



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research  
Vol. 8, Issue, 04, pp.29220-29223, April, 2016

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### DOCUMENTATION OF WILD GRASSES IN KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, CENTRAL WESTERN GHATS OF KARNATAKA

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#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article History:

Received 05<sup>th</sup> January, 2016  
Received in revised form  
28<sup>th</sup> February, 2016  
Accepted 05<sup>th</sup> March, 2016  
Published online 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2016

##### Key words:

Grasses, *Eragrostis*,  
Kuvempu University,  
Central Western Ghats.

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Citation: Abhijit, H.U., Aruna, K.B., Malammanavar, S.G. and Udupa, E.S.K. 2016. "Documentation of wild grasses in Kuvempu University Campus, Central Western Ghats of Karnataka", *International Journal of Current Research*, 8, (04), 29220-29223.

#### ABSTRACT

Kuvempu University Campus exactly located in the part of buffer zone of Bhadra wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka. Forty five species of wild grasses belongs to 32 genera and nine tribes were documented in the present study. Tribe Andropogoneae, consisted of 17 species of 11 genera, followed by Paniceae 12 species of 10 genera and seven species of three genera. The genus *Eragrostis* has highest species (05), followed by *Dichanthium* and *Ischaemum* have three species each. Grasses are fast vanishing sensitive plants from their natural habitats. So, there is urgent need of studies and scientifically catalogue of grass flora of regional, national and global level, before they are destroyed.

#### INTRODUCTION

Grasses are the important flowering plants; it comes under the family Poaceae. The size of the grasses is ranges from one inch to the giant bamboos that grow up to 130 feet tall. Grasses are the fourth largest groups of flowering plants, but its minute characters, difficulties in identification, and a lack of financial encouragements have hindered efforts to study of this novel group. In the globe, grasses are represented by 10,550 species under 715 genera, whereas, India is showing valuable grass diversity. 1200 species belonging to 240 genera (Ashwini et al., 2014). Grasses and bamboos are of great economic potential and practically it is difficult to live without them. They play an important role in food, building material, raw material for paper and furniture. More than 3000 uses have been listed for bamboos in Japan (Guala, 2007). Grasses are good soil binders and moisture conservers and make good turfs and lawns. Some grasses yield medicines and essential oils. They are also used for thatching, matting ropes, stuffing for pillows, brooms, cigarette and also cherrot wrappers, Hindu rituals and musical instruments (Yadav, 2010). Grassland provide food, shelters and breeding places for numerous insects, frogs, birds, lizards, snakes, etc.

The Western Ghats of India is identified as one of 35 biodiversity hotspots of the world (Anon., 2005). The present study area comes under central part of the Western Ghats and also the university campus found in buffer zone of Bhadra Wildlife sanctuary of Karnataka. The sanctuary is the biological paradise for a variety of plant and animal species. Most literature focus the documentation, diversity and taxonomic studies of dicotyledonous plants (tree species) in the sanctuary and in the Western Ghats as compared to some study on monocotyledonous plants. Kuvempu University campus has dry deciduous forests and grasses predominantly grow in the vegetation. Literature on grasses of the Sanctuary is limited to their documentation for example Yoganarasimhan et al., 1982, Ramaswamy et al., 2001, Vasanthakumari et al., 2010 and Ashwini et al., 2014. There are no reports on the documentation of grass species of Kuvempu University Campus, part of buffer zone of Bhadra wildlife Sanctuary of the Western Ghats. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to document grasses in the campus.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

##### Study area

Kuvempu University Campus (Fig. 1) is located 24 km South-East of Shivamogga city and 2 km North of Bhadra Reservoir

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## Ict Literacy Among Library Professionals in The Degree Colleges in Chikamaglore District: A Study

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### Abstract

The study investigates to find out the awareness of ICT concept among library professionals of the degree college in Chikamagalore, District and emphasizes the relevance of ICT programmes in a college library set up for better usage of resources.

