of utmost concern to Wipro. They have worked with the community to create and maintain a sustainable environment around us. Wipro has been working in different areas that contribute to environmental sustainability. Wipro's long running program in social forestry in Tamil Nadu has helped to create a strong livelihood program for nearly 80 farmers through plantation of more than one lakh trees. Wipro also initiated a project on urban waste in Bengaluru to enable better health and safety conditions for workers through the use of quality equipments and a health insurance program.

5. Eco energy business division

Eco Energy, based in Bengaluru, India, is a leading energy management solutions company that optimizes customers' energy consumption by analyzing insights gained from their software-as-a-service platform, big data analytics and domain-centric people and processes. Eco Energy is a business division that was started in the year 2000, and is already 250+ people strong. Its solutions span MegaWatt-scale solar plants, Energy Management, Green Infrastructure and Sustainability IT services.

6. Professional curated activities

Wipro is engaging with employees through programmes focused on awareness talks, expert-curated events and community outreach programmes. Sustainability risks are being gradually integrated into their enterprise risk framework. Sustainability measures are also increasingly becoming a central part of Wipro's procurement processes and supply chain engagement. There is clear oversight on product design and processes in Green Computing division, to ensure a keen focus on sustainability.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Secondary data has been developed from the libraries, internet sources, journals, conference papers, magazines, published reports, and few government agency reports. In-depth analysis of these data, its understanding and scrutiny has helped in the progress of effective findings and conclusion.

CONCLUSION

Green marketing must be given high importance as it is related to environmental and social aspects, rather than just looking at it as a marketing technique. It also helps in coping with the increase in the global warming and thereby reducing

the pollution. Energy-efficient materials must be used. This approach has a great relevance in a developing country like India.

Wipro is integrating sustainability into its business practices through employee engagement, customer stewardship, procurement, supply chain, industry bodies and external stakeholders and this is how they develop a greener, cleaner business environment within the company.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The following is a list of implications for future research:

- A survey can be conducted to realize how people are educated and aware about the existence and execution of green marketing.
- Social media marketing can help the consumers build a community easily and effectively.

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL BANKING SERVICES ON CONSUMERS' BANKING HABITS

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ABSTRACT

The traditional banking system provides manual way of depositing and making payments, but the modern economy is about making cashless future and for this digital banking takes a major part in the society. In recent development and advances in the technology, specifically in the areas of Information Technology and Telecommunication, there has been a puissant change in the Banking sector. Digital banking provides an alternative in E-channels making it painless for the consumers to transfer funds and make online payments in a quicker and efficient way at all times. The purpose of digital banking is to make banking efficient and easily accessible. The central objective of the study is to investigate the consumers' banking habits in the presence of digital banking. It also aims to analyze the behavior of consumer towards online banking services. Thus, through digital banking the consumers are doing numerous transactions because of reduced time consumption and accessibility. Internet banking has become increasingly popular because of its convenience and flexibility. Many E-wallets are made available, such as Google Pay and Paytm which are moving around in recent years. However, things are swiftly changing in digital era. It is as predominant that the banks persist to be crystal clear so as their consumer remain authentic. Through this paper an endeavor has been made through primary collection of data to provide that the banking transactions have been increased by the customer after implementation of digital banking. The main intention behind combining banking services with technology is, unquestionably, convenience.

Key words: digital banking, technology, consumers, services, payments

INTRODUCTION

The invention of new technologies is definitely affecting the lives and behavior of the individual s in many ways. Technology has majority changed the economic as well as business environment information technology has been imbibed into various sectors. Banking sectors are one among these sectors which through the help of technology has speeded up communication and transactions for the consumers. E – Banking services first emerged in the early 1990's. Initially the banks offered services like ATM, telephone banking services and credit card. Gradually most of the services provide by the banks were digitalized and the consumers were given the privileged to use these facilities anytime from one's work home. Digital banking eliminates the time limitation, physical and geographical boundaries. When compared to the traditional banking, online banking replaces labors with machines and also reduces the cost of physical set-ups. In the current scenario banking so as to enhance the efficiency and increase customer satisfaction. The application of information and communication

technology, concepts is not only a fundamental importance but also has become a perquisite for entering into the competitive banking industry both globally and at local levels. Digital banking represents a virtual process which includes online banking and beyond. The rapid increase in the use of mobile phones and the easy and cheap availability of internet paved the way for the banking sectors to use this as a platform to provide its consumers with its services digitally, hence the banks developed their own banking apps to help their customers to handle banking transactions on their mobile phones. These banking apps provided various facilities which included payment of bills transfer of funds, paying shopping bills and also to keep a tract on their account for any such matters. Banks operate through their apps and also through a number a number of digital payment platforms that allows the users to transfer money from their bank accounts to another and also allows to deposit the cash into the integrated wallet via online banking, credit cards, debit cards etc. Digital banking provides a safe way to handle financial transaction. Basically, digital banking is the technology that allows banking customers to do their bank from their home with an internet connection. All these facilities provided to the customers cases out their daily life. And helps them in saving the time to visit a bank and also saves cost. The use of these digital banking apps are tremendously increasing as they are easy to access and convenient to make payments, transfer of fund and shopping. Simply by using their smart phones. Bank is also extending their presence in rural areas to educate people about the advancement in information technology as to cure more customers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rajsee Joshi, Ritika Goel, Shraddha Garg (2019) in their study have discussed about digital banking and its importance in the economy. How banking sector was looking beyond the traditional methods and approach. Digital banking and its adoption have made the operations more cost effective. But still in global context the digital banking in India has a far more way to go on. The study mainly focused on the adaptability to the revolutionary changes in the banking industry. The customer's level of satisfaction and their expectations towards digital banking was also explained. Though the consumers face so many problems towards the digitalization the perception towards it is changing day by day.

Varda Sardana, Shubham Singhania (2018) focuses on the growth of economy towards the digital and information technology in the banking sectors. The advancement in the technology has completely changes how the banks operate in India. Many innovations and new ideas have been implemented in the banking industry. Digital banking technology have escalated few years back with the

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availability of large products such as deposits, transfers, payment through apps, ATMs, mobile banking and net banking both locally and globally. The increase in technology advancement and heavy competition is pushing banks towards digitalization. This paper defines the extent to which the effect of digital technology in domain of Indian banking.

Ruzika Mehra (2017) in their article evaluates the lost and time resources which have been involved in both the traditional and digital banking. It also states the consumer acceptance and level of satisfaction towards the digital banking system which plays a key role in the world today. This also helps the banks to be more efficient and also find the loopholes of the customers. Nearly 50% of the customers have been shifted from the traditional economy to digital banking. The accessibility and efficient transformation of traditional banking to modern which is the digital banking. It has been impacted the consumers and their buying behavior because of so many offers and promo codes given by various payment banks.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The revolution of digitalization has certainly changed most of the aspects of daily life in this 21st century. As the banking sectors emerged with the internet banking, providing their clients with profuse services where the consumers can make financial transactions through their mobile apps online from any place and at any time. Consumer's behaviour in banking and transacting activities has prominently changed after the advent of online banking.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

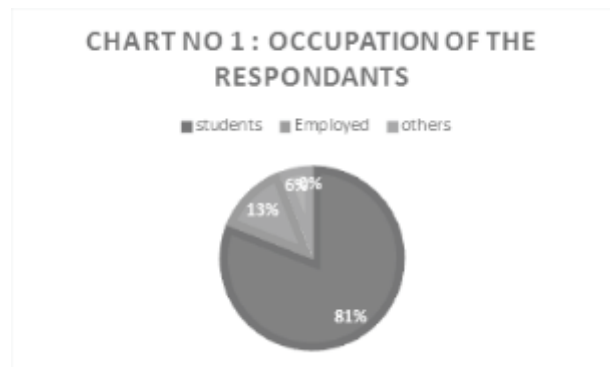
1. To study the frequency and pattern of transactions made by the consumers
2. To analyse the perception of user towards online banking and its impact on their transactions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in data collection is primary data and secondary data. The primary data was obtained by distributing 100 structured questionnaires and the secondary data was gathered and analysed through websites, online journals and videos related to various aspects of green banking.

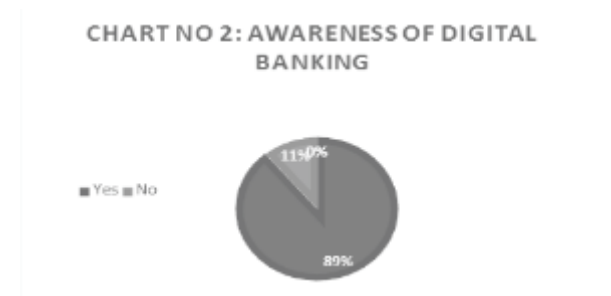
The study was conducted with a sample size of 100 respondents for the questionnaires in the city of Bengaluru.

DATA ANALYSIS



From the above Chart No 1 it was found that most of the

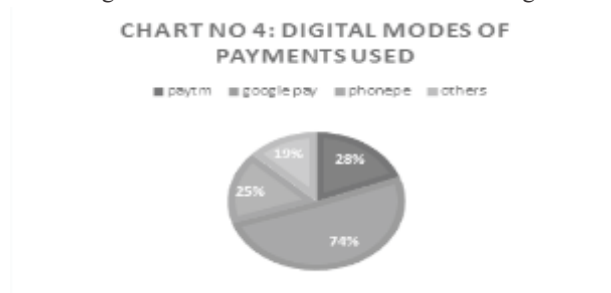
respondents are students and the remaining 13% are employed.



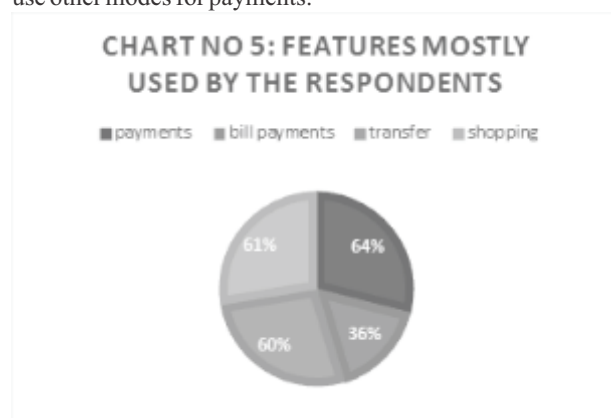
From the above Chart No 2 it was found that 89% of the respondents are aware about the digital banking and remaining 11% of the respondents are not aware about digital banking



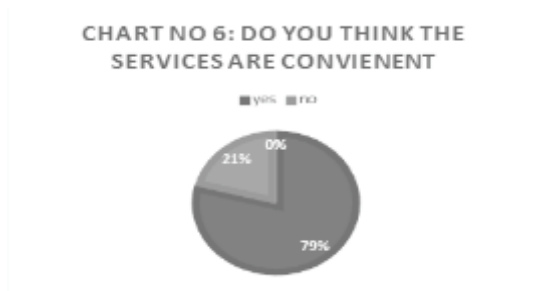
From the above Chart No 3 it was found that 85 % of the respondents transact through online banking apps and remaining 15% use the traditional method of banking.



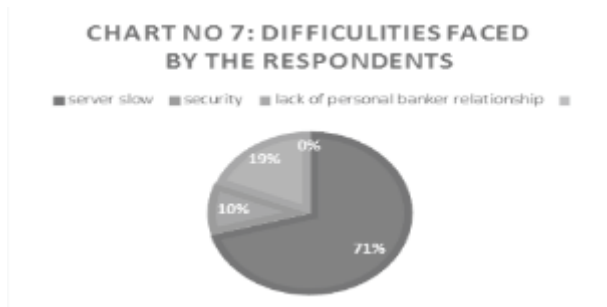
The above Chart No 4 shows that 74% of the respondents use google pay as their online platforms, 28% of the respondents use paytm as their online platforms, 25% of the respondents use phonepe as their online platforms and the remaining 19% use other modes for payments.



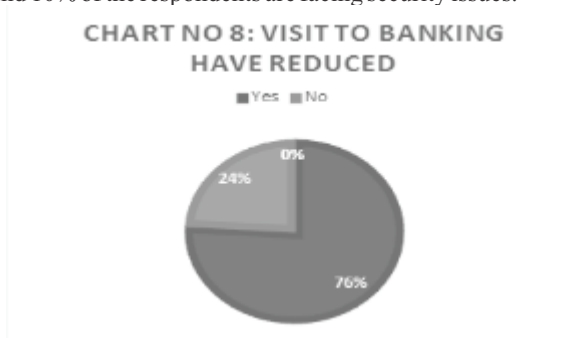
The above chart No 5 shows that 46% of the respondents use online payment apps for making payments and 6% for bill payments, transfers 10%, shopping 38%



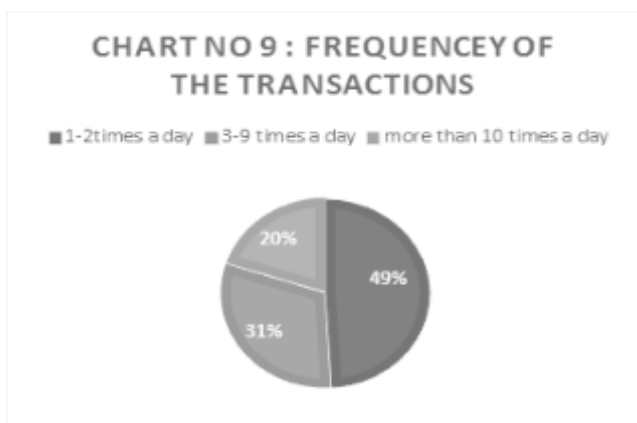
The above chart no 6 show that 79% of the respondents think that online banking services are convenient and remaining of them think it's not convenient.



From the above chart no 7 shows that 71% of the respondents are facing server issues, 19% of the respondents are facing the problem of personal banker relationship with the customer and 10% of the respondents are facing security issues.



The above chart no 8 shows that 76% of the respondents have reduced their visit to banks after the digital banking emerged and the remaining 24% still visit their banks.



The above chart no 9 shows 49% of the respondents transact 2 times a day, 31% of the respondents transact 3-9 times a day and remaining 20% transact more than 10 times a day.

FINDINGS

1. From the survey conducted our sample size was 100 respondents out of which 64% were female respondents are remaining 36% were male respondents.
2. Majority of the respondents are students and the rest of the respondents are employed.
3. Respondent's majority found between the age group 18-22.
4. Most of them are aware about digital banking.
5. Among the respondents quiet a number of them carry out their transactions through banking apps.
6. It was found that consumers do online transactions 1-2 times a day and 31% do 3-9 times on a daily basis.
7. The most frequently used digital platforms for transacting online are Google pay and Paytm.
8. Banking institutions are spreading awareness about their digital banking apps and other modes.
9. As we are moving towards cashless economy consumers mostly prefer making payments online.
10. Because of the easy accessibility and all-time service availability consumer find the digital banking services convenient.
11. As online banking can be operated only through internet access consumers are facing server problems.
12. The consumers were facing few problems in the accessibility of digital modes of payments and it was observed that it was resolved within 2-5 business days.
13. After digital banking emerged banking clients have reduced their visits to the banks for transfer of funds and deposits.
14. Not always online banking is safe and secured. But most of the respondents feel it is secured and the banking sector is also making maximum efforts to provide more security.
15. The consumers are not satisfied with security system, because of many hacking apps are happening in recent days. Still the traditional people have no trust towards the digitalization.

CONCLUSION

Digital banking has become a major prerequisite for a competitive entry into banking industry. There is a tremendous increase in the use of smart phones and internet in this 21st century. Individual's attention can mostly be grasped by the use of internet. And this served an idea of bringing digitalization into banking sectors, providing their services online. Banks have incorporated most of the services in the online apps which otherwise had to be done in the bank's branch itself by the consumers. This has not only benefited the banks in increasing their efficiency and cost savings but benefits its clients also. The services provided by the banks online like transfer of money, paying bills, making shopping

payments, checking the account status, making deposits through e-wallets in other online platforms etc, are available 24/7, in a secure and a safer way which is also done in a very short span of time which would otherwise take a long time and effort if done manually in the banks. This is the main reason why people are using online banking platforms as the services are instant with no time constrains. And therefore the financial transactions are rapidly increasing. We should observe that there is also an important benefit of digitalization to the economy as there is more transparency in the transactions and they can be easily tracked and recorded. By this the

government can ensure that individuals do not evade taxes. By this it can generate more revenue to the government.

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A STUDY OF CUSTOMERS PERCEPTION TOWARDS MARKETING OF GREEN PRODUCTS

HARSHINI MU ¹, ANANTHALAKSHMI V²

ABSTRACT

Green marketing is the prenominal topic that has stepped into the world market. It has become great breakthrough in the field of marketing and inviting a lot of attention towards it. The people of the world have become aware and started paying more attention to the environment. Due to this change companies have also started producing goods that are eco-friendly. Green marketing is the process of developing products and services and promoting them to satisfy the customers who prefer products of good quality, performance and convenience at reasonable cost, which at the same time do not have a negative impact on the environment. Companies all over the world are making more efforts to reduce the impact of products and services on the climate and other environmental constraints. The aim of the research is to study the awareness level of the consumers about green products and also to analyze the consumer perception towards green marketing. This study considers both primary and secondary data. Structured questionnaires were used for collecting primary data from among 100 respondents. The results of the study revealed that the consumers are moderately aware about green marketing and the marketers should motivate and attract consumers towards the green marketing products. The research study took place in the Bangalore city.

Keywords: Consumer preference; Environmental awareness; Green products; Environmental responsibility.

INTRODUCTION

Green marketing also termed as environment marketing or ecological marketing is a part of new marketing approaches. It connotes being environmentally-responsible. It refers to marketing and selling of products that are considered to be environmentally safe (according to American Marketing Association). It comprises of a wide range of activities which includes product alteration, modification of production process and packaging and as well as altering advertising or removing any activity that impacts the environment in a negative way. Today the earth faces more environmental issues than ever before, hence it is imperative for companies to make and market themselves as environment friendly. Green marketing is emerging as a popular promotional strategy owing to increased consumer awareness and concerns.

The concept of Green marketing suggests the businesses to follow a more ethical and green practices while dealing with their customers, suppliers, dealers and employees. Nowadays companies have started to market themselves as green company. Even the Public Sector Units and state governments are paying a lot more attention towards environmental issues such global warming, pollution, and have started to take initiatives to control this.

Companies in India following green marketing and who have been successful in reducing the cost of production and enhance their profits include WIPRO, Infosys, Tata Metalik Limited, Maruti and other such companies.

Benefits of Green Marketing

- Reducing the usage of plastic and plastic based items or products.
- To increase the consumption of herbal products rather than processed.
- Increasing the usage of bio-fertilizers (made of agro-wastes and wormy-composed) instead of chemical fertilizers (i.e. organic farming), and minimum usage of pesticides.
- Creating awareness about the health benefits of consumption of organic food products.
- Significance of greening is to avoid diseases and live a healthy life.
- Efforts to recycle wastes of consumer and industrial products are taken worldwide.
- Green marketing saves environment and society by avoiding pollution and producing eco-friendly products.

Challenges to Green Marketing

The strategies of green marketing provide a wide range of benefits to consumers as well as the society. Even though there is lot of benefits from green marketing, it also faces a lot of challenges for its development.

- Green marketing is costly, as it requires renewable and recyclable materials.
- It requires a huge investment in R&D, as it involves technology development.
- Threat of Green washing.
- Need for standardization.
- Patience and Perseverance

Green Consumer and Green Consumer Behavior

Green consumer is a consumer who prefers to purchase those goods or products that are produced in a manner in which it protects the environment rather which is not harmful or hazardous to the environment. This is a buyer who will always opt for environmentally friendly products.

The green consumer behavior pattern can be referred to as the one which has the following features/characteristics:

- Product purchase, product use and post purchase behavior that reflects a certain level of motivation towards

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environmental protection or safety.

- Purchasing and using of products that are biodegradable, recyclable, non-plastic products, products requiring or using less energy and such other that has less effect on the environment and society.
- Purchasing organic products.

A green consumer behavior can be identified as the one where the consumers acts ethically and are influenced not only by their personal requirements or wants but also have concern towards the welfare of the society. Previous researches show that consumers have a positive notion towards environmental protection. Though there is an increase in the number of people willing to purchase green products, there is only minimal evidence to prove the increase in the purchase of green products. From this we can assume that still during the consumer purchase decisions environmental responsibilities play a minor part and they overlook safety of the environment during their purchase.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Juwaheer et al., (2012) have highlighted in their study that consumers have become conscious about using environmentally friendly products and that they are compelling the companies to differentiate their products by going green. Thus, making a new segment in the market nationally and globally.

Dahlstorm and Ottman (2011) have stated that green marketing is an integration of environmental concerns into aspects of marketing like the production, promotion, packaging and distribution along with marketing communications.

Saranya (2011) outlined that Green Marketing mainly focuses on attracting and encouraging customers to consume green products. Marketers also have the responsibility to have a positive influence on the customers and also make them understand the need and benefits of green products.

Rajan Saxena (2010) has analyzed in his study that green products and services are being accepted progressively more by both firms and end users. Some of the arguments in favor of green marketing are customer awareness about the material, awareness among customer to protect the environment and providing a choice, so that customers tend to buy environmentally friendly products.

Artee Aggarwal et al (2010) charted that environmentally responsive firms have a tough task to enhance their product mix in such a way they can not only attract the customer towards their product but also have competitive strategies in areas like price and promotion.

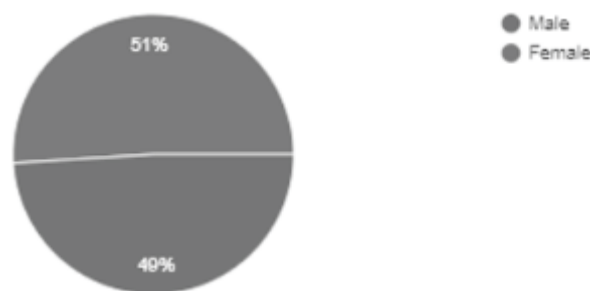
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the awareness level of consumers about green products.
- To analyze the consumer perception towards green marketing.

SCOPE OF STUDY

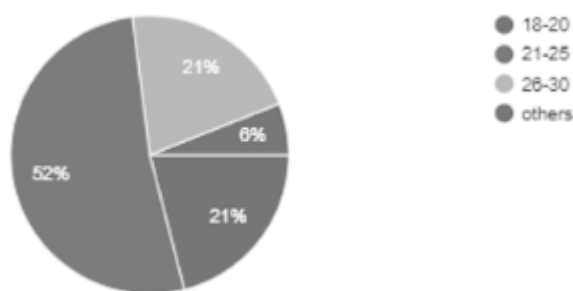
This study is limited to Bengaluru city. The survey was conducted for a period of 15 days and the study covers only the awareness of the customers towards green products.

Chart 1: Showing gender of the respondents



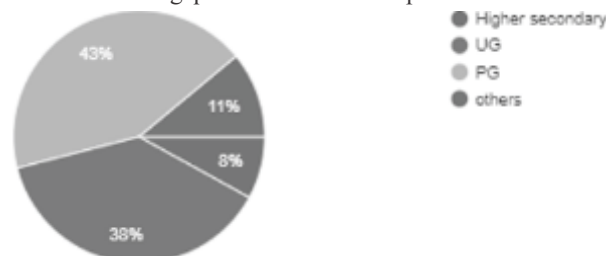
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 51% are female and 49% are male. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are female.

Chart 2: Showing age of the respondents



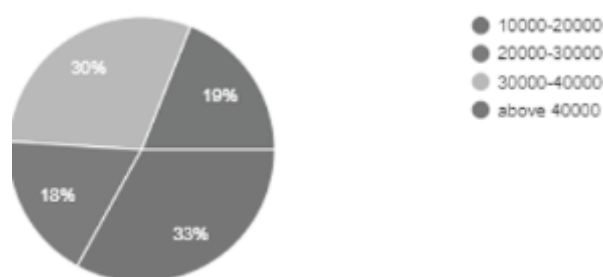
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 52% of the respondents are of the age group between 21-25 years, 21% of the respondents fall between the age group 18-20 and 26-30 each, 6% of the respondents belong to other age group. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are between the age group 21-25 years.

Chart 3: Showing qualification of the respondents



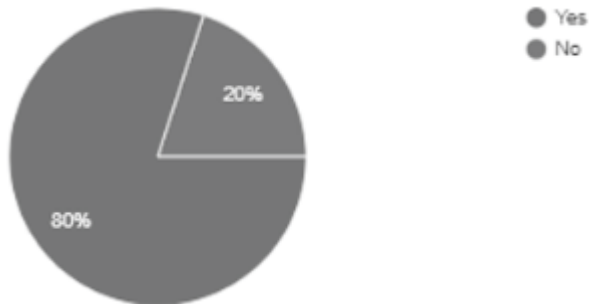
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 43% are post graduate, 38% are under graduate, 11% falls under other category and 8% have completed their higher secondary education. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are post graduate.

Chart 4: Showing income of the respondents



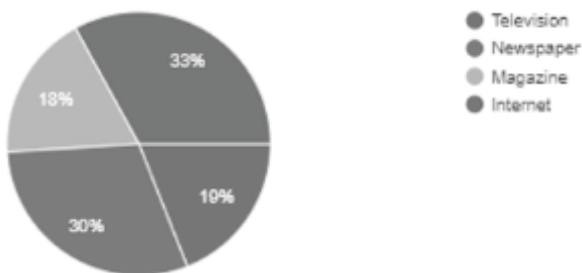
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 33% are respondents of income from Rs.10, 000 – 20,000; 30% are the respondents of income from Rs.30, 000 – 40,000; 19% of the respondents of income above Rs.40, 000 and 18% of the respondents are of income from Rs.20, 000 – 40,000. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are of the income Rs.10, 000 – 20,000.

Chart 5: Showing the level of awareness of respondents towards green products



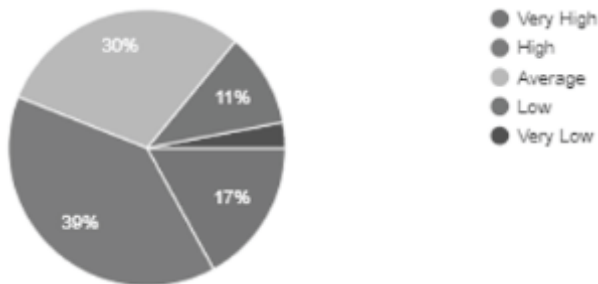
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 80% of the respondents have heard of green or eco-friendly products and 20% of the respondents are not aware of green products. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are aware of green products.

Chart 6: Showing the medium through which the respondents gained knowledge about green products



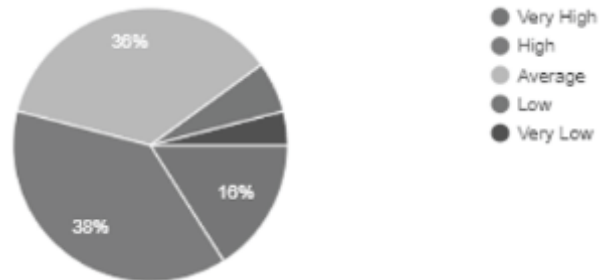
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 33% of the respondents came to know about green products through internet, 30% of the respondents through newspaper, 19% through television and 18% from magazine. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents gained knowledge about green products through internet.

Chart 7: Showing the awareness level of respondents towards benefits of green products on health



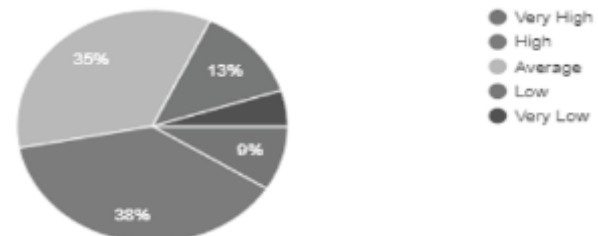
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 39% of the respondents are highly aware on the health benefits of green products, 30% of the respondents are moderately aware the health benefits, 11% of respondents are less aware of the health benefits, 17% of the respondents are very highly aware of the health benefits and less than 10% have the least knowledge about the health benefits of green products. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are highly aware of the health benefits of green products.

Chart 8: Showing the awareness level of respondents towards benefits of green products to environment



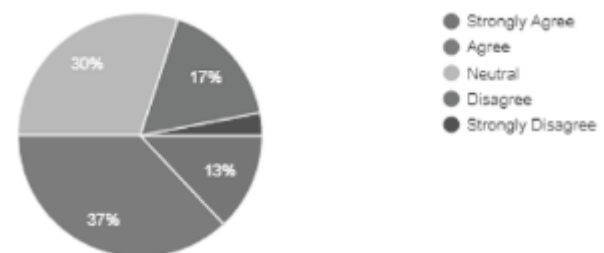
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 38% of the respondents are highly aware of the benefits of green products on the environment, 36% of the respondents are moderately aware of the benefits, 16% are very highly aware of the benefits and less than 15% have the least knowledge about the benefits. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are highly aware about the benefits of green products on the environment.

Chart 9: Showing the awareness level of respondents towards green products based on point of purchase



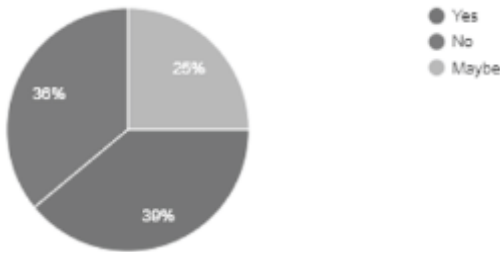
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 38% of the respondents are highly aware of green products at the point of purchase, 35% of the respondents are moderately aware at the point of purchase, 13% are less aware and 9% are very highly aware of green products at the point of purchase. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents are highly aware of the green products at the point of purchase.

Chart 10: Showing the opinion of respondents with regard to consumers concern towards protection of environment



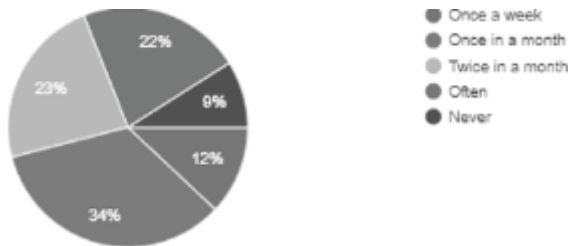
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 37% of the respondents agree that consumers are concerned about environment protection, 30% of the respondents moderately agree, 17% of the respondents disagree and 13% strongly agree that consumers are concerned about the environment. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents agree that consumers are concerned towards the protection of environment.

Chart 11: Showing respondent's awareness towards the cost of green products



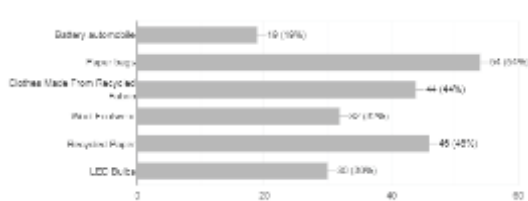
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 39% of the respondents feel that green products are costlier, 36% feel green products are not costlier and 25% of respondents are not sure with respect to pricing of green products. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents feel that green products are priced high.

Chart 12: Showing the purchase decisions of respondents towards eco-friendly products



From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 34% of the respondents purchase eco-friendly products once in a month, 23% of respondents purchases twice a month, 22% of respondents purchases quite often, 12% of the respondents purchases once a week and 9% never buys eco-friendly products. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents purchases green products at least once in a month.

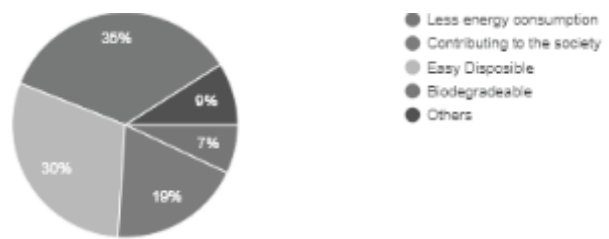
Chart 13: Showing the products purchased or used by the respondents



From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 54% of the respondents use paper bags, 46% of respondents purchase recycled paper, 44% of respondents purchase recycled fabrics, 32% of the respondents purchase Wool Footwear, 30% respondents purchase LED Bulbs and

19% respondents purchase Battery Automobile. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents use paper bags.

Chart 14: Showing the respondents perception towards using of Green products



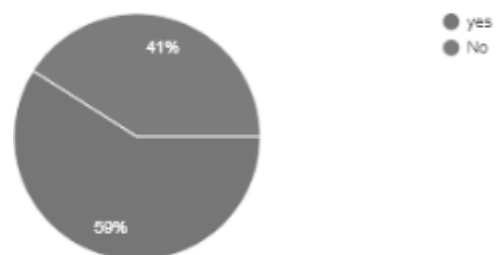
From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 35% of the respondents perceived that its biodegradable, 30% of respondents fell its easily disposable, 19% of the respondents its contributing to the society, 9% of the respondents find others and 7% of the respondents find it less energy consumption. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents perceived that it's biodegradable.

Chart 15: Showing the difficulties faced by the respondents in buying and using Green products



From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 36% of the respondents find that the products cannot be accessed easily, 36% of respondents fell the products are costly, 14% of the respondents face difficulty with the strength of the paper bags and 14% of the respondents find others. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents find that the products cannot be accessed easily and costly. it is inferred that majority of the respondents find that the products cannot be accessed easily and costly.

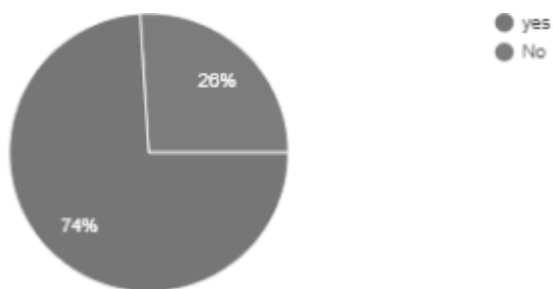
Chart 16: Showing the respondents opinion of companies marketing of the Green Products



From 100 respondents 59% of the respondents agree that they see companies marketing green products and 41% of respondents do not agree to the statement. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondent agree that they see companies marketing green products.

Chart 17: Showing the respondents preferring green products

over traditional products



From the above chart it is interpreted that out of 100 respondents 74% of the respondents prefer green products over traditional products and 26% of respondents do not prefer green products over traditional because they costly, should be handled carefully and not available easily. Hence, it is inferred that majority of the respondents prefer green products over traditional products.

FINDINGS:

- The study inferred that most of the respondents are female.
- It is found that majority of the respondents are between the age group 21-25 years.
- Maximum of the respondents are post graduate.
- It is revealed that majority of the respondents are of the income Rs. 10,000–20,000.
- The study inferred that majority of the respondents are aware of green products.
- it is inferred that majority of the respondents gained knowledge about green products through internet
- The study has detected that majority of the respondents are highly aware of the health benefits of green products.
- It is observed that majority of the respondents are highly aware about the benefits of green products on the environment.
- The study has inferred that majority of the respondents are highly aware of the green products at the point of purchase.

- It is observed that majority of the respondents agree that consumers are concerned towards the protection of environment.
- Maximum of the respondents feel that green products are priced high.
- It is observed that majority of the respondents purchases green products at least once in a month.
- It is revealed that that majority of the respondents use paper bags.
- It is observed that that majority of the respondents perceived that it's biodegradable.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents find that the products cannot be accessed easily and costly.
- The study has detected that majority of the respondent agree that they see companies marketing green products.
- It is identified that majority of the respondents prefer green products over traditional products.

CONCLUSION

Now a days going green has gained a lot of importance and it is been discussed by most of the people from all corners of the globe. Many awareness programs are also conducted in order to educate the benefits of using such products which help in conserving the environment. Though the green products are a bit costlier compared to non-green products it is more beneficial to the society in the long run. Consumers have positive attitude towards green products; hence, marketers should take initiatives in making these products available to the consumers at their convenience as most of the consumers have expressed their willingness to purchase the products if available easily. If it is found that percentage of people using only green products is low then marketers must take this as an opportunity in building their product portfolio and promote them as green. The study can be repeated at a larger scale to get more knowledge about the consumers awareness and perception towards green products and their behavior during their purchase decisions with respect to eco-friendly products.

GREEN MARKETING AND GREEN AUDITING

PRATHAM TALREJA¹, RAMAN VERMA², Dr. C. NAGADEEPA³

Abstract

Current research paper will talk about various aspects of the terms Green Marketing and Green Auditing. With the help of the current research paper, we will be able to understand the roles and duties of the companies to promote Green Marketing and how it can help the company financially by saving various costs through the same. The research paper will discuss about the need and importance to do various activities of the company in an environment friendly manner so that it can sustain for a longer period of the time by earning goodwill in the market.

In the Research Paper, a survey has been conducted which will help us to understand the affect of green auditing and green marketing on the customers and how the company can draw various benefits with the help of the same

Keyword- Auditing, Sustainability, Eco-friendly

I. Introduction

a. Green Marketing

Green Marketing is a process of marketing various different products and services based on number of factors. Green Marketing is a process of involving lot of different companies to make them consider the environment while manufacturing a product and also matters related to processing, packaging and distribution. Furthermore, the manufacturers use eco-friendly during the process of production by using renewable energy, recycling water and reducing carbon dioxide emissions

We are living in the times where climate change is the most important political issue and with the help of the current research paper, we will be able to analyze the focal point surrounding the Green Marketing and how it will be able to cope up with the issues of climate change and various other environmental issues.

According to the American Marketing Association, Green Marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Green Marketing involves a broad range of various activities including product alteration, modifications in the production procedure, packaging changes as well as coming up with different sort of advertisements.

b. Green Auditing

Green Audits are carried out by the companies to understand their various environmental impacts on the company and how they are planning to deal with the same. These Audits are conducted for various reasons which are to ensure that they are operating according to the environmental norms of the company. At the same time they should also ensure in order to pay attention to their eco-friendly operations, it does not

affect the profits of the company and also it does not increase any liabilities on the company.

There has been an increase in the environmental audits in the recent times as the companies are becoming more and stricter regarding their environmental duties. This is happening due to a variety of social and business trends and a change in shareholders' expectations and also due to increase in emphasis on environmental issues in the private sector.

c.Objectives of the study

- To understand the concept of Green marketing and Green Auditing.
- To understand the benefits and detriments.
- To know about the implementation of the concepts.
- To know about the future direction.

d.Objectives of Green Marketing and Green Auditing

- To use products which will not harm the environment?
- To use resources other than natural resources.
- To get feedbacks from customers the eco-friendly ways.
- To integrate marketing strategies with environmental management.
- To avoid various risks which can be caused by ignoring the harmful effects of environment?
- To make customers aware about the usage of eco-friendly products.
- To use the scarce resources effectively and efficiently.

II. Literature Review

Vijay Jain et al (2010) summarized the three C's process for Green Marketing implementation as Consumer Value Positioning, Calibration of Consumer Knowledge and Credibility of product.

ArteeAggrawal et al (2010) outlined that Eco-responsible(Green) organizations have a tough task to optimize their product offering mix in such a way so that they can not only attract customers towards them but also can have their products price competitive.

Ramakishan et al(2010) understood that the factors for going green as Goodwill, Differentiation, Competition, Pressure Groups, Government Pressure, Customer Demand, New Market Entry.

III.Discussion

a. Green Marketing Practices in India

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2. Raman Verma, Bba, Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore

3. Dr. C. Nagadeepa, Asst. Professor, Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore

1. LG: LG India has made an effort to constantly come up with the environmentally friendly gadgets as it came up with LED E60 and E90 series monitor for their market in the country. It will not only use 40% less energy but also will hardly use any halogen or mercury to make the use of hazardous material use to the minimum.

2. HCL: It is also using eco-friendly products in the market and it has also launched ME 40 notebooks. It will not use any polyvinyl chloride (PVC) chemical and also it has succeeded to reach a five star rating by Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

3. Samsung: Samsung has also come up with a new range of TV screens which uses 40% less electricity with no toxic chemicals involved

4. Tata Consultancy Services: They are globally known for using sustainable practice. It also has a global green score of 80.4%.

5. IndusInd Bank: It was one of the only banks in India to discourage the use of papers and sending electronic messages and it also saved the environment from deforestation.

b. Green Auditing Practice

1. Bethlehem Steel uses Government data on water discharges, oil and chemical spills and other cases of violations and then it uses it as an index to make their environmental performance better in the coming years.

2. Ford Motor Co. started their eco-friendly activities in the year 2000 and they prepared a report "Connecting with society" to keep a check on the company's environmental impacts.

3. The Body Shop is known for its massive reporting on various environmental effects and the way it deals with those issues.

c. Benefits of Green Marketing and Green Auditing

The following concepts help in conducting the eco-friendly activities in an effective and efficient manner by reducing the useless practices which helps in increasing environmental threats. Through performance improvement, the company can also increase the quality of the product and attract more and more customers.

It can also help in highlighting the liabilities in an organization before they turn into potential loss for the company. Audits can also help in identifying lower-risk materials which may be substituted for toxic materials.

Auditing helps to get ideas from various areas of purchasing and other operations which gives the organization to analyze and co-ordinate with different departments and business units in the organizations. Stakeholders can share their point of view on how they can improve on the environmental performance on the basis of auditing reports.

There is also a perception that organizations that do green practices have a better image and maintain a higher amount of goodwill in the eyes of the customers. Audits can also help the company in getting a greater economical return. It also has its effect on employees as they feel a certain pride in being a part of green organization.

Organizations also save a lot of costs by going green and it also helps organizations to increase their opportunities of

growth and development. It also helps in good retaining policy of the employees where they are highly satisfied with their job. Overall, it helps in improving the performance of the organization as they are also entitled to a certain tax benefits by the Government.

d. Detriment of Green Marketing and Green Auditing

As the following concepts are very expensive, it may take a hit on employee salary since the company will find it tough to handle all the costs. Employees will need to have a better technical knowledge and if they are not having the same, they may be fired or demoted by the company.

Employees may also have to work for longer durations as eco-friendly practices can be lengthy at times and employees may find it difficult to follow all the strict rules and regulations which have been laid out by the company to follow these practices.

e. Future direction of Green Marketing and Green Auditing

The following concept will help in creating such a group of management which will be dedicated towards maintaining green culture in an organization and it will also help in translating the policies to actual practice. While conducting the activities of green marketing and auditing, it should be taken in to consideration that there still in area in fast development and not a completely developed concept. In order to maintain the complete Eco friendly environment all the functions of the marketing and auditing should be translated to green.

f. Survey Report

We conducted a survey in the campus Of Kristu Jayanti College among 100 under graduate students of commerce and management department. Following were the questions and answers.

1. Q. Are you aware of Green marketing?

A. 73% said that they are aware of it.

2. Q. Will you buy the Eco friendly product if that increase its price?

A. 42% said yes and the rest denied.

3. Q. Do you think green Product is worth the money?

A. 57% agreed for the same.

4. Q. Would you leave your favorite Product if it is not green?

A. 80% denied for the same.

IV. Conclusion

The green marketing and green Auditing have become a very important aspect for each and every company. From customers to the marketer, everyone is showing their concern for Eco friendly product which is becoming a sort of competitions among the companies. It has become very significant for the human life so that we can save our environment and utilities the resources in the best manner possible. Both customers and manufacturers need to understand the significance of the quality product and the customer should be ready to pay a higher price for an Eco friendly product. Green marketing and green auditing are of greater significance in a country like India.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SELECTED SOCIAL MEDIA ON COLLEGE STUDENTS AT HAROHALLI, KANAKAPURA

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Social media is the platform which brings everyone together for particular purpose. It is becoming the integral part of everyone's life. Social media is the collective of online communication. It is based on community input, interactions, replies, content sharing, and exploration of hidden talents. Social media are the interactive telecommunication technologies which provide creation and sharing of information and build career interest in the users through internet. There is a wide competition in the technological aspect of developing features in social media for providing good experience for user. As users engage with these electronic services, they create highly interactive platforms through which individuals, communities and organizations can share, co-create, discuss, and modify user generated content or premade content posted online. Users can use these social media either through their laptop, Desktop or smart phone. They can use these social media through these devices 24/7 where ever they are and whenever they need. Only they needed is internet or Wi-Fi connection along with their devices.

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA

- Social media can aid in criminal investigations as smart phone and social media are the base for any criminal plans.
- Reserved people have an outlet to connect with people, speak their mind and share their talents with the world. It exposes to different points of view, new ideas and gives the power to research those opinions and discuss them with others.

DISADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA

- Anyone's personal data can be easily hacked and misused if not properly secured
- Addiction Frauds and scams

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to a report by the non-profit child advocacy group Common Sense Media,

“One in five teens said social media makes them feel more confident, compared with 4% who said it makes them feel less so. In the survey of more than 1,000 13 – 17-year-olds, 28% said social networking made them feel more outgoing versus 5% who said it made them feel less so; and 29% said it made them feel less shy versus the 3% who said it made them feel more introverted. When it comes to relationships with friends, more than half (52%) of teens said social media helped to improve relationships versus just 4% who said it had a negative impact.”

According to Menseh and Nizam (2016) described that, “social networking have a meaningful effect on the students’

academic performances. They also pointed out about the abnormal use of social media platforms by students. The study suggested it is useful that universities and colleges in Malaysia educate their students to use these platforms positively for educational purposes which will ultimately result in a positive impact on their academic performance.”

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

As per the data collected through primary data by issuing questionnaires based on the objective of the study in knowing the awareness level, benefits, disadvantages, health issues using social media for youths found many are benefited but at the same time they are distracted.

However,

- Social media is very much useful for the youths in various kinds. It is knowledgeable as it is connected globally with many research scholars and increase wisdom.

Nowadays youngsters are addicted to social media, in this study the researcher trying to identify he problems faced related to social media.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted in rural area Harohalli. It covers the usage knowledge of social media by college students of age between 15-24 years.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To know the extent of usage of social media among college students in rural area.

To know the influence of social media in today's college students.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Though the study was carried out carefully there are few limitations, which handicapped the research. They are:

- The study only concentrated on five social media (Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Tiktok, and Instagram) and it is restricted to college students of Harohalli Rural area.
- Time is limited as researcher can't understand the mindset of students and the sample size was relatively small and would definitely have been more representative if had collected information for more respondents.

Table showing the social media used most

1. Dr R Parvathi, Principal and Academic Director, VET First Grade College, Bengaluru

2. Lakshmiddevamma, Assistant Professor, Rural Degree College

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Whatsapp	120	80
Facebook	14	9
Instagram	6	4
TikTok	10	7
Twitter	0	0
Total	150	100

of selected 150 respondents 80% respondents mostly uses whatsapp, 9% respondents use face book, 4% respondents uses Instagram, 7% respondents uses Tiktok exclusively female respondents and 0% respondents use twitter.

Table showing the purpose of using social media by college students

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Time pass/Game	31	21
Knowledge	38	25
Connectivity	32	21
All the above	49	33
Other	0	0
Total	150	100

From the analysis about 49 respondents using the social media for the purpose of connectivity, increase knowledge and also for the purpose of time pass or entertainment. Other respondents use the social media for any one above purposes. 21% of respondents use for time pass, 25% for knowledge, 21% for connectivity, 33% for all the purposes and 0% say for any other purpose.

FINDINGS

To know the extent of usage social media among college students in rural area

1. From the study found that 100% of the college students are

aware of the social media such as whatsapp, Facebook, twitter, Instagram, TikTok not only in urban area but also in rural area Harohalli.

2. 80% of the college students use whatsapp more among 4 other applications like twitter, Instagram, Facebook and TikTok for communicating purpose.

SUGGESTIONS

1. From the study suggest that to improve privacy security policies still more securely.
2. Make more advertisement regarding the official website twitter as it is very much helpful to gain knowledge.
3. To bring more awareness regarding various social media applications, usage and their benefits in the mind of college students in rural area.
4. To restrict unusual things over the social media which distract and provoke college students to be a part of crime?
5. To reduce the harmful radiation from the phone that cause headache and eye problem to the college students as they use phone frequently for a longer period.

CONCLUSIONS

Social media is a technology that connects various kinds of people under a platform for exchange of information or feelings to one another. Hence the rural areas are also not exempted from using these social media applications. As technology grows the rural areas are also getting forwarded to be advanced. The college students at rural area Harohalli are much more intelligent and are making use of smart phone and social media applications at better level for obtaining knowledge, to stay connected, for entertainment and also some college students are using social media platforms for running business such as Kannada applications and earning income. This shows that college students at Harohalli may face certain problems like security issues but tried to overcome it and make it a better platform to gain knowledge.

The five social media such as whatsapp, Facebook, twitter, Instagram, TikTok are most commonly used in rural area Harohalli except Twitter. Even that TikTok can be made useful by making advertisements in various ways so that they can aware about it.

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Websites like Google, text books, reference books, news papers and journals

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX – IMPACT ON DIFFERENT SECTORS – A META-ANALYSIS

B.RAMMYA

Abstract

The Goods and Services tax herein later referred as GST is a major tax reform to have happened in India, long planned but recently introduced in July 2017. The concept of GST is one nation one tax and elimination of other indirect taxes existing at present. This study aims to summarise the reviews of research and newspaper articles through meta-analysis of last 10 years data. The research articles pointed out to the benefits like elimination of cascading effects, benefit to small traders, reduced tax compliances and ultimately to the growth and development of the nation. But to the contrary, GST has not been as action full as perceived. The various lacunas like less understanding of the concept, complexities involved has proved otherwise. Though the growth rate has not improved, but there is improvement in tax collections, and it is too early to judge the success or failure of the implementation.

Key words: Goods and service tax, impact, sectors, countries, meta-analysis

Introduction:

Goods and Services Tax also known as the Value Added Tax (VAT) or Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) was first devised by a German economist during the 18th century. He envisioned a sales tax on goods that did not affect the cost of manufacture or distribution but was collected on the final price charged to the consumer.

Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley said on August 8, 2016: "Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) will reduce tax evasion and improve ease of doing business by engendering a common market throughout the country. GST will ensure one tax in the entire country. It will result in seamless transfer of goods and services in the country. This is a major indirect tax reform which in long run will be in interest of the country and Centre has addressed concerns of all the states." It was implemented in India in the year 2017. Almost 3 years down the lane, the author proposes to analyse the impact of GST on different sectors in India and world. Goods and services tax herein referred to as GST is a one nation one tax concept. The research question here is

- Has the implementation of GST impacted the different sectors?
- If so, has it positively or negatively impacted the economy?

Objective:

The objective of the study is to analyse and give opinion on Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on different sectors in different countries and in India

Methodology

The study is a descriptive study. This paper is a review of 30

different research articles and newspaper articles from across the world. This approach used is meta-analysis. The limitation is that an attempt is made to analysis and present the reviews of only 30 articles which is basically a limited data. Also, it is now too early to find out the impact in true sense.

Discussions:

The author has organised the discussion by chronologically reviewing the articles in the previous 3 years of implementation in India and much earlier in other parts of the world.

Gakhar, D. V. (2019) in their found that GST will help India to increase its Tax to GDP ratio. The study was conducted to find out the impact of GST on financial performance of 4 industrial sector, two each from industrial and consumer goods sector, the selected sectors being cement, steel, automobile and communication sector. The performance was measured using net sales, expenses, net profit, earnings per share, price earnings ratio and it was found that GST had led to a positive impact on the performance of all sectors in terms of the said factors mentioned above.

Maheshwari, T., et al. (2019) studied the consumer awareness and perception towards GST implementation in national capital of India. It was found that awareness was same regardless of gender, age groups, qualification, profession or income as opposed to study in Malaysia (Tambi A 2018). It was also found that consumers in India have willingly accepted GST and have positive outlook, but it was also stated that government can give a boost to the acceptance level by giving required information.

Semwal, S., et al (2019) in their study in Hisar city of Haryana, India collected data from 150 shopkeepers by selecting food, clothing, electrical appliances, medical and cosmetics and communication and transportation shops. Interview schedule was used to collect the data from these shopkeepers. More than 50% of the shopkeepers has medium to low level of knowledge regarding GST thus calling for a better communication aspect. Attitude of shopkeepers regarding GST and its impact on small and medium businesses were analysed and found to be neutral to favourable. The attitude was correlated to the type of business and the knowledge of the shopkeeper. The paper concluded stating the impact is short term and may change positively in the long run. It can be inferred that there is a need for creating more awareness on clarity of GST provisions through training.

Tjondro, E., et al. (2019) conducted a study in Indonesia on satisfaction and perception of tax climate of e-tax users. 94 tax payers were selected for the study and it was found that systems security risk was considered by the tax payers as most important indicator of privacy security but the greatest

advantage of the e-tax system was that it can be used by anyone, anywhere and anytime.

Dutta, R., et al. (2018) in their article on value added tax scams and introduction of GST pointed out that indirect tax leads to many frauds in the system and to contain these frauds, GST seemed to be a good alternative. Though initial hiccups are evident, but GST would prove to be impactful in the future. The article was published in the Economic and Political Weekly; Mumbai in the year 2018.

Garg, K., et al. (2018) analysed the impact of GST on business by comparing the then existing indirect taxes with the proposed GST. Questionnaire method was used to collect data from 140 firms in Panipat region dealing in manufacturing and handloom goods. The findings were that majority of the respondents were of opinion that GST may lead to price increase, agreed that it's a complicated system and felt that the concept is still in nascent stage.

Ramkumar, G. (2018) conducted a study in Chennai by using 150 respondents and linked the GST aspect with the consumers spending ability. The research grouped the consumers based on spending ability after GST implementation in India. It was found in the study that 13% of the respondents had low spending ability, 43% moderate spending ability and 44% had high spending ability. It can be inferred that the purchasing power of consumers have not reduced but has increased.

Tambi, A. M. A., et al (2018) carried out a study on public's perception of GST in Malaysia. Though the introduction was meant to stimulate development, it didn't prove so. Prices went up and the consumers opined that they weren't satisfied with the introduction of GST because of limited knowledge on various aspects of GST. There was significant difference in the perception based on age and occupation.

Basak, N. (2017) conducted a study on impact of progressive tax reforms in India stated that introduction of GST would lead to abolition of many state and central taxes. It indicated the positive impacts like transparency, lower cost of doing business, lesser manufacturing cost that can be passed on to the end user, corruption free tax administration and increase in exports for the country leading to other economic benefits. It also mentioned benefits to industry like faster transportation, advantageous to start ups, increase in foreign investment and ultimately termed it as a development scheme. The paper also pointed out the negative impacts like few services becoming expensive, scepticism that the actual benefit would not be passed on to the end users, GST portal needs to be developed, clear definition of terms and understandability for all. The impact needs to be analysed in the long run rather than in the short run.

Gupta, R. (2017) performed a study which indicated that GST or Value added tax was already in place in around 150 countries in the world. The study opined that GST would have positive impact on fast moving consumer goods sector (FMCG), food industry, Information Technology enabled services (ITES), infrastructure and on small enterprises. The article also highlighted the benefits like easy conformity, elimination of cascading effect, increased competitiveness, easy managing and higher revenues for the governments and decline in prices to the consumers. It would lead to enlarging the tax base and transparency in the system, however educating and creating awareness would be the key aspect

Vishal, P. (2017) underlined the features of Goods and services tax in India and emphasized on the challenges in terms of levying threshold on tax, the nature of taxes to be included, the number of enactments of statutes, rates of taxation, its management and infrastructure but established that GST is a rational step towards all-inclusive tax reform in the country. It was opined that all sections of the society would be directly affected by the application by expanding tax collection, breaking tax barriers and assimilating India.

Bidin, Z., et al. (2016) in their study in Malaysia analysed four variables comprising awareness, understanding, preparedness and probable areas of difficulties. Data was collected from 210 managers of manufacturing companies and found that the four variables were positively and significantly related to the attitude determinants. The probable areas of difficulties found were lack of GST knowledge among clients, the increased burden of record keeping, getting refund from tax authorities, upgrading accounting system, maintaining records for clients and understanding GST legislation. It further found that Government should try to enhance the GST knowledge to implement GST without any obstacles.

Gupta, C. A. U. (2016) conducted a study on IGST – Integrated Goods and Services Tax and different taxation models adopted worldwide like Origin based taxation, deferred payment and reverse charges, Dual VAT, Compensating VAT, Viable integrated VAT and Prepaid VAT. The IGST model is an apt model for India due to varied reasons like uniformity in the taxation structure, no cascading effects, handles both B2B and B2C supplies and enhancement in the compliance procedures. It was argued in the article that it would lead to boosting the Indian manufacturing sector and national markets in general.

Gupta, A., (2016) in her research on problems of double taxation system in India said that the double taxation is against the goal of tax neutrality and a solution on war footing basis is the need of the hour. Double taxation leads to increase in tax burden, reduction in purchasing power and inflation in the country. The study suggested a progressive GST system as it would result in revenue increase and impressive rates of GDP

Kadir, J. B. et al (2016) conducted a study to compare whether GST structure in Malaysia as compared to other countries is a regressive or a progressive one. It was found that GST structure in Malaysia is a progressive one as against others with the aim of improving the lifestyle of the lower income groups which is not the actual case in Malaysia. Also, GST awareness among Malaysian was found to be low due to lack of knowledge and information. It was stated that lower income group spend 15% more on basic consumption and that they are taxed at higher rate thus affecting their standard of living. It was suggested that government should hand cash-outs to lower income groups to spur their purchasing power.

Kanjiravila, T. B. (2016) conducted a study on GST and its probable impact on sales tax revenues in Kerala. The study indicated that consumer states like Kerala, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh would be benefited which may lead to increase in country's GDP by encouraging investment and abolishing cascading effects of tax. The benefits include business friendly atmosphere and reduction in prices. The major contributors to the sales tax revenue comes from sectors like beverages, oil and petroleum products, automobile sector, gold and bullion sector and lottery sector

and the GST implementation will affect the same thus impacting the Gross State Domestic Product.

Suresh, V., et al. (2016) conducted a descriptive study to analyse GST with respect to India. The study quoted NCAER – National Council of Applied Economic research findings which includes gains to GDP of India, gains with respect to exports, efficient allocation of factors of production, decline in prices and gains in terms of returns to land, wages and capital. Overall it was concluded that GST would provide a momentum to economic growth. In totality it is aimed at augmenting economic welfare.

Zainal, R., et al (2016) conducted a study on housing property sector in Malaysia. The study was conducted from developers' point of view by considering 36 developers. It was concluded that building materials and land acquisition are the major construction capital cost affected by GST implementation. This has in fact led to increase in prices of properties and thus affecting the end buyers.

Drum, P. (2015) in their paper on GST: the Australian Experience highlighted that implementation of GST led to slowdown in the economy especially in housing sector and there were momentary changes observed in consumer behaviour as well. This was in line with Singapore study as well. GST revenue to the government increased.

Parakh, R. (2015) in his published article in Mumbai opined that GST as envisaged is a comprehensive tax and is the biggest tax reforms in India. The other benefits expected include overall reduction in the transaction cost to the business, abolition of compliance to multiple tax rules and obligation, increase efficiency of operations and reduce corruption. It will also lead to overall improvement in the GDP of the country and boost employment opportunities and improve exports. The benefits would be realised in the longer run.

Anushuya, et al (2014) in their paper highlighted that GST could be a solution as the existing tax structure suffers from a lot of limitations like cascading effect, high collection cost, regressing ability of tax, complexity and difference in treatment accorded for goods and services and added the benefits like simplicity (Sana A K et al 2010), progressive nature, levied at the point of consumption and presented a proposed structure of GST as envisaged by the government. The author concluded by mentioning that satisfaction of the state government regarding the implementation is the key for success of GST roll out.

Gupta (2014) in his quantitative study titled “Goods and Services Tax and its impact on Indian Economy” stated that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the Value-Added Tax (VAT) system and would essentially lead to economic development. Hence GST may bring in the possibility of a collective gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Government.

Conclusion:

The GST implementation has been a major reform in Indian markets and there are few studies in India and abroad. It has led to many benefits like unified taxation, reduction in transaction costs and compliance formalities, increase in tax to GDP ratio, increase in investment despite many lacunas like understanding difficulty, resistance from traders being just

initial hiccups. GST has positively as well as negatively impacted various sectors in India and abroad. Few studies have shown favourable perception of people towards GST and still it is in nascent stage to conclude the real impact.

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL SHOWROOMS ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TOMMY HILFIGER

DRUSHYA MALLESH

ABSTRACT

In today's age there are multiple platforms where in a consumer can purchase products it is highly important to understand the perceptions of the consumers on their preferred method of purchase so that a company can satisfy the customer needs and serve them better in turn to increase customer satisfaction. Further this study aims to highlight the preferred method of purchase the consumers adopt between the retail stores and digital showrooms and how they are accepting modern methods of shopping which is highly convenient and beneficial.

INTRODUCTION

Consumer buying behavior helps in understanding how individual customer's organization's and groups select buy and adapt and dispose ideas and also goods and services to satisfy their wants. There recent developments like the advent of modern technological developments in consumer behavior like retail shift from channel to experience. The rise of modern technology, social media and globalization of companies and brands across the world has influenced customer buying behavior. In today's fast-paced world driven by digital and social media platforms. It all comes down to accessibility this can be due to generate press and get noticed by global markets. Thus the brands must better leverage their digital assets. The rise of social media and other digital e-commerce platform has expanded and created the advent of digital showrooms in order to save customer time and also expanding into new markets might be difficult due to severe competition and targeting multiple small or emerging markets might be a huge problem as there can be lack of resources to set up individual showrooms in these markets due to which the innovation of digital showrooms are created so that the brands are able to connect their collections with buyers anywhere in the world. This study is concerned with understanding the growth and impact of digital showrooms and also the customer preferences between digital and retail showrooms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Bob Wilmot- 2014-The author here aimed to investigate the digital shopping methods and how it is revolutionized in the modern setup. The author here studied about this concept in his home country and this study was descriptive in nature and the samples were restricted to 100 stores around his city. Further analysis revealed that the emergence of digital technology are being slowing are adapted by the retailers and 70% still want to continue with retail outlets which means 30% of the retailers are open to acknowledge and adopt new technology and the remaining 70 % are skeptical about the idea of it.

2. Rohan Samson, Mita Mehta, Artichandani-2014-Here the

authors intended to study the effectiveness of digital communication and how it impacts consumer buying behavior. Random sampling method was used and the sample size was restricted to MBA students only. The findings further revealed that the online digital communication has a positive impact on customer buying decision and many of the respondents told that the online buying process is flexible and time saving. It was found that online digital communication is powerful and influential medium that is fairly reliable by the majority

3. Brian Hartmann, William P. King, and Subu Narayanan-2015-The authors in this article speak about how no company has harnessed every possible advantage of digital technology, but many have begun to make real progress. One thing seems certain in marketplaces where profit margins are thin and consumers demand are even more sophisticated for products and better service, the digital thread will lead some companies to great success while slow-moving competitors fall further behind. The authors also speak about how the digital showroom and digital shopping change and transform the tradition buying process

4. Cosmin Tanase-2019-The author speaks about the how the digitization breaks up retail's monopolistic ownership of the customer interface and provides opportunities for the new gatekeepers to emerge. It shifts traditional retail functions to different players rendering the creation of competitive advantage though they have severe competition from online stalwarts like Amazon, Alibaba. The retail chain cannot sustain if they are not adopting to the new technology as there are the new emerging digital showrooms which requires less manpower and helps in doing the same job of a retail outlet hence this article mainly tells about how the retail outlets should adopt to the digitization of new technology.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

As every brand in today's day and age are intending to expand their business globally there is a huge demand to set up retail stores in these locations in order to garner more customers. In order to transform the traditional buying process there are new brands who are adopting digital showrooms in order to eliminate the need for samples, order forms and eventually physical showrooms. This study further concentrates in understanding the impact, growth and preference of customers with regard to digital showrooms.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the growth of digital showrooms as an alternate to retail outlets.
2. To ascertain the customer perceptions towards digital showrooms
3. To study the impact of digital showrooms in Tommy

Hilfiger on operational efficacy

4. To study customer preferences with regard to digital and retail showrooms

SCOPE

The scope of this study is to study the impact of digital showrooms on consumer buying behavior at Tommy Hilfiger and also to understand the perceptions about the consumers on purchasing at digital showrooms than retail outlets and how factors like personal, social and psychological factors affect the buying pattern of the consumer buying behavior. This study also concentrates in understanding the growth and impact of digital showrooms in the present scenario and the customer perceptions and preferences with regard to the digital showrooms.

METHODOLOGY

This is descriptive study where data is collected from primary and secondary sources. The present information includes based on automation services. The data is tabulated and analyzed, findings are summarized and suggestions are given.

LIMITATIONS

The study conducted faced certain limitations to an extent. The limitation faced during the study was as follows:

- As the topic for the study is wide in nature of all the matters regarding the study could not be analyzed and taken into account.
- The findings of the study cannot be generalized to any other research or study

SAMPLE SIZE

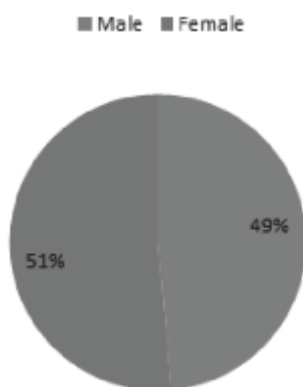
The sample size consists of 100 respondents in the research.

Sample design used is convenience sampling technique.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHART NO 1 – SHOWING GENDER OF RESPONDENTS.

GENDER 100 RESPONSES



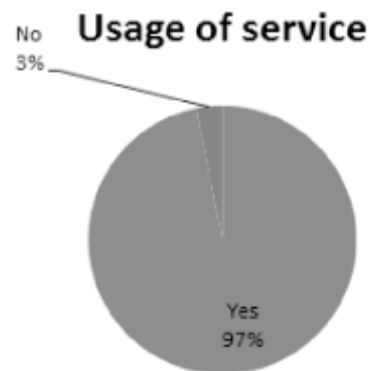
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION: The Pie chart representing the gender shows us that the male respondents are slightly more, that is 51% when compared to the female respondents. Hence it can be noticed that the male respondents were more compared to female respondents.

CHART NO 2- REPRESENTING THE OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

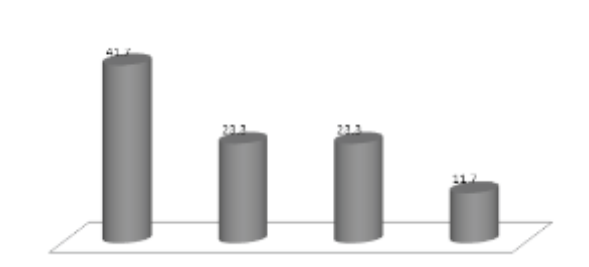


From the above chart we can depict the occupation of the respondents as 43.4% people are students, 38.8% people are working, 13.3% are self-employed and 4.5% are homemakers. Hence we can infer that the majority of respondents were students.

CHART NO 3- REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENTS WHO SHOP ONLINE



The above chart depicts that 97% of respondents have availed online modes of purchase and 3% have given negative response. TRADITIONAL BUYERS AND WHO PREFER IN BUYING AT PHYSICAL STORES CHART NO 4- REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE TRADITIONAL BUYERS AND WHO PREFER IN BUYING AT PHYSICAL STORES



The above chart depicts the respondents who prefer buying at physical stores 41.7% say malls that is the majority and the remaining would prefer retail outlets and other stores etc

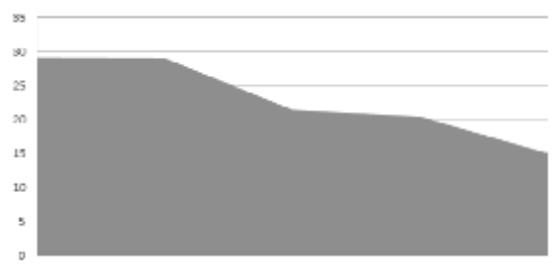
CHART NO 5- REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE INFLUENCED BY THE EXTERNAL FACTORS

1. Friends
2. sales promotions
3. Family
4. peer pressure



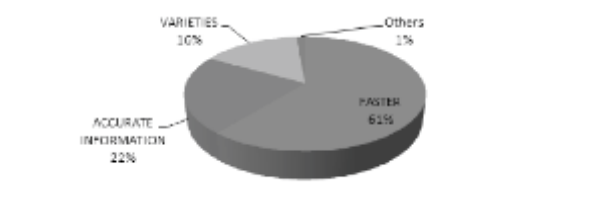
The above chart depicts how the respondents are affected by the external factors while purchasing a product and here the majority of the respondents are affected by 38.8% and the lowest is family which is 3.5%.

CHART NO 6- REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE INFLUENCED BY THE EXTERNAL FACTORS



This chart depicts, 28.2% of respondents say that they purchase product due to enjoyment tendency that is the majority and 15% of the respondents say impulsive buying tendency.

ART NO 7- REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE WILLING TO DO DIGITAL SHOPPING DUE TO THE FOLLOWING REASONS.



the above chart depicts that the respondents prefer as it provide faster service that is 61% of the respondents agrees to this and the least that is 16% of the respondents tell that they prefer this method of purchase due to variety.

CHART NO 9- REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE OPEN IN TRYING OUT THE DIGITAL SHOWROOMS WHEN COMPARED TO PHYSICAL SHOWROOMS



The above chart depicts 57% of the respondents are open to the idea of purchasing at the digital showrooms that is the majority and 43% are still skeptical.

FINDINGS

The Pie chart representing the gender shows us that the male respondents are slightly more, that is 51% when compared to the female respondents. Hence it can be noticed that the male respondents were more compared to female respondents.

From the above chart we can depict the occupation

of the respondents as 43.4% people are students, 38.8% people are working, 13.3% are self-employed and 4.5% are homemakers. Hence we can infer that the majority of respondents were students.

- The above chart depicts that 97% of respondents have availed online modes of purchase and 3% have given negative response.
- The above chart Depicts the respondents who prefer buying at physical stores 41.7% say malls that is the majority and the remaining would prefer retail outlets and other stores etc
- The above chart depicts how the respondents are affected by the external factors while purchasing a product and here the majority of the respondents are affected by 38.8% and the lowest is family which is 3.5%.
- This chart depicts, 28.2% of respondents say that they purchase product due to enjoyment tendency that is the majority and 15% of the respondents say impulsive buying tendency.
- the above chart depicts that the respondents prefer as it provide faster service that is 61% of the respondents agrees to this and the least that is 16% of the respondents tell that they prefer this method of purchase due to variety.
- The above chart depicts 57% of the respondents are open to the idea of purchasing at the digital showrooms that is the majority and 43% are still skeptical.

SUGESSTIONS

- There are respondents who prefer retail or the traditional method of shopping therefore one must educate its customers about the modern methods of purchase and how easy and convenient it is to use them
- Reward must be given by the companies if their customers purchase from digital showrooms this in turn influences the customers and help them to purchase more by using there forms of purchase.
- Many respondents are skeptical due to fraud, malpractice and getting duped hence the companies should come up certain policies which removes these glitches completely and helps the customers to experience great shopping

CONCLUSION

The researchers set out to study the impact of digital showrooms on consumer buying behavior and through further studies we can say that the customers are leaning towards online shopping and also are open to shopping in digital showrooms but there are few section of the customers who are still skeptical to purchase products on such platforms as they are worried about the scams and do not trust in online shopping completely due to fraudulent services this can be removes by providing right information to the customers by the companies and taking severe actions on such fraudulent acts and the companies educate customers about the digital showrooms and the benefits and also should provide rewards for the customers who purchase products on such platforms.

A STUDY ON CONSUMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS E-WALLETS AMONG THE STUDENTS IN BANGALORE CITY

RAJATH. H. S.¹, DR. R PARVATHI²

1 Introduction

Now-a-days e-wallets are playing important role in the country. E-Wallets are nothing but electronic wallets is just like a prepaid money account. By using the e-wallets customer can make the payments by scan the bar code & using the mobile number customer can makes the payment. Customer can make the payment starts from one rupee. There are two types of account. The first has a transaction limit of Rs. 10000 per month. It can be opened with one time password by verification of a mobile number, combined with a valid document like Voter Id, PAN or Driving license. With this account customer can shop online and do things like pay for shopping, cab etc., it is one of the user benefit e-wallet. The second type of e-wallet customer can transfer money from one person to another person by using Mobile no. IFSC code etc., these can be done in online using Aadhaar or offline through other Know your customer documents.

Key wards: E-wallet, paytm, phone pe, Google pay, paytm, Amazon, Digital Payment, Consumer preference

1. Research methodology

The study is based on pilot study & descriptive research paper based on primary data information is collect through questionnaire with 100 respondents. The secondary data is collected from national & international journals, published government reports, news paper, books, compilations and websites.

2. Significance of the study

The study is based on reviewing consumer preference towards the e-wallets, demographical factors which influences on e-wallets & factors refraining the usage of e-wallets.

3. Objectives of the Study

- To study the consumer preference towards the usage of e-wallet among the students in Bangalore city
- To find out the impact of demographic factors on consumer preference towards e-wallet
- To study the factors refraining the usage of e-wallet

4. Review of Literature

Transformation towards E-Wallet Payment Systems Pertaining to Indian Youth (2018), found that before demonetization everyone is using cash and majority of the people were doing cash transaction and after the demonetization keeping the cash in hand are also difficult in that situation e wallets are played important role in the country.

E-Wallets: Diffusion and Adoption in Indian Economy found that mobile wallet are playing important role in earlier

majority of the small vendor are doing the cash transaction and after the demonetization many companies come forwarded to give e-wallet service to their customer. Customer can do the transaction by using QR Code and mobile number & Name of the vendor they can make the payments.

5. Research Gap

The above mentioned literature reviews clearly state that the papers have considered Transformation towards E-Wallet Payment system & E-wallets: Diffusion and Adaptation and this paper emphasized on the A study on consumer preference towards e-wallets among the students in Bangalore city.

6. Scope

A study on consumer preference towards e-wallets among the students in Bangalore city is restricted to only Bangalore. This paper emphasized on e-wallets, factors and digital services which offered by the various companies.

7.E-wallets

E-wallet is a type of electronic card which is used for doing the transactions made online through a computer or a Smartphone. E-Wallets utility is same as a credit or debit card. An E-wallet needs to be linked with the individual's bank account to make payments.

E-wallet is a type of pre-paid account in which a user can store his/her money for any future online transaction. An E-wallet is protected with a password. With the help of an E-wallet, one can make payments for groceries, online purchases, and flight tickets, among others.

E-wallet has mainly two components, software and information. The software component stores personal information and provides security and encryption of the data. The information component is a database of details provided by the user which includes their name, shipping address, payment method, amount to be paid, credit or debit card details, etc.

For setting up an E-wallet account, the user needs to install the software on his/her device, and enter the relevant information required. After shopping online, the E-wallet automatically fills in the user's information on the payment form. To activate the E-wallet, the user needs to enter his password. Once the online payment is made, the consumer is not required to fill the order form on any other website as the information gets stored in the database and is updated automatically.

Top 10 E-wallet companies in India

1. PayTM

PayTM is one of the largest mobile commerce platforms in India, offering its customers a digital wallet to store money

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and make quick payments. Launched in 2010, PayTM works on a semi-closed model and has a mobile market, where a customer can load money and make payments to merchants who have operational tie-ups with the company. Apart from making e-commerce transactions, PayTM wallet can also be used to make bill payments, transfer money and avail services from merchants from travel, entertainment and retail industry. Capitalizing on the scope and growth of India's education market segment, they recently partnered with premium educational institutions in India to introduce cashless payments for fees, bills and other expenses.

2. Amazon Pay

Amazon Pay is an online payments processing service that is owned by Amazon. Launched in 2007 globally and in India in 2017, Amazon Pay uses the consumer base of Amazon and focuses on giving users the option to pay with their Amazon accounts on external merchant websites, including apps like BigBazaar etc. You also get to Shop on Amazon using Amazon Pay.

3. Google Pay (formerly known as Tez)

As its part of the Google ecosystem they have scaled up their user base really quickly, in spite of being a late entrant. With Google Pay you can send money to friends, pay bills and buy online, recharge your phone. Since Google Pay works with your existing bank account, which means your money is safe with your bank. There's no need to worry about reloading wallets and you don't need to do additional KYC - which is required for all the other apps.

4. PhonePe (now part of Flipkart)

PhonePe started in 2015 and in just 4 years it has been able to cross the 100 million download mark. From UPI payments to recharges, money transfers to online bill payments, you can do it all on PhonePe. It has got a very good user interface and is one of the safest and fastest online payment experiences in India.

5. Mobikwik

MobiKwik is an independent mobile payment network that supposedly connects 25 million users with 50,000 retailers and more. This mobile wallet lets its users add money using debit, credit card, net banking and even doorstep cash collection service, which can in turn be used to recharge, pay utility bills and shop at marketplaces. Owing to the growing need for convenience, MobiKwik has also recently tied up with large and small time grocery, restaurants and other offline merchants.

Another unique feature they have is their expense tracker which allows setting budget for your expenses across all payment instruments and it uses your SMS data to analyze and control spends.

6. Yono by SBI

This mobile wallet application was launched by State Bank of India to let users transfer money to other users and bank accounts, pay bills, recharge, book for movies, hotels, shopping as well as travel. This semi-closed prepaid wallet offers its services in 13 languages and is available for non-SBI customers as well. This app also allows its customers to set reminders for dues, money transfers and view the mini-statement for the transactions carried out.

7. Citi MasterPass

Citi Bank India and MasterCard recently launched 'Citi MasterPass', India's first global digital wallet for faster and secure online shopping. By using this, Citi Bank debit and credit card customers become the first in this country to be able to shop at more than 250,000 e-commerce merchants. It ensures faster checkout with a single click or touch and stores all your credit, debit, prepaid, loyalty cards and shipping details in one place.

8. ICICI Pockets

Pockets by ICICI are a digital bank that offers a mobile wallet for its customers. It provides the convenience of using any bank account in India to fund your mobile wallet and pay for transactions.

With Pockets, one can transfer money, recharge, and book tickets, send gifts and split expenses with friends. This wallet uses a virtual VISA card that enables its users to transact on any website or mobile application in India and provides exclusive deals or packages from associated brands.

9. HDFC PayZapp

PayZapp is a complete payment solution giving you the power to pay in just One Click. PayZapp lets you recharge your mobile, DTH and data card, pay utility bills, compare and book flight tickets, bus and hotels, shop, buy movie tickets, music and groceries, avail great offers at SmartBuy, and send money to anyone in your phone book.

10. BHIM Axis Pay

BHIM Axis Pay is a UPI banking app that lets you transfer money instantly to anyone using just your smartphone. Make online recharges to your prepaid mobile and DTH set-top boxes directly from the app.

Advantages & limitation of E-wallet

1. It offers more convenience for many consumers.

When you're carrying an electronic wallet, you get to limit the number of cards you carry when you travel. You no longer have the requirement to carry a lot of cash with you either. All you need to do is tap your device to the payment receptacle, or have your mobile device scanned, to pay for the items you are purchasing. That means you're no longer carrying a pocketful of items wherever you go.

2. It provides access to other types of cards.

Electronic wallets typically store credit cards and debit cards. They can be used for a wide variety of cards, however, if the provider is compatible with the wallet you are using. That means you can store rewards cards, loyalty cards, and even coupons within your digital wallet, allowing you to enjoy more of a paperless lifestyle.

3. It offers more security.

If you have a wad of cash in your pocket that gets lost, you have zero options available to you to recover your funds. Losing your credit cards means you must contact each lender to cancel each card, then have a new one issued. With an electronic wallet, the information is stored through a third-party provider. It's locked behind your password or biometrics. Even if you lose your device, you'll still have access to your e-wallet once you get a new device.

4. It can be used at most retailers and online stores.

Electronic wallets have become widely accepted within the past few years. Most locations that accept cards as a payment option will allow you to pay with your electronic wallet. Although there are still some locations that are using older processing technologies, which does limit some product or service access, the number of retailers who provide payment access in this manner continues to increase each year.

5. It requires users to authorize every transaction.

Electronic wallets function like a debit card when initiating a transaction. They require you to input your PIN to authorize payment. For devices with biometrics, a payment would require your fingerprint to authorize it. That gives you another layer of security against unauthorized purchases or the financial risks associated with identity theft.

6. It may offer access to new rewards.

Many electronic wallets offer incentives to encourage consumers to use them instead of traditional payment methods. You may find discounts apply to certain purchases, such as fuel, food, or travel. Some businesses may work with your e-wallet provide to offer specific discounts as well. That means you have the potential to save money without changing your spending habits. You're just changing how you pay for those items.

7. It could help you with your budget.

Many electronic wallets can help you track your spending habits. Some may generate reports that show you specific categories of spending. You can also assign fixed budgets to specific cost categories to ensure that you're not spending more than you should on certain items. If you have a big-ticket item to purchase, however, you can disable this feature to make sure there's enough money available to make the payment.

Limitation of E-wallets

1. It is not fully available worldwide.

The number of retailers which accept payments from an electronic wallet depends on the actual wallet you choose. In December 2016, just 36% of retailers accepted Apple Pay. 34% of retailers accepted PayPal as a form of payment. Just 25% of retailers accepted MasterPass. About 2 million retailers in North America currently provide access to some form of mobile payment through an electronic wallet.

2. It still requires you to carry something.

Although an electronic wallet offers more convenience for many consumers, it doesn't fully eliminate the requirement of carrying something with you. If you don't have your mobile device on your person, then you have no way to complete a transaction. Because these wallets don't store your identification and other needed items, you're still forced to carry a traditional wallet or purse with you as well.

3. It requires your device to have a charge.

There's also the disadvantage that an electronic wallet requires you to have a charged device to have it operate. If you're carrying a traditional wallet, you won't need to worry about how much battery life is left on your phone.

4. It doesn't eliminate your security risks.

The security of your smartphone or mobile device is dependent on the settings you use. If you don't have your

device protected with some type of password, then someone could steal your device and potentially access the funds in your bank account or credit cards. There are definite security advantages to consider which make an e-wallet a beneficial technology, though it requires responsible management of it to maximize them.

5. It may charge you more to process payments.

Many of the electronic wallets which offer a rewards program will charge you a fee to transfer those rewards. You may be required to process payments in a specific way to access these benefits as well. When using the PayPal debit program, for example, consumers receive 1% cash back when their transaction is a standard signature credit transaction. Using a PIN through a digital wallet eliminates this benefit because you're changing how the point-of-sale treats the transaction. If you spend \$900 per month, you'd be losing over \$100 each year for the convenience of this payment method.

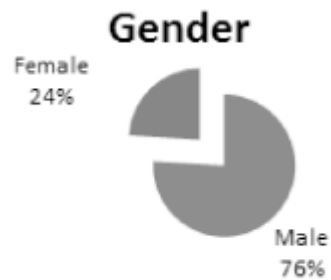
6. It could encourage reckless spending.

When money is electronically-based instead of a physical item, some people struggle with their spending habits. The money doesn't feel real, so proper budgeting doesn't take place. If you are already struggling to maintain a budget with a traditional wallet, then an electronic wallet might make that issue even worse.

8. Data Analysis & Interpretation

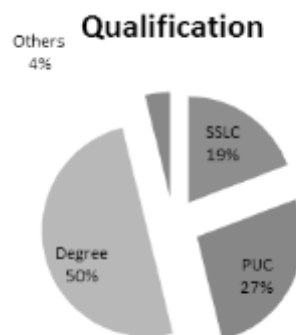
Demographic Factor

Chart1: Gender



From the above chart it can be analyzed 76% Female &24% male are responded. From this analysis majority of responds are male.

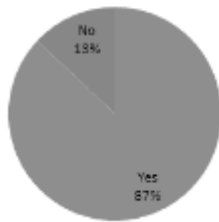
Chart2: Qualification



From the above chart it can be analyzed 19%ot respondents are SSLC, 27% respondents are PUC, 50% respondents are Degree & 4% respondents from other qualification. From this analysis majority of responds are from Degree.

Chart3: Aware about e-wallet

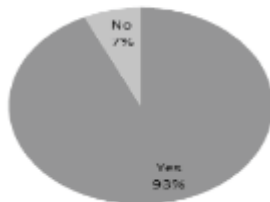
Aware about E-wallet



From the above chart it can be analyzed 87% of respondents are not aware about E-wallet & 13% of respondents are aware about the e-wallet. From this analysis majority of responds are aware about E-wallet.

Chart4: using of e-wallet

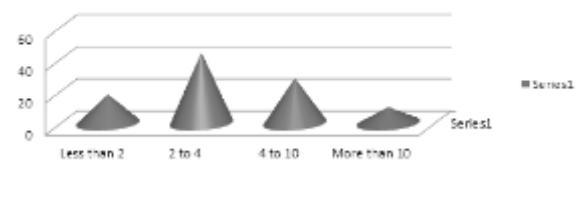
Using of E-wallet



From the about chart it can be analyzed 93% respondents having E-wallet & 7% of respondents not having the E-Wallet. From this analysis majority of respondents are having e-wallet.

Chart5: Frequency using of e-wallet

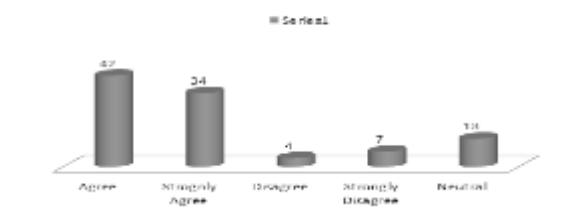
Frequency of using E-Wallet



From the above chart 18% of responds are using less than 2 times e-wallet, 44% respondents are using 2-4 times e-wallet, 28% respondents are using 5 to 10 times e-wallet, & 28% of the respondents are using more than 10 times of e-wallet in a month. From this analysis majority of respondents is using 2 to 4 time e-wallets.

Chart6: E-wallet is safest service

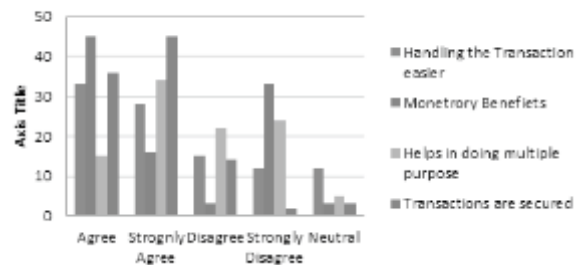
E-wallet is safest service



From the about chart it can be analyzed 42% of respondents are agree, 34% of respondents are strongly agreed, 3% of respondents are disagree 7% of respondents are strongly disagree & 13% of respondents are neutral. From this analysis majority of respondents are agreed payments bank is a safest bank.

Chart7: Factors influencing E-wallet

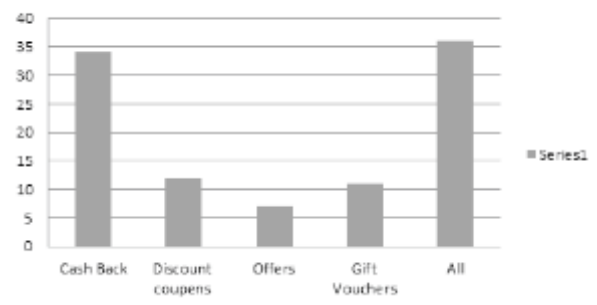
Chart Title



From the above chart handling the transaction, monetary benefits, helps in doing benefits, transactions are secured majority of respondent are selected strongly agree & Agree.

Chart8: Benefits from E-Wallet

Benfits from E-wallets



From the above chart majority of the respondents are using e-wallet for the purpose of all benefits in e-wallets are cash back, discount, offers & Gift from E-Wallet.

1. Findings

- E-wallets are very useful for quick transactions
- E-wallets can be easily accessible
- E-wallets are small seller can also accept
- Majority of students are selected e-wallet merely for online transaction for making various kinds of payments

2. Suggestions & Conclusion

E-wallets are playing important role in the economy because layman transact through e-wallets. Through the E-wallets students can do more number of transactions with affordable price & without carrying the cash.

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e. Girish, Banking law & operations

A STUDY ON CAUSES AND ITS MEASURES TO OVERCOME STRESS AT WORK PLACE

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ABSTRACT

Stress is mainly defined as time pressure. We feel stressed when we do not have time to perform the tasks within a given period. Stress is commonly indicated that the body's reaction to any change that requires an adjustment or response. The body reacted with changes in physically, mentally and emotionally responds. It can arise through our working environment, body reaction and our emotional thoughts. Limited quantity of stress is always beneficial to the organization as well as employee. The human body, mind and psychology which are highly affected by heavy stress at the work place. The reasons of stress at the work place are from personal problems to work overload, physical working environment, work situation and conflicts among colleagues and managers. The excessive stress can be reduced with help of professional counselors or through meditation or through some measures like dancing, music, sports etc. But the stress at workplace is an important issue in the organization because it creates the negative impact on organization productivity.

Now a day's technological advancement and changes in the economy creates the progress of work in different fields, in the same way it creates new problems. Randomly the style of working has been changes in the organization and because of these severe impairment on health has been increased, which affected the morality of human being, and which faded the humanity. Delegating the authority, sharing the burden with colleagues, leave the office in time and spend the time with family and loveable ones, reducing overtime work, self control, good self esteem, are best measures for managing stress level.

Stress can be considered as an inevitable condition at least at one point in time or another; however it can also be minimized to the extent that the productivity and health of the employee is maintained which could lead to a productive organization. This paper studies about the causes of stress at organization and the measures to be taken to overcome stress.

Key words: Stress Management, Work Place, Organization, Frustration, Employees.

INTRODUCTION:

Today's working environment is generating the physical, emotional and mental stress or that set off the initial alarm reaction. The stressors are addictive in nature or can build up. Experience, values and beliefs, adaptability are very much affected the behavior of the people in the organization. In our day to day life we heard the word stress from our colleagues, teachers, peers, news, magazines and other social media too.

The word stress is frustration or anxiety or nervousness or change in regular function of mind or body due to negative or positive influences around us. The term stress as it is currently used was coined by Hans Sale in 1936, who defined

it as the non-specific response of the body to any demand for change. He demonstrated that stress could cause to develop various diseases to human body like heart attacks, stroke, kidney diseases etc., But some people used the word stress is an overbearing or bad boss or some other unpleasant situation. For many it was their reaction to this in the form of heartburn, headache. For others it was just what they perceived as the end result of these repeated responses. It was concluded by Brithish Medical Journal in 1951, a stress is addition to being itself, was also the cause of itself, and the result of itself

MEANING AND DEFINITION

Arnold (1960) thinks that "Stress is any condition that disturbs normal functioning".

According to Beehr & Newman (1978) "Stress is a condition arising from the interaction of people and their jobs and characterized by changes within people that force them to deviate from their normal functioning".

A recent report by the National Association of Mental Health distinguishes stress from pressure, where pressure can be defined as a subjective feeling of tension or arousal that is triggered by a potentially stressful situation. But, where pressure exceeds an individual's ability to cope, the result is stress.

Stress is the body's reaction to any change that requires an adjustment or response. The body reacts to these changes with physical, mental and emotional responses. It can experience from environment, body and thoughts.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To know the causes of stress.
- To find the measures to overcome stress.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the purpose of study data has been collected from secondary sources. And data collected through online database, books, and journals and published research works of various eminent scholars in the field.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- Present study is purely based on secondary data.
- The study has considered only few parameters in assessing the causes of stress level but there are several parameters that one can also use along with parameters.

CAUSES FOR STRESS AT WORK PLACE:

1. Job insecurity: In the technological era the company has expected more attention/work from the employees in the organization. In the competition world, fear of losing the job and meeting the high demands of the organization causes undue stress in employees.

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2. **Work load:** The present industry trend is to keep limited employees and use them in an effective way. This will be taken by the company to know in what extent the employees are working in smarter way and whether they are doing the same work they have always, with extra overload. So due to competition and demand the employee should work more than normal working. The employee's gets deadline from their superiors and this may cause to high workload and more pressure to them. In case if the employee takes a more time to complete a work/task, then he is answerable to his superior and questioning themselves their capacity which they feel stressed in the organization.

3. Lack of Control Over Work Activities:

In the organization responsibility assigned to the workers but not the authority of work. It discourages the interest of employees in the work and moreover they don't have any control or decision making power in their jobs.

4. Working Hours:

Odd and extended working hours may lead to create a negative impact on the health of the employee and it disturbs mentally. The employees are more stressed and they are not able to concentrate on productivity due to extension of working hours.

5. Work-Life Balance:

Work life balance is one of the most common phenomena in the organization. When the employees are maintaining good relation with employer, colleagues it may reduce the stress level and improved the performance. The employee should be capable to manage / balance between work and personal life otherwise it causes to work pressure and personal life also disrupted by stress. If the person is able to manage the time between personal and work, they could survive better in the organization.

6. Random Interruptions :

The random interruptions causes stress, Disruptions and unnecessary stretching during the working hours. Because an employee should complete his task before the deadline, for this he may start early or stay late which affect the stress level and increase frustration.

7. No Appreciation:

Reward and recognition is one of the motivational factors in the organization to work effectively. But in the organization employee participation are not recognized by anyone and it creates the stress at work place.

8. Poor Working Relationships:

Due to some professional or personal reasons, the supervisors are not allowing the employees don't get along with another employee on a team. It is the responsibility of the company should promote the cordial relationship among the employee in organization to avoid the conflicts and ensure fairness.

9. Personal Problems:

The outcome of the employee is based on the skill, ability and moreover his mental peace. If the person is suffering from family issues or personal problems, he couldn't focus on his task which is overburdened with the workload.

10. Managerial Style:

The controlling style of managers also affects the stresses of

the employees. Managers with an autocratic style of control give very little freedom to the employees in decision making and planning. So, employees working under such managers get stressed due to very less control over their work and very high restrictions.

11. Technology:

New technologies are coming every day. Employees feel a lot of stress to keep themselves up to date with the latest developments.

12. Other Internal Factors:

The culture, values and beliefs, way of thinking and mind set of an individual may affect the organizational outcome. It is originated from within the individual and which leads to stress. These internal causes are based on perception of an individual.

MEASURES TO OVERCOME STRESS

Managing stress is all about taking change of thoughts, emotions, schedule, environment and the way to solve the problem. The ultimate goal is a balanced life, with time for work, relationships, relaxation, and fun and with resilience to hold up under pressure and meet challenges. Some of the following measures taken by the employees:

- 1. Life Style Measures
 - **Meditate:** Start the day with meditation and this practice is the foundation to learn how to manage stress. It will quickly evolve into a cornerstone of life. This is a core mastery of understanding how to overcome stress; aim to meditate for at least a few minutes every day.
 - **Celebrate:** Take the time at the end of each month to celebrate another successful 30 days of overcoming stress, meeting the needs, heightening the emotional awareness, communicating consciously, and moving closer to self-actualization. In addition, take some gratitude time each day even if it's only a minute to celebrate small wins in managing stress.
 - **Exercise regularly:** Exercise allows the mind to release anxiety. Blood flowing and the nourishing chemical and hormonal response gives experience from a good workout. In order to thrive physically and emotionally, and overcome our stress, the body, mind needs to cultivate strength, flexibility, and balance. Daily exercise of at least 30 minutes makes that possible by building resilience, and it releases physical tension
 - **Get Enough Sleep:** Lack of sleep is a huge stressor. There are many reasons don't go to bed early and sleep restfully through the night. So, set a target to be in bed by 10:30, and start by going to bed 15 minutes earlier every week until you get there. If you're learning how to handle and overcome stress, this is one of the easiest places to start. Adequate sleep fuels mind as well as body.
 - **Spend Time:** Spending a time with close one, which helps to relieve stress and provide comfort. And spending a time with positive people also enhances your life.

2. Organizational Measures:

- **Offer Flexible Work Environment:**

Many employees are looking for a purposeful mission to work in the organization. Others want a flexible working

environment that helps to reduce some of the other pressures in their lives. By providing flexible working environment can reduce the stress on the other hand it increases the productivity.

- Discourage Multitasking:

Multitasking makes it hard for the brain to focus. In fact, it shows that multitasking drains the energy reserves of brain. It uses up the oxygenated glucose in the brain, which is the same fuel that brain needs to focus. In fact, every time if employees are interrupted it takes a time to regain and focus on work. So the best way to get meaningful input and work product from employees is to discourage them from multitasking. The Organization can also recommend that employees take a 15-minute break every few hours.

- Recognition:

Employees love being praised for a job well done, and recognizing their success results in a serious boost in engagement. Each employee has a different personality, so be mindful when considering how and when to recognize. Some employees appreciate a call-out during a meeting or praise in a company-wide email, while more reserved types might prefer a card on their desk or a thank you in person. However you choose to recognize, employees will appreciate that company should aware off their success and want to share it with others. This makes them happier and more comfortable, in turn lowering stress levels.

- Take the Team Out on Company Offsite:

If you really want to give your employees a break, take them somewhere fun to get their minds off workplace stress and bond with each other. The activity/place isn't important. What's more important is the spirit of getting out doing something fun together, to take away from the day-to-day stress at work. Not only it will help to reduce workplace stress, it will also help your employees build personal connections and work better together as a team.

- Security Fears :

The Organizations should take efforts in making employees and people feel safe by applying laws for security checks, checking identities of visitors to the firm and not allowing unauthorized people to enter.

- Introduction of Retirement Plans:

Applying Social Security system and pension funds, which is a great insurance and relief for employees in order not to worry about their retirement any more.

CONCLUSION:

The managing stress is a leading fact in each and every organization should concentrate so that they can keep an eye on employee's performance and productivity. Because stress within a specific limit helps to achieve necessary objectives in the organization. But if stress exceeds any particular limit then it shows its harmful effects on the body, mind and behavior. The stress can be reduced through adequate sleep, sports, talking to close one, relaxation habits etc.

Workplace stress plays a significant role in physiological and psychological well-being of employees. It also affects the productivity and performance of organizations. The various results of workplace stress like physical problems, mental disturbances, emotional imbalance, lifestyle disturbances and behavioral problems lead to disturb the climate of the organization. These issues create interpersonal conflicts, decreased productivity, low organizational commitment, increased absenteeism and more attrition etc. By facilitating the employees with effective training, the management can provide them with platform to solve their stress related problems. Yoga, meditation, exercise and recreational activities can provide better environment to control stress. Even time management skills help to manage stress in an effective manner. These simple but useful steps can pave the path for improved efficiency of employees and increased productivity of organization.

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STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF OUTSOURCED EMPLOYEES OF GALAXYWEBLINKS WHILE DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL CLIENTS

SHIVANI VERMA. R

ABSTRACT

The research paper on “Study on Perception of Outsourced Employees of Galaxy Web Links while dealing with International Clients” focuses on the perception of the employees who performs the outsourcing activities in Galaxy Web Links Company which is an e-Business solution providing enterprise. The research focuses on the benefits associated with outsourcing activities and problems faced by the employees while performing outsourcing activities for International Clients. Moreover, it also emphasizes on difference in providing outsourcing services for domestic level operational clients when compared to international clients.

Keywords – HR Outsourcing, Perception, International Clients

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Human Resource Management is a management concept and refers to the process of recruiting, selecting, instating employees, providing and imparting orientation, training and development, appraising the employee's performance, deciding on compensation and provision of benefits, motivating and maintaining proper relations with employees and their established trade unions, making employees sure of their safety, welfare and health measures in compliance with labour laws prevailing in the nation.

Perception is considered to be an important intellectual process of transforming sensory stimuli into meaningful information. It is basically the process of interpreting something that we see or hear in our mind and use it later to judge and give a verdict on a situation, person, group etc.

In recent years, the concept of outsourcing is growing in tremendous pace. In general, outsourcing refers to the practise of obtaining goods and services from a foreign supplier. With the advent of the technology and the start-up ecosystem, the concept of outsourcing has opened a window of opportunity for companies to acquire and retain development talent and teams as the supply of existing developers is not enough to meet the demand in current scenario.

The research paper is based on employees working in Galaxy Web Links. It is an e-Business solution providing enterprise that develops web solutions helping all kinds of businesses from startups to well established ones in creating a better electronic presence of the business. With a team of over 400 experts who specialize in over 25 technologies and 15 frameworks, Galaxy Web Links can be considered as a one stop hub for all the technological solutions for any organization in any industry. Galaxy Web Links offers every service from high-level programming to the marketing of the application including Search Engine Optimization. The offices of the company are located in India (Indore, Madurai),

Australia (Melbourne), and USA (Boston, LA). Galaxy Web Links have provides business related services to USA, Canada, India, Australia, Spain, Columbia and United Kingdom.

In this research paper, the main focus would be on the perception of employees dealing with international clients while performing outsourcing activities for them.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kishore, Rajib; Rao, H.R.; Rajagopalan, S.; and Chaudhury, Abhijit (2003) - “A Relationship Perspective on IT outsourcing” - The article focuses on role of outsourcing on management of information technology and systems portfolios of companies. A two dimensional framework to understand and examine the information system outsourcing relations of client organization with their service providers have been developed.

Seshasai.S.Gupta.A (2004) -“Global Outsourcing of professional services”- As a growing number of firms outsource more of their professional services across geographic and temporal boundaries, one is faced with a corresponding need to examine the long-term ramifications on business and society. Some persons are convinced that cost considerations should reign as the predominant decision-making factor; others argue that outsourcing means permanent job loss; and still others believe outsourcing makes US goods and services more competitive in the global marketplace.

“Daniel, C.M.Tan, (2009) - The Relationship between the Perceived Threat from Information Technology Outsourcing and Job Satisfaction of Information Technology Professionals” -The study examines the relationship between the perceived threat of information technology (IT) outsourcing and the job satisfaction of information technology professionals. As corporations intensify their outsourcing activities, incumbent IT professionals are naturally affected in the process. IT professionals who perceived IT outsourcing as a significant threat to their job security reported lower perceived job satisfaction compared to their peers who did not have the same perception.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem in the research is to ascertain the extent of the problems associated with outsourcing and determine the differences in working pattern which is experienced by the employees while dealing with international clients and domestic clients.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study is to analyse the benefits associated with outsourcing like getting access to skilled experts, staffing flexibility, better risk management, cutting

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cost and giving business a competitive edge while identifying problems associated with outsourcing in the view and perception of employees performing outsourcing activities.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1. To ascertain the problems faced by employees while dealing with international clients.
2. To ascertain the benefits associated with the outsourcing activities.
3. To ascertain the differences in working pattern while dealing with international clients.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The data being collected is from 50 respondents, hence it cannot be generalised.
2. The primary data collected via Google questionnaire may not encourage the people to share their opinion openly.

1.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- The research paper focuses on the perception of the employees of Galaxy Web Links Company who perform the outsourcing activities and hence the research method used is Quantitative Survey and research is descriptive in nature.
- The research is done to gather information and understand the perception of the employees while they deal with International Clients.
- The primary data is being collected through distributing questionnaire to the employees who are the respondents here.
- The secondary data has been collected through Internet and Journals.
- The tools used for analysis followed by interpretation would be Percentage Analysis.

1.8 ANALYSIS OF DATA

TABLE NO 1: SHOWING THE AGE OF THE RESPONDENT

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
15-20 YEARS	0	0
21-25 YEARS	15	30
26-30 YEARS	20	40
ABOVE 30 YEARS	15	30
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents belong to the age group of “26-30 years” which constitutes 40% followed by age group “21-25” years and “above 30 years”.

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 1

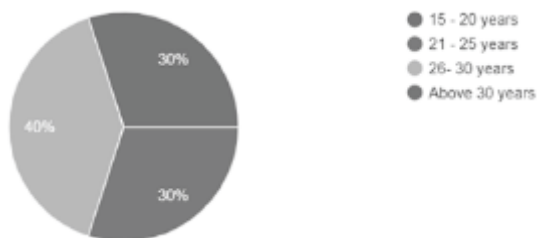


TABLE NO 2: SHOWING THE GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT

GENDER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
FEMALE	12	24
MALE	38	76
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents are male which constitutes 76% and 24% are female.

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 2

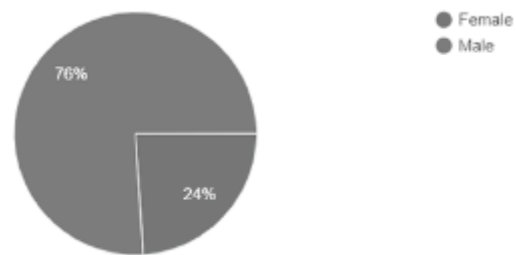


TABLE NO 3: SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
GRADUATION COMPLETED	27	54
DIPLOMA COMPLETED	0	0
POST GRADUATION COMPLETED	23	46
PHD COMPLETED	0	0
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents have completed their graduation which constitutes 54% followed by post-graduation (46%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 3



TABLE NO 4: SHOWING WORK EXPERIENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

WORK EXPERIENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
0-2 YEARS	16	32
3-5 YEARS	12	24
6-8 YEARS	9	18
ABOVE 8 YEARS	13	26
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents have work experience of 0-2 years which constitutes 32%, followed by work experience above 8 years(26%), 3-5 years (24%), 6-8 years(18%)

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 4

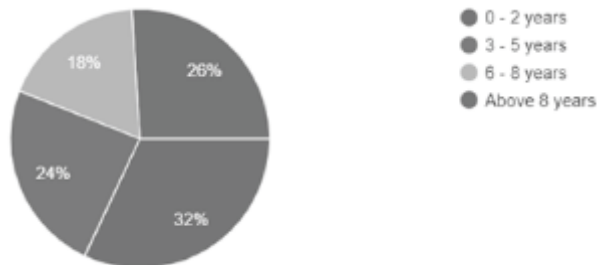


TABLE NO 5: WORK EXPERIENCE IN THE ORGANISATION

WORK EXPERIENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
0-2 YEARS	25	50
3-5 YEARS	14	28
6-8 YEARS	6	12
ABOVE 8 YEARS	5	10
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents have been working with the organization for 0-2 years which constitutes 50%, followed by 3-5 years (28%), 6-8 years (12%), above 8 years(10%).

PIE CHART NO: 5

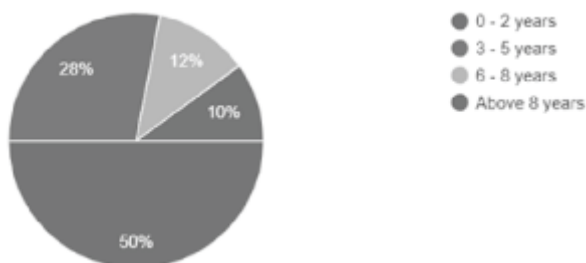


TABLE NO: 6 SHOWING IF EMPLOYEES FACE ANY LANGUAGE PROBLEMS

FACING ANY LANGUAGE PROBLEMS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	16	32
NO	34	68
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents do not face any language problems while dealing with international clients which constitutes (68%) followed by respondents facing language problems (32%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 6

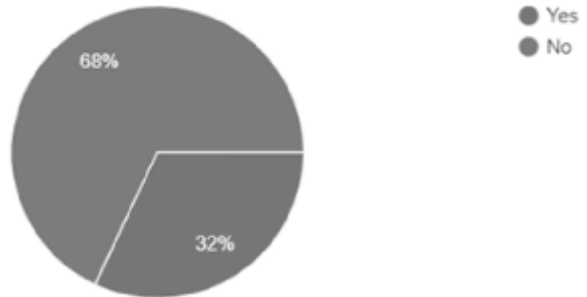


TABLE NO 7: SHOWING IF EMPLOYEES FACE TIME ZONE DIFFERENCE AS A BARRIER

TIME ZONE DIFFERENCE AS BARRIER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	19	38
NO	31	62
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents do not face time zone difference as a barrier while dealing with international clients which constitutes (62%) followed by respondents facing time zone difference as a barrier (38%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 7

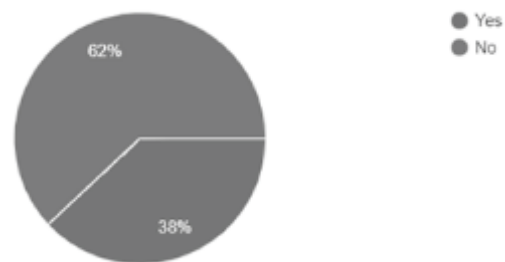


TABLE NO. 8 SHOWING PROBLEMS FACED REGARDING SUPPORT FROM CLIENT LEADERS WHILE RECEIVING SERVICES

PROBLEMS FACED REGARDING SUPPORT FROM CLIENT LEADERS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	11	22
NO	39	78
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents do not face any problems regarding support to be received from client leaders while dealing with international clients which constitutes (78%) followed by respondents facing problems regarding support to be received while assigning services (22%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 8

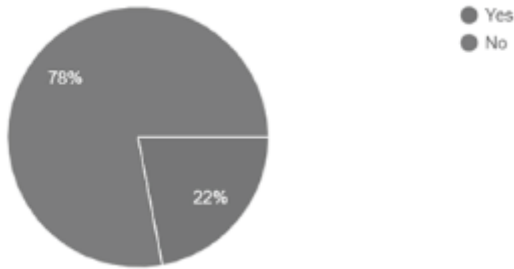


TABLE NO. 9 SHOWING IF ISSUES ARE FACED AFTER CONTRACT ARE MADE WHEN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS ARE NOT RIGHTLY UNDERSTOOD

PROBLEMS FACED WHEN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS ARE NOT RIGHTLY UNDERSTOOD	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	9	18
NO	41	82
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents do not face any issues after the contract is being made and when terms and conditions of the contract are not being rightly understood while they dealing with international clients which constitutes (82%) followed by respondents facing such issues (18%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 9

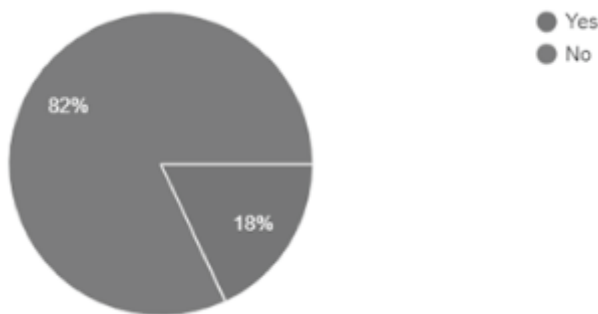


TABLE NO. 10 SHOWING IF ISSUES ARE FACED LIKE INABILITY TO MEET DEMAND DUE TO LACK OF REQUIRED SKILL OR LOSS OF KEY TALENT

ISSUES ARE FACED LIKE INABILITY TO MEET DEMAND DUE TO LACK OF REQUIRED SKILL OR LOSS OF KEY TALENT	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	6	12
NO	44	88
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents do not face any issues like inability to meet demand due to lack of requires skill or loss of key talent ,while they dealing with international clients which constitutes (88%) followed by respondents facing such issues (12%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 10

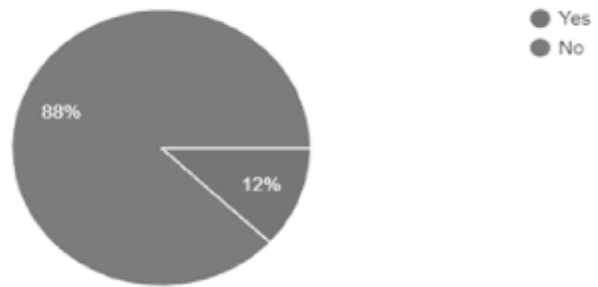


TABLE NO: 11 SHOWING BENEFITS OF OUTSOURCING FOR CLIENTS

BENEFITS OF OUTSOURCING FOR CLIENTS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
GETTING ACCESS TO SKILLED EXPERTISE	27	54
FOCUS ON CORE ACTIVITIES	9	18
BETTER RISK MANAGEMENT	2	4
COST MANAGEMENT	7	14
GIVES BUSINESS A COMPETITIVE EDGE	5	10
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents believe that the benefits of outsourcing for clients would be getting access to skilled expertise which constitutes 54%, followed by focus on core activities(18%), cost management(14%), giving business a competitive edge(10%), helping with better risk management(4%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 11



TABLE NO: 12 SHOWING BENEFITS OF OUTSOURCING FOR EMPLOYEES OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

BENEFITS OF OUTSOURCING FOR EMPLOYEES OF SERVICE PROVIDERS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	9	18
CAREER DEVELOPMENT	20	40
WORKFORCE AND WORKTIME FLEXIBILITY	4	8
KNOWLEDGE IMPROVEMENT	16	32
OTHERS	1	2
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents believe that the benefits of outsourcing for employees of service providers would be career development which constitutes 40%, followed by knowledge improvement (32%), employment opportunity(18%), workforce and work time flexibility(8%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 12

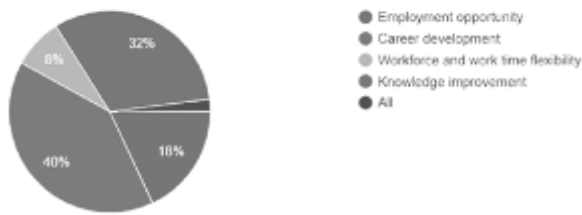


TABLE NO: 13 SHOWING IF OUTSOURCING FOR INTERNATIONAL CLIENTS HELPS TO SOCIALIZE MORE AND MEET WITH DIVERSE GROUP OF PEOPLE WHEN COMPARED TO DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

SOCIALIZATION FACTOR	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	46	92
NO	4	8
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents agree that outsourcing for international clients help them to socialize more and meet with diverse group of people when compared to domestic operations which constitutes 92%, followed by the respondents who disagree with it(8%).

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 13

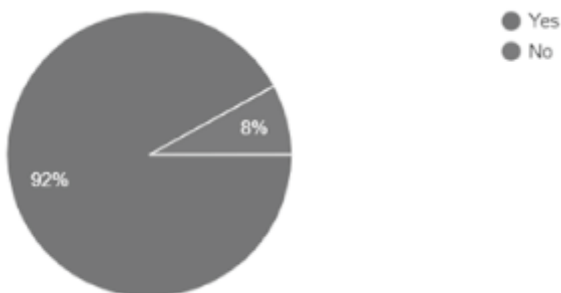


TABLE NO: 14 SHOWING IF CLIENTS FROM A TECHNICALLY SOUND NATION ARE EASIER TO DEAL WHEN COMPARED TO OUR COUNTRY

EASE IN DEALINGS FACTOR	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	10	20
AGREE	24	48
NEUTRAL	11	22
DISAGREE	3	6
STRONGLY DISAGREE	2	4
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents agree that outsourcing for international clients from technically sound nation are easier to deal with compared to our country which constitutes 48% whereas 4% of the respondents strongly disagree with the statement.

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 14

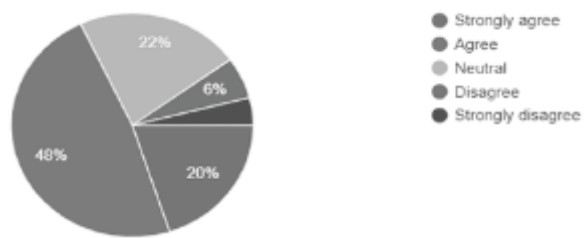


TABLE NO: 15 SHOWING IF ORGANIZATION HAS LIBERALIZED ITS WORK FROM HOME POLICY DUE TO INCREASED INTERNATIONAL DEALS WHEN COMPARED TO DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

EASE IN WORK FROM HOME POLICY	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
STRONGLY AGREE	32	64
AGREE	15	30
NEUTRAL	1	2
DISAGREE	2	4
STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents strongly agree that organization has liberalized its work from home policy due to increased international deals when compared to domestic operations which constitutes 64% whereas 2% of the respondents remain neutral with the statement.

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 15

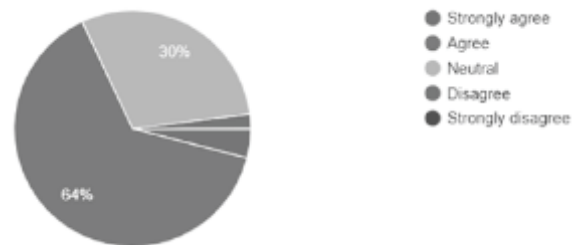


TABLE NO: 16 SHOWING IF ORGANIZATION HAS IMPROVED ITS WORKPLACE STANDARDS DUE TO GLOBALIZED BUSINESS OPERATIONS WHEN COMPARED TO DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

IMPROVISATION IN WOR STANDARDS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	45	90
NO	5	10
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents agree that organization has improved its workplace standards due to globalized business operations when compared to domestic operations which constitutes 90%, followed by 10% of respondents disagreeing with the statement.

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 16

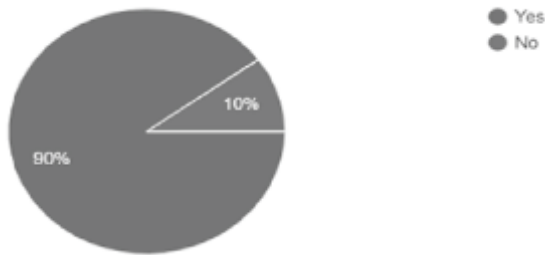


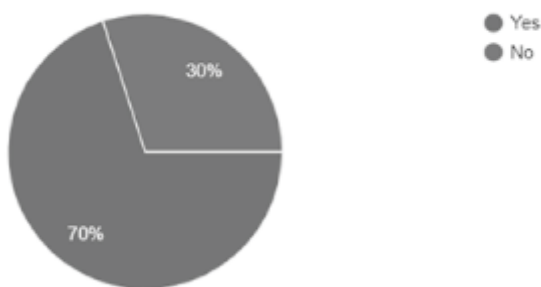
TABLE NO: 17 SHOWING IF INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS HAS MADE MANAGEMENT MORE CONSCIOUS ABOUT MEETING THE DEADLINES THEREBY MAKING YOU WORK OVERTIME WHEN REQUIRE COMPARED TO DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

CONSCIOUSNESS FACTOR TO MEET DEADLINES OF THE WORK	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	35	70
NO	15	30
TOTAL	50	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it can be ascertained that majority of the respondents agree that international dealings has made management more conscious about meeting the deadlines thereby making work overtime when required compared to domestic operations which constitutes 70% followed by 30% of respondents disagreeing with the statement.

PIE DIAGRAM NO: 17



1.9 FINDINGS

- 1) Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of “26-30 years” (40%).
- 2) Majority of the respondents are male (76%).
- 3) Majority of the respondents have completed their Graduation (54%).
- 4) Majority of the respondents have work experience of 0-2 years (32%).
- 5) Majority of the respondents have been working with the organization for 0-2 years (50%).
- 6) Majority of the respondents do not face any language problems while dealing with international clients (68%).

- 7) Majority of the respondents do not face time zone difference as a barrier while dealing with international clients (62%).
- 8) Majority of the respondents do not face any problems regarding support to be received from client leaders while dealing with international clients (78%).
- 9) Majority of the respondents do not face any issues after the contract is being made and when terms and conditions of the contract are not being rightly understood while them dealing with international clients (82%).
- 10) Majority of the respondents do not face any issues like inability to meet demand due to lack of requires skill or loss of key talent, while them dealing with international clients (88%).
- 11) Majority of the respondents believe that the benefits of outsourcing for clients would be getting access to skilled expertise (54%).
- 12) Majority of the respondents believe that the benefits of outsourcing for employees of service providers would be career development (40%).
- 13) Majority of the respondents agree that outsourcing for international clients help them to socialize more and meet with diverse group of people when compared to domestic operations (92%).
- 14) Majority of the respondents agree that outsourcing for international clients from technically sound nation are easier to deal with compared to our country (48%).
- 15) Majority of the respondents strongly agree that organization has liberalized its work from home policy due to increased international deals when compared to domestic operations (64%).
- 16) Majority of the respondents agree that organization has improved its workplace standards due to globalized business operations when compared to domestic operations (90%).
- 17) Majority of the respondents agree that international dealings has made management more conscious about meeting the deadlines thereby making work overtime when required compared to domestic operations (70%).

1.10 SUGGESTIONS

The perception of the employees doing outsourcing work are favourable while dealing with international clients, hence the company can come up with strategies involving employees opinion to further improve their performance and manage a good relationship with employees as well as clients.

1.11 CONCLUSION

Outsourcing refers to the practise of obtaining goods and services from a foreign supplier. When dealing with international clients, the company as well as the employees face problems in relation to recruitment, training, communication, technological advancement. It becomes a difficult business decision to perform outsourcing activities for the foreign clients when compared to work performed for domestic clients. Hence, the employees are expected to be well versed with the technology to deal with the different working pattern and expectations of the foreign clients.

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E-COMMERCE : CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ARFA KAUNAIN

ABSTRACT

E-Commerce is a comprehensive term which plays a major role in today's business providing various options and facilitate to explore in future. E-Commerce business has come a long way since it's early days. Introducing of E-Commerce in the world today has lead to increase in liquidity and transparency in the market place. There is an increasing number extraordinary prospects in business growth of Indian economy. It not only facilitates purchasing and selling of commodities over internet, but also various business process in an organisation that support in achieving the objectives which has lead to growth of E-Commerce to greater heights. E-Commerce not only have provided a platform for easy assessment of available technologies in business but have also increased in the number of transactions through internet. The internet users have adopted advancements in technologies and are always seeking to adopt digital interactions in their day-to-day activities. This paper aims to find out overall impact of E-Commerce and it's opportunities in the emerging market of India.

Key Words: Internet, E-Commerce, E-Business

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid and drastic developments in information technology in the past decade have brought about a modern understanding of advertising in which buyers and sellers neither look face-to-face or experience the products physically. The whole deal is done with the help of computers–telecommunications and networking with associated hardware. In the E-Business Network, "It is" provides information and details on services and goods to photo and to carry out business transactions and various services through e-mails and networking throughout computers and communication networks, on web sites and e-mails. Customers are familiar with goods and services at home. The manufacturers, suppliers, distributors and providers of services notify customers through their website multicolour catalogues of the quality, cost, volume, colour etc. Of their goods. Consumers can surface different websites and compare their relative prices, features etc. These details are available from worldwide suppliers. In addition to goods for direct sales and for referrals transactions, websites offer financial and other resources including clinics, health, coaching, marketing programs, properties, entertainment, presentations of items, accounting, trading and other services that you can think about.

1.1 What is e-commerce

The buying and selling on the Web of goods and services is digital trade or e-commerce. In addition to the purchase and sale, many use the Internet to compare prices or to examine the latest products before making an online or traditional

purchase. Sometimes E-business is used for the same process as a different term. But more often, a broader process is used to determine how the internet transforms business practices, how they relate to their customers and suppliers, and how they think of marketing and logistics functions. E-commerce is meant to be conducted online for the purposes of this report.

1.2 Why e-commerce

The global business world shifts quickly into e-Commerce (B2B), with the enhanced proliferation of ICTs, especially the Internet. When the web gives buyers access to the world market, they are able to compare prices between different regions, determine whether prices are variable according to order fragmentation and become aware of substitute products. With competitive openness, consumers can easily compare offerings from various e-commerce websites. The rivalry is just a click away from the consumer when it comes to e-commerce. In the case of consumers not being pleased with a single e-commerce website's goods, pricing or facilities, this may change a lot more quickly than literally. From the point of view of vendors, they need no shop physically.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the industrialized world the Internet and e-commerce are closely linked. But if it is appropriate as an ideal business purpose they will reap enormous benefits for developing countries. Following are some sales through Internet and other electronic devices are being carried out with the fast growth of the online market.

1. Business to Business. (B2B)

This means selling by one company to another manufacturer, trader, wholesaler or retailer. The e-commerce sector in India is still largely B2B. There are many companies such as TELCO, IBM, C1TI BANK, BHEL, ESSAR, TVS, MARUTI, BAJAJ, etcetera. In 1998, B2B reported 210 billion dollars in global e-commerce, 100 billion pounds.

2. Business to Consumer. (B2C)

When a company markets to consumers it is called B2C and from our point of view is most relevant. Items are sold in department stores, pharma shops, foodstuffs, books, shoes, accessories, fruit and so on. In India, sales are still expected to be only 100 billion US dollars, but to reach 900 billion US dollars by 2005, i.e. 9,000 percent increase. This mode is adopted by many service sectors.

3. Consumer to Consumer. (C2C)

Under this system, if a consumer wishes to dispose of his old products, he can sell online. But e-commerce of this kind at least in India is not very common, and the business is trivial.

4. Business to Government. (B2G)

The corporation or the private company will report income tax, sales tax reports and other documents of various kinds. To date, return must be submitted to each office and approval must be obtained in their respective offices. Nevertheless, most countries already require e-mail / e-commerce to do this type of work.

5. Government to Consumer.(G2C)

In many cases, government records and information are supplied by this system to provide facilities for public and accelerate public access; selling documents, passport forms, return copies, etc. Are submitted via email. The key characteristics of e-commerce is that you do not see an item or see it visually and buy on the basis of information supplied via the internet or in response to customer inquiries.

The system can be shown as follows:

Website visit:

Product selection

Payment method selection

1. Credit card
2. E-banking
3. VP/courier
4. Placement of order through e-mail
5. Realization of money.

Dispatch to the customer can be on line or through courier.

History of E commerce

E-commerce history dates back to the very old idea of “sell and buy,” of electricity, of cables, of computers, of modems and of the Internet. When the Web is available for private usage, e-commerce became feasible in 1991. Lots of businesses have lived on blogs since then. Originally, the word digital business transactions included the online payment system with the aid of leading technology such as EDI and Digital Funds Transfer (EFT), giving users an ability to transfer business information and perform electronic transactions. Online Funds Transfer. It was in the late 1970s that businesses and organizations became able to send business documentation electronically. Without Amazon and E bay, who were among the first Internet businesses to require electronic transactions, e-commerce past remains unlikely. We now have a good e-commerce market due to their creators and benefit from the web buying and selling advantages. Currently 5 of the world's largest and most famous internet retailers are located: Amazon, Dell and Staples. Art, books, laptops, office supplies and other consumer electronics are the most common types of products sold in the World Wide Web. In 2007, Fortune magazine listed Dell in its Fortune 500 index as the 34th biggest and 8th largest corporation in its annual Top 20 list of the top 20 firms in the USA to acknowledge its business model. E-commerce history is the history of a new virtual world that evolves to the advantage of customers. It is a world that we all build brick by brick and lay a solid foundation for future generations.

E commerce Today

Today's e-commerce is an extraordinary experience. The conventional buying system has become unrecognised. It's so much better that it has already attracted many e-commerce fans than any other way of shopping. If e-commerce was a

motto a couple of years ago, it is now the order of the day. People appear to be shopping almost practically—in their offices at lunchtime, in an hour when nothing else happens except to turn on their computers to search. Today, e-commerce has become so famous, since its software is evolving in huge steps. To order to understand the form, width and texture we are even allowed to “see” the material with a 3D controller. Why go out, if you just have to order, choose the method of delivery, put your feet up and wait for the order to get to your door? E-commerce provides so much convenience today that the warning has already been figured out by even traditional retailers. Everybody agrees that e-commerce is a long way to replace brick & mortar stores, but in the future it can be done. The e-commerce we experience now takes us into so many journeys that the whole of our online community loves it. Today, e-commerce reflects what we created at the very beginning of online commerce. It's made for us and intended for us.

Future of E commerce

In the 21st century, experts predict a bright and prosperous future for e-commerce. A big selling device should continue to be verified in the foreseeable future e-commerce. Successful e-commerce will be an inseparable notion from the Web, as e-shopping is increasingly popular and normal. At the same time, intense rivalry would accelerate its growth in the field of e-commerce services. The acceleration in Internet sales and production is thus prominent in prospective e-commerce developments. Every year there is a massive growth in the number of e-commerce offers. Online shops are more than just “brick-and-mortar” ones in terms of their sales volumes. And the tendency continues because many people are “prisoned.” The Internet saves a lot of time and offers the possibility to choose goods at the best prices. Today's rise in Internet sales is the foundation for a bright future in e-commerce. The “quantity of value,” as the Web has removed the global variable from transactions, often becomes more and more apparent. Whether you're in New York or London or a small town, it doesn't matter any more. The traders need to adapt to new conditions quickly in order to survive. To order for more e-store owners to be drawn by their clients, they will not only be able to increase the number of products sold, but also to pay more attention to attractive design, ease of use and pleasing consumer appearance. Those who shop e-stores early would definitely get more opportunities for success and development in the future but an e-commerce page alone doesn't guarantee you something. Your policies can only be bought with an effective e-commerce platform paired with comprehensive e-marketing and advertising.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To get to know E commerce.
2. To recognize e-commerce's history, present and future
3. To recognize e-commerce challenges and opportunities.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper was written on the basis on secondary data. Substantial information was gathered by published books, reports, research papers and magazines. The research of essence is descriptive.

V. CHALLENGES OF E-COMMERCE

1. The main disadvantage of e-commerce is that the product can not be seen and felt.

2. Server protection, consistency, specifications and certain communication protocols are missing.
3. If the database of the e-commerce company is compromised, customers lose their money. The biggest problem with e-commerce is that cyber security is not enough.
4. There is a culture of the purchase of product in developing countries through negotiating price with sellers which, because of the lack of infrastructure, is not easily possible with regard to e-commerce in developing countries.
5. The lowering in internet prices is one of the biggest challenges. Bandwidth rates are being kept low by authorities. However, the high costs of network expansion and operational costs prevent the Internet from remaining low.
6. Trust for the use of electronic settlements is the most important factor. The fairness and legitimacy of e-commerce purchases can be established by the conventional document regarding the rules and regulations. The faith in the developed world has been built on new regulation and on the impartiality of electronic transactions. In the absence of protection, whether real or perceived, legal and legal systems are unable to enforce existing e-commerce dependent transactions. Cash delivery is still the best accepted system in many developing countries, even checks and credit cards can not be accepted readily.
7. Legal definition, recognition and permission are required for new methods for carrying out transactions, new instruments and new service providers. The meaning of an electro-signature and the legal status of a handwritten signature, for instance, are important. There are also legal definitions and permits to be reconsidered, such as the legal definition of a bank and the idea of a national border.
8. Private and government companies are not jointly involved in the development of the e-commerce sector. The e-commerce business needs to be developed through a private and public collaborative effort. Collaborative initiatives create credibility for people in order to thrive in the business of e-commerce.
9. Infrastructure is an important part of the business of e-commerce. Without good infrastructure, it is not possible to continue the sector. For e-commerce networks, the Internet is a key tool. As e-commerce requires an ongoing Internet, it must be ensured. Infrastructure is relevant not only to the dealer but also to the consumer. The main e-commerce infrastructures include machines, phone and digital buyers and sellers, Web and web access, internet connectivity reliability and rate, internet security and online payment gateways. The traders in different parts of India now face poor e-Commerce infrastructure, although the rate of penetration in urban areas stands at 60% and rural areas at 20.26%. The speed of penetration growing every day. However, the logistic and the supply chain infrastructure of the e-commerce business in India are not up to the task.

Besides above mentioned challenges, Lack of education, Cultural Tradition, Online marketing concept poor, Political problems less marketing and/or advancement. High cost to products / services compared to traditional markets are some other challenges faced in India.

VI. OPPORTUNITIES OF E-COMMERCE

1. E-commerce in India is a long way ahead, with the technology for e-commerce and best practice at its infancy. India is 7% to 9% behind China and Brazil's 30% to 40% Internet penetration and while India's approximate 100 million Internet users remain 3% of the population, the overall Indian e-commerce industry last year was approximately 3% (\$6,7 billion vs \$227,6 billion) of the American market.

2. E-commerce is one of the world's most promising online spaces today and India's new innovation industry is well on its path. Indian venture capitalists have already invested more than \$50 million in seven e-commerce firms, a 400 percent increase in the same time frame (year 2011), representing the e-commerce industry's promise in India in future years.

3. There are great opportunities within these major challenges, and India's e-commerce maturity is no different. An average growth rate annually for India's e-commerce markets is 70% on average and has grown more than 500% in the past three years alone, a recent report from the India Internet and Mobile Association reveal. There are four explanations why e-commerce is growing in India for the following,

-A rising mid class with disposable income: the country is a land of "haves" and "have-nots" throughout India's short history. However, a new generation of global Indian consumers was created with the rise of small and medium-sized companies, foreign directory investments, and India's own mighty multinationals creating millions of new jobs. These consumers are distributed throughout the country.

-A critical mass of Internet users: The country starts to reach a critical mass of web users that are familiar with web services with over 100 million internet users.

4. Inventory expenses are an essential part of business management. E-commerce traders benefit from reducing their inventory costs as a large country such as India. It helps them to minimize costs through storage of the product everywhere in India. This provides e-commerce traders with a great opportunity to provide just-in-time (JIT) services and predict product demand more precisely.

5. Since e-commerce is based on an internet market, it reduces distribution cost and time through just-in-time (JIT) service. This reduces distribution costs and time. Buyers and sellers have a great opportunity to deal with their business by sitting on their own premises. It helps prevent all manner of threats. Traditional undertakings generally require a significant amount for their delivery costs, but e-commerce is an alternative method for traditional undertakings which helps reduce distribution costs and easily extend the business throughout the country and sometimes outside the country.

