

NTR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN



Mahabubnagar, Telangana

NAAC Reaccredited with B-ISO 9001:2015

www.ntrgdcwmbnr.com

DARPAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE



2019-20

The Proud Moments of 2019



Dr. Mohammed Aslam Faroqui, Asst. Prof. & Head Dept. of Urdu received State Best Teacher Award from Govt. of Telangana on 5th September 2019.



Smt. T. Rajeshwari, Asst. Prof. (Maths) & NCC Coordinator received title of Lieutenant.



Kum. Ayesha Mubeen Taj, B.A. Final year student received State First Prize (cash prize) of Rs. 15000/- for online Urdu Essay writing competition on Covid-19.



Kum. Faiza Naaz, B.Com IInd Year Student received Participation Certificate in Perna Commerce Quest State Level Mompitions.

NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

MAHABUBNAGAR – 509001 (T.S)



DARPAN

COLLEGE MAGAZINE 2019-20

Chairperson

Dr. K. Padmavathi, Principal

Editor

Dr. Mohammed Aslam Faroqui, Head of the Dept. Urdu

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Sri. I. Anjanaulu	Librarian

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Dr. Mohammed Aslam Faroqui	Assistant Professor in Urdu.
Smt. V. Pushpalatha	Assistant Professor in Telugu
Sri. S. Rajavardhan Reddy	Lecturer in English
Dr.N.Praveen Raju	Lecturer in Hindi

Navin Mittal, IAS
Commissioner



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that NTR Govt Degree College for Women Mahabubnagar is bringing out the college magazine DARPAN for the year 2019-20. The college magazine is a forum, which could aptly be used for recording events, fond memories and creative writing. I am sure that this magazine will be informative and resourceful. On this occasion, I convey my good wishes to the principal, students, faculty and staff of the college in their endeavors.

Commissioner Collegiate Education

Telangana

Sd/-

Dr. K.Padmavathi
Principal



MESSAGE

It is a proud moment to bring the Annual College Magazine DARPAN of NTR Govt Degree College for Women Mahabubnagar. Indeed it was quite inspiring to watch and witness the potential of our students unfolding at various stages and situations each day. Our college students are skilled enough to put forth their best in curricular and other activities. The faculty and the students have been supportive of the various activities that were undertaken by the students in view of helping them, reach the pinnacle of perfection and professionalism in whatever task they take on, thus strengthen our journey of achieving excellence. The college magazine DARPAN exemplifies the voyage transverse and exhibits the literary skills of our students and faculty members. The students have been fostered to be humane professionals in every act and there is no doubt that our students will indeed reach greater heights in life.

I congratulate the editorial team for their determined efforts in bringing out this magazine.

Principal & Chair Person

Dr Mohd Aslam Faroqui

Editor



EDITORIAL

Being the editor of NTR Govt Degree College for Women Mahabubnagar's Annual College Magazine Darpan, it gives me great pleasure to bring to you this issue. Darpan is designed to present to its readers the year's events that have gone by, the magazine also showcases the talents of our faculty members and students. With a sense of pride and satisfaction, I would like to say that with the active support of the Principal, faculty and students, Darpan has come alive. With all the efforts and contributions put in by the students and faculty members I truly hope that the pages that follow will make some interesting reading. I congratulate and thank to the editorial team for making Darpan innovative and inspiring.

Cheers

**NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN – MAHABUBNAGAR
COLLEGE STAFF 2019-20**

Sl.No	Name of the Teacher	Designation
1	Dr. K. Padmavathi	Principal
2	GANGADHAR SRIPADA	Assistant Professor
3	DR.MOHAMMED ASLAM FAROQUI	Assistant Professor
4	DR.T. VIJAYALAXMI	Assistant Professor
5	T. RAJESHWARI	Assistant Professor
6	G. SWATHI	Assistant Professor
7	R. LAVANYA	Assistant Professor
8	SURAYYA JABEEN	Assistant Professor
9	V. PUSHPALATHA	Assistant Professor
10	S. SIVA PRASAD	Assistant Professor
11	B. NAGALAXMI	Assistant Professor
12	I. ANJANEYULU	Lecturer in Library Science
13	AMINA MUMTAZ JAHAN	Assistant Professor
14	Sameera Nazneen	Assistant Professor
15	M. Maddileti	Lecturer
16	K.Rajenderji	Lecturer
17	A. Keshavardhan Goud	Lecturer
18	P.Sudhakar Reddy	Lecturer
19	R.Rajani	Lecturer
20	S.Rajavardhan Reddy	Lecturer
21	I.Sreevani	Lecturer
22	K Sudheer	Lecturer
23	CH VVR SN MURTHY	Lecturer
24	B.Rajeshwari	Lecturer
25	M Praveen Kumar	Lecturer
26	M.Suneetha	Lecturer
27	K Swetha Rani	Lecturer
28	B Madhusudhan	Lecturer
29	Vasanthi	Lecturer
30	S.Triveni	Lecturer
31	K Manjula	Lecturer
32	P Vijayalaxmi	Lecturer
33	N.Himaja	Lecturer
34	P.Bheemeshwaramma	Lecturer
35	Kalamma	Lecturer
36	A.Chandraiah	Lecturer
37	Ch. Ravali	Lecturer
38	G.J Muralikanth	Lecturer
39	M.Jagadeeshwari	Lecturer

40	Amena Begum	Lecturer
41	Himanela	Lecturer
42	P. Vijaya Laxmi	Lecturer
43	Syeda Waseem Jahan	Lecturer
44	M. SANDHYA RANI	Lecturer
45	S Shiva Shankar	Lecturer
46	Vijaya B	Lecturer
47	E. Srinivasulu	Lecturer
48	M Raghuvveer Gupta	Lecturer
49	G. K Pradeep Kumar	Lecturer
50	D Ajay Kumar	Lecturer
51	Sadia Jabeen	Lecturer
52	A Shiva Shankar	Lecturer
53	Naseem Banu	Lecturer
54	M. A Rizwana Begum	Lecturer
55	Syed Azam Mohiuddin	Lecturer
56	Dr. P Rajender Kumar Naik	Lecturer
57	B Prabhakar	Lecturer
58	DR.B. NAGALAXMI BANTU	Lecturer
59	Ravi Kumar	Lecturer
60	AHMADI BEGUM	Lecturer
61	WAJIDA BEGUM	Lecturer
62	SUMIAYA SANA	Lecturer
63	B Yadaiah	Lecturer
64	Amrutha Vani	TSKC FTM
65	Zahara Bee	Sperintendent
66	M Poolavardhan	Senior Assistant
67	N Kavitha	Senior Assistant
68	D Narsimulu	Junior Assistant
69	B. Madhusudhan Babu	Junior Assistant
70	Vanaja Kumari	Store Keeper
71	Gulam Rabbani	Record Assistant
72	G Kurumurthy	Record Assistant
73	Shanti Kumar	Record Assistant
74	Susheela Devi	Record Assistant
75	S Anand Kumar	Mechanic
76	Shaheda	Herbarium Keeper
77	Gauthami	Office Subordinate
78	Nikhath Fathima	Office Subordinate
79	A Narsimhachary	Gasman
80	D Rakesh	Office Subordinate

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS COORDINATORS & CONVENERS

S. No	Name of the Faculty	Coordinator Conveners
1	Dr Mohammed Aslam Faroqui	Vice Principal
		IQAC
		RUSA
		Research
		Scholarships
		Magazine .Media
2	DR. T. VIJAYALAXMI	Academics - UGC
		Time Table
3	Amena Mumtaz Jahan	Examinations
		Harithaharam
		Health - Medical aid
		Red Ribbon Club
4	T. RAJESHWARI	NCC
5	B Nagalaxmi	TSKC-TASK
		Consumer Club
		EBSB
6	V Pushpalatha	NSS UNIT-III
		Women Empowerment Cell
		SC ST Welfare Committee
		Swatch Bharat
7	S Siva Prasad	Career Guidance
		Parents Committee
8	R Lavanya	Students Welfare
9	I. Anjaneyulu	Library
		MANA TV
		Infrastructure
10	Sameera Nazneen	Anti Ragging
11	Surayya Jabeen	Alumni Association
		Audio Visual
12	G Swathi	Cultural
		Students Out Reach-Poor Fund
13	A. Chandraiah	Games and Sports
14	Dr.N. Praveen Raju	Literary Activities
15	P Sudhakar Reddy	NSS Unit I
16	K Rajenderji	NSS Unit II
17	K Amrutha Vani	TSKC FTM

COLLEGE ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20 BY THE PRINCIPAL

It is a proud moment to present the annual report of the college for the academic year 2019-20 as the college completed another academic year with the achievement of goals set by the college for the year with flying colours.

NTR Government Degree College for Women, Mahabubnagar is the first women's degree college established in the year 1981 with B.A & B.Com courses in Telugu Medium with a meager strength of 52 students in the premises adjacent to Government Junior College for Girls Mahabubnagar district. The intention was to cater the educational needs of the under privileged sections of the society specially the girls and to transform them into a Empowered Women to face challenges of Modern age.

The institution has 1.36 acres of land in which the present huge palatial RCC building was constructed during 1999-2002 with the sincere efforts of the Honourable CPDC members and Late Sri Rumandla Ramchandraiah garu MP, who not only donated Rs 57.5 lakhs from his MPLAD funds but also took the holy task of mobilization of the MPLAD from other MPs. The college was named as NTR Government Degree College for women in the year 2002. The institution got UGC recognition under section 2F in 1983 and 12B in 1991.

The RUSA has sanctioned 2.0 crores under component -7, with these funds the construction of 6 class rooms, two blocks of toilets cycle stand and canteen was completed The TSKC building block near the main gate is constructed with funds about 30 lakhs . We thank honorable minister Sri V. Srinivas Goud garu. in this regard.The repair and renovation works for the college building also taken up with the accumulated sandtioned funds.

Courses Offered : This institution is offering 27 UG courses (BA, B.Com & B.Sc) in Telugu, English and Urdu media and .For the last one decade, the college has been maintaining the strength above 2000.

Infra Structure : The college has 61 rooms in which 32 Lecture halls,11 Laboratories, one Principal Chamber with ante room, Office room, Library with reading room, TSKC Lab, Physical Education, MANA-TV, NCC, NSS,Canteen and Gym. The departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Biotechnology Computer science and TSKC are having labs, out of which 3 are having Smart boards. With the same RUSA funds the college procured the one 30 KV Diesel generator, 80 new computers along with computer tables and chairs and modernized the exam branch.The college library is offering webopac service which provides online access to the college book catalogue round the clock away from college also.No other degree college is offering this service in Telangana.

NAAC Accreditation : In it's first cycle of accreditation by NAAC in 2004 our college got B+ grade ,in it's second cycle of reaccreditation in the year 2011 it got B-grade with 2.86 CGPA which was highest in the district, now the college is going for third cycle of reaccreditation for which we have submitted the Self Study Report (SSR) to the NAAC through ONLINE process and the peer team visit is schedule on 9th and 10th February 2021. .All our staff members are striving hard to get good grade in NAAC .

Staff Position: At present there are 12 regular and 24 contract faculty and librarian are working in the college. There are 34 sanctioned posts in non-teaching out of 34 presently 21 are in work.

The wings of the college: The college has various academic and administrative wings such as IQAC, Admissions and Examination section, Scholarships section, NCC, NSS, TSKC, RRC, Eco-club, Medical and Health club, Women empowerment Cell, Grievance redressal Cell, Career Guidance Cell, Library, Games & Sports, Literary and Cultural wings etc. each wing is headed by our faculty, whose efficient performance and the decentralized process of administration and monitoring is the key factor of our success and development.

Academic & Examinations Coordinators : The process of admissions and examinations are efficiently handled by the academic coordinator Dr T Vijaya Laxmi and other faculty members. Admissions are done after the seat allotment from DOST Degree Online Services Telangana and it is a proud moment for the college that the overall strength of the college is above 3000 students with 27 UG courses. The students are guided by the academic section right from taking admission to taking TC after completion of the course.

IQAC:- Internal Quality and Assurance Cell is the heart of the college, it is under the able coordinatorship of Dr Aslam Farooqui, Asst. professor in Urdu is doing excellent job of preparation and implementation of the perpetual academic and college development plans. He is also the NAAC coordinator for this third cycle of NAAC reaccreditation.

NCC: The college has one NCC unit having 100 cadets, working efficiently under the efficient leadership of Smt. Rajeshwari, Asst Prof. in Mathematics. It is the proud moment for NCC as Smt Rajeshwari attended officers training academy at Gawalior Madhya Pradesh from 16th December 2018 to 14th March 2019 and she got promotion as Lieutenant. The College NCC cadets participated in university level, and state level parades and also got the B and C certificates. And our other cadets also exhibiting their skills in performing the various feats on the occasions of Republic and Independence days.

NSS: The college has three NSS units which are effectively working under the experienced and hard working nature Coordinators Smt. Pushpalatha, Asst. Prof. in Telugu Mr Sudhakar Reddy, Lect. in Economics, and Sri R..Rajenderji, Lecturer in Physics.

Our NSS volunteers are also taking part in various activities such as Swatch Bharath, Haritha haram, Rallies regarding Child-Labour, Anti-Dowry, AIDS, Women Harassment, Human Rights, Beti Bachawo-Beti Padhawo, Oorja, Voters Day etc. This year Special Winter Camps are organized by the three units.

Unit-1: at Dharmapur village under Dr Mercy Vasantha, Lect. in Political Science,

Unit-2 : at Jainallipur village under Sri R..Rajenderji, Lecturer in Physics.

Unit-3: at Dodalonipally village under Smt. Pushpalatha, Asst Prof in Telugu.

In these camps all our NSS volunteers mingled with the villagers and educated them regarding social evils in by exhibiting dramas, skits, etc

Medical & Health Center :Under the able guidance of principal and other faculty members the Health center of the college has organized so many health awareness programs, Blood Donation Camps, Mega Health Camp and also blood grouping programs in and outside of the college.

Library : The college has a spacious library which is well maintained by the Sri Anjaneyulu, Librarian it is fully automated with webopac online service. New books and journals are added to the library. The college students are utilizing the competitive exams books and securing good positions. The library week is also celebrated by the college library.

RUSA :Dr. Aslam Farooqui, Asst Prof in. Urdu is the Coordinator of the RUSA .The college got Rs.2.00 cr. from RUSA by utilizing these funds 6 Class rooms,2 blocks of toilets , cycle stand and canteen construction is completed, another block for TSKC, IQAC and Staff room is also constructed at the entrance of the college under TSKC budget of Rs. 30,00,000. The principal chamber ,office and staff rooms are renovated and college procured 60 computers , diesel genset etc.