**Keywords:** Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Internet, Library Automation. OPAC.

### Introduction

Information has been a vital resource in development activities of any society. All our economic and social progress depends very significantly in the transfer of commercial, scientific and technical information. People in different situations require information on a subject in different forms and with different emphasis.

Information is obtained through processing of data. The storage retrieval and processing of data become the essential resource for all economic and social exchanges. Data is the recoding of any meaningful event in any understandable form the methods used to collect and store the data process the data into information and communicate the information all over the world is information technology.

This technology is a revolution sweeping across the world. It is interesting to know that all information generated in the entire history of mankind has been generated in information age.

The library environment has changed considerably in terms of collection, organization and services. The e-resources (both online and offline) have occupied a considerable space in the library collection, the transaction of library materials are fully automated, new web based services are offered by libraries to attract users participation in redesigning the library system and services and so on. These changes are mainly due to the development and impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in libraries which have also made sea changes in all walks of life. The ICT tools and services are being used in libraries to manage libraries more efficiently and to cater users demand properly. In this changing library scenario, the library and Information professionals must possess adequate ICT skills to manage the modern libraries, more specifically the academic libraries. They need to acquire continuous knowledge and skills on the fast changing Information Communication Technology to provide better library services to users.

### Methodology:

In any field of study, the existing on the based survey method using structured questionnaires and set the scope of the present study limited to the awareness of ICT concept among library professionals of degree colleges in Chikamagalore District. The questionnaires has been divided keeping in view the objectives of the study. The questionnaires is deals with background information and part deals with ICT practices and characteristics of the study population.

### Objectives Of The Study:

For the present study, some of the specific objectives are made:

- ❖ To know the ICT literacy among the library professionals in First Grade colleges.
- ❖ To construct strategies for locating information
- ❖ To understand the present status of the librarians & their ICT Knowledge.
- ❖ To find out the problems faced by the LIS professionals in First Grade colleges in

Chikamagalore, District.

- ❖ To evaluate information obtained from different sources;
- ❖ To organize, apply and communicate information to others in ways appropriate to the situation.
- ❖ To support and enable users to interact with knowledge resources in creating awareness among users.
- ❖ To accept change and adapt to new circumstances in library environment and to provide quality service.
- ❖ To provide some of the recommendations for the development of First Grade college libraries in Chikamagalore District.

### Data Analysis and Discussion:



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**R**esearch Paper

Research Link - 138, Vol - XIV (7), September - 2015, Page No. 6-8

ISSN - 0973-1628 ■ RNI - MPHIN-2002-7041 ■ Impact Factor - 2014 - 1.8007

## Innovative Practices of ICT in Library Services : Delightful Experience of Golden Jubilee Sri JCBM College Library and Information Centre

*In this emerging knowledge society, there has been a sea change in the knowledge sectors. Library and Information centres and their similar organizations are also not an exception to this. A changing trend in the mode of procurement, storage, processing and particularly in the delivery of services of the libraries is observed in almost all the libraries of the modern age. Also there are libraries continuing the traditional services and attempting towards provision of new services. In the changing scenario, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been the most instrumental factor. In this our paper, taking Sri JCBM College library, as a case study, an attempt has been made to highlight the innovative practices adopted in the mode of delivery of services. **Keywords** : Knowledge Society, Library Services, Innovative Practices, Sri JCBM College, Case Study.*

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### (1) Introduction :

Library assumed a great important. There has been a sea change in the concept of library and its similar institutions in this knowledge society. Information and communication Technology (ICT) has been considered as the most instrumental factor for the change in the mode of delivery of library services. General and traditional services of the library have been influenced with the introduction of new innovative practices, because of application of new ICT based products and services. As a result, a new trend is observed in the process of delivery of services by the library organizations around the world. Most of the traditional services have also been replaced by new ICT-based services. Majority of the libraries have been automated, while remaining ones are in the process. An attempt has been made in this paper to highlight the innovative practices adopted in the delivery of the services at College Library.

