

# ABHYUDAYA

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**Karnataka Demography**

Population - 61,095,297

Male -30,966,657

Female- 30,128,640

Population Density -319 (Per sq.km)

Area- 191,791 sq. km

IMR -35

MMR-144

Decadal Growth Rate-15.70%

Economic Growth Rate-5.5

HDI Value-0.650

## Encapsulating Karnataka Model of Development

**-Kiranbabu .P & Srinivasa .D**

Unlike Gujarat model of development which majorly focuses on industrialization and Kerala model which gives more prominence to local governance Karnataka model of development is a mixture of technology led growth promoting local government participation. In essence, technology led growth coupled with local government reforms is Karnataka Model of Development (Kadekodi, Kanbur, Rao, 2014).

Along with Kerala and Gujarat, Karnataka is also increasingly being seen as a state with a development model. The two major reasons are, enormous urbanization and implementation of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment. As urban development in Karnataka is massive and to sustain this process of urbanization a strategy is been evolved by combining the development processes of small and medium towns and large cities through;

- i) sustaining the growth of large cities using the top-down approach, and
- ii) promoting the growth of small and medium towns using the bottom-up approach by identifying the potential growth centres in terms of their high growth performance, functional specialisation and associated resource base (Sashtry, 2009).

There by, in the process of urbanization bringing all together where, growth is sustained by providing opportunities in large cities and opportunities along with well developed

infrastructure in small and medium cities. This process where large cities become drivers of growth bringing medium and small cities in the circuit, what Mohan and Dasgupta (2005) rightly pointed as ‘Engines of Economic Growth’, and ‘Agents of Change’. There is a significant increase in population density in Karnataka where, persons living per square kilometre from 2,985 in 2001 to 4,378 in 2011 as per the Census 2011. The level of urbanization in Karnataka has increased by 4.58 per cent, from 33.99 per cent in the 2001 to 38.57 per cent in 2011 Census . The major reasons for increased urbanization comes from establishment of several large- and medium-scale public sector industries, like Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Indian Telephone Industry (ITI), and so on in urban centres and second and major boom came from Information Technology (IT) sector. Economically, urbanization has major association with the tertiary sector where main share of state’s GDP comes from tertiary sector. Thus, major drive on technology has seen the metamorphosis of the state from being a simple state to a commonly acknowledged IT , BT hub to popularly synonymous silicon valley.

On the other hand, Karnataka was the first State to pass the Panchayat Raj Act in 1993, and



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# Comprehensive Indicators to Measure Development

- Nandeeshha . H.K

The Karnataka Human Development Report (KHDR) - 2005, the state took into account both National Human Development Report (NHDR) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) methodology. But, as NHDR encountered more data problem, UNDP methodology was followed. Apart from three basic human development indicators comprising longevity measured by life expectancy at birth (LEB), educational attainment computed as a combination of adult literacy (which is given two-thirds weight age) and enrolment ratios at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, as well as command over resources measured by per capita real GDP adjusted for purchasing power parity in dollars (PPP\$), there are other indices used to measure development.