Women Empowerment cell : Smt V Pushpalatha, Asst Prof in Telugu, is the coordinator ,she along with the Dr.Vijaya laxmi, Asst Prof in Maths, Sri Rajivardhan Reddy, Lect. in English organized various programs such as the legal awareness on She team, community awareness program on Disaster Management and Self Defense (Karate) training, seven day Oorja program camp was held with 200 girl students and got trained the students in various schools this program was held under the administration of Sri S Siva Prasad, Asst. Prof in Economics and many other programs conducted in this connection.

Cherished moments of this year:

The department of Political Science organized One Day National Seminar on the topic **“Empowerment of Woman Sarpanches Challenges and Prospect”**. on 9th and 10th 2020 at College Campus with the financial assistance of Telangana State Council for Higher Education.Prof R Limbadri Vice Chairman TSCHE and other eminent personalities graced the occasion.The College observed the Yoga Day,Voters Day, Womens Day, Mother Tounge Day,Ozone Layer Day,Accounts Day,National Education Day,Energy Day,Maths Day and other important Days. The college organized Bhagya Health initiative program, RTI awareness program and consumer’s awareness program. The college library organized library week. The college students participated in Jignasa State level study project presentations at Hyderabad.The students participated in Youvatarangam sports and cultural programs. The college student Ayesha Mubeen Taaj BA finalr received state first prize in Urdu online essay on Corono Pandemic. Dr Mohammed Aslam Farooqui asst prof in Urdu received State Best Teacher Award 2019. The collefe faculty took online classes during the corona pandemic and prepared video lessons for the benefit of the students.Over all the college completed the academic year 2018-19 on a high note.

GREEN THERAPY, BOTTLE GARDENING

AMINA MUMTAZ
ASST PROF IN BOTANY

QAMAR SHAJAHAN
ASST PROF IN BOTANY

Green therapy is a nature based approach to healing. It is an act of doing outdoor activities in nature for therapeutic treatment. Green therapy make the body tissues alkaline and helps in improving health by cooling down our body and mind. Actually Green Therapy means work with plants so creating Bottle Gardening is Green Therapy.

Objectives

- ❖ To place a person amidst nature, there are certain psychological benefits to it. Direct contact with plants is believed to guide a person's focus away from stress enhancing aesthetic sense.
- ❖ To teach students the growth requirements for plants species and pots.
- ❖ To create awareness about kitchen gardening.
- ❖ To improve skills for growing fresh and safe vegetables without the use of any pesticides.
- ❖ To provide complete set of production technology including quality seedings and potted plants of summer and winter vegetables.

A Bottle Garden refers to a glass plastic container that is used to grow plants.

Bottle Garden supports a miniature ecosystem of house plants The first bottle Garden was planted in 1960 and to have remained sealed from 1972 until at least 2013. A Bottle Garden has the essential requirements of soil, water and light for the survival of plants as water is trapped inside the bottle unable to evaporate. Bottle Garden work because their sealed space creates an entirely self sufficient ecosystem in which plants can survive by using photosynthesis to recycle nutrients. Bottle Gardening is commonly used as a form of decorations or as a substitute garden in areas with little space being easy to create and maintain, Bottle Gardens are used in schools and colleges as an economical way to study miniature ecosystem with the confines of a classroom.



SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

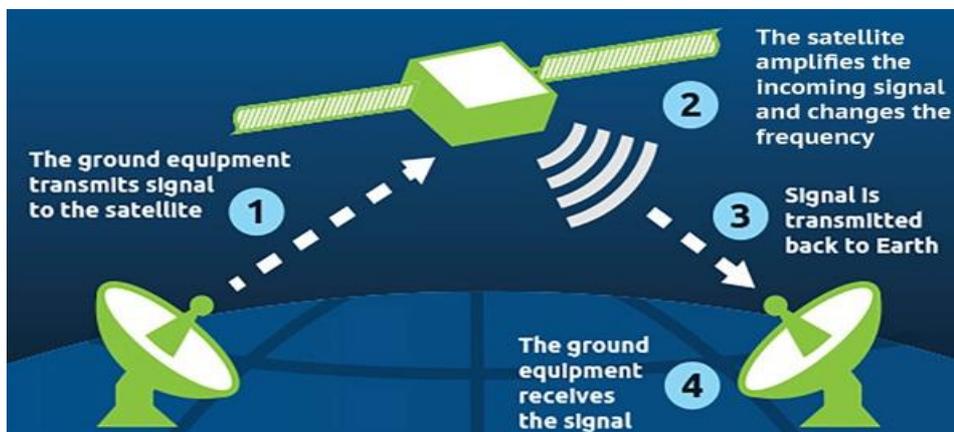
R RAJANI

lecturer in Physics

A communication satellite is an artificial satellite that relays and amplifies radio telecommunications signals via a transponder. It creates a communication channel between a source transmitter and a receiver at different locations on Earth.

communication satellites are used for Television, Telephone, Mobile Phone Radio, Internet and Military applications. now a days taking online classes also.

At present 1st August 2020 there are 2787 artificial satellites in Earth's Orbit with 1364 of these being Communications satellites used by both private and government organizations. Many are in jio stationary Orbit 22236 miles 3 785 kilometers above the equator, so that the satellite appears stationery at the same point in sky therefore the satellite dish antenna of ground stations can be aimed permanently at that spot and do not have to move to track the satellite. The high frequency radio waves used for telecommunications like travel by line of sight and so are obstructed by the curve of the Earth. The purpose of Communications satellites is to relay the signal around the curve of the earth allowing communication between widely separated geographical points. Communications satellites use a wide range of radio and microwave frequencies to avoid signal interference. International organizations have regulations for which frequency ranges or bands are allotted. This allocation of bands minimizes the risk of signal interference satellite phones connect directly to a constellation of either jio stationary or low Earth orbit satellites are used many applications and many uses are there. There are three types of Communications telecommunications, broadcasting and data communications. Telecommunication services include telephone calls and services provided to telephone companies as well as wireless mobile and cellular network providers



THE CHEMISTRY OF CELL PHONES

RUMANDLA LAVANYA,

Assistant Professor of Chemistry

It is hard to believe that 20 years ago, hardly anyone even owned a cell phone. And now the cell phone has morphed into something bigger and better—the Smartphone. If you own a Smartphone, you are probably aware that in a year or two, it will be practically obsolete, because the Smartphone just keeps getting smarter.

The chemistry in smart phones

If you are wondering what chemistry has to do with Smartphone, just look at the periodic table. Of the 83 stable (nonradioactive) elements, at least 70 of them can be found in Smartphone! That's 84% of all of the stable elements. Metals are what make Smartphone so “smart.” An average Smartphone may contain up to 62 different types of metals. One rather obscure group of metals—the rare-earth metals—plays a vital role. These rare-earth metals include scandium and yttrium, as well as elements 57–71. Elements 57–71 are known as the lanthanides; because they begin with the element lanthanum. A single iPhone contains eight different rare-earth metals. If you examine several varieties of smart phones, you can find 16 of the 17 rare earth metals. The only one you will not find is promethium, which is radioactive. Many of the vivid red, blue, and green colors you see on your screen are due to rare-earth metals, which are also used in the phone circuitry and in the speakers. Also, your phone would not be able to vibrate without neodymium and dysprosium.

Smartphone's display

Smartphone screens are designed to be extremely tough. The toughness is because of it's made up of world's first synthetic glass-ceramic, a material that shares many properties with both glass and ceramic. This amazing glass-ceramic material is so resistant to heat that it has been used in the nose cones of supersonic-guided missiles used by the military. This super-strong glass would eventually make its way to nearly every Smartphone screen. It is so strong it goes by the name, **Gorilla Glass**. **Laboratory tests have shown that Gorilla Glass can withstand 100,000 pounds of pressure per square inch!** Gorilla Glass is composed of an oxide of silicon and aluminum—also called aluminosilicate glass—along with sodium ions.

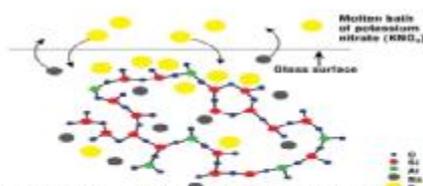


Figure 2: Gorilla Glass, which is used in smartphone displays, is a type of glass that is strengthened by the addition of potassium ions, which replace smaller sodium ions. (Note: This drawing is for illustration purposes only.)
Shelley Russell, adapted from a figure at: <http://cage-dev.angelvision.tv/gorilla-channel/ion-exchange-process>



Figure 4: When a finger presses down on a capacitive touchscreen, charge is transferred to the finger, creating a voltage drop on that controller within the smartphone processes the location of this voltage drop and performs the appropriate action.
Rhonda Saunders

Chemistry behind Touch Screen

There are two basic categories of touch screens. The first category of touch screens, called **resistive touch screens**, can be touched with any type of material even a pencil or with a finger even wearing a glove. Resistive touch screens are found in an automated teller machine (ATM) and at checkout counters in stores, where you sign your name for a credit purchase on the display screen. Resistive touch screens are composed of two thin layers of conductive material under the surface. When you press down a resistive touch screen, it physically indents, causing the two layers to touch, completing the circuit and changing the electrical current at the point of contact. Resistive touch screens are also known as pressure-sensitive screens. Only one button at a time can be pressed. If two or more buttons are pressed at once, the screen does not respond.

Smartphones use the second basic category of touch screens, called **capacitive touch screens**, which are electrical in nature. A capacitor is any device that stores electricity.

Glass, being an insulator, does not conduct electricity. Even though glass contains ions, they are locked into place, stopping electricity from flowing through. So, the glass screen must be coated with a thin transparent layer of a conductive substance, usually indium tin oxide, which is laid out in crisscrossing thin strips to form a grid pattern. This conductive grid acts as a capacitor, storing very small electrical charges. When you touch the screen, This tiny bit of electrical current enters your finger because your skin is an electrical conductor—primarily due to the combination of salt and moisture on your fingertips, creating an ionic solution. Your body actually becomes part of the circuit, as a tiny bit of electricity flows through you every time you use the touch screen on your phone.

Thanks to the intersection of chemistry and innovation, the possibilities are limitless. The Smartphone –
Smart Chemistry

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

DR T VIJAYA LAXMI
ASST PROF IN MATHEMATICS

The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing in the education field. Although there have been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation.

India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector in higher education has seen drastic changes in the field. Today over 60% of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector. This has accelerated establishment of institutes which have originated over the last decade making India home to the largest number of Higher Education institutions in the world, with student enrolments at the second highest (Shaguri, 2013). The number of Universities has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to more than 1000 in 2020. Despite these numbers, international education rating agencies have not placed many of these institutions within the best of the world ranking. Also, India has failed to produce world class universities.

Today, Knowledge is power. The more knowledge one has, the more empowered one is. However, India continues to face stern challenges. Despite growing investment in education, 25 per cent of its population is still illiterate; only 15 per cent of Indian students reach high school, and just 7 per cent graduate. The quality of education in India whether at primary or higher education is significantly poor as compared to major developing nations of the world. As of 2008, India's post-secondary institutions offer only enough seats for 7 per cent of India's college-age population, 25 per cent of teaching positions nationwide are vacant, and 57 per cent of college professors lack either a master's or PhD degree. As of 2011, there are 1522 degree-granting engineering colleges in India with an annual student intake of 582,000 plus 1,244 polytechnics with an annual intake of 265,000. However, these institutions face shortage of faculty and concerns have been raised over the quality of

education. Despite these challenges higher education system of India equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and have the capability to make its identity at international level. However, it needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of universities and colleges in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation.

Growth of Higher Education Sector in India

As higher education systems grow and diversify, society is increasingly concerned about the quality of programmes, public assessments and international rankings of higher education institutions. However these comparisons tend to over emphasis research, using research performance as a yardstick of institutional value. If these processes fail to address the quality of teaching, it is in part because measuring teaching quality is challenging India has been always been a land of scholars and learners. In ancient times also, India was regarded all over the world for its universities like Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila and its scholars. By independence India had 20 universities, 500 colleges enrolling about 2,30,000 students. Central Government and state Governments are trying to nurture talent through focusing on the number of Universities and Colleges for expansion of higher educations. There is no doubt to the fact that much of the progress achieved by India in education has come from private sector. In fact the public sector and private sector is not in opposition to each other but they are working simultaneously in Indian education sphere. UGC is the main governing body that enforces the standards, advises the government and helps coordinate between center and states.

Challenges in Higher Education in India

It is our 69th year of independence still our education system has not been developed fully. We are not able to list a single university in top 100 universities of the world. Various governments changed during these six decades. They tried to boost the education system and implemented various education policies but they were not sufficient to put an example for the universe. UGC is continuously working and focusing on quality education in higher education sector. Still we are facing lot of problems and challenges in our education system. Some of the basic challenges in higher education system in India are discussed below:

➤ Enrolment: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India in higher education is only 15% which is quite low as compared to the developed as well as, other developing countries. With the increase of enrolments at school level, the supply of higher education institutes is insufficient to meet the growing demand in the country.

➤ Equity: There is no equity in GER among different sects of the society. According to previous studies the GER in higher education in India among male and female varies to a greater extent. There are regional variations too some states have high GER while as some is quite behind the national GER which reflect a significant imbalances within the higher education system.

➤ Quality: Quality in higher education is a multi-dimensional, multilevel, and a dynamic concept. Ensuring quality in higher education is amongst the foremost challenges

being faced in India today. However, Government is continuously focusing on the quality education. Still Large number of colleges and universities in India are unable to meet the minimum requirements laid down by the UGC and our universities are not in a position to mark its place among the top universities of the world.

➤ Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the higher education system of India .Particularly the institutes run by the public sector suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure. There are large number of colleges which are functioning on second or third floor of the building on ground or first floor there exists readymade hosieries or photocopy shops.

➤ Political interference: Most of the educational Institutions are owned by the political leaders, who are playing key role in governing bodies of the Universities. They are using the innocent students for their selfish means. Students organise campaigns, forget their own objectives and begin to develop their careers in politics.

➤ Faculty: Faculty shortages and the inability of the state educational system to attract and retain wellqualified teachers have been posing challenges to quality education for many years. Large numbers of NET / PhD candidates are unemployed even there are lot of vacancies in higher education, these deserving candidates are then applying in other departments which is a biggest blow to the higher education system.

➤ Accreditation: As per the data provided by the NAAC, as of June 2010, “not even 25% of the total higher education institutions in the country were accredited. And among those accredited, only 30% of the universities and 45% of the colleges were found to be of quality to be ranked at 'A' level”.

➤ Research and Innovation: there are very nominal scholars in our country whose writing is cited by famous western authors. There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as, limited numbers of quality faculty to advice students. Most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education institutions are poorly connected to research centers. So, this is another area of challenge to the higher education in India.

