

**NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MAHABUBNAGAR – 509001 (T.S)**



COLLEGE MAGAZINE

‘DARSHINI’

2016-17

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MESSAGE

**“Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in School”
-Albert Einstein**

Education is an important medium of acquiring skills and knowledge. Education is a vital tool that is used in the contemporary world it is important because it used to mitigate most of the challenges faced in life.

The knowledge that is attained through education helps open doors to a lot of opportunities for better prospect in career growth. Every student is suppose to gain skills and knowledge for the challenges in life and career.

It gives me immense pleasure in bringing out our college magazine “DARSHINI” which is a compilation of student’s and staff’s creative skills. I am happy that students have written and compiled good articles which inspire their fellow students. I extend my thanks to college magazine committee for their sincere efforts.

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to be "Zainab", written on a light-colored background.

Principal & Chair Person

**NTR GOVT. DEGREE & PG COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MAHABUBNAGAR-509001 (T.S)
REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL**

• **History of the College in brief:**

- Government Degree College for Women, Mahabubnagar establish in the year 1981 with an intention of catering to the needs of the education for women and their empowerment and uplift.
- This institution was at its initial stage started with B.A, B.Com with Telugu Medium with a meager strength of 52 students in the premises of Government Junior College for Girls, Mahabubnagar.
- It is first degree college for women in the District.
- The then Government of Andhra Pradesh in the combined Telugu States has accorded permission to rename this college as NTR Government Degree College for Women, on the representation of Sri Rumandla Ramchandraiah M.P in 2002 and the college building was inaugurated by Sri. Nara Chandrababu Naidu the then Chief Minister of A.P on 07-08-2002.
- UGC recognition was given in the year 1983 under section 2f, and 12b in the year 1991.

• **Progress of Institution sine establishment to till date :**

- The institution was started with BA(HEP), and B.Com(Gen) courses in Telugu medium in 1981 with meager strength of 52 students.
- In the last academic year of 2015-16, the strength of students has 2600 and in the current academic year of 2015-16, the strength of students has come down to an extent of 1800 following the change of admission system from manual to online. the students of following years may be adjusted and thoroughly get aware and admission may go up in the next year.
- Conventional science courses B.Sc (MPC) E/M and restructured/Self finance course B.Com(Computers) was started in 1991 and the Restructured course B.Sc(MPCs) E/M in 2001.
- The college initially since its inception its academic activities have been taken place in the building of Govt. Junior College for Girls and now the college has 1.36 acres of land area of its own in which 'H' shaped G+1 RCC building was constructed by the sincere consecutive efforts of the then Principal and staff, which will be bequeathed.
- Sri Rumandla Ramchandraiah MP (Rajya Sabha) in 2000-2001 has contributed Rs57.5 lakhs from his MPLAD funds besides it mobilizing from other Members of the Parliament for fulfilling the dire needs of Rs 20 lakhs, from Padmabushan and Gyanpeet awardee Dr C Narayana Reddy, Rs 10 Lakhs from Sri A. P Jitender Reddy, and Rs 25 Lakhs from Dr. Nirman garu (Delhi).

- The college building has 25 Lecture halls, 13 Laboratories, one Principal Chamber with anti room, office, reading hall cum storing library, English Language Lab, Physical Education room, MANA –TV, NCC, NSS etc., are accommodated in the available 55 rooms in toto.
- The college has a botanical garden in maintained in the college premises containing various plants having botanical, medicinal and economical importance and useful for the Botany lecturers for the use of students to make better understand in the subject in lucid manner.
- The B.Sc (BZC) course in Telugu and English media and B.Sc(Bio-Technology) English Medium was started during the academic year 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 respectively.
- M.A (Economics) a PG course was started during the academic year 2010-2011.
- The CCE-Ts, after formation of New Telangana State on 02.06.2014, has accorded permission and accordingly this college has started BA(HEP & EPP) and B.Com(Gen) in Urdu medium with the formal permission of the VC, Palamuru University from the academic year 2015-16.
- It is the first Degree college in the District accredited with B+ Grade in the year 2004 by NAAC.
- The College went again on re-accreditation for NAAC in July-2011 and was awarded B-Grade with 2.86 CGPA. The first college with highest CGPA in the District.
- The college has submitted its proposals for autonomous status in 2013 and has been awaiting for the team to visit.
- Our college was affiliated to Osmania University, up to the establishment of Palamuru University in Mahabubnagar, in the year 2008, by the then Govt. of A. P and from then onwards affiliated to Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar.

