

Spring Splash

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ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಹೋದಂತಹ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು, ವಿಶಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ರೋಮಾಂಚನೆ, ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಾತ್ಮ, ಕುಗಿದ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮದಿ, ಜೀವನವೇ ವುಗಿದುಹೋಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಅಲ್ಲ ಬಂದುಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ ನೋಡಿ...

ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಉರಳ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಾಜನಿದ್ದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬಹಳಪ್ಪು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಇತ್ತು, ಕುದುರೆಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ಅನೆಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಅವನಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದೂ ನಾಶವಾಗದ ಸುಂದರ ಗಿಡಮರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ, ಬೆಟ್ಟುನುಡ್ಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ, ಸಾಗರ ಸಮುದ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಾಲ್ಕುರ್ದ ವನಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಹೀಗೆ ರಾಜನು ಬಹಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ವಂತನು, ಪಂಡಿತನು, ಆ ಉರಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂತ ನೋಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದನು, ಹಾಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವಂತಹವನು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಅಜ್ಞ ಅಜ್ಞೀಯಂದಿರ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊಮ್ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಳನ್ನು ಮಲಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗೇಯೇ ಅಂತಹ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾರದೆ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಮಲಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆನಂದರೆ ಆಗ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸರ, ಸಿರಿಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಬೋಯಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಳ್ಳಿ ವೃಕ್ಷಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಏನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರ, ಸಿರಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕುವಂತಹ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೊಂದೇ ಅಥವಾ ನವ್ಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡುಬದುಕುವ ಕಾಲವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ, ಅಥವಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯೇ. ಇಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ, ಯಾಕೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸುಷುಪ್ತಿ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾಕೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿರಿಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು, ನೈಸರಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋಯಿಲ್ಲತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ: ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾಯ್ದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕೆ ಇಂದಿನೂ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಾವು ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುವ ವುಂಟು ರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವಾ. ನವ್ಯ ಬಳ್ಳಾವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರಿತು ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಸರದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ

ಏನಾದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೂ. ಯಾಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾದ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾದ, ಪಂಡಿತನಾದ ಈ ಮಾನವ ಜನ್ಮವು ಹೀಗೆ ಪರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ರಾಜರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಿರಿಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರವರ ಏಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಇಂದು ನೆಲೆಯಲಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಾಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಜನಪರ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಯಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನೇನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಾಂಡ್ಯದವನೆ, ಇಂದಿನೂ ಬಗೆಹರಿಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಅಂದು ಪರಿಸರದ ಗಿಡಮರಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಂತಹ ಗಾಳಿ, ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಂಪಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕುವ ಕಲೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಯಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿಗುವ ನೈಸರಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಾದರೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಸಿಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದಾಗುವ ಹೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇವನಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಕೊನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪರಿಸರ, ಸಿರಿಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕೀಯಂತೆ ವಿಲವಿಲ ಅಂತ ಒದ್ದಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ವಿನಾಶವು ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇ ಕಾರಣರಲ್ಲವೇ. ಇಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿದ ವಿಷಯವೇ?...

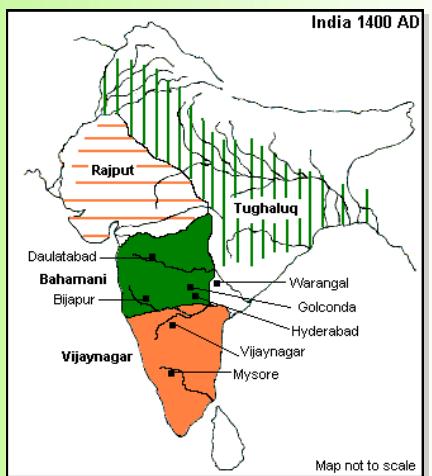
ಯಾಕೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ನೈಸರಿಕ ವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು, ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು, ಸಿರಿಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾಕೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ: ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾಯ್ದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕೆ ಇಂದಿನೂ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಲೇಳ್ಲಿಬ್ಬರು, ಇಲೇಳ್ಲಿಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿ ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲೇಳ್ಲಿಬ್ಬರು ಇಲೇಳ್ಲಿಬ್ಬರು ಪರಿಸರ ಉಳಿಸುವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮಾಡಿದರಾಯಿತೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪರಿಸರ ಬೇಕಳವೇ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅದರಿಂದತಾನೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

*Siddalingappa K
I Year, MCA*

*When we heal the earth,
we heal ourselves.*

ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ



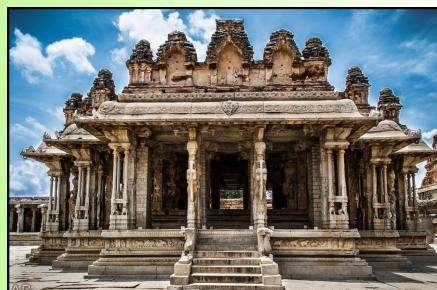
The Contemporary Empire



A banner with the text "Sri Krishnadevaraya" in a stylized, decorative font. The background of the banner features a painting of a person's hands, one wearing a ring and a bracelet, holding a book.