➤ Structure of higher education: Management of the Indian education faces challenges of over centralization, bureaucratic structures and lack of accountability, transparency, and professionalism. As a result of increase in number of affiliated colleges and students, the burden of administrative functions of universities has significantly increased and the core focus on academics and research is diluted.

Opportunities in Higher Education

India is a large country, with an estimated population of young people aged between 18 to 23 years to be around 150 millions. The sheer size of the market offers huge opportunities for development of the higher education sector in India. India now boasts of having more than 33,000 colleges and 1000 universities, which has been quite a remarkable growth during the last seven decades. The year 2012 witnessed 21.4 million enrollments, which makes India the 3rd largest

educational system in the world. Unfortunately, the educational infrastructure of India is inadequate to handle such huge volumes. In spite all the government spending in the educational sector, it is just too insufficient to meet the growing requirements. Therefore, higher Education sector has now been identified as one of the promising areas for private and foreign investments. It offers immense investment opportunities in both non-regulated and regulated segments. Indian higher education system is growing very fast irrespective of various challenges but there is no reason that these Challenges cannot be overcome. With the help of new-age learning tools, it is easy for country like India to overcome these problems and bring a paradigm shift in the country's higher education sector. With such a vibrant country with huge population properly educated, the possibilities are endless. If knowledge is imparted using advanced digital teaching and learning tools, and society is made aware of where we are currently lagging behind, our country can easily emerge as one of the most developed nations in the world. There are opportunities for strategic engagement and capacity building in higher education leadership and management at the state level. There are opportunities for India to collaboration at national and international level on areas of systemic reform, including quality assurance, international credit recognition, and unified national qualifications framework. Equality of educational opportunity in higher education is considered essential because higher education is a powerful tool for reducing or eliminating income and wealth disparities. The idea of equalizing educational opportunities also lies in the fact that "the ability to profit by higher education is spread among all classes of people. There are great reserves of untapped ability in the society; if offered the chance they can rise to the top. A great deal of talent of the highest level is, in fact, lost by an egalitarian system of education". The need to enhance the employability of graduates is presenting entry points for collaboration in enterprise education and entrepreneurship, links with industry, research skills and the wide range of transferable skills, including English. The emerging interest in Indian higher education institutions in the vocational skills market provides areas for potential engagement with international partners. There is a need to build stronger relationships and increase mutual understanding in higher education by increasing support and participation in platforms (conferences, workshops, seminars) which enable debate and dialogue with other countries of the world..

Suggestions Improving the System of Higher Education:

There is a need to implement innovative and transformational approach from primary to higher education level to make Indian educational system globally more relevant and competitive. Higher educational institutes need to improve quality and reputation. There should be a good infrastructure of colleges and universities which may attract the students. Government must promote collaboration between Indian higher education institutes and top International institutes and also generates linkage between national research laboratories and research centers of top institutions for better quality and collaborative research. There is a need to focus on the graduate students by providing them such courses in which they can achieve excellence, gain deeper knowledge of subject so that they will get jobs after recruitment in the companies which would reduce unnecessary rush to the higher education. Universities and colleges in both public private must be away from the political affiliations, Favoritism, money making process should be out of education system etc. There should be a

multidisciplinary approach in higher education so that students knowledge may not be restricted only up to his own subjects.

Education is a process by which a person's body, mind and character are formed and strengthened. It is bringing of head, heart and mind together and thus enabling a person to develop an all round personality identifying the best in him or her. Higher education in India has expanded very rapidly in the last six decades after independence yet it is not equally accessible to all. India is today one of the fastest developing countries of the world with the annual growth rate going above 9%. Still a large section of the population remains illiterate and a large number of children's do not get even primary education. This is not only excluded a large section of the population from contributing to the development of the country fully but it has also prevented them from utilizing the benefits of whatever development have taken place for the benefit of the people. No doubt India is facing various challenges in higher education but to tackle these challenges and to boost higher education is utmost important. India is a country of huge human resource potential, to utilize this potential properly is the issue which needed to discuss. Opportunities are available but how to get benefits from these opportunities and how to make them accessible to others is the matter of concern. In order to sustain that rate of growth, there is need to increase the number of institutes and also the quality of higher education in India. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the Financial Resources, Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance, infrastructure and at the end the Responsiveness. { Secondary Source Data : Google }

LEARNING ENGLISH

S.RAJAVARDHAN REDDY

It is paradoxical that most of the students pass the English examination with flying colors, yet they cannot use English in real life situations. It is just because they totally depend on rote learning. They never try to acquire language skills without which it is impossible to make use of English, or any other language, for our practical needs in daily life.

So learning a new language more particularly a language like English which is utterly incoherent with any of Indian languages totally depends on constant practice of four language skills Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing.

Listening is different from hearing. An effective listening requires a lot of attention, practice and train worth. As it is very much needed in teamwork, top corporate companies give a weight age to the candidates high listening index in their recruitment process. Further a careful listener acquires correct pronunciation and accent effortlessly. A good listener alone will become a good speaker.

"Reading maketh a full man", says Francis Bacon. Apart from accumulation of knowledge careful reading improves a students spelling, sentence formation and also presentation of matter. A good reader alone will become a good Writer.

"Writing maketh an exact man", says Francis Bacon. In our institutions and examination system, a language learner spends most of his time only in writing in the name of homework, stories, summaries, assignments class tests and final examination. Yet he never becomes an exact man. It is all due to complete dependence on rote learning and mugging up the prescribed lessons. Hence a language question paper should be based on a variety of real life situations and unseen passages. It should never be restricted to a few prescribed lessons.

Speaking is the most effective way to communicate in any language. People in all walks of life-- educators, leaders, lawyers, managers, businessmen and all other professionals, depend on this Vital skill for their success. Hence we find the mushrooming of spoken English centre's in every street. Group discussions and interviews are conducted in job selections to test the candidates speaking skill. One can never get a good placement without clear confident and convincing speech skill.

To sum up the four language skills are interconnected and complementary to one another. What an English learner ultimately needs is exposure to English language where and how? It is not difficult in modern age. There are multimedia, TV, newspapers and so on. Even your mobile phone gives a lot of exposure to English. It says "The person you are trying to reach is currently not responding". A very good sentence to learn so many grammar items -- present continues tense, noun clause, complex sentence, etc. When a plant is expected to sunlight the process of photosynthesis takes place automatically. Similarly when a student constantly exposes himself to English his brain absorbs it naturally without much effort and over a period of time he becomes an expert in English language.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

V PUSHPA LATHA
ASST PROF IN TELUGU

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. It provides opportunity to the student youth of colleges and University level of India to take part in various government led community service activities & programmes. The sole aim of the NSS is to provide hands on experience to young students in delivering community service. Since inception of the NSS in the year 1969, the number of students strength increased from 40,000 to over 3.8 million up to the end of March 2018. Students in various universities, colleges and Institutions of higher learning have volunteered to take part in various community service programmes.

The NSS Badge Proud to Serve the Nation:

All the youth volunteers who opt to serve the Nation through the NSS led community service wear the NSS badge with pride and a sense of responsibility towards helping needy.

The Konark wheel in the NSS badge having 8 bars signifies the 24 hours of a the day, reminding the wearer to be ready for the service of the nation round the clock i.e. for 24 hours.

Red colour in the badge signifies energy and spirit displayed by the NSS volunteers.

The Blue colour signifies the cosmos of which the NSS is a tiny part, ready to contribute its share for the welfare of the mankind.

Motto:The motto of National Service Scheme is **NOT ME BUT YOU**

NTR College NSS Units: The College has 3 Units of NSS and this year these Units Conducted the NSS camps in the following areas.

Unit-1: at Dharmapur village under Dr Mercy Vasantha, Lect. in Political Science,

Unit-2 : at Jainallipur village under Sri R..Rajenderji ,Lecturer in Physics.

Unit-3: at Dodalonipally village under Smt. Pushpalatha , Asst Prof in Telugu.

The students under the guidance of their camp officers conducted various awareness , cultural and educational programmes. Raveli, MPCs final year is proud to attend National NSS Camp being held at Karnataka this year.

NCC AT THE COLLEGE

RAJESHWARI

ASST PROF IN MATHEMATICS

The 'Aims and objectives' of the NCC National Cadet Corps laid out in 1988, have stood the test of time and are continuing to meet the requirements expected of it in the current socio-economic scenario of the country. The NCC aims at developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service amongst young citizens. Further, it aims at creating a pool of organized, trained and motivated youth with leadership qualities in all walks of life, who will serve the Nation regardless of which career they choose. Needless to say, the NCC also provides an environment conducive to motivating young Indians to join the armed forces.

To Create a Human Resource of Organized, Trained and Motivated Youth, To Provide Leadership in all Walks of life and be Always Available for the Service of the Nation. To Develop Character, Comradeship, Discipline, Leadership, Secular Outlook, Spirit of Adventure, and Ideals of Selfless Service amongst the youth of the country, to provide a suitable environment to motivate the youth to take up a career in the Armed Forces.

The college has one NCC unit having 100 cadets, working efficiently under the efficient leadership of Smt. T.Rajeshwari, Asst Prof. in Mathematics. It is the proud moment for college NCC unit as Smt Rajeshwari attended Officers Training Academy at Gwalior Madhya Pradesh from 16th December 2018 to 14th March 2019 and she got promotion as Lieutenant. Other NCC cadets participated in university level, and state level parades and also got the B and C certificates. And our other cadets also exhibiting their skills in performing the various feats on the occasions of Republic and Independence days.

YUVATHARANGAM 2019

G. SWATI

CONVENER CULTURAL COMMITTEE

It is a privilege for me to present the report of the Yuvatharangam cultural competitions for the academic Year 2019 – 2020.

The Department of collegiate education is providing an opportunity to the students to exhibit their talents by participating enthusiastically in curricular, Co- curricular and extracurricular activities. The department has planned to conduct yuvatharangam – 2019, a festival of excellence, to encourage the students of government degree colleges to participate in various sports, cultural and Literary events.

The following are the cultural Events

Chitra Shilpa Kalavedika

1. Painting
2. Chukkala muggu
3. Cartooning

Sangeeta Nrutya Kalavedika

4. Sandesatmaka Geetam
5. Prabhodatmaka prakruti Geetam
6. Folk song (solo)
7. Folk song (Group)
8. Group dance
9. Classical Dance

Rangasthala Kalavedika

10. Skit
11. Mono action
12. Mime
13. Mimicry

Cluster level competitions were conducted on 31.01.2019 at GDC (W), Wanaparthy for the following events.

1. Mime
2. Skit
3. Painting
4. Cartooning
5. Chukkala muggu
6. Mono action
7. Mimicry

Students got second prize in Mime, Mono action and Mimicry at Cluster level.

Second prize winners:

1. Mono action : Rani – II yr B.Sc (MZC) E.M
2. Mimicry : Afreen - III yr B.Com (Comp) E.M
3. Mime : Parveen Begum - II yr B.A U.M
Ameena Begum - II yr B.A U.M
Sofia Parvez - II yr B.A U.M
Zareena Begum - II yr B.A U.M

Cluster level competitions were conducted on 31.01.2019 at Dr.BRR GDC, Jadcherla for the following events.

1. Sandesatmaka Geetam
2. Prabhodatmaka prakruti Geetam
3. Folk song (solo)
4. Folk song (Group)
5. Group dance
6. Classical Dance

Students got First prize in Prabhodatmaka prakruti Geetam and selected for State level competitions.

Winners:

1. Rani – I yr B.Sc (BZC) T.M
2. V. Mounika – II yr B.Sc (MPC) T.M
3. T. manjula – I yr B.Sc (BZC) T.M
4. Uma Maheswari - II yr B.Sc (MPC) E.M

Students got second prize in Sandesatmaka Geetam and Group Dance events.

Sandesatmaka Geetam Winner : Anu Akanksha - III yr B.A (HEP) E.M

Group dance Winners : 1. Pravallika - III yr B.Sc (MPCs) E.M

2. Swati - III yr B.Sc (MPC) T.M

3. Samyuktha - II yr B.Sc (BZC) T.M

4. Samyuktha - I yr B.Sc (BTBC) E.M

5. G. Swetha - II yr B.A (EPP) T.M

6. V.Shivaani - II yr B.Sc (MPCs) E.M

7. M. Mamata - I yr B.Sc (MPCs) E.M

8. Preeti - II yr B.Sc (MPC) E.M

Overall the college students actively participated in all competitions and bagged many prizes.

EK BHARAT SHRESHTHA BHARAT A CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

B NAGA LAXMI
ASST PROF IN COMMERCE
EBSB Coordinator

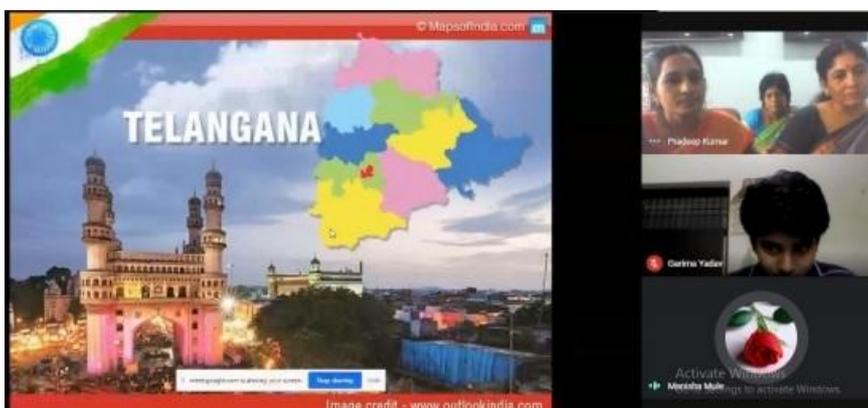
Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programme aims to enhance interaction & promote mutual understanding between people of different states/UTs through the concept of state/UT pairing. The states carry out activities to promote a sustained and structured cultural connect in the areas of language learning, culture, traditions & music, tourism & cuisine, sports and sharing of best practices, etc. The idea of a sustained and structured cultural connect between people of different regions was mooted by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi during the Rashtriya Ekta Divas held on 31st October, 2015, to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Hon'ble Prime Minister propounded that cultural diversity is a joy that ought to be celebrated through mutual interaction & reciprocity between people of different States and UTs so that a common spirit of understanding resonates throughout the country. Every State and UT in the country would be paired with another State/UT for a time period, during which they would carry out a structured engagement with one another in the spheres of language, literature, cuisine, festivals, cultural events, tourism etc. For example, Telangana is paired with Haryana during this period, Haryana people would attempt to learn key words in Telugu, a few Telugu books would be translated into Haryanvi & vice-versa, Telangana people would hold food festivals offering Haryanvi dishes, Haryanvi would perform Telangana folk dances, while Telangana would perform Bhangra at staged events etc. This pattern of cultural adoption of the partner State/UT would be followed by all states and UTs.