- **Functioning Hours of the College**

- The college was functioning from 09:00 AM to 03:30 PM with a break of a half an hour for lunch from 01:00 PM to 01:30 PM , with effect from 02.06.2014 on the formation of new State Telangana from 14.06.2014, as per the Government directions to run the institution from the academic year 2015-16.

- Courses offered in the college

The table given below explain in detail courses offered in this institution at present

S.No	Name of the course/subject	Medium	No. of sections Sanctioned	Intake capacity	Remarks
UG-COURSES					
1	B.A (HEP)	Telugu	01	60	
	B.A (HEP)	English	01	60	
2	B.Com(General)	Telugu	01	60	
	B.Com(General)	English	01	60	
3	B.Com (Comp)	English	01	60	Self-Finance
4	B.Sc (MPC)	Telugu	01	60	
	B.Sc(MPC)	English	01	60	
5	B.Sc(Computers)	English	01	60	Self-Finance
6	B.Sc (BZC)	Telugu	01	40	
	B.Sc(BZC)	English	01	40	
7	B.Sc(Bio-Tech)	English	01	40	Self-Finance
8	B.A (HEP)*	Urdu	01	60	Self-Finance
	B.A (EPP)*	Urdu	01	60	Self-Finance
9	B.Com(General)*	Urdu	01	60	Self-Finance
PG- COURSES					
1	MA (Economics)	English	01	40	Self-Finance

Fourteen of four faculties at UG level and one at PG level are offered at our college, where six courses are of self finance at UG and one at PG is in self finance

GROUP WISE RESULT ANALYSIS FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS :

Academic year	BA			B.Com			B.Sc		
	Appeared	Pass	%	Appeared	Pass	%	Appeared	Pass	%
2010-11	192	112	58.3	210	106	50.5	238	135	56.72
2011-12	154	59	38.31	212	106	50	242	72	30.00
2012-13	174	117	67.2	200	97	48.5	319	124	38.80
2013-14	198	122	61.61	190	118	62.1	299	119	39.80
2014-15	190	131	68.94	222	159	71.62	312	151	48.39
2015-16	216	189	87.50	173	132	76.30	315	141	44.76

FOREWORD

Begin the editor of the annual magazine of our college “DARSHINI” it gives me immense pleasure to bring this issue. The magazine aims at inculcating and improving reading and writing skills among the students. “DARSHINI” is designed to present to its readers the year’s events, the magazine also showcases the talents of our faculty and students.

With the sense of satisfaction I would like to say that with the active support of the chairperson, faculty and students “DARSHINI” has come alive. The magazine committee has edited the content to their best efforts. I truly hope that pages that follow will make some interesting reading and motivates you to contribute to its growth by expressing your thoughts and views freely. Hope this endeavor of inspiring the student zealots into prolific writers in the days to come.