The iconic stone chariot at Vijaya Vittala temple



Inside Vijaya Vittala Temple

*Vinayaka N
II Year, MCA*

క్రి.ట.ఎశ్శిల్ ఈ సామ్రాజ్య స్వాపనే యాదద్దు
దక్షిణ భారతద ఇతిహాసదల్లో ఒందు
వ్రవుంబథాటినో. సాహాన్యవాగి భారతద
ఇతిహాసదల్లోయే ప్రముఖథాటినే ఎందరూతప్పిల్ల.
ఈనో శతమానద ఆదిభాగదల్ల ముస్లిమురు ఉత్తర
భారతదల్లితమ్మ ప్రాబల్యవన్ను స్వాపిసి శతమానద
శోనేయ వేళగే అపరు దక్షిణ భారతవన్ను
ఆక్రోమిసలు ప్రయుక్తిస్తిద్దరు. దేవగిరియు
ఎంచాదవరు, వారంగల్లిన కాకతీఎంచాద
ద్వారసముద్రద హోయిశరు మత్తు మధురేయ
పాండ్యరు, అలాల్వెద్దినో పుత్తు ఆతన
దండనాయిచెనాగిద్ద మల్లికాఫరన యాత్రిగళన్ను
ఎదురిసలు ఆశ్చర్యాదిద్దరు. మహమదో బినో
తోగలకొన ఆశ్చోయి కాలదల్లి ఈ రాజుగళేల్లా
అవనతి హోందిద్దపు. ఇంతక సందబ్ధదల్లి
జన్ముతాలిద రాజువే 'విజయసగగర సామ్రాజ్య' కరికర
బుక్కసహోదరరింద స్వాపనేయాద విజయసగగర
సామ్రాజ్యపు నుమారు ఎంచం పెంచగలిగుఱ హెబ్బ కాల
అధికారదల్లిద్దు దక్షిణ రాజుగళల్లి ఉంటాగిద్ద
అన్యేక్యతోయిన్న హోంగలాడిసి హిందినింద
బోళదుబందిద్ద సాంస్కృతిక పరంపరోయిన్న
ముందువచేసువల్ల యుక్కియాయితల్లదే భారతియు
సంస్కృతిగే, కలే, వాస్తు తిల్ప, సాహిత్య మత్తు
ధమ్మాక్ష్య తన్నదే ఆద కాఁచేయిన్న సల్సిసులు.
కంపెయిం విజయసగగరద రాజధానియాగిద్ద
సాంస్కృతిక జట్టివటిచేగళ కేంద్రవాగిత్తు. కంపెయల్లి
ఇందిగూ ఆ సామ్రాజ్యద అవశేషపెన్న
నోఁడబకుదగిద్ద ప్రవాసిగరిగే తన్నగత
ప్రోభవన్ను కూగి హోళలు నింతిరువంతిదే.
శక్తియుత రాజుగళ వియద్దులుగ్ర హోరాటి నడేసి
విజయ ప్రదేశుదర నేనపిగాగి ఈ రాజుక్కే
'విజయసగగర' ఎందు హోసరాయితు. ఒట్టునల్లి ఇదు
భారతద ఇతిహాసదల్లో ఉచ్చాయ స్థితియల్లిద్ద
కట్టికడేయ హిందూ సామ్రాజ్య.

ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಂತಿಕ ಮೂಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಭಿನ್ನರೂಪವಿದ್ದು ಹಲವು
ಜಿಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಡಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಸಂಗಮ ವಂಶದ
ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಅರಸುಗಳು ತೆಲುಗರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅಂದ್ರದ
ಕಾಕ ತಿಂಗ್ಲು ಸಂತ ತಿಂಗ್ಲುವರೋಂದು ಕೇಲವರು
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಆಧಾರಗಳು: ಆಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮೂರು ಬಗೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದು.ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಸ್ತುರಕಗಳು.