## Indicator & Sub Indicators

## Other Indices

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Education</b><br>a. Total literacy rate<br>b. Male literacy rate<br>c. Female literacy rate<br>d. Rural literacy rate<br>e. Urban literacy rate<br>f. Gross enrolment ratio<br>g. Students dropout rates<br>h. Pupil- teacher ratio  | <b>1. Housing Profile</b><br>a. Households by type of structures <b>b.</b> Toilet facility <b>c.</b> Type of drainage <b>d.</b> Types of fuel used for cooking <b>e.</b> Lighting <b>f.</b> Percentage of distribution of census houses according to type <b>g.</b> Percentage of distribution of household by no. of rooms <b>h.</b> Percentage of household having access <b>i.</b> District –wise distribution of households by latrines  |
|   | <b>2. Population and demography</b><br>a. % of rural population <b>b.</b> % of urban population <b>c.</b> Density  |
| <b>Health</b><br>a. Sex ratio<br>b. Estimated birth rate<br>c. Estimate death rate<br>d. Estimated infant mortality rate<br>e. Life expectancy at birth<br>f. Types of birth assistance at deliveries<br>g. Access to nutrition programme<br>h. Population served per medical institution<br>i. No. of beds per lakh population<br>j. Total no. of deliveries<br>k. Total fertility rate<br>l. Infant mortality rate<br>m. Crude birth rate<br>n. Crude death rate<br>o. Life expectancy at birth | <b>3. Employment</b><br>a. Total workers <b>b.</b> Main workers <b>c.</b> Marginal workers   |
|   | <b>4. Profile of scheduled caste and schedule tribes</b><br>a. Schedule caste population <b>b.</b> Schedule tribe population <b>c.</b> Sex ratio of SC and ST <b>d.</b> Estimated birth rate and death rate <b>e.</b> Literacy rate of SC and ST   |
|   | <b>5. Inter-state Comparison of Key Indicators</b><br>a. Crude birth rate <b>b.</b> Crude death rate <b>c.</b> Total fertility rate <b>d.</b> Infant mortality rate <b>e.</b> Neonatal mortality rate <b>f.</b> Child mortality rate <b>g.</b> Maternal mortality rate <b>h.</b> Sex ratio <b>i.</b> Sex ratio (0-6), <b>j.</b> Percentage of birth order <b>k.</b> Medical attention at birth <b>l.</b> Life expectancy at birth <b>m.</b> Mean age at marriage <b>n.</b> Literacy rate <b>o.</b> Per capita NSDP <b>p.</b> Per capita GSDP <b>q.</b> Work participation rate <b>r.</b> Incidence of unemployment |
| <b>Income</b><br>a. District income (GDDP) at current prices<br>b. Per capita district income at current prices<br>c. Type of occupation  | <b>6. District wise key Human Development Indicators</b><br>a. HDI <b>b.</b> GDI <b>c.</b> Per Capita GDP at 1993-94 prices (Rs) <b>d.</b> % of population living below poverty line <b>e.</b> Work participation rate <b>f.</b> Female work participation rate <b>g.</b> Literacy rate <b>h.</b> Female literacy rate <b>i.</b> Literacy- gender disparity index <b>j.</b> Infrastructure index <b>k.</b> % of households having access to all 3 facilities (safe drinking water + electricity + toilet) 2001   |

The indices used are broad-based and includes major concerns of the country. These measures help in improving the level of human development. There is an effort by the state to bring out the status of development in a broader frame work.

Source: KHDR, 2005



This emphasis on technology-led growth coupled with local government reform is, at least in theory, a singularly innovative strategy to address the challenge of generating growth with equity and can be described as the “Karnataka Model” of development.

**Ravi Kanbur**  
 Professor, Cornell University

# Demographic Indicators Better than All India Average

**-Shivaprasad B.M**

Karnataka, a south Indian state is the 8th largest state in terms of area and 9th largest in terms of population. It comprises 30 districts. The table below illustrates key demographic indicators of the state.

| Indicators                          | Karnataka   | India                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Geographical Area                   | 1.91 Lakh Sq. Km  | 32.87 Lakh Sq. Km                     |
| Population                          | 6.11 Crore  | 121.02 Crore                          |
| Decadal Growth Rate                 | 15.67 percentage  | 17.64 percentage                      |
| Density of Population               | 319 Population/Sq. Km.  | 382 Population/Sq. Km.                |
| Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) | Constant (2004-05) Prices 303,444 (2012-2013 advance estimates) | Current Prices 527,492                |
| Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP    | Constant Prices 5.9   | Current Prices 13.9                   |
| Per Capita Income                   | Constant Prices 87,359  | Current Prices 50,254                 |
| Sex Ratio                           | 968 Females/1000 Males  | 940 Females/1000 Males                |
| Literacy Rate (LR)                  | 75.60 percentage  | 74.04 percentage                      |
| Birth Rate                          | 18.8 Per 1000 Mid-year Pop.                                     | 21.80 Per 1000 Mid-year Pop.          |
| Death Rate                          | 7.1 Per 1000 Mid-year Pop.                                      | 7.1 Per 1000 Mid-year Pop.            |
| Infant Mortality Rate               | 35 '1000 live births  | 178 '1000 live births                 |
| Maternal Mortality rate             | 144 (2012)per lakh institutional deliveries                     | 212 per lakh institutional deliveries |
| Fertility rate                      | 1.9 (2012)  | 2.4                                   |
| Life expectancy                     | 65.3 years  | 66.21 years                           |
| Male<br>Female                      | 68 years<br>72.3 years  | 67.3 years<br>69.6 years              |
| Use of Contraceptives any method    | 58.3%   | 48%                                   |

*Source: Planning Commission*

Karnataka's total land area is 1,91,791 Sq. km. It accounts for 5.83 per cent of the total area of the country. As per 2011 Census, the State's population was 6.11 crore spread across thirty districts. The density of population as per 2011 Census was 319 persons per sq.km which was lower than the all-India density of 382. It has a sex ratio of 968 females for 1000 male and IMR &

MMR of 35 for thousand live births and 144 per lakh institutional deliveries respectively. The fertility rate in the state is 1.9 and life expectancy at 65.3 years. The use of contraceptives by any method shows 58.3 percent. It is seen that in all other major demographic indicators Karnataka fares well than all India average.