6. In terms of low-cost and quality goods and on schedule, e-commerce is the best solution to provide full customer service. The satisfaction of customers is an asset that businesspeople can increase their growth. The e-commerce business can provide the best level of customer satisfaction. Both traders and consumers benefit from this company. It is an alternative system of traditional business that provides the opportunity to operate your business far and away by saving money, costs and minimizing risk without physical interaction.

7. E-commerce is a market network that can give its clients

across the boundaries of the world the same type of services. People can easily purchase products through online payment by debit or credit card, money, and other related methods from an online store located in the country or abroad. It also allows to efficiently sell the goods to consumers around the globe.

8. Integration between various shareholders is an important instrument to make the company simple. E-commerce is typically linked with other service providers such as the Internet Service Provider, Government Agency, Commercial Bank, Payment Gateway, the entrepreneur and the client cooperative to sustain e-commerce smooth operation. All stakeholders must be coordinated. Integration of e-commerce in the academic syllabus should include the latest business-related e-commerce technology, coordination of e-commerce entrepreneurs, university professors, experts, IT experts and government agencies to ensure that e-commerce is properly implemented and improved in India.

9. Because e-commerce is mainly based on the internet and is connected to the virtual arena, e-commerce traders have a great opportunity to market a large number of people via several social networking sites. It is a website that provides customers with data on the brand. E-commerce provides a complete solution to online purchases and transfers, avoiding such a large number of threats and hassles. It offers people in the country as well as abroad a chance to receive product information in a short space of time.

VII. CONCLUSION

The World Wide Web has become a connecting tool for the networked world through the development of computer technology. Computers from geographically dispersed locations can talk to each other over the internet. As with any new technology, its use and adoption have positive and negative consequences. Ultimately, an e-marketplace may act as an intelligence officer providing information on goods and other market participants for buyers and sellers.

E-commerce provides new business opportunities as well as modern professional and research resources. The possibility of providing e-business education appears to be enormous.

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A LITERATURE REVIEW ON APPLICATIONS OF IOT

RADHIKA E K

ABSTRACT

Internet of Things is a novel paradigm shift in computer science world. It will transform the real world objects into intelligent virtual objects. The “Internet of Things” refers the networked things to render them individually machine-readable and traceable on the Internet. The term Internet of Things (IOT) has been around for quite a few years. In this scenario, it is gaining ground with the evolution of advanced wireless technology. The basic idea of this concept is the presence of a variety of objects – such as RFID, NFC, sensors, actuators, mobile phones. In this IOT technology the RFID is the most important concept and it is necessary for internet of things. However, this paper will give good compilation for the practitioners, who want to do research in this field of Internet of Things and facilitate knowledge accumulation in efficiently.

Keywords: IOT, RFID, V2V, EPC, Actuators

INTRODUCTION

There is a sea change in human's daily life as well as in working conditions in organizations after the arrival of IT and ITeS technologies. This is becoming well-known concept across many horizontal and vertical markets including a common man's everyday life in the society, as it has several applications. The development of the Internet of Things [IoT] has been primarily driven by needs of large corporations that stand to benefit greatly from the foresight and predictability afforded by the ability to follow all objects through the commodity chains in which they are embedded. The ability to code and track objects has allowed companies to become more efficient, speed up processes, reduce error, prevent theft, and incorporate complex and flexible organizational systems through IoT. The IoT is a technological revolution that represents the future of computing and communications, and its development depends on dynamic technical innovation in a number of important fields, from wireless sensors to nanotechnology. They are going tag the each object for identifying, automating, monitoring and controlling.

TECHNOLOGIES IN IOT

There are several technologies that can be used to implement the concept of Internet of Things. In this paper, we discussed the following technologies:

1) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) - Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is a system that transmits the identity of an object or person wirelessly using radio waves in the form of a serial number [20]. First use of RFID device was happened in 2nd world war in Brittan and it is used for Identify of Friend or Foe in 1948. Later RFID technology is founded at Auto-ID centre in MIT in the year 1999.

2) Electronic Product Code (EPC) - Electronic Product Code

(EPC) is a 64 bit or 98 bit code electronically recorded on an RFID tag and intended to design an improvement in the EPC barcode system. EPC code can store information about the type of EPC, unique serial number of product, its specifications, manufacturer information etc. EPC was developed by Auto- ID centre in MIT in 1999. EPCglobal Organisation [Wikipedia, “EPCglobal”, 2010] which is responsible for standardization of Electronic Product Code (EPC) technology, created EPCglobal Network [Wikipedia, “EPCglobal Network”, 2010] for sharing RFID information. It has four components namely Object Naming Service (ONS), EPC Discovery Service (EPCDS), EPC Information Services (EPCIS) and EPC Security Services

3) Actuators - An actuator is something that converts energy into motion, which means actuators drive motions into mechanical systems. It takes hydraulic fluid, electric current or some other source of power. Actuators can create a linear motion, rotary motion or oscillatory motion. Cover short distances, typically up to 30 feet and generally communicate at less than 1 Mbps. Actuators typically are used in manufacturing or industrial applications. There are three types of actuators are (1) Electrical: ac and dc motors, stepper motors, solenoids (2) Hydraulic: use hydraulic fluid to actuate motion (3) Pneumatic: use compressed air to actuate motion. All these three types of actuators are very much in use today. Among these, electric actuators are the most commonly used type. Hydraulic and pneumatic systems allow for increased force and torque from smaller motor.

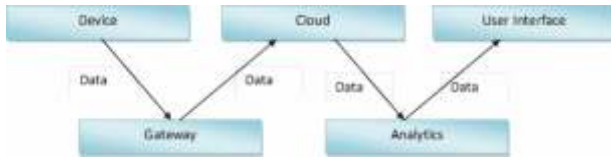
4) Vehicle-to-Vehicle Communication (V2V) - Vehicle to vehicle communication combines two types of vehicular communication systems, called vehicle to vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle To Infrastructure (V2I). Vehicle to vehicle communication is made possible due to the Internet of Things (IoT) devices like GPS receivers, which let vehicles communicate their location through the V2V system, and road sensors, which send data about road conditions through the V2I system. GPS receiver: Provides the vehicle with real-time location information, which helps vehicles navigate around objects and vehicles on the road.

5) Internet Protocol (IP) - Internet Protocol (IP) is the primary network protocol used on the Internet, developed in 1970s. IP is the principal communications protocol in the Internet protocol suite for relaying data grams across network boundaries. The two versions of Internet Protocol (IP) are in use: IPv4 and IPv6. Each version defines an IP address differently. Because of its prevalence, the generic term IP address typically still refers to the addresses defined by IPv4. There are five classes of available IP ranges in IPv4: Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D and Class E, while only A, B, and C are commonly used. The actual protocol provides for 4.3 billion IPv4 addresses while the IPv6 will significantly augment the availability to 85,000 trillion addresses. IPv6 is

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the 21st century Internet Protocol. This supports around for 2128 addresses.

IOT PROCESSING



ELEMENTS OF IOT

1. Sensing

The first step in IOT workflow is gathering information at a “point of activity.” This can be information captured by an appliance, a wearable device, a wall mounted control or any number of commonly found devices. The sensing can be biometric, biological, environmental, visual or audible (or all the above). The unique thing in the context of IOT is that the device doing the sensing is not one that typically gathered information in this way. Sensing technology specific to this purpose is required.

2. Communication

This is where things start to get interesting. Many of the new IOT devices we are seeing today are not designed for optimal communication with cloud services. IOT devices require a means for transmitting the information sensed at the device level to a Cloud-based service for subsequent processing. This is where the great value inherent in IOT is created. This requires either WiFi (wireless LAN based communications) or WAN (wide area network... i.e. cellular) communications.

3. Cloud Based Capture

Gathered data is transmitted to a cloud based service where the information coming in from the IOT device is aggregated with other cloud based data to provide useful information for the end user. The data being consolidated can be information from other internet sources as well as from others subscribing with similar IOT devices.

4. Delivery of Information

The last step is delivery of useful information to the end user. That may be a consumer, a commercial or an industrial user. It may also be another device in the M2M workflow. The goal in a consumer use case is to provide the information in as simple and transparent a method as possible.

5. Semantics: Semantic in the IOT refers to the ability to extract knowledge smartly by different machines to provide the required services. Knowledge extraction includes discovering and using resources and modelling information.

APPLICATIONS OF IOT

1) Smart parking

The new Smart Parking sensor's or switches to be buried in parking spaces to detect the arrival and departure of vehicles. The Smart parking provides extensive parking management solutions which helps motorists save time and fuel.

2) Smart Home

Smart Home clearly stands out, ranking as highest Internet of Things application on all measured channels. We are

surrounded by various electronic gadgets around us such as microwave ovens, refrigerators, heaters, air conditioners, fan and lights. Actuators and sensors can be installed in these devices in order to utilize the energy sufficiently and also to add more comfort in life. These sensors can measure the outside temperature.

3) Smart City

Smart city spans a wide variety of use cases, from traffic management to water distribution, to waste management, urban security and environmental monitoring. Its popularity is fuelled by the fact that many Smart City solutions promise to alleviate real pains of people living in cities these days. IOT solutions in the area of Smart City solve traffic congestion problems, reduce noise and pollution and help make cities safer.

4) Health

It can gather information about health and send the collective data to health monitoring centre. These centres can, therefore, analyze health and provide the valuable report and information to the individual.

5) Smart Cars

Machine to machine (M2M) communications, and especially Smart Cars, could help to improve accident prevention. These driverless cars will provide functioning more than just safety such as they can save valuable time, reduce stress of driving etc.

6) Smart Water Supply

Smart cities must monitor water supply to ensure that there is adequate access for resident and business need. Wireless Sensor Networks provide the technology for cities to monitor their water piping systems more accurately and discover their greatest water loss risks. Cities that are addressing water leakage problem with sensor technology are producing high savings from their investment.

CONCLUSION

Today IOT is being implemented everywhere like Smart city, smart environment, security and emergencies, smart business process, home automation and healthcare. IOT has been gradually bringing a sea of technological changes in our daily lives, which in turn helps to make our life simpler and more comfortable. There is innumerable usefulness of IOT applications into all the domains. Let us hope future better IOT. In this paper, I presented the technologies and its specifications of IOT. In this paper, I state some good examples where Internet of Things is of great use.

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A STUDY ON SMART FARMING USING INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) AND ITS ADVANTAGES

FEBINA KS¹, RACHERLA SWAPNA²

Abstract

India is an agricultural country. Most of the population in India depends on agriculture for their livelihood. The advent of Internet of Things (IoT) has shown a new direction of innovative research in agricultural domain. Internet of Things (IoT) technology has brought revolution to each and every field of common man's life by making everything smart and intelligent. Smart Agriculture helps to reduce wastage, effective usage of fertilizer and thereby increase the crop yield. Smart farming uses various IoT devices such as sensors, autonomous vehicles, automated hardware, control systems, Agricultural drones, robotics, etc. By using these IoT devices The farmers' can be able to monitor the field conditions from anywhere, a system is developed to monitor crop-field using sensors (soil moisture, temperature, humidity, Light) and automate the irrigation system. The data in the form of messages, pictures, videos from sensors are sent to Web server database using wireless transmission and notifications are sent to farmers mobile periodically. In this paper a study of various IoT techniques which can be used for Smart Farming to provide maximum yield are performed.

Introduction

Agriculture plays vital role in the development of agricultural country like India. Agriculture and its allied activities act as main source of livelihood for more than 80% population of rural India. Agriculture plays vital role in the development of agricultural country. It provides employment to approximately 52% of labor. Issues concerning agriculture have been always hindering the development of the country. The only solution to this problem is smart agriculture by modernizing the current traditional methods of agriculture. Hence the only way is by making agriculture smart using automation and IoT technologies. Internet of Things (IoT) enables various applications crop growth monitoring and selection, irrigation decision support, etc. There are many types of IoT sensors for agriculture as well as IoT applications in agriculture which helps in Monitoring of climate conditions, Greenhouse automation, Weed controlling, Crop yield optimization, Soil quality monitoring etc.

Techniques used in Smart Farming

The highlighting features of Smart Farming includes smart GPS based remote controlled robot to perform tasks like weeding, spraying, moisture sensing, bird and animal scaring, keeping vigilance, etc. and smart irrigation with smart control and intelligent decision making based on accurate real time field data. Smart warehouse management which includes temperature maintenance, humidity maintenance and theft detection in the warehouse. Controlling of all these operations will be through any remote smart device or computer connected to Internet and the operations will be performed by

interfacing sensors, Wi-Fi or ZigBee modules, camera and actuators with micro-controller and raspberry pi.

1. Precision Farming

Precision agriculture in the recent years has become one of the most famous applications of IoT in agricultural sector and a vast number of organizations have started using this technique around the world. The products and services offered by IoT systems include soil moisture probes, VRI (variable rate irrigation) optimization, virtual optimizer PRO etc. By precise application of pesticides and fertilizers efficiency is increased, simultaneously reducing the pollution.

2. Agricultural Drones

Agricultural drones are a very good example of IoT applications in Agriculture. There are two types of drones, one is ground-based and other aerial-based drones which are incorporated in agriculture in many ways such as, for crop health assessment, irrigation, planting, and soil & field analysis. The benefits that the usage of drones brings to the table include, ease of use, time-saving, crop health imaging, integrated GIS mapping, and the ability to increase yields. The farmers through drones can enter the details of what field they want to survey. Then an altitude or ground resolution from which they what data of the fields is been selected. The drone collects data and images that are thermal, multispectral and visual during the flight and then lands at the same location it took off initially.

3. Monitoring of climate conditions

The most popular smart agriculture gadgets are weather stations, combining various smart farming sensors. Located across the field, they collect various data from the environment and send it to the cloud. The given estimations can be utilized to delineate atmosphere conditions, pick the suitable yields, and take the necessary measures to improve their ability (for example exactness cultivating). A few instances of such agricultural IoT gadgets are METEO, Smart Elements, and Pycno.

4. Greenhouse automation

In Green house automation weather situations can be automatically adjust the conditions to match the given parameters. Farmapp, Growlink, GreenIq are IoT products which uses IoT sensors to manage irrigation and lighting systems remotely.

5. Crop management

Crop management technique is another element of precision farming. Crop management devices should be placed in the field to collect data specific to crop farming from temperature and precipitation to leaf water potential and overall crop

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health has been collected. Thus, farmers can monitor crop growth and any anomalies to effectively prevent any diseases or infestations that can harm your yield.

6. End-to-end farm management systems

In end to end farm management system a number of agriculture IoT devices and sensors, installed on the premises as well as a powerful dashboard with analytical capabilities and in-built with reporting features. This offers remote farm monitoring capabilities and allows to streamline most of the business operations.

7. Smart Greenhouses

A smart greenhouse through IoT embedded systems not only monitors intelligently but also controls the climate. Different sensors that measure the environmental parameters according to the plant requirement are used for controlling the environment in a smart greenhouse. A cloud server creates for remotely accessing the system when it connects using IoT. The cloud server helps in the processing of data and applies a control action.

8. Integrated Pest Management or Control (IPM/C)

Agriculture IoT systems assures farmers with accurate environmental data via proper live data monitoring of temperature, moisture, plant growth and level of pests so that proper care can be taken during production.

9. Food Production & Safety

Agriculture IoT system accurately monitors various parameters like warehouse temperature, shipping transportation management system and also integrates cloud based recording systems.

The various subsystems of IoT in smart farming are agro ecological environment control, agricultural resource control, production process control, farm produce and food safety, agricultural equipment and facility.

The agro ecological environment control subsystem includes:

- Water quality monitoring, automatic improvement of water quality
- Accurate fertilization saves fertilizer
- Monitor soil constituent, soil humidity, light, wind, air, etc.

The agricultural resource control subsystem includes:

- Intelligent greenhouse that allows automatic adjustment of temperature
- Water irrigation that can automatically control flow and save water
- Scientific disease and pest monitoring

The production process control subsystem includes:

- Identification of individual animals allows healthy cultivation
- Monitoring of animal and plant growth
- Product sorting guarantees quality

Farm produce and food safety subsystem includes:

- Get informed of the entire logistics process
- Rationally arrange storage in warehouse
- Traceability system of farm produce supply chain

Agricultural equipment and facility system includes:

- Diagnosis of farm machinery breakdown
- Remote control of farm machinery
- Operation monitoring of farm machinery

Benefits of Smart Farming

1. Increased Production

Optimized crop treatment such as accurate planting, watering, pesticide application and harvesting directly affects production rates.

2. Water Conservation

Weather predictions and soil moisture sensors allow for water use only when and where needed. . With IoT, efficiency level would be increased in terms of usage of Soil, Water, Fertilizers, and Pesticides etc.

3. Real-Time Data and Production Insight

IoT enables easy collection and management of tons of data collected from sensors and with integration of cloud computing services like Agriculture fields maps, cloud storage etc., data can be accessed live from anywhere and everywhere enabling live monitoring and end to end connectivity among all the parties concerned. Farmers can visualize production levels, soil moisture, sunlight intensity and more in real time and remotely to accelerate decision making process.

4. Lowered Operation Costs

Automating processes in planting, treatment and harvesting can reduce resource consumption, human error and overall cost. . With IoT productions costs can be reduced to a remarkable level which will in turn increase profitability and sustainability

5. Increased Quality of Production

Analyzing production quality and results in correlation to treatment can teach farmers to adjust processes to increase quality of the product. . IoT is regarded as key component for Smart Farming as with accurate sensors and smart equipment's, farmers can increase the food production by 70% till year 2050 as depicted by experts.

6. Accurate Farm and Field Evaluation

Accurately tracking production rates by field over time allows for detailed predicting of future crop yield and value of a farm.

7. Improved Livestock Farming

Sensors and machines can be used to detect reproduction and health events earlier in animals. Geofencing location tracking can also improve livestock monitoring and management.

8. Reduced Environmental Footprint

All conservation efforts such as water usage and increased production per land unit directly affect the environmental footprint positively. With IoT, various factors would also lead to the protection of environment.

9. Remote Monitoring

Local and commercial farmers can monitor multiple fields in multiple locations around the globe from an internet connection. Decisions can be made in real-time and from

anywhere.

10. Equipment Monitoring

Farming equipment can be monitored and maintained according to production rates, labor effectiveness and failure prediction.

Conclusion:

The world population rate is increasing rapidly; the food production rate should also be matched accordingly. Because of different elements like urbanization, ecological contamination, poor irrigation system, diminished soil richness the yield has been decreased. To meet this demand we must adopt new techniques. IoT helps to increase the food production rate, not only in terms of quantity but also quality. IoT enables various applications like crop growth monitoring and selection, irrigation decision support, collecting information about conditions like weather, moisture, temperature and fertility of soil, crop online monitoring enables detection of weed, level of water, pest detection, and animal intrusion in to the field. By implementing the above

mentioned techniques the yield and overall food production will be increased.

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“MONITORING SMART STREET LIGHTING USING INTERNET OF THINGS: IOT”

NAGAVENI B R¹, VENKATESAN R²

Abstract

Today's cities consume more than 70 per cent of the world's energy supply and will increase over time. Lighting will account for 19 per cent of the world's total electricity consumption. Almost two thirds of that energy is used for lighting commercial and buildings cities, this project aims for monitoring and executing the advanced development in embedded systems for energy saving of street lights of the smart city. Currently we have a manual system where the street lights will be switched ON in the evening and they are switched OFF in the next morning after there is sufficient light on the outside. But the actual timing for these lights to be switched ON when there is absolute darkness. With this, the power will be wasted up to little extent. In this project gives output for electrical power wastage. Also here no human intervention operation of the lighting system is completely eliminated. The proposed system provides a solution for monitoring the Street light. In this system working and sensing and approaching a monitoring room using an IR transmitter and IR Receiver. Based on sensing movement the sensor transmit the data to the microcontroller which furthermore the Light to switch either ON/OFF.

KEYWORDS: PIC Microcontroller, IR Sensor, Current Sensor, LDR through internet.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Smart street-lighting uses wireless technologies to control and monitor the actual amount of energy consumed by these street-lights. This data is then used to initiate the suitable measures to reduce energy consumption through power conditioning. The 'smartness' of the street-lights is derived from a micro-controller and the sensors coupled with a wireless module. This entire unit is called the controller. This, when installed on the street-light pole, would communicate data between street-lights and thus control LED street lighting depending on traffic flow. Data generated from each street-light, is then passed on to the base-station via wireless means, thus enabling a real-time monitoring of the system in a broader view. The mode of operation can be chosen as either manual or auto mode. The control system can be programmed to turn-off lights as per a predetermined schedule. This system can also be programmed to vary the intensity of lighting to suit predetermined situations. Light Dependent Resistors (LDR) sense light and it automatically switches OFF lights. This results in huge energy savings and it avoids wastage of energy by glowing street lights in unwanted areas. The whole system can be operated using solar energy with a battery backup. Sensors using Passive Infra-Red (PIR) technology are used to sense the presence of people and the light intensity of an area. This data is then transmitted wirelessly to the controller, which in-turn switches ON/OFF the streetlight or enables dimming or brightening of the area, depending on the

presence or absence of people. This is highly effective in areas experiencing low traffic at sometimes of the night.

II. RELATED WORK

In the paper describes about the circuit that switches the street light ON detecting the vehicle movement and remains OFF after the fixed time. In this system the street light automatically ON/OFF during the night and the day time. In this system the GSM technology has been used in which the manual switching OFF/ON of the street light using GSM. Here the system controls the intensity of the street light by dimming and brightness the intensity on the detection of any object using PIR sensor. In this paper is focused on the necessity of the automated street light system and the peculiar way of implementation with embedded system tools. In this system the piezo electric sensor is used to detect the movement of the object on the street instead of using IR sensor. A microcontroller msp430 as a brain to control the process involved. This paper gives solution to the controlling the intensity of the light considering the movement on the road. In this project is designed to detect the vehicle movement on the highways to switch ON only a block of the streetlight ahead of it and switch OFF the trailing light to save energy. During the night all the lights on the highways remain ON for the vehicle, but lot of energy is wasted when there is no vehicle movement on the highways. In this paper two kind of sensors has been used which are light sensor, photo electric sensor. In Automatic Street Light Control System is not only easiest but also the powerful technique. Relay uses as automatic switch in this system. It releases the manual work at most up to 100% . As soon as the sunlight goes under the visible region of our eyes this system automatically switches ON lights. Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) is a type of sensor which actually does this work and senses the light as our eyes does. As soon as the sunlight comes, visible to our eyes it automatically switches OFF lights. Such type of system is also useful for reducing energy consumption. In this system the system with LDR sensor, PIR sensor, Zigbee is used to intimate the status of humans use, light intensity and street light ON/OFF status to the EB section to avoid wastage of energy by glowing street lights in Unwanted areas. The whole system is operated by using artificial energy source called solar and with battery backup. The PIR and LDR sensors sense the persons and light intensity of a particular place and transmits the data in wireless to the EB section with Zigbee. Depend upon the data received the controller will turn ON/OFF the street light in wireless communication. This system is appropriate for street lighting in remote urban and rural areas where the traffic is low at times.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

We have analyzed in Karnataka where the street lights is the one of the huge energy expense for a city. Currently we have

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manual system where the light will be switched ON in the evening before the sunset and they are switched OFF next day morning after there is sufficient light outside. So there is lot of energy waste between ON and OFF timing.

Disadvantages of Existing System

1. Manual Switching off/on of Street Lights
2. More Energy Consumption.
3. High expense.
4. More manpower.

Advantages of the Proposed System

1. Automatic Switching of Street lights
2. Maintenance Cost Reduction
3. Reduction in CO₂ emission
4. Reduction of light pollution.
5. Energy Saving.
6. Reduction of manpower. Technology

IV. METHODOLOGY

a). **MPLAB IDE:** MPLAB IDE is a free, integrated toolset for the development of embedded applications on Microchip's PIC and ds PIC microcontrollers. It is called an Integrated Development Environment, or IDE, because it provides a single integrated environment to develop code for embedded microcontrollers. MPLAB IDE runs as a 32-bit application on MS Windows, is easy to use and includes a host of free software components for fast application development and super-charged debugging. MPLAB IDE also serves as a single, unified graphical user interface for additional Microchip and third party software and hardware development tools. Moving between tools is a snap, and upgrading from the free software simulator to hardware debug and programming tools is done in a flash because MPLAB IDE has the same user interface for all tools.

b). **Arduino IDE:** The Arduino Software (IDE) is an open source software and it makes easy to the code and upload it to the board. I turn on the different plant from Windows, MAC OS, Linux. The environment is written in Java and before running the IDE Java software to be installed on the machine this software can be used with any Arduino board.

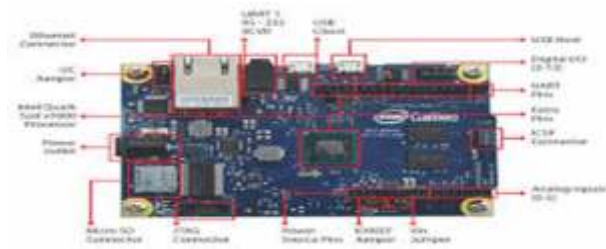


Fig 5.1: Intel Galileo Gen2 Board

c). **OrCAD:** OrCAD is a blessing when it comes to PCB design and the subsequent manufacture. This utility helps from designing the schematic to implementing the routes of the electrical connections and further mounting diagrams of the components. In general it offers a total solution for core design schematic and PCB layout. The Capture program includes a project wizard that provides an easy method for creating a project, complete with library and simulation resources. Creating a project does not create a design within the project. A new design inherits characteristics from the

settings in the design template dialog box, so we should always check those settings before we create a design. After creating a schematic folder we can move existing pages into it and we can create new pages in it.

I. V. IR Sensor

An infrared sensor is an electronic instrument that is used to sense certain characteristics of its surroundings by either emitting and/or detecting infrared radiation. It is also capable of measuring heat of an object and detecting motion. Infrared waves are not visible to the human eye. In the electromagnetic spectrum, infrared radiation is the region having wavelengths longer than visible light wavelengths, but shorter than microwaves. The infrared region is approximately demarcated from 0.75 to 1000µm. IR (infrared) sensors detect infrared light. The IR light is transformed into an electric current, and this is detected by a voltage or amperage detector.

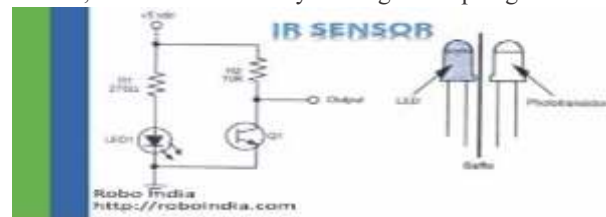


Fig5.3: Working of IR Sensor

vi. Relays

A relay is usually an electromechanical device that is actuated by an electrical current. The current flowing in one circuit causes the opening or closing of another circuit. Relays are like remote control switches and are used in many applications because of their relative simplicity, long life, and proven high reliability. Although relays are generally associated with electrical circuitry, there are many other types, such as pneumatic and hydraulic. Input may be electrical and output directly mechanical, or vice versa. Relays are mainly made for two basic operations. One is low voltage application and the other is high voltage. For low voltage applications, more preference will be given to reduce the noise of the whole circuit. For high voltage applications, they are mainly designed to reduce a phenomenon called arcing

Vii. Wi-Fi Module

Expressif Systems "Smart Connectivity Platform (ESCP) of high performance wireless SOCs, for mobile platform designers, provides unsurpassed ability to embed Wi-Fi capabilities within other systems, at the lowest cost with the greatest functionality. ESP8266 offers a complete and self-contained Wi-Fi networking solution, allowing it to either host the application or to offload all Wi-Fi networking functions from another application processor. Alternately, serving as a Wi-Fi adapter, wireless internet access can be added to any microcontroller based design with simple connectivity through UART interface or the CPU AHB bridge interface.

VI. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The system architecture of the intelligent street light system consists of IR sensors, LDR, PIC 16F877A microcontroller, Relay, UART and Wi-Fi Module. LDR's are light dependent devices whose resistance decreases when light falls on them and increases in the dark. When a light dependent resistor is kept in dark, its resistance is very high.

The vehicle

Which passes by the street light is detected by IR sensor. Relay are used as a switch to switch on/off the street light bulb. A UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) is the microchip with programming that controls a computer's interface to its attached street light system

VII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The project aims were to reduce the side effects of the current street lighting system, and find a solution to save power. In this project the first thing to do, is to prepare the inputs and outputs of the system to control the lights of the street. The prototype as shown in Fig. has been implemented and works as expected and will prove to be very useful and will fulfill all the present constraints if implemented on a large scale.

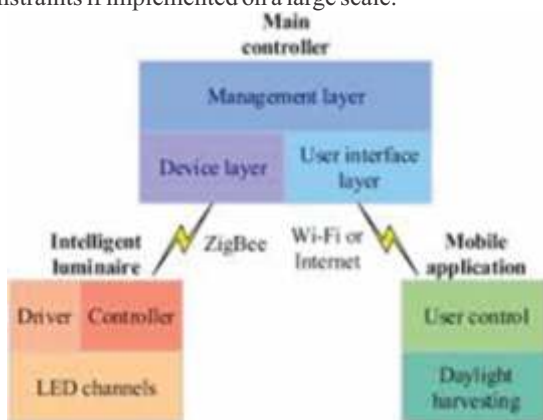


Fig 7.1: Prototype of Smart Intelligent Lighting System

Here the above Fig 7.1 shows that the complete working prototype of the IoT Based smart intelligent lighting system for

Smart city which includes LDR, IR Sensor, Current Sensor, PIC microcontroller, Intel Galileo Gen2 Board, Wi-Fi

The webpage displaying the real time information of the status of the light on the webpage. It displaying the status of the Light is OFF on the webpage. Here the real time information can be accessed from anytime anywhere through

internet and the shows that the prototype of the system with obstacle detection on the street through IR sensor where the IR Sensor detects the obstacle and switch ON the Lights. Status of the Light is ON after obstacle detection. Webpage displaying the status of Light. The smart intelligent light is getting automatically switched on after detection of the obstacle on the street as well checking the LDR status the webpage which displaying the real time data of the smart intelligent light on the webpage through internet.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This project “IoT Based Smart Intelligent Lighting System for Smart City “ is a cost effective, practical, ecofriendly and the safest way to save energy and this system the light status information can be accessed for many time and anywhere. It clearly tackles the two problems that world is facing today, saving of energy and also disposal of incandescent lamps, very efficiently. Initial cost and maintenance can be the draw backs of this project.

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A PRAGMATIC STUDY ON ENHANCING PERFORMANCE OF GYM APPARELS UTILIZING ACTIVATED CHARCOAL

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Abstract

The Textile and Garment industry provides scope for innovative technology to experiment on various textile or garment products to enhance working conditions and save energy.

Processed Carbon or Activated carbon is extremely porous as it has a large surface area which induces adsorption, absorption and chemical reaction. Activated charcoal is available in different forms like powder, flakes, cakes etc. Owing to its high degree of micro porosity it finds an extensive application in various fields and one important field, where the application of activated charcoal is most appropriate is the apparel sector.

Practicing hygiene in various apparels includes avoiding bacterial growth and hence foul odour emerging from the same. Every garment worn adjacent to skin or with repeated skin contact is prone to growth of bacteria and other microorganisms. The foul odour emerging from the apparel needs to be reduced or excluded from the clothing to increase the comfort characteristics of the wearer. This requirement is very vital for sportspersons, gym trainers and others where intense physical work is involved. Activated charcoal, when incorporated on textile materials in any form increases the absorption capacity of any odour and moisture from the apparel.

In the current study, printing technique was adopted to incorporate the activated charcoal on knitted apparels to overcome the above problem. The product selected for research was a T-shirt and a pair of socks used by the gym-goers. The activated charcoal print paste was laid on selected portions of the T shirt and socks and tested on gym gym-goers who work-out every day for a minimum of 2 hours. The breathability of the printed apparels was doubled due to sweat absorption at the print area, enabling the prolonged usage of the apparel than normal ones.

Keywords: Activated Charcoal, Knitwear, gym workouts, breathability and odour-free.

1 Introduction

Activated charcoal is an inevitable part of natural therapy that aids in the removal of toxic substances or matter from any source or surface. This is proved to be a safe material that can be used both internally and externally for human or animal treatment. (1)

The process of making activated charcoal incorporates warming carbon-rich materials, obtained from natural source including, wood, peat, coconut shells, or sawdust, to high temperatures. This method in like manner diminishes the range of the pores in the charcoal and makes more openings in each molecule, thusly, growing its general surface domain.

(2). Increase in activated charcoal area pores increases the surface area for adsorption and absorption.

Unpleasant aromas start from various sources, like dump yards, food storage colonies, pets, pet stores, distilleries, milk processing units and our own bodies. From dreadful breath to spoiled feet to gas, these scents can be to an incredible degree mortifying for the people who experience the evil impacts of the more genuine occurrences of these indications. Activated charcoal is significantly ground-breaking at odour control. The colossal surface zone of started charcoal quickly adsorbs offensive aromas - not just cloak them. Thus, while other fragrance control techniques essentially hide the aromas, activated charcoal truly gets rid of them forever. (3)

The extent of sweat generated by humans varies from person to person. There are other factors that influence the amount of body fluids, and this includes atmospheric conditions like temperature, humidity, nature of work, indoor activity, outdoor activity, etc. with increased conscious towards health and health hazards, it is mandatory for each one to involve in one or other physical activity to keep oneself fit. Gym is an organized platform for doing fitness training. Workout / Physical activities are important and one should make it a daily habit of some physical activities. [4]

The expanse of sweat generated amid exercise depends on the gender of the individual. Men, in general perspire more than women. The age of the person is inversely proportional to the amount of sweat perspired. Young people, with high metabolic rate are prone to perspiration than the aged adults. The amount of sweat generated is also to some extent subjective by the heredity of an individual. Weight of an individual also influences the amount of sweat produced. Bigger individuals tend to sweat more, on the grounds that their bodies create more warmth.

Another factor that affects sweating is wellness level. Shockingly, fit individuals tend to sweat sooner during exercise and more bountifully than the individuals who are less fit.

Apparel worn by individuals affects the comfort zone. Whatever the case of sweat generation, wearing apparel made of engineered textures, for example, polyester or Lycra can enable a person to feel less damp with sweat. These materials force (or wick) sweat from skin to external layers of the garments, where the dampness vanishes.

Cotton, on other hand, retains dampness however doesn't advance vanishing. Thus, the shirt or other apparel can feel splashed and overwhelming after an exercise. A disadvantage of polyester is that it tends to stink more than cotton after exercise. [5]

Jersey knit T Shirt is most common choice as casual and workout wear due to its comfort and ease of wear. T-shirts are

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considered “a basic, all-purpose form of clothing which is universal in application” (7) Socks is another choice that provides the cushioning needed to help one stay comfortable through all the training and gym sessions. [6]

2 Materials and method:

100% Cotton knit jersey, 100% polyester knit jersey and polycot jersey were chosen for the study.

1. Screen printing method - 60's thread /inch

2. Ingredients – Mixed with Glitter Base (Binder) & Activated charcoal powder

3. Quantity - 80 parts of Glitter Base (Binder)

18 parts of Activated charcoal powder

2 parts of fixer ccl

4. Cured - 160°C for 1 ½ min

2.1 Preparation of print paste

The print paste is prepared using 80 parts of glitter based binder and 18 parts of activated charcoal powder and 2 parts of fixer ccl.

2.2 Printing process

2.2.1 T shirt printing: A printing screen is prepared for the size 20”X20”. The print paste prepared is compatible for screen printing. 100% Cotton knit jersey, 100% polyester knit jersey and polycot jersey of chest size 38, 40 and 42 were chosen for the study in each category. The samples chosen were printed with the printing paste in the front and back of the T Shirts.

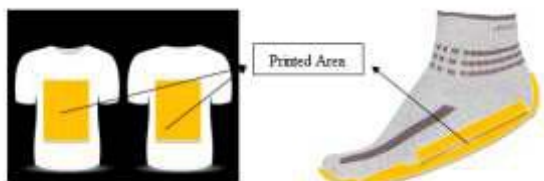


Fig 1: Printed Portions on T Shirt in front and Back Fig 2: Printed portion on socks

2.2.2 Socks Printing: The print paste is applied on the socks at regions like heel, Foot and gusset. The highlighted region in figure 1 and 2 are the print areas.

2.3 Curing

The printed samples were cured at 160°C for 1 ½ min in the oven. Curing catalyzed the fixing of the printed paste in the T shirt and socks.

3. Testing

The printed samples were tested on the gym goers consecutively for thirty days subjecting the test sample to normal wash on alternate days.

4 Results and Discussion

The treated samples were tested on gym going individuals for 15 consecutive days. The identified personals for the study were requested to work out for 3 hours every day, with the treated samples. The samples treated showed improved breathability in the test samples. The odour was under control. The samples presented the same performance even after 15 normal washes.

Conclusion:

Activated charcoal treatment on the gym clothing has positive effect on the materials. The increased surface area of the charcoal aids in absorption of the moisture and odour emitting out of vigorous workouts. The increased absorption enables the gym workouts to work for longer period without feeling exhausted and uncomfortable.

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INNOVATIONS IN FASHION FIELD

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Abstract

Innovation is the aspect of all fields, including the fashion field. The fashion field is always looking for change. In the recent years radical fashion innovations have happened. Fashion innovations are changing the future of fashion drastically. Innovation tech trade fairs are held where companies come together to showcase the latest developments. Armour's Athlete recovery sleepwear, Spinali Design's vibrating Jeans, Anti-Pollution scarf, Water-Free printing on textiles, DYNE'S Stitch Free Collection's, Volleback's Water Proof Luminescent-Solar Charged Jackets, Ecco's Dyneema-Bonded Leather, etc with their revolutionary ideas have evolved as new trends in the fashion market. To the shock of the fashionistas, biology melds with fashion producing stunning clothes and shoes that are not only biodegradable, but can be composted and discarded in the same way as vegetable peelings. Bio-Couture, a design consultancy firm is credited with this unusual innovation. They have designed a funky bio couture jacket exclusively from Green tea, sugar and microbes. Companies like Electroloom are working on printing fabric envision that in the near future fabric designs will become more digital, enabling clothes to be shared, downloaded and printed across the globe. Recycled synthetics, made from plastic bags to beer bottles are finding a new life in fashion. Paper scraps, bullet casing, old keyboards and broken bicycle chains which are all discarded materials are being transformed into funky hand crafted jewellery. ReKixx shoes are made from 100% recycled materials all the way from the laces to soles. Levi's waterless products are a water conserving collection. Water-Free stone washing technique to finish their jeans has reduced the company's use of water by more than 172 million liters.

Fashion innovation has created a revolution in the fashion industry. Fashion revolution day is a global movement, which is celebrated every year on April 24th. The fashion forward kicks by various textiles and Apparel companies have created a world of fashion with everchanging landscape of fabrics and accessories, the ideal ground for revolutionary ideas in fashion.

Keywords: Bio-couture, Fashionistas, Innovation, Recyclable, Revolution.

Introduction

Fashion is not just about the new designs and styles it entails being innovative and progressive. It is beyond selling beautiful or trendy clothes. The fashion world is always looking for the next big trend and a myriad of fashion forward innovations are infiltrating the fashion world. The world of fashion is a creative and ever-changing landscape of fabrics and accessories, the ideal ground for revolutionary ideas. In the recent years many textile and apparel companies have created many unusual innovations with their revolutionary

ideas. To the shock of the fashionistas, the designers have produced stunning products which are beyond imagination. In the recent years many fashion innovations have created a revolution in the fashion industry.

History

Textile engineering today is shattering decades-old stereotypes of a labor-intensive, factory-based industry in which men and women toiled over looms and spinning jacks. The clang of the early production machinery has been replaced by a computer-driven enterprise that is making significant contributions to fashion fields. Textile engineers are developing high-tech fibers that are used in products, which are beyond imagination, as well as materials that aid in energy conservation and pollution control.

Objective

- To know the importance of innovation-driven research and development in the field of fashion industry.
- Important innovations in the sector and the scientific and technological advances made.
- The role of textile, fashion and research institutes in the process of innovation.

Review of Literature

Fashion for Good was launched in 2017 and is supported by C&A Foundation as a founding partner. The Accelerator Programme is part of Fashion for Good's Innovation Platform, which also includes a Scaling Programme and the Good Fashion Fund. The Fashion for Good-Plug and Play Accelerator is run in collaboration with Plug and Play – the world's largest accelerator – and corporate partner's aides, C&A, Galleries Lafayette, Kering, Target and Zalando. Together they are championing the innovations that will accelerate the transition to a circular fashion industry. Fashion for Good acts as a convener for change, from its first hub in Amsterdam.

The Fashion for Good-Plug and Play Accelerator works to find and accelerate innovative technologies and business models that have the greatest potential to reshape the industry for good.

Research Gap

The above mentioned literature review clearly speaks about fashion innovations in the recent years, but considering only the technical advancements in fashion and textiles. Even though they do serve a good purpose, do they have the potential to reshape the industry?

Methodology

The study focuses on the secondary sources for data collection from various websites, and journals. The accessible

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secondary data is used for the purpose of study. Few innovations of the fashion industry which have changed the future of fashion drastically in the recent years are discussed here.

Innovations set to change the fashion industry.

The design consultancy firm Biocouture melds biology and fashion, producing stunning clothes and shoes that are not only biodegradable, but can be composted and discarded in the same way as vegetable peelings. The clothes are grown out of organisms like bacteria, yeast, fungi and algae, mixing different elements together that then ferment and produce a leather-like material. Food products are being turned into wearable commodities. German microbiology-student-turned-designer Anke Domaske uses milk to make an "Eco Milk Fiber" called QMilch. Suzanne Lee, fashion designer and TED Senior Fellow, has been making fabric and vegetable leather out of the fermented tea, kombucha. A startup in Manhattan by the name of I Am Not A Virgin, which plans to sell a line of jeans made from a mix of cotton and recycled materials, like plastic bottles, and from non-cotton materials like bamboo.

Companies like Electroloom are working on printing fabric envision that in the near future fabric designs will become digital, enabling clothes to be shared, downloaded and printed across the globe. Colorep, doing business as Air Dye Solutions and Transprint USA, offers waterless dye and print solutions for synthetic fabrics. The company sells heat transfer paper printed with specially formulated dyes that are transferred to fabric through heat sublimation. Levi's Waterless products are a water-conserving collection which has reduced the company's use of water by more than 172 million liters.

Futuristic fashion has seen some of the wearable technologies with hi-tech fashion. Anouk Wipprecht, the 32-year-old Dutch Designer, has come out with a peculiar invention, the crystal maker Swarovski dress that is synced with the person's heartbeat. Google's impact is massive upon our lives. Google has entered into a collaboration with a denim brand to come with a jacket whose inbuilt fibers allows users to control Smartphone features by just tapping on their jackets.

The concept of glow in the dark is with Vollebak's 'solar charged jacket, a waterproof shell which when comes in contact with a light source produces a loud vibrant green glow that stays for a minimum of 12 hours. Smart tailoring technology, mobile applications detecting a fake brand from an original are all some of the magical innovations which have already made news in fashion.

Algiknit produces textile fibres extruded from kelp, a variety of seaweed. The extrusion process turns the biopolymer mixture into kelp-based thread that can be knitted or 3D printed to minimize waste. The final knitwear is biodegradable and can be dyed with natural pigments in a closed loop cycle.

FLOCUS produces natural yarns, fillings and fabrics made from kapok fibres. The kapok tree can be naturally grown without the use of pesticides and insecticide in arid soil not suitable for agricultural farming, offering a sustainable alternative to high water consumption natural fibre crops such as cotton.

Frumat uses apples to create a leather-like material. Apple pectin is an industrial waste product which can be used to create sustainable materials that are totally compostable whilst still being durable enough to create luxury accessories. The materials can be dyed naturally and tanned without chemically intensive techniques.

Good on You is a mobile app that provides ethical ratings for about 1,000 fashion brands rated on their impact on people, the planet and animals. It is built on a robust brand rating system which aggregates standards, certifications and publically available data sources into a simple, accessible 5-point score to promote transparency across the fashion industry and to allow customers to make conscious purchasing decisions.

Mango Materials produces biodegradable bio-polyester that can be used as a sustainable alternative to the present polyester utilized in the fashion industry. Microfibres produced from the biopolyester can be biodegraded in many environments, including landfills, wastewater treatment plants, and the oceans helping to prevent microfibre pollution and contributing to a closed-loop bio economy for the fashion industry.

Orange Fiber manufactures natural fabrics from citrus by-products. Orange Fiber is made by extracting the cellulose from the fibres that are discarded from the industrial pressing and processing of oranges. The fibre, through nanotechnology techniques, is enriched with citrus fruit essential oils, creating a unique and sustainable fabric.

PlanetCare has developed a microfibre filter to be integrated in washing machines that can capture micro plastics before they are released in wastewater. The system works on the microfiltration of water based on electrically charged fibres and membrane nanotechnology. This technology contributes to reducing micro plastics pollution ending up in the ocean.

Style Lend is a fashion rental marketplace. AI and machine learning is used to match users based on fit, as well as style. By renting out garments consumers can extend the life cycle of clothing and delay it from going into landfills.

These awesome technologies are changing fashion. Fashion designers, textile technologists, apparel companies have created an ideal ground for revolutionary ideas in fashion.

Conclusion

Innovations are the key of the future. Fashion innovation has created a revolution in the fashion industry. Fashion revolution day is a global movement, which is celebrated every year on 24th April. Innovation in fashion has taken a turn and now the world is waiting for the next big thing. The fashion forward kicks by various textiles and Apparel companies have created a world of fashion with ever changing landscape of fabrics and accessories, the ideal ground for revolutionary ideas in fashion. Biocouture, Electroloom, Algiknit, BioGlitz, FLOCUS, Frumat, Good on You, Mango Materials, Orange Fibre, PlanetCare, Style lend and many other brands are working hard to transform the fashion industry for good.

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SCHEMA ADMINISTRATION UTILIZING DATA COLLECTION

RAGHAVENDRA M KULKARNI

ABSTRACT

Modernized administrator in the real globe come across plenty of complications similar to subject depending on the immense mere of facts achieved against diverse places or sections placed at distinct locations. The liable course is actually important as choices seized by the administration would create a business to overwhelm or remain in scope of its contender. These issues appear as there is dearth of motility and no correct approach to characterize the facts in a systematic fashion. The remedy to this is an Automaton activity which will be effortlessly attainable to the administrators to allow them to acquire quick choices as they are acquirable on mobile handset. The purpose of this journal is to suggest a scheme which fetches outlined facts from a fundamental directory then operates and shows that data on an automaton tool so as to help administrators in their choice formulation course.

Software tools: Android, Eclipse, Java, PHP, MySql, Xampp

I. INTRODUCTION

Choice formulating is particularly insignificant and long term process for the administrators of all management as it need plenty of struggles to be appropriated by the administrators in undergoing Collection of facts which is received from plenty of workplaces from distinct places. In present globe the fame of touchtone phone with automaton Operating System (OS) is rising and is achieving additional attention amidst clients. The purpose of the design is to capture the benefit of vigorously developing the fame of Automaton tools and to evolve an Automaton program that will allow the administrators to pick up immediate choices that would form the organization work together with the ambitious globe.

The objective of this design is to remove essential facts from fundamental directory and then expose on the network positioned program and Automaton program. When it arrives to removing helpful facts from the directory, facts retrieval comes into play. There is distinct fact retrieving designs utilized in the scheme to retrieve facts from the fundamental directory. As the chunk of facts in business globe goes on flourishing each one second, there is big quantity of facts that is gathered. These facts can be operated utilizing massive facts procedure like Hadoop. The later essential portion in the design is exposing the retrieved facts in a fashion that can allow each and every user to take quick choices. It is accurately revealed that a user can realize visual facts superior than written facts, so it is essential that in the program retrieved facts must be exposed in diagrammatic and figurative method, this can be accomplished by utilizing control panel technique.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

A. Current Scheme

Equity booklet is a program which aids clients to efficiently administer limited trade business and costs. It records a client's business, costs, equity pages, benefit maps on a day to day, per week, per month or annually. Advancement is easier and a client with general abilities can make these methodologies.

The Safety in the current approach was given by employing the subsequent conditions:-

1. Restriction of Access
2. Certification
3. Conception
4. Software Protection

B. Recommended Approach

The recommended approach is Automaton program for staff or for scheme head. Utilizing this program a scheme head can analyze a design; he is experimenting, along with the data about all scholars. It will display the subsequent things if looked for a scheme:

1. Scheme's Title
2. Depiction
3. Span
4. Total of Scholars Accredited
5. Total of Assets Assigned
6. Administration

And workers data is as below:

1. Workers Title.
2. A Scheme He Is Operating On.
3. Degree of Quality
4. Accomplishments
5. Webmail Id.
6. Phone Number.
7. Identification
8. Progress of the Scheme

- The scheme head can put on a scheme, form modernization to all schemes, allot all scholars to all specific scheme and can take out all scholars as per his act. He can evaluate a scheme and make essential choices.
- He will also get to see about scheme related information and detects and can attempt to enhance its progress.
- It also gives features like texting and brief drafts.
- After some span of period, an alarm text will be directed to scheme clients to generate consciousness about time limit.
- A scheme head can validate how much task is done by utilizing isolated home computer method, in case any user scams.

III. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. System Architecture.

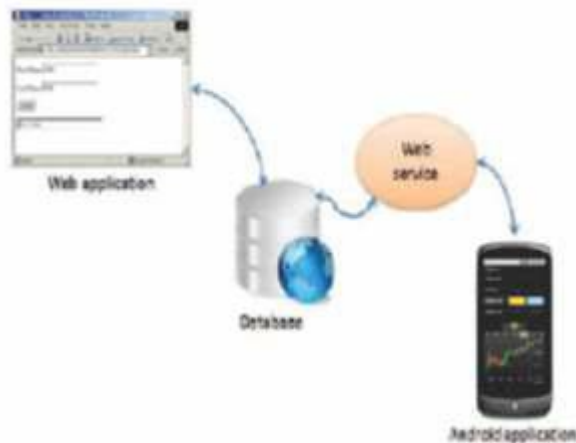


Figure 1. System Architecture

B. Scheme Attributes

Network software

This will be constructed utilizing asp.net. It is a link via which scholars puts in the data collected at domestic workplaces. The data collected is reserved on a fundamental directory

Directory Server

This attributes hosts the directory which retains data that will be collected at domestic workplaces. The information will be hosted in Microsoft SQL directories and approached by automaton program.

Network functionality

This allows the data to be interchanged among the directory and automaton program will not be able to interact straightly with directory.

Automaton Program

This will allow program that will use the directory upon the inter web, extract and exhibits a brief genre of the information collected in the usual APIs to make sure that all attributes over the framework are directory.

Automaton

It is an operating system for smart phones like tablet processors. It is evolved by the free phone union headed by Google. Automaton includes a core based on the Linux hub, with interface, libraries and APIs composed in C and program application moving on a program structure that comprises Java-compatible libraries drew on Apache consent. Automaton utilizes the Dalvik pseudo device with high time compilation to operate compiled Java code. Automaton has a big group of builders composing programs which expand the use of the tools.

Uses

Automaton transfers with a pair of important software's comprising an webmail user, SMS application, logbook, charts, gateway, contacts, and etc. every programs are composed utilizing the Java query code.

Personal Home Page

Personal home page is a multi-purpose server-side composing language primarily planned for network evolvment to generate robust network sheets. For this objective, PHP rules is enclosed within the markup language origin record and characterized by a network server with a Personal Home Page computer unit that produces the website record. It also has developed to comprise command-line middleware ability and can be utilized in independent pictorial programs. Personal Home Page can be employed on most network servers and as an independent describer, on all operating system and podium at no cost.

MYSQL

MY SQL is a mutual directory administration framework, which sweeps as a server giving many clients to login to many directories. It is named after designer Michael Widenius female child. This database language idiom corresponds to Structured Query Language. The MYSQL evolvment blueprint has made its origin key feasible under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and under a range of licensed conditions. MYSQL was confined and authorized by a distinct beneficial stout, the Swedish organization MYSQL AB, presently purchased by Oracle Company. Cost-free program accessible onset blueprints which need a completely presented directory administration approach frequently utilize MYSQL.

XAMPP SERVER

XAMPP is abbreviations designed out of the brand of the system program Microsoft Windows and the package: Apache, MySQL and Personal Home Page, Perl or Python. Apache is a network processor. MySQL is an accessible onset directory. Personal Home Page is a composing dialect which can change data contained in a directory and produce network sheets effectively every moment subject is asked by a portal. Different applications may also be contained in a suite, such as phpMyAdmin that gives a pictorial client connection for the MySQL directory administrator, or the substitute writing dialects Python or Perl. Corresponding suites are MAMP (for the Apple Mac) and LAMP (for the Linux operating system).

ECLIPSE (Helius)

Eclipse is a multi-linguistic application evolvment environs consisting of an integrated development environment (IDE) and an expandable add-in setup. It is composed mainly in Java and can be utilized to elevate programs in Java. It could also be utilized to elevate suites for the application Mathematica. The IDE is regularly called Eclipse ADT for Ada, Eclipse CDT for C/C++, Eclipse JDT for Java, and Eclipse PDT for Personal Home Page.

IV. CONSUMMATION

This design when applied will aid older administration in functioning the activities of the institute as it will lessen the volume of data. Older administration will have to determine afore outlining ideas and forecasting vogues drew on the outlined information. It will also allow older administration have advanced data on their Automaton tool at any time they may expose themselves with an effective information network. In this design withdrawing work logics were utilized, anyhow inclusion of information extraction and

neural network methods into this program into this program will be processed on.

V. FUTURITY OUTLOOK

The outlook of this design is to display the utilization capability of the Automaton programs interior of educative organizations in the law making method. In big organization where staff has to form instant actions to allow their organizations stay ambitious and be favorable, law making is highly essential in such organizations as either incorrect choice formed can have major results on the organizations. High profile administrators form these choices inside the institution and afore forming either choice they see academy

documents and choices formed are drew on data collected. Sometimes data on which the choices are to be drawn are so huge that the law forming method takes lengthier than needed.

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HUMAN MOTION ANALYSIS USING HAND GESTURE RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

Human motion analysis is used in applications as varied as special effects in movies, animation, sport training, physical rehabilitation for the disabled and human-robot/human-computer interaction. This application will survey state-of-the-art techniques, in the industry and academia, to capture, model, and analyze human motion.

In this paper introduces a new method to recognize the hand gesture reorganization of body motion svm. The hand gesture reorganization knowledge defined as knowledge remembered by the human body and reflected by the skill in the performing tasks of the body motion. This paper applied the proposed method to a hand gesture recognition experiment. In the hand gesture recognition experiment, distinguish five kinds of gestures according to the similarity and the estimation by using the left singular vectors. The results of this experiment suggest that SVM is effective for extracting hand gesture reorganization from the time-series data.

A gesture is a form of non-verbal communication in which visible bodily actions keep in touch specified messages, either in location of speech or together and in parallel with spoken words. Gestures incorporate action of the hands, face, or different parts of the body.

In this paper, we are ordinarily involved with setting up a vision established, hand gesture recognition system that may generalize over different hand gestures and operating modes, and exhibit robustness under the challenging visual settings. Moreover to the general study of powerful descriptors and fast classification schemes for hand gesture recognition, we're motivated by the research study showing benefits of gestural interfaces over different types of interaction for distinct HCI functionalities.

Challenge of the Work

In real-time vision based Hand Gesture recognition method, hand tracking and segmentation are main and challenging steps towards gesture movements. Uncontrolled environment, lighting condition, skin colour detection, rapid hand motion and self-occlusions are the challenges need to be considered while capturing and tracking the hand gesture. Skin colour detection and complex background are major challenges in hand gesture recognition.

Scope

This proposed system can be utilized for gaming. Instead of making use of the mouse or keyboard, we will use some pre-defined hand gesture to play any sport. Additionally, this process can be used to operate any digital instruments by way of simply keeping a sensor which recognizes the hand gestures. The method is utterly computerized. It is fairly mighty to history effortless to make use of cluster, the

approach lies in the ease of its use. The proposed approach's outcome exhibit the knowledge of the procedure to properly appreciate an enormous variety of the indicators no matter what is orientation of the hand.

Introduction:

In this paper extract embodied knowledge of body motion by using Singular Value Decomposition (SVD). Recently, SVD has been used in time-series data analyses for data mining and motion analyses to study the coordinative structures in human behavior. In this method, the left and right singular vectors and the singular values are decomposed from a Hankel matrix defined from the time-series data, which are measured with sensors. Since the left singular vector represents the characteristics of the Hankel matrix and the singular value represents the strength of the corresponding left singular vector, SVD is used more generally as a method for extracting characteristics from observed time-series data.

In this existing method to a hand gesture recognition experiment and a walking disability evaluation experiment. In the hand gesture recognition experiment, we distinguish five kinds of gestures according to the similarity and the estimation by using the left singular vectors. In the walking disability evaluation experiment, we distinguished the levels of walking disability by a three-dimensional hyper plane constructed by singular values. The results of the two experiments suggest that SVD is effective for extracting embodied knowledge from the time-series data. The characteristic and significance of the embodied knowledge extraction using SVD is discussed based on the results of the two experiments.

Aim:

The aim this paper is to implement a method to hand gesture reorganization from the time-series data rather than to develop a method to recognize hand gestures. To give security in many issues now a days happening in the society.

Problem statement:

Over the past decade, tremendous progress has been made in the past years on analyzing the physical movement of the body using HMM, fuzzy sets, PCA. However, the HMM is not effective when the number of states is large or Data is discontinuous. Since a Neural network is too sensitive in the time series data length, the accuracy is not very good. PCA reduces the number of explanatory variables and is a model for visualization with the principal component variables when the proportion of variance in low and the number of data is inadequate. Finally the accuracy of PCA declines when the

Proposed System:

The Proposed system of this paper hand gesture recognition of body motion by using Support Vector Machine (SVM).

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Recently, SVM has been used in time-series data analyses for data mining. In this method, In machine learning, support vector machines are supervised learning models with associated learning algorithms that analyze data and recognize patterns, used for classification and regression analysis. Given a set of training examples, each marked as belonging to one of two categories, an SVM training algorithm builds a model that assigns new examples into one category or the other, making it a non-probabilistic binary linear classifier.

Architecture:

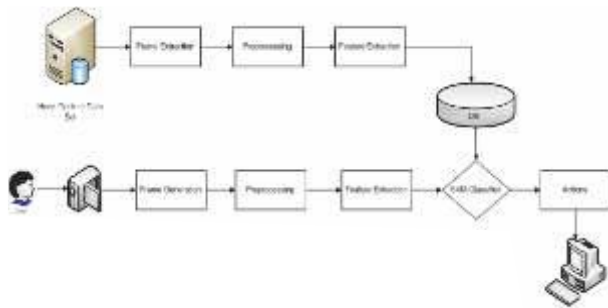


Figure Block Diagram of the proposed System

A gesture is an effective form of nonverbal communication as good as in verbal methods, and we formulate here a procedure that measures similarity and estimation between gestures. A gesture entails human embodied expertise and consequently the obvious bodily actions can communicate precise messages. However, now we have infinite patterns for gesture, determined by using character. Lately, the singular spectrum evaluation process is utilized as an appealing method.

Hand gestures are the independent means of communication. Hand gestures may also be regarded as complementary modality to speech. Gestures are consciously and unconsciously utilized in each aspect of human verbal exchange they usually form the foundation of signal languages [10]. The recognition situation is solved through matching procedure where the segmented hand is compared with the entire images within the database. On this paper a novel method for imaginative and prescient based hand gesture recognition is proposed by making use of each principal component analysis and projection system for feature extraction.

Gestures are a main form of human communication. Therefore gestures are found to be an appealing approach to interact with computer systems, as they are already a traditional part of how we communicate. The main intention of gesture recognition is to create a system which will identify exact human gestures and use those to carry understanding for machine manage and with the aid of enforcing real time gesture recognition a user can manage a computer by way of doing a precise gesture in front of a video digital camera linked to the computer. Gestures are expressive, meaningful body motions involving physical movements of the fingers, head, face, or body with the intent of: 1) conveying meaningful understanding or 2) interacting with the environment. They constitute one fascinating small subspace of viable human motion. It's difficult to settle on an exact

useful definition of gestures as a result of its vast style of functions and a statement can best specify a unique domain of gestures. Many researchers have tried to define gestured but their genuine actual meaning remains to be arbitrary. As per the context of the project, gesture is defined as an expressive action of body materials which has a specific message, to be communicated exactly between a sender and a receiver. A gesture is scientifically labelled into two distinct classes: dynamic and static. A dynamic gesture is intended to alter over a period of time whereas a static gesture is found on the spur of time. A waving hand means goodbye is an illustration of dynamic gesture and the stop signal is an instance of static gesture. To appreciate a full message, it's fundamental to interpret all of the static and dynamic gestures over an interval of time. This complex approach is referred to as gesture recognition. Gesture recognition is the procedure of recognizing and decoding a flow continuous sequential gesture from the given set of input data.

The development in computer vision makes it possible to approach method the interface problems from a human perspective, making the conversation between computer and people more usual. Once we as humans communicate, we use our voice and constituents of our body equivalent to our face and arms in making gestures. Exceptional approaches have been proposed for obtaining information essential for awareness gestures system. Some approaches used extra hardware such as of data glove contraptions and colour markers to with ease extract complete description of gesture elements. Other approaches established on the looks of the hand using the skin colour to segment the hand and extract indispensable features, these methods considered easy, normal and no more cost comparing with methods mentioned before. It entails motion of the fingers, face, or different components of the body. Gesture recognition can also be noticeable as a way for computer systems to begin to understand human body language, for that reason building a richer bridge between machines and humans than primitive textual content consumer interfaces or even graphical user Interfaces (GUIs), which still restrict nearly all of input to keyboard and mouse. It allows for people to interface with the machine (HMI) and have interaction naturally without any mechanical devices. The main cause of developing any such process lies in the fact that gesture attention has carried out in movement evaluation to machine learning. Just lately, many attempts were made to create approach that by way of computer vision could be ready to recognize gestures. There are two fundamental characteristics that will have to be deemed when designing a HCI system, which can be functionality and usability. System performance noted the set of features or services that the system equips to the customers, at the same time method usability mentioned the level and scope that the process can function and participate in distinctive user purposes effectually. The approach that attains a suitable stability between these concepts regarded as influential performance and strong approach.

Hand Gesture

Body language has huge variety of pursuits like eye expressions, small change in skin colour, version of the vibrations in vocal sounds and etc. But primary body language expressions are performed by means of making use of hands. Hand gestures can be best for conveying

information traditionally like representing a number, expressing a feeling and many others. Hand gestures are predominant interaction tools for sign language and gesture based computer control. The most important intention of building hand gesture recognition system is to create a traditional interaction between human and computer where the recognized gestures can be used for controlling a robot or conveying meaningful information. Segmentation method is the first approach for recognizing hand gestures. It is the process of dividing the input picture (in this case hand gesture images) into areas separated by way of boundaries. The segmentation procedure relies on the style of gesture, if it is dynamic gesture then the hand gesture has to be located and tracked, whether it is static gesture the image photo must be segmented. The hand should be located first of all, traditionally a bounding field is used to specify, relying on the skin colour and secondly, the hand must be tracked, for monitoring the hand there are two major approaches; either the video is split into frames and each and every frame has to be processed alone, in this case the hand frame is treated as a posture and segmented, or using some tracking information such as shape, skin colour using some tools such as Kalman filter.



Figure: Detection of Edge of Gesture 'Go'

Quite a few researches have been implemented in last 2-three decades on hand gesture recognition system. These will also be roughly divided into two categories, specifically, Glove based Gesture recognition and vision based Gesture recognition. Glove based Hand Gesture recognition hinders the naturalness as cumbersome contraptions are required to wear. A vision based system uses aspects extracted from visual look of the enter picture model of the hand, comparing these modelled aspects with points extracted from input camera or video input. Right here we're emphasizing on special points of Hand Gesture recognition with support Vector machine (SVM) as a classifier.

The unambiguous and abstract way of describing the requirements in more detailed way thus making sure enough that it describes completeness, verifiability, modifiability, stability and thus marking the factors more consistent An SRS is the assurance that the development organization is aware the disorders or problems to be solved and the program conduct vital to handle these problems. For that reason, an SRS will have to be written in typical language in an unambiguous manner that might also comprise charts, tables, data flow diagrams, selection tables, and so on which we describe in additional systems.

Functional Requirements This section explains the functional requirements of the system. The requirement is expressed in natural language. The functionality of the product is derived from the functionality of its sub systems which are.

Image enhancement: image enhancement systems help in bettering the visibility of any portion or feature of the image suppressing the expertise in different parts or points. It is without doubt one of the classes of image processing is being used global as a process to control images in a solution to make them valuable for a certain use. The most important goal of image enhancement is to propose a given image in order that the effect is extra compatible than the usual image for a specific application.

Segmentation: The aim of segmentation is to simplify and/or exchange the representation of an image into something that is more meaningful and easier to analyze. Image segmentation is frequently used to locate objects and bounds (strains, curves, and etc.) in pictures. Additionally, image segmentation is the process of assigning a label to every pixel in an image, such that pixels with the same label share certain visual traits like colour, intensity

Image Enhancement: Enhancement technique is used to bring out element that is obscured (uncertain) or simply to highlight specific aspects of interest in an image. Enhancement is subjective method. Mathematical tools are used for reinforcing an image.

Image Restoration: Restoration means getting something back again. Image restoration is an aim of our system. Image restoration is elimination of noise in the image. Restoration techniques are established on mathematical or probabilistic model of picture degradation.

Wavelets: using wavelets images can also be represented in quite a lot of levels of decision (multi resolution) wavelets are used in image data compression and for pyramidal illustration in which image are subdivided into smaller regions.

Compression: Compression is a procedure used to cut back the storage required to save an image or the band width required to transmit. Compression is useful in web which has to send significant pictorial content. JPEG photograph documents are compressed images.

Challenges:

The main challenges of proposed work are it is robust and efficient for hand gesture recognition of motion of. The proposed method has two main phases for feature extraction. The first phase obtains a finger count. The second phase extracts features using SVM model the shape of the gesture by the method of polygon approximation.

Applications:

1. Blind People Conversion.
2. Character Writing or signature Authentication.

Literature Survey:

This describes gene expression analysis by Singular Value Decomposition (SVD), emphasizing initial characterization of the data. We describe SVD methods for visualization of gene expression data, representation of the data using a smaller number of variables, and detection of patterns in noisy gene expression data. In addition, we describe the precise relation between SVD analysis and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) when PCA is calculated using the covariance matrix, enabling our descriptions to apply equally well to either method. Our aim is to provide definitions,

interpretations, examples, and references that will serve as resources for understanding and extending the application of SVD and PCA to gene expression analysis.

Whenever a disaster occurs, it's of utmost importance that the rescue system recognizes accurately human behavior and evacuation command in the fire and its black smoke. However, we have infinite pattern for movement instructions by our personality. On the other hand, the singular spectrum analysis method has proposed as analytical method for time-

series data. In this paper, we propose a method for acquiring embodied knowledge of human behavior from time-series gesture data using singular spectrum analysis. A behavior is distinguished in terms of gesture characteristic with similarity criteria by interval time-series data. We discuss the usefulness of the proposed method using an example of gesture motion.

LATEST TECHNOLOGIES, THREATS AND PROTECTION IN CYBER SECURITY

SARAKUTTY T K¹, PALLAVI B N², NIRUP D S³

ABSTRACT

Cyber security is an information innovation just like Internet services. Verifying the data is one of the greatest tests in the present day. Some of the government agencies, corporate companies, hospitals, financial agencies, and other groups collect and process the data and store it on computers and transfer the data across networks to other computers. Social engineering has become a sort of cyber-attack. Viruses are utilized in providing data or downloading a record which plants code on your PC to steal the data. Cyber security intends to ensure the PCs, systems gadgets and system from unapproved access or adjustment, and programming applications from cyber-assaults. The greater part of these digital attacks is pointed in getting to, changing, or erasing sensitive data. Be that as it may, programming engineers should know about the dangers and security issues related with the plan, advancement, and sending of system based programming. This paper centers around the most recent advances on cyber security and acquaints some known dangers with cyber security, categorizes the threats, and analyses protection mechanisms and strategies for countering the threats.

Keywords : Cyber Security, Threats, Protection, Cyber Attack

INTRODUCTION

In today's world sending and receiving information of any format is possible by clicking a button. Therefore the security of data becomes very important. Cyber security helps in transmitting this data securely without any leakage of information. There are different meanings of the idea of cyber security with fluctuated angles, for example, verified sharing, private and access to data. Yet at the same time, the definitions need lucidity and agreement. In addition, cyber security estimated with respect to get to, reconciliation of information, security, stockpiling and move of information through electronic or different modes. Cyber security shows three significant elements. The strategies for securing Information Technology, the information itself, the information being prepared and transmitted together with physical and virtual arrangement and the degree of protection got by applying such measures and the expert angles related. Since now a day's cyber infrastructure is speedily growing and Cyber-Safety, Cyber-Ethics, and Cyber-Security concerns should be addressed seriously. Security counter measure guarantees the secrecy, accessibility and uprightness of data frameworks by forestalling or genuine resource misfortunes from Cyber Security assaults [1]. This paper mostly centres around the most recent advancements on cyber security and acquaints some known dangers with cyber security, categorizes the threats, and analyses protection procedures for countering the dangers.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Maria Bada and Jason R. C. Nurse discussed about the Social and Psychological Impact of Cyber Attacks. The author's concluded that online threats and cyber-attacks made a huge stride towards that objective by investigating how individuals from the general population see and connect with hazard and how they can be affected from a cyber-attack [2].

G.Nikhita Reddy and G.J.Ugander Red presented the challenges in cyber security and the latest technologies. Cybercrime keeps on veering down various ways with every year that passes and does the security of the data with the most recent and troublesome innovations alongside the new cyber tools and threats [3].

Duic, V. Cvrtila and T. Ivanjko wrote about International cyber security challenges. They express that cyber attacks are among the greatest dangers to the international security. Consequently fundamental to build up a powerful safeguard in which the key job is that of counteraction, worldwide participation and the appropriation of the globally perceived, legitimately restricting standards [4].

Kutub Thakur, Meikang Qiu, Keke Gai and Md Liakat Ali presented An Investigation on Cyber Security Threats and Security Models. They express how to tie down the secret key yet no confirmed convention to secure the framework intrinsically regarding procedures and models to guarantee that passwords are protected [5].

III. CYBER-SECURITY

Cyber-security is defined as a protecting computer systems, networks, and information from disruption or unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction. With regards to this survey cyber security has been characterized as the coordination of strategies, security measures, ways to deal with chance administration, conventions, innovations, procedure and preparing which can be used in verifying the association and cyber arrangement's alongside client resources. Web is the quickest developing foundation in everyday life. In the present specialized condition numerous most recent advances are changing the substance of the humanity. Yet, because of these advancements we can't protect our private data in a powerful manner and thus nowadays cyber-wrongdoings are expanding. Today more than sixty per cent of absolute business exchanges are done on the web, so this field required a high caliber of security for straightforward and best exchanges. Consequently cyber security has become most recent issue. Be that as it may, such talk on cyber security has significant ramifications as it centers around the moral piece of the general public all in all.

IV. CYBER-ATTACK

A cyber-attack is an attempt by the cyber criminals utilizing

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one or more computers against a single or numerous computers or networks. The open reaction to a cyber-attack is informed by various cyber specific factors, for example, the assailant character, the objective personality, the size of the assault just as the administration correspondence of a cyber-assault and the hour of disclosure of a vindictive occasion. A cyber-attack can vindictively incapacitate PCs, take data's, or utilize a ruptured PC as a dispatch point for different assaults.

Cyber criminals use a variety of methods to launch a cyber-attack, including phishing, ransom ware, Man-in-the-middle, password and denial of service, among other methods.

V. TYPES OF CYBERATTACK

A. PHISHING

Phishing is a significant danger to every one of the clients and is exceptionally hard to follow or guard against it since; it doesn't present itself as malicious in nature. In the present society, everything is put on the web and the wellbeing of individual data accreditations is in danger. Phishing is known as one of the most seasoned and simplest methods for taking data from individuals and it is utilized for getting a wide scope of individual subtleties. It likewise has a genuinely straightforward methodology – send an email, email sends victim to a site and site takes data. Phishing is characterized as the fake securing of secret information by the planned beneficiaries and the misuse of such information. The phishing attack is frequently done by email sites. By and large, the data that is taken by a phishing assault is user account number, user passwords and client name, credit card data and internet banking data.

B. MAN-IN-THE-MIDDLE-ATTACK

Nowadays cyber-attack is a genuine criminal offense and it is a seriously discussed issue besides. A man-in-the-middle-attack is a sort of cyber-attack where an unapproved pariah goes into an online correspondence between two clients, remains there and gets away from them without their knowledge. The malware that is in the center attack regularly screens and changes individual or arranged data that was simply acknowledged by the two clients. A man-in-the-middle attack is a protocol which is exposed to a pariah and inside the framework, which can just access, read and changes the mystery data without keeping any tress of manipulation. This is a genuine worry for many security experts. The assailants focus on the genuine information streaming between the endpoints and furthermore bargain the uprightness and privacy of the information. Adversary can bargain the privacy by spying and the honesty by message adjustment by correspondence capture attempt. Adversary can likewise capture, adjusts and obliterate the messages to cause at end of correspondence for one of the gatherings along these lines prompting bargain of accessibility issue [6]. This issue is an extreme, and the greater parts of the cryptographic frameworks without having a not too bad verification security are taken steps to be hacked by the malware named men-in-the-middle-attack.

C. SQL INJECTION THREAT

SQL injection is one of the threats to the security of the web applications. Attackers benefit unapproved access to the database, which comprises of progressively imperative and private data of the clients. Subsequently, this sort of assault is

as yet the most pervasive. Here we have introduced the kinds of SQL infusions assaults and most predominant approaches to forestall them [7]. SQL injection occurred in electronic records in database and it is still exist much following two decades since it initially occurred. Many online applications are as yet powerless against the SQL injection assaults. In spite of the fact that innovation has improved a great deal during these previous years, however programmers despite everything can discover openings to play out the SQL injection. The helplessness to SQL injection is exceptionally large and is unquestionably a gigantic risk to the whole electronic application as the programmers can without much of a stretch hack their framework and get any information and data that they needed whenever and anyplace.

D. PASSWORD ATTACK

Passwords assumes a significant job in our day by day life in different computing applications like ATM machines, internet providers, login, mobile authentications and so on. The significant expectation for utilizing passwords is to limit unapproved clients to get to the framework. Passwords are particularly important to verify our data at the same time, still they are not viewed as a lot of safe to give security to the clients in light of numerous blemishes and customary in the password frameworks. A lot number of assaults on numerous frameworks are identified with the passwords.

Some of the ways to protect passwords are to make a point not to share the passwords, and make new passwords which are difficult to recognize. Maintain a strategic distance from any lexicon works and build up a password with blended number, letter sets, and accentuation marks; Try not to utilize any regular passwords or its varieties, for example, abc123, iloveyou1, let me in, qwerty1, yourname1, password1 , baseball1 and so forth.; Change passwords occasionally; While picking a password attempt to blend upper and lower case letters, utilize at least 8 characters, Use mental helpers to assist you with recollecting a confused password.

E. RANSOMWARE

Security was a serious deal for quite a while. With the viruses, malware and ransomware are other issues seen by the practician. The examination shows that the light on different sort of infection performed by a ransomware including information contamination and tainted machine. Various assailants settled on a decision to the various target attacks.

A large portion of the dangers are implied unswerving or meanderings in accepting currency from exploited people. Indeed, even today the ransomware has all the earmarks of being one of the most disagreeable per-product classifications of the time. A few works have been published in the field of data and Internet security, different harmful attacks, and cryptography.

F. DENIAL OF SERVICE (DOS)

A denial of service attack is a kind of assault on a systems administration structure to handicap a server from giving support to the clients. Assaults extend from sending billion of solicitations to servers trying to hinder the frameworks, flooding servers with huge parcels of invalid information and data, to sending demands with an invalid or caricature IP address. Denial of service is the most featured and most significant assaults of the present cyber world. With basic yet

amazingly ground-breaking assault systems, it acquires a gigantic risk with current internet gathering. Denial of service has become a significant danger to current computer networks. Specifically, we portray network based and host based attack systems to delineate attack principles. Denial of service attack is ordered by their significant attack qualities.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In present world cyber security is crucial for government, business, educational, military, financial institutions, companies, and organizations which gather and store a wide scope of confidential information on PCs to transmit that to different PCs across various networks. For families, protection of youngsters and family members from cybercrime is very important. For each person, securing data that could affect public activity is exceptionally important. The web has given a wide scope of learning openings, yet there are hazards as well. Photographs, recordings and other individual data shared by a person on long range interpersonal communication locales, for example, What's App, Instagram, Facebook, Twitter can be improperly utilized by others which may prompt genuine and even hazardous occurrences. Long range informal communication destinations have become the most mainstream mechanism for sharing data and associating with others. In any case, these locales have made different open doors for cyber-wrongdoings, bargained individual characters and data spillage. In this manner, it is significant for every one of the people to see how to secure against cyber threat and danger should likewise appreciate the contrast among virtual and genuine world.

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EXTRACTION AND APPLICATION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY DYE FOR SILK

V NARAYANA SWAMY

Abstract

New natural dye was extracted from dried fruits of *Casuarina equisetifolia* and used for dyeing of silk with different types of mordants. Analysis of experiment revealed that at 90 °C and 90 min could reach optimal extraction. The extracted dye was applied to the dyeing of silk fabrics using different methods, with and without mordants. It was found that mordants had a significant effect on the color of dyed silk fabrics. Color shades of tan, beige, sandy and straw were obtained. Significant differences in color strength and CIE lab coordinates were observed, depending on mordant type and mordanting method. The performance of dyeing process was evaluated by measuring the colour yield (K/S). All the dyed silk fabrics demonstrated good color fastness to washing, good fastness to rubbing and acceptable color fastness to light. The dyed samples are also tested for antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and found to possess antimicrobial activity. In general, the abundantly available agricultural byproduct *C. equisetifolia* was found to have great potential to be utilized as a natural textile dye material.

Keywords: Antimicrobial activity, Dyeing, Extraction, Mordant, Natural dye, Silk.

Introduction

Natural dyes obtained from plants, are renewable and sustainable bio-resource products with minimum environmental impact and known since antiquity for their use, not only as ingredients in food and cosmetics but also in textile colouration (Kadolph, 2008; Wafa et al., 2014; Narayanaswamy, 2019). On the other hand, dyeing of textiles using synthetic dyestuff is characterized by a high negative impact on the environment, the dyers as well as the end-user (Jung and Bae, 2014; Narayanaswamy et al., 2016; Maulik et al., 2014). Recently, there is a growing interest in natural dyes by researchers due to their bio-degradability, higher compatibility and sustainability. *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Casuarinaceae) commonly called as beach oak, is a beautiful tree with drooping branches, 10-50 m high. It is found in the dry hill sides of open forests in India, Sri Lanka and Australia. Due to its multiple utilities and adaptability to different eco-climatic and edaphic zones of the country, this species gained importance in the forestation of coastal areas, degraded and eroded sites, where soil nutrients are scarce. Since the tree has a short rotation period, it is also preferred as an agro-forestry crop, and mainly grown for its fuel wood, particularly in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states of India (Anonymus, 1992). In the present study an attempt has been made to standardize the color extraction and dyeing of silk fabric with *C. equisetifolia* fruits. Dyed samples mordanted and unmordanted were studied colorimetrically and their color coordinated L^* , a^* , b^* , C and h and K/S values were reported.

The light, washing and rubbing fastness properties of dyed samples were also studied.

Material and methods

Raw material

The fallen waste fruits of *Casuarina equisetifolia* were collected from Jnanabharathi campus, Bangalore. The collected fruits were washed under flowing water to remove dust particles and dried at room temperature (25 ± 5 °C). The processed fruits were used for extraction of natural colourants.

Textile material

Plain woven degummed mulberry silk fabric weighing 40 gm/m² with a yarn density of 132 ends/in, 116 picks/in and count 20/22 denier was used for dyeing. The material was supplied by Central Silk Board, Bangalore, India for this study.

Chemicals

Chemicals such as alum [$K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$], ferrous sulphate [$FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$] and copper sulphate [$CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$] and solvents such as acetic acid, methanol and ethyl acetate were procured from Merck, India.

Extraction of colorants

C. equisetifolia fruits were extracted with distilled water at a liquor ratio of 1: 30, the investigations showed that the colorants could be easily extracted with water. Extraction was performed at different temperatures (50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 °C) for different time periods (45, 60, 75, 90, 120 and 150 min) to optimize the extraction conditions. The liquor extracted was filtered through a stainless steel sieve (400 meshes) and cooled to room temperature. The filtrate was centrifuged and then concentrated under reduced pressure using a rotary evaporator and dried at 60 °C in a vacuum oven resulting in the crude extracts.

Mordanting

Mordanting was performed by pre and post-mordanting methods using alum, ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate as mordants. Pre and post-mordanting techniques were used for this study. Pre-mordanting included pre-treatment in a bath containing 5 % on the weight of material (owf) mordants at an MLR of 1:40 at 80 °C for 30 min and dried at room temperature and for post-mordanting, the dyed samples were treated with 5% (owf) mordants at a MLR ratio of 1:40 at 80 °C for 30 min.

Dyeing

The dyeing was carried out by using 10 % owf of dye concentrations, material to liquor (M:L) ratio of 1:50 maintaining acidic pH (5). The dye bath containing extracted dye was heated up to 40 °C and silk fabrics were drenched in

it. The temperature of dye bath was raised to 95 °C and maintained at that level for 60 min. Finally, the dye bath was allowed to cool down. Dyed samples were washed with the 5 gpl non-ionic detergent, rinsed with tap water and dried at room temperature.

Color measurement

The colorimetric properties of the dyed silk fabric samples were obtained by means of K/S and CIELAB color coordinates with illuminant D65/10° observer on Gretag Macbeth Color Eye 7000 A Spectrophotometer. Four measurements were made for each sample and the reflectance values over a range of 350-750 nm were recorded. The K/S values were assessed using the Kubelka-Munk equation:

$$K/S = (1 - R) / 2R,$$

where, R is the observed reflectance at λ_{max}, K is the absorption coefficient, and S is the light scattering coefficient.

Color fastness properties

Washing fastness was assessed according to ISO 105 C02 using Launderometer. Rubbing fastness was performed according to ISO-X12 using crockmeter. Light fastness was assessed according to ISO 105 B02 using Xenotest light fastness apparatus.

Strains and media

Escherichia coli (E. coli), a gram- negative bacterium, was selected due to its popularity of being used as test organism and its resistance to common antimicrobial agents and, Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), a pathogenic gram-positive bacterium, was used as it is a major cause of cross-infection in hospitals. Stock cultures of the microorganisms were maintained on agar slants and stored in 5 °C E. coli MTCC 443, and S. aureus MTCC 902 were grown and sub-cultured in Muller Hinton broth at 37 °C in orbital shaker at 200 rpm (Narayanaswamy, 2019).

Antimicrobial screening test

To determine antimicrobial activity of dyed silk fabric specimens, 1 inch² fabric was introduced in the 10 ml nutrient broth inoculated with a desired microbe and incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reduction of the microbial growth by the dyed silk fabric⁵ was expressed as follows:

$$R = B - A / A \times 100$$

Where R is the reduction of the microbial population expressed as a percentage; b = absorbance (595 nm) of the media inoculated with the microbe and un-dyed fabric; A = absorbance (595 nm) of the media inoculated with microbe and dyed silk fabric.

Determination of durability of antimicrobial activity to washing

Antimicrobial activity of dyed silk fabrics was evaluated after several washing cycles and durability of antimicrobial finishing was calculated in terms of per cent retention of antimicrobial activity using the formula given below:

$$\% \text{ Retention of antimicrobial activity} =$$

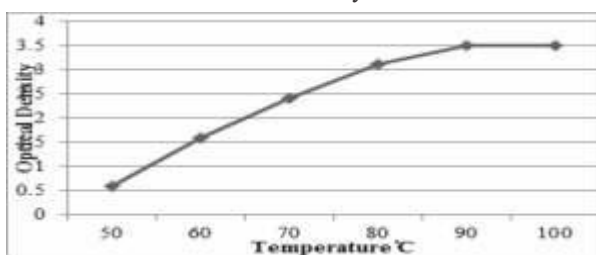


Fig. 1- Effect of temperature on dye extraction

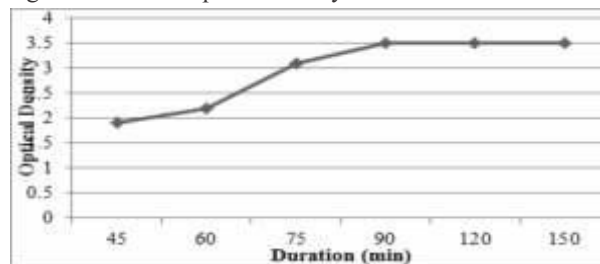


Fig. 2- Effect of duration on dye extraction

Effect of dyeing pH

Fig. 3 shows that the pH values of the dye bath have a considerable effect on the dye-ability of silk fabrics. As the pH increases, the dye-ability decreases, the effect of the dye bath pH can be attributed to the correlation between dye and silk fibers. Since the dye used is a water soluble dye containing anionic groups it would interact ionically with the protonated terminal amino group's silk fibers at acidic pH via ion exchange reaction⁹. This ionic attraction would increase the dye-ability of the fiber as clearly observed.

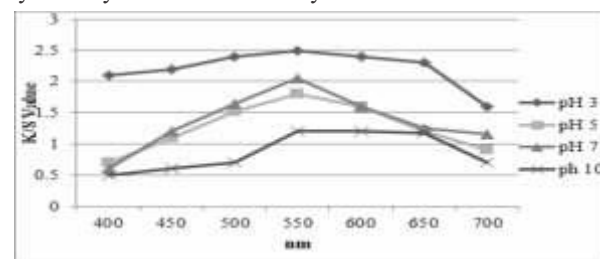
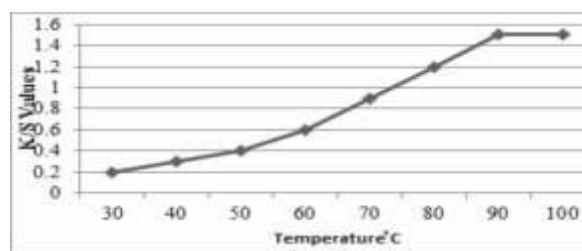


Fig. 3- Effect of dyeing pH on the spectra and reflectance

Effect of dyeing temperature

The effect of temperature on the dye-ability of the silk fabric was studied at different temperatures (30-100 °C). As shown in Fig 4, it is clear that the colour yield (K/S) values increase with the increase in the dyeing temperature. This result may be due to the fiber swelling effects that enhance the dye diffusion thus leading to a further enhancement of dye diffig.



4- Effect of dyeing Temperature on the K/S values of dyed silk fabrics fusion and better dye-ability.

Effect of dyeing duration

The effect of dyeing duration was studied at different durations (30-120 min) at 90 °C. Colour yield increases as the time increases upto 60min (Fig. 5), and then a plateau is attained after 60 min and upto 120 min. It was found that silk fabrics reached the stage of saturation and they did not absorb more dyes.

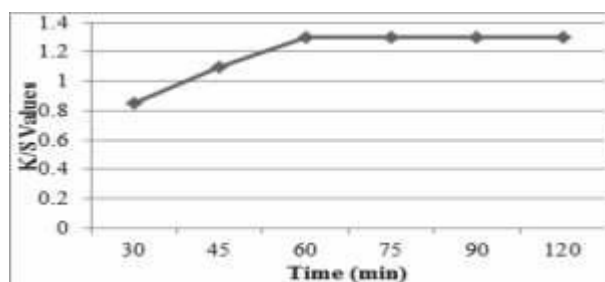


Fig. 5- Effect of dyeing Time on the K/S values of dyed silk fabrics

Dyeing exhaustion

The amount of dye exhausted by silk fabric samples were expressed as % of dye exhaustion and these results. The maximum exhaustion was observed in the case of alum pre-mordanted samples followed by copper sulphate, ferrous sulphate and control samples. The difference in exhaustion rate was because of the difference in interaction between fiber and mordant dye. It is clear that the mordants have an influence on the colour strength, fixation ratio, hue, as well as fastness to washing and light by forming additional linkage with dye molecules compared to the silk samples dyed without any mordants. This is evident by the increase in the dye exhaustion and fixation as observed as well as the colorimetric analysis and fastness to washing and light depicted in Tables 1 & 2. The highest values of colour strength and fixation, as well as fastness to washing and light were achieved with mordants.

Colour measurement

Table 1 shows the CIELab and K/S values of the silk dyed samples. It can be seen (Fig. 6) that the colour gamut of silk samples dyed with *C. equisetifolia* indicates a red yellow zone. K/S value graph of the dyed samples (Fig. 7) shows that use of mordants considerably increased dye absorption leading to higher K/S values in the case of mordanted samples than un-mordanted ones. This is because the presence of OH and C=O in the tannin structure led to the formation of metal salt-tannin complexes in the mordanted silk fabric which in turn, resulted in the higher colour strength of the dye absorbed into the fabric. Alum pre-mordant was found to have a more prominent effect on color strength than others. The L* values were higher in the case of ferrous sulphate mordanted samples corresponding to lighter shades, whereas, the L* values were found to be lower in the case of alum mordanted samples corresponding to darker shades. C values of copper sulphate resulted in brighter shades whereas alum increases dullness of shade.

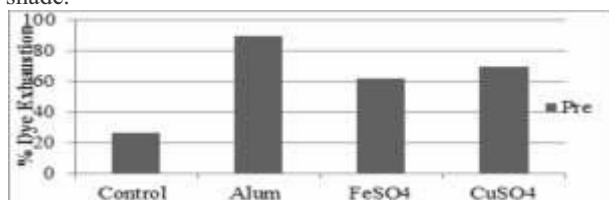


Fig. 6- Effect of mordants on dye exhaustion

Table 2- Fastness properties of the dyed samples

Mordants (5% owf)	Mordanting Method	Light fastness	Wash fastness		Rub fastness	
			CC	CS	Dry	Wet
Unmordanted			2	4	3	3
Alum	Pre	4	4	4	5	5
	Post	4	4	5	5	4
FeSO ₄	Pre	3-4	5	5	5	5
	Post	3-4	4	5	5	4
CuSO ₄	Pre	3-4	4	4	5	5
	Post	3-4	5	5	5	4

Fastness properties

Table 2 shows fastness properties of the silk dyed samples. Pre-mordanted samples showed high washing fastness, while samples dyed without using aluminium mordants gained a lower value of fastness. Hydrogen bonding and ionic interaction are the basic interactions between dye and fiber. By using mordant dye, molecules bind to the fabric through complex formation and washing fastness increases (Zarkogianni et al., 2010; Narayanaswamy 2020). The complex forms through coordination of metal ions with specific groups of dyes such as two hydroxyl groups, or a hydroxyl group and a carbonyl group in neighboring positions. Alum mordanted samples exhibited a higher light fastness followed by ferrous sulphate, copper sulphate and un-mordanted samples which exhibited that the higher light fastness properties of dye can be attributed to the strong ionic bonding (Gupta et. al., 2004; Ghaheh et al., 2014). This enhances the stability of the compound by a reduction in electron density at the chromospheres. Hence, it can be noted that samples dyed with mordant have better fastness to light in comparison with samples dyed without mordant. The increase in the light fastness pre-mordanting with mordants may be attributed to the easier formation of the dye-metal-fiber bond. Both dry and wet rubbing fastness values of all samples were found to be within a commercially acceptable range. Rub fastness performance is related to the unfixed dyes deposited on the fiber surface. It has been proved here that higher color yield leads to a better rub fastness performance.

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			CC	CS	Dry	Wet
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	Post	4	4	5	5	4
FeSO ₄	Pre	3-4	5	5	5	5
	Post	3-4	4	5	5	4
CuSO ₄	Pre	3-4	4	4	5	5
	Post	3-4	5	5	5	4

Antimicrobial properties

The antimicrobial activity of mordanted and unmordanted dyed silk fabrics against *E. coli* and *S. aureus* was assessed. Tables 3&4 show the antibacterial results of fabrics dyed with different mordants, before and after laundering, after 5 and 10 washes. All the dyed samples showed more reduction to *E. coli* than *S. aureus*. Among the three mordants, alum had the highest antibacterial activity against two bacteria followed by ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate. Mordanting of dye will improve the stability of the dye. As it can be seen in the tables, the antibacterial activity of dyed samples has dramatically increased after mordanting. By applying pre-mordant treatment, the antibacterial activity of the dyed fabrics not only increased, but also remained stable after 5 and 10 washes. Silk fabric samples dyed with mordants were found to be most effective against both tested microbes but this finish is found to be least durable to washing, after 5 washing cycles it was reduced to less than 50 %. Many metallic salts

are shown to inhibit the growth of microorganisms or destroy them at very low concentrations. Metal may have toxic effects either in its free state or in metallic compounds¹⁶. Some researchers claimed that it is due to the complex formation between active functional groups of the dye and the metal salt mordants (Khan et al., 2011; Narayanaswamy 2017).

Table 3 -Antimicrobial activity against E. coli of 5 % pre-mordanted fabrics dyed with C. equisetifolia dye after dyeing, laundering and after 10 washes

Fabric sample	% Bacterial reduction			
	After dyeing	After laundering	After 5 washes	After 10 washes
Control	80.4	73.1	71.4	34.4
Alum	87.8	86.6	67.9	37.3
FeSO ₄	84.7	83.3	63.2	33.7
CuSO ₄	86.9	84.9	75.5	47.1

Table 4- Antimicrobial activity against S. aureus of 5 % pre-mordanted fabrics dyed with C. equisetifolia dye after dyeing, laundering and after 10 washes

Fabric sample	% Bacterial reduction			
	After dyeing	After laundering	After 5 washes	After 10 washes
Control	76.1	72.3	65.1	32.4
Alum	82.6	81.2	70.3	35.3
FeSO ₄	82.2	78.7	71.2	30.9
CuSO ₄	78.7	72.1	65.7	34.4

Conclusion

This is the first reported research in which C. equisetifolia fruit extract was used in silk dyeing. In this work major emphasis has been laid on extraction of dye, colorimetric assessment, fastness properties and antimicrobial properties of silk fabric dyed with extracts from waste fruits of C. equisetifolia. The extracted colorant has potential to dye silk fabric, producing light brown to grey shades with good fastness properties with and without mordanting.

It is assumed that the antimicrobial effect would be durable in practice and the naturally occurring raw material C. equisetifolia could be a promising antimicrobial dye for silk fabrics. Conclusively, the current findings clearly demonstrate that the abundantly available agricultural byproduct C. equisetifolia fruits could be a promising resource and sustainable technique towards utilization of waste material for the dyeing of silk fabrics.

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OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

SUB THEME: DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND EMPLOYABILITY

KALPANA MALLIKARJUNA

Abstract

Our thinking was sparked by the rising demographic change in the past decade. India's competitive advantage is its demographic dividend. Thus the demographic dividend in India needs to be exploited not only to expand the production possibility frontier but also to meet the skilled manpower requirements of India and abroad. Higher education is of vital importance for the country, as it is a powerful tool for building knowledge based 21st century society. Without higher education producing knowledgeable, competent and skilled graduates, research and knowledge and being responsive to economic and social needs, equity, democracy and development will all be constrained. Higher education must not fail in meeting the new priorities and needs of India.

While our country appears to be churning out hundreds of thousands of students, every year, who are educated, the harsh reality is that many of these newly graduating students are not equipped to be hired in a new age industry which requires a blend of functional and soft skills. Bridging the skills deficit is a challenge of unprecedented proportions. India may squander the opportunity of having a young population (those below 35 years of age) if it fails to impart employable skills to them at a faster pace. The global economy is expected to witness a skilled manpower shortage to the extent of around 56 million by 2022.

Keywords: Demographic Dividend, employability, Skills Deficit, Skill development institutes, Challenges to the government and higher educational institutions.

Objectives of the study

Every study is done to accomplish some objectives. Similarly, this study also has the objective on which the research will work. The objectives determined for this study are:

1. To get an insight into India's Demographic Dividend and its implications on employability.
2. To know about the nature, strengths and weaknesses of present relationships between higher education and the private and public sectors.
3. To assess the skill gap in Higher education and industry
4. To understand what Higher education programmers are expected to include new elements to ensure that graduates are equipped with the tacit experiential knowledge, high-level skills and attitudes required by the labour market, alongside general and specialist academic knowledge.
5. To know the role of the government to deliver the requisite research, the highly trained people and the knowledge to equip developing society with the capacity to address national needs and to participate in a rapidly changing and competitive global context.

Research design

The research design used is exploratory i.e., the study will be based on secondary data taken from magazines, journals and internet and reports. These tools help us to conclude the objective of the study as well as understanding, accepting and producing graduates with socially and economically valuable attributes and expertise'

'It was the best of times; it was the worst of times... It was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair'. Never have these lines rung truer, nor been more applicable, than to India's famed demographic dividend.

Demographic Dividend

Demographic Dividend is the economic benefits that derive from demographic change. It is population bulge in the working age category. At this stage, there are relatively more adults in the population of the productive labour force. By demographic dividend, we mean a rise in the rate of economic growth due to a rising share of the working age population. It may occur only once during a demographic transition and lasts for just a few decades.

Demographic dividend is essentially due to 2 factors: (a) Declining birth rate and (b) Improvement in life expectancy.

Demographic Transition

Demographic transition refers to the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system. Experience worldwide suggests that demographic transition typically takes place from largely rural agrarian society to a predominantly urban industrial society. It is a shift in a population from a situation of high fertility and high mortality to a new situation where fertility and mortality are low.

Demographic Windows of Opportunity

It is defined to be that period in a nation's demographic evolution when the proportion of population of working age group is particularly prominent. This occurs when the demographic architecture of a population becomes younger and the % of people able to work reaches its height.

This 'demographic dividend' provides India great opportunities, but it also poses a great challenge. It will benefit India only if our population is healthy, educated and appropriately skilled. Therefore, greater focus on human and inclusive development is necessary to best utilize the demographic dividend.

Employment is about getting a job. Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract where work is paid for, where one is the employer and the other is the employee.

Employability is about having an effective mix of skills, attributes and attitudes to function successfully in required roles (e.g. in a job, as a student, as a manager, etc.). Employability is taught and developed at module level.

Employability is 'a set of achievements – skills, understandings and personal attributes – that make graduates more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations, which benefits themselves, the workforce, the community and the economy'

The new realities facing higher education is about responsiveness – not 'downgrading' higher education to training. On the contrary, in a rapidly changing world, graduates need to be lifelong learners. The primary role of higher education is increasingly to transform students by enhancing their knowledge, skills, attitudes and abilities while simultaneously empowering them as lifelong critical, reflective learners. The primary purpose of higher education is to prepare students for the world of work.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE AND GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

At an organisational level, employers have been, for some time, proclaiming the need for highly educated and skilled people if their businesses are to be successful in a rapidly evolving, global economy. Furthermore, most organisations in which graduates are employed have undergone significant change in the last decade and expect internal organisational structure and strategic objectives to continue to change. These changes will be prompted by the continuing information revolution, by growing awareness of the need to be responsive to customers, clients other stakeholders, and by the need to adopt an international perspective.

The main changes include:

1. Downsizing, which has been a feature of the last decade and many organisations, large and small alike, believe that they have become 'leaner' and 'fitter';
2. Delaying, this involves a combination of removing 'unnecessary' layers of middle managers and giving managers a broader portfolio;
3. Flexible contractual arrangements, including part-time and short-term contracts, outsourcing and home working.

All of this has impacted on the graduate in four ways: a less clear graduate job, the need to be more flexible, the ability to work in project teams and a lack of a clear career progression.

It is also indicative of a growing tendency for graduates 'to grow jobs' within the organisation structures, beyond fairly narrowly designated sets of tasks, to entirely new roles that respond to, or anticipate, the constant changes in the world of work.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

So what should higher education institutions do to ensure they produce transformative lifelong learning? There are various suggestions in the literature about explicitly addressing employability skills in higher education including the provision of skills modules, the revision of curricula to identify skills elements, the assessment of non-cognitive skills, the incorporation of work experience and the use of 'live projects', in which students work closely with employers

to address a 'real-life' concern. Alongside these reviews and suggestions, there is a sterile debate about whether 'employability' skills should be embedded in the curriculum or taught in separate units. The issue, though, is not about the delivery of skills training but about integrall learning within a wider responsive context.

So the focus needs to be on empowering students to become critical learners. However, there is no easy recipe for this.

Empowering learners: 'Empowering learners' is a phrase that is growing in currency in academic debates about the future of higher education. There are several processes for learner empowerment, including:

1. Choice: A wider choice of subject modules is far less empowering for students than it appears. The selection of a curriculum usually means, in practice, choosing which teaching programmes to attend and thus which assessment to undertake. While superficially liberating this does not necessarily empower the student. An unstructured collection of small units, which the student selects from a bewildering array of available options, often results in lack of coherence and progression in a programme of study.

2. Monitoring: Student evaluations of service provision, including the teaching and learning experience, are increasingly evident in higher education institutions. Indeed, many national systems of external quality monitoring require that such systems are in place. Monitoring includes student evaluation of teaching performance via simple questionnaires that ask such things as whether the teacher presents well, is enthusiastic, turns up on time, makes useful comments on assessed work, and so on. Broader evaluations of the learning experience, through institution wide student satisfaction surveys offer a means of ensuring a student voice and a continuous process of monitoring and improving provision in respect of all aspects of the learning experience.

3. Representation: Student representation on higher education committees and decision-making bodies provides another potential form of empowerment. In practice, though, students are not only in a tiny minority but are not able to engage effectively because of the infrequency of the meetings, the rapid turnover of students and the lack of opportunity to prepare themselves for the style and content of meetings. In reality, learners need to have equal representation on decision-making bodies if the learner perspective is to be heard.

4. Critical: This requires an approach to teaching and learning that goes beyond requiring students to learn a body of knowledge and be able to apply it analytically. Developing a critical approach to learning is about challenging preconceptions, both those of the learner and the teacher. It is about being able to develop opinions and be able to justify them, to be able to think about knowledge as a process not some 'thing' they tentatively approach and selectively appropriate. A critical approach ultimately requires students to self-assess, to be able to decide what good-quality work is and to be confident when they have achieved it.

How to increase employability?

To the students:

1. Know your strengths: your strengths are your unique talents

and abilities they set you apart from others and are your best tools for accomplishment and satisfaction. Make sure you know your significant strengths and learn to demonstrate how you can use them in roles you're applying for.

2. Have a positive attitude: having a positive self-image and being able to present yourself successfully is directly related to making yourself more employable. Employers mentioned positive attitude as one of the most important factors when recruiting graduates. Optimistic people with a positive attitude are being more valuable to organisations as they contribute to creating and sustaining a positive work environment.

3. Be a self-starter: contributing to your organisation will demand thinking outside of the box and looking for creative ways to solve problems. Learn to use your expertise to be the first one to offer a solution or recommend another course of action when the next challenge arises. Your creative ideas and your ability to pitch them will help to raise your credibility to employers.

4. Demonstrate self-management: being able to manage yourself, your time and your behaviour will build your employability. The more disciplined work habits you have, the easier you are to manage and to work with. When you demonstrate personal discipline, you also add to your credibility and contribute to establish a strong personal brand that reflects reliability and trust.

5. Be adaptable: In today's economy and changing labour market, your ability to adapt to change is essential to guarantee your success. Organisations change constantly and regularly introduce new things. Learn to be a problem solver and embrace initiatives and offer constructive criticism.

6. A degree is no longer enough: Following dramatic increases in HE provisions in the UK and fundamental shifts in the graduate recruitment market, a degree is no longer enough to guarantee a graduate a satisfying future career. This is all the more true considering the current economic climate. In many sectors, recruiters are looking for 'work-ready' graduates with clear evidence of job specific skills in addition to high level graduate attributes. To have the competitive advantage in the job market, students need to have developed their employability throughout their time at University.

7. Return on investment: One of the main reasons students choose to study at university is to enhance their career prospects. This becomes increasingly important in view of rising costs of education and levels of debt on graduation, so individuals want to ensure it has been money well spent. This is even more of a driver for international students than home students.

8. Engaging in the educational process: Innovative teaching, learning and assessment methods help students engage in the education process and have the added benefit of also helping them to develop attributes which make them attractive to potential employers. Students' interest is more likely to be maintained if they can see the relevance of their studies to their future careers and life beyond University.

9. Engaging in the whole student experience: Students, who make an effort to fully participate in the total student experience (academic, co-curricular, extracurricular and work experience) benefit from a well-rounded education,

contribute fully to the life of the University and community and hopefully have fun in the process.

To the academic staff:

10. Employability plays an important role in the implementation of the Colleges' Learning and Teaching Strategies. It is part of good learning practice. Students who engage in developing their employability are likely to be independent, reflective and responsible learners.

11. Innovative learning, teaching and assessment methods which promote students' understanding and help them to engage in 'deep' learning will also enhance their employability.

12. Involving employers in the education experience, for example, through placements, case studies, delivery of guest lectures, can help students appreciate the relevance of their course and learn how to apply theory and knowledge in practical ways in the workplace.

13. In some subject areas, employability links to requirements for accreditation from professional bodies.

To the universities:

14. Embedding graduate attributes and employability in all our curricula, and equip our students to compete in the global marketplace

15. Producing graduates with socially and economically valuable attributes and expertise

16. Increasing student satisfaction with the opportunities and support for developing their graduate attributes and employability

17. Equipping our graduates with the expertise and graduate attributes they need to achieve their full potential within the global community

18. Brokering strategic partnerships between academics, industry, specialists and other institutions to enhance the development of graduate attributes in all students.

To the college:

19. Employers target universities where they have successfully recruited in the past and where they recognise that courses are continuing to develop and innovate to produce graduates with the knowledge, skills and attributes relevant to their needs.

20. Employability coheres with the concept of PDP (Personal/Professional Development Planning), encouraging students to become reflective learners and present themselves effectively.

Over 1.2 crore youth would enter the workforce every year, for the next 10 years in our country. If India can create gainful employment for these youth, a period of GDP growth and prosperity will inevitably follow. However, if the new additions to the workforce are either not employable or if enough jobs are not created it will not take much for the expected demographic dividend to become a demographic nightmare.

A reorientation towards vocational training or introduction of strong aspects of "learning by doing" and soft skills in graduate programmes can remedy this situation. For starters

this will require both the Central and State Governments to work in tandem. Currently, the Government is striving to achieve formal/informal skill development of the working population through various initiatives, which employ fresh learning methods. Some initiatives like National Skill Development Council (NSDC), National Human Resource Development (NHRD) and STAR (Standard Training Assessment & Reward) Scheme have been initiated to boost skill development. The creation of nearly 30 industry-led Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) can also become vital enablers in standardizing curriculum and training needs, based on assessment of skill gaps by industry and role.

By 2050, India will have 100 crore employable people. Currently, less than 20 percent of our workforce is formally or non-formally skilled; the rest is unskilled. The past decade saw us create five crore jobs. During this period, the growth in the service sector offset the shrinking jobs in manufacturing and other non-service industries. With an average age of 29 years, India is poised to become the world's youngest country by 2022. It is expected that the ageing economy phenomenon will globally create a skilled manpower shortage of about 56.7 million by 2022. With trends towards better connectivity, and continued pressure on global corporate to strategically manage costs, India has the potential to become a global reservoir of skilled manpower.

Findings and conclusions

1. Combined with effective public policies this time period of the demographic dividend can help facilitate more rapid economic growth and prosperity.
2. However, recent employment figures indicate that the absorption of the Indian youth into the labour force is not as high as one would expect.
3. A highly skilled and motivated work force is essential to remain globally competitive in the international business.
4. India's ability to seize the opportunities available to our young population in the 21st century will depend on the success of its efforts to address the key challenges plaguing Indian education and vocational training.
5. In many countries this time period has led to increasingly

smaller families, rising income, and rising life expectancy rates.

6. However, dramatic social changes can also occur during this time, such as increasing divorce rates, postponement of marriage, and single-person households.

7. This is perhaps due to the poor employability of the workforce, which is severely affected by a deficit in educational attainment and health.

8. Students need to be guided in critical learning and one of the best ways is to make the learning process transparent rather than opaque:

9. India is a young nation. This means that for the next 40 years we would have a youthful, dynamic and productive workforce when the rest of the world, is aging.

10. The government has a very vital role to play in bridging the gap between higher education institutions and the industry by establishing vocational training institutions, skill development councils

So, effective and relevant education and skill development is not only a social and economic necessity but a natural security imperative for India. Flexibility is a watchword; learners need to be able to help the organisations, in which they work after graduation, to transform in the face of this rapid and continuous change. More importantly the future graduate needs to be self-transformative, which requires reflective and critical abilities.

“To be employed is to be at risk, to be employable is to be secure.”

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CHALLENGES IN MATHEMATICS TEACHING BASED ON LECTURER –STUDENT EXPECTATIONS

BEENA MOHAN

Abstract

This study is motivated by the desire to address some of the enormous challenges faced by the students as well as the lecturer in fulfilling expectations and duties demanded by the process of learning –teaching of mathematics within the framework of the constraining schedules laid down by the academic institutions and universities responsible for imparting education to students pursuing various programme. The difficulties encountered in the efficient dissemination of instructions and the response of the students constitute a mechanism within which to suggest possible ways to rectify at least partially the lacunae in the system and the methodology adopted. A reasonable account of historical developments in mathematics is given primarily to arouse the interest of the students. The expectations of the students as well as that of the lecturers are enumerated and possible remedial steps are suggested to minimize the differences. If followed the recommendations of this paper can contribute to teaching –learning scenario with significant results.

Keywords: teaching mathematics, understanding mathematics, lecturer-student expectations, historical perspective.

Introduction

It is a universal fact that mathematics plays a crucial role in comprehending the complexity of nature and has led to triumphs in almost all spheres of life. The unbelievable accuracy of description of various phenomena is credited to the unambiguous language of mathematics for logical inquiry and academic inspiration it inculcates. It is an indispensable tool of science and technology.

This presentation is organized as follows. Sec1 gives the introduction. Sec.2 is devoted to a discussion of the historical aspects of mathematics. A detailed description of the salient features that characterize its development and consequent understanding forms the central theme of this section. In Sec.3 we emphasize and evaluate the current scenario concerning the impact that mathematics has on society. In Sec.4 we discuss the ways in which mathematics is presently understood. In Sec.5 A detailed mention is made about expectation of students and lecturers. The need for narrowing of differences in their respective perceptions marks the main body. Sec.6 is a description of pedagogy of the subject. Sec.8 gives the conclusion.

How mathematics was historically understood and taught

The human mind does recognize the existence of an attribute, called the “number”, which can be ascribed to a set or collection of entities irrespective of the nature of the constituents of this collection. The set of entities could comprise material objects like fruits in a basket or even collection as birthday presents. It might as well be even a

collection of numbers themselves. But in order to study the working behind these sets it is essential that a reasonable definition of number be properly furnished.

Towards this end, while totaling of the stock led to the operations of “addition” and “multiplication”, balancing of accounts and sharing of commodities gave rise to “subtraction” and “division”, respectively. The extraordinary power and elegance of the number system led Gauss to state that number theory is the queen of mathematics.

A good knowledge of numbers and various operations can make an indelible impact on the societal behavior of human beings. The story of geometry which is a manifestation of the spatial relationships is pretty much analogous in that its development has deep roots in ancient rituals. Though Greeks were the first to pioneer geometry, the fundamental role that abstraction played not only in the formulation of Euclid's version (Heath1956), Mukunda (1997) of geometry but also in other branches of mathematics cannot be underestimated. Later geometry transcended its conventional boundaries to embrace the extended number system. This was an important contribution that Pythagoras made to the progress of mathematics.

Impact of mathematics on society

Since the invention of arithmetic has had its roots branched out in the field of commerce, several human activities have reaped benefits .In the modern context where business, commerce and finance play dominant role, the attitudes of certain sections of society towards mathematics has reduced.

However mathematics is not as glamorous as physics, chemistry or biology. Any important development in these sciences catches the public attention. It is the moral duty of the society to accord due recognition to the work which creates awareness about importance of mathematics.

The following sections address these issues with special emphasis on expectations of students and lecturers on the effectiveness of teaching to strengthen the subject.

How mathematics is presently understood

A large number of mathematical problems can be tackled within the framework of a variety of structures but choice would largely depend on the nature of the problem for easy solution. For instance, if a problem is solved algebraically rather than geometrically or numerically, it may be due to extreme reluctance to plot graphs or to keep track of long list of numerical tables. Fortunately there exist enough mathematical tools these days so that a particular problem can be approached from all the three perspectives. This gives a meaningful comparison of the solutions, thereby gaining relevant information from relation between three sets of solutions. The use of efficient and reliable tools coupled with

modern technology will help in giving better results.

How mathematics is presently taught

This section is primarily intended to focus on some essential aspects of the present state of teaching and learning of mathematics at the tertiary level in the university system with special reference to the expectation of the students and those of the lecturer.

i) Student's expectations

Today's students do not find it enough if the lecturer teaches the theory and concepts as outlined in the syllabus. Rather they expect the lecturer do all the groundwork for them such as compiling easy to read notes, photocopying relevant sections of recommended reading material, and giving out tutorial questions that have definitive answers as opposed to open-ended ones. Sadly, most mathematics students are not worried about really understanding the subject. Instead, they wish only to learn the methods and tricks that will help them sail through the examinations. As a result the number of students with liking and love for mathematics is quite small. The students expect the lecturer to deliver the material at a slower pace which may be a good idea for efficiently imbibing the difficult concepts and derivations, but the stipulated topics run the risk of not being completed on time.

Evidently, the expectations of the students are extremely difficult to fulfill if the lecturer has to perform his duty conscientiously and judiciously with an eye on the completion of the course material. This leads to a constant readjustment of the time schedule as the course progresses, since students understanding of the subject material take precedence over completion of the syllabus even when it is not too long. Both students and teachers have their own priorities. This is reminiscent of the famous principle of uncertainty (Heisenberg 1971) in quantum physics, the essence of which says a completely satisfied lot of students will leave the lecturer in a state of complete despair.

The possibility of resolution of such problem is strongly dependent on the nurturing of a cordial relationship and rapport between the students on the one hand and the lecturer on the other. Therefore, the existence of a complete compatibility and mutual appreciation for each other underscores the importance of a successful conclusion of the aim of the course.

A sizeable chunk of students in the class would justifiably insist of the desirability of a well crafted lecture with utmost clarity, transparency, simplicity and lucidity. They expect the presentation to be neatly displayed either on the black board or preferably use modern technological gadgets such as laptops to project the material boldly onto the wide enough display screens so that the students face no difficulty in either seeing or taking down notes of the mathematical expressions, equations, formulas and other pertinent remarks. This arrangement, of course, requires a great deal of effort and perseverance on the part of the lecturer and must be adhered to under all circumstances to the advantage of the students.

ii) Lecturer's expectations

It is incumbent on part of the lecturer to plan the complete schedule of the course material well in advance and set a realistic target towards this end so that the entire material

would be covered easily within the given number of lectures allotted during the academic term. The students are expected to remain alert and responsive during the lecture. They must not only be regular and punctual but also be vigilant passionate about learning the methods of pedagogy and be active participants. The setting up of examinations has to be done with great caution, keeping the academic level of students in mind to enable even an average student to do well.

The Pedagogy of mathematics teaching

Teaching of mathematics can truly be an enjoyable experience provided the teacher never ceases to learn. The lecturer enjoys teaching if it is a course of his choice and the class consists of a small number of eager, motivated and well disciplined student's. But in reality the lecturer has to take large classes of uninterested students. While the style of teaching varies from person to person the basic principles remains unchanged. The presentation of the lecture can be modified depending on the response of students. Meanwhile all aspects of mathematics including historical development, biographies of mathematicians, definitions of relevant terms, theorems, lemmas, proofs, examples, constructions, computation and applications should find their prominent places in the class room teaching. As the best researchers are concentrated in well established research institutes the students are deprived of their research work. If lecturers doing research work guide students it will be a source of inspiration for the budding mathematicians.

Class tests and examination should be designed with deep care and innovations. The framing of questions must keep the interest of all students in mind. While teaching in class providing real life examples and illustrations will help in motivating the students. The basic principle of computer was conceived and written by George Boole (web link reference). Had it not been for the mathematical formulation in the form of discrete truth tables, computer would never have existed. This is how mathematics serves the society and humanity at large.

Conclusion

In conclusion, through the foregoing sections one learns that mathematics cultivates not only a deep sense of perpetual wonder about the nature of mind and infinitely intriguing limits of the process of thought but also about our place in this vast universe. The subject must, therefore, be earnestly studied and pursued with zeal in a holistic and systematic manner not only for its own sake to achieve further advances in terms of new inventions and formulations but also for rendering it compatible for use in a variety of applications in almost all spheres of human activity.

The present study highlights a spectrum of issues pertaining to the expectations of the students as well as those of the lecturer in everyday mathematics teaching. Reflecting on the past, the cultural changes in our learning and teaching methods have not necessarily advanced our understanding of the subject since most lecturers seem to yield to the student's demands instead of adhering to the needs of the profession, while most students wish to graduate with a respectable grade notwithstanding their actual level of understanding or rather the lack of it.

Students

- Must be active participants and not mere mute spectators.
- Must adopt self-study methods early on in their course.
- Must take responsibility for the level of knowledge gained during their studies.

Lecturers

- Must lay enough emphasis on presentation but be careful not to overdo it lest students should take them for granted.
- Must self-assess their communication skills, and be realistic about it.
- Must involve frequent bilateral exchange of ideas with students not only on technical subject matter but also on learning and teaching issues.

A conscientious implementation and monitoring of the above programme is bound to help achieve the real goal of mathematics teaching that is understand the subject at a high level of satisfaction. Finally, all interested participants-students, lecturers, academic administrators and the institution, involved in and committed to this noble endeavour must always act in tandem and foster a cultural ambiance where mathematics flourishes through effective teaching and advancement in research for the common good

of humankind. A modest attempt has been made to raise some important issues and challenges in the overall context of mathematics education dwelling on the expectations of the students and the lecturer to suggest concrete remedial measures to offset the widening gap in these expectations. Discussions are based on provisions of uncertainty principle to encompass the nature of conjugation existing between expectations of students and lecturers.

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A SURVEY ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HOUSEHOLDS OF KASARAGOD DISTRICT

VIDYALAKSHMI¹, DR RIJUMOL K C²

Abstract

Today scenario improper solid waste management causes pollution and health risk, which is main concerning environmental management in developing countries. In most cities, the use of open dumps is common for the disposal of wastes, resulting in soil and water resource contamination. Waste management are the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process. In recent times, the rate and quantity of waste generation have been on the increase. As the volume of wastes increases, so also does the variety of the waste increases (Vergara and Tchobanoglous, 2012). The research paper surveys the current household Solid Waste Management (SWM) with reference of residents around kasaragod district of Kerala and the data formation done through questionnaire format of different household waste generators. Total 200 households were interviewed and the results of the data collection were interpreted with the help of SPSS. The average monthly waste generation in each household was found to be approximately 45 kg. 70% of the households are using plastic regularly for household activities. Most of the households are doing the segregation of wet waste and plastic waste and only very few are not doing that. 50% of them are burning the plastic waste, 9% of them throwing it and 41% of them collecting it and keeping it separately. Waste generated in the households at the time of house based ceremonies and programmes -50% of them dig pits and dump in it and rest 50% burn it. The survey indicated that majority of the residents are very much concerned about the poor condition of the environment due to the inappropriate and improper SWM in kasaragod municipality. Very few of the localities having knowledge about reuse, reprocess, and compost.

INTRODUCTION

Waste management is the process of treating solid wastes and offers variety of solutions for recycling items that don't belong to trash. It is about how garbage can be used as a valuable resource. Waste management is something that each and every household and business owner in the world needs. Waste management disposes of the products and substances that you have use in a safe and efficient manner. "Waste management or Waste disposal is all the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes amongst other things, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation. It also encompasses the legal and regulatory framework that relates to waste management encompassing guidance on recycling etc."

Solid waste can create significant health problems and a very

unpleasant living environment if not disposed of safely and appropriately. If not correctly disposed of, waste may provide breeding sites for insect-vectors, pests, snakes and vermin (rats) that increase the likelihood of disease transmission. It may also pollute water sources and the environment.

The term solid waste management mainly refers to the complete process of collecting, treating and disposing of the solid wastes. In the waste management process, the wastes are collected from the different sources and are disposed of. This process includes transportation, analysis, legal procedures, along with monitoring and enforcing regulations.

According to Wikipedia, Solid waste management is defined as the discipline associated with control of generation, storage, collection, transport or transfer, processing and disposal of solid waste materials in a way that best addresses the range of public health, conservation, economic, aesthetic, engineering, and other environmental considerations.

Solid waste management practices can differ for residential and industrial producers, for urban and rural areas, and for developed and developing nations. The administration of non-hazardous waste in metropolitan areas is the job of local government authorities. On the other hand, the management of hazardous waste materials is typically the responsibility of those who generate it, as subject to local, national, and even international authorities.

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.According to Britannica, "Solid-waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne disease—that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects." The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and the environment to support economic development and superior quality of life. This is to be done in the most efficient manner possible, to keep costs low and prevent waste build up.

REVIEWS

Xiaoyun Binga Jacque line M. Bloemhofa Tania Rodrigues Pereira Ramosb Ana Paula Barbosa-Povoac Chee Yew Wongd Jack G. A. J.van der Vorsta (2015) study titled "Research challenges in municipal solid waste logistics management "found that during the last two decades, EU

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legislation has put increasing pressure on member countries to achieve specified recycling targets for municipal household waste. These targets can be obtained in various ways choosing collection methods, separation methods, decentral or central logistic systems, etc. This paper compares municipal solid waste (MSW) management practices in various EU countries to identify the characteristics and key issues from a waste management and reverse logistics point of view. Study concluded that waste recycling is a multi-disciplinary problem that needs to be considered at different decision levels simultaneously.

Astrid Allesch, Paul H Brunner 2014 study titled "Assessment methods for solid waste management" states that Assessment methods are common tools to support decisions regarding waste management. The objective of this review article is to provide guidance for the selection of appropriate evaluation methods. For this purpose, frequently used assessment methods are reviewed, categorised, and summarised. In total, 151 studies have been considered in view of their goals, methodologies, systems investigated, and results regarding economic, environmental, and social issues. Approximately 40% of the reviewed articles are life cycle assessment-based; and more than 50% apply scenario analysis to identify the best waste management options. Most studies focus on municipal solid waste and consider specific environmental loadings. Economic aspects are considered by approximately 50% of the studies, and only a small number evaluate social aspects. Based on the results of this review the following recommendations were given (i) a mass balance approach based on a rigid input-output analysis of the entire system, (ii) a goal-oriented evaluation of the results of the mass balance, which takes into account the intended waste management objectives; and (iii) a transparent and reproducible presentation of the methodology, data, and result

Joel T. Heinen 2009 study titled "Review of, and Research Suggestions for, Solid-waste Management Issues: The Predicted Role of Incentives in Promoting Conservation Behaviour" "Several lines of evidence suggest that humans may be sensitive to the scale at which environmental problems occur, and that humans perceive to be more urgent those environmental problems that happen over relatively short time duration and at relatively local-spatial scales, compared with those that happen over greater spans of time and space. If this is true, then solutions to environmental problems should be planned accordingly: i.e. incentive-based strategies to promote some type of conservation may be more easily implemented, and most appropriately socially-based, for environmental problems that occur at the smaller societal scales. For those that occur at the larger societal scales, incentive-based strategies may be most appropriately economically-based, and are likely to be more difficult to implement, than the socially-based ones at the smaller societal scale. This theory is explored in the context of municipal solid wastes.

Debra R. Reinhart (2012) "A Review Of Recent Studies On The Sources Of Hazardous Compounds Emitted From Solid Waste Landfills: A U.S. Experience" Municipal solid waste landfills operating in the United States receive a large variety of materials generated by an industrialized, "throwaway" society. As a result, liquid and gas emissions (produced during the normal decomposition processes

occurring within the landfill) are often contaminated with hazardous compounds. The presence of hazardous pollutants in liquid and gaseous emissions is well documented; however, the source of these pollutants is not always apparent. Potential sources of these hazardous contaminants in municipal solid waste landfills may include small quantity generators of hazardous wastes, household hazardous wastes, wastes disposed prior to the 1980 enactment of U.S. hazardous waste disposal legislation, and biological and chemical transformation products of buried refuse. Source identification will facilitate characterization and quantification of emissions necessary for the design and operation of leachate gas collection and treatment facilities.

Sources of Solid Wastes

- Trash/garbage that is solid in nature (and not liquid or gas).
- Discarded solid material from industrial, municipal and agricultural activities.
- Household material consisting of everyday garbage, food and yard waste.
- Chemicals, plastics, toxic wastes, glass, metals, hospital wastes, etc.
- Includes construction waste, biomedical waste, electronic waste (or e-waste) or even sewage sludge as part of different industries.

Main Types of Solid Waste Management

- a. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):
- b. Hazardous Wastes:
- c. Industrial Wastes:
- d. Agricultural Wastes:
- e. Bio-Medical Wastes:
- f. Waste Minimization:

a. Municipal Wastes:

Municipal Waste commonly consists of items we use on an everyday basis then dump it. Cloths, paints, wires, glasses, unwanted food, etc come under municipal waste. These wastes come from schools, factories, but primarily come from our homes.

The composition of municipal waste differs in each municipality and keeps changing with time. Municipal waste divides further into:

b. Hazardous waste refers to solid, liquid, or gaseous wastes from industries that have either of the properties:

- Corrosiveness
- Ignitability
- Reactivity
- Toxicity

Treatment of these wastes is necessary before the industries dump it. Hazardous wastes are unsafe for human health and the environment at large. Hazardous waste further divides into:

C. Industrial Waste:

Waste produced by industries includes any material that isn't useful for the industrial manufacturing process. Wastes such as chemicals, pigments, ashes; metals, etc come under

industrial waste.

Source of Industrial Wastes:

Food processing industries, metallurgical chemical and pharmaceutical unit's breweries, sugar mills, paper and pulp industries, fertilizer and pesticide industries are major ones which discharge toxic wastes. During processing, scrap materials, tailings, acids etc.

d. Biomedical Waste:

Any waste coming from medical facilities such as hospitals, medical colleges, research centres, etc come under biomedical waste ting of biological

E. Agricultural Wastes:

Sources of Agricultural Wastes:

The waste generated by agriculture includes waste from crops and live stock. In developing countries, this waste does not pose a serious problem as most of it is used e.g., dung is used for manure, straw is used as fodder. Some agro-based industries produce waste e.g., rice milling, production of tea, tobacco etc. Agricultural wastes are rice husk, degasses, ground nut shell, maize cobs, straw of cereals etc.

Effects of Agricultural Wastes:

If more C: N ratio wastes like paddy husk or straw may cause immobilization of nutrients if applied on the fields. It occupies to large land areas if not properly disposed.

Bio-Medical Wastes:

Bio-medical waste means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological.

Waste Minimization:

Waste production can be minimized by adopting the 3 R's principle: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

- a. Reduce the amount and toxicity of garbage and trash that you discard.
- b. Reuse containers and try to repair things that are broken.
- c. Recycle products wherever possible, which includes buying recycled products i.e., recycled paper books, paper bags etc.

The waste management cycle

Waste Management Human interactions with the environment (human activities) have always resulted in waste production. However, Giusti (2009) reported that waste production and management was not a major issue until people began living together in communities. Vergara&Tchobanoglous (2012) reported that as population and purchasing power of people increases worldwide, more goods are produced to meet increasing demand, thereby leading to the production of more waste. Marchettini et al. (2007) pointed out that, these continuous flows of waste resulting from human activities, overburdened the environment. Vergara&Tchobanoglous (2012) reported that proper planning and control is required in other to prevent the negative impact of waste on the environment. As a result, Ghiani et al. (2014) added that, a proper organisation of solid

waste management has become an essential task needed to safeguard the environment. Beranek (1992) argues that the provision of an efficient solid waste management system is now as important as other essential amenities such as electricity, airports, and highways. Basu (2009) pointed out that due to the increasing volume of waste. The continuous disposal of waste to landfill is unsustainable. Hence, Basu argues that the processing of waste is a necessary step needed to safeguard public health.

Methods to dispose waste

Burial Pits/Landfills :

Throwing daily wastes in burial pits or what are also known as landfills is an alternative for dustbins and is the popular waste disposal method. It looks after burying waste in the ground and eliminating foul smell coming from the wastes.

Incineration:

Burning of waste at high temperatures and converting them into residue or gaseous products is known as 'Incineration'. It's a better alternative to dustbins since the volume of waste here decreases by 20-30%.

Recycling:

The process of reusing the discarded materials and converting them into something new is known as 'Recycling'. It's the third main element in the process of 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. Recycling reduces the harmful effect of greenhouse gases and helps in conservation of resources for future.

Composting:

When organic wastes are kept in a pit for a long period of time the microbes start decomposing the waste. If the compost is nutrient rich then it becomes better manure for plants.

Waste to Energy

Waste to energy process involves converting of non-recyclable waste items in to useable heat, electricity, or fuel through a variety of processes. This type of source of energy is a renewable energy source as non-recyclable waste can be used over and over again to create energy. It can also help to reduce carbon emissions by offsetting the need for energy from fossil sources. Waste-to-Energy, also widely recognized by its acronym WtE is the generation of energy in the form of heat or electricity from waste.

Statement of the Problem

Although it is generally agreed that wastes management services are essential services that must be provided in every society, nonetheless very little is known on what exactly constitute a waste. Knowing that the concept of waste is highly subjective as one man's wastes is a resource to another. Hence, it is important to have a clear guide as to what could be classed as waste. The present research therefore examines the concept of wastes and wastes management with a view to determining what waste is, how they are classified and managed.

METHODOLOGY

Survey method was adopted by the investigator to conduct the study. 200 households were involved in the study. Data was collected by using questionnaire and interview. Collected data

was analyzed using percentage analysis.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONThe present survey was conducted to know the present condition of waste generation and disposal of 200 households of Kasaragod Districts.

Average waste generation in each house hold	45kg		
Segregation of wet waste and plastic waste.	80% of household doing that		
Usage of plastic regularly for household activities.	70%		
Disposal of plastic waste	Burning	Throwing it	collecting it
	50 %	9%	41%
Maintaining bio-gas	2%		
Waste generated in the house holds at the time of house based ceremonies programmes	Dig pits and dump it	Burn it	
	50%	50%	
Percentage of households who have vegetables garden	40%		
Awareness about benefits of vegetables garden	90%		

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Today scenario improper solid waste management causes pollution and health risk, which is main concerning environmental management in developing countries. In most cities, the use of open dumps is common for the disposal of wastes, resulting in soil and water resource contamination. Waste management are the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process. In recent times, the rate and quantity of waste generation have been on the increase. As the volume of wastes increases, so also does the variety of the waste increases (Vergara and Tchobanoglous, 2012).

Total 200 households were interviewed and the results of the data collection were interpreted with the help of SPSS. The average monthly waste generation in each household was found to be approximately 45 kg. 70% of the households are using plastic regularly for household activities. Most of the households are doing the segregation of wet waste and plastic waste and only very few are not doing that. 50% of them are burning the plastic waste, 9% of them throwing it and 41% of them collecting it and keeping it separately. Waste generated in the households at the time of house based ceremonies and programmes -50% of them dig pits and dump in it and rest 50% burn it. The survey indicated that majority of the residents are very much concerned about the poor condition of the environment due to the inappropriate and improper SWM in kasaragod municipality. Very few of the localities having knowledge about reuse, reprocess, and compost.

Conclusion and Recommendation

It is agreed that wastes is a direct result of human interaction and activities. Nevertheless, there seems to be several opinions as to what constitute a waste. Several researchers however agreed that wastes are materials whose owners no longer have a need for. Therefore, it is obvious that wastes is indeed subjective in meaning, as the term is open to several interpretations and also influenced by personal opinion. Nevertheless, it is important to provide a definition or at least a guide for the purposes of policies and legislations. This is

evident from the fact that, it is the knowledge of what specifically constitute a waste and the categories of wastes that determines how wastes are dealt with or managed. Waste management involves a process whereby wastes are collected, transported and disposed of in the best possible way of limiting or eliminating the harmful effect of wastes. This aspect of environmental management is as important as other public amenities or infrastructures without which the life of contemporary man would be extremely difficult. This is because studies have shown a direct link between air, water and land pollution and diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease, cholera and hepatitis. In addition, climate change and eutrophication are a direct result of water and air pollution. Little wonder why there is a huge disparity in the life expectancy of people in developed and developing countries. Since factors such as population increase and the coming together of people to form communities lead to increase waste generation. Efforts should be directed towards making projections far ahead in order to ensure that new and existing settlements are adequately planned so as to accommodate possible increase in the volume of waste generation in future. Effectively planning ahead will prevent indiscriminate disposal and other harmful practices so as to prevent the build-up of open dumps and breeding ground for rats and other vermin which poses health risk.