ಶಾಸನಗಳು: ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಹಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ
ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಇನ್ನಿತರ
ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ನೇರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
ಇವುಗಳು ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ
ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜರುಗಳ ಪಂಥಾವೀಗಳ ಹೆಸರು
ಮತ್ತು ಆ ರಾಜರುಗಳು ನೀಡಿದ ದಾನದಶ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ
ದಿನಾಂಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಫುಲವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು
ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ନାଣ୍ଯଗଳୁ : ଏଇଯିନଗରଦ ରାଜରୁଗଳୁ
ତମ୍ଭୁ କାଲାପଢିଯିଲୀ ଚଲାପଣେଗେ ତଂଦ ଚିନ୍ତା, ବେଳୀ
ମହେତୁ ତାପ୍ରେଦ ନାଣ୍ଯଗଳୁ ଅଳିନ ଆଧିକ

స్తుతిగతియన్న అరియలు సకాయచవాణివే. గద్యాణ, వరాక అభివా పోనోడ, హోనోను మంత్ర పణ విజయనగరద అరసరుగళు జలావణోగే తందిద్ద బిన్నద నాణ్యగళల్లి ముఖ్యవాదపుగళాగివే. ఈ నాణ్యగళ ముఖ భాగదల్లి ఆనే, సింహ, వరాక ముంతాద ప్రాణే గళ పుత్రు లివూపుహోశ్వర, లక్ష్మినారాయణ, బాలకృష్ణ, కణుమ ముంతాద దేవ దేవతోగళ బిత్రుగళివే. నాణ్యద హింభాగదల్లి రాజయగళు తమ్మ హసయగళన్న అట్టే కాకిసుతీదర్శి.

శ్రీరంగాళ్లు : విజంపునగరద
 నావుర్కుజ్యుదు కాలావది 10ంల్లు అందిన
 అరసరుగాళు అనేక సుందరవాద, భవ్య
 దేవాలయగాళన్ను మత్తు మంటపగాళన్ను
 నిమిసిరువరు. హంపేయల్లిన విరూపాక్ష
 హజారరామన్నామి మత్తు వితల దేవాలయగాళు
 కాగం కంచి, మధ్యరే, తిరుపతి లేపాక్షి
 మౌదలాదచక్కె నిమిసితావద దేవాలయగాళు ఆ
 కాలద శలే మత్తు వాస్తుశిల్పమన్న అరియలు
 సకాయకవాగివే.

ಉಜ್ಜೇಷ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕಾಸ : ಸಂಗಮನೆಂಬುವವನಿಗೆ
ಹರಿಹರ, ಬುಕ್ಕರಾಯು, ಮಾರಪ್ಪೆ ಮುದ್ದಪ್ಪೆ
ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪಣ ಎಂಬ ಏವರುಮತ್ತು ದ್ಯಾಗ್ನಾಯ
ಹರಿಹರ ಮತ್ತು ಬುಕ್ಕರು ವಿಜಯನಗರ ನಾಥನಾ
ಕಾಂಪುದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವುಂಟಿ ಹಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದರು.
ವಿಜಯನಗರವನ್ನು ಸಾಫಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗಮ ವಂಶವು
ರಷಿಕೆ ರಿಂದ ರಳಿಜಾರ ತನಕ ಅಳ್ಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು
ನಡೆಸಿತು. ನಂತರವರದನೆ ಸಂತತಿಯಾದ ಸಾಳುವ
ಸಂತತಿಯು ರಳಿಜಾ ರಿಂದ ರಜಿಂಜಾರ ವರೆಗೂ,
ಮೂರನೆ ಸಂತತಿಯಾದ ತುಳುವ ಸಂತತಿಯು ರಜಂಕಿ
ರಿಂದ ರಜಂಕಿ ರವರೆಗೂ ಅನಂತರ ಕೊನೆಯೆಂಬ
ಸಂತತಿಯಾದ ಅರವೀಡು ವಂಶವು ರಜಂಕಿ ರಿಂದ ರಜಂಕಿ
ಶತಮಾನದ ಮುದ್ದಭಾಗದವರೆಗೂ ಅಳಿದರು.