*Source: Planning Commission*



Governance has become the new buzzword of development.

**Daniel Kaufman**  
**Researcher on Governance and Development**

# Karnataka vis-a-vis Kerala and Gujarat HDI

- Vagdevi .H.S

Human Development reports across the globe act as a mirror to societal development. It clear points to the fact that economic growth does not transform into human development. Hence, these reports highlight the need for pro people policies and investment in areas of education, health and employment generation; the basis of human development. In this article, a comparison between Gujarat, Kerala and Karnataka HDI has been made.

## HDI and Its Components, 1999-00 & 2007 -08

| States    | Income Index 1999-00 | Income Index 2007-08 | Health Index 1999 -00 | Health Index 2000 - 08 | Education Index 1999 -00 | Education Index 2007-08 | HDI 1999-00 | HDI 2007 - 08 | HDI Rank |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| Kerala    | 0.458                | 0.629                | 0.782                 | 0.817                  | 0.789                    | 0.924                   | 0.677       | 0.790         | 1        |
| Gujarat   | 0.323                | 0.371                | 0.562                 | 0.633                  | 0.512                    | 0.577                   | 0.466       | 0.527         | 11       |
| Karnataka | 0.260                | 0.326                | 0.567                 | 0.627                  | 0.468                    | 0.605                   | 0.432       | 0.519         | 12       |

Source: IHDR 2011

It can be noted from the above table that over the years there is a positive growth rate in human development index. While Kerala has faired well in all indices of human development and stands first in HDI rank, states like Gujarat and Karnataka are also affirmative. Karnataka does better in education index compared to Gujarat with 0.605 and 0.577 respectively. Gujarat fairs well in health index compared to Karnataka with 0.633 and 0.577 respectively. The aggregate of all three indices puts Gujarat in 11<sup>th</sup> place and Karnataka in 12<sup>th</sup>.

It is evident form the table that in all the three states the poverty is on a decline. Gujarat has seen a maximum of 15.2 percent decrease from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (31/8% - 16.6%). Kerala and Karnataka have shown a decrease of 12.6 percent and 12.5 percent respectively. It can be noted that, there is a decline in poverty rate in Gujarat when compared to other two. This means that, the consumption expenditure is better in Gujarat than Kerala and Karnataka. When we compare the three states on annual

exponential growth, literacy rate and sex ratio which form one of the basic indicators of human development, it can be seen that, all the three states show a decrease in exponential growth indicating that the population growth is contained. Whereas, Kerala and Karnataka show a better performance in decreasing the gender gap with 1084 and 968 in 2011 over 1058 and 965 in 2001 respectively, Gujarat has seen a marginal decline in sex ratio from 920 in 2001 to 918 in 2011. Though Karnatka has also seen marginal inprovement in sex ratio with 968 it is for ahead of Gujarath with sex ratio 920. There is overall good performance in literacy rates in all states with Kerala topping the list with 93.91 percent followed by Gujarat and Karnataka (79.31% & 75.90%). The table below has the data.

## Demographic Indicators 2001, 2011

| Sl. No | States    | Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%) |      | Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) |       | Literacy rate (%) |       |
|--------|-----------|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
|        |           | 2001                               | 2011 | 2001                               | 2011  | 2001              | 2011  |
| 1.     | Kerala    | 0.90                               | 0.48 | 1,058                              | 1,084 | 90.86             | 93.91 |
| 2.     | Gujarat   | 2.03                               | 1.77 | 920                                | 918   | 69.14             | 79.31 |
| 3.     | Karnataka | 1.59                               | 1.47 | 965                                | 968   | 66.64             | 75.60 |

Source: Planning Commission & Census 2011

Source: Planning Commission & Census 2011

## Poverty Estimates (% below poverty line) (2004-05, 2011-12)

| Sl. No. | States    | 2004-05 | 2011-12 | Percentage Decrease |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| 1.      | Kerala    | 19.7    | 7.1     | 12.6                |
| 2.      | Gujarat   | 31.8    | 16.6    | 15.2                |
| 3.      | Karnataka | 33.4    | 20.9    | 12.5                |

Karnataka's experience does indeed conform to the model and thus holds out lessons for development, there are significant gaps between reality and the model, and these gaps have lessons for development as well.