#### (2) Sri JCBM College Library :

##### (2.1) Sringeri :

Sringeri is a very famous pilgrim centre. The Temple of Sharadamba, the goddess of learning, is the centre of attraction for innumerable devotees. Sanctified by the holy feet of Bhagavan Sri Shankaracharya and his illustrious disciples, Sringeri is the seat of advaita learning and holds

a unique place in the history of Indian culture and philosophy.

Sringeri nestling in the thick evergreen forest of the Western Ghats is a place known for its pristine beauty. It is the abode of Sri Sharada, The Goddess of learning, consecrate more than 1200 years ago by the great doyen of Indian philosophical world, Sri Bhagavatpadacharya. It is the seat of Advaitic learning and holds a unique place in the history of Indian mythology, culture and philosophy. Sri jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharathi Mahaswamiiji the 34th pontiff of this peetham, was an erudite scholar, a saint par excellence and a Jeevanmukhi. His prediction came true with the establishment of the college and as mark of high record and devotion the college bears His hallowed and celebrated name. The Institution draws its inspiration and strength from his life, teachings and the eternal values he propounded.

##### (2.2) Sri. JCBM College :

Sri JCBM College was established on Dec 31, 1964. Thus, Bharathiya Vidya Samsthe come into existence, Sri K C Chandramouli Rao the founder president was successful. The college situated on an elevated area and surrounded by pristine natural beauty with the holy river Thunga providing a scenic background. The college looks

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## Knowledge Sharing among Undergraduate Students in the College Library Environment

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*Abstract - Library plays a very crucial role in the extension and modification of knowledge. This study was investigating the knowledge sharing by the undergraduate students of the Sri.Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharathi Memorial College, Sringeri. Structured questionnaires were employed to collect data from a representative sample of 300 students from the Sri JCBM College, Sringeri. The analysis revealed that a large majority of the students use the internet in user friendly interface to improve knowledge sharing through online participation.*

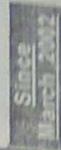
**Key words:** Knowledge sharing, Internet, online environment.

### 1. Introduction.

In the modern era information technology has revolutionized the business organizations by introducing new methods of learning and sharing knowledge. The widespread development in Information and Communication Technology and the explosive growth in the internet helped the mankind to achieve fast access to knowledge. Knowledge has become an important asset for business organization in creating and sustaining competitive advantage (Rowland 2004). It is also widely recognized to be a critical component for any individual or organization to succeed in an increasingly demanding competitive environment.

Knowledge sharing can be regarded as one of key enablers in knowledge management practice (Yang 2007). Knowledge sharing is the dissemination of information from an individual who shared his or her acquired knowledge to other members of an organization. Knowledge sharing is an activity through which knowledge i.e information skills; expertise is exchanged among people, friends, families, communities.

Knowledge sharing activities are generally supported by knowledge management systems. Knowledge exchange helps students to answer questions, solve problems, learn new things, increase understanding regarding a particular subject or merely acts as a means to help one another. There are many situations where knowledge is not shared effectively due to some physical technological, psychological, personality and cultural factors. There are also some barriers like of trust in relationship, fear of performance, shyness, lack of time, lack of appreciation and even some time they do not know what to share etc.



# The Concept of Nativism - Its Depiction and Disappearance in the Era of Globalization with Reference to the Novels of Kuvempu and Thomas Hardy

*The works of Kuvempu and Hardy proved as a defence in reflecting the rich heritage of nativism against the onslaught of globalization in their respective geographical boundaries. The onset of globalization has disturbed the native life and destroyed the traditional way of life of rural England by introducing modern mechanical implements in agriculture. The tragedy of the heroine of Tess of the D'Urbervilles is a just symbol of the tragedy of the traditional agricultural world. Disappearance of the traditional method of farming: The onset of modern mechanical implements as a part of globalization has displaced the farm labourers and they in course of time have lost their existence in their own native soil and became nomads.*

DR.M. SWAMY

## (1) Introduction :

(i) Primarily, any literary work has its roots in the native soil. It is often said that all arts, in their universal appeals, give the strongest evidence of the basenativistic orientation of mankind.