Dr. Humera Sayeed,

Mercy Vasantha
Assistant Professor in Pol. Science



GENDER JUSTICE - A VIEW

INSTRUCTION :

According to Ban Ki-moon, UNO – Secretary General, “Until women and girls are liberated from poverty and injustice, all our goals – peace, security, sustainable development-stand in jeopardy”. The progress of world’s women on access to justice that must be addressed to move towards gender justice. Progress of gender equality has been slowest. Discrimination against women is still pervasive. Discrimination is a badness it leads to social injustice and back progress. Eradication of poverty and strengthening economic security depends on improving living conditions, like access to decent work for women, access to assets, financial resources including land, health and education and paid employment. Women still lack control over voice in decision making, protection from violence, resources and access to services. Creation of opportunities for decent work and acquisition of assets are more important for gender justice. The decent work and economic assets remain out of reach for most women. More than half of the women, still they are in vulnerable employment.

Holding land is a status symbol in rural areas and economic value. However, both paid employment and control over land are denied to many women.

discussion

Realizing gender equality and empowering women are basic human rights. The empowering women in all spheres is critical including the right to property and especially rural women in particular must have access financial sources and access production assets. Women are central to the development of national economy, play a main role in food production and perform most of the unpaid work. They account for a significant of the unskilled labour force. Women spend more time as much time as men on unpaid house hold work. The major constraint to women’s access to decent work is the gendered division of labour. Women are largely assigns their time with family responsibilities and house work.

Access to decent work underpins gender justice, yet gender wage gaps, vulnerable employment are persistent features of labour market. The gender pay gap has in fact widened and women have been pushed into insecure jobs than men. Globally, women make up 41 per cent of the total employment in the non-agricultural sector and more than half of all women in the world work in vulnerable employment as unpaid family workers that lacks security and benefits.

Eliminating discrimination in labour markets and supporting women's unpaid care burdens and access higher skilled jobs through improving education may close wage gaps.

A stronger focus on education is needed to sustain progress. The education enables the achievement of other benefit from social and economic development. Studies have found that educated women earns higher wages.

Access to comprehensive health initiatives related to women health like reproductive health services, family planning, treatment services and HIV prevention are essential for achieving gender justice.

Gender justice demands women's political participation and influence decision – making in all spheres and at all levels. Including quotas, in which women are under represented. Gender justice depends on women's ability to participate in and influence decision – making at all levels i.e. whether in the house hold and the community level. Women's lack voice in the public sphere starts in the home. Lack of education and poverty can exacerbate women's disempowerment. Women's participation is essential to gender responsive governance. Otherwise women's representation and interests are repeatedly ignored. Lack of social exposure, lack of information, too much of family responsibilities as blockades and barriers to women's political participation and participating in policy making.

Reserving spaces for women in policy making is essential of women's voices are to be heard. In 1992 and 1993, through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, Provided one third (1/3) reservations to women folk at grass-root level or local bodies. More than a million women have been elected into panchayats, it's a remarkable success in increasing women's political representation.

conclusion and suggestion

All have noted the importance of far-reaching commitments to achieve women's rights from the past 30 years, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), ratified by 186 member states; the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) programme of Action; the Beijing Platform for Action; and Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 on women, peace and security and sexual violence in conflict⁴. This briefing builds recommendations of these initiatives to call for urgent action in four areas that are critical to gender justice.

Expanding women friendly public services.

Guaranteeing land and jobs for women

Increasing women's voice in decision – making.

Ending violence against women and girls.

The action plans that have been made to address inequalities and injustice must be the center and enhancing gender justice progress on all these underpins women's social and economic empowerment. Progress will identify effective actions and innovative strategies to amplify women's access to justice. Eliminate wages gap between men and women.

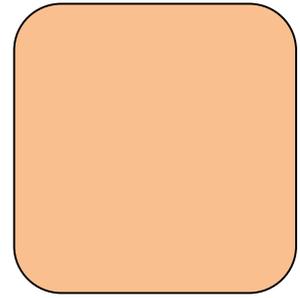
With majority of women still remaining outside the financial system. It is now very important to design strategies and implement action plans that can drive sustainable

development of women and closing the financial inclusion gender gap. The financial inclusion and gender justice initiatives for sustainable development.