The Commissioner of Collegiate Education Telangana Sri Navin Mittal IAS initiated this EBSB concept at degree college level and paired the Telangana colleges to Haryana colleges. As per the pairing NTR Govt Degree College for Women Mahabubnagar is paired with Govt College for Women Narnaul Haryana. Both colleges are having EBSB Committees. Sh.R.K.Yadav Principal is the Chairperson, Dr K.P Singh is the EBSB coordinator and Sharmila Yadav is the resource person from Narnaul College similarly from NTR College Mahabubnagar Dr K. Padmavati Principal is the chairperson, Mrs Nagalaxmi B is the coordinator and Dr M. Aslam Farouqi is the resource person.

As per the cultural exchange both colleges organized one webinar on the topic of “**Haryana and Telangana Folk**” on 20th June 2020. The college faculty and students attended the webinar online through Google meet. The program was successful as both sides presented various presentation on the culture of Telangana and Haryana Dr K Padmavati Principal Dr M Aslam Farouqi resource person from NTR College Mahabubnagar and Sh.R.K Yadav Principal and Sharmila Yadav resource person from Haryana Narnaul college spoke on the occasion. Smt Nagalaxmi B and Dr K.P Singh EBSB coordinators anchored the program from both sides. Both college students also participated in the webinar and gave presentations. The EBSB Facebook

page, twitter account and watsapp groups of both colleges also started. Both the college faculty and students are exchanging cultural information through this friendship chain. Both colleges conducted quizzes about the culture of Haryana and Telangana. For Telangana culture 312 students participated in the online quiz and for Haryana culture 475 students participated in the quiz. E certificates were issued to the students.

As the pandemic situations are prevailing both sides are exchanging cultural information through online mode. As soon as the situation is clear both college students will visit each other physically and will enjoy hospitality of each other. And thus gain the cultural knowledge and enhance unity in diversity.



TELANGANA STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

S. SIVA PRASAD

ASST PROF IN ECONOMICS

Having a career is one of the most important things in life because; it is how money is made and a main source of income. ... Having a career allows a person to make money doing what makes him happy. Finding a career is not always as easy as it sounds. Whether it's paid or unpaid, working is vital for maintaining good health. In general, our physical and mental health improves when we work. Having a job can boost your self-esteem and confidence by giving you purpose and it is much easier to be happy when you feel your worth. Usually after our education is completed we try to get a good government job. In Telangana, all government jobs are provided through Telangana State Public Service Commission, which is in common, known as TSPSC. This is the highest recruiting body in Telangana. After the formation of Telangana state in many departments recruitments were made through TSPSC. Here is brief history of TSPSC for upcoming youth.

Telangana State Public Service Commission is the youngest Public Service Commission in the country constituted vide GO Ms No.43, GA(Ser.A) Department, dt. 8.8.2014. Hyderabad State was one of the prominent princely State in India and inherits over 400 years of rich tradition and culture with unparalleled grace and historical significance. The system of selecting young talent for public services through a process of selection was in vogue in the Hyderabad State since the period of Mir Mahaboob Ali Pasha, VI Nizam (1869-1911). Hyderabad Civil Service Committee was established by the 1919 Firman and the Hyderabad Public Service Commission was established by a Firman on 27 April 1947 emulating the model of British Provincial Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members not exceeding four in number. The establishment of the Commission was a significant landmark during the Asaf Jahi rule and brought the entire administrative machinery of civil services of the Nizam's State in tune with the modern times and Hyderabad Civil Service was considered a coveted and elite service in those days.

The Telangana State Public Service Commission, endowed with such rich legacy of over 150 years of recruiting young talent through selection, shall endeavour to make use of this heritage for selecting the best talents in Telangana for reconstruction and resurrecting the glorious past of Telangana.

History of Hyderabad Public Service Commission:

The early Asaf Jahi rulers of the Hyderabad State followed the Mughal administrative traditions, practices and appointed public servants on the basis of nomination and representation. Until the time of Mir Mahaboob Ali Pasha, the Sixth Nizam, (1869-1911) no public officer of any category was appointed on the basis of selection and no foundation was laid for the creation of modern bureaucracy based on worth, merit and selection. After the assumption of full powers by the Nizam VI in 1884, a new era in the management of services had begun. Sir Salar Jung I, the Diwan (Prime Minister) was the creator of modern Hyderabad Civil Service. In 1882, Salar Jung issued the extraordinary Jareeda and emphasized the need of educating and training the young Hyderabadis for recruitment in the Nizam's Services. He propounded the idea of building an efficient administrative system on the model of British India and introduced several administrative reforms. He dismantled the old/archaic administrative structure and streamlined the public institutions by creating a distinct civil service class. The establishment of Zilabandi system, creation of Subedari and Taluqdari system, Revenue, Police and Judicial reforms by Salar Jung facilitated the formation of Hyderabad Civil Service. Subsequently, the proclamation of Qanuncha Mubarak of 1892, the Cabinet Council, and the

Executive Council (1919) framed rules and regulations governing the services as well as regulated and institutionalized the Hyderabad Civil Services. These bodies further strengthened the scheme of administrative reforms introduced by Salar Jung I. Later, the different rules announced by the Nizams covered several aspects of the management of public servants like classification of services, appointments, promotions, salaries, superannuation and pension etc. The legal framework of the Hyderabad State Services was laid by the Rules and regulations codified in 1919.

The presentation of 1892 Constitution by the Sixth Nizam, was considered as a landmark in the field of personnel management in the Hyderabad State. Likewise, under the 1919 Constitution, the ruler exercised sovereign authority over the services. In accordance with the 1919 Firman, Hyderabad Civil Service Committee was established and as a personnel agency it played a significant role in the management of civil services. It was independent in its functioning and no attempt was made to bring pressure on the decision-making process of the Committee. It was a multifunctional agency and closely associated with all aspects of Hyderabad Civil Service. It had to conduct examinations for the selection and placement of the candidates for the various vacancies in different departments.

In 1938, through a resolution of the Executive Council a Committee was constituted comprising of all Secretaries to Government with the Finance Member as the President and an officer of the Finance Department as Secretary to examine the possibility and role of an agency or agencies for recruitment and appointment and its/their sphere(s) of action. After detailed discussion, it was recommended to establish an independent and impartial recruitment agency, known as the Hyderabad Public Service Commission. The Committee opined that the efficiency of an administration depends on its personnel. It is therefore evident that the procedure of recruitment especially for the higher services of the administration, play an important role in creating and maintaining its standard and efficiency. Accordingly, the Hyderabad Public Service Commission was established by a Firman on 27 April 1947. The establishment of the Commission was a significant landmark in the organization and management of civil services during the Asaf Jahi rule. It brought the entire administrative machinery of civil services of the Nizam's State in tune with the modern times. The Hyderabad Civil Service, was a coveted service in the State of Hyderabad. It was considered to be an elite service, and the best of the government officers were inducted into it through a competitive examination. It was abolished after the Police Action in 1948 and its Officers were absorbed into the Indian government civil services.

The Hyderabad Public Service Commission was constituted on the model of British Provincial Public Service Commission with similar functions. It consisted of a Chairman and Members not exceeding four in number. They were appointed by His Highness the Nizam on the recommendation of the President of the Executive Council. The Chairman and Members of the Hyderabad Public Service Commission were not permitted to further employment after relinquishing their office.

The Public Commission established by the last Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan in 1947 became the forerunner of the Hyderabad Public Service Commission under the Constitution of India, during the period of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, the first elected Chief Minister of Hyderabad State. The Hyderabad Public Service Commission was finally merged into the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in 1956. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission was in existence until the united Andhra Pradesh State was bifurcated into Telangana State and AP State in accordance with AP Reorganization Act, 2014.

Formation of Telangana State & constitution of TSPSC:

Under the A.P. re-organisation Act 2014, the Telangana State came into existence with effect from the appointed day i.e., 02.06.2014.

Constitution of Telangana State Public Service Commission (TSPSC)

Section 83(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Re-Organisation Act, 2014 (Central Act.6/2014) provides for constitution of a Public Service Commission in the Successor State of Telangana read as follows.

83(2) There shall be constituted a Public Service Commission in accordance with article 315 of Constitution by the successor State of Telangana, and until such Commission is constituted, the Union Public Service Commission may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve the needs of the State of Telangana in terms of clause(4) of that article.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 315(1) of Constitution of India, His Excellency the Governor of Telangana constituted the Public Service Commission for the State of Telangana with immediate effect for making selections to the posts under various categories meant for direct recruitment under its purview in the State of Telangana and for carrying out functions under article 320 of Constitution of India orders issues vide GO Ms No.43, GA(Ser.A) Department, dt. 8.8.2014. Accordingly the Government of Telangana has formulated and issued Telangana State Public Service Commission Regulations 2014 vide GO Ms.No.44, Genl. Admn. (Ser.A) Dept., dated 08/08/2014.

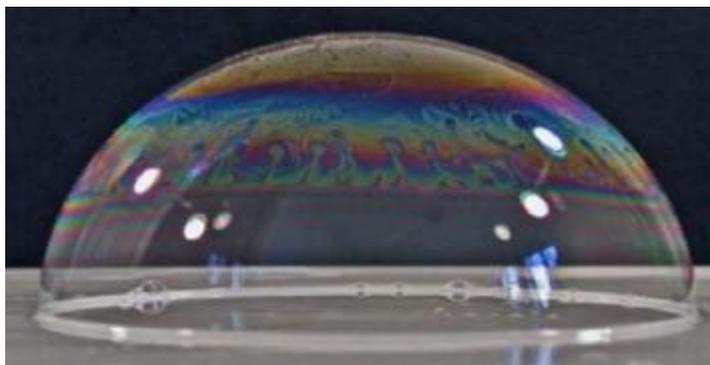
In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 316(1) & (2) of the Constitution of India, His Excellence Governor of Telangana is pleased to appoint Prof. Ghanta Chakrapani, a well known academician, journalist and a popular political analyst in telugu media, as the First Chairman of the newly constituted Telangana State Public Service Commission orders issued vide GO Ms No.169 GA (Ser.A) Department, Dt.17.12.2014.

As Telangana is under development era the TSPSC is organizing various govt jobs exams for this all the information from the release of jobs notification to conduct of exam and announcement of results are provided on the website of TSPSC. The govt of Telangana started a unique One Time Registration at TSPSC websites where jobless youth are providing their educational details when ever there is a notification the youth need not apply or upload all the certificates and information only they have to provide some basic information the other data will be caught by this One Time Registration data. Thus the TSPSC is the supporting pillar for the youth of Telangana for getting govt job information.

THE CHEMISTRY OF SOAPS/DETERGENTS

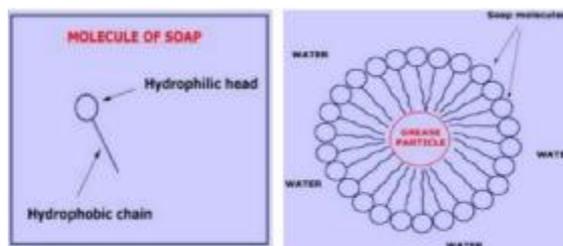
JUVERIYA NAAZ

B.Sc BZC III Year E/M



“Surfactants allow us to protect a water surface and blow beautiful soap bubbles which delight our children”.

There are substances which can be dissolved in water (salt for example), and others that can't (for example oil). Water and oil don't mix together, so if we try to clean an oily stain from a cloth or from the skin, water is not enough. We need soap.



Because of this dualism, soap molecules act like a diplomat, improving the relationship between water and oil. How? When soap is added to the water, the hydrophilic heads of its molecules stay into the water (they like it!), while the long hydrophobic chains join the oil particles and remain inwards (escaping from the water). In that way, they form circular groups named micelles, with the oily material absorbed inside and trapped.

Soap cleans by acting as an emulsifier. It allows oil and water to mix so that oily grime can be removed during rinsing. Soap cleans by acting as an emulsifier. It allows oil and water to mix so that oily grime can be removed during rinsing.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT: 2019

B NAGA LAXMI
ASST PROF IN COMMERCE

Consumer is a person or a group who intends to order, orders or uses purchased Goods, products or services primarily for personal, social, family, household and similar needs (not directly related to entrepreneurial or business activities and not for resale or commercial purpose.

National Consumer's Day is observed every year on 24 December to spread awareness about consumer importance, their rights and responsibilities. It highlights the importance of the Consumer Movement and the need to make every consumer more aware of their rights and responsibilities. Celebrating the day is a chance to demand that the rights of all consumers are respected and protected, and to protest against market abuses and social injustices which undermine those rights.

Let us know about Consumer Rights and Responsibilities.

Consumer Rights:

1. Right to Safety
2. Right to Choose
3. Right to be informed
4. Right to Consumer Education
5. Right to be heard
6. Right to seek Redressal
7. Consumer Protection Act

Consumer Responsibilities:

1. Ask Yourself
2. Be Critically Aware
3. Be Involved
4. Be Organized
5. Practice Sustainable Consumption
6. Be Responsible to the Environment

Every year 24th December is observed as National Consumer Day with a specific theme in India. There are two major mile stones in the process of creating awareness about protection and prevention of

goods and services among consumers in the form of acts. Major milestones are The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. On 24th December day, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 had received the assent of the president. The enactment of act is considered as a historical milestone in the consumer movement in the country. This day provides an opportunity for individuals to highlight the importance of the consumer movement and the need to make every consumer more aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 aims to provide consumers with effective safeguards against different types of exploitation such as defective Goods, deficiency in Services and unfair trade practices. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 consists of six main objectives like:

- A. To promote and protect the rights of consumer such as
 - Right to be protected against the marketing of Goods & Services which are hazardous to life and property
 - Be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods and services, as the case may be so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices.
 - Be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices
 - Be heard and to be assured that consumer's interest will receive due consideration at appropriate forums.
 - Seek Redressal against unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers
 - To provide consumer education
- B. To provide speedy and simple Redressal to consumer, quasi-judicial machinery is sought to be set up at the district, state and central level.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is come into force from 20th July, 2020. The Act will empower consumers and help them in protecting their rights through its various notified rules and provisions like Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Mediation, Product Liability and punishment for manufacture or sale of products containing adulterant/spurious goods.

The Act includes establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers. The CCPA will be empowered to conduct investigations into violations of consumer rights and institute complaints/prosecution, order recall of unsafe goods and services, order discontinuance of unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements, order

discontinuance of unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements, impose penalties on manufacturers/endorser/publishers of misleading advertisements.