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ROLE OF NGO'S IN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DR. PRAKASH. S. R.

Abstract

India as a developing nation has abided to low carbon principles & is conscious about global responsibility. There is an emergent need for us to work out the sustainable development goals which will combat climate change through reviving our economic policies. This has been worked out by Ministry of Environment & forest & climate change. The paper discusses the participatory approach by NGO's in creating awareness about conservation of biodiversity through their projects & programs. The paper draws attention on criteria's such as eco-development, integrated farming, involving Agro ecosystem & Agro forestry principles, eco-restoration strategies, management of waste in rural & urban areas, soil and land use patterns, biomass estimation & environmental quality monitoring of natural resources. The attempt has been made to educate the youth in training them for steps to combat climate change through economic reforms, and educating the teaching community at school level to inculcate positive environmental attitude. There has been an initiation done for the private entrepreneurs and corporate sectors to incorporate environment education in their social responsibility schemes. Citizen's participation has been invoked to strive towards better physical environment needs through community based projects. To educate the community of common man resource center has been established which provides information and technology on environmental issues.

Urban farming and green health programs have been incorporated to involve youth community in combating climate change. Adaptation to climate change has been focused on rural areas as they are highly vulnerable and threat to the natural resources caused by natural calamities & agriculture. Cultivation practices of rare horticultural species have been undertaken and its training has been imparted for development. These are steps to combat climate change and this is a long journey which invites all sectors to participate for creating better environment to the forthcoming generations.

Key Words: NGO's, Climate change, Sustainable development, participatory approach, eco-development, programs.

Introduction:

India as a nation in the contemporary world has to face challenges for its existence. The country's rich heritage and natural resources are depleting eventually due to dense population which has an impact on the physical environment and climate change. The geography of the Indian habitat is getting disturbed with human habitat and activities. Flora and fauna associated with the habitat has changed their life styles which has directly and indirectly become responsible for climate change and natural disasters. A developing nation with huge population has to combat the natural imbalances

through economic policies that strive for sustainable development through awareness, training, education, legislation, upholding the natural biosphere's integrity. Participatory approach with intellectual designs of planning and execution can combat climate change and reassure green habitat to a certain extent. The participation is to be in all fields of development and requires everybody's contribution whether it is individual or institution immaterial. The current paper discusses the possibilities of the efforts put forth by non-governmental organizations to combat climate change for sustainable development of the nation.

Objectives:

1. To identify the goals and directions issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests & Climate change for combating climate change to achieve sustainable development.
2. To identify the areas in which NGO's can work to achieve sustainable development within their permissible limits.
3. To work out the parameters of participatory approach in which the economic policies pave way for ecological sustenance.
4. To work out the projects & programs through community participation & this is not dependent on the funding sources from governing bodies.
5. To work out reliable projects for sustainable development at the grass root level of the communities.

Methodology:

1. To review the literature cited by various workers of MOEF & Climate change & percept the policy to bring sustainable development.
2. To plan the implementation of sustainable development strategies through projects & programs.
3. To design the conservation of biodiversity & nature through economic policies in community participation.
4. To develop & implement projects on themes such as eco-development, integrated farming, waste management in urban & rural areas, biomass estimation & environmental quality monitoring.
5. To create awareness & educate about combating climate change across all the sections of the community and invoke their participation to inculcate positive environmental attitude.

Description:

1. Brief review of literature:

Tom Kompas et al worked on the effects of climate change on GDP & emphasized on climate change modeling as the effects of global warming by country is in a disaggregated manner &

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global trade model is required. AnshulBhamra et al has been looking for gaps to be filled and financing estimating aspects to achieve sustainable development goals in India. MOEF, Government of India has focused on rural India for adapting strategies to climate change. Food production and farming sector has to adapt for climate change & reduce farmer's vulnerability says Anna kalisch et al.

2. Participatory Approach By NGO's:

Several NGO's have been involved in creating awareness about conservation of biodiversity through their projects & programs. The prime concern is on the children and student community who are upcoming citizens of the country and involving them through their academics in conservative activities. This includes visits to natural ecosystems and tree planting, identification of carbon sequestration species, low carbon materials, utilitarian aspects of the natural resources. These programs will instigate and ignite the young minds with a positive environmental attitude which is nation building step.

3. Eco- development:

Eco-development activities emphasize on involving youth community in rural development. The focus is on sectors such as energy, livestock management, farming, and agroforestry. The resources are inter-related in a rural area. The youth are trained in management of energy requirements for their farm and home through livestock than depending on external sources that craves for additional expenditures. Natural energy sources such as solar, wind also come into the rescue.

4. Farming techniques:

For a fruitful farming experience the youth are trained in production of natural manure through composting techniques such as vermin composting, bio gas production, where the raw materials will be dry litter from their farm. This curtails the expenditure on artificial fertilizers and soil degradation can be avoided. Integrated pest management controls the conditions of the field in preying upon the crop species and combats residual effect of harmful chemical & pesticides inside the soil. This prevents the entry of toxic substances into the ecosystem. Procedures like mulching and micro irrigation, vegetative propagation, grafting ensures enriched yield and conserves water consumption. Water shed management & rain water harvesting ensures ground water table & eco-restoration which is absolutely necessary for combating floods & drought. These procedures are not only handy at the same time economically viable too.

Today farming has lost its attractiveness & many of the farmers in India feel that it is not dignified profession and also an expensive business with fewer returns. But agriculture is the key factor for maintenance of biodiversity as well as sustainable development. In this situation traditional knowledge has to be retained with integrated approach in farming would help us to improvise the soil and land use patterns. Agro based ecosystem inbuilt with Agroforestry schemes definitely contributes for not only healthy soil also creates carbon sink. Farming community must be made clear with benefits of NTFP (Non timber forest produce) so that forest degradation comes to an end in the name of urbanization and land acquisition. Introduction of multifaceted cropping system along with integrated

horticulture species cultivation and NTFP species improves the economy at the farming sector as well as depletion of natural resources due to mono culture can be combated to a certain extent.

5. Citizens' initiative programs:

In the present scenario the creation of private lands into mini forests has become a passion. There has been an initiation done for the private entrepreneurs and corporate sectors to incorporate environment education in their social responsibility schemes. Citizen's participation has been invoked to strive towards better physical environment needs through community based projects. Afforestation programs, conserving the medicinal plants through integrated farming approach, identification of eco-sensitive zones and banning of tourist spots, private encroachment of forest areas, prohibition of commercial activities of natural resources, and community based projects for health awareness programs, sanitation, solid waste management, avenue tree census survey and biomass estimation.

6. Resource center:

To educate the community of common man resource center has been established which provides information and technology on environmental issues. There are sanctuaries bio reserves, national parks, ethno botanical gardens, and public parks that have flora and fauna based on their geographical patterns. People are aware of the principles behind these habitats and its significance. Even though media has established its head in the midst of people to instigate knowledge bank of environmental concepts in the minds of the people, it becomes important to realize the fact that each and every organism has its own role in an ecosystem. Resource center provides knowledge and awareness, utilities of the natural resources also data bank that reflects the human activities and attitude towards environment from time to time; therefore documentation of existing natural resources and their quantification is a process of research.

7. Urban farming:

Urban farming and green health programs have been incorporated to involve youth community in combating climate change. Urbanization has become inevitable and losing greenery in the name of development & infrastructure provision is one of the highlighted news. In this situation citizens need to be trained in monitoring the quality and quantity of avenue trees as the cities are in the threat of air pollution, and terrace gardening for growing their own farm produce, and also composting the bio-degradable waste generated from their households so that disposal of solid waste and losing energy for dumping waste can be avoided completely.

Results:

1. Environment Education to student community:

This paper describes the role played by NGO's in contributing for combating climate change and as a case study representation, Nandanavana –An Environment Education Group activities has been presented here. Tree planting campaigns were conducted to senior secondary students and first grade college students. Rural dry land was selected for the purpose so that carbon sequestering & economically

viable species were planted. A thematic slide show on biodiversity conservation “Green hopes” was shown to the student community. Training to the teachers at primary level was imparted with concepts of food chain, and protection of environment through games 'web of life". The curriculum frame work of the teacher training course was worked out for environmental concepts so that it can be enforced in practice. Terrace garden was constructed with the concepts of zodiac sign forests and the botanical garden is being used to create awareness of nature and significance of the floral species conservation. The botanical garden arrangement was tailored as per the curriculum frame work of the first grade college of the local university.

2. Eco-development program:

The youth training program was given to the first grade college students of the local university through certificate course. The selected interested youth were trained in villages where dry land persisted with marginal farmers who had depended on livestock farming and had sparse land for cultivation. In these farms sustainable development was brought by introducing biogas digesters for energy requirements, the rural youth were also trained in composting techniques so as to increase the fodder yield. Agroforestry species were planted in the barren fields so that marginal farmers will not leave the fields during dry season and utilize the yield in terms of food, fuel, fodder and fertilizer.

3. Integrated farming training:

The marginal farmers who were thriving on dry lands across the Karnataka state were selected and integrated farming techniques were imparted to the farmers. The farmers were convinced to eliminate monoculture and adopt agro-ecosystem, and agroforestry cultivation practices. Mixed inter cropping followed by cultivation of medicinal plants was practiced.

4. Citizens' initiative program:

Private land owners on the rural area were identified and in their non- agricultural land eco-parks were constructed involving the youth of the villages. The themes of zodiac sign forests species were introduced to educate the urban visitors and mini forest was created as carbon sink. Recreation activities were also introduced so as to formulate marketing strategies to generate income.

5. Establishment of resource center & urban farming:

The resource center was established to create education materials on the environmental concepts. The themes were tailored according to the needs of the general public, student and youth community. The materials were prepared in the local as well as English language.

Urban farming was introduced to the citizens of Bangalore city. Terrace vegetable garden was framed so that fresh food and mini carbon sink was created. Composting techniques were also trained to reuse, reduce, re-cycle biodegradable waste as solid waste management training program.

Discussion:

Climate change has already resulted in extreme weather events & sea level raises added threats to agriculture production in many parts of the world (UN2018, World Bank

2016). However standard economic forecast of impact of climate change very considerably with an early estimate has shown mild effects on the world economy. Several workers across the globe have warned that the current economic models have negative impacts on future generations. There is an emphasis on innovative large scale economic modeling global trade analysis project (GTAP-INT) (Kompas& Ha 2017) to account for the global warming. GDP for countries near the equator are especially dramatic and the surface temperature increases by 4 degree Celsius in SE Asia these results in loss up to 21% of their GDP/year. The earth's future is dependent on the amount of Greenhouse gas emission. India has to meet the emerging challenges of climate change impacts, increasing inequities & lagging human development. The post 2015 UN sustainable development agenda framework provides an opportunity to renew, integrate efforts in order to meet to a significant degree of national global aspiration in a defined time frame. The estimates of financial need to achieve sustainable development by 2030 have been outlined. To curtail this huge investment one must think in the lines of act locally to save the earth from the environmental threats and think globally. We need to ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern. Sustainable consumption and production is a pre-requisite for the world's development to remain within the safer limits of growth & planetary boundaries. It is fundamental in order to achieve sustainable development. India has abided to low carbon principles and is conscious of global responsibilities. India's per capita consumption is still fairly low as compared with the developed economies. India sees sustainable consumption as an instrument for social and environmental gain. On one hand it will prevent excessive burden on natural & environment resources, while a step towards equitable society. Sustainable consumption with limited resources is being wasted by certain section of the world while depriving others from their basic necessities. Cumulative costs of low carbon strategies have to be around 62.5 lakh crores. India has to choose sustainable pattern of production, utilization of energy efficient domestic appliances, reduced carbon di oxide emission to 49%. Mutual consistency is required to ensure macro-economic and inter sector implications. Climate change is an impact of the emission caused by our production and consumption system and this goal is linked with food security, energy access, for which we have to conserve our marine resources, restore our biodiversity, promote social justice and empower, strengthen global partnerships, finance for R & D, create awareness.

Conclusion:

Nearly 700 million people in rural India depend on climate sensitive sectors for their livelihood and are at maximum risk from climate change. The rural areas are highly vulnerable and threats to agriculture lands, quantity and quality of water resources, natural calamities. The need of the hour is to adapt to climate change and include activities such as addressing vulnerability through diversification of livelihood that reduce climate risks in affected sectors related to natural resource management by above discussed actions. We can adopt activities that aim at building response capacities through training, strategic use of climate information into planning where environmental quality monitoring of natural elements like water and disaster risk management can be undertaken. Restoration of biodiversity itself will reduce the carbon

emission and act as carbon sink, still activities that confront climate change with concrete impact like managing coral reef in response to bleaching is to be considered. These are certain steps to combat climate change and this is a long journey which invites all sectors to participate for creating better environment to the forthcoming generations.

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HEART HEALTH MONITOR OR SENSOR USING INTERNET OF THINGS: IoT

ABHINANDAN CHIVATE

Abstract

We all know heart attack can kill your life in 3 attempts but now a days it can be dangerous in first attempt also. If checking our health regularly on daily basis then we can detect so many different diseases by detecting them previously, Life is precious. Many people among us lose their life to heart attack. This is because of their diet, age, less physical activity and many other factors. Heart attack is not easy to detect, to overcome and help our society from heart diseases and attack, we are developing such a system which will help to decrease the death rate and early detection a heart attack. In this system we are implementing a heartbeat monitoring and heart attack detection system using the Internet of Things. The sensor is then interfaced to a microcontroller that allows checking heart rate readings and transmitting them over Internet. The user may set the high as well as low level of heart beat limit. After setting these limits, the system starts monitoring and also alerts for lower heartbeats. For this the system uses two circuits. One is the transmitting circuit which is with the patient and the other is the receiver circuit which is being supervised by the doctor or nurse. The system makes use of heart beat sensor to find out the current heart beat level and display it on the LCD screen.

Key Words: Heart beat sensing, Heart Attack Detection, Internet of Things (IoT), Heart beat sensor, ECG...

1. INTRODUCTION

This system can detect pulse, temperature regularly with the help of sensor. Doctor can set the threshold for all parameters. If these parameters cross the maximum limit, System send notification on server through Wi-Fi.

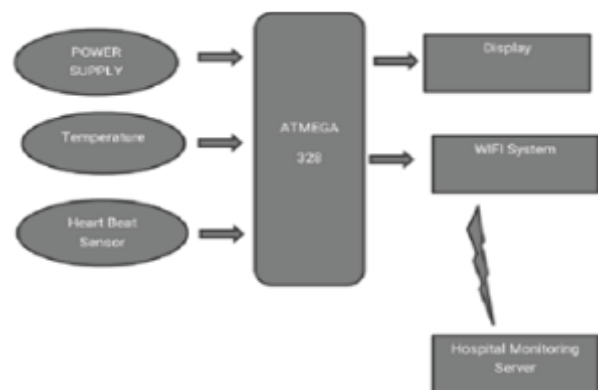
In the new era of communication and technology, the explosive growth of electronic devices, smart phones and tablets which can be communicated physically or wirelessly has become the fundamental tool of daily life. The next generation of connected world is Internet of Things (IoT) which connects devices, sensors, appliances, vehicles and other "things". The things or objects may include the tag, mobile phones, sensors, actuators and much more. With the help of IoT, we connect anything, access from anywhere and anytime, efficiently access any service and information about any object. The aim of IoT is to extend the benefits of Internet with remote control ability, data sharing, constant connectivity and so on. Using an embedded sensor which is always on and collecting data, all the devices would be tied to local and global networks.

The term IoT, often called Internet of everything, was 1st introduced by Kevin Ashton in 1999 who dreams a system where every physical object is connected using the Internet via ubiquitous sensors. The IoT technology can provide a large amount of data about human, objects, time and space. While combining the current Internet technology and IoT provides a large amount of space and innovative service based on low-cost sensors and wireless communication. IPv6 and Cloud computing promote the development of integration of Internet and IoT. It is providing more possibilities of data collecting, data processing, port management and other new services. Every object which connects to IoT requires a unique address or identification with IPv6. There are so many people in the world whose health may suffer because they do not have proper access to hospitals and health monitoring.

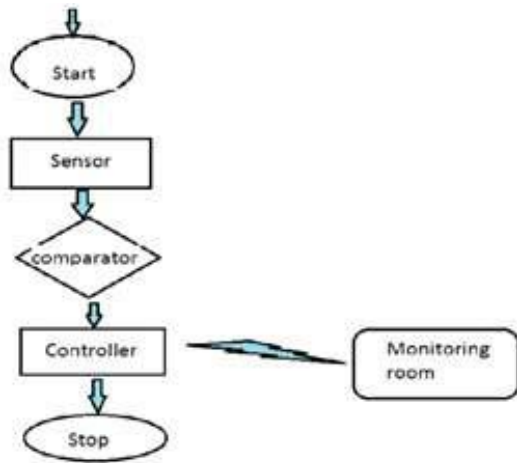
The Internet of things (stylised Internet of Things or IoT) is the internetworking of physical devices, vehicles (also referred to as "connected devices" and "smart devices"), buildings and other items-embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity that enable these objects to collect and exchange data. In 2013 the Global Standards Initiative on Internet of Things (IoT-GSI) defined the IoT as "the infrastructure of the information society." The IoT allows objects to be sensed and/or controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure, creating opportunities for more direct integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, and resulting in improved efficiency, accuracy and economic benefit.

2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The following figure shows the system architecture and flow chart of this project.



Block Diagram of Proposed System



Flow chart of Proposed System

3. WORKING METHODOLOGY

In this system uses two circuits.

1. Transmitting circuit
2. Receiver circuit

The system makes use of heart beat sensor to find out the current heart beat level and display it on the LCD screen. The transmitting circuit includes AVR family microcontroller interfaced to LCD screen and this transmitting circuit is powered by 12V transformer. Similarly, the receiving circuit includes AVR family microcontroller and RF receiver and also has a 12V transformer. The receiver circuit also includes LED light and a buzzer which are used to alert the person supervising the heartbeat rate of the patient and turns on the LED light and buzzer as soon as the heartbeat level of the patient does not fall within the normal heart beat level set. Now we make this system universal for all the hospital rooms. Operator can seat in single place and able to monitor all the patients.

The sensor shines a light lobe (a small very bright LED) through the ear and measures the light that gets transmitted to the Light Dependent Resistor. Amplified signal gets inverted and filtered, in the Circuit. In order to calculate the heart rate based on the blood flow to the fingertip, a heart-rate sensor is assembled with the help of LM358 OP-AMP for monitoring the heartbeat pulses. When System powered On IR Tx starts emitting Light with 100% intensity towards blood cells. Light reflect back to Rx with " 100% - x " from it.

This 'x' value is our Heart beat rate. All data will send directly to server room so in case of any emergency fast action can be perform. A Heartbeat sensor is a monitoring device that allows one to measure his or her heart rate in real time or record the heart rate for later study. It provides a simple way to study the heart function. When the sensor is working, the beat LED flashes in units on with each heartbeat. This digital output can be connected to the microcontroller directly to measure the Beats per Minute (BPM) rate. Temperature sensor is analogue quantity with the range 0-135 degree. All the data can detected by sensor and give display which is LCD of 16*2. Simultaneously we these data goes on server and

display on control room. We make this system universal for all the hospital rooms. Operator can seat in single place and able to monitor all the patients.

4. COMPONENTS REQUIRED

4.1 Heart Beat sensor



Fig-1: Heart beat sensor

Heart beat sensor is used to measure the pulse rate of heart in digital output. LED is used to detect the heart rate. The normal heart beat range is 78 bpm. This provides a direct output digital signal.

4.2 Temperature sensor



LM35 sensor is used to measure the temperature of the human body. The LM35-series devices are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, with an output voltage linearly proportional to the Centigrade temperature.

4.3 Pressure Sensor



Fig-3: Pressure sensor

The Pressure sensor is used to measure the systolic and the diastolic pressure level using the device. It is measured in millimetre mercury (mmHg). Blood pressure changes from minute to minute.

4.4 Wi-Fi Module:-

Fig-4 WIFI Module

The ESP8266 Wi-Fi Module is a self-contained SOC with integrated TCP/IP protocol stack that can give any microcontroller access to your Wi-Fi network. The ESP8266 is capable of either hosting an application or offloading all Wi-Fi networking functions from another application processor.



4.5 Atmega 328:-

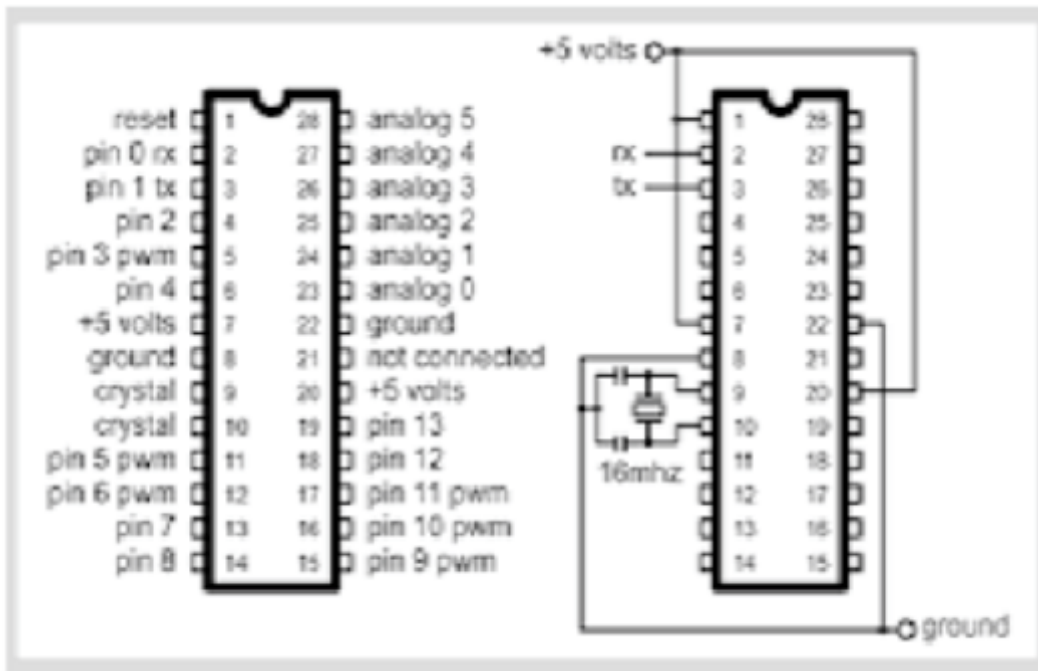


Fig-5 Atmega 328

Atmega 328 is an eight (8) bit micro-controller. It can handle the data sized of up to eight (8) bits. It is an AVR based micro-controller. Its built in internal memory is around 32KB. It operates ranging from 3.3V to 5V. It has an ability to store the data even when the electrical supply is removed from its biasing terminals.

5. ADVANTAGES

- Portable system
- save risk of heart attack as you can check it in home
- Affordable system
- Temperature and Heart beat monitoring by single device
- All Patient monitored by single person seating in Server room.

. This system also helps for Hospital monitoring system.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Now a days we have an increased risk of heart attacks. This system which helps to detect heart rate of person using heart beat sensing even if person is at home. This system also helps for hospital monitoring system, all patient monitored by single person in server room. This system which helps to measure body temperature, heartbeat, pulses of person. We will make this system for animals so we can save them. If this technology will developed then we can detect heart blockage through this technology by our project.

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SOCIAL CHANGES THROUGH LITERATURE WITH RESPECT TO THE NOVEL UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

KRISHNENDU HARI

ABSTRACT

Social transformation is a concept which is being taken for granted by many of us or most of us may not even understand the real meaning of this term basically. According to sociologists, social transformation is process of social change in human interactions and relationships that transform cultural and social institutions. Another peculiarity of these transformations is that it occurs over time and most often have profound and long term consequences for society. Literature is considered to be the base of every society, which is mainly the reason it depends upon the ongoing trends in society. Most of the events that are happening in the society are completely reflected in the writings of many authors. Therefore, it can be said that literature reflects society by spreading new ideas. The impact of literature in the society is quite major. It has shaped civilisations, changed political systems and exposed injustice, it also gives a very detailed preview about human experiences, allowing people to connect on basic levels of desire and emotion. The paper views the social transformation in literature through the novel "uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe, which was the second best selling novel after the bible in the 19th century. The novel deals with the an African-American slave named Uncle Tom, through whom the writer had brought the horrors of the slavery and lead to an uproar. Then American President Abraham Lincoln greeted Harriet Beecher Stowe as the young women who wrote the book that had started the war, when he met her in 1862 ,a decade after she wrote the novel. The novel had greatly furthered abolitionists cause and ratched up tensions with slaveholders and it is very much true as Lincoln suggested this novel might had possibly helped tip the country into civil war.

Keywords: abolitionists, civilizations, political injustice.

Interpretation and discussion:

The literal meaning of literature is a group of work of arts made up of words. Poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama are the main genres of literature. This paper gives the proof that there could social changes through literature on the basis of the antislavery novel "uncle Tom's cabin". The novel uncle Tom's cabin is written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, which was published in the year 1852, it was almost nine years before the American civil war. This particular novel has been credited for winning millions of heart across the country and has also lead the Americans to think about their rights which was the main reason for the anti-slavery movement across the country before the civil war had occurred. The most speciality of stowe's novel is that she was successful in unmasking the horrors and brutalities of slavery Emotion and melodrama in the novel are packed up together to a pitch in such a way that it pricks into the moral conscience of society, that would inspire them to make any changes in the society.

The main theme in the novel of uncle tom's cabin can be

interpreted as evil and immortality of the slavery wherein there are also subthemes like moral authority of motherhood and redeeming possibilities of Christianity. In the novel the connection between these factors has been emphasized. The voice of the story has been changed somehow so that it could give a homily feeling to the destructive phase of the slavery for example when Sa white woman on the stream boat carrying Tom further south states "the most dreadful part of slavery, to my mind, is it's outrages of feelings and affection".

Another subtheme that has been presented throughout the novel was temperance. She has used these theme in order to support the dominant theme. For example, when Augustine St. Clare was killed when he attempted to stop a brawl between two inebriated man and was stabbed.one another example is the death of the slave Prue was killed for drinking consistently because she had lost her child. When the novel opens with the slave owners who discusses the fate of Eliza and her son over wine ,this could have been done intentionally and also it foreshadows future events that has alcohol in the bad light.

Another main theme of the novel is the moral power and sanctity of women, the main reason for using this theme is because stowe strongly believed that the only women possess the moral authority to help the Americans from the slavery. These themes have been highlighted through the characters like Eliza, who escapes from slavery to save her young son and eventually reunites with her family. Another portrayal is through the character of Eva who was said to be an ideal Christian who believed women has ability to save those around them. But later critics had come with the point that most of female characters where not real women those characters where with the domestic clichés. This has led to the reaffirmation to the importance of women's influence and had led to the women's rights movement in the following decades.

The overarching theme –the exploration of the nature of Christianity and her feelings that how the ideology of Christianity is fundamentally compatible with slavery. This theme is more evident when Tom urges St. Clare to turn in to Jesus after the death of his daughter Eva. Even after the death of Tom, George Shelby praised highly of him telling that "what a thing it to be a Christian".

The message of the novel is very clear that slavery is evil and it can take the lives of good and pious men like uncle Tom. The main intention of the novel was to portray the horrors of slavery. Which was very evident t through unique way of writing and the daring of a women to write a novel based on such novel during those times needs to be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

The horrors of slavery and reaffirmation of the empowering the influence of women in the society was highly successful

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through the characters like Uncle Tom and the slave Eliza. The novel has had an immense impact in the US and around the world and also legends suggest that this novel was the reason behind the great American civil war .through which we can conclude that literature do have a greater impact on the society. The simple phrase “pen is mightier than a sword” itself is only required to show the power of literature. This has also been clearly evident through various different novels like jungle by Upton Singlair, that sympathetic fictional characters

set against a socio-political is a really effective method of changing people's mind about the world around them.

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IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH : CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL STUDENTS IN LEARNING ENGLISH

K.M. JAYANTHI

ABSTRACT

In today's global world, the importance of English cannot be denied and ignored since English is the greatest common language spoken universally. To learn English constant devotion and dedication is required. English language plays an important role in our life. English is the language of Science of aviation, computer, diplomacy, tourism etc.; Knowing English increases a chance of getting good job in multinational company, within the country or abroad. It is also the language of international communication, the media and the internet. So, learning English is important for socializing and entertainment as well as work. However, the English Language plays an important role in our life. It is understood by many people around the world that it is essential in our education. This paper highlights about the importance of English, English Language teaching – learning in the undergraduate classes of the rural colleges in Karnataka. Most of the rural college students are weak in English due to lack of good/sufficient coaching at their primary level which reflects even at their graduate level. Students from rural college find English language the toughest subject among all the other subjects. Thus this paper focuses on importance of English and the difficulties faced by the students to understand and execute English at undergraduate level.

Keywords: Principle, language, socializing, International, undergraduate

English was originally the language of England, but through the historical efforts of the British Empire it has become the primary or secondary language of many former British colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India. Currently, English is the primary language of not only countries actively touched by British imperialism, but also many business and cultural spheres dominated by those countries.

Language is our primary source of communication. It's the method through which we share our ideas and thoughts with others. Some may even say that language is what separates us from animals and makes us human. There are thousands of languages in this world. Countries have their own national languages in addition to a variety of local languages spoken and understood by their people in different regions. Some languages are spoken by millions of people, others by only a few thousand. The language which is spoken by millions of people is English. English has gained its popularity throughout the universe. To understand the importance of English lets know the areas in which English is used, by which one can understand why we need to learn English.

English can help to pursue and obtain more career opportunities. These days, the job market is global – many companies need employees who can communicate with partners and clients all over the world. Very often, that means

finding employees who speak English.

It is the language of Hollywood and the language of international banking and business. As such, it is a useful and even necessary language to know.

English language has gained worldwide importance at International level. It is a fact that vast knowledge of the universe has been demonstrated in English. In forth coming days situation may arise that every individual of the world should learn and know English.

English is used in the field of business, education, getting job, for information, in media and entertainment, official language for communications, to maintain international relation, etc.; English is widely used by International business community. To communicate across national borders and maintain correspondence with overseas business of professionals.

English may not be the most spoken language in the world, but it is the official language of 53 countries and spoken by around 400 million people across the globe. Being able to speak English is not just about being able to communicate with native English speakers; it is the most common second language in the world. If a person want to speak to someone from another country then the chances is that both the person will have to speak English to convey their information.

There are several factors that make the English language essential to communication in our current time. It is the most common foreign language.

This means that two people who come from different countries (for example, a Mexican and a Swede) usually use English as a common language to communicate.

Speaking English gives access to a World of entertainment. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore, by learning English one can access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding.

If we speak English, we need not rely on translations and subtitles anymore to enjoy reading favorite books, songs, films and TV shows etc., Watching movies and television programmers in English language is also a great and fun way to learn it!

In the last century, the number of scientific papers written in English has started to outweigh the number of papers written in the native language of the researcher. In Netherlands, for example, 'the ratio is surprising 40 to 1. For this reason, having knowledge of English is incredibly important to those working in the scientific field at international level. Speaking will help to communicate with people from countries all over the world, not just English-speaking ones but also the other language speakers.

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English a Challenging language for the students of undergraduate in rural colleges

English a boon or a curse.... India stands as one of the largest education countries. However, learning English in rural colleges at undergraduate level remains a challenge at undergraduate level in Karnataka, India.

Education is recognized as one of the important keys to fight poverty. Among which English stands a major language fighting unemployment.

The real India lives in village. More than half of the population of our country live in villages. Students going to schools and college itself is a great challenge and one can imagine to which extent English can gain its importance. Most of the rural college students are weak in English due to lack of good/sufficient coaching at their primary level which reflects even at their graduate level. Teaching or coaching of English even at their graduation is through bi-lingual method. If teaching is done only in English the students fail to understand what the teacher is trying to teach them...The learners get little or no exposure to the language outside the class room. So, there is little scope for the learners to learn the language beyond a certain limit. As a result the entire burden of teaching the language falls on the teacher.

The motivation factors play an important role in sustaining the interest in the learner. But in a second language situation, the learners do not need English so the interest dwindles. Regular practice and exposure is required to achieve fluency. Teacher's role is very important in teaching English from the primary level. For instance - A building can't be strong if constructed on sand likewise a strong foundation needs to be given to learners. Hence it's an humble request to the teachers to teach English in English. Today, it is very painful to say that students at Undergraduate level are unable to construct correct sentence and develop into a paragraph. Students lack confidence to communicate in English for which they should be encouraged to speak in English from the primary classes, if confidence is created at the primary level then students will be fit or eligible to seek a job at undergraduate level.

As we understood the importance and scope of English, one can understand the necessity of a language. It is widely spread and spoken by many people across the world. It has a special role to play in the countries where it has been accepted as the official language and is also used as a medium of communication. It is true with India. In India English is used as a language for both intra-national and international communication. The demand of English has been sweeping in all fields as mentioned above. Hence learning English language is mandatory at the undergraduate level. Student need to develop their skill to communicate in English.

At ELC we need to encourage students to participate in the social programme, practice English outside the class environment. Activities should include watching popular English films, sports, art galleries, museums, trips and excursions to local and historical areas.

Although learning English can be challenging and time-consuming, we can see that it is also very valuable to learn and can create many opportunities. A good knowledge of English will allow to access films, music and literature from hundreds of countries around the globe. Not to mention the fact that

numerous books from across the world are translated into English. Few experiences will make to grow as a person more than learning the values, habits and way of life in a culture that is different from others.

English language is accepted as a global language, it is dispensable for all countries to teach and learn English. Understanding the importance of language one should strive hard and help oneself in achieving fluency and change one's life. Britishers stands as an apt example for us to understand the importance of learning English. Throughout the centuries the Britishers ruled over many different countries. In many cases, the Britishers forced the people they ruled over to speak English and some of the countries still speak English, even if it isn't their main language.

English language has gained worldwide importance at International level. It is a fact that vast knowledge of the universe has been demonstrated in English. In forth coming days situation may arise that every individual of the world should learn and know English.

Thus, to conclude I wish to say that English may have a complicated past, but it has a bright future. Because, as many people can speak the language, it helps to connect us in a global world. It can also help in personal and professional life.

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through the characters like Uncle Tom and the slave Eliza. The novel has had an immense impact in the US and around the world and also legends suggest that this novel was the reason behind the great American civil war. through which we can conclude that literature do have a greater impact on the society. The simple phrase "pen is mightier than a sword" itself is only required to show the power of literature. This has also been clearly evident through various different novels like jungle by Upton Singlair, that sympathetic fictional characters set against a socio-political is a really effective method of changing people's mind about the world around them.

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ENGLISH – A CHALLENGING LANGUAGE FOR RURAL STUDENTS

V. CHITRA

Abstract

This paper is an attempt by the author to delineate the challenges faced in teaching English as a language to the rural students across the UG courses comprising B.A/B.Sc./B.C.A/B.Com classes and subsequent rewarding experience in witnessing the students emerging successful in their chosen respective careers. The premise of this paper is to explore the difficulties faced by the rural students in acquiring a second language which is totally alien to their vernacular language. The seven letter word itself is very dreadful to these students. This paper is an attempt in chronicling the challenges faced by the author and the teaching methodologies employed to allay the fear of the rural students in the under graduate classes.

Keywords: Rural students, English as a second language, teaching methodologies, challenges, and rewards.

This author has been teaching English literature and language to the Undergraduate students across the streams of B.A/B.Sc./B.C.A/B.Com for more than a decade and a half. Primarily the rural students do enroll for the Humanities courses, the Science streams and for the Commerce courses. Very few of them choose B.C.A courses as observed by this author. Having had the good fortune of observing them at very close quarters and interacting with them and guiding them through their chosen careers, this paper is a miniscule attempt in delineating the methodologies employed by the author to make English learning a rewarding experience in the classrooms. Majority of these rural students do aspire for Government Jobs that require them to clear competitive examinations that invariably have one of the papers as English. Therefore, it has been a very rewarding experience in not just teaching these students English as a second language but also guiding them to clear the competitive examinations. These students invariably only lack the language, but not the intelligence – armed with an acumen to learn has already propelled them to clear examinations through their school and PUC examinations. What is now needed is a gentle push from the teacher to equip them in learning English, the right way. The following are the challenges that pose as hurdles in their learning English:

1. Rural students treat English as a “Subject” and not as a “Language”:

The students hailing from the rural areas primarily have learnt English as a subject and not as a language. Majority of these students seem to have cleared their examinations in the English language through rote learning and memorizing. Having driven by the desire to clear the paper on English, a real learning seems to have taken a back seat. The author has been privy to these students' writing the vernacular equivalent on the English repertoire. They also invariably end up writing their vernacular itself in English. The question on a selected particular literature lesson evinces an answer that is written in

English through their vernacular for lack of training.

2. First Generation Learners:

The parents of these rural students most often have not been initiated into a formal learning. They also live as an extended family with most of the older generation never having stepped into a school. The students themselves majorly are first generation learners from these families. These elders of the family also do not seem to fathom the importance of attendance in their educational institutions, forcing these students to stay back home for any festival / work that crops up from time to time, thus impeding the learning process itself. A regular attendance to the classes would solve most of the academic related problems. The female students have the added burden of being discriminated against attending an educational institution and fighting all odds to have enrolled thus far, into an Undergraduate course. These students have also not been exposed to the English language in their rural set ups. The functional language across their peers and others is invariably the vernacular language. A lack of conducive atmosphere to practice learning the English language thus poses a major hurdle.

3. Lack of proper infrastructure:

The major complain of these students have been that they were exposed to very little or no technology in the class rooms; primarily, the English language teachers themselves even today are non-natives; thus, the teachers teaching them the English language in a rural set up are themselves not equipped with the correct pronunciation or grammar rules; the libraries do not house the apt material; the students have never come across an “English Language Laboratory” nor have they been exposed to Television channels in English unlike the urban students.

4. Mother tongue influence: (MTI)

MTI has been a major barrier in their learning process; English pronunciation, repertoire, syntax is primarily colored by their vernacular language. A foreign language like English which is not phonetic and have very varied grammar rules is always sneered upon due to MTI. For example, in Kannada, the following sentences that indicate Raja is attending College can be indicated in various ways:

Raja Colleague Hogtha idhane
Raja hogtha idhane Colleguge
Colleguge Raja Hogtha idhane
Colleguge Hogtha Idhane, Raja.

However, that does not translate this well into English; these rural students attempt to directly translate from their vernacular into English; English language invariably ends with a Subject + Verb+ Object model; this syntax of the language poses a major hurdle to the students hailing from rural areas.

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5. Psychological fear:

An innate fear conditioned by various factors that range from low self confidence, lack of proper English language skills, socio-economic factors and a very hardened belief system that they cannot cope with an urban setting is a major hurdle in learning the English Language. These rural students invariably make friends with only other rural students even at college. They do not seem to mingle freely with the students from other cultures or from a different socio-economic group of students for fears of being ridiculed upon. The students also do not attempt to practice speaking in English that is a major hurdle towards their mastering the language.

Having understood the basic hurdles, the next logical step for a teacher is to make these rural students enjoy the process of learning the English Language. Along with the four components of language learning, i.e.

- Reading
- Writing
- Listening
- Speaking

** Thinking

A fifth component of Thinking is also stressed in the classroom by the author. Unless one practices to Think in the English language, a very basic process of loose translation from the vernacular language to the English language, always would pose a major problem. Every student is insisted to practice thinking in English; this is a very gradual process, but a rewarding process as well.

Reading:

Reading aloud is to be insisted in the class. The teacher, having identified the rural students in a heterogeneous class room, should always make it pivotal to make the students read aloud in a class. This can be facilitated by making small groups which comprises a fairly good speaker of English; thus the job of the teacher is only as a facilitator. A very rudimentary Pronunciation teaching has always produced very rich results. The very process of learning the English pronunciation is a fun process to these students and their innate fear start to melt once they master the rudimentary pronunciation. Usage of apt Punctuation not just in writing but also in reading along with stress, tone and volume ease their fears out. Every poem is read aloud along with a rising and falling stress pattern, varied tone and enjoying the content as well along with repertoire building. A Play is always enjoyed in a class due to various characters assigned to these students by the teacher.

Writing:

The students are asked to revert to their four lined notebooks to practice English writing. The initial bridge classes are dedicated to writing practices. English is a language slanted towards the left. This is always stressed in such sessions. Writing without spelling mistakes and usage of punctuation marks are stressed upon. Most of these students have been exposed to writing more than any other components of the language. They do seem to write much better than the rest of the components; however, clean spacing and spelling mistakes seem to be a major hurdle. Division of the class into small groups with few students to help with their writing skills has always been a major boost in making their writing skills

competent enough.

Listening:

One listens to answer and not to comprehend has always been a complaint towards an active listening process. A teacher's job thus becomes very important to stress upon these students to become active listeners and effective listeners. Games where listening constitutes a major part is the answer. Games like Chinese Whispers and Who heard the right word? Have always been thoroughly enjoyed and the outcome is more positive. Quiz games, and listening to songs and popular movie clippings, have proved to be a major positive booster towards listening practices.

Speaking:

Speaking seems to be a major hurdle despite a very concentrated effort by the teacher. The teacher should always make sure that these rural students converse in English at all times while at the campus either with their peers or with the teacher. The teacher should never encourage students to speak in their vernacular primarily for the reason being this is the only chance for these students to practice speaking. Any error is gently corrected. Recording of their speaking practice in their smart phones is encouraged to listen to their own mistakes and effectively correcting them. Debating in the class is very conducive in making the students speak in English in the class. Group Discussions on a topic covered in the syllabus has also immensely helped the students to break their speaking barriers.

Thinking:

With the onslaught of technology and proliferation of smart phones, any of the four major components listed above can be easily learnt with the help of podcasts, and English news channels streaming through their phones. However, the teacher should insist upon the students to induct thinking as well in English to facilitate smooth learning of the English language without hiccups.

On a broader and conclusive note, the teacher should make sure that the students are armed with very rudimentary rules of English pronunciation and grammar rules. Apt use of punctuations, stress and intonation, employing simple sentence formation in both writing and speaking skills, usage of good linkers and prepositions, knowledge of negative sentences, prefixes and suffixes, and question forms enrich the learning of the English Language. Besides, it is a very rewarding experience for the teacher as well when a student who started out as a very shy learner initially, evolves into a confident user of the English Language and is equipped to take on bigger strides in his academic and professional lives.

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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – A STRANGE PARADISE

PRIYANKA HEMCHAND

The fact that “English” is a global language, holds true not only till date but also for the fore coming generations. Ever since its advent the language has been playing a pivotal role in the global scenario. We observe recent trends in the growth of numerous languages round the globe. Education is being imparted in a majority of other languages. However, English has managed to keep its crown safe enough. The significance of the language is persistent despite the competition of the other languages.

Here is my attempt to explore the significance of English as a global language, the demand it has, the competition and the challenges ahead of it, the recent trends in the language, the impact it has on all sectors of the society and all the minute aspects of life that English, as a language has influenced. This is a work on the persistent paramountcy of the English language that has managed to stay grounded in India amidst the accelerating demand and growing importance of various other languages.

In order to get into the depth of the purpose and touch all the loopholes, I have made conclusions based on real life examples, opinions of people belonging to various sectors, age groups, professions etc. A few textual references have also played a key role. A few keen observations that I have made around me are also a part of this paper.

It was Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India that paved way for the introduction of English in the sub-continent dating back to 1498. However, it was only in the 18th century, when the English East India Company had sown its roots deep in India that India's tryst with the English language and the western culture began. During this period, English was the language of communication of the elite people and was not the lingua franca of the people.

By the middle of the nineteenth century the aims and objectives of teaching English were very clearly laid out. A few landmarks in the development of English in the colonial period were:

- The establishment of universities in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai in 1857 and in Dhaka in 1920

- Selective education and training in administration, imparted through English, the Indian University Act(1904)

- The Resolution on Educational Policy(1913).

For the entire period of British rule four broad developments with regard to English education took place:

- 1600 -1800: During the early years the variety of English used was imitative and formal. It was the language of the rulers and the elite class.

- 1850 - 1947: During the later years more varieties (from very high to very low) appeared. Indian intellectuals and freedom fighters effectively used English as tool to for political awakening and resurgence.

Interaction with vernacular languages: As the use of English penetrated the different sections of the educated Indians, a new variety of English emerged. This variety of English had a very distinct Indian flavor and a number of words of vernacular origin were absorbed in English, e.g., Brahmin, Coolie, jungle, and so on.

Talking about the twentieth century India, the English speaking population was only about 3-4%, but with India's massive population, India is among the top three countries in the world with the highest number of English speakers. In terms of numbers of English speakers, the Indian subcontinent ranks third in the world, after the USA and UK. ("History of the English Language in India." UKEssays.com. 11 2018.)

Although the British and the other foreigners have departed from India long back, the influence and impact they have made on the Indian system is intact and relevant even today and seems to continue to be the same in fore coming days. Especially the English language, that has managed to be most commonly used medium of communication and education in the twenty first century India.

Indians refer to the language as “The language of the elite” and this holds true in the present world. Majority of the population have placed English at the top notch of their priority. However, the value they assign for their mother tongue or the other vernacular languages is always ahead of the English language. Despite this love and devotion to one's mother tongue, people prefer English as a language that represents “societal standards”. Being the official language of around 53 countries worldwide and spoken by millions across the globe, this language is referred to as “second language” of the world. There is no arena and no sector that the language has not influenced. It might be education, entertainment, business, economy, security, literature, tourism, politics, judiciary, what not. The language is being used each and everywhere.

Although we have the scope of learning the German, French, Spanish and other foreign languages increasing tremendously, English rules over the usage hierarchy, specially in a diverse land like India. We Indians live under the shade of 'Unity in Diversity' and there is no

life without communication. Hence, in a land of multilingual groups residing, for each and every social purpose, there needs to be a commonly used medium in order to ease the communication process. Hindi is the national language and communication can happen keeping this language as the common language. However, not everyone is well versed in the language nor the formal communication i.e., pen and paper type communication or the modern internet communication demands one to be familiar with the script of the language, which unfortunately is not learnt by all. When it comes to the international relationships, the Indian languages cannot be considered flexible enough. It is the English language that has attended to all such drawbacks and helped India maintain an amiable relationship overseas. May it be the political relationships or the business mergers, communication in English has served as an effective tool.

When we look into the vast ocean of education and career, starting from the kindergarten kids to the employees who would have come from diverse lingual backgrounds, again there is a requirement of a common medium and the English language has been aiding the purpose. A fact not to be neglected is that there are many vernacular language medium schools. However, higher education in India is provided only in English. We are aware that worldwide, students aspiring to pursue their education in foreign countries, along with other academic credentials, they have been mandated to give exams of the English language ability and have the minimum allotted grade points. Further, the business firms demand proficiency in the English language since the global communication and interactions happen in the “global” language. Hence the English language is one of those key possessions an individual must have, to step into the global workforce.

Throwing light upon the career options in the field of English, one with ample hold on the nuances of the language can grab professional opportunities as a language teacher who can train students for the language exams like the IELTS, TOEFL to name a few, which not only fetches them a good economy, but also a stress-free livelihood. This also holds true in the case of a language teacher or an assistant professor at educational institutions. The current global scenario of numerous multi national companies elevating, a well-learned in English, seeking a corporate sector job can choose translation as an occupation. Thus is the scope of the language. Any international language needs to be translated to English for further formalities and vice versa; to assist the international delegates and workers who find English hard to understand, need translated documents to their languages.

There are abundant languages across the seas. It might be a city, a state, a country or a continent, there is a diverse population who prioritize their mother tongues. What we notice is English is the universally used general medium of communication. We cannot imagine any cross-border relationships, international political tie ups, the deals signed up between countries, or it might be any formalities between nations happening without

the English language playing the mediator. Hence India communicates with the fellow nations through the elite language as it is referred to as.

Simultaneously, runs the whole entertainment industry. The millennial kids, dependent on gadgets and internet seek entertainment through English TV series, English movies, English songs and even English plays. A crucial mention here is that even the other languages are given importance and attention. However English has managed to retain an influential place in the ladder in the entertainment hub.

When we slide down to the sober groups and their views on English, the Swiggy, Uber, Ola, or the other service drivers say that learning basic English earns them a living. They need to be able to use the google maps and even converse with the customers who do not speak any familiar language to these drivers. Additionally we also notice widespread interest among the illiterates to learn English. This is also a strong example to show the importance the language has despite being criticized as the “residue of the Western culture and their rule in India” often.

Starting off from the alphabets,, till the concrete literature related texts of English, have established their own premises of significance at different sectors and sections of the society. Right from dawn to dusk and even beyond, we have the English language put into rigorous use. This language has not revolted the value of any other language in the world, but has set its own significance at the peak.

English language is really considered as a significant language since it has been used for communicating worldwide. Therefore, learning English is very common in many countries and language learning styles, especially reading styles are learnt differently by students in globalization.

Henceforth, it is quite evident that despite the increasing market of other languages, English is being in use just like a second language just after the mother tongue in the priority order. All the evolving languages have their own importance and value across the oceans. Specially, languages like German, French have stated driving the linguistic world. They have been given a prominence in the fields of education, industry and also entertainment. In the diverse land of India with a number of linguistic groups, the English language that is said to be brought in by the British who ruled us and being claimed as an output of the Western influence on India, even today is the most preferred.

The English language therefore proves to be a “strange paradise”.

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DEFINING WOMEN'S LIBERATION: A DOLL'S HOUSE AS A SOCIAL PLAY

MANJUSHREE M^[1], RAGHULAN^[2]

ABSTRACT

Henrik Ibsen is a Norwegian playwright who concentrated mainly on exposing the social conventions and hypocrisies prevailing in society. Ibsen made drama a significant literary form as a record and criticism of contemporary social life. Ibsen's trend setting play *A Doll's House* (1879) occupies a special place among the modern tragedies as it addresses the larger theme of women's liberation. The play centres on the life of Nora Helmer who is perfectly comfortable in her 'doll's house'. As Nora passes through the phase of self – sacrifice and struggles, she discovers herself. The journey of self – discovery thus becomes a prelude for her new independent life that she decides to lead. Nora, therefore, becomes the symbol of a woman who liberates herself from a doll's existence to a matured woman who gains dignity. Through her self – discovery, Nora takes the play to a higher level by providing enough space for Ibsen to comment on the issues related to the role and position of women in contemporary society. The present paper makes an analysis of *A Doll's House* as a social play. The paper also aims at highlighting the modern relevance of the play as it holds mirror to the status of women in society.

Key Words: Doll's House, Women's liberation, self-discovery, Social Play.

Henrik Ibsen is a Norwegian playwright who concentrated mainly on exposing the social conventions and hypocrisies prevalent in his society. Ibsen made drama a significant literary form, as a record and criticism of contemporary social life. He removed the artificial conventions of the theatre. In his plays, instead of men of high birth and royalty, we have ordinary human beings. The protagonists of his plays are ordinary men and women with deep psychological complexities. In the 19th century, when melodrama was a common phenomenon, Ibsen wrote realistic plays on modern life.

Henrik Ibsen's trend setting play *A Doll's House* (1879) occupies a special place among the modern tragedies as it addresses the larger theme of women's liberation. The play centres around the life of Nora Helmer who is perfectly comfortable with her 'doll' like existence in her 'doll's house'. As Nora passes through the phase of self - sacrifice and struggles, she discovers herself. The journey of self - discovery thus becomes a prelude for her new independent life that she decides to lead. Nora, therefore, becomes the symbol of a woman who liberates herself from a doll's existence to a matured woman who gains dignity. Through her self - discovery, Nora takes the play to a higher level by providing enough space for Ibsen to raise issues related to the role and position of women in contemporary society. In this background, the present paper makes an analysis of *A Doll's House* as a social play with a special focus on the protagonist

Nora Helmer. The paper also aims at highlighting the modern relevance of the play as it holds mirror to the status of women in society.

A Doll's House revolves around the family of Torvald Helmer and Nora Helmer. They both are the victims of conventional feminise and masculine roles in society. Helmer is a representative of the domination of men, especially husbands over women in Western society. He wants to live according to the ideas of responsibility, moral courage and leadership. As the head of the family, he is concerned with money and social responsibilities. In the past, his overwork had resulted in his illness and after his recovery his desire was to live within limits. He treats Nora as a pet and also assumes the role of a mentor. He wants to see Nora dressed well though he is conscious of spending money. He states that she is his “sweet little lark” who “gets through a lot of money” and it would be hard to believe that it costs so much for him to keep such a little bird as Nora (*A Doll's House* 6). He gives money to Nora at his pleasure as gifts and keeps her dependent on his favour. His inward insecurities force him to humiliate Nora and he tries to make her see him as superior. Sometimes, he claims to dominate through his social role as a husband or simply as a man. He desires social respect and speaks of it as “honour” but by honour he means social approval and status.

Helmer thinks very high of himself and Nora becomes the victim of this self - image of Helmer. One of his self-deceptions is the belief that he is strong, brave and reliable. He claims that he has courage and announces, “Let what will happen – when the time comes, I shall have strength and courage enough. You shall see my shoulders are broad enough to bear the burden” (61). But when Krogstad threatens to expose Nora's forgery he behaves like a coward. Instead of taking the responsibility on himself, he goes to the opposite extreme of saying that even if Nora killed herself; people would claim that he was involved in her crime. He reveals himself as a narrow minded and middle-class citizen who is totally dependent on the estimation of others. Faced with crisis, he tells his wife that they must only maintain the appearance of being man and wife and that in reality he would have nothing to do with her. He fails to accept her faults and thus fails miserably. However, when he comes to know that the danger is averted, he becomes clam. He again returns to his patronising attitude towards Nora. She again becomes his “lark” and “doll”. Nonetheless, by that time, Nora has decided to find her own self and does not wish to be her husband's doll any longer. His ego centric nature, false ideas of responsibility, conservatism, conventional outlook and his possessive attitude contribute to his failure both as a husband and also as a character. By portraying the flaws in Helmer, the play suggests that men often become victims of their own masculine roles in society.

If Helmer is the symbol and victim of masculine role in

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society, same appears to be the case with Nora too. The play is replete with the images of Nora being addressed as 'pet', 'skylark' and a 'squirrel'. She is a doll and a pet to her husband. When the play begins, we see Nora in a cheerful mood. She is desirous of an interesting life. She had saved the life of her husband once in the past. It was essential that her husband be taken to a warm climate and hence she had borrowed money from Krogstad. But she hides this matter from Helmer thinking that it would hurt his pride if he comes to know that his life was saved by his wife. Nora had also committed the crime of forgery which is not revealed immediately. Her attempts to keep her past actions as secret provide action and suspense to the play. Society and laws are beyond her horizons. No doubt, she is true to the best of herself. But as she does not regard the external world, she becomes tragic.

The most conspicuous aspect about Nora is the manner in which she grows in stature from scene to scene. In the beginning, Nora is a common woman. We see her behaving as per the dictates of her husband. She accepts the role of a submissive wife without protests. She appears to be a "caged bird" with limited understanding in the beginning. She cannot distinguish between reality and illusion. She helps her husband maintain his proud image about himself. Having a high opinion of her superiority, she fails to understand the gravity of her crime of forgery. She has a romantic idea that her husband would do anything for her. She has a deep confidence in her husband which is a result of her failure to assess him adequately. In the beginning we see her exclaim, "It's so lovely to live and be happy" (15). Her exclamation turns out to be ironical for she is soon driven to a stage when she even thinks of committing suicide. She cannot understand that the world outside her house is ruthless and that it does not yield to tears and romantic notion of duty.

Nora comes out of her naïve existence only at the end when Helmer insults her. She realises that her life had been a child's game of make belief. She is disillusioned by Helmer's failure to support her in crisis and realises that she had lived with a man who neither understands her nor respects her. She announces her decision to leave her husband's house and when Helmer reminds her of her "holiest duties" of taking care of her husband and children, she declares with poise that she has other duties that are "equally sacred" and by other duties she means the duties towards herself (116-117). She sheds her romantic notions and begins to talk practically that she is a human being first similar to her husband. She also proclaims that she no longer be satisfied with what others would say about her actions or what is written in books. Rather, she should think things for herself and gain clarity about them (117). She boldly announces that she had been sharing her life with a "strange man" and gave three children. The very thought of her situation becomes disgusting to herself (120). This realisation of Nora propels her to decide to find herself. She understands her duty to her own self finally. Once this awakening dawns upon her, she refuses to stay in the house for she thinks that it is no longer her house but a "strange man's house" (121). She releases both herself and Helmer from the bonds of marriage and responsibilities associated with it. She declares that they are no longer bound to each other and "there must be perfect freedom on both sides" (121-122). Her going out of her husband's house is an indication of her maturity, which of course comes quite late. Helmer's words to Nora that she is a helpless creature proves

to be entirely wrong for Nora at the end emerges as a liberated woman. In fact, she emerges stronger than Helmer for ultimately, she ventures into the world all alone leaving her husband and children. She says that she left with an important duty to herself, that is to "educate myself" and for that she must stand alone, know herself and her surroundings and therefore she cannot stay with him (115). Helmer who had dramatically announced after his wife's fancy dress dance, "all this loveliness is mine and mine alone, completely and utterly mine" (98) proves to be ironic again as he does not realise that the woman whom he considers to be his own would forsake him soon. The slamming of the door as Nora leaves, contrasts her determination with Helmer's sentimental view of love. The awakening of conscience in Nora is a bold and realistic theme.

When *A Doll's House* was performed in Germany, Ibsen was forced to change the climax of the play wherein Helmer persuades Nora to look at her sleeping children and then she finds it impossible to leave them. Thus, the play of Ibsen had a profound impact on the mind of theatre goers as well as the readers. As a modern tragedy, the play shows the artificial life and ugly truth behind the modern sophisticated lifestyle. As a social play, it critiques the existing gender roles in the society. By portraying Nora, the play thus becomes a mouth piece of women's liberation. Nora's slamming of the door on her husband at the end indeed symbolises her protest against the male dominated society. Nora's emergence as a liberated woman actually redefines the concept of women's liberation that continues to have relevance in modern society.

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ENGLISH- A UNIFYING FORCE IN GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract:

The term 'Globalization' is the buzzing word to business people all over the world. Language before Globalization is differing after Globalization. Globalization is a broad term where everyone being influenced by culture, language, beliefs, tradition and so on. English language plays a major role in the progress of Globalization especially in the market place. Man has been using language as a medium of communication for ages. Today due to Globalization it has spread wider. English language has become a universal language. Thus, it promotes our world view in terms of food, such as Mc. Donald's, KFC and culture like western dresses, jeans, and skirts are more influential all over globe.

Language played a vital role in exchanging thoughts, ideas, and products to make civilized world. Through Globalization, Modernization also plays an equally important role to change the world in a broader view.

Keywords: Globalization, Modernization, communication, tradition, universal language

Introduction:

Language in terms is very essential in learning, reading, listening and writing. Conveying the thoughts, ideas are possible only through communication. Thus, language plays an important role in all aspects throughout the world. Development could be achieved in relationship with people positivity through continues and consistent communication to witness the bridge between people of different entities. English – a global language create more such opportunities to approach people in different ways.

English – an International language or a Universal language

The process of Globalization has started in India after the introduction of New Economic Policy in 1991. This resulted in complete change of our current scenario compare to our age old traditions and customs, being liberal to loosen up their hold and pave way towards Modernization. The term Modernization again is interlinked with Globalization in every aspect. Language spread widely along with culture, food habit, dress has undergone change and became multicultural as well as multi-lingual. Globalization and Modernization hastened this process and resulted in the merging of cultural practices and increased marketing of culture through the influx of McDonald's, KFC, Pizza Hut, and Dominos in all Metropolitan cities and incorporation with the celebrations of Valentine's Day, Father's Day, International Women's Day, New Year and so on.

Importance of Language in other forms

When we think of entertainment in global context, we immediately think of Internet, Whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram, Movies, and Reality shows. But contrary to

popular beliefs, literature is not a new concept where it holds an important place in the flow of all kinds of entertainment. Language gives people their identity and reminds not to lose their culture as well as geographical originality.

English is distinguished from other languages by having very significant numbers of non-native speakers, making it a language most affected by Globalization. It is clear that Globalization is making English especially important not just in universities or education, but in other areas such as computing, medicine, shipping and entertainment. Globalization made an impact not only in language but also with literature. It also leads a path to gain knowledge when its translating texts and analyzing them helps the world to understand more distinctively. As ideas and believes spread too many parts of the world through Information Technology and wider access.

Increase in Marketing through Globalization

Globalization is a speedy process in post-colonial India which has resulted in unity of cultural practices and increase in marketing. Emerges of so called 'brands' and adoption of 'mall culture' made life routine to visit Coffee day, Cuppa so on. "Traditional Market" slowly gave way to 'Online Market' and attracted several to access the products in their fingertip. Consumers are attracted for the facility of comparison of price, brand, quality and increased choice. This, 'time consumption marketing' is encashed by Amazon, Flip kart, Big Basket, Club Factory and so on through English Language itself. Thus, due to Globalization English language has become the most prized possession of communication.

Importance of English in Education Field

In ancient days, education was given only in mother tongue and it was mandatory for everyone to learn mother tongue and communicate in the same language. English as a link language became an effective tool to narrow the gap between people and technology. English has lingua franca, is spoken by a mix of multi lingual, mono lingual and bi-lingual speakers as being emphasizing more in educational field. This created a new horizon in Globalization. To set trend in Article publication, all over the world English language helped the scholars to express their ideas globally. In this regard regional language literature also fond its impression globally through translation.

It is undeniable fact; Globalization slightly pushed regional languages giving more prominence to English. Even in schools like ICSE, CBSE English language became first language leaving the priority for mother tongue to occupy either second or third language. English medium schools became the mark of standard. English language with neutral accent became the fashion of the day. Trend and craze is to speak fluently, borrowing British accent flawlessly.

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International schools plays significant role in present scenario, modifying education system to prepare citizens to take up external challenges and resolve them more efficiently.

Conclusion:

To conclude this article, with all the love and vigor that, if children were to learn a universal language like English from their infancy, they would easily gain considerable advantage over others in the race of life. The society is a combination of different caste, religion, and community. Such difference may result in difference of mind, difference of thoughts due to difference in language. To eradicate such difference and to bring them to a common platform English language plays a dominant role. As we know, economical upliftment is the vision of each and every human being who would like to see his/ her children climbing the steps ahead than the present economic status through education and instrumentalizing the opportunities to achieve comfortable life and mobility.

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THE CHANGE OF LANGUAGE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEW LITERACIES ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND IN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT

RITA ESTHER BHASKER

ABSTRACT

In modern society, there has been a trend that people tend to use effective tool in everyday correspondence. The development of social media network contributes to such situation. Therefore, a study is needed for the new literacies in the current communication of people's daily life. With the aim to help educators better teach students in modern language context, the author adopted the information on Twitter, a widely-used social media network, and analyzed it critically in educational context. It is found that the social media network brings both advantages and flaws to the English language. Such trend makes it more convenient for people to convey information but may confuse the readers and discourage them to read, especially aged people.

Key words: new literacies, social media, twitter, educational context

I. INTRODUCTION

From the new millennium, there has been dramatic change in the way we live and communicate, owing to the development and rise of digital electronic technologies. For instance, blog, twitter, face book etc provide opportunities for individuals to share life experiences and personal diaries. Texts and messages contribute to a more convenient way for people to communicate with words rather than voice. E-resources and new media allow students from remote areas to get access to cutting-edge knowledge. Computers and internet implement methods for people from different countries to experience cross-culture communication. For sure, most of us are aware of such technical revolution that changes the way we work, communicate, and entertain. We begin to think differently and formulate new perspectives and opinions about life, world and our mindset. As a result, 'a new kind of mindset has begun to emerge and some new kinds of literacies have begun to evolve'. In terms of a more convenient communicative approach, some words can be used with shorter forms, which often come with vowel-free abbreviations and acronyms, when people use in text messaging. An obvious example can be 'txt', abbreviated from text. Some words can be used in a new way. I often hear people use 'to Google something' in everyday life, which refers to look something up on a search engine. Some acronyms appeared in internet language, such as, LOL, ASAP, FYI and so forth. These new linguistic aspects provide us with a simpler method to respond and reply on text messaging and the Internet.

Despite the fact that new technologies undoubtedly create more convenient approaches for people's everyday practices, a number of scholars, however, reported great concerns that the change of language might ruin the academic world. Dyson (1997) and Gee (2004) demonstrated worries according to the aspect of educational reform and government authority in that the new forms of language could simplify and reduce public

and professional conceptions of literacy. In a recent action research by Hagood (2012), teachers who participated in that study were reported to be uncomfortable about new literacies used in classroom discourse. Students, especially teenagers, are likely to mix words in academic context with those on the Internet, which contributes to a more challenging circumstance in their academic reading and writing practices.

Therefore, as a language teacher, it is important to comprehend this phenomenon and deal with the challenges. This paper mainly investigates the following aspects:

1. What is the meaning of new literacies?
2. How do the new forms of language influence our everyday practices?
3. How can educators deal with such change in an academic context?

Many argue that teacher should utilize the change of language in class but be aware to explain the differences between new language in everyday and academic practices. My opinion is that educators should take a critical view on new forms of language and new types of literacies should be utilized according to the demands of the new millennium in order to connect education to the changing world.

II. NEW LITERACIES

The term New Literacies stems from Literacy, which, generally speaking, refers to the ability to read and write. To achieve a better understanding of New Literacies, it is necessary to investigate the meanings of Literacy. Titmus (1989) thinks a literate person should have the knowledge and skills that qualified him in reading and writing, and enabled him to use those skills in his group and community. In other words, literacy is not merely related to the ability of reading and writing a particular kind of script. In addition, it largely includes 'socially developed and patterned ways of using technology and knowledge to accomplish tasks' (Scribner and Cole, 1981, p. 236). I completely appreciate the social approach of comprehending the meanings of literacy and as far as I am concerned, literacy is a socially-constructed system of using language. Many regard literacy as 'socially recognized ways of generating, communicating and negotiating meaningful content through the medium of encoded texts within contexts of participation in Discourses'.

"Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts, which involves a continuum of

Learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society."UNESCO (2012, p. 5)

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Regarding the above perspectives, it can be concluded that literacy refers to the competence of utilizing language in certain social context to achieve communication. Since it is related to social activities to a great extent, the change of life styles in a society more or less influences the way, in which we use language.

Having comprehended the meanings of literacy, it is appropriate to study 'New Literacies'. As part of social practice, the forms of language are largely regulated by the continuous social change and the technologies. In contemporary society, the growth of new technologies places a huge demand on language in communication. It is easier to find that people redefine literacy or attach new meanings to linguistic aspects when using electronic devices, like websites. To utilize the linguistic functions of inferring special ideas, like limited time or amusement, people feel the need to modify the language they use to some new kinds of literacies.

To understand the meanings of new literacies, however, is not simply an unproblematic approach? I understand the reasons why researchers, like Leu et al. placed a strong need for a precise definition. However, one aspect we need to know is that language is not set in stone, so as definition. It changes with the times. Apart from requesting a precise definition, why don't we take a look at the major element (technology) of the terminology?

From the very beginning, literacy was connected to the available means of technology, namely, "oral sounds, drums and flutes, gestures, facial expressions, petroglyphs, or the display of artifacts" (Bruce, 2003, p. 15). Since the invention of the Internet, new forms of literacy appeared, which affected people's everyday practices of literacy. Those who used to read with books in the past are now used to reading e-materials, proved by Lenhart, Simon, and Graziano (2001) who discovered that the younger generations depended on e-recourses for study to a great extent. In other words, new literacies are largely influenced by technologies. Some scholars, like Hagood (2012) agreed with this aspect and contributed to some interesting definitions. One representative definition is that "new Literacies are digital literacies; online, messaging, sms, phones and computers". This definition regards new literacies as digital means of using language. The technical component of new literacies cannot be denied, but is it merely about technology?

In my opinion, the answer obviously is 'no'. As I put forward at the beginning, literacy is largely related to social practices. An appropriate way to define new literacies is to combine social practices with technologies. In agreement with Leu et al. (2007), four categories have been listed to define new literacies.

1. New technologies require new linguistic knowledge and skills;
2. New literacies contribute to cross-culture communication and global society;
3. New literacies change regularly according to the change of technologies;
4. New literacies include multiple views towards comprehension.

It can be seen from these categories that new literacies are an inclusive concept, involving new technologies, communication, and views.

III. TYPICAL FEATURES OF NEW LITERACIES ON TWITTER

Nowadays, new technologies grow significantly fast and influence the language that people use accordingly. To investigate the modern language, it is necessary to study some concrete prevalent linguistic aspects. In this part, this essay analyzed some current and popular examples in a worldwide blog, twitter, to take a closer look at how up-to-date language is used. The author adopted the tweets on Twitter, a worldwide blog that allows people to share information with limited words but various forms.

A. The Replacement of Word

On Twitter, people sometimes use different styles to post their tweet by replacing the words with various forms. Some numbers are used currently to take the place of letters, owing to their similar pronunciations. The Twitter only allows 'our most sophisticated thoughts and feelings into a measly 140 characters (or less)'. Therefore, another function of number replacement is to save space to express complete idea, which is adopted in some celebrities' tweets.

- a. Some1 just said if u drink red wine everyday U'LL b more beautiful. Naturally blushed cheeks & relaxed facial expression. (Tyra Banks)
- b. So grateful 2 b included among the greatest comic talent of the last 4 gens on SNL 40th anniversary and 2 all of u 4 putting me there. (Jim Carrey, 2015, Feb. 16)
- c. come 2night & see new exhibition, one of my FAV ARTISTS #waelshawky w/@klausbiesenbach @momaps1 amazing marionettes! (Lady Gaga, 2015, Jan. 31)

The above cases represent some situations where number replaces letter. In (a), Tyra Banks used 1 after "some" to express the word "someone", which combines letters and numbers to form a word that is commonly used. This act changes the conventionally recognized word forms to newly forms but not recognized structures. Similar examples can be seen in Netlingo, where chat acronyms and text shorthand are collected and listed. In (c), as well, Lady Gaga used 2 to represent "to" in the spelling of "tonight". The newly formed word "2night" seems to be more prevalent than "some1" in that I received a number of messages where "2night" appeared in the text. Likewise, a more widely used form is number replacing the whole word rather than parts of it. In (b), Jim Carrey described his thankfulness to his fans. He adopted "2" and "4" to replace "to" and "for". This adoption, however, may lead to misunderstanding of his expression for those are not familiar with the use of number in internet language. It can be seen from these examples that there are two major trends of using number in new literacies practices: the combination of figure and letter, and the replacement of number and word. Through the observation of over 500 tweets among different individuals in Twitter, the trend of using number is still in a traditional manner, which replaces the word form of number with figure, like four and 4.

Besides numbers, some letters also replace words. A very typical example can be "U". The pronunciation of "U" is the

same as "you". For the purpose of convenience, Tyra Banks in (a) used "U" and "U'LL" instead of "you" and "you'll". This expression is widely accepted on Twitter and can widely be seen in people's messages and notes.

Summary

It can be seen from the above features that new literacies on Twitter have multiple forms, such as number expression, letter replacement, sign and visual expression, and the different adoption of word and phrase forms. The various forms of language demonstrate its animation and vividness, which help prosper the language. Through the analysis of the above tweets, the author found that people had personal and individual preference of using new literacies, probably as everyday language. In addition, everyday language practices largely affect people's adoption of new literacies on Twitter. In certain discourse, the new literacies convey concrete meanings. However, people outside the discourse may not be able to comprehend the tweets clearly. In this manner, new literacies create obstacles for viewers to peruse successful understanding. As a result, new literacies on Twitter may still not be accepted by the majority of people.

IV. CONCLUSION

This essay considered new literacies as a social approach to language change according to new technologies and new ways to generate meaningful content to achieve communication in certain contexts. With a critical analysis of new literacies on Twitter, the author found the major advantages and flaws.

On the one hand, new literacies place great challenge on the conventionally formed language in the educational context, where formal language is taught. Literacy education equips students with socially recognized and systematic skills of reading and writing through classroom teaching and everyday learning. New literacies, however, mainly focus on students' everyday practices and so far there is little systematic education guide about those new languages. As a result, people adopt their preferable new aspects of language in online reading and writing, which have not been publicly recognized. This phenomenon in fact may confuse the readers and discourage them to continue reading. Also, the fact that new literacies are more prevalent in the younger generations, aged people may not understand the change, which strengthens the generation gap.

On the other hand, new literacies serve people's requirement for convenient communication in the new millennium. In the modern society, an easy and fast approach of communication

has become a trend of individuals' everyday practices. Some companies place great emphasis on employees' new skills and strategies to online reading comprehension (Leu et al., 2007), which has been a major source of information since the new millennium when computers and the Internet were put to use and spread all over the world. The skills and strategies of new literacies actually equip the next generation with better literacy ability to keep pace with the times and the social tendency.

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HERALDING SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH LITERATURE: A STUDY OF OLIVER TWIST

M. THARUN KUMAR

Abstract

There has been a close connection between literature and social transformation. Literary texts are often considered to be the mirrors of the society. Though certain writers endorse the concept of "art for art's sake", there seems to be no denial of the impact of literary texts on the society. Many scholars argue that literary texts are the cultural markers of a society in which they are produced. Quite often literature is seen as something that reflects the changes taking place in a society at a specific point and as precursor of social changes. The present paper deals with one particular text *Oliver Twist* (1837) that shed light on the plight of certain section of Victorian population and offered a stark criticism of social institutions of Victorian England. The paper focuses on the manner in which the novelist Charles Dickens uses the medium of novel not only to comment on his society but also to herald social transformation.

Key Words: social transformation, Poor laws, satire, Victorian society, Victorian values

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) needs no introduction. Dickens has perhaps enjoyed a wider and more fervent popularity than any other English writer. His novels offer a vivid description of the manners and sophistication of Victorian society. His works are a fine blend of plot, pain and protest. He weaves his stories with humour, irony and satire to evoke an attitude of contempt, indignation and amusement. Through his novels, Dickens tries to comment, criticise and correct the social values and social institutions. The intention of such an effort is to herald social transformation through his novels. Therefore, one can say that Dickens' novels offer a thorough reading of the Victorian society.

Oliver Twist, Dickens' second novel is a poignant tale of an orphan boy who represents the ideal Victorian child. By presenting Oliver before the readers, Dickens actually satirises the hollow laws, hypocrisies and social institutions of his time. The law which becomes the subject of attack in *Oliver Twist* is the new Poor Law. In fact, *Oliver Twist* offers the best criticism of the Poor Law. The new Poor Law of 1834 just lowered the standard of happiness in the workhouse. Speaking about the new Poor Law, Trevelyan, the noted Historian records how the working class in the towns and country regarded them as tyrannical. The Poor Laws of England were a system of poor relief in Wales. The Poor Law Amendment Act was passed in 1834 with majority in the parliament. The Act aimed at limiting the cost of poor relief. It also aimed at introducing a new system under which relief would only be given in the workhouses. But the law met with severe opposition by workers, politicians and religious leaders as it did not bring desired changes.

Dickens attacks the government run institutions like the workhouse that was meant for the poor children and the

inhumane rules followed there. Such institutions were a part and parcel of the reform programme. But Dickens satirises the administration in the workhouses. Instead of taking care of the poor, workhouses tried to control them through meaningless methods like keeping the poor under fed. In *Oliver Twist*, by presenting the condition of Oliver, Dickens details the low diet of the workhouse where Oliver was kept. The low diet was deliberately planned to keep the paupers under control. The board management and the beadle Mr. Bumble see to it that the orphans in the workhouse are starved gradually. But by making Oliver ask for more food in the famous scene (Chapter 2), Dickens ridicules the very basis of such plans. Since Oliver's demand for more food is considered indiscipline, he is locked up in a cell. Dickens makes it evident that Oliver in demanding for more food not only demands food but he demands his right to live. Through the character of Bumble, Dickens highlights the brutality of the workhouse rules. Mr. Bumble is the instrument of cruel machine which brutalises and destroys the poor like Oliver. Like the other children, we are told that Oliver was "denied the benefit of exercise, the pleasure of society" (Chapter 3) and compelled to carry out the meaningless task of untwisting and picking old ropes despite being assured that he would be "educated and taught a useful trade" (Chapter 2). The characters in the novel wonder how Oliver's main concern just becomes breathing space and food.

Oliver Twist not only criticises the new Poor Law and the working of the workhouses. The scope of the novel expands as it acts as a crusade against the evils of Victorian society. Dickens also points out how the Victorian period was not a good time for the children. He indicates that such a society fails to take care of orphan and poor children like Oliver. Oliver passes through the hands of Mr. Bumble of the workhouse, Mr. Gamfield the Chimney Sweeper and Mr. Sowerberry an undertaker. Unable to endure the job and inadequate food, Oliver leaves for London only to land in the den of Fagin, the gang leader. After a series of twists and turns, Oliver comes to know about his lineage and he also becomes entitled to share the property. Within this story line, Dickens depicts the abuse and misuse of the orphans by various strata of London society through his character *Oliver Twist*. He throws light on the inhuman and sadistic treatment meted out to children in workhouses. Oliver is forced to work in unhealthy conditions under the chimney sweeper, coffin maker and also to accompany criminals. Dickens comes sharp on the society that does nothing to protect and safeguard the children against exploitation and child labour.

Oliver Twist points out how the new Poor Law, far from introducing reforms, actually created victims. From the beginning, Oliver is a victim of a systematic course of deceit and dishonesty. Oliver, here becomes the symbol of innocent victim. He is a symbol of oppressed innocence. Even in the

den of Fagin, Oliver maintains his innocence. He seems to symbolise the good which is beyond corruption. Oliver never gets contaminated. The Bumbles, the Fagins, the Monks and the Sowerberrys fail to influence or corrupt the goodness in him. Fagin, Bill Sikes and his gang members wonder how one could really maintain that innocence which finally leads up the ladders of success. Sometimes, it appears that he is a completely unbelievable character with adamant innocence. Oliver speaks out openly only once when he fears that Mr. Brownlow would consider him a thief. By saying it openly, he indicates the strength of Fagin's grip. He represents a childhood threatened by obscure evil. Oliver who runs away to London is drawn to the den by Fagin's power and later adopted by a kind gentleman who also happens to be his dead father's best friend. Thus, as victim and a victor, Oliver evokes the sympathy of the readers as we move with him and feel for him.

In *Oliver Twist*, the theme of victimisation is not limited to Oliver alone. It is extended to include other characters too. If Oliver is a victim of evil society, Mr. Bumble is a victim of corruption. Even the women characters are the victims of hypocrisies and corrupt forces operating in the Victorian society. While Nancy becomes a victim of Fagin's criminal mind, Oliver's mother is a victim of rigid Victorian morality. The novel sketches not only the predicament of the victims but also underlines the plight of the oppressors which is evident in case of Fagin. Fagin is a symbol of oppression and evils of the contemporary society. A criminal to the core, Fagin is crafty and deceitful. He can put on different masks. He can greet Oliver warmly. He says – “Delighted to see you looking so well, my dear” (Chapter 16) and in mock humility bows to Oliver. But the same man is harsh when Oliver tries to escape. Fagin tries to safeguard himself in his devilish underground. Because he knows that in his den of thieves and pickpockets there exists only internal treason. His principle is “everyman for himself”. As he follows this principle judiciously, he lives longer than anybody else in his gang. He is ready to sacrifice someone else to guarantee his safety. He commits crime by proxy and continues to reign supreme in the dark hollow den. To ensure his own safety, he resorts to spying on all others. He is at the centre of all that is vicious and dark. He knows how to use Nancy and exploit the innocence of children like Oliver. With his death, Dickens metaphorically suggests the death of evil and Oliver can breathe freely.

Dickens also attacks the attitude of Victorians towards morality and respectability. Oliver's mother runs away from home because she knows that she cannot give birth to her

illegitimate child at home. Further, Dickens pasteurises the appalling poverty, ugliness, the world of brutality, general suffering and death. The first sentence uttered by Sowerberry is – “I have taken the measure of two women that died last night” (Chapter 4). This line indicates the callousness towards death. Dickens also attacks the double standards of Victorian society that considered poverty as a crime and looked at every poor on the street as a criminal. He mixes grim realism and stark irony in this novel. His emotional perception that something is wrong in this society gets highlighted in *Oliver Twist*. He sheds light on the fact that beneath the sophisticated structure of Victorian society, there lies darkness and inhumanity. He creates a series of characters to bring out the ugly side of Victorian society. His purpose is not just to criticise the contemporary society but also to make the readers think what happens when humanity dies and institutions fail. Thus, Dickens uses the medium of novels not only to build stories and create fascinating characters but also to herald social transformation.

Conclusion

Through his narrative *Oliver Twist*, Dickens criticises the old and the new Poor Laws, the irresponsible and corrupt institutions they create and the public which remains indifferent to the evil around them that are produced by the new laws. Dickens takes sides with the underdogs and attacks the system. Whatever may be the objections raised against the attitude of Dickens, it is true that the novel *Oliver Twist* did more for the workhouse child than any number of protests and questions in British parliament. As a typical Victorian novelist, his contribution to English novel is considerable.

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ENGLISH-A CHALLENGING LANGUAGE FOR RURAL STUDENTS

PRIYANKA. M.G

Abstract

Most English teachers in India are reluctant to work in rural schools due to several challenges that they may encounter. The purpose of this article, which is based on the results of research studies conducted in Tumakuru City and other nearby Taluks about English teaching in rural areas, is to show some of the reasons why teachers do not select job in rural zones. It also suggests some strategies to overcome these issues. Language is one of the medium of expressing our ideas, feelings and emotions. And if we think about language in present world then English is one of the most used languages in the world and English is used as a second language in India. English is introduced here at the primary level and its inclusion continues till the tertiary level of education. Most of the students of the primary schools in rural areas are weak in English language due to lack of skilled and trained teachers who are familiar to the modern methods and approaches of teaching and lack of materials for teaching in the classroom. Primary level English curriculum implementation is essential in India to achieve the set English language competency in the rural areas. Students in the rural areas are performing poorly in English compared to their urban counterparts. Statistics showed that there was a gulf of difference between the facilities enjoyed by rural schools and urban schools. The study explores the challenges of teaching English language in rural areas in context of India. This study investigated the factors affecting student's performance in English language in rural areas. Data were collected using interviews, classroom observation and questionnaire. Result of the study reveals that students were highly motivated to learn English for future expectations such as local and international communication, academic advancement and employment prospects. It also provide a scenario of English teaching system in rural areas of India as well as the problems and prospects of English language in perspective of India.

Introduction

Nowadays, education is the most important aspect in society development. School has to play a major role in ensuring the successful of the development. As for students, they need to have good skills and have to be proactive with an appropriate futuristic set of mind. Besides that, students are also need to be active in co curriculum activity along with high academic achievement. The learning environments also have major roles to play in learning and the area where the students' lives can determine their performance in their studies. Reasons for the variations in achievement are geographic location, resources, availability of technology and also the quality of teachers. These studies want to investigate the differences between students performance in rural and urban areas. This purpose is to determine whether learning environment or living area is one of the factors that contribute to their low performance. Students' performance is their achievements in

their studies whether they have low or high performance. Urban area relates to the area that are surrounding by cities and it is well populated areas compared to rural area which is sparsely populated areas and it usually farmland or country areas.

“The learning environments also have major roles to play in learning not only of English but of other disciplines in the school curriculum”

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STUDENTS PERFORMANCE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Recent educational research has examined rural and urban differences in their achievement. Many educators, researchers, legislators and the general public believe that students from rural schools mostly receive an education that is inferior compared to the students that live in urban areas. Students background also impact on their performance where we can see that many of the students that lives in rural areas has low academic achievement when we compared it with the students that lives in urban areas. There are many factors that cause to the gap performance between students in rural and urban areas. Students in urban schools get many excess compared to students in rural schools.

The excellent performance of urban students is because of their better quality in their education, availability of the information that they get from various sources like mass media and electronic media, their educated families and peers groups which help them for better performance. They have many advantages and facilities in their education compared to rural students. Students in rural areas less exposed to the outside world and also lack of knowledge about the currents issues that happen.

Education is proving to be effective instrument that can raise students' self-belief, forethought, self-esteem and self-efficacy. Students that lives in undeveloped village must try to attain the best education for them and do not make their living environment as one of the factors that be a barrier in their success. We also can see that students in rural areas are much less likely to earn a college degree than students of urban areas. The 15th official census in India was calculated in the year 2011. In a country like India, literacy is the main foundation for social and economic growth. When the British rule ended in India in the year 1947 the literacy rate was just 12%. Over the years, India has changed socially, economically, and globally. After the 2011 census, literacy rate India 2011 was found to be 74.04%. Compared to the adult literacy rate here the youth literacy rate is about 9% higher. Though this seems like a very great accomplishment, it is still a matter of concern that still so many people in India cannot even read and write. The numbers of children who do not get education especially in the rural areas are still high. Though the government has made a law that every child under

the age of 14 should get free education, the problem of illiteracy is still at large. So from these, we can clarify that, there is a gap of performance between students that live in rural and urban areas due to some factors.

FACTORS OF LOW PERFORMANCE AMONG STUDENTS IN RURAL AREAS

There are many factors that contribute to the differences of performance between students in rural and urban areas.

Family Factor

At the rural areas, family is one of the factors that determine their child performance. In this study, students in rural areas have low performance compared to students in urban areas because it is relate to their parents education. Majority of parents in rural areas are less educated than parents in urban areas. The family background is the most important and weighty factor in determining the academic performance of learners. Survey found that, rural students felt no pressure to attain good performance when their parents' expectations towards education were low. Parental encouragement has a positive influence towards their child performance and at rural areas most of parents did not care about their child academic performance. Some experts believe that parent expectations is the most influential factor affecting youth decisions to pursue education (Esterman & Hedlund, 1995; Smith, Beaulieu, & Seraphine, 1995).

Low Socio-economic Factor

The students' background relate to the low socio economic factor of their family also one of the factor that effect their performance in education. Most of the students that live in rural areas come from low income family. Their parents cannot provide them enough educational resources at home. Compared to students at urban areas, the majority of them come from high income families and their parents are afford to sent them to their tuition classes in order to get better performance. Urban students also can buy additional books for their references while for the rural students, they non-exposure to educational resources and it will affect their performance compared to those who have access to such resources. Students who have access to more resources are advantage compared to those from poor families because they can know more about the latest developments around them thus can assist them to improve their performance at schools.

Lack of Facilities and Resources

Education promotes human capital as an asset that has greater or lower rates of return depend on the quality of education that is provided. Some of the factors that contributing to the poor performance are lack or resources and poor facilities in most schools especially in rural areas. Some of schools in rural areas are dilapidated compared to those in urban areas. The problem regarding unequal distribution of resources between provinces, rural and urban areas are still intact. Several schools in rural areas do not have laboratories and this situation means that students learn science by rote learning. Facilities are important in order to make the teaching and learning process more effective. Students that live in rural areas will less expose to the using of technology because the facilities that were provided for them are not sufficient. This will make their learning process will be less effective and they will have less knowledge about current issues as well as how

to use technology. Students in urban areas have many advantages in their learning process and with the advent of technology it will make easier for their study. They will more understanding with their learning with the facilities provided.

Less Qualified Teachers

Teacher is the important role in order to create good performance students. Most of the teacher did not want to posting in rural area because they think it will bring difficulty to them. So, the majority of teachers that were sent to the rural areas are the new teachers that have less experience in teaching. In recent news Paper it has been remarked that there is a direct relationship between the quality of teaching personnel and the quality of education process. Most of them did not master the teaching technique yet because they are still new in teaching area. When we compared to students in urban areas they usually have a teachers that have good communications skills in English. Most of teachers compete for placement in urban schools. So, rural school will have inadequate teacher and it will make their learning progress disturbed and not running properly.

WAYS TO ADDRESS THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN STUDENTS

In order to overcome the differences performance between students in rural and urban areas, several ways should be taken.

The Role of Government

Government has to play a role in improving educational outcomes for rural students. Government should provide enough facilities to the schools that located in rural areas same as the urban schools. Besides that, government also must provide a financial support to the students that lives in rural areas where we know that most of them come from low income families and not affordable to gain a better education and services. Facilities that were provided must be fair and equal treatment should be given to rural schools same like urban schools. In addition, best educators also should be placed in rural schools because they can help students to improve their performance. Good teachers will produce good students. Most important is government should ensure that teachers are adequately qualified to teach the subject that allocated for them and they can do their work properly. Education department also should visit all schools to establish and verify their needs to ensure that resources are allocated in line with their needs and status.

Role of Parents

While the teachers play their role at school, parents should play their roles at home. Although parents in rural areas have no education, they can help their children performance in terms of giving them moral supports and motivation to learn. Even they cannot help in terms of provide resources to learn, they can give a support to their child to study hard to change the fate of their family. Parents should realize how important of education to their child and their future. Parents can always ask their child about their learning progress and accompanied them during doing their work. They also must always care about their child performance and monitor their progress.

The Role of Teachers

The teacher is an important force in school learning. Teachers also one of the sources that can help in overcomes the problem of low performance among rural students. Teachers can help in encouraging the students to study hard and help them to complete most of their work at school during study time, where students can ask teachers if they do not understand about the lesson. If they are doing work at home, nobody can help them since their parents might not be able to assist because most of parents in rural areas have less education. Teachers should encourage their students to participate in many activities because it will give them the opportunity to build their self-confident and positive self-esteem. Besides that, teacher also can create a caring and supportive environment where students will feel more comfortable during their learning. Good relationship between students and teacher also good in order to improve students' performance where when teachers are close with the students, students will feel easy and not shy to ask anything that they do not understand.

The Role as a Student

The students itself should realize the importance of education in their future lives. If they want a better life in the future they must study hard to get a good performance. Usually students at rural area does not care about their education and most of them dropout from schooling. This is because they do not have motivation in their study and their parents also did not care about their performance. So in order to overcome the gap performance between students in rural and urban areas, rural students should set their mind that education is important to change their lives. When they have a mindset that education is important, they will study hard in order to get a good achievement.

CONCLUSION

“The aim of education is not the acquisition of information, although important, or acquisition of technical skills, though essential in modern society, but the development of that bent of mind, that attitude of reason, that spirit of democracy which will make us responsible citizens.” - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

As Gandhiji said, if village is destroyed, India too will be destroyed. The restoration of the village is possible only when it is no more exploited. Whatever the wealth one has the real wealth that never gets lost and never be carried from us by any is 'Education'. Such an effective and qualitative education should be provided to all without any difference. Mostly in the classrooms, the teachers are the active speakers and learners passive listeners. This scenario must be changed. Students should be encouraged to take part in communicative based activities. Evaluation should be based on assuring the effectiveness of English language teaching and learning. Students are mostly involved in the writing process in the name of written exam. Written exam is there to test their subject knowledge not mastery of writing skills and the learners are not involved in other skills namely listening, speaking and reading and other communicative based activities. Awareness about the importance of English and developing the communicative competence must be stimulated in the minds of the school students. The ultimate

objective of English teachers must be developing the communicative competence of the students in English. Curriculum revision is the need of the hour. The syllabus in English must be challenging and updated, and cater to the academic and professional needs and requirements of the student community.

Rural and urban schools are characterized by its unique strength and weaknesses. “Rural and urban schools are much the same when it comes to resources and learning environments”. Yet there are many variables that affect students' achievement and those variables are directly related to whether a school is considered a rural or an urban school. Some factors that contribute to the gap performances between students in these two areas were determined and also recommendations in order to overcome this problem were suggested. Although some recommendations have been highlighted, solutions might not be easy for them. The suggestions for improving the performance among rural students is that they must understand their environment properly, and maintain their inner resources like self-efficacy and self-esteem. From this study we can conclude that, there have differences between students performance in rural and urban schools. Students that lives in urban area will get high performance excel opportunities provided by their location. Urban students have greater access to many resources and therefore have opportunities that are not easily accessible to rural students. Besides that urban parents were more professional and they realize the advantage of education. Parents of rural students were less likely to expect their children to advance their education. From the comparison of this study we can know what the differences between rural and urban schools are.

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SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH LITERATURE

BHARATI N. ADKOLI

Abstract

The paper makes an attempt to provide a comprehensive glimpse into the role of literature in bringing about social transformation. Based on the study and analysis of the secondary data collected through various sources as Books, Reviews of Newspaper Articles, Journals, Magazines, Internet, the paper aims at revisiting, studying and examining the select literary texts from British Literature, American Literature and Indian English literature of different periods of time. The Study reflects upon the concern and sense of social responsibility exhibited by the writers in depicting the respective contemporary society afflicted with many problems and social evils that have hampered progress and disturbed harmony in the society. The paper further explains how through Literature the writers have identified and reacted from time to time to the deep rooted social evils highlighting the need for transformation. The paper concludes with an appreciation reflecting upon the significance of yeoman service rendered by Literature of all times across the world not only in addressing the social problems prevailing in the society, but also in seeking the redressal of the grievances to make it a flawless society where even the last layman would enjoy a livable life of his or her choice of dignity, without harming others without being harmed by others

Key Words: Comprehensive, reflects, exhibited, yeoman service, harmony, hampered, grievances

OBJECTIVES:

1. To highlight the significant relationship between literature and society.
2. To discuss the role of literature in bringing about social reformation with illustrations from the selected literary texts from different genres and of different period of time.
3. To throw light on the literary representation of the social issues and problems as depicted in the selected literary texts from British literature, Indian English literature relevant in the context.
4. To conclude with reflections upon the effective influence of literature in the representation of any specific society that seeks liberation from oppressive evils.

Methodology:

The paper explores with illustrations the significant role of literature in the social transformation. The study is based on the analysis of the secondary data collected through various sources as books, journals, magazines, Internet, government websites...etc.

Introduction:

Etymologically, Literature is derived from its Latin root *litteratura / litteratura* derived itself from *littera* meaning letter and handwriting. No literature can be written in the void. Literature is life seen through the medium of imagination and different perspectives. Literature holds a mirror to the realities of life. Its a record of the thoughts, ideas, feelings, emotions, ethos as experienced and expressed by the writers of different periods of time, from time immemorial. Indeed, Literature of every period of time portrays a specific contemporary society either partially or in toto. Life and Literature go hand in hand. Just as Literature gets inspiration from life/ society, human beings do get influenced by literature. According to Louis Gabriel Ambroise, "Literature is an expression of society just like the word is the expression of a human being," As is society, so will be literature. Vissarion Belinsky believes that society finds its actual life in literature. All great writers with a sense of responsibility not only present beautiful and admirable sides of a specific society of particular period of time but also portray the unpleasant darker sides with an implication seeking a healthy, desirable reformation suitable and relevant to the society in the context.

Literature has aesthetic value. It entertains, it delights. The 21st (twenty first) century digitalized world has also seen literature in all its forms, genres with many versions as a powerful source for recreation and relaxation. It is well known that Literature teaches as it delights. It has educative value. It makes a wonderful source of information. Ever since the dawn of the history of mankind, time and again literature has been proved to be one of the effective influences in bringing about a healthy change in the society of a specific period of time. Emmanuel Macron says "I thoroughly believe that reading literature can help a society to better understand itself." It is true that what could not be done by the law makers, law courts, and rulers, power, force, violence and bloodshed has been achieved by literature restoring normalcy and helping peace and harmony prevail. Hence the role of literature is justified in the saying-"Pen is mightier than Sword".

Social Concern as Expressed in the Select Literary Texts in British Literature:

No society of any period of time in the history of mankind might be a flawless society. Every generation in every society from time immemorial may have struggled to cope with and to find out solutions to many types of unique problems that stunted the growth and development of the respective specific society, the problems that came in the way of peace and progress. In this regard, the role of literature not only in portraying the society of a specific period of time afflicted with problems, but also in creating awareness to fight for the needful transformation seeking solutions to the problems is

exemplary and commendable. It is well known how literatures of different periods of time through various forms and genres have been rendering a great service by sensitizing the society concerned to the existing problems, there by motivating the society to rise to the occasion to bring about a desirable change. Many writers have addressed specific social problems and evil problems as poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, corruption, child labour, discrimination based on caste, colour, creed, sex...etc.

The tradition of using literature as weaponry to present the problems in the society for creating a flawless society has been practiced by the writers of every generation since ages. William Blake, an English poet who lived in England at the beginning of the Romantic Era was known for his mysticism. Blake's well known work, entitled *Songs of Innocence and Experience*, which is a collection of poems, is a protest against the practice of child labour that was prevalent in England in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. In this work, Blake criticizes the callousness, insensibility and mercilessness of the grownup people for the inhuman treatment meted out to children. He blames everyone in authority for the corruption of innocence and for profiting through the degradation of a child's life. Blake's *Songs* express the poet's zeal for social reform. Writers like William Godwin and Henry Fielding raised their voice through their writings against such evil practices as corruption, child labour. William Godwin portrays the society where uncontrollable and unsurmountable corruption has reached its height. In the wake of Industrialization, many writers reacted to the social and political situations prevailing in England. Of these, the contributions made by William Wordsworth as a poet are important. As a poet, he was a Romantic poet, and as a Romantic poet, he was a poet of Nature. He strongly believed in the healing influence of Nature on man. He regrets the materialistic attitude of the people of his times in the Sonnet *the World is Too much With Us*. It has been observed by the poet that engrossed so much in enjoying economic prosperity, people had sold their hearts away to 'a sordid boon'. They were interested only in 'getting and spending'. Wordsworth criticizes the indifferent attitude of the people of his times towards nature and resents "From this, from everything, we are out of tune!" Wordsworth's poetry reflects upon the significance of Nature in the lives of human beings. That's why he is relevant to our times for we are aware now how important Nature is for the survival of human beings. Ironically, the context and the period of time were completely different when Wordsworth criticized the attitude of the nineteenth century England, it still holds well in the twenty first century by default. Wordsworth not only attributes human qualities to Nature, but also sees the presence of divine elements in all the objects of Nature. In many of his poems Wordsworth depicts Nature as a teacher, upholding the principle of peaceful co-existence – the need to live in peace and harmony with our fellow living beings for the progress and development of a healthy society. Wordsworth was greatly influenced by Rousseau's famous idea- 'Man is born free, but everywhere in chains'. He was so much worried about the sad fate of humanity. Before French Revolution, he had hoped that things would change for better. In his youthful enthusiasm he had written–

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive
But to be young was very heaven."

But after the revolution, Wordsworth was disillusioned, nothing of that sort of miracle to bring about a change in the attitude of the people towards their fellow living beings happened. In his poem entitled *Lines Written in Early Spring*, the poet raises many questions and is not able to understand why human beings are so intolerant, inhuman, selfish, fight among themselves when

"Every flower enjoys the air it breaths"

"...But What Man has made of man!"

In the Nineteenth century, many of the Victorian novelists used literature as a vehicle of social criticism. They represented contemporary social and political issues with a focus on the portrayal of class, gender, labour relations, the growing antagonism between the rich and the poor in England. Some of them exposed the evils of Industrialization as environmental pollution, inhuman working conditions of the labourers, their low wages and brutal attitudes of the capitalists towards them. They delineated the miserable conditions of the tenants under the oppressive landlords. Of these writers Charles Dickens has been regarded as one of the great novelists of the Victorian Era. Besides being a moral teacher, Dickens was also known as a social reformer. Charles Dickens' major concern was the social problems of his times. A few of his novels throw light on the deep rooted evils in the Victorian society. *Oliver Twist* presents the imagery of poverty and crime. *Bleak House* is a fierce exposure of Victorian society and its institutions, he exposes the corrupt, inefficient English Legal system and comments on the suffering of the poor. In *Hard Times* Dickens criticizes the effect of utilitarianism on the lives of the working class in cities. His *Little Dorrit* satirically brings out the shortcomings of the Government and society of that period. Many of the incidents in his novels are based on facts. All attacks Dickens made on Victorian institutions or abuses- workhouses, private schools, debtors' prisons, mechanized industry, London slums, etc. had the solid backing of first-hand knowledge. Literature, hence, written during every period of time across the world depicts and discusses many problems prevalent then, educating people, asking for a better change.

Many writers of our times have dealt with the theme of Anti war and that's how they showed their concern about the welfare of mankind. They depict the horrors and the evil effects of war on mankind. They have voiced their protest against the destructive war weaponry and plead for peace and harmony. James Falconer Kirkup's poem urges, *No More Hiroshimas*, Lehman, persuades the society in his poem *The Excellent Machine*, "Why not scrap it?" ...Literature thus makes the society see its own status, condition, educates us to support a sustainable development for the peace and happiness of all.

Social Reformation as presented in Indian English Literature.

Literature mirrors and reflects a specific society. Literatures of any nation in any language will have their specific social frameworks to express, to propagate and to reform the existing social conditions. Ever since the dawn of the history of mankind significant social changes have taken place because of the influence of Literature. The writers who contributed to Indian English Literature have brought about

tremendous social changes through fictional narratives in different forms of literature. Indian English literature is a rich and resourceful storehouse of abundant social themes.

One of the earliest works of literature Panchatantra (believed to have been written in 300B.C.) written by Pandith Vishnu Sharma is a collection of stories. It is said that ,today, there are more than 200 (two hundred) translations of Panchantra in about 60 (sixty) languages of the world. It is a collection of moral tales and animal fables which are narrated in a simple language and an attractive style with the purpose of educating the Princes about the basic principles of wise conduct regarding how to live with peace and harmony. The Panchatantra, has been the all-time favourite of people of all age groups, especially of children. It makes an impressive moral influence on children who not only enjoy the portrayal of animals speaking right and wrong, but also accept and practice the same to help themselves to become better individuals. The digitalized, technologically advanced world of the 21st century has an access and exposure to the various versions of ThePanchantra, and hence the significance of The Panchantra as a source of enlightenment through entertainment.

Similarly, the great classics of India-The Ramayana and The Mahabharata, are house hold names written in any language, stand relevant till date never ever have lost significance. Every society every generation of every period of time, modern or traditional, in spite of all such deviating, distractive forces, read study and regards these classics as an eternal source of information, inspiration, and positivity for life. The portrayal of the conflict between Rama and Ravana symbolizing the good and the bad and the way how the good and the virtuous suffer temporarily but will be rewarded in the end with the wicked receiving punishment is a very soothing and sustaining message that changes one's perspective about the ordeals of life and determines a healthy transformation in society. The character portrayal of Sita, the heroine of The Ramayana, is the ideal woman personified for both men and women in the Hindu society. The ideal of womanhood represented by Sita is one of chastity, purity, gentle tenderness and a singular faithfulness which cannot be destroyed or disturbed under any circumstance and she is cited as an example of perseverance, hardships, and struggle in the age when and where for petty reasons family life gets disturbed. Thus, these epics teach us the real meaning of love, and the role of relationships in our life, they instill in us the values important for us all to lead a good life to be good human beings.

Writers like Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, and others used different genres and forms of literature to document social change.

In the 12th century, when Basavanna, a great social reformer tried to educate and create awareness among the people who were subjected to discrimination of various types based on caste, colour , creed , sex through The 'Vachanas'. He composed the 'Vachanas 'in a simple language so that even a layman should be able to understand. He fought for the cause of the poverty stricken, ignorant, backward class. His Vachanas convey the message that nobody is an untouchable, superior or inferior by birth. The influence of The Vachanas, indeed was so strong that they played a significant role in shedding the shackles of castes, ignorance, certain

misconceptions regarding 'a true devotee', 'true worship 'and' salvation'. Basavanna was hurt to see the society infested with social, religious and superstitious practices which led to the misery and suffering of the poor. He dreamt of class less casteless flawless society

Dr. M.K. Naik opines that novel is the best form to give voice to different social problems. To K.R. Shirwadkar, 'The primary aim of Indian English Novelist has been the portrayal of society'. Indian English novelists motivate and urge protest against the evil ridden social set up by exposing the negative aspects of contemporary society. Their motto is to educate the people to raise their voice against the caste system prevalent in the Indian society at that point of time. Of the earliest of the Indian English novels that portray the rising awareness about the social problems in India, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Raj Mohan's Wife (1864) describes the social condition in India with specific reference to the dominating landlords exploiting the poor and the inhuman practice of Sati. . The three Indian English novelists, Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao who have been regarded as the 'three founding fathers ' portray the different dimensions of social problems of India through their fictional narratives. R.K. Narayan's novels depict the society afflicted with the poverty stricken starving humans. The English Teacher (1946) deals with the theme of the failure of education system; The Financial Expert (1952) is about the economic exploitation. In The Waiting for the Mahatma (1955) R.K. Narayan brings out the inhuman treatment meted out to the scavengers and in The Guide (1958) , The Man Eater of Malgudi and The Vender of Sweets, one finds the criticism against the practice of caste system, Devadasi system and dowry system respectively. Raja Rao's Kanthapura (1938) mirrors the problems of untouchability, Mulk Raj Anan's novel The Untouchable is a critique of the caste system. In the novels of Bhabani Bhattacharya and Manohar Malgonkar one can see the voice of protest against poverty, hunger, corruption, greed, conservatism and spiritual decline. Majority of the novelists of this time focused on the problems of the exploited working class. Kushwant Singh regrets the sexual exploitation of minor girls in his novels. Salman Rushdie's Booker Prize winning novel Midnight's Children (1981) depicts how women are treated as the 'other' in the society that they have been taken for granted, are treated as a utility object. Vikram Seth's Suitable Boy is a comment on the evils of the deep rooted Zamindari system in India. Of the Women Novelists in Indian English Literature, Kamala Markandeya deals with the theme of the helplessness of the poor in the face of economic crisis in her novel Possession (1963), Her The Nectar in Sieve(1954) is a protest against poverty, illiteracy and dowry system , and A Handful of Rice(1966) is a depiction of Some such social problems like unemployment, poverty and hunger. Many Women novelists have portrayed the problems of women with lot of concern urging the contemporary society to treat women with respect and dignity. Nayan tara Sahgal, Anita Desai depicts the suffering of women because of the denial of freedom. Their female protagonists represent modern women's protest against such customs and traditions that lead to the exploitation of women seeking liberation and identity. Shashi Deshpande's novels also show how women struggle to break the barriers of conventions. Arundati Roy's Gods of Small Things,(1997) a Booker Prize Winning novel illustrates how Dalits are treated in Kerala. And Kiran Desai's

The Inheritance of Loss (2006), the Man Booker prize winner novel throws light on the problems of women like the dowry system, corruption, exploitation of women, and the problems of immigrants. Irrespective of the period of time they belong to, the writers of every generation have expressed their concern about the prejudices against women in their writings. Why, has not Sanchi Honnamma questioned the ill treatment women have been subjected to, since ages? Highlighting the pivotal role played by women at all stages of our life, she urges the society to treat women with respect and kindness.

Conclusion:

It has been a widely acknowledged that literature is a reflection of society. Literature, indeed, portrays better and bitter side of a specific society at all its levels. To sum up, the writers of literature present effectively the contemporary problems and issues in an acceptable way, with the aim of

making the respective society realize its mistakes, loopholes, follies, where all human beings live in peace and harmony.

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FEMINISM - 'A HISTORY OF LITERARY TRANSFORMATION'

SOUJANYA DIWAN

Like any other transformations in this world, feminism has also been a great struggling movement. Till date, society associates women with cultural exploitation, her body and beauty standards are measured to keep the face in the industry. It's been so long that a female is craving for her actual self, yet there is no sign of improvement in her regular societal norms and conditions. For her every walk of life she is demanded an explanatory note. Her jobs are restricted to few professions. Ever since she is a mother it becomes her duty and not a choice. Her mental status is always a funny topic to discuss. Her biological changes are made fun off and what not.

Ironically, feminism is miss-communicated by these celebrities as arrogance which is not at all true. Feminism is a humanistic concern and it's all about her liberation to raise voice against violation. The aim is not to substitute Women from Men but to give right place to her as woman as a sex and as body in society.

The history of feminism consists of three waves. The wave appeared in the 19th Century. The Second wave appeared in the 1960s and 1970s and the third wave started from the 1990s to the present.

Women empowerment is the most discussed topic. At earlier time of Stone Age period, they had equal status and power with that of men. But they started facing some difficulties during post Vedic and epic ages. Women's empowerment as a concept was introduced at the UN's Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi in 1985, which defined it as a redistribution of social and economic powers and control of resources in favor of women. Hence it became a movement involving respect, honor and recognition.

The history of feminist literary criticism is extensive, from classic works of 19th Century Women authors such as George Eliot and Margaret Fuller. It was representing Women's condition within literature; in particular the depiction of fictional female characters.

Women's education in the developing world are often denied opportunities for education. According to World Education, education for girls is the single most effective way to improve the lives of individual families. Hence education is the key factor for women empowerment, prosperity, development and welfare.

In the field of ART: The practice of humiliating Women through lyrics has always passed on from classical to film music. We have always complained about the absurd lyrics that many movie songs have. In cinemas, feminism is considered as toxic and damaging to the institution of marriage and family. And the vamp is projected as breaking up the families and involved in manipulating women's minds into hating their husbands and other men. Art has become an area of exploiting women's body. Her body is objectified and

the moves are sexually benefitted.

Women have proved to be technologically strong by overcoming stereotypes. As girls in mid ages were asked to learn cooking whereas, boys at home were given chance to study technology. Fathers had laptops to do accounts for work, as our mothers used paper and pen to maintain a household's expenditure record. At the same time, Women are encouraged to use household appliances because they helped women be more efficient at housework. Shivani Gupta of feminist approach to technology [FAT] explains how the various technologies in our world can be tools of liberation or oppression.

As a pioneering female designer, Coco Chanel revolutionized Women's wear in the early 20th century. Today, fashion continues to play a big role. Women wardrobe fashion has become a hub for gorgeous and contemporary fashion. Feminism is the radical fashion that women are people too.

It's always believed women's work to particular genre and associates with culture and to a specific household job which is also an unpaid task. Even today the necessity of woman to work is only if the husband's economic condition isn't on par, otherwise there is no requirement of woman working.

To conclude : feminism isn't about making women strong. Women are already strong. It's about changing the way the world perceives that strength.

Key words: liberation, feminism, strength and exploitation.

Citation: Women Education And Empowerment In India Essay.

Women's Empowerment: history and policy –round table India.

Women empowerment from past to the present-Research gate.

ALLEGORICAL TO REALISM: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH LITERATURE

KRISHNA P. V

Abstract

The role of literature throughout centuries have been to provide a reflection on human nature, enact the social change by defamiliarizing the reality, in order to make the reader have a critical perspective. Literature also tries to create a transgressive outlook through its portrayal, to question the negative connotations in its society.

One such text is O.V. Vijayan's "Saga of Dharmapuri", published in 1977, a wonderful vicious satire of the Emergency period of Indian history. The dark humorous portrayal of a rotten society, sunk into the realms of corruption and dehumanization, which ultimately results in its apocalyptic climax becomes the subject of focus here. This text becomes an example of literature which should have been put among the milestones, while making plans for a societal reformation after the 1970s. This literary text, even though an exaggeration, becomes a reminder of the past, which should not be repeated; a lesson for the future generation to uphold.

But forty years after, in 2019, when Nayantara Sahgal, publishes her book titled as "The Fate of Butterflies", the role of literature as that of one, pertaining towards positive social transformation comes under question tags. From being a dystopian apocalyptic fiction, the subjects in Vijayan's text have taken the characteristics of a realistic portrayal in Sahgal's; which suggest that social transformation through literature have taken a grey shade.

This paper tries to draw comparisons between these two texts, produced over a gap of forty years yet true reflections of their contexts; by analyzing the social changes which had led to the transformation of an allegorical fiction into a realistic one.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a tool of creative art produced from and for its contextual society. Most of the time it is given the metaphor of a mirror, which does the role of reflecting whatever comes in front of it. In this manner if we analyze literature, then it does not have any value of its own other than of being a secondary material for reflection or picturizing the reality of the society. But the idea and concept of literature is much beyond such reflection. It is a creative arena through which the processes of impartation, questioning, educating and criticizing of the context from which it had originated is carried on. Thus literature plays a key role in performing the role of a catalyst in the social transformation.

This social transformation is more often characterized or perceived through positive connotations, wherein we attach the role of literature to that of one which can bring out constructive changes in the society by criticizing the negativities in it. But still the 21st century writers and readers have seen these ideas to be mere clichés. This paper subverts or questions the idea of literature as being one that had the

potential to change or transform societies. This study has been conducted by analyzing and comparing two different texts produced on the same thematic contexts, to answer the question as to where the gap of social transformation through literature has taken place.

ALLEGORY AND REALISM

In literature, allegory and realism are narrative techniques adopted by writers to explain out their stories and its themes. In realistic portrayal, the writer chooses to portray the mundane everyday life of people as straightforwardly as possible instead of exaggerating or idealizing it. It is to emphasize the reality and the principles of the society, that is usually comparative and inherent for the people as well as the society. This type of narrative makes the readers face reality as it is, without any tinge of unbelievable ideas. In an allegorical narrative the surface meaning is not the intended one, but will have a layered deeper one. Through the use of symbols and metaphors, the underlying political, moral or spiritual message is intended to be conveyed to the reader. An Allegorical image is used in the novel to give the message an artistic blend or to give more importance to the message it carries.

SAGA OF DHARMAPURI: A POLITICAL ALLEGORY

O.V. Vijayan, in 1977 have beautifully interwoven in "The Saga of Dharmapuri", a political allegory and a dystopian fiction. Though unrealistic in its language and narration, this novel portrays the darker folds of the present and futuristic India, which Vijayan, through his dark humorous portrayal have brought out as a dystopian novel. At its most base level, the novel is an assertion of revolution and an analysis of the conflict between dictatorship and humanity. In his novel, he forms a peculiar mix of mythology and political sociology. The protagonists of the novel are an unrefined egotistic dictator who cringes in his own tyranny and a spiritualist who is consumed by the extent of his own goodness. The state of Dharmapuri exist as synonym for the deplorable state of Indian society during Emergency.

The novel thus becomes a scatological criticism of the degenerating nation and claims for the need for deliverance from the oppressive authoritarian tyranny. It attempts to unnerve the reader through its stark and highly pornographic portrayal which includes even necrophilia and lesbianism and obscene imageries of food and excreta. Vijayan, through the novel enunciates and argues a calamity of the society that is to be told through new ways of words and narratives. It is in this manner that the amalgamation of mythical and magical narratives along with the usage of dark imagery has taken form in this novel.

In the beginning of the novel, we have an account of the tyrannical rule of the Prajapati, who uses his faeces to enslave

his nobles and soldiers, and they in turn propagate violence on the subjects in the name of maintaining law and order. A complete opposite to the character of Prajapati is Siddhartha. He symbolizes the epitome of spirituality involving moralistic viewpoints, but who fails utterly at the end. Thus Vijayan questions the inefficacy of the institutions of the nation, the judiciary, the government, the media and even the citizens, in degrading to the furthest level of horrors. It is through erotic descriptions; the writer portrays the degeneration of the political bodies. Thus the text becomes a voice of the writer and the era in which it is produced, against dictatorship and fascist rule.

THE FATE OF BUTTERFLIES: A SOCIAL REALISTIC NOVEL

In 2019, “The Fate of Butterflies”, by Nayantara Sahgal creates a socio realistic portrayal of the socio-cultural and political sentiments of 21st century Indian nation. The name of the novel is derived from the unpleasant method of butterfly collection for biological examinations. In this process, small children in their schools are taught to trap butterflies, then squeeze and cripple them in the end to be pinned through their middle in order to frame them for further examination. This imagery of cruelty being done by humans towards butterflies are extended throughout the text wherein the violence is propagated by humans onto their own fellow brother ins. Power and hegemony is intertwined with caste, sex and ethnicity in order to discriminate the weaker ones and to label the different as deviants.

The reader through the realistic narratives of Sahgal's can easily make out that the entire plot of the novel has been set in the context of recent political and social upheavals in the modern India. The novel is carried on through two different characters: that of Prabhakar, a teacher and writer and Sergei, the businessman. It is through Prabhakar and Sergei that we get to know the other characters in the novel; Katrina, the social worker who have been gang-raped, Francois and Prahlad: the gay couple and Rafeeq who had to flee from the Cow Commission. Prabhakar is also the character, the writer who has written a dystopian novel which has become an agenda to be implemented for the Master Minds. And Sergei represents the powerful business class hegemony mongering and living under the shelter of war and arms-deal.

Sahgal through the realistic portrayal of the socio-political issues in the democratic nation have chosen to voice out the

discriminations practiced towards the women, gays and minority community. She through her novel has also raised questions about the dark ideologies of the Hindutava group and larger attitude of the world who benefits through war. This novel thus becomes a means of revolt against the injustices prevailing in the present society and provides a realistic reflection of its contexts.

ALLEGORY TO REALISM

O.V Vijayan and Nayantara Sahgal prove themselves to be the historians of their eras. Their texts thus become historical evidences wherein the socio-political contexts of their respective eras in which they were published were reflected. Both texts abhor the tyrannical aspects of the government which reduces its subjects to mere scapegoats to be sacrificed according to their willpower or to be played as puppets in their hands. These two texts although published along 40 years' gap, address the same issue of war, political corruption and discrimination against minorities.

Through this analysis I hereby question whether any social transformation has happened through literature in the past 40 years. The comparative study of the two text has made the concluding remark very evident wherein the repetitive themes, setting and contexts have ruled out the possibility of any social change been happen through literary texts of this society. In fact, Sahgal's character Prabhakar can be understood as an image of Vijayan himself. Both Vijayan and Prabhakar have created an allegorical dystopian novel about the violence of their societies which have in turn, turned out to be a realistic nightmare.

Thus, through the analysis of the two novels, I hereby conclude that the power of literature in social transformation completely depends in the hands of the readers. The passive readers of Vijayan's allegorical novel have knowingly or unknowingly become realistic characters of Sahgal's.

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ELT: CHALLENGES, CHANGES AND TECHNIQUES OF MODERN CLASSROOMS

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Abstract

English Language Teaching and learning over the past few decades, has been a challenging task both for the teachers and the students. English, as a language, has been evolving and fast developing. While teaching as a profession, to some extent, has remained stagnant with outdated traditional methods and techniques of classroom teaching. Language is progressing whereas the teaching methods are regressing. The needs of modern students and the classrooms require greater fundamental changes in the basic traditional methods of teaching English. The requisite changes in turn, expose the teacher to face certain unavoidable challenges in order to meet the needs of the modern students and the classrooms. Unfortunately, the academic institutions and the governing bodies are too slow to take a call and initiate changes wherever required.

This paper aims to subtly examine the challenges that the teacher and the students face, the necessary changes that have to be initiated and the opposite methods to be adopted in order to meet the needs of the modern students in teaching English language. This paper will also create awareness among the teaching fraternity and provide them with certain measures, techniques and pedagogies, through which they can modify their ways of teaching and be effective and efficient in teaching English language to the modern students and in the modern classrooms. English as a language has become the need of the hour. The modern students, exposed to the advanced technology, would like to learn the English language, more quickly and through simple methods. This paper highlights the importance of teaching English Language in the modern era in order to fulfill the ever growing demands of the modern students. The paper will also enlist a dozen or more effective ways through which students can effortlessly learn and master English language with their own pace and alacrity

Keywords: Challenges of ELT, fundamental changes, Techniques of teaching English

Introduction

English Language Teaching in the modern era is turning out to be the biggest challenge and the direst need as there is a greater demand for learning the language and using it in variety of ways including for oral and written communication, research, public speaking, internet, technology, call centers, social media and many other places. But teaching the language effectively according to the requirements of the modern students and classrooms is not taking place due to certain precincts of the classrooms and the ineptness of certain methods. Most of the teaching (if not all the teaching) particularly in India, takes place in the classrooms and its limitations are often acknowledged too. The resources in the classrooms are inadequate, restricting to

a small range of discourse and literary practices. But today, the technology, internet, media and the use of English Language in virtual social networks, offers an array of opportunities for teaching English Language effectively than that are available in the classrooms. The fundamental nuances of teaching must be changed and innovative methods of teaching should be adopted using the modern technology and resources in order to meet the growing needs of modern classrooms and the modern students. This process of addressing the demands of the modern classroom teaching, particularly, English Language Teaching, has certain challenges which need to be comprehended before the solutions are arrived at.

The challenges of English Language Teaching

There are a few challenges that come as obstacles in English Language Teaching and Learning both for the students and for the teachers as well. Some of them could be enlisted as:

1. Unwilling to change methods and materials

The English Language Teaching teachers will have to do a lot more now than the past. The resistance to change methods and material has become one of the biggest challenges in ELT. Most of the educational institutions do insist on teachers to modify their traditional methods and techniques of teaching and implement the blended or use the modern techniques or technology to reach out to the students better. The modern teachers will have to be very proficient in variety of information processing activities and must know how to teach effectively the kind of global communication of the 21st century required of an international language. This new technology challenges the pedagogical certainties and professional identity. The teachers become dejected and discouraged if the technical skills required have a high degree of complications.

Though some may still argue that the printed textbooks are still the default material in some institutions but due to the arrival of digital material, and a change in the concept of communication, print media is waning. The modern era wants the change. The concept of change has a mixture of responses, some accepting it willingly knowing its benefits for the present while others resisting it with fear, defiance and panic unable to accept it. But ELT teachers should be open to change if they want to be effective.

2. Lack of Students' participation and Classroom Management issues

Another biggest challenge in ELT is the lack of participation from the part of students. Its not enough to be present in the classroom but one has to individually participate in everything that happens in the classroom for better learning and teaching. Most of the students due to fear and lack of motivation do not participate in the learning and teaching

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activity that takes place in the classroom. Of late, managing classroom has become a herculean task, as the students are growing restless with every passing minute in the classroom. This restlessness, leads to lack of participation and the lack of participation results in zero learning and nil teaching. This is another challenge that needs to be addressed with prudence and with improvised methodology. The ELT teachers will have to walk the extra mile to involve students in learning and must devise innovative methods to make the classes much more interesting.

3. Inadequate resources and limited access

Lack of resources within the classrooms and among the students inhibits integration of technology needed for learning language and teaching the language. Some of the classrooms lack even the basic requirements of a classroom and students of such classrooms will never have access to the technology which will revolutionize the teaching learning process. Adequate resources and access to the technology must be provided to the modern classrooms and to the students for better teaching and learning experience.

4. Lack of qualified teachers and learning environment

The ELT in the modern times suffers a great setback due to incompetent teachers and the dilapidated environment they create around in the modern classrooms. The teachers are not competent enough to teach the international language in an appealing manner with global standards. The learning environment in the classroom is just limited to the particular hour of learning and teaching under supervision and does not get carried forward as there are no people around them conversing in the English Language. As a result the learning environment gets hampered. The unqualified teachers are not able to create a favorable environment of learning the language.

5. Overcrowded classes and the influence of mother tongue

The ELT teachers face lots of problems with regard to the strength of modern classrooms. Around sixty or seventy is considered a normal size or strength of a classroom. The large number of students in the classrooms is certainly greatest challenge to ELT teachers. The teaching and learning activity never seems a possibility in such an overcrowded classroom. In addition to the overcrowded classroom, the influence of mother tongue is yet another challenge that needs to be addressed. The teachers are forced to use native tongue for making the students understand certain concepts better as the students find certain vocabulary and grammar of the language quite bizarre. This usage of native tongue neither helps students to master the international language nor helps them to have a better grip of their native tongue itself.

6. Dependency on teachers and dominance of strong students

Often ELT teachers create situations where students depend too much on teachers for further learning and interaction. Though some teachers may take pride in making their pupils depend on them but the dependency kills the curiosity and interest of students who should be taught to study and learn by themselves. The classrooms are often dominated by a few strong and studious students who learn things quickly and make learning difficult for the weaker ones. The weaker ones,

unwilling to expose their ignorance and slow pace of learning, never catch up with the stronger ones and eventually lose concentration in learning and drop out of the classrooms.

Basic Changes Essential to ELT and Education

The ELT not only faces sturdy challenges but also requires certain modification to be done to its fundamentals in the modern era. Some of the old comprehensive concepts have to be changed and certain fresh changes have to be welcomed in ELT and in education system for better impact and durability. Some of the major changes that are likely to make a difference in the ELT are:

a) Learner Centered Instructions

In the modern era, the ELT has to do away with the traditionalistic approach of teacher centered instruction and must focus on students centered instruction. When the focus is shifted from the teacher to the student, the learner or the student becomes the spotlight of the teaching and learning activity. That is, the learners are encouraged to partake in a number of tasks including speaking, writing, listening, reading and collaboration with other students. Instead of sitting in the classroom and copying the notes dictated by the teacher or passively listening to the teacher, the student centered instruction encourages the learners to actively get involved in the learning process. The student centered instruction puts students' interests and requirements first as priority, acknowledging students' requirements as central to the learning experience.

b) Collaborative/Group Learning and Teaching

Collaborative learning or joint learning is yet another change that has to be made in the ELT in the modern classrooms. The collaborative learning is an approach to teaching and learning which involves a group of students working together to learn a concept, solve a problem, complete an assignment or generate new ideas. Collaborative learning enhances the development of oral communication skills of students, critical and analytical thinking and improves problem solving skills. It plays a vital role in ELT, as collaborative learning will build confidence among students to master a language in a group and motivate them to increase their standards of learning an international language.

c) Contextual Learning and Teaching

Contextual learning and teaching is another change that has to be made in the ELT in order to reach out to the students effectively. It is based on constructivist theory of teaching and learning. The learning takes place when ELT teachers are able to present information in such a way that the students are able to learn by themselves, using their own experiences. Contextual teaching and learning makes learning a meaningful experience to the students by connecting them to the context they are in. Contextual in plain words means depending on the surroundings or the backgrounds. The ELT teachers will have make their teaching a contextual teaching so that the students are able to learn the language, connecting the vocabulary and the grammar to the context they are presently in.

d) Teaching should be a Passion more than a Profession

Every ELT teacher should take up teaching as a passion rather than a profession. The ELT teachers should keep their minds

open and must accept the innovative methods in teaching and learning pedagogy to make the ELT a very effective process. Its not enough to consider ELT just as profession but one must make it a passion so that he or she will be able to teach the international language to the students in an effective manner.

Techniques or Methods of Improving ELT

There are a number of methods, approaches and techniques discussed and debated in different platforms of improving ELT. Some of them have really proved useful while other have suffered great setbacks. I would like to enlist a few techniques or methods which I personally feel will help every ELT teacher to make the teaching and learning process a very interesting activity both for students and the teachers. Some of the techniques are:

a. Integrated Learning and Teaching

A combination of both traditional and modern methods will be very handy to all ELT teachers, trainers and facilitators. Though the traditional methods seem outdated but their essence is still relevant and practical in ELT. The modern technology cannot replace or substitute everything. A combination of both will work wonders in ELT especially in the modern classrooms. Traditional methods like face-to-face teaching blended with digital media or online classes will enhance the abilities of students to catch up with concepts quickly and effectively as they are able to experience both the methods in a single classroom. The digital media will connect the students with the rest of the world of learning while the traditional methods will drill and lay a strong foundation to their learning abilities. Therefore, the ELT teacher must integrate both the traditional and modern methods to teach English in the modern classrooms.

b. Web Based Teaching and Learning

Web based teaching is building connections with one group of students with another group of students elsewhere. It opens a platform in which students can participate from wherever they are and at any time they are free. Web based teaching provides consistency as the teachers will be able to follow and teach the same material available to all the students form online. It also saves a great deal of time and money as it is found that the students retain better memory while taught using web rather than the usual classrooms. The ELT teachers have an ocean of websites to refer and teach as the resources are made available in various websites. Thus for example, one can consult a number of websites simultaneously to get the better meaning of a word, expression, idiom or even a phrase, without moving around, just using the website. Web based teaching enables the teachers to be more competent in their expertise.

Web based learning is similar to that of web based teaching where students get exposed to whole world of resources, different networks and different group of students. There are number of websites which make learning a cake walk for the students across the world. The students can improve their English Language skills with advanced material and resources from the web.

c. Gamification or Music

Teaching through games is one of the effective teaching methods that has worked wonders and has had magical effect

in teaching and learning process in elementary and pre-schools. By using games, students learn any concepts however tough it may be. Teaching through games or gamification is a teaching and learning technique that can be used on any group of learners at any age. Gamification, not only helps students learn but also helps them get motivated, oriented and more focused. Music is another element that the ELT teachers must include in teaching. Music can create interest and make students inquisitor of knowledge. The ELT teacher must device games and choose music which are suitable to the group of students he or she is teaching, keeping in mind their background, requirement and the content. There are so many games available in the internet for ELT teacher to choose and there is so much music to choose to suit their modern classrooms.

d. Smart Phones and Social Media in ELT

Using smart phones and social media in ELT is a surprising and shocking method and sometimes unacceptable idea. Whether we love them or hate them, smart phones and social media are part and parcel of modern life of every individual and students are no less an exception in that area. Most ELT teachers even today consider them as great distracters and even voice together to ban the usage of smart phones in the campus. But the worth of smart phones is countless and priceless. They provide students with very useful tools like dictionary, translator and grammar reference apps. Much more than computers, students need to understand that their smart phones are not meant for playing or trolling but to be used as learning tools. Teachers can become much more creative with the smart phones and can use this technology as one of the effective techniques to teach the language. The benefits are numerous. The varieties of apps in app store, accessible through smart phones are so good that they help students to master a language in no time. They are so user friendly that students can make use of them for self-learning without any teacher's support and assistance.

e. Specific Need and not General feed

This is a technique or a method that focuses on teaching students what language they actually need to learn. In other words, the actual words the students have to learn in order to perform their tasks and projects. This method focuses on teaching students the core language that they need to know given their needs. Professional students need specific vocabulary pertaining to their field, business students need vocabulary different from that of professionals and medical students need vocabulary different from that of professionals and business students. Therefore, this technique emphasizes on teaching what is specifically required given their needs and not trying to feed students generally.

Conclusion

The challenges in ELT in the 21st century are never ending. But it's the creativity of the ELT teachers that beats every challenge and makes ELT a very fascinating and enthralling activity. Every ELT teacher must welcome new trends in teaching and must be open to change and modify the materials, resources and methods of teaching. Teaching is not a static process but it's an ever changing process which keeps fluctuating all the time. The ELT teachers should not be rooted in their local communities, practices, customs and traditions. They should think globally, act globally and must adopt

globally upgraded methods in their teaching so that the international language that they are teaching is taught with global standards in the modern classrooms. There are numerous innovative techniques and methods of teaching. This paper has enlisted only a few of them, considering their effectiveness in the modern classrooms for better comprehension and learning of English as an international language. Every ELT teacher has innovation and novelty within himself or herself by default but he or she has to utilize it for the benefit of the students in the modern classrooms. It's better to change our methods and techniques of teaching English language rather than expecting students to change their demeanor to suit our methodology.

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FACTORS THAT FORBIDS RURAL STUDENTS FROM USING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

MERCY MARIA

ABSTRACT

Language is verily a very important element of communication. Language and communication is the unifying factor that bridge humans. In the present scenario, English language is used widely and it has already become the common language in many academic institutions and organizations. In this condition English becomes the only approachable language everywhere. Urban and civic students and the people live there find it simple in using the English language but when rural or rustic students want to learn English, it becomes onerous for them. There are many limitations in using the English language as a communicating and writing tool for rural students. This paper focuses on the complications in learning English language such as the environs, accessibility and the arduousness in learning the English language and the solutions to override this problem.

Key words: language, communication, English, challenge, rural students.

Language is an instrument that is used to communicate and used for the transfer of ideas and information and to express one's own emotions and feelings. Our native language that we use knits us with a cultural bond and builds a social identity within an individual. So the salient feature of a language is to forge humans socially and emotionally. The regional language that we use extends the basic necessities used for the survival of a person, so the importance of other language is weighed less comparatively. Especially the English language which is in high use now is popularly being used by the urban and metropolitan people in contrast with the rustic people. The phenomenal factor for high use of English language by the city people is the accessibility and awareness that English language is the demandable language and because of this, the children in urban areas are verbally taught only in English and the other languages is opted as a second language. But the children in rural locale are educated only in their regional language and English is taken as only a second language and it is taught in terms of learning a subject and not in the concept of gaining knowledge and using it as an language. The lack of knowledge in English language is only acknowledged by the rural students only when they go out for their higher studies, where the medium of instruction is English. The first causal factor why the agrestic students find English language as challenging because they are not aware that the English language is in use and insistence and the environment they dwell in do not provide a possible opportunity to communicate the English language, because they do not know beyond their vernacular language, it satisfies and comforts them. Rural children get exposed to the English language only through their schools and there also sometimes unfortunately the teacher, teaching there are not articulated and eloquent in the language they are teaching. Students in rustic places depend highly on teachers for their academic

needs and for learning English language in terms of subject matter the students would entirely rely on their teachers. The fundamental of learning a language is Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing [LSRW]. But in reality, particularly in the English language the child is taught to write first, then to read, then to speak and the chief and significant aspect of listening goes unidentified. This is the precise flaw of learning the English language. Despite of all these factors there are other aspects where the agrestic students find the English language as exigent. They are various domains that play a predominant role in restricting the use the English language in the rural students.