Missing females are discriminated against either before birth so that they are never born, or thereafter in such a way that does not allow them to survive. Mainstream policies, operational frameworks and general practices have largely disregarded women's rights and their participation in decision making remains very low. Governments should develop specific policies action plans aimed at gender justice and sustainable development.

Scaling up investment and action on the gender equality, it has the dual advantage of addressing widespread inequality and progress overall. It also requires that mainstream institutions – from justice to economic policy making to tackling the injustice.

P. Manjula
Asst. Prof. in English



HOW TO BAG GOOD MARK

Students are the source of energy and power, they have innovative thinking and creating minds, by which they can face any challenge brilliantly. But it is also necessary to use the time wisely to succeed in life. Exams are extremely important because success or failure makes a big difference to the future of the students. Students have to spend copious hours on study. Its my pleasure to give the students some tips to perform better in exams.

- Set out a time table for your study
- Brood a schedule on how many exams u have.
- Oragnise your study space try and get rid of all distractions.
- Keep good environment.
- Use creative techniques-prepare notes while studying.
- Get your ideas down in a brief format by using flow charts and diagrams.
- Follow some code language to foster your memory.
- Practice on old exams papers.
- Organise study groups with friends and explain your answers to others.
- Take nutritious food and avoid junk food. Drink plenty of water and sleep well.
- Be confident. After receiving the question paper read it twice and start answering.

In life, NO ONE and NOTHING will help you until you start helping YOURSELF.

*Confidence and Hardwork is the best medicine to tkill the disease caused failure.
It will make you a successful person –APJ Kalam.*

Winners from all walks of life have their own strategies and plans but they all have one thing in common they TRY keep trying.

I wish all the best to the students for their future.

D Dharma Reddy
Head Dept of Physics



NOBLE INTENTIONS

Islam gives paramount importance to purity of intention on our day to day life, be it worship or mundane affairs. Mohammed, the prophet said once to his followers that all our actions are but driven by our intentions and for everyone of us is what one intended. This, the first prophetic saying is thus about the significance and abundant rewards of pure intention.

The meaning of “intention” as pro-founded by the Holy Quran is “Desire”, “Intention”, in Islam is an essential component for the acceptance of all deeds performed by human beings.

The same is expressed in ‘lucid’ style in the verse quoted from the Holy Quran :

1. “Among –you are some who desire this world,
Among –You are some, who desire the Hereafter,”
2. “whoever desires this life of this World and its adornments...
Must have patience with those, who call upon the Almighty
In the morning and in the evening
Seeking His Countenance,”
3. “Let not your eyes pass beyond them, who
Desiring adornments of the Worldly life.”

The companions of Mohammed, the Prophet-once, saw a man, who was toiling hard day in and day out to earn a living. They were amazed at his work and felt that, how nice it would be, if he was toiling this much pain for the sake of Allah, the Almighty.

The Prophet Mohammed, Knowing the inner feeling of his companions, intended to correct their thought, told them in the verse given beneath : “ if he is working to support his small children or to support his age old parents or to support his elderly family members or to occupy himself and keep his desire in check, then it is for the sake of Allah, the Omnipresent. But if he is working to show off and for earning name and fame, it undoubtedly for the sake of ‘Saitan’.

Hence follow the Quranic verses in life and be like a cloud that showers; be like a Breeze (mixture gases we breath in and breath at that supplies oxygen) to live; be like a Tree that suffices hungry with sweet and tasty fruits; be like a Moon that extends coolness with lull and be like a sun that drives the darkness away with brightness.

Inferringly, the writher of this article would like to draw the attention of all the readers to follow hereafter the Quranic verses to unveil the everlasting cheers on the faces of our fellow being to answer on the day of Judgment.