(ii) The word 'nativism' viewed as a kind of 'desivad' which opposed to the 'marg' or mainstream.

(iii) The word 'desi' according to Kittel's kannada dictionary refers to belonging to a country or province or native, pertaining to the dialect or language peculiar to a country. Desivad is synonym with English word Nativism.

(iv) According to The New Book of Knowledge Dictionary, both 'nation' and the 'native' come from the Latin word 'nasci' which means to be born.

(v) Again the word 'nasci' has its roots in the Indo-European 'gene' meaning 'to give birth, beget, with a host of affiliations and associations such as 'janapad, jana, janani, janak, jati, jat, etc

(vi) Being native is being aware of the totality of the geopiety, of the consciousness of his people, community, sects, tradition and milieu

(vii) Nativism in all its form represents the multiplicity of regional culture which is the product of its soil and we can find how in the course of time started disappearing as the forces of globalization.

(viii) In general Nativism evokes a whole constellation of feeling, perception, thought, enlightenment and memory which has grown due to one's attachment to a specific geographical area.

(ix) Nativism is a lifestyle, inspirations from the past. There is emotional poetry in the nativistic consciousness,

which is more traditional than modern

(x) Broadly speaking, nativism, referred as regional or rural or country.

(xi) Native dialect which reflects nativism also hints at the history, tradition, and milieu of a particular region. It is nothing but the reflection of the life of a particular region with reference to its social and cultural aspects of life.

(xii) Thus the novels, Kanooru Heggaditi and M.M. of Kuvempu and The Return of the Native and Tess of the D'Urbervilles of Thomas Hardy are written on the basis of native culture.

## (2) Objectives :

It is an effort to form a theoretical framework for the study of Nativism in the background of globalization.

(i) It is an attempt to review the international literary studies in the context of paperless network societies and hyper literature.

(ii) As the theories used till now appear inadequate and fail to reconcile the conflict between globalization and nativism.

(iii) The importance of nativism has got momentum in the present situation as everything is changing and whatever that is thought to be traditional and old fashion is disappearing.

(iv) Again the study of 19th and 20th century native life helps in understanding the historical consciousness and enables one to realize how such historical features have been affected by the globalization.

(v) Thus this comparative study helps in understanding social, historical and traditional features of life in the present context of the globalization.

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Document heading

doi: 10.1016/S2221-1691(13)60134-3

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## Taxonomical outlines of bio-diversity of Karnataka in a 14th century Kannada toxicology text Khagendra Mani Darpana

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### PEER REVIEW

#### Peer reviewer

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#### Comments

Toxicology is a branch which caters to emergency in rural scenario and the text deals with extensively on poisonous and antidotes, management of poisons from animate and inanimate which are elaborately described. The author has rightly chosen the high impact facts and woven into an interesting article. Details on Page 672

### ABSTRACT

Origin of ancient Indian toxicology can be dated back to vedic literature. Toxins of both animate and inanimate world were very well understood during the era. Rig and Atharva vedic texts describe such details. After classifying such toxins, Charaka Samhitha, the basic literature of Indian Medicine used gold and ghee as panaceas to counter act them. Ayurveda considers toxicology as one among the eight specialized branches of medical wisdom. Unfortunately, the available literature on this is very limited. Moreover, they have been discussed briefly in Charaka and Sushruta Samhitha. Mangarasa I, a Jain scholar who lived on the foothills of the Western Ghats, in Southern India in 1350 A.D., felt this vacuum and composed an independent, elaborate Kannada text on toxicology. His less known text Khagendra Mani Darpana (KMD) is the first ever documented complete text on toxicology in the world. Medieval Indian wisdom on plant and animal diversities are very well reflected in this unique toxicological text. Centuries past to Linnean era, KMD gives vivid descriptions on zoological and botanical diversities of the time. This astonishing fact is an evidence of our ancestor's curiosities about the nature around them. A critical overview of the bio-diversity described in KMD text is discussed in this paper.