The Act also introduced the concept of product liability and brings within its scope, the product manufacturer, product service provider and product seller for any claim for compensation too. Under this act every e-commerce entity is required to provide information relating to return, refund, exchange, warranty and guarantee, delivery and shipment, modes of payment, grievance Redressal mechanism, payment methods, security of payment methods, charge-back options, etc. including country of origin which are necessary for enabling the consumer to make an informed decision at the pre-purchase stage on its platform.

This year the National Consumer Day is celebrated with the theme “Sustainable Consumer”. It will focus on the global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss. The theme will talk about consumer movement and how they can make life style changes to play their part, and what Government and businesses must do to form sustainability to easy choice for consumers.

The key initiatives taken by the Department Of Consumer Affairs to reduce costs and ensure timely Redressal of Consumer Grievances are as follows:

- National Consumer Helpline: Call 1800-11-4000/14404
- District Consumer forum at District level, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at state level and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at National Level.

The Consumer Movement will highlight the life style changes consumers can make to play their part and what the Governments and businesses need to do to make sustainability; the easy choice for consumers.

(Source: Secondary Data Source from Google)

EDUCATIONAL APPS FOR ONLINE LEARNING

I ANJANAULU
LIBRARIAN

We are living in a digital era and our aim is to make Digital India a knowledge society. Our phones are smartphones now, it has also changed the face of education in India. There are so many students who belong to tier-2 cities in India, don't have the proper resources and lack of coaching institutes. Even in metropolitan cities coaching institutes are so congested and overcrowded that it's not easy to learn in such an ambiance. In such times when everything is just one click away, education apps in India have brought a revolutionary change. Not only they have made learning easy for students but also reduced the stress for the parents as well.

It's not necessary that best teachers can only be available in the classrooms. Let's have a look at 21 such awesome education apps which are making life a lot more easier for students by offering the best virtual knowledge. Classified into 4 categories for ease of understanding, here is the full list.

1. Education Apps for K-12 + Competitive Exams(School Students)
2. Education Apps for Advanced Govt. Competitive Exams
3. Education Apps for Analytics/Coding Learning
4. Education Apps for Language Learning/Other skills
5. Secure Video Player Option for E-learning Apps

Education apps for Class K-12 + Competitive Exams

- Meritnation

This education app is like a one-stop solution for the students of classes 6-12. Whether it comes to homework help, doubt clearing session, textbook solutions, video lessons, sample papers, mock test, easy revision notes for class 6-12, previous year board papers and even study material for national olympiads as well.

This app also has courses for entrance exams like IIT-JEE, NEET, CA CPT and other exams like BBA and NDA

- Byju's

It is one of the well funded and well-managed startup which has the motto to make learning fun for students. This app is already considered as one of the best education apps in India. It has very engaging video lessons which help in adaptive learning. This app also has complete mock tests and sample papers for class 7-12 for all the board exams which help in preparing for competitive exams like IIT-

JEE, CAT and NEET. Its detailed performance analysis feature helps students to improve their performance.

myCBSEGuide

This education app has all the features a CBSE student will need. It has sample papers, mock tests. Video lessons, chapter wise questions, NCERT solutions for class 3-12. One of the best features of this app is it has quizzes which you can play with your friend while learning and it also provides a gamified learning solution. It is one of the best education apps in India for any CBSE students

Vedantu

Vedantu is India's one of the largest tutoring company started by three IITian friends, which helps the student to learn online by providing them with some of the best-curated teachers. Vedantu's one of the best quality is that they have a very good quality of teachers available. It has both individual and group classes. This education app is very interactive for both students and teachers because it has features like two-way audio, video and whiteboarding tools where both teachers and students are able to see, hear, write and interact in real-time. It has online classes for grades 6-12, competitive exams and co-curricular courses

- Vidyakul

This app is based on the mission to bridge the gap between tutors and students. This app helps students in meeting renowned teachers online. Vidyakul works to provide students, parents and teachers with a perfect online platform to solve all their problems related to learning and teaching online.

- Toppr

Toppr is an education app that believes in making learning more personalized for students. It provides a wide range of courses to K12 students. Its one of the best feature is its live classes feature which very much helps the students to clear their doubts in real-time. It also provides a time table to students so that they can be aware of the classes.

- Doubtnut

Doubtnut is an education app based on a very unique concept. If a student has doubt in any math problem, he can click a picture and upload it and within a few seconds, he will get a video solution to his question. They have Mathematics courses for NCERT(class 6-12) and IIT-JEE which includes videos, books and PDFs as well. Doubtnut is an excellent app to solve your doubts regarding board exams or IIT JEE preparation.

- Khan Academy

This education app is founded by an American Educator Salman Khan. This is a complete non-profit app and its sole purpose is to provide better learning tools to students. This app has more than 10,000

video lectures on different academic subjects majorly focused on Mathematics and science. They have partnered with institutions like NASA, MIT, the modern museum of art for specialized content to empower the learners outside the classrooms as well.

Learning Apps only for competitive exams including Govt. Exams

- Drmentors Medical PG app

This is a wonderful app for medical preparation. This app has 600+ hours of video lectures prepared by more than 20 faculties. It also has more than 10000 PowerPoint slides and notes. They also have test series, mock tests and comprehensive coverage of topics. They also have mentors who help the students if they need personalized guidance.

- CAclubindia

This education app is the result of the vision of a CA dropout Vivek Jain. He started working on it when he was 17 years old. Now it has around 2 millions financial professionals as its members. CCI coaching app includes 1500 hours e-learning content, test preparation and skill-based certification courses. It has online video-based tutorials for CA, CS, CMA, BCom and MCom courses. In this platform, users can interact with each other and ask questions, which is a very engaging feature. It also has various professional profiles, different articles and updated news.

- Indigolearn

The website + app platform solution is targetted for professional, commercial and finance courses. It caters to students studying for CA, CS & CMA courses. Indigolearn has 50,000+ student subscribers and is seeing rapid growth in adoption amongst Indian students. The Android app for Indigolearn is [accessible here](#).

- Testbook

Testbook is one of most popular government preparation platform which provides courses for exams like – Bank Govt Exams, UPSC exams. It provides both website and app for recorded & live classes. The site mentions that it is trusted by over 1 crore+ students.

The popular android app from Testbook can be installed from [playstore here](#).

- Unacademy

Unacademy has some great educators including first Women IPS officer of India, Kiran Bedi. This app provides more than 2400 video lectures and specialized courses on all kind competitive exams which have benefited more than 300,000 students even from the remotest corner of the country. It is one of the best education apps in India which has helped the students to improve their writing skills, ability to speak and enhance their knowledge.

- [Adda 247](#)

Adda 247, founded in 2016, is focused on the preparation of government exams like bank exams (SBI, RBI, IBPS etc), Staff Selection Commission Exams (SSC), Railways, Teaching exams & Defence Exams. This app provides Online Live Classes, On-demand Video courses, Mock Tests, Ebooks & Books and helps throughout the cycle of any government exam. This mobile app holds the position of 2nd largest ed-tech platform in India in terms of paid users.

- [GradeUp](#)

GradeUp is an initiative of Times Internet Group. This app has a very large community of students and mentors. These are exam specific communities which include exams like SSC, Banking, Railways, Teaching, JEE, GATE, NEET, UPSC, Defense and State level exams. In these communities, users can collectively learn, ask their doubts and solve each other's problems through quizzes and mocks. They have a wide range of test series, live video classes, mock tests and quizzes.

Education apps for Advanced Analytics/Coding Learning

- [Coursera](#)

The Coursera app provides you with almost 1000 courses developed by more than 140+ best colleges and universities around the world. Now you can learn and continue your education while pursuing your career. It has advanced courses on computer science, data science, science, business, arts including photography, music and creative writing etc. It not only helps you in learning but also if you want to do any specialization you can earn certification as well. That is why this is one of the best learning apps in India.

- [Simplilearn](#)

Simplilearn is an online app which provides certified training in disciplines such as Cyber Security, Cloud Computing, Project Management, Digital Marketing, and Data Science. Their courses are designed by more than 2000 industry experts and they have trained more than 1,000,000 professionals. LinkedIn has considered this company as worlds' 8th most influential brand. There is no doubt that this is one of the best learning apps in India.

- [Udemy](#)

Udemy's founder who was born in a Turkish village had this thought that what's possible when learning is within reach. He himself found so many opportunities online and this inspired him to help

the others as well. Udeemy has more than 50M students and 150K courses with 57K instructors. They are not only helping the individuals but also the companies to be prepared for ever-evolving future of work. This is a global brand for learning and one of the best educational apps in India

- Sololearn

Sololearn is a complete one-stop solution for those who love to code. This app has the largest collection of code learning content from beginner to pro and the content is completely free. This app can help you in learning languages like HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript, JQuery, Python, Java, C++, C, C#, PHP, SQL, Algorithms & Data Structures, Ruby, Machine Learning, Design Patterns, Swift etc. Sololearn provides a free code editor to users. Sololearn community keep posting fresh content on a daily basis.

Coding Ninjas

Their mission is to continuously innovate the best ways to train the next generation of developers and to transform the way tech education is delivered. After the huge success of their offline courses, they have launched online classrooms as well. The thought behind it is that students can learn to code whenever they want. Their online classrooms very adaptive and judges the codes immediately. They also have TAs who organises doubt clearing sessions during specific allotted time frames in addition to holding weekly doubt session webinars.

- Jigsaw academy–

Jigsaw Academy is an initiative of Gaurav Vohra and Sarita Digumatri, which they started in 2011. This is a platform for those who want to upgrade their skills in any phase of their career. This education app provides training to the freshers and professionals with the help of experts in the areas of Analytics, Data Science, Machine Learning, Cyber Security, Cloud Computing, and Artificial Intelligence etc.

- Education apps for Language Learning/Other Skills

Duolingo

This is a very unique learning app which helps you in learning different languages like Spanish, French, German, Italian, Russian, Portuguese, Turkish, Dutch, Irish, Danish, Swedish, Ukrainian, Esperanto, Polish, Greek, Hungarian, Norwegian, Hebrew, Welsh, Swahili, Romanian and English. You can improve your writing and communication skills through this app by playing games which makes learning fun. It's very effective and easy to use app which is totally free. You can just download it from play store and start using it.

CHANDRAYAAN 2: INDIA'S MOON MISSION

SURAYYA JABEEN
ASST. PROF. IN PHYSICS

India's ambitious attempt to land on the unexplored polar south of the moon has ended up as an unexpected failure. With less than two miles to a place in history, Vikram lander (named after Vikram Sarabhai, who cradled the Indian Space sciences in their infancy) landed beyond ISRO's reach, a live broadcast. It was set to countdown to this new milestone, showed tensed scientists attempting to retain control, but all signals were eventually lost.

The Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, who was also present for the occasion, offered encouragement to the team of scientists and children that had accompanied him to the ISRO campus.

"Be courageous. Our faith in ISRO has not lost. I can proudly say that the effort was worth it and so was the journey. We are full of confidence that when it comes to our space program, the best is yet to come," he stated, lauding the ISRO.

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India would have been the fourth country to complete a lunar soft landing

Space is a difficult terrain to conquer, and the lunar surface lays polluted with failed attempts. These failures are mostly attributed to the lack of atmosphere on the moon, which renders parachutes useless. The landers are left solely at the mercy of thrusters to cushion the landing. The difficulty can be evaluated from the fact that had the landing been successful. India would have been only the fourth country to complete a lunar soft landing - with the former Soviet Union, the US, and China having achieved it thus far - and the first to do so on the lunar South Pole.

K. Sivan, Indian Space Research Organization's chairman stated that *"Vikram lander descent was as planned and normal performance was observed till the altitude of 2.1 km. Subsequently, the communication from the lander to the ground station was lost. The data is being analyzed,"* CNN reported.

Not a complete failure

The mission, however, was not a complete failure. Chandrayaan-2, a \$140 million mission, partially intends to study the possibility of water deposits further within the moon craters, first highlighted by Chandrayaan-1 in 2008. The 142-foot tall spacecraft that blasted off the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Andhra Pradesh on the 15th July, under this mission carried an orbiter, the Vikram lunar lander, and a six-wheeled rover. The orbiter that had detached from the lander earlier this week can expectedly continue to operate for about seven years. The failure of the Vikram lander, interestingly, comes, just months after India's close ally Israel's first moon mission, Beresheet, met a similar fate.

But unlike Beresheet, Chandrayaan-2's mission still lives on in the orbiter that will continue to orbit the moon, albeit alone. Tentative plans for Chandrayaan-3, indicate a third mission to the moon in 2024. Like Chandrayaan-2, it too is expected to contain a moon rover.

ISRO has come a long way!

While the price tag of failure seems heavy on the paper, it is important to mention here that the ISRO has come a long way in specialized low-costing space launches since the early 1960s, when the components assembled by hand and transported via bicycles. ISRO's maiden interplanetary mission, with the launch of the Mars orbiter in 2013 cost just \$74 million, a remarkable nine times cheaper than what NASA could manage in the same year. The cost-effectiveness allowed ISRO to launch a record 104 satellites in under 18 minutes, in 2017.

Earlier this year, ISRO stated that it intends to have its operational space station soon, to allow conducting separate missions to study the Sun and Venus. Work on the space station is expected to begin following ISRO's first manned space mission, coined Gaganyaan (Sanskrit for "space vehicle"), to which the government has allotted \$1.5 billion. The Gaganyaan purpose is set to stage in 2022, just in time to celebrate 75 years of Indian independence from Britain.

India's attempt to make the history by becoming the fourth nation to land on the Moon failed. After journeying millions of kilometers and coming excruciatingly close, the lander lost the contact in the last few hundred meters, crash landing on the lunar surface. However, ISRO has still not admitted defeat and they will try connecting to Vikram for the next two weeks more.

After this failure isro is planning for Chandrayan 3 with latest art of the technology and all the Indians are waiting for that proud moment when India will successfully land on moon one day.

WHAT PIECE OF ART IS MAN!

S.SHIVA SHANKAR
LECTURER IN ENGLISH

Bread winner is at bay

He who discovers, Earth is Mother,
The very gravel holds the Motherhood,
To till is to multiply, as Agriculture,
Civilization Indus which cherishes "Rural-Milileu",
The Nation whose Father, places Farmer above the Freedom,
Champions Freedom, untining Farmers across the Country,
Who considers him as Salt on Mother Earth,
The Country whose epics, Ramayana, Mahabharath preach - Karma Bhumi,
Where Farmer is celebrated as King,
A Culture so sensitive to acknowledge cow, as Godess(Gomatha) ,
In such Nation, tears in the eyes of him, today,
A Society which allows not to buttcher Cow,
Alas! Buthers the Farmer in the name of Modern Law,
Such a Nation survives when it's bread-and-butter winner is breathed off?