P Sudhakar Reddy
Lect. in Economics



NOBLE PRIZE WINNER IN ECONOMIC SCIENCE

The sovereign Risks bank prize in Economics science in memory of Alfred Noble has been awarded 47 times to 76 laureates between 1981 and 2015

1981 : James Tobin
Financial markets and their relations to expenditure, decisions

- 1982 : Employment, production and price
George J. Stigler
Industrials structures, causes and effects of public regulations
- 1983 : Gerard Debreu
Rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium
- 1984 : Richard stone
Development systems of National Accounts and empirical analysis
- 1985 : Franco Modigliani
Savings and financial markets
- 1986 : James M Buchanna Jr.
Economical and political decision making
- 1987 : Robert M Solow
Theory of Economic Growth
- 1988 : Maurice Allais
Theory of markets and efficient utilization of resources
- 1989 : Trygve Haavelmo
Probability theory, foundation and analysis of simultaneous economic structures
- 1990 : Harry M. Marjowitz, Mertin. H. Miller & William. F. Sharpe
Theory of Financial Economics
- 1991 : Ronald . H. Coase
Transactions cost and property rights for the institutional structure
- 1992 : Gary . S. Becker
Wide range of human behavior and interaction including market behavior
Quantitative methods in order to explain economic analysis
- 1993 : Robert . W. Fogel & Douglass. C. North
Quantitative methods in order to explain economic analysis
- 1994 : John . C. Harsanyi, John. F. Nash Jr. & Reinhard settler
Equilibrium in the theory of non cooperative games
- 1995 : Robert. E. Lukas. Jr.
Rational expectation and transformed macro economic analysis
- 1996 : James. A. Mirrlees & William Vickrey
Theory of incentives under asymmetric information
- 1997 : Robert C Merton & Myron. S. Scholes
New method to determine the value of derivatives
- 1998 : Amarthya Sen (Indian)
Welfare economics
- 1999 : Robert . A Mundell
Monitory and fiscal policies and different exchange rates
- 2000 : James J. Heckman & Daniel L. Mc. Fadden
Methods of selective samples for analyzing choice of discretion
- 2001 : Geroge. A . Akerlog & A Michael Spence
Markets with asymmetric information
- 2002 : Daniel Kahmenman

- Psychological research into economic science in the field of human judgments and decision making under the shade of uncertainty
- 2003 : Robert. F. Engle III
Analyzing economic time series with some varying volatility
- 2004 : Finn. E. Kydland & Edward C. Prescott
Dynamic macro economics and Business cycles
- 2005 : Robert . J. Aumann and Thomas C Schelling
Game theory analysis
- 2006 : Edmund. S Phelps
International trade off in Macroeconomic policy
- 2007 : Leonid Hurwicz & Roger B. Myerson
Foundations of mechanism decision theory
- 2008 : Paul Krugman
Trade patterns and location of economic activity
- 2009 : Elinor Ostrom and Oliver E. Williamson
Economic governance especially the commons
- 2010 : Peter A Diamond, Dale J. Mortensen & Christopher A. Pissarides
Market with search frictions
- 2011 : Thomas J. Sargent and Christopher A. Sims
Empirical research on cause and effect in Macro Economic
- 2012 : Alvin E Roth & Lloyd S Shapley
Stable allocations and the practice of market design
- 2013 : Eugene F Fama, Lars. Peter Hansen & Robert . J Shiller
Empirical analysis of asset prices
- 2014 : Jean Tirole
Market power and regulation
- 2015 : Angus Deaton
Consumption, poverty and welfare

Neha Tanveer
B.A (HEP)-II EM

16 POINTS OF AN IDEAL STUDENT IN 2016

S. No	Point	Content of the Point
1	Respect	Respect your parents, elders and your teacher
2	Love	Love your parents, ancestors, culture and your country
3	Service	Serve the poor, diseased, illiterate, deserving and needy
4	Self discipline	Discipline your body, senses and mind
5	Self control	Watch your Words, Actions, thoughts, Character, Honesty
6	Faith	Faith in yourself, faith in God, faith in your fellow beings and develop self confidence
7	Discrimination	Train your mind to discriminate between (a) Good and Bad, (b) Truth and Lie, (c) real and Unreal, (d) Wise and virtue
8	Concentration	Concentrate on your job with Mind, Skills to be applied and