Difficulties of rural students in learning the English language:

1. Grammar:

The initial problem in learning the English language is the grammar that is very complex and that cannot be understood easily. The prime factor that is taught in the English language is the grammar portion, which is actually complicated and leaves a tough mindset to students that the English language is intricate. While speaking in a speedy pace we need correct apt word and phrase and sometimes it is even difficult for urban students, and for the countryside students it is even very difficult. If grammar of our mother tongue or active language is learnt it is easy to learn, but when grammar is learnt or when students start to learn grammar of the second language for subject matters it is difficult for students to learn and use it.

2. Pronunciation:

Next is the pronunciation of the words in the English language that makes it difficult while using the language. English is not a phonetic language so the various phonetic sounds that are used in the English language makes the learners assume the pronunciation is different. Phonetic sounds in vocalizing a word play a peculiar part and for rustic students it is a trouble in learning the sounds and using the English language and also people use different slang while pronouncing the English word; this is because since English is a borrowed language and makes it difficult while using a new word. This actual fact forbids rural students from speaking or learning the English language.

3. Vocabulary:

The next problem that occurs in the English language is the use of vocabulary. The usage of various words makes it difficult in learning and using the language and especially in English language we have ample amount of words used with the same meaning for a single word. These are the basic problems in learning and using the English language. For example the word happy have many synonymous words such as merry, cherry, blithe and so on. Use of vocabulary also depends on the context of the word used.

4. Language transfer:

When countryside students learn English, they will have the interference of their own mother tongue and they will use the pronunciation of their first language which again forms error in learning the English language. When a person tries to learn the second language, obviously influence of mother tongue would be present, this is where while learning a language, the actual learnt language interferes and while learning the English language, language transfer would be present.

5. Cultural difference:

People differ in their cultures and it influences the learning and use of the English language. In order to attain linguistic competence a person has to target on the language that has to be learned and not mix it with the mother tongue. These two elements also play a significant factor that act as a challenging force in learning the English language. These characteristics are naturally a barrier in learning the English language, apart from this rural students experience many factors that debar them from using the English language.

Firstly lack of confidence in using the English language in the classroom or public places. The students were not encouraged in the classroom to speak in the English language, so when they go out from the comfort

Zone students find it distressing to speak in English and the students disqualify themselves from using the English language. Secondly students feel shy to speak in the English language in classroom or with their peers. This is because they are scared about their pronunciations or the use of vocabulary. They are also agitated that their grammar would go wrong and their friends would find their mistake. Thirdly, the rustic students are afraid that their English would go wrong or it

would contain mistakes, this gives them lack of courage to use the English language. The students are also not motivated or given place to speak in English, which play a foremost element that challenges the rural students from learning the English language. Economic factors would also play a chief role, where parents would be able to afford for the students to learn and equip their English knowledge which is in high demand in the present scenario.

Solutions to override English as a challenging language:

The solutions to overcome English as a challenging language is to spread the awareness that English is a demandable language and it is a common communicative tool used in all academic institutions and organizations. Teachers have to be highly fluent and expressive in the English language, so that students can get better understanding and knowledge in English. Students need be taught to be self- dependent and use websites to learn English. Students need to be motivated and grammar has to be taught in a simpler manner. Pronunciations have to be taught with phonetic sounds and the use of vocabulary has to be increased. Changes in teaching pattern would highly help students to learn and speak English in a better way and no more English will be a challenging language for rural students.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE - A CHALLENGE AND A VALUABLE TOOL FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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How literature influenced society?

Abstract

A literary work which brings transformation in society despite having several language barrier, formidable cultures, ethnicity, race, caste, religion, to name a few. The literature, which is not only celebrated but get one's head around and explicitly accepts the nuances of piece of literary works and which strives to guide changes in ever-changing society. English, as a growing lingua-franca, comes with its own sets' of challenges for students from rural background. The intent is to set one's sights on English language to reach out to as many people, meanwhile revolutionize remarkable changes in society through miscellaneous writings.

Key Words: Rural students, Challenges in language acquisition, Literature and society, Influencing of learning



The novels were a form of literature in 18th century, gradually it emerged from its original place in England and moved across the nations where people not only enjoyed reading literature in their spare time but also began writing one. However, English language comes with its own sets of challenges and difficulties, even though it is one of the most popular and spoken language all around the world. The language has been introduced in India through Britishers and ever since that time we have been fairly using it and has accepted it as one of our vernacular languages among others. It is fair enough to say, English has become a part of our daily life and we have become accustomed to it more than any other languages that we have in our country. Both Indian English literature and European literature had remarkable influence on readers. Many of the prolific writers have had some things in common while writing their masterpiece, perhaps similar experiences. They were able to incorporate human emotions into their writings which readers often experienced as Catharsis. The growing interest of English language led writers to spread the message through their life lessons. The language and literature, even today is still celebrated and embraced widely across nations.

It will be unfair not to mention literary works along with eminent literary figures that have had major influence on people and society alike. The works of William Shakespeare such as Hamlet, Julius Caesar, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet inspired many other contemporary writers of his time. William Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads, Virginia Woolf's A room of one's own, To the Lighthouse, Ernest Hemingway's The Old man and the sea, George Orwell's Animal Farm, 1984, among other works. For some people, English literature might just be a subject, for others it is a way of living and how they have imbibed life lessons from literary texts. The wonders of literature never cease to amaze us. Every now and then, literature comes up with such profound works which leaves a lasting effect on readers. For instance, 12th century philosopher and poet Basavanna, his works were mainly focused on Bhakti Movement and social transformation which is remembered even today. They say literature is the mirror of the society indeed it is. Literature provides us with insight which helps us in the development of society. Not only literature brings us together through emotions it also makes us aware of distinct human experiences and civilisations. Literature is considered to be crucial for personal growth; the more one reads the more one understands oneself and others. Literature brings forth ideas by creative and budding writer into limelight. People progress when they educate themselves and literature progresses along with them. "Literature speaks the language of the imagination and the study of literature is supposed to train and improve imagination" said Northrop Frye, which is in fact, the truth, the work of literature revamps the elements of fantasy and fiction. Literature has no boundaries and Afghan-American writer Khaled Hosseini proved it right. His works have travelled across nations and touched the young generation immensely. One of his famous works, "The kite runner" which speak about Taliban and the innocent friendship and loyalty shared by Amir and Hassan, it also demonstrated the atrocities faced by the people living in Afghanistan. Likewise, other writers too, have demonstrated the similar feat in the field of literature. Modern writers are proving to be an inspiration for readers as well as for the coming age writers. The 21st century authors relate more to the present generation, writers such as Arundhati Roy, Ashwin Sanghi, Preeti Shenoy, Daniel Goleman, J K Rowling, Nora Roberts, James Patterson to name a few, where the element of fiction and reality comes in synchronization, sometimes it is hard to distinguish which is real and which is fiction.

The importance of literature in social transformation

Since ages, literary works and figures have provided society with ample of extraordinary examples where common people have learnt how they can be shaped when it comes to form beliefs, values, opinions and even perspective. The

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significance of literature exists not only in academic curriculum but the very essential life lessons can be imbibed through literature. The literary works broaden our perspective about life in general; it includes not mere novels and poetry but also teaches how to live life with morals and principles. The works of eminent writers such as Shakespeare, Dante, Charles Dickens, the Bronte Sisters, Virginia Wolf, William Wordsworth, have had major impact on readers. Literature has always been carrier of messages which has been used to spread throughout the society. It promotes critical, rational and free thinking, critical theorists such as Lucan, Derrida, and Marx incorporated poignant viewpoints in their writings that even today it is remembered and appreciated. The early age writers have left a legacy behind them and all the coming age authors are trying to imbibe more or less similar notions in their writings.

Moroccan proverbs say “Reading removes sorrow from the heart” and people who dwell in the world of literature are there to stay for a very long time, indeed. People who educate via reading English texts or any literature for that matter, they're influencing not just their thoughts but they'll also be able to shape others too. Reading literary works from array of fields such as science, politics, cultural texts, spreads knowledge and invokes curiosity among readers of all ages. The social transformation that we see around us is because we are getting influenced by the literature and by writers. “You are what you read” goes right with each individual and literature has provided us with increasing and profound amount of knowledge that one's lifetime is not enough to read every literature produced by various authors till now.

Emergence of English in India

The first novel ever written in India was Rajmohan's Wife by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1864. We are sure, the thought must have occurred to every ardent fan of literature as to how English literature and writing emerged in India. The language of the oppressors? Then why are we still making use of it. The language was used as a weapon to make English authorities aware of the circumstances people were facing back then rather than to speak or incorporate it in our languages. The struggle of Independence, national movements, and missionaries across the nation led to the growing interest in English language. The language became a medium to spread message among the freedom fighters which could be seen with slogans such as “Simon Go Back” and in each household, the urge to educate the young children through English language was increasing rapidly. The emergence of the English language was the result of historical, political, social and cultural events. Indian English writing continued to grow in post-independence era with novels and short stories. Eminent writers of that time were Manmohan Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore, Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Khushwant Singh, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Toru Dutt, Ramkrishna Pillai among many others who have had great influence on readers. They tried their best to bring out the tension faced by Indians during the Independence struggle but at the same time, our evident curiosity to explore other cultures too was brought out creatively. The Indian English literature is vast and touches upon many aspects of a common man's life yet it describes it so accurately it is hard not to appreciate the writings by Indian authors.

English as a barrier for rural students

English although being a lingua-franca is not able to reach rural areas mainly because of the fact that people in such vicinity have high regards and prefer their native language over English. People prioritize their native language because they believe that is how they can preserve and propagate their culture and tradition. Obstacles posed by English language may resist students from developing interest in the language itself. English teachers in rural areas don't have a good grip over the language themselves which is one of the primary challenges faced by the students because if the foundation of the language isn't laid properly they'll never be able to achieve fluent command over the language itself.

There exists a perpetual cycle here consisting of rural people neglecting the importance of learning the English language which in turn provides them with only mediocre and poorly qualified English teachers.

Many rural students find English language difficult because of the following reasons:

- Lack of proper teachers
- Insufficient reading/writing materials
- Inadequate environment
- Insufficient resources
- Lack of encouragement and support
- Unavailability of internet

Rural students also do not find very many people speaking English around them, and when they speak or at least try to speak so, they are met with mockery and harsh criticism which demotivates them further.

Overcoming challenges and improving status quo

The fact that English language however sophisticated, poised it may seem it has its own challenges which has grown ever since it was introduced in rural areas of our country.

Lack of proper teachers - One major change to be done is to hike the salary for English teachers in rural areas and also teach students to respect the teachers and the language which in turn creates a motivating and healthy environment for learning.

Inadequate environment - To improve this situation, rural schools environment should be completely revamped. There should be more English novels, short stories in the library (if any), circulation of English magazines and newspapers instead of the vernacular language. More TV sitcoms and entertainment shows in English. NGO's should provide them with urban teachers with fluent English speaking skills to encourage and motivate them to develop keen interest in English language.

Parents and teachers should equally motivate students to speak, read and write in English. The more they will read, the more they'll grow their interest in the language. Moreover, the learning should be active and not just passive learning. Entertainment along with language knowledge can be useful for students; they will take it as a joyful learning.

Healthy environment which promotes learning will be helpful for students in active participation. Incorporating events such as English quiz, spell bee, essay and poetry writing competition can encourage them to participate and develop

interest in them.

Availability of internet and similar resources might develop a spark of curiosity among students. These days making use of modern days educational aids help teachers as well as students to make classroom more interesting and interactive. Helping aids such as Power point presentations, documentaries based on life of an author, animated short films in English will definitely create engrossment of students. Limited usage of internet once in a while can make them aware of the ever growing progress going around them.

Above mentioned educational aids can help them overcome challenges of English language. The difference that many rural students face with regard to English language should be diminished. The fear of the language should be decreased and make students understand the necessity of English language in coming years.

Conclusion:

English as we know is mostly taught as a subject than as a language. The importance of English in coming years will be of utmost importance, it has already been viewed as one of the most significant languages of present times and we couldn't agree more. However, there's still lot of work to do, say,

education in English is still making it's way in most of the rural parts of the country and in time, it will be taught along side other vernacular languages without any discrimination. English is not a language of superiors, it is a language for those who cherish poetry, who love telling stories, and it is the fanciful art of a writer who manages to stir emotions in readers. The language of class and sophistication though seems dominant everywhere at present; it is lucid and comprehensive in fact, which only requires attention and avid interest like any other language to learn.

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LITERARY VISTAS IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES

HARSHITA U URS

Digital Humanities is a modern terminology for humanities computing. It is an umbrella term to showcase the digital ways of research, study and teaching humanities.¹ Language and literary studies have witnessed tremendous development with the advent of computers and the internet. Literature, film, music, art, etc. have profoundly been impacted by the digital technologies. The study of its influence is a topic of interest in this paper. Many projects have been centered upon literary subjects, say The Victorian Web, The Whitman Archive, The Nines Project, etc. Initiatives like digital humanities archiving in The Michael Joyce archive at The Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas, is a new kind of conceptual digital archives.² Digital data and databases have become resources for literary studies in archival research as well as literary interpretations. Digital Humanities is a discursive mode of engagement in recent times.

Digital Humanities as such requires the skills in developing software, websites, datasets and other digital tools and formats, which requires little programming and visualization skills. Projects under Digital Humanities are collaborative, and require contribution and coordination of different individuals. There are many tools and open access software applications that can be compiled in the creation of web portals. Voyant is a popular visualization tool that is used to perform text analysis. It can analyze term frequency and its distribution within a corpus.

However, the neoliberal economic turn in the higher education and its impact on public universities has paved way for escalating educational fees. The competent and experienced permanent faculty are replaced by incompetent, inefficient and inexperienced contractual or young research scholars who work for nominal wages. This in turn affects quality of education. Digital Humanities collectively works towards improvising the deficiencies that the educational practice is witnessing. Different people skilled in different fields, work comprehensively to create digital platform for learning, teaching and developing new research insights. The convergence of electronic literature, i.e. in recent times there has been a shift from reading hardbound books to electronic reading on gadgets like Kindle, iPad, etc. Text digitization like Project Gutenberg, Google Books, UPenn's Online Books Page helped expansion of digital text and e-reading. However, with changing times, scholars and researchers felt the turmoil of restricted access to scholarly works. Digital Humanities makes a noise for open access to scholarly work and a pedagogy that is collaborative and can be accessed by anybody round the clock.²

Hence, the focus of this paper is to introduce a content management system exclusively for literature learning. The system comprises of multidisciplinary content, embedded videos, audio tapes, etc. It includes different genres like poems, novels, plays, short stories and also literary criticism,

translation, analysis, details of movie adaptation or skit, and other recreations. It would be interesting to create a digital platform for the exchange of ideas, sharing of information and enhance the process of teaching and learning. CMS is a software application for documentation of classroom activities, workshops or seminars, training programs and other activities online. This helps in reducing the digital divide and quicker access to essential information.

The pedagogic transition in English literature teaching has allowed teachers, learners and others to invest and investigate on creation, interaction, collaboration and development of teaching and learning processes. The learning management system is designed to facilitate administrative tasks and interaction of teachers and learners through e-content. The accessories of learning are managed on digital platform so as to provide an egalitarian approach to education. It is an effective infrastructural investment that helps reap lasting benefits.³ Klonoski says "resource smart deployments require cost efficient collaboration of the conducive system". Most learning management system requires tremendously creative and skilled workforce that is subsequently paid decent remuneration. A laboratory of multivariate resources, which however demands huge expenditure. In spite of exorbitant investment, the dividend is exemplary.

Content Management Systems (CMS) for Literature learning:

CMS extends the classroom activities online. Content is a unit of digital information. It can be text, image, graphics, video, sound, documents, records, etc. It can be stored and managed in an electronic format. Management refers to the process of storing content with a set of rules and that which has workflows.⁴ In other words, it is a collection of tools, techniques and processes that support the collection of content to be managed and published in an electronic medium. Hence, a system is a software tool that facilitates the efficient and effective management of the content so to create a digital repository. With the help of CMS one can store, create, edit, manage, publish and archive a variety of digital content (or information resources) to the intended audience which adheres to a set of rules, procedures and workflows to ensure coherence, validity and efficient management of the content thus produced. Access Control is a feature in CMS that defines who can access the published content. With changes in version, say, the content was stored in hypertext markup language (.html) format and the current version is extensive markup language (.xml), the system will return to previously saved version.⁵ Learning management system provides opportunities that help in digitizing the learning process. The traditional classrooms repose into digital space with exhaustive learning material and evaluation schema.

Students with locomotive disability, chronic ailments, with other diseases, who cannot physically be present in a

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classroom, can use this platform for their education. The content stored is useful for lifetime learning. Most universities are upgrading their libraries to virtual libraries. The role of library is no longer restricted to mere borrowing of books, it is essential to document various activities conducted in the institution. The development of Digital Humanities has encouraged the integrated pedagogic approach.

Why does literature require Content Management System?

The need for content management system is to reduce the burden on the teaching professionals who have to lecture, provide notes and also evaluate assignments. Teachers can amplify their reach to students. On having a CMS portal teaching and learning pedagogic strategy can be achieved quickly. A CMS will allow its users to fetch the content from different sources. It helps users to take right decisions with accurate and timely information. It provides the following facilities as well;

- Distributed Authorships – Different authors can contribute and the content goes live after an approval from the editorial board or editor. This enhances the quality of resources.
- Page appearance is controlled from a collection of templates.
- Timing can be set to the content or display duration can be specified, after which content will be erased or hidden.
- A CMS can supply own blogging software and can also interoperate with popular blogging software.
- CMS has centralized and automated administration that can assemble and deliver content rapidly.⁶
- The personalized content enables knowledge reusability.

Say for example, the teacher wishes to teach a sonnet by Shakespeare. The students can immediately share video links of the sonnet, access the summary or notes, paraphrases, and other details with regard to the sonnet. The instructor on the other hand, can give assignments, evaluate it, and assess the performance. The assessed data can be visualized and analyzed using statistical aids like a bar diagram or pie chart. One can also utilize technology in the classroom to reach special students and passive learners. A repository of learning material can be developed, and can be accessed through the internet at any hour of need.

How to develop a bank of learning materials:

The first step would be to design a template, and then the content is added to the database as plain text or HTML. This in turn, gets placed in the template for display to the end user. A template is a design stage where the colour, layout and navigation are decided. The life-cycle of a content management system can be broken down to content creation, content management, publishing and presentation.

Drupal, WordPress, Joomla, TYPO3, etc. are open source for CMS. Knowledge of PHP and MySQL is essential. To initiate a content management system, we require certain metadata standards. We require metadata because;

1. Users will often want to search a keyword say author, title, etc
2. To determine when and where content in the CMS gets

distributed or shared.

3. For security and archiving purposes.⁷

Dublin Core metadata standard has 15 elements and is widely used for its simplicity. These 15 elements are divided into content, instance and intellectual property. The content is divided into Title, Subject, Description, Language, Relation, Coverage and instance covers Date, Type, Format, and Identifier. Intellectual Property includes Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights. Using these elements one can describe literary works easily. These metadata standards are embedded in the backend and gets displayed when the search matches any one of the 15 elements. Apart from Dublin Core, Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) is the most widely used in documenting literature.

Text Encoding Initiative is one of the popular metadata standards for archiving. It also includes searchable options, interlinked with images and calendar. It requires login, permission and is secured. It follows a workflow, when a text is added or updated, the editor reviews and then displays in multiple venues.⁸

Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Metadata standards for literature in Digital Humanities:

TEI is a standard for the representation of texts in digital form. It specifies encoding methods for machine readable texts, mostly in the field of humanities, social sciences and linguistics. It is used in libraries, museums, individual scholars and publishers to present texts for online research, teaching and preservation. It can encode manuscripts, research papers, historical archives, books, anthologies, cultural material, etc. it uses markup language for the structural nuances of the text because it uses XML schema for documentation. "The mission of Text Encoding Initiative is to develop and maintain a set of high quality guidelines for the encoding of humanities texts, and to support their use by a wide community of projects, institutions and individuals."⁹