CORONA! THE NIGHT MARE

O Carona! Thou occupies Country after Country across the Globe,
To diffuse, to dissipate the popular Governance of each of it,
And cripples its economic roots, the very fuel of governance,
Never before in history of Man,
Say-Monarch, Emporer, King have faced such a dungeon,
Where person to person happen to scare to face one another,
And withers all social norms,
Thou play dice with Death,
As the nightmare, DEATH-IN-LIFE, so be you:
Death claims tens of thousands every a day,
While, Thou, win double the digits at every stroke of clock,
And places one on Quarantine to face the horror of death, more darker than the Death itself,
The Ancient Mariner is acquitted out of the curse due to penance,
What sort of penance these leaders need to suffice to aquit the guilt of their people.? Tell so.

UNEXPECTED RAIN

NIDA SHIREEN,

B.Sc(BZCA)2nd year.

Let the Rain fall continuously,
Let the Rain help the farmers,
Let the Rain spread happiness everywhere,
Let the Rain be playful for kids.

Let the Rain surprise you,
Let the Rain fall on your heels like quicksilver,
Let the Rain wash away your distractions,
Let the Rain challenge your sense of fashion.

The Rain demands expressive dance,
The Rain plays rhythmic trance music,
The Rain brings poets and earthworms,
The Rain paints in drunken water colors.

“I LOVE THE RAIN”

MY BEAUTIFUL DAY!!

NAMEERA KOUSER MPC IIND YEAR E/M

It is a beautiful day,
Because it is Sunday.

I wake up early,
and the day is very lovely.

I want to go to the park,
but on the way dog is bark.

I scare and run away,
and after sometimes a trip to the park.

Then I take a deep breath,
which gives me a sign of relief.

Where the birds are singing,
and the trees are dancing.

ME AND MY FRIENDS

K BHAVANA MPC IIND YEAR E/M

Friends are like flowers
who blossom and are lovable to me.

Friends are like beautiful birds,
Who always make me happy.

Friends are like sparkling stars,
Who always twinkle in my heart.

Friends are like sweet butterflies,
Who always fly in my class.

Friends are like flowers in my garden,
Who always keep me calm.

Friends are like glowing bulbs,
Who always sparkle my mind with good thoughts.

MOTHER

Gayatri B.Sc.BZC Final Year E/M

You are in my life,
Like an angel from heaven.

Everybody left me alone,
But you didn't leave for a second even.

You allowed me to sleep on your lap,
Without thinking about others.
This is the reason why,
I started loving you more than ever.

You scolded everybody mother,
but didn't scold me.
This is the reason why,
My brother and sisters were jealous of me.

Whenever I think about my childhood,
My eyes filled with tears.
For all the things you did for me,
In this past years.

సంధి కాలం

విరలాపురం పుష్పలత

మౌనం ఒక నిశ్శబ్ద చలనగీతం
మౌనం అనంతప్రకృతిలో అంతర్భాగం..
మౌనం ఒడవని దుఃఖానికి
సమాధానపత్రం!..

పడుతూ సమాధానపడుతూ, లేస్తూ,
అలలతీరాలెంటు అడుగులేస్తున్నట్లునిపించినా
అది ఎప్పుడు మెలుకువగానే తిరుగాడుతది!..
మౌనం మనసుని తొలిచి
ఎప్పుడోసారి అంతరంగాన్ని
ఆవిష్కరింపజేయకమానదు!..
పైకి సంద్రంలా ప్రశాంతంగా అగుపించినా
మౌనం బద్దలైతే
గొప్పవాక్యం చరిత్రలో లిఖించబడుతది!...

మౌనమంటే సందిగ్ధం కాదు
మహోద్యమానికి సంధికాలం!..
మౌనాన్ని ఆశ్రయించడమంటే
చేతగానితనం కాదు
సర్వశక్తుల్ని కూడగట్టుకోవడం!..

జీవన చదరంగం

విఠలాపురం పుష్పలత ,అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్

రెండు కన్నీటి బొట్లు
నాల్గు ప్రేమవాక్యాలు
నాడి కొట్టుకునేంతవరకే గుండెల్ని చేరేది
మట్టిని ముద్దాడాక ఎవరి గుండెల్ని వారు
మోసుకుతిరగాల్సిందే!...

కాలం విసిరిన రాళ్ళకు ఎదురొడ్డాలంటే
నాలుగు కన్నీటి చుక్కలను తోడుతెచ్చుకొని
బతుకును తడుపుకోక తప్పదు..
గుండెబరువు కాస్త తేలికపడేవరకు
ఒంటరి క్షణాలను కాస్త తడిచేస్తూ
వుండాల్సిందే!..

నడవనంటే కుదరదిక్కడ
గడసరి కాలం మాటవినదు
పేగులరచినా గొంతు పిడసగట్టినా
నాల్గు తడిచుక్కల్ని వెంటేసుకొనైనా
బరువులైత్తుకొని

బతుకు చెట్టును తడుపుకుంటూపోవాల్సిందే!..

ప్రాణమంటే ఊపిరాడుతుండాలని
అనుకుంటాం కానీ
దూరమైన ఊపిరి కంటినుండి
ప్రేమగా రాలుతుందనుకోము!..
మనుషుల్ని విడదీసే శక్తి మట్టికుండొచ్చు కానీ
మనసుల్నికలిపే శక్తి కన్నీటికి బాగా
తెలిసేఉంటది
ఎన్ని చితిమంటల్ని చల్లార్చుతుంటది...
ఎన్ని గాయాలకు లేపనంగా మారుతుంటది
మరి!....

కాలప్రవాహానికి ఎదురీదాలంటే
కళ్ళు తడవక తప్పనప్పుడు
పసి హృదయాన్ని అరువుతెచ్చుకొనైనా
జీవన చదరంగం చివరివరకు ఆడాల్సిందే!..

కన్నీళ్ల గడప

విఠలాపురం పుష్పలత ,అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర

పేగుతెంచుకొని నీవు
భూమిమీద పడ్డప్పుడు కూడా
పురిటినొప్పులు నన్ను బాధించలేక పోయాయి!..
నీవలా బేలచూపులు చూస్తూ
ఐసోలేషన్ గదిలోకి వెళ్తుంటే
నీతోన కలిసి గడపలేని
ఈ పాపిష్టి పానం దేహాన్ని వీడలేక
ఇంకా కొట్టుకుంటూనే ఉంది!...

గోడకు ఆవల నీచిన్నపేగు
జరంతో మూల్గుతుంటే
ఇవతల నీ తల్లిపేగు నిస్సహాయంగా
కన్నీటి తానం చేస్తోంది!
కాలం కత్తి గట్టి పేగుబంధాలను
తెగనరకాలని చూస్తుంటే

కనీసం నిన్ను తకలేని పానం
చేతులుడుగి నీగది గోడలను తడుముతూ
గడపలో కొయ్యబారి
జీవశ్శవమై నిలుచుంది!

మాటి మాటికి నీవలా
తలుపు సందుల్లోంచి తొంగిచూస్తుంటే
నిన్ను ఎత్తుకోలేని ఈ చేతులు
కన్నీళ్లను దోసిళ్ళకెత్తుకొని
మానంగా రోదిస్తున్నాయి!..

నిన్ను విడచి ఈ ప్రాణమెట్ట పోతదో తెల్యదుగాని
గీ కరోన బతికుండగానే పానాలను తోడేస్తోంది
నీ పానం కంటే నా ప్రాణమేమి గొప్పది కాదు
పాసిటివ్ వచ్చినా బాగుండు
కలిసి కన్నీళ్లను పంచుకునేటోళ్ళం.

ఓటు

మేడిచర్ల హరినాగభూషణం ,తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు

తేరాజకీయ నాయకుడెప్పు రాజు గాదు .

రాజ దండము దొరికెను ప్రజలకిప్పుడు
నదియె ఓటు రూపంబున నమరె నయ్య
ఓటు వజ్రాయుధము నీకు చేటు తేకు

తేమాయ మాటలు జెప్పుచు మందు వోసి .

నీకు గాలము వేతురు నిధుల తోడ
వారి డబ్బుకు లొంగక పోరు సల్పు
ఓటు వజ్రాయుధము నీకు చేటు తేకు

తేధనము కమ్ముడు వోయిన జనుల కొరకు .

సేవ జేయనే జేయరు చివరి వరకు
పట్టణంబులు చూడగా భ్రష్టు పట్టు
ఓటు వజ్రాయుధము నీకు చేటు తేకు

తే!స్వేచ్ఛ నొసగె రాజ్యాంగము వినుర నరుడ .

కులము మతముధనము కంటె గుణముమిన్న
అట్టి సుగుణవంతునికి జై గొట్ట వోయి
ఓటు వజ్రాయుధము నీకు చేటు తేకు

* (మొగ్గలు) పుస్తకం *

మేడిచర్ల హరినాగభూషణం ,తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

అజ్ఞానాంధకారాన్ని తొలగించి

విజ్ఞానజ్యోతిని వెలిగిస్తుంది

పుస్తకం ఒక విజ్ఞాన భాండాగారం

పేదరికంలో మగ్గుతున్న వారికి

జ్ఞానదీపమై మార్గదర్శనం చేస్తుంది

పుస్తకం బీదలకు భవిష్యత్ మార్గదర్శి

సమాజంలో జరుగుతున్న వర్తమాన పరిస్థితులను

కనులకు కట్టినట్లు చూపిస్తుంది

పుస్తకం అన్ని కాలాలను చూపించే దర్పణం

మహానాయకుల జీవిత చరిత్రల ద్వారా

యువతకు ప్రేరణాత్మకమైన సందేశాన్ని ఇస్తుంది

పుస్తకం యువతకు నిత్య చైతన్య స్ఫూర్తిని

కలిగిస్తుంది

కథలునవలలు మరియు వ్యాసాల ,కవితలు,

ద్వారా

పాఠకులలో సృజనాత్మక శక్తిని పెంపొందిస్తుంది

పుస్తకం సృజనాత్మక శక్తికి ప్రతిరూపం

ప్రాచీన సంస్కృతీ సాంప్రదాయాలపై అవగాహన

కల్పిస్తూనే

ఆధునిక కాలపు విలువలను నేర్పిస్తుంది

పుస్తకం ప్రాచీన ఆధునిక కాలాలకు వారధి

చిరిగిన చొక్కానైనా తొడుక్కో గాని"

మంచి పుస్తకాన్ని కొనుక్కొని చదవాలి"

పుస్తకం కందుకూరి మాటను గుర్తుచేసే ఒక

రామబాణం

గురువు

అజ్ఞానమును బాపి విజ్ఞానము నొసఁగు
గురువును తలచుట మరువ వద్దు
సద్గుణముల బెంచి సజ్జనుడిగ మార్చు
సద్గురువు నెపుడు శక్తి కొలుచు
పుస్తక విషయమున్ బోధించుటే కాక
లౌక్యమున్ నేర్చు చాణక్య డతడు
తల్లి దండ్రుల వలె కల్లకపటము లే
కుండగ ప్రేమతో గూడి మసలు

నట్టి సంస్కార వంతుని నవనిలోన
తలచి నంతనే బతుకంత ధన్యమాను
మంచి చెడులను తెలిపెడి మాన్యు డతడు
నట్టి గురువు కటాక్షము నమ్మత ఫలము

కాళోజీ

మేడిచర్ల హరినాగభూషణం ,తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు
అన్యభాషల నేర్చి యాంధ్రంబు నేర్వని
తెలుగు ప్రజలనంత తెగడె నతడు
బడి పలుకుల భాష బ్రతుక దెన్న డనుచు
పలుకుబడుల భాష పలుక మనెను
ప్రజల వాడుక భాష పదిమంది రాసిన
నట్టి భాషయె నిల్చు నవని యనెను
అందరి గొడవ నాదనుచు 'నా గొడవలో'
ఎలుగెత్తి చాటిన ఋషి యతండు
తెలుగు భాష కొరకు నలుపు సొలుపు లేక
పోరు సలిపి నట్టి ధీరు డతడు
ఘనత కెక్కి నట్టి కాళోజీ బాటలో
నడవ వలెను యువత నతులు సలిపి

మన మాతృభాష

యం ,సునీత.తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

భాష లేనిదే భావం లేదు
భాష లేనిదే మనిషి మనుగడ లేదు
భావనలుభావ ప్రకటనలకు..
జీవనాడే భాషే ..
మంచిగా మాట్లాడితే...
ఈ ప్రపంచమే దగ్గరౌతుంది
చెడుకిమంచికి...
దూరానికిదగ్గరికి
దరి చేర్చేది భాష ఒక్కటే..
మానవ మనుగడకు నిలయం భాష
భాష లేకపోతే ఉంటుంది ప్రయాస
పలు భాషలు నేర్చుకుంటే
ఎన్నో సంస్కృతులను తెలుసుకోగలం
పలు భాషల నుడికారాలు
పలుకుటకు సందేహం వద్దు
భాష మనసులోని భావానికి ప్రతిరూపం

భిన్న మనసుల ..
విభిన్న మనుషుల కలయిక భాష
భాష పదిమందిని కలుపు మార్గం
కవి రాసిన అక్షరమాలతో
సమాజాన్ని మెల్లొల్పేదే భాష
భాషంటే వాక్యాలు కాదు,ఒట్టిపదాలు..
భాషంటే ఎన్నో భావల గని
నీళ్ళులేని కడలి లేదు
బాధలేని జీవి లేదు
భాషలేని బతుకు లేదు
విదేశీయుల భాషకంటే
మనభాష గొప్పదని భావించు
విలువైన తెలుగు భాషను
అపురూపంగా సంభాషించు
మన భాష విలువను పెంచు

చీకటిలో బిబి గురువు

బోల యాదయ్య ,తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

గురువు అంటే

అక్షరాలనే కాదు

మట్టి పరిమళాన్నిమానవత్వాన్ని,

కల్పి తినిపించెటోళ్ళు...

అతడు...

ఆదర్శ భావాలకు పురుషోస్తేనే

అగ్నిపునీతమై అక్షరాలు

విద్యార్థుల హృదయాలను చీల్చుకొని

నేలమీదికి దిగుతయి...

అతడుకాలుతున్న శవమైన...

మనకు వెల్లులు విరజిమ్మే దివిటి

అతడు...

కోట్లకు పడుగెత్తక పోవచ్చు గానీ

ఎందరో గుండెలో కొలువైన రూపం

గురువంటే ...