		Work to be done, whether it is prayer, play, education and work
9	Truthfulness	Be truthful in your words, actions and thoughts
10	Hard work	Work whole heartedly to acquire knowledge, skills and wisdom by your effort to your fullest extent.
11	Strength	Be determinative. Mean-be strong intellectually, physically, spiritually and morally.
12	Conviction	Have faith and undaunted courage and conviction in the power of goodness, purity and honesty.
13	Devotion	Dedicated your all energies to your work is devotion. De devote towards your duty. Honor your scriptures, Holy people and the almighty, the Generator, Operator and the Destructor.
14	Habits	Cultivate good habits. Inculcate to perform meditation and prayer by reading inspiring literature and strengthen your vocabulary in literature and develop soft skills especially in listening and speaking skills.
15	Unifies and Single view	Feel the presence of the divine in all beings and treat them with the same standard as you would like to be seen by others.
16	Firmness	Delay may be considered before determination. Once determined, there should be firmness in thought, in action up to the fulfillment of hitting the endeavor's goal

I, through utilizing this opportunity appeal-all fellow students, my seniors and to my juniors to follow these 16 principles in this 2016 to themselves to be better than the best they were.

Shaista Shahreen
B.Sc (BZC)-II EM



ABDUL KALAM – AN IDEAL PERSON

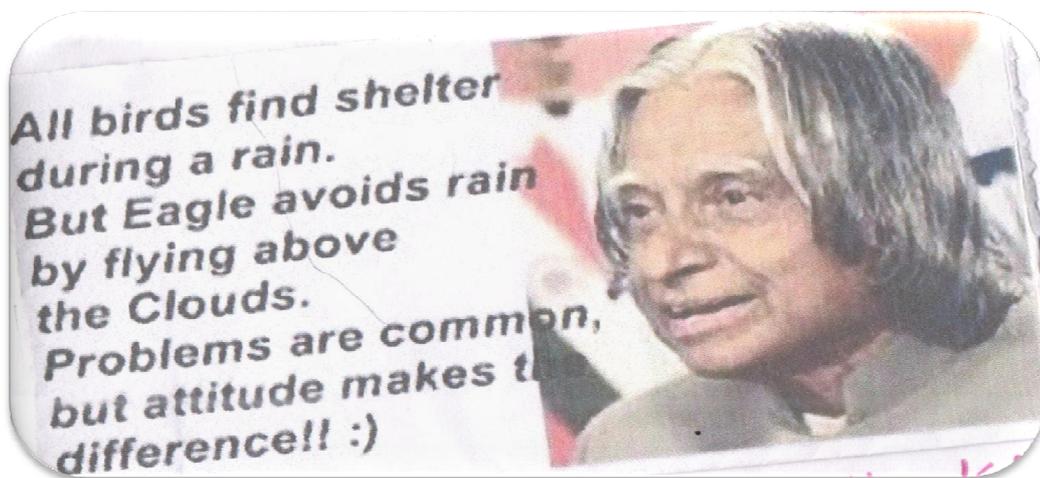
Since the days gone up to now the only practical man who inspired my life, my thoughts, my views is none other than our beloved former President of our Country, a great scientist of the World and a great person who inspire youth universally is even after his leaving his mortal coil is Bharath ratna A. P. J Abdul Kalam. His thoughts and views are unique and mind blowing.

The full name of A. P. J Abdul Kalam is Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. He was born on 15th Oct-1931 to a poor fisherman in Rameshwaram, Tamilnadu. He studied Physics and Aerospace engineering. Soon after his graduation worked as a scientist and science administrator in the Defense Research and Development Organization for a period of four decades. There he acquired further academic degrees with doctoral degree.