విజయనగర సామ్రాజ్యవన్న ఆళిద
సంతతియల్లి సంగమ సంతతి మోదలనేయదు.
కరికర మత్తు బుక్కరు విజయనగర రాజువన్న
సాఫిసి అదన్న విలాలవాగిసువల్లి ప్రముఖ
పాత్రవచిసిదరు. సంగమ సంతతియల్లి మోదల దొరే
ఒందనే కరికర నంతర ఒందనే బుక్క, ఎరడనే
కరికర, ఒందనే దేవరాయ మత్తు ఎరడనే
దేవరాయ క్షే మోట్టికుగోండు(గలజ) సాళువ
సంతతి అధికారకై బందితు. సాళువ సంతతియల్లి
మోదల దొరే సాళువ నరసింహ నంతర తుళువ
సంతతి ఆడలిత నడేసితు.తుళువ నరసనాయక ఈ
సంతతియ స్వాపక. ఇవన ముగునాద వీరనరసింహను
హేశస తుళువ వంశద మోదలనేయ దొరేయాదను.
నంతర కృష్ణ దేవరాయను విజయనగరద
సింహాసనవన్నేరిదను. దక్షిణభారతద, విజయనగరద
సామ్రాజ్యద ఇతికాసనదల్లియే అల్లదే భారతద
ఇతికాసనదల్లియే ప్రసిద్ధ దొరే ఎందు
హసరుగళిసిద్దానే. కృష్ణ దేవరాయను సాయువ
మున్న తన్న ఎరడనే మగ ఇంస్కు హసులే
యాద్యదరింద తన్న ఉత్తరాధికారియన్నాగి తన్న
బలసకోదరసాద అట్టుతరాయన్ను నేమిసిద్దిను.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ

1. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕೃತಿ
 2. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕಾವ್ಯ
 3. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಗಂಡ್ರಂಥ
 4. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ನಾಟಕ
 5. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ
 6. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕೋಶ
 7. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಜೀಎಂಟಿಪ್ಪ ಗ್ರಂಥ
 8. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ವೈಜ್ಯ ಗ್ರಂಥ
 9. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಸರಳನ ಗ್ರಂಥ
 10. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಸ್ತೀಕೆ
 11. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಲೇಖನ
 12. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಪಂಚಕಾರ
 13. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕವಿ
 14. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಕವಿ
 15. ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಮೊದಲ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
 16. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಶಾಸನ
 17. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತರಷ್ಟ ವಿಜೇತ
 18. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕವಯಿತ್ರಿ
 19. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯಚಲನಚಿತ್ರ
 20. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ
- = ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ
 = ಅದಿಪುರಾಣ
 = ಪಂಕ್ತಾರಾಧನೆ
 = ಮಿತ್ರಾವಿಂದ ಗೋವಿಂದ
 = ಇಂದಿರಾಬಾಯಿ
 = ಅಭಿದಾನ ಪಂಸ್ತ ಕೋಶ
 = ಜಾತಕ ತೀಲಕ
 = ಗೋವೈಂದ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ
 = ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ
 = ಮಂಗಳಾರು ಸಮಾಜಾರ
 = ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯ
 = ದೇವರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ
 = ಪಂಪ
 = ಎಂ.ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇ
 = ಹೆಚ್.ವಿ.ನಂಜುಂಡಯ್ಯ
 = ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ
 = ಸರ್.ಎಂ.ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ
 = ಅಕ್ಷಮಹಾದೇವಿ
 = ಸಂಸ್ಕರ [ಸುವರ್ಣ ಪದಕ]
 = ನುಡಿ



*Kallesha I. M.
I Year, MCA.*

ಕರುನಾಡು

ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು ಸವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ
 ನಾಡಿನ ಮುಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ...
 ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾಯಕದ ಕೃಷಿ
 ನಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹಂಚ್ಚ ಹಸೆರ ಕಾನನದಲಿ.
 ನಮ್ಮ ಸುಂದರ ವನ ಕಟ್ಟಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ
 ಪದಗಳ ವೈಭವದ ಸರಷಾಲೆಯನು
 ಈ
 ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲಿ
 ಸುಂದರ ಗಿರಿಪರ್ವತದ ಸಾಲುಗಳು
 ವೋಡವ ತಡೆದ ವರ್ಷಧಾರೆಯನು
 ಸುರಿಯಲಿ...
 ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ತುಂಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ
 ಕನ್ನಡದ
 ಕಲರವ ಕೇಳಿಸಲಿ...



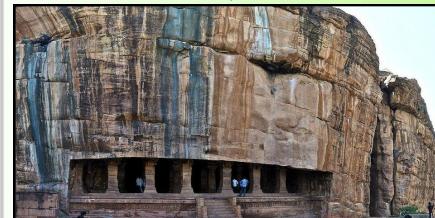
The Bandipur National Park



The world famous Jog Falls, Shimoga



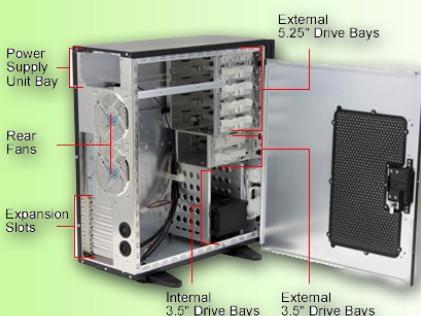
OM beach, Gokarna



Cave Temples, Badami

*Siddalingappa K
I Year, MCA*

Know your gadget –Motherboard



Internals of a CPU Cabinet

If you've ever taken the case off of a computer, you've seen the one piece of equipment that ties everything together -- the motherboard. A motherboard allows all the parts of your computer to receive power and communicate with one another.