Kadekodi, Kanbur, Rao

# Liberalized FDI a Boon to Tertiary Sector

-Gayathri .R

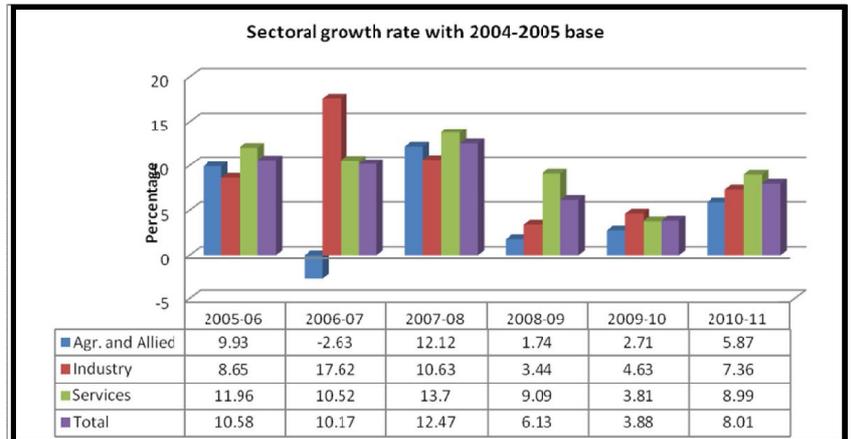
The sector theory places attention on structural changes taking place within an economy. According to sector theory, the process of economic development is accompanied by a shift in the employment pattern from primary to secondary and to the tertiary sector. The explanation is based upon the different income elasticity for the products of these sectors and the relative differences in the average earnings per worker in different sectors. The theory is empirically verifiable in terms of historical trends observed in different countries or major regions within them.

The above table depicts the sector wise growth of the state with 2004-2005 as the base. It is evident that the agriculture and allied sector have seen a reverse trend in 2006-2007 with a negative growth of -2.63% which saw a positive trend with growth of 12.12% the very next year. However, it can be noted from the data that though the growth rate of agriculture is not as fast as the industry or service sector yet it has shown an increase over the years.

The industrial sector stands second in the growth rate and contribution to GDP in Karnataka. It is seen that in 2006-2007 there is a drastic increase in the growth of industrial sector with 17.62%, the major reason being reforms in industrial policy and facilitation of easy access to foreign technology.

The service sector has seen the boom in the year 2005-06 and ever since is on the fast track with Bangalore being a hub of service industry. The data in the table shows that the service sector grew very fast between 2005 and 2008 owing to the liberalised FDI policy which attracted a large sum of foreign

**Sectoral Growth Rate**



*Source : Planning Commission, Financial Resource Division*

capital. This pace slowed down to 6.13% in the year 2008-2009. In 2010-2011, the service sector with 8.99% is the major contributor to the GDP in the state.

*Source: Regional Planning -Part IV, Regional Growth Theories Sector Theory/ Stage Theory/Export Base Model, Central Place Theory/Growth Pole Hypothesis/Cumulative Causation Theory.*

## Encapsulating Karnataka Model of Development

(continued from page-1)

there by sowed the seeds for participatory governance. This change was expected to lead the transparent, responsive, accountable and good governance. Karnataka is ahead of many states in terms of the powers and functions that have been delegated to PRIs like; (i) devolution of powers, functions, functionaries and funds; (ii) creation of a participatory environment through reservation of seats and authority positions; (iii) community participation especially participation of people’s organisations and NGOs; and (iv) decentralised governance and planning. Karnataka is one state where Panchayath Raj Institutions are steadily evolving promising democratic participatory changes fostering sustained growth.

The Karnataka Model of Development is a finest model combining the positive traits of both Gujarat and Kerala models of industrialization and peoples’ participation respectively. Theoretically it is very impressive, but practically the trickle – down process has not succeeded in disseminating the benefits of urbanization and associated infrastructure and services. The

lacunae seems to be in policy and implementation where, economic, social, and environmental planning seems delinked to region specific planning and thus, a comprehensive strategy providing sustainable development is still a distant dream.