During his career as a scientist he was associated with Dr. Vikram Sara Bhai, Professor Satish Bhavan and Dr Brahm Prakash. During this period as he himself told in one occasion that he learnt leadership and the qualities of a leader from there three people. He was raised from that stage of scientist to the stage of President of the Country at the right time of 2002 to 2007.

He was a recipient of several prestigious awards including the highest civilian award of the country the “Bharath Ratna”. Many say that he was a scientist turned politician but to me he was chosen under no option by the leaders of the parliament of the country and the members of the legislative assemblies of all the states in the country.

Some of his quotes which inspired ever are:



- Do not be nervous when you face failure,
It's a chance given to you to face it to win with double vigor.
- You have to dream, dream
Before you dreams, come true.
- You can change your habits but not your future.
Surely your habits will change your future.
- Confidence and hard work is the best medicine to kill the disease of failure.
Failure make you strong and a successful person in the days to come.
- Memorize the following every morning by anybody for success.
This is success mantra: “ I am the best
 I can do it
 God is always with me
 I am a winner
 Today is my day.”
- Black colour is viewed bad sentimentally,
But every black board make the student's life bright.
- Do not take rest after your first victory

Because if you sail in second one, more lips are awaiting to say, that your first victory was just luck

- Be a eagle as all birds find shelter during a rain but eagle avoids rain by flying above the clouds that rains. Problems are common but attitude make the altitude/ difference.

Inferring the article of my ideal person and role model of Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam, I sincerely appeal to all of my fellow learners to motivate themselves by memorizing this quotes to attain success in very walk of life. Hope all of you memorize! I trust.

Nishathunnisa
B.Com (Comp)- I EM
NTRGDC(W), MBNR

PATIENCE

Now a days many of us speaking without knowing the words with its proper meaning. As such of words, a word, often used by many of us is “Patience”. What is Patience? And what does it mean? These are the questions comes to our mind.

Basically patience mean waiting for someone, something with inconvenience internally, with a smile over the face externally. Patience brings you confidence and a good feeling of hope and to struggle for fulfilling the endeavor with applying all the skills, we have. Patience at times is very difficult. Therefore it is rightly said as virtue.

A person when endures times in difficult situation it does not mean he or she should sit there and wait for a magic to happen for a change. Patience is doing something

in the situation applying our knowledge and skills as per their requirement and waiting for the result. We should all finding not, the patience during, our neglecting hours.

Patience is a virtue. Good thing comes to those who waits patiently. It is the key for success. If we observe the days gone, there are so many instances which reveal that those who are patience enough gets the best of what they deserve and takes the individuals on the success peaks.

Patience is thus a magic which played with every thing. Just keep in mind to be patience enough, it works and creates wonders, if you be with patience in the hours of need. Do not wait for the perfect movement. Take every movement with patience and make it perfect.

Syeda Shireen Fathima
B.Sc (BZC)-EM



OOPS! IT'S SUNDAY

Alarm Clock sounds 'Tin Tin'
Make me to get up at Seven
Given hint to prepare to leave kitchen
A breakfast after at six late to nine
Gone by bus with lunch box
The gate of the college is in lock
Amazingly noticed that
Ooooh! It is Sunday

Nishath Fathima
B.Com(Comp)

ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

The human race is divided not only geographically but also linguistically. Usually language reflects the inner feelings of one to the other. The importance of language is associated with knowledge and ideas. The more ideas a language can convey to the people of the world is undoubtedly none other than English. So 'English' can be called as an international language which has no geographical boundaries as the feelings and ideals can be exchanged for mutual development and progress among people of all geographical areas.

There are very few countries in the globe that do not understand and use the language 'English'. The countries which taught hatred for everything during their

struggle for independence from British rule, found it difficult to dispense with 'English' language. Knowing the significance of English they have not only been continued to use English in all spheres of public activities but also began to encourage the use and study of English even after becoming independent and sovereign countries for their progress and unity of their nations.

