



Conservation of nature and sustainable development - Anupatel 9th Std



"I believe in God, only I spell it as Nature", Frank Lloyd Wright.

Nature or natural resources are air, water, land, vegetation etc. The whole nature is equipped with beautiful sceneries, wildlife, water bodies, river, hills etc. Nature has given many things for our survival and utilization. Conserving these things is our basic responsibility.

Natural resources are broadly categorized into renewable resources and non-renewable resources. Renewable resources are the resources that replenish naturally, which includes air, water and sunlight. Non-renewable resources are the resources that do not replenish and are fast depleting. Conservation of nature refers to the preservation of resources that are produced naturally like preservation of forests, land, water bodies, minerals, fuels, natural gas etc.

In the present situation, some human activities have caused threat to nature and its resources. Many of these resources are diminishing at a rapid pace due to human behavior and selfish needs. If we do not act to protect our nature, we will face a huge loss in terms of our survival.

Conservation of nature is an issue that must be taken seriously. Well, the loss has already happened in a tremendous way which cannot be reversed, but it is essential to take steps to preserve what is remaining.

It is to be appreciated that many government agencies and NGOs all over the world are working on preserving the nature.

Some of the ways in which we can help to conserve nature is by planting more trees, cleaning water bodies, reducing deforestation, using recycled products, not wasting water and electricity, stopping ill practices such as hunting of animals, and employing rain water harvesting system, less use of plastic etc. In short, the 3R technique - Reduce, Recycle, and Reuse prove the best method.

Conserving nature leads to sustainable development and survival of future generation in a secured way.

It takes efforts from both communities and individuals. This is possible only when each and everyone participate in these efforts. Taking a step towards conserving nature is just like taking the step to success. Heaven is under our feet as

well as over our heads. Look deep into nature, then you will understand everything better. Nature is one's best friend. Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces us up, snow is exhilarating. Try to enjoy it and not to destroy it.



Nature will nurture us, if we protect nature - Hemashree 7th Std



Nature is one of the most precious gifts to us by God. We should

thank God for giving this beautiful nature to us.

As nature is the gift of God to us, we must conserve it. In the present, we are polluting our nature and due to pollution, we do not have clean air to breathe, clean river water to do our works. Conservation of nature is not possible by one person. This process should be done by all the people. Our planet earth is being polluted by human beings. Plastic is one of the major problems that we are facing today.

Plastic is a waste that cannot be decomposed. As we have described earlier, our mother earth is being polluted due to human activities such as illegal constructions, mining, e-waste etc. Moreover, by throwing wastes into water bodies, the living organisms in water also are being affected and the wildlife is nearly dead or extinct.

Human beings hunt wildlife for various purposes such as elephant for its ivory, peacock for its feathers, and tigers for their claws. It is so sad that humans beings are so selfish that they are misusing nature's resources for their temporary gains.

As the nature is a gift to us, we should preserve, protect and conserve it. Nature is very precious and we should take steps to conserve nature by planting more and more trees. Let me tell you a story to highlight the importance of protecting the nature.

Once upon a time, there was a magical tree in the forest. In that village lived a weaver. He was so poor that if he did not work, his family would have to go on starving. One day, as he was weaving, the weaving instrument broke and he could not weave the clothes so, he went to the forest to cut the tree to make his weaving instrument.

As he went to the forest, he saw a tree, but was not dry enough to make the instrument. He thought, "Oh my god! in this thick forest, I didn't even get a single tree for my instrument". As he walked some distance, he saw a huge tree, suitable for his instrument. As he was about to raise his axe, the tree spoke, "Oh man please don't cut me. I am a poor tree. You can look for other trees in the forest. But I have a request, please fetch a pot of water and pour on my roots. I am feeling too "hot". Hearing this, the weaver went into the river nearby and fetched water and he poured the water on the roots of the tree. The tree thanked him. Soon after this he went deep into the forest in search of the tree. But the trees were wet. So, he returned home thinking "today my family will starve because of me". Subsequently, when he reached home, there was a big house instead of his small hut, his family was dressed in new clothes and ornaments. Food was lavish at the table. Then he asked his wife, "what happened? How did these changes happen?"

She replied, "we don't know what happened. We were sleeping in our hut. When we woke up, we saw this big house with everything." Then he understood that it was the magic tree in the forest that did wonder. Thereafter, the weaver and his family lived happily. So dear friends, let us pledge to nurture the nature so that the nature will protect us.