Motherboards have come a long way in the last twenty years. The first motherboards held very few actual components. The first IBM PC motherboard had only a processor and card slots. Users plugged components like floppy drive controllers and memory into the slots.

Today, motherboards typically boast a wide variety of built-in features, and they directly affect a computer's capabilities and potential for upgrades. In this article, we'll look at the general components of a motherboard.

During the late 1980s and 1990s, it became economical to move an increasing number of peripheral functions onto the motherboard. In the late 1980s, motherboards began to include single ICs (called Super I/O chips) capable of supporting a set of low-speed peripherals: keyboard, mouse, floppy disk drive, serial ports, and parallel ports. By the late 1990s, many personal computer motherboards supported a full range of audio, video, storage, and networking functions without the need for any expansion cards at all; higher-end systems for 3D gaming and computer graphics typically retained only the graphics card as a separate component.

A motherboard provides the electrical connections by which the other components of the system communicate. Unlike a backplane, it also connects the central processing unit and hosts other subsystems and devices.

A typical desktop computer has its microprocessor, main memory, and other essential components connected to the motherboard. Other components such as external storage, controllers for video display and sound, and peripheral devices may be attached to the motherboard as plug-in cards or via cables, in modern computers it is increasingly common to integrate some of these peripherals into the motherboard itself.

An important component of a motherboard is the microprocessor's supporting chipset, which provides the supporting interfaces between the CPU and the various buses and external components. This chipset determines, to an extent, the features and capabilities of the motherboard.

Modern motherboards include, at a minimum:

sockets (or slots) in which one or more microprocessors may be installed. In the case of CPUs in BGA packages, such as the VIA C3, the CPU is directly soldered to the motherboard.

Slots into which the **system's main memory** is to be installed (typically in the form of DIMM modules containing DRAM chips)

A **chipset** which forms an interface between the CPU's front-side bus, main memory, and peripheral buses

Non-volatile memory chips (usually Flash ROM in modern motherboards) containing the system's firmware or BIOS

A **clock generator** which produces the system clock signal to synchronize the various components

Slots for **expansion cards** (these interface to the system via the buses supported by the chipset)

Power connectors, which receive electrical power from the computer power supply and distribute it to the CPU, chipset, main memory, and expansion cards. As of 2007, some graphics cards (e.g. GeForce 8 and Radeon R600) require more power than the motherboard can provide, and thus dedicated connectors have been introduced to attach them directly to the power supply. Most disk drives also connect to the power supply via dedicated connectors.

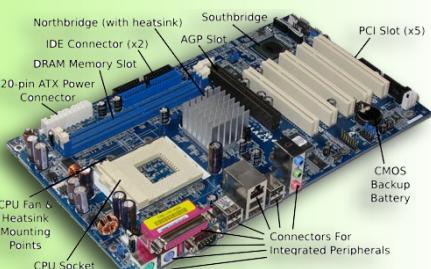
Additionally, nearly all motherboards include **logic and connectors** to support commonly used input devices, such as PS/2 connectors for a mouse and keyboard. Early personal computers such as the Apple II or IBM PC included only this minimal peripheral support on the motherboard.

Occasionally video interface hardware was also integrated into the motherboard; for example, on the Apple II and rarely on IBM-compatible computers such as the IBM PC Jr. Additional peripherals such as disk controllers and serial ports were provided as expansion cards.

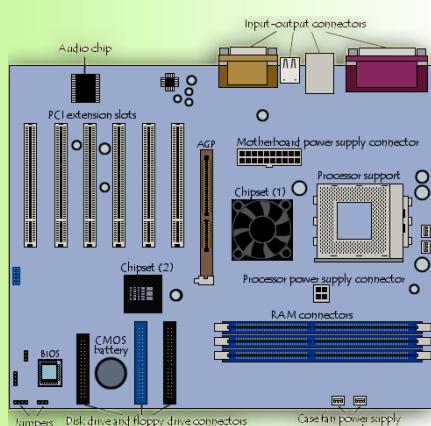
Given the high thermal design power of high-speed computer CPUs and components, modern motherboards nearly always include heat sinks and mounting points for fans to dissipate excess heat.

**Tamjeed Qazi
II Year, MCA.**

Courtesy: www.wikipedia.org



Components of a typical Motherboard



Schematic diagram of a Motherboard

It is better to serve like steel than rust and wither away like iron

Bharata Ratna Sir M. Visvesvaraya, was without doubt one of the most influential makers of modern India. He was a rare combination of intellect, integrity, discipline, culture and vision – who will continue to inspire young professionals, centuries after his time.