### KEYWORDS

Biodiversity, Khagendra Mani Darpana, Toxicology

### 1. Introduction

Vedic literature gives us a fair idea of venoms and poisons along with remedial procedures. Poisons of mineral, plant and animal origin were known and well documented in Atharva Veda texts. During Alexandrian era, the poison therapists were called as Agandankaras. They even helped the Greek army who were unaware of tropical snake bites. Looking at the success of such a wise man, Alexander was impressed and took such people with him. Kautilya's Arthashastra made some observations on protecting the King from being

poisoned. He also hinted on poisoning enemies horses and using maids to poison royal families. Slow poisoning was also narrated in detail in the text. Major texts of Ayurveda includes toxicology among the eight major divisions of Ayurveda. All the descriptions seen in Kautilya's text are also verbally codified in the medical works of Sushruta Samhitha and Charaka Samhitha. But not even a single independent work on this branch is available to us today.

Khagendra Mani Darpana (KMD) fills up vacuum and makes its study most crucial in the present context. It is a poetical work in Kannada with 16 chapters, comprising 1500 verses

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Foundation Project, Supported by Indian National Science Academy (under Ministry of Science and Technology Govt. of India IIS/IC/NC/709 dated 23.6.2009)

#### Article history:

Received 25 Jun 2013

Received in revised form 27 Jun, 2nd revised form 30 Jun, 3rd revised form 6 Jul 2013

Accepted 16 Jul 2013

Available online 28 Aug 2013

**Utilization of forest produce by native tribal people of Sringeri Taluk in Karnataka:  
A Case Study****Santhosh NR<sup>1,2</sup>, Kumaraswamy Udupa ES<sup>1</sup>, Raju R<sup>1</sup>, Daivasikamani S<sup>2</sup>**

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**Publication History**

Received: 07 December 2013

Accepted: 29 January 2014

Published: 26 February 2014

**Citation**Santhosh NR, Kumaraswamy Udupa ES, Raju R, Daivasikamani S. Utilization of forest produce by native tribal people of Sringeri Taluk in Karnataka: A Case Study. *Indian Journal of Science*, 2014, 8(20), 29-34**ABSTRACT**

A study was conducted in Sringeri Taluk constituted with 49 villages in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka, India to assess the population structure, literacy level, live stock and their management, dependence of people on forest and its products so as to develop measures for sustenance income generation to the people living in the study area and to conserve the forest ecosystem. The data collected through questionnaire and compiled revealed that fair literacy level exists among the tribes community. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the villages surveyed for the study. Measures are suggested to alleviate the poor conditions of these people by way of additional income generation through dairy farming, educating and employing people of this region in conservation and collection of forest produce for better living conditions among the village communities.

**Keywords:** Case study, Karnataka, Native tribes, Sringeri Taluk, Utilization of forest produce**1. INTRODUCTION**

India is primarily an agriculture based country with about 80% of its population lives in villages. An estimated 439 million people live in 5,75,721 villages. The forest cover of India lies in the Western and Eastern parts of the land and is commonly referred to as Western and Eastern Ghats of India where the mountains has the range of dry deciduous to ever green vegetation. The natural resources of a country are one of the primary factors for the economy and development and life of its inhabitants (FSI, 2005). Among the natural resources, forest resource and its produces are of greater economic importance in the present day context and in terms of environment and flora and fauna

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Utilization of forest produce by native tribal people of Sringeri Taluk in Karnataka: A Case Study,  
*Indian Journal of Science*, 2014, 8(20), 29-34,<http://www.discovery.org.in/ij/s.htm>[www.discovery.org.in](http://www.discovery.org.in)

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