Nature's Fiery Gowri Kanthraju- 7th Std



Once there was a king named Rana Sanga. His kingdom was green and beautiful. Rana Sanga took care of them well. His favourite pastime was hunting.

Once, when he was hunting in the forest, he chased a deer. The deer ran so fast so the king also ran behind the deer. When he was chasing the deer, there was a cactus plant alongside and the spines of that plant pricked Rana Sanga's right eye. So, he could not continue and returned to his palace. In the palace the doctor told him that the right eye

had lost its sight. The king was very angry that he had lost his eye because of the cactus plant. He ordered his minister to cut down all the trees, bushes etc from his kingdom.

The minister was shocked to hear the order, but he had to follow it. So, all the trees were cut and the kingdom became barren with no trees and bushes. People went to Rana Sanga and asked him to grow trees. But the king was angry and punished them. Once again, Rana Sanga went for hunting and he saw the same deer which he had chased before. He was so angry and decided to kill it. When the deer saw him, it ran for life and the king ran after it. But he slipped and fell into a nearby

pit which was deep. The king was in trouble and there was only some creepers for him to hold on and climb from the pit. The frustrated king somehow managed to come out from the pit and returned to his palace. And this time he thought to himself that it was the creepers that saved his life. So, he ordered his ministers to grow more trees and plants through out his kingdom. The ministers were so happy and the message was spread all over the kingdom. People thanked the king and planted more trees happily all over the kingdom. After few years, the kingdom became green again and then on people lived happily in his kingdom.

Shakuntala Devi : The First Woman Mathematician in India - Mr. Shantha Kumar



Shakuntala Devi who strove to simplify numerical calculations for students earned

her a place in the 1982 edition of the "Guinness Book of World Records". However, the certificate for the record was given posthumously on 30th July 2020, despite Shakuntala Devi achieving her world record on 18 June 1980 at the Imperial College, London. Devi was a precocious child and she demonstrated her arithmetic abilities at the University of Mysore without any formal education.

She was born in a Hindu Brahmin family in Bangalore on November 4, 1929. When she was just three years old, her father discovered that she had an amazing ability to memorize numbers. He quit the circus company where he was working and gave road shows projecting the talent of his daughter in calculating.

As early as five years of age, the world could realize that she was a child prodigy. She was found to be an expert in highly complex mental arithmetic. Her passion to expand the human capacity made her develop the concept known as 'Mind Dynamics'.

Right at the age of six, Shakuntala Devi proved her arithmetic capabilities in the University of Mysore. She moved to London with her father in 1944.



She was praised as the authentic heroine of her times and she could command the headlines in newspapers and magazines. It was said that she could outperform the

fastest computers of her times. In acknowledgment of her talents, she was heralded as 'Human Computer' after she projected her talents in the BBC channel hosted by Leslie Mitchell on October 5, 1950. However, she never liked this title. She said, human mind has incomparably much capabilities than the computer and it is not appropriate to compare human mind with computers. Shakuntala Devi attained universal fame when she demonstrated her ability to multiply two random numbers of 13 digits. She could mentally multiply 7,686,369,774,870 × 2,465,099,745,779 on 18 June 1980 and gave the correct answer as 18,947,668,177,995,426,462,773,730 within just 28 seconds. Devi travelled to several countries around the world demonstrating her arithmetic talents. She was on a tour of Europe throughout 1950 and was in New York City in 1976. In 1988, she travelled to the US to have her abilities studied by

Arthur Jensen, a professor of educational Psychology at the University of California, Berkeley. Jensen tested her performance at several tasks, including the calculation of large numbers. Examples of the problems presented to Shakuntala Devi included calculating the cube root of 61,629,875 and the seventh root of 170,859,375. Jensen reported that Devi provided the solution to the above mentioned problems before Jensen could copy them down in his notebook. Jensen published his findings in the Academic Journal of intelligence in 1990. The first woman mathematician in India, Shakuntala Devi died in Bangalore on 21 April 2013 at the age of 83 due to cardiac and respiratory problems.