His beginnings were humble – he was born in 1861 to a Sanskrit scholar Srinivasa Sastry and his wife Venkachamma in Chikkaballapur. After completing his early education in Chikkaballapur, he came to Bangalore for higher education. This period was fraught with hardship as he lost his father at the age of 15. Finances were strained, and there was a time when his mother failed to dispatch the fees money in time for an exam.

The young Visvesvaraya showed his resilience when he walked 55 kilometers to his hometown and somehow managed to get enough money. He then worked as a tutor to earn his way through college.

On completing his BA in Central College, Bangalore, he moved to Pune to obtain an engineering degree from the College of Science (Now Government College of Engineering). He emerged in 1883 ranked first in L.C.E (equivalent to today's BE degree) and went on to become one of the finest Civil Engineers of his time. He devised innovative techniques that were well ahead of his time. One of his earliest contributions was the Block System of Irrigation – designed to optimize, control and evenly distribute water supply to agricultural lands over a large number of villages.

The supply was rotated within “blocks” in each village to curtail misuse and waterlogging. This system, devised in 1899, is still used in Deccan Canals. Another early innovation was the collector well that he implemented in Sukkur in Sindh province (present day Pakistan).

The project had multiple challenges – the area was hot and arid, and they had to manage with minimum funding. An initial plan to pump water from river Sindhu to a hill nearby, filter it and supply the water to the town through pipes had been adopted by the municipality. However they did not have enough money for the filters. Visvesvaraya solved this ingeniously by digging wells in the river bed itself close to the river bank to obtain spring water through percolation. Thus filtering was achieved without having to install filters. To increase the supply of water, a tunnel was driven from the bottom of the well under the flowing river. This was a

technique rarely seen in those days, but is now standard textbook material under the heading “Collector Wells”.

Most notably, he designed and later patented the Automated Floodgates, which permit flood water to enter a reservoir without the water level exceeding the full reservoir level, thereby reducing the risk of submerging surrounding land. The gates are automatic because they open and close at the rise and fall of water in the reservoir. This was the first time that thought was given to using reservoirs for flood control, not just irrigation and power generation. Visvesvaraya used 48 cast iron automated gates at the Krishnarajasagar Dam, incidentally manufactured at the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, a factory that he established.

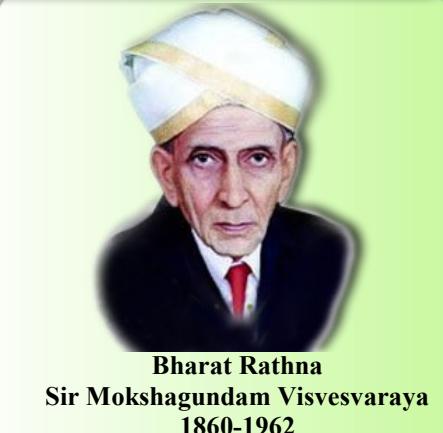
Having established his credentials as the best of engineers, he went on to design water supply schemes for a number of towns in Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad and later as Chief Engineer of Mysore State.

Legend has it that when on tour on official business, Sir MV carried a set of candles bought with his personal money, and used them for personal work like reading etc in the night after he was finished with official work. This may or may not be true, but it indicates the high reputation he had for personal integrity.

This is a very brief glimpse into the life and works of this extraordinary man. There are innumerable other ways in which he has shaped modern industrialized India, and no “profile” can fully chronicle the far reaching and lasting nature of his contributions. At the end of this reading if one is left with the feeling, “Wow, One man did all this?”, then the chronicler’s mission is accomplished.

As a tribute to his genius, not only as an engineer but as an administrator, statesman and planner, the Institution of Engineers (India) celebrates 15th September, his birthday, every year as Engineers Day. The Mysore centre of the Institution has even a “Navaratri” approach to the celebration by sponsoring technical lectures and other programmes over nine days leading up to his birthday.

***Mohammed Oubaidullah
II Year, MCA.***



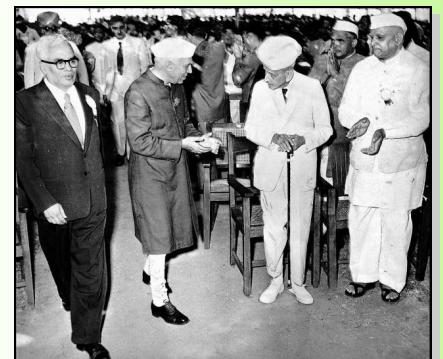
**Bharat Rathna
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
1860-1962**