*Source: Governance and the Karnataka Model of Development - Gopal Kadekodi, Ravi Kanbur, Viayendra Rao, 2014, Urbanization, Sustainable Development and Regional Development – Shastri. S, 2009, KHDR - 2005.*



The terms panchayat and “sabha” in the context of village institutions were first articulated by Ram Raz, based on his experience as a “native judge” in Mysore about 200 years ago.

**Christopher Bayly**  
Historian



# Bangalore Urban With 0.753 Tops State`s HDI

**-Venugopal Gowda M.K.**

To know the development of any state it is essential to know the performance of the state among its districts. This will give an entire picture of the development that has taken place in the state. This will also give an idea about the inter districts inequality and idea to enhance the development activities in such areas. In all it points to either divergence or convergence of regional variations in human development among the districts in the state.

## Index Values, Karnataka

| Sl.no            | District         | Education Index | Health Index | Income index | HDI          |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1.               | Bangalore Urban  | 0.705           | <b>0.887</b> | 0.608        | <b>0.753</b> |
| 2.               | Dakshina Kannada | 0.707           | 0.823        | <b>0.620</b> | 0.722        |
| 3.               | Udupi            | <b>0.842</b>    | 0.713        | 0.559        | 0.714        |
| 4.               | Kodagu           | 0.638           | 0.883        | 0.602        | 0.697        |
| 5.               | Shimoga          | 0.707           | 0.766        | 0.516        | 0.673        |
| 6.               | Bangalore Rural  | 0.692           | 0.662        | 0.569        | 0.653        |
| 7.               | Uttar Kannada    | 0.632           | 0.781        | 0.512        | 0.653        |
| 8.               | Belgaum          | 0.712           | 0.699        | 0.503        | 0.648        |
| 9.               | Chikmagalur      | 0.642           | 0.570        | 0.534        | 0.647        |
| 10.              | Dharwad          | 0.615           | 0.758        | 0.515        | 0.642        |
| 11.              | Hassan           | 0.670           | 0.729        | 0.499        | 0.639        |
| 12.              | Davangere        | 0.711           | 0.680        | 0.481        | 0.635        |
| 13.              | Gadag            | 0.750           | 0.628        | 0.511        | 0.634        |
| 14.              | Mysore           | 0.663           | 0.669        | 0.493        | 0.631        |
| 15.              | Tumkur           | 0.672           | 0.714        | 0.477        | 0.630        |
| 16.              | Chitradurga      | 0.660           | 0.704        | 0.497        | 0.627        |
| 17.              | Kolar            | 0.653           | 0.713        | 0.486        | 0.625        |
| 18.              | Bellary          | 0.685           | 0.618        | 0.528        | 0.617        |
| 19.              | Mandya           | 0.632           | 0.682        | 0.469        | 0.609        |
| 20.              | Haveri           | 0.699           | 0.620        | 0.475        | 0.603        |
| 21.              | Bidar            | 0.638           | 0.689        | 0.399        | 0.599        |
| 22.              | Bagalkot         | 0.636           | 0.597        | 0.500        | 0.591        |
| 23.              | Bipapur          | 0.627           | 0.642        | 0.464        | 0.589        |
| 24.              | Chamaraja Nagar  | 0.570           | 0.642        | 0.426        | 0.582        |
| 25.              | Gulbarga         | 0.632           | 0.572        | 0.442        | 0.576        |
| 26.              | Koppal           | 0.576           | 0.642        | 0.487        | 0.564        |
| 27.              | Raichur          | 0.648           | 0.524        | 0.440        | 0.547        |
| <b>Karnataka</b> |                  | <b>0.680</b>    | <b>0.712</b> | <b>0.526</b> | <b>0.650</b> |

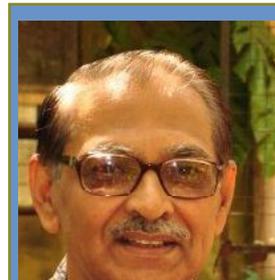
*Source: Government of Karnataka (2006) Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, Planning Commission*

It can be seen from the table that, Udupi with 0.842 ranks highest in education index followed by Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Belagam Urban. On health, Bangalore Urban ranks first followed by Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Uttar Kannada. With 0.620 Dakshin Kannada tops income index followed by Bangalore Urban and Kodagu. when we look at composite HDI Bangalore Urban tops with 0.753 and with 0.722 and 0.714 Dakshina Kannada and Udupi respectively follows the list. Bangalore being major commercial

hub would have contributed for this index followed by Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu. It can be said that economic well being has direct connection on health spending.