The Missile man of India : A.P.J. Abdul Kalam - Ms. Harshitha



Every teacher once was a student. Every winner once was a loser. Every

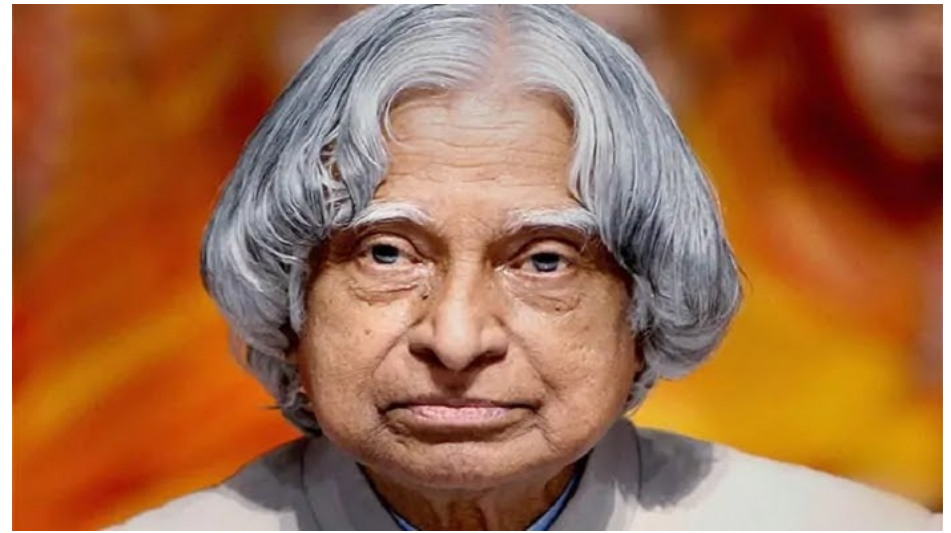
Expert once was a beginner. But all of them have crossed the bridge called 'Learning'.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is a famous name in the whole world. He is counted among the greatest scientists of the 21st century. Even more, he was the 11th president of India and was the most valued person of the country both as a scientist and as a president beyond compare. Apart from that, his contribution to the ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization) is remarkable.

He headed many projects and played the major role in the development of 'Agni' and 'Prithvi' missiles. For his involvement in the nuclear power in India, he was known as "Missile Man of India".

Above all, he was a member of the Pokhran nuclear test conducted in 1998. And due to his contribution to the country, the government awarded him with the highest civilian award "Bharat Ratna" in 1997. APJ Abdul Kalam was born in a poor family in Tamil Nadu. But he never gave up his passion for studies. Even as a child he was supporting his family and continued his education to complete graduation.

The great missile man became the President of India in 2002. During his presidency, the army and the country achieved many milestones that contributed a lot to the nation. He served the nation with an open heart and he was fondly called the 'people's president'. After leaving the presidential office at the end of his term, Dr. Kalam returned to his old passion— teaching. He worked for many renowned and prestigious institutes of India. According to him



the youth of the country are very talented, but needed the opportunity to prove their worth. Hence, he always supported and motivated them to dream high.

During his lifetime Abdul Kalam was not only awarded and honoured by Indian organizations but also by many international organizations and committees. He wrote many books but his most notable work was 'India 2020' which proposes an action plan to make India a superpower.

Dr. Kalam was a man of simplicity and integrity. He was so busy at work that he used to get up early in the morning and worked till late hours after midnight.

Dr. Kalam had a severe cardiac arrest while delivering a lecture to students in Shillong and died in 2015. He was an outstanding scientist who served his entire life for the nation. Yes, he served his people till his last breath.

"If you fail, never give up because FAIL means "First Attempt In Learning." - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Kittur Rani Chennamma- Amrutha . U - 8th Std



Kittur Rani Chennamma was born on 23rd October 1778, in Kakati, a small village

in the present Belagavi district of Karnataka, India. She belonged to the lingual community and received training in horse riding, sword fighting and archery from a very young age. She married Raja Mallasarja of the Desai family at the age of 14. Chennamma's husband died in 1824, leaving her with a son. This was followed by her son's death, and she was left with the state of Kittur and an uphill task to save it from the British. Following the death of her husband and son, Chennamma adopted Shivalingappa in the year 1824 and made him the heir to the throne. This irked the East India Company, who ordered Shivalingappa's expulsion on the pretext to the Doctrine of Lapse. The state of Kittur came under the

administration of Dharwad Collectorate, of which Mr. Chaplin was the commissioner. Chennamma was responsible for the killing of Thackeray, the collector and political agent. Chennamma was also helped by her lieutenant Gurusiddappa in the war against British. She was one of the first female freedom fighters to resist British colonization.



She is a national heroine, well known in Karnataka, and a symbol of the Independence Movement in India. Kitturu Rani Chennamma died on 21st February 1829. She is buried in Baihongal taluk. The heroics of Kittur Rani Chennamma are still sung by folk in the form of ballads, lavani and gigipada.