The Bharat Ratna medal

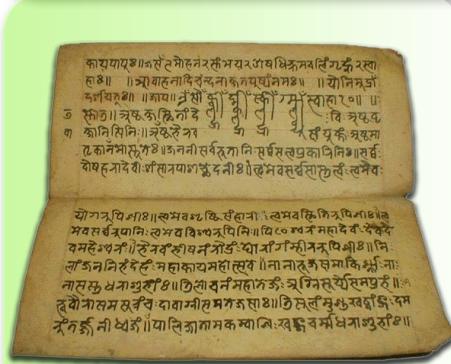


The Knight Commander of The Indian Empire medal

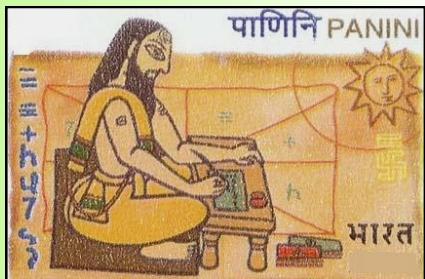


Sir M V with National Leaders

Advocacy for the Universal Language, The Sanskrit



Ancient Sanskrit script



Panini Maharshi

Sanskrit meaning 'perfected', 'refined', or 'polished' is the ancient sacred language of India. An official language of ancient India, it is believed to be the oldest language of the world. There are still hundreds of millions of people who use Sanskrit in their daily lives, but despite these numbers, its cultural worth is unsurpassed.

The Sanskrit language itself, as has been universally recognized by those competent to form a judgment, is one of the most magnificent, the most perfect and wonderfully sufficient literary instruments developed by the human mind, at once majestic and sweet and flexible, strong and clearly-formed and full and vibrant and subtle, and its quality and character would be of itself a sufficient evidence of the character and quality of the race whose mind it expressed and the culture of which it was the reflecting medium. The origin of Sanskrit can be accredited to the Vedic society. Vedic Sanskrit is believed to date back to the 2nd millennium BC, when knowledge was handed down through the generations verbally.

Mystic traditions of India ascribe a wholly sacred origin to the language, describing it as the language of the gods. When westerners began to take serious interest in the language some two hundred years ago, Sir William Jones, a British judge and orientalist, noted that Sanskrit possessed vocabulary and grammatical structures very similar to many other languages, including Greek, Latin, and even English.

The Sanskrit language has also helped shape many current languages including French, German, Russian, and English. It shows many ancient forms of words such as father, through, shampoo, trigonometry, and mouse, while guru, pundit, dharma, bandh, and yoga are among hundreds of Sanskrit words that can now be found in the Oxford dictionary. Researchers at NASA have been looking at Sanskrit as a possible computer language because of its perfect morphology that leaves very little room for error. Panini's Ashtadhyayi shows significant similarities to the Backus-Naur Form grammar that is used to describe modern programming languages today. Many Sanskrit enthusiasts and linguists hope that, one day, Sanskrit will become the language of the world. It's clear and precise language structure enhances communication and opens alternative means for expression.

The following are the exact words of NASA researchers on Sanskrit:

"In ancient India the intention to discover truth was so consuming, that in the process, they discovered perhaps the

most perfect tool for fulfilling such a search that the world has ever known — the Sanskrit language. There is at least one language, Sanskrit, which for the duration of almost 1000 years was a living spoken language with a considerable literature of its own. Besides works of literary value, there was a long philosophical and grammatical tradition that has continued to exist with undiminished vigor until the present century. Among the accomplishments of the grammarians can be reckoned a method for paraphrasing Sanskrit in a manner that is identical not only in essence but in form with current work in Artificial Intelligence. This article demonstrates that a natural language can serve as an artificial language also, and that much work in AI has been reinventing a wheel millennia old.”

The discovery is of monumental significance. It is mind-boggling to consider that we have available to us a language which has been spoken for 4-7000 years that appears to be in every respect a perfect language designed for enlightened communication. But the most stunning aspect of the discovery is this: NASA the most advanced research center in the world for cutting edge technology has discovered that Sanskrit, the world's oldest spiritual language is the only unambiguous spoken language on the planet. Considering Sanskrit's status as a spiritual language, a further implication of this discovery is that the age old dichotomy between religion and science is an entirely unjustified one. It is also relevant to note that in the last decade physicists have begun to comment on the striking similarities between their own discoveries and the discoveries made thousands of years ago in India which went on to form the basis of most Eastern religions.

According to Rick Briggs, Sanskrit is such a language in which a message can be sent by the computer in the least number of words. After the refusal of Indian experts to offer any help in understanding the scientific concept of the language, American kids were imparted Sanskrit lessons since their childhood.

The NASA website also confirms its Mission Sanskrit and describes it as the best language for computers. The website clearly mentions that NASA has spent a large sum of time and money on the project during the last two decades.

*Veni Pranavananda
II Year, MCA.*



[American Sanskrit Institute website](#)

Pervasive computing– Technology towards Network Embedded System

Pervasive computing also known as Ubiquitous computing Ubiquitous computing (ubicomp) is a post-desktop model of human-computer interaction in which information processing has been thoroughly integrated into everyday objects and activities. This model is considered an advancement from the older desktop paradigm. More formally, ubiquitous computing is defined as "machines that fit the human environment instead of forcing humans to enter theirs."