ఇర్గిన మనస్సులను కుట్టె టైలర్

రాతి గుండెలపై

దయ జాలి మొలకలను మొలిపించే

తోటమాలి

మూర్ఖులను సైతం

ప్రముఖులుగా మార్చే మాటకారి

నడవడికలో ,నేర్పులోఓర్పులో ,

అందరికీ నిట్టాడియై నడిపించే మార్గదర్శి

గురువు లేనిదే సమాజం

నిత్యనూతనమై పురుషోసుకోదు

గిదేం తీరనిముచ్చట కాదు

బోల యాదయ్య, తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

ఇప్పుడు ఏ దారి దూలానికి జూసినా
కనిపించని శత్రువు వేలాడుతునే ఉన్నడు
ఏ బాటొంటి జూసిన
కడుపు గట్టుకొని
ఆకలి దిక్కులను తరుముతున్న
ఆనాధల కాళ్ళే కనిపిస్తున్నాయి
ఏ పటణం వైపు సూపు పారేసినా
బొబ్బలెక్కిన పాదాలే
ఆకలి సుక్కలై
సొంత గూటికి నడుస్తున్నాయి..

ఏ దేశం నడిబొడ్డున అంజనమేసి జూసిన
కన్నపేగులు తెగి విలవిలలాడుతున్న
పాలింకని తల్లుల ఏడ్పులే వినిపించవట్టె
ఏ ఏడంత్రాల మిద్దెనెక్కి జూసిన
మురిపెంగా ముచ్చట్లను పంచే
ముసలోళ్ళ శవాలే వీధుల్లో నడువవట్టె..

ముట్టుకుంటే సుట్టుకునే రోగం సుట్టు
కనిపించే దేవుండ్రే
సందమామలై సాధుతుండ్రు..

కాలం కాయంసుట్టు ఎన్ని తూట్లు పడినా
కన్నీళ్ళతో తడిపి కుట్టుకుంటుంది మట్టితల్లి
ఎన్ని విపత్కర కఠిన శిలా వర్షాలు కురిసినా
కంట్లో వత్తులేసుకొని
నీడనిచ్చే గొడుగులైండ్రు పోలీసన్నలు
ఎన్ని మురికితుమ్మలు అవని ఎదమీద మొలిసినా
నరికిపారేసే గొడ్డడైండ్రు పారిశుద్ధ్య కార్మికులు

కండ్లకు ఆనని శత్రువు నేడు
కాలం పేజీ నిండా మృత్యుగీతికలు రచిస్తుండు
కాలం ఇప్పుడు భూమిసుట్టు కాదు
కనిపించని క్రిమిసుట్టు తిరుగుతుంది
ఐనా గిదేం తీరని ముచ్చట కాదు
తరాలసంది మనం ఎన్ని యుద్ధాలను చూడలేదు
ఎన్ని రోగాలను ఎదమీద మట్టితో మట్టుబెట్టలేదు
రండి కాళ్ళకు మట్టిఅంటని యుద్ధంలో..
మనమందరం సైనికులమౌదాం
సూది మందు సుదురయించె వరకు
పాదాల కింది నిశ్శబ్దాన్ని
రేపటి తరానికి పారంగా బోధిద్దాం

అమ్మ నీవు మారిపోయావ్

అచ్చరాలకు దూప ఉడితే
నిన్ను యాదిదలె గదమ్మ
కలంనిండ కన్నీళ్లు నింపి తాగిపిస్తుంటి
అమ్మ నీవు మారిపోయావ్ ..
కవితల పూలు నన్ను వెలేశాయి

పానమంత కసిబిసి ఐతుంటే
కడ్పుల ఎతనంత
కండ్లముందు ఆరబోస్తుంటి..
అమ్మ సినిన మన్నును ..
ఎన్ని కుట్లతో కుట్టిన
కాలం కచ్చవట్టి దెంపుతనే ఉంది
అమ్మ నీవు ..మారిపోయావ్
కాలం ఇప్పుడు నీ దోస్తి ఐంది

సెమటసుక్కనై నేను రాలిపడితే
మట్టిపువ్వై అమ్మ ముద్దెచ్చెది
కష్టాన్ని సుట్టంగాదెచ్చి ఇంట్లకూసవెడై
కాలుగడ్డి అమ్మ కడ్పదాటిచ్చెది
అమ్మనీవు మారిపోయావ్..
రాలేపువ్వుల తొవ్వలో నన్ను పారేశావు

ఇరిన మన ఇంటి వోసాలు
రాతిరి సుక్కలను మోస్తు ఎక్కిరిస్తున్నయి
కర్గిన కలలసుట్టు
చిత్కిన మన్ను దిర్గుతుంది
అమ్మనీవు మారిపోయావ్ ..
రాలిన కలలసోట పువ్వై పూస్తలేవమ్మ

నీవు దించిపోయిన కష్టాలమోపునే కదమ్మా
మాడు వల్గుతున్న దించకుండ మోస్తున్న
అమ్మనీవు ఏడున్న..
ఆకలి దెబ్బిపొడుపులకు
అడ్వి పసరుపూతవై నిత్తెం పారేదానివి
అమ్మనీవు మారిపోయవమ్మ..
ఓలాలుగట్టి వొలైవట్టిన
ఎదిగిన నీ మట్టిపొట్ట కర్గుతలేదమ్మ

నీ పోట్య ముందు గూసొని
నా మన్నును పచ్చితువాలుజేసి పరిస్తే
ఆగరొత్తి బూడిదవై రాలి ఏడేదానివి
అమ్మనీవు మారిపోయావ్ ..
అందరిలో నిన్ను జూస్కుంటునందుకు..

వెలుగులేని పగటిలో

నిశ్శబ్దపు తరంగాలలో

సముద్ర ఘోష వింటున్న వాణ్ణి

కాలం వదిలేసి నడవమంటే

ఎలా నడవాలో తెలియక

ఏదో మూలన తిరుగుతూ

తుడిచి పెట్టుకుపోయిన అస్తిత్వాన్ని

తడిమి చూసుకుంటున్న వాణ్ణి

దృఢమైన దేహాన్ని

ఈడ్చుకు పోతున్న జ్ఞాపకాల గాయాలపై

మౌనంగా కన్నీటి లేపనం పూస్తున్న వాణ్ణి

పదే పదే...

వాస్తవాన్ని గుండెల్లో బంధించి

అబద్ధానికి పట్టం కడుతుంటే

చప్పట్లు కొడుతూ నిలుచున్న వాణ్ణి

సహనం లేని సమాజం

చిందుతున్న రుధిరాని పులుముకొని

చిందు లేస్తుంటే...

భయంతో వణికి పోతున్న వాణ్ణి

తెగిన పాదాల రక్తంతో

చెత్తకుప్పల కడుపు నింపుతూ

ఖాళీ కడుపు నిమురుకుంటున్న

వీధి బాలుణ్ణి చూసి

సిగ్గుతో తలదించుకున్న వాణ్ణి

జీవిత కాలాన్ని స్వేచ్ఛగా దోచుకుంటూ...

సంపద పోగు వేసుకుంటున్న

ప్రపంచాన్ని చూసి చూడనట్టుగుంటున్న

గుండె ధైర్యం సడలిన వాణ్ణి

కాలాన్నికలాన్ని ,

నిందించలేక

దుఃఖపు సంకెళ్ళతో

బంధింపబడిన వాణ్ణి

వెలుగు లేని పగటిలో

జీవితాన్ని వెలదీస్తున్న వాణ్ణి

నేను మనిషినిమనిషిని..

పొన్నగంటి ప్రభాకర్

తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

ఖాళీ దేహం ముందు

పొన్నగంటి ప్రభాకర్ ,తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

నిశ్శబ్దపు నీడల్లో
ఎక్కడా కనిపించని
సమాజపు వాకిట్లో
ఎగిసిపడుతున్న ఆకలి సెగలు
గుండెను తాకుతుండగా
కాలీ కడుపులో కాలుతున్న
ఘోషను చల్లార్చడానికి
ఎన్ని సముద్రాలైన సరిపోవకపోవచ్చు
నీకు నాకు కనబడనంత మాత్రాన-
చావుకు కనబడకుండా ఉంటాడా చెప్పు!
అందుకేనేమో నిశ్శబ్దంగా వచ్చి
వెంట పెట్టుకు పోయింది .
ఆ దేహం ముందు ఇప్పుడు
కపటజాలి జోరువాసలా కురుస్తుంది
అంకెలు సంఖ్యలు పెంచుకుని ,
ఇంకాస్త కూడబెట్టుకోండి
లోపల తిరుగుతున్నవాణ్ణి
బయటకు కనిపించకుండా వేషంవేసుకొని
వాడి సమాధి ముందు
ఇంకాస్త నటనతో
మంచివాడిగా గుర్తింపు తెచ్చుకోండి.

రాజీపడ్డ కవి

పొన్నగంటి ప్రభాకర్-

వాడికి వ్యతిరేకంగా కలం పట్టి కవిత రాసి
గొంతెత్తి ప్రశ్నించిన వాడే
నేడు జెండా పట్టి జై కొడుతుండు ...

వాడి ఆలోచన శృంఖలాలను
తెంచుకుని స్వేచ్ఛగా విహ రించవలసిన వాడు
వాడి అడుగుల్లో అడుగులు వేస్తున్నాడు ...

వాడి వేదన రాగాలన్నీ నేడు నిర్వర్యం చెంది
చక్కగా అటువైపు సాగిపోతున్నాడు...

వాడి రచనలన్నీ నరాల్లో
కొత్త ఉత్సాహం నింపుతుంటే
ప్రవర్తన మురికి కుంటలో లార్యాల ఈడుతుంది .

కవి ఎప్పుడు ప్రతిపక్షమే నంటూ
ప్రగల్భాలు పలుకుతూ
వాడికి పాడే కడుతున్న వాడు
పాలక వర్గానికి మిత్రుడైనాడు
కవి ఎందుకో రాజీ పడినట్టు ఉన్నాడు

కాలిబాట

బి ,లావణ్య .యం పి సి మూడవ వత్సరం

కాలం చూపిన కాలిబాట
అనుభవాల తోవ
మహానుయోధుల పాదముద్రలను
మొఖంపై అచ్చేసుకోని మురిసిపోతున్నది...
మాటలు కరువైన నిశ్శబ్దంల
చిరుగాలితో ముచ్చటాడుతున్నది
గడ్డిచేమలను స్నేహితులుగా మలుచుకున్నది..
పాటకు ప్రతిస్పందనగా
నిశబ్దాల పల్లవిలా ప్రతిధ్వనిస్తున్నది..
వానమ్మ వలపుల సువాసనను వెదజల్లుతున్నది
దాహానికి నీళ్ళు కనుమరుగై
పాదాలను అగ్నిగుండంలో నడుపుతున్నది
బురదగుంటలను తనువంతా తవ్వుకొని
ఒడిదుడుకులను నేర్పే తల్లిలా
సత్యమైన అడుగుజాడల్లో నడిపే గురువులా
బతుకు బాధ్యతలో పాలుపంచుకుంటున్నది
ప్రతీ ఒంటరి పయనానికి
ప్రోత్సాహనేస్తం ఈ కాలిబాట

మొగ్గలు

N మానిక ,బి జడ్ సి E/M మూడవ సంవత్సరం

మనం వేసే తప్పటడుగులను
తాను సరియైన దారిలో నడిపిస్తది
అమ్మ అందరి జీవితపు తొలి గురువు

పగలంతా తాను కష్టపడుతూ ఉంటూ
మనకోసం బుక్కెడు బువ్వను కూడ మరుస్తాడు
నాన్న కుటుంబ బాధ్యతల పెద్దదిక్కు

అమ్మాయిలకు అందమే శాపమైతే
కండ్లే త్రిశూలాలై కాపాల ఉండాలి
అందమే కాదు అమ్మోరై ఉండాలి

సమాజంలో చైతన్యం నింపాలంటే
దానికి తోడవ్వాలి మన నైపుణ్యం
సమాజాన్ని కదిలించాలంటే కళ ఉండాలి

గడిచిపోయిన వర్తమానాన్ని కాదు
భవిష్యత్తు గురించి ఆలోచించాలి
గతంవద్దు ప్రస్తుతమే ముద్దు

అమ్మ నాన్న

బి ,రోహిణి .యం పి సి E/M, మూడవ సంవత్సరం

అలలమీద సాగేటి నావ
నన్ను పూలమీద నడిపేటి తోవ
అమ్మతప్ప నాన్నకు సరితూగ లేదు
నవమాసాలు మోయక పోయిన
నన్ను నడిపించేది నాన్న
అమ్మ మనసు వెన్నెలల చల్లగా ఉంటుంది
నాన్న మనసు నక్షత్రంలాగా
నవ్వుతూ నన్ను ఎత్తుకుంటాడు
అమ్మ మనల్ని గుండెలో దాచితే
నాన్న మనల్ని కన్నులలో దాచును
అమ్మ మనకు పాలు ఇచ్చి పెంచితే
నాన్న మనకు మురిపాలు పంచి పెంచును
అమ్మ మన గెలుపును చూసి
అలుపును తగ్గించుకుంటది
నాన్న మన నవ్వుతో
మనసును పువ్వు జేసుకుంటాడు
అమ్మ ప్రేమచూస్తే
అమ్మతం కన్న బాగుండును
అమ్మనాన్న పంచిన ప్రేమకు
ఇలలో సాటిరారు ఎవరు
అమ్మనాన్నను మరిస్తే
మనం ఉన్న లేనట్లే.

భిక్కార స్వరం

కృష్ణవేణి ,బి కాం తె ,మీ/రెండవ సంవత్సరం

అడుగు అడుగు మాకు
అప్ట దరిద్రం పట్టిందని
కనురెప్పల సాటు నుంచి సరసి విర్రవీగుతున్నావు!
తల మాసిన బతుకు నీదని వెక్కిరిస్తున్నావు.
కానీ ఏదో ఒక రోజు
కవిత్వాన్ని కంటి సూపుల
కతికించుకొని ధిక్కార స్వరాన్నై!
సమాజానికి నా గొంతును వినిపిస్తా
కన్నీటి సుక్కలతో కవిత్వాన్ని రాసి
ప్రజల గుండెల్లో పల్లవివై మొలుస్తా
అక్షర విత్తనాలను
బతుకు పంటలో చల్లుకుని
ఆకలి తీర్చే కంచంలో అన్నమౌతా
దరిద్రాన్ని దహనం చేసే కల్పవృక్షంలా మొలుస్తా
గప్పుడు నా సెంపపై కన్నీటిని
తుడుసుకుని గర్వంగా నిలబడతా...

తెలుగు భాష వైభవం

విఠలాపురం పుష్పలత ,తెలుగు విభాగాధిపతి

మాతృ భాష అంటే అమ్మ పాలనుండి వచ్చే భాషవి భాష అయిన అమ్మ ఒడిలో నేర్చుకునే భాషనే . ఆంధ్ర తెలంగాణ ,అందులో మన మాతృభాష తెలుగు గురించి మాట్లాడితే .మాతృభాష అంటారు రాష్ట్రాల అధికార భాషగా తెలుగు రెండు రాష్ట్రాలలోని ప్రజలు మాతృభాషగామాట్లాడుతారు 2011 . జనాభాతో పోలిస్తే .కోట్ల జనాభాతో ప్రాంతీయ భాష మాట్లాడే వాళ్ళలో మొదటి స్థానంలో ఉంది 7.4 భారతదేశంలో హిందీ ,15వ స్థానములోనూ ప్రపంచంలోని ప్రజలు అత్యధికముగా మాట్లాడే భాషలలో తమిళంతో పా ,అతి ప్రాచీన దేశ భాషలలో సంస్కృతము .తర్వాత స్థానంలోనూ ఉందిటు తెలుగు భాషను అనగా దాదాపు ప్రతి పదము .తెలుగు అజంత భాష .31వ భారత ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించింది అక్టోబర్ 2008 పల్లె పలుకుబడులతో నుడికారాలతో . అలాంటి భాష మన మాతృభాష .ఒక అచ్చుతో అంతమవుతుంది తె.ఎన్ని భాషలు నేర్చిన తెలుగులో మాట్లాడాలి .సొగస్సు నద్దుకున్న మన భాష తెలుగులుగుభాషను ప్రేమించాలిఅలాంటి తెలుగు భాష వైభవాన్ని వివిధ రచనల ద్వారా సమాజాన్ని చైతన్యం కలిగించే రచనలు . మా డిపార్ట్మెంట్ నుండి రావడం చాలా సంతోషదాయకం

విద్యార్థుల పుస్తకాలు ఏడు ,సంవత్సరంలో తెలుగు విభాగం అధ్యాపకులు 2020 - 2019 ఇంద .సంపుటాలు వెలువరించడం జరిగింది .లో వచన కవితా సంపుటాలు రెండుమొగ్గలు నాలుగు , అందులో బోల యాదయ్య .పద్య కవితా సంపుటి ఒకటి వెలువరించడం జరిగింది , సంపుటాలు పుస్తకంలో సగటు మనిషి బతుకు జీవితాన్ని (నూతన వచన కవితా ప్రక్రియ) రాసిన మట్టి మొగ్గలు యం హెచ్ నాగభూషణం గారు వారి మిత్రు .చిత్రించిన సంపుటిలు రాసిన జోగులాంబ ద్వాదశ పుణ్యక్షేత్రాలు పద్యసంపుటిలో పన్నెండు మంది భక్తకవులు రాసిన శతకంభక్తి పరంపరలో వచ్చిన శతకం . ఆ తర్వాత మా కళాశాల విద్యార్థిని అనుపటి హేమలత రచించిన తొలిమొగ్గలు సంపుటిని తెలుగు .ఇది విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో కళాశాలF A C ప్రిన్సిపాల్ గంగాధర్ గారు కళాశాలలో ఆవిష్కరించారు ఇది . మార్చి ఒకటిన హైదరాబాద్ లోని తెలంగాణ సారస్వత .మొగ్గల ప్రక్రియలో రాసిన సామాజిక కవిత్వం శ్రీ నిరంజన్ రెడ్డి గారి చేతులమీదుగా బోల .పరిషత్ లో తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర వ్యవసాయశాఖ మంత్రి గౌ ,(మొగ్గలు) యాదయ్య రాసిన శిథిల స్వప్నంపొన్నగంటి ప్రభాకర్ రాసిన కెరాఫ్ అడ్రస్ ప్రేమ (మొగ్గలు) 8వ నేను మార్చి .ఇందులో ప్రేమ తత్వాన్ని తెలియజేశారు .మొగ్గలు పుస్తకాలను ఆవిష్కరించారు

రాసిన నిషిద్ధాక్షరం వచన కవితా సంపుటిని దక్షిణాసియా భాష సంస్కృతుల (విరలాపురం పుష్పలత) ముక్త తెలంగాణ మహిళల అధ్యయన, అధ్యయన కేంద్రంవేదిక అధ్యక్షురాలు కొల్లాపురం విమల పాలమూరులోని లిటిల్ స్కూల్స్ పాఠశాలలో ఆవిష్కరించారు ఈ పుస్తకంలో దళితులు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమాజంలో నిత్యం జరుగుతున్న స్త్రీలు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యల గురించి సామాజిక వివక్షత గురించి సామాజిక అంశాలను స్పృశిస్తూ రాసిన వచన కవితా సంపుటి ఇదిలావణ్య రాసిన మరో విద్యార్థిని బి ఇందులో తనకు ఎదురైన రాయలేని పత్రం వచన కవితా సంపుటిని ఆన్లైన్లో ఆవిష్కరించబడింది తెలుగు భాషా సాహిత్యంలో తమ చూసిన హృదయవిదారక దృశ్యాలను అక్షరీకరించింది , అనుభవాలను రాణిస్తూ విద ,కవులుగా ,వంతు పాత్రను అధ్యాపకులుగా యోధులను కవులుగా తీర్చిదిద్దినందుకు చాలా ఆనందంగా ఉంది.

మా తెలుగు విభాగం తరపున విద్యార్థుల యొక్క భాషా సామర్థ్యాలను పెంపొందించేందుకు , విద్యార్థులలో సృజనాత్మకత శక్తిని వ్యాసరచన పోటీలు నిర్వహించడం జరిగింది, ఉపన్యాస పోటీలు వెలికి తీసేందుకు చిత్రలేఖనం పోటీలు నిర్వహించడం విద్యార్థుల పట్ల సాహిత్యం పట్ల మక్కువ కలిగించేందుకు వివిధ సాహిత్య కార్యక్రమాలను నిర్వహించి అందులో ముఖ్యంగా గెస్ట్ లెక్చరర్ల చేత కవితా నిర్మాణ పద్ధతులను చెప్పించడం జరిగిందికవితా తరగతులను నిర్వహించి కవిత్వంపై అభిలాష కలిగేటట్లు చేయడం వలనమా విద్యార్థులు అనేక బహుమతులు పొందారుతెలంగాణ సాహితీ సంస్థ నిర్వహించిన కవితా పోటీలలో జిల్లా స్థాయి మొదటి బహుమతి మా కళాశాల విద్యార్థిని పొందడం విద్యార్థులకు సామాజిక స్పృహ కలిగేటట్లు సామాజిక కార్యక్రమాల్లో భాగస్వామ్యం జరిగింది స్వచ్ఛ భారత.చేయడం జరిగింది కార్యక్రమం విత్తన బంతులు తయారీలో విద్యార్థులను ,హరితహారం , భాగస్వామ్యం చేస్తూ సామాజిక అవగహన కల్పించడంలో మా తెలుగు విభాగం పాత్ర ఉండటం చాలా రంగాలలో ,సంస్కృతి, మున్ముందు కూడ ఇలాగే భాష పరిరక్షణతో పాటు సాహిత్య.సంతోషంగా ఉంది .రాణించేందుకు మా పాత్ర తప్పక ఉంటుంది

कविता माँ

माँ और माँ का प्यार निराला
उनको ही है मुझे संभालना
मेरी मम्मी बड़ी प्यारी
मेरी मम्मी बड़ी निराली
क्या मैं उनकी बात बताऊ
सोचउन्हें कैसे मैं जान पाऊ !
सुबह सवेरे मुझे उठाती
कृष्णा कहकर मुझे जगाती
जल्दी से तैयार मैं होता
उसके कारण स्कूल मैं जा पाता
स्कूल से आते ही खुश होता
जब मम्मी का चेहरा दिखता
पौष्टिक भोजन मुझे खिलाती
गृह कार्य भी पूरा करवाती
माँ और माँ का प्यार निराला
पर मैं करता गड़बड़ घोटाला
जब मैं करता कोई गलती
समणने की कोशिश करती
लुटाती मुझ पर अधिक प्यार
करती मुझसे अधिक दुलार
मुझ पर गुस्सा जब है आता
दो मिनट में उड़ भी जाता
मेरी मम्मी मेरी जान

रखती मेरा पूरा ध्यान
दुनिया की सबसे प्यारी माँ,
मैं अगर रूठूँ तो मनाना जानती है,
अगर मैं रोऊँ तो हँसाना जानती है,
मेरी परेशानी को चुटकी में खत्म
करना जानती है मेरी माँ
माँ से बढ़कर
दोस्त बनना जानती है
अपना हर पन्ना खोलकर,
मेरी हर बकवास सुनना चाहती है
भुख ना ही
तो भी खिलाना जानती है मेरी माँ
यह कर्ज अपका
कैसे अदा कर पाऊँगी मैं माँ
जितना आप करते हो
उसका आधा भी
कैसे कर पाऊँगी मैं माँ?
अब भी जब जरूरत पड़ती है
मुझे आपकी, आप नहीं,
तो आपकी सीख है समाधान कर जाती
ऐसा जादू दिखाना जानती हैं
मेरी माँ

TASSUM FATHIMA
B.A CEPP II Year T/M

बीते दिन याद फिर आये

(1)

कितना चंचल हुआ है मन
विकलविकल यह आकुल तन-
सोना जगना, सब कुछ खोना
रातें करती क्यों दंशन
आँखों में बदरा घिर आए
बीते दिन याद फिर आए
कोई नहीं साथ जीवन में
छाया जैसे निर्जन वन में
कितना छलके प्यार भरा दिल
दुख के पर्वत पट से गिर आए
बीते दिन याद फिर आए।

(2) गीत

सुख दुख तो सबके जीवन में
छाया भटकी फिरती वन में
हँसी नहीं मेरे जीवन में
कैसा हूँ मैं अभागा
पागलपन के साथ जिया
और जीवन से हूँ भागा
कोई इतना अब बतला दे
कौन है मेरा साथी
जलती है यह दर्द की बाती
जीवन काट रहा सकारे
रहरह हृदय मुझे पुकारे-
जीवन की दुपहरी में

छूटी सभी बहारे
छूटी सभी बहारें
कोई तो स्वीकार मिले
काश यह बात बन जाती।
-एन प्रवीण राजू

(3) गीत

मुखड़ा : आई मिलन की रात
अब रहेंगे हम तुम साथ
न होंगे जुदा न होंगे जुदाजुदा-
अंतरा : साथ जीये हैं साथ मरेंगे
ये वादा रहा
प्यार किया है प्यार करेंगे
न हम बेवफा
प्यार में सब होता है ओओ.....
मन में कुछ!न होंगे जुदाकुछ होता-
अंतरा : जनम जनम का अपना बंधन-
ना बिछड़े ये प्यार साँवन
खुशियों की अब आई बहार
ना टूटे अपना संसार
जीवन के लाख रंग है ओ ओ....
ये आज अपने संग है ओ...ओ
न होंगे जुदाजुदा-
-एन प्रवीण राजू

लोरी

मुखड़ा : सोना राजकुमारी ओ ओ 2
मेरे सीने की मैंने तेरा घर बनाया है
तेरे आँचल को नज़रों से मैंने सवाँरा है
ओ ओ ओ सोना 2

अंतरा : मेरी पलको की निंदिया को तू चुरा ले
मदहोश तसब्बुर को आँखों में तू बसा ले
जागे ये संसार, पर तू सोये मेरे यार
शीतल चंदा का मिले तुझे सारा प्यार।
ओ ओ ओ सोना 2

अंतरा : भरी आहों की इस पल में तू अससाले
भरी यादों को तू अपने दिल से हटाले।
बरखा आ जाए पर तू भीणे न यार
परदेँ लहराए पर आहट न हो यार
ओ .ओसोना राजा। .

-राजहंस

गुरु

कभी डाँटडपट कर-, प्यार जताया
कभी रोकटोक कर-, चलना सिखाया
कभी काली स्लेट पर चौक से-
एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य का सूरज उगाया
कभी ढाल बनकर हर मुश्किल से बचाया
कभी हक के लिए लड़ना सिखाया
कभी गलती बताकर कभी गलती बचाकर
एक सच्चे गुरु का फर्ज निभाया
कभी माँ बनकर दी सलाह
कभी दोस्त बन हौसला बढ़ाया
आज कहते हैं उन टीचर्स को बड़ा सा
'थैंक यू'
जिन्होंने हमें इस काबिल बनाया।

A. ANJALI
B.Sc. B.zc II Year

विदेशों में पहुँचती हिंदी

C.LIKNITHA
B.AEPP II Year

हिंदी ने कई देशों तक अपनी पहुँच बना ली है। अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, दक्षिण अफ्रीका जैसे देशों में हिंदी भाषा को सीखने और सिखाने का प्रयास चल रहा है। बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी हिंदी सीखने के लिए यहाँ आते हैं। इसके मद्देनजर 10 सितंबर से भोपाल में शुरू हुआ विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन का मुख विषय 'हिंदी जगत विस्तार एवं : संभावनाएँ' निर्धारित किया गया था।

क्या आप जानते हैं?

विदेशों में हिंदी सीखने की चाह कितनी है-115

दुनिया के इतने शिक्षण संस्थानों में केवल भारत को बेहतर ढंग से जानने के लिए हिंदी पर अध्ययन होता है।

32 अमेरिकी शिक्षण संस्थानों में हिंदी पढ़ाई जाती है।

03 ब्रिटेन के विश्वविद्यालय हैं।

सोच

जीत अपनी सेच पर ही निर्भर करती है

मान लो तो हार होगी,

ठान लो तो जीत होगी

मेहनत इतनी खामोशी से करो,

कि सफलता शोर मचा दे

मजाक और पैसा काफी

सोच समझकर उड़ाना चाहिए

दुनिया में ऐसा एक भी चेहरा नहीं है

जो मुस्कुराने के बाद सुंदर ना लगे

कामयाब लोग खुश रहें या ना रहें लेकिन खुश रहने वाले

C.LIKNITHA
B.AEPP II Year

स्वाभिमानी बनें अभिमानी नहीं

C.LIKNITHA
B.AEPP II Year

दुनिया में अपनी उत्सुकता विकसित करें। जानकारी बढ़ाएँ कुछ नया निर्माण करने के लिए विभिन्न चीजों के बीच आपसी संबंध और निर्भरता को समझें। अससे अपनी सीमाओं से बाहर आने में मदद मिलेगी।

खुद को मजबूत बनाएँ

उस काम में एक्सपर्ट बनें, जो आपको अक्सर करना होता है या जो आप चाहते हैं। उससे जुड़ें सभी महत्वपूर्ण लोगों, संस्थाओं, शोध किताबों व लेखों के बारे में जानें। ऐसे लोगों में रहें जो आपकी ही तरह उत्सुक हों। स्वतंत्र सेवाएँ दें। खुद को विकसित करें।

डर के आगे जीत

डर को पहचानना सीखें। यानी वास्तविक डर और ऐसे डर जिनके मूल में आपकी सुरक्षा की भावना छपी है, उनके अंतर को पहचानें। अपनी असुरक्षा