"The Jumbo" : Anil Kumble - Kushal. G 9th Std



Anil Kumble was born on 17th October 1970 in Bangalore,

Karnataka to Krishna Swamy and Saroja. He is married to Chehana and he has two children; Maya Kumble and Swasti Kumble. Kumble was interested in cricket from his young age and became former and famous player of Indian Cricket team, coach and commentator, who played tests and ODI for 18 years. He took 619 wickets in Test Cricket and remains the third-highest wicket taker of all time. In 1999, while playing test cricket against Pakistan, Kumble took ten wicket in the first innings. But later, he had a downfall as he was not able to play well and relied primarily on pace, bounce and accuracy and he was nicknamed as 'jumbo'. Kumble was selected as the cricketer of the year in 1993 and three years later in 1996 he was

chosen as one of the 'Wisden Cricketers' of the year.

He made his debut at the age of 19, while representing Karnataka. Soon he was picked up for the Australia Asia Cup in 1990, before making his test cricket debut against England. Since then he was responsible for many of India's victories.



Kumble became a part of the regular ODI team during the early 1990s and had some of the best performances during this time. He was awarded with Padmashri, India's fourth highest civilian honour in 2005.

ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು : ಕರುನಾಡು - ಜ್ಯೋತಿ



“ಎನಿತು ಇನಿದು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ನುಡಿಯು

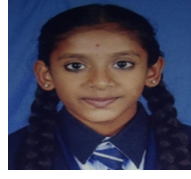
ಮನವನು ತಣಿಸುವ ಮೋಹನ ಸುಧೆಯ”

‘ಕಾವೇರಿಯಿಂದಮಾ, ಗೋದಾವರಿವರಮಿರ್ದ ನಾಡದಾ ಕನ್ನಡದೊಳ್’

ಕರುನಾಡು ಸಿರಿಗಂಧದ ಬೀಡು ಇದು ದಾಸರ ನಾಡು, ವೀರರ ಶೂರರ ನೆಲೆಯಿದು, ಕವಿಗಳ ತಾಣವಿದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮೌರ್ಯ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಅಶೋಕನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ.ವಿಜಯನು ಬರೆದ ಕವಿರಾಜ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಎಂದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿಯಿಂದ ಗೋದಾವರಿ ವರೆಗೂ ಹಬ್ಬಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರರ್ಥ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ೧೯೦೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ನಂತರ ೧೯೫೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯವಾದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ, ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡವು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ‘ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ’ ಉದಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ೧೯೫೬ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೧ ರಂದು ಮದ್ರಾಸು, ಮುಂಬಯಿ, ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ

ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಚದುರಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ‘ನಾಡಹಬ್ಬ’ವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆದರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅ.ನ.ಕೃ, ಶಿವರಾಮಕಾರಂತ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿ, ಎ.ಎನ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀ. ಯವರು ಮುಂತಾದವರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಾವುಟ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಬಾವುಟ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭೂಪಟ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ನಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಕವಲುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ತೆನೆಯ ಚಿತ್ರವಿತ್ತು, ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೇವಲ ಹಳದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಂಪುಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಮೂಲತಃ ಹಳದಿ ಬಣ್ಣವು ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಸಂದೇಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪದದ ಮೂಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಲವು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡು ಸೇರಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಭೂಮಿ ಎಂಬರ್ಥದ ಕರುನಾಡು ಪದದಿಂದ ಉಗಮವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರು ಎಂದರೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಎಂತಲೂ ನಾಡು ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಯ ಕಡು ಕಪ್ಪು ಹತ್ತಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರುನಾಡು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ೧೯೭೩ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೧ ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದೆ ಉದಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಭೂರಕ್ಷಣೆ - ಪ್ರಗತಿ - ೨ನೆಯ ತರಗತಿ



ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಹೇಗಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಗಾಗಬಹುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿ ?

ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಂದ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸುಂದರವು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಹಸಿರು ಚಿಗುರುಗಳ ಚೆಲುವು ದಿನದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಪು ಕಿರಣಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಉದಯಿಸುವ ಸೂರ್ಯ ದಿನದ ಅಂತಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸುಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಮುಳುಗುವ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮೆಲುಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತಲೆದೂಗುವ ಮರಗಳು ಚಿಲಿಪಿಲಿ ಗುಟ್ಟಿ ಪದ ಹಾಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇನು ?

ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇನು ನಮಗೆ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಇದೆಯೇನು ? ಮನೆಗೆರಡು ಮರನೆಡಲು ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳಲು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಬಂದು, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ



ಭೂತಾಯ ಎದೆ ತುಂಬ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿಯ ಕೊರೆದು ನೀರ ಒಡಲು ಬರಿದು ಭೂತಾಯ ಎದೆ ಒಡೆದು

ಬಿರುಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸುಂದರತೆ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯತೆ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆದ ಮೇಲೂ ನಮಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪು ಅರಿತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ

ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಭೂಮಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಮಗಾಗಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಇರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಕಲುಷಿತವಾದ ಆಕಾಶವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಾಹನಗಳೇ

ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾಗಿ ನಾವು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದು ಖಚಿತ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಟಾ ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ - ಲಿಖಿತ ಪಟೇಲ್ - ೨ ನೆಯ ತರಗತಿ



ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೦೨ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೧೦

ತಮ್ಮ ೯೬ನೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವ ದಾಖಲೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.

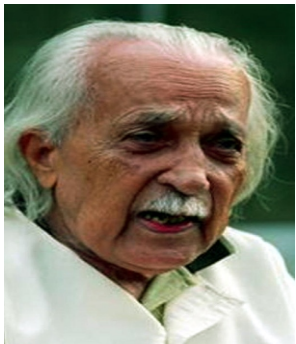
ಕಡಲ ತೀರದ ಭಾರ್ಗವ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರ ತಂದೆ ಶೇಷ ಕಾರಂತರು ತಾಯಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಕಾರಂತರು. ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರು ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಮಗ. ಇವರ ಅಣ್ಣ ವಾಸುದೇವ ಕಾರಂತರು ಲೇಖಕರೂ, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶೇಷ ಕಾರಂತರು ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಾಗ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಜವಳಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷರನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಅಸಹ್ಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಷರು ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು.

೧೯೨೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಂಗರಾಯರು ಕಾರಂತರ ಮೊದಲ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಮಳಲಿ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯರು ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರಿಗೆ ಗುರುವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಳಲಿ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯರು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರಂತರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಡಲು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣರಾದರು.

ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರವೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರೀತಿ. ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏರಿ, ಸಮುದ್ರದ ತೀರ, ಮರದ ನೆರಳಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೇವಲ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಪಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ನಿಜವಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಸನವಾದರೆ ಅದೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು.



೧೯೨೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು

ಕರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಕಾರಂತರೂ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಗಳು, ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಲೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವರ "ಮೂಕಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳು" ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗೆ ೧೯೭೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ.

ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ - ಲೋಕೇಶ್



ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಡಿಲಲಿ ಆಡುತ ಬೆಳೆದ ಪುಣ್ಯವಂತರು ನಾವು ತಾಯಿಯ ಕರುಣೆಯು ನಮ್ಮ

ಮೇಲಿರೆ ಜೀವನ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ನಲಿವು ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಡಿಲಲಿ ಆಡುತ ಬೆಳೆದ ಪುಣ್ಯವಂತರು ನಾವು ತಾಯಿಯ ಕರುಣೆಯು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿರೆ

ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಕಡಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಆಳ ಆಗಸಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಗಲ ಬೇಧ - ಭಾವದ ಮಾತೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆತೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಲ ಅನ್ನಾಹಾರ, ಆಶ್ರಯ, ನೆರಳು ನೀಡುತಾ ಕಾಯ್ವಳು ನಮ್ಮನು ನಾಲಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಲಿಯುತ-ಉಲಿಯುತ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರವ ಕೊಟ್ಟಳು ಅಮ್ಮನು

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ನಿತ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಈಕೆಯ ಮಮತೆಯ ಸೆಳೆತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿತ ಉಳಿವರು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಶಾಶ್ವತ

ನೆಲೆಯನು ಪಡೆದ ಅನ್ಯರು ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಅಪಮಾನವನು ಮಾಡುತಿರುವರು ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಗುಟುಕನು ಉಂಡು ಬೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಚೂರಿ ಹಾಕುತಿರುವರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಲೇ ಬೇಕು ಅನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣನು ಸರ್ವಧಾ ತಡೆದು ಗೆಲ್ಲಲೇ ಬೇಕು.

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