The indices are the symbol of social development. It is thus necessary to invest in each of these sector for overall development of the society.

*Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, Planning Commission 2006*



Good governance cannot be achieved overnight, but with persistent efforts it will

bear some fruits.

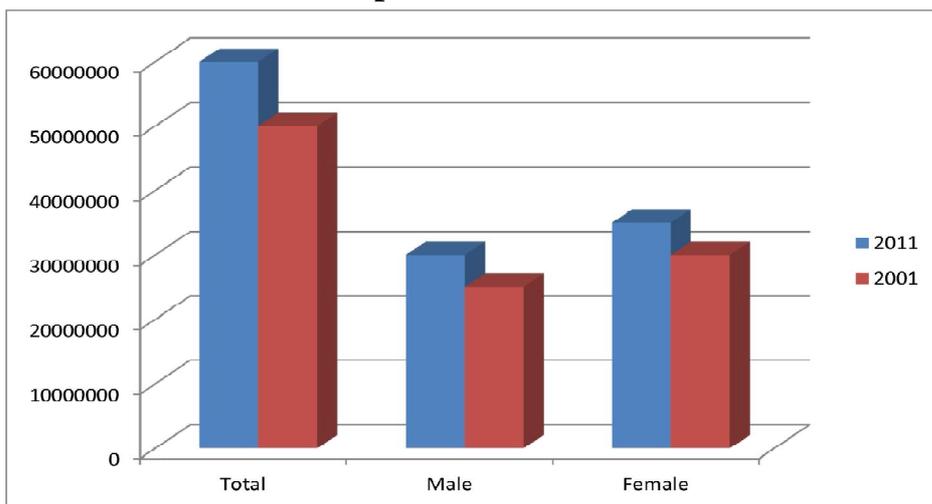
**Gopal Kadekodi**  
**Institute for Social & Economic**  
**Chnage**

# Karnataka: First State to Initiate Gender Budgeting

**Mahamadmusstaf.P.S**

Gender is an integral part of every aspect of the human life be it economic, culture or social. The gender perspective in human development looks at the impact of gender on opportunities, social roles and interactions. Karnataka was the first state to initiate Gender Budgeting in 2006-07. Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) under the Government of Karnataka was established in the Finance Department in January 2007 to serve as the fiscal reform nodal agency. A Gender Budget Cell was set up within FPI to take forward the process of Gender Budgeting (GB) in the state. GB statement ever since 2006 -07 has become a part of state budget. This Statement includes (i) existing schemes with clear focus on women (ii) schemes that have added new activities benefiting women and (iii) new schemes added during the current year.

## Population of Karnataka



*Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2013 -14*

The graph shows that, over a decade there isn't much improvement in female population within the state. Although, government is undertaking many steps to improve the ratio of women nothing much worthwhile can be seen.

*Source: Economic survey of Karnataka 2013-14 , Human development in Karnataka 2005*

The Ministry of Women and Child Development calculates the Gender Development Index (GDI). As per 2006 the all India GDI was 0.590 which has showed an improvement from 0.514 in 1996. The GDI for Karnataka was 0.611 in 2006 compared to 0.545 in 1996. The state has gained 0.066 points during 2006 but has stooped down in ranking indicating that there are other states doing better. However, the GDI score is higher than all-India GDI. Thus, successful implementation of the policy, programmes and projects directly impacts gender development and in turn, influences the process of social development.

## GDI for States 1996 & 2006

| States         | GDI Score 2006 | 2006 Rank | GDI Score 1996 | 1996 Rank | Difference |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Kerala         | 0.745          | 2         | 0.721          | 1         | -1         |
| Maharashtra    | 0.677          | 3         | 0.616          | 3         | 0          |
| Tamil Nadu     | 0.655          | 6         | 0.576          | 6         | 0          |
| Gujarat        | 0.624          | 9         | 0.559          | 7         | -2         |
| Kar nataka     | 0.611          | 11        | 0.545          | 10        | -1         |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.574          | 13        | 0.509          | 12        | -1         |
| All India      | 0.590          | -         | 0.514          | -         | -          |

*Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2009*

**University with Potential for Excellence** of University Grants Commission was awarded to the University of Mysore in the disciplines of Science and Social Science. In Social Science, the focus area of study is '**Media and Social Development: A Case Study of Karnataka**'. The **Newsletter ABHYUDAYA** is an initiative to create awareness in the area of media and social development by encouraging Project Fellows to submit contributions in interdisciplinary areas of social sciences.

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