Consider the example, George Orwell's fictional work Animal Farm.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<book>
  <title>Animal Farm</title>
  <author>George Orwell</author>
  <genre>Fiction</genre>
</book>
```

Elements in TEI

Abbr. for abbreviation

Bibl for bibliography

TEI plays an important role in encouraging researchers, academicians and other contributors to work on projects. The projects will go live after editor's approval. The website can be visited at <https://tei-c.org>.

There content requires cognitive capabilities for visualization. Most popular tool is Voyant, an open-source, web-based application for performing text analysis. It supports scholarly reading and interpretation of texts or corpus. JavaScript is used to visualize and process the data. It can import documents in various formats like plain text, HTML, XML, PDF, ODP, MS Word, etc. It can study term frequencies and distributions within a document or a corpus.

It aids in close reading as well as distant reading. It has interactive features. One can analyse multifaceted data.

Hence, CMS for literature will be a reliable option. Say for example, one wishes to create a repository for the works of Kuvempu, renowned Kannada writer, poet, critic and Jnanpith Awardee. His original works, works on Kuvempu, research articles and critical reviews on his works and personality, his works adapted into movies and film appreciation of them, musical compositions of his poems, and many other things can be published on the web portal. This will benefit the literary enthusiasts and students of literature. Under one portal everything related to the persona can be accessed. To establish a database for Kuvempu, one must begin with a plan. The plan should understand the information needs of the portal, i.e. the objective and purpose of its creation. One must identify and capture only the required information. Storage plan for housing records with data privacy and confidentiality regulations. Preservation policy can archive a document or delete it.

Digital Humanities Projects in India

Bichitra: Online Tagore Variorum is the largest Digital Humanities project undertaken in India. The project is anchored by the School of Cultural Texts and Records, Jadavpur University, Kolkata. It is an integrated knowledge site devoted to Tagore and comprises of works by Tagore in Bengali and English.11

Points to consider before getting started with Digital Humanities:

1. Understand the pedagogic goals that direct the project. Draft the scope and objectives.
2. Visit a few digital humanities platforms that are well established and are actively working towards providing quality resources.
3. Refer Blackwell's Companion to the Digital Humanities and the Digital Humanities Quarterly.
4. Attend conferences, workshops and training sessions or PG Diploma programs in Digital Humanities.11

Challenges in developing a Digital platform:

One of the biggest challenges in digital humanities is taming the big data that allows, creation and accumulation of large data, which in turn gets stored in cloud (cloud computing). The development of datasets requires knowledge of semantic web and knowledge graph. Pedagogy lacuna makes evaluation difficult. That is, this does not consist of standardized frameworks, models and infrastructures. Researchers and developers require knowledge of current technologies and methodologies such as text encoding, geographical information systems, physical computing and visualization. Teachers also require time to learn and adapt technologies. Their inhibitions of implementation unsuccessful lessons and mediocre presentation skills are major impediments in creating resources. Ethical issues with regard to creative contribution. The software and hardware are expensive. It also requires expertise in sustainable data

modelling. Many a times diverse information needs of users cannot be fulfilled.

Conclusion:

Literature in digital humanities serves as a laboratory for innovation. It provides a common platform for trading knowledge and research ideas. It acts as an educative think-tank for teaching and learning. Digital Humanities is a new scholarship in India and there are countable Universities pondering over the creation of a literary avenue. A variorum for a scholar like Kuvempu or Bendre. This mega project needs an association of many scholars, researchers, students, etc. A separate peer committee to review the contribution and technical committee to maintain, edit, publish, manage, delete and archive the content on the CMS. It is fast developing and its reach is expanding. Currently a large number of digital resources are being developed for scholars in the humanities. Developing digital tools is an avid research area for many scholars. It is an emerging field of enquiry and research study.

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GENDER DISPARITY IN THE SELECT WORKS OF MIRNAL PANDE AND LATA JAGTIANI - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

KARAN ALISTAIR KISHORE

Abstract:

Mrinal Pande a journalist and author of contemporary India, through her writings, has exhibited the Indian scenario in every aspect leaving the future generation to ponder a while, although we have escalated in assorted realms like science, technology and education, still our social thinking, taboos, restrictions and superstitious, have held us behind in a manner. Our society has not altered its outlook towards woman. Gender discrimination can be reframed as, forsaken gender and such stories voices out all social evils. The way the neglected gender are treated or neglected gets a foremost voice, in the writings of a distinguished writer Mirnal Pande. She has always emphasized on, the appalling situation in India and worked for their betterment. Self respect for a woman stands, as a chief vanguard and shield to shelter her against the social vilification. A woman needs to recognize her potential and scuffle against all social evils. If we can call her as a developed country, then social inequality must be wiped out entirely. Mrinal Pande through her short story "Girl" depicts the dilemma of an eight year old girl, who is treated as a nobody and underprivileged of her individuality. She is continually scolded, that she must oblige to every facet of life, for the uncomplicated reason that she is born as a girl. The sardonic situation is such that, the same woman or a girl child is worshiped as a goddess yet she is inferior to men. Such is a male chauvinistic society. Through the eyes of Mrinal Pande diverse facets of women's life can be understood with a simple focal point, making the society receptive of these essentials, every individual has a right to enjoy life, live up to their dreams and carve a future for them. A woman is always multi tasking. A perfect daughter, an ideal wife and adorable mother, yet she needs individuality for her own self. She should not be suppressed of her own individuality. Lata Jagtiani 'Daughter' deals with the double standards in so called educated society. A woman's struggle for equality is obtainable in this story. Male chauvinism looms large and societal pressures stands absolute. This proclivity of discerning women in diverse aspects has continued, since ages and recognized, with masquerading notions. A woman looks after her family out of love, not out of fear still she deserved an individuality and happy living. This paper intends to construe the feelings of woman, through some short stories, to bring out the inescapability, to change our perspective to live a momentous and self-reliant living.

Key words: Gender discrimination, Indian society, domination, burden, essence of motherhood.

Literature has the influence to bring about a genuine change in society. Art has always had a great bang on Indian society; it can engender a mass change. A work of art has affected the human mind. Literature has, had a chief contribution on the development of society. It has fashioned civilization, changed political systems and uncovered injustice.

Literature gives us an all-inclusive sample of human experiences; it allows us to attach to emotions. Literature is thought provoking; it permits to raise questions and gives us a deeper indulgence of issues and situations. Literature affords a plethora of ideas; it is a study of human nature, an inquiry of true depth of human emotions and behavior, a mirror to portray the obscurity of human experiences, a platform to provide our values, beliefs and thinking. Literature is all encircling; it ranges from societal utilitarianism to didacticism, an overt tool for propagation of facts and ideas. Many women writers have brought about a social change through their writings and thus directed human thinking. To quote Vera Nazarian,

"A woman is human". She is not better, wiser, stronger, more intelligent, more creative, or more responsible than a man. Likewise, she is never less. Equality is a given. A woman is human."

Gender discrimination has been the hub by many writers, Mirnal Pandey an Indian based author has through her writings, revealed the need to wipe out gender discrimination in India. She has written many short stories and novels, which served as an eye opener, to the Indian society. To quote Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie:

"Culture does not make people. People make culture. If it is true that the full humanity of women is not our culture, and then we can and must make it our culture."

There is a pertinent social and historical background to this story "Girls". Indian society is configured in a manner in which, there are more challenges in being a woman, than being a man. Women are 'the denied voice'. Men are prized whereas women are discredited, a social and historical condition which are implanted in our Indian cultures, which has become a cultural stereo type denying all opportunities for women; every woman has to tolerate these realities. Men dominate societal and family life in India; this has been the case in the past ages and still continues to be accomplished in majority of the households. Though this state of mind is changing, with urbanization and education, still there is long way to go, for an undeviating change in the scenario.

The story "Girls" deal with gender inequity and unfair treatment rendered to girls in a middle class India family. The mother is the major character in the story; the whole story revolves around her. The character is the very deep-seated. Women are expected to be calm, should not exercise their rights, and should not bring out their efforts. Women suffer from rigid restraints. The Short story the "Girls" by Mirnal Pande highlights the substandard position given to women in Indian society and how they are bound, to accept the social dominion. Hurried changes and progress remains uncertain. Son is a requisite, to promote a familiar position in Indian scenario. Women continued to give birth unless they have a

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boy child. This story is presented through the eyes of an eight year old girl, the second child of the family. The mother is pregnant for the fourth time, giving birth to three girl children in the family; she does not have a alternative. Her dialogue “I hope it's a boy this time. It will relieve me of the nuisance of going through another pregnancy...” and “If I have a boy this time, then I will be relieved of this burden forever...” show her vulnerability in this matter. To quote Malala Yousafzai :

“I don't want to be remembered as the girl who was shot. I want to be remembered as the girl who stood up”

The story deals with this eight year old girl, who with a female sibling lives in the grandmother house waiting, for the little child who is yet to be born. It narrates all details, about the rail journey of the family which is very practical. The other overpoweringly hopes that, it will be a boy this time. The thematic perception of the story and the underestimates of a woman, in Indian society is the concept of the main story. The story concludes with a celebration, of Chaitya Shukla Ashtami, a Hindu holiday when young girls are worshipped, as a celestial womanly spirit. As a part of their festivity all the girls are forced to wear a red tikka on their foreheads. Throughout the story a women are considered, as mediocre and subjugated in an orthodox Indian society. Only the grand son is allowed, to sit in nanny's lap. Whereas the girl is disregarded, son is deemed as a family admiration; a woman is ignored and not allowed to ask questions. This is sheer hypocrisy. This stands ironical, because on all other days they are just near women. The family may not be financially brawny, to prop up many children yet they are weighty, for a boy child treating the born daughter as an encumbrance. The daughters are measured as a sort of annoyance, throughout life. Continuous disrespect towards girls and constant yearning, for a son makes the girl child feel dismayed and inestimable. This story delineates a gender based society, where women are fatalities in a jeopardized condition. Indian women are taken for granted and required to follow convinced conditions. The voice of women becomes a suppressed voice. A main mannerism of a patriarchal society is that, women as never given individuality at all. She is either addressed as a mother or a wife or daughter-in-law. This is social perspicacity. To quote Swami Vivekananda:

“It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is impossible for a bird to fly on one wing”

A woman is expected to submit and endure in silence as a matter of fate, no matter what happens. When the protagonist's aunt discloses her quandary to the girl's mother by saying that, “I don't get as much respect as a dog does in that house.” Instead of helping her out by standing up for her in society, the mother simply remarks that, “All of us suffer like that, one has to endure it”. Unless women grasp their rights instead of accommodating the unfounded as their fate, the future cannot be predictable to change. She is made to look down upon herself, in so many ways by her own family, which she wishes to split away from the real world, to fade away all of a sudden bringing all the anguish to an end. “I wish that somewhere, anywhere, I could find that magic betel nut which would make me invisible as I put it in my mouth”. Gender based chauvinism across India can only be checked when girls are not denied their chance, to learn and grow in life. Girls like boys, should get a great start in life in terms of

educational opportunities. This will help them achieve economic autonomy and will also help them, to be rightly equipped, to make an effort towards their appreciation, as well as that of the society, they are part of. To quote Maya Angelou:

“How important it is for us to recognize and celebrate our heroes and she-roes!”

Its apt to quote; — Emma Watson

“I'm willing to be seen.

I'm willing to speak up.

I'm willing to keep going.

I'm willing to listen to what others have to say.

I'm willing to go to bed each night at peace with myself.

I'm willing to be my biggest bestest most powerful self.”

Lata Jagiani a writer, journalist and lecturer enjoys the same strong view on this subject. Feminism is a world-shattering subject against the age old patriarchy was women are inferior to men. Through her short story 'Daughter' she shares the same human experience and concern. There is a will written by Suresh Ghabbria the father, who gives the major share to his four sons's leaving scanty amount, to his daughter Deepa. Deepa is watching a match irrespective of what is happening in the house; she is working for a travel agency. A Saurab Sahib lawyer holds a discussion like Suresh Ghabbria about the will. Deepa recalls her past when she excelled in studies; she was not recognized for her job vacancy in her father office. Later she joins the travel agency, inequality between sons and daughters as a core of the story. To quote Gloria Steinem

“[The story of womens struggle for equality belongs to no single feminist nor to any one organization but to the collective efforts of all who care about human rights](#)”.

Our Indian culture glorifies such discrepancy through the eyes of Saurab Sahib a lawyer, this social justice is called to question. Indian society stands double standards; it refuses to identify its flaw and pretends as if there is no problem at all. Women are considered as inferior but worshipped on a few occasions. And is blessed with power to give birth “When people don't love girls why did you pretend to worship? She cannot express her feelings, suffering and emotions; she is a silence spectator of her own life. Even if she expresses it is taken as a sin. In most cases humanity dies, when it is concerned with women, a woman has a heart to feel and a head to rationalize.

To quote: Albert Einstein

“[The woman who follows the crowd will usually go no further than the crowd. The woman who walks alone is likely to find herself in places no one has ever been before](#)”.

Lata Jagtiani points out “Patriarchal governments and laws prevent women from self-actualization. The exaltation of the 'mother' has actually been to the inconvenience of the woman herself. She has been kept down by the societal pressures that imply this is the perfectly suited role for her and all other roles should take second place”. Society is amassed with narrow minded chauvinistic attitude and thinking.

Conclusion:

Despite quite a lot of progressive steps our viewpoint towards women seems to be very unbending and controlled this is

where our nation lacks behind. The baseless hero worship of a male child exposes the deception in our society. There are many instances that our so called Modern society has been a platform for a woman to get beaten, raped, sold, murdered, traded, insulted, subjugated and browbeaten in our country. We have great women achievers like Kalpana Chawla, Sunitha Williams, Mother Teresa, Hillary Clinton and Oprah Wifrey who have accomplished and made a name. Many have lived a great life; millions of a woman lived and die in grief. These highly unbeaten ladies have only become myths. In a middle class scenario women still live just to stay alive and live a normal living. When will this scenario change?

Modernity has brought in new sets of harms for the woman. She is brought up as if she were equal to a son. But the moment it comes to choosing a life partner, she has no say in it. She is brought up to be a financially independent woman, but in searching for a groom, both sides insist that the groom earn more than her. She is given liberal education, but is ultimately told that family and "being a mother" should always come first. Feminism is no longer the right medium to discuss, analyze, and set free the modern struggling woman. Modern society has made all the efforts to make feminism strong and wipeout all social evils still, it has grown multifarious tentacles and distressed peace and sympathetic among human beings. Patriarchal society denies equal rights for women.

Liberal education has taken a new segment. A woman is embedded with a thought that she is a women, mother, wife, and responsibility tag till she dies. The lack of social responsibility and ownership can be labeled as an imperative feature. The need of the hour is to breathe in gender neutrality and admiration among individuals this will pass on the message to the future generations. We can create ripples in the sea but it might take years to reconcile with this dilemma.

To Quote: G.D. Anderson

“" Feminism isnt about making women stronger. Women are already strong. Its about changing the way the world perceives that strength”.

The world outside also holds parallel constraints for women,

disabling her to breathe free will of thought and expression.

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ETHICAL ACCOUNTING AND ETHICAL PRACTICES, A CASE STUDY OF COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA, BANGALORE

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ABSTRACT

This study helps in identifying the spirit of ethical accounting practices on organizational performance, as this will develop employee's performance as things are done accurately in a co-ordinated manner. The ethical standards play a very important role in directing and monitoring the actions of people so that the best true and fair practices are achieved. The purpose of the study on ethical accounting practices is to identify the problems faced by the organizations these days. It employs the contradictory terms because it seeks to optimize or make best use of the gains from its operations while ethics implies a diverse basis for business practices. The organizations must strive hard to strengthen their ethics, integrity, accountability, transparency and professionalism in order to protect public resources and improve firm's performance.

This study examines the association between ethical accounting practices and organizational performance of Coffee Board of India, Bengaluru. The main objective of this study is to explore the ethical accounting practices and to establish whether ethical accounting practices has any relationship with organizational performance of Coffee Board of India, Bengaluru. The information was collected using both primary and secondary source of data. This study recommends that the Coffee Board should ensure that members of the staff are aware of code of ethics followed by the organization. This study will have a great impact on the Accountants, Auditors, and Investors of Coffee Board of India as it will help in analyzing the efficiency of the professional code of ethics on employees and management of the organization.

Keywords: Coffee Board of India, Ethics, Accounting practices, Organizational performance.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting ethics in the field of applied ethics is a part of human ethics and business ethics. The study of judgment and moral values as it relates to the accountancy. It is also known as professional ethics. Ethics plays an important role in accounting, as the company must abide by certain rules and regulations and must not go against it. That's the reason inculcating proper ethics while maintaining the books of accounts is very important. It is very essential for the accountants to follow ethical guiding principles and conduct its activities impartially. In case the accountant fails to do so it may lead to both criminal and ethical violations. The company must have a thorough knowledge about the ethical accounting practices to be followed by its employees so that the company functions in a swift and a smooth way without any violations and breaching.

Generally, ethical accounting practices revolve round the principles of integrity, objectivity, independence, professional behavior, confidentiality, due care and competence. Behaving ethically is seen as a part of social responsibility of the company. Therefore the employees must

behave in an ethical manner in order to improve the organizational performance.

ETHICAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AT COFFEE BOARD OF INDIA

Ethical accounting practices followed by coffee board are as follows:

- The records of the board shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized in this by the central government.
- The regulatory bodies that govern ethical accounting practices at Coffee Board of India are as follows:
 - Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 - Government of India
 - Court of Law
 - Central Civil Services Rules
 - Auditors
 - Vigilance Committee
- The Coffee Board of India follows Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) while recording their transactions in books of accounts.
- The board shall keep accounts in such a manner as may be prescribed of all money received and expended by it.
- The board shall cause the accounts to be audited annually by the auditors appointed by the central government, and the auditors shall have power to disallow any item of the expenditure has in their opinion been incurred.
- The financial statement copies maintained by the board of records transacted by the board must be submitted to the central government.
- The maintenance of the accounts of income and expenditure of the board and the audit of such accounts are conducted and shall be submitted to the central government.
- The audit report on the account of the pool fund together with the explanatory notes shall be put up to the board for approval.
- Compilation and maintenance of accounts of the various departments of the board.
- Exercising effective control over cash and other financial transactions of the board, so as to ensure cost efficient deployment of resources.
- The board's accounts have been prepared in three sets:
 - Receipts and payments
 - Income and expenditure
 - Balance sheet
- They also follow online book keeping services that give full access to the records at any time. Which is easily accessible and secured with the help of web encryption technology.

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- Accounting ethical practices revolves around the principles of independence, objectivity, integrity, confidentiality, professional behavior and due care.
- A positive ethical corporate culture improves the morale among the workers in an organization, which would increase productivity, employee retention and loyalty.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. This study examined the association between accounting ethics and performance of accounting firms in Lagos, Nigeria. The study adopted the Survey research design while the primary source of data was the source of data engaged for the purpose of this study. All staff in the accounting department of Delloitte (Akintola Willaims), KPMG, Ernst and Young and Price Water House Coopers was administered copies of the questionnaire. The study formulated two hypotheses which were tested using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Technique. Findings from this study revealed a significant relationship between accounting ethics and performance of accounting firms in Nigeria. Findings further revealed that there is a significant relationship between the level of awareness of the code of ethics and organization performance. The study consequently recommended that management of accounting firms should ensure that members of staff are fully aware of code of ethics, and observance of these codes should be enforced.

(Ibidunni OM, Okere W, Ibidunni A, et al. Accounting ethics and the performance of accounting firms in Lagos, Nigeria. *J Fin Mark.* 2018; 2(2):10-16)

2. The current information age and business world requires the accounting profession to uphold transparency and provide accurate financial reporting. Accountants therefore, who are responsible for producing accurate, concise, and timely financial reports, must uphold the highest standards of ethical responsibility. However, ethical behavior among accounting professionals is not always assured. The current research examines whether there is a strong mutual interdependence between the accounting profession and the role of the accountant. The study also examines the role of professional accounting bodies' in promoting and enhancing ethics in the global accounting profession. Results indicate that the accountant's role is dependent of the accounting profession ethics.

(72705 – Journal of Finance and Accountancy Ethics in accounting, Paul Jajairam Bronx Community College November 2017)

3. According to (ACCA Global, 2016) both the government and the private sector strongly focus on instilling ethical practices within accounting firms. To ensure mitigation or reduction of unethical behaviors within the society, the development of ICAEW's Code of Ethics is strongly emphasized. This code was developed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales to instill moral or ethical behavior among professionals, scholars, and firms in their professional business activities.

4. According to (Mukarushem & Kule, 2016) The auditors and accountants, who are responsible for the integrity of a company's financials, can utilize their ethics knowledge to overcome the ethical dilemmas that they face as they

perform their roles. Ultimately, the role of accountants and their relationship to the production of clean and accurate financial statements enhances the reputation of the company in relation to investors, creditors, and other users.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

At present the Scandals concerning management of the organization have frequently captured world attention. Most of these scandals are a result of the weakening ethical accounting practices of the management of various organizations who have involved themselves into all sorts of malpractices. Financial institutions must strengthen ethics, integrity, transparency, accountability and professionalism in order to protect public resources and improve firm's performance.

The purpose of the study on ethical accounting practices is to identify the problems faced by the organization. It employs contradictory terms because the business seeks to optimize or make best use of the gains from its operations while ethics implies a diverse basis for business practices.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the concept of Ethical Accounting and its practices.
2. To study the impact and implications of Ethical Accounting Practices at Coffee Board of India.
3. To analyze the essence of Ethical Accounting Practices and its relationship.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the impact of good ethical accounting practices on organizational performance at coffee board.
2. To analyze and interpret the annual reports of last 3 years.
3. To analyze the company's organizational performance.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Confidential matters related to accounting practices may not be disclosed by the company.

The scope of the study was limited to a particular area and company.

Time constraint.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The use of proper methodology is essential part of any research, it depends on the nature of project work. Methodology refers to step by step procedure or method involved in organizing the information.

DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected using both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was sourced from questionnaires administered to practicing and non-practicing accountants of coffee board. And the secondary data was collected from the company's annual report, websites, magazines etc. Findings from this study revealed a significant association between accounting ethics and performance of the company.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary data:

The primary data was collected by taking orientation from the higher authorities and by the means of questionnaire.

Secondary data:

The data for the study was extensively collected in the form of

secondary sources which are published in the nature referring to last 3 years data.

The list of secondary sources is provided below:

- Annual report
- Company website
- Magazines
- Journals
- Newspapers

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

The tools that are been used for the purpose of collecting data are as follows:

- Questionnaire
- Oral discussion

Secondary data was collected from company's annual reports, magazines and website.

DATAANALYSIS PROCEDURE

- Data analysis and interpretation is done using various statistical techniques such as percentage
- Graphs are used for the purpose of analyzing the data.

DATAANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DESCRIPTION:

The present study is focused on understanding the essence of ethical accounting practices with relationship to organizational performance in the long run. For this purpose 25 respondents at Coffee Board were chosen to conduct this study. The analysis of the study is as follows:

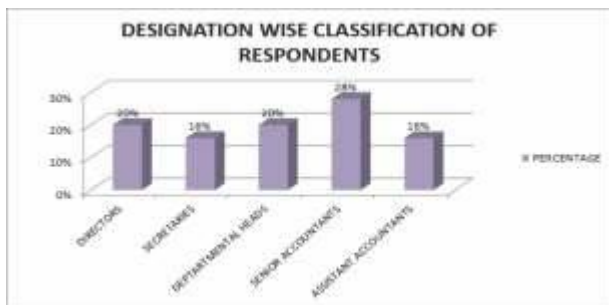
1. JOB DESIGNATION OF RESPONDENTS

Job designation helps to know the person's understanding level and knowledge about various factors and thus the respondents are highly authoritarian holding high position at Coffee Board of India.

TABLE 1: DESIGNATION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

DESIGNATION	No. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
DIRECTORS	5	20%
SECRETARIES	4	16%
DEPARTMENTAL HEADS	5	20%
SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS	7	28%
ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS	4	16%
TOTAL	25	100%

GRAPH 1:



INTERPRETATION

From the above graph it is found that majority of the respondents are under the designation of senior accountants with 28 percentage, this denotes that the senior accountants held a significant position while responding. Directors and departmental heads depicts 20 percentage whereas, secretaries and assistant accountants show 16 percentage i.e., 4 respondents respectively.

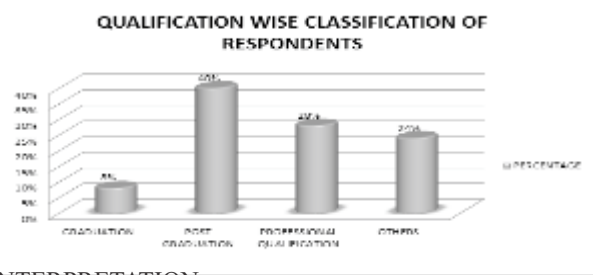
1. QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Qualification helps to know the ability and skills a respondent possesses. Higher the qualification higher will be the reasoning power. Hence, it helps in depicting valid perspectives.

TABLE 2: QUALIFICATION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

QUALIFICATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
GRADUATION	2	8%
POST GRADUATION	10	40%
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION	7	28%
OTHERS	6	24%
TOTAL	25	100%

GRAPH 2:



INTERPRETATION

The above graph interprets that majority of the respondents are post graduates possessing highly qualified knowledge with 40 percentage. Followed by professional qualification which shows 28 percentage with 7 respondents, others being 24 percentage with 6 respondents and the lowest being 8 percentage for graduation with 2 respondents. This denotes that the respondents were highly qualified hence their responses are highly valid.

1. AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Age is also an important factor which will determine the person's knowledge and experience with the focus of survey.

TABLE 3: AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
< 30 YEARS	3	12%
31-40 YEARS	4	16%
41-50 YEARS	10	40%
50 > YEARS	8	32%
TOTAL	25	100%

GRAPH 3:



INTERPRETATION

The above graph depicts that the majority of respondents fall in the category of 41-50 years of age being 40 percentage comprising of 10 respondents. Whereas, 32 percentage fall in the category of 50 > years, Further 16 percentage and 12 percentage fall in the category of 31-40 years and < 30 years respectively. This states that the respondents were highly experienced and were in a state to provide their valuable opinions.

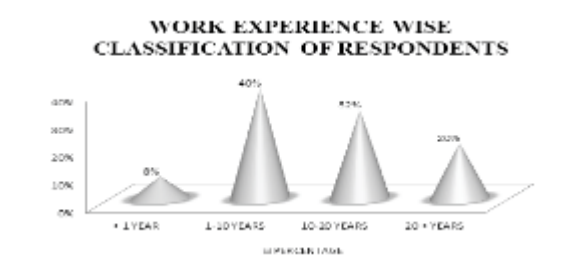
1. WORK EXPERIENCE OF RESPONDENTS

The work experience of the respondents plays a major role as the experience factor helps in better decision making in a broader perspective.

TABLE 4: WORK EXPERIENCE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

EXPERIENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
< 1 YEAR	2	8%
1-10 YEARS	10	40%
10-20 YEARS	8	32%
20 > YEARS	5	20%
TOTAL	25	100%

GRAPH 4:



INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can interpret that the majority of the respondents fall under the category of 1-10 years of work experience 40 percentage comprising of 10 respondents. Followed by 10-20 years of work experience which shows 32 percentage, 20 > years of work experience showing 20 percentage, whereas below 1 year of work experience shows the lowest percentage of 8 percent.

1. ETHICAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AND ITS IMPACT

Ethical accounting practices are an essential part in the smooth running of an organization, which enhances the quality of performance. Following are the various responses received from the respondents on various elements of ethical accounting practices.

1. STRONGLY DISAGREE 2. DISAGREE
3. NEUTRAL 4. AGREE 5. STRONGLY AGREE

ETHICAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AND ITS IMPACT	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	%AGE
1. Accounting requires ethical knowledge and skills to a greater extent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8%	23	92%	100%
2. Ethical practices help enhance professional image of accounting.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	72%	7	28%	100%
3. Accounting ethics brings internal pressure from the corporate mechanism.	3	12%	5	20%	8	32%	4	16%	5	20%	100%
4. The ethical accounting practices have relationship with organizational performance.	-	-	1	4%	4	16%	8	32%	12	48%	100%
5. Ethics help the accountants to build personal fortitude to make a right decision.	-	-	-	-	2	8%	12	48%	11	44%	100%
6. Accounting ethics cause professional accountants to be under external pressure to show that they recognize their ethical responsibilities.	1	4%	3	12%	9	36%	4	16%	8	32%	100%

INTERPRETATION

The interpretation for the above table is as follows:

- From the first statement it is noticed that Accounting requires ethical knowledge and skills to a greater extent for which 23 respondents with 92 percentage have strongly agreed, whereas 2 respondents with 8 percent have agreed.
- From the second statement it is depicted that ethical practices help enhance professional image of accounting for which 18 respondents with 72% have agreed and 7 respondents with 28% have strongly agreed.
- In the third statement 8 respondents with 32% are neutral whereas, 5 respondents with 12% have disagreed, 3 respondents with 12% have strongly disagreed. It further has a negative impact with 16 % and 20 % being agreed and strongly agreed respectively.

FINDINGS

From the above analysis and interpretation the findings are as follows

- Coffee Board of India follow centralized way of presenting the books of accounts to the central government.
- With reference to ethical accounting practices and its relationship with organizational performance of Coffee Board of India there is a positive response by the respondents.
- Maximum respondents were taken from accounts department.
- Majority of the respondents possess a post graduate degree.
- The respondents under the age category of 41-50 years were found to be the highest.
- Majority of respondents are having a work experience of 1-10 years.

SUGGESTIONS

As per the findings the following are the suggestions:

- Every organization must have controlled and good practices of ethical accounting system.
- Coffee Board of India is suggested to improve the existing ethical practices and standards to improve the performance of the organization.

CONCLUSION

The ethical accounting practices are a mandate part of any organization which must be enforced by each of the employee. Therefore, the ethical accounting practices are the essence of any organization. The organizations have to strengthen their ethical practices in order to maintain the quality of organizational performance. Hence ethical practices and accounting standards are tremendously important in improving the professional image of the organizations.

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ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಕೆ. ಉಷಾ

ವಿಶ್ವದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸತ್ವಯುತವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ.ದ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ 'ಸಿತ್ತನವಾಸಲ್' ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಶಾಸನ, ಶಿಲಪ್ಪಾದಿಗಾರಂ ಕೃತಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಸನ, ಟಾಲೆಮಿ ಬರಹ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 375-450ರ ಅವಧಿಯೆಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯಿರುವ ತಾಳಗುಂದ ಶಾಸನ... ಇವೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ 'ಅಭಿಜಾತ ಪರಂಪರೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಸಶಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಂಬುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ. 'ಪದನರಿದು ನುಡಿಯಲುಂ ನುಡಿದುದನಾರಯಲುಮಾರ್ಪರಾ ನಾಡವರ್ಗಳ ನಿಜದಿಂ ಕುರಿತೋದೊದೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರಿಣತಮತಿಗಳ್' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ 'ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ'ದ ಕರ್ತೃ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.813-875)ನ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದನೇ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಶತಮಾನದ ಇಂದಿನ ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕಂಪು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಹೂರಣದೊಳಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಹರಡಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಡಿತ ಪಾಮರ ವರ್ಗದ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ-ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹಲವು ಆತಂಕಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಳೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಧಾರೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸತನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಆ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಮಾಜದಿಂದ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಅವಸಾನ ಹೊಂದುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಳಿವಷ್ಟೇ ಆಗದೇ, ಆ ನೆಲದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಶಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ನಿಕಟವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಹರೆಯೂ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಳಿವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಕಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಶಿಥಿಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಥಿಲತೆಯೇ ಅವಸಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಭಾಷೆಯ ನಾಶವೆಂದರೆ, ಅದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಾಶ' ಎಂಬ ಕೀಟ್ಸ್ ಕವಿಯ ಮಾತು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಂದು ನೆಲದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾರ್ವಕಾಲಿಕ ಸತ್ಯ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಫಸಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಬಲತೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹೋರಾಟ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ

ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾ? ಎಂಬುದು ಕಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ದಯನೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಆದರೂ ಎಡರು, ತೊಡರುಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ಬಹು ಜತನದಿಂದ, ಅಪ್ಪಟ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ, ಅಪಾರ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಫಲವಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ, ಭಾಷಿಕ ನಿರಾಭಿಮಾನ, ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿ, ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಡಗಿನ ಒಲವು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಕಿಳೀರಿಮೆಯ ಮನೋಭಾವ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ, ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವುದು ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವು ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಿ ನಿವಾರಿಸದ ಹೊರತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೂ ಹೇಗಾಡಬೇಕಾದೀತು.

ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವೇಕವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವಂತದ್ದು. ಸಮಾಜದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾದ ಇದು ಮಾನವನ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ. ಇಂತಹ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಸಶಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ, ಹೊಸ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಇಂದು ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಗೀಳು ಜನರನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಜನ ತೊತ್ತಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವೇ ಅಲುಗುವಂತಾಗಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತ.

ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿತವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗು ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಗುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಕಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಕಲ್ಪನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪದಸಂಪತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕತೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸುವ

ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಕೆ. ಉಷಾ, ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮದರ್ಜೆಕಾಲೇಜು, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ, ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತ ನಂತರ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಕಲಿಕಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಬಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಭದ್ರವಾದ ತಳಪಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಉಳಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ನೋಮ್ ಚಾಮ್‌ಸ್ಕಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು “ಭಾಷೆಗೊಂದು ಆಳವಿದೆ, ಆ ಆಳವನ್ನು ಮಗು ತನ್ನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಆರಂಭದ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿರಬೇಕು” ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೀನ್ಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಲೇಖಕ, ಭಾಷಾ ಚಿಂತಕನಾದ ಗೂಗಿ ವಾ ಥಿಯಾಂಗೊ ಪರಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರ ಬಳಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ದೇಸಿಯಂತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. “ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಳವೂರಿರುವ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಜನ ತಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕೀಳೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ, ಅದರಿಂದ ದೂರ ಸರಿದು ತಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದರ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾವಿಸುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ತಂತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೆಳೆದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಮಾತಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ, ಹಲವು ನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ” ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

ಗೂಗಿ ವಾ ಥಿಯಾಂಗೊ ಪ್ರಕಾರ “ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಗುಣಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಸಂವಹನದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ, ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವಾಹಕ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಆಡುವ, ಬರೆಯುವ, ಸಂವಹಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಭಾವ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಹೇರಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ, ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಗುವಿಗಿರುವ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ಪರಕೀಯ ಭಾವ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ” ಎಂಬುದು ಕೂಡ ಗಮನೀಯವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಚಿಂತಕರಾದ ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಲೋಹಿಯಾ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು ಕೂಡ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ವಿಚಾರವು ಚಿಂತನಾರ್ಹವಾದುದು. “ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಲು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಸಂದೇಹ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಸರ್ವೋತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದುದೆಂಬುದು ಎಂದೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲತ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ತೊಲಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಲಭಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾರದೆ ನಿತ್ಯ ರೋಗಿಯಂತಿರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ”.

ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು ಚಿಂತಕರು, ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮಗುವಿನ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗುವುದರ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇಂದು ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಪೋಷಕರು ಮುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದರೆ, ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸದಂತಹ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿರುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭೌತಿಕ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ, ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ಕಲಿಕೋಪಕರಣಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವುದು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬೋಧನೆಗಿಂತ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರವಿರುವುದು ಇವೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿಯಲಾರರು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಆಂಬೋಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಿಂದ ದೂರ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೊಡಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾದರೂ, ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಭಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಡದಂತೆ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಗ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು’ ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮಾತ್ಮಕ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಜನಮಾನಸದೊಳಗೆ ಹುದುಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳತ್ತ ಜನರು ಹೊರಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಾ, ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬಾರದೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮವಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಮೇಲುಗೈಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ದಂಧೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 2010-11ರಲ್ಲಿ 23.109 ಕಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 2016-17ರಲ್ಲಿ 21,441ಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸಿದಿದೆ. 22,648 ಹಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ 2016-17ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 21,454ಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸಿದಿದೆ. ಈ ನಡುವೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 2761ರಿಂದ 4274ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 1778 ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಬೀರಿರುವ ಗಣನೀಯವಾದ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತವಾಗಿ ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ, ನುರಿತ ಬೋಧಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಮುಖೇನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. "ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ" ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಧೋರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾರ, ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಂತಹ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಜನರೊಳಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ವಿಚಾರಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಜ್ಞಾನವಂತನಾಗಬೇಕೇ? ಅಥವಾ ಕೇವಲ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥನಾಗಬೇಕೇ? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತನಾದರೆ, ಆತ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವು ಕೂಡ ಜನರೊಳಗೆ ಮೂಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವೇ ಸಿಗಲಾರದು ಎಂಬ ನಿರಾಶವಾದವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತಳೆಯಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಜಗತ್ತು ಕಂಡ ಮಹಾಚೇತಗಳಾದ ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ, ಯು.ಆರ್. ರಾವ್, ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ಆರ್. ರಾವ್, ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೋಸಿಸ್ ನಾರಾಯಣಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಮೊದಲಾದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎಸ್.ನಂತಹ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಹಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್, ಅಂಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯೂ ಸುಧಾರಿತವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದುದು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು. ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಆಗರವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಿನ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ನೈತಿಕವಾದ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ. ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಓದುಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಳುಗ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ, ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರವ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ಇಂದು ಬಳಸುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಶುದ್ಧಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾದ ದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಭಾಷೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹಿಡಿತವಿಲ್ಲದಿರಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಳಜಿ, ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿರದ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆವಾರು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಿರುವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವ ಅನೇಕರು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದು ಕೂಡ ದುರಂತವೇ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡತನವುಳ್ಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದುಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹೊಸತಲೆವಾರನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಹೊರತು, ಕನ್ನಡಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗದ ಹೊರತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಸವಳಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ವಲಯದ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕವರ್ಗವನ್ನು

ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೂರದರ್ಶನದಂತಹ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸುವ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಸುದ್ದಿವಾಹಿನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನ ಹಲವು ಪದಗಳು ನುಸುಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶುದ್ಧಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚಿಸುವ ಸುದ್ದಿ ವಾಚಕರು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುದ್ದಿವಾಹಿನಿಗಳ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಪದಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕರ್ಮಯನ್ನು ನಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ಪದಗಳು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಷ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಸವಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನಿಯಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರೊಳಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಲೋಕದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳು ಇಂದು ಕೇವಲ ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ಮನರಂಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕತೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭಿಕಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಗೇ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಅಪರೂಪವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಕೇವಲ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಉದ್ಯಯವಾಗಿಯಷ್ಟೇ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯ ಪದಗಳು ನುಸುಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರವ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗೀ ವಲಯದ ಎಫ್ ಎಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಗಣಿತವಾದದ್ದೇ. ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತರವಾಗುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಭಾಷೆ ವಾದರಿಯುತ್ತವಾದದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ಇಂದಿನ ಎಫ್.ಎಂ.ಗಳು. ಬಹು ಕ್ಷೀಪ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ತಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನಿರೂಪಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಮಯ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮುದ್ರಣ, ದೃಶ್ಯ, ಶ್ರವ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇರಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ, ಮತ್ತು ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ತಲುಪುವುದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬಳಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಿ, ಮುಂದೆ ನಶಿಸುವ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿತನದ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಟಿವಿ, ಸಿನಿಮಾ, ಮುದ್ರಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹಸಿರಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾರಿ ಅವಶ್ಯ.

ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಭರತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಕೂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬಲವಾಗುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಕಾಗಿದೆ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಯಾ ದರ್ಪಣದೊಳಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯದೊಳಗೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಓದಿನ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು

ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್, ಪೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ಟ್ವಿಟ್ಟರ್, ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಂ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮೋಜಿನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆತಂಕದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ಓದು ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹದ ಸಮರ್ಥ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, ಆ ಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಮೋಜಿನ ಪ್ರಲೋಭನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಓದಿನಿಂದ ವಿಮುಖರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಓದಿನ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಓದುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯುವ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ. ಇದು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಕಸುವನ್ನು ನಿತ್ಯನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ 'ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ'ಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಉಳಿಯಬಲ್ಲದು.

ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವ ನಾಡು ನಮ್ಮದು. ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಇಂದು ತನ್ನ ನಾಡಲ್ಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡತನವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವಂತಾಗಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ, ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಕಿಳಿರಿಮೆಯ ಭಾವನೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲಗು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂವಹನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗಡಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನೂ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ದೇಶಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಬಳಿಸುವಂತಾಗಬಾರದು. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಯ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತೂರಿಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳತ್ತ ಪೋಷಕರು ಮುಖ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಈ ನೆಲದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಅಲುಗಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಭಾಷೆ

ಅದೋಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನ ಮೇಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸುವ, ಉಳಿಸುವ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ಚಳುವಳಿಯೊಂದು ಕೂಡ ರೂಪು ತಳೆಯಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಉಳಿವು, ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಔನ್ನತ್ಯ ಹಲವು ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದದ್ದು. ಇವತ್ತು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂದೋಲನವೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಪತಾಕೆಯ ಹಾರಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಯಂತ್ರ ತೋರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯ. ನಾಯಕೋಡೆಗಳಂತೆ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ತುಂಬಾ ತುರ್ತು. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮಾಡದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ದಂಡಿಸುವ ಕಾನೂನು ರೂಪುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅರಸುವಿಕೆ ಆಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವೆಬ್ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾರಾಜಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಕೂಡ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಳೆದಿರುವ ತಾತ್ಕಾರದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸದ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಧನವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಾರದು. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಆಂಗ್ಲಮಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬದುಕು ಸಂವಹನತವಾಗಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

- ವಸಾಹತು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೋಚನೆ (ಅನುವಾದ) : ರಹಮತ್ ತರೀಕೆರೆ ಮನುಜಮತ ವಿಶ್ವಪಥ : ಕುವೆಂಪು

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ: ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.

ಡಾ.ದೀಕ್ಷಿತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂ¹, ಬೀನಾ ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ²

ಸಾರಾಂಶ:

ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಹಲವು ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗಳ ವಿಕಸನದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಮಾನವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಹಂತದಿಂದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೂ ಹಲವು ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಮಾಡುವಂಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಅನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ (ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಥಿತಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದಂತಹ ಆಧುನಿಕ "ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ" ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹುತೇಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಧೃಢವಾಗಿಸಿವೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಂತಹ ಹಲವು ಆಶೆಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

೧೯ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ-ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ-ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ "ಏಕಧ್ಯವೀಕ್ಯತೆ" ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿಧ್ಯವೀಕ್ಯತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯವೈಖರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟತೆ ಅರಿಯಲು ಮತ್ತು

ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಲವು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಹುಧ್ಯವೀಕ್ಯತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ "ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಹಿತ"ದ ಮೂಲಕ "ಪರಸ್ಪರಾವಲಂಬನೆಯ" ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅವಶ್ಯನೀಯ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪದಗಳು: ರಾಜಕೀಯಪೂರ್ವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರ, ಸಮಷ್ಟಿವಾದ, ಪರಸ್ಪರಾವಲಂಬನೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಚಾಲತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ. ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ಆಧುನಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿದಾಯಕ ಹಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹಲವು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌರತ್ವ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಯೂರಿಕಾ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ . ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಯುದ್ಧಗಲ್ಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದವು. ೧೯೯೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಥಾಮಸ್ ಫ್ರಯಾನ್ ರವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ "ಇಂದಿನ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಶೀಘ್ರ,ಸುಲಭ, ಆಶಾದಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಳವಾದ" ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಚನಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು ಸಹ

1. ಡಾ.ದೀಕ್ಷಿತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಿ.ವಿ., ಕೋಲಾರ - ೫೬೩೦೦೩

2. ಬೀನಾ ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಆಂಗ್ಲ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ವಿ.ವಿ., ಕೋಲಾರ - ೫೬೩೦೦೩

ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೋಸೆಫ್ ಸಿಗ್ನಿಟ್ಸ್ ರವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ " ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಏಕಾಂಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೀಣಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ" ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

" ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ" ಆಧುನಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ- ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ನೂತನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮಹಾ ಸಮರದ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದದ ಮಂಡನೆಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟವು. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು " ಅವಲಂಬನ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ " ದ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯ ನಂತರ "ವಿಶ್ವಪ್ರಜಭಾವ" ಮನೋಭಾವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸೂರಿನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದವು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ "ವಿಶ್ವ ಗ್ರಾಮ" (ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್) ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಧಾರಿತ ಮನೋಭಾವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಏಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ವಾಸ್ತವ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿವೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕವಾದದ ಲಕ್ಷಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ೧೯ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸಾಹತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತವಾದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡವು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವುದಂತಗಿತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವಸಮರದ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಗೆ ಆನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಗೆ ನಿಲಿಕುವಂಥದ್ದಾಗಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

೧. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವುದು.

೨. ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.

೩. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸುವುದು.

೪. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಔಚುತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವಿಧಾನ:

ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು "ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ " ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಧಾತುಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಆಕರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವಿಕಸನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ- ಗತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಲಂಕುಷ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಯೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೂಪ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರೀಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಏಷ್ಯರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದವನ್ನು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಮೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಹವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಒಂಸ್ಕ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರಿತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಿತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಏಕಸಾಮಿಧೆ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ವಸಾಹತುವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿವಾಧುವನ್ನು ಮರುಕುಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುಬಹುದು.

ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಇತರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು

ಹೇಗೆ ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಚರ್ಚಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ದುರಾಡಳಿತ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಸಂಚಲನವನ್ನು ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬೀರಿದವು.

ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕ ಹೇರಿಕೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಾದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಗತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮೂಲ ತಳಹದಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಲವು ಹೋರಾಟ, ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಮಾರ್ಗೇನೋರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ " ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರಿಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಒಂದು ಮುಸುಕನ್ನು ಧರಿಸುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಾಯಕರ ಧೋರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ." ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಹಲವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರಣವಾಗುವಂಥದಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ, ಅಂಧಾರಹಿಪ್ರಿಯ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಲವು ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುವಂತಹದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕ್ಷೀಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೂ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಒದಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು.

೧. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ.

೨. ಏಕಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ನಿಲುವು ಮತ್ತು ಧೋರಣೆಗಳು.

೩. ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ಕೊರತೆ.

೪. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ.

೫. ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅಸಂಘಟಿತರಚನೆ.

೬. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ.

೭. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ , ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ.

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಕಂದರಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ.

ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದರ ಸಾಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಲೋಪ-ದೋಷಗಳು ಕುರಿತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಏಕಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ನಿಲುವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ. ಪುಸ್ತುತ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಾಧಾರಿತ ಸಮಾಜ ಎದಿರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ "ಸೈಬರ್ ಭೂತ" ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಪಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 'ಹೋಟೆನ್ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಕೇಷನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್' (ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ-ರಶಿಯಾ) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವುದಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸೇರ್ವಭೌಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಧ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಡಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಆಧ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತಗೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಂತದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ನಾಗರಿಕ

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿವಿಧ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಔಚಿತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವುದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮಾಧಿಕಾರತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರನಂಶವಾಗಿರದೆ ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಿಂತಕರ ಹಲವಾರು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ್ಯ ಸುವಿಕೆಯು ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಅವಲೋಕನ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಕಾರಿಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು . ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವಂಥದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ , ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ

ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮೂಹವಾಗಿ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳೆರಡರ ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ , ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು. ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಸನ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

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ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ: ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲು

ಲೋಕೇಶ ಕುಂಚಡ್ಕ

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹರಡುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಾದರೆ, ಐಕಲಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರತೆಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಡವ, ಕುಂದಗನ್ನಡ, ಹವ್ಯಕ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊರಗ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಧುನಿಕರಣದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ ಹೇಳತೀರದು. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಗೌರವ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಭಾಷಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಏನು? ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಆದರೆ ದೇಶಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮರೆತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರೆಭಾಷಿಗರು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭವೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮಾದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ? ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಲ್ಲ? ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ(ಪುಸ್ತಕ) ಓದುಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಓದುಗರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳುವ ಭಾಷೆ, ಆಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವಿದ್ದು ಅಯಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಆಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಆಳುತ್ತವೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ಭಾಷೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ ಕೂಡ ನಿರಂತರ ಬಳಸಿ ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಲಿ. ನಮ್ಮತನವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ತುಳು ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತಾಡುವ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಗೌಡ ಕನ್ನಡ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆ ಕೆಲವರು "ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ", "ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ" ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಕರೆದರೆ, "ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ"

ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಭಾಷೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಎದುರು ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎದುರುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಶಿಷ್ಟಕನ್ನಡ ಶಬ್ದದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪ ವರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರು, ಅನೇಕ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಮೌಖಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜನಪದ ಕತೆಗಳು, ಗಾದೆಗಳು, ಒಗಟುಗಳು, ನುಡಿಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆಯವರು "ಸುಳ್ಳು ಪರಿಸರದ ಗೌಡ ಜನಾಂಗದ - ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ", ಡಾ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಬದಿಕಾನರವರು "ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಪದ ಕತೆಗಳು", ಡಾ. ಲಾವಣ್ಯರವರು "ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ" ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾ. ಕೋಡಿ ಕುಶಾಲಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡರು "ಗೌಡ ಕನ್ನಡ" ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು

1. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕು ಆದರೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೂಡ ಸಿಕ್ಕರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ

2. ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ

ತನ್ನ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರು ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇತರ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ

ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳು ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ನೆಲ ಮೂಲದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬೇರುಗಳು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.

4. 8ನೇ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದದ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು

ಲೋಕೇಶ ಕುಂಚಡ್ಕ, ಸಂಶೋಧನ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ಪಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 8ನೇ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು 8ನೇ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 101ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ ಕೂಡ 8ನೇ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ ಸೇರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆರ್ಹತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

5. ನೆಲದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅನುವಾದ

ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುವಾದವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಮದುಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿನಿಮಯದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದರ ನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ವೇಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

6. ಸಂವಹನ ಭಾಷೆ.

ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಸಮಸ್ತರ ಸೊತ್ತು. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ತಾಯಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದು ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

7. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ

ಅರೆಭಾಷಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

8. ವಿದೇಶಿಯರಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ

ವಿದೇಶಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಇದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ್ದು, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯದ್ದು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾತು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಎಂದೂ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾನಪದ ಎನ್ನುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಎನ್ನುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಯ, ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ, ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ, ಪದವೀಧರ-ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ, ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲ ಪರಿಸರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

1. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹೇರಿಕೆ

ತೀರ್ಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ನಿಯಮ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಹಿಂದಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ . ಬಹುಭಾಷಾ ನಿಯಮ ಅಂತಾಗಬಾರದು? ಕನ್ನಡ, ತುಳು, ಕೊರಗ, ಕೊಡವ, ಹವ್ಯಕ, ಕುಂದಗನ್ನಡ, ಕೋಟಗನ್ನಡ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು. ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಇಂದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ

ಹೇರಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲದು.

2. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಅರೆಭಾಷಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಅದು ಕಿತ್ತು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಭಾಷಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಯಾರು ಆ ಭಾಷಿಗರು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

3. ಏಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಚಿಂತನೆ

ಬಹುಭಾಷಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬಾಗ ಎಂದು ದೊಂಬಿದಾಸರ ಮಾತುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

4. ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಡಿಮೆ

ತಮಿಳರ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಲೇಯಾಳಿಗರ ಹಾಗೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವಿನಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಜನಾಂಗದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಂವಹನದ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬದುಕಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬದುಕಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದೆ, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಟ್ಟಿತನದಿಂದಲೇ ಅದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

5. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೇರಿಕೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆ , ಹಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವೆಂಬುದು ಒಂದು, ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂಬುದು ಹಲವು. ಇಂತಹ ಮಾತು ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ, ತಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಗ್ದದ ಅರಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಭಾರತದೊಳಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವೆಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಇದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರಬೇಕಲ್ಲ? ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಅಳ್ಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಹದಿನೈದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷಾ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವು ಅನನ್ಯತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಣ. ಅಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿಸುವ ಕನಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಪುಗಾಲು ಇಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸತ್ಯಮಾತು. ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮ್ಮಾಳುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಸೊರಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪಿದೆ. ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ.

6. ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅರೋಪಿಸುವುದು

ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯ ಇರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸೊತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸೊತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವ

ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಗೌಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಂದ ಕ್ಷಣ ಗೌಡ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭಾಷೆ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಮಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜಾತಿಯ ಗಡಿ ರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ

ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಆತಂಕದಿಂದ ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಂದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಚಿಂತನ ಕ್ರಮ ಕದಲತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನೆಲದ ಸತ್ವವೂ ಹೌದು. ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಂತದ್ದೆ ಸಂವಹನವಾದರೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ, ಸಮನ್ವಯ ತನ್ನತನವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ /ಅರೆಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಭಾಷಾ ಆಕ್ರಮಣದಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ಅರೆಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿದೆ? ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಎರಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ-ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಗೌಡಕನ್ನಡ. ಅದನ್ನು

ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗಳ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಸರಳತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವಹನ ಅರ್ಥದಿಂದ ಒಳಗೊಂಡರು, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅದು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸುವುದು ಒಳಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

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ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ ಎನ್ ಪಿ

ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ, ಭಾರತದ ಪುರತನವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೂ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅದರ ವಿವಿಧ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೪೫ ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರು ಆಡು ನುಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳರುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಂದಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂಬ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ೨೦೧೧ ರ ಜನಗನತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೭.೪ ಕೋಟಿ ಜನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ೫.೫ ಕೋಟಿ ಜನಗಳ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಲಿಪಿಯಿಂದ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರಹದ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ಆರನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಗಂಗ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಾಜಾಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾವಿರ ವರುಷಗಳ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ವಿನೋಬಾ ಭಾವೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಲಿಪಿಗಳ ರಾಣಿಯೆಂದು ಹೊಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಲಿಪಿಗಳ ರಾಣಿಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲೆದೂರಿದೆ. ಇಂತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಲವು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ

- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭದಿಂದಲೇ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ತಕರಾರುಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ನಿಪ್ಪುಣರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕೇವಲ ಮಾತಿಗಷ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಇಂದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಸ್ವಾದಿಸುವುದು, ಓದುವುದು, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸಾಕಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದುವವರು ಯಾಕೇ ಓದಬೇಕು? ಎಂದರೆ ಸಂತೋಷಕೊಪ್ಪರ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಎಕೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಎನು ಲಾಭ? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದೆ ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಓದಗಿದೆ.

- ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲಾಢ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಯಾವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಘಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಗಡಿಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದೊಂದು ಉಳಿಸುವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಹಸದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ವಜಾತಿ, ಸ್ವಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಾಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡಿನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತರು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಓದುಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಮುಖಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಓದುವ ಓದುಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ ಎನ್ ಪಿ, ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು- ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ದಯನಂದ ಸಾಗರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಲೇಔಟ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೫೬೦೦೧೭

ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳು ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗದೆಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಲನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಅದೊಂದು ಹಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಲವಾದಂತೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾದ ಕಥೆ, ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಸುವ ರೀತಿ-ನೀತಿ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಲಗು, ತಮಿಳು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ.

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಹಲವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಕುಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಸಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಬೆಳೆದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ ಅದು ಆಡುಮಾತಿನ ತನಿ- ಬನಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೇವಲ ಅಲಂಕಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಹಂತದ ಮಾತಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅದು ಶಕ್ತಗೊಂಡರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಜಾನಪದದ ಹಾಗೇ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಈ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಬಳಿ ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರಶ್ಯಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ. ಇಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ನೂರಾರು ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರಶ್ಯಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಸುದ್ದಿವಾಹಿನಿಗಳು, ಎಫ್ ಎಂ ರೇಡಿಯೋಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪದಗಳ ಮಿಶ್ರಮಾಡಿ ಮೋಹಕವಾಗಿ, ರೋಚಕವಾಗಿ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ, ವಿನೋದವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಜನರು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಮೋಹದ ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯತ್ತ ಒಲವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಕತೆ,ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು

ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿಸಿ, ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಹಲವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಹಲವಾರು ರಾಜವಂಶಗಳ ತವರುಮನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಬಿಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೈಭವಯುತವಾದದ್ದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಇಡಿ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಬ್ಬವಾದ ದಸರಾವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ವೈವಿದ್ಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಎಕತೆ, ಸಹನೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಉಳ್ಳವರು, ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಆಶಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ವಿವಿಧ ತತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮತಗಳ ಸಂಗಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಕರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ರಾಜರು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದನ್ನು, ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ವೈಖರಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ದ್ರಶ್ಯಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಕೊಡ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ “ಅಕ್ಕ” ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೂಟ, ಮುಂಬೈ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಕೂಟ, ಸೌದಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಸಿಡ್ನಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟಗಳು, ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕೂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮೂಲಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮುಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು- ನುಡಿಗೇ ಒದಗಿರುವ ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಅನೇಕ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಚಿಂತಕರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ವಿಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ತತ್ ಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಮಡಿ- ನುಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಶರಣರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಪಟ್ಟದಿಕಾರರು, ದೇವಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದರು. ಕೆಂಪು ನಾರಯಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದಣ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನೀಡಲು ಗದ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಿರುಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು. ಬಿ. ಎಂ.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ನವೋದಯ ಕಾಲದ ಲೇಖಕರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಿದರೂ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ, ನವ್ಯ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ, ಬಂಡಾಯ, ದಲಿತರು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂಡೇದ್ದರು, ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ದಿನ ಜನತೆ ಅದರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ,

ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಇಂದೂ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು- ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಮಹಿಮರು, ಹೋರಾಡುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು “ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ” ಮಾಡೋಣವೆಂಬ ಪಣ ತೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಿರಾಮ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆ: ಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು

ಡಾ. ವನಚಾಕ್ಷಿ ಆರ್ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರ

“ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿರಬೇಕು ಅದು ಕೆಲವೇ ಜನರ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗದೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜನನೀಧಿ ಹಕ್ಕಾಗಬೇಕು” ಎಂದು ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತೀ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎನಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾನವನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಜೆಗೂ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಾದ ನೀರು, ಗಾಳಿ, ಆಹಾರ, ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೀವನದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಂಶಯಭಾವದಿಂದಲೇ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಗು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ, ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯದಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಶಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೆಂತಲೇ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿವೆ, ಇತರರ ನೋಟಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆ ಯಾಕೆ? ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಯಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ? ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಾ.ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ “ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೇ ಮೈಗೆ ಹತ್ತುವುದು” ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈಗ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೂ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದು ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವಿನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರೆ ಅದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೂ ಆಕರ್ಷಕವೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ವಯಸ್ಕರಾದಂತೆ ಕಲಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ಪಾಪು ಪದ್ಯಗಳು, ಮಳೆರಾಯನ ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ಹುಡುಗರೊಡನೆ ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಲಿತ ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ರಾಜರತ್ನಂ ಅವರ ಬಣ್ಣದ ತಗಡಿನ ತುತ್ತೂರಿಯ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚೊತ್ತಿದಂತೆ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲೂ ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಾಸರಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವಂಥದಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತದ್ದಾದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಸುಲಭವೂ, ಸೂಕ್ತವೂ, ಆಕರ್ಷಕವೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

05 ವರ್ಷ 08 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮಗು ತಾನು ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ಜ್ಞಾನವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಪೋಷಕರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಜನಾಂಗದವರೋ ತಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ, ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ, ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ಗುರಿಯಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪೋಷಕರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜಿಸುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೇ ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುವುದುಂಟು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಈ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರುಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಕಗ್ಗಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ತಯಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಅನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡವೂ ಹೊರತಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಠಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರಮವೇ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ತೀವ್ರತರವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೇಟನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತರೂ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೇ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಧ್ವನಿಯೆತ್ತುವ ಗುಂಪೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವೇ ಮಂದಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಗ್ಗಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ

ಡಾ. ವನಚಾಕ್ಷಿ ಆರ್ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರ, ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು, ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣ;

1. ಡಾ.ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ

'ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸ' ಐಬಿಹೆಚ್.ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

2. ಭಾಷೆ ರಚನೆ ಬಳಕೆ

ಡಾ. ಸೋಮಶೇಖರಗೌಡ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 2012

3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ: ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

(ಸಂ.)ಡಾ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

4. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ತಾಣಗಳು

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಸುರೇಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ¹, ಶತಿಕಲಾ ಜಿ.²

ಕನ್ನಡವು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಪುರಾತನವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ಎನಿಸಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 45 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರು ಆಡುನುಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 29ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. 2010ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ 64 ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ 5.5 ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಲಿಪಿಯಿಂದ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಬರಹರೂಪವನ್ನು ರೂಢಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಗೆ 1500 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವೆನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆ ಎನಿಸಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಕಾಪಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಲವು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ:

*ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿ.

*ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ಜನಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ತೀವ್ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

*ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಾದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ನಿಲುವು ಕೆಲವರದು. ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುಣವಿದ್ದು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪುರೋಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

*ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ಗೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಲು

ತವಕದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

*ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಂತೂ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ ಹೇಳತೀರದು. ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಗೌರವದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

*ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಭಾಷಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳಗೊಂಡರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡದಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ? ಊಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಂತೆ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.

*ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದೇಶವು ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ದೇಶೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಲಾಭವೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಹುದ್ದೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ.

*ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳುವ ಭಾಷೆ, ಆಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವಿದ್ದು, ಆಳುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವೆನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಯಾ ನಾಡಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಳುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದರೆ, ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಆಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

*ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜೀವನ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮಯದ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿರುಚಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಆತಂಕದಿಂದ ಯೋಚಿಸುವಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊಂದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

*ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಗಳ ದುರಂತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಈ ನೆಲದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆತಂಕವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಇದರ ಅಟ್ಟಹಾಸವು ಈ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಶೀಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಎರಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿಜವಾದ ಕರಾಳ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ.

*ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭದಿಂದಲೇ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ತಕರಾರುಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ನಿಷ್ಠುಮಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕೇವಲ ಮಾತಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

*ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಡತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇನಿದೆ? ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಂವಾದಗಳು ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವು ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿಯೇ

1. ಸುರೇಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ವಿಜಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಯನಗರ-II
2. ಶತಿಕಲಾ ಜಿ., ಎಂ.ಇಡಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ, ವಿಜಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಯನಗರ-II

ಪ್ರದಿಪಾದಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ.

*ಹೊರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯದಾದರೆ ಒಳಗಿನದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಧದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳೂ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೇ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾಸೂತ್ರ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್-ಹಿಂದಿ-ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತಹ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಚಾಲ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕೆಡುಕನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿತು. ಅವಜ್ಜೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಆಂತಂಕವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶೀಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಯಿತು.

*ಇಂದು ಜಗತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ-ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ಬೇರೆಯದ್ದೇ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇರಿದಂತೆಯೇ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

*ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ, ಹೊಸ-ಹೊಸ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗಳ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಸರಳತೆಯ, ಸಂವಹನದ ಅರ್ಥದಿಂದ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

*ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯದೇ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನೆಲದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ದುರಂತ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ.

*ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಚಿರಪರಿಚಿತ ಆಗಿದ್ದೂ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಮೂರನೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಲಿಯುವ ದಿನಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಬಲ್ಲರು ಎನ್ನುವ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣೆಹಾಕಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮದ ರೂಪ ಪಡೆದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

*ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಹೋಗುವ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಕರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಗಿಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಾಲಕರ ಇಂಗಿತವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಧನದಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ

ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆಯತೊಡಗಿತೋ ಆಗ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ.

*ಕನ್ನಡದ ವೈಚಾರಿಕವಲಯ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲಯವು ಅಸಹನೆ, ವರ್ಗತಾರತಮ್ಯ, ಅಸೂಯೆ, ಗುಂಪುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಓಲೈಸುವಿಕೆ, ರಾಜಕಾರಣ, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರದ ಆಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಗುಂಪುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ದ್ವೇಷ-ಅಸೂಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸತ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

*ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲಾಢ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಯಾವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಘಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಗಡಿಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದುದುರು ಗಡಿನಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಹಸ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

*ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳು ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗದೆಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವಣತಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಅದೊಂದು ಹಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಲವಾದಂತೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾದ ಕಥೆ, ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಸುವ ರೀತಿ-ನೀತಿ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಲುಗು, ತಮಿಳು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ.

*ಸ್ವಜಾತಿ, ಸ್ವಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಾಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡಿನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತರು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಓದುಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಮುಖಬಿಲೆಗೆ ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಓದುವ ಓದುಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ.

ನನ್ನ ಮನದಾಳದ ಮಾತು:

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಎಷ್ಟೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಗತವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೇ ಮರಳಿ ತರುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಂದಿನ ತುರ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದಾಗಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಕೆವಲ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗದೆ ಅನುದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕ್ಲಣದ್ದಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಓದು, ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಗೇ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಸ್ವಹಿತಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಮರೆತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಹೃದಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವತ್ತ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ :- ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದ ವಿಷಯ ತಜ್ಞತೆ:-ಕವನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯ-ಬುದ್ಧಿವೃತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವವೃತ್ತ ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್.ಮಳೀಮಠ ರವರ “ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ” ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿನ “ಭಾವಪ್ರಪಂಚ”

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ ವೀ ಅಂಗಡಿ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

“ಎನ್ನ ಪಾಡೆನಗಿರಲಿ, ಅದರ ಹಾಡನಷ್ಟೆ
ನೀಡುವೆನು ರಸಿಕ ನಿನಗೆ
ಕಲ್ಲು ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯಂಥ ನಿನ್ನೆದೆಯು ಕರಗಿದರೆ
ಆ ಸವಿಯ ಹಣಿಸು ನನಗೆ ”

ಕವಿಗಳು ಓದುಗನನ್ನು ಆತ್ಮೀಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವ ಪರಿ ಇದು.

‘ಕಾವ್ಯ ಬರಿಯ ಆತ್ಮಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಮಾತು’ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕೆಲವರದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಅದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶ-ರಾಜ್ಯ- ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬರಿಯ ಆತ್ಮ ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರಿವಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪಂದನೆಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಕೊರಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೃತ್ತಿ-ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳೂ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಕವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಾವಿದ ಅವನನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವಿವು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬುಗೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕವಿ-ಕಲಾವಿದನ ನೋಟವನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತು ಪುರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು.

ಬದುಕಿನಂತೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವೆನಿಸುವ ಕಾವ್ಯವು ನಿಂತ ನೀರಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಸದಾ ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾದದ್ದು. ಕಾವ್ಯ ತನ್ನ ಪಯಣದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಾಗ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಹೊರಳುವಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಜಂಗಮರೂಪಿಯಾದದ್ದು. ಚಲನಶೀಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹೊರಳು ಪಲ್ಲಟಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದರ ಚಲನೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಒತ್ತಡ, ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಘಟಿಸುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳು, ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ, ಭಾವುಕ, ಭಾಷಿಕ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶ:-

1. ಡಾ.ಶೀಲಾ ಮಳೀಮಠ ಅವರ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ “ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ” ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು, “ಕವನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯ” ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಬರಹಗಾರನೊಬ್ಬನ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೀವನಾನುಭವದ ಬೆಳಕು, ಒಳನೋಟ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಆಸೆ, ನಿರಾಸೆ, ಸಂಘರ್ಷ, ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಜೀವ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಎಂಬ ನಿಲುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಗೆಲುವು ಕಾಣುವ ಕವಿಯ

ನಿಲುವು ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಗೆಲುವು ಎಂಬ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.

3. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಭವದ ಯಾನ, ಜೀವನದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳ ವಿರಳಿತಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಯ ಗೆಜ್ಜೆಯ ಸಪ್ಪಳವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಡೆದ ಯಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶೋಧಿಸುವುದು.
4. ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ತಮ್ಮದಾಗಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಹಾರದಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗುವ ದಿಕ್ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಗಳತ್ತ ಅಂತರ ಪಠ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಪಠ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ “ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ” ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ ಓದುಗ-ಬರಹಗಾರನ ನಡುವಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ - ಭಾಮಕ ಸಂಗಮವನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.
5. ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಆತಂಕ-ತಲ್ಲಣ - ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕವನಗಳು ನೀಡಬಹುದಾದ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.

ಸೂಚಿತ ಪದಗಳು:- ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ, ಅನುಭವ, ಭಕ್ತಿ, ಕವಿ, ಕಾವ್ಯ

ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವೈಧಾನಿಕತೆ:-

ಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತ “ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ನಿರಾಳ”ದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಡುವಾಗಲಿನ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಭಾವದ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಬರುವ ಧೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ಒಡನಾಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವ ವಿರಹದ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಪರಿ, ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ನಾದವನ್ನು ಹೊಮ್ಮಿಸುವ ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗದ ಠೇಂಕಾರದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುವ ಶೈಲಿ ಸರಳತೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಧಾಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನವು ಸಹೃದಯರ ಮನದಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಮಾಡಲಿದೆ. ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿತೆ ಬರೀ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಲ್ಲ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಕೂಡ ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಗುಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಕಾವ್ಯಧಾರಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಎರವಲು ತಂದವು ಹೇಳಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿವೆ. ಕವಿ ಅವನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಂಥ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವನಾರಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಃಪಟಲದಿಂದ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನವತೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಬದುಕಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಕಾವ್ಯಪಂಥಗಳಿಂದಾಚೆ ಎದ್ದು ಬಂದು ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ಸಹೃದಯರನ್ನು

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ ವೀ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿ.ವಿ ಹಂಪಿ

ಕಾಡುವ ಕವಿಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ 'ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ' ವೈಧಾನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪೂರಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲೋಕನ:-

1. ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ-ಡಾ|| ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್. ಮಳಿಮಠ - ಸುಂದರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ. ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಆತಂಕ-ತಲ್ಲಣ - ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕವನಗಳು ನೀಡಬಹುದಾದ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳು ಪ್ರೇರಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಬೆನ್ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ವಿ. ಆರತಿಯವರು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಶಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡರಂಗೇಗೌಡರು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸರಳ ನೇರ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆ.
2. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗಾತಿ - ಶ್ರೀ. ಕೀರ್ತಿನಾಥ ಕುರ್ತಕೋಟಿ ರವರ ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲೋಕನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದದಡೆಗೆ ನೂತನ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಕಾವ್ಯಜೀವನದ ಉದ್ದ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಂಗದ ತಾಕಲಾಟಗಳು, ಘರ್ಷಣೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಶೀಲಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಶೋಧಗಳು ಉದಯಿಸಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರ್ಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಕನಸು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆ.

ವಿಷಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ:

ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಳ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಹಲವು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಾ ಮಹತ್ವದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಮಹತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆ. ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ತೀರಾ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾದ ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಜಲುಗಳ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಈ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೆಲವು ಕುತೂಹಲಕಾರಿ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮೆದುರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡಕಾವ್ಯ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದುಕಿನಂತೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವೆನಿಸುವ ಬರಹವು ನಿಂತ ನೀರಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಸದಾ ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾದದ್ದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ತನ್ನ ಪಯಣದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಳುವಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಚನದ ಹಲವು ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್.ಮಳಿಮಠ ಅವರ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದಿಗ್ಗಜರು ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಈ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದುವೇ ಅವರ ಕವನದ ರಚನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನುಭವ, ಕಾಲ, ವಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರೂಪಣಾ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೂಲ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಎಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾವಿಸುವ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸುವ

ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಅನುಭವದ, ಹೆಪ್ಪುಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಭಾವಗಳ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಆಂತರಿಕವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ ಜನ್ಮತಳೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕವಿಯತ್ರಿಯಾದವಳು ತನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕವಿತೆ ಅದರ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕವಿತೆಯನ್ನು ತಾನೊಬ್ಬಳೇ ವಿವರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಭಾವ ಬಂಧಗಳ ಎಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ಭಾವ, ಅನುಭವ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ರೂಪಕಗಳೊಡನೆ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮುವ ಭಾವತೀವ್ರ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯತ್ವದ ಸಹಜವಾದ ಆಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀವಸೆಲೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಬರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವರು ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಅವರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದು-ಇಂದು-ಮುಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮತೋಲನಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಕವನಗಳು ರೂಪಗೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಚರ್ಚೆ:-

ಅವರ ರಚನೆಯ ಕವನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯ ಎಂಬ ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕವನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯೋಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂದೋ ಕವಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಕವನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯ ಸಿಗಬಹುದೇ !

ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಶೀಲಾ ದೇವಿಯವರು ಕವಿತೆ ಬರಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಲ್ಲ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೂನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗದು ಕದಡಿದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಕಳವಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿತೆಯ ಬಿಂದು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಿಂದು

ಹಾಳೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಪೆನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕುಳಿತಾಗ ಏನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಏನೋ ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿ ಏನೋ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲಿಸಿ ಏನೋ ಹೊಳೆಯಿಸಿ ಮಾಯವಾಯಿತ್ತಲ್ಲ ಇರಬಹುದು ಕವನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯ ಎಂದು ತಮಗೆ ತಾವೇ ಅಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ತಳಮಳಗಳು ತಾಕಲಾಟಗಳು ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಾನುಸಾರ ಕವಿಗೆ ಲೋಕಾನುಭವದ ಮುತ್ತುರತ್ನಗಳು ಸಿಗಬಹುದು ಸಿಗದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು. ರಚಿಸಿದ ವಚನಗಳ ಮನದಾಳದ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗವೇ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ತಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವೇ ನಿಷ್ಕೂರವಾಗಿ ಅದು ಬರಹವಲ್ಲ, ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.ಇರುವುದೊಂದೇ ವಸ್ತು ಅದು ನನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇಸರ ನಿರಾಸೆ ಆಶ್ರಯದ ಒಡಲು ಕಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನುಸುಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಕಣವಿ ಕೆಎಸ್ ನಿರಾಸ್ ಅಹಮದ್ ಕಾಣಿಸುವ ಕಾಣ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆದರೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳೇಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ? ಅನುಭವ ಮೀರಿದ ಅನುಭವವೇ?

ಭಾವವ ಮೀರಿದ ಅನುಭಾವವೇ ?
ಹಾಗಲ್ಲಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಅನಿಸುವುದಾದರೂ ಏಕೆ?
ಅಂತರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೃದಂಗದ
ಧ್ವನಿ ತರಂಗಗಳಾದರೂ ಯಾವುವು ?
ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗುರುತುಗಳಾದರೂ ಯಾವುವು ?
ಒಲವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು

ಎಂಬ ಅಂತರಾಳದ ಅವರ ಮಾತುಗಳ ಸತ್ಯ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರತಾದ ಯಾವ ರಚನೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೀತಿ-ಪ್ರೇಮ ಆಸೆ-ನಿರಾಸೆ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಗಾಢವಾಗಿವೆ. ಸೋಲಿನ ಬೆವರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು ಎಂದು ಹಾಡುವ ಕವಿಯತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೋಲೆಂಬುದು ಸಂಘರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ನೋವು-ನಲಿವು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತ್ಯಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ನೆನಪುಗಳು.

ಎಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಹಣ್ಣು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೂ
ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ನನ್ನ ಮುದ್ದು ವೃಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ
ಹೂವಿನ ಹಬ್ಬ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸಲಿ
ಶೂನ್ಯತೆಯ ಶೂನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೀನವಾಗಲಿ
ಕೆಲವಾದರೂ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಲಿ
ಎಂಬ ಹಂಬಲದ ತುಂಬು ಮೊರೆ ಹರಿದಿದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಅರ್ಥದ ಮಿತಿಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪದಗಳ ಆಗದೆ ಅರ್ಥದ ಆಚೆಗಿನ ಭಾವವನ್ನು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಪ್ರೀತಿ-ಪ್ರೇಮ ಸಂಗಮಿಸಿದರೆ
ಅದೊಂದು ದೈವೀಕ ಗುಣವಲ್ಲವೇ?
ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಸಮೀಳನವಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಹೀಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೊಂದು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಅನುಭವದ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಸಹಜತೆ ಇದೆ.

ನಿರ್ಣಯ:-

ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ದ್ವಂದ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೊಸ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ರೂಢಿಗತವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸ ಚಿಂತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಹೊಸದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಘರ್ಷಣೆ ಉಂಟಾದರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತಾರೆ. “ಹಳೆ ಬೇರು ಹೊಸ ಚಿಗುರು ಕೂಡಿರಲು ಮರ ಸೊಬಗು” ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಅವರು ಹಳೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವಾಗಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಲಿ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆ ಏಕಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಹಳೆ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಕರಾವಳಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿತಗೊಂಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮುಖಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ತೀರ್ಮಾನ:- ಇದೊಂದು ಅನುಭವ ಅರಳಿಸುವ ಕವನ ಸಂಕವಲನ: ಕೃತಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ಲೇಖಕನ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಮೂಲ. ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ? ದೇಶ ಸುತ್ತುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ? ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ

ಅನುಭವಗಳಿಂದಲೇ?

ಯಾವುದೇ ಬರಹಗಾರನ ಮೂಲ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಅನುಭವವೇ. ಜೀವನಾನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಹಲವು ಆಯಾಮಗಳು, ಮಜಲುಗಳು. ಲೇಖಕನ ಬಾಲ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ, ಓದು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಮೂಲಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿರುವ ಲೇಖಕರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದನ್ನು ಸೃಜಿಸಬಲ್ಲರು. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್. ಮಳೀಮಠವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಹಲವು ಲೇಖಕರು ಭಿನ್ನ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗ ಇವರ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಬೇರೊಂದು ದಿಕ್ಕಿನತ್ತ ಹರಿಯತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದವು ಓದುಗರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಒಗ್ಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರು ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲೇಖಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶೋಧನೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವಹನದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸರಳ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕವಿ ಅನ್ನುವ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೇ ದರಿದ್ರವಾದುದು. ಕವಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ನೋವು-ನಲಿವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾದ ಕವಿಯನ್ನು ಜನ ಮೆರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪದ ಪ್ರೌಢಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆರೆಯುವ ಕವಿಯನ್ನು ಜನ ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಈ ಕಾಲವೇ ಧಾವಂತದ ಕಾಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾವಧಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಈಗ ಪಟಾಫಟ್ ಮುಗಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಫೇಸ್ಬುಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿ-ಮತ - ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗುಂಪು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಜಾತಿಯ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಅಜೆಂಡಾಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕವಿ/ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರ/ ಕಥೆಗಾರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಬರಹಗಾರರನ್ನು ‘ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ’ ವಾಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

ವೃತ್ತಿಜನ್ಯ ಅನುಭವ:

ಅನುಭವ ದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಈ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದಿಯೋ, ತಿರುಗಾಡಿಯೋ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಹೊಸ

ತಲೆಮಾರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ಅನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನೂತನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅನುಭವ ಆಗುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಆಂತರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಗದೇ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ನಗರೀಕೃತ ಬಾಲ್ಯ, ಭಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಕಥನವಾಗದೇ ವರದಿಗಳಾಗುವ ಅಪಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಬಂಧ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟು ಬಿದ್ದು ನೋಡುವ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಳಲು ಕೇಳದೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲೇ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬರೆದ ರಚನೆಗಳು ಇವಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪದಪದಗಳೂ ಅನುಭವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗತಿಯ ಗಮನಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾತುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ

ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಮಾಜ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ನೀಡುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆ):-

ಕನ್ನಡವು ಹಿಂದೆಂದು ಬರೆಯದವರನ್ನು ಬರಹಗಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. 'ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಾ' ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಹೊಸ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕವಿತೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾದರೂ ಏನು ? ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ನಮ್ಮದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಜೀವನದ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು

“ಭಾವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ”. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿವೆ, ವಿಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಎಚ್ಚರದ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ ಮೂರ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಮಗುವಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಮುಗ್ಧರಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತೆ ಭಾವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬರಹಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರು ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧರಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥಾನುಸಾರ:-

ಮೂಲ ಆಕರ:-

1. ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ-ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್. ಮಳೀಮಠ, ಸುಂದರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ - ಹನುಮಂತನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 04. 2016

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:-

1. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗಾತಿ - ಶ್ರೀ. ಕೀರ್ತಿನಾಥ ಕುರ್ತಕೋಟಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು: ಸಮಾಜ ಪುಸ್ತಕಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
2. ಜಗದಗಲ ಮಂಟಪ- ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್. ಮಳೀಮಠ, ಸುಭಾಷ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 04-2019
3. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ' ಅಂತಿಮ ಎಂ.ಎ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿ.ವಿ ಹಂಪಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು

ಸುಮಲತ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಘಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜೀವನದಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ. ಆದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಜೀವನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಜೀವನ, ನಗರ ಜೀವನ, ಪರಂಪರಗತವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವೈರುಧ್ಯಗಳ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯು ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಗಳು ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಸುಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ 3ನೇ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹಳೆಯದು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. "ಜನವಾಣಿ ಬೇರು ಕವಿ ವಾಣಿ ಹೂವು" ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮೂಲ ಬೇರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಅನುಭಾವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳು, ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಮೂಲಧಾರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ವೈರುಧ್ಯಗಳ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತನವನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ನಾವು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಆತಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಿಟ್ಟುಸಿರನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ತೊರಿಸುವ ಅತಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಹಲಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಹಂಪೆಯ ಶಾಸನದವರೆಗೆಣ ಸುಮಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಇವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದ ಶಿಲಾದರ್ಪಣವೆನಿಸಿವೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಲಿಡಿಶಾಸನ, ಬಾದಾಮಿಶಾಸನ, ಮಾವಳಿಶಾಸನಗಳು, ತ್ರಿಪದಿರಗಳೆಂಬ ಅಪರೂಪ ದೇಸಾರು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಬಾದಾಮಿ, ಕೋಳಿ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಅವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡವೇ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮರೆತಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರಣ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ,

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ದೇಸಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆ.

ಯುವಜನಾಂಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದರ ಆಳವಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಕ್ರಷ್ಟ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು, ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಓದುಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿತಿಗಳು, ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿತಿಗಳು, ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕೇವಲ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಕೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ನಲುಗಿ ಹೋಗುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್, ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಾಪ್ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ವೇಗವಾದ ಭರಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಬರಹಗಳು, ಕವಿತೆಗಳು, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳು, ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಕಥೆ, ನಾಟಕ ಒಗಟು, ಗಾದೆಗಳು, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ, ಸೃಜನೇತರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಆತಂಕ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಜಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇಯತರ ಪರಿಚಯವು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ನಡುವೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಸಂತ್ಯಸ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಬದುಕಿನ ಆಸ್ವಾದವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಪಾಠದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿತ್ವತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮುಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ ಕೃತಿ, ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕಿರಣ, ಕಾರ್ಯಗಾರ, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಬರಹಗಳ ಓದುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋರಾಡು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಂದಾ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ

ಸುಮಲತ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ "ಕನ್ನಡಮ್ಮನ ಹರಕೆ" ಎಂಬ ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಿಡಿಯಂ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣವೆನು ಎಂದು ನಾವೀಗ ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಗವಾದ ಉನ್ನತಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ, ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತಹ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ ಸಮಾಜಸವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತರ್ಕಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ, ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಇದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಹಲವು ರೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದವರು ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರು, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ, ಅ.ನ.ಕೃ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನೆಪಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಾವೀಗ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ನುಡಿಗಳಾಗಬಾರದು. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬರುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬೇರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಭಾಷೆಯಂತೆ ಪಾಠ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಭಾಷೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ತಮಿಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ತಮಿಳು ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಆಧ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಏಕತೆ, ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಪ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರ ಅಂಕಣಬರಹಗಳು ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಭಾಷಿಕ ಜನಾಂಗವೊಂದು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಮರ್ಥನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸತ್ಯವೂ ಹೌದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಸಿಗುವ ವಾತವರಣವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಕರ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಹೊರ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೊರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಮಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ತೌಲನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ 'ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ' ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಆದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ, ಪಾಳಿ, ಗ್ರೀಕ್, ಲ್ಯಾಟಿನ್, ಅರೇಬಿಕ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿಕಲ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಸಿಗುವುದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ನೋಡುವಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಚಲನ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಆಂದೋಲನವಾಗಿ ಶುರುವಾದ ಈ ಅಪೂರ್ವ

ಚಳವಳಿ ಒಂದು ಸುಭದ್ರವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದದ್ದು 16ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ತುಂಬ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬರೆವಣಿಗೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬರೆಹಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಶಿಥಿಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಅಡಿಗರು, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಬರೆಹಗಾರರ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊಸ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಬರೆಹಗಾರರು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತನ್ನ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ತಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಪ್ರಬಂದಗಳು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹೊಸ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಬಂದಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾವ ಸತ್ಯವೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆ, ಬದುಕು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬದುಕಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅದರೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೇ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕಲಾಮಾಧ್ಯಮ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಸತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಕಾಳಜಿ ತೋರಿಸುವವರು ಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಧಕರೆ ಆಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಗರದ ಓದಿದವರನ್ನು ಸಾರಸಾಗಟು ಶೋಷಕರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವ ಯತ್ನವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಅಂದಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮಾಧರಿಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಇಟ್ಟಾಂತಾಗಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ...

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ 2016 ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬುಕ್ ಎಜೆನ್ಸಿ,

ಆರ್.ಸಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ 2018 ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನ ಸಂಪದ, ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಬುಕ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ 2018 ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಅಕ್ಷರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಎಚ್ಚರದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕಾಡಿನ ಜನರು, ನಾಡಿನ ಜನರು, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಪುರುಷರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಭೂತ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಅಲೆಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೆ ? ಈ ಬದಲಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆ ? ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆ ? ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೇನು ?

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಹೊಂದಿದೆಯೆ ? ಇಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇತಿ-ಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈವರೆಗಿನ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ವಾದ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ನಿಲುವು, ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಿಲುವುಗಳೂ (ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ) ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ , ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ದ್ವಂದ್ವಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು, ನಾನು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿರುವ ತಾತ್ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮನೋಭಾವದ ನೆಲೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಾದ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ, ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವರ್ತನೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೆ? ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒರಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರು ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಭಾಷೆ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ-ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ

ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ತೊಂಬತ್ತರ ದಶಕದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ "ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ" ಎಂಬುದು ದೇಶ ವಿದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸರಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮುಕ್ತ ಹರಿವಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು.

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ದೇಶಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ

ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ .ಹೆಚ್.ಟಿ', ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ'

ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ 'ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ'.

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಭಾಷೆ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಬಹು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಸರಣವೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಭಿದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿತ್ತು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅನ್ಯತೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಆತಂಕ ಎದುರಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸತ್ಯ ಇವುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉಪ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾದ ತುಳು ಕೊಡವ ಕುಂದಗನ್ನಡ ಕೊರವ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತ-ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

" ಮನೆಯೇ ಮೊದಲ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆ" ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ, ಬರೆಯುವ ಓದುವ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ವರ್ಗ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇವುಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಲಿಖಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆ ಅತೀ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದು ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದುದ್ದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮಾತಾನಾಡುವ ಬರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸರಿಯಾದುದ್ದು.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆಧುನಿಕ

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಬದಲಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದನ-ಕುರಿಗಳಜಾತ್ರೆ, ದೇವರಜಾತ್ರೆ, ವಾರದ ಸಂತೆ ಇಂದು ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿವೆ. ಅದೇ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಇಂದು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಲೆಗಳು, ಶಾಪಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಂಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾನ ತುಂಬಿವೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದಿನಸಿ-

1. ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ .ಹೆಚ್.ಟಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-79

2. ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ, ಉಪ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಜಿ.ಪಿ ನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-79

ದವಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಬದುಕಿನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ ಹಾವಳಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗಾದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ? ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಕಳಚಿದೆ , ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯ ಕಾಣದಾಗಿದೆ . ಸರಳ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಅಹಂ, ಆಡಂಬರ, ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಾನವನ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಅಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಸೊಗಡು ಕಾಣದಾಗಿ ನಗರದ ಕೃತಕ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಕಣ್ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಂತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದುಕು ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆ .

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ

ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರದ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ದಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯದೆ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಜರುರಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಮಾರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ – ರಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಗಳಿ
- 2 .ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಥನ – ಡಾ.ಡಿ.ಆರ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್
3. ವಿಚಾರ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ – ಕುವೆಂಪು
4. ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ – ಪ್ರೊ.ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ

ಸಾರಾ-ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಂವೇದನೆ

ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೆಚ್.ಟಿ

ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್ ರವರು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಇತರ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೂ ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ “ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ” ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಅವರ ಈಚಿನ ಕೃತಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಅವರ. ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ನಿಲುವು ಅನೇಕ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ “ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ ತೀರದ” ನಾದಿರಾ, “ಸಹನಾ” ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ನಸೀಮಾ, “ವಜ್ರಗಳು” ನಫೀಸಾ “ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳು” ಕಥೆಯ ಸಮೀರ ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾದಿರಾಳ ಆತ್ಮ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಧರ್ಮದೊಳಗಿನ ಅಂಧತ್ವದ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಹನಾ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ನಸೀಮಾ ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳಿಗೆ “ನಿನ್ನ ಅಬ್ಬಾ ಗೋರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ” ಎಂದಾಗ ಅವಳ ತಾಯಿ ಸಕೀನ ಗದರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆಗ ನಸೀಮಾ “ನನ್ನ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಎಂದೋ ಸತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾನು ರೋಗಿ ಎಂದು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ತಂದರಲ್ಲ ಆ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೇ ನಾನವರನ್ನು ಗೋರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟೆ.” ಎಂದು ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬಂಡೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಹಾಗೇ ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳು ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀರ ಕೂಡ ಸಹನಾ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ನಸೀಮಾಳಂತೆಯೇ ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಆಡಿತೋರಿಸಲಾರಳು. ಆದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡನೊಡನೆ ತನ್ನಂತಹ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವಂತೆ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. “ಶಬೀರ್ ಸಮೀರಳನ್ನು ಬೇಸರ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗು ಎಂದಾಗ” ಏನಂದ್ರಿ ನಾನು ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದೇ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಚಿತ್ರ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅಪ್ಪ ನನ್ನ ಚರ್ಮ ಸುಲಿದಾರು. ನಾನು ಕಥೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದೋದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಆಗೋದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಲೇಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಬಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಶಬೀರ್ ತನ್ನ ಮಾವ ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನು ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಯಂತೆ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದಾಗ “ ನಾನು ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ನನಗೆ ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡಿದವಳು ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು” ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ತುದಿನಾಲಿಗೆಗೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಅವನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. “ ತಂದೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಗಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕೆಗೆ ತಂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಪರೀತ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂತು. ಆದರೆ ಆಕೆಯ ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ಆಕೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲೂ

ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಮನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುದಿ ಕುದಿದು ಆವಿಯ ರೂಪ ತಳೆದು ಹೊಗೆಯಾಡಿತು ಎಂದೂ ತಂದೆಯೊಡನೆ ವಾದಿಸಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಆಕೆ ತಂದೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮೌನವಾಗಿ ನುಂಗಿಕೊಂಡಳು.” ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ಕಥೆ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರು ತಂದೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಲೀ ಗಂಡಸರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಲೀ, ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಲೀ ತಿರುಗಿ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ “ಸಹನಾ” ಧರ್ಮ ಬಲೆ ಬೀಸಿದಾಗ” ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ನೇರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಗಂಡಸರನ್ನು, ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾರಾ ರವರ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಜೀವ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ‘ಹುಟ್ಟು’ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕದೀಜಾ ಹೆರಿಗೆ ನೋವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆಗ ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿ- “ನೋವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೋವು ತಿನ್ನದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ? ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ನೋವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಾತ್ರ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?” ಎಂದು ಸಂತೈಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಕದೀಜಾ ಕೂಡ “ನೋವು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ನೋವಿನ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬರಬರುತ್ತ ಈ ಅಂತರ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಹಿಸಲಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ವೇದನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣಗಿನ ನರಳಿಕೆ ಚೀರಾಕೈಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಆ ಬಳಿಕಷ್ಟೆ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?” ಇಂತಹ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇಡೀಯಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಅವರ ಇಡೀ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಬಾನು ಮುಸ್ತಾಕ್ ಅವರ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಯಥಾಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ತುಂಬಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಶೈಲಿ ಸರಳ ಹಾಗೂ ನೇರ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ರೀತಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಲವಲವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಹಾಸ್ಯದ ಮಿಂಚು ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವರು ಸಹ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಾಡಿ. ರಶೀದ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರ ಕಾವ್ಯಮಯ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಶೈಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಾರಾ ಅವರು ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಥೆ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮಾಜ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಮಾಜದ ಚಿತ್ರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಾವು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ ಕಥಾವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಭಾರತದಂಥ ಬಹು ಧರ್ಮೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲೀ ದೈನಂದಿನ

ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲೀ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಬದುಕಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಟಗಳು ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಖಿದೀನಾ ಇವಳು ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಅನಪೇಕ್ಷಿತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಸಿಗದೆ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ನಳಾಗಿ ಮತಾಂತರ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಖಿದೀನಾಳ ಮತಾಂತರದ ನಂತರದ ಅವಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಅವಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮತ ಇಂದಿನ ಧರ್ಮಿಯರು ಅವಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗಾಗಲೀ ಲೇಖಕಿ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ಅವಳ ಬದುಕಿನ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕಷ್ಟೇ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗುವ ಈ ಕಥೆ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಳಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಎರಡು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಮಮೂಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸುವಿನ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೊಂದು ಕೊರತೆಯೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಲೇಖಕಿಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸೀಮಿತತೆಯನ್ನು ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳು ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಕೂಡ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಕತೆಯತ್ತ ತುಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯತ್ತಲೂ ಅವರು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಶ್ರಯ ಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳು ಬಂದು ಶಬಾನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳ ಪತಿ ಸಮೀಯೆಲ್ಲಾನನ್ನು ಮತೀಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೂಡಿ. ಯಮುನಾಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಹಾಕುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಶಬಾನಾ ಸಮೀಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಮತೀಯವಾದಿಗಳ ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮಾಜದ ಹೇಣ್ಣು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ನೋವು ಶೋಷಣೆ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳತ್ತಲೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ಯಥಾವತ್ತಾದ ಇಂಥ ನೋವಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನಷ್ಟೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ತಾವೇ ಸಾರಾಂಶ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಕಥೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಸಹನಾ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ನಾಯಕಿ ನಸೀಮಾ ಹೇಳುವ "ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕೊಂದು ಮೂಡಬೇಕು ಹೊಸತೊಂದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಉದಯವಾಗಬೇಕು, ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನಂತೆ ನೊಂದ ಹೇಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ

ಸೇರಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಂಗೆ ಎಳಗೇಕು" ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಮಾತುಗಳು ನಸೀಮಾಳ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರದೆ ಆ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವತಃ ಲೇಖಕಿಯೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಯುದ್ಧ' ಕಥೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಮುದುಕಿ ಹೇಳುವ " ಈ ನಾಯಕರೇನೂ ರಾಜಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕೈ ಕುಲುಕಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ನಿಯರ ಹೃದಯಗಳಿಂದ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ನೆತ್ತರು ? ಅದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಕರೆತರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವರು ? ಈ ಮೂರ್ಖರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಂಗೆ ಎಳುವದೇ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ದಾರಿ" ಮಾತುಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಲೇಖಕಿಯೇ ಆಡುವ ಭರತ ವಾಕ್ಯದಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಾರಾ ಅವರು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ದನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರಲ್ಲೇ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮಾಜದ ಹೇಣ್ಣಿನ ನೋವು ನಲಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಸಮಾಜಮುಖಿ ಸುದಾರಣಾವಾದಿ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾರಾ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತಿಕವಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಸಬಹುದಾದರೂ ಅವರ ಈ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳು ಬಂಡಾಯ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಬ್ಬರವಾಗದ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ರೀತಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಲೇಖಕಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿವೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣ

1. ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ - 1948 ನವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್
2. ಸಹನಾ - 1985 ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ- ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್
3. ವಜ್ರಗಳು - 1990 ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್
4. ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳು-1989 -ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್ ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ
5. ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕವರು - 1994 ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಕರ್ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಳಿ- 1996 ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬ್‌ಬ್ಕರ್

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ:

ಭೂಮೀರ್ ಅಹಮದ್

ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ, ಸಮುದಾಯದ ನಡುವೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೆಂಬ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನತನವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

1835ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಮೆಕಾಲೆಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಮನಗಂಡು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಲೇಖನವೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ “ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ನಾಶವಾಗದ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ 'ನಮ್ಮ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಗಳ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಅವಿನಾಶಿ'ಯಾದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇದು” ಎಂದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ ನೀಡಿದ ವರದಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದುದು. ಆತನಿಗಿದ್ದ ಸ್ವದೇಶ, ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆ, ಸ್ವಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೋಹದಿಂದ 'ಐರೋಪ್ಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ' ಮತ್ತು 'ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ'ಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಸೀ ಜನತೆಯ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅವಿನಾಶಿಯಾದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತನೆ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜರಾಮ ಮೋಹನರಾಯರು ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಬೋಧನೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಗೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ರಸಋಷಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮಕಥೆ 'ನೆನಪಿನ ದೋಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿರುವ “ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಳಜಾತಿಯ ಜನರು ಸಗಣೆ ಬಾಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹೊಲಗದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದನಗಳಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಬಾಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಜಾತಿ ಮತದ ಕೆಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದ್ದಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಂತು” ಎಂಬ ನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡಕಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ? ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಉತ್ತರಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ತೋರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಧೋರಣೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಗುಂಪುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ.

ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತಿನ ಅನಾಹುತವುಗಳ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಲೋಲಪತೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಇದೆ, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೂ ಮೀರಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡತನವನ್ನೇ ಮರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸೋಜಿಗದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿಗೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಲು ಬಹು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂದು ತನ್ನ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೇ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾರಂಭದ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ದಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಿ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಲಾಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾದ 'ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ' ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ, ಜನರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದುದು.

ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಳಿದ್ದ ರಾಜ ಮನೆತನಗಳು, ಸುವರ್ಣಯುಗವನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು, ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು, ದ್ವೈತ, ಅದ್ವೈತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು-ನುಡಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆನ್ನುವ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ಕಲೆ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಲಾಗದಷ್ಟು ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಲವು ತನ್ನದಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತೆನ್ನುವುದು ದಾಖಲಾಹ

ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯರೂ ಮೈಸೂರು

ಭೂಮೀರ್ ಅಹಮದ್, ಕನ್ನಡಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಕೊಡಗು

ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀಯವರೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರಾಗಿ ದುಡಿದರು. ಇವರುಗಳಲ್ಲದೇ ಮಾಸ್ತಿ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ, ಡಿವಿಜಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಆಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ಕಲಾವಿದರು, ಬರಹಗಾರರು ಅಗ್ಗದ ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಮಾರು ಹೋಗಿ, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೋತು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಅಗಾಧ ಗೌರವವು ಇಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬಹು ಕಳವಳದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಗಲೇರಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ವಿಚಾರಶೀಲರಾದದ್ದು ನಿಜ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಲೇಖಕರನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಈ ದಿನವಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹಳೆಗನ್ನಡ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ಛಂದಸ್ಸು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ನಿಘಂಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದು ಆಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ನೋಡುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಪದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೇ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಔದ್ಯೋಗೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಅಸ್ಥಿರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಧಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸತ್ಯ. ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಧಾಳಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷಿಕರ ವಲಸೆಯ ಪ್ರವಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಲಸೆ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಏನಿಲ್ಲ. ವಸಾಹತೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು 'ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆ'ಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂದು ಸ್ವಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡತನವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

'ಕನ್ನಡದಕಣ್ಣು' ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀಯವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ 'ಕನ್ನಡ'ದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ 'ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನಿದೆ?' ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದ ರೂಪದಿಂದಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿ. 1936ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ 600ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಉತ್ಸವ ಜರುಗಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀಯವರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಮುನ್ನ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿ ನೋಟ' ಕವಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೋತೃಗಳಿಗೆ ಪದ್ಯ ರೂಪದ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಾವು ಕಂಡ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಕನಸಿನ ಮೂರ್ತ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೇಳಣ್ಣ, ನಾನೊಬ್ಬ ಹಳೆಯ ಮುತ್ತೈದೆ-ಹಿರಿದಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿದವಳೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈಗ ಬಡತನ, ಬಡವೆ, ಬಡವಾದೆ, ಬಡವಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನೋಡಿ ಬತ್ತಿ, ಮತ್ತಿಮ್ಮಡಿಯ ಸೊರಗಿನಲಿ ಬಡವಾದೆ, ಸಾವಿಲ್ಲ ನನಗೆ.

ಎಂಬ ಕವಿತೆಯು ಸಾಲುಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕನ್ನಡಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನ ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದೀನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಮುತ್ತೈದೆಯು ಹಿಂದಿನ ವೈಭವಯುತ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿ ಮರುಗುವ ಮರುಕ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಾವುಟವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಮನವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಜಸೇವಾಸಕ್ತರಾದ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀಯವರ ಅವಿಶ್ರಾಂತ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕಿಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

'ನಾನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ-ನನ್ನದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂದು ಉದ್ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕುಲಪುರೋಹಿತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕನಸ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹಗಲಿರುಳೆನ್ನದೆ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತೋರ್ವ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರಾದ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯರು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ, ಏಳೆಗ್ಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕನ್ನೇ ಮೀಸಲಿಟ್ಟ ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ ಸೇವೆಯಂತೆ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿವೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಕಾಕ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಥ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಚಳವಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಗೋಕಾಕ ಚಳವಳಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ 1980ರ ದಶಕದ ಅಂದಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇವತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿವೆ.

ಎಂಬತ್ತರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ್ನೂ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಈಗಿನಷ್ಟು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅದೇ ಆಗ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಅಂಥ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಕಲಾವಿದರು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದರು. ಅಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಹ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಭರವಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಗೋಕಾಕ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ನಂತರದ ಈ ಮೂರು ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲಾಢ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಯಾವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಘಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಗಡಿನಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಹಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗೋವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಬದುಕುತನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಇಂದು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿವೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ತೊಡಕು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಳಿವು-ಉಳಿವಿನ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಗಳು, ಕೆಸರೆರೆಚಾಟಗಳು ಇಂದು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವಹನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಕನ್ನಡತನ ಬದುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಸು ಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಇಂದು ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಕ್ಷೇಮವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆತಂಕಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಹಲವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬುಡಮೇಲು ಮಾಡ ಹೊರಟಿವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಜಾಗೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಗಂಭೀರ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಂತು ಖಚಿತ.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ದೊರಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಕೂಗು ಇಂದು ನೆನ್ನೆಯದಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಇತಿಹಾಸವೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನಾಮೇಷ ಎಣಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಸಹನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣೀಭೂತರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವಿಂದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣವೂ ಸಹ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವಹನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು. ಕೆಲ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡುಗಳು ಹೇಗಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅಪ್ಪಿತಪ್ಪಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಇನ್ನಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡ ತೆರಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಹ ಇದೆ. ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆ ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಆದಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಭಾಷಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಆದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡದಿರುವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ಗಂಭೀರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೇಕರಿಣ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ನೆರೆಯ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಗಾಯಿಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವಿಶ್ರಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಟಕ ಒದಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ನಡೆಯದಿರುವುದೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ನಾಯು ಕೊಡೆಗಳಂತೆ ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಲ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಹಣ ಗಳಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಹೊರತು ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಅಭಿಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಪರ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಧೆಯನ್ನೇ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂದು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಹ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅತಿಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ, ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ನದಿಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಗಡಿನಾಡಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿಗೂಡುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿರುವ ಆತಂಕದ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕುರಿತು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳು ಮೂಡಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತಿರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ವಜಾತಿ, ಸ್ವಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಾಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡಿನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನೆರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕರಣೆಯರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಎದುರಾದಾಗ ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಒಂದಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂಥದೊಂದು ಮನೋಭಾವದ ಕೊರತೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಇವತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ನಂಟು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೆಸರೆರೆಚಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಿಗೊತ್ತಿ, ನಿಸ್ಸಕ್ಷಪಾತದಿಂದ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಚಳವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯ ತನ್ನ ಗುಂಪುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಮುಖವಾಗುವ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಗದ ಕವಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ,
ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ, ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ,
ನುಗ್ಗಿ ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ!
ಜಗ್ಗದೆಯೆ, ಕುಗ್ಗದೆಯೆ,
ಹಿಗ್ಗಿ ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ!

ಎಂಬ ಪಾಂಚಜನ್ಯ ಕವಿತೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಂತೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಪಳಗಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವು ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯು ಕಲಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1. ಪುನರಾವಲೋಕನ: ಸಂಪಾದಕರು-ಪ್ರೊ.ಹಂಪ ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ, ವಿಶ್ವಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ 2011 ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಗ್ರಂಥ
2. ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ: ಡಾ.ಕರೀಗೌಡ ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ,

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ದ್ವಿ-2011, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು'

3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತು-ಅರ್ಧ ಶತಮಾನ', ಕೆ.ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣ, 2007, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.'
4. ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತು', ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ, 2000, ಅಕ್ಷರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಹೆಗ್ಗೋಡು.
5. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದ ನೆರವು

ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ : ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಭಾಷೆ

ಆರ್ ಶಶಿಕಲಾ

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿವೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಏರಿಳಿತ ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಅದರದ್ದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವಾಹಕವಾಗಿ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹತೋಟಿ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಮನದಟ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಆಳಿದ - ಆಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯವು ತಾನು ಮೇಲು ಅಥವಾ ತನ್ನ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸುವುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಆಯಾಮ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ದರ್ಪ, ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಗಳ ನೆಲೆಗಳು ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಸಿಗುವುದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಯಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಭಿತ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗಳು, ಆಯಾಮಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹದ್ದೇ ಭಾಷಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ 'ಲಿಂಗ' ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಆಯಾಮದಲ್ಲೂ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಪರಂಪರೆಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪುರುಷನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧೀನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಕೀಳು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಕ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕತೆ, ಬದುಕಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವು ತನಗೆ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿರುವ ಪುರುಷ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕಾದ ಸರ್ವಸಮಾನತೆಯ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಷ್ಟೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಭಾಷಿಕ ರೂಪವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ನಿಲುವು. ಖ್ಯಾತ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಚಿಂತಕಿ ಸಿಮೋನ್-ದ-ಬೋವಾಳ 'ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ರೂಪಿಸ್ತುಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಬಿಂಬವು ಪುರುಷನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೂಲತಃ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪದ ಗಂಡಿನ ಸಂಬೋಧನೆ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಶರುವಾಗುವುದೇ ಪುರುಷನಿಂದ. ಮನುಷ್ಯಳು ಎಂಬ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಲಿಂಗ ವಾಚಕವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪುರುಷ ಲಿಂಗವೇ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ

ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ನಿಲುವು ಇದು ಅರ್ಥ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ಮೇಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ 'ದೇವರು ಇದ್ದಾನೆ' ಎಂಬುದೇ ಪುರುಷರೂಪ. ಗಂಡು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದ ನಾಡು, ವೀರಭೂಮಿ ಎಂಬಂಥ ಪದಗಳು ಗಂಡಿನ ಅನುಭವ, ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತುಡಿತವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ 'ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಧಾನ' ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವೊಂದರ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕದ ಪುರುಷ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ದೇಹ-ಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಅಡಿಯಾಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಿದ್ದು, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಕೆಳ ಅಥವಾ ಅಧೀನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಅವಲೋಕನ. ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ಜೈವಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಿಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಪುರುಷ ಪರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಕುರಿತ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಳೆಎಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ಮೂಲ ಆಶಯಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವಾಹಿನಿಯು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿಸುವುದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯವು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರ ನಿಲುವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಿದೆ. ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಅರ್ಥ ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೋಡಿದ್ದು, ಉಳಿದರ್ಥ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ದೃಶ್ಯಗೋಚರವಾಗದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ಉಣ್ಣು ಖಣರಡಿಧಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಊಜಡಿ ಖಣರಡಿಧಿ ಯನ್ನೂ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಭಾಷೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಮಾನವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಸಮಾಜ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ, ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಿಲುವುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪುರುಷನ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವು ಈಡೇರಿರುವುದೇ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೆಲೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ಕೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಜರೂರಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ, ಸಮಾಜ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವಿಶಾಲ ಬಾಹುಳ್ಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವುದರಿಂದ

ಆರ್ ಶಶಿಕಲಾ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಯಲಹಂಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕಾಂಶಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಹರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಇಂದಿನ ಶೋಧನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಶೋತ್ತರ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಏಕಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಿರ ವಾದರಿಯಾಗಿರಲೂ, ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಲೋಕಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಮನುಷ್ಯತ್ವದ ಮಾದರಿ ಎಂಬ ಮೂಲಾರ್ಥವು ಇಂದು ವಿವೇಚನೆಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ನಾನಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಶೋಷಣೆ - ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ, ದರ್ಪ-ದೌಜನ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿ, ಮೇಲು-ಕೀಳುಗಳ ವಿಷ ವರ್ತುಲವಾಗಿ ಪುನರ್‌ರಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ದುಃಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕಾಂಶಗಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ 'ಮುರಿದು - ಕಟ್ಟುವ' ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು 90 ರ ದಶಕದ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ನಿಲುವಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿಲುವು.

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಪುರುಷ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಬಾಷಾ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಭಾಷೆ' ಎಂಬ ವಿಶಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರುಷ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಗತಿಯ ಲಯ, ಅರ್ಥಗಳು. ಅರ್ಥದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ. ಪುರುಷನಿಂದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿಡುವ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕಾಂಶಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ವಿವೇಚನೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗೊಳಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಭಾಷಿಕ ರೂಪಗಳು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ನಿಕೃಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ

ರಾಜಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕೀಕರಣ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪರವಾದ ಭಾಸೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ರಚನೆ, ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಮೂಣಕಾಲಿನ

ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಕೈಗೆ ಬಳೆ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಕೋ, ಕೇವಲ ಹೆಣ್ಣು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗೆ ಮಾನವೇ ಆಭರಣ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಮಾಯೆ ಎಂಬಂಥ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ - ಪುರುಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲು - ಕೀಳು ಎಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ, ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾತ್ರವಿರುವುದು ಎಂಬ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗೆ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರವಾದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳ ಎಂದು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ, ಕೀಳುಗಳೆಯುವ ಪುರುಷ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ತ್ರೀನಿಷ್ಠ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಆಲೋಚನೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಗತ್ಯವೊಂದನ್ನು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ - ಡಿವಿಜಿ
2. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ರಹಮತ್ ತರೀಕೆರೆ
3. ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಆಖ್ಯಾನ - ಡಾ ಕೆ ಕೇಶವಶರ್ಮ
4. ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಕೆ - ಸಂ ಬಿ ಎನ್ ಸುಮಿತ್ರಾಬಾಯಿ, ಎನ್ ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ
5. ಡಿ ವಿ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ - ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣನ್
6. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ - ಪುರುಷ ತುಲನೆ - ಎನ್ ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕುರಿತು ಬರಹಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಡಾ. ನಾಗವೇಣಿ ಎನ್.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು, ಮಲೆಯಾಳಂ, ಕನ್ನಡ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತಾನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದಿಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯು ಅವರ ಬರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಅವನ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಆತನ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಡಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಾಗೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತುಗೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಉಡುಗೆ ತೊಡುಗೆ, ಊಟೋಪಚಾರ, ರೂಢಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು, ಆಡುಮಾತಿನ ಭಾಷೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು ಇದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ರೀಜನಾಲಿಸಂ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದದ ವಿಶಾಲಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬರಹಗಾರ ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕೃತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಸ್ತು ನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಗ್ರ ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಆದೇಶದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಭಂದಿಸಿರಬಹುದು ಅದು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗದ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ

ಜೀವನದ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಪಂಗಡ, ಜಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದುಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅನುಭವ.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಪ, ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ, ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಜೀವನ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂ, ಎಸ್, ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ನವರ 'ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುಣ್ಣೋ ಮಹಾರಾಯ' ಕೆರೂಕರ 'ಇಂದಿರಾ ಗುಲ್ಲುಡಿ' ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯರ 'ಇಂದಿರಭಾಯಿ', ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ 'ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು', ಕಾರಂತರ 'ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವ', 'ಕುಡಿಯರ ಕೂಸು', ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ ಕವಿತೆಗಳು ಗೊರೂರರ 'ಹೇಮಾವತಿ', ಸಣ್ಣಕತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ಕಡೆಗೋಡು ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ಟರ 'ಹೊನ್ನಿಮದುವೆ', ಮಿರ್ಜಿ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯರ 'ನಿಸರ್ಗ', ರಾವ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರರ 'ಗ್ರಾಮಾಯಣ', ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ 'ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ', ಶಾಂತಿನಾಥದೇಸಾಯಿ, ಲಂಕೇಶ ಯಶವಂತ ಚಿತ್ತಾಲ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಆಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಅವರ ಕಥಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರವರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟು, ಜನ ಜೀವನ ಕಂಡಂತೆಯೇ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಲಿತ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ ಬರತೊಡಗಿತು, ಬಹುಶೇಕ ಬರಹಗಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಂತಿಗಳ, ಮನೆತನದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳತೊಡಗಿದರು.

ಆ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸತೊಡಗಿದರು, ದೇವನೂರ ಮಹಾದೇವ, ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ ಅಮರಚಿಂತ, ಕಾಳೇಗೌಡ ನಾಗವಾರ, ಚೆನ್ನಣ್ಣ ಪಾಲೀಕಾರ, ಅರವಿಂದ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಶ ಮನನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಾಗೂ ಮಿಲ್ಟನ್ ನ ಪ್ಯಾರಡೈಸ್ ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ನ ಸೇಟನ್ ಗೂ, ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಹನುಮಂತನ ಸಮುದ್ರೋಲ್ಲಂಘನಕ್ಕೂ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ 'ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣದರ್ಶನಂ' ನ ಹನುಮಂತನಿಗೂ ಹಲವು ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳಿವೆ, ಇವು ವಸ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಹಲವಾರು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ,

ಡಾ. ನಾಗವೇಣಿ ಎನ್., ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಕೊಲಂಬಿಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ 'ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ' ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗೂ 'ಆಲ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ತಮಾನ' ದೀಪ್ಲೋಗ್ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗೂ ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ, ಪ್ರೇಮಚಂದರ್ ಕಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಡಾ. ಬೆಸಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣನವರ ಕಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಾಮ್ಯವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಂಡರೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಿನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿಜಯ ತೆಂಡೂಲ್ಕರ್ ನಾಟಕಗಳಿಗೂ, ಗಿರೀಶ್ ಕಾರ್ನಾಡರ ನಾಟಕಗಳಿಗೂ, ಮರಾಠಿ ಆತ್ಮಕತೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಆತ್ಮಕತೆಗಳಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಇಂಥ ಉಪರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೆಲೆಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂಪ.

ದಲಿತ ಬಂಡಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಗೂ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ನಂಟು ಇರುವುದು ಅದು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಜನಪದ ಜೀವನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ, ಇದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ, ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಯಾವ ಸೊಗಡನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡದೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ಲೇಖಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆದೀಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸದಾ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಶೀಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಎದುರೊಡ್ಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಚೆನ್ನಣ್ಣ ವಾಲೀಕಾರರ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ' ದೇವನೂರು ಮಹಾದೇವರ 'ಕುಸುಮಬಾಲೆ', ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಓದುಗನಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕವಾಗಿಯಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಈ ದೇಶವೇ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ ಏಕತೆಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ, ಅದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಳೆಬಂದ ಬರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜೀವನ, ಅದರ ದಳ್ಳುರಿಯ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ ದೇವನೂರುಮಹಾದೇವರ ಕಥಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಜನಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಶಾಂತರಸ, ನೀರಮುನ್ನಿ, ಚೆನ್ನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬರಹಗಾರನ ಬರಹಕ್ಕೂ ಆತನ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುವ ಜನಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಬಿಡಿಸಲಾರದ ಒಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧವೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಯಾ

ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ಬರಹಗಾರನ ಬರಹಕ್ಕೂ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಆತ ನಮಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಜೀವನ ವಿವರಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆ ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ ಎಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಪದ ಬೃಂದವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಬಳಸಿದವನು ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಗಯಟ್, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತಿಗ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ೧ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದುಮತ್ತು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಭಂಡಾರ.

೨. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರೂಪಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದಾಗ ಕಾಣುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ. ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದೇಶದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾನವರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅದರ ಹೃದಯವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಬಲ್ಲ ಅದರ ಮನಸನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಬಲ್ಲ ಸತ್ಯ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ . ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯುಗಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು. ಇಡೀ ಮಾನವ ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವದವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ.

ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಚಿಂತನಶೀಲ ಕಾರ್ಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಗಳು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರೂಪ ತಾಳುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಬೆಲಗಟ್ಟುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ಸಮಗ್ರತದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಭಾಷಿಸದ ಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ

ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಕೆ.

ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಶಿಥಿಲವಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹದಗೆಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಇವೆರಡನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇವೆರಡನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ದೊರಕದಿದ್ದರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲು, ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗಿರುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ-ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ರಂಗನಾಥಾನಂದ ಅವರು “ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕತೆಯ ಗೌರವಯುತ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ತಾನೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಇತರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ.” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಬದಲಾಗುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ದ್ವೇಶಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಲ್ಲ; ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವಷ್ಟೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಅನಂತರ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಮಟ್ಟ ಬೇಗನೆ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಮಟ್ಟ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಕಂಠಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಉರು ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೂಡಾ ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ಕಲಿತುದನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ; ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿಯೂ

ಅವರು ಅಸಮರ್ಥರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಅವರ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಜೀವನದ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾರದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಬಾರದು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ ಬೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಸಂವಾದ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು “ನನ್ನ ಗುರು” (ಕೃತಿ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ, ಸಂಪುಟ-4, ಮುದ್ರಣ 8, ಪುಟ 177/178) ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ, “ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ ಮಾನಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲ, ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅದೊಂದು ಸಂವಾದ.” ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, “ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತರ್ಕಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಉಪದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದೊಡನೆ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮರೆತುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಸಲ ಸುಲಭ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕೆಲವೇ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅವು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂಶಗಳೇ ಆಗಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಬಲ್ಲನೋ ಅವನ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಬಲ್ಲವು.” ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭದ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕಷ್ಟೆ.

ಒಚಿದು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುವವರೆಗೆ ಅದು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಆ ಮಗುವಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಅದರ ಜೀವನದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ, ಗೌರವ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮೂಲಪಾಠಗಳು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಂದ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಇದು ಮುಂದೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಲಭಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ, ಮಗು 5 ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ತೊಡಗುವುದರಿಂದ, ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೂಲಪಾಠಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದಲೇ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರಕುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. “ಮಗುವಿನ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಹೇರುವುದು, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಪ ಬಗೆದಂತೆ” ಎಂದು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

“ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲ

ಡಾ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಕೆ., ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್‌ಸಿಟಿ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಕೋಣನಕುಂಟೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 62.

ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳೂ ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ” ಎನ್ನುವ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಕರ್ಜನ್ “ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾರದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯವೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾರದು.” ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

1913ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 21ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯು “ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಮರ್ಥರಾಗಿರುವರೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ವಿಮಲವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ” ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ.

1917ರ ಸರ್ ಮೈಕೆಲ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಲರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯ ನಿಯೋಗವು “ತರುಣನೊಬ್ಬ ತನ್ನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಬರೆಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ದೋಷವಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ, ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಹಂತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು” ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭ.ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅವರು “ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ತಳಹದಿಯಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೂ ಒಂದು.” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ “ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೇವಲ ವಿದೇಶೀ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟು ಕೊನೆಗೆ “ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಪದವಿಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋದಂತೆಲ್ಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಓದುಬರಹದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು” ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ‘ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗಣೆಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ’ ಎಂದು ಮನವರಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲಿಸುವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಕಾಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಪದಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ಎರವಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಅರ್ಥವಿಸ್ತಾರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಭಾಷಾಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ತರಬೇತಿಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮೆದುಳಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತುರುಕುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಗುರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮೀಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ

ವಿವೇಕವಾಗಲೀ, ಶಕ್ತಿಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳಾಗಲೀ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ತರಬೇತಿಯಾದಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಉಜ್ವಲ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು. ಆಗ ಅವನು ವಿವೇಕಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ವಿವೇಕಶೀಲತೆಯಿಂದ (ಪರಾಮರ್ಶೆಯಿಂದ) ಅದ್ಭುತ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಶಾಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಶಾಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಕಲಿಕೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ, ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಕೌಶಲಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವು ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಜಟಿಲ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬರಿಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಪರಿಣತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕೆವಲ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ; ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೌಶಲಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಜಟಿಲ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ. ಆಗ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತವೆ.

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರು ಹಿಂದೇಟು ಹಾಕಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿವು: 1) ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೇ ಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ 2) ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ತಪ್ಪು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ 3) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ 4) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆ 5) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಗನೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು 6) ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಗೌರವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭ್ರಮೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸದಂತೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುವಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ದೇಶವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉದಯವಾದುದು ಈಗ ಇತಿಹಾಸ. ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದುವು. ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವವು ತೀವ್ರತರವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಈ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಬರುವುದು ಸುಲಭದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಪಸರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು

ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುವು. ಆಗ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ, ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿಯಂತೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆಡಳಿತದ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎಸ್.ನಂತಹ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರೆಲ್ಲ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಬರುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥವರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಾವ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ, ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಅಹಂ ಕೂಡ ಹೌದು ಎಂಬುದು ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತವು ದೇಶದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗೂ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆದು ಏಳು ದಶಕಗಳು ಕಳೆದರೂ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಉನ್ನತ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಿಕರ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗೇ ಅಧಿಕ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾದಾಗ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮೋಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗದವರ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ರಹಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಆಗದೇ ಇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರೂ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಉನ್ನತ ವರ್ಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪರಿಣತರೇ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಹಂಬಲ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆ ಆಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ-ನಿಯಮಗಳಿವೆ. ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತವರಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯವು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಮನಗಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಿಂತ ಎರಡು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಉನ್ನತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಿನಾಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಂತೂ ಉಜ್ವಲವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾದರೆ

ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿವೇಕಶೀಲತೆಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕತೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಉಳ್ಳ; ಶತ-ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಇರುವ; ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾದ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಇರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದು ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ವರ್ಗದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೀಡಿಗೆ. ಇಂದು ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ ನೀತಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ರಹಿತ ಅಂಧಾನುಕರಣೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೀವ್ರ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಲವರು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮಿಡಿದಿರುವರು ಆದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದಂತಹ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ, ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡಪರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಕವಿಗಳು, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಟೊಂಕ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯೋನ್ಮುಖವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೊಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ.

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ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಎ. ಅನ್ನದಾನೇಶ್

ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಇಂದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಸ್ವಾದಿಸುವವರು, ಓದುವವರು, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದುವವರು ಯಾಕೆ ಓದಬೇಕು? ಎಂದರೆ ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಲಾಭ? ಎಂಬುದು ಆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಆಚಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದವರು ಇಂದು ಕೇವಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೇ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕರೇ ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯದವರ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ, ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ, ಎಲ್.ಕೆ.ಜಿ., ಯು.ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಪ್ರಿನರ್ಸರಿ, ನರ್ಸರಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶಿಶುವಿಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಡಿ.ಎನ್. ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ಟರ "ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು ಕನ್ನಡದ್ದೇ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ" ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಿಶ್ರವಾಡಿ ಬಳಸದಂತೆ ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿಯಮ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇವಲ 33 ವರ್ಣಗಳಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಕ್ಷರ, ದೊಡ್ಡ

ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 52 ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಷ್ಟ-ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ 33 ವರ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಒತ್ತಕರ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನಲ್ಲ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ "ಅಕ್ಷರ ಸಮಿತಿ"ಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಷರಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ತೃತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ. ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಒಂದಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅಪರಿಚಿತ

ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೋಧಕರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವು ಕರಗತವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸತತವಾದ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 10ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ನಂತರದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಕಾಲವೆಂದರೆ ವಚನಕಾರರ ಕನ್ನಡಯುಗ ಪಂಪ, ರನ್ನ, ಪೊನ್ನರಂತಹ ಕನ್ನಡ ನುಡಿಕಾರರ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಪುನರ್ ರಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಇತಿಹಾಸ. ರಗಳೆ, ಷಟ್ಪದಿ, ತ್ರಿಪದಿ, ಗದ್ಯ, ನಾಟಕ, ನವೋದಯ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ, ನವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತಿತಾದಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮಾದರಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಘಟ್ಟವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದುವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕವಿದಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಮುಸುಕನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಸರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶವಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡವು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ತನ್ನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರೆ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ತನ್ನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರವು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ, ಒಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡವು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕ್ಷಿತಿಜವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತನ್ನ ನೆಲದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿ ಜಾತ್ಯಾತೀತವಾಗಲು ಹಂಬಲಿಸಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಆದರ್ಶಪರತೆ, ಧರ್ಮನಿರಪೇಕ್ಷತೆ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕತೆ, ಮಾನವೀಯತೆ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿತು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮಯವಾದ ನಂತರ, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಇಡೀ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅಧೋಗತಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ, ಅದರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿನಾಶ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಪರಿಸರವು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಪ್ರವೇಶದಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಎ. ಅನ್ನದಾನೇಶ್, ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು - ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಸೆಂಟರ್, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಅಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು (mLAC)
ಸೈನ್ ಅಂಚೆ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 012

ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವು ರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪರಂಪರಾಗತವಾದ ಭಾವುಕತೆ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಚುರುಕು ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸುವಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಮೂಡತೊಡಗಿದ್ದವು. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಾಷಿಕವಾದ ಸ್ವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಲು ವಚನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯು ದುಡಿದರೆ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಹಲವು ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ರಗಳೆ, ಷಟ್ಪದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರವು ದುಡಿದವು. ಗದ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ದಣ ಮತ್ತು ನವೋದಯ, ನವ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕಂಡಿರಿಸಿದರೆ ದಲಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದವು ಶ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿತು. ಇಂದಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಹಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಉರ್ದು, ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿತು. ಕಳೆದ ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಗಣನೀಯವಾದ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತು ಮಾಡಿತು. ಇಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಂ, ವ್ಯಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್, ಟ್ವಿಟ್ಟರ್ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ನೂರಾರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇ-ಪೇಪರ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆದಿದೆ.