It would be instructive, however to consider the reason for the extensive use of English language.

One of such reason is because of the immigrants for England, USA, Australia and New Zealand. It is therefore no surprise that the people of such countries have also use English continuously, as one cannot discard once language easily. The other reason is that a large number of countries throughout the globe have once ruled by the British i.e a large number of countries directly under British rule where English was made main language for administration and commercial purposes. As the leading colonial power in the world. England has indeed exerted a profound influence on the affairs of the world, though its colonial possessions are rapidly revolting to become independent. Because of such revolution all the countries which were under British rule have become independent one after another.

Concomitantly the English language has also to play a leading role in the international affairs especially in communications. That's why. Many people whose native language is not English have yet studied English and become more conversant with English than with their own languages. This is true with the leaders to whom English is foreign language , for example Mahatma Gandhi, Jawarlal Nehru, Dr Sarveypally Radha Krishna and Dr A.P J Abdul Kalam.

As a result the English language used by many by many people of many countries in the administration, for studies and higher learning as English is the main avenue to the greatest store house of knowledge.

The people of every country and everywhere in the globe have developed a special respect English and everyone is making efforts to learn it to attain high positions, to earn and for their bread and butter even

Syeda Qamar Unnisa
B.Com(Comp)-IEM



GOOD MANNERS

Good manners make a man a useful member in the society. It give grace to life
Courtesy is the foundation stone of good manners. We should be courteous and polite to

others in the society where we live. We should be soft when we talk and should never lose our temper. We should respect our parents, elders and teachers. We should love them and we should also love our society. We should be kind and considerate to towards women, children and aged elders. We should always think not as supreme beings over all others in the society we have to listen more than we speak. We should respect our feelings at the same time hurting not the feelings of others. We should follow the principles of Mother Teresa “Helping hands are truly better than the lips that pray.” And “hurting never and helping ever”

Good manners costs nothing but win surely the hearts of others. Good manners cannot be barrowed, they are to be cultivated and inculcated slowly and steadily.

Syeda Shafeen Fathima
B.Sc (BZC)-II EM



SWEET MEMORIES

After swallowing and chewing sweet
The taste of sweet prevails.
Like wise my school days that were gone
Are come in to my memory often

Feeling and keeping me cheerful
As those days were peaceful,
Thinking of those days are wonderful
Pray God for sending me back,
To those of golden days, which were
Unveiled in front my glance
Wetting my eyes with tears of joy.

V Jyothi
B.Sc (BIBC)-II EM



CHOICE AND CHANCE

Don't live by chance
Live by choice
Don't be execution
Don't manipulate
Ready to motivate
Be useful but not misuse
Be excel but not to compete
Don't be pity yourself
Be self esteem always
Put you on Everest of success

Meharunnisa Begum
B.Sc (MPC) EM- II Year

ARE WE CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY

Grand are the celebrations
On the arrival of New Year
Bureaucrats and politicians are honored
Hands are filled with sweets and fruits.

Youth, go berserk through the streets
Breaking calm midnight with merry shouts
Cakes are cut, openly opening the bottles
"Wish the others a happy and prosperous Life"

Are there grand celebrations on the day of Independence?
Forgotten, great scarifies, lives in cellular jails, now.
Mother India, you are felt proud in the game of cricket
Independence day, just an independence day.

Arshiya Tabassum
B.Sc (BZC) Em- II

JOURNEY

Life is a challenge-----MEET IT.
Life is a gift-----ACCEPT IT.
Life is an adventure-----DARE IT.
Life is Sorrow-----OVERCOME IT.
Life is a goal-----ACHIEVE IT.
Life is a puzzle-----SOLVE IT.
Life is a struggle-----FIGHT IT.
Life is duty-----PERFORM IT.
Life is a journey-----COMPLETE IT.