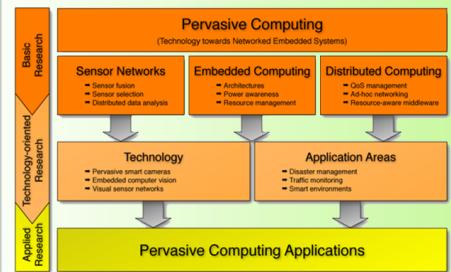
The idea that technology is moving beyond the personal computer to everyday devices with embedded technology and connectivity as computing devices become progressively smaller and more powerful. Also called ubiquitous computing, pervasive computing is the result of computer technology advancing at exponential speeds -- a trend toward all man-made and some natural products having hardware and software. Pervasive computing goes beyond the realm of personal computers: it is the idea that almost any device, from clothing to tools to appliances to cars to homes to the human body to your coffee mug, can be imbedded with chips to connect the device to an infinite network of other devices. The goal of pervasive computing, which combines current network technologies with wireless computing, voice recognition, Internet capability and artificial intelligence, is to create an environment where the connectivity of devices is embedded in such a way that the connectivity is unobtrusive and always available.

Situation-awareness is a core component of pervasive computing technology. Sensors capture information about users and their environment. This data can include a user's location and interaction with everyday objects, as well as information on the weather, ambient noise level and so forth. 'Situations', in this sense, are external semantic interpretations of sensor data. The power of using situations lies in their ability to provide a simple, human-understandable representation of sensor data to applications, while shielding applications from the complexities of sensor readings, noise and inference. For example, a health-monitoring application for the elderly might be interested in a situation in which the user has fallen or is unconscious, but should not be concerned with raw sensor data like acceleration data on the person's arms and legs, or readings of the person's heart rate.

Pervasive computing will not only replicate the standard functionality of the Web in embedded devices, but it will also offer the services provided by such devices to other entities on the Internet. The idea is to reap the benefits of ever-broader networks without having to deal with obtuse, unwieldy technology. The first generation of embedded devices were passive, meaning that they relayed existing services to other devices, such as the TV. The second generation of embedded devices is more intelligent and can look for services on the Internet, collect them, and bundle them into "metaservices."



Ubiquitous computing will enable diverse wireless applications, including monitoring of pets and houseplants, operation of appliances, keeping track of books and bicycles, and much more.



*Anumol
I Year, MCA*

Congratulations

Accept our heartiest congratulations

Mrs. Rachna Sharma

Our beloved HoD

on receiving 5 years Service award. The best will always be recognized and it spreads all around.

Congratulations **Naveen P** on receiving Leadership award.

You have made us all proud.

May you meet more glory in your life ahead.

Congratulations

Prathima on winning Merit award for your batch,
Our best wishes for your future success.

Many Congratulations to

Kailash, Sannaveeriah, Srinivas and Naveen Kumar
on receiving scholarship awards.

Of Interest to Faculty and Students

Do we not realize that self respect comes with self reliance?

The government has drawn a blueprint for developing the next generation of supercomputers that could be 61 times faster than existing machines.

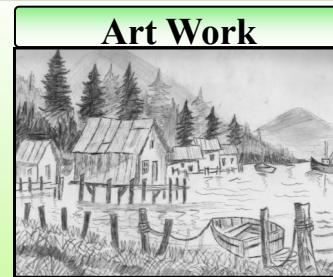
Telecom and IT Minister Kapil Sibal is understood to have written to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh sharing the roadmap to develop "petaflop and exaflop range of supercomputers" at an estimated cost of Rs 4,700 crore over 5 years.

"In his (Sibal) letter, he has said that C-DAC has developed a proposal with a roadmap to develop a petaflop and exaflop range of supercomputers in the country with an outlay of Rs 4,700 crore," a government official said.

A petaflop is a measure of a computer's processing speed and can be expressed as a thousand trillion floating point operations per second. Exaflop is one quintillion computer operations per second. Simply put, one exaflop is thousand times faster than one petaflop.

The fastest supercomputer in the world, Sequoia, has registered a top computing speed of 16.32 petaflops which is equivalent of computing of power from over 7.8 lakhs high-end laptops put together.

If the Indian government approves building exaflop supercomputers, these will be at least 61 times faster than Sequoia, officials said.



Dinesh Babu
I Year, MCA

The editorial team, are extremely grateful for your warm words of encouragement. We will be approaching you in the near future, to make the newsletter more interactive and informative.

We invite suggestions and contributions from students, alumni and faculties of MCA.

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"Be to our virtues very kind, be to our faults little blind".



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