ಹೊಸತನದ ಅತಿರೇಕಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆ ಇವು ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿನಂತರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಹವನ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಮಗುವೊಂದು ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವಾಗ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡೊಳಗಿನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕನ್ನಡತನದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಭೋದಿಸುವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಅತಿರಬೇಕು. ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯದಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಕಾಸದಿಂದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಆಡಳಿವು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಹಲವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಕುಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಬೆಳೆದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ ಅದು ಆಡುಮಾತಿನ ತನಿ-ಬನಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೇವಲ ಅಲಂಕಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಹಂತದ ಮಾತಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅದು ಶಕ್ತಗೊಂಡರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಜಾನಪದದ ಹಾಗೇ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಈ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಬಳಿ ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಶ್ಯಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ. ಇಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ನೂರಾರು ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಶ್ಯಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಸುದ್ದಿವಾಹಿನಿಗಳು, ಎಫ್.ಎಂ. ರೇಡಿಯೋಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪದಗಳ ಮಿಶ್ರ ಮಾಡಿ ಮೋಹಕವಾಗಿ, ರೋಚಕವಾಗಿ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ, ವಿನೋದವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿಸಿವೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅದರದೇ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಸಿನಿಮಾವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಕತೆ, ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿಸಿ, ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಹಲವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ "ಅಕ್ಕ" ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೂಟ, ಮುಂಬೈ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಕೂಟ, ಸೌದಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಸಿಡ್ನಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೂಟಗಳು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ನೆನಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿರುವ ಆಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಚಿಂತಕರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ವಿಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ತತ್ಕಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಮಡಿಸುಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಶರಣರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಷಟ್ಪದಿಕಾರರು, ದೇವಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದರು. ಕೆಂಪು ನಾರಾಯಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದಣ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನೀಡಲು ಗದ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡದ ತಿರುಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು. ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ನವೋದಯ ಕಾಲದ ಲೇಖಕರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ, ನವ್ಯ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ, ಬಂಡಾಯ, ದಲಿತ ನಗರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ದುಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಂಬ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕ'ವಿ ರಾಜ ವರ್ಗ'ದ ಕಾಲದ ಸೂತ್ರವೊಂದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕವಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ, ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ, ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತವನು, ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯುಳ್ಳವನು. ನೀತಿ ವಿಶಾರದನು ಹೌದು. ರಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ

ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಸೂತ್ರವದು. "ಕವಿರಾಜ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತು" ಎಂಬ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ವಿ. ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣನವರು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಹಲವಾರು ರಾಜವಂಶಗಳ ತವರುಮನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ತವರಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೈಭವಯುತವಾದದ್ದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೀ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಬ್ಬವಾದ ದಸರಾವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಏಕತೆ, ಸಹನೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಉಳ್ಳವರು. ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದವರ ಆಶಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ವಿವಿಧ ತತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮತಗಳ ಸಂಗಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಕರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು,

ರಾಜರು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ದೃಶ್ಯಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಕೂಡಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಇಂದು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆಂದೂ ಕಾಣದಿದ್ದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಾಶಿಯೇ ಇದೆ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಆಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಕತೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಆತ್ಮಕತೆ, ಜಾನಪದ, ಭಾವಗೀತೆ, ವಚನ, ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸತ್ವ, ಸೊಗಡು, ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಹರಿಯಬೇಕಾಗುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ....

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು.

ಡಾ. ರಮಾನಂದ ಕೆ.ವಿ.

ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಭವ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೆ ಹಲವು ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಸ್ವಂತ ಲಿಪಿ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಕಲೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವುಳ್ಳ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಮನೆತನಗಳು ಆಳಿವೆ. ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ಭಾಷಿಗರನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ, ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಶಾಸನ, ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯನ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ, ಶಿವಕೋಟ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯನ ವಡ್ಡಾರಾಧನೆ, ಕವಿ ರತ್ನತ್ರಯರಾದ ಪಂಪ, ಪೊನ್ನ, ರನ್ನರ ಚಂಪೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು, ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳು, ಹರಿಹರನ ರಗಳೆಗಳು, ಷಟ್ಪದಿಯ ಬೃಹ್ಮ ರಾಘವಾಂಕನ ಷಟ್ಪದಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು, ದಾಸರ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು, ರೂಪಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಕುಮಾರ ವ್ಯಾಸನ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಭಾರತಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ, ಉಪಮಾಲೋಲ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶನ ಜೈಮಿನಿ ಭಾರತ, ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯ ಸೀಮಾಪುರುಷ ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿಯ ಭರತೇಶವೈಭವ, ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನ ತ್ರಿಪದಿಗಳು, ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಮುದ್ದಣನ ಗದ್ಯ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡದ ನವೋದಯ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ, ನವ್ಯ, ದಲಿತ, ಬಂಡಾಯ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪಂಥಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಫಲವೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 3 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ, 8 ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವು ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಬಂದು ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳು ರಚನೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅನೇಕ ದಶಕಗಳ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಬಳಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಫಲಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಫಲಕಗಳು ರಾರಾಜಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ನೆಲೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನೀಕರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ನಲುಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದವರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿರುವುದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ.

ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿತು. ಇದು ವಾಸ್ತವವೂ ಹೌದು. ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ,

ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಜಾಹಿರಾತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿತವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಷಕರೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಸೇವಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಇಂದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಬಡವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿಯಾದರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆ-ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯ, ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನುರಿತ ಅನುಭವಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಕೊರತೆಯು ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ...? ಪದವಿ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೂ ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಪದವಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಲು, ಬರೆಯಲು ಬಾರದಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲ, ಜಲವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕೆಲವು ತ್ರೀಮಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೆಸಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ನೀಡದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ವಂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಪೋಷಕರ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೋಣ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಷಕರದ್ದು ಒಂದೇ ಮನೋಭಾವ ತಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಳು ಹುರಿದಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಧನ್ಯತೆ, ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರು ನುಡಿಯಂತೆ “ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರು, ಎಂತಾದರೂ ಇರು, ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ನೀ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರು” ಎಂಬಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕರೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಹರಸಾಹಸ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮದೇ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಇದಂತಹ ವಿರೋಧಾಭಾಸ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ...?

ಡಾ. ರಮಾನಂದ ಕೆ.ವಿ., ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಎಂಲ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ, ಅವಕಾಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇರಲಿ ನಾವೇನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿತರೆ, ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅರಿತಂತೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಭರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸಂಭಾಷಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದವರ ಎದುರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧುವರ್ಗದ ಮುಂದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಳು ಹುರಿದಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಬಹುಭಾಷಾ ನಗರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಾವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೇ...? ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಕಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆವಾರಿನವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸುವುದೇ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಮಾತಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಬಳಸುವ ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ್ದಾದರೂ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದವೇ ತುಂಬಿತ್ತುಕುುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ. ನಾನು ಈವ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವೆಜಿಟಿಬಲ್ಸ್ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಟುಮಾರೋ ಮಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ನೈನ್ ಓ ಕ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎರಡೂ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈವ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ = ಸಂಜೆ, ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ = ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ, ವೆಜಿಟಿಬಲ್ಸ್ = ತರಕಾರಿ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮನಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ನಿಘಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದೀತು. ಹಿರಿಯರು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮುಂದಾಗುವ ಅಪಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವಿದೇಶದಿಂದ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ವಸ್ತುವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆ ಪದಗಳು ಎರವಲಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬಸ್ಸು, ಕಾರು, ಸ್ಕೂಟರ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸ್ಸು, ಕಾರು, ಸ್ಕೂಟರುಗಳೆಂದೇ ಬಳಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾವು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗಂಡಸರನ್ನು ಮಾವ ಎಂದು, ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನು ಅತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ Aunty, Uncle ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಏಕೆ ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ, ಅತ್ತೆ, ಮಾವ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ Aunty, Uncle ಈ ಎರಡೇ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. Mummy-ಅಮ್ಮ, Dad- ಅಪ್ಪ, ssssssExcusme- ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ, Thank you- ಧನ್ಯವಾದ, Congratulation- ಶುಭಾಶಯ, Good morning- ಶುಭೋದಯ, - Good night-ಶುಭರಾತ್ರಿ, tasty - ರುಚಿ, vegetables - ತರಕಾರಿ, - Fruit-ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳೇ ಮಾಯವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂದೇಹವು ಇಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ

ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವಾಗ ಎಚ್ಚರದಿಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನೇ ಬಳಸೋಣ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲವರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಇದು ಸಕಾಲ ಇದು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಕೈಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಮಯವಲ್ಲ ಕೇವಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೂ ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

1. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು.
2. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆಡುವ ಮಾತೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ. ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಅದು ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಿಂದ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರಿ.
3. ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಬಳಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
5. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿಭಾಷೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾದ ಗಣಿತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಭೂಗೋಳ, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧಿಸಬೇಕು.
6. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು, ವಾರಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕು. ತಾವೂ ಓದಬೇಕು, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಓದಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು.
7. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾಹಿನಿಯ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು, ಉತ್ತಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ನೋಡಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉದಾ: ಚಂದನವಾಹಿನಿಯ ಥಟ್ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ರಸಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ.
8. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು, ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ಮೆಟ್ರೋ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ಎ.ಟಿ.ಎಂ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು.
9. ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ವಿಚಾರಗೋಷ್ಠಿ, ಸಂವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸಭೆ-ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು-ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಯುವಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.
10. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಿಗರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವು ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ

ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇರುವುದಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಸುಕಿರುವ ಮಬ್ಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರುಣಾಳು ಬೆಳಕು ಬರಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಉದಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಚೆಲುವ

ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕನ್ನಡ ದೀಪವನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಡಿಂಡಿಮವನ್ನು ಬಾರಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಮತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೋದಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಬನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸೋಣ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ

ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂಕ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ 'ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ನವೋದಯ' ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕು. ಈ ನೈಜ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಅರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಮಗ ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು, ಇವನ ಮಗ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿತ್, ಇವನ ಮಗ ಜನಮೇಜಯ ಋಷಿ ಶಾಪದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿತ್ ಸರ್ಪಕಡಿದು ಸತ್ತಾಗ, ಕ್ರೋಧಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜನಮೇಜಯ ಸರ್ಪಸಂತಾನವನ್ನೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿಸುವ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪದಿಂದ 'ಸರ್ಪಯಜ್ಞ' ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ಬದುಕುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿಸುವ ಈ ಸರ್ಪಯಜ್ಞದ ಅಗ್ನಿಕುಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಪಗಳು ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಂದು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಾ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಬೂದಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನಿರಪರಾಧಿ ಸರ್ಪಗಳ ಮಾರಣ ಹೋಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಜನಮೇಜಯರಾಯನಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಪರೋಗ ಬಂದು ಉರಿ ತಡೆಯಲಾಗದೆ ಯಜ್ಞ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನಮೇಜಯನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾದ ಅಮಂಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಋಷಿಗಳು ಅವನ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರ ಪುಣ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಮಹಾ ಭಾರತದ ಕಥನ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಡೀ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಬಾಲದಿಂದ ತಲೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗುವ 'ಉಲ್ಬ' ಕಥನ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಕೇಳು ಜನಮೇಜಯ ಧರ್ಮಪಾಲ'... ಎಂಬ ಸಂಬೋಧನೆಯು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿದೆ. 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಜನಮೇಜಯರಾಯನ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು 'ಭಾಷಾಯಜ್ಞ'ವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ತಾಯಿನುಡಿ'ಗಳನ್ನು ವಂಶನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪಥಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳು, ಗಿಡಗಂಟೆಗಳು ಮಾರಣ ಹೋಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಡ್ ಲೆವಲಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಲಿಂಗ್ವಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬುಲ್ಡೋಜರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಸಾಹತು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿನುಡಿಗಳ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಮೃತ್ಯುವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ.

ನಾಡಾಡಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ

ಯುರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್, ಜರ್ಮನ್, ಇಟಾಲಿಯನ್, ಗ್ರೀಕ್, ರೋಮ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಲಿಪಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಆದಿಕವಿ ಶೇಕ್ಸ್ಪಿಯರ್‌ನ ನಾಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡು 500 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ 20ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೂರ್ಯಮುಳುಗದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಂದ ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ವಿರಾಟ್ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

1. ಲಿಪಿಯ ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸಗಳು.

2. ಆದಿ ಕವಿಯ ಆಗಮನ

3. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಾಧನೆ

4. ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವತಾರ

5. ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆ

6. ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನಣೆ - ಹೀಗೆ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಂಡು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಈ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಾವಿಂದು ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೆಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ, ತೆಲುಗು, ತಮಿಳು, ಮರಾಠಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು 'ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ'ಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ

ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ವೇಳೆ ಬಾನಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವ ಕೃತ್ತಿಕಾ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಪುಂಜವನ್ನು ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪಿಲ್ಲಲ ಕೋಡಿ' (ಮರಿಗಳ ಕೋಳಿ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾಯಿ ಕೊಳೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಡಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹುದುಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತುಳು, ಕೊಡವ, ಕೊಂಕಣಿ, ಬ್ಯಾರಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಡಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪೋಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲಗು ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರು ಕೊಡ ತೆಲಗು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕೈವಾರ ತಾತಯ್ಯ, ಗಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ, ಮಾಲೂರಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡಿ ವೆಂಕಟಗಿರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರ ತತ್ವಪದಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲೇ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ-ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗೆ ಅನನ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಇಂಥ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ನಾನು 'ಪಿಲ್ಲಲ ಕೋಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಅವರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ' ಎಂಬ ಲೇಖನ ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ.ಆರ್. ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೃಪತುಂಗನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ'ಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂದು ಸಾಮಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ತಲೆತಗ್ಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಲಿಪಿ, ಆದಿಕವಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಮಪರಿಣಾಮ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಮಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದೊಂದು ದುರಂತ. ಇದು ಸಾಲದು ಎಂಬಂತೆ, ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ

ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂಕ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ, ಸಂಶೋಧನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ, ಮತ್ತೀಕೆರೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಲಭ್ಯ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಎಳ್ಳುನೀರು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಗೂಗಲ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಲೇಷನ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ 60ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಆವಕ-ಜಾವಕ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಮ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು, ಬಂಗಾಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ 'ಟು ವಾಕ್ ವಿತ್ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್' ಎಂಬ ಭಾಷಿಕ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ವಿಶ್ವಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವೆಂಬ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಜಗತ್ತು ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಸಬ್ ಟೈಟಲ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಲಿವುಡ್ ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇಂದು, ಹಿಂದಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು ಎಂಬ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಡಿವಿಡಿಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ 'ಟೆನ್ ಕಮಾಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಸಿನಿಮಾವನ್ನು ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಪ್ಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ 'ಓ.ಕೆ' ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯಿಂದ. ಇದೇ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ 3ಡಿ ಆನಿಮೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು, ಕಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಲೆಗಳು, ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಠವಾರಿ ಧೋರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷಿಕರು, ತಮಿಳರು, ತೆಲುಗರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ತಾಯಿನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಾಲ್ಡ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಿಡ್ಸ್' ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗುವ ಅನಿಮಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಜಿಯಾಗ್ರಾಫಿಕ್, ಡಿಸ್ಕವರಿ, ಪೋಗೊ ಮುಂತಾದ ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದಲೇ! ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವುಳ್ಳ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ. ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಉಸಿರಾಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನರಿಯದ ಪಟ್ಟಭದ್ರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸಾರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರ ಧೋರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ದ್ವೀಪವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಟಕಪ್ರಾಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಿಯರ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಜೆನೆಟಿಕ್ ಸ್ಪೋರೇಜ್ ಡಿವೈಸ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ 'ವಂಶವಾಹಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪಠ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಎ. ಯುಗಳ ಸುರುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಹಪಠ್ಯದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವು

ಹುದುಗಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೇ! ಇದನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ, ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಎ. ಯುಗಳ ಸುರುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಿಯರ್ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎನ್ ಕೋಡಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಶೇಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಿಯರ್ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದು. ಇದೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೆನೆಟಿಕ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈವಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ವಿರೋಧಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದೆ, ಕಗ್ಗವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ರವಿಯ ಕನಸು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ! ಇಲ್ಲ! ಏನೊಂದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇವನು ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ?

ಎರಡು ಸಹಸ್ರಮಾನಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ-ಬದುಕು-ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹುಟ್ಟು-ಮರುಹುಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಹೊಸದಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು 'ಗದುಗಿನ ಭಾರತ'ದ ತೋರಣ ನಾಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ನವೋದಯ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ನವೋದಯ, ತೃತೀಯ ನವೋದಯ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ನವೋದಯವನ್ನು 'ಕಲೋನಿಯಲ್ ನವೋದಯ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ನವೋದಯವನ್ನು 'ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ನವೋದಯ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ನವೋದಯಗಳ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸರಣಿಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದಿಷ್ಟು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು 'ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ನವೋದಯ' ಎಂಬ ನೈಜ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಹೃದಯರ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿವೇದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸ್ಯಾನ್‌ನಂತಹ ನೂರಾರು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪದಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರೆತು, ಕನ್ನಡದವೇ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೂ ಲೇಖನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓಸಿಆರ್, ಡಿಜಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್, ಸ್ಯಾನ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೂಲದ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಾಕ್ಲಾಷ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಗುರುತಿಸಿವಿಕೆ, ಸಾಂಖ್ಯೀಕರಣ, ಕ್ರಮವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪದಗಳು ಉಳಿದು, ಯಾವ ಪದಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಲವೇ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಷಯ ಅರಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದು.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕವಿ ಪಂಪನ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ: ಬಗೆ ಪೊಸತಪ್ಪುದಾಗಿ ಮೈದುಬಂಧದೊಳೊಂದುವುದೊಂದಿ ದೇಸಿಯೊಳ್ ಪುಗುವುದು (ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ದೇಸೀಕರಣ) ಪೊಕ್ಕು ಮಾರ್ಗದೊಳೆ ತಳ್ಳುದು (ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ). ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ಬಗೆಯ ಸವಾಲು, ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಣಿಸಿ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ, ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಬೆರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿತ್ಯನೂತನವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ದೇಸೀಕರಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಶ್ರಮಿಸೋಣ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೂಪಂತರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಸ್ವಭಾವದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಒಂದೇ ಮೂಲ ಪದದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪದ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು

ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ-ನಾಮಪದ-ಲಿಂಗ-ವಚನ (ಕಜಡಿರಟ ಓರಣಾಟ ಉಜಟಿಜಜಡಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಾಲಸೂಚಕಗಳು (ಖಿಜಟಿಜ ಒಚಿಡಿಇಜಡಿ) ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅನುವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ರೂಪಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲ ಪದದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪದರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪದವು ನಾಮಪದ ಅಥವಾ ಗುಣವಾಚಕ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ನಾವು ವಾಕ್ಯದ ರಚನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೃದಂತ (ಉಜಡಿಣಾಟಿಜ) ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಎಂಬುದು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮೂಲ/ಗುರಿ (ಇಟಿರಂಟು) ಮತ್ತು ಗುರಿ/ಮೂಲ (ಏಟಿಟಿಟಿಜಿಜಿ) ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಅನುವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ.

ಭಾಷಾ ಅನುವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಷಯಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಪದಕೋಶ (ಐಜಡಿಉಟಿಟಿ) ಮತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ (ಖಿಡಿಉಟಿಡಿ) ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಗಳು. ಒಂದು ಪದವು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಬಳಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತಿ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಬಳಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪದದ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಅರ್ಥವು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಯಂತ್ರ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಈಗ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ನಿಘಂಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ (Electronic Lexicon & Digital Resources) ಅಭಾವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷಾನುವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಘಟಕಗಳ (Components) ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಕರಗಳ (Tools) ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸವಾಲಿನದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಾಷಾ ಅನುವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ಭಾಷಾ ಪರಿಕರಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ (Integration & Coordination of Language Components and Language Tools) ಕೂಡ ಭಾಷಾನುವಾದದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಯೋಜಕ (Composite) ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳನ್ನು (Characteristic Difference) ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ಭಾಷಾ

ಪರಿಕರಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವಾಗ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ.

ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಹಜ ಬಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಷ್ಟಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಭಾಷಾನುವಾದವನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಸಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಭಾಷಾ ಪರಿಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವು ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

1. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕೃತ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ - ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪ್ಯಂತರಣ ಪರಿಕರ (Kannada Machine Transliteration Tool)
2. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕೃತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಪರಿಕರ (Machine Classification of Kannada Words)
3. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕೃತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದ ಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಕ ಪರಿಕರ (Machine Analyser for Character of Kannada Words)
4. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕೃತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳಿಂದ ಪದ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಪರಿಕರ (Machine Word Generator from Kannada Machine Generator)
5. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕೃತ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಕ (Machine Kannadan Sentence Analyser).

ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು:

ಯಾವುದೇ ಎರಡು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ಎರಡೂ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಈ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಅನುವಾದಗೊಂಡ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಾಚ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ವಾಚ್ಯವಿರದ ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪದವೊಂದರ ಸಾನ್ನಿವೇಶಿಕ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಕುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಎರಡೂ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

1. ದ್ವಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಣಕೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
2. ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದ್ವಿಭಾಷಾ ವಾಚ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಣಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದ ಪರಿಧಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು.
3. ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ, ನಿಘಂಟು, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕೃತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ವಾಚ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.
4. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಗಾಳಿ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಬುಡಮೇಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಜನಪದ ಜೀವನಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ದೇಶೀಯತೆಯ ಬೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಇಂದಿನ ಗರಜೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಕಾಲು ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮವರೇ ಭಾರತದ ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆರೆದು ಬರವಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಾರಾಸಂಗಟಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯೂ ನಮಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೇ ಹುಚ್ಚರನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಪಚನಗೊಳ್ಳದ ಎಡವಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇನು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ, ನಮಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೇ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಟ್ಟೇನಂದರೆ ಬಿಡದ ಮಾಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಬತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾವು ಗೋಣಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಈ ಮಹಾಮಾಯೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ, ನಾವು 12ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅಫೋಷಿತ 'ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾದಿ' ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯಕ್ಕನ ಒಂದು ವಚನವನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. 'ಹಾವಿನ ಹಲ್ಲು ಕಳೆದು ಹಾವನಾಡಿಸಬಲ್ಲಡೆ, ಹಾವಿನ ಸಂಗವೇ ಲೇಸು ಕಂಡಯ್ಯೆ' ಎಂದಲ್ಲವೇ ಆಕೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದು? ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಂತೂ ಸರಿಯೇ ಸರಿ, ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಮಾತು. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಬದುಕಿನ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಸೋತರೆ ಜಗತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೆದ್ದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮದು ಹೊಸದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಮುಕ್ತ ಕಂಠದಿಂದ ಹೊಗಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತು ಹೊಗಳಲಿ, ಬಿಡಲಿ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯೊಡನೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಲು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮಾತು.

ನಾವೀಗ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು. ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸುಖ-ದುಃಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಭಾಗಿಗಳು. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜನಜೀವನದ ಪರಿಚಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂವಹನದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ; ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿವೆಯಲ್ಲ, ನಮಗೆ ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗೊತ್ತಾ? ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂವಹನ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೊಂದಲ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅವಾಸ್ತವ ಮಹತ್ವ ಬಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಮೆಲ್ಲಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಕರಗುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಸೊರಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣ ಕಳವಳವೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ನೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವೇ. ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯೆಂಬ ಪಟ್ಟವನ್ನೇರಿ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನಾಳುತ್ತಿದೆ! ಗರುಡನ ಬೆನ್ನೇರಿ ಕುಳಿತ ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯ ಹಾಡೇ ಲೋಕದ ಕಿವಿ ತುಂಬುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ! ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷಾಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪದೆಯಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆದೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಹಾಡು-ಪಾಡು. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೇಡು. ಇದಿಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದ ನಮ್ಮದಿಯ ಹಾಳೆಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಕೊರಗು.

ನಾವು ಈ ಕೊರಗಿಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮೈಮನವೊಡ್ಡಿದರೆ ತೀರಿ ಹೋಯ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಾಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೇ ಕಲ್ಲು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದಂತಾಗದಿರದು. ನಿಜವೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಕಲ್ಪಿತ ಕೊರಗಿನ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬಳಕೆಯೇನೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ನಾವೇ ನಮಗೆ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಅದರ ಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾದಂತಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೋಹಕತೆಯೇ ಅಂತಹದ್ದು! ಅದರ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲವೇ ಅಂತಹದ್ದು! ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳಿರುವುದೂ ಆ ಮೋಹಕತೆಯ ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗೀ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಲಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಾದ-ವಿವಾದಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆಯಲ್ಲ! ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಂತೂ ಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಕು.

ಅದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದ ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಣತಿಯೊಡನೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲೂ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ವಿವಾದದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪರಿಣತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷಾತಜ್ಞರು ಸೇರಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಸದಾ ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯೇ ಸರಿಯೆಂದು ಸಾರುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲ್ಲ! ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪಿತ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೇ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಭಾಷಾ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶಾಲ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರವರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಉಚಿತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಕ್ರಮಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಅದುವೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಿಶ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉಪಾಯ, ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ-ಕಲೆಗಳ ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಭದ್ರ ತಳಪಾಯ.

ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಸಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದರೆ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿದಂತಾಯಿತೇ? ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಯೇ ಅದರ ಹಾರಾಟವೂ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಏರಾಟವೂ ನಡೆದಿದೆ! ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯ ವಚನವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಬಲ್ಲದು!

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಿಂದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಮಾತು ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ನಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸದ್ಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಗತಿ-ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಳು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು

ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನದ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ತಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಕುವುದೂ ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ. 20ನೆಯ ಶತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ನವೋದಯವಾದದ್ದೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಅನುವಾದ-ಭಾವಾನುವಾದಗಳಿಂದ. ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಈ ಸತ್ಯ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಪಲ್ಯದ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾದದ್ದೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಕೃಪೆಯಿಂದ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಇತರ ವಿದೇಶೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಗಣನೀಯ ಹೊಸತನ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಆದರೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಜೀವಸತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಲೇ ಆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಆಯಾ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತೆನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈವರೆಗೆ ಎಂಟು ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ, ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದ ಇತರ ಕೆಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಜೀವಸತ್ವ-ತತ್ವದ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಅರ್ಥವಾದೀತು.

ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ವಿವಿಧ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಧನವೇ ಹೌದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಜ್ಞಾನಭಂಡಾರದ ಬೀಗವನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೆ ಪರಿಚಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಂದದ್ದು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ನಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಭಾಷೆ-ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯದ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇನಲ್ಲ (ಸಂಪದ, ಪುಟ-104) ಎಂದು ಡಾ.ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಕೂಡ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಅನುವಾದದ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗೈದು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಹಸದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳೂ ಉಂಟು. ಕಳೆದ ದಶಕದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರಿ ಹೋದ ಭಾರತದ ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಚೀನೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಜಿ. ರಿಯುನ್ಲಿನ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ 5000 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸದಾ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೂ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಚೀನಾ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಅನುವಾದ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು

ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ನಮಗಿಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತ ಅಂಶವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಹಲವೊಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ನೇರ ಅನುವಾದದ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ-ಚೀನಾಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣರಾದರೆಂದೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣದಂಥ ಉನ್ನತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದ್ದು.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ-ದಂಧೆಗಳ, ಸರಕು-ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೃಪ್ತಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಕಲೆ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾದರೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದರಿಂದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾದಂತಾಗುವುದು! ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ದ್ವೇಷವನ್ನು ಬದಿಗಿರಿಸಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಬಹುದಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇದಲ್ಲವೆ 'ಹಾವಿನ ಹಲ್ಲ ಕಳೆದು ಹಾವಿನ ಸಂಗ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ವಿಧಾನ?' ಇದಲ್ಲವೇ ಶಾಂತ ಚಿತ್ತದಿಂದ ಧೇನಿಸಿದರೆ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವತೆಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಸೋಪಾನ? ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಸಮುಚಿತ ವಿನಿಮಯ. ವಿಶ್ವದ ವಿವಿಧ ದೇಶ-ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯವೂ ನಾಳಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶ-ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗಿಸಿ, ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಆದಾನ-ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ತುಂಬಾ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದಾಗಿ, ದೇಶ-ವಿದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶಾಲ ದೇಶದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಾರಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂವೇದನಾಶೀಲ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದುಷ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಒಡಕು-ಕೆಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ-ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಡೆಯಲು ಹಾತೊರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸಮಗ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನುವಾದಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಿರುವುದು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಾಗಿ, ದ್ವೇಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸರಳ ಜೀವನತತ್ವ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಬೇಕು! ಜನ-ಜನಾಂಗಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ನೆಲೆ; ಯಾವ ಬೆಲೆ?

ಅಡಿಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು:

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ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು

ನಂದಿನಿ. ಕೆ. ಎನ್

ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆ. ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆ ಇರುವಂತಹದು. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಅದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವ, ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಮಹಾಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನು ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲೆ ನೆಲೆಸಿರಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ, ಗಾಢವಾಗಿ, ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಯುತವಾಗಿ ಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೂ, ಜನರಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ನಂಟಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಅನನ್ಯತೆ-ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗದ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರನ್ನು ಊಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೂ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಅಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಅವಿನಾಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ನಂಟಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆ ಸರಳವೂ, ಸಹಜವೂ, ಕೇಳಲು ಇಂಪಾಗಿರುವಂತಹದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅದರ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕುತ್ತು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಇಂದು ಹಲವಾರು ಅಡಿ-ಆತಂಕಗಳ ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 1960-70 ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹೊಡೆತದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕಲೆಗಳು, ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ವಿನಾಶದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಹೊರತಾದುದೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸ್ಥಾನ-ಮಾನ, ಅದರ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಗತಿ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮುನ್ನಡೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪಟ್ಟಭದ್ರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ-ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ, ಲಾಭ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ, ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂದು ತನ್ನ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು

ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಾದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕತೆ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ, ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಿಫುಲವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಭಾಷಾ ತಾತ್ಪಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಂತಹ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳಗೊಂಡರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹೇರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದೂ ಸಹ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಾದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಅಂಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಲತಾಯಿ ಧೋರಣೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಣ್ಣ-ಪುಟ್ಟ ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಿಂದಿ-ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಗಳೇ ರಾರಾಜಿಸಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಲೈಫ್ ಇನ್‌ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಶನ್ನಿನಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತದ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ ನಾವು ಪರದೇಶಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಜನಜೀವನದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೂ ಸಹ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಖಂಡತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಂತಹದ್ದು. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಬೀದರ್, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರಗಳಂತಹ ಗಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ವಿನಃ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಮನೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ, ತಾಯಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು, ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ.

ಒಚಿದು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಬದುಕು ನಿಂತಿರುವುದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬುನಾದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಭದ್ರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೂ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪೂರಕ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದುದು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತವಾಗುವ ಸವಾಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಪಾಲು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಂದಿನಿ.ಕೆ.ಎನ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ರಾಮನಗರ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಂತೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ ಹೇಳತೀರದು. ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಗೌರವದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ವಭಾಷಾ ತಾತ್ಪರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ತೀವ್ರತರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಸೆ, ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹತ್ತು - ಹಲವು ಕುತ್ತುಗಳು ಬಂದಿರುವಂತಹ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯೋನ್ಮುಖರಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂತಹ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗಡಿನಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಹಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯ ತನ್ನ ಗುಂಪುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋರಾಡಬೇಕಾದ, ಸಾಹಿತಿ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದು. ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಬಳಸುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಔದಾರ್ಯ ಗುಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಿಗುವಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್-ಹಿಂದಿ ಇತರ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಗಣಿತ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು-ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಅದರ ವಿತರಣೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗುವಂತೆ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಓದುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಕೂಡ ದೇಶ-ವಿದೇಶದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾರು

ಏನೇ ಓದಲು, ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೂ ಅದು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ವಿವಿಧ ಕನ್ನಡ ವೆಬ್ ತಾಣಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಹತ್ತು-ಹಲವು ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕರು ಅವರದೇ ಆದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಃ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾನೂನು, ನಿಯಮದಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಬಲವಂತದಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಚಲನೆ ಇರುವುದು ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವುಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿರುಚಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಗತವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮರಳಿ ತರುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನವೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಓದು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿಗೇ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಲಯದ ಸಹ ಸ್ಪಂದನ, ಸ್ವಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಮರೆತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅತಂಕವನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಹೃದಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವತ್ತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

- 1) ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ - ಕೃಷ್ಣಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಭಟ್ಟ, ಅಭಿನವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಹೊಸತು ವಾಚಿಕೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂವಾದ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು - ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್
- 3) ಕಡೆಗೋಲು - ಡಾ. ಹಂಪ ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ
- 4) ಭಾಷಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು - ಡಾ. ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದ.

ಸವಿತಾ ರವಿಶಂಕರ್

ಕವಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಓದುಗರು, ಕವಿಯತ್ರಿಯರು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರು ಎಂದಾಕ್ಷಣ 1947 ನಂತರದ ಮಹಿಳಾಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿಯರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿಯರ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಕವಿತೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ವೀರಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕೆ.ಷರೀಫ್, ಲಲಿತಾಸಿದ್ದ ಬಸವಯ್ಯ, ಸವಿತಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ ಕವಿತೆಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಮಾಜದ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕವಿತೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಗುರುತಿಸುವ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಿದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಚಿಹೊನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಬರಹ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ನಿಲುವುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ನಿಲುವೇ ಹೊರತು ಲಿಂಗ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪವಾದವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಬರುವ ಅಕ್ಕ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕನ್ನಡದ್ದೇ ಜಾಯಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಭಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರ, ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವರು. ಈ ಎರಡು ಮಾದರಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಈ ಲೇಖನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿಡಿತಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ.

'ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಸಿವಾದಿಗಳು'(ಪುಟ 439 ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ ಪದವಿವರಣ ಕೋಶ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬರಹ ಸಬ್ ಟೈಟಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬರಹ ದೇಹ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಯಾಗಿ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ನಿಗ್ರಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿದ ರಹಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲೊಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಳ ಬರಹಗಳು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಗಂಡಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ. ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳೇ ಬೇರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಗಂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ತುರ್ತಾಗಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಭಾಷೆ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಬೇರೆ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸುವ ಗಂಡು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೇ ಬೇರೆ ಗಂಡಿನ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಅನುಭವಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತವೆ? ಅವಳ ಬದುಕು ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಅವನಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಕುವುದಾದರು ಹೇಗೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಗಂಡು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನವಾಸ್ತವಗಳನ್ನು ಕವಿಯತ್ರಿಯರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಹೆಸರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುತೂಹಲ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಬರಹಗಳು ಪಿತೃಪ್ರಧಾನ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಮಾಜದ ಪರವಾಗಿ,

ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತಾಡುವ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು, ತನ್ನೊಳಗನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಬರಹಗಳು ತನ್ನೊಳಗಿನ ನೋವು, ವಿಷಾದ, ವಿರಹ, ಸರಸ, ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಹೊರಹಾಕಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪುರಾಣ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಕಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹಿಳಾಪಾತ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತಾಡಿರುವ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿ ನೋಡುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಆಗದೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು, ಸಮಾಜ ಹೇರಿರುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವಂಥದಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ಕೆ ಷರೀಫ "ಪ್ರಭು ನೀನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗು"

'ಭಗವಂತ ನೀನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಬಾ' ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಾ ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ನೋವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದ ಗಂಡ ಮರಳಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋದ ಮಗ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ ಕೌಂಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದ, ಮಗಳು ರೇಪ್‌ಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದಳು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುವುದಾದರು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತ ಮಾತಾಡುವ ಕವಿತೆ ಸದಾಕಾಲ ಕಾಡುವಂಥದ್ದು. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಮಧ್ಯಮವರ್ಗದವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇಡ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ದುಬಾರಿಯಾದುದು. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗಂತು ಭಾವಜಗತ್ತೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಛಿದ್ರಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಬದುಕು ಬರ್ಬರ. ಭಗವಂತನೆಂಬುವನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಬಾ ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬ ನಾಶವಾಗುವ ನೋವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಆಹ್ವಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ತನಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡು ಎಂದೋ, ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸೋ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ನೀನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಂದು ಅನುಭವಿಸು ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದೇ ಪದ್ಯದ ಈ ಸಾಲುಗಳೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕಂಡಾಗ 'ಘಮಟುಗಟ್ಟಿದ ಅಡುಗೆ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಿವೆ, ಜಿಡ್ಡುಗಟ್ಟಿದ ಬಾಣಂತಿ ಖೋಲಿಗಳಿವೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಕಿರಣಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಕತ್ತಲುಗವಿಯಲೊಮ್ಮೆ ನೀನು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಬಾರದೆ?' ಈ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಓದಿದಾಗ ಯಾವುದೇ ಧರ್ಮ, ಜಾತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಖಾಯಂ ಗುಹೆಗಳಾದ ಸಕಲಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬದಲಾಗದ ಗಾಳಿ ಬೆಳಕು ಹರಿಯದ ಈ ಗವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ನೋಡಲು ಬಾ ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಂತ ಬಂದರು ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆಗ್ರಹ. ಈ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಗಂಡು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೊರತಾದದ್ದು. ಉಸಿರುಗಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕಾಲಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗದ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಅವಳಷ್ಟೇ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲಳು. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನೋವಿನ ಭಾಷೆ ಅವಳದ್ದಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊಮ್ಮುವಂಥದ್ದು

ಸವಿತಾರವಿಶಂಕರ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ್ರೈಸ್ಟ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟಡೀಸ್, ಹುಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕೊಪ್ಪರಸೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ದೇವರನ್ನು ಗಂಡಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವವೊಂದು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ದೇವರ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದವನು ಗಂಡೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ?, ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಪುರಾಣ, ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕ ಅವನೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ದೇವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಾಗಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರು, ದೇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಎಲ್ಲರು ಗಂಡಸರೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡುಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿಯೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕವಿಯಿತ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಂಡಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಅವಳ ನೋವುಗಳ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇದರಾರ್ಥ ಅವಳು ಪುರುಷ ದ್ವೇಷಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ದೇವರಾಗಿ ನಿಂತ ಗಂಡುಗಳ ದ್ವೇಷಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಶೋಷಿಸುವ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಾದರೆ ನೋವು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

ಈ ಪದ್ಯದ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಭಾಗದಂತೆ 'ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೇಕೆ' ಎಂಬ ಕವಿತೆಯೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಪುರಾಣ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಾದ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತಾಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಶೋಷಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಸಾಗಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡಂದಿರನ್ನು ನೀವು ಯಾಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಲಿಯಾದರೆ ಹೊರತು ನಿಮಗಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗಾಗಿ ಕರುಣೆ ತೋರುವವರು ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಖರ ಬಳಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಮೌನವಾಗಿ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ಮೂಕಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಂತೆ ತಲೆತಗ್ಗಿಸಿ ನಿಂತೆಯಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರನ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ, ಅಗಸನ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾಡಿಗಟ್ಟಿದವನಿಗಾಗಿ, ರಾಮ ನಾಮ ಉಳಿಸಲು ಕಾಡನ್ನೇ ಸೇರಿ ಬದುಕು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡೆಯಲ್ಲೇ, ಜೂಜಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೀರೆ ಸೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರಲ್ಲ, ನಿನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಿಸದ ಗಂಡಂದಿರ ಧರ್ಮ ಕಾಯಲು ಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಿ ಆಳಾದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಲೇ, ತಿಕ್ಕಲು ಮುನಿಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಜೀವನ ಕಳೆದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಅಹಲ್ಯಾ ತಾಯಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ತಿರುಗಿ ನಿಂತು ಅಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಪುರುಷನ ಒಣ ಪೌರುಷ ತುಂಡಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇದೇ ಪದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಶಶಿಕಲಾವೀರಯ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ 'ನನ್ನ ಅವತಾರ' ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. "ಮತ್ತೇ ಬರೀನಿ ಅಂತ ಕೈ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋದೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಕಿಟ್ಟು ಬಾರೋ ಅಂಜು ಬುರುಕ ಯಾಕೆ ಕಲ್ಲಾಗಿದೆ?" ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಲಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಯುವಾಗ ಅವುಗಳ ಹೇಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೀರಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೀ ? ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬೆತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುವವನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡು ಪೀತಾಂಬರ ಹಸಿದವನಿಗೆ ಲೋಟ ಪಾಯಸ ನೀಡು ನೋಡೋಣ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೊಲೆ, ದರೋಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದವರ ಹೊಲಸಿಗೆ ಪಾಲುದಾರನಾಗಿ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಮೀಸೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತೀಯಲ್ಲೋ ಹೇಸಿ ಎಂದು ದೇವರನ್ನು ಅಣಕು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕರುಣೆ ತೋರದ ದೈವವನ್ನು ಅಣಕಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಕೊಳಕುತನವನ್ನು ನೀನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀಯಲ್ಲ. ಧೈರ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವ ನೀನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೀನು ಬಾ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೊಲೆಸುಲಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಜೋಡಿ ಸೇರಿ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಮೀಸೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನೆ ನಿನಗೆ ನಾಕು ಕೈ ಇರುವುದು ದೇವಿಯರೊಡನೆ ಹಾಡು ಹಾಡಿ ಮರ ಸುತ್ತುವುದಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ, ಬಿದ್ದವರ

ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿ, ತುಳಿದವರ ಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಲು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾಗೆಯ ಕೈಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿ ಆಯಿತು, ನಿನಗೆ ಲೋಕ ರಕ್ಷಕನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನೋಡು ನನಗೆ, ಒಂದು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುವೆ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಎಂದು ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ಪ್ಯೂಜಿಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕವಿಯಿತ್ತಿಯರ ಹೇಗೆಲ್ಲ ಭಿದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ, ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರಕಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಬದುಕನ್ನು, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಬಲ್ಲರು ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ಪುರಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಬಗೆಯಾದರೆ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಎರಡು ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ರೂಪಕಗಳಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಎದುರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಈ ಕವಿತೆ ಅಕ್ಕನ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತ ನಿನ್ನ ನಡೆ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದುದೂರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ತನ್ನದೇ ಭಿನ್ನ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. "ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅಕ್ಕನಿಗೆ" ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

'ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂದ
ಕಾಮುಕ ಕೌಶಿಕನ ಹಂಗಿನರಮನೆಗೆ
ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೆಂಡದಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಸತಿ ಸುತರನು ಮಾರಿ

ಸುಡಗಾಡಿನಲಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನರಿಸುವವನ ಅರಸುತನಕ್ಕೆ'(ಕಾವ್ಯನಂದನ-2, ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ)

ಹೊಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಉರಿದು ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಪಡೆವಾಸೆ ಡಾ. ಅನಸೂಯಾ ಕಾಂಬೈ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಕವನ ಗಂಡಿನ ದರ್ಪ, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗೆ ಯಾರ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಸಾವು ನೋವುಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗೆ ಹೆಂಡತಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅರ್ಥವಂತಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕ್ಕಾ ಅಂದು ನೀನು ಹೂವ ತರುವವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹುಲ್ಲಾರನೆಂದಿ, ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಜಗದಗಲ ಮುಗಿಲಗಲ ಹುಲ್ಲಾಗಬೇಕು. ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೂವಾಗಿ ಕಾಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಗಿಡದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಶಿವನ ಪಾದ ಸೇರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಗದಗಲ ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸವಿತಾನಾಗಭೂಷಣರವರ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲಿ ಶಿವ ಕವಿತೆ ವೇಷಗಾರ ಶಿವ, ಕಥನಗಳ ಶಿವ ಭಿನ್ನನೇನಲ್ಲ. ಇಬ್ಬರು ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕರೆ ಹಸಿವಿನಲಿ ನರಳುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ರೋಗಿಷ್ಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇದು ಇಂದಿನ ಭಾರತದ ವಾಸ್ತವ. ಇದನ್ನು ರೂಪಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿತೆ ತನ್ನರೂಪವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

"ಗಣಪ ಹಸಿದಿದ್ದಾನೆ
ಗಿರಿಜೆಗೆ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ
ಶಿವನಲ್ಲದೆ ಭವಿ ಅಳುವನೆ?
ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಬಳಸಾರಿ ಗೋಣ ಬಗ್ಗಿಸಿ
ಮಗ ಹಸಿದಿದ್ದಾನೆ
ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಅಂದ
ಬಾಡಿದ ಮುಖ, ಬಸಿದಿತ್ತು ದುಃಖ
ಪುಟ್ಟ ಪರ್ಸಿನ ಮೂಲೆ ಮೂಲೆ ತಡವಿ

ರುದ್ರನೊಡ್ಡಿದ ಬೊಗಸೆಗೆ

ಐದರ ನೋಟರಿಸಿ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಂದೆ” (ಬಿಬಿಎ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ) ಈ ಕವಿತೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಡತನ, ಪುರಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಹ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗೆಯೆಂದು ನೋಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಇಂದು ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ, ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರಾಣ ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವರಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ನೊಂದವರ ನೋವು ನೋಯದವರೆತ್ತ ಬಲ್ಲರು,

ಕಿಚ್ಚಿಲ್ಲದ ಬೇಗೆಯಲಿ ಬೆಂದೆನವ್ವಾ ಎಂಬಂಥ ರೂಪಕಗಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ರೂಪಕದ ಭಾಷೆ, ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ರೂಪಕದ ಕೂಸು ಎಂಬ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ|| ನಾಗರಾಜ ಹೊಸೂರಕರ್

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದುದು. ಅಶೋಕನ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳಿದ್ದವೆಂದು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ ಪುರಾತನವಾದುದು. ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. 5ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯ ಅರಿವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಗ್ರಂಥ. ರನ್ನ, ಪಂಪ, ಜನ್ಮ, ಪೊನ್ನ ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕವಿವರೇಣರು, ಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಲ್ಲಮ, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಚನಕಾರರು, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ, ರಾಘವಾಂಕ, ಹರಿಹರ, ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಕನಕದಾಸ, ಪುರಂದರದಾಸ, ಜಗನ್ನಾಥದಾಸ, ಹೆಳವನಕಟ್ಟಿ ಗಿರಿಯಮ್ಮ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದಾಸ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರು, ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿ, ಸಂಚಿ ಹೊನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯಕಾರರು, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಕಾರಂತ, ಮಾಸ್ತಿ, ಗೋಕಾಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕವಿಗಳು- ಲೇಖಕರು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಉನ್ನತ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ. ಆದರೆ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರಭಿಮಾನದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ, ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಔನ್ನತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಧೋಗತಿಗಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆತಂಕದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ದೀಪ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಹುಡುಕುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದೊದಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಶೋಚನೀಯ.

ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ "ಕುರಿತೋದದೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರಿಣತ ಮತಿಗಳ್" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಇಂದಿನ ಈ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು ? ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಧಃಪತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾರು ? ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಸಿಗುವ ಉತ್ತರ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಲೆತಗ್ಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ದನಗಾಹಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ತಾನು ಕುಳಿತ ಮರದ ಕೊಂಬೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೊಂಬೆ ಮುರಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಜೊತೆ ತಾನೂ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವು ಅವನಿಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ 'ಕರಡಿಯ ಕುಣಿತ' ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರಭಿಮಾನದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ನಾವಾರೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ "ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದಿತ್ತು, ಅದು ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು" ಎಂದು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅವಗಣನೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು

ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತಾಯಿ ನುಡಿಯೂ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಬದಲಾದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ

ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ-ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಸುತ್ತ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀಡಲಾರದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸೆರಗು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಮಗು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೀತು ? ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಲಾರದು. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ದಂಡ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಾಬ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂದೀತು ? ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪ - ಅಮ್ಮ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂದು ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಮ್ಮಿ-ಡ್ಯಾಡಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಂದ ಬರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಕೀಯ ಭಾವನೆ ತಾಳಲಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಕೆಯೇ ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಷೆ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ಮೂರನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಸರಳವೆನಿಸುವ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡ ಮಗು ಕಾಟಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ 35% ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೂ ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಪಿ.ಯೂ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೇ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೀ/ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ/ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅಂಕಗಳಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪದವಿಗಳಾದ ಬಿ.ಎ., ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ, ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ. ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ. ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲೆರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮರೀಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪದವಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಲಾಂಜಲಿಯಿತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗಳ ನಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ವಿನಾಶ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಗಾಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭಾಗೀದಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ವಿಫಲ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಖಾಸಗೀ

ಡಾ|| ನಾಗರಾಜ ಹೊಸೂರಕರ್, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ವಿಇಐಟಿ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಸೌತ್ ಎಂಡ್ ವೃತ್ತ, ಜಯನಗರ 3ನೇ ಬಡಾವಣೆ

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ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯ ಪಡೆದವರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ತರುವ, ದೇಶ-ವಿದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಾಡುವ, ವೈಭವೋಪೇತ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು/ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಭಾಗೀದಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸತ್ತ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ದೇಶದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್/ಹಿಂದೀ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕೆಲ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ) ನಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ವಿಮುಖರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪರಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ, ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು, ಕೇರಳ, ಗೋವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಗಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮರಾಠಿ, ಉರ್ದು, ತೆಲುಗು, ತಮಿಳು, ಮಲಯಾಳಮ್, ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿತ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರಭಿಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ. ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಅಭಿಮಾನ, ಕಾಳಜಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ತಮಿಳಿನವನ ಜೊತೆ ತಮಿಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಂಧ್ರದವನ ಜೊತೆ ತೆಲುಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದವನ ಜೊತೆ ಮರಾಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇರಳದವನ ಜೊತೆ ಮಲಯಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಯೇ ವಿನಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರ ಜೊತೆ ಅವರದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಹಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಯೋಚನೆಯೂ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. "ಭಯ್ಯಾ ದೋ ಪ್ಲೇಟ್ ಪಾನೀ ಪೂರೀ ದೇನಾ" ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರಭಿಮಾನವೆನ್ನಬೇಕೋ?ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವೆನ್ನಬೇಕೋ?ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ಮೂರ್ಖತೆ ಎನ್ನಬೇಕೋ? ತಿಳಿಯದು.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.ಈಗಿನ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೋಷಕರಾದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದಾಗ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿಲ್ಲ, ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸುತ್ತ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುವ ಆತಂಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಇಂದು ನಿಂತ ನೀರಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.ಅಂದೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಇಂದು ಬತ್ತಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.ಕಾರಂತ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರಂತಹ ಮೇರು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ. ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಲಿನವಾಗ

ತೊಡಗಿದೆ.ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಪದಗಳು ನುಸುಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಇಂದು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸರ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಕ ವಾಗತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಳಕೆಗೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅವಗಣನೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ.ನುಡಿ, ಬರಹ, ಶ್ರೀಲಿಪಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಲಿಪಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ರೂಪಿಸಲಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.ಪರಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೇ ಪರಕೀಯರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಮಲ್ಟಿಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ? ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಬ್ಬಗೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ

ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಮತ. ಆದರೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪರಕೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ, ವಿಷಯದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ನಾವು ಕುರಿಗಳಂತೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ (ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದಷ್ಟು ಡೊನೇಷನ್ ನೀಡಿ) ಅಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಒಂದೆರಡು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಪದ ಕಲಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿತ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸಮಾಜ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಚಿಂತನೆಯೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ./ಐ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಮೊದಲಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯೂ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕು.ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಎಂಟನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ದೊರಕುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.ಆದರೆ ಬೇಲಿಯೇ ಎದ್ದು ಹೊಲವನ್ನು ಮೇಯುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಮುದ್ದು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಮೂಡುವಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು.ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ದೊರಕುವಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಬೇಕು. ನೀಟ್, ಯುಜಿಸಿ, ಯು.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ., ಆರ್.ಆರ್.ಬಿ. ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಆಧ್ಯತೆ ದೊರಕುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ

ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಃ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೇವಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನೂ ನಾಶ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವು

ನಮಗಾಗಬೇಕು.ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ, ತಾಯಿ ನಾಡು, ತಾಯಿ ನುಡಿಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ರಕ್ಷಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೇರಾರೂ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾರರು.ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ಪೋಷಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೇರಾರೂ ಪೋಷಿಸಲಾರರು."ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಗತಿ" ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪರಿಯ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಸಲ್ಲದು.ಭಾಷೆ ಆಯಾ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಭ್ಯತೆ - ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತು.ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡದೇ ಒಂದು ಪರಂಪರೆಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಇಂದು ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ.ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು

ನಮಗಾಗಿ ಬಳುವಳಿ

ನೀಡಿದ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲ ದೃಢ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ, ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕೇವಲ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗದೇ ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕು.ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತವರಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಗುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಬಹುದು.ಈಗಿನ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರಬೇಕು.

ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲೆ : ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಬಾಳ್ಗೆ

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪಾತ್ರ

ವೀಣಾ ಎನ್.ಹೆಚ್.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ನಾಡಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಚಂಪೂ ಕವಿಗಳಾದ ಆದಿಕವಿ ಪಂಪನಿಂದ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ರನ್ನ, ಜನ್ನ, ಪೊನ್ನ, ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರ, ನಾಗವರ್ಮ, ರಾಘವಾಂಕ ಲಕ್ಷೀಶ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕವಿವರ್ಯರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾಡಿನುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನೆಮಾತನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಲ್ಲಮ, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ, ದೇವರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ, ಮುಂತಾದ ವಚನಕಾರರು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕಡಲೆಯಂತಿದ್ದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಚನ ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸಿ ದೇಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀತಿ, ನಿಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೂ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ವೈದಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು ಶಿವಭಕ್ತಿಸಾರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಾಮೃತದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರ್ವರಿಯಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹದಿನೈದನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸನ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾರತ ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿಯಂತಹ ಷಟ್ಪದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನ ತ್ರಿಪದಿ, ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿಯ ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹದಿನಾರನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ನೀತಿಸಂಹಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದ ದಾಸರು, ನಿಷ್ಪುರತೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪಸರಿಸಿದವರು ಕನಕ ಪುರಂದರ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿದಾಸರು. ಕನಕದಾಸರು ಕೇವಲ ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿರದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವತಃ ಶೋಷಿತರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ತನ್ನ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. “ಕುಲಕುಲವೆಂದು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡದಿರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಲದ ನೆಲೆಯನೇನಾದರೂ ಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ” ಎಂದು ಜಾತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲೊಡ್ಡುತ್ತಾ, ನಳದಮಯಂತಿ, ರಾಮಧಾನ್ಯ ಚರಿತೆ, ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಸಾರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದು ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದಿಗ್ಗಜರಾದ ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿ, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಗೋಕಾಕ್, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಮುಂತಾದ ಕವಿಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು, ನುಡಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಮೆರುಗನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಕದಂಬರು, ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅರಸರು, ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಅರಸರು ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಮೋಘ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಖ್ಯಾತ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಸರ್. ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅದ್ಭುತ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ನಿಪುಣತೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಸಾಗರ ಜಗತ್ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅನೇಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು, ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳು, ಕಲಾವಿದರು, ನಟರು, ಗಾಯಕರು,

ಚಿತ್ರಕಲಾವಿದರು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಜನರು ನಾಡಿನ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಶ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ವಿಜಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದರೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸುರವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಿರತ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣರಾದರು. ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು, ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ವರದಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವರನಟ ಡಾ.ರಾಜ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ತಾಳಿ ಅಂದಿನ ಗುಂಡೂರಾಯರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು ನಾರಾಯಣಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಇನ್ಫೋಸಿಸ್, ಅಜೀಂ ಪ್ರೇಮ್‌ಜಿಯವರ ವಿಪ್ರೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಈ ನಾಡು ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ನಾಡು ಇಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬರಲು ಜಗದ್ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿಯಾಗಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನವರ ಶ್ರಮ ನಿರ್ವಾಹ ಸೇವೆ ಅನನ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಈಗ ನಾವು, ಅಂದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಜರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಾಹತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ, ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಲ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಯುವಜನತೆಯ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಗಳೂ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಯುವಜನತೆಗೆ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರಗಳೇ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಓದುವ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ನಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಯುವಜನತೆ ತನ್ನತನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಬೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟವೆಂದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಜನತೆ ಕೇವಲ ವರ್ತಮಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದುಕಿರುವಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ವೀಣಾ ಎನ್.ಹೆಚ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ರಾಮನಗರ

ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಾಗಲೀ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಾಗಲೀ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಯುವಜನತೆಯ ಆದ್ಯತೆಗಳೂ ಬದಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹಣವೇ ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೇ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ತತ್ವ ಆದರ್ಶ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗಳು ತೂರಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಒಲವೇ ಮಗುಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರ ಪರಿಚಯ ಒಡನಾಟದ ಮಾತು ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಂದಿಯ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಭಾವ ಕಾಡುವಂತಿರುವ ಭಾವ ನಮ್ಮದು. ಜಗತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗ ಜಾತಿ ವರ್ಗ ಭಾಷೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟಲ್ಲಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಘಟಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದಷ್ಟೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು, ಭಾಷೆಗಳು, ಯಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಗರಗಳು, ಬರಿದಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, ಮಂಗಳನ ಅಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೇನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಹಾರಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವವರೆಗೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಸಂಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಓದಿನ ಹಂಗೂ ಇರದೆ ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುದಂಧಾನವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಹುಕಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದು. ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ದೇಶ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಕಲೆ, ಬದುಕು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಬೆರೆತು ಕಲೆತುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವೂ ಹೌದು. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳೇ ಬಿಗಡಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಣ, ಬಣ್ಣ, ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ, ಜಾತಿ, ಗಂಡು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು, ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ನಗರ ಹೀಗೆ ಏನೆಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಳ ಕೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡವರೇ ಬಿದ್ದು ಹೊರಳಿ ನರಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಏನನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನೋಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗಿವೆ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಾಳಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಓದುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಆಘಾತಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಇವುಗಳ

ಗತಿಯೇನು? ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವವರು ಯಾರು? ನಾಡು ನುಡಿ, ನೆಲ ಜಲ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಯುವಜನತೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಕಾಫಿ ಡೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪಿಜ್ಜಾ, ಬರ್ಗರ್ ಮಾಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ, ಉಡಾಫೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಮಾರಿತನದಿಂದ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸದೆ ಪಬ್ ಜಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಾಲಹರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಜನತೆಗೆ, ನೀವು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು ಎಂದು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಈ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಇಂತೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ನಾಡಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಯುವಜನತೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
- ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಲವು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

- ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಬೇಕು.
- ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನಾಡಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಮಹನೀಯರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಜೀವನ, ಅವರ ಶ್ರಮ, ಅವರ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಾವೂ ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಪರಭಾಷೆ ಪರಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾವೇಹ ಮರೆತು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವ, ಬೆಳೆಸುವ, ಬಳಸುವ ದೃಢನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಭಾಷಿಕರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ, ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹಿರಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವವರ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾಗರೂಕರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾನ ಮನಸ್ಕರ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಈ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿ ನೆಲ ಜಲ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಪಾಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಎಂತಹ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಅಂತಹ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಬೇರೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಹಿಸ್ಥತಾ ಮನೋಭಾವವಿರಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೇರುಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಆಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
- ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಬಳಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸೊಗಡಿನ ಸವಿಯ ರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಹರಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬೇಕು.

ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ವಿಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು, ಬಾಲಾಪರಾಧಗಳು, ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ವಿಕೃತಗಳು, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳು, ನಾಪತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವೈಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯಿಳ್ಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕೇವಲ ಅಂಕಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು

ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೌಶಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭೌತಿಕವಾದ ಐಶಾರಾಮಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕಬಳಿಸಲು ಮಾತ್ರವೆನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಬಿಂಬಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಯುವಕರವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ನೀತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ನೈತಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಯುವ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು

ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧರಾದಾಗ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಜಿ. ಅಶಾ

ಜನರ ನಡವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಂವಹನೆ ಸಾಧನವೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ತಾಯಿ ಭಾಷೆ, ಮೂಲಭಾಷೆ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ನೂರಾರು ನೆಲನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 'ಕನ್ನಡ' ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ನೆಲನುಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖೇನವೇ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ನಾಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ನುಡಿಯೇ ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನೇ ಪರಕೀಯವಾಗಿ, ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪಿದೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲ ನೆಲಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಏನು? ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಎಂಬುದೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಶಾಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಕನ್ನಡಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡಗಳು- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂವದನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ, 'ಶಿಷ್ಟ' ವೆನಿಸುವ ಕನ್ನಡಕಲಿಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳಸಬೇಕಾದ ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕನ್ನಡದ ನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದೇನೋ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ನಾಶವಾಗಿ- ಏಕರೂಪ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದೆ.

ಮನೆ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲಾ ವಾತಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವ 'ಶಿಷ್ಟ' ವೆಂದೆ ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ 'ಕನ್ನಡ' ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲೆನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಣಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

ಭಾಷೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಇರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂವಹನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಲಾರದು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರವರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅವರವರ ಆಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವವು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದು ಸವಾಲಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಂತಹ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಲಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಂಡ್ಯಕನ್ನಡ, ಮೈಸೂರುಕನ್ನಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ಧಾರವಾಡಕನ್ನಡ, ತುಳು, ಕೊಂಕಣಿ, ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಆಚೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ

'ಶಿಷ್ಟ' ಎನಿಸಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆ, ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ- ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಾಷೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಆ ಭಾಷೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹಿಂದಿ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್- ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆ, ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿವೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕನ್ನಡ' ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ- ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ 'ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್' ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ತೊಡಕಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭಾಗವಾದ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ- ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನೇ ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿ, ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅನುಕರಣ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸುವ, ಅವಮಾನಿಸುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ವೊರೆಹೋಗುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ.

ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡದೂರ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರ, ಜಾಲತಾಣ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್' ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಗುವಷ್ಟು ವಿಷಯ, ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದೂ ಕೂಡೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡವೋ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂಬ ಧ್ವಂಸ ನಮಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮೂಹ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಟಿ.ವಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಧಾರವಾಹಿಗಳು, ರಿಯಾಲಿಟಿ ಷೋಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆ-ಅನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ 'ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ' ದ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ (ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಾವೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ (ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ) ಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ (ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ) ಅನುವಾದಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ

ಭಾಷೆಗಷ್ಟೇ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವನ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆ ತೊರೆದು, ಇಂದಿನ ಯಶಸ್ವೀ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು (ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ) ಜಗತ್ತಿನ 'ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆ' ಯ ಜೊತೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸುವುದು. ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು- ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಾಗುವುವು. ಆ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಹೊಸತಲ್ಲ; ಅದೇ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಭಾಷಾಂತರದ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ, ತನ್ನ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆ ತೊರೆದು ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗಬೇಕು.

ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಡುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದು, ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸದೇ 'ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ' ಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸುವುದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂವಹನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಸಾಧನೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಆಶಾ ಸಿ. ಎನ್.

ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಂದು ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಕೂಡಾ ಒಂದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಸಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಕೂಗುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವವರು ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಜನರು ಮಾತಾಡಲು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದು ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಬರೀ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬಳಸುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಹಲವು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಾಗದ ತುರ್ತು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಎದುರಿಗಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಸವಾಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಹೌದು.

ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೊಸ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ, ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಲ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತ ಎಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಶಾಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಾವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದೆವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ.

ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಬ್ಬರು ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಕಲಾವಿದರು ಬಳಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದಿದ್ದು, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನಮಾನಸವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ.

ಕನ್ನಡವು ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ತಾಯಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬಳಸುವಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗೂ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೆಂದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಶೈಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಉದಾ: ಹಾಸನ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ಬೀದರ್ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. 2

ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಲವಾರು ಮನೋ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಸಿಗದೇ, ಅವರು ಮೂಲ ಗುಂಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಂಗ್ಲಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಣೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಐ.ಟಿ.ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ/ಕನ್ನಡೇತರರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಅಂಕ ಗಳಿಸಲು ಸುಲಭ ಎಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಕಲಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಬೋಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತವರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿದ್ದ ಹಲವಾರು ತೊಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯೆಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದವರೆಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಏಳು-ಬೀಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಲಿತದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತನ್ನ ಬೇರೂರಲು ಸಾಹಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ನಾಟಕ, ವಚನಗಳು, ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು, ರಗಳೆ, ಷಟ್ಪದಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಅತಿವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಚನಗಳು, ಕತೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಆತ್ಮಕತೆ, ನಾಟಕ, ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅನುವಾದ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನುವಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣವಾದ ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ಟ್ವಿಟರ್, ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್,

ಆಶಾ ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ನಗರ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 078.

ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಗ್ರಾಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಗೂಗಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗೂಗಲ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ಲೇಟರ್ ಇಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಜಿ-ಮೇಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಇಂದು 3

ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆಗೆ ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಡುವೆ ಬದುಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಕೋಶಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು

ಸುಲಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ತುರ್ತು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮದುರಿಗಿದೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಲು ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ, 'ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು ಕನ್ನಡದ್ದೇ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ' ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ 33 ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊರ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲು ನಮಗೆ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರವ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲೆಗೂ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಇವು ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳು ತಾವು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ್ಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಅಂದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಮಾರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಸೆಣಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತಿಕೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ

ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಾಷೆ ಮುಖಾಂತರವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಂತಸ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಭುದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದದ್ದು. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮೌಲಿಕವಾದದ್ದು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜ್ಞಾನಶಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಸೊಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಅನುವಾದಗೊಳಿಸಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ, ಅದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂತಸ್ತ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಬೀಜದಂತೆ ಮೊಳೆತು ಸಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಮರವಾಗಿ ಫಲಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನಂತೆ ಜನಮಾನಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ವಸಾಹತು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ಮೆಕಾಲೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸೀಮಾತೀತ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲವಂತವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಟ್ಟು ದೇಶಿಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಆಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹುನ್ನಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನತಂತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ನೆರಳು ಕಾಣದಂತೆ ನಿರ್ನಾಮ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಡುವ ಮಾತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರೆತಾಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಹಾರದಂತಿರಬೇಕು
ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಕದ ದೀಪ್ತಿಯಂತಿರಬೇಕು
ನುಡಿದರೆ ಸ್ವಟಿಕದ ಸಲಾಕೆಯಂತಿರಬೇಕು
ನುಡಿದರೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಅಹುದಹುದೆನಬೇಕು
ನುಡಿಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದಡೆ
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮದೇವನೆಂತೊಲಿವನಯ್ಯ

ಈ ವಚನ ಭಾಷೆಯು ನೆಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಥವಾ ಜ್ಞಾನ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂವೇದನ ಶೀಲ ಮತ್ತು ಔಚಿತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಕೊಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು ಎದುರುಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ನುಡಿ ಅರಿಮೆ ಆಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾಷೆ ವಚನ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಫಲವಾಗಿ 900 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾಷೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಫಲವಾಗಿ 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಪ್ಪವಾದ, ಅರ್ಥಗರ್ಭಿತವಾದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಆದ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಈ ದೇಶ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೊಸ್ತಲಿನ ಆರಂಭದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತದನಂತರ ದೇಶೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಮುಖೇನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಚಿಂತನಾಕ್ರಮವೊಂದನ್ನು ವಿವೇಕಯುತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಯಾಜಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತರೂಢ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದ ದಯನೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವೇ ಸರಿ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜಜೀವಿ. ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಸಂವಹನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವವರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಗಳು, ಭಾವನೆಗಳು, ಯೋಚನೆಗಳು, ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಸಂವಹನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆಯ ಆಧಾರಸ್ಥಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತನ್ನ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ತನ್ನ ರೂಪರೇಷೆಗಳು ತಾನು ಆಡಳಿತಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಕಳೆದ ಶತಮಾನದ ಐವತ್ತು ಅರವತ್ತರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯವರ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆಯು ಬಹಳ ವಿರಳವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದರೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ

ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ., ಉಪ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ವಿ.ಇ.ಟಿ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಮೊಟಕು ಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಿತ್ತು.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳಾದ ಧ್ವನಿ, ಪದ, ವಾಕ್ಯ, ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ವಾಕ್ಯ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು, ಕಲಿಸಲು, ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಣಿತ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಕಾನೂನು, ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಕಲಿಯುವಂತದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಈಡೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪಠ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಕಲಿಸುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ (ಕನ್ನಡ) ಭಾಷೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಠ್ಯ - ಉಪಪಠ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಓದು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಕಳೆದ 200 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳು, ಆಂಧ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲಗು, ಮರಠಾಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಂಥ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ದಾಸೋಹ ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದುಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಬೇಧಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಾಂಗ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಆಚಾರ - ವಿಚಾರ, ನುಡಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತ. ಉದಾ : ನೀಲಗಿರಿಯ ಬಡಗ, ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹವ್ಯಕ, ಬಿಳಿಗಿರಿರಂಗ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಸೋಲಿಗರು ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏಕಾಏಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಲು ಮುಂದಾದರೆ, ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ, ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಧಾನ

ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾಷಾರಾಜಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬಹುಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡತಹ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಆಸ್ಮಿತೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲಗು, ಮರಾಠಿ ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡುವ ಜನರ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡದೆ ಬೇರೊಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ನೈತಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ಬರಹಗಾರರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು, ಕನ್ನಡವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಯದೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತರುವುದು ಆದರೆ, ಈಗ ನಾವು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಿಂತ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೂರುಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರ ಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವೆನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ದೇಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಸಾರವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಉಳ್ಳಂತಹ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಇಡೀ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಆಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಕರ ಗ್ರಂಥ :

1. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ವಚನಗಳ ಓದು : ಸಿ.ಪಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜ
2. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಬರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಣ : ಸಂ. - 4
3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ - ಸಾ.ಶಿ. ಮರುಳಯ್ಯ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಗೀತೆ ಎಂ.

ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಾವು ವಸಾಹತು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವು ಆಗಿನ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಅವರ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮಗೆ 1947ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾತಾಡಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಮರೆತು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಕರು ಸಹ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರಹವನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರ ರಕ್ತದಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಅನ್ನುವ ತರಹ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರದೇ ಆದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಅಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅದನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ / ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆ/ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಅರಿತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪದ ಸಹ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಆದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಾಗಿ ನೋಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್ ತರ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಚಿಕ್ಕ

ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಹ ಅವರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಪೋಷಕರು ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅದೇ ಅವರ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಒಂದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರವೆಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಎಂದು ಮಾತಾಡಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಮುಂದೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಂದು ವಯಸ್ಸು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುಗರ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಹೋದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಆದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಹ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ, ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವವಾದ ಹೊಂಗಿರಣವೆಂದು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಹೊಂಗಿರಣವು ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೂ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಓದಿ ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಜೀವನದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು.

ಕೆಲವು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ / ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು/ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಕಲ್ಪನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ, ಕಥೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಂದಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇದನ್ನು ಓದುಗ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ

ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳು, ಸಂವಾದಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಈಗ ಓದುವಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ವಾಙ್ಮಯಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಆಕರ : ಶೋಧ - ಪರಿಶೋಧ, ಸಂಪಾದಕರು : ರೇವಯ್ಯ ಒಡೆಯರ್

ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ತ್ರಿವೇಣಿಯವರ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ'

ಸುಧಾಕರ್. ಹೆಚ್.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರವಾಗುವ ಅದೃಷ್ಟದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆದ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸು ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ಕಣಗಾಲ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. 1968 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಕಪ್ಪು-ಬಿಳುಪಿನ ದೃಶ್ಯಕಾವ್ಯ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ' ತ್ರಿವೇಣಿಯವರ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗೆ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಧಾನವು 1962 ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಚಂದವಳ್ಳಿಯ ತೋಟ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮೋಡ' ಆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿತು.

ಅಚ್ಚ ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರ ಬಹುದಿನಗಳ ಬಯಕೆ ಈಡೇರುವ ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ತನ್ನ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರ್ತಿ ತ್ರಿವೇಣಿಯವರ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ' ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಓದಿ ಚಿತ್ರಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರು.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕನೊಬ್ಬ ಒಂದು ಸಿನಿಮಾ ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಚಿಸಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಹೊಮ್ಮಿಸುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಯಕಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಹೊಮ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದ ವಿಶೇಷ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡುಗರನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆದಂತೆ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರಿಂದಲೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಗಳಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಭಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಉದ್ದೇಗ, ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಚನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅನುಭೂತಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಕಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದ.ರಾ.ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಆಯಾಮ ದಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮೊದಲ ತಿರುವನ್ನು 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮೋಡ' ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವಂತ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು, ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಚಿತ್ರ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ'.

'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ' ಚಿತ್ರವು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಿದ್ಧ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿಯಿತು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಬಸ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಗದ್ದಲದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಚಿತ್ರವು ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಶಾಂತವಾದ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮೋಡ' ಎಸ್ಪೀಟ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಕರೆದೊಯ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ನಂತರದ ಕಥೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರು ಊಹಿಸದ ತಿರುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೋಹನ ಎಂಬ ಬಡ ಹುಡುಗ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಲು ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಕೋರಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ ಎಸ್ಪೀಟ್‌ನ ಒಡೆಯ ಸದಾಶಿವರಾಯರ ಬಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸದಾಶಿವರಾಯರ ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೈಕ ಪುತ್ರಿ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಅವನನ್ನು ಉಪಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ

ಸದಾಶಿವರಾಯರು ಕೈಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಲಲಿತಾಳ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಇಂದಿರಾಳನ್ನು ಮೋಹನನಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವೇರಿಕಾಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮದುವೆಯಾಗದೆ ವಿದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳುವ ಮೋಹನ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬರುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಇಂದಿರಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನೊಬ್ಬ ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಪಾಲುದಾರನ ಆಗಮನದಿಂದ ಮೋಹನ ಇಂದಿರೆಯನ್ನು ತೊರೆಯಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಂದಿರೆಯ ಕನಸಿನ ಲೋಕ ಭಗ್ನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ನಂತರ ಮೋಹನ ಮತ್ತೆ ಇಂದಿರೆಯ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಕಾಲ ಮಿಂಚಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂದಿರೆಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಅಚಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿನಿಮಾಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಸ್ಪೀಟ್‌ನ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೀವಜಾಲದ ಸಹಜ ಕೊಂಡಿಯಂತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿರಾ ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಅಗಾಧ ಧಾರಣಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕ.

ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿರುವ ನಿರೂಪಣಾ ವಿಧಾನವು ಅಚ್ಚರಿ ತರುವಷ್ಟು ತಾಜಾತನದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ನಸುಕು ಹರಿಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಮುಷೀಮಯವಾದ ಸ್ವಬ್ಧ ಗಿಡಗಂಟೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮುಷೀಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಬುಟ್ಟಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಬರುವ ಇಂದಿರಾ 'ಮೂಡಣ ಮನೆಯ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ನೀರಿನ' ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯ ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಿತ್ರರಂಗದ ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದ ದೃಶ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಒಂದೆನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು - ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭೂ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಭಿತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಗತಿ. 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರಿನ ಕಾಫಿಯ ಕಂಪು, ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯವನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ ಕೊಡಗು ಇಂತಹ ನೂರಾರು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ನೆಲೆಬೀಡಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸೊಬಗನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಅನೇಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಲೋಕೇಷನ್ ಹುಡುಕುವ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿತೆನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಕಥಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕಾಯಕಕ್ಕೆ ಘನತೆ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಓದುವ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನೂ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾದದ್ದು ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರ ವಿಶೇಷ.

ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಅಂತಃಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಂಡಿನ ಅಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪದ ಇಂದಿರೆ ಮೋಹನನನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ನಿಲುವು ಎದ್ದುಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಧರ್ಮ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮ, ಪುರುಷ ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಧರ್ಮ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರ ಒಳನೋಟದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದೆ. 'ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಾಯಕ ನಾಯಕಿಯರನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ' ಎಂದು

ಸುಧಾಕರ್. ಹೆಚ್, ಸಂತೋಷನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ತೋರಿಸಿದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞನೊಬ್ಬನ ಆಗಮನವನ್ನು 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮೋಡ' ಸಾರಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿದ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯ ತಾಜಾತನ, ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಶೀಲತೆ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿತು.

ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆರೆಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೂಲಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಧರ್ಮ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮ, ಪುರುಷ ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಧರ್ಮ (ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ) ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಕೀಯ ಎನಿಸಿದರೂ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮೋಡ' ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಸಿನಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನರೂಪ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದ ಅಂತಿಮ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಧ್ವನಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ನಾಯಕಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಭ್ರಮಾಧೀನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪುವುದು, ದ್ವಂದ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುವುದು, ತನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸುವುದು, ತನ್ನದೇ

ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸಂವೇದಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇದು ತ್ರಿವೇಣಿಯವರ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ' ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲದರ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ 'ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಮೋಡ' ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಜಾತ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಕರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

- 1) ಬೆಳ್ಳಿತೆರೆಯ ಭಾವಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ಕಣಗಾಲ್ :
ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಬಿ.ಬಸವೇಗೌಡ
- 2) ತ್ರಿವೇಣಿ (ಅನಸೂಯ ಶಂಕರ್) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ :
ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕರು-ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ್
- 3) ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು :
ಡಾ. ಬಸವರಾಜ ಸಬರದ
- 4) ಸಿನಿಮಾಂತರಂಗ-ವಿ.ಎನ್.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ

ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳು; ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಒಂದು ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣ

ಕಮಲಾಬಾಯಿ ಎಸ್ ಕುಂಬಾರ

ಅಮೂರ್ತ: ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, ಅಮೋಘವಾದ ಆರ್ಷೇಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡವಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗೊಂಡ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯದು. ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಹಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಧಿಸುವ ಆಸೆಯು, ಬಹುಶಃ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಡುವಂತದ್ದು. ಸ್ತ್ರೀತ್ವದ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ತನ್ನ ದಿಟ್ಟ, ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ, ಬಹುಮುಖತ್ವದ ಆದಿಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆನಿಲ್ಲವಂತವಳು. ಆಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಕಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮಣಿಯದ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಸ್ತ್ರೀತ್ವದ ಮಾದರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲವಂತವಳು. ಇವಳ ರಹಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಗೆದಷ್ಟು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಮಗ್ಗುಲಗಳು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಂಪನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ವಾಸ್ತವ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಹುಶಃ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಥೆ, ಕವನ, ನಾಟಕ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಲೇಖನ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಾಕೃತಿಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಪುರುಷರಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೂಡಾ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಥಾ ನಾಯಕಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಾಗ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮರುಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪುರುಷರು ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಪುರುಷ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವುದು, ಅದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರ ಕೈಮೀರಿ ಕೂಡಾ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಅದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಗಂಡು ಅಂತ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದು ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಅವಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಭೀಮನ ವೀರತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಡೆದೆಬ್ಬಿಸಿ ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅಂತಹ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಕೆಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ-, ಎಸ್ ವಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿಯವರ 'ದ್ರೌಪದಿ'(1996), ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್ ವೇದಾರವರ 'ಜಯ' (2004), ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಪುರುಷ ಬರಹಗಾರರು ಸಹಸ್ರೀಪರವಾದ

ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಜ್ಞಸೇನಿಯಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸುವ ಅತಿಮಾನುಷ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನಲ್ಲಗಳೆದು, ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಗುವಿನಂತೆ ಜನಿಸಿದವಳು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಾಸ್ತವ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸದ್ದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ, ಮೌನವಾಗಿರುವವಳಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಕಲ್ಪನಾತೀತವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಗಳಹಾಡಿ ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನವು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪದಗಳು (ಕೀ ವರ್ಡ್ಸ್) : ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಜನನ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ, ಜಯ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ವಸ್ತ್ರಾಪಹರಣ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ, ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದದ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಚನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಾತಿ-ಭೇದ, ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೊಳಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಭರತ ಖಂಡದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳು ಉನ್ನತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪುರುಷ ಸಂವಾದಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು "ನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಮರ್ಹತಿ" ಎಂಬ ಮನು ಮಹಾಶಯನ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಗಿದ್ದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಂದಿನ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಕೇವಲ ಗಂಡ, ಮನೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಲಾಲನೆ ಪಾಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಒಂದು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ "ಸೂಕ್ತಿನಲಿ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ಜೊತೆಯವರ ಕೂಟದಲಿ ನಾವು ಸಮನಿಮಗಂಬ ನುಡಿವ ಬಲವಿಲ್ಲ".1 ಎಂದು ಕೊರಗಿದರಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು. ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಬದಲಾಣೆಗೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನವ ತಾರುಣ್ಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಕಾಲ ಮುಗಿದು ಇಂದು ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆ ಸಾಗಿದೆ. 19 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕಾಲದಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪಡೆದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾದಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಥೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ನಾಟಕ, ವಿಚಾರ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. "ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಇತಿಹಾಸದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ

1. ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ ಎಚ್ ವಿ: ಸಂ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಚುಂಗನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು; ಲೇಖನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಿರಿಮೆಗೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ, 2010, ಪು-10

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವಿರಲಿ, ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವಿರಲಿ, ಅದು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಪಾವಿತ್ರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಪವಿತ್ರತೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ"2 ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಾದ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಂತಹ ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪುರುಷರು ಜೀವ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನೇಕಾನೇಕ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯವೇ.

2. ಉಷಾ ಎಂ: ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ, (ಸಂ) ರಹಮತ್ ತರಿಕೇರಿ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ 2004, ಪು-121

ಕಮಲಾಬಾಯಿ ಎಸ್ ಕುಂಬಾರ, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ, ದ್ರಾವಿಡಿಯನ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕುಪ್ಪಂ, ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.

3. ತಾರಾಮೂರ್ತಿ: ಕುಂತಿಯ ಅಂತರಾಳ, ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ 2018

ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಇಂದಿನ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಿಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ, ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನಾತ್ಮಕ ಧೋರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗೂ ಹರಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮಗಾದ ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಧ್ವನಿಯೆತ್ತುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ಒಂದು ದಿಟ್ಟ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಧ್ವನಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀತ್ವವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹನೆಯ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ಪುರುಷರು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಲೂ ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನ ಮಹಿಳೆಗಳಿಗೂ ತಮಗಾದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯದ ಅರಿವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಮಯೋಚಿತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹೊರಹಾಕುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೊರಹಾಕುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಮರುಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂತದ್ದು. "ವ್ಯಾಸ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕವಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ, ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಅಂತಹವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಳು"³ "ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಇಡೀ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯದ ಕಥಾ ನಾಯಕಿ; ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಳು, ದುರಹಂಕಾರಿ, ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿ, ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನರ್ಹಳಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು, ಬಾಳಿನ ಆದ್ಯಂತ

ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮಣಿಯದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹೀಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಂತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ"⁴ ಹೌದು, ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಜ್ಞಸೇನಿಯಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯು, ಮಾದ್ರಿ, ಕುಂತಿ, ಭಾನುಮತಿ, ಗಾಂಧಾರಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಇದ್ದು ಸತ್ತ ಹಾಗೆ ಬದುಕಿದವರು. ಅಂತಹ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು, ವಾಸ್ತವ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮರುಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಳತುಡಿತವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

4 ಇರಾವತಿ ಕರ್ವೆ: ಯುಗಾಂತ, ಅನು: ಶ್ರೀಪತಿ ತಂತ್ರಿ: 'ಯುಗಾಂತದ ಮೊದಲ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ' 2018, ಪು-19

ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌನವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳ ಸಹಜ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಧ್ವನಿ ಕಳಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವ ತುಂಬಿ ಮರುಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ಬರೆದ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣದ ಅವಲೋಕನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಲೇಖಕಿ-ಲೇಖಕಿಯರು ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರ ಚಿಂತನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರುಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಸ್ ವಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ 'ದ್ರೌಪದಿ' (1996), ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್ ವೇದಾ 'ಜಯ' (2004) ಈ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪುರುಷ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಬಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯದು. ಅವಳೇ ಮಹಾಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರಣಿಗಳಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತಹವಳು. ಅವಳ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಆದಿಪರ್ವ, ಸಭಾಪರ್ವ, ಅರಣ್ಯಪರ್ವ, ವಿರಾಟಪರ್ವ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಪರ್ವ, ಸೌಪ್ತಿಕಪರ್ವ, ಮಹಾಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನ ಪರ್ವ ಹೀಗೆ ಇಡೀ ಪುರಾಣದ ಉದ್ದಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ಹರಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಆದಿಪರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ದ್ರೌಪದ ಮಹಾರಾಜನು ದ್ರೋಣಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗ್ನಿಯಂತೆ ಕುದಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂಹರಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪುತ್ರನನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜುನನನ್ನು ವರಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪುತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲೆಂದು ಪುತ್ರಕಾಮೇಷ್ಟಿ ಯಾಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಯಾಗದ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಹುತಿಯ ನಂತರ

ಹವಿಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲು ದ್ರೌಪದ ಮಹಾರಾಜನ ಪತ್ನಿಯನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿದಾಗ ದ್ರೌಪದನ ಪತ್ನಿಯು ಬರಲು ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಕೋಪಗೊಂಡ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಯು ಹವಿಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಯಜ್ಞ ಕುಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆಗ ಆ ಯಜ್ಞ ಕುಂಡದಿಂದಲೇ ದೃಷ್ಟದ್ಯುಮ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣೆಯರು ಆವಿರ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಆದಿಪರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ " ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಕಳೆದ ನಂತರ ಯಜ್ಞ ಕುಂಡದ ಮಧ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪಾಂಚಾಲ ಕುಮಾರಿ ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಳು. ಅವಳ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಕಪ್ಪಾಗಿಯೂ, ತಲೆಗೂದಲು ನೀಳವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಗುಂಗುರಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದಿತು. ಅವಳ ಉಗುರುಗುರುಗಳು ತಾಮ್ರದಂತೆ ಕೆಂಪಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಸ್ತನಯಜ್ಞವು ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು, ಆಕೆಯು ಮಾನವರ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುವ ದೇವತೆಯೇ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು".⁵ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಾಸ ಭಾರತದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯಂತೆ ಅಯೋನಿಜೆಯಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ; ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಜನನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆತ್ತುವ ಎಸ್ ವಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಮಾನೂಷ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಂತೆ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಯೋನಿಜೆಯಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳೆಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಜನನವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತ, "ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೆ ರಾಣಿಯಾಗುವ ಮಗಳು, ದ್ರೋಣರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ ಮಗಬೇಕು"⁶ ಇದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತ ಅವರು ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಯಜ್ಞಕುಂಡದಿಂದ ಜನಿಸಿದವಳಲ್ಲ. ಯಜ್ಞಕುಂಡದಿಂದ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಬರಬಹುದೆ ಹೊರತು... "ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ಕೌಸಲಿಯ ಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಗುವಿನಂತೆ ಜನಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಯಜ್ಞಕುಂಡದಿಂದ ದೇವತೆ ಬರಬಹುದು... ನಮ್ಮಂತಹ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ"⁷ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಜನನದ ಸುಳ್ಳು, ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ ಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು, ವಾಸ್ತವ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

5 ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಆದಿಪರ್ವ: ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 162, ಪು-88, 1087

6 ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಎಸ್ ವಿ; ದ್ರೌಪದಿ, 1996, ಪು-2

7 ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಎಸ್ ವಿ; ದ್ರೌಪದಿ, 1996, ಪು-64

8 ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಎಸ್ ವಿ; ದ್ರೌಪದಿ, 1996, ಪು-20

ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವಾಗ ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ದ್ರೌಪದ ಮಹಾರಾಜನು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವಯಂವರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಯಂತ್ರ ಭೇದಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜುನನು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಯಿ ಕುಂತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಕುಂತಿ "ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುವಾದರೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಪ್ಪ"8 ಕುಂತಿ ಹೊರ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ಗಾಬರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ತಾಯಿಯ ಬಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪಾಲಿಸುವ

ಮೂಲಕ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಬಹುಪತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ನಾನಾ ಬಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಐದು ಜನ ಗಂಡಂದಿರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಮುಜುಗರ ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದ್ರೌಪದಿಗೆ ಆ ಐವರಲ್ಲೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ ಆ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ವೇದಾರವರು ಕೂಡಾ ತಮ್ಮ 'ಜಯ' ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐವರ ಜೊತೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಈ ಮದುವೆಯನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರತೀಕವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಆತಂಕ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿದೆ. ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಮದುವೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ "ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಮನಸಿನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಾಂಡವರೈವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಲು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯಂತ ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಹಗ್ಗವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"9 ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹುಪತಿತ್ವ ಹೊಂದುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹು ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ವಿವಾಹವಾದರೂ, ಓರ್ವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿವಾಹವೆಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳು ಆಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಹೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾದ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿ ಶೋಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುರುಷ ಪರವಾದಂತಹ ಈ ವಿವಾಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಅಧೀನ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಜೀವಿತದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳ; ಅವಮಾನಗಳ 'ಸರಮಾಲೆಯ ಆರಂಭ ಅವಳು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಐವರೊಡನೆ ಆದ ಮದುವೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವಳು ಐವರ ಜೊತೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವರುಷ ಸರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೊಂದಿಗೂ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೇ ತನ್ನ ನೋವು ನಲಿವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಸುಖ-ದುಃಖಗಳನ್ನು, ಆಸೆ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೂತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅವಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಐವರು ಗಂಡಂದಿರಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿ, ಅನಾಥ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯು ಅವಳನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿ-ರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. "ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯು ಬಹು ಪತಿಯರನ್ನು ಸಂತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ"10 ಅವಳ ಬದುಕಿನ ದುರಂತವನ್ನು ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳು ಹಿಡಿದಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

9 ವೇದಾ ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್: ಜಯ, 2004, ಪು- 28

10 ವೇದಾ ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್: ಜಯ, 2004, ಪು- 29

ದ್ಯೂತವನ್ನು ಸೋತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸದೆ, ತನ್ನ ಆನೆ ಗೋವುಗಳಂತೆ ಕಂಡು ಪಣಕ್ಕೊಡ್ಡಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸೋತು ಕೌರವರ ದಾಸಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌರವನು ಅವಳ ವಸ್ತ್ರಾಪಹರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮೌನವಹಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾಯಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಹಾಕುವಂತೆ ಧ್ವನಿತವನ್ನು

ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೌರವನ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕಾಮಿಯು "ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನು ಪಗಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೋತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಸಭಾ ಮಂಟಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ತಾವನ್ನು ಕೌರವನ ದಾಸಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು; ಕೆ ಅನಂತರಾವ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ಧ್ವನಿಸುವಂತೆ "ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರ ನೃಪತಿಯು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಜೂಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡನೇ? ಅಥವಾ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಪಣವಾಗಿಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಜೂಜಿನ ಪ್ರಪಾತಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಿಕೊಂಡನೇ? ಕೇಳಿ ಬಾ, ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ರಾಜನು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಸೋತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಳಿಕ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದ್ಯೂತ ಕಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಡ್ಡಬಹುದು? ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲಿ" ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಧರ್ಮ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ"11 ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಕನಾಡಿಗ ನಾರಾಯಣರವರು- "ಮೊದಲು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸೋತು, ನಂತರ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪಣಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟು ಸೋತಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕೇಳಲು ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧ, ಆದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೋತುಕೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಪಣಕ್ಕಿಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೇನಾದರೂ ಇಟ್ಟು ಸೋತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಅಸಿಂಧು, ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ. ನಿನ್ನ ದಾಸಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ"12 ಎಂಬ ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಡೀ ಸಭೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗದಂತೆ ಧ್ವನಿತವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ವೇದಾರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್ ವಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿಯವರು ಸಹ ಇದೇ ವಾದವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರರ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಡಮೂಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸ್ತ್ರಾಪಹರಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ನಾಮ ಸ್ಮರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕೌರವ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಸೀರೆ ಅಕ್ಷಯ ಪಾತ್ರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಟ್ಟುಕತೆ, ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ ಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದು; ಮಾನದ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂತೆ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಕೂಡಾ ಯಾತನೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಸೂತ್ರದಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌರವ ವಸ್ತ್ರಾಪಹರಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅವಳು ರಜಸ್ವಲೆಯಾಗುವ, ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನಂತೆ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಒಂಟಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭಾವಂಟಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮಾನಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ಸೀರೆ ಉಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಳು " ಮನಸ್ಸು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ

11 ಅನಂತರಾವ್ ಕೆ:ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಹಾಭಾ ತ, ಸಭಾಪರ್ವ, 2018,ಪು-159

12 ನಾರಾಯಣ ಕನಾಡಿಗ: ದ್ವಾಪರ, 2015, ಪು 207

ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸೀರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದರಮೇಲೊಂದರಂತೆ ಸುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಳು" 13 ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವ ಕನಾಡಿಗ ನಾರಾಯಣರವರು " ದುಶ್ಯಾಸನನ ಬಿಗಿಹಿಡಿತ ಬಿಗಿಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೀರೆಯ ಸೆರಗನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಒಳಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ಸೀರೆಗಳಿರುವವೆಂಬ ಧೈರ್ಯವಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅವನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಸೀರೆ ಎಳೆವಾಗ ನಾನೆ ಸುತ್ತುವರೆದು ಸಾಗಿದೆ"14 "ಕೊನೆಯ ಸೀರೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲಾರದೆ ನೆಲದ

ಮೇಲೆ ಉರುಳಿದೆ"15 ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರಕ ಓದಿಗೆ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ ದೊರಕಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. "ದುಶ್ಯಾಸನ ಸೀರೆ ಎಳೆವಾಗ ಅವನನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಜಾಡಿಸಿ ನೂಕಿ, ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿ ಬಂದು ಅವಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಅಗಾಧ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಆವಿರ್ಭವಿಸಿ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆಂದೂ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸದೇ, ತನ್ನ ಮಾನರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಭುಜಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಅವಳ ಕೈಗಳು ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತೆರವಾಗಿ ಭಯವಿರಬೇಕಾದುದು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗಲ್ಲ, ಮಾನರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗಲ್ಲ; ಭಯವಿರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು, ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆಯ ಹೊರಟವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತ ನಿಂತವರಿಗಿರಬೇಕು"16 "ಸಮಬಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುವವನು ನಿಜವಾದ ಗಂಡಸು, ಹೀಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸೀರೆ ಬಿಚ್ಚುವವನಲ್ಲ..... ಅದ್ಯಾವ ಮುಟ್ಟುಳ ನಿನಗೆ ಸುಯೋಧನ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟನೋ, ನೀನು ಸುಯೋಧನ ಅಲ್ಲ , ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ, ನಿನ್ನ ವಂಶವೇ ದುರ್ವಂಶ"17 ಎನ್ನುವ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಇಡೀ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕೌರವವಜದ ಹಿರಿಕಿರಿಯ ಮುಖ ಕೆಳಗಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ, ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. "ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ರಾಜಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಣೆಯಾಗದ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೇಗೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತದೆ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣೆದುರೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗನೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೆಯ ಸೆರಗಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿದ ಎಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಹಸ್ತಿನಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ನಿರ್ಭಯವಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಮೊದಲು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರಾಜನಿರಬೇಕು, ದುರ್ಯೋಧನನಿಗೆ ಅಂತಹ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಧರ್ಮರಾಯ ಯೋಗ್ಯ"18 ಎನ್ನುವ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಹಸ್ತಿನಾಪುರದ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭೀಷ್ಮಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗದ ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ದಿಟ್ಟಹೆಣ್ಣು ದ್ರೌಪದಿ. ಇಡೀ ಪುರುಷರೆಲ್ಲರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಬಡಿದೆಬ್ಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾಪರ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ತನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು

- 13 ವೇದಾ ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್ : ಜಯ, 2004, ಪು-31
 14 ನಾರಾಯಣ ಕನಾಡಿಗ: ದ್ವಾಪರ, 2015, ಪು 208
 15 ನಾರಾಯಣ ಕನಾಡಿಗ: ದ್ವಾಪರ, 2015, ಪು 209
 16 ವೇದಾ ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್ : ಜಯ, 2004, ಪು-34
 17 ನಾರಾಯಣ ಕನಾಡಿಗ: ದ್ವಾಪರ, 2015, ಪು 208
 18 ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಎಸ್ ವಿ: ದ್ರೌಪದಿ, 1996

ತಾನೇ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುತ್ತ, ಮಹಿಳೆ ಆಬಲೆಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಭೀತು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ತನ್ನ ಮಾನದ ವಿಷಯ

ಬಂದಾಗ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಇನ್ನುಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು, ಭಿನ್ನವಾದನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳ ಜನನ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅತಿಮಾನುಷವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅವಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಮಾನವ ಸಹಜವಾದವುಗಳೇ ಆಗಿವೆ. ದ್ರೌಪದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇರಾವತಿ ಕರ್ವೆಅವಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ- " 'ನಾಥಾವತಿ ಅನಾಥವತ್'- ಗಂಡದಿಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿಧವೆಯಂತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮನೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರೂ ಅನಾಥೆಯಂತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಬಲಶಾಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾದರೂ ಏಕಾಂಗಿನಿ"19 ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆ, ಬಹುಪತಿತ್ವಹೊಂದಿದ ಅವಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಮಾನವ ಸಹಜ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳು, ಸವತಿಯರು, ನೋವು, ಅವಮಾನ, ತಾಯ್ತನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ನುಂಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿಕಳಕೊಂಡು ಮೌನವಹಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಷೇಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪರವಾದದ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಧ್ವನಿತ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರದಮೂಲಕ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1. ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಎಸ್ ವಿ : ದ್ರೌಪದಿ, 1996, ನವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
2. ವೇದಾ ಎಂ ಎಸ್ : ಜಯ, 2004 ಸಂವಹನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಮೈಸೂರು.
3. ಇರಾವತಿ ಕರ್ವೆ : ಯುಗಾಂತ, 2018 ಅನು: ಶ್ರೀಪತಿ ತಂತ್ರಿ: 'ಯುಗಾಂತದ ಮೊದಲ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ' ಅಭಿನವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. ನಾರಾಯಣ ಕನಾಡಿಗ : ದ್ವಾಪರ, 2015, ನವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಅನಂತರಾವ್ ಕೆ: ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ, 2018, ಸಭಾಪರ್ವ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ - ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿದ ನೊಂದವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಮಾನವರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಮಸ್ತ ದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮಾತು ಬರದ ಆದಿ ಮಾನವರು ಕೈಸನ್ನೆ-ಬಾಯ್ಸನ್ನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಚರಾಚರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಮೌಖಿಕಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಮಾನವರ ಮನೋಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂರ್ತರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಮೌಖಿಕಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಷರಿಕಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಕ್ಷರಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಹರವನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎದುರಾದ ತುರ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಜರೂರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿತು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನತೆಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶವನ್ನೊದ್ದುಗಿಸಿದವು. ಸಾವಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾವ್ಯಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಸೆಯುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದವು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದಲಿತ ಪಂಥವು ಮುಖ್ಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡಂತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಸಮಾಜದ ಜನರು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪಂದಿಸತೊಡಗಿದರು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಗಣನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದವರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಹೀಗೆ ರಚನೆಯಾದದ್ದೇ ಹೊಸ ಬಗೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾದ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನುವುದು ನೊಂದವರ ಕಥನ, ಶೋಷಿತರ ಸಂಕಥನ. ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಕಥೆ, ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದವರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬವಣೆ, ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದೊಡನೆ ಬಿಡಿಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕಗಳಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊರಮೂಡಿದ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ, ಕತೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಕವನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಸುತ್ತಲೇ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬಂದ ನೂರಾರು ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೊಂದು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವನ್ನು ಬಹುತೇಕ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪರಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಅಲೋಚಿಸುವಾಗ ಈ ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಹುಡುಕಾಟವೂ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ದಲಿತ ಸಮೂಹವು ಹೇಳುವ, ಹಾಡುವ, ಆಲಿಸುವ, ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರ ಬದುಕು ಒಗ್ಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತು ಸಂವಹನ ನೇರವಾದುದು. ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾದುದು. ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತವಾದರೆ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅನ್ಯರನ್ನು

ಡಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಟಿ.ಡಿ¹, ಸುಧಾರಾಣಿ .ಟಿ.ಎಸ್²

ಕುರಿತದ್ದಾದರೆ ಸ್ವಗತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಗತ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಬಹಿರಂಗಗೊಳ್ಳ ತೊಡಗಿದವು. ಪರಂಪರಾನುಗತವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಬರಹ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅನುಭವದ ಪಾಡೆಲ್ಲ ಹಾಡಾಗಿ ಹೊರಬಂದವು. ಇವು ದೇಶದ, ದಲಿತರ ಸದೃಶ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿತು. ಹಾಗೂ ಪರ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಓದಿನ ಹಂಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಯು ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಜೀವಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಅವಗಣನೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಇರುವುದಾದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಜೀವಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಾನ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹುಟ್ಟುವೆಯೋ ಅವರಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ.

ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರೂಪಣಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ. ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನೂರಾರು ಬಗೆಯ ಹಾಡಿನ ದಾಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅಂತವು ಜನರ ಒಳಗೆ, ಜನರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿವೆ. ಬರೀ ಓದಿದಾಗ ಏನೂ ಅನಿಸದ ಇವು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿಗೊಟ್ಟು ಹಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನರಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದ ಲಯ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಬಗೆಯ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಬಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಜನರೊಳಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವು ಅವರ ಅನುಭವದ ಭಾಗವೇ ಆಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊಸ ಬಗೆಯ ರಚನಾ ಕೌಶಲಗಳೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವು ಜನರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದೂ ಬರಲಾರವು. ಅವು ಕೇವಲ ಓದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಾತ್ರ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

* ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಅಂತರ :

ಕಾವ್ಯವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಲಿಪಿಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸ್ವೊತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾವ್ಯವು ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾವ್ಯಾನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವ್ಯಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಸದಾ ಅಮೂರ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿಯೆ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕಾವ್ಯವು ದೈಹಿಕ ದುಡಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬುದ್ಧಿಜೀವಿಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಅಮೂರ್ತದಡೆಗೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಸರತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು

ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಸರತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಬೀಜವಿದೆ. ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿದರೆ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜೀವನದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಹಜವಾದ ಭಾಗವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವ್ಯ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಸರತ್ತುಗಳು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಹೆಣಗಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥದ ಹುಡುಕಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ಜಾಡನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳೇ ಹಲವಾರು ಅರ್ಥಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ

1. ಡಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಟಿ.ಡಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ವಿಜಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. ಸುಧಾರಾಣಿ .ಟಿ.ಎಸ್, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ, ವಿಜಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವ ಪರಿಪಾಠ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ಹಂಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಹಜವಾದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಹಾಡುಗಳೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಕಾರವನ್ನೇ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಕಾರಣ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಜನಪದರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಹರಿದವುಗಳು. ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಜನಪದರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯುಂಟಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಾಮಿಕರಿಂದ ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಮೌಖಿಕಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜನಪದದ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆ. ಜನಪದರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಯಾವ ಜರೂರುಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ದಲಿತರಿಂದ ಹೊರಮೂಡಿದವುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ತುರ್ತು ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗಿತ್ತು. ಜನಪದದ ಗೇಯ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೇಯತೆಯೇ ಮೂಲ ತಿರುಳು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅಸ್ವಾದಿಸುವ ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗಬೃವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಹಾಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಡುಗಬೃವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಓದುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹಾಡಿನ ಲಯವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಜನಪದದ ತಳಹದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಂಘಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಓದುವಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಹಾಡುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೂಲೋದ್ದೇಶ ಹೋರಾಟವಾದರೂ. ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದದ್ದು ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಡೆಂಬುದು ಆಗುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ . ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಲಯ ಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅಂತರ್ಗತಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಾತು ಮೌಖಿಕಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ರೂಪ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಶ್ರಮದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಜೀವನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ. ಶ್ರಮ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ, ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳೆಂಬ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿರದಿದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿದ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಬದುಕಿನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮಾನವರು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಸೋತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಯಾಗಿ ಭಾವಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಕೊಡುವ ಕೂಗಾಗಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಧ್ವನಿಸಿರಬಹುದು. ಮಾನವ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ನೆಲೆಕಾಣುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡ, ಅಲೆಮಾರಿತನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮ ವಿಭಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ವೃತ್ತಿ ವಿಭಜನೆಗೆ ದಾರಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೀಗೆ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ದುಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವರ್ಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾವ್ಯವು ದುಡಿಯುವ ವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ದುಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಯಿತು. ಇಂಥಹ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಸಮಾನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿತು. ಇದೊಂದು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಅಂಶವೂ ಹೌದು.

ಜನಪದರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂರ್ತ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳಿಗೆ

ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಣ್ಣೊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಎಟುಕುವ ಸತ್ಯಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಜನಪದೀಯರು ದೈಹಿಕ ದುಡಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದವರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಮೂರ್ತ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಅವರ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಣುಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವು ಮೂರ್ತರೂಪದವುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವೇ ಹೊರತು ಅಮೂರ್ತ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಎಂದೂ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅವರ ಒಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಜ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನೇ ಪೋಣಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೇಳುಗರೆದುರಿಗೆ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿದರು. ಅದುವೇ ಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗೇಯತೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿ ಕೇಳುಗರ ಮನ ತಣಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಹೀಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಜನಪದೀಯರ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಮುದಾಯಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇದೇ ತಳಹದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿದ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನಪದೀಯತೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳೆಂದೇ ಕರೆಯಲು ದಾರಿಯಾಯಿತು.

1970ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಸಂಚಲನವು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೆಲೆ ಬೀರಿದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲೇ 'ಹಾಡು' ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಕವಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಸ್ತು, ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತ ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ

ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮೇಳೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡ ನಾವಿನ್ಯ ವಾದರಿಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡುಗಳೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಚನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಸಾಹಚರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಂಗೀತದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದವು ನವ್ಯಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಂತೆ ಜನಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಹುಜನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಲು ಜನಪದದ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಯೇ ಕವಿತೆಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡವು. ಹೀಗೆ ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡ ಕವಿತೆಗಳೇ ಹಾಡುಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಗೀತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳೆರಡನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಯೆ ಹೊರ ಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ್ದು ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು. "ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಕಾವ್ಯದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲಕ್ಷಣ. ಹಾಡನ್ನು ಲಯ ತಾಳಗಳ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿ ರಾಗವಯವಾಗಿ ಹಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಭಾವಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ" ಹೀಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಕವಿಕೃತಿಗಳು ಸಮಾಜಿಕರ ಅವಿವನ್ನು ಉದಾತ್ತೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಘಂಟರಾದ ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಶೋಷಿತವರ್ಗವು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಅರಿವು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಮನಗಂಡು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಅಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾವಯವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮುದಾಯಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಸತೊಡಗಿದರು. ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಶೋಷಿತ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ಬಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕವಾದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಗೆದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಸಂವೇದನೆ, ಗೇಯತೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹರಿದು

ಬಂತು. ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ವರ್ಗದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಬುಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಂತೆ ಹರಿದು ಕೊಂದಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ವರ್ಗದವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿತಲ್ಲದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೆಡೆಗೆ ನೋಡುವಂತೆ, ಜಾಗೃತರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮೊಡನೆ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ರೊಚ್ಚು, ಆವೇಶ, ಅಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನೇ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದು ದಲಿತರ ಬಾಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಚೈತನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ತುಂಬುತ್ತ ಸಾಚಾ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಜಾ ಅನುಭವಗಳಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನೇ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಸ್ತು, ಭಾಷೆ, ಶೈಲಿಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ 'ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿದ ಶಬ್ದದಂತೆ' ಸಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮೌನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಕ ಹೊಯ್ದು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಿದ ಅನನ್ಯತೆ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮೌಲ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದ ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ, ವರ್ಗಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಜಾತಿಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ನೆಲೆಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸಿದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಿನ ಕೆಚ್ಚು, ಅರ್ಭಟ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ರೋಶಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸಿರಲೂಬಹುದು. ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಃಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಖಚಿತ.

ಹೊಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯೊಂದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೊಡನೆ ತತ್ಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೆಂಬುದು ದಿಫ್ಫಾಕಾಲೀನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಹರ್ಷಗಳೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಶತಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಸಮಂಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಟಿರುವ ಕೊಳೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಳೆಯಲು ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತ ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗದ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಸೂಚಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನವೀನ ಮಾದರಿಯ

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು ಹೆದ್ದೊರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು :

ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಳೆ, 1989, ದಲಿತ ಜಗತ್ತು, ಹೊಸದಿಕ್ಕು ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಪುಟ್ಟಯ್ಯ ಬಿ.ಎಂ., 2008, ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿ:ಸಮಾಜ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

ಪೋತೆ ಎಚ್.ಟಿ, 2004, ದಲಿತಾಂತರಂಗ, ತಿಪ್ಪಣಂಬು ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ವಿ.ವಿ, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ರಾಯಚೂರು.

ಮುನಿವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ .ವಿ, 1998, ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ, ವಿಚಾರವಾದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಡಾ. ಮುನಿಶಾಮಪ್ಪ .ಎ, 2009, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಕಾಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ, 2009, ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರ್ವ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಂಗ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಜಾಂಡಾಳ, 1992, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್, ಚೈತ್ರ ಪಕಾಶನ, ಕೋಲಾರ.

ಮೊಗ್ಗಿ ಗಣೇಶ್, 1999, ದಲಿತರು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿ.ವಿ. ಹಂಪಿ.

ಮ.ನ.ಜವರಯ್ಯ, 1994, ಪರಂಪರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಲಿತ-ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಬಸವರಾಜ ಸಬರದ (ಸಂ),1998, ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಡಾ. ರವಿಕುಮಾರ ಬಾಗಿ, 2011, ಜನಪರ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಜಾಥಗಳು, (ಮಂ.ಮಾ. 183)

ನಾಡಕರ್ಣಿ ಎಂ.ವಿ., 1986, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರೈತ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು, ಪ್ರಿಂಟರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, 2000, ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ (ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕಾವ್ಯ), ಅಂಕಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಚೆನ್ನಣ್ಣ ವಾಲೀಕಾರ, 1981, ಪ್ಯಾಂಥರ್ ಪದ್ಯಗಳು, ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಧಾರವಾಡ

ಗಾನಗುಚ್ಚ,2010, ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು, ಭಾರತ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ

ಡಾ. ಲಾವಣ್ಯ ಸಿ.ಪಿ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮಾನವನ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೂ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕಲೆಯಲು, ಕೂಡಲು, ಸಂಘಟಿತನಾಗಲು ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾಷೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಭಾಷೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾರು ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಗೊಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಅತ್ಯಧಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅದು ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತವಾದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರಕಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಮಾಜದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವರ್ಗದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಎರಡು ಕೌಶಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇನ್ನೆರಡು ಕೌಶಲಗಳಾದ ಓದುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಭಾಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ಮನಃಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣತಜ್ಞರು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವರದಿಗಳು ತಾಯ್ನಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೌಶಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದಾಗ ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಗ್ರಹಿಕಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಮಗು ಬಹುಬೇಗ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವಿನ ಚಿಂತನಾ ಕ್ರಮ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ, ವಾಕ್ಯಾರ್ಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರಿವು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದರ ಭಾವಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಗುಣಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಗುವಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮನೆಮಾತಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮಗು ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತಾಗ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬರಹದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಾಕ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧನೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಹೊರಗೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ: ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು, ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಭಾಷೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಸಾಧನ. ಭಾಷೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಾಧನವಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಾನವನ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೂ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ, ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕಲೆಯಲು, ಕೂಡಲು, ಸಂಘಟಿತನಾಗಲು ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾಷೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ

ಡಾ. ಲಾವಣ್ಯ ಸಿ.ಪಿ. ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಪುರಂ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಭಾಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ:

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡುವ ಜನರನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುವ ಜನರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕರಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಂಕಣಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು, ಮಲಯಾಳಂ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಭಾಷಿಕರೂ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಭಾಷಿಕರು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಏನನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ಮಗು ಶಾಲೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಂಭಿಕವಾದ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಎರಡು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಾವು ಎರಡು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಬದ್ಧ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ, ಅರಿತು, ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು ತೊಡಗಿಸುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ ಎಂಬ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು, ಕೇಳಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಓದುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿತರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು? ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕು? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಏಳುತ್ತವೆ. ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಎರಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ,

ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಈ ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದಲೇ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಐಸಿಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೇ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವು ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಐಸಿಎಸ್‌ಸಿ, ಸಿಬಿಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಬಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮನೆ ಮಾತು ಆಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಎರಡೂ ಸೇರಿ ಆದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಬೋಧನಾ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾದಾಗ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ 15 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಕೃಪಾಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಲಾದ ಒತ್ತಾಯವೆಂದು ಪೋಷಕರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆದು ನಂತರ, ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಸದ್ಯ ಮುಂದೂಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಡೆ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ನೀಡಿತು. ಆಗ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ಬರದಂತಾಯಿತು.

ಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದ ಈ ಗೊಂದಲದಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆರು ವರ್ಷ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕೊನೆಯ ಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಮಾದರಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎರಡನೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಅದು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷವೂ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಇಂಥಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

“ಭಾಷಾ ತ್ರಿಶೂಲವೀ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ

ಬಾಲಕರ ರಕ್ಷಿಸೈ, ಹೇ ತ್ರಿಣೇತ್ರ

ಚೂರು ತಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿಹರೊ ಈ ಮೂರು ಗಾಳಿ
ನುಂಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಸಿವೆ, ನುಂಗಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಶೂಲ”

ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕುವೆಂಪು ನಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ದ್ವೇಷಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಂದಿ ದ್ವೇಷಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಲವಂತ ಬೇಡ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅವಿವೇಕ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲತ್ವಾರದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಲಭಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ:

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಕು. ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೋಧನೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಹೊರಗೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಶಿಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಗು ತಾನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಕಲಿಕೆ ತ್ರಾಸದಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಾದವಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲು ದೇಶಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ದೇಶಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಬಹುಜನರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಬೋಧನಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೂ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ನೀತಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಅದು ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ.

“ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅದೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು” (ಅಣ್ಣನ ನೆನಪು ಪುಟ-130) ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಗು ಬಹುಬೇಗ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಗು ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಚಿಂತನಾಕ್ರಮ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡು ಅದರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತಿರುವ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಭದ್ರ ಬುನಾದಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಮತ. ಪಠ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿಷಯ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯದೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಹರಡಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹರಿಹಾಯುವ ಬದಲು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂಬ ಕುರಿತು ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ವಾದ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಪರವಾದ ಮೋಷಕರು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು 1993ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಬೇಕು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿತು. ಆಗ ಒಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿತು. 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಈ ಕುರಿತು ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಬಾಹಿರವೆಂದು ಆ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ನೀಡಿದ ಈ ತೀರ್ಪು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾಷಾನೀತಿ:

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಂಗೀಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಡಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚುವ ಭೀತಿ ದೂರವಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ, ಕೆಲಸ ಪಡೆದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವವರೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷೆ ಕೇವಲ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜೀವನಾಡಿ. ಇಂಥವರು

ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಬ್ಬ ಹರಿದಿನಗಳು, ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಪುರಾಣ, ಅಜ್ಜಿಕಥೆ, ತಿಂಡಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರು, ತರಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರು, ಹಕ್ಕಿ, ಪಾಣಿ, ಕ್ರಿಮಿ-ಕೀಟ, ವ್ಯಾಧಿ-ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಯಾವುದರ ಹೆಸರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೂತಿರುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಯೂರೋಪಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕುರಿತು ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರೆ ಆತ ದೇಶದ್ರೋಹಿ ಎನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಉಳಿಯುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧನಾಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಕಲಿಯಲು

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಸರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಫಲನಾಗಲಾರ. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿತ ಮಗು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಿಡಿತವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಐದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ:

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಖಡ್ಗವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಹನಾದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಅರ್ಹನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಹತ್ವವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಲೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ:

ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕಲೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಮಹತ್ವವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಿಡಿತವಿಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಉಪಭಾಷಾ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸುವ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ ಇಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲವನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಗಾಡೆ, ಒಗಟು, ನಾಣ್ಣಡಿ, ಇತರ ಭಾಷಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿತವಿದ್ದವರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದವರು ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಕಥೆ, ಕವನ, ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಭಂಡಾರವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷಿಕರು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉದ್ಯೋಗನಿಮಿತ್ತ ನೆರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿದವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿಮಿತ್ತ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸುವವರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆನಿಂತವರು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು, ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹರಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ:

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭಾಷಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯೂ ಒಂದು. ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಸೂಚಕಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಭೋಧನಾ ರೂಪಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಸೂಚಕ ಸಂಭೋಧನಾ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗಾದಾಗ ಆತನ ನಂತರದ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಅದೇ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಆದಾಗ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆಯ ನೆಲೆಗಳ ಭಾಷಿಕ ರೂಪಗಳು ಅಳಿವಿನೆಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿತು ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಿದ್ದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭಾಷಿಕ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮಗು ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತಾಗ ಅದು ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಓದಲು ತೊಡಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಡುವ ಸಾಹಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಡಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮನದಟ್ಟಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾದುದು.

ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ:

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಳ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಳಾಗದಂತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇ-ಪುಸ್ತಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಇಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾವು ಹುಡುಕಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದವು ಹುಳು ತಿಂದು ನಾಶವಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ತಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ವಿಳಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ:

ಇಚ್ಛಿದಿನ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು

ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಬೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ರಾತ್ರಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಒಂದಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಾದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳೆರಡರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಎರಡು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ:

ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹದಿಂದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸುವರು. ಆತನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕುಂಟಿತದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆ ಮಗು ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯಲು ತೊಡಗಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅತಂತ್ರವಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ:

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲೇ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವವರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವುದೇ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡು ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಇದರಿಂದ ಕುಂಟಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯದ ಮಗು ಮುಂದೆ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿಯುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಮಗು ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಯಲಾರದೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನೇ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದುದು. ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಕುಗ್ಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದ ಹೂಡುವ ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿ ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಗತ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವುದು ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ಪೋಷಕರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ, ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಆಂತರಿಕವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು

ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕ್ರಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿ, ಪದ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯ ಇವು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಧ್ವನಿಯಿಂದ ಪದ, ಪದದಿಂದ ವಾಕ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪದ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅರ್ಥದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಗೆ ಭಂಗ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಕೂಡದು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು.

ಮತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಪೂರಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂದು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. 1956 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯೇನೋ ಆಯಿತು ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಬಲವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ನೀತಿಗಳಾವುವೂ ಬರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣವು ಬಲವಾದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಣಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಗಿಯೇ ತೀರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

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4. ಮಹದೇವಯ್ಯ ಪಿ., 2009, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.

ವಾಗೀಶ್, 2009, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು-ವಾಗ್ವಾದಗಳು, ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧ. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ|| ಸುಬ್ರಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಮಾನಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ 6500 ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 3000 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತವರಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಆಯಾ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಗುಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗುಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, ವಿಭಿನ್ನವೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಾತಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು, ಈ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಸಂಘಜೀವಿಯಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಕಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಯ ವಿರಾಟ್ ದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಇದು ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ಸದಾ ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾದುದು, ತಾತ್ವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಹೊಸ ಮೈ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸೀಮಿತ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ಬಹುಶಃ ದೇಶ, ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂತಾದ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದರಿಂದ.

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾದ ನೋಮ್ ಚಾಮ್ಸ್ಕಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಗು ತನ್ನ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಎಂಟನೇ ವಯೋಮಾನದವರೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ರಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದು, ಕಲಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು, ವಿದ್ವತ್ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ ಚಹರೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು ದುಸ್ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದುದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಪೂರಿತವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೆದುಳು ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಪಕ್ವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಚೆನ್ನಡಿ, ಸುಶ್ರಾವ್ಯವಾದುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಆರೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರಾಡೋ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶಕ್ತಿಶೀಲವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾದ ಡಾ|| ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ್‌ರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಎಂಬ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅದರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳಸುವ ಆಳವಾದ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಡಿ.ಆರ್. ರವರ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಈಟಿಚಿಟುಟಿ ಈಜಿಜಿ, ಖಜಿಫಿಜಿಜಿಚಿಫಿಟಿ ಜಿಚಿಫಿ ರಣುಜಿಡಿ, ಖ್ಯುತಚಿ ಕಿಟುರಣ ಎಂಬ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನೆಲದ ಬೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಶಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ತಾಳಗುಂದ

ಶಾಸನ, ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದ ದಿನಮಾನಗಳ ಹೊಸತೆಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರವರೆಗೂ ಸುಮಾರು 2000ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೀರ್ಘ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೊದಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಗ್ರಂಥವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ 'ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ' 9ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮೊದಲ ಉಪಲಬ್ಧ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ನೃಪತುಂಗನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನ ಕವಿಯಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯ ಕೃತಿರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಭಾಗಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶ, ಭಾಷೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಎರಡನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಬ್ದಾಲಂಕಾರಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಮೂರನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಾಲಂಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕವಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜರ ಎರಡೂ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಂತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯಂತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲು ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ಷೆಲ್ಡನ್ ಪೋಲಾಕ್ ರವರು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರಸ್ಥಂಭವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಇಂದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬೇರುಗಳು ನಿನ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ! ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ವಸಾಹತು ತನ್ನ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರವಾಗಿ ಇಂಪೀರಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಚಿಂತನಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮರ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಸೇವಾ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮದ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ನೆರವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬೆಸೆಯಬೇಕು, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾದ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಹುಮುಖಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಚಿಂತನಾಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಬಹುರೂಪಿ ಕನ್ನಡಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ತನ್ನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಬೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜೀವಂತವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮೌಲಿಕವಾದ

ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು 10ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪಂಪನಿಂದ 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಕಾರ್ನಾಡರವರೆಗೆ ವಿಪುಲವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ದೇಶ ಕಾಲದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಧಾರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ವಚನ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಾನವೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವೆನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಡಾ|| ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತುಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 80ನೇ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದೇಶೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶ ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ನಾವು ಎಸಗಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಪಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿಯವರು ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ರಾವ್‌ರವರು 'ನುಡಿ' ಎಂಬ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಂದು ಋಣಮುಕ್ತ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಅವರ ಗಣನೀಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಛಂದಸ್ಸು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಇತರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಸರಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಲಿಪಿಯ ವಿಕಾಸದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಂತಃಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕವಿಯಾದ ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗರಂಗನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು "ಸುಲಿದ ಬಾಳೆಯಹಣ್ಣಿನಂದದಿ ಸುಖೋಷ್ಣ ಹಾಲಿನಂದದಿ ಸಿಗಿದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಂದದಿ" ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಬಳಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಯಾಸಪಡದೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾದುದು ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಧರ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮವು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಿರುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದೇ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಆರೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರು ತನ್ನ ಉಸಿರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಎಂಟು ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಡಿಗೆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಭಕ್ತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ

ಹಾಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕಲೆಯ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ 'ನೃಪತುಂಗನೇ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, ಪಂಪನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ, ರನ್ನ, ಪೊನ್ನ, ನಾರಣಪ್ಪ, ಜನ್ನ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನಿತ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಮಂಡಲ, ಇಂದು ಬಂದು ನಾಳೆ ಸಂದು ಹೋಗುವ ಸಚಿವ ಮಂಡಲವಿದು' ಎಂದು ಕುವೆಂಪು ತಮ್ಮ ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಲೋಕದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಗುಣಗಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ 'ಬಾರಿಸು ಕನ್ನಡ ಡಿಂಡಿಮವ, ಓ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹೃದಯ ಶಿವ' ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 'ಜಯ ಭಾರತ ಜನನಿಯ ತನುಜಾತೆ, ಜಯಹೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಾತೆ, ಜಯ ಸುಂದರ ನದಿ ವನಗಳ ನಾಡೇ, ಜಯಹೇ ರಸ ಋಷಿಗಳ ಬೀಡೆ' ಎಂದು ರಸ ಋಷಿ ಕರೆದಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಔಚಿತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಪದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಂತೂ ಅನನ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು, ಅದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಅಂತಃಸತ್ವವಾಗಿ ಜನಮಾನಸದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದುದು. ವಸಾಹತು ನೆಲೆಯ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಅಭಿರುಚಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ಆಡಳಿತಾರೂಢ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಚಿಂತನಾಶೀಲತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ರವೀಂದ್ರ ನಾಥ ತಾಗೂರರ 'ಗೀತಾಂಜಲಿ' ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತಲುಪದ ಬೆಂಗಾಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕವಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾದ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಯಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಅದು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹೊರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿರೂಪವೇ ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಿತ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ರೈತ ಸಂಘ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಾಡಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದರೂ ಆರೋಪ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಆಚರಣೆ ಅದ್ದೂರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಡಗರ, ತಾಯಿ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ದೇವಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂಜೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹಳದಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಾವುಟವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನು

ಬದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಶ್ರೀ.ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೋತಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ಮರುಕಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಲವು ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುದಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದೇ ತನ್ನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಎನ್ನುವ ಜಡ್ಡುಗಟ್ಟಿದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹೃದಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಜನರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಎಚ್ಚರವನ್ನು ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುವ, ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನೇತಾರರ ಏಜೆಂಟರುಗಳಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಲಾಭ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ

ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಿವೆ. ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳ ಹಿಂಬಾಲಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅನುದಾನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಇವು ಕೂಡ ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು :

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) ತೊಂಡುಮೇವು, ಆವೃತ್ತಿ - 2 | ಡಾ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ |
| 2) ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತು - ಅರ್ಧ ಶತಮಾನ. | ಡಾ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ |
| 3) ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು ಕನ್ನಡದ್ದೇ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ. | ಡಾ ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ |
| 4) ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸೋಣ. | ಡಾ ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ |
| 5) ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ. | ಡಾ ಎಂ.ಹೆಚ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯ |
| 6) ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ. | ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಂ.ವಿ.ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯ |
| 7) ಶಂಗಂ ತಮಿಳಿಗಂ | ಡಾ ಷ.ಷೆಟ್ಟರ್ |
| 8) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕಥನ | ಡಾ ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ್ |

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ

ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಜೆ

ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ಶುದ್ಧ ಭಾಷೆ, ಭಾವನಾ ಭಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ'. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ತಬ್ಬಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮಾರು 2000 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬರೆದಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ಓದುವ, ಓದಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ಬರೆಯುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಭಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಹಾಕಲು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ. ಆದಿಕವಿ ಪಂಪನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ, ಗಿರೀಶ್ ಕಾರ್ನಾಡ್, ಅರವಿಂದ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ, ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಭೈರಪ್ಪರಂತಹ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕವಿ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರರು, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕೃಷಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವೇ ಸರಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅರಿಯುವುದು ಇತರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕವಿತಾಗುಣಾರ್ಣವ, ಸಂಸಾರ ಸಾರೋದಯ, ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಮಣಿಹಾರ, ಆದಿಕವಿ ಪಂಪನಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ಟಿ.ಪಿ.ಕೈಲಾಸಂ ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾಳಜಿಯು ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸದಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹದ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರೇಮ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕವಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕಾರರ ಕನ್ನಡತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬಹುದೇನೋ ! ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಆರೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಜೀವನಾಡಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ವಿವಿಧ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತ ಇಂದು ತನ್ನ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲೇ 'ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ' ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವಲುಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಘಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ? ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತೆರೆಯುವುದೇ? ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ತೆರೆಯುವುದೇ? ಅಥವಾ ಕದ ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದೇ? ಎಂಬೆಲ್ಲ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಯಾತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅದೊಂದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸ್ವತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ನಾಶವನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮದು.....ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕೂಗು ಈಗೀಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹತ್ವಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ತುಂಬಾ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೂ

ಆಗಿದೆ.

“ಕನ್ನಡ ನನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರೀತಿ; ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯೂ ಅದೇ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸವತಿ ಮಾತ್ಸರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ನನಗೆ ಎಳವೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಬಂದದ್ದು. ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬಂದದ್ದು. ಅದು ಯಾವುದೋ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾದುದಲ್ಲ; ಚಳುವಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದಲ್ಲ; ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಕಾಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ.” (ಡಾ. ಹಾರೋಗದ್ದೆ ಮಾನಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕ).

ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇಂದು ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆ

ಭಾರತೀಯನಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಲಿಯುವ, ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸುವ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಹಂತದವರೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದು, ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಲಿಸುವುದು ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾ.ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾ ಅವರು 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೇ ಮೈಗೆ ಹತ್ತುವುದು' ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯದರೂ ಸಾಕು ಆದರೆ ಅಂತರಾಳದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಬೇಕು. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬೇಕೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾದರೂ ಅಂತಿಮ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದರೆ ಅದು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ ಆದರೆ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಗುಂಪು ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಾದರೆ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತೇ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು, ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವೂ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಎರಡೂ ವರ್ಗದ ವಾದಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದೇ.

ಭಾರತದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಯವೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ತೃತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬೆಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳು ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಭಾಷೆ. ತೃತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವ ಈ ಜನ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೃತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಏನು ಬಂತು? ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಶಂಸನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಬಹುತೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯಲು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಬೆರಳು ಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬೀಳಬಹುದಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹುದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆ, ಸಾಲು ಸಾಲು ರಚನೆಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವರ್ಗ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ತಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಿಂದ ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ದೊರಕದೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಡೆಗೆ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡುವುದುಂಟು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ನಂತರ ಶಾಲೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 7ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಳಿದಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮಾನಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವುದುಂಟು. ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದನ್ನೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದುಂಟು. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗದೇ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾಪಾಸಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆತಂಕದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದುಂಟು. ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳು ಹುರಿದಂತೆ, ನೀರು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಬದಿಗಿಟ್ಟರೂ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಸಿಗುವುದುಂಟು ಆದರೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಸಿಗುವುದು ತೀರಾ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸುವವರು ಯಾರು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಹುತೇಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸದೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ನ ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಂಡ ಹಾಕುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುವ ವರದಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯೋ ತಪ್ಪೋ ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವರವರ ವಿವೇಚನೆಗೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಕುವರ, ಕುವರಿಯರನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ನ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ಹೇಳಿ? ಇದು ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಬಗೆಯುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿದರೂ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೇವಲ ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ನಾಡಿನಾಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಂಥ ಮಹಾನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರುವ ಜನ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಹುಸಿನಿದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವು ಕೂಡಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬೇರು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಇಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸೇತುವೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ. ಜನರ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬಾರದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ಸೇತುವೆ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ತಾಕತ್ತು ತನಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವತೀಹಾಸವೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದೂ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆ ಕಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಸ್ವತಃ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾರೂಢ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾರದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ. (ಭಾಷೆ ರಚನೆ ಬಳಕೆ..ಡಾ.ಸೋಮಶೇಖರಗೌಡ). ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಡೆಯೂ ಕೈಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಪುಷ್ಟಿ ದೊರೆತಂತಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಿಂದಿ ಹೇರಿಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸೂಚನಾಫಲಕಗಳು, ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ಸ್ಥಳವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಎರಡು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಂಡು ನಿಂತಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನೇನೋ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಬಲ್ಲ, ನಿರೂಪಿಸಬಲ್ಲ, ಮಾನವ

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗೀಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 2000 ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಿಂದಾಚೆಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಅವರ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ. ಉನ್ನತ ಹಂತದವರ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ತಲಬಾಗಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸೂಚನಾಫಲಕಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಲು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ತನ್ನ ಚಲನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ಚೆಕ್‌ಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿವೆಯೇ? ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ಎಂಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಒಂದಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಂಡರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇನು? ರೈಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವೇ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಿಗರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ನಲುಗಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾ. ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂದಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸವಾರಿ ಎಂಬ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವು ಯಾವುದೋ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬಂತೆ ತೋಚುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಗದ ಹೊಸ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೊಂದು ಬಹಳ ಬಳಕೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ಮಂದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಹೊಸ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದುಂಟು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿನ ನಡುನಡುವೆ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಳಸುವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕೆಲವು ಆಯ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರೇಮವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ!

ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಂದು ಸಾಹಸದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳು ದೊರಕದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದುಂಟು. ತೀರಾ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪದಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಾಗ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಠಿಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರವರೇ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೇ ತರ್ಜುಮೆಯ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗದೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದವನ್ನೇ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದುಂಟು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಂದರಂತೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ನಕಲು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದನ್ನು 'ನೆರಳಚ್ಚು' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯದೇ 'ಜೆರಾಕ್ಸ್' ಎಂದು ಬಳಸಿ ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.

“ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಬಳಸುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ 'ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.ಕೊನೆಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದರ್ಥ.”

ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಈ ಮಾತಿನ ಅರ್ಥ

ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಾಂಗದ ಹೊಸ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೇಮವನ್ನು ಬಯಲಿಗಳೆಯುವುದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಕುರಿತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು? ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಕಾರವೆತ್ತದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಂಥ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಳಿವಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಕಣ್ಣೊರೆಸುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಇವರು ಮರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸದೆ ವಿಷಯಾಂತರಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮತನವನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾರುದ್ದ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಇವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಹೇಗೆ ಇರಲಿ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮರ್ಜಿ ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅವಜ್ಜಿ ಎಂತೇ ಇರಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಹಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಊದುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಹಳೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೇ ನಾವೂ ಊದುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಂಥ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವಲು ಸಮಿತಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ ನಾವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡುವುದು ಯಾವ ಆಯಾಮದಿಂದಲೂ ಸರಿಯೆನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿಯ ಸೇವೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಯಾವ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬರೆಯುವ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಪೋಹವನ್ನು ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ನಾಮಫಲಕವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣ;

1. ಡಾ.ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ 'ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸ' ಐಬಿಹೆಚ್.ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
2. ಭಾಷೆ ರಚನೆ ಬಳಕೆ ಡಾ. ಸೋಮಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 2012
3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ: ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು (ಸಂ.)ಡಾ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಚಿತ್ತಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ತಾಣಗಳು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು: ಡಾ. ವನಜಾಕ್ಷಿ ಆರ್ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ದೇಶ(ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ) ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು.

ವಿಜಯ ಕುಮಾರ ಎಸ್.

ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೆಂಬ ಗೌರವ ಆದರಗಳು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ತನ್ನ ಇರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಹಾಗಾದರೇ ಈ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಏನು? ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೇನು? ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವೇನು? ಈ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು? ಎಂಬಿತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ಆರು ಕಿಲೋ ಮೀಟರಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಚಹರೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಉಪ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾದ ಸೋಲಿಗ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಹವ್ಯಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮುಂತಾದ ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಗ್ರಂಥಸ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವಾಣೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಕವಲೊಡೆದಿರುವ ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೊಡವ ಕನ್ನಡ, ತುಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಂದು ಗುರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕೊಡವ ಮತ್ತು ತುಳು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಾದರೂ ಅಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್(ಕನ್ನಡ-ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್) ಎಂಬ ಭಾಷಾ ಕವಲು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಚಹರೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾದ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಯಾ ಸಮಾಜದ, ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಂದಿನಿಂದ ಮಾನವನ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕಾಸಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಭಾಷಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಅರಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಂಚ ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುವ ತಮಿಳು-ಕನ್ನಡ-ತೆಲುಗು-ಮಲೆಯಾಳಂ-ತುಳು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ದ್ರಾವಿಡದ ಒಂದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಾರತವು ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಗೊಂಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಘಟಕಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಲು ಮೊರೆ ಹೋದದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಸಿದ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕವಾದ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಒಂದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ರಚನೆಯಾದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ರಕ್ತ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವಿದ್ದಂತೆ. "ತೆಲುಗಿನ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಯೋಗಿ ವೇಮನ ಹೇಳುವುದೂ ಇದನ್ನೇ 'ದೇಶಮಂಟಿ ಮಟ್ಟಿಕಾದು ಮನುಷುಲು'(ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ಮಣ್ಣು ಅಲ್ಲ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು)". ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜ ಇರಲಿ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಡಳಿತವಿರಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ [ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ದೇಶ(ರಾಜ್ಯ)ಗಳ (ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ)] ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆರೆದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಲಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ತೆಲುಗಿನ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳಿನ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಜೊತೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ನಾಡುಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನತೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜೊತೆ ತೆಲುಗನ್ನು ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತಾಡಿದರೆ. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನತೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮಿಳನ್ನು ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಾರಣ ವಲಸೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಹರಸಿ ಬಂದ ಜನ ತಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ತೆಲುಗು ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೊತೆ ತಳುಕು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಯೋಗಿ ಕೈವಾರ ನಾರೇಣಪ್ಪನವರು(ಕೈವಾರ ತಾತಯ್ಯ) ತೆಲುಗನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. 'ನಿನ್ನ ನಂಬಿದನೋ ನಾನು ಸದ್ಗುರಾಯ' ಎಂಬ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲುಗು ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

'ನಿನ್ನ ನಂಬಿದನೋ ನಾನೂ ತ್ಸ(ಚಾ)ಲ ಸತ್ವಪತೋನು[ತುಂಬಾ ಸತ್ವಪೆಯಿಂದ]

ಹೊಣೆಗಾರನಾಗಿ ನೀನೂ ವುಂಡಗಾ ವೆರುವನೂ[ಇರುವಾಗ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ]

ನಿನ್ನ ಮೂರುತಿ ನೆನೆದು ಯಿ(ಘ)ಕ ನೇನು ಸುಖಪಡುದು[ಇನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸುಖ ಪಡೆನು]

ಯನಲಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಿರುದು ನಾಮಮೆ ಪೊಗಡೂದು[ನಾಮವೆ

ವಿಜಯ ಕುಮಾರ ಎಸ್. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ವೀಧಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 01

ಹೊಗಳೋದು]

ದುರ್ಜನರಾ ಕೂಟಾ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯಮುಲ ಮೂಟಾ[ಜೊತೆ ದುಷ್ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಟೆ]

ಹರಿದಾಸರೊಳಗಾಟಾ ವೈಕುಂಠಪುರಿ ಬಾಟಾ[ವೈಕುಂಠಪುರಿಯ ದಾರಿ]

ಸ್ಥಿರಬುದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಮರುವಾಕಾ ಮದಿನಂತು[ಮರತೇನು ಮನಸೆಂತು]

ಸಲುಹೋದು ನೀವಂತೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೀರ್ತಿಂತೂ[ಕೀರ್ತಿಸುವೆ]

ಸುಜ್ಞಾನವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದಾಸನಿ ಚೈ(ಚೇ)ಪಟ್ಟು[ದಾಸನ ಕೈಹಿಡಿದು]

ಸಂಶಯಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಸಮಯಿಂಚಿ ಪೋಗೊಟ್ಟು.[ಸಮಯಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಹರಿಸು] ಈ ಕೀರ್ತನೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ಪದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆದರೆ ನಂತರದ ಎರಡು ಪದ ತೆಲುಗು. ಇದು ನಾರೇಣಪ್ಪನವರ ಕವಿ ಚಾತುರ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದರೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತೆಲುಗನ್ನಡದ(ತೆಲುಗು-ಕನ್ನಡ) ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದೇ ಇದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಆಗಿರಲೂಬಹುದು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲುಗು-ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದಂತೂ ಸತ್ಯ. ಇದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಭೇದವೂ ಹೌದು. ಈ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಭೇದ ಕೇವಲ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯೂ ಹೌದು.

ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆಕಾರ 'ತಾಂಬ್ರ ದತ್ತ ದಿಯ್ಯ ವಾಸಂ ಗ್ರಾವಾ ಲಿಖ್ಯತೇ ದೇಶಭಾಷಯಾ'(ತಾಮ್ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನೀಡಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ) ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ 'ಯೀ ಬುರುಡ ಸ್ಥಲಾಂತಸ್ಥ 14 ಸ್ಥಲಾಲಕು ಚುಟ್ಟುವಲಯ ವಿವರಂ'(ಈ ಬುರುಡಕುಂಟೆ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಇರುವ 14 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ವಿವರ) ಎಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ನೀಡಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಲುಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿರುವ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆ 'ತೆಲುಗು'. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಜನರ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂಬುದೂ ಇದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೂ ಹೌದು. ಇದು ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇವರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಲುಗು ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟ ರಾಜ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ' ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕಾಗಲೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೂ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರಿನ ಇದೇ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇವರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದ ಮತ್ತೆರಡು ತಾಮ್ರಶಾಸನಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ವಾನ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ವಿವರವನ್ನು "ಶಿವಾನೋಸ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಾರಸ್ಯ ಲಿಖ್ಯಂತೇ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷಯಾ ಕಾದಲವೇಣಿಯಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶೀ(ಶೀ)ಮೇ ವಿವರ" ಎಂದು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಂತಹ 'ದೇಶಭಾಷೆ'ಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ-ತೆಲುಗು, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ-ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ, ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹಲವಾರು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಲುಗು ಭಾಷೆಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು

ಪ್ರಚಲಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಲುಗು ಭಾಷೆಗಳೇ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವತಿ ನಾಡಪ್ರಭುಗಳ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ 'ಅಮೃತಪುರಂ ಅಂಗಾಚಾರಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಿನ ದಾನಪತ್ರಮೂ' (ಅಮೃತಪುರದ ಅಂಗಾಚಾರಿ ಬರೆದ ದಾನಪತ್ರ) ಎಂದು ತೆಲುಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಒಂದೇ ರಾಜ ವಂಶವಾದರೂ ಅದರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದ. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಬಹುಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದೆ. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿವೆ. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ವಂಶಸ್ಥರನ್ನು "ಆಂಧ್ರ ಭ್ರತೃಲು" ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೇ ವಂಶಸ್ಥರು ತೆಲುಗಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು 'ದೇಶ ಭಾಷಮುಲಂದು ತೆಲುಗು ಲೆಸ್ಸ'(ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲುಗು ಭಾಷೆ ಸುಂದರ) ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜಮನೆತನಗಳು ತಮಿಳಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ತಮಿಳು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಪೋಷಿಸಿರುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳೂ ಸಹ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಚೋಳರು ಮೂಲತಃ ತಮಿಳರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೋಲಾರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ರಾಜರು ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಭಾಷಾ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಎಟಿಗಡ್ಡ(ಹೊಳೆದಂಡೆ), ಕಾಕಲಚಿಂತೆ(ಕಾಗೆಗಳಚಿಂತೆ), ಮಾರಗಾನಕುಂಟೆ(ಮಾರೇಗೌಡನ ಕುಂಟೆ ಅಥವಾ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಂಟೆ), ಗೋಟ್ಟಕುಂಟೆ(ಗೋಟಗಳ ಕುಂಟೆ), ತಲಕಾಯಲಬೆಟ್ಟ(ತಲೆಕಾಯಬೆಟ್ಟ) ಸೀಗಲಗುಟ್ಟೆ(ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳಬೆಟ್ಟ), ಎರಪಂಟ್ಟ(ಕೆಂಪುಹಂಟೆ), ಸುನ್ನಪುಕುಂಟೆ(ಸುಣ್ಣದಕುಂಟೆ), ಗುರಾಲದಿನ್ನೆ(ಕುದುರೆಗಳಗುಡ್ಡ), ಗೂಬಲಹಳ್ಳಿ(ಗೂಬೆಗಳಹಳ್ಳಿ), ಚಿಲುಕಲನೇರ್ಪು(ಗಿಳಿಗಳಕಲಿಕೆ), ತೋಕಲಹಳ್ಳಿ(ತೋಕೆಗಳಹಳ್ಳಿ), ಕುಡುಮಲಕುಂಟೆ(ಕಡುಬುಗಳಕುಂಟೆ) ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ-ತೆಲುಗು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತವಾದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ರಾಜಾಡಳಿತದ ಭಾಷೆ ಯಾವುದಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾದ 'ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಿಸುವ' ಕೆಲಸಗಳಂತೂ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಈ 'ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆ'ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ನಾಮ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇವಲ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇರುವ ಹುನ್ನಾರಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಕರ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಭಾರತೀಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗವು ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ 'ಆಡು ಭಾಷೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾದ 'ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆ'ಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ನಾಮ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕಡೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 'ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೇವಲ

ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ತಂತಾನೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ' ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಭಾರತದ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ 'ದೇಶೀಯ ಜನಾಂಗ, ದೇಶೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಇರುವ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ದಮನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ತರನಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಹರಿವ ಹೊಳೆಯಂತೆ ಹಳೆಯದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಹರಿವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂದು ನಾವು 'ಪೂರ್ವದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ, ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ', ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕವಾದ 'ಕಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್' ಎಂಬ

ಹಲವಾರು ಕನ್ನಡದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅವಸ್ಥಾಂತರಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಶತಮಾನಗಳಷ್ಟು ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ(ದೇಶ) ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಪಾಡಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವ ತುರ್ತು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟೇ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ನಾಶವಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವೂ ನಾಶವಾದಂತೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಏಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಏಕ ದೇಶ, ಏಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎಂಬ ಏಕತ್ವದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಷೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶ(ದೇಶ), ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳೂ, ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗಗಳೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಸುಕನ್ಯ. ಟಿ. ಎಲ್.

ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಪಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಗತಿ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮುನ್ನಡೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪಟ್ಟಿಭದ್ರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ-ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ, ಲಾಭ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳು ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನತೆಯ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಗುರುತಿಸೋಣ.

“ಇದಮಂಥಂ ತಮಃ ಕೃತ್ಸ ಜಾಯೇತ್ ಭುವನತ್ರಯಂ ಯದಿ ಸಬ್ಬಾಹ್ಲಯಂ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರಾ ಸಮಸಾರನ್ನ ದೀಪ್ಯತೇ ಮಾತೆಂಬ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯು ಬೆಳಗದೇ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಜಗತ್ರಯವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಕಗ್ಗತ್ತಲ ಮೊತ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು”

ಎಂಬ ದಂಡಿಯ ಮಾತು ಔಚಿತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾತು ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಭಾಷೆ, ಅತಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ. ಅದು ಅಮೂರ್ತ ಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿರುವ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನತೆಯ ನುಡಿಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡ'. ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಧಳಕು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಒಳಹರಿವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಉಪಲಬ್ಧ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ. ಇದು ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಚಿದು

ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿ ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದಿವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಮೋಘವರ್ಷ ನೃಪತುಂಗನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕವಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗದ ಕರ್ತೃವಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

“ ಕಾವೇರಿಯಿಂದಮಾ ಗೋ
ದಾವರಿವರಮಿರ್ಪ ನಾಡದಾ ಕನ್ನಡದೊಳ್
ಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಜನಪದಂ ವಸು
ಧಾವಳಯವಿಲೀನ ವಿಶದ ವಿಷಯವಿಶೇಷಂ”

'ಕಾವೇರಿಯಿಂದಮಾ ಗೋದಾವರಿವರಮಿರ್ಪನಾಡು' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಕನ್ನಡದ ನಕಾಶೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆವತ್ತಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕೆಲಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ 'ಕನಸು' ಅಥವಾ 'ದರ್ಶನ' ವೆಂಬ ಕೈದೀವಿಗೆ. ಇದು ವಸುಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿರುವ ಧ್ವಂದ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನೇ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ-ಕನ್ನಡಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ, ಮಾರ್ಗ-ದೇಶಿಗಳ

ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಪಡೆದಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಇದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇದೆ. ಜನರು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ತಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಬಂದವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕಲಿಯದೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಆಂಗ್ಲ, ಹಿಂದಿ, ಜರ್ಮನ್, ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸಿ, ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ' ಎಂಬ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. 'ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಾಹನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಸವಾಲೊಡ್ಡಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ:

1. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
2. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
3. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
4. ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
5. ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಡೆದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಷಯದ ಆಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಪರಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಡೆದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಜು ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಅವರ ನರಗಳನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಗಿಳಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಪರಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿತ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪರಕೀಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಡಿನಾಡಿನ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಮಗುವಿನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಚುರುಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಜಿಗಟಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಎಳೆಯದೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯಾಸವುಂಟುಮಾಡುವಂಥ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿ ತಜ್ಞರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ

ಸುಕನ್ಯ.ಟಿ.ಎಲ್., ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ರಬಕವಿ-ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಮೊದಲು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತನೆಂದರೆ ಅನಂತರ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರಿತ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿಯದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವಂತೆ ರಕ್ತಗತವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊಸ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದು. ಮೊದಲು ಮಗು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು “ ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಎದೆಯನ್ನಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿನುಡಿಯನ್ನಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನಗೆ ಜೀವದಾಯಕವಾದ ಕ್ಷೀರವನ್ನದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಡಬಲ್ಲದು” ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದರು.

“ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕೊಠಡಿಗೆಂದು ಭಾಷೆ, ಅದರ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆಂದು ಭಾಷೆ- ಇವುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಗು ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದಾದರೆ ಅವನು ದೃಢವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ” ಎಂಬ ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಲಪಾಜನ ಮಾತು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೃಢವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದಾದರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಕುಟುಂಬ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದೂ ಎರಡು ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಕರಾವಳಿ ಭಾಗದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ತೋರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಪ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿಯೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸರು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಂಬ ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ : ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಡೆಯ ಪದಾಂತ್ಯ ಸ್ವರ 'ಎ' ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಕಡೆ 'ಇ'ಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಮನೆ-ಮನಿ, ಆನೆ-ಆನಿ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತುವ ಉ-ಆ ಎಂದಾಗಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಡೆ 'ತಿಂಡಿ' ಎಂದರೆ 'ಆಹಾರ', 'ತಿನಿಸು' ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಕಡೆ 'ನವೆ', 'ಕಡಿತ', 'ತೀಟೆ'ಯ ಎಂಬರ್ಥಗಳಿವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡ : ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಖಚಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿಷನರಿಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕ್ರಮ ಕಾರಣವಿರಬಹುದು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಕಡೆ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು

ನುಂಗುವುದುಂಟು ಆದರೆ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕಡೆ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾರಾಯರೇ, ಎಂಥದು ಉಂಟು, ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಸಿದರೂ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಡೆಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಹವ್ಯಕ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಇ'ಕಾರ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ 'ಎ'ಕಾರ, 'ಉ' ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ 'ಒ' ಆಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಕನ್ನಡ : ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಕಡೆ ಉರ್ದುವಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜೊತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಪದಾಂತ್ಯ ಸ್ವರ ಇಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಅಡಕೆ-ಅಡಕಿ, ಕಾಗಿ-ಶಾಗಿ, ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ-ಬೆಣ್ಣಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮೂರಕ್ಕರಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸ್ವರ ಲೋಪವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ವಿಷಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ, ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಪಾನಿನಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ರಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಕೊರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಭವ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ತನ್ಮೂಲಕದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮೂಲಕದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾದರೆ ಜನರ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಹಣಶಕ್ತಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಖರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಕುದುರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಪರಿಪಕ್ವ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು, ಮಹಾ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೂ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೂ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊಕ್ಕುಳು ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾಯಕನಾಗಲಿ, ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದಾಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುವಂತದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡು ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ದಶಕಗಳಾದರೂ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯದಿರುವುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆದಿರತೇ ಎಂದು ಸಂದೇಹಿಸುವ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಾರರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಬೋಧನಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವುದು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿದೆ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಕೃಷಿ, ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೋಧನಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗದಿರುವಾಗ ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಂದು ಅಭ್ಯರಿಸುವುದು ಅತಾರ್ಕಿಕವಾದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವಿವೇಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ, ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು 1956ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1 ರಂದು ಒಂದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟರು. ಅದನ್ನು 'ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ 1973ರ

ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1 ರಂದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಆಶಯದಂತೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪಿತ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಆಶೀರ್ವದಿಸಿದ್ದರೋ, ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಈಡೇರದಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನರಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಬಗೆದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಂಚಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರು ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಹೀಗಿವೆ :

(1) ಅಂತರರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವಣ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಡಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ : ಅಂತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುವವರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು, ಅಂಥವರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ. ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಅಂಥವರು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(2) ಭಾಷಾ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ : ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪದಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರು ಹಲವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು, ಬಸ್ಸು, ಪೋಲೀಸು, ಸೈಕಲ್, ರೈಲು, ಬುಕ್ಕು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿರಕ್ಷರಿಗಳ ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲೂ ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಕುಣಿದಾಡುವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ದೋಷದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪದಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲು 'ಲು' ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಚ್ಚಗನ್ನಡದ ಪದಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

(3) ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ : ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜನಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಾದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬ ನಿಲುವಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪದಕೋಶ ಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ತತ್ಸಮಾನವಾದಂತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಹಲವರು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶೀಯ ಬದುಕು, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಒತ್ತಡವಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದಷ್ಟು ತೊಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿತು. ಪರಕೀಯರ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಶೀಲತೆಯೇ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಯಜಮಾನಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ದೇಶೀಯತೆಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಹೊಸ ಬಗೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿತು. ಆರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಸಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೇಶೀ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಕಲಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತೋರಿದ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ರೂಪವೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭವನ್ನು

ದೇಶೀಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುಣವಿದ್ದು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂದು ಈ ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿಗೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಲು ಉತ್ಸುಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕೃತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜನರು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸದೇ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸುಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದವಾಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕುದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ :

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲೇ ನೀಡುವುದು :

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಲಭಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಭಿನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಅವನ್ನು ಇತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ನೌಕರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉಚಿತ ಸಮವಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಚಿತ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆ :

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ವಿವರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ದೂರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು, ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಿವರಗಳು - ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು

ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರೀ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು ವಿಷಯ ತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಇವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ್ವ, ಸಂವಹನಶೀಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಜಾಲತಾಣ ದೇಶೀಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಿ-ಡ್ಯಾಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ. (<http://www.localisation.gov.in/index.php/training-resourcesdownload=4:localisation-guidelines&start=10>) ಈ ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯುನಿಕೋಡ್ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜಾಲತಾಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಕಾಲ ಭಾರತಿ ಯುನಿಕೋಡ್ ಫಾಂಟ್ ಈಗ 22 ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಲಿಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಿಪ್ಯಂತರವೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳ ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳ ಕೊಂಡಿಗಳಿವೆ (Karnataka.gov.in).

ಕನ್ನಡ- ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ದ್ವಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸ್ ಲೋಕೇಟರ್ (url) ಎಂದೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕರೆಯುವ ಇಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಒಳಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುಖಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗದೆಯೇ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪಠ್ಯದಿಂದ ಧ್ವನಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ (ಈ ಸ್ಪೀಕ್ ಮುಕ್ತ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬಹುದು). ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ - ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷಾ ಲಿಪ್ಯಂತರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಪಠ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಲಿಪಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಲಿಪಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಲಿಪ್ಯಂತರಣ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ/ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ/ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು :

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯುವ, ನಿರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ ವಿತರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡುವುದು. ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು. ಮಾದರಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯನ ಧನ ನೀಡಿಕೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಣಿಕರಿಗೆ, ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಬೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿಯೊದಗುವಂತೆ ವಿಶೇಷ

ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಶಾಸನ ಕಾನೂನು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು :

ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ, ವೀರಗಾಸೆ, ಗಮಕ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಅಚ್ಚಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕೃತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು, ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರ :

ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಂದೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಪದವೀಧರರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು, ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಪೂರ್ವ ವೇತನ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕ ಪಡೆದವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುವುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಬರೆಸುವಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ :

ಸಮಗ್ರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಡಾ. ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ಮಹಿಷಿ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ಗಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ, ಗಡಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವ ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಾರ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಹೊರನಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸಮಾವೇಶ, ಭಾಷಾ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶ, ಕವಿ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನುಡಿಹಬ್ಬ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಜಾಥಾ, ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಗೃತಿ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ ನೀಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭವನ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಜಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಲು ಹಲವಾರು ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಗ್‌ಗೋಪಾಯಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಂತರಾತ್ಮ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು :

1. ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡದ ಅರುಣೋದಯ - ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಹಾವನೂರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

2. ಭಾಷಾ ಕಿರಣ-4 : ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪಠ್ಯ. ಲೇಖನ : ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ- ಪ್ರೊ. ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ.
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು.
4. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ. ಡಾ. ಟಿ.ಸಿ.ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ
5. ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಿಂತನೆ - ಡಾ. ದೇ. ಆವರೇಗೌಡ.
6. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕೋಶ - ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ. ನಿಂಗಣ್ಣ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದ:-

ವಿಷಯ ತಜ್ಞತೆ:-ಗಟ್ಟಿ ನೆಲದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ನಾನು ವಸುಂಧರಾ ಕೆ.ಎಂ. ರವರ "ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು" ಕವನ
ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆ - ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆ

ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್.ಮಳೇಮಠ

"ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿಗಳು ಕಂಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ. ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಆಯಾಕಾಲದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕವಿಯ ಆಶಯ-ಆದರ್ಶಗಳ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಕಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದವನು" ನಾಡೋಜ ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ.

ಅಕ್ಕ,
ಅಕ್ಕನೆಂದರೆ ಪಕ್ಕನೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುವುದು
ಚೊಕ್ಕ ಚೆಲುವ ರೂಪ
ದಿಟ್ಟತನದಲೆ ಭಂಡಗಂಡನಿಗೆ

ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕಿತ್ತೊಗದ ಕಡುಕೋಪ- ಅಕ್ಕ ಬುದ್ಧಗಾಂಧಿ ಪ್ರ- 5

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶ:-

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾ ಕೆ.ಎಂ. ಅವರ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ "ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು" ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು, "ಗಟ್ಟಿ ನೆಲದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ" ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಬರಹಗಾರನೊಬ್ಬನ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೆಳಕು, ಒಳನೋಟ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆ-ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಶೋಧಿಸುವುದು.
3. ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ತಮ್ಮದಾಗಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಹಾರದಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗುವ ದಿಕ್ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಗಳತ್ತ ಅಂತರ ಪಠ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಪಠ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ "ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು" ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ ಓದುಗ-ಬರಹಗಾರನ ನಡುವಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ - ಭ್ರಾಮಕ ಸಂಗಮವನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.

ಸೂಚಿತ ಪದಗಳು:-ಗಟ್ಟಿ ನೆಲದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ, ಸಮಗ್ರತೆ - ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ³

ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವೈಧಾನಿಕತೆ:-

ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರು, ಓದುಗರೊಡನೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂವಾದವನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಭಿನ್ನ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೇ, ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು ಎಂಬ ದಟ್ಟ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವು ಜಾಗೃತವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, "ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ" ವೈಧಾನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪೂರಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲೋಕನ:-

1. ಸಾಹಿತಿ-ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ-ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶ - ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ವಿ.ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀಧರ ರವರ ಈ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲೋಕನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವಾದದಡೆಗೆ ನೂತನ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ. ಭಾಗ-ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾದಗಳತ್ತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ "ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಓದುಗಕಟ್ಟಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಕಾರ ಕೂಡ" ಎಂಬ ಭಾಗ-ನಾಲ್ಕುರ ಲೇಖನ ಪ್ರಬಂಧರಚನೆಗೆ ಹೊರ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಹು ಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

2. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಶ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ - ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ-ಅಂಕಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕ - ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವೂ ಒಟ್ಟು 81 ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗರು ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂವಾದಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ನಿಲುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಗ್ರಂಥ. "ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹುಡುಕಾಟ" ಲೇಖನವು ಇಡೀ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಆಯಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಅಂತರ ಪಠ್ಯ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗೆ, ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮೃದಂಗ-ಡಾ|| ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್. ಮಳೇಮಠ - ಸುಂದರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ. ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಆತಂಕ-ತಲ್ಲಣ - ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕವನಗಳು ನೀಡಬಹುದಾದ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳು ಪ್ರೇರಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಬೆನ್ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ವಿ. ಆರತಿಯವರು ತಿಳಿಸುವ

4 ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಶಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡರಂಗೇಗೊಡರು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸರಳ ನೇರ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆ.

ವಿಷಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ:

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾವ್ಯದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಬರಹಗಾರರನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಕವನವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಗೀಳು ಹಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡ ಕವಿಯ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನಡುವೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ - ಸ್ನೇಹ - ಸಂಬಂಧ - ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಾಗ್ವಾದ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯೆಲ್ಲ ಇರುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಇವಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಬರಹಗಾರರೇ!? ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - ಸವಾಲು -ಅಸೂಯೆ- ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಆದರೆ "ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು" ಕೆ.ಎಂ. ವಸುಂಧರಾರವರ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿದಾಗ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ

ಡಾ. ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್.ಮಳೇಮಠ, ಸಹಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬವನಗುಡಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 004

ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ, ಹೊಸಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರೆಯುವ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ದ್ಯೋತಕವಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕವನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೈತನ್ಯ, ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಕವನ ಹೇಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು, ಅದರ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯೇನು ಎಂದು ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಎಚ್ಚರದಿಂದ, ಕವಿಯಿತ್ರಿಯ ಒಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ 'ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿತನ, ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ಬದುಕು ನಿರ್ಮಲಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಲ, ಲೌಕಿಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಆಶಯ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕವನಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಕವೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತೀರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕವನಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಎಂದೂ ಒಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದಲುಬೇಕಾದ ಮನೋಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತದಂತಹ 'ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ವರ್ಗ, ಜಾತಿಗಳ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮಿವರ್ಶ, ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಓದುಗರ ಸಂವಾದ, ಕಷ್ಟವೂ ಹೌದು, ಸುಲಭವೂ ಹೌದು. ಅವರವರು ಕಂಡಂತೆ, ಅವರವರಿಗೆ 'ತೋಚಿದಂತೆ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಜನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಸಾಹಿತಿ, ಕವಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂದು ಓದುಗರ ಸಂವಾದ, ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರರ 'ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೂರ್ವಗ್ರಹ 'ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ 'ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆ-ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆ-ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂವೇದನಾಶೀಲತೆ ಅರಿವಾಗುವುದು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ. ವಸುಂಧರಾರವರು ಕೋಮಲ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನವರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು, ಆಂತರ್ಯದ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆ, ಹಸಿವುಗಳ ನಾನಾ ತರಹದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಕ್ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವಿದ್ದರೂ, ನಿಜವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿರುಚಿಯ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ. 5

ಮತ್ತು, ರತ್ನ ವಜ್ರ - ಪಚ್ಚೆಗಳ
ಬೆಳಕೇಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಂ?

ನನೊಲವಿನಾ ಕಣ್ಣೇಳಕಿನೊಲವ ಮುಂದೆ

ತಾಯ್ನಡಲದುವೆ ಮಿಗಿಲು ನಾಕ

ಅವಳಿದಿರು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರದುವೆ ನರಕ! ಅಮ್ಮ - ಪು.6

ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಂಡಿಗೆ ಸೋತ, ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಸೋತ ಭಾವತೀವ್ರತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ, ಇದು ಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿಗೆ 'ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲವಾದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದು? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹುಡುಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಸೋಲು ಎಂದು ಹಠವಾದಿಯಂತೆಯೂ, ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯವೆಂದೂ ಭಗ್ನವಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೇಳಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಓದುಗನ ಗುಣವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನು, ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು, ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ.

ನಾಚಿ ಮಾರೆಯಾಗುವುದೇ ಹೇಗೆ
ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಕೊಳಕು ಮನದಲಿ ಮಂದಿರ
ಮಸೀದಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕರೂ ಬೊಗಸೆ ಒಡ್ಡಿದಷ್ಟು
ತೀರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಸಾದಗಳು ಸಿಗುವುದಲ್ಲಾ,
ಸುಡದ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಯಾಡಿಸಿ, ಬಿಸಿ
ಮಸಿಯನು ಮಂಗಳಾರತಿಯೆಂದು,
ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೊತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮನಸು ಮತ್ತೆ ನಿರಾಳ

ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲದ ನಮಗೆ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.ನಮಗೆ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ - ಪು.10)

ಕವಿಯಿತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬಹುದಾದ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕತೆ, ವಿಚಾರಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆ, ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸೆಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ, ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಮ್ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಾ. ಕೆ.ವೈ ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು, ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ" ಈ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಕೆಲವು ಕವಿತೆಗಳು ಏಕಾಂತದ ಮೌನದಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗಾಗ ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಂಡುತಾನು ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದುಂಟು." (ಮುನ್ನುಡಿಯಿಂದ).

ನಿನಗಿಂತಲೂ ಅದಾವಜರೂರತ್ತು

ನನಗಿತ್ತೋಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ 6

ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದೋ

ಹುದ್ದೆಖಾಯಮಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದೋ

ನಿನಗಿಂತ ಮಿಗಿಲು ಅದೇನಿತ್ತು ನನಗೆ!?

ಕ್ಲಮಿಸಿಬಿಡು ಈ ಅಪರೂಪದ, ಅಪರಾದಿಯನ್ನು
(ಅಪರೂಪದಅಪರಾಧಿ ಪು.12)

ಕವಿಯಿತ್ರಿಯ ಕವಿಯಾಗಲೇ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಿಂತ, ತಾನು ಪಡೆದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಕವಿತೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಿಂತ ತಾನುಂಡ ವೇದನೆ, ತಾನುಗಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರೀತಿ-ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ತಾನು ನೋಡಿದ ಭಾವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ತೋರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅವರೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ , "ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಅದೊಂದು ಸ್ವಂದನೆ, ಆ ಸ್ವಂದನೆ ಭಾವಕ್ಕಿರಬಹುದು, ಬದುಕಿಗಿರಬಹುದು, ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಡಿದಾಗಷ್ಟೇ ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಗಳಾಗಿ ಮೂಡುವುದು, ಹಾಗೆ ಮೂಡಿದ ಪದಗಳು ಬಿಡದೇ ಕಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾಒಂದೆಡೆ ಸೇರಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಲು, ನನಗಿಂತಲೂ ನನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಪವಲಯದ ಗುರುಗಳು, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ." ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಬರಹಗಾರಇಂದು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹ. ಬರಹಗಾರ 'ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸುಗಾರ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಜ್ಞ, ಸುಂದರ 'ಜಗತ್ತಿನೊಡನೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಗ-ಮರ್ತ್ಯದ, ನರಕಗಳ ಮಿಶ್ರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಏಕಾಂಗಿತನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಭಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಮುಕ್ತ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊರಗು, ಹತಾಶೆ, ಅಸಹಾಯಕತನ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೀರಿದ ಭಾವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬದುಕಿನ ಸವಾಲಿಗೆ ಎದೆಯೊಡ್ಡಿ ನಿಂತು ಸೋಲನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯತಾಣ ಹುಡುಕುವಓದುಗರ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹುಡುಕಾಟದ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನದ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉತ್ತರ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಗಾಧ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆಯೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯ

ಕೋಟಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಮರೆಯುವ

ರಾಜನಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟೆ

ಒಲವಿನರಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ

ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವೊಂದು ಖಾಲಿ ಇತ್ತು

ನೀ ಕಾಣದವನಾದೆ- (ಖೈದುಗೊಳ್ಳದ ಕನಸು - 47 ಪು.) 7

ಚರ್ಚೆ:-

ಇಂದಿನ ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗರ ಸಂವಾದ

ಸಮಗ್ರವೂ ಹೌದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವೂ ಹೌದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಹೌದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ "ವಿವಾದಾತ್ಮಕತೆ" ಎನ್ನುವುದು "ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ" ಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷ. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರು ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುಗ ಇವತ್ತು ತಾನು ನಿಂತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಲಾಭ ನಷ್ಟದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವಂದನಗಳ ಗುಣದೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಸ್ತು-ವಿಷಯಗಳತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿದಾಗ ಓದುಗ-ಬರಹಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳ ಮಂಡನೆ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಲಹರಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ಕಸಿವಿಸಿ, ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿ-ಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹರಿಬಡದೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಾಲು ನೀಡುವ ಸಂತೋಷ, ವಿಚಾರ, ಅವಮಾನ, ನೋವು, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಸವಾಲು, ಪರಿಹಾರ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ, ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಸ್ವಂದನಗಳ, ಸಂವೇದನಾಶೀಲತೆ, ಓದುಗನಲ್ಲೂ "ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ" ಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ವಾಸ್ತವ.

ಬೇಕಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾ
ಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಾದೇನು,
ಬಡಿದಾಡಲಾರೆ ಅಡುಗೆ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ,
ತುಂಡರಿಸಿ, ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ
ಬಂದೇನು ಶತ್ರುಗಳ
ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬೇಯಿಸೆನು
ಸೊಪ್ಪು ತರಕಾರಿಗಳ
ಹಾಗೆಂದೇ ನಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು
ನಾ ಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋದೇನು, ಕಾದೇನು

ಗದ್ದೇ ಬಂದೇನು- ಬಡಿದಾಡಲಾರೆ ಅಡುಗೆ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ
ಪಾಕೂಸಮರ-ಪುರಾಣ ಪು-40 8

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯೊಂದು ತನ್ನ ಹೃದಯ ಸಂವಾದದ ಮೂಲಕ, ತನ್ನ ಮೆಲುಕನಿಯ ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮುಗ್ಧ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ, ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯದ ಹಿಂಜರಿಕೆಯ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸರಳ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ನವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಅನಿವರ್ತನೀಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆ, ಆಲೋಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುಳುಗಬೇಕಿದೆ - ಈಜಿ ಜಯಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ
ಜಲದಾಳದಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ನನ್ನನು ತಿಳಿ,
ನೀ ಕಡಲ ಮೊರೆವ ಅಲೆಯಾದರೆ

ನಾ ಜಲಗರ್ಭದ ಮುತ್ತು- (ಮೌನ ಮುತ್ತು - ಪು. 41)

ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಳೂ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಸನ ಪಡದೆ, ಅನ್ನಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ವಸ್ತುವಿಶೇಷ ತೆಂಕು ನನ್ನ ಕಾಣಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುವುದು, ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ. ಕೋಮಲತೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ, ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಮುಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಎತ್ತಿತೋರುವುದು. ಇದು ಬರಹಗಾರನ-ಓದುಗನ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭ.

ನಾನೇಕೆ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು
ಭುವಿಯ ಒಡಲೊಳಗೆ ಶವವಾಗಿ?
ಚೇತನದ ಜೀವವು ನಾ ಹಬ್ಬಿ ಹರಡುವ ಬೇರು

ಹರಿಯುವೆನು ಗುರಿಯಿದೆ, ಸಾಗರದ ಸೇರು-
ಅಭಿಮಾನ ನನಗುಂಟು ಮಮತೆಯೊಡನೆ
ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಬಾ

ಜೋಡಿ ಎತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬಾಳ ನೊಗಕೆ (ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ - ಪು-48)

ನಿರ್ಣಯ:-ಕತೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದು, ಪದ್ಯ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಚಿತ್ರ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳಿವು ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ದ್ಯೋತಕ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಎಳೆಯರ ಕಾವು-ತೀವ್ರತೆ-ಅತಿಚಂದ. ಇವು ಕಾವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ-ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಬರಹಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಹಿತವಾದ ಕಾವು, ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಸಾರದ ನೋವು, ಪರಕೀಯಭಾವ, ಬೇಸರದ ತೀವ್ರತೆ ಬರೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ 'ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ವೈಷಮ್ಯಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಓದುಗನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮಾಜದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ, ಮಹಾನ್ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ವಿವಿಧ ಬಗೆಯ ಅಂಧತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಹಗಾರ-ಓದುಗ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ 9

ಹೊಣೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರ ವಿವಿಧ ಎಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ, ಬದುಕಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಜಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಜ್ಞತೆ ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಅದ್ಭುತಗಳ ಒಳತೋಟಿಯೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಲೋಕದ ಆಶಯ.

ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೊಂಡಾರು ಈ
ಸಂತೆಯೊಳಗೆ - ಇದು ನಿನ್ನ ಭಾವ
ಒಲವಿಲ್ಲದ ಭಾವ-ಅಭಾವ.
ಮಾರಲಾಗದ, ಮಾರಾಗದ
ಮೂರು ಮೊಳವ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸು
ತುಸು ನೀನು, ಈ ಸಂತೆ

ನಾಳೆಗೂ ಬಂದೀತು (ಸಂತೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ - ಪು.54)

ಹೀಗೆ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾರವರು ಹುಮ್ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ-ಅಭಿರುಚಿ ಒಂದು ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಒರೆಗೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಜ ಜ್ಞಾಪಶಕ್ತಿ - ಹರಿತ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸಿದೆ ನಿಜ. ಒಳ - ಹೊರಗಿನ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಬರಹಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಿಲುವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಓದುಗನೂ ಮುಖ್ಯನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಓದುಗನಿಗೆ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಯ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೈತಿಕ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂದರೆ ಬರಿಯ ಮಣ್ಣಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲ
ಬೆಳಕು ಕಂಡರಿಯದ ಭ್ರೂಣವಲ್ಲ
ಅಬಲೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಡಿ
ಕಾದುನೋಡಿರಿ
ಕೊರಗಬೇಡಿ, ಮುಂದು ಅವಳ
ಕೊಂದು ನಿಂದು.
ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂದರೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಸೈ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಜವ ಹೊದವ ಮೈ - ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂದರೆ - ಪು. 55

ನನ್ನ ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅವ್ವಂದಿರಕಾಲದಲಿ
ಮುದುಡಿ ಮೂಲೆ ಕೂರಬೇಕಿದ್ದ 10

ಆ ದಿನಗಳಂದು, ಬಹು ಕೋಟಿ
ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜಾಹೀರಾತಿಗೆ

ರೂಪದರ್ಶಿ - (ಮೂರುದಿನಗಳು - ಪು-49)

ತೀರ್ಮಾನ:- ಬರಹಗಾರನ ಭ್ರಾಮಕತನ 'ಓದುಗನ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆ, ಬರಹಗಾರನ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿತಿ ಓದುಗನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನಇವೆರಡರ ಸಂಗಮದಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಲೋಕ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಹುಡುಕಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ - ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದಂತೂ ಸತ್ಯ. ಈ ಸತ್ಯದಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯ ನೆಲೆಕವಿಯಿತ್ತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾರವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ,

ಕಾಡಿದ ಭಾವವುಕನವದಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಹುದು
ಕಾವ್ಯವೇಕೂಸೆಂದು ಹಡೆದು ಪಡೆದಿಹೆನು
ಮನ್ನಸುತ, ಮುದ್ದಿಸುತ, ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ, ತಿದ್ದುತಲಿ
ಬೆಳಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸಮಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಹುದು, ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಲೋಕ ಇಂದು ಅಕೆಡೆಮಿಕ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಮುಖಾ ಮುಖಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ, ನಾವು ಬರೆದದ್ದುಆದಷ್ಟು ಜನರನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಬೇಕು, ಅದು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ, ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ. ಸಂವಹನ ಶೀಲತೆ ಕೇವಲ ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ತಲುಪಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗದೇ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಂವಹನೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿಶೇಷ. ಈ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳು, ಸಲೀಸಾದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳು, ಬರಹಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ದ್ವಂದ್ವ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವುದು. ದ್ವಂದ್ವಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವನಿಯೋಜಿತ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಆರೋಪ-ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾರೋಪದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿರದೇ, ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕೃತಿ ಸಹೃದಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಆಧುನಿಕಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದರಚನಕಾರನ ಮೇಲೂ, ಓದುಗನ ಮೇಲೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶುಭಸೂಚನೆ.

ಹೊಸತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಮಾಜ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ನೀಡುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆ):-

ದ್ವಂದ್ವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಟೀಕಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರಬಹುದಾದ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ' ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಬರಹಗಾರನಿಗಿರುವುದು ಇವು ಒಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕೃತಿಯ 11

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಧದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ, ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದ, ಒಂದು ವಾಸ್ತವ, ಒಂದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು, ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ದ್ವಂದ್ವವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ತರ್ಕಾತೀತ ಪ್ರೇಮವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂವಹನದ ನೈತಿಕ ವೌಲ್ಯದತ್ತ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಧೋರಣೆಯ ಮುಗ್ಧತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಹಾರದಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗುವ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರನಿಗಿರುವ ಅನುವಾನ ಆಧುನಿಕತೀಕಾರನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ತಾಳಿಕೆಯ ಗುಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಓದುಗನ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಂಶಯ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ಶೋಧನೆಯ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು. ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಭಾವುಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಮಾದರಿಯಾದರೆ, ಓದುಗತನ್ನ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ, ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ, ಉದಾಸೀನತೆಗಳೊಡನೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ-ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಅರಿವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು "ಪ್ರಮುಖಧಾರೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನದತಿರುವು."

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ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಕಥೆಗಳು : ಮಮತಾ ಆರ್. ಅವರ 'ಅತಿ ತಲ್ಲಣ ಅತಿ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ಧ'

ಡಾ.ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ನಂಜಾಪುರ

ಕಥೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಜನಪದ ಕಥೆಗಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಕಥೆಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವುದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಕಥೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಕೇಳುಗ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವಂತೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಜೀವನ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವದನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮದ ಪಂಥಗಳ ಕುಡಿಗಳು ಕಥಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದಾದರೂ ಅದರಾಚೆಗಿನ ಹೊಸ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳತ್ತ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅತಿಯಾದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸಾವಧಾನವೇ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗುತ್ತ ಬದುಕು ಅನೇಕ ಧಾವಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಕತೆಗಳು ಓದುಗನ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಅಂತಹ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಅತಿ ತಲ್ಲಣ ಅತಿ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ಧ'ಗಳು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇರುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾದರಿಗಳಾಚೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಥಾತೀತವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸದಾರಿಯ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಈ ಕಥಾಸಂಕಲನದ ಕಥೆಗಳ ವಸ್ತು, ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ನಿರೂಪಣಾಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇವು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕತೆಗಳು ಎನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ತಂತ್ರದಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕತೆಗಳು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಗೊಂದಲವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುವ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಥೆಯ ವಸ್ತು ಮಾನವನ ಅಂತರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳಾದರೆ ಈ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಇದೆ. ನಿರೂಪಣಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಸಂಭಾಷನೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಗತದಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಬಹುತೇಕವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಭಾಷನೆಯೇ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಹ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಸಮತೋಲನ ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಅನುಭವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕತೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ 'ನವ್ಯ' ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮಾದರಿಯಂತೆ ಕಂಡರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದ 'ನವನವ್ಯ'ದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಗಾಲಿಬ್ ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಡು' ಕತೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕವಿಯೊಬ್ಬನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಾತ್ರದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ 18-19ನೇ

ಶತಮಾನದ ಮೊಘಲರ ಕಾಲದ ಕವಿ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಗಾಲಿಬ್ ನನಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದ ಕವಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದಾಗ ತನ್ನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. "ಯಾವನವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ದುಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುದುಕರಾಗುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ" ಎಂಬ ಕಥೆಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯೇ ಅವನ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋಗಿರುವ ಯಾತನೆಯೇ ಈ ಕಥೆಯ ವಸ್ತು. ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬದುಕುವಾಗ ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳೆರಡನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

'ಎಲೆ ವಸಂತ ಸೇನೆ' ಕತೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತ ಅವಲೋಕನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆಯರಿಬ್ಬರ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿವ್ ಇನ್ (ಸಹಜೀವನ) ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಂಡು - ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಶೂದ್ರಕ ಕವಿಯ ಮೃಚ್ಛಕಟಿಕ ನಾಟಕದ ವಸಂತಸೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರುದತ್ತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳು ತಳಕು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. "ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳಿಯುವುದು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದಲ್ಲ ಅದಿರುವುದು ಮಾಲ್ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳಿಗೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದೂ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳೇ." ಎಂಬ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ದೇಹ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳೇ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಅತಿ ತಲ್ಲಣ ಅತಿ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ಧ' ಕತೆಯು ಈ ಕಥಾಗುಚ್ಚದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕ ಕತೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಬದುಕು ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಂಡುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳ ಆತ್ಮಾವಲೋಕನವನ್ನು ಅತಿ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ಧವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಂಡು-ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ರತನಿಷ್ಠತೆಯು ಕೇವಲ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಬಿರುಕನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಕಾಲಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. "ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಾವು ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಬಗೆದಂತೆಯೇ" ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಜೀವನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾಲದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು

ಡಾ.ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ನಂಜಾಪುರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ, ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560001

ಒಪ್ಪಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿತ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದದೊಳಗೂ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳ ತರಂಗಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

'ಬರಿಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಚಂದ್ರ' ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಹುಡುಕಾಟವಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಭ್ರಮೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಬಾರದು. ಅದು ವಾಸ್ತವದ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಕಲಾವಿದನೊಬ್ಬ ತನ್ನ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಚಂದಗಾಣಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಪ್ತವಾಗಿಸಲು ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಕಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಯೊಬ್ಬನ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ತೊಳಲಾಟ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಆತ್ಮದಿಂದಲೋ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲೋ ಎಂಬ ಜೀಜ್ಞಾಸೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವು ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಥೆಯು ಗಂಡು - ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ನಡುವೆ ತೆಳುವಾದ ಗಾಜಿನ ಪರದೆಯಂತಹ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಒಡೆದು ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ನೆಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಿಸುವುದು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಅರಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದೆ.

'ಹಳೆ' ಕತೆಯು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಂಡಿನ ಸಮಾನಾಂತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಗಂಡು- ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕ್ಷಣದ ಸತ್ಯವು ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಪರಿಚಿತ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಅಸಹ್ಯವಾದಾಗ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಅಂತರಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರತಾದ ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆಯು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುವ ಬದಲು ತಾನೆ ದೂರವಾಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಸಹ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯ, ಅನುಕಂಪ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಾರದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಗೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. "ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ತನಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಚಟ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡರೇ ಅವನು ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ದುಃಖಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ದುಃಖಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಸಹಾಯ ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದಷ್ಟು ಅಸಮರ್ಥ ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ." ಈ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರಿತರೇ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನುಕಂಪ ಅಂತರಕರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಪರಿಚಿತತೆ ಆಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಶಂಕರ್‌ನಾಗ್ ಸತ್ತ ದಿನ' ಕತೆಯು ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಿಂದ ಭೂತದ ನೆನಪುಗಳ ಹೊರಣವನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ನಟನೊಬ್ಬನ ಸಾವು ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ನೆನಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೊತೆಗಾತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಗೆಲತಿಯ ಸಾವು ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಸಮೀಕರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆಪ್ತ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಶೂನ್ಯ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯು ವಾಸ್ತವಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಜೀವನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

'ದೇಹವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ' ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು

ದೇಹದ ಆಚೆಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಂತರಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಹಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ತಂತ್ರ ಎಂದರೇ ಬಹುಶಃ ಇದೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಆತ್ಮ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂತದ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರ ಸೋಲು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಶಿಥಿಲತವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಹ ಸಮಾಜದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅದನ್ನು ಮೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮೀರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ದುರ್ಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೇ ದೇಹದ ಅವಸಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಸಾಹಚರ್ಯ' ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಲಿಪತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಘಟಿಸುವ ಸಾವಿಗೆ ತಾನು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದರೇ ಅದು ಆ ಕ್ಷಣ ನಿರ್ಲಿಪ್ತವಾದರೂ ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದವರೆಗೂ ಅಪರಾಧಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕತೆಯು "ಸಾವು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗುವ ದಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಯ ವಾಸ್ತವ" ಎಂಬ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬ ತನ್ನ ವೇಶ್ಯಗಳತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ತನ್ನಿಂದ ಘಟಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಕೊಲೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೊಲೆಯ ಗುರುತಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ 'ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಪ್'ನ್ನು ಇವಳು ನನ್ನೆಂದು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅವಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಥೆಯ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಹಾಯಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಸುತ್ತ ಇರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳ ಕಟುವಾಸ್ತವಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಈ ಕ್ಷಣದಾದರೂ ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆಯೇ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಘಟನೆಯಾದಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಅನುಭವ ಕತೆಯದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಲಿಪತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇವಳಿಗೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೇ ನಿರ್ಲಿಪತೆ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ "ಬದುಕು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿಬಿಡುವುದು ಭೀಕರ ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದಂತೆ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಕತೆಯ ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಹಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಕಥಾಸಂಕಲನ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕೆಲವು ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣಕತೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಏಳೆಂಟು ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋದರೂ ಬದುಕಿನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಯಾವುದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣಕತೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಕತೆಗಾರ್ತಿಯ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕಥಾಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ 'ಹೈಕು' ರಚನೆಗಳಂತೆ ಇವರ ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣಕತೆಗಳು 'ಹೈಕು ಕಥೆ'ಗಳಂತೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮಮತಾ ಆರ್ ಅವರ 'ಅತಿ ತಲ್ಲಣ ಅತಿ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದ' ಎಂಬ ಈ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹದಿನೈದು ಕಥೆಗಳಿದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕತೆಗಳು ಕತೆಗಾರ್ತಿಯ ವಿದ್ವತ್ಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಗೆ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆ

ಎರಡರಿಂದಲೂ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಇವರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಓದಿಗೆ ನಿಲುಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಿಷ್ಠತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಕತೆ ಓದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾರಾಂಶ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕತೆಯ ಆತ್ಮವಿರುವುದೇ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುವ ತಲ್ಲಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು

ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇವು ಹಲವು ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಬದುಕಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಡಾ. ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ಡಿ.ಸಿ.

“ಮಾನವ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಂಗೀಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಖಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಯಾದೃಚ್ಛಿಕ ಧ್ವನಿಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಭಾಷೆ” ಯಾಗಿದೆ. (ಎಂ.ಎಚ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯ, ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ) ಮುಂದುವರಿದಂತೆ “ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವವರು ಸಂವಹನವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದ ಆಡಳಿತತ್ಮಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂದು” ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕು, ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಅರಿಯುವಿಕೆ-ಬದುಕುವಿಕೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗಳು. ಇಂದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜನಾಂಗವು ಹಣ ಮಾಡುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡತೊಡಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಕಾರಣವಿಷ್ಟೇ ಭಾರತ ಒಂದು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂವಹನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ಸಂವಹನ ಭಾಷೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಂಗೀಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆ ದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂವಹನ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತಾನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕೂಡ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಸರಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಒಡ್ಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ದೇಹದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ-ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ, ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂಬುದು ಹಾಸ್ಯಸ್ಪದವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಭಾಷೆಯೆನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಜಪಾನ್ ದೇಶದ ಜಾಪನೀಸ್, ರಷ್ಯಾದ ರಷಿಯನ್, ಚೈನಾದ ಚೈನೀಸ್, ಕೊರಿಯಾದ ಕೋರಿಯನ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿನ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡುವ ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ದೇಶಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಏಕೆಷ್ಟು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಧಾನುಕರಣೆ? ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಹನೀಯರು ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ!

ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೈತ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಗದ್ದೆಯ ಪೈರು ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು? ರೇಷ್ಮೆ-ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರೈತ ಪರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಇಡೀ ಹೈನು ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಬಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಂಬ ಕಟು ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಅವಿವೇಕದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳೇ ಹೊರತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರು-ಧರ್ಮ-ಕರ್ಮ-ವಂದನು ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಾ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿಂದಲ್ಲ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 371ಜೆ ಕಲಾಂ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು. ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಸರಿಸುವ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಂತಗಳು. ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದರೂ ಏನು? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರ ಅವಿವೇಕಿತನದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿವೆ ಹೊರತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಲ್ಲ. ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಬೀದರ್, ಯಾದಗಿರಿ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ, ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿರುವ ನೀರಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೇ ಹೊರತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾಯಕಲ್ಪ ನೀಡಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ಡ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಮಮ್ಮಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪರಿಹಾರವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳು ಕಡಿತಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಸೇವೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದರ್ಶದ ದೈವಿಕ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳೇ ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮೂರ್ಖತನದ ಪರಮಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ಕೃಪಾಪೋಷಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೋದಿಸುವ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಆಯಾಯ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಸರುಕಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬುವ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಯುವ

ಸಮೂಹವು ವಿಚಾರವಂತರಾಗಿ ಜಗವ ಬೆಳಗುವ ದೀಪಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮದೆ ದೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಕ್ಕ ಸುಟ್ಟಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪತಂಗಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಎಂಬ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟತೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ದುರ್ಬಲವಾಗತೊಡಗಿತು. ತೊಂಬತ್ತರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಜಗತ್ತು ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿತು. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣದ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ರಾಜರೆಂದು! ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ "ರಾಜರನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ದೇವರೆಂದು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದ ದೇಶ; ಪುರೋಹಿತರನ್ನು ಭೂಸುರರೆಂದು ಆರಾಧಿಸಿದ ದೇಶ! ಮತಮೌಢ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ನಿತ್ಯರೋಗವು ಅದರ ನಾಡಿನಾಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲುಬಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಐದು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ವರ್ಗ ವರ್ಣ ಮತ ಜಾತಿ ಪಂಥ ಪಂಗಡ ಎಂಬ ನೂರಾರು ಭೇದ ಭಾವಗಳಿಂದ ನರಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೇಶ" (ಕುವೆಂಪು, ವಿಚಾರ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ, ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟವೋ ಕಷ್ಟವೋ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆಯಿಂದ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರವಂತರಾದರೂ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸಂವಹನದಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಮಾರಾಟದ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟತೆಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಉದ್ಭವಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ಆವರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು ಎಂಟನೇ ದಶಕ ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಹಾರದ ಕಾಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಲ್ಲು ಮಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿವೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಇವೆ. ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಧರ್ಮಾಧಾರಿತ-ಲಿಂಗಧಾರಿತ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಬದಲು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಯಾವ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಯಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ದಿವಾಳಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮದ ಹೆಸರು ತಂದು ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಯುವ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ದಾರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು, ಮತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ದೇಶ ಹಿಂದುಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಹೊರತು ಭಾಷಿಕತೆಯ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲ.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡಿ, ನಾಡಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತರಬಾರದು. ಆತ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದವನಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷಿಕನಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ವೃತ್ತಿ ನಿರತ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದವರಿಗೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಕೇವಲ ಅಕ್ಷರ

ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾದರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳು ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾರು, ಜಾತಿ-ಧರ್ಮದ 'ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ ಬೀಜ್' ಬಿತ್ತುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಠ್ಯವಾಗಬಾರದು. ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ದಿವಾಳಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು. ನಾಡು-ದೇಶದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಜ್ಞಾನ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಪಗಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಏರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣ ಯಾರು? ಪರಿಹಾರವೇನು? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಿದ್ದರೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜಾಣ ಕಿವುಡುತನದಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೆ ಅದೃಷ್ಟವಂತವನ್ನುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗದ ನೌಕರಶಾಹಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಎಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಾಗಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ನೌಕರಶಾಹಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವಾಗ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾಬೋಧನೆ 10+2 ತರಗತಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ, ಸಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ, ಐ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳೆಂಬ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರದಂತೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುತ್ತೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಾಧಾರಿತ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಯೆಂದು ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಮುಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಇದರ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತ ಪರಿಣಾಮದಿಂದಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಓದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆ ಹೊರತು ಜಾತಿ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಓಲೈಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬಾರದು. ಜಾತಿ-ಧರ್ಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸವಲತ್ತು ಕೊಡದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದಲೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕವರ್ಗ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳ ಗುಲಾಮರಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕುರಿ, ಕೋಳಿ, ಎಮ್ಮೆ, ಎಣೆಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು, ತರಕಾರಿ-ಬೇಳೆ ತೂಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಆಹಾರ ಕೊಡಲು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಕ್ಷಮತೆ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೊದಲು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಊಟ ಆಯಾಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾರು ನಿಗದಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡುಗೆ ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಂದ ತಯಾರಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸೋರಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೊರೆ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೈಕಲ್, ಲಂಗ, ಚಡ್ಡಿ,

ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳಂತಹ ಅಗ್ಗದ ಭಾಗ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ಉನ್ನತವಾಗಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಎದೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು.

“ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ವೋದಯದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮುಕ್ತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಶಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ತೊಡಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಪಂಚಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಬಯಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ”. (ಪೂರ್ವಪರ, ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಪುಟ 199) ಇಂತಹ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣಗುಪ್ತವಾದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿಯ ಬಲವಂತ ಹೇರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ದಿವಾಳಿತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ “ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕಿ ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವವರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಲಿಸುವವರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಒಂದು ಭ್ರಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮಾನಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕುಗ್ಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಭಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು, ನಿರುಂಕುಶ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಪಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಆ

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ವಿನಾಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವೂ ನಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. “ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದುರಭಿಮಾನಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾದ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷುಗಳು ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಆ ಸೂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾದಿರುವ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಅಪಾಯ.... ತ್ರಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದ ಅಪಾಯ ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಅರಿಯದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಸುಳೆಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೇ ಎಳೆದು ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೊತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರು ಅನೇಕರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.” (ವಿಚಾರ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಅಹ್ಲಾನ್) ಎಂದು ನಾಡಿನ ಚಿಂತಕರಾದ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮುಂದುವರೆದು “ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್” ಎಂಬ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ “ದಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ನೋಡುವ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವೇನು? ಹುಡುಗರೆಲ್ಲ ಈಚೀಚೆಗೆ ದಡ್ಡರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ! ಸ್ಟಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ತುಂಬ ಇಳಿದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ! ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ! ಗ್ರಾಮರ್ ಲೇಔಟ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತಿನ್ನಿಸಿ! ಪರಿಣಾಮ: ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ‘ಕೃಪೆ’ಯೆ ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿದು ಎತ್ತಬೇಕು. ಮುಂದಿನ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲಿಗೆ. ಈ ನಾಟಕ-ದುರಂತನಾಟಕ ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನ ಈ ನೀರುನೀರು ಸಮಾರಾಧನೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ದು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನ ಪುಷ್ಟಿಯೊದಗುವಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.” ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪರಮಾರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1. ವಿಚಾರ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಅಹ್ಲಾನ್ : ಕುವೆಂಪು
2. ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗದ್ಯಭಾಗ-2 : ಕುವೆಂಪು
3. ಪೂರ್ವಪರ : ಯು.ಆರ್.ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ
4. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ : ಸಂಗಮೇಶ ಸವದತ್ತಿಮಠ
5. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತು : ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ
6. ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ : ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ
7. ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ : ಎಂ.ಎಚ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯ.

“ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು”

ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಬಾಬು ಸಿ.ಆರ್

“ಇದಮಂಥಂ ತಮಃ ಕೃತ್ಸಂ ಜಾಯೇತ ಭುವನತ್ರಯಂ
ಯದಿ ಶಬ್ದಾಪ್ತಯಂ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರಾಸಂಸಾರಾನ್ಯ ದೀಪ್ಯತೇ”

ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ 'ಮಾತೆಂಬ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯು ಸಂಸಾರದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಳಗದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ಭುವನತ್ರಯವು ಕತ್ತಲಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟೀತು' ಎಂಬ 'ದಂಡಿ' ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನ ಮಾತು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅವನ ಉಸಿರಾಟದಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಭಾಷೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬರ ಮುಂದೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೇ ಭಾಷಿಕರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತನ್ನ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ “ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಯಾದೃಚ್ಛಿಕ ಧ್ವನಿಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ.” ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಗಮವನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಾನವನಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಕೆದಕುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ದೈವದತ್ತವಾದುದು ಇದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಕರುಣಿಸಿರುವ ವರವೆಂದು ನಂಬಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಭಾಷೆಯು ದೈವದತ್ತವಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಫಲವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಹುಟ್ಟು, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಆರು ಸಾವಿರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟತೆ, ನಿಖರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇಂದು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೃತಭಾಷೆಗಳೆನಿಸಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಓದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು.

• ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹತ್ವ:-

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಲಿಖಿತ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ.ಕ್ಕೂ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಶಾಸನ, ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಪುರಾಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ 3ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟ'

ಎಂಬ ದೇಶವಾಚಕ ಪದವು, ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ, 2ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಹಾಲರಾಜನ ಗಾಥಸಪ್ತಸತಿಯೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ 'ಪೊಟ್ಟೆ' ಎಂಬ ಪದವು, ಇನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾದ ತಮಿಳಿನ ಶಿಲಪ್ಪದಿಗಾರಂ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕರುನಾಡರ್' ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದವು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯೆನಿಸಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಲವು ಜನರು, ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ 2008ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸರಳ, ಸುಂದರ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವು ಕವಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಡಿ ಹೊಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾ: ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 17ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗರಂಗ ಕವಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಾಮೃತ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು “ಸುಲಿದ ಬಾಳೆಯ ಹಣ್ಣಿನಂದದಿ, ಕಳಿದ ಸಿಗುರಿನ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಂದದಿ, ಅಳಿದ ಉಷ್ಟದ ಹಾಲಿನಂದದಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿರ್ಪ, ಲಲಿತವಹ ಕನ್ನಡದ ನುಡಿಯಲಿ, ತಿಳಿದು ತನ್ನೊಳು ತನ್ನ ಮುಕ್ತಿಯ, ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಾಲದೇ ಎಂಬ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.” ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇಂದು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಅಳಿವಿನ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ದುರದುಷ್ಟಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ-ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ದಟ್ಟವಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿರುವ ಕುತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗದ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

• ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು:-

ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 200 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಂದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಭಾರತವು ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ನಿನ ವಸಾಹತುವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ 1947ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಲಭಿಸಿ ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವರ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗತೊಡಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಸಿರು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಯಿತು. ನಾವು ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಅನುಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದವೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಒಗ್ಗಿಕೊಂಡವು.

ಇಂದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾಗುವುದು ಆ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಜನಾಂಗ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಮಾತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಎದುರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಯದ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನಿಜ, ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಯೂರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್, ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಎದುರು ಸ್ಪೀಡಿಷ್, ಡೇನಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾ ಕುಲಗಳಿಗೂ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಭಯದ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಡಿ. ಆರ್. ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಆಡಳಿತ ಘಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು 1956 ನವಂಬರ್ 1 ರಂದು ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗಾದ ಸಂತೋಷ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟಲ್ಲ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಸುಗ್ಗಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಲವು ಕವಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮನತುಂಬಿ ಹಾಡಿದರು. ಕವಿ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಪುರಾಣಿಕರು "ಹೊತ್ತಿತೋ ಹೊತ್ತಿತು ಕನ್ನಡದ ದೀಪ, ಉರಿಯಿತೋ ಉರಿಯಿತು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಶಾಪ" ಎಂದು ಹಾಡಿದರೆ ಡಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕರ್ಕಿಯವರ 'ಹಚ್ಚೇವು ಕನ್ನಡದ ದೀಪ' ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ

"ಬಹುದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಮೈಮರೆವೆಯಿಂದ
ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಕೊಳೆಯ ಕೊಚ್ಚೇವು
ನಡು ನಾಡೆ ಇರಲಿ ಗಡಿ ನಾಡೆ ಇರಲಿ
ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಳೆಯ ಕೆಚ್ಚೇವು
ಮರೆತೇವು ಮರವ, ತೆರೆದೇವು ಮನವ,
ಎರೆದೇವು ಒಲವ ಹಿಡಿನನಪ
ನರನರವನಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಹೊಸೆದು ಹಚ್ಚೇವು ಕನ್ನಡದ ದೀಪ"

ಇಂತಹ ಹಲವು ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳ ಕವಿತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದವು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ನಿರಾಸೆಗಳು ಕಾಡದೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ- ಈಗಿನ ಕೇರಳದ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಬರಸಿಡಿಲು ಬಡಿದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಗಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇಂದು ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ದುರದುಷ್ಟಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪುರೋಹಿತಶಾಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಈಗ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ತಮಾನವು

ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಎದುರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗದೆ ನಲುಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ರಾಜ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅದರ ಅಧೀನ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ತಲೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರರ್ಶನವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಮೊದಮೊದಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬರೀ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು ಇಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ವಾಡ್ಯವಾದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ನಾಯಿ ಕೊಡೆಗಳಂತೆ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ನಿಂತಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಯೋಚಿಸುವಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಷಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ವಿಷಯ ಈಗಿದ್ದು ಎಳೆಯ ಕಂದಮ್ಮಗಳೇ ಆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಹಿಂದು-ಮುಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಗಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಭಾಷಿಕರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಳಿವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರಭಿಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಔದಾರ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸುವ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಿಕರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಮಿನಿ ಇಂಡಿಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಹ ಭಾಷಾ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ದಕ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಲಯಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದಾ:- ಇಂದು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ವೋಲ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೆನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಒಚಿದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹಂಗು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ (ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿ, ತೆಲುಗು, ತಮಿಳು, ಮಲೆಯಾಳಂ) ಮುಂತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಬೇಕು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರಿವು ನಮಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಬೇಕು, ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನವೆಂಬುದು ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಮಾನವು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬರುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಧನೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬ ತಪ್ಪು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಹೊರಬರಬೇಕು. ಉದಾ: ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಓದಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಸ್. ರ್. ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಡಾ.ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ಆರ್.ರಾವ್ ನಂತಹ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಂದಿ ಸಾಧಕರು ನಮ್ಮ

ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೀಗಾಗಲೇ ಹಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ (ಶಾಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಸರಿಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ) ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಈ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತುಡುಕಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಲಗಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ದೂರವಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೂ ನಾಶವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವುದೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವು ನಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮನಾಶ ಸಂಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬದುಕಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಆತ್ಮನಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿ ದೇಹವಂತರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ವಿನಃ ಆತ್ಮವಂತರು ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು ಭಾಷಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ವಿಗುಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಓದಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಯಕೆ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಬೀಳದೆ ಇರದು.

ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತಾನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಸದಾ ಒಡನಾಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೆ ವಿಷಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತತೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಾ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತತೆಯು ಸೇರಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ತ್ರಾಸದಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಹೋದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ವಿನಃ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆಗಾಗಿ 1980ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬದಲು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಆತಂಕದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹಲವಾರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಡಾ. ವಿ.ಕೃ. ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ತಂಡವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗುಂಡುರಾವ್‌ರವರು

ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನ-ಮೇಷ ಎಣಿಸಿದರೂ ಹೋರಾಟದ ತೀವ್ರ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತ ಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಆ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಜೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಮುಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ದೇಶೀ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾದಾಗ ಅದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಶಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಒಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸತೊಡಗಿದವು. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಲವು ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರುಹೋದರು. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ರಾಜಾಜಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂ, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆಯು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು 73 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ಏಕೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡು 63 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನೇ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಈ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣ? ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರ ಸಿಂಹಪಾಲು ಇದೆ. ಇವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ, ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಕೊರತೆಯು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಬಲ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಬಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಅಹಂ' ಎಂಬುದು ಸತ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೇಣಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ, ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ, ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಂಭತ್ತು ಭಾಗ ಆ ನೀತಿಯು ಪಾಲನೆಯಾಗದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಆಮೆಯ ನಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ತಾನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅರಿಯಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಕೇವಲ

ಒಬ್ಬರಿಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಒಂದು ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಒಂದು ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಿಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಒಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿಯಿಂದಾಗಲೀ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಾಳುವ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಪಾತ್ರವೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನಾರಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕನ್ನಡಮಯವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಯಾಯಿತು.

ಇಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಎದುರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು 1992ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಗಣಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಗಳು ಸಹ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ 'ಸತ್ತಂತಿಹರನು ಬಡಿದೆಚ್ಚರಿಸು, ಕಚ್ಚಾಡುವವರನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಒಲಿಸು' ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಇಂದು ಸತ್ತಂತೆ ಮೈಮರೆತು ಮಲಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನವರೇ ಆದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನೀರಸ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳುವವರನ್ನು ಬಡಿದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

• ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು:-

1. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮೊದಲು ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ, ನನ್ನ ನುಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂಬ ಆತ್ಮಾಭಿಮಾನವಿರಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ತನ್ನ ನುಡಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮೊದಲು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೀಳರಿವೆ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಕಡಿವೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಕೆಚ್ಚೆದೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಬೇಕು.
3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕುಲ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ್ಮುಖಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಕುಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂತರ್ಮುಖಿಯಾದಷ್ಟೂ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಥಮವೂ ಪ್ರಧಾನವೂ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು. ನಂತರ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.

5. ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
6. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಕಛೇರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
7. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಚೇರಿಯು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ನೌಕರರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸುಲಭ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
8. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಐ.ಐ.ಟಿ, ಸಿ,ಇ,ಟಿ, ನೀಟ್, ಜೆ,ಇ,ಇ ಯಂತಹ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.
9. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅಂದರೆ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮೋ, ಐ,ಟಿ,ಐ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ನಂತಹ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಠ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು.
10. ಇಂದು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಶಕ್ತವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
11. ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಲಸೆ ಬರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮಾತಾಡುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
12. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಓದುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಎಳವೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು 'ಆಟಕ್ಕುಟ್ಟು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದು ನೆನ್ನೆಗಳಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾಳೆಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ 'ಸಾಯುತಿದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿ ಓ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಂದಗಳಿರಾ' ಎಂಬ ಕವಿಯ ವಾಣಿಯು ಸತ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು

1. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತು (ಅರ್ಧ ಶತಮಾನ) - ಕೆ.ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣ
2. ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲತತ್ವಗಳು - ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿ
3. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕಥನ - ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಆರ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್
4. ಕನ್ನಡಪರ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ - ಡಾ. ಕಾ.ವೆಂ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ
5. ಜಾಗತೀಕಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ - ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಜಯದೇವ
6. ಆಡಳಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ - ಡಾ. ಎ. ಮುರಿಗಪ್ಪ (ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು)

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ

ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯೇ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಕ್ಷಣಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂವಹಕೃತಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸಂವಹನ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗದಾ ಪ್ರಹಾರ ನಡೆಯತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೇ 250 ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನಶಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾಷತಜ್ಞ ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಲೇಖನವೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ (ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ) ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸುಮಾರು 60 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, 20 ದೇಶಗಳು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಆರು ಖಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ರಾಜಕಾರಣ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ವಿಮಾನ ಯಾನ, ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರುಬಾರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅಂಚೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಲು ಪಾಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. 5 ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದೆ. ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಚೈನೀಸ್ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೊತೆ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದಿದೆಯಾದರೂ ಅದು ಚೈನಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರ ಹೋಗಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸ್ಪಾನಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸ್ಪ್ಯಾನ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯ ಅಮೆರಿಕಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಅರಾಬಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಬಹು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯಾದರೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ಗೆ ಸರಿಸಾಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು 19ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ವಸಾಹತು ಮತ್ತು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿ ತನ್ನ ವಸಾಹತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ನೆರವಾಯಿತು. ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡರೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ 'ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಜತೆಗೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕೊಂಬೆಗಳು ಹರಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ -ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ್ (ಭಾಷೆ, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ).

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನೂರಾರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ವಿನಾಶದ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವನತಿ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಡುವ ಜನರ ಆಸ್ಥಿತೆಯ, ಸ್ವಂತಿಕೆ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಚಹರೆಗಳ ವಿನಾಶವೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುವ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೂ ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಸುಮಾರು 100 ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಿದೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು, ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರ ಜೊತೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಬಳಸುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ದೇಶತನಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶಿಯ ಸೊಗಡಿಗೆ ಕಂಟಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಕೂಗು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3 ರಿಂದ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದೂ ಸಹ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಿಗದ ಇನ್ನು ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು. ಕೀಳರಿಮೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿನ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ, ಕೊರಚಿ, ಕೊರಮ, ಹಕ್ಕಿಪಿಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಂತೆ. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಿಪಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಇವುಗಳು ವಿನಾಶದ ಹಂಚಿಗೆ ದೂಡಲ್ಪಡಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿನಾಶದ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ದೂಡಲ್ಪಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಅವುಗಳದೇ ಆದ ಸೊಗಡು ಅವನತಿಯ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನಾಶದ ಭೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಂ, ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ, ಚಂಡಿಗಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ದಾದ್ರಾ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಹವೇಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ

ಅಳಿವು, ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಳಿವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳಸಿದಂತೆಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ, ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಂತರೆ ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಅಳಿವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಾಡಿ, ತಾಂಡ, ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ನಗರ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸುವ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳೊಂದಿಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಯು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗಿ ನೈಪಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದು ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಗೀಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಮಣೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಅದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಿಂದಾಗಿ 19ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ 1000 ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೀಗ ಕೇವಲ 200 ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ 200 ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಿಪಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಲಿಪಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ವೆಂಟಿಲೇಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ರೋಗಿಯಂತೆ ನರಳಿ ನರಳಿ ಕೊನೆಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟ ಸೇರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ.

ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ನೀಡುವ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಮರೆತಿರುವುದು ವಿಷಾದಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಹಲವು ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಲ್ಲವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಜನರು ಮರೆತಂತಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದ ಸುಳ್ಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸುಳ್ಳಿನ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಲ್ಲವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಾರದವರು ದಡ್ಡರು ಎಂಬುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಿದು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ

ಚಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಷಕರು ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಡುವ ಜನರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಕಿಟೆಲ್ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆತು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಘಂಟುವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ, ಜನರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಿಂದಲೇ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ನಿಘಂಟು ರಚನೆಯಂತಹ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ರಾಬರ್ಟ್ ಕಾಲ್ಡವೆಲ್, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ರೈಸ್, ವಿಲಿಯಂ ಕ್ಯಾರಿ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಕರಲ್‌ರವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದುದು.

ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ಕುಶಲ ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ಭಾಷೆಯ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿಯಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ಬಡಿಗಿಗಳು, ಮಾರ್ವಾಡಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿ ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದು ತೊಡಕಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಜರ್ಮನಿಯವರು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಂಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಡಕುಂಟಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಿತ್‌ಗಳ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಒಂದು ತೊಡಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿ, ಇಂದು ಇಡೀ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆಳುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಚಿದು ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಅರಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡಲು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಗಂಭೀರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಜನರು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. 'ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಧರ್ಮಗಳಿದ್ದು ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರದ ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವರಮಾನವು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯು ಗುಣಾಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ' (ಬಹುಭಾಷಿಕತೆ - ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ್, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ). ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೊಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢಗೊಂಡರೆ, ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಲೀ, ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ

ಅನಾಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ:

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನ್ನದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಭಾಷೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಧೋರಣೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೇ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುವ ಧೋರಣೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಹಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್‌ಕೆಜಿ, ಯುಕೆಜಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆರೆದಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಕ್ರಮೇಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಜತನದಿಂದ ಸಾಗಿವೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು, ನುಡಿ, ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹಲವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಸಾರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಅನಾಥನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನರಳುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗರತೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತೀಕವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಿಗೊತ್ತಿ ಪಂಪನಿಂದ ಕುವೆಂಪುವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭೂಯಿಷ್ಟ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಬೇಡ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬೇಡ, ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗುಡ್ಡಕ್ಕೆ ನರಿ ಬೊಗಳದಂತೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಭಾಷಾತಜ್ಞ ಡಾ.ಸಂಗಮೇಶ ಸವದತ್ತಿಮಠ (ಹೊಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ-ರೂಪರಶ್ಮಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಧಾರವಾಡ)

ಕನ್ನಡವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಿಂದ ಹಲವು ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಎರವಲು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿತು. ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪದಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಬಳಿಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ, ಉರ್ದು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್, ಮರಾಠಿ, ತೆಲುಗು, ತಮಿಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸುವಾಗ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಪುರಾಣ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಎರವಲು ಪಡೆದ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಂಕಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಅವುಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟವಾದವು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯದೆ ಪಂಡಿತರ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದದ್ದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಈ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಅಪವಾದವೆಂಬಂತೆ ನಿಡುವಾಮಿಡಿ ಮಠಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಲಿಂಗೈಕ್ಯ ಋಷಿಸಾಹಿತಿ ಜಿ.ಚಿ.ನಿ.ಯವರು ಜನರ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಎಟಕುವಂತಹ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಟಂಕಿಸಿದರು. ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜನರ ಆಡುವ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸೊತ್ತಾದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತಾಗ ಅದು ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸರಳವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟತೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯೇ

ಆಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಶಂಕರ್‌ಭಟ್‌ರು (ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರಹವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸೋಣ).

‘ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪದಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ದೇಹದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಕ್ತ ಕಣಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಅವುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಾಷೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀವಂತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.2000ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಪದಗಳಿದ್ದವು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫೋರ್ಡ್ ನಿಘಂಟು-ಡಾ.ಸಂಗಮೇಶ ಸವದತ್ತಿಮಠ, ಹೊಸ ಭಾಷಾವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ-ರೂಪರಶ್ಮಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಇದರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರೆ, ಇದು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿಯುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಜನರು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಅದು ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗದ ಭಾಷೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಚ್ಚರದ ಮಾತು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಇದು ನುಡಿಬೆರಕೆ ಯುಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನರು ಯಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಗೂ ಕಾಯದೆ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಸೋ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಬೆರಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ, ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಪವಾದವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪದಗಳು ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದಿವೆ, ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶುದ್ಧತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಡೆಯೊಡ್ಡದೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಂಡಿತರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಂಡಿತ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನೇ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಡಾ.ಸಂಗಮೇಶ ಸವದತ್ತಿ ಮಠರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯೊಂದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ: ರಮೇಶನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಡೇಲಿ ಬೆಡ್ ಟೀ ಕುಡಿದು ಮಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ವಾಕ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಅವನ ವೈಫ್ ಕೂಡ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಬ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸ್ಯಾಲರಿ ಇದೆ. ಬ್ಯೂಟಿಫುಲ್ ರೆಂಟಿಡ್ ಹೌಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವರಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬಳೇ ಡಾಟರ್. ಸೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅವನ ಪೇರೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೂ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪೈಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಕಾರು, ಫ್ಲಾಂಟು, ಸೈಟು, ಸರ್ವೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರೇಂಜಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಮೇಶನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪದಗಳು ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಲೀಲಾಜಾಲವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದು ಕರೆಬೇಕೋ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಬೇಕೋ ಎಂಬಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಪದಗಳು ಬೆರೆತು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ

ಅಸಂಬದ್ಧತೆಯಾಗಲಿ, ವಾಕ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ್ದೇ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಧೈರ್ಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಧ್ವನಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತು ಶರವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವೇಗವರ್ಧಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾದ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಟಾಕ್ ಶೋಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಲೈವ್ ಶೋಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂದರ್ಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕೋಚಿಸಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಲೀಲಾ ಜಾಲವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪದಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಭಾಷಾ ಮಿಶ್ರಣವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೋಷವಾಗದೆ, ಮೆರಿಟ್‌ಆಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ವಾಹಿನಿಯಾದ ಚಂದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೇ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳ ಅಬ್ಬರದಲ್ಲೂ ಹೇಗೋ ಸಾಗಿದೆ.

ಟಿವಿ ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿರುವ ಯುವಜನತೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಅನುಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನ 'ಲೈಕ್ ಹೇಗಿದೆ' ಎಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋ, ಎಗ್ಜಾಕ್ಟ್‌ಲಿ, ನೋನೋ, ಯುಕ್ಯನ್' ಎಂದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಾತಿನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಬೆರಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾವ, ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ, ಅತ್ತೆ, ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಯಜಮಾನ(ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ) ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಪದಗಳೇ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಕಲ್, ಹೆಂಸರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಟಿ, ಸಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಇನ್ ಲಾ, ಅಜಬೆಂಡ, ವೈಫ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮಿಸಸ್ ಪದಗಳೇ ರಾರಾಜಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಭಾಷಾ ಶುದ್ಧತೆ, ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ವ, ಸೊಗಡು, ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬನಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಒಣ ವೇದಾಂತದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಾತು ಸರಾಗ, ಸುಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವೇ ಹೊರತು. ಅದರ ಶುದ್ಧತೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು, ಭಾಷಾತಜ್ಞರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವೀರಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಷ್ಟೇ. ಇದು ಇಂದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆ ಮಾತು ಬದಿಗಿತ್ತು. ಇತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಂತೆ ನಾವೂ ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇಸಿ

ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಪದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಹಿಗ್ಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಸನ್ನದ್ಧಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾ ಜಗತ್ತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ನೀಡುವವರು ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೇ ಹೊರತು ಶುದ್ಧತೆಯಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ತೊಡಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಪ್ರತೀತರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಾಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣತಜ್ಞ ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಶಂಕರ್‌ಭಟ್ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾಷಾ ವೀರಾ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಸಡಿಲಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು ಒಳಿತು ಎನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಲಾಭದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ, ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಫಾಯಿದ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವೇನೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಲಿಸುವ ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡು ಜಾಗತೀಕವಾಗುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅವತೋಕನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

- 1.ಭಾಷೆ: ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
- 2.ಆಡಳಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ: ಅಶೋಕ ರಂಜೇರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
3. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ: ಡಾ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ.ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
4. ಹೊಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ: ಡಾ.ಸಂಗಮೇಶ ಸವದತ್ತಿಮಠ, ರೂಪರಶ್ಮಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
5. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರಹವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸೋಣ! ಡಿ.ಎನ್.ಶಂಕರ್‌ಭಟ್, ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಮೈಸೂರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಆತಂಕ

ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜು. ಎನ್

ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜೀವಾಳವೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆನೂರಿರುವ ಹಲವು ಭಾಷಾ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು, ಬವಣೆ, ಜೀವನ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪತೆಯಿಂದ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಜನಾಂಗ ಸೂಚಕ ಶಬ್ದವಾಗಿ, ನಂತರ ಅದೊಂದು ಪರಂಪರೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸತ್ಯ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ 'ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ'ವೆಂಬ ಪೆಡಂಭೂತ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವೇ ಸರಿ. ನಾಡಿನ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ, ಜನರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಮೂಲ ಸತ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಧರ್ಮನಿಷ್ಠೆ, ಮನರಂಜನೆ, ರಂಗಭೂಮಿ, ಆಚಾರ-ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ತನ' ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಳೈಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವಾಹಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಅಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಅಸ್ತಿಭಾರದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆಯತೊಡಗಿವೆ. ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆ ಕೇವಲ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವೇ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಸೆಗಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಎದುರು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ನಾವೇ "ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಪೇಲವಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗದೇ ಇರೋದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅದು ಅರ್ಥಹೀನವಾದರೂ ಅರ್ಥಹೀನ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮಗೆ ಆತಂಕವಾಗದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ"¹. ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಒಂದು ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಸಿರಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊನೆ ಮೊಳೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುವ ಹಂತ ತಲುಪಿದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಮಾನವೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುವ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ನಿಂತ ನೆಲವೆ ಪರಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸವಾಲು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯ ಗಂಟೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

1956ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ

ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿ, ಅವರ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರಬುನಾದಿಯಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಈ ನಾಡಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತವಾದ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಲೆಯ ಸೂಬಗನ್ನು ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಘೋಷವಾಕ್ಯ 'ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಲವು ಜಗತ್ತು' ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂರಿರುವ ಕಲಾ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳ ಅಗರವನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನೆದುರು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸಂಪದ್ಧರಿತ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ಶಿಲ್ಪ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಧಾರಸ್ತಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ಉಸಿರಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನೇ ನೀಡದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಯ ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪಲ್ಲಟಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನೆಲ ಕಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ' ಎಂದರೆ ಹೀಗೆಳೆಯುವ ನಿಕೃಷ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮುನ್ನಲೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನವೆಂದರೆ ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಕೃಪಾಕಟಾಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಐಟಿ-ಬಿಟಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಭೂತಗನ್ನಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. "ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಒಡ್ಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿವೆ. ನೆಲಮೂಲ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿವೆ"². ಈ ತವಕ, ತಲ್ಲಣ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬುಡವನ್ನೇ ನಡುಗಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಈ ಆತಂಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

1991 ರಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಮಲೋಕ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ, ಹಚ್ಚ ಹಸಿರಿನಂತೆ ಬೆಳೆಯ ತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ತನಗೆ ಎದುರಾದ ಅಡೆ-ತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ವಸ್ತು ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಕರಂದ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ, ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದರೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾ ತನವು ನಾಶವಾದರೂ, ಉಳಿದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂಬ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳ ದ್ವಂದ್ವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದ್ವಂದ್ವತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನತೆಗೂ ತಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಛಾಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು ಉದಾರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ

ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜು. ಎನ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಬ್ಬೂರು, ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಮುಕ್ತ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ದೇಶ-ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರ ವರ್ಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರೇಮವನ್ನು ಬದಿಗೊತ್ತಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿದಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ 'ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಸತ್ಯ, ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ನಿತ್ಯ' ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದರೆ 'ಎಕ್ಕಡ', 'ಎನ್ನಡ' ಎಂಬ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮರಣ ಮೃದಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಮರಳಾಗಿವೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಟು ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, 1948 ರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಪದವಿ, ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸಾಧನೆ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಜೀವತ್ತತ್ ಜನಾಂಗದ ತಾಯಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಗ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳು ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ತಲ್ಲಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ, ಇಂದು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುರೂಪ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಚೀನಾ ದೇಶವೇ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹುತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಏಕರೂಪದ ಚೀನಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾದರೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಾಡ್ಯವಾದ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಂತಹ ದೇಶಗಳ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಕುತಂತ್ರಗಳ ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ವಿಭಜನೆಗೊಂಡು ನಶಿಸುವಂತೆ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮಾಯೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಘಟನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಸತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಚೆಲುವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಏಕಮುಖಿಯಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರಲಾರದೆ ಹೊದರೆ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ದುರ್ಗತಿ ಒದಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತೇ ಏಕರೂಪ ಸ್ವಾವ್ಯದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಳಿವಿನ ಅಂಚನ್ನು ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿವೆ. ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪರಿವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿರಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಆರನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಂದು ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ದರ್ಶನಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಮಾಯಾಬಜಾರ್ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾದ್ದಂತಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಡೆಗಣನೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಹುಬಂಧನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಧನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಾದ ಟಿ.ವಿ, ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ಸಿನಿಮಾ, ರಂಗಭೂಮಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಭರಾಟೆಯೇ ಜೊರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ನಾವಿನ್ಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಗೆ ಮನಸೋತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೃದಯಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆ ದಿನಕಳೆದಂತೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಭಾಷೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣ ಅದರ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಂಡಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 'ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಮಾನ' ಎಂಬ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗೆಟ್ಸ್ ನುಡಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಕ್ಷಣಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂಲೆಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಆಗು-ಹೋಗುಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಂದೆ ತೆರೆದಿಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಅಲೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮ ರೂಪಿಸಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಏಣಗಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಆದರತೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಹೃದಯವಂತಿಕೆಗೆ ಎಡೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಪ್ರೀತಿ ತೋರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವುಗಳು ಲಾಭ-ನಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಳುಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಒಂಟಿತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಲುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ದೂರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ "ಬದುಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯೊಂದೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದಾಗ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೊಂದರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತೆರನಾದ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕತೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಿಂದ ಬಂದುದಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಒಡತನವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಹ ಏಕರೂಪದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ರೂಪ ತಳೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆಗಿರುವಾಗ"³ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹಲವು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಟಾರ್ಜಾ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗ, ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆ ಈ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಂಟಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಹಂತ ತಲುಪಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿದಂತೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾದಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಬದಲು ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಶಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ವರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನತೆಯ ಜೀವನಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಾಡಿನ ಜನರ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಲ್ಲದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮೌಖಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಸೊಗಡಿನ ನೆಲ್ಲುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ತನವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಡಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಹೊಲ-ಗದ್ದೆಗಳ, ಮನೆಕೆಲಸಗಳ, ಮದುವೆ-ಮುಂಜಿಯ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳ, ಆಟ-ಪಾಠ-ಊಟಗಳ, ಬೆಡಗು-ಭಿನ್ನಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಕಂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸೋತು, ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಭಾಷೆಯತ್ತ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಅದರತ್ತ ಮಾರು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಟಕವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಂಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೇ ಮೂಲ ಶತ್ರು. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಬಲಾಢ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳು ಹೇರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ನಾಶಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೂ ಸವಾಲೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ, ಗುರುವೃಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಷ್ಟು ಅದು ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕಂಕಣಬದ್ಧರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಾವು, ನಮ್ಮವರು, ನಮ್ಮದು' ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ಮಂತ್ರವಾಗಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಕಣ ಕಣದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಾಕಾಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ಮೆರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಂಬ ಅದಮ್ಯ ಛಲ, ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೆರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲವರದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಾರಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಕಹಳೆಯನ್ನೊದಬೇಕು. ನಾಡಿನ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ತಳಪಾಯ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಯಂತೆ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿಕ್ಕಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಅಲೆಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸೆಳೆತವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾನವನ ಬದುಕು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಬಡರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಸವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಿದರ್ಶನವೆಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ಆಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಿಂದ ಕೈಚಾಚಿ ಪಡೆದ ಗೋಧಿಗೆ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಗೋಧಿಯ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿತು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲೆ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯಂ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳದ್ದೆ ಸದ್ದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ಗಿಡದ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಆ ದೇಶವೇ ಉತ್ತಾದಿಸುವ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ವ್ಯಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ವರವೋ-ಶಾಪವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು

ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುವ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ತುಂಬಾ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ. ಅದು 'ತನ್ನದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ತನ್ನದಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ'. ಇದು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಭಿನ್ನ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಹೊರಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ನಿಲುವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವಸ್ತು-ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ವರವೆಂದೆ ಭಾವಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ನಿಲುವು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

'ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ' ಎಂಬ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕದ ಕುಸುಮವನ್ನು ಆಸೆಗಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೆಂಬ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಪ್ಪತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭರತ ಭೂಮಿ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದಡಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಾನದಂಡವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಉಪ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಒಂದೊಂದೆ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಅರಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸೆಳೆತದ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಯ್ಯಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಪನ್ನತೆಯ ಹಣತೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕಗ್ಗತಲಿನ ಕತ್ತಲೆಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರುವಿದರೆ 'ಕೈ ಬೆರಳಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಗೆದ್ದವರು. ಕೋಟಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಸೋತವರು' ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಎದುರುಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಟು ಸತ್ಯ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೆಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಸಿರಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಳ್ಳಷ್ಟು ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಉಪ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಯುವಕರನ್ನು ಬೀದಿಪಾಲು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಜೀವಗಳು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿವೆ. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲವು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವ ನಾಶದತ್ತ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೊದಲು ಅದರ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ-ಭಾದ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಒಂದು ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಪಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯು ಮುಕ್ತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಜೆಎನ್‌ಯುವಿನ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆಯವರ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ಸೇವೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಸಾಗರೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಅವಧಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮುಂಬೈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲುಗು, ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಲೆಯಾಳಂ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಗೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕುಂದುಂಟಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಏಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಮುರ್ತುಡಿಗಳು ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯದರು. 'ಬಾರಿಸು ಕನ್ನಡ ಡಿಂಡಿಮವ' ಮಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಠಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ರೂಪದಂತಿದ ವಸಾಹತು ನೀತಿಯು ನಮ್ಮ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಪುಟದೇಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗಿತ್ತು. ಬದಲಾಗಿ ವಸಾಹತು ಆಡಳಿತ ನೀತಿ ರೂಪಿಸುವವರು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳಿಸಿ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕಿಟಿಲ್, ಫ್ಲೀಟ್, ಮೊಗ್ಗಿಂಗ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಬದಲು ಆಹುತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಎಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅದರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೇ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಿ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. "ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಿನ ಜನತಾರಂಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದಿನವೇ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆಯವರು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದು ಇಡೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಜಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು"⁴ ಎಂಬ ನಲೆಯ ನುಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ತರುವ ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಹಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿವೆ. 'ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ಮಹಿಷಿ ವರದಿ'ಯಂತೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಗರ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಮಫಲಕ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬೃಹತ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಮ ಫಲಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿ

ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡ ನೆರೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಯುತ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಶ ಸಾರಲು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಲಗಿಸಲು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. "ಯುಗದ ಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ 'ಸತ್ತ ಕಲ್ಲುಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಅತ್ತು ಕರೆದುದು ಸಾಕು ಜೀವದಾತೆಯನಿಂದು ಕೂಗಾತೀತು' ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಮುದಾಯದೊಳಗಿನ ಜೀವದಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವ, ಕೂಗಿಕರೆಯುವ ಎಚ್ಚರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕು.... ಹೊಸ ಧ್ಯೇಯ, ಹೊಸ ಬಯಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕನಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಸುಲಭವೋ, ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ, ಜ್ಞಾನವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹೊಡೆತಗಳಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿವೇಕವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ, ನೀಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ"⁵. ಇಷ್ಟೇಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಪರಕೀಯರಂತೆ ಬದುಕುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಮತ.

'ಜನನಿ ಜನ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಿರಿದು' ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ರಾಕ್ಷಸ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿಸಿ, 'ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ' ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾದ ಜಾಗತೀಕವಾದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಹೊಂಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಹೊಂಚಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಎಸಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಆಟಾಟೋಪ ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಂತದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕರಾಳ ಬದುಕು ದೂರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೀವಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮಾಹೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

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ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ

ಡಾ. ಯೋಗೇಶ ಎನ್.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಹರಹು ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಜಗತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಒಡ್ಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತು ಒಂದೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿ. ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಹಲವು ಬಗೆಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಜರುಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೂ ನಾವು ತಲೆಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾರಣ ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೆಂಬುದೂ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಇಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಶೈಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುವುದರೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾನವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಜನಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ತೀವ್ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿತಿ ಪಡೆದ ತವಕದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದೇ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲ ಇದು. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸಂಕೇತವೆನ್ನಿಸಿದರೂ, ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಜನರ ಮುಂದೆ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲೂ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ನಾವಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾವನೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ. ಜೀವ ಸಂಕುಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೂ ತಿಳಿದಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಖಚಿತತೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದೇಶವೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶ-ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೂ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಒಂದು ದೇಶವೆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನಾಡುವ ಜನರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ

ಭಾಷೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆ' ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅಳಿವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದರೆ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಾವಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯುರೋಪ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯಿಂದ ಶೇ.20 ರಷ್ಟು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆಯೆಂಬ ಅಂಶ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಮುನ್ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯುರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ 15 ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅಳಿದು ಹೋಗಿವೆ. 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ 25 ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಮೂಲೆಗುಂಪಾಗಿವೆ. ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ 250ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿದ್ದವು. 1530ರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್ ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸರ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯಾಗಿ ಸು.500ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು? ಎಂಬುದು. ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳ ಕಾರಣ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಾದರೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಮೀಕರಣ, ವಸಾಹತೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ತೀವ್ರವಾದಂತೆ ಕೆಲವೇ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಾದ್ಯಂತ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ನಡೆಸಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಇತರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯನ್, ಉತ್ತರ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಾಬಿಕ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪ್ಯಾನಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ನಡೆಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿವೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೀಕರಣ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕರಣದಂತಹುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇನು? ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಆತಂಕಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಡುವ ಸಮುದಾಯವೇ ಶತ್ರುಗಳು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೇ ಶತ್ರುಗಳು. ವಸಾಹತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಈ ದೇಶವು ದಾಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭೌತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೋದರೂ

ಡಾ. ಯೋಗೇಶ ಎನ್., ಸಹಸಂಪಾದಕರು, ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು

ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರಿದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷಿಕ ದಾಸ್ಯದ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಅಳಿದು ಹೋಗಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಅಳಿವು ಉಳಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಗಡಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂಕಟ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಾದರೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆಡೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಂಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಂಟುಗಳು ಬೀಸಿದ ಬಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಬಲೆಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಪಾಲಕರು-ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮುಂದೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವೇನು? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಾಡದೇ ಇರದು.

ಬಳಸಿದಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆದಂತೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ. ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಭಂಡಾರವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ತೆಕ್ಕೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಜನ ಆ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ. ಯಾವ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಬಳಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೋ ಆ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಚನ ಚಳವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ದುಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ. ಅಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನತೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಭಾಷೆಗಿರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಂತದ್ದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣುಬಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆ ಆದರೆ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಗಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ 500-600 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಷೇಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಿಯರ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕವಿಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಇಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ 10ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪಂಪ ಎರಡು ಅತ್ಯದ್ಭುತ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ 'ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜಾತಿ ತಾನೊಂದೇ ವಲಂ' ಎಂದು ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾರಿದ ಕವಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ. 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯವೇ ಚಿಂತನೆ-ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಿರಿಮೆ: ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆಯ ಅನನ್ಯತೆ. ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಮೂಲದ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 2000 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕೇವಲ 500-600 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರ ಹೊಡೆತಕ್ಕೆ ತತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವೇ ಸರಿ.

'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ-ಕನ್ನಡ-ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು'-ಎಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅದೊಂದು ನಾಡು, ನುಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಾರ್ಥ ಅರಿವಾಗುವುದುಂಟು. ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು 'ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ನಾಡು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆ ನಾಡಿನ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕತೆ, ವರ್ತಮಾನ, ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಆಚರಣೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾವುಕರಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ನಾಡು, ನನ್ನ ಜನ, ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಆಪ್ತತೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವೊಂದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾವುಕವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೆಂಬುದು ಇಂತಹದಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಹಾಕುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ಹೊಡೆತದ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಹಲವು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಹೊಡೆತಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ನೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಶೋಧಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಠ್ಯಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸದ್ಯದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವ ಜರೂರಿ. ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಭರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜನ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಸಂಕೇತವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಉಳಿವಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬಂತಹ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಲ್ಲವರೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರೆಂಬ ಹಣೆಪಟ್ಟಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ವಿಘ್ನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂವಹನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇಂದು ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬಹುಭಾಷೆಗಳು, ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಮಾಜ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಹಾದಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿವೆ.

ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಖೇನವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಠೋರ ಸತ್ಯ. ಶತಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಷರ ವಂಚಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಷರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಈಗಲೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಮೇಲುಕೀಳೆಂಬ ಹಿಂಜರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವಲ್ಲದೇ ಮತ್ತೇನಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಳಿಯಲು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾರಣವಾದರೆ ಇಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗದೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಇಂದು

ಹಳ್ಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ತಲೆಎತ್ತುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದ ಜನರೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಠಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ದೂಷಿಸುವುದು ತರವಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿತಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಏಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವುದು ತಪ್ಪೇ? ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿಸಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಕಾರಣ ಸರಳ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಲೌಕಿಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನದ ಶಕ್ತಿ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂರನೇ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಮಾನಕಾರಿಯೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಉದ್ಯಮ ರೂಪ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಗರ-ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನೆದೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆ ಅದೇ ಬದುಕು ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾವು ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಣಗುಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಏರ್ಪಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ವೋಹದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ, ಹೊಸ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಒಡ್ಡಿವೆ; ಭಯ ತಂದಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ/ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಇಂದು ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಅವರ ಅರಿವಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಲಾಗದೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು ಕಿರಿದಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ಬಹುಭಾಷೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ ದೇಶಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸುವುದು ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತೀವ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮೂಹ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳು ಅವರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ನಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಂತೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಗುರುತುಗಳು ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ

ಭಾಷಾನೀತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. 1973ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣವಾದಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಹಲವಾರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ತಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತು ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಭಾಷಾಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಧುರೀಣರು ಬದಲಾದರೆ ಹೊರತು ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಅದೇಷ್ಟೋ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ಹಲವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಏಕೆ ತಾವೇ ಅಂತಹ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮರೆತು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದಾಹದ ನೆಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದುಕಲು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಿಂದಲೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳಿತು. ಹಾಗಾದಾಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವಂತೆಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷನ್ನೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಬಲ್ಲರು. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಾಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ?

ಕಳೆದ ಕೆಲ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. "ಸರಕಾರೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಸರಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸರಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು" ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆದರಿಸಿ ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ಅದರ ಬುಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಹಾಕುವಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪೋಷಕರು, ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಪೋಷಕರದ್ದು; ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇಂದು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಾನ್ವೆಂಟ್ ತೆರೆದರೆ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಉಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರೆತರೆ ಬಡವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಬದುಕಿನ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ, ವಿವಿಧ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೋ ದೇಶದ ಇತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರು ಬಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ನಾಡಿನಾಚೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ನಂಟನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಸವಾಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ, ಇದು ನಮ್ಮದು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ,

ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆದೂರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಆಗಲಾರದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಇಂದಿನ ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಹುಡುಕಾಟವನ್ನು ಅವ್ಯಾಹತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಆರುನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿರುವ ಜರ್ಮನ್, ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್, ಜಪಾನಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನ ಹಂಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನೂ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲಷ್ಟು ಶಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿವೆ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಯಾವುದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಆ ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ. ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಭಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದುರಂತವೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಇದ್ದ ಸು.2000 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೀರ್ಘ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಇರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ-ಭಾಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕೀಳರಿಮೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದಂತೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಜಗತ್ತು ಕರಿದಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಗ್ಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಗಲೇ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಪಂಚಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಯಾವೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತನೂ ಏಕಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಬಾರದು. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಬದುಕಾಗಬೇಕು ಇದರ ಜರೂರು ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯುಕ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ವಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿರಬೇಕು. ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದರ ನಾಶವೆಂದರೆ ಸಮುದಾಯವೊಂದರ ಭಾವನೆಗಳ ನಾಶವೇ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನೆದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು, ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳು, ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿಗೆ ಸರಿದಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ. ಅದು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದು ಆಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಯುವಜನತೆ ಇಂದು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೀದಿಪಾಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಂತಹ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಸಪ್ಲೆಯರ್, ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಗಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದುಕುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಇಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಡ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಿಡದೆ ಒಳನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಮಾಲ್‌ಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು

ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾದರೂ ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳೇ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಇಂದು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಉದ್ಯಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅಚ್ಚೊತ್ತುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿತವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಖಾತೆಯಿರಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಸಮಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಜನರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲೇಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಬಡದಲಿತ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ, ರೈತ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ, ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಹಾಯಕವರ್ಗ, ಮಧ್ಯಮವರ್ಗ, ಮೇಲ್ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗವೆಂಬ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ತೊಲಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಸಮಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅನೇಕ ಉನ್ನತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ವೃತ್ತಿಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಉನ್ನತಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತರುವ ಹೊಸ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಅದರ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಆಗುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಎಚ್ಚಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲಾಗುವ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಲ್ಲರದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

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5. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ : (ಸಂ.) ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಿವಿಜಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 2008

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಟಿ.ವಿ. ಭಾರತಿ

ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜಟಿಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಭ. ಇವು ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಂತೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅವಿನಾಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಅಪೋಶನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಕನ್ನಡ'ವೆಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೇ ತಾಯಿಬೇರಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಅದರ ಸುಂದರ ಕುಸುಮಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ತಾಯಿಬೇರೆ ವಿನಾಶದತ್ತ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅಂತಹ ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಉಪ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಅವಕಾಶ ಪಡೆದಂತೆಲ್ಲ, ಯುವಜನತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದತ್ತ ಮುಖಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಂದಲೇ ಅವಕೃಪೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆರೆದಂತೆಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಸಡಿಲಗೊಂಡು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೀಲಿಮಣೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು, ಸೋಸಿಯಲ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಾಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಕರಿಸುವುದು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಲನೀಕರಿಸುವ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳು, ಜಾಗತೀಕವಾದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸುವ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ. ಈ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸವೃದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಡಗಣನೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತವರ್ಗ. ಈ

ವರ್ಗವು ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸದೆ ಇರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿತಲೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಲದು, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಅವಮಾನದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆ-ಗರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳಿ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ವರವಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ 'ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ' ಎಂಬ ಮೋಹಕ ಮಾಯೆಯ ಕೈಸೆರೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮಗರಿವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಯಾಪಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆಶಯವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಲಾಭವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆ ಮಂದಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಮಿಕ್ಕುಳಿದ ಬಡ ದೇಶಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ತನ್ನ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿವೆ. ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಠಿಸುತ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ, ಜನರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತೂರಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ-ಬಡವ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಂದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತನವನ್ನೇ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಿ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕರಣೆಯೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಒಚಿದು ನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಾಂಗದವರಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರ-ಸ್ತಂಭವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಆತನ ಅಂತರಂಗವನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವೆಂಬ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಪೊಳ್ಳುನಂಬಿಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕೂಡ ಕಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಧೋರಣೆಯು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಾರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಅವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಡಾ. ಟಿ.ವಿ. ಭಾರತಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಕೊಪ್ಪ, ಮದ್ದೂರು ತಾ, ಮಂಡ್ಯ

ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿ. ಕೃ. ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ರಾಜಕುಮಾರ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಂತೆ ಇಂದೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನುಬಳಿಗಾರ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುವಂತೆ,

“ಗೋಕಾಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ .ಬಳುವಳಿ
ಕರುನಾಡ ಜನಕೆಲ್ಲ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು ಮೈಭಳಿ
ನಾಡಿಗೆ ನಾಡೇ ಎದ್ದಿತು ಪೂರಾ

ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಹೊಳೆಗೆ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಮಾಹಾಪೂರ”¹ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಚ್ಚದೆಯ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ‘ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ’ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವುದು ಹಿರಿಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಮಫಲಕ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ, ಗಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಾಲಿನಂತೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿದಾಗಲೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಬರುವುದು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಾಯಿ ಕೊಡೆಗಳಂತೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿ-ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ತಾತ್ಕಾರವೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂದು ಎಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ‘ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ರಾಣಿಯಂತೆ ಮೆರೆಯಬೇಕು’ ಎಂಬ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ವರ್ಗ ಅಂತರಾಳದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ‘ಕುರಿತೋದದೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರಿಣಿತ ಮತಿಗಳ್’ ಎಂಬ ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನದಂತೆ ಜನರು ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿ ತೋರಬೇಕು.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ, ಪಾಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಇಂದು ಮೃತಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಜನಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಲು ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ತುರ್ತುಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ದೇಸಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಅವಸಾನದ ಅಂಚಿನತ್ತ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿದೆ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯಾದದ್ದು, ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಡೆದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಸಹ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯನಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ‘ಭಾಷೆ’ಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ‘ಜನಾಂಗ’ವನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕನ್ನಡದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಾರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ

ನಾಡಿನ ಜನ ತನ್ನ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬದುಕಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾಯ್ನುಡಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಆ ನೆಲದ ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯವು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಸ್ಥಾಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ, ಇಂದಿನ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ತಲುಪಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು, ಹಿಂದಿ, ಉರ್ದು, ಪಾರ್ಸಿ, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್, ಹಿಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಅನೇಕ ಕೊಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಷಾಸ್ವೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲೆ ‘ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ’ಯ ತಾಕತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. “ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕೇವಲ ಶಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ ರೂಪವೂ ಹೌದು. ಭಾಷೆಯು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಲೋಚನಾ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದು ಯಾವುದೇ ತಲೆಮಾರು ತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯೂ ಆಗಿದೆ”². ‘ಕಾವೇರಿಯಿಂದವಾ ಗೋದಾವರಿವರಮಿದರ್ ನಾಡಾದಾ ಕನ್ನಡದೊಳ್’ ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ‘ಕುರಿತೋದದೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರಿಣಿತ ಮತಿಗಳ್’ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಪದರ ಕಾವ್ಯಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಒಂಭತ್ತನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲೆ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆತನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಲ್ಲರು ನಡೆಯುವ ಜರೂರು ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. “ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಸಿಗದೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ದನಿ ಎತ್ತಿದವು”³

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತೊರೆದರೂ ಅವರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ದೇಶ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕು ನರಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ವಿದೇಶಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಾದರೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ‘ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆ’ ಹೇರಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಿಂದಿ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಹುಮುಖ ಪ್ರತಿಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಭಾಷಾ ಭಾವುಕತೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ತುರ್ತು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿವು ಇವೆರಡುಗಳ ಸಂಗಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂವಹನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು, ಅದರ ಋಣವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

ದ್ರಾವೀಡ ಜನಾಂಗದವ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ‘ಸಾಧುಗೆ ಸಾಧು ಮಾಧುರ್ಯಂಗೆ ಮಾಧುರ್ಯಂ ಬಾದಿಪ್ಪ ಕಲಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಯುಗ ವಿಪರೀತನ್, ಮಾಧವ ನೀತನ್ ಪೆರನಲ್ಲ’ ಎಂದು ಏಳನೆ ಶತಮಾನದ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಿಯ ಛಂದೋರೂಪವಾದ ತ್ರಿಪದಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಶೂರರು, ವೀರರು, ಕಲಿಗಳು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ‘ವರಾತೆಂಬುದು ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಲಿಂಗ’ವೆಂದು ಮಾತಿಗಿರುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ‘ಕಾಯಕವೇ ಕೈಲಾಸ’ವೆಂದು ಬದುಕನ್ನೆ ತತ್ವವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಕ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದ ಸಂತ ಶರಣರ ನಾಡು ಇದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜದ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಚನ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೈದಳೆದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜಮುಖಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. 'ಕುಲ ಕುಲವೆಂದು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡದಿರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಲದ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ' ಎಂದು ಕನಕದಾಸರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವುದು ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ಎತ್ತಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಈ ದೇಶಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಶಿಷ್ಟ' ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಹೊರಟಾಗ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಮಹಾ ಪೂರವೇ ನಮಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಿಂದ ತಲೆಮಾರಿಗೆ ಗಾಡೆ, ಒಗಟು, ಒಡಪು, ಹಾಡು, ಕತೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ರವಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಪದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆಂಬ ಸತ್ಯ ಇದರ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಂಗಕ್ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೌಖಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಸೊರಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಜಗತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಶೋಧನಾ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಅನುಭವಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಷು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಲು ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಸೆಯುವ ಅತಿ ಜರೂರು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬದುಕಲ್ಲ, ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಕನ್ನಡವು ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲದು ಎಂಬ ಕಟುಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವ ಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಣ್ಣು' ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀ ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನಿಂತ ಅವರ ಅವಿರತ ಶ್ರಮ ಮರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ?.

ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಬದುಕಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಆತಂಕದಿಂದ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ತುಂಬುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸ್ಪೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳೆ ಮಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎದುರುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಕಂಪನಿ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ನೀತಿ-ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೈವಿಕ ತಳಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಕಾಲ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಔಟ್ ಸೋರ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ

ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೆ ಆದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ವರವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಬಳಸುವ ಮೊಬೈಲ್, ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋನ್, ಫೆಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಉಪಕರಣದ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಸುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಸ್ತ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳೆಸಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿಸಲು ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತರಾಗಲು ಪೂರಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಭರಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಳಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿವಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಧುತ್ತೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರೂಪಿಯಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ಐಟಿ, ಬಿಟಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂಬ ತನ್ನ ಬಾಹುಬಂಧನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಯಂತೆ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಂದಲೂ ಅಸಡ್ಡೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಬದುಕಿನಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಳಿಯು ನಾವು ಉಸಿರಾಡುವ ಗಾಳಿ, ತಿನ್ನುವ ಅನ್ನ, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಇದರ ಸೆಳೆತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣದ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತನದ ಹುಡುಕಾಟದ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದೊಡೊಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಅರಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದ ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಎಳ್ಳಷ್ಟು ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದದೆ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯತ್ತ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಜನತೆ ಉಸಿರಾಡಿದರೆ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಉಳಿದು, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಕುವೆಂಪು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಗೇ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಂಟಕವಾಗಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮೂಲೆ ಗುಂಪು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಕೂಸಾದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲಾಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಲುವಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಆರ್ಭಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದವು ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಮತೃಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದ ವಿವಾದದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಕೌಶಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಲ್ಲಿನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯದಂತೆ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ

ಮಗುವಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಪವಿತ್ರ ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮವು ಡೋಲಯಾಮಾನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮಂತ್ರ ಪಠಿಸಲು ಉದಾರೀಕರಣದ ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ನೀಡಿದರೆ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಹಣೆಬರಹವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಕೈಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಆಯ್ದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಇಂದು ಸರ್ವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಕೀಲಿಕೈಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. 'ನಾನಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ, ನಾನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವುದಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬ ನಿಲುವಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ.

ಈ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪದ್ಧರಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲು, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಕೆಲವು ಗುರಿಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹಚ್ಚಹಸಿರಾಗಿರಲು ಕಾರಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅದೇಷ್ಟೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಏಕೋಪಾದ್ಯಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಗಮನಹರಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದರೂ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿವರ್ಗ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಟಕ್ಕುಂಟು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಂದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಕಾರ್ಯಮಗ್ನರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿರುವ ಹಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಕಾಶ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳಿಸಿವೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು ಅದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಶಾಪವೆಂದು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ವರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವು ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ವರವೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶೆ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಆ ಮಾದರಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಶಾಪ'ವೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ನಾಶಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಬಲಿಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾತೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲದ ಕರಾಳ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಜನರು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಅನ್ನ ಉಸಿರಾಡುವ ಗಾಳಿ, ಆಡುವ

ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಉದಾರೀಕರಣದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚಾಲಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸೆಳೆತದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಪಲ್ಲಟಗೊಂಡು ಸರವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬು ಆದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನಿಕೃಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ.

ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಣಕಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವಾದ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಂತೆ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಕದಂಬ ಬಾಹುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹವಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಹಲ್ಲುಕಿತ್ತ ಹಾವಿನಂತೆ ಅತ್ತ ಕಚ್ಚಲು ಆಗದೆ, ಇತ್ತ ಚಲಿಸಲು ಆಗದೆ ನರಳುವ ಚಿಂತಾಜನಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ'ಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಯಾಜಿಂಕೆಗೆ ಮರುಳಾದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಜನತೆ ಆಸೆಗಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಆ ಮಾಯಾಜಿಂಕೆಯ ಸೊಗಿಗೆ ಮನಸೋತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ 'ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಅವಳು ಸಾಕು ತಾಯಿ' ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮರೆತಂತೆ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಲೋಕರೂಢಿಯಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದ್ದೆ ಆದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಾಧನ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಾಡಿನ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಫಲ. ಆ ಫಲವು ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ನಳನಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸಬೇಕೆ ವಿನಃ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬದಲಿಸುವ ಗೋಸುಂಚೆಯಂತೆ ಬದಲಾಗಬಾರದು. ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೆತ್ತಿದರೆ, 'ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ'ನೆಂಬ ಕೂಗು ಕೇವಲ ತೋರಿಕೆಯ ಕವಚವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗಾ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಮೃದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ, ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಬೇಕು, ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡು ರಾಜನಂತೆ ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಗ್ರೀಕರ ಭಾಷಾಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ಬೆಳೆಯಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು. ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಾಧನೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯ ಮೂಲ ಮಂತ್ರ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಪಠಣವಾದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ದೊರೆತು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆ ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾದಂತೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾಷಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ

ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಟ್ಟಿತನದಿಂದ
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಡಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ

1. ನಟಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ : (ಸಂ). ಎಸ್. ಈ. ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯ : ಪು. ಸಂ :
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2. ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳು : ಅರವಿಂದ ಚೊಕ್ಕಾಡಿ : ಪು. ಸಂ : 234

ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಜಗತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವ ಕಥನ : ಎಸ್. ಈ.
ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯ : ಪು. ಸಂ : 137

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಸಿ.ವಿ ಶೈಲಜಾ

'ಭಾಷೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಮಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕರಗತಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಕಲೆ. 'ಮಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಭಾಷೆ' ಎಂದು ಫರ್ಡಿನಾಂಡ್ ಡಿ ಸಸೂರ್. ಎಂಬ ಭಾಷಾತಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಭಾಷಾ'ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಾ ತಜ್ಞರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚುರ ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಾನವ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾನವನನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜೀವಸಂಕುಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಒಂದು.
- ಲಿಪಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂರ್ತ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಮೂರ್ತ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಾನವನ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿರದೆ ಆ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸಾಕಾರ ಸ್ವರೂಪಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಮಾಜದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜೀವಧಾತುಗಳು. ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಾಯ-ಜೀವದ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೆ-ಮತ್ತೆ ಮರು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಾನವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅತ್ಯೋದ್ಧಾರದ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಯಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಬದುಕಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿವಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ, ನವಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತಹ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಯುಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರತೀ ಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ದಾಪುಗಾಲು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲ, ಇಂತಹ ಕಾಲಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಷಿಕರು, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆ, ಗರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅದರ ಉಳಿವು-ಬೆಳೆವಿನತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಕ್ವಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದರೂ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕ್ಷಚಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಗತಿ ಬಹಳ ನಿಧಾನ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಗಾಲೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತ್ವರಿತ ಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಸಜ್ಜು ಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದೇ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷಾ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ-ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನತ್ತ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿಯಾದರೂ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ತುರ್ತು ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರದೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

'ಕನ್ನಡ' ಎಂಬುದು ಏಕಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷೆ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಜನಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವು ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಕನ್ನಡ' ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಆಡುಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿರದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಂಗದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ 'ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ' ಎಂದರೇನು? ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಂಪರಾನುಗತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದುಬಂದಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಆಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಂದಿನ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗದೆ, ಜನರ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ

ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಾ, ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯವು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಮಾನದ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನಃರೂಪಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದೇ 'ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ' ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ, ಮುನ್ನಡೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ದುರ್ಬಲವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ದುರ್ಬಲವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಯಾ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಜನಾಂಗ ಬಳಸಲು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಬಳಸದೇ ಹೋದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವೇ? ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಏಕೆ? ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಿಂದೆಂದಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಂಭೀರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂತಹ ನಗ್ನಸತ್ಯ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ' ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ, ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಮೂಹದ ಭಾಷೆಯು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತನ್ನ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಂದರೆ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ-ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಬಳಸುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಜ್ಞಾನವಾಹಕವಾಗಲು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕರಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ತಜ್ಞರುಗಳು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿತವಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾದಾಗ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ' ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯತರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದರೂ ಗತಿ ಬಹಳ ಕ್ಲಚಿತ್ತು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಟುಸತ್ಯ. ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮುನ್ನಡೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ತೊಡಕುಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ

ತೊಡಕುಗಳೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದ್ದು ಭಾಷಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆಯುಂಟಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಕಂಟಕಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

'ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ'ಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಹಂತವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲಾಗದೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

1. ಕಳೆದ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು
2. ಭಾಷಿಕ - ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
3. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
4. ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವಿನಾಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣದ ಸವಾಲು
5. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಮಾನದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
6. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಮೋಹದಿಂದ ವಿಮುಖರಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅರಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲು

1. ಕಳೆದ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು

ಕಳೆದ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಏಕೀಕರಣಗಳ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾದುದು. ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚದುರಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕರನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಏಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ತೆಕ್ಕೆಗೆ ತರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುತ್ಸದ್ಧಿಗಳ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತರಾಗಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ, ಭಾಷಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರುಕನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿತು. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ' ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ 'ಹೋರಾಟ' ನಡೆಸಲು ಅನೇಕ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುತ್ಸದ್ಧಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ವಿಚಾರ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ದಕ್ಕದೇ ಹೋದರೂ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತು, ಏಕೀಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಏಕ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ'ವೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗಿ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆತಂತೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಅನಂತರದ ಕನ್ನಡ 'ಚಳುವಳಿ'ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಉಗ್ರತಮ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಿಂದೆಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಿಂತ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನು ಭೌತಿಕ-ಮಾನಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲರೂ ಐಕ್ಯಮತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಮಾನದ

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ತನ್ನ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಇದೊಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಧರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಎದುರಿಗಿರುವ ಧಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಾಗದ, ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಲಾಗದೆ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅಥವಾ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಭಾಷಿಕ - ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕುವೆಂಪುರಂಥ ಯುಗಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಬರಹಗಾರನೂ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀರವರಂತಹ ಚಿಂತಕರೂ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸ್ವಭಾಷಾ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರೇ "ನನ್ನದು ಭಾಷೆ, ನನ್ನದು ನಾಡು ಎನ್ನದ ಮಾನವನ ಎದೆ ಸುಡುಗಾಡು" ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಕವನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಂಪನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗದೇ ಹೊರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ ಇದೆಯೇ? ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ, ಕ್ಷಣ-ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಹಿಂದೆಂದಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಕ್ರಮ' ಎಂಬ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರು ಇಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಮಾದರಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಜ್ಞರುಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕರಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಕ್ರಮವೂ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಎಳೆಎಳೆಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ದೈನಂದಿನ

ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತಾನೇ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಜನಪರ ಸೇವೆಯು ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮವಾಗಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ತಾನೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿತವಾಯಿತು. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಹು ಬೇಗ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ತಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾದರೂ ಸಾಲ-ಸೋಲ ಮಾಡಿಯಾದರೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಂಗ್ಲಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಗ್ಧ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕರ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಪರಿಣತರ, ಭಾಷಾ ತಜ್ಞರ ನಡುವೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದ ಹಲವು ವಿವಾದಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿದರೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಕಾಳಜಿ, ಆಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರುವುದು ಪೋಷಕರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಪು ನೀಡಿತು. ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭಾಷಾಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತೊಡಕನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು 'ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ'ಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಎಂಬುದೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸವಾಲು. ಆದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿತು. "1 ರಿಂದ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 9-10 ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಂತಹ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿದೆ . 2018-19ರ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸುತ್ತ

100 ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಶಾಲೆ'ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳಂತೆ 5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ, ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಭಾಷ್ಯತ್ವ ಸೇವಾ ಮನೋಭಾವ, ಶಾಂತಿ, ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಸಂಯಮ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.“ ಎಂದು 'ಮರಳಿ ಯತ್ನವ ಮಾಡು' ಎಂಬಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಬದು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿನ್ನೋಟದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಇಂದು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇತರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇನಾಸಾಜ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಉತ್ತೇಕ್ಷೆಯ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನ ಮನೋಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವನ ಅರಿವಿನ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಗಡಿ, ನದಿ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಒಳ ಜಗಳಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ-ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನಿಜವಾದ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾತು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಷ್ಟು ಸರಳವಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ಅದು ಅತೀ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟೂ ಶೀಘ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

3. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು :

ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವು ಹೇಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡೂ ಸಹ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಸ್ಪರರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳೇ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮತವೇರ್ಪಡದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ'ಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಆಳರಸರು ಆಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅರಸರು ಆಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮತ-ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದದ್ದನ್ನು ಇತಿಹಾಸವೇ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನಂತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಇದೇ ಮಾದರಿಯ ನಡವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಜಾತಿ ವೈಮನಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಲಿಂಗಾಯಿತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪದಿರುವ

ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಮ್ಮತದಿಂದ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಲು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ಅನುಭಾವಿಕ ಸತ್ಯ.

ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು' ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವುದು ಸಂದರ್ಭೋಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಗೂಡಿಸಲು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಅನೇಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ, ಆಡುಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರ ಭಾಷಿಕರು ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಭಾಷಿಕರು ತುಂಬಾ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಡನಾಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದಲು ಬರೆಯಲು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ತಾಳಿರುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತರು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಕಾಳಜಿಪರ ನುಡಿಗಳ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಹಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಗುಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಲಸಿಗರ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಕ್ಯರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರದೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದಲು ಬರೆಯಲು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮರಸ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ, ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಲು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರ ನಡುವೆ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನ, ನೆಲ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನೆಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಪಸರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಗುರುತರವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ.

4. ಜನರ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅವಿನಾಭಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣದ ಸವಾಲು

ಇಂದು ಆಧುನಿಕ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನವು ಭಾಷಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿನ ನೆಲೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಜನರ ಬದುಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗಿನ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ

ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಅವಲೋಕನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬದಲಾದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹಾರ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ವಸತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೋರಾಟವೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು, ಈ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನತೆಯು ಹೈರಾಣುಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನತೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾದಾಗ ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹವಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭೌತಿಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಾದ ಬಳಿಕವೇ ಆತ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ, ಆದರ್ಶಗಳ, ಅಭಿಮಾನಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಕಾಲದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳು ಸಮಯದ ಅಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಅನೇಕ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗು ಮಾಡಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಲಾಭಕೋರತನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಿಕರೆಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಳೆದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷಿಕರನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಓದಲು, ಬರೆಯಲು, ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು, ಹೊರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರನ್ನು, ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೇ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ವಲಸೆ ಬಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷಿಕರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರದೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲೇ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಾಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಒದಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಮುಂದಿದೆ.

5. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಮಾನದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂದರೆ 1960ರ ನಂತರದ ದಶಕಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಿತ್ರಮಂದಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷಾ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಪರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಓದುವುದೇ ಭಾಷಾಭಿಮಾನ ಸೂಚಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 1. ಬೆರಳಚ್ಚು ಯಂತ್ರ 2. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಬೆರಳಚ್ಚು ಯಂತ್ರ 3. ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳು.

ಇವುಗಳ ಅರಿವಿರುವವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ

ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವುದು ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದವರು ಈ ವಲಯದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಓದಲು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದೇ ಎನಿಸಿ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಕಾರಣ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳೆಂದರೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಮಾಜ ತಾಣಗಳು, ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಟ್ವಿಟ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳು, ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಬಿರುಕನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಯೂನಿಕೋಡ್ ಮಾದರಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳೂ ಯೂನಿಕೋಡ್‌ಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿತವಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಬಳಸಲು ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಂವಹನವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು 'ಇ ಬುಕ್'ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಬಗೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಕೆಲವು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು, ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಯೂನಿಕೋಡ್ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಇದೆಯಾದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಳಸುವ ವಿಧಾನದ ಅರಿವು ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ 'ಇ ವಿಭಾಗ' ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

6. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಮೋಹದಿಂದ ವಿಮುಖರಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅರಿವಿನ ಸವಾಲು

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹುನ್ನಾರ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಮಿಷಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿವೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಸೆಳೆತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನು ಅದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮುಗ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ಮಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬೀರಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಮಿಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯೀಕರಣವೇ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸಾಧನ ಎಂಬ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯತೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

“ಭಾಷಿಕರು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ನಾಶವಾದರೆ ಈ ಅಪಾರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯೂ ನಾಶವಾದಂತೆಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಯಜಮಾನಿಕ ಮೆರೆಯುವಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಅರಿವು ಅಂತಸ್ತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಷ್ಟ ಇಡೀ ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ.” ಎಂಬುದು ಭಾಷಾ ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪರಂಪರಾನುಗತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ತನ್ನದೇ ಅಧ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಜನ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಳುವುದು ಇಡೀ ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ “ಇಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಭಾವನೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂವಹನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳ ಬದುಕಿನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ; ಬದುಕೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ‘ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಆ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡು, ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳು ತಂತಾನೇ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ’ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗಗಳ

ನೂರಾರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ವಸಾಹತೀಕರಣದ ದಾಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಹೋದವು.” ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿದೆ.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅರಿವೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಭವ್ಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೂ ಸಹ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹುವುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ತನ್ನತ್ತ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಯುವಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಆಡುಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನೂ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಭಾಷೆಯೇ ಆವರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಜನರ ಜೀವನ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಈ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ಯಥಾರ್ಥತೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅರಿವಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಅಗಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯು ಆರ್ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಹಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

ಮಾಳಪ್ಪ

ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣ ಲೇಖಕರು. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದವರು. ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬದುಕಿದವರು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಅರ್ಧಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಭಾರತದ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ನೇರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದೂ ಹಿಂದುಮುಂದು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅವರೊಬ್ಬ ಗುಡಿಗಡಿ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿರದೆ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವಂಥವರು. ಅದು ನಿರಂತರ ಅನನ್ಯ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ, ಲೋಹಿಯಾ, ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಅಪ್ಪತಿಮ ಲೇಖಕರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಣೀತಗೊಂಡವರು. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ನೋಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯ ನೆವದಿಂದ ರೂಢಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರು.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ ಕಲಾವಿದ ತನ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೇಖನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಈ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂರೈವತ್ತಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಲೇಖನಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಐದು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಭಾಷೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಗಳು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಶಿಸ್ತುಬದ್ಧ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಧಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ಲವಲವಿಕೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂದೇಗವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯೇ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಇತರ 'ಚಿಂತನೆ'ಗಳು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆ -

ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರ ಚಿಂತಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ವಿಶ್ವಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರವರೆಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು.

1. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ-ಪುರುಷರ ಸಮಾನತೆ

2. ವರ್ಣಭೇದವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ನಾಶ
3. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಆಧಾರವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆ
4. ವಿದೇಶ ದಬ್ಬಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸರಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.
5. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ನಾಶ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಾಧನೆ.
6. ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹತೋಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಾನೂನುಭಂಗ ತತ್ವದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆ
7. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋರಾಟ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಯು.ಆರ್.ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕತೆ, ಕವಿತೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಬರಹಗಾರನೊಬ್ಬ ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲದ ಐಡಿಯಾಲಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಮುಖವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬರಹಗಾರನಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯೊಂದು ತನ್ನ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೃತಿಯ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೋಧಕ್ಕೋಡಿದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಬಹುದು ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ವಾದ, ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವಾದ, ಗಾಂಧೀವಾದ, ಲೋಹಿಯಾವಾದ ಇಂಥ ಹಲವಾರುವಾದಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರದ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರದ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಗಳ ಶೋಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಅವರು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾದ ವಾದಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಗಾಂಧೀವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೋಹಿಯಾವಾದ, ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಗಿಂತ ರಾಮ ಮನೋಹರ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಆಪ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಹಜ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವರು ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಅತ್ಯುಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡವರೇ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಒಡನಾಟವಿತ್ತು ಶಾಂತವೇರಿ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರಂಥ ಲೋಹಿಯಾವಾದಿಯವರೊಡನೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದುದರ ಅನುಭವವೂ ಅವರಿಗಿದೆ. ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ವಿರೋಧದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆತನ್ನ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರ ಜಾತಿವಿನಾಶದ ಕನಸು ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ತಿಳಿವು, ಕಳಕಳಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಆದರ್ಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅವರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಮಾಳಪ್ಪ, ಸಂತೋಷನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ

ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರು ಬೆಳಸಿದ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯ ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಅವರ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಲಂಕೇಶ, ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ, ಚಂಪಾರಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರೂ ಲೋಹಿಯಾರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾದವರು. ನನ್ನ ಇಡಿ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಲೋಹಿಯಾವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಲೋಹಿಯಾವಾದಿಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಾಯಕರ ಉಡಾಫೆ ವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಒಂದು ತೂಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚೇ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿತು. ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾರದವನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೊಳಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನ ಮಾಡಲಾರ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ನಿಲುವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯ ನೆಹರೂವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧೀ ಕನಸಿನ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ನನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಈ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವಂತಹದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮಕಥನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುಂಟು.

ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯಂಥವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರಂತೆ ಅವರೂ ನಿರಶವಾದದಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರಳಿ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯಥೆಪಡುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಗೋಳುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಲ್ಲವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದ್ದೇನೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಪುರ ಅವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಂಥ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವರ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. "ಯುಗಪಲ್ಲಟ" ಎಂಬ ತಮ್ಮದೊಂದು ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಕಾಡುವ ಎರಡು ಹಸಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಸಿವು ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಹಸಿವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಸಿವನ್ನು ಹಿಂಗಿಸುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಾಧನವೆಂದರೆ ಜಾತಿಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ವಿನಾಶ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ಅವರದು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅವರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜಾತಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಒಂದಿಲ್ಲೊಂದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. 'ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶೂದ್ರ ಈ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಬಳಸಿದರೂ ಅವು ಕೇವಲ ವರ್ಣವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯ ಪದಗಳಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗುಣಕರ್ಮ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು 'ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ'ವನ್ನು ಅತಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆಗೆ 'ಶೂದ್ರತ್ವ'ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಕರಿಸಿ ಇವೇರಡು ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದರು. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ-ಶೂದ್ರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಷ್ಟೇ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್-ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನೇ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಲೇಖನಗಳೆಲ್ಲದಾದ 'ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೂದ್ರ'ದಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಎಷ್ಟತ್ತರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಲ್ಲಿ

ಮರುಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಣದ ಪರಿಪ್ರಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗುಣಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು. 'ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬಹುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ' ಎಂಬ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಈ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಪುನರುಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಹೊಸ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಯೂ ಬಹುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಬಸವ, ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೋಹಿಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇದು ಸದ್ಯದ ಮಟ್ಟಗಂತು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಅಂತಿಮ ನಿಲುವು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಲುವೇ ಭವ ಮತ್ತು ದಿವ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದೆ.

ವಸಾಹತು ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾದ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೊಯ್ಯಾಟಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿತ್ಯದ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿಗಳು ಏಕರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿದೆ. ಎಂದು ಅವರು ನಂಬಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನುನ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಗಾಂಧೀವಾದ, ಸಮಾಜವಾದ, ನೆಹರೂವಾದ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿವೆ. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಗೆಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢವಾದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಜೇಲುವಾಸವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು ಆದರೆ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದರು. ಈ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವರ ವಿಧಾನ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯಂತವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಲೋಹಿಯವರಂತೆ ಅವರು ನಿರಾಸೆವಾದದಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 'ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರಳಿ ವಸ್ತುಗುತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯತೇಷವು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಗೋಳುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಲ್ಲವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ'. ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅವರು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಗುಣವನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದರು. "ಕಾವ್ಯಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಧ್ವನಿಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಓದಲಾರೆ ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ವಾಸ್ತವವಿರಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಲಾರೆ" ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಬಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುಂಟು ಅವರ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮೃತ್ಯು ಭಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅವರು ಇಂಥ ಕಾವ್ಯಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದರು ಒಂದು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಓದುವಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜ ಜೀವನದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾದಾಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂದು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವಸ್ಥೆಯಂಥ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಇದು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾನದಂಡವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ' 'ಪ್ರಸ್ತ' ದಂಥ ಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಜ ಜೀವನದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಘಟನೆಗಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಮುಚ್ಚು ಮರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗೂ ನೈತಿಕ

ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ

ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಆಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದು ನವ್ಯ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ನವ್ಯ ಆಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ನಿರೂಪಣ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು, ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸಿತ್ತಲ್ಲದೆ ನವ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿತು. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಭಾರತೀಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ ನಾಯಕ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಅಮರ್ಥನಾದರೂ ಅವನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಬಹುರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ 'ದರ್ಶನ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಮುನ್ನೋಲುವು' ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಿಲುವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವೆಷ್ಟೆ ಆಗಿರದೆ ಒಂದು ತೆರದ ವ್ಯವಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ "ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿತೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹುದುಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೀವನದ ಅನುಭವ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳ ರಹಸ್ಯಮಯ ಬೆಸುಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಾನ್ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರರನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದೂ ನಿಜ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ತಳೆಯುವ ಭಿನ್ನ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರಕ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಾ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲಾಗದು ಎಂದು ನನಗನಿಸಿದೆ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೂ

ಒಂದೇ ತೆರನಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯವಿದೆ.

'ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮಾನವೀಯವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಲು ಅವನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಗತಕಾಲದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ, ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾಗಿದ್ದವರು ತಪಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಇರಬೇಕು 'ಸಮಾನ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿ ತನಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಾಷಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ತಳದ ಅವರ ನಿಲುವು ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಉಗ್ರ ನಿಲುವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾತಿತು.

ಗ್ರಂಥಸೂಚಿ

- 1 ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ-ರಾಮ್ ಮನೋಹರ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ, ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಸಂ: ಕಾಳೇಗೌಡ ನಾಗವಾರ, ನಟರಾಜ ಹುಳಿಯಾರ್,
- 2 ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ- ಡಾ.ರಾಮ್ ಮನೋಹರ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ, ಅನುವಾದ: ಹಸನ್ ನಯೀಂ ಸುರಕೋಡ.
- 3 ಯು.ಆರ್. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ- ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಮೂರ
- 4 ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಆಯ್ದ ಲೇಖನಗಳು- ಯು.ಆರ್.ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ
- 5 "ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ" ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ,ಯು.ಆರ್. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ
- 6 ಭಾರತೀಪುರ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ- ಯು.ಆರ್. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ

‘ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.’

ಡಾ|| ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಭಟ್ಟ

ಮಾನವನ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಮಾತು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಘಜೀವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಶಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಂಚಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ತಾನು ತಿಳಿದು ಅರಿವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನದ ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮಾತೇ ಕಾರಣ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೂಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ಅರಿವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ.

“ಮನೆಯೇ ಮೊದಲ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆ ತಾಯಿ ತಾನೆ ಮೊದಲ ಗುರುವು” ಎಂಬ ಹಿತನುಡಿಯಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ವಿಚಾರ ವಿಮರ್ಷೆಯ ತಾರ್ಕಿಕತೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನ ಪಥವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವನು. ಇಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮನೆಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಲಕರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸೊಗಡಿನಿಂದ ರೀತಿ, ರಿವಾಜು, ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಆಚರಣೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಹಬ್ಬ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇಂದು ಹಬ್ಬ ಹರಿದಿನ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ಅದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಭೇತಿಗೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕುರುಡು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಆಚರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಇಂದು ವಿದೇಶಿಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿಯೇ ಆದಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಾಗ ನನಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೂ ನನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಭಿತ್ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾದುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯಾಸದಿಂದಾದರೂ ಬೇರೆಯದನ್ನೇ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಮೋಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದಂತೆ ತೋರುವುದು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಂತಹ ನಗರವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಿದ್ದವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೊರ ದೇಶದ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂಲ ಅಂಶ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಅಸಡ್ಡೆ ಅಥವಾ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಆತನನ್ನು ಚಿಂಚಲಿತನನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಯಾವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಆತನದ್ದು ಇರದು. ಈ ಕಾರಣ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ

ಸೊಗಡಿನಿಂದ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ವಿಪರೀತತೆಯ ಹಂತವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದ್ದು ಭಯಸೃಷ್ಟಿಮಾಡುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಕೇವಲ ನಗರಗಳಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪರ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜೀವನ ಕ್ರಮ ಸರಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವಂತೆ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಿರಲು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮುಗ್ಧರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಬದಿಗಿಟ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕು ಹೇಗಿದ್ದರೆವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಆ ಮೂಲಾಗ್ರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತರಬಹುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚಿಂತಿಸದೇ ಆತನ ಜೀವನ ಚಿಂತನಾಕ್ರಮ ಏಕರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವುದು ಕಂಡರೆ ದುರಂತ ವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ವಿಕಾಸ ಆಮೂಲಾಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಹಿತಪ್ರದವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ಸಮಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿ ಅಹಂಕಾರ ಭಾವವನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ಎಲ್ಲರೊಳಗೊಂದಾಗುವ ಭಾವ ಸಂಕುಚಿತತೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಜಾರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಖೇದವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಯಾವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೇ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದೆಂಬ ಭಾವ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇಂದು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವುದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡಿಯುವುದು ಮೌಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ, ಭಾಷೆ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ಅರಿವು, ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನವೇ ಇರುವುದು. ಮೂಲಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅರಿವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಅರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಆಡು ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಮನೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಅದು ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಆತ ತಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುಣ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುವನು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲ ಸಾಧನ ಭಾಷೆ ಈ ಭಾಷೆ ಆತ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಆತನನ್ನು ಸದೃಢನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಆ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮನೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನೂ ಭಿನ್ನ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಕಡೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಹೊಸತಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರಲು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕಭಾಷೆ ಆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಅನುಭವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಆ ಪರಿಸರದ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತನಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿ ನಂತರ

ಡಾ|| ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಭಟ್ಟ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಜಿ.ಟಿ.ಐ.ಎಂ.ಸ್.ಆರ್.

ಅದನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವುದಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಆಸರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಬೆಳೆದು ನಂತರ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢನಾದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸರೆಯಾದವರನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಾಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅನಾಥವಾಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತನ್ನ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಪುರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಹೊಂದುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯರು ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆಯ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ನಾಂದಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೇ ಅನುಕೂಲಪ್ರದ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯ್ನಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅದರದ್ದೇ ಆದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಹೊರಟರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿಯೇ ತಿಳಿದು ನೈಜತೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಆಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡುವಿಧಗಳಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಭಾವವಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅವರ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುವಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಾವಕಾಶವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮರೆಸುವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೇ ಮಹಾನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ಟ್ರೇನಿಂಗ್

ಆಗದೇ ಇರುವ ಕೇವಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದವರನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಟ ಆಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಟ್ರೇನಿಂಗ್ ಪಡೆದು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಭಿತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೆರಡೂ ಗುಣ ಅವಗುಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಮೂಲಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವಂತಾದರೆ ಜೀವನ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ. ಹೀಗಿರಲು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಭಿನ್ನಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಶಾಲಾಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಯುವಾಗ ನಾವೇಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಚಲಿಸುವ ಬಸ್ ನ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವಂತದ್ದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷ ವಿಚಾರ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ನಾಡುನುಡಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಬದ್ಧ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಂತೆ ಸಾಗಲು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹೊಣೆ. ಕಟಿಬದ್ಧರಾಗೋಣ.

राज भाषा हिन्दी के विकास में कंप्यूटर एवं प्रौद्योगिकीकरण का योगदान

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राजभाषा हिन्दी के विकास में कंप्यूटर का विशेष योगदान है। हिन्दी समाहित कंप्यूटर लोगों के स्वाभिमान को संवारने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है। राज भाषा जानने वाले लोगों को कंप्यूटर से बहुत सारे सवालों के जवाब मिल सकते हैं। राज भाषा विभागों ने कई जरूरी वाक्यांश व टिप्पणियों को संगणक में संजोए रखा है। समय समय पर हिंदी के पैकेज बदलते रहने से जरूर कुछ परेशानियाँ तो हुयी ही हैं पर धीरे-धीरे फॉट बदलने की सुविधाएँ आ गयी हैं। एम.एस ऑफिस के नए पैकेजों में हिंदी के लिए युनिकोड की मात्र एक लिपि मंगल पर सरकार की मोहर लग चुकी है। कुछ समय पहले टाईपराइटर के बोर्ड प्रयोग आते थे। संगणकों में राजभाषा की सुविधा से बार-बार टाइपिंग बंद हो गयी है। संप्रेषण की बहुत बड़ी सुविधा से कम समय में काम और निर्णय हो पाते हैं। लोग एक ही मिसिल पर बिना कागजात भेजे काम कर पाते हैं। इससे कागज और पर्यावरण भी सुरक्षित रहता है। संप्रेषण सुविधाओं के कारण हरेक चीजें बहुत ही जल्दी प्राप्त हो जाती हैं। अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों में अनुवादक मशीनें लगायी जाती हैं जिसमें बोलने वाला अपनी भाषा में सुनता है। सारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम राजभाषा के लिए भी उपलब्ध है। सारी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होने के कारण लोग कंप्यूटर चलाना सीख रहे हैं। कम्प्यूटर की दुनिया में हिन्दी के अक्षर शब्दरत्न आदि जैसे वर्ड प्रोसेसर के रूप में हुआ। हिंदी के टंकण औजारों की बात की जाए तो आज मोबाइल फोनों में टी.९ इन्पुट व्यवस्था तथा टचस्क्रीन फोनों पर इन्स्ट्रिक्ट ऑनस्क्रीन कीबोर्ड होता है। पाठ से वाक ऐसे ऐसे सॉफ्टवेयर तंत्र होते हैं जो टैक्स्ट को पढ़कर सुनाते हैं। हिन्दी के लिए ऐसे प्रोग्राम का

प्रदर्शन भी अच्छा होता है। दूसरी ओर ऐसे वाक से पाठ तंत्र होते हैं जो माइक्रोफोन में बोली गयी ध्वनि को इनपुट के तौर पर उसे टैक्स्ट में बदल देते हैं। वर्तमान में अधिकतर सभी नए प्रोग्रामिंग भाषाओं और डाटाबेस सिस्टमों में हिन्दी युनिकोड समर्थन आ चुका है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग-- सन १९४०, १९५० के दशक में कंप्यूटर को तेजी से गणना करने के लिए स्थापित किया गया था। इसका पहला प्रयोग जान कैनमी ने १९६० के दशक में किया, जब उन्होंने बेसिक कंप्यूटर भाषा का विकास किया। कम्प्यूटर अस्सिस्टेड इंस्ट्रक्शन यह कंप्यूटर का एक सॉफ्टवेयर है जो कंप्यूटर को एक शिक्षक का रूप देता है। सी.एम. आई एक ऐसा सॉफ्टवेयर है जो कंप्यूटर पर पुस्तकें पढ़ने की सुविधा देता है। कंप्यूटर पर वीडियो सी.डी की मदद से हम कई विषय के बिंदुओं पर फिल्मों के माध्यम से अध्ययन कर सकते हैं। आज प्रतिष्ठित संस्थाएँ आनलाइन कक्षाएँ चला रही हैं। जिसमें सफल डिग्री भी प्राप्त की जा सकती है। कम्प्यूटर आज सबसे अधिक मनोरंजन करने वाला यंत्र है। प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कंप्यूटर आज का एक बड़ा मनोरंजन कर्ता है जैसे -- खेल, चलचित्र, कला, संगीत आदि। कंप्यूटर का मौसम भविष्यवाणी में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। इस कार्य में सुंचार कंप्यूटर का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपयोग किया जाता है। अंतरिक्ष-यात्रियों को अंतरिक्ष यानों में सवार कराके हम कंप्यूटर की सहायता से उन्हें अंतरिक्ष यात्रा करवाते हैं। चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में भी कंप्यूटर हमें स्वस्थ और दीर्घायु बनाते हैं। इसमें ऐसी सुविधा है जिसमें हार्डवेयर अथवा सॉफ्टवेयर चिकित्सकों को ऐसी बीमारियों की तह तक ले जाता है जहाँ वे लाइलाज बीमारी को ठीक करने की क्षमता

डॉ. वी.तारा नायर : लॉयोला डिग्री कालेज, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा, बन्नरगट्टा मेन रोड, बेंगलूर

रखते हैं। आज कंप्यूटर पर छात्रों को शिक्षा देने से छात्रों को विषय आसानी से समझ आ जाता है। आज बहुत सारे कोर्स आनलाईन पर उपलब्ध हैं बहुत सारे बेबसाइट हैं जो छात्रों को फायदेमंद हैं जटिल से जटिल प्रक्रिया को कंप्यूटर मिनटों में आसान कर देती है। आजकल स्कूलों एवं कालेजों में पावर पाइंट प्रोजेक्टर की मदद से शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ चुका है।

कंप्यूटर आज विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशन, वाक संप्रेक्षण, शब्द भंडारण और प्रत्यक्ष चित्रण का संयोजन जैसे बहुत सारे जटिल कार्य करती है। विज्ञान और गणितीय कार्य आज बहुत ही सरल बन चुके हैं। वर्तमान समय में दुनिया के प्रत्येक देश की सरकार अपने सरकारी काम काज से संबंधित हरेक काम काज के लिए कंप्यूटर का इस्तेमाल करती है। व्यापार के क्षेत्र में भी बहुतेरेक कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग हो रहा है। प> देशों में सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी की शुरुवात होने के कारण इसकी भाषा अंग्रेजी ही रही है और यहाँ तक की एक आम भारतीय इसके लाभों से अछूता ही रहा है। इसके समाधान के लिए भारत ने भी अपनी भाषा और लिपि में साफ्टवेयर तैयार किया है। १९६५ के आसपास हिंदी भाषा और देवनागरी लिपि को लेकर कंप्यूटर पर काम शुरू हुआ और १९७० के बाद अपार सफलता मिलने लगी। १९७७ में हिंदी में फोट्रान नामक कंप्यूटर भाषा में एक प्रोग्राम चलाया गया जिसके तहत कंप्यूटर पर सबसे पहले हिंदी दिखाई पड़ी। बैंक जैसी संस्था ने आन लाईन टान्सेसन जैसी सुविधा उपलब्ध कराया है आज बैंकिंग पूरी तरह कंप्यूटर पर निर्भर हो चुका है। जहाँ हिन्दी भाषा में भी कामकाज हो रहे हैं जो हमारे लिए बड़ी ही प्रसन्नता की बात है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का शाब्दिक अर्थ है अवगत कराना। सूचना शब्द एक तकनीकी शब्द है। प्रौद्योगिकी शब्द अंग्रेजी का टेक्नोलजी का हिन्दी अनुवाद शब्द है। सूचना और तकनीकी प्रौद्योगिकी का उद्देश्य भी वस्तुतः उपकरण तकनीकी से लगाया जा सकता है। यह सूचनाओं को अमूर्त संसाधन के रूप में मथती है।

यह हार्डवेयर और साफ्टवेयर दोनों पर आश्रित है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का संबंध मूलतः हार्ड वेयर, साफ्टवेयर और अन्य तत्वों से संयुक्त उपकरणों की प्रौद्योगिकी से है जिसके द्वारा सूचनाओं को संसाधित किया जाता है। आज के संदर्भ में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कम्प्यूटर, संचार इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और कथ्य प्रौद्योगिकी का समन्वय रूप है। सूचना के क्षेत्र में भारत ने जो कार्य किया है वह अन्य एशियाई देशों की अपेक्षा अधि इलकक आधुनिक है। इस क्रांति से दूरसंचार, संचार माध्यम, कंप्यूटर आदि श्रेत्रों का विकास २०वीं सदी के अंतिम दशक में तीव्र गति से हुआ है। इंटरनेट एक ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकी है जिसमें विश्वव्यापी नेटवर्क में सैकड़ों कंप्यूटरों को एक साथ जोड़ा गया है। जिसके कारण विश्व अति लघु बन गया है। समृद्धि और वित्तीय विनिमय के लिए तथा रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के लिए सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी में पूरी पूरी क्षमता है। यह प्रौद्योगिकी प्रभावी परियोजना प्रबंध और सेवाओं की सुधरती गुणवत्ता में सहायता कर सकती है। इसमें शक्ति, उर्जा, कोयला, परिवहन, शिक्षा बंदरगाह, विमान प्रचालन आदि प्रमुख परियोजना तुरंत और कम लागत पर लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती है।

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की विश्व क्रांति में अब हिन्दी और अन्य भाषाएँ भी पूरी तरह शामिल हैं। हिन्दी में अनेक पोर्टल भी आरंभ हो चुके हैं। अमेरिका और अन्य देशों में भी जब रोमन लिपि का वर्चव रहा है। हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए यह एक चुनौती बन गयी। सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने संयुक्त रूप से हिंदी शब्दावली का इंटरनेट तैयार किया है जिसमें तकनीकी शब्दों के वैकल्पिक हिन्दी पर्यायों का वेबसाइट पर शून्य संसकरण तैयार किया गया है। यह वास्तव में दस हजार तकनीकी शब्दों का कांपेक्ट डिस्क है। मानव संस्थाधन विकास मंत्रालय तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने केंद्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान आगरा और भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास केन्द्र, नोएडा को नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा वाराणसी

द्वारा प्रकाशित हिंदी विश्वकोष को इंटरनेट पर प्रस्तुत करने का कार्य सौंपा है। सरकारी हिन्दी कोई अलग किस्म की नहीं है। आधुनिक यंत्रों, तरह तरह के पुर्जों और नए जमाने की चीजों के जो नाम अंग्रेजी में चलते हैं उनका कठिन अनुवाद करने के बजाए उन्हें फिलहाल मूल रूप से देवनागरी लिपि में लिखना सभी के हित में होगा। इलैक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों में सहज प्रयोग इस लिपि में आज सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का लिप्यंतर संभव है। हिंदी में कंप्यूटर स्थानीय करण का कार्य काफी पहले शुरू हुआ और अब यह आंदोलन की शकल ले चुका है। हिंदी साफ्टवेयर लोकलाइजेशन का कार्य सी डैक द्वारा ९० के दशक में शुरू किया गया था। दिल्ली स्थित नामक गैर सरकारी संस्था ने भी हिंदी में कंप्यूटर पर हिंदी को बढ़ावा दे रही है। माइक्रोसाफ्ट ने अपने साफ्टवेयर उत्पादों से संबंधित सहायक साहित्य तथा मार्गदर्शक सूत्रों को विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से हिंदी में उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयत्न शुरू कर दिए। माइक्रोसाफ्ट का लैंग्वेज इंटरफेस पैक स्थानीयकरण का बेहतरीन उदाहरण है। स्थानीयकरण का सही अर्थ देखे तो सही रूप में वह सिर्फ भाषा अनुवाद करना ही नहीं है बल्कि अंतरवस्तु, रीति-रिवाज, संकेत प्रणाली भी है। आज के सूचना युग में यह सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि ज्ञान की गंगा सर्वत्र बहती रहती है। हिंदी के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को एक सूत्र में पिरोने के उद्देश्य से सोर्सफोर्ज बेबसाइट पर हिंदी प्रोजेक्ट भी प्रारंभ किया गया। पूणे स्थित रेड हैट भी कंप्यूटर पर हिंदी को बढ़ावा दे रही है। कभी कभी विभिन्न साफ्टवेयर में प्रयुक्त फॉन्ट्स का कंपैटिबल न होने के कारण राजभाषा की फाइलों को अंग्रेजी की तरह

आसानी से एक कंप्यूटर से दूसरे कंप्यूटर पर आदान प्रदान नहीं हो पाता है। और राजभाषा कि फाइल को दूसरे साफ्टवेयर में जोड़ने में समस्याएं आती रहती हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा यूनिकोड एनकोडिंग को मान्यता मिलने से अब सरकारी विभागों के कर्मचारी रेमिंटन स्क्रिप्ट तथा फोनेटिक की बोर्ड से हिंदी में काम करेगा। कंप्यूटर के साथ द्विभाषिक बोर्ड भी खरीदे जाएंगे जिसमें स्क्रिप्ट की बोर्ड ले आउट भी रहेगा। लीला साफ्टवेयर जो हिंदी की निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण भी देगा, साथ ही अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी अनुवाद भी बड़ी ही आसानी से किया जा सकता है। गूगल ट्रांसलेशन का प्रयोग भी आसानी से किया जा सकता है। भारत सरकार डिजिटल इंडिया के सपने देख रही है ऐसे समय में राजभाषा के विकास के लक्ष्य को को साधते हुए आजकल कंप्यूटर पर काम करना बहुत ही सरल बन चुका है। ऐसे समय में एक आन लाइन चौपाल लगाकर हमारे विचारों को हमारी भाषा में स्थान दे सकते हैं। हिंदी के प्रसार प्रचार में सूचना प्रचार प्रसार में यही ब्लाक एक देवदूत की तरह बन सकते हैं। हम अपने पसंदीदा विषय पर ब्लाक बनाकर अपनी बातों को पूरे विश्व में कहीं भी पहुँचा सकते हैं। प्राचीन ग्रंथों के पी.डी.एफ फाइलों का ब्लाक के माध्यम से आसानी से डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है। इससे अध्ययन और अनुसंधान दोनों कार्यों में मदद मिलती है। जो पुस्तकें आज आम जन तक नहीं पहुँच पाती हैं उन्हें ब्लाक पर लिखी लिंक के माध्यम से सरलता से डाउनलोड कर सोशल मीडिया पर किया जा सकता है।

अमृता प्रीतम की कविता में आधुनिक हिन्दी काव्या की प्रवृत्तियां।

सविता कुमारी बी

अमृता प्रीतम का जन्म ३१ आगस्त १९१९ को गुजरांवाला में हुआ। उनके पिता करतार सिन्हा और माता राज कौर थी। अमृता दस साल की थी तब उनकी माता का देहांत हो गया था। अमृता के अंदर की कविता ने तभी जन्म लिया। पिता ने उसे छोटी आयु में ही पंजाबी कविता छंदों का विवरण देना प्रारंभ किया था। वह पंद्रह साल की थी तब लाहौर में उसकी भेंट रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर से हुई। अपनी कविता सुनाकर आशीर्वाद प्राप्त की यह यादें अमृता जी के मन में सदा रही। १९३६ में अमृता जी का विवाह प्रीतम सिंह कवात्रा के साथ हुआ। १९३८ में अमृता आल इंडिया रेडियो लाहौर में जुडी है उस समय लगातार कविता लिखा रही थी। जीत संगीत रूपकों तथा साहित्य कार्यक्रम भी तैयार करती थी वो बहुत जनप्रिय कार्यक्रम था।

"नागमणि"पत्रिका में जुडि उसकी दृष्टि शैली और अंदज अपना था। उसमें विचारों की स्वतंत्रता, मोह, भारतीय साहित्य परंपरा की ओर रुचि आदि नियमित प्रकाशन होती रही। वे रूस, हंगेरि, बुल्गेरिया, युगोस्लेवेकिया, रुमानिया ओर अन्या देशों में यात्रा की और सम्मन भी प्राप्त किये। उसको पुस्तकों कई विदेशी भाषाओं में अनुवाद हुआ।

पहला कविता संग्रह "टंडी किरणें" १९३५ में प्रकाशित हुआ इस समय अमृता जी सोलह साल की थी, उसके आसपास या घर का वातावरण धार्मिक, परंपरगत था। उस समय का रचानाओं में भाई वीर सिंह, घनिराम चात्रिक आदि कवियों का प्रभाव दिखाई पड़ता है। कविता का स्वर आद्ययात्मिक रहस्यवादि तथा नैतिकता मर्यादावाला था। पिता के शिक्षा का प्रभाव रोमानी कविता परंपरा का प्रभाव इन सभी प्रभावों के बीच से

एक नया सोच उभर कर आया है।

"कगज़ ओर कैन्वास" १९७२ कि रचना किया तब रोमानी प्रगतिवाद प्रयोगशीलता, अधुनिकावाद इस सबि से और अगे कि स्थितियां पैदा किया है अमृता जी और मोहन सिन्हा जी ने।

यथार्थवादि अधुनिकतावादी प्रवृत्ति रहस्यवाद आदी वादोंको पुस्त करके अनेक कवियों लिखते थे। जैसे समय में अधुनिक कविता को सरल भाषा में अपने मन के बातें कहने का रुचि रखी है। भाव तीखा होने लगा और कडुवा सच को प्रकट करने लगी है। जब प्रेम कविता लिखि तो इसमें इश्क और गिला की अभिव्यक्ति उसने रोमानी भाषा में नहीं बल्कि अ-रोमानी भाषा में की। वह अन्दाज़ उसने अधुनिकवादी प्रवृत्ती से प्रप्त किया है। इश्क मेरे जीवन की वह कविता है जिसकी तल्खी को भी अपनी सहज अवस्था कह सकती हूं एक कविता में साहिर को तल्खी से सम्बोधित करते हुये तथा दुसरी जब वह मुझे तथा हमरोज़ को मिलने के लिये अचानक एक दीन घर आया था। इस कविता में उसने साहिर को "ओ मेरे दोस्त मेरे अजनबी" कहा था। इस कविता की भाषा और शैली अलग है।

अमृता जी के काव्य में इतिहास तथा वर्तमान यथार्थ के साथ गहरा संबंध था। इसका स्वर प्रगतिवादी कविता से अलग था। आदर्शवाद कम होकर साम्राज्यवाद और समाजवाद का जांच कर रही है। उनकी सीमायें धर्म शासन में बोलना और सोचना वर्जित था। वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रता बड़ी बुराइयां बन गई थी। उनकी कविता में अस्तित्ववाद, विसंगति महानगरीय बोध आधुनिकता के साथ महानगर में खो रहा मूल्यों को दर्शई है। मीडिया की बारे में "इस शहर" में एक एक पैसा को भी

लोग क्या क्या वेश धराण करते हैं, किस तरह खबर बेचते हैं इसका विवरण दिया है।

'कागज कैनवास' का अंत भी शहर कविता से किया है- मेरा शहर एक लंबी बरस जैसा बेतुकी दलीलों की तरह गलियां भी एक बार इधर एक बार उधर घसीटता जैसा है। अपने शहर, महानगर को स्वीकार नहीं किया।

अमृता जी का अंदर की औरत ने जो विद्रोह सहा उसका "कुवारी" कविता में इस द्रुविदा को बताई है। कुवारि से शादी सुदा बनने में कितना बदलाव लाना अपना जीवन में पूरी विवाहित स्त्री और कुवारी दोनों का जीवन शैली और मूल्यों में संबंधों में क्या क्या बदलाव है उसका द्वन्द्व मानसिकता को बताई है।

'गली का कुता' कविता में भाषा शैली और समाज में क्या क्या विद्रोह हो रहा है इसका विवरण है- मनुष्या, लेखक, चिंतक का चिंतन शैली बदल गया है, उसको मार्टिन लूथर किंग, यां जेने, वान गाग, नीत्रो, आईन रैंड, हैनरी मिलर, मरलिन मनोरो सभी किसी न किसी रूप से समाज के ऊपर अपना छाव दिखाया है। मरलिन मनोरो के संबंध में- जिंदगी एक मैल रुमाल है जब में डाले तो घूमती फिरती शयद में हजार बार इससे पसीना पोंछी अब इसको मौत के चश्मे पर धोने चली हूं।

'कागज और कैनवास' और 'नौ सुपने' कविता में विद्रोही भावना, भाषा, काव्या पद्धति का परिणाम है। इस कविता में माता त्रुप्ता के नौ सपनों का चित्रण किया है। गर्भवती समय में जीवन की सुन्दर क्षण का विवरण दिया है। त्रुप्ता के मन की अवस्था को अन्य यात्रीयों के माध्यम से व्यक्त करती है- माघ मास से फ़गुन, चैत्र, वैसाखा, जेट, आषाढ, अस्विन, कार्तिक तक वर्णन करती है। त्रुप्ता सपनों में बावली हिरनी जैसी हो गई है, हंस बहते बहते पंख हिला रहा है अपना गर्भ शिशु के बारे में सपना देखती रहती है।

'नौ सपनों' का चित्रण करके इस तरह अहसास प्रकट

करती है, इन घटनाओं के बारे -जनम रहस्या लिखने के लिये कलम शाही दूंड रही है पर मिल नहीं रहा है बहुत मुश्किल हुआ रिस्ते दूध से लिखना पडता है।

अमृता जी इस कविता के बाद सुलक्षणीय कविता लिखती है- इसमें पांचवी उदासी लिखते समय 'जन्म साखी' से बाहर आकर चित्रित किया है।

'कागज और केनवास' कविता -आधुनिकतावाद से प्रभावित होते हुए भी अन्या आधुनिकतावादी काव्य से भीन्न है।

संरचनात्मक मानसिकता के साथ उनके काव्य तथा काव्य संबंधी कथनों के माध्यम से काव्यशात्र की ओर संकेत किया है। कविता की शक्ति स्वतंत्रता का अहसास देने के लिये 'रसीदी टिकट' लिखी है। चैदह वर्ष का वनवास भोग कर स्वतंत्र होने का बाद का अनुभव जैसा आग की बात है तूने ही यह बात कही थी- लिखी है। हर एक रचना भी अनुभवों का सार है। अमृता जी अपने जीवित काल में लेखकों, अन्य क्षेत्रों के बीच बहु चर्चित रही। उसने अपना आत्मकथा "रसीदी टिकट", साक्षात्कारों, रचनाओं में भी अपने रिश्ते नातों तथा प्यार को स्वीकार किया है। स्वतंत्रता तथा विद्रोह की बात की है। पती के साथ मानसिक अलगाव से दूर रहने लगी और इमरोज के साथ रहकर "नागमणि" के संपादन में ज्यादा द्यान दिया है। निरंतर साहित्या रचना में जुडी रही। अपने जीवन के अंतिम दशकों में पूरि तरह प्राच्या या भारतीय ज्ञानशात्र में जुडी हुई थी। यथार्थ के साथ आद्ययात्म की गहराईयों को भी समझा और रूजन की इसी कारण उसे पूर्व की आवाज के रूप में पाठकों तथा अन्य लोगों के बीच स्वीकृति मिलता गई।

अमृता प्रीतम जी को कई पुरस्कार मान सम्मन प्रप्त हुये-

१. १९५६ में काव्य संग्रह "सुनेहडे {संदेश} के लिये भारत साहित्य अकादमी का पुरस्कार प्रप्त हुआ।

२. १९५८ में भाषा विभाग की ओर से "शीरोमणि पंजाबी साहित्यकार का सम्मान प्रप्त हुआ।

३. १९६३ में भारत सरकार की पद्मश्री।

४. १९८२ में भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ।

५. १९८६ में राग्यसभा का सदस्य माननीय किया गया।

वि .वि से डी लिट।

६. २००२ में पंजाब सरकार -लइफ़ टइम अचीवुमेंट और पन्द्रह लाख रुपये भेंट किये।

७. २००३ में उपन्यास "पिंजरा" पर बनी फ़िल्म खूब चर्चा में रही है।

८. २००५ में भारत सरकार पद्मा विभूषण।

९. २००५ पिंजरा -फ़्रेंच अनुवाद के लिये पेरिस का साहित्य पुरस्कार मिला है।

३१ अक्टूबर २००५ को उनका निधन हो जया है।

मध्यकाल में ब्रज और अवधी का साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप की विकास

डा. एम. नागरत्ना

हिंदी साहित्य के आरंभ का प्रश्न हिंदी भाषा के आरम्भ से जुड़ा हुआ है। इस भाषा का विकास एक जनभाषा के रूप में हुआ है। कोई भी जनभाषा अपने प्रवाह की अक्षुण्णता में सदा एक रूप नहीं रह सकती। स्थान और काल के भेद से उसमें रूप-भेद भी स्वतः उत्पन्न हो जाता है, किंतु जब तक उन रूपों की तात्विक समानता सुरक्षित रहती है तब तक वे एक ही भाषा का बोध कराते हैं। हिंदी भाषा ने भी स्थान और काल के भेद से अपनी दीर्घ यात्रा में अनेक रूप धारण किये हैं। मगही, मैथिली, भोजपुरी, अवधी, कन्नौजी, बघेलखण्डी, बुंदेलखण्डी, ब्रज, खड़ी बोली, बांगरू, मेवाती, हाडौती, मारवाड़ी, मेवाडी, दूंदारी, मालवी, भीली, खानदेशी, पहाड़ी आदी उसके अनेक रूप-भेद पाये जाते हैं, किंतु इन सबमें तात्विक समानता विद्यमान है। आजकल इन भाषारूपों को स्थान-भेद से स्मरण किया जाता है, किंतु कालभेद से ही इन रूपों में अंतर है। कुछ शताब्दियों पूर्व का ब्रज या मैथिली का रूप आज यथावत नहीं मिलता; किंतु तात्विक समानता के आधार पर पूर्व काल के वे रूप भी ब्रज या मैथिली रूप ही के माने जाते हैं और उन सब रूपों में रचित साहित्य भी हिंदी का ही साहित्य कहा जाता है।

साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में अवधी का उदय और विकास : अर्धमागधी से विकसित अवधी पूर्वी हिंदी की प्रमुख बोली है। अयोध्या > औंध > अवधी। अयोध्या प्राचीन कोसल राज्य के अंतर्गत थी। इसीलिए अवधी को कोसल भी कहा गया। 'कोसली' का उल्लेख 'कुवलयमला' (8 वी शती) में मिलता है। प्राचीन अवधी के अनेक लक्षण हेमचंद्र के 'प्राकृत व्याकरण' में देखे जा सकते हैं। 'प्राकृत पेंगलम' में भी प्राचीन अवधी के

उदाहरण मिलते हैं। चूंकि १४वीं शताब्दी तक अवधी पर अपभ्रंश या अवहट्ट का प्रभाव बना रहा, अतः अवधी का स्वतंत्र रूप विकसित न हो सका।

अवधी का प्रथम काव्य मुल्ला दाऊद रचित 'लोरकहा' या 'चंदायन' (1370 ई) है जिसमें अवधी स्वतंत्र और स्पष्ट काव्य भाषा के रूप में मिलती है। इसके बाद लालचंद का 'हरिचरित', सूरजदास का 'रामजन्म', ईश्वरदास की 'सत्यवती कथा', 'भरत मिलाप', कुतुबन का 'मृगवती' और मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी के 'पद्मावत', 'अखरावट' आदी रचनाओं में अवधी काव्य भाषा का प्रयोग हुआ है। इन रचनाओं में सीधी-सादी सरल और तद्भव प्रधान अवधी का प्रयोग देखने को मिलता है। यही अवधी आलम, उसमान, नूरमोहम्मद, शेखनिसार, अलीशाह और खवाजा अहमद जैसे सूफी कवियों की काव्य भाषा बनी, किंतु जायसी जैसी कलात्मक काव्य भाषा किसी में नहीं आ पाई।

तुलसीदास ने अवधी को परिष्कृत कर उसे साहित्यिक काव्य भाषा के रूप में नई पहचान दी। "उनकी भाषा में संस्कृतके अवधीकृत शब्दों का बाहुल्य है। इनसे भाषा संपन्न हुई, उसमें प्रयोग की लचक और भावों की अभिव्यक्ति में विविधता के साथ सटीकता आई और उसे साहित्यिक स्वरूप प्राप्त हुआ। तुलसीदास कहीं-कहीं लोक भाषा के स्तर तक अवश्य उतरे हैं, परंतु सामान्य रूप से उनकी अवधी शिष्ट, भाव प्रधान और प्रौढ़ है।"

आधुनिक काल में कुछ कवियों ने अवधी में काव्य रचना की है, किंतु तुलसी जैसी साहित्यिक अवधी किसी में नहीं मिलती।

साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में ब्रजभाषा का उदय और विकास : शौरसेनी अपभ्रंश से विकसित ब्रज मध्यकालीन हिंदी साहित्य की प्रमुख काव्य भाषा रही है । ब्रजभाषा के प्राचीन प्रयोग के नमूने अवहट्ट और पिंगल साहित्य की रचनाओं में देखे जा सकते हैं, जिनमें 'रणमहल छंद' , 'प्राकृत पेंगलमट' , 'पृथ्वीराज रासो' के छप्पय, 'संदेशरासक', 'उक्ति व्यक्ति प्रकरण' और 'कीर्तिलता' उल्लेखनीय हैं । इसी प्रकार नाथ साहित्य और संत साहित्य में भी ब्रजभाषा के छूटपुट प्रयोग मिलते हैं ।

१४ वीं शती से ब्रजभाषा स्वतंत्र काव्य भाषा के रूप में विकसित होती है । ब्रज भाषा की स्वतंत्र रचना अग्रवाल कवि की ' प्रध्युम्न चरित '(१३४५ ई) है । इसके बाद नारायण दास की 'छिताईवार्ता' उल्लेखनीय है । सूरदास से पूर्व ब्रजभाषा एक स्वतंत्र काव्य भाषा के रूप ग्रहण कर रही थी । अतः सूरदास के पूर्व काल को ब्रजभाषा का निर्माण काल कहा जा सकता है ।

ब्रजभाषा को साहित्य सौंदर्य से मण्डित करने में सूरदास और नंददास का उल्लेखनीय योगदान है । डा.हरदेव बाहरी के शब्दों में - “ सूरदास भाषा के अनेक स्तरों तक पहुँचे, उनके काव्य में लोक भाषा भी है और विनय पदों में सीधी -सादी सामान्य भाषा भी । वात्सल्य रस और श्रुंगार रस के पदों में लालित्यपूर्ण साहित्यिक भाषा भी और दृष्टकूट पदों में कठिन क्लिष्ट अलंकृत भाषा भी है ।”

नंददास को तो ब्रजभाषा का जडिया कहा जाता है । अष्टछाप कवियों ने भी ब्रज भाषा को समृद्ध किया है । किंतु उसमें सूरदास जैसा लालित्य और भाव वैविध्य अभिव्यक्त क्षमता नहीं है । हा, सरसता और सादगी के दृष्टि से सम्पन्न है । मध्यकाल की ब्रजभाषा में अरबी - फारसी, राजस्थानी और अवधी के शब्दों का भी समावेश हुआ है ।

रीतिकाल में ब्रजभाषा के कला-कौशल के प्रदर्शन के

कारण अलंकार के बोझ से दब गई । सरलता, सरसता, लालित्य का स्थान अलंकार और उक्ति वैचित्र्य ने ले लिया है । फलतः ब्रजभाषा की व्यापक सामर्थ्य सीमित हो गई ।

आधुनिक काल में भारतेंदु हरिश्चंद्र ने ब्रजभाषा की सरसता और लालित्य को पुनः जीवित करने का प्रयास किया । व्दिवेदी युग और छायावाद युग के कवियों ने भी प्रारम्भ में ब्रजभाषा में काव्य रचना की , किंतु तब तक खड़ीबोली काव्य भाषा के रूप में हिंदी साहित्य के परिद्रुश्य पर प्रतिष्ठित हो चुकी थी । अतः ब्रजभाषा अपनी खाई प्रतिष्ठित को पुनः प्राप्त करने में सर्वथा असमर्थ हो गई ।

हिंदी भाषा के आदिकाल में भाषा क एक सर्वमान्य साहित्यिक रूप था, जिसमें खड़ीबोली ,ब्रजभाषा तथा कहीं- कहीं अवधी के रूपों का प्रयोग हो रहा था । कबीर में पूर्वी हिंदी अथवा अवधी के रूप में मिलते हैं । ' पृथ्वीराज रासों ' में कहीं- कहीं ब्रज भाषा की झलक दिखाई पड़ती है ।

“ एकादस सै पन्चदह विक्रम साक आनंद ।

तिही रिपुजय पुरहन की , भय पृथ्वीराज नरिंद ॥”

यह भाषा ब्रजभाषा से बहुत कुछ मिलती जुलती है । सम्भव है , कालंतर में वही स्वच्छ और सरल होकर शुद्ध ब्रजभाषा बनी होगी । अमीर खुसरो के काव्य में खड़ीबोली के सुंदर रूप के दर्शन होते हैं । कुछ विद्वान खड़ीबोली को ही आधुनिक उर्दु का पूर्व रूप मानते हैं । मध्यकाल में हिंदी के तीन रूपों- ब्रज, अवधी और खड़ीबोली में से ब्रज और अवधी ही पनपीं । खड़ीबोली में नाममात्र का साहित्य रचा गया । ब्रज और अवधी पनप गई जो जनता की बोलियाँ थीं । इसके कारण - राजनैतिक और सामाजिक - दोनों ही थे ।

ब्रजभाषा का विकास : अवधी और ब्रजभाषा के दो मुख्य साहित्यिक रूपों का विकास १६ वीं में ही प्रारम्भ हुआ ।

इन दोनों में ब्रज भाषा तो समस्त हिंदी प्रदेश की साहित्यिक भाषा हो गई ,किंतु अवधी में लिखे गये 'रामचरितमानस' का हिंदी जनता में सबसे अधिक प्रचार होने पर भी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में अवधी भाषा का प्रचार नहीं हो सका । कृष्ण-भक्ति के अधिक प्रचार ने ब्रजभाषा को प्रधानता दी । ब्रजभाषा के अधिक लोकप्रियता का कारण यह था कि कृष्ण-भक्ति में श्रृंगार की प्रधानता थी । सूर ने १६ वीं सदी के आरम्भ में इसे सर्वप्रथम साहित्यिक रूप दिया । उसके बाद तो ब्रजभाषा में भक्ति का स्रोत अबाध रूप से प्रवाहित हो चला । भाषा के इन तीनों रूपों की विवेचना करने से पूर्व ,यह जान लेना आवश्यक है कि इनकी उत्पत्ति कैसे हुई थी । इस विषय में डा . श्यामसुंदरदास का कहना है की - “ पुरानी बोलियों ने किस प्रकार नया रूप धारण किया ,इसका क्रमबद्ध विवरण देना अत्यंत कठिन है , पर इसमें संदेह नहीं की वे एक बार ही साहित्य के लिए स्वीकृत न हुई होंगी । इस अधिकार गौरव को प्राप्त करने में उंको न जाने कितने वर्षों तक साहित्यिकों की तोड़-मरोड़ सहनी तथा उन्हें घटाने - बढ़ाने की पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता दे रखनी पडी होगी।” डाक्टर साहब ने इन तीनों भाषाओं को बोलियाँ माना है ,परंतु उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि इनकी उत्पत्ती कहाँ से और कैसे हुई थी। डाक्टर बड़वाल ने इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला है और कहाँ है कि “ आरंभ में हिंदी का मध्यप्रदेश भर में एक सर्वग्राह्य रूप प्रचलित रहा होगा-जिसमें खड़ी, ब्रज आदी के रूप छिपे रहे होंगे ।” अपने मत के समर्थन में गोरख जलंधर आदी योगियों के वाणियों के उदाहरण दिये हैं । उनके मतानुसार हिंदी से पूर्व मध्यप्रदेश की सर्वमान्य साहित्यिक भाषा शौरसेनी अपभ्रंश थी, अथः ब्रज और खड़ीबोली के साहित्यिक रूपों की उत्पत्ति इसी से मानी जा सकती है । अवधी की प्रकृति अर्द्ध-मागधी से मिलती जुलती है । अतः उसमें मागधी और शौरसेनी का प्रभाव माना जा सकता है । परंतु डा. बड़वाल की इस मान्यता को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता । क्योंकि भाषा-विकास की स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया

बोली से साहित्यिक रूप की ओर बढ़ने की रहती है , न कि साहित्यिक रूप से बनने की । ब्रज, अवधी और खड़ीबोली आरम्भ में बोलियाँ रही होंगी । फिर उन्होंने धीरे-धीरे साहित्य की ओर बढ़ना आरम्भ किया होगा।

कृष्ण-भक्ति के प्रचार के साथ-साथ ब्रजभाषा का महत्व बढ़ा । सूर, नंददास, हितहरिवंश,कुम्भनदास,परमानन्द, हरिराम व्यास आदि मुसलमान भक्त-कवियों की वाणी ने उसमें प्राण और सौंदर्य का संचार किया । रसखान आदी मुसलमान भक्त-कवियों ने भी उसे ही माध्यम बनाकर अपने सरस उदगारों को साकार रूप दिया । कृष्ण-भक्ति के साथ-साथ ब्रजभाषा समस्त उत्तर भारत में फैल गई । बंगाल में चन्डीदास, गुजरात में नरसी मेहता और महाराष्ट्र में तुकारम आदि ने इसी भाषा में काव्य रचना में की । यह एक प्रकार के उत्तर -भारत की काव्य भाषा बन गई । इस समय तक उसमें पर्याप्त गाम्भीर्य और शक्ति आ गई थी । रीतिकाल में आकर उसकी प्रांजलता ,सौंदर्य और शक्ति अपने चरम रूप में दिखाई दी । बिहारी , देव , मतिराम, केशव, चिंतामणि, घनानंद, सेनापति आदि ने इसका खूब अलंकार - श्रृंगार किया । भीषण उसमें वीररस की पुट दी । ' दो-सौ बावन वैष्णावन की वार्ता ' आदि के रूप में ब्रजभाषा गद्य के भी दर्शन हुए, परंतु उसका पर्याप्त विकास ना हो सका । यह भाषा यहाँ तक सर्वप्रिय हुई कि-“ बंगाल में 'ब्रजबूलि' नाम से उसका एक अलग रूप चल पड़ा जो कृत्रिम होने पर भी उसका महत्व बतलाता है । “

सूर के समय तक ब्रजभाषा का रूप धारण कर चुकी थी । उस पर प्राचीन काव्य भाषा का पूरा-पूरा प्रभाव था । क्रिया ,सर्वनाम आदि के प्रयोगों में प्राकृत और अपभ्रंश का स्पष्ट प्रभाव था । इसका कारण यह था कि यह पुरानी सार्वदेशिक काव्य भाषा से प्रभावित ब्रज प्रदेश की बोली का विकसित रूप था । धार्मिक रचनाओं का माध्यम बन गई । चुने हुए उपयुक्त विदेशी शब्दों का इसमें खुलकर प्रयोग होने लगा । अष्टछाप के

कवियों तक इसका यही रूप रहा। परंतु उनके बाद के कुछ कवि, जिनका भाव और भाषा पर अधिकार नहीं था, अरुचीपूर्ण ढंग से विदेशी शब्दों का व्यवहार करने लगे। मगर घनानंद तक आते-आते भाषा की शुद्धता पर पुनः ध्यान दिया जाने लगा। घनानन्द एक प्रकार से इस आंदोलन के अगुआ माने जा सकते हैं। अनिच्छित विदेशी प्रयोगों का बहिष्कार होने लगा। विशुद्धता की यह भावना आधुनिक काल में रत्नाकर आदि में भी दिखाई दी। ब्रजभाषा आज भी विदेशी शब्दों से संकोच करती है।

अवधी : अवधी-भाषा का प्रथम रूप हमें कबीर आदि संतों की सधुक्कड़ी-भाषा में मिलता है, जो काशी के आस-पास रहते थे। यह अवधी का असांस्कृतिक और अपरिमार्जित रूप था। आगे चलकर जायसी आदि प्रेमाख्यानक कवियों ने इसे अपने साहित्य का माध्यम बनाकर इसके रूप को कुछ परिमार्जित किया। अंत में तुलसी ने उसे प्रौढ़ता प्रदान कर साहित्यिक आसन पर प्रतिष्ठित कर दिया। सूफी प्रेमाख्यानक कवियों की अवधी, बोलचाल की अवधी थी। तुलसी ने उसे संस्कृतके योग से परिमार्जित और प्रांजल बनाकर साहित्यिक भाषा का रूप और गौरव प्रदान किया। अवधी में अधिकतर प्रबंध-काव्य ही अच्छे लिखे गये। जायसी का 'पद्मावत', कुतबन की 'मृगवती', शेखनवी का 'ज्ञान दीप', नूर मुहम्मद की 'इन्द्रावती' आदि सूफी कवियों द्वारा रचित प्रबंध-काव्य हैं। अवधि का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थ तुलसीदास का 'रामचरितमानस' माना जाता है। तुलसी यद्यपि मूलरूप से अवधी के कवि थे, परंतु वेवभी ब्रजभाषा के प्रभाव से न बच सके। 'विनय-पत्रिका', 'गीतावली', 'कवितावली' आदि में उन्होंने ब्रजभाषा का प्रयोग किया। १९वीं सदी के बाद

अवधी में कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थ नहीं लिखा गया। यद्यपि तुलसी के परवर्ती अनेक कवियों ने इस भाषा में काव्य-ग्रन्थ लिखे थे, परंतु आधुनिक युग के द्वारिकाप्रसाद मिश्र रचित 'कृष्णायन' के अतिरिक्त कोई भी अन्य रचना महत्वपूर्ण न बन सकी। आवधी एक प्रकार से तुलसी द्वारा चरम उत्कर्ष को प्राप्त हुई और उनके बाद साहित्यिक क्षेत्र से लुप्त-सी हो गई। आजकल अवधी में यदा-कदा फुटकर कविताएँ लिखी जाती हैं जो अवधी-भाषी क्षेत्र में ही पढी-सुनी जाती हैं।

इस तरह प्राचीन विचारधारा के लोग-जिन्हें प्राचीन के प्रति अत्याधिक मोह होता है ब्रजभाषा की हिमायत करते रहे। शिक्षा-प्रसार, मुद्रण-कला और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के प्रचार से काव्य भाषा 'ब्रज' और शिक्षित नागरीक जनता की भाषा 'खडीबोली' के बीच का यह अंतर जनता को असह्य हो उठा। फलस्वरूप महावीरप्रसाद द्विवेदी और अयोध्याप्रसाद खत्री ने ब्रजभाषा के विरुद्ध विद्रोह का झण्डा उठाया। जनता के सहयोग से उन्हें सफलता मिली। इस सफलता का एक कारण यह भी था कि ब्रजभाषा की कविता में विनाश के अंकुर थे। बदरीनाथ भट्ट के शब्दों में-इतिहास में एक समय ऐसा भी आता है- जब असली कवित्व-शक्ति न रहने पर भी लोग बनावटी भाषा में कुछ भी भला-बुरा लिखकर शब्दों की खींचा-तानी करते हुए अपनी लियाकत का इजहार करते हैं और चाहे जैसी अश्लील या अनर्गल बात को छंद के खोल में छिपा हुआ देख, लोग उसी को कविता समझने लगते हैं। " १९ वीं सदी में ब्रजभाषा-कविता इसी अवस्था को पहुँच गई थी। रूढिगत अलंकारों के भार से लदी हुई यह काव्य-भाषा प्रगति के मार्ग पर बढ़ने में असमर्थ थी।

विषय:हिन्दी भाषा और नागरी लिपि का मानकीकरण।

भूमिका:

शबाना.अ.लक्कुन्डी

निज भाषा उन्नति अहै, सब उन्नति को मूल।
बिन निज भाषा- ज्ञान के, मिटत न हिय को सूल।

- भारतेन्दू हरिश्चन्द्र

सभी मनुष्य अपने दैनिक व्यवहार में भाषा का उपयोग करते हैं। हिन्दी एक विकासशिल भाषा है। भाषा के द्वारा मनुष्य अपने विचार दूसरों पर भली-भाँति प्रकट कर सकता है और दूसरों के विचार समझ सकता है।

जगत का अधिकांश व्यवहार बोल-चाल से चलता है, इसलिए भाषा जगत व्यवहार का मूल है। जब हमें अपने विचार दूरवर्ती मनुष्यों के पास पहुंचाने का काम पड़ता है, अथवा भावी संतति के लिए उनके संग्रह की अवश्यकता होती है, तब हम लिखित भाषा का उपयोग करते हैं। सार्थक ध्वनि -संकेतों के समूह को भाषा कहते हैं। पहले पहल केवल बोली हुई भाषा का प्रचार था, पर पीछे से विचारों को स्थायी रूप देने के लिए कई प्रकार की लिपियां निकाली गईं।

। सभ्यता और संस्कृति के संरक्षण तथा प्रसार के आदान-प्रदान में बड़ी सहायता मिली है। सिन्धु घाटी लिपि के अतिरिक्त प्राचीन भारत में आर्यों के आगमन के उपरांत दो और लिपियां प्रचलित हुईं। उन लिपियों का नाम है- ब्राह्मी लिपि और खरोष्ठी लिपि।

देव नागरी लिपि का उपयोग आजकल हिन्दी, पंजाबी, राजस्थानी, मराठी तथा बिहारी भाषा- भाषी प्रदेशों में तो होता है।

• हिन्दी शब्द की निष्पत्ति:

'हिन्दी' वास्तव में फारसी भाषा का शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ है-हिन्दी का या हिंद से संबंधित। हिन्दी शब्द की निष्पत्ति

सिन्धु-सिंध से हुई है। ईरानी भाषा में 'स' का उच्चारण 'ह' किया जाता था। आज हम जिस भाषा को हिन्दी के रूप में जानते हैं, वह आधुनिक आर्य भाषाओं में से एक है।

आर्य भाषा का प्राचीनतम रूप वैदिक संस्कृत है। वैदिक भाषा में वेद, संहिता एवं उपनिषदों-वेदांत का सृजन हुआ है। वैदिक भाषा के साथ-साथ ही बोलचाल की भाषा संस्कृत थी, जिसे "लौकिक संस्कृत" भी कहा जाता है। संस्कृत का विकास उत्तरी भारत में बोली जाने वाली वैदिककालीन भाषाओं से माना जाता है। अनुमानतः ८ वी. शताब्दी ई.पू. में इसका प्रयोग साहित्य में होने लगा था। संस्कृत भाषा में ही रामायण तथा महाभारत जैसे ग्रन्थ रचे गए। वाल्मीकि, व्यास, कालिदास, अश्वघोष, माघ, भवभूति, विशाख, मम्मट, दंडी तथा श्रीहर्ष आदि संस्कृत की महान विभूतियां हैं। इसका साहित्य विश्व के समृद्ध साहित्य में से एक है।

संस्कृतकालीन आधारभूत बोलचाल की भाषा परिवर्तित होते-होते 500 ई.पू.के बाद तक काफ़ी बदल गई, जिसे 'पाली' कहा गया। महात्मा बुद्ध के समय में पाली लोक भाषा थी और उन्होंने पाली के द्वारा ही अपने उपदेशों का प्रचार-प्रसार किया। संभवतः यह भाषा ईसा की प्रथम ईसवी तक रही। पहली ईसवी तक आते-आते पालि भाषा और परिवर्तित हुई, तब इसे 'प्राकृत' की संज्ञा दी गई। इसका काल पहली ई.से 500 ई.तक है।

पाली की विभाषाओं के रूप में प्राकृत भाषाएं- पश्चिमी, पूर्वी, पश्चिमोत्तरी तथा मध्य देशी, अब साहित्यिक भाषाओं के रूप में स्वीकृत हो चुकी थी, जिन्हें मागधी, शौरसेनी, महाराष्ट्री, पेशाची, ब्राह्मि या अर्धमागधी भी कहा जा सकता है।

आगे चलकर, प्राकृत भाषाओं के क्षेत्रीय रूपों से अपभ्रंश भाषाएं प्रतिष्ठित हुईं। इनका समय 500 ई.से 1000 ई. तक माना जाता है। अपभ्रंश भाषा साहित्य के मुख्यतः दो रूप मिलते हैं- पश्चिमी और पूर्वी। अनुमानतः 1000 ई.के आसपास अपभ्रंश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रूपों से आधुनिक आर्य भाषाओं का जन्म हुआ। अपभ्रंश से ही हिन्दी भाषा का जन्म हुआ। अनुमानतः तेरहवीं शताब्दी में हिन्दी भाषा में साहित्य रचना का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ, यही कारण है कि हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी जी हिन्दी को ग्राम्य अपभ्रंशों का रूप मानते हैं। आधुनिक आर्य भाषाओं का जन्म अपभ्रंशों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रूपों से इस प्रकार माना जा सकता है-

विश्व में सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं के जो आँकड़े मिलते थे, उनमें हिन्दी को तीसरा स्थान दिया जाता था

मानक का अभिप्राय है—आदर्श, श्रेष्ठ अथवा परिनिष्ठित। भाषा का जो रूप उस भाषा के प्रयोक्ताओं के अलावा अन्य भाषा-भाषियों के लिए आदर्श होता है, जिसके माध्यम से वे उस भाषा को सीखते हैं, जिस भाषा-रूप का व्यवहार पत्राचार, शिक्षा, सरकारी काम-काज एवं सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान में समान स्तर पर होता है, वह उस भाषा का मानक रूप कहलाता है।

मानक भाषा किसी देश अथवा राज्य की वह प्रतिनिधि तथा आदर्श भाषा होती है, जिसका प्रयोग वहाँ के शिक्षित वर्ग के द्वारा अपने सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, साहित्यिक, व्यापारिक व वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रशासनिक कार्यों में किया जाता है।

किसी भाषा का बोलचाल के स्तर से ऊपर उठकर मानक रूप ग्रहण कर लेना, उसका मानकीकरण कहलाता है।

- मानकीकरण (मानक भाषा के विकास) के तीन सोपान हैं-

1. प्रथम सोपान- 'बोली'

पहले स्तर पर भाषा का मूल रूप एक सीमित क्षेत्र में आपसी बोलचाल के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाली बोली का होता है, जिसे स्थानीय, आंचलिक अथवा क्षेत्रीय बोली कहा जा सकता है। इसका शब्द भंडार सीमित होता है।

2. द्वितीय सोपान- 'भाषा'

वही बोली कुछ भौगोलिक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक व प्रशासनिक कारणों से अपना क्षेत्र विस्तार कर लेती है, उसका लिखित रूप विकसित होने लगता है। और इसी कारण से वह व्याकरणिक साँचे में ढलने लगती है, उसका पत्राचार, शिक्षा, व्यापार, प्रशासन आदि में प्रयोग होने लगता है, तब वह बोली न रहकर 'भाषा' की संज्ञा प्राप्त कर लेती है।

3. तृतीय सोपान- 'मानक भाषा'

वह एक आदर्श रूप ग्रहण कर लेती है। उसका परिनिष्ठित रूप होता है। उसकी अपनी शैक्षणिक, वाणिज्यिक, साहित्यिक, शास्त्रीय, तकनीकी एवं कानूनी शब्दावली होती है। इसी स्थिति में पहुँचकर भाषा 'मानक भाषा' बन जाती है। उसी को 'शुद्ध', 'उच्च-स्तरीय', 'परिमार्जित' आदि भी कहा जाता है।

- मानक भाषा के तत्व:

- 1) ऐतिहासिकता
- 2) स्वायत्तता
- 3) केन्द्रोन्मुखता
- 4) बहुसंख्यक प्रयोगशीलता
- 5) सहजता/बोधगम्यता
- 6) व्याकरणिक साम्यता

- भारतेंदु काल:

1. राजा शिव प्रसाद 'सितारे हिन्द' ने क ख ग ज़ फ़ पाँच अरबी-फ़ारसी ध्वनियों के लिए चिहनों के नीचे नुक्ता लगाने का रिवाज आरम्भ किया।

2. भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र ने 'हरिश्चन्द्र मैंगज़ीन' के ज़रिये खड़ी बोली को व्यावहारिक रूप प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया।

3. अयोध्या प्रसाद खत्री ने प्रचलित हिन्दी को 'ठेठ हिन्दी' की संज्ञा दी और ठेठ हिन्दी का प्रचार किया। उन्होंने खड़ी बोली को पद्य की भाषा बनाने के लिए आंदोलन चलाया।

• द्विवेदी काल :

1. हिन्दी भाषा के मानकीकरण की दृष्टि से द्विवेदी युग (1900-20) सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण युग था।

'2. सरस्वती' पत्रिका के सम्पादक महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने खड़ी बोली के मानकीकरण का सवाल सक्रिय रूप से और एक आंदोलन के रूप में उठाया।

3. द्विवेदीजी की प्रेरणा से कामता प्रसाद गुरु ने 'हिन्दी व्याकरण' के नाम से एक वृहद व्याकरण लिखा।

• छायावादी युग :

1. छायावादी युग (1918-1937) व छायावादोत्तर युग (1936 के बाद) में हिन्दी के मानकीकरण की दिशा में कोई आंदोलनात्मक प्रयास तो नहीं हुआ, किन्तु भाषा का मानक रूप अपने आप स्पष्ट होता चला गया।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद (1947 के बाद) हिन्दी के मानकीकरण पर नये सिरे से विचार-विमर्श शुरू हुआ, क्योंकि संविधान ने इसे राजभाषा के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया, जिससे हिन्दी पर बहुत बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व आ पड़ा।

• भारतीय हिन्दी परिषद:

भाषा के सर्वांगीण मानकीकरण का प्रश्न सबसे पहले 1950 में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के हिन्दी विभाग ने ही उठाया। डॉ. धीरेन्द्र वर्मा की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई, जिसमें डॉ. हरदेव बाहरी, डॉ. ब्रजेश्वर शर्मा, डॉ. माता प्रसाद गुप्त आदि सदस्य थे। धीरेन्द्र वर्मा ने 'देवनागरी लिपि चिह्नों में एकरूपता', हरदेव बाहरी ने

'वर्ण विन्यास की समस्या', ब्रजेश्वर शर्मा ने 'हिन्दी व्याकरण' तथा माता प्रसाद गुप्त ने 'हिन्दी शब्द-भंडार का स्थिरीकरण' विषय पर अपने प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने लिपि के मानकीकरण पर अधिक ध्यान दिया और देवनागरी लिपि तथा 'हिन्दी वर्तनी का मानकीकरण' (1983 ई.) का प्रकाशन किया।

• देवनागरी लिपि:

• भूमिका:

देवनागरी लिपि: - एक ऐसी लिपि है जिसमें अनेक भारतीय भाषाएँ तथा कुछ विदेशी भाषाएँ लिखी जाती हैं। संस्कृत, पालि, हिन्दी, मराठी, कोंकणी, सिन्धी, कश्मीरी, नेपाली, गढ़वाली, बोडो, अंगिका, मगही, भोजपुरी, मैथिली, संथाली आदि भाषाएँ देवनागरी में लिखी जाती हैं। इसे नागरी लिपि भी कहा जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ स्थितियों में गुजराती, पंजाबी, बिष्णुपुरिया मणिपुरी, रोमन और उर्दू भाषाएँ भी देवनागरी में लिखी जाती हैं।

• इतिहास

उत्तर भारत में नागरी लिपि के लेख 8वीं-9वीं शताब्दी से मिलने लग जाते हैं। दक्षिण भारत में इसके लेख कुछ पहले से मिलते हैं। वहाँ यह नदिनागरी 'कहलाती थी।' नागरी नाम की व्युत्पत्ति एवं अर्थ के बारे में पुराविद एकमत नहीं हैं। 'ललित-विस्तर' की 64 लिपियों में एक 'नाग लिपि' नाम मिलता है। किन्तु 'ललित-विस्तर' (दूसरी शताब्दी ई.) की 'नाग-लिपि' के आधार पर नागरी लिपि का नामकरण संभव नहीं जान पड़ता। एक अन्य मत के अनुसार, गुजरात के नागर ब्राह्मणों द्वारा सर्वप्रथम उपयोग किये जाने के कारण इसका नाम नागरी पड़ा कुछ लोगों ने तो यहाँ तक कहा कि, बाकी नगर तो केवल नगर ही हैं किन्तु काशी देवनागरी है, और वहाँ इसका प्रचार होने के कारण इस लिपि का नाम 'देवनागरी' पड़ा। एक अन्य मत

के अनुसार, नगरों में प्रचलित होने के कारण यह नागरी कहलाई। इस मत को कुछ हद तक स्वीकार किया जा सकता है। दक्षिण के यह भी संभव है कि नंदिनगर, महाराष्ट्र की लिपि होने के कारण इसके लिए नागरी का नाम अस्तित्व में आया।

पहले-पहल विजयनगर राज्य के लेखों में नागरी लिपि का व्यवहार देखने को मिलता है। बाद में जब उत्तर भारत में भी इसका प्रचार हुआ, तो 'नंदि' की तरह यहाँ 'देव' शब्द इसके पहले जोड़ दिया गया होगा। जो भी हो, अब तो यह नागरी या देवनागरी शब्द उत्तर भारत में 8वीं से आज तक लिखे गये प्रायः सभी लेखों की लिपि-शैलियों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। दसवीं शताब्दी में पंजाब और कश्मीर में प्रयुक्त शारदा लिपि नागरी की बहन थी।

• लिपि का विकास :

देवनागरी का विकास उत्तर भारतीय ऐतिहासिक गुप्त लिपि से हुआ, हालांकि अंततः इसकी व्युत्पत्ति ब्राह्मी वर्णाक्षरों से हुई, जिससे सभी आधुनिक भारतीय लिपियों का जन्म हुआ है। सातवीं शताब्दी से इसका उपयोग हो रहा है, लेकिन इसके परिपक्व स्वरूप का विकास 11वीं शताब्दी में हुआ। उच्चरित ध्वनि संकेतों की सहायता से भाव या विचार की अभिव्यक्ति 'भाषा' कहलाती है।

1. उत्तरी ब्राह्मी से नागरी लिपि का विकास:

a. उत्तरी ब्राह्मी (350 ई. तक)

i) गुप्त लिपि (4थी-5वीं सदी)

ii) सिद्धमातृका लिपि (6ठी सदी)

iii) कुटिल लिपि (8वीं-9वीं सदी)

iii.i) नागरी

iii.ii) शारदा

नागरी लिपि का प्रयोग काल 8वीं-9वीं सदी ई. से आरम्भ हुआ। 10वीं से 12वीं सदी के बीच इसी प्राचीन नागरी से उत्तरी भारत की अधिकांश आधुनिक लिपियों का विकास हुआ। इसकी दो शाखाएँ मिली हैं, पश्चिमी व पूर्वी।

पश्चिमी शाखा की सर्वप्रमुख/प्रतिनिधि लिपि देवनागरी लिपि है।

• हिन्दी भाषा की लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी लिपि का विकास:

हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिये हिन्दी भाषा जितना काम देगी, उससे बहुत अधिक काम देवनागरी लिपि दे सकती है।

• आचार्य विनोबा भावे: "हमारी नागरी दुनिया की सबसे अधिक वैज्ञानिक लिपि है।"

• राहुल सांकृत्यायन- "हिंदुस्तान के लिये देवनागरी लिपि का ही व्यवहार होना चाहिए, रोमन लिपि का व्यवहार यहाँ हो ही नहीं सकता।"

• महात्मा गाँधी- "उर्दू लिखने के लिये देवनागरी लिपि अपनाने से उर्दू उत्कर्ष को प्राप्त होगी।"

नागरी लिपि और हिन्दी तथा फ़ारसी लिपि और उर्दू का अभिन्न सम्बन्ध हो गया। अतः दोनों के पक्ष-विपक्ष में काफ़ी विवाद हुआ।

राजा शिव प्रसाद 'सितारे-हिन्द' का लिपि सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन (1868 ई.)- "फ़ारसी लिपि के स्थान पर नागरी लिपि और हिन्दी भाषा के लिए पहला प्रयास राजा शिवप्रसाद का 1868 ई. में उनके लिपि सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन 'मेमोरण्डम कोर्ट कैरेक्टर इन द अपर प्रोविन्स ऑफ़ इंडिया' से आरम्भ हुआ।"

प्रचार की दृष्टि से वर्ष 1874 ई. में मेरठ में 'नागरी प्रकाश' पत्रिका प्रकाशित हुई। वर्ष 1881 ई. में 'देवनागरी प्रचारक' तथा 1888 ई. में 'देवनागरी गजट' पत्र प्रकाशित हुए।

• भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र - भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र ने नागरी आंदोलन को अभूतपूर्व शक्ति प्रदान की और वे इसके प्रतीक और नेता माने जाने लगे। उन्होंने 1882 में शिक्षा आयोग के प्रश्न-पत्र का जवाब देते हुए कहा- 'सभी सभ्य देशों की अदालतों में उनके नागरिकों की

बोली और लिपि का प्रयोग होता है। यही ऐसा देश है, जहाँ न तो अदालती भाषा शासकों की मातृभाषा है और न प्रजाकी।'

प्रताप नारायण मिश्र - पं. प्रताप नारायण मिश्र ने हिन्दी-हिन्दू-हिन्दूस्तान का नारा लगाना शुरू कर दिया।

1893 ई. में अंग्रेज़ सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए रोमन लिपि अपनाने का प्रश्न खड़ा कर दिया। इसकी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई।

• विशेषताएँ:

- यह भारत में सर्वाधिक प्रचलित लिपि जिसमें संस्कृत, हिन्दी और मराठी भाषाएँ लिखी जाती हैं। इस शब्द का सबसे पहला उल्लेख 453 ई. में जैन ग्रंथों में मिलता है। 'नागरी' नाम के संबंध में मतैक्य नहीं है। कुछ लोग इसका कारण "नगरों में" प्रयोग को बताते हैं। यह अपने आरंभिक रूप में "ब्राह्मी लिपि" के नाम से जानी जाती थी। इसका वर्तमान रूप "नवी-दसवीं" शताब्दी से मिलने लगता है।
- भाषा विज्ञान की शब्दावली में यह 'अक्षरात्मक' लिपि कहलाती है। यह विश्व में प्रचलित सभी लिपियों की अपेक्षा अधिक पूर्णतर है। इसके लिखित और उच्चरित रूप में कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता है। प्रत्येक ध्वनि संकेत यथावत लिखा जाता है।
- इसमें कुल 52 अक्षर हैं, जिसमें 14 स्वर और 38 व्यंजन हैं। अक्षरों की क्रम व्यवस्था, विन्यास भी बहुत ही वैज्ञानिक है। स्वर-व्यंजन, कोमल-कठोर, अल्पप्राण-महाप्राण, अनुनासिक्य-अन्तस्थ-उष्म इत्यादि वर्गीकरण भी वैज्ञानिक हैं। एक मत के अनुसार देवनागरी काशी में प्रचलन के कारण इसका नाम देवनागरी पड़ा।[1]

• भारत तथा एशिया की अनेक लिपियों के संकेत देवनागरी से अलग हैं। पर उच्चारण व वर्ण-क्रम आदि देवनागरी के ही समान हैं- क्योंकि वो सभी ब्राह्मी लिपि से उत्पन्न हुई हैं।

• देवनागरी को बाएं से दाहिनी ओर लिखा जाता है। हालांकि यह लिपि मूलतः वर्णाक्षरीय है, लेकिन उपयोग में यह आक्षरिक है, जिसमें प्रत्येक व्यंजन के अंत में एक लघु ध्वनि को मान लिया जाता है, देवनागरी को स्वर चिह्नों के बिना भी लिखा जाता रहा है।

• नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, काशी-स्थापना-1893 ई:

व मदन मोहन मालवीय- नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा की स्थापना—वर्ष 1893 में नागरी प्रचार एवं हिन्दी भाषा के संवर्द्धन के लिए नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, काशी की स्थापना की गई। सर्वप्रथम इस सभा ने कचहरी में नागरी लिपि का प्रवेश कराना ही अपना मुख्य कर्तव्य निश्चित किया। सभा ने 'नागरी कैरेक्टर' नामक एक पुस्तक अंग्रेज़ी में तैयार की, जिसमें सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए रोमन लिपि की अनुपयुक्तता पर प्रकाश डाला गया था।

• अंतः हिंदी भारतीय गणराज की राजकीय और मध्य भारतीय- आर्य भाषा है। सन 1998 के पूर्व, मातृभाषियों की संख्या की दृष्टि से विश्व में सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं के जो आँकड़े मिलते थे, उनमें हिन्दी को तीसरा स्थान दिया जाता

• संदर्भ सूची:

- 1) हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास- डानगेन्द्र।
- 2) हिन्दी भाषा का उद्भव और विकास-लेख
- 3) हिन्दी भाषा और नागरी लिपि का विकास- बाल गोविंद मिश्र।

राजभाषा हिंदी के विकास में कंप्यूटर एवं प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान"

के एस रंजिनी

प्रस्तावना

आज इंटरनेट पर हर कोई ब्लाग, फेसबुक, वाट्सअप, गूगल, इन्स्टाग्राम, ट्विटर, ईमेल, लिंकडइन, मैसेंजर आदि माध्यमों से परस्पर संपर्क में रह सकता है। फेसबुक पर मेरी गहरी दोस्ती ऐसे लोगों से संभव हो पाई जिनके नाम भी मैं ने नहीं सुने थे। यूट्यूब पर मैं भूली बिसरी फिल्मों और हर विषय के वीडियो देख सकता हूँ। गूगल के नक्शे अब हिंदी में मिलने लगे हैं। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि इंटरनेट पर हिंदी सामग्री हर साल 95 प्रतिशत बढ़ रही है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी की ही कृपा है कि ईमेल, फेसबुक, वाट्सएप, लिंकड-इन, मैसेंजर, ट्विटर के ज़रिए करोड़ों लोग सामूहिक जन संपर्क कर रहे हैं। दिन में कम से कम एक बार मैं विकिपीडिया के इंग्लिश संस्करण की शरण जाता हूँ। एक अनुमान के अनुसार इनमें से लगभग एक लाख हिंदी लेख भी हैं, पर उनकी गुणवत्ता असंतोषजनक है।

राजभाषा हिंदी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

आज का युग सूचना, संचार व विचार का युग माना जाता है। कंप्यूटर प्रौद्योगिकी एक सरल तंत्र है जो तकनीकी प्रयोग द्वारा संकलन, प्रक्रिया व संप्रेषण करता है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के इस युग में कंप्यूटर का महत्व कल्पवृक्ष के समान है जिससे व्यवसायिक, वाणिज्यिक, जन संचार, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, आदि कई क्षेत्र लाभान्वित हुये हैं। कंप्यूटर व सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में जो विकास हुआ है वह भाषा के क्षेत्र में भी हुआ है। अभी तक भाषा जो केवल मनुष्यों के आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही थी, उसे कंप्यूटर के इस युग में मशीन व कंप्यूटर की नित नई भाषायी मांगों को पूरा करना पड़ रहा है।

वर्तमान समय कंप्यूटर का युग है, सभी कार्यालयों में तमाम काम कंप्यूटरों पर ही किये जाते हैं। हर किसी का जिन्दगी मानो कंप्यूटर एवं प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित है। मोबाइल फोन, एटीएम, इंटरनेट बैंकिंग से लेकर रेलवे आरक्षण, ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग, आदि तक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन चुकी है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के आधार पर हिंदी को भारत में राजभाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है जिसकी वजह से हिंदी भाषा का प्रयुक्त क्षेत्र बहुत विशाल है, सभी सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी को कार्यालयीन भाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है व इसका कार्यक्षेत्र केंद्र सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों, कार्यालयों, निगमों, विभागों व उपक्रमों आदि तक फैला हुआ है। समकालीन समय में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी जिसकी आत्मा कंप्यूटर है, किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी बना हुआ है। यह सर्वज्ञात है कि कंप्यूटर में राजभाषा हिंदी में कार्य करना सुगम बनाया है। हिंदी में कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण का कार्य काफी पहले प्रारंभ हुआ और अब यह आंदोलन की शक्ल ले चुका है। हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर लोकलाइजेशन का कार्य सर्वप्रथम सी-डैक द्वारा 90 के दशक में हुआ था। वर्तमान में हिंदी भाषा के लिये कई संगठन कार्य करते हैं, जिसमें सी-डैक, गृह मंत्रालय का राजभाषा विभाग केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान और अनेकों गैर सरकारी संगठन जैसे सराय, इंडलिकस, आदि हैं।

हिंदी में शब्द संसाधन (word processing) के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार ई-पुस्तक राजभाषा विभाग की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है। मोबाइल फोन पर हिंदी समर्थन हेतु निरंतर कार्य चल रहा है।

हिंदी में शब्द संसाधन के लिये विशेष रूप से तैयार ई-

पुस्तक, राजभाषा विभाग की साइट पर उपलब्ध है। भाषायी परस्पर आदान प्रदान के रूप में भी तकनीकी विकास हुआ है। गूगल ट्रांसलेट के माध्यम से विभिन्न भाषाओं का अनुवाद किया जा सकता है। आज हमारे पास लिपियों को बदलने का सॉफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध है। भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच अनुवाद करने हेतु अनुसारक नाम का सॉफ्टवेयर मौजूद है। हिंदी ऑप्टिकल कैरेक्टर के माध्यम से हिडी ओसीआर इंपुट करके ओसीआर आउटपुट में 15-16 वर्ष के पहले की सामाग्री को भी परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है। सीडैक के श्रुतलेखन सॉफ्टवेयर से भाषण/स्पीच से पाठ रूप में पहुँचा जा सकता है। गूगल के टूलों में वाचक, प्रवाचक, गूगल टेक्स्ट टू स्पीच के जरिये पाठ से भाषण की सुविधा उपलब्ध है व गूगल के वायस टाइपिंग के जरिये स्पीच को टेक्स्ट में बदलने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। गूगल वाइस टाइपिंग में हम गूगल डॉक्स के द्वारा हम अपनी आवाज के माध्यम टाइपिंग करने का भी सुविधा है।

तकनीकी विकास शब्द जेहन में आते ही हमारा ध्यान इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति की ओर चला जाता है। यही वह दौर था जब मशीनों की वजह से इंसानों के जीवन और जीवन-शैली में व्यापक बदलाव आए। उत्पादन के सभी क्षेत्रों में मशीनों को विकसित किया जाने लगा और हमारी मशीनों पर निर्भरता बढ़ी। औद्योगिक क्रांति से उत्पादित माल के लिए बाजार की जरूरतों ने दुनिया भर के विभिन्न देशों के बीच की दूरियाँ कम कर दी जिसकी वजह से दुनिया भर की भाषाओं के लिए एक नया द्वार खुला। इसी दौरान 19वीं सदी की शुरुआत में कागज बनाने वाली मशीनों का आविष्कार हुआ जो भाषायी दृष्टिकोण से बेहद महत्वपूर्ण थीं। इससे पूर्व लेखन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले कागज का उत्पादन एक दुरूह कार्य था जिसमें वांछित गुणवत्ता प्राप्त करना काफी कठिन होता था। कागज उद्योग विकसित होने से लेखन और पठन का प्रचलन बढ़ा जो कि तमाम भाषाओं और साहित्य को अनंत काल तक लिखित रूप में सहेजने का माध्यम

बना।

आधुनिक युग कंप्यूटर का युग है जिसने मनुष्य की कागज पर निर्भरता को काफी हद तक कम कर दिया है। कंप्यूटर के आगमन, प्रसार तथा इसपर हमारी बढ़ती निर्भरता ने कुछ समय तक के लिए भारत जैसी तीसरी दुनिया के देश के लिए स्थानीय भाषाओं के हास का संकट पैदा कर दिया था परंतु नित-नए तरीके से विकसित होते इस यंत्र ने ऐसी बाधाओं को पार कर लिया है और अब यह सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रसार के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम उपलब्ध करा रहा है। कंप्यूटर ने टाइपिंग के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले टाइपराइटर को चलन से बाहर किया परंतु शुरुआत में यह स्थानीय भाषाओं के लिए सहज नहीं था। इस समस्या का समाधान यूनिकोड के आगमन से हुआ जिसने हिन्दी के साथ-साथ अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए भी कंप्यूटर पर काम करने के लिए आसान प्लेटफॉर्म निर्मित किया। इसके माध्यम से हिंदी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में ब्लॉग लिखे जाने लगे, जो कि अब तक केवल कंप्यूटर के आविष्कारक देशों की भाषाओं में लिखे जा रहे थे। आज हिंदी में अनेकों ब्लॉग लिखे और पढ़े जा रहे हैं, इतना ही नहीं समाचार पत्रों ने भी अब नियमित रूप से ब्लॉग छापने शुरू कर दिए हैं। यूनिकोड ने स्थानीय भाषाओं में टाइपिंग को आसान बनाकर इन्हें सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट जैसे- ट्विटर, फेसबुक पर भी स्थापित कर दिया है।

अनुवाद के क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में पिछले कुछ दशकों से शीघ्र गति से विकास हुआ है। यह मनुष्य को सोचने विचारने और संप्रेषण करने के लिए तकनीकी सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतर्गत कंप्यूटर के साथ-साथ माइक्रोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और संचार प्रौद्योगिकियाँ भी शामिल हैं और इसके विकास का नवीनतम रूप हमें इंटरनेट, मोबाइल, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, टेलीफोन, उपग्रह प्रसारण, कंप्यूटर के रूप

में दिखाई देता है। इन सबके द्वारा आज सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी ने पूरे विश्व को अपने आगोश में ले लिया है। कंप्यूटर टेक्नोलॉजी के अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक भाषा संसाधन के क्षेत्र में विश्व भर में अनेक विशेषज्ञ प्रणालियों का विकास किया गया है, जिनके माध्यम से कंप्यूटर साधित भाषा शिक्षण, मशीनी अनुवाद और वाक्-संसाधन से संबंधित विभिन्न अनुप्रयोग विकसित किए गए हैं।

राजभाषा हिंदी - अनुवाद एवं तकनीकी समावेश की सार्थकता

राजभाषा के संबंध में संविधान सभा के सदस्यों ने काफी चिंतन-मनन किया। तदनुसार 14-09-1949 को देवनागरी में लिखित हिंदी को संघ की राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया। सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी का प्रयोग करना हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है। इस दायित्व की पूर्ति हमारी निष्ठा पर निर्भर करती है। हम सरकारी कार्यों से संबंधित लक्ष्यों को जिस तरह हासिल कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह हिंदी प्रयोग संबंधी लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिए भी हमें निरंतर प्रयासरत रहना चाहिए।

राजभाषा स्वीकारने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि जनता का काम जनता की भाषा में संपन्न हो। प्रशासन की भाषा एक अलग तरह की भाषा होती है जो सीधे सीधे अपने विषय पर बात करती है। उसमें साहित्यिक या क्लिष्ट भाषा शैली के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होता। अतः सरल हिंदी का प्रयोग करते हुए हम राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। हिंदी ध्वनयात्मक भाषा है, जहाँ अंग्रेजी के उच्चारण के लिए भी शब्दकोश देखने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है वहीं हिंदी के लिए सिर्फ अर्थ देखने के लिए ही शब्दकोश की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अंग्रेजी शब्दों की स्पेलिंग रटनी पड़ती है, जबकि हिंदी के शब्दों की वर्णमाला - स्वर व व्यंजन तथा बारह खड़ी को रटने से हिंदी के किसी भी शब्द को पढ़ना-लिखना सहज हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि हिंदी में किसी भी भाषा को लिखना या उसका उच्चारण करना सरल होता है। इस

तथ्य की पुष्टि इस बात से भी होती है कि 'माक्रोसॉफ्ट' के मालिक बिल गेट्स ने हिंदी भाषा और लिपि को विश्व की अन्य भाषाओं की तुलना में सबसे अधिक वैज्ञानिक माना है।

सरकारी काम-काज में हिंदी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है, किंतु अब भी लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किए जा सके हैं। सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ा है किंतु अभी भी बहुत सा काम अंग्रेजी में हो रहा है। राजभाषा विभाग का लक्ष्य है कि सरकारी कामकाज में मूल टिप्पण और प्रारूपण के लिए हिंदी का ही प्रयोग हो। यही संविधान की मूल भावना के अनुरूप भी होगा। आज भी सरकारी कार्यालयों में राजभाषा हिंदी का कार्य अनुवाद के सहारे चल रहा है। प्रायः अनुवाद भाषा को कठिन बनाता है। इसका कारण दोनों भाषाओं पर अच्छी पकड़ की कमी या अनुवादक को हर विषय क्षेत्र की गहन जानकारी नहीं होना है। वैसे भी किसी को हर क्षेत्र की पूरी जानकारी होना भी संभव नहीं है।

राजभाषा हिंदी और कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण

हिंदी में कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण का कार्य काफी पहले शुरू हुआ और अब यह आन्दोलन की शक्ल ले चुका है। हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर लोकलाइजेशन का कार्य सर्वप्रथम सी-डैक (CDAC) द्वारा 90 के दशक में शुरू किया गया था। हिंदी भाषा के लिए कई संगठन काम करते हैं जिसमें सी-डैक, गृह मंत्रालय का राजभाषा विभाग, केन्द्रीय हिंदी संस्थान और अनेकों गैर-सरकारी संगठन जैसे सराय, इंडलिनक्स आदि प्रमुख हैं। इनमें से एक इंडलिनक्स ने भी अपना काम हिंदी से ही शुरू किया। हिंदी के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को एक सूत्र में पिरोने के उद्देश्य से सोर्सफोर्ज वेबसाइट पर हिंदी प्रोजेक्ट भी प्रारंभ किया गया है। यहाँ मुख्यतः फेडोरा, ग्नोम, केडीई, मोजिला, और ओपनऑफिस का हिंदी स्थानीयकरण किया जा रहा है। दूसरी ओर दिल्ली स्थित 'सराय' नामक गैर सरकारी संस्था ने भी हिंदी में कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका

निभाई है। पुणे स्थित रेड हैट भी कंप्यूटर पर हिंदी को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

इंटरनेट पर राजभाषा हिंदी

इंटरनेट पर हिंदी को भारत की वेबदुनिया (<http://www.webdunia.com/>) नामक वेबसाइट ने सर्वप्रथम स्थान दिया। वेबदुनिया ने हिंदी में लिखने की सुविधा के साथ हिंदी में मेल, समाचार, ज्योतिष, शिक्षा आदि की सुविधाएं प्रारंभ की। दूसरी ओर इंटरनेट पर विश्व प्रसिद्ध खोज इंजन गूगल और याहू सरीखी कंपनियों ने स्थानीयकरण के माध्यम से हिंदी सहित कई भारतीय भाषाओं में अपनी सुविधाएँ देना शुरू किया है। गूगल लैब्स इंडिया ने हिंदी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए कई सुविधाजनक अनुप्रयोग उपलब्ध करवाएँ हैं। जिसमें गूगल का संपादित (Input Method Editor), ऑनलाइन लिप्यंतरण सुविधा, हिंदी वर्तनी जाँचक, गूगल ट्रांसलेट, गूगल बुक्स और हिंदी में ब्लॉगर आदि सुविधाएँ महत्वपूर्ण हैं। गूगल ट्रांसलेट ने हिंदी अनुवाद को सरल बना दिया है। इससे समूचे वेबपेजों का सरल हिंदी अनुवाद संभव हो गया है। हिंदी में वेब पृष्ठों की संख्या दिनोंदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। दैनिक जागरण समाचार समूह के साथ जुड़ कर याहू ने हिंदी खबरों को देश-दुनिया तक पहुँचाया है।

राजभाषा हिंदी और ई-शासन

भारत सरकार की राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन योजना का उद्देश्य भारत में ई-शासन (E-Governance) की नींव रखना तथा इसकी दीर्घावधिक अभिवृद्धि के लिए प्रेरणा उपलब्ध कराना है। ई-शासन का विकास लगातार प्रशासन के सूक्ष्मतर पहलुओं को लघु रूप देने के लिए किए गए उपायों, जैसे नागरिक केन्द्रित, सेवा उन्मुखीकरण और पारदर्शिता के लिए सरकारी विभागों के कंप्यूटरीकरण से प्रारंभ हुआ है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की जानकारीयों को इंटरनेट पर सरल, विश्वसनीय पहुंच-संभव बनाने के लिए दूर-

दराज के गांवों तक मजबूत देशव्यापी तंत्र को तैयार किया जा रहा है और अभिलेखों का बड़े पैमाने पर डिजिटाइजेशन किया जा रहा है। इसका अंतिम लक्ष्य नागरिक सेवाओं को नागरिकों के घरों के अधिक समीप लाना है। इस प्रकरण में राजभाषा हिंदी की स्थिति अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। हिंदी भाषी क्षेत्रों में सरकारी अभिलेख जैसे भूमि, वाहन, कृषि संबंधी जानकारीयों इंटरनेट पर इस योजना के तहत हिंदी में जनता को उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही हैं। एक ओर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 संबंधी सार्वजनिक सूचनाएँ हिंदी के माध्यम से अपनी वेबसाइटों पर उपलब्ध करवाने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। तो दूसरी ओर भारत सरकार के भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (भा।वि।प।प्रा।) द्वारा नागरिकों के लिए बनाए जा रहे आधार कार्ड में हिंदी का अधिकाधिक इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। आधार 12 अंकों की एक विशिष्ट संख्या है जिसे भा।वि।प।प्रा। सभी निवासियों के लिये जारी कर रहा है। संख्या को केन्द्रीकृत डाटा बेस में संग्रहित किया जा रहा है एवं प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आधारभूत जनसांख्यिकीय एवं बायोमैट्रिक सूचना - फोटोग्राफ, दसों अंगुलियों के निशान एवं आंख की पुतली की छवि के साथ लिंक किया जा रही है। ये सभी सूचनाएँ हिंदी माध्यम में उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही हैं।

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी युग और हिंदी का बढ़ता वर्चस्व

आज पूरी दुनिया में इंटरनेट का उपयोग हो रहा है, भले ही कुछ देशों में यह प्रयोग कम है और कुछ में ज्यादा। भारत की 12 % से भी कम आबादी इंटरनेट का उपयोग करती है। यह अनुपात विकसित देशों में 80 % आबादी की तुलना में काफी कम है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की शुरुआत भले ही अमेरिका में हुई हो, फिर भी भारत की मदद के बिना यह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती थी। गूगल के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की ये स्वीकारोक्ति काफी महत्वपूर्ण है की आने वाले कुछ

वर्षों में भारत दुनिया के बड़े कंप्यूटर बाजारों में से एक होगा और इंटरनेट पर जिन तीन भाषाओं का दबदबा होगा वे हैं- हिंदी, मंडरिन और अंग्रेजी। इसकी पुष्टि इस तथ्य से होती है कि आज भारत में ८ करोड़ लोग इंटरनेट का उपयोग करते हैं इस आधार पर हम अमेरिका, चीन और जापान के बाद ४ वे नंबर पर हैं। जिस रफ्तार से यह संख्या बढ़ रही है, वह दिन दूर नहीं जब भारत में इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ता विश्व में सबसे अधिक होंगे।

भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी विकास (टीडीआईएल)

"एक ज्ञानवान समाज के निर्माण के लिए आम जनता को सक्षम बनाना और भाषा की बाधा के बिना संचार सुनिश्चित करना और ज्ञान श्रृंखला का संचालन करना"

भारत जैसे बहुभाषी देश में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को उनकी अपनी भाषा में सूचना और सेवाओं के लिए सार्वभौमिक पहुँच उपलब्ध कराना अंतर्निहित प्राथमिक चिंता और चुनौतीपूर्ण विषय है। चूंकि दुनिया भर में प्रौद्योगिकी क्रांति सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) के आसपास केंद्रित है, अंतः मानव भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी (एचएलटी) के क्षेत्र में उन्नति से लोगों के लिए यह सुविधाजनक हो गया है कि वे मशीनों के साथ बातचीत कर सकते हैं। चूंकि भाषा विविधता का समर्थन करने के लिए उपकरण और भारतीय भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सूचना सशक्तिकरण की अहम जरूरतों को पूरा करते हुए इसमें विविध पृष्ठभूमि वाले लोगों, एक अनपढ़ भूमि टिलर जो अपने छोटे से देश के प्रासंगिक भू-अभिलेखों को जानना चाहते से लेकर एक उच्च अंत कंप्यूटर पेशेवरों जो समस्या फिक्सिंग पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर अत्याधुनिक प्रयोगशालाओं में ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहे हैं, को आवाज शक्ति है।

आईटी क्षेत्र में राजभाषा हिंदी की प्रगति

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी में हिंदी के लिए 2014 कई तरह की

सफलताओं से भरा रहा। यदि यह कहा जाए कि इस वर्ष हिंदी ने आईटी में मील के कई पत्थर गाढ़े, तो गलत नहीं होगा। आज कंप्यूटर, मोबाइल फोन, इंटरनेट, टेलीविजन, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण आदि हर क्षेत्र में हिंदी की मौजूदगी बढ़ती ही जा रही है जो कि एक सुखद प्रगति है। यह एक ऐसा पड़ाव है जिसने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि यदि भारत में पैर जमाने हैं, तो राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदी के पैर पकड़े बिना यह संभव नहीं। यही कारण है कि दुनिया की तमाम बड़ी कंपनियाँ अपने उत्पादों का भारतीयकरण कर ही हैं। इनमें वे कंपनियाँ भी शामिल हैं जिनके उत्पाद पहले से भारत में मौजूद हैं लेकिन उनकी मुख्य भाषा अंग्रेज़ी है।

राजभाषा हिंदी के विकास में हिंदी ब्लॉगर की भूमिका

आज कल हम देखते हैं कंप्यूटर पर कई ब्लॉग हैं, जो हिंदी में विशेष: अनुवाद सिंह जी ने इस क्षेत्र में भगीरथ प्रयास किया है। कंप्यूटर पर ऐसे कई विषयों पर आज जानकारी उपलब्ध हो गई है। प्राचीन ग्रंथों के पीडीएफ फाइलों का ब्लॉगों के माध्यम से आसानी से डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है। इससे अध्ययन और अनुसंधान दोनों में सहायता हो रही है। खासकर ऐसी पुस्तकें जिनकी प्रतियाँ आज किसी लाइब्ररी में भी मिलना मुश्किल हैं ऐसे कई विषयों की पुस्तकों का संकलन आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाता है। साथ ही ब्लॉग बनाने वाले व्यक्ति के विचार और दर्शन से भी परिचित हो सकते हैं। हिंदी में लिखी गई बहुत सी किताबें आज भी आम जन तक नहीं पहुँच पाई हैं, जिन्हें ब्लॉग पर दी गई लिंक के माध्यम से सरलता से डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है, सोशल मीडिया पर शेयर किया जा सकता है और अपने पाठकों को इसकी लिंक भी भेजी जा सकती है। विकिपीडिया के अनुसार हिन्दी का पहला चिट्ठा 'नौ दो ग्यारह' माना जाता है, जिसे आलोक कुमार ने पोस्ट किया था।

निष्कर्ष: यह सत्य है कि वर्तमान भारतीय समाज में राजभाषा हिंदी की भूमिका में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। सरकारी फाइलों और कागज़ी दस्तावेज़ों से निकल कर अब यह आम लोगों के मोबाइल और पर्सनल कंप्यूटरों तक पहुँच रही है। कहा जा सकता है कि राजभाषा हिंदी में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण ने नई उर्जा का संचार किया है। वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जब राजभाषा हिंदी में सभी नागरिक सेवाएँ और सरकारी काम करना सहज और सुलभ होगा।

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता मे जनवादी चेतना

डा.सुधामणी.एस ,

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता मे जनवादी चेतना

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता का आरम्भ बिन्दु अस्सी के आस-पास माना जाता है। इस समय हिन्दी कविता अपनी पूर्वावर्ती कविताओं से अपना स्थान अलग जमा दिया था। समकालीन कविताओं में प्रमुख रूप से सन्वेदना, भाव, विचार, दर्शन एवं भाषा के स्तर पर झलक रहा था। समकालीन कविताओं से पहले जो कविताओं की रचना हुई थी, उन कविताओं में विद्रोह हर चीज़ का निशेध एवं मोहभङ्ग का गुस्सा था। क्योंकि कवियों के समक्ष कोई बड़ा लक्ष्य ही नहीं था। दिशाहीन कवि लोग अपनी कविता को प्रभाव बनाने के लिए गोला, बारूद, क्रान्ति जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया करते थे।

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता तो कविता सहित्य में ही अपूर्व परिवर्तन ले आया। हिन्सा और उसकी विकास की दिशा को रोकनेवाली सम्रज्यावादी ताकतों के खिलाफ सुजानात्मक मुल्या को अपना लिया। कवि सामान्य लोगों कि बौद्धिक कमजोरी को दूरकर समाज में बन्धुत्व, ममता, करुणा, हिम्स मानावाधिकार के तत्व, लोकातान्त्रिक जीवन मुल्य न्याय की स्थापना के लिए संघर्ष करने को प्रोत्त करता है। उसके ज्ञात का विकास करता है। रूढीवाद, अन्धविश्वास, अज्ञान को मिटाकर वैज्ञानिक चेतना को जगाकर उसे स्वाविवेक से सत्य और असत्य के निर्णय करने के योग्य बनता है। प्रस्तुत जमाने के कवि यह तथ्य जानते हैं कि हिंसाकृत से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है। आनेवाली पीडियों के लिय भी एक उत्तम हितकारी समाज का निर्माण करना नहीं होता। विषमतामूलक समाज को मिटाकर मानवीय समानता, संवेदनाओं के आदार पर ही देश, दुनिया का

निर्माण करना समकालीन कवियों का उद्देश्य है। हिन्सा द्वेष, विनाश को आश्रय न देकर मनुष्य को मनुष्य से जोड़नेवाली तत्व प्रेम, करुणा, हिम्सा, दया, आत्मीयता, सहानुभुति, सहयोग से मानवीय मुल्यों को पुष्ट करना चाहता है समाज में सहकारिता, सामान्य बन्धुत्व की स्थापना करना चाहता है। समकालीन कवियोंकी कविताएं नारेबाजी, बड्पन का शिकर करती है। व्यक्ति, समाज, चिन्तन एव लोगों के संघर्षको सवाभाविक रीति से सहज एवं सरल भाषा व्यक्त करते हैं उनकी कविताओं में नम्रता का झलक दिखाई पड़ता है। उनके सहित्य में आत्मियता समाज के दुबे, कुचले, शोषित मनुष्य के प्रति है। समाज में स्त्री, शोषितबालक, युवक लोग वृद्ध अपनी तकलीफ़ से दूर रहकार उन्हें अपने सपने को साकर करने एव उनकी परिवर्तन की आशा भी है। इन सबके अलावा अपने परिवेश, संस्कृति, देश एवं भाषा के प्रति उत्कट प्रेम दिखाई पड़ता है।

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता क्षेत्रमें कवि लोग नये सोच, विचार, भाव एवं भाषा एवं कविता के साथ उभरने लगे। कई कवि लोगों को आलोचना करने का मौका मिला।

समकालीन कविता क्षेत्र के प्रमुख कवि हैं भारत थाथावर। बाहरी और भीतरी अन्तरद्वंद्व के कवि व्यक्ति, जीवन, समाज एवं देश की व्यवस्था से जूझता नज़र आता है। उन्हें सामान्य लोगों के प्रति अपार प्रेम तथा भक्ति भी है। भारत थाथावर का प्रथम काव्य संग्रह 'मैं हूं यहां हूं' १९८३ में प्रकाशित हुआ। वैसे ही १९९० में बेचैनी, २००४ में 'हाल बेहाल' कविता संग्रह की रचना की।

२०१५ में युव कवि गणेश चन्द्र राही द्वारा संपादित

'तुम जरती का नमक हो' कविताओं का संग्रह प्रकाशित हुआ है। इन कविताओं में ग्रामीण संवेदना, मामूली आदमी के जीवन, उनके सुख-दुख, संघर्ष अर्धनिद्रा से जागता हुआ समाज, इन सबका वर्णन मिलता था।

शुभ बादल (१९४५) समकालीन हिन्दी कविता के प्रमुख कवि हैं। वे लगभग चार दुशकों से कविता लिख रहे हैं। इनकी पहली लंबी कविता 'पैदल चलनेवाले पूछते है। मुख्य नायक 'सेटा' है। जो विभिन्न समस्याओं से जूझता है। वह एक बेरोजगार युवक है। उसके बाद इनकी 'मौसम को हांक चलो' कविता संग्रह २००७ में आया। इनका तीसरा कविता संग्रह है। लेकिन इसने आज सम्पूर्ण दुनिया की राजनीति, समाज, संस्कृति, साहित्य, भाषा, ज्ञान-विज्ञान, चिन्तन के विविध क्षेत्रों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। विकास और विनाश की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ क्रियाशील है।

स्वाप्रिल श्रीवास्तव (१९५४) ग्रामीण परिवेश एवं संवेदना के सशक्त कवि हैं। इनकी कविताओं में ग्रामीण परिवेश, लोकाचार, आस्था, विश्वास, प्रेम, आत्मीयता के साथ-साथ उभर कर आई है। इनमें जीवन की विविधता और उसके सौन्दर्य के समकालीन

कविता क्षेत्र के सशक्त कवि हैं।

सुधीर सक्सेना (१९५५) समकालीन कवियों में से प्रसिद्ध है। उन्होंने अपनी कविताओं में अपने समय और समय के यथार्थ व्यापक स्तर पर चित्रित है। इनकी कविताओं में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक समस्याओं में से घिरे इन्सान की पीड़ा दिखाई पड़ता है। इनका पहला संग्रह 'बहुत दिनों के बाद' है। सुधीर जी जीवन के अनुभव से परिपक्व एवं दृष्टि सम्पन्न है।

राजा खुशगाल

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता क्षेत्र में अपना प्रमुख छवी स्थापित की है। इनके कविता-साहित्य में पर्वत प्रदेश के जीवन संघर्ष, वहां के परिवेश और प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य से भरी हुई है। इनका पहला काव्य संग्रह 'संवाद के सिल सिले' १९९१ में छपा।

इस प्रकार समकालीन हिन्दी कविता क्षेत्र में कई कवि लोग अपना-अपना योगदान विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न रूपों से उभारा है।

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता मे जनवादी चेतना

आरती अग्निहोत्री

समकालीन कविता का सन १९६० से शुरु हुई। इस कविता को साठोत्तरी कविता भी कहते हैं। समकालीन कविता से कविता ओ का एक नया रूप शुरु हुआ, उन्मे नवजीवन का आभास हुआ। इन कविता ओ मे आम आदमी की स्थितियों का बखूबी चित्रण हुआ। केदारनाथ सिन्ह, रजेश जोशी, उदय प्रकाश, नागार्जुन, मुक्तिबोध, धूमिल आदि कवियों ने समकालीन कविता ओ की रचना कर कविता के आयाम को नई ऊंचाइयों तक पहुँचाया है।

नगार्जुन की जनवादी कविताएँ जो पाठको मे चेतना जगाती है और उन्हे सोचने पर मजबूर करती है। इन कविता ओ का जनभाव और अहसास दिल को छू जाता है। “फसल” कविता हो या “अपने खेत मे” “गुलाबी चूडिया” हो या “विज्ञापन सुन्दरी” हर कविता एक गहरे जनवादी भाव को व्यक्त करती है।

“फसल क्या है ?

और कुछ तो नहीं है वह
नदियों के पानी का जादू है वह
हाथों के स्पर्श की महिमा है
भूरी-काली मिट्टी का गुण धर्म है
रूपान्तर है सूरज की किरणों का।

“गुलाबी चूडिया की कुछ पन्क्तियाँ तो झिंझोड़ देती है।

“क्या बिगाडति है चूडिया
किस जुर्म से हटा दूँ इनको जहान से”?

“विज्ञापन सुन्दरी” की यह पन्क्तियाँ सोचने को मजबूर करती है।

“अरे हे युग नन्दिनी विज्ञापन सुन्दरी,
गलाती है तुम्हारी मुस्कान की मृदु मध्दिम आँच

धन-कुलिश हिय-हम कुबेर के दोनो को”
धूमिल जनवादी जन चेतना के प्रमुख कवि है। ‘पटकथा’ नामक कविता मे लोकतन्त्र को कोस्ते हुए कहते हैं”

“याह शम्शान है यहा की तस्वीर लेना
सख्त मना है”

मैने अचरज से देखा की दुनिया का
सबसे बडा बौद्धमर / बारूद का सबसे बडा
गोदाम है।”

“शहर मे सुर्यास्त” कविता मे

धूमिल जन्तन्त्र पर कटु व्यंग्य करते कहते है कि

“हवा मे एक चमकदार गोल शब्द

फैंक दिया गया है-जनतंत्र

जिसकी रोज सैकड़ों बार हत्या होती है।”

‘गरीबी’ कविता में गरीबी को खुली हुई किताब कहने वाले धूमिल जन चेतना को आगर करने वाले कवि थे।

‘उसके बारे में’ धूमिल की कविता सोच को गहरा देती है।

“पता नहीं कितनी रिक्तता थी-

जो भी मुझ में होकर गुजरा-रित गया

पता नहीं कितना अंधकार था मुझमें

में सारी उम्र चमकने की कोशिश में बीत गया।”

“हर तरफ धुआं है” की पंक्तियाँ:

“हर तरफ धुआं है,

हर तरफ कुहासा है,

जो दांतो और दलदलों का दलाल है

वही देश भक्त है।”

केदारनाथ सिंह जी की जनवादी कविताएँ भी जन चेतना को जगाती हैं।

'जूते' कविता की पंक्तियां:

"सभा उठगई
रह गए जूते
सूने हाल में चकित उदास
धूल भरे जूते, जिनका
वारिस कोई नहीं था।"

जनवादि कवियोंने जिस प्रकार अपने काव्य से समकालीन सथितियों का बेबाकी से वणन किया है। वह प्रशंसा योग्य है। जनवादी साहित्य जोहर वर्ग के प्राणी के भावों को बखूबी दर्शा है चाहे वह बेटे की गुलाबी चूडियां हो-जो प्यार की अमानत हैं, चाहे वह किसान की फसल-जो मिट्टी, पानी, सूरज के योगदान से उगती है, चाहे वह विज्ञापन सुंदरी है-जो अमीरों के लड़कों को बिगाडती है, चाहे जनतंत्र है-जहां नेता लोग भोली-भाली जनता को झूठे सपने दिखाकर, बिजली, पानी, पैसा,

शिक्षा आदि के झूठ फैलाकर, वोट लेना चाहता है और जीतने के बाद गधे के सींग की तरह गायब हो जाता है। अनेक कवियोंने अपने अप्रतिम प्रयासोंसे जनवादी चेतना को प्रखर किया। खुद को चमकाने के लिए अंदर के अंधकार को दूर करना। अपनी पहचान खोजना, आधुनिक समाज का सक्रिय हिस्सा बनना, भीड में सबके साथ चलना, हंसना, खिलखिलाना परंतु अंदरसे अकेलेपन का अहसास आजकी पीढी को दर्शाता है।

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता में जनवादी चेतनाको जगाने वाले कवि लोगों के मनसे भलीभांति वाकिफ हैं। वे उनकी समस्याओं, परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपने काव्य के द्वारा उनकी दशा जन-जन तक पहुंचाने का साहस रखते हैं। नमन है इन सब महानुभावों को।

राजभाषा हिन्दी के विकास में कम्प्यूटर एवं प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान

डा. प्रभु वि. उपासे

(राजभाषा शब्द अंग्रेजी के official language के लिए व्यवहृत होता है। भारतीय संविधान में इसे परिभाषित किया गया है। अनुच्छेद 343 के अनुसार भारतीय संघ की राजभाषा देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिंदी होगी और अंकों का स्वरूप भारतीय अंकों का अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप होगा। ध्यान रहे देवनागरी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं यथा मराठी, नेपाली आदि की भी लिपि है। इस प्रकार केंद्र सरकार के कार्यालयों, उपक्रमों, निकायों व संस्थाओं की कार्यालयी भाषा हिंदी है। जो राजभाषा के रूप में परिभाषित है। भारतीय संविधान में जिस राजभाषा की परिकल्पना की गई है, वह वह हिंदी है जो भारत की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों, बोलियों, उपबोलियों से शब्द-ग्रहण करते हुए विकसित हो।)

प्राचीन काल में भारत में संस्कृत, प्राकृत, पालि, अपभ्रंश आदि भाषाओं का राजभाषा के रूप में प्रयोग होता था। राजपूत काल में तत्कालीन भाषा हिन्दी का प्रयोग राजकाज में किया जाता था। किंतु भारतवर्ष में मुसलमानों का आधिपत्य स्थापित हो जाने के बाद धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी का स्थान फारसी और अरबी भाषाओं ने ले लिया। इस बीच में भी राजपूत नरेशों के राज्य क्षेत्र में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बराबर प्रचलित रहा। मराठों के राजकाज में भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता था। आज भी इन राजाओं के दरबारों से हिन्दी अथवा हिन्दी-फारसी, द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किए गए फरमान बड़ी संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि हिन्दी राजकाज करने के लिए सदैव सक्षम रही है। किंतु केंद्रीय शक्ति के मुसलमान शासकों के हाथ में चले जाने के कारण उसे वह अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, जिससे सभी क्षेत्रों में उसकी क्षमता एवं सामर्थ्य का पूर्ण

विकास हो पाता।

अंग्रेजों ने अपने शासन काल में तत्कालीन प्रचलित राजभाषा फारसी को ही प्रश्रय दिया। परिणामस्वरूप भारत के आज़ाद होने के कुछ समय बाद तक भी फारसी भारत के अधिकांश भागों में कचहरियों की भाषा बनी रही। इस बीच 1855 में लॉर्ड मैकाले ने अंग्रेजी को भारत की शिक्षा और प्रशासन की भाषा के रूप में स्थापित कर दिया था। धीरे धीरे वह न केवल पूर्णतया भारतीय प्रशासन की भाषा बन गई, बल्कि शिक्षा, वाणिज्य, व्यापार तथा उद्योग धंधों की भाषा के रूप में भी प्रतिष्ठित हो गई। इनता ही नहीं वह भारत के शिक्षित वर्ग के व्यवहार की भी भाषा बन गई। फिर भी, अंग्रेजी शासक यह महसूस करते रहे कि भारत की भाषाओं को बहुत दिनों तक दबाया नहीं जा सकता, अतः उन्होंने हिन्दी भाषा प्रदेशों में हिन्दी को और अन्य प्रदेशों में, वहां की भाषाओं को प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक कक्षाओं में शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया। इसका शुभ परिणाम यह हुआ कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाएं विकसित होने लगीं और वे उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम बनीं। इतना ही नहीं स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के साथ हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने भारतीय भाषाओं और विशेषकर हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा और संपर्क भाषा के रूप में प्रचलित करने का प्रयास प्रारंभ किया। इस राष्ट्रीय जागरण के परिणाम स्वरूप हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रसार होने लगा और यह मत व्यक्त किया जाने लगा कि देश के अधिकांश लोगों की बोली होने के कारण हिन्दी को भी भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा या राजभाषा बनाया जाना चाहिए। देश के कोन कोने से अनेक अहिन्दी भाषी राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने भी इसी प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त किये।

महात्मा गांधी ने एक बार यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि राष्ट्रभाषा बनने के लिए किसी भाषा में नीचे दिए गए पांच गुण आवश्यक होने चाहिए-

१. उसे सरकारी अधिकारी आसानी से सीख सकें
२. वह समस्त भारत में धार्मिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संपर्क के माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग के लिए सक्षम हो,
३. वह अधिकांश भारतवासियों द्वारा बोली जाती हो,
४. सारे देश को उसे सीखने में आसानी हो,
५. ऐसी भाषा को चुनते समय आरजी या क्षणिक हितों पर ध्यान न दिया जाए।

उनका विचार था कि भारतीय भाषाओं में केवल हिन्दी ही एक ऐसी भाषा है, जिसमें उपर्युक्त सभी गुण मौजूद हैं। महात्मा गांधी तथा अन्य नेताओं के उद्गारों का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जब भारतीय संविधान सभा में संघ सरकार की राजभाषा निश्चित करने का प्रश्न आया तो विशद विचार मंथन के बाद 14 सितंबर, 1949 को हिन्दी को भारत संघ की राजभाषा घोषित किया गया। भारत का संविधान 26 जनवरी, 1950 को लागू हुआ और तभी से देवनागरी लिपि में लिखित हिन्दी विधिवत् भारत संघ की राजभाषा है।

राजभाषा शब्द अंग्रेजी के official language के लिए व्यवहृत होता है। भारतीय संविधान में इसे परिभाषित किया गया है। अनुच्छेद 343 के अनुसार भारतीय संघ की राजभाषा देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिन्दी होगी और अंकों का स्वरूप भारतीय अंकों का अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप होगा। ध्यान रहे देवनागरी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं यथा मराठी, नेपाली आदि की भी लिपि है। इस प्रकार केंद्र सरकार के कार्यालयों, उपक्रमों, निकायों व संस्थाओं की कार्यालयी भाषा हिन्दी है। जो राजभाषा के रूप में परिभाषित है। भारतीय संविधान में जिस राजभाषा की परिकल्पना की गई है,

वह वह हिन्दी है जो भारत की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों, बोलियों, उपबोलियों से शब्द-ग्रहण करते हुए विकसित हो। संविधान का अनुच्छेद 351 कहता है : "संघ का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह हिन्दी भाषा का प्रसार बढ़ाए, उसका विकास करे, ताकि वह भारत की सामासिक संस्कृति के सभी तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बन सके और उसकी प्रकृति में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना हिंदुस्तानी के और आठवीं अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भारत की अन्य भाषाओं के प्रयुक्त रूप, शैली और पदों को आत्मसात् करते हुए और जहां आवश्यक या वांछनीय हो वहां उसके शब्द-भंडार के लिए मुख्यतः संस्कृत से और गौणतः अन्य भाषाओं से शब्द ग्रहण करते हुए उसकी समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करे।"

कुछ लोग हिन्दी को संपर्क भाषा के रूप में मानते हैं। संपर्क भाषा से अभिप्रायः है लोगों के आपसी संपर्क की भाषा। यह संपर्क जरूरी नहीं कि हिन्दी-हिन्दी भाषियों के बीच ही हो, बल्कि भारत देश के किसी भी प्रदेश में निवास करने वाले व्यक्ति के साथ संपर्क करने पर उससे संवाद की भाषा के रूप में व्यवहृत होने वाली भाषा से है। इस रूप में हिन्दी धीरे-धीरे जगह बना रही है। इस नाते हिन्दी देश को जोड़ने का काम करती है। लेकिन यह निर्विवाद नहीं है। यद्यपि हिन्दी संपूर्ण भारत राष्ट्र में बोली जाती है।

किसी भी स्वाधीन देश के लिए, जो महत्व उसके राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का है, वही उसकी राजभाषा का है। प्रजातांत्रिक देश में जनता और सरकार के बीच भाषा की दीवार नहीं होनी चाहिए और शासन का काम जनता की भाषा में किया जाना चाहिए। जब तक विदेशी भाषा में शासन होता रहेगा, तब तक कोई देश सही अर्थ में स्वतंत्र नहीं कहा जा सकता। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपनी भाषा में ही स्पष्टता और सरलता से अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त कर सकता है। नूतन विचारों का स्पंदन और आत्मा की अभिव्यक्ति, मातृभाषा में ही सम्भव है। राजभाषा देश के भिन्न

भिन्न भागों को एक सूत्र में पिराने का कार्य करती है इसके माध्यम से जनता न केवल अपने देश की नीतियों और प्रशासन को भलीभांति समझ सकती है, बल्कि उसमें स्वयं भी भाग ले सकती है। प्रजातंत्र की सफलता के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था अत्यंत आवश्यक है। विश्व के सभी स्वतंत्र देश और नवोदित राष्ट्रों ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है कि उनका उत्थान, उनकी अपनी भाषाओं के माध्यम से ही सम्भव है। रूस, जापान, जर्मनी, आदि सभी राष्ट्र इसके प्रमाण हैं।

राजभाषा हिन्दी के विकास में कम्प्यूटर का योगदान

कम्प्यूटर में देवनागरी लिपि तथा भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग की सुविधा के विकास के संबंध में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी आयोग द्वारा विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर लोकलाइजेशन का कार्य सर्वप्रथम सी-डैक द्वारा नब्बे के दशक में किया गया था। वर्तमान में हिंदी भाषा के लिये कई संगठन कार्य करते हैं, जिसमें सी-डैक, गृह मंत्रालय का राजभाषा विभाग केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान और अनेकों गैर सरकारी संगठन जैसे सराय, इंडलिकस, आदि प्रमुख हैं। कुछ वर्ष पहले ई. सी. आई. एल हैदराबाद ने कम्प्यूटर में हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के संबंध में एक प्रोटोटाइप बनाया था। उसे और उपयोगी बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। सी-डाक ने विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं को विकसित प्रोटोटाइप विकसित किया है। हाल ही में बिरला इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी एंड साइंस, पिलानी ने भी ऐसे ही एक कम्प्यूटर का प्रोटोटाइप बनाया है। इसके अलावा टाटा ब्रदर्स, बंबई की एक फर्म ने भी इस प्रकार के कम्प्यूटर प्रोटोटाइप बनाया है। कम्प्यूटर में देवनागरी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने की दृष्टि से कोड निर्धारित करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी आयोग द्वारा कर्वाइ की जा रही है। इससे हिन्दी में कामकाज करने के लिए कम्प्यूटर एक सक्षम साधन बन गया है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीप्रिंटर भी आज मौजूद है। संचार

मंत्रालय के अधीन एक सरकारी उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लि. द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीप्रिंटर्स बनाए जाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है। इसी प्रकार हिन्दी के बिजली से चलने वाले टइपराइटरों, पतालेखी मशीनों और पिन्प्वाइंट टाइपराइटरों के निर्माण के लिए भी कर्वाइ की जा रही है। कम्प्यूटरीकृत व्यवहार हर जगह पर सुचारु रूप से हो रहा है।

कम्प्यूटर प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास का ही एक पहल है। आज कम्प्यूटर में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सब प्रौद्योगिकी का ही वरदान है। हिंदी यूनिकोड के अस्तित्व में आने के बाद अब हर कम्प्यूटर, लैपटॉप यहाँ तक की स्मार्ट फोन पर भी हिंदी में काम करना व करवाना कोई बड़ा मुद्दा नहीं रह गया है। यूनिकोड एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक कोड है जिसमें हिंदी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं सहित विश्व की लगभग 200 भाषाओं के लिये कोड निर्धारित किये गये हैं। चूँकि कम्प्यूटर मूल रूप से किसी भाषा से नहीं बल्कि अंकों से संबंध रखता है। इसलिये हम किसी भी भाषा को एनकोडिंग व्यवस्था के तहत मानक रूप प्रदान कर सकते हैं। साथ ही इसी आधार पर उनके लिये फॉण्ट भी निर्मित किये जा सकते हैं, जैसे अंग्रेज़ी भाषा अथवा रोमन लिपि के लिये एरियल फॉण्ट की एनकोडिंग की गयी है, उसी तरह हिंदी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये निर्मित आधुनिक यूनिकोड फॉण्ट्स की भी एंकोडिंग की गयी है जिसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एप्पल, आइबीएम, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, सैप, साइबेस, यूनिसिस जैसी सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग की प्रमुख कंपनियों ने अपनाया है। मानकीकरण का यह कार्य अमेरिका स्थित यूनिकोड कंसोर्शियम द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि लाभ ना कमाने वाली एक संस्था है। भारत सरकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग ने भी इस कंसोर्शियम के जरिये हिंदी के यूनिकोड फॉण्ट जैसे मंगल, कोकिला, एरियल यूनिकोड एमएस, आदि की एनकोडिंग करायी है

जिसकी वजह से आधुनिक कंप्यूटरों में यह फॉण्ट पहले से ही विद्यमान होते हैं। यूनिकोड 16 बिट की एक एनकोडिंग व्यवस्था है जो कि पालि और प्राकृत जैसी प्राचीन भाषाओं से भी परिचित है। इसकी विशेषता यह है कि एक कम्प्यूटर पर के पाठ को दुनिया के किसी भी अन्य यूनिकोड आधारित कम्प्यूटर पर खोला व पढ़ा जा सकता है। इसके लिए अलग से उस भाषा के फॉण्ट का प्रयोग करने की अनिवार्यता नहीं होती; क्योंकि यूनिकोड केन्द्रित हर फॉण्ट में सिद्धांततः विश्व की हर भाषा के अक्षर मौजूद होते हैं। यूनिकोड आधारित कम्प्यूटरों में प्रत्येक कार्य भारत की किसी भी भाषा में किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि 'ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम' पर इन्स्टॉल सॉफ्टवेयर यूनिकोड व्यवस्था आधारित हो। आज बाज़ार में आने वाला हर नया कंप्यूटर व अन्य गैजट ना सिर्फ हिंदी, बल्कि दुनिया की आधिकतर भाषाओं में कार्य करने में सक्षम है क्योंकि यह सभी लिपियाँ यूनिकोड मानक में शामिल हैं।

राजभाषा हिन्दी के विकास में प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के कारण राजभाषा हिन्दी के कई विकासोन्मुखी सिरे खिले हैं। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी में मात्र हिन्दी ही नहीं बल्कि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए भी विकास का दिवार खुला हुआ है। आज यहाँ तक हम देख सकते हैं कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के कारण सुनने में कई भाषाओं के साथ संपर्क साध सकते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर आज इसी प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के कारण डिस्कवरी जैसे दूरदर्शन चैनल विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में वहाँ के विभिन्न प्रांतों में अपने प्रांत की भाषा में सुनने के सक्षम व्यवस्था कर दी है। हिन्दी तो भरतखंड की राजभाषा है। प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान के कारण इसका कई गुना अधिक सरलता के साथ प्रचार और प्रसार हो रहा है।

आज प्रौद्योगिकी के कारण ही ब्लाग, फेसबुक, वाट्सआप, गूगल, गन्स्टाग्राम, ट्विटर, ईमेल, लिंकडइन, मैसेंजर आदि माध्यमों से परस्पर संपर्क में

रह सकता है। फेसबुक पर मेरी गहरी दोस्ती ऐसे लोगों से संभव हो पाई जिनके नाम भी मैं ने नहीं सुने थे। यूट्यूब पर मैं भूली बिसरी फ़िल्में और हर विषय के वीडियो देख सकता हूँ। गूगल के नक्शे अब हिंदी में मिलने लगे हैं। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि इंटरनेट पर हिंदी सामग्री हर साल 95 प्रतिशत बढ़ रही है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी की ही कृपा है कि ईमेल, फेसबुक, वाट्सएप, लिंकड-इन, मैसेंजर, ट्विटर के जरिए करोड़ों लोग सामूहिक जन संपर्क कर रहे हैं।

राजभाषा हिंदी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

आज का युग सूचना, संचार व विचार का युग है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एक सरल तंत्र है जो तकनीकी प्रयोग के सहारे सूचनाओं का संकलन, प्रक्रिया व संप्रेषण करता है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के इस युग में कंप्यूटर का महत्व कल्पवृक्ष से कम नहीं है जिससे व्यवसायिक, वाणिज्यिक, जन संचार, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, आदि कई क्षेत्र लाभान्वित हुये हैं। कंप्यूटर व सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में जो विकास हुआ है वह भाषा के क्षेत्र में भी मौन क्रांति का वाहक बन कर आया है। अभी तक भाषा जो केवल मनुष्यों के आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही थी, उसे सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के इस युग में मशीन व कंप्यूटर की नित नई भाषायी मांगों को पूरा करना पड़ रहा है।

चूँकि वर्तमान समय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है, सभी कार्यालयों में तमाम काम कंप्यूटरों पर ही किये जाते हैं। रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी मानो सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित है। मोबाइल फोन, एटीएम, इंटरनेट बैंकिंग से लेकर रेलवे आरक्षण, ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग, आदि तक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन चुकी है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के आधार पर हिंदी को भारत में राजभाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है जिसकी वजह से हिंदी भाषा का प्रयुक्त क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है, सभी सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी को कार्यालयीन भाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है व इसका कार्यक्षेत्र

केंद्र सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों, कार्यालयों, निगमों, विभागों व उपक्रमों आदि तक फैला हुआ है। समकालीन समय में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी जिसकी आत्मा कंप्यूटर है, किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी बना हुआ है। यह सर्वज्ञात है कि कंप्यूटर में राजभाषा हिंदी में कार्य करना सुगम बनाया है। हिंदी में कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण का कार्य काफी पहले प्रारंभ हुआ और अब यह आंदोलन की शकल ले चुका है।

एक ओर यूनिकोड के प्रयोग ने हिंदी के प्रयोग को आगे बढ़ाने के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है वहीं आज सिस्टम जेनरेटेड प्रोग्रामों में हिंदी की स्थिति कुछ खास नहीं है। अधिकतर सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोग्राम पहले ही तैयार कर लिये जाते हैं, उसके बाद उनमें हिंदी की सुविधा तलाश की जाती है। इसके बावजूद भी यह संतोष का विषय है कि 21 वीं सदी में भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका अहम हो गयी है व भाषाओं के मानकीकरण का कार्य आसान हो गया है।

शब्दावली का निर्माण

शब्दावली निर्माण के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 1950 में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी बोर्ड की स्थापना की थी। इसके मार्गदर्शन में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के हिन्दी विभाग ने तकनीकी शब्दावली के निर्माण का कार्य चालू किया था। बाद में हिन्दी विभाग का विस्तार होते होते सन् 1960 में केंद्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की स्थापना हुई। इसके कुछ समय बाद 1961 में राष्ट्रपति के आदेशानुसार वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग की स्थापना की गई। निदेशालय तथा आयोग ने अब तक विज्ञान, मानविकी, आयुर्विज्ञान, इंजीनियरी, कृषि तथा प्रशासन आदि के 4 लाख अंग्रेजी के तकनीकी शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय प्रकाशित कर दिये हैं। इसी प्रकार राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग तथा राजभाषा खंड ने विधि शब्दावली का निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूरा कर लिया है। सन् 1979 में प्रकाशित विधि शब्दावली इसका स्पष्ट प्रमाण है। इसमें लगभग

34000 विधिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

प्रशासनिक साहित्य का अनुवाद

केंद्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों के मैनुअलों, संहिताओं, फार्मों आदि का अनुवाद कार्य पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय के केंद्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा किया जाता था। मार्च, 1971 से यह कार्य गृह मंत्रालय (राजभाषा विभाग) के आधीन स्थापित केंद्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो को सौंपा गया है। ब्यूरो ने निदेशालय द्वारा अनूदित साहित्य के अतिरिक्त अब तक लगभग 3 लाख मानक पृष्ठों का अनुवाद करके विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को उपलब्ध करा दिया है। इस समय ब्यूरो मंत्रालयों, विभागों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सरकारी कार्यालयों, उपक्रमों आदि के मैनुअलों का भी अनुवाद कर रहा है। इसी प्रकार विधि मंत्रालय के राजभाषा खंड ने भी अब तक 13000 मानक पृष्ठों के 1000 से अधिक केंद्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यह कार्य निरंतर चल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त नियमों तथा अन्य विधिक साहित्य का भी अनुवाद किया गया है।

देवनागरी लिपी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में देवनागरी लिपी के मानकीकरण और संवर्धन आज की आवश्यकता है। इस काम को अंजाम देने के लिए भाषाविदों और प्रौद्योगिकीविदों को एक साथ बैठ कर इस समस्या को सुलझाना होगा। इस संबंध में सरकार का सहयोग भी अपेक्षित होगा। इस विषय को लेकर विशेषज्ञों के बीच चर्चा चल रही है। गुड़गांव में एक संगोष्ठी भी आयोजित की गई। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में देवनागरी लिपी के मानकीकरण और संवर्धन के लिए स्वनिर्मों (ध्वनियों) और लेखिमों (वर्णों) में मैपिंग अर्थात् मिलान करने की आवश्यकता है। भारतीय भाषाओं और विदेशी भाषाओं की ध्वनिओं के लिए

परिवर्द्धित देवनागरी लिपि विकसित करने और उसे विश्वस्तरीय लिपि के रूप में प्रसारित करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अलावा देवनागरी लिपि के मानकीकरण की दिशा में भी ठोस क़दम उठाया जाना चाहिए। फ़्रांस में “डब्ल्यू-थ्री-सी” मानकीकरण की संस्था है, जो विश्व की प्रमुख भाषाओं का प्रौद्योगिकीय दृष्टि से मानकीकरण कर रही है। इस उद्देश्य की सफलता के लिए तकनीकीविदों और भाषाविदों के बीच तालमेल की बहुत आवश्यकता है। भाषाविदों और प्रौद्योगिकीविदों को एक साथ बैठ कर इस समस्या को सुलझाना होगा। उच्चारण और वर्तनी में समन्वय भी लाना ज़रूरी है। हिन्दी की ध्वनिओं, उनके विन्यास और प्रस्तुतिकरण में देवनागरी की जो शक्ति है वह सभी भाषाओं को अपने भीतर समेटने में सक्षम है।

निष्कर्षतः यह सत्य है कि वर्तमान भारतीय समाज में राजभाषा हिन्दी की भूमिका में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। सरकारी फाइलों और कागज़ी दस्तावेज़ों से निकल कर अब यह आम लोगों के मोबाइल और पर्सनल कंप्यूटरों

तक पहुँच रही है। कहा जा सकता है कि राजभाषा हिन्दी में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और कंप्यूटर स्थानीयकरण ने नई उर्जा का संचार किया है। वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जब राजभाषा हिन्दी में सभी नागरिक सेवाएँ और सरकारी काम करना सहज और सुलभ होगा।

संदर्भ सूची -

१. राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी -निशांत जैन
२. राजभाषा हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक साहित्य के अनुवाद की दिशाएँ - डा. हरिमोहन
३. ब्लाग. मायगौ. इन
४. हिन्दीकीदुनिया.काम
५. राजभाषा.एन्आइसी.इन्
६. एम-हिन्दीवेबदुनिया.काम

निराला जी के काव्य की प्रवृत्तिया

इन्द्राणी एस्.के.

प्रस्तावना

इस इकाई में आप निराला की काव्य की प्रवृत्तियों तथा उनके काव्य प्रेम-शृंगार और व्यंग्य आदि के बारे में अध्ययन करेंगे। इससे क्रांतिकारी निराशा की प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में जान भी प्राप्त करनेवाले हैं।

आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता: निराला जी

यूँ तो किसी भी बात का कलात्मक रूप से प्रस्तुत करना ही काव्य या पद्य कहलाता है। कविता का दर्शन और इतिहास भारत में बहुत ही प्राचीन काल से चल रहा है। कविता का प्रारंभ भरतमुनि से समझा जाता है। जहाँ पर कविता छन्दबद्ध होती थी। कहा जाता है कि जिसका मन रस या मनोवेग से परिपूर्ण होता है उसे काव्य कहते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो कविता भावों का समुद्र है। व्यक्ति अपने मन के भावों को सुचारु रूप से प्रस्तुत करता है।

आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता में कवियों ने जीवन के यथार्थ को प्रस्तुत करने का एक सफल प्रयास किया है। आचार्य नन्ददुलारे बाजपेयी जी के अनुसार, 'साहित्य का प्रयोजन आत्मानुभूति है।' निराला जी का साहित्य उनके जीवन के सुख-दुःख का लेखा-जोखा है। उनके जीवन के खट्टे-मीठे अनुभवों को उन्होंने अपनी कविता के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया है। आधुनिक हिन्दी का काव्य यात्रा जीवन के कट्टे अनुभवों के बगैर अधूरी-सी प्रतीत होती है। आधुनिक काव्य वह आयाग है जो पल्लवित होने के लिए बीज के अनेक राह से गुजरना पड़ता है। बहुत बार रचना होने के बाद एक स्वरूप व आकार प्राप्त होता है। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल जी ने हृदय की मुक्तावस्था में इसे दशा कहकर उसकी वाणी से होने वाले शब्द विधान को कविता कहा गया है।

व्यंग्य निराला के काव्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों में से एक है। छायावादी काव्यधारा के कवियों में से निराला ही एक मात्र हस्ताक्षर हैं जिनकी कविताएँ समाज के सर्वहारा वर्ग के दुख दर्द के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं। निराला ने व्यंग्य का प्रयोग अत्यंत प्रभावकारी ढंग से सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक जीवन की विसंगतियों को उभारकर रखने के लिया किया है। व्यंग्य निराला की उत्तर कालीन रचनाओं का प्रधान स्वर बना है। इसके लिए एक ओर तत्कालीन पूँजीवादी संस्कृति की भयंकर यथार्थताएँ उत्तरदायी हैं तो दूसरी ओर अपने खुद के भोगे हुए कष्ट जिम्मेदार हैं। निराला ने अपने व्यंग्यों के द्वारा अपने समाज के बुजुर्ग वर्ग पर कठोर प्रहार किया है और इनके शोषण के शिकार बने हुए अभिशप्त, दीन एवं शोषित वर्ग के प्रति सहज मानवीय सहानुभूति प्रकट की है। निराला की इन व्यंग्य रचनाओं को हिन्दी के प्रगतिशील चिंतनधारा की युग प्रवर्तनीय रचनाएँ मान सकते हैं। निराला के काव्य में प्राप्त व्यंग्य का विश्लेषण करते हुए डॉ. भगीरथ मिश्र लिखते हैं- 'निरालाजी का व्यंग्य कभी किसी व्यक्ति को लेकर न उतरता, न उसका स्वरूप कभी संकुचित, स्वार्थी एवं ध्वंसात्मक रहा। सामाजिक जीवन की विभीषिकाओं को निरालाजी ने खुली आँखों से देखा, दिल से अनुभव किया। जन सामान्य के गालों पर लरजते आँसुओं में उन्होंने उनके दुख एवं पीड़ा की कहानी देखी और सुनी। यही पीड़ा और दुख उनके काव्य में व्यंग्य के रूप में मुखर हुए। इसलिए जहाँ उनका छायावादी काव्य हिमालय के समान है, वहाँ उनका परवर्ती जनवादी काव्य द्रवीभूत होकर निकली गंगा-यमुना की धाराओं की भाँति है, जो पद दलित मानव को स्पर्श करता है और उनके सुख: दुखों के कलरव की अनुगूँज से मुखरित है और इसी कारण मैं इस काव्य को रचनात्मक समझता हूँ।

'कुकुरमत्ता' के पूर्व के काव्य संकलनों में संग्रहीत कविताओं में भी व्यंग्य आया

है, तथापि 'कुकुरमत्ता' के प्रकाशन के साथ निराला की दृष्टि अधिक सामाजिक हुई। उनका व्यंग्य अधिक प्रखर बना, स्वमिल संसार की अपेक्षा यथार्थ संसार, अतीत की अपेक्षा वर्तमान उनकी रचनात्मकता का आधार बना। कुकुरमत्ता, नए पत्ते, बेला संग्रहों की रचनाओं में व्यंग्य अपनी चरम-सीमा पर अभिव्यक्त हुआ है।

'कुकुरमत्ता' में हमारे समाज की महाजनी सभ्यता पर कठोर प्रहार है, पूँजीवादी संस्कृति के फलस्वरूप सहज रूप में समाज का दो वर्गों में बँटवारा हुआ अमीर और गरीब, शोषक और शोषित। फलस्वरूप असमानताएँ बढ़ती गई। बलिष्ठ वर्ग दुर्बल वर्ग का खून और पसीना पीकर इस प्रकार मोटा होता गया कि दुर्बल वर्ग की मोटी हाथ की परवाह किसी को न रही। निराला इस वर्ग का स्वर बने। 'कुकुरमत्ता' कविता हमारे पूरे समाज पर कसा व्यंग्य है -

अवे, सुन वे, गुलाव,
भूल भत जो पाई खुराबू रंगोआव
खून चूसा खाद का तूने अशिष्ट,
डाल पर इतराता है कैपिटलिस्ट

'कुकुरमत्ता' की सार्थक प्रासंगिकता का रेखांकन करते हुए डॉ. प्रेम शंकर लिखते हैं कि 'कुकुरमत्ता' अपने समय की सही जमीन पर रचा गया है। देश में सामंतवाद के साथ नये पूँजीवाद का गठ बंधन और किसान, मजदूर तथा गरीब जनता पर अत्याचार, बढ़ता हुआ वर्ग भेद, शोषण और अन्याय! ऐसे में निराला ने कुकुरमत्ता जैसे सर्वाहारा को नेतृत्व दिया।

निराला शोषित वर्ग के 'पक्षधर' हैं। इनका शोषित वर्ग विशाल भी है। इस वर्ग की अनंत अश्रुधारा को देखकर निराला अत्यंत क्षुब्ध और संवेदनशील हुए हैं। प्रगतिवादी काव्यधारा की कोटी में आनेवाली इन रचनाओं में अपने वर्तमान की कठोर यथार्थताओं को निराला प्रस्तुत किया है। भारत के गरिमामय अतीत का गौरवगान जहाँ इनकी रचनाओं में व्यापकरूप से आया है वहीं पर वर्तमान की गरीबी, रूढ़िग्रस्त मान्यताओं से झझरित समाज की विदूषों और मानवता के प्रति हो रहे घोर अपमान का चित्रण भी इनके कृतित्व का अभिन्न हिस्सा बन गया है। विधवा, वह तोडती पत्थर, भिक्षुक, दान, सरोजस्मृति जैसी कविताओं में निराला ने अपने युग की विसंगतियों को उभारने का प्रयास किया है। उदाहरण के लिए निम्नांकित काव्यांशों के देख सकते हैं-

वह क्रूर-काल-तांडव की स्मृति रेखा सी
वह टूटे तरु से छुटी लता सी दीन,
दलित भारत की विधवा है (विधवा)

'विधवा' कविता में निराला ने भारतीय परिवारों में विधवाओं की स्थिति का अत्यंत करुणामय चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है। विधवाओं की करुण कहानी का इतना मार्मतिक वर्णन हमें अन्यत्र शायद ही मिलता है।

वह तोडती पत्थर
देखा उसे मैं ने इलाहाबाद के थ पर
वह तोडती पत्थर।
कोई न छायादार
पेड वह जिसके तले बै हठीईस्वीचार
श्याम तन, भर बंधा यौवन
नत नयन, प्रिय कर्म रत मन।
गुरु हथोड़ा हाथ,

इन्द्राणी एस्. के. पदनाम - असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग वि.इ.टी. प्रथम दर्जा महाविद्यालय

करती बार बार प्रहार
सामने तरु मालिक अट्टालिका, प्राकार

(तोड़ती पत्थर)

निराला अपनी प्रगतिशील कविताओं में 'वर्ग, बोध' को बराबर रेखांकित करते हैं जिसके कारण हमारे समाज में मनुष्य-मनुष्य के बीच खाइयाँ निर्मित हुई हैं। प्रस्तुत कविता में पत्थर तोड़नेवाली युवती की यातनाओं और कर्म के प्रति उनकी तिष्ठा पर जो देते हैं साथ ही उसकी दृष्टि को 'अट्टालिकाओं' और 'भवनों' की ओर केन्द्रीकृत रखा है जहाँ के लोगों के इस निरीह वर्ग के प्रति कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। यह छोटी सी कविता दो वर्ग के दुख-सुख का बड़े मार्मिक ढंग से अनावरण करती है।

'दान' और 'भिक्षुक' कविताओं में निराला ने दलित, भूखे और गरीब लोगों के नग्नचित्रों का अंकन किया है। उपरोक्त दोनों कविताओं का भिखारी सजग पाठकों एवं मानवता के मर्म को छू लेते हैं। 'दाना' कविता की ये पंक्तियाँ दृष्टव्य हैं—

एक ओर पथ के कृष्ण काय
कंकाल शेष नर मृत्यु प्राय
बैठा सशरीर दैन्य दुर्बल
भिक्षा को उठी दृष्टि निश्चल।

पूँजीवादी और पुरोहित वर्ग के अमानवीय व्यवहारों का भी निराला ने इन कविताओं में समांतर रूप से उद्घाटन किया है। यह वर्ग इन्हें 'मनुष्य' स्वीकारने को भी तैयार नहीं है। बंदरों के हाथों मिठाई देने को तैयार ये लोग सामने भूख से तड़प रहे मनुष्यों की ओर दया-दृष्टि से देखने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अतः निराला इस वर्ग का बड़ा व्यंग्य किया है।

निराला किसान आंदोलनों से भी जुड़े रहे, उनके सुखदुख के साथी रहे। परिणाम स्वरूप इनके अनेक गीतों में कृषकों के दयनीय चित्र उभर आए हैं। ग्रामीण भारत के संकष्टों का वर्णन निराला के गीतों और उपन्यासों में विस्तार से आया है।

निराला जनवादी लेखक हैं, दुखी वर्ग के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं, इनका उद्धार देखना चाहते हैं। अपनी सृजनधर्मिता के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में लोक जीवन की तमाम विसंगतियों को स्वीकार कर के उनका पर्दापाश और व्यंग्य किया है। इतना ही नहीं सत्य कहे जानेवाले नागरिक समाज एवं उच्च वर्ग के लोगों की शोषक प्रवृत्ति को भी नजरंदाज न करके उनके वर्ग के लोगों की शोषक प्रवृत्ति को भी नजरंदाज न करके उनके मुखौटों को उघाड़ने में भी निराला पीछे नहीं हैं। 'सरोजस्मृति' के अनेक छंदों और अन्यान्य गीतों में इसे देखा जा सकता है। संक्षेप में कहा सकते हैं कि व्यंग्य निराला के काव्य का प्रधान स्वर रहा है।

राजभाषा हिन्दी का विकास और प्रौद्योगिकी की

डॉ. अनिता एस. कर्पूर

आज के टेक्नो युग में कम्प्यूटर महत्वपूर्ण बन गया है। भाषा के प्रचार एवं प्रसार के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी एक सरल एवं सुगम द्वार है। सिर्फ भाषा हीन हीं, बल्कि व्यापार, शिक्षा, जनसंचार आदि कार्यों में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। जब भी हम प्रौद्योगिकी की बात करते हैं, हमें इस शब्द से अवगत होना जरूरी बन पड़ता है। प्रौद्योगिकी एक ऐसा वैज्ञानिक यंत्र है, जिसे लोग तकनीकी भी कहते हैं। जिस के द्वारा दूर-दूर तक खबरें एवं सूचनाएँ पहुँचायी जा सकती हैं।

भाषा को तकनीक के माध्यम से आसानी से सीख सकते हैं। वर्तमान समय में मोबाइल में भी इंटरनेट की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। कई एनरोइड मोबाइल में हिन्दी टंकण का भी प्रयोग हो रहा है। हिन्दी बाइस सर्व और हिन्दी भाषा में इंटर फेस की सुविधा भी है। इतना ही नहीं, आज आइपैड पर भी हिन्दी लिखने की सुविधा है। भारत सरकार ने गृह मंत्रालय के तहत सी-डैक के माध्यम से बाइस भाषाओं को सीखने की योजना भी बनाई है। रिजर्व बैंक ने हिन्दी के प्रयोग को भारत में पहचानते हुए माइक्रो सॉफ्ट ने अपने सॉफ्टवेयर उत्पादों से संबंधित सहायक साहित्य तथा मार्गदर्शक सूत्रों को विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से हिन्दी में उपलब्ध कराने का एक सफल प्रयास किया है।

गृहमंत्रालय के राज भाषा विभाग ने अपनी वेबसाइट <http://www.rajbhasha.nic.in> पर राजभाषा हिन्दी में कार्य करने हेतु कई सॉफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध कराये हैं। कई लोगों को अंग्रेजी समझने में परेशानी होने के कारण अनुवाद प्रणाली को भी अपनाया है। इतना ही नहीं, कई लोगों को टाइप करना नहीं आता उनके लिए स्पीच टूटेक्स्ट टूल की सुविधा भी कंप्यूटर में मौजूद है। कंप्यूटर में Machine Assisted Translated Tool भी उपलब्ध है। यह एक सी-डैक द्वारा विकसित अनुवाद सॉफ्टवेयर है।

राजभाषा विभाग की साइट पर विशेष रूप से शब्द संसाधन के लिए ई-पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हैं। गूगल-ट्रांसलेट के माध्यम से हम अनुवादका काम भी सीख सकते हैं। भारत में अनुवाद के लिए अनेकों टूल बनाए गए हैं। जैसे-सी-डैक, आई आई टीकान पुर, आई आईटी मुंबई ने इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किए हैं। वर्तमान समय में डिजिटल भारत के बारे में अत्यधिक बोल बोला है। व्यापार के एक सशक्त माध्यम के रूप में हम प्रौद्योगिकी को देख सकते हैं।

प्रौद्योगिकी और साहित्य भी एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। जहाँ भाषा की बात होती है साहित्य अपने आप उस से जुड़ जाता है। भाषा, साहित्य और संगणक परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं। यह सर्वविदित है कि भाषा और विज्ञानका अन्योन्याश्रित संबंध है। हिन्दी को विश्व भाषा बनाने का श्रेय भी तकनीक को ही जाता है। तकनीक के क्षेत्र में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से एक नई क्रांति हुई है। आज भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और अनुवाद प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा के साथ पूरा विश्व जुड़ा हुआ है।

सूचना हमें इंटरनेट के द्वारा प्राप्त होती है, उसे हम त्वरित गति से दूरस्थ स्थान पर विभिन्न संचार-संसाधनों के द्वारा पहुँचा सकते हैं। सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी को अंग्रेजी में 'इनफॉर्मेशन-टेक्नोलॉजी' कहते हैं। वर्तमान समय में लोग वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप इसके बारे में हर व्यक्ति को ज्ञान होना चाहिए। इंटरनेट के द्वारा हम अनेक समाचारों की जानकारी, पत्रिका एवं कहानी, उपन्यास, कविता आदि साहित्य संबंधी जानकारी उपलब्ध होती है। इसे सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी ही कहते हैं। सूचना से तात्पर्य है किसी भी विषय के बारे में जानकारी। इन विषयों के बारे में दूसरे देशों में अन्य लोगों तक पहुँचाना ही प्रौद्योगिकी कहलाता है।

वर्तमान समय में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का बोलबाला अत्यधिक हुआ है। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास यांत्रिक उपकरणों के माध्यम से अत्यंत तेजी से हो रहा है। मूल प्रश्न यह उठता

है कि सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी को समझाया और समझा कैसे जाए। कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट, वेब-डिजाइन, सूचना-संग्रह, ऑकड़ों की प्राप्ति आदि कार्य ही सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी है। सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी आज-कल एक उद्योग बन चुका है। आज एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति को सूचना पहुँचाने के लिए मोबाइल, पेजिंग, उपग्रह संचार, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर, कम्प्यूटर आदि का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। भूमण्डलीकरण के इस दौर में संपूर्ण विश्व को एक ग्राम बनाने में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी भी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है।

मोबाइल, एटीएम, ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन चुका है। संविधान में हिन्दी को कार्य के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जा रहा है। सरकारी कार्य सारे हिन्दी भाषा में हो रहे हैं। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की रीडकी हड़्डीके रूप में कम्प्यूटर को देखा जा सकता है, जिसके द्वारा देश-विदेश में खबर पहुँचायी जाती है। भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से अपनी भौगोलिक सीमा को लांघकर अनेकों जनमानस की प्रिय बन चुकी है। हिन्दी में अनेक फॉण्ट का भी आविष्कार किया गया है। सर्व प्रथम कम्प्यूटर में मात्र अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग होता था। वर्तमान समय में अनेकों फॉण्ट के द्वारा देवनागरी लिपि का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। हम कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट, साइबर-स्पेस आदि को प्रौद्योगिकी के पर्याय के रूप में देख सकते हैं।

इंटरनेट एक ऐसा संजाल है, जो विश्व के अनेक संगणक यंत्रों को जोड़कर बनाया गया है। इंटरनेट के माध्यम से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सूचना पहुँचाई जाती है। इसे हम 'वेब दुनिया' भी कहते हैं।

आज से पहले सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी की क्रान्ति बिना कोई उन्नति ही नहीं हुई, ये तों नहीं कहा जा सकता। किन्तु सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के कारण आज देश में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिवर्तन तेजी से हुए हैं, ऐसा कहा जाए तो गलत न होगा। सूचना तकनीकी प्रशासन एवं सरकार में न केवल पारदर्शिता लाती है बल्कि भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने में एवं बेरोजगारी हटाने में भी सहायक बनी है। भारत देश में लोग १९५५ में कम्प्यूटर शब्द से परिचित हुए लेकिन राजीव गांधी के प्रधानमंत्रीत्व-काल में अर्थात् १९८४ में कम्प्यूटर का प्रचलन सही रूप में हुआ।

पहले कम्प्यूटर का ज्ञान कम होने के कारण इसका प्रयोग सिर्फ गणना करने के लिए किया जाता था। आज इसका व्यापक रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। कम्प्यूटर को एक ऐसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युक्ति माना गया है जिसमें निर्देशन-समूह दिया जाता है और उसके आधार पर सूचना संसाधित की जाती है। इस संपूर्ण निर्देशन समूह को अंग्रेजी में प्रोग्राम कहते हैं। पहले इंटरनेट पर व्यक्ति केवल एक ही भाषा का प्रयोग जानता था। क्रमशः हिन्दी एवं अन्य प्रांतीय भाषा की भी जानकारी प्राप्त करने लगा है। हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग के लिए अनेक फॉण्ट का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। आई.टी. कंपनियों ने अनेक सॉफ्टवेयर अर्थात् विभिन्न फॉण्ट, सुविधाजनक की-बोर्ड, फॉण्ट रूपांतरण आदि तैयार किए हुए हैं। हिन्दी में श्री लिपि, मंगल, शुशा, बराहा, कृतिदेव आदि अनेकफॉण्ट तैयार किए गए हैं। आज-कल माइक्रोसॉफ्ट ने हिन्दी भाषा के लिए यूनिकोड फॉण्ट तैयार किया गया है, जिसका पूरे भारत देश में एवं विदेशों में भी आसानी से प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी के फलस्वरूप अंग्रेजी भाषा की तुलना में अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए कम्प्यूटर का प्रयोग होने लगा है।

साइबर स्पेस कम्प्यूटर का एक विशाल नेटवर्क है। आज व्यक्ति इंटरनेट के माध्यम से विश्व के किसी भी कोने से माहिती इकट्ठी कर सकता है। हिन्दी भाषा में वह विश्व संबंधी अनेक घटनाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकता है और इतना ही नहीं, वह हिन्दी भाषा की अनेक पत्रिकाओं का अध्ययन भी इंटरनेट के द्वारा कर सकता है। विश्व में कहीं पर भी व्यक्ति अनेक कहानियाँ, उपन्यास, लघुकथा, कविता, लेखकों के बारे में जानकारी

प्राप्त कर सकता है। हिन्दी भाषा के विकास में वेब पत्रिकाओं का सबसे बड़ा योगदान है।

लोगों की सुविधा के लिए हिन्दी में अनेक 'ब्लॉग' का भी आविष्कार किया गया। जैसे- "लघुकथा (www.laghukatha.com), हिन्दी समय डॉट कॉम (www.hindisamay.com), अभिव्यक्ति (www.anubhuti-hindi.org), हिन्दी नेस्टकॉम (www.hindinest.com), साहित्य कुन्ज (www.sahityakunj.com), कलायन (www.kalayan.org)

तद्वय (www.aksharprav.com), भारतदर्शन (www.bharatdarshan.com), हिन्दी साहित्य दर्पण (www.hindisahityadarpan.in) हिन्दी साहित्य निकेतन (www.hindisahityaniketan.com)"^१ ---ये तो मात्र उदाहरण भर हैं। ऐसे अनेक ब्लॉगों के द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा का विकास हो रहा है। विदेशों में भी व्यक्ति इन ब्लॉग के द्वारा साहित्य की जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, आज-कल अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों ने भी हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार का कार्य प्रारंभ किया है। जैसे- महात्मा गांधी विश्वविद्यालय ने अपने ब्लॉग www.mgahv.in के द्वारा हिन्दी साहित्य की अनेक विधाओं के बारे में जानकारी दी है। हंसराज के अनुसार, "वेब पत्रकारिता में ब्लॉग के माध्यम से तमाम लोगों को मंच मिल सकता है। जहाँ से वह अपनी बात आसानी से कह सकते हैं, अपनी पीड़ा व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।"^२ इन वेब ब्लॉग के माध्यम से व्यक्ति अपने विचारों को एवं लेखनी को अन्य लोगों तक पहुँचा सकता है। यहाँ तक कि आज एक नया ब्लॉग भी है, जहाँ पर शोधार्थियों के शोधग्रंथ भी प्राप्त होते हैं। शोधगंगा <https://hi.wikipedia.org/wiki/shodhganga> एक ऐसी ऑनलाइन वेबसाइट है, जिसमें पी.एच.डी. एवं एम.फिल के शोधग्रंथों को अध्ययन हेतु रखा गया है। यह इन्फ्लिबनेट केन्द्र (INFLIBNET Centre) के द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है। इन्फ्लिबनेट अहमदाबाद की ऑनलाइन कंपनी है। "विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के जून २००९ के एक आदेश के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालयों के शोधार्थियों के लिए अपने शोध-प्रबन्धों का एलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में भी जमा करना अनिवार्य बना दिया गया है।"^४

वर्तमान समय में गूगल का अत्यधिक बोलबाला है। इसे हम सर्वज्ञ कहे, तो अत्युत्तम होगा अर्थात् सभी विषयों के जानकार। हमें हर तरह की जानकारी इस साइट से मिल सकती है। इसी तरह प्रकाशन का भी एक मंच इन्टरनेट पर उपलब्ध है। २००७ में 'कादम्बिनी' में प्रकाशित बालेन्दु दाधीचि के आलेख में ब्लॉग के विषय में कुछ इस प्रकार कहा गया है कि "ब्लॉग का लेखक ही सम्पादक है और वही प्रकाशक भी है। यह ऐसा माध्यम है, जो भौगोलिक सीमाओं, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक नियंत्रण से लगभग मुक्त है। यहाँ अभिव्यक्ति न कायदों में बंधने को मजबूर है, न अलकायदा से डरने को, न समय की यहाँ समस्या है, न सर्कुलेशन की।"^५ आज इन्टरनेट पर वेबसाइट एवं वेब पोर्टल अत्यधिक दिखाई दे रही है। डॉ. बलबीर कुंदरा ने अपने पुस्तक की भूमिका में यों लिखा है - 'ब्लॉग के ज़रिए यंग जनरेशन स्वयं को संपूर्ण संसार के साथ जोड़कर अभिव्यक्ति की आज्ञादी का फायदा ले रही है। चैटिंग के दौरान लाइव ऑडियो-विजुअल इन्टरनेट की जा रही है।... हिन्दी में नये-नये सर्च इंजन, वेबसाइट और साफ्टवेयर तैयार हो रहे हैं। आज इन्टरनेट ने विशाल विश्व को एक छोटे से गाँव में तब्दील कर दिया है।'^६ साहित्यकार या अध्यापक ही नहीं वरन विद्यार्थी एवं सिनेमा जगत भी इन्टरनेट के माध्यम से हिन्दी भाषा का विकास कर रहा है।

सारतः आज सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से समाज के संपूर्ण कार्यकलाप प्रभावित हुए हैं। वर्तमान समाज को 'सूचना समाज' कहना अत्युत्तम होगा। यह सूचना हिन्दी में इन्टरनेट के माध्यम से लोगों तक पहुँचाया जा रहा है फलस्वरूप हिन्दी का प्रचार-प्रसार अत्यंत तेजी से हो रहा है। इन्टरनेट की यह क्रान्ति सिर्फ शहरों में ही नहीं, वरन् गाँवों और कस्बों तक भी पहुँच रही है। अन्य भाषाओं को भी हम अनुवाद प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से सीख रहे हैं। अनुवाद प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से व्यक्ति हिन्दी भाषा को भी महत्व दे रहा है। अंत में, हिन्दी भाषा के विकास हम इन्टरनेट के माध्यम से देख सकते हैं, फल स्वरूप उसका उज्ज्वल भविष्य भी परिलक्षित होता है। हिन्दी को राज भाषा से राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने में भी प्रौद्योगिकी का सबसे बड़ा योगदान होगा। राज भाषा हिन्दी का विकास वर्तमान समय में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से ही संभव होपायेगा। प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से हिन्दी विश्व भाषा के रूप में उभर कर आएगी।

रीटा शुक्ल के साहित्य में प्रस्फुटित नारी जीवन का यथार्थ

मीनाक्षी

रीटा शुक्ल जी अधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य की प्रखर साहित्यकारों में से एक हैं। वे बहु आयामी प्रतिभा संपन्न लेखिका हैं। उन्होने कविताएँ, कहानियाँ, उपन्यास एवं शोध परक वैचारिक आलेख आदि विभिन्न विधाओं के बारे में लेखनी द्वारा संपन्न किया हैं।

नारी जीवन: किसी भी समय अथवा राष्ट्र के सर्वोत्तमोन्मुखी अभ्युदय में स्त्री और पुरुष का समान महत्व होता है। पुरुष घर से बाहर के कार्यों को संभाल कर विभिन्न कष्टसाध्य दायित्वों का निर्वाह करते हुए अपनी उपयोगिता को सार्थक रूप में सिद्ध करता है। भारती नारी को कभी सम्मनना स्वर्णिम मिला तो कभी पतन की मञ्जदार। वैदिक युग में स्त्रियों की स्थिति बहुत ऊँची थी। भारतीयों के सभी आदर्श स्त्री रूप में पाये जाते थे। विद्या का आदर्श 'सरस्वती' में, धन का 'लक्ष्मी' में, शक्ति का 'दुर्गा' में, सौन्दर्य का 'रति' में, पवित्रता का 'गंगा' में देख सकते हैं। नारी में समस्त देवताओं की सम्मिलित शक्ति के बल हैं। इस युग में चाहे घर हों या परिवार हर जगह नारी की स्तिति बहुत अच्छी थी।

मध्यकाल में नारी पर जो बीती उन अत्याचारों की एक करुण गाथा है। लड़का – लड़की बीच इतना भेदभाव और पक्षपात चल पड़ा की दोनों की बीच शिक्षा दुलार एवं सुविधा साधनों की असाधारण न्यूनदिकता देखी जाने लगी। बाहर से आये आततायी आक्रमणकारी सुंदर नारियों के रूप, लावण्य से प्रभावित होकर इनका अपहरण कर लेते थे। अतः स्वच्छंद विजरण करनेवाली स्त्री को जंजीरों में जकड़ दिया गया। बाहर कदम निकालना तो नारी की मर्यादा का प्रश्न बनने लगा, पर पुरुष तो अपने जीवन साथी से भी केवल संतान उत्पत्ती के लिए ही मिल पाती थी।

जब समाज का निर्माण स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों के मिलकर हुआ तो स्त्रियाँ समाज की आधी जनसंख्या मानी जानी चाहिए। आज नारी को शिक्षा से लेकर आरक्षण तक उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। यह प्रयास नारी उद्धार के साथ-साथ समाजोन्नति के लिए आवाश्यक भी है।

रीटा शुक्ल ने अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से नारी जीवन के सभी पहलुओं पर दृष्टि केन्द्रित की हैं, तभी अबला रूप में अन्याय और अत्याचार सहती नारी की व्यथा साहित्य में साकार हुआ है। नारी जीवन की विविध स्तितियों, परिस्तितियों पर लेखिका ने लेखनी चलायी है, उसी का विवेचन किया गया है।

परिवार में नारी के विविध रूप : हमारी भरती संस्कृति में नारी का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। संसार में अगर नारी न होती तो संस्कृति और सभ्यता हीन होती। अपने विविध रूप ने नारी ने पुरुष को संवर्धन, प्रोत्साह और शक्ति दी हैं। अतः समाज में नारी को माता, पत्नी, बहन, भागिनी, पुत्री, सखी, सेविका आदि रूप हैं। धार्मिक दृष्टि से वह रमा, जगदंबा, लक्ष्मी, सरस्वती, श्री, आदि रूपों में श्रद्धा एवं पूज्य भाव से युक्त होती है। रजनीतीक दृष्टि से नारी योद्धा कूटनितिज्ञ, राजनीतिज्ञ शासिका तथा दासी आदि रूपों में दिखाई देती है।

नारी के ये विविध रूप पुरुष के साथ शारीरिक, रगात्मक तथा धार्मिक संबंध होने के कारण निर्मित होते हैं। एक और पुरुष मातृ-शक्ति के रूप में स्त्री की पूजा करता है, भारतीय स्त्री-पुरुषों को एक कोमलतम अदृश्य स्नेह सूत्र में बाँध देते हैं।

नारी का विश्वरूप उसके मातृत्व में स्पष्ट होता है। अपनी संतान की कुशी के लिये वह हर दुःखों और जोखिमों का सामना करने के लिये तत्पर रहती है। रीटा शुक्ल जी की रचनाओं में भी नारी के विविध रूपों का उद्घाटन हुआ है। मातृ रूप में नारी का जो चित्रण हुआ है, उसमें नारी जीवन के सबसे कोमलता अंश का हमें संस्पर्श कराया है।

१) मोहताज : इस कहानी में 'मैं' संबोधित पात्र की माँ के त्याग एवं समर्पण का चित्रण है जो पति की हत्या के बाद विविध कठिनाइयों को झेलती बेटी को एक प्राध्यापिका बनाती है। बेटी माँ के उन दुःख के दिनों को भुला नहीं पाती। आर्थिक तंगी के उन दिनों में उसे एक स्कूल प्राक के लिए बड़ी जिद्द करनी पड़ी थी।

जेट – जेठानी की यातनाओं को सहती पूरे १५ वर्ष की मोहताजी कर, बेटी की शिक्षा पूरी करवायी थी उन्होनें लेकिन सुख के दिनों में भी वे उनका साथ नहीं छोड़ती हैं। वे गुजरी बातों को भूलकर उनके एहसानों का बदला चुकाना चाहती हैं। अपनी गरीबी की दुहाई देकर वह स्कूल से लेकर कालेज तक फ्रीस माफ करवाने के विद्रोह को पनपने नहीं देती और काका की मदद के लिए उसे मना लेती हैं।

२) बाँधों न नाव इस टाँव : इस कहानी में ऐसी पत्नी का चित्रण है जिसका पति अपने कामकाज में इतना व्यस्त है कि उसके पास अपनी पत्नी के साथ थोडा सा वक्त बिताने के लिये समय नहीं है। 'स्मृति' हर शाम अपने पति का इंतजार करती रहती है और पति जब आता है तो दिन भर के अपने कामकाज से भरी अत्यंत व्यस्त जिंदगी का व्यवहार हिसब देता है। उन दोनों के बीच, प्रेम नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है।

स्मृति के पति राहुल है इन दोनों का वैवाहिक जीवन में प्रेम का लोभ है। शादी के पहले दिन नव विवाहित पत्नी को उसकी प्रशंसा करके कैसे वश में लाया जाता है, यह नुस्खा मैंने किसी किताब में पढ़ रखा था। अब तो उसका नाम याद नहीं आ रहा है, ऐसे अपनी पत्नी स्मृति को कहता है।

स्मृति अपनी पढ़ाई के दिनों में सुभाष के साथ मन में प्यार करती है। परंतु राहुल के साथ विवाह के बाद उसकी दीदी सुहासिनी स्मृति को यह चेतावनी देती है कि अपने पति को कभी पता न चल कि विश्वविद्यालय में किसी लड़के से परिचय था। बेहद शक्की मिजाज लड़का है। ऐसे सनकी पती की पत्नी होकर भी स्मृति अपने पतिव्रत धर्म का पालन करती है।

'पूर्वा' के रूप में उसे मातृत्व की गरीमा प्राप्त हुई है। साहित्य और संगीत में अभिरुचि रखने वाली अपनी बेटी पूर्वा को उसकी इच्छा प्राप्त हो जाए इसके लिए भरसक कोशिश करती है।

३. एक बुद्धिजीवी का अंत: इस कहानी में ऐसी बेटीयों का चित्रण हुआ है, जो विवाह के पश्चात अपने पिता से स्वार्थसिद्धि हेतु ही जुड़ी रहती है। उनके हृदय में किसी भी प्रकार का आदार भाव अपने पिता के लिए नहीं बचा है। इन तीनों पुत्रीयों का विवाह करने में बुद्धिजीवी ने अपना सब कुछ लुटा दिया है।

४. अमरो: इस कहानी में निम्न वर्ग की समस्या का चित्रण किया गया है। परंतु निम्न वर्ग

के 'सोहगी' और 'चैतु' की नन्हीं पुत्री 'अमरों' को परिस्थितियों ने असमय सयाना बना दिया है। वह दुसरो के घर काम करने को बाध्य है। अपने छोटे भाई को संभालती है। नन्हीं-सी अमरों को अपने कर्तव्यों का आभास है। माता बिमार है, पिता की कमाई नहीं। तब स्वयं भूख और गरीबी से लडने के लिए वह सिद्ध होती है।

५. निष्कृति : इस कहानी में सुबोध जैसे भाई का चित्रण है जो अपनी बहिन सावित्री का विवाह कर निष्कृति पाना चाहता है। परंतु जहाँ उसने उसका रिश्ता तय किया है, वहाँ सभी स्वार्थी प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं। जब यह पता चलता है तो भाई अपनी बहिन को इस नरक में जाने से पहले बचा लेता है, सावित्री के विवाह की सारी तैयारियाँ होकर भी ऐन विवाह के समय विघ्न पड़ जाता है।

६. भूमिकमल : एक ऐसी कहानी है जिसमें एक ओर ढोंगी व जिम्मेदारी से विमुक्त माता पूर्णिमा का चित्रण है तो वहीं दूसरी ओर जिम्मेदार बेटी व बहन के रूप में 'सुरम्या' सेन का चित्रण है। जो वचन पालन के कर्तव्य को निभाती नाना दुःखों को झेलती है।

७. कनिष्ठा उँगली का पाप : उपन्यास में नीला भरंजन की यशस्वि के पीछे उसकी माता का हाथ है। अपने पति की मृत्यु के पश्चात भी यह माता बेटे का हौसला बाँधती है। नीलाभरंजन भी अपनी माता के अडिग विश्वास को भूलता नहीं है।

८. 'समाधान' : रीटा शुक्ल का उपन्यास 'समाधान' भी नारी के विविध रूपों को दर्शाता है। आधुनिक भारतीय शिक्षित युवती की दुविधा को लेखिका ने 'सुजाता' के माध्यम से चित्रित किया है। सुजाता दर्शन शास्त्र की प्राध्यापिका है। वह अविवाहित है और कॉलेज के छात्रवास में रहती है। सुजाता के अकेलेपन को लेखर लोगों के मन में तरह

– तरह की आशंकाएँ का चित्रण इस उपन्यास में हुआ है।

९. कितने जनम वैदेही : इस उपन्यास की पात्र जागेश्वरी देवी का चित्रण लेखिका ने विविध रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। वे एक मानवतावादि, समाज सेवी, आत्मविश्वासी और दृढ़ संकल्पी नारी हैं। जो पति के साथ एक ही छत के नीचे सधवा होते हुए भी सन्यासिन का जीवन व्यतीत करती हैं। उनके पिता पं. राधाकांत ने जागेश्वरी और जगदानंद की कुंडली के १८ गुण मिलाकर, उन्हें उपयुक्त वर माना था, लेकिन दोनों की स्वभाव एकदम विपरीत थे। जगदानंद स्वार्थी, शंकालु, नशे में चूर रहनेवाला कामुक व्यक्ती था।

निष्कर्ष : मनु स्मृति में नारी का महिमा का स्तारण हुआ है। यत्र नार्यस्त्रु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता।

जिस देश के वेदो में नारी को पूज्य स्वरूपा माना गया उसी देश में नारी की विडंबना भी कम नहीं हुई है। अफसोस है कि पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति नारी को सदैव पाँव की धूल ही मानता चला आया है जिसका यथार्थ चित्रण रीटा शुक्ल के कहानी और उपन्यासों में देखने को मिलता है। रीटा शुक्ल ने अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से नारी जीवन के सभी पहलुओं पर दृष्टि केन्द्रित की है, तभी अबला रूप में अन्याय और अत्याचार सहती नारी की व्यथा साहित्य में साकार हुआ है।

राजभाषा हिंदी के विकास में कंप्यूटर एवं प्रोद्योगि की का योगदान

मानसी

- भाषा के रूप, हिंदी भाषा , क्यों है यह राजभाषा

भारत जैसे विशालकाय देश के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से में बोलचाल की भाषा हिंदी है। हमारे देश में तकरीबन ४४ प्रतिशत लोगों की मातृभाषा हिंदी है। हिंदी भाषा के अनेक रूप हैं - मातृभाषा, बोली भाषा, संपर्क भाषा, राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा। हिंदी तथा अहिंदी प्रदेशों में हिंदी भाषा बोलचाल, व्यापार, बाजार, राजनीति, पत्रकारिता, सांस्कृतिक-सामाजिक संदर्भों में आपसी वैचारिक आदान-प्रदान के रूप काम आ रही है। इतना ही नहीं हिंदी कंप्यूटर और प्रोद्योगिकी से हाथ मिलाकर देश-विदेश में फैलती जा रही है। यह हिंदी का एक संपर्क भाषा का रूप है। चीनी भाषा के बाद हिंदी विश्व में सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा है। भारत और विदेश में करीब ५० करोड़ लोग हिंदी बोलते हैं तथा इस भाषा को समझने वाले लोगों की कुल संख्या करीब ९० करोड़ है। हिंदी भाषा का मूल प्राचीन संस्कृत भाषा में है। इस भाषा ने अपना वर्तमान स्वरूप कई शताब्दियों के पश्चात हासिल किया है और बड़ी संख्या में बोलीगत विभिन्नताएँ अब भी मौजूद हैं। हिंदी की लिपि देवनागरी है, जो कि कई अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए संयुक्त है। हिंदी के अधिकतम शब्द संस्कृत से आए हैं। इसकी व्याकरण की भी संस्कृत भाषा के साथ समानता है।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का माध्यम बनकर संपूर्ण राष्ट्र की वाणी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए हिंदी को अपनाया गया और उसे स्वतंत्रता के बाद देश की अन्य २२ भाषाओं को साथ-साथ राष्ट्र के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करने वाली भाषाओं के रूप में संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में

स्थान दिया गया। सरकारी कामकाज के माध्यम के रूप में हिंदी को भारत संघ द्वारा एवं हिंदी प्रदेशों द्वारा अपनाया गया है, वह हिंदी का राजभाषा का रूप है।

- हमारा संविधान और राजभाषा हिंदी

भारतीय संविधान में अनुच्छेद ३४३ से ३५१ तक हिंदी के राजभाषा संबंधी व्यवस्था के निर्देश हैं। अनुच्छेद ३४३(१) में देवनागरी लिपि लिखी जानेवाली हिंदी को संघ की राजभाषा कहा गया है, साथ ही प्रारंभ के १५ वर्षों तक अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग को भी सभी शासकीय कार्यों के लिए मान्यता दी गई। अनुच्छेद ३४४ के अनुसार प्रत्येक पाँच वर्ष के पश्चात् राष्ट्रपति एक भाषा आयोग की नियुक्ति करेंगे। वह आयोग हिंदी का उत्तरोत्तर अधिक प्रयोग करने और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग घटाने की सिफारिश करेगा। अनुच्छेद ३४५, ३४६, ३४७ के अनुसार दो प्रदेशों के बीच अथवा एक प्रदेश और संघ के बीच संवाद विनिमय के लिए अंग्रेजी अथवा हिंदी का और परस्पर समझौते से केवल हिंदी का प्रयोग किया जा सकेगा। किसी राज्य की विधानसभा विधि द्वारा अपने प्रदेश की भाषा को मान्यता प्रदान कर सकेगी। यदि कोई राज्य अंग्रेजी को जारी नहीं रखना चाहता तो विधि द्वारा उस प्रदेश की भाषा राजभाषा हो जाएगी। उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय की भाषा अंग्रेजी होगी किंतु राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल की पूर्व सम्मति से हिंदी अथवा उस राज्य की भाषा का प्रयोग उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाही के लिए प्राधिकृत किया जा सकेगा।

राजकीय प्रयोजनों में हिंदी के विकास के लिए अनुच्छेद ३५१ का विशेष महत्व है। सरकार को यह कार्य १५ वर्षों में कर लेना चाहिए था किंतु राजनीतिक इच्छा के

अभाव में सात दशकों के बाद भी संघ अपने कर्तव्य को बहुत कम पूरा कर पाया है। राजभाषा अधिनियम, १९६७ के द्वारा अंग्रेज़ी के प्रयोग को अनिश्चित समय तक जारी रखने का उपबंध भी किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप अब कोई प्रदेश अगर चाहेगा तो अंग्रेज़ी को भी संघ की राजभाषा के रूप में अपनाता रह सकेगा। इस प्रावधान से अब मिज़ोरम, नगालैंड आदि प्रदेश जिन्होंने अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा ही अंग्रेज़ी अपना रखी है, हिंदी से जुड़ने की मानसिकता से मुक्त हो गए हैं।

• स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व हिंदी की स्थिति

अंग्रेज़ी शासन से पहले मुगल शासन में हिंदी संपर्क भाषा के रूप में तो थी, परंतु राजकाज की भाषा फ़ारसी या उर्दू ही थी। फिर भी निचले स्तर पर जनसामान्य के हिसाब-किताब हिंदी में रखे जाते थे। अकबर के राजस्व मंत्री तोरडमल के आदेश से सरकारी कागजात फ़ारसी में लिखे जाने लगे तथा फ़ारसी भाषा सरकारी नौकरी से जुड़ गई और तीन शताब्दियों तक एक विशिष्ट मुंशी वर्ग के द्वारा फ़ारसी ही राजभाषा के रूप में काम में लाई गई। सन् १८३० तक ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने फ़ारसी और हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में यथावत रखा और २० नवंबर, १८३१ को कानून बनाकर बंगाल, उड़िया, गुजराती, असमिया आदि को तो संबंधित प्रांतों में राजभाषा बना दिया किंतु हिंदी प्रदेशों में फ़ारसी के स्थान पर हिंदी की जगह उर्दू को राजभाषा बना दिया। परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार आदि में उर्दू, जिसमें फ़ारसी के शब्दों की बहुतायत थी, के स्थान पर देवनागरी लिपि में हिंदी को राजभाषा बनाने का आंदोलन भी हुआ। इसलिए १८७० से १९८१ तक अनेक आदेश जारी हुए जिसमें देवनागरी लिपि को अनिवार्य करना भी शामिल था किंतु बीसवीं शताब्दी शुरू होने तक धीरे-धीरे उच्च स्तरों पर एवं उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में फ़ारसी एवं हिंदी के स्थान पर अंग्रेज़ी का फैलाव होता गया। १८५७ ई. के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बाद हिंदी को संपर्क भाषा और राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में बराबर स्थान

मिलता गया। हिंदी को राष्ट्रभाषा एवं राजभाषा का दर्जा देने के लिए बीसवीं शताब्दी के शुरुआत में आंदोलन चला किंतु अहिंदी राज्यों की भाषाई-राजनीति के कारण स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान में हिंदी को राष्ट्रभाषा का नहीं 'राजभाषा' का दर्जा मिला।

• राजकार्य में हिंदी का प्रयोग

हम कहते तो हैं कि अब हमारी राजभाषा हिंदी है परंतु राजभाषा के रूप में अंग्रेज़ी का वर्चस्व आज भी कायम है। जो स्थिति मुगल काल में जनता को असमझ में रखने वाली भाषा, शासकों की भाषा फ़ारसी की थी, लगभग वहीं स्थिति आज अंग्रेज़ी की है। अंग्रेज़ी आज केवल दक्षिण भाषा-भाषियों के विरोध के कारण ही नहीं, बल्कि प्रशासकों एवं समाज के उच्च वर्ग के अपने निहित स्वार्थ के कारण, राजकाज के स्तर पर, उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर पर छाई हुई है। जब तक अंग्रेज़ी के साथ प्रतिष्ठा, सत्ता, नौकरी और पैसा जुड़ा रहेगा, तब तक लोगों से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वे अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेज़ी न पढ़ाएँ, असंभव है। जब तक ये अंग्रेज़ी के मानस-पुत्र सत्तारूढ़ रहेंगे, तब तक अंग्रेज़ी शिक्षा भी प्रचलन में रहेगी और राजभाषा के रूप में हमारे सरकारी कार्यालयों में प्रचलित भी रहेगी। गाँधी जी ने अंग्रेज़ी के इस मोह से पिंड छुड़ाना 'स्वराज' का अनिवार्य अंग माना था, किंतु देश की विडंबना है कि वह इस मोह से छूटने की बजाय दिन-प्रतिदिन उसमें जकड़ता जा रहा है। यह हमारी गुलाम मानसिकता का परिचायक है और हिंदी की अपनी त्रासदी भी है।

अब तक की सरकारों ने हिंदी को प्रतिष्ठा दिलाने के लिए काफी प्रयास किए हैं। हिन्दी को भारत की राजभाषा के रूप में १४ सितम्बर सन् १९४९ को स्वीकार किया गया। इसके बाद संविधान में अनुच्छेद ३४३ से ३५१ तक राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था की गयी। इसकी स्मृति को ताजा रखने के लिए १४ सितम्बर का दिन प्रतिवर्ष हिन्दी दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।

धारा ३४३(१) के अनुसार भारतीय संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी एवं [लिपि देवनागरी है।](#)

भारतीय संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि केंद्र सरकार की पत्राचार की भाषा हिंदी और अंग्रेजी होगी। यह विचार किया गया था कि १९६५ तक हिंदी पूर्णतः केंद्र सरकार के कामकाज की भाषा बन जाएगी (अनुच्छेद ३४४ (२)) और अनुच्छेद ३५१ में वर्णित निदेशों के अनुसार)। परंतु ऐसा हुआ नहीं।

- राजभाषा की वर्तमान स्थिति

राज्य स्तर पर हिंदी भारत के निम्नलिखित राज्यों की राजभाषा है: बिहार, झारखण्ड, उत्तराखण्ड, मध्य-प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा और दिल्ली। ये प्रत्येक राज्य अपनी सह-राजभाषा भी बना सकते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में यह भाषा उर्दू है। इसी प्रकार कई राज्यों में हिंदी को भी सह-राजभाषा का दर्जा प्रदान किया गया है।

हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में अपनाने में राष्ट्रीय-प्रतिबद्धता की कमी तथा क्षेत्रीयवाद और कुछ शासक वर्ग द्वारा आम जनता को पिछड़ा रखने की साजिश है। राजभाषा के रूप में कभी-कभी हम अंग्रेजी के हिंदी अनुवाद बहुत जटिल कर बैठते हैं। कभी वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी शब्दावली, आयोग द्वारा निर्मित तकनीकी शब्दों का सही तरीके से प्रयोग न करके भ्रम फैलाते हैं। कभी हिंदी के शब्द-कोश, टंकण, कंप्यूटर आदि खरीदने में शिथिलता बरतते हैं। कभी अंग्रेजी का जो ढर्रा चला आ रहा है उसे बदलने में संकोच या आलस करते हैं।

इन कारणों से सामान्य जनता हिंदी के प्रति उदासीन होकर अंग्रेजी से ही काम चला लेती है। प्रत्येक १४ सितंबर को सरकारी कार्यालय प्रायः हिंदी दिवस, सप्ताह, पखवाड़ा या मास का आयोजन करते हैं किंतु जितनी निष्ठा से हिंदी को अपनाने का कार्य होना चाहिए वह नहीं करते। ऐसे में हिंदी दिवस केवल उस

दिवस तक मर्यादित होकर रह जाता है। दरअसल हर सरकारी कर्मचारी यदि अपने राष्ट्रीय एवं भाषाई बोध से गर्वित होकर कुछ कष्ट उठाकर भी हिंदी को अपनाने का संकल्प कर ले तो राजभाषा के रूप में हिंदी का शत-प्रतिशत व्यवहार संभव हो सकता है। इसके लिए कुछ अंश तक राष्ट्रप्रेम और बुनियादी नैतिक मूल्य भी जिम्मेदार है। हम संकल्प लें और हिंदी को अपनाने का प्रयास करें, अन्य कोई उपाय नहीं है।

अतः न केवल राजनीतिक निर्णय के रूप में बल्कि आम जनता के भावात्मक एवं बौद्धिक विकास की दृष्टि से हिंदी का राजभाषा का रूप पूरे देश में, सभी प्रादेशिक सरकारों द्वारा अंगीकार करना चाहिए तथा अपनी सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक गरिमा एवं राष्ट्रीयता को सम्मान देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर यह उल्लेख करना उचित होगा कि विदेशियों में भी भारत की धनी संस्कृति को समझने की रुचि बढ़ी है। यही वजह है कि कई देशों ने अपने यहां भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए शिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना की है। हिंदी भाषा सीखने के लिए कई सारे ऑनलाईन कोर्सेस तथा ऐप उपलब्ध है।

भारतीय धर्म, इतिहास और संस्कृति पर विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने के अलावा इन केंद्रों में हिंदी, उर्दू और संस्कृत जैसी कई भारतीय भाषाओं में भी पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किए जाते हैं। वैश्वीकरण और निजीकरण के इस युग में अन्य देशों के साथ भारत के बढ़ते व्यापारिक संबंधों को देखते हुए संबंधित व्यापारिक साझेदार देशों की भाषाओं की अन्तर-शिक्षा की जरूरत महसूस की जाने लगी है।

इस घटनाक्रम ने अन्य देशों में हिंदी को लोकप्रिय और सरलता से सीखने योग्य भारतीय भाषा बनाने में काफी योगदान किया है। अमरीका में कुछ स्कूलों ने फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश और जर्मन के साथ-साथ हिंदी को भी विदेशी भाषा के रूप में शुरू करने का फैसला किया है। हिंदी ने

भाषा-विषयक कार्य-क्षेत्र में स्वयं के लिए एक वैश्विक मान्यता अर्जित कर ली है।

- राजभाषा के विकास में कंप्यूटर का योगदान

कंप्यूटर के शुरुआती दिनों में उस पर केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा का अधिकार रहा था। सभी अंतरजाल अंग्रेजी में ही खुलते थे। कंप्यूटर चलाने के लिए अंग्रेजी का आना अनिवार्य था। परंतु कुछ ही वर्षों में हिंदी भाषा को कंप्यूटर के साथ जोड़े जाने के कारण कंप्यूटर से संबंधित सभी कार्य आसान हो गए। कंप्यूटर की विविध भाषाओं का ज्ञान, उसके हार्डवेयर संबंधित जानकारी लोग आसानी से प्राप्त करने लगे। पुस्तक प्रकाशन व्यवसाय में और अधिक तेजी आ गई। पहले की तरह अब पुस्तक बनने में महीनों नहीं लगते। इतना ही नहीं आजकल सभी ओर से डिजिटल अखबार, डिजिटल पत्रिकाओं का दौर शुरू हुआ है। अब पाठकों को पत्रिकाएँ खरीदनी नहीं पड़ती, वे उसे अपने कंप्यूटर में अथवा मोबाईल फोन में उतारकर पढ़ सकते हैं और बाद में ज़रूरत के अनुसार दूसरों को भेज सकते हैं अथवा न होने पर हटा भी सकते हैं। कंप्यूटर के हिंदी में बढ़ते प्रयोग के कारण लेखनकार्य अधिक सुगम एवं सरल हो गया है। कम से कम समय में लेखन किया जा सकता है।

- राजभाषा के विकास में प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान

भाषाओं और विशेष रूप से हिंदी में भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी में विकास की शुरुआत १९९१ में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग के अधीन भारतीय भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास मिशन (टीडीआईएल) की स्थापना के साथ हुई। इसके पश्चात मिशन के तहत बड़ी संख्या में गतिविधियां संचालित की गईं। भारतीय भाषाओं की समृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए १९९१ में हिंदी सहित संवैधानिक रूप से स्वीकार्य प्रत्येक भाषा में तीन लाख शब्दों का संग्रह विकसित करने का फैसला किया गया। उसके अनुसार हिंदी शब्द संग्रह विकसित करने का काम आईआईटी

दिल्ली को सौंपा गया।

१९८१-१९९० के दौरान मुद्रित पुस्तकें, जर्नल्स, पत्रिकाएं, समाचार पत्र और सरकारी दस्तावेज हिंदी में हैं। इन्हें छः मुख्य श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है, समाज विज्ञान, भौतिक एवं व्यावसायिक विज्ञान, सौन्दर्यविषयक, प्राकृतिक विज्ञान, वाणिज्य, सरकारी और मीडिया भाषाएं तथा अनुदित सामग्री शब्द स्तरीय टैगिंग, शब्द गणना, अक्षर गणना, फ्रीक्वेन्सी गणना के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर टूल्स भी विकसित किए गए। विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा करीब तीस लाख शब्दों को मशीन से पढ़ने योग्य संग्रह विकसित किया गया है।

एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक, २२ बड़ी भारतीय भाषाओं में हिंदी ऐसी भाषा है, जिसे बाइलिंग्वुअल माध्यम के तौर पर स्कूलों में तेजी से इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। हिंदी ने डिजिटल एजुकेशन में जिस तेजी के साथ ग्रोथ की है वह चौंकाने वाली है। आज बाजार में ऐसे एजुकेशन लर्निंग एप और मेडिकल लर्निंग एप की बाढ़ आ चुकी है, जो हिंदी में सामग्री उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। नेक्स्ट एजुकेशन, वेदांतू, काहूट, आवाज, बायजू जैसे एप अब छात्रों को हिंदी में पाठ्य सामग्री उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।

तकनीकी क्रांति ने हिंदी को रोजगारपरक भाषा बनाने में आड़े आ रही सारी बाधाओं को दूर कर दिया है। यही वजह है कि शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और कौशल विकास जैसे क्षेत्रों में हिंदी की ऑनलाइन सामग्री ने महानगरों, छोटे शहरों, कस्बों के बच्चों और युवाओं को वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा की दौड़ में लाकर खड़ा किया है।

- कंप्यूटर और प्रौद्योगिकी का योगदान कितना लाभदायी

हिंदी भाषा क्षेत्र में बढ़ते कंप्यूटर और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग ने हमारे देश में रोजगार के अनेक अवसरों की खोज की है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा की अत्यधिक लोकप्रियता और बढ़ते अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के साथ-साथ, हिंदी भाषा के क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसरों में भी बहुत

प्रगति हुई है। केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों (हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में) के विभिन्न विभागों में, हिंदी भाषा में काम करना अनिवार्य है। अतः केंद्र/राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न विभागों और इकाइयों में हिंदी अधिकारी, हिंदी अनुवादक, हिंदी सहायक, प्रबंधक (राजभाषा) जैसे विभिन्न पदों की भरमार है।

निजी टीवी और रेडियो चैनलों की शुरुआत और स्थापित पत्रिकाओं/ समाचार-पत्रों के हिंदी रूपान्तर आने से रोजगार के अवसरों में कई गुणा वृद्धि हुई है। हिंदी मीडिया के क्षेत्र में संपादकों, संवाददाताओं, रिपोर्टरों, न्यूजरीडर्स, उप-संपादकों, प्रूफ रीडर्स, रेडियो जॉकी, एंकर्स आदि की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इनमें रोजगार की इच्छा रखने वालों युवाओं के लिए पत्रकारिता/जन-संचार में डिग्री/डिप्लोमा के साथ-साथ हिंदी में अकादमिक योग्यता रखना महत्वपूर्ण है।

इसमें प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेखकों के कार्यों का हिंदी में अनुवाद तथा हिंदी लेखकों की कृतियों का अंग्रेजी और अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं में अनुवाद कार्य करना भी सम्मिलित होता है। फिल्मों की स्क्रिप्टों/ विज्ञापनों को हिंदी/अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने का भी कार्य होता है।

हिंदी भाषा में स्नातकोत्तरों, विशेषकर जिन्होंने अपनी पीएच.डी पूरी कर ली है, के लिए विदेशों में भी रोजगार के अवसर हैं। कुछ देशों द्वारा हिंदी को बिजनेस की भाषा स्वीकार किए जाने के कारण विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में हिंदी भाषा और भाषा-विज्ञान के शिक्षण की मांग बढ़ी है। भारत में स्कूलों, कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षक के तौर पर भी परंपरागत

शिक्षण व्यवसाय को चुना जा सकता है।

अच्छी बात यह है कि भाषाओं के मेले में हिंदी वैश्विक पहचान बना रही है। सर्च इंजन गूगल की मानें तो हिंदी में कंटेंट पढ़ने वाले हर साल ९४ फीसद की दर से बढ़ रहे हैं, जबकि अंग्रेजी में यह दर सालाना १७ फीसद है। यह केवल इसलिए संभव हो सका है कि हिंदी भाषा ने युगप्रवर्तक कंप्यूटर और नई प्रोद्योगिकी को अपनाया है।

इसी कारण एलोपैथी चिकित्सा का क्षेत्र जो कभी अंग्रेजी के अलावा कोई अन्य भाषा पसंद नहीं करता था आज हिंदी के साथ मिल-जुल रहा है। आज ऑनलाइन कंपनियाँ हिंदी में दवा के असर और उसके दुष्प्रभाव की जानकारियाँ दे रही हैं। मेडिकल एजुकेशन क्षेत्र में तकनीकी क्रांति की वजह से हिंदी में ऑनलाइन पठनसामग्री का चलन तेजी से बढ़ा है। अब तो एम्स जैसे बड़े अस्पताल भी अपने प्रशासनिक कार्यों में हिंदी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। आज टेक एजुकेशन कंपनियाँ इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में छात्रों के लिए हिंदी में कंटेंट उपलब्ध करा रही हैं। यही नहीं अमेजन, फ्लिपकार्ट जैसी ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग कंपनियाँ भी हिंदी भाषी ग्राहकों के लिए अपने एप्स हिंदी में लॉन्च कर रही हैं।

अंततः हम यह कह सकते हैं हमारी राजभाषा अब समूचे देश में ही फैलकर नहीं रह गई बल्कि वैश्विक भाषा बनने की होड़ में है, जिसके लिए वह सभी आयामों से अपने आप को तैयार कर चुकी है।

समकालीन हिंदी कविता में नागार्जुन की जनवादी चेतना

यु हरिकृष्ण आचार

मनुष्य के संघठित समूह को ही हम समाज मानते हैं। इस समाज में मनुष्य कभी खुशी कभी गम में जीता है। कवि मनुष्य के इन भावनाओं को ही कविता का रूप देकर पाठकों के सामने प्रस्तुत करता है। समकालीन कवियों ने कल्पना से ज्यादा यथार्थ को अपना कविता का विषय वस्तु बनाए हैं।

'समकालीन'शब्द में एक सहज अतिव्यक्ति है। वही दूसरी ओर इस में एक निश्चित ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य को स्पष्ट करने की क्षमता है। इसका सौंदर्य बोध मानवीय सराकोरों से जुड़ता है। भारतेंदु हरिश्चंद्र, धर्मवीर भारती, भवानी प्रसाद मिश्र, माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी, नागार्जुन, प्रसून जोशी, आदि महान कवि समकालीन कवियों में अग्रणीय हैं। तोडती पत्थर, नए पत्ते, कुकरमत्ता कविताओं में यथार्थवादी चेतना का बोध होता है।

कवि नागार्जुन समकालीन कवियों में गरीब तथा शोषित वर्गों के ध्वनी को उनके काव्य में नैज रूप से चित्रित करने में सफल हुए हैं। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी चेतना का दृष्टिकोण उनके काव्य रचना संसार को एक गुणात्मक विस्तार प्रदान करता है। इनके संघर्षशील जीवन में आंदोलनों के हलचल स्पष्ट होता है। उनके व्यक्तित्व का इसी सरसता को कवि त्रिलोचन लक्षित करके कुछ इस तरह अपना अभिप्राय व्यक्त करते हैं- "नागार्जुन तो कवि नहीं लगते, वस्तुतः नागार्जुन कवि न लगना ही उनके मनुष्य की और कवि की भी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है। निराला और राहुल सांकृत्यायन की परंपरा में नागार्जुन का व्यक्तित्व प्रायः समान प्रेरणाओं का धनी है"।

नागार्जुन का असली नाम वैद्यनाथ मिश्र था, परंतु

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हिंदी साहित्य में उन्होंने नागार्जुन नाम से तथा मैथिली भाषा में यात्रि नाम से रचनाएँ की हैं। उनकी पहली हिंदी कविता 'राम के प्रति' नामक कविता थी जो १९३४ ई में लाहौर से निकलनेवाले साप्ताहिक 'विश्वबंधु' में छपी थी। करीब सत्तर साल वे हिंदी रचना कार्य से जुड़े रहे। कविता उपन्यास, कहानी, यात्रा वृत्तांत, निबंध जैसे सभी साहित्यिक विधाओं में कलम चलाई। प्रेरक विभूतियों में कालिदास, रवींद्रनाथ टगोर, निराला हरिशंकर परसाई, महात्मा गांधी आदि रहे। इन सभी महान हस्तियों में से मुख्य रूप से नागार्जुन के प्रेरणा पुरुष निराला रहे हैं। उनके प्रमुख कविता संग्रह- अपने खेत में, युगधारा, सतरंगे पंखवाली, तलाब कि मछलियाँ, खिचड़ी विप्लव देखा हमने, पुरानी जूतियों का कोरस आदि हैं। जीवन संघर्ष परिस्थितियों को निकटता से देखे हैं इसी कारण उनका अंतर्मन क्रांतिकारी भावना को अपनाया। लोक जीवन को बड़े समीप से देखने और महसूस करनेवाले नागार्जुन का साहित्य प्रगतिशील चेतना का वाहक है। जन मंगल की भावना ही जनवादी चेतना का महत्वपूर्ण अंग रहा है। अतः नागार्जुन की लेखनी मानव हृदय को स्पर्श कर जाती है तथा पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए कवि तत्पर रहता है।

नागार्जुन की जनवादी चेतना कविता संसार के कुछ सुप्रसिद्ध कविताओं का झलक निम्नलिखित हैं-

"घिन तो नहीं आती है?

पूरी स्पीड में है ट्राम

खाती है दचके पे दचके

सटता है बदन से बदन

पसीने से लथपथ,

छूती है निगाहों को

कत्थई दातों की मोटी मुस्कान
 बेतरतीब मूँछों की थिरकन
 सच सच बतलाओ
 घिन तो नहीं आती है ?
 जो तो नहीं कढता है
 कुली मजदीर हैं
 बोझ ढोते हैं, खींचते हैं ठेला
 धूल छुआँ भाप से पडता है सबका
 थके माँदे जहाँ तहाँ हो जाते हैं ढेर
 सपने में भी सुनते हैं धरती की धड़कन
 आकर ट्राम के अंदर पिछले डिब्बे में
 बैठ गए हैं इधर उधर तुमसे सटक
 आपस में उनके बतकही
 सच सच बतलाओ
 जी तो नहीं कढता है ?
 घिन तो नहीं आती ?
 दूध- सा धिला सदा लिबास है तुमहारा
 निकले हो शायद चौरंगी की हवा खाने
 बैठना है पंखे के नीचे, अगली डिब्बे में
 ये तो बस इसी तरह
 लगाएंगे ठहाके, सुरती फँकेंगे
 भरे मुँह बातें करेंगे अपनी देस कोस की
 सच सच बतलाओ
 अखरती तो नहीं इनकी सोहबत ?
 जी तो नहीं कढता है ?
 घिन तो नहीं आती है ? ”

इस कविता में एक-एक शब्द जनवादी क्रांति के बारे में समझ का दस्तावेज है। एक ट्राम में कुली और मजदूर जाते हैं तो सामान्य जनता के साथ चलते समय उनके साथ सटक कर खड़े होते समय मेहनत के पसीने की बदबू से सह मुसाफिरों को उस कुली और मजदूर के साथ खडा होने के लिए घिन तो नहीं आती कहकर प्रश्न उठा कर मजदूरों के जीवन का यथार्थ का चित्रण करते हैं।

“तन जर्जर है भूख प्यास से

व्यक्ति व्यक्ति दुख दैन्य ग्रस्त है
 दुविधा में समुदाय पस्त है।”
 गरीबों का दयनीय चित्रण इस कविता का अंतराल है।
 ‘वे और तुम’ कविता में-
 “वे लोहा पीट रहे हैं,
 तुम मन को पीट रहे हो
 वे पत्तर जोड़ रहे हैं
 उनकी घुटन ठहाकों में घुलती है
 और तुम्हारी घुटन
 उनिंदी घडियों में चुरती है
 वे हुलसित हैं
 अपनी ही फसलों में डूब गये हैं
 तुम हुलसित हो
 चितकबरी चाँदनियों में खोये हो
 उनके दुख है
 तरुण आम की मंजरियों को पाला भार गया है
 तुमको दुख है
 काव्य संकलन दीमक चाट गए हैं।”

कवि नागर्जुन इस उपर्युक्त काव्य में मजदूरों के जीवन से कवि के जीवन का तुलना सरल वाक्यों किया गया है।

“कई दिनों तक चूल्हा रोया, चक्की चहीउदास,
 कई दिनों तक कानी कुतिया सोई उसके पास
 कई दिनों तक लगी भीतर चिपकलियों की गश्त,
 कई दिनों तक चूहों की भी हालत रही शिकस्त,
 दाने आये घर के भीतर कई दिनों के बाद,
 धुआँ उठा आँगन के ऊपर कई दिनों के बाद,
 चमक उठी घर भर की आँखें कई दिनों के बाद
 कौए ने खुलजाई पंखें कई दिनों के बाद।”
 बंगाल का अकाल वहाँ के जन जीनन को तहस-नहस कर दिया था। अकाल के कारण लाखों लोग भूखे मर गए थे। नागर्जुन ‘अकाल और उसके बाद’ कविता में अकाल से त्रस्त घर के वस्तुएँ तथा जीव जंतुओं का चित्रण करते अकाल के बाद का जीवन आनंद को नैज तथा कलात्मक दृष्टि से चित्रित किया है।

इस कविता में कवि आम आदमी को लूटने वाले पूंजीवादी तथा नेताओं का छद्म वेश पर करारा व्यंग्य करते हैं-

“जमींदार हैं, साहुकार हैं, बनिया हैं व्यापारी हैं
अंदर-अंदर विकट कसाई बाहर खद्दर दारी हैं
सब घुस आये भरा पडा है, भारत माता का मंदिर
एक बार जो किससे अगुआ, फिसर रहे हैं,
फिर, फिर फिर खादि के मल मल से अपने साठ गँव
कर डाली है

बिडला, टाटा डालमिया की तीसों दिन दीवाली है।”उसी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए कहते हैं कि-

“जाँता चुप है, चूल्हा ठंडा, हाडी, -तौला खाली है
फसलों की बर्बादी क्या थी, जनता की पामाली है
मिनिस्ट्रों के गालों पर खो तो फिर भी लाली है
सौ का खाना एक खा रहा आती नहीं डकार,
नेहरू के इन चेलों की है लीला अपरमपार
बीच रोड पर मचल रही है तीस हजार का कार ।”

इस कविता में कवि छद्म वेशी राज नेताओं के साथ-साथ पूंजीपतियों का निर्मम गुण स्वभाव का

वर्णन है।

कवि नागार्जुन आशावादी थे , उदाहरण के रूप में ये काव्य पंक्तियाँ -

“हम तो अपने ही बूते पर
सरती प्लान बनाएंगे
एक एक कस्बे के अंदर
सौ-सौ स्वर्ग बनाएंगे।”

• जनवादी कवियों में नागार्जुन प्रमुख कवि रहे हैं। उनके द्वारा रचित काव्य के अनेक तथ्य आज भी प्रासंगिक हैं। उन्होंने साहित्य के अलावा सामाजिक जीवन में संघर्ष छेडा और अपने विश्वासों के चलते जेल गये। उनके रचनएँ उनके व्यक्तित्व की विराटता का आईना हैं। नागार्जुन अपने समय में सक्रीय राजनीतिक दमन, आर्थिक शोषण तथा सांस्कृतिक ठकराव के खिलाफ सठीक शब्दों से वार किया। जनवादी चेतना उनके काव्य का आत्म है तो निर्भीक शब्द उस चेतना का शरीर है।

लीलाधर जगूडी की कविताओं में जनवादी चेतना

डॉ. रेखा पी मेनन

लीलाधर जगूडी हिंदी के वरिष्ठ कवियों में से एक हैं और उनको अभी तक कई सम्मान और पुरस्कार मिल चुके हैं। 2004 में उनको पद्मश्री से सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा उनको 'अनुभव के आकाश में चाँद' के लिए साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार भी मिल चुका है। लीलाधर जगूडी को वर्ष 2018 की व्यास सम्मान भी प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। लीलाधर जगूडी का जन्म १ जुलाई 1940 को उत्तराखंड के टिहरी गढ़वाल के एक गाँव में हुआ था। उन्होंने शिक्षक की नौकरी की और उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सूचना विभाग में अधिकारी रहे।

उनकी प्रमुख कृतियाँ हैं -

कविता संग्रह : शंखमुखी शिखरों पर(1964),नाटक जारी है(1970),इस यात्रा में(1973),रात अब भी मौजूद है(1975),बची हुई पृथ्वी(1977),घबराये हुए शब्द(1981),भय भी शक्ति देता है(1991),अनुभव के आकाश में चाँद(1 9 9 4) , महाकाव्य के बिना(1995),ईश्वर की अध्यक्षता में(1999),खबर का मुँह विज्ञापन से ढँका है।

नाटक : पाँच बेटे

गद्य : मेरे साक्षात्कार(2003)

जगूडी के प्रारंभिक वर्ष उथल-पुथल में बीते जिसने जगूडी के मन को बड़ी गहराई तक प्रभावित किया। एक संस्मरण में उन्होंने लिखा है कि - " मैं बचपन में ही अपनी पारिवारिक परिस्थितियों के कारण मानसिक रूप से बूढ़ा हो गया था। बाद में मुझे पता चला कि कविता में बूढ़ों की नहीं, युवाओं की ज़रूरत है। इस तरह मेरे बूढ़े मन में पैदा हुई मेरी जवान कविताएँ मेरे संघर्षों को अपना समझती हुई पैदा हुई है।"

(* लीलाधर जगूडी, मेरे साक्षात्कार, किताब घर प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, प्रथम संस्करण 2003, पृ 41)

ग्यारह वर्ष की बाल्यावस्था में ही घर से भागकर संघर्षशील, दुष्कर जीवनयापन करनेवाले संवेदनशील मन से प्रणयगीत की अपेक्षा किस प्रकार की जा सकती थी। उनके उर से उद्भावित संघर्षरत निम्नवर्गीय लोगों का आक्रोश उनके जीवनवृत्त की परिणति है। वागर्थ पत्रिका के एक साक्षात्कार में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है - " मेरी ज़िंदगी बचपन से ही हादसों से भरी हुई है। ये अक्सर कहता रहता हूँ कि मेरा जीवन एक ऐसा दलदल है, जिसके ऊपर हरी घास उग आयी है और लोग इसे ठोस ज़मीन समझकर पैर रखने की गलती न करें। ना तो दूब जाएँगे।"

लीलाधर जगूडी साठोत्तरी कविता के सशक्त कवि हैं। जगूडी जीना और जीवन की कला सिखानेवाले रचनाकार हैं क्योंकि कौन कैसे मरेगा यह मौत पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। देखना चाहिए कि कौन कैसे जीता है। जीना बड़ी चीज़ है। जगूडी जब यह देखते हैं कि भारत लोकतंत्रीय परंपरा को वहन करनेवाला एशिया का सर्वप्रथम देश है तो वे सोचते हैं लोकतंत्र अर्थात् लोगों का शासन या व्यवस्था पर यह क्या ? यहाँ तो जो व्यक्ति प्रतिनिधि होकर कुर्सी पर बैठता है वह केवल अपने भीतर के स्वार्थ में ही लोक को समाहित कर लेता है। 'नाटक जारी है' कविता संग्रह तो ऐसी भावभूमि की कविताओं से भरा हुआ है, शायद इसलिए कि वह मोहभंग का काल था। जब मोहभंग की तस्वीर पहली बार बनती है तब रंग अधिक भर जाता है। आक्रोश, उबाल और व्यंजना के दंश को यदि देखना हो तो इस संग्रह को बार-बार पढ़ा जाना चाहिए। कुछ

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काव्यांश है -

"हलो;अगर बहुत कुछ गडबड हो गया है
और कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है
तो,वहाँ एक शब्द रख दो -देश
एक न्याय। एक कल्याण
फिर मुट्ठी भर लोगों की आय
और उसके बाद शेष लोगों का अपव्यय,अपव्यय.....।

तुम्हारे पास बंदूक नहीं है?
तो एक शब्द है - समन्वय - इसे दागो
स्तिफा क्यों देते हो
गलने दो मस्ती से। जब तक गल रही है

(नाटक जारी है, पृ90,91,93)

जगूडी की कविताएँ केवल समस्याओं का घटाटोप नहीं
बुनती बल्कि उनका समाधान भी तलाशती है। उनमें
आशा का भाव है। वे लोगों को संगठित होने की बात
कहते हैं। ऐसे संगठन को बनाने की आकाँक्षी है जो सभी
भ्रष्टाचारों का निर्मूल-नाश कर दें। इसकेलिए कवि को
ताकत की ज़रूरत महसूस होती है। ऐसी ताकत जो
पहलवानी एवं गुण्डेपन से मुक्त हो। जो कमज़ोर
आदमी को मज़बूत बनाती हो:

ज़रूरत है
एक ऐसी ताकत की
जिस केलिए
आदमी को आदमी से
घृणा न करनी पड़े
(घबराये हुए शब्द, पृ31-32)

कमज़ोर आदमी कौन है? संभवतः जो निरुपाय और
अकेला है। जिसमें एकजुट होकर विरोध करने की क्षमता
न हो। कवि उन्हें हर प्रकार से प्रेरित करता है।
उठने, सोचने और सामर्थ्य बताने को:
सोचो,
मेरे खिलाफ़ ही सोचो
चाहे तुम मेरी कविता को नष्ट कर दो

लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ

तुम अपने निर्माणाधीन भविष्य के बारे में
उठ खड़े होओ
मैं चाहता हूँ, तुम यह बताओ
कि हौसला खत्म नहीं हुआ है
(रात अब भी मौजूद है, पृ:46)

लीलाधर जगूडी का सामाजिक बोध यह जान लेता है
कि अकेले व्यक्ति का विद्रोह-भाव, उसका आक्रोश
निरर्थक है। शोषक वर्ग के तिकड़मों से, निर्मम
अत्याचारों से संघर्ष करने के लिए एकजुट शक्ति की
आवश्यकता है:

क्या कोई छेद खिडकी नहीं हो सकता
कि उजाला भीतर आ सके?
क्या कोई छेद दरवाज़ा नहीं हो सकता
कि अँधेरा बाहर जा सके?
अब मैं अकेला नहीं हूँ
तुम्हारे अंधे प्रहार के इंतज़ार में
-विस्फोट के लिए जो ज़रूरी है।
(बची हुई पृथ्वी, पृ:57)

कवि हिंसा, लड़ाई और युद्ध के बीच सामान्य-जन की
श्रम-शक्ति से सम्बद्ध होता है। उसे बराबर यह एहसास
बना रहता है कि घर एक बहुत बड़ा खंदक है और
ज़मीन एक बहुत बड़ी कब्र का नाम है। इसलिए कवि
इन सबसे अपनी सहानुभूति रखता है:

इसलिए लोगो
मेरी कविता हर उस इंसान का बयान है
जो बंदूकों के गोदाम से
अनाज की ख्वाहिश रखता है
मेरी कविता
हर उस आँख की दरखास्त है
जिस में आँसू हैं
(घबराये हुए शब्द, पृ36)

जगूडी कविता लिखते हैं और जब अनुभव करते हैं कि समय ठीक नहीं है तो 'बुरे वक्त की कविता' लिख देते हैं जिस में कविता के सामने आनेवाली चुनौतियों का वर्णन है। साथ ही भद्र और कुलीन वर्ग की पाखण्डी मुद्राओं पर तीव्र व्यंग्य भरा उपहास भी है। व्यंग्य की यह तीखी धार जगूडी की कविता की बहुत परिचित एवं चर्चित शक्ति है:

नैतिकता। ब्रह्मचर्य
उपकार। सेवा-सुश्रूषा
सहिष्णुता, उदारता और विश्वास
हज़ारों साल से चला आ रहा है इनका आग्रह
क्यों नहीं आ जाते जीवन में
अब इतने दिनों बाद ये अनायास?
(भय भी शक्ति देता है, पृ: 13)

'मंदिर लेन' कविता में भी धर्म के ठेकेदारों की धज्जियाँ उड़ाई गयी हैं किस प्रकार हत्या, बलात्कार, लूट को इसी जगह अंजाम दिया जाता है। जगूडी की यह कविता आपराधिक जगहों की क्रूरता पर दृष्टिपात करती है जिसको हमारा भक्त-समाज मूर्तियों से ढके हुए है। जगूडी ईश्वर के अस्तित्व की शिनाख्त के बहाने कोई भक्ति-रस की कविता नहीं लिखते, जिसमें आध्यात्मिक अर्थ ढूँढे जाएँ। वे ईश्वर को ही आश्वासन देने लगते हैं:

हे ईश्वर!
कुछ दिन आदमी के बाकी सब दिन तेरे
यह सिखाया गया था मुझे
कि हृदय है तेरा घर
पर इसमें क्यों भरे हुए हैं
इतने सारे डर?
कि कोई भी मेरी निकाल सकता है
हे ईश्वर! तू चिंता न कर
तू तो रहेगा ही रहेगा
क्योंकि मेरे डर तुझको बनाये रहेंगे अमर।
(घबराये हुए शब्द, पृ: 18)

उनकी एक कविता है "ईश्वर और आदमी की बातचीत"। इस कविता का ईश्वर मनुष्य से कहता है कि यह मेरी मूर्ति है; लोग इसे पूजने आते हैं। तुम्हें भी क्या कुछ माँगना है? क्या तुम ने व्रत किया है? प्रवचनों के माध्यम से लोग धन कमा रहे हैं। व्यवसायी वर्ग कैलेंडर पर ईश्वर को तथा बगल में नीचे अपने उत्पाद छुपवाकर धन कमा रहे हैं:

तुम किताबों से उठकर
बार-बार यहाँ क्यों चले आते हो
हमने तुम्हें कलेण्डरों पर दे दिया है
जाओ, जूते और घड़ियों के ऊपर रहो
(रात अब भी बाकी है, पृ: 68)

कवि के मन में ईश्वर, धर्म और कर्मकाण्डों के लिए इतना आक्रोश संभवतः इसलिए है कि जिस देश में असंख्य लोग भूखों मरते हो, पेड़ों के नीचे रात गुज़ारते हों वहाँ धन का इतना बड़ा अपव्यय। मानववादी धर्म को माननेवाले कवि में गरीबों के प्रति विशेष भाव है। व्यंग्य के माध्यम से 'पप्र पवि पगो' नामक कविता में कवि पूछता है कि किसी ऐसी वस्तु के बारे में बताओ जो सबसे सुंदर हो, तब काव्यनायक जवाब देता है:

तब बताया उसने उघाडकर
जो वैसे बताने लायक न होता
सबसे सुंदर दुनिया में
अपने से चिपका हुआ एक सुंदर हिस्सा
परम प्रकट परम विकट परम गोपनीय
पापी पेट।
(भय भी शक्ति देता है, पृ: 142)

जगूडी "अनुभव के आकाश में चाँद" देखते हैं। वहाँ उन्हें जो ईश्वर दिखाई देता है उससे प्रश्न करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि तुम शब्द, वाक्य, विराम चिह्न, संबोधन, न्याय, न्यायशास्त्री, फूल, फल, गर्मी, जाड़ा, अन्न, गोबर, आश्चर्य, विस्मय आखिर क्या हो। तुम चतुरानन हो या पंचानन, तुम इंद्रियों के द्वारा क्यों

नहीं गृहीत होते जबकि इंद्रियाँ जगत के सारे व्यापारों से अवगत कराती हैं। कवि की दुविधा, चिंता एवं व्यंग्य तीनों एकसाथ है :

जन्म हो कि मृत्यु

या तुम बीच की उलझन में निरा संभोग हो

हे ईश्वर तुम सदियों से यहाँ क्यों नहीं हो

जहाँ तुम्हारी सबसे ज़्यादा और प्रत्यक्ष ज़रूरत है।

(अनुभव के आकाश, पृ.68-69)

पुनःप्रवेश कविता में औरत के माध्यम से गरीबी का चित्रण है। एक औरत अचानक वृद्धा हो जाती है जब उसके सपने चूर-चूर हो जाते हैं। 'रामलीला' कविता के मंगतू और प्रभातू के माध्यम से कवि ने गरीबी में जीनेवाले वर्ग का बीड़ी एवं चाय का जुगाड बताया है। संभवतः रोटी और दाल जुटे होंगे पहले से ही। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जगूड़ी गरीब आदमी की ज़रूरतों में बीड़ी एवं चाय को शामिल करते हैं क्योंकि इन्हीं से ताकत लेकर वे मेहनत कर पाते हैं। भरत सोचते हैं कि कितने दिनों से नंगे पाँव चल रहा हूँ पता नहीं चप्पल का भी जुगाड हो पायेगा या नहीं। कवि इन सब दृश्यों से आहत हो जाता है :

कहाँ है ज़्यादा कष्ट!

कहाँ है ज़्यादा निर्वासन

रामायण में या जीवन में?

कहाँ लडा जा रहा है युद्ध?

कौन है शत्रु और कौन है शत्रुघ्न?

(रात अब भी मौजूद है, पृ.20)

जगूड़ी की एक कविता है 'जनता की ज़मीन पर'। इस में एक शब्द आया है अंतःपुर। अंतःपुर में रानियाँ रहा करती थीं जो महल के मध्य में हुआ करता था और जिसमें आम आदमी का प्रवेश वर्जित था। इस कविता का अंतःपुर भी ऐसा ही है जहाँ राजा-रानी(संभ्रांत लोग) रहते हैं। कवि अंतःपुर के लिए सोचता रहता है कि एक दिन वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। अमीर और गरीब बराबर

हो जाएँगे। सभी सड़कें अंतःपुर में चली जाएँगी अर्थात् आम आदमी का प्रवेश संभवतः वहाँ हो जाएगा किंतु ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं होता। क्योंकि अंतःपुर में जाने के लिए एक बड़ी दीवार बनाकर उसे और बड़ा किया जा रहा है। उसे क्षितिजाकार बनाने की योजना है। ऐसे में कवि की घोषणा है :

हमेशा के लिए मारी जा रही है

जिनके हिस्से की धूप

में उनके साथ रहना चाहता हूँ

जिनके आकाश में ईंटें बज रही हैं

उनके साथ मैं एक जानकारी की तरह

रहना चाहता हूँ

जिन्हें नहीं मालूम वे यहाँ क्यों हैं

अंतःपुर में बहुत ज़रूरी है

उनका हस्तक्षेप।

(रात अब भी मौजूद है, पृ.42)

जगूड़ी कविता में जीवन रचते हैं। वे अपनी कविता को कला से नहीं सजाते। वे कविता के लिए कला सीखनेवाले कवि नहीं हैं बल्कि कविता कला बनकर न रह जाए इसकी उन्हें चिंता रहती है। वे सच का बयान करने के लिए केवल शब्दों की तलाश करते हैं जिससे अपनी संवेदना को जन-जन तक पहुँचा सकने में सफल हो जाएँ :

जिसमें जितनी ताकत होगी उतना वह हर ज़माने में ज़िंदा हो लेगा

जनखे हर ज़माने में होते हैं

उभयलिंगी क्यों परेशान हैं वे तो काफ़ी चल रहे हैं

और पवित्रता से कह दो वह छिनाल न बने

वह किस-किससे निपटेगी जब सभी पवित्र बनना चाहते हैं

(घबराये हुए शब्द, पृ.74)

यहाँ जिन गैर साहित्यिक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया

हैं उनसे कवि का व्यंग्य भाव मुखर होता है। 'जनखा' और 'छिनाल' शब्दों का विशेष संदर्भों में प्रयोग किया गया है।

जगूड़ी की कविताएं स्त्री जीवन के विविध बिंब हैं। औरत होती लडकी को फ़टी एडियाँ और उसकी स्थिति की तस्वीर है। श्रम और कुपोषण ने जिसका यौवन छीन लिया है :

दुनिया में कोई अपनी दुनिया न पाकर
जो लगभग औरत होते ही बुढ़ा जाएगी
वह मौसम का एक अदृश्य धागा रच रही है
अपनी फ़टी एडियाँ सीने के लिए
वह इनसे पहचानी जाएगी।
(घबराये हुए शब्द, पृ. 19-20)

उनकी कविता में 'वाद्य ले जाती हुई लडकियाँ' हैं जो सन्नाटे को चीरती हैं। कवि ने लडकियों को ढोलक और हारमोनियम जैसे वाद्यों के समान बताया है। उनकी एक कविता है 'कष्ट साध'। इस कविता में जगूड़ी ने कर्मठ एवं श्रमशीला स्त्री को सुंदर बताया है। जो सुंदर होती हैं वे किसी धुन में रहती हैं, नशे में रहती हैं। उन्हें देख कर नहीं लगता कि वे सरल हैं। कवि को इन्हीं कष्ट साध्य श्रमिक स्त्रियों का सौंदर्य लुभाता है :

दुनिया में बार-बार फूटता है कष्ट साध्य सौंदर्य
लुभाता है एक स्त्री की तरह
सौंदर्य माँगता है बड़ी से बड़ी मेहनत
मेहनत करते हुए सुंदर तो वह दिखती ही है
पर जब आराम कर रही होती है तो कहीं ज्यादा सुंदर
दिखती है।
(भय भी शक्ति देता है, पृ. 89)

उनकी कविता के स्त्री-चरित्र आधुनिक भी हैं, पारंपरिक भी है। एक कविता की स्त्री यदि पति से पूछकर सड़क पार करती है तो एक दूसरी कविता की स्त्री जो कि सुंदर है उसका भी अपना दुःख है। उनकी एक कविता है 'सुंदर स्त्री के दुःख'। इस कविता की नायिका मध्यवर्गीय

परिवार की है जो सुंदर है, शौकीन है। टी.वी और सिनेमा देखकर अपना पहनावा, अपना काम काज सँवारती है। वह फैशन पत्रिका के दृष्टिकोण वाला ब्लाउज़ स्वयं सिल डालती है। और प्रसन्न होकर पति को दिखाती है। पति ने कहा - इतना नंगा ब्लाउज़। दिमाग तो ठीक है ना! और प्यार में उसके पूरे कपडे उतार दिये। वह स्त्री सुंदर ब्लाउज़ वाला फ़ोटो अपने एलबम में लगा देती है। एक दिन पति के मित्र बुलंद शहर से आते हैं और ब्लाउज़ वाला फ़ोटो देख कर कहते हैं - "भाभी जी, आप को तो फ़िल्मों में हिरोइन होना चाहिए था और यहीं से शुरु हो जाता है 'सुंदर स्त्री का दुख' :

सुंदर स्त्री का विवाह के पाँच वर्ष बाद
एक और दुख शुरु हो गया जल्दी पत्नी हो चुके होने का
सुंदर स्त्री के दुखों का कोई अंत नहीं
कितने दिन वह आखिर अपने को माँ बनने से रोके
रहेगी।

(जितने लोग उतने प्रेम, पृ. 12)

लोग गीत पर उनकी एक कविता है 'एक बुढिया का इच्छागीत' जिस में बचपन से लेकर लंबी उम्र तक की स्त्री के जीवन का अनुभव-गान है। 'सपने में दादी' में कवि की दादी से बातचीत है। इस कविता में दादी पर्यावरण पर चिंता करती दिखाई देती हैं। बचपन में परियों की कहानी सुनानेवाली दादी कहती है :

जब तक जंगल हरे हैं परियाँ नहीं मरेगी
अगर तुम जंगल को घरों, शहरों और नगरों में बुलालो
तो तुम जिस स्त्री को देखोगे वही परी नज़र आयेगी
परियाँ जंगली नहीं होतीं वे घरेलू स्त्रियाँ होती हैं।

(भय भी शक्ति देता है, पृ. 134)

एक कविता में बच्चा सपने में अपने ननिहाल पहुँच जाता है जहाँ जहाँ कर्ज से तंग मामा रहते हैं। वह पहाड पर तथा बादलों पर पहुँच जाता है। वह देखता है कि चाँद पर चाँद जैसा कुछ नहीं है। उसे लगता है सपने

केवल लुभावने होते हैं :

रात में जंगल के सिर पर दिखा था जहाँ पर चाँद
सुबह थी अधर में लटकी ओस की कई अकेली बूँदें
भीगी धरती पर खुली पाठ्य पुस्तक सोया हुआ बच्चा
और बुझी हुई लालटेन
भय भी शक्ति देता है,पृ.55)

इस कविता में प्रतीकों के माध्यम से बोझिल शिक्षा-
व्यवस्था तथा पर्यावरण की चिंता व्यक्त है।

उनकी कविता में पेड़ों की उपस्थिति अनेक प्रकार के
बिंब रचती हैं। पेड़ अपर जगूड़ी का अपना वक्तव्य
महत्वपूर्ण है, "मैं ने पेड़ों पर सबसे ज़्यादा कविताएँ लिखी
हैं। मेरी कविता में तारुण्य अगर है तो इसी तरु की
वजह से होगा। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि आरण्यक
संस्कृति के बावजूद तरुण होने और तरुणाई का संबंध
कभी तरु से नहीं जोड़ा गया। जब कि तरुण और
तरुणाई इन दोनों शब्द की जड़ें तरु के साथ बहुत
गहराई में छिपकर ऊँचाई में लहराने के साथ यात्रा
करती हैं। आवेग भरी जड़ें और वेग भरी
शाखाएँ" (लीलाधर जगूड़ी, हर नया कवि पुराने कवि से
जन्म लेता है, पर्वतराग, संपादक: गुरमीत बेदी, वर्ष
४, अंक ७, पृ. ६८) नेरूदा के बाद शायद पेड़ के ऊपर सब से
ज़्यादा कविता लिखनेवाला लीलाधर जगूड़ी हैं। बीसवीं
शती के बहुत ही प्रभावशाली और नोबेल पुरस्कार
विजेता चिली के कवि हैं पाब्लो नेरूदा। जगूड़ी की एक
प्रसिद्ध कविता है 'पेड़ का आत्मसाक्षात्कार' जिस में
उन्होंने पेड़ के बहाने अपनी रचनाधर्मिता को भी चित्रित
किया है:

एक बीज बनाता हूँ
चौगुना-सौगुना बनने के चक्कर में एक विराट रूप
रचने की सोचता हूँ
इसी कारोबार में कभी कभी मुँह दिखाकर कभी मुँह
छिपाकर

फ़लता-फ़ूलता असंतुलित और खोखला हो जाता हूँ

कुल्हाड़ियों को बेंट और सभ्यता को लाठियों की भेंट से
मेरा कोई वास्ता नहीं।

पेड़ों पर कविता रचनेवाले कवि की दृष्टि से चिड़िया
कैसे छूट सकती है। 'चिड़िया क प्रसव' कविता की
चिड़िया में स्वावलंबन तथा स्वाभिमान है। वह प्रसव
पूर्व अपना घोंसला बनाती है। वह उस चिड़िया के साथ
रहना चाहती है जो आईने के भीतर से चोंच लडाती है।
चिड़िया चोंच से आईने की दीवार को तोडना चाहती है
जो दो वर्गों में समाज को बाँट रही है। जगूड़ी संपूर्ण
काव्य-शक्ति के साथ इन पंक्तियों में चिड़िया की
शक्ति, सामर्थ्य तथा साहस की परिभाषा गढते हैं और
यह भी कि भूख के स्तर सभी के लिए बराबर हैं, चाहे
चिड़िया हो या हाथी:

चींटी जिसे ले गयी

हाथी

वो कण नहीं उठा सका

पानी जितना चिड़िया ने पिया

नदी समुद्र तक नहीं पहुँचा सकी

एक चिड़िया की भूख

एक चींटी की भूख

एक हाथी की भूख;

भूख चाहे किसी की हो

-मार एक है।

(बची हुई पृथ्वी, पृ. 60-61)

लीलाधर जगूड़ी का काव्य-वैभव अछोर एवं असीम है।
उसे शब्दों में बाँधना कठिन है। उनके काव्य-विषय का
विस्तार वहाँ तक है जहाँ तक मानव जीवन है।

मनुष्य को कविता तक पहुँचना है

और उसके बाद वहाँ तक भी

जहाँ तक कविता पहुँचाना चाहती है मनुष्य को।

(भय भी शक्ति देता है, पृ. 70)

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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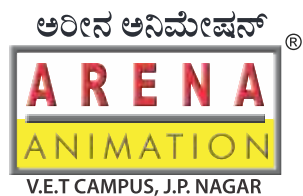
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ABOUT VET FGC

VET First Grade College established in the year 1996 is one of the units of Vasavi Educational Trust situated in Jayaprakash Nagar popularly known as J P Nagar. It is an established residential area located in the South of Bangalore conurbation it has good Metro connectivity along with bus facility.

VET FGC has completed 23 years of glorious service in the field of education, is a private self-financing institution permanently affiliat-

ed to Bengaluru Central University, recognised by UGC and included under 2(f) in 2012 and 12 (B) in 2016. College offers four UG courses and one PG course and two PG Diploma courses.

The college has maintained high quality in academic pursuits, it has state of art campus, infrastructure, well equipped lab and ICT enabled learning. The institution gives equal importance to sports, curricular, extracurricular activities which aids in overall development of students. College in its pursuit of enriching knowledge to students gives due importance in conducting various activities throughout the year in a well-balanced manner without affecting the academic curriculum.

As a quality enhancement IQAC initiates quality culture in the Institute by imbibing rich research culture amongst staff & students through its publication, e-newsletters, annual magazine "Dhrusthi", wall magazine "Prakashanam", "Vanijya Dhara & Vanijya Milana" - - Commerce forum, Faccio - fashion club are some of the platform provided for students to unveil their hidden talents. The conscious and consistent measures are followed to promote academic and holistic development and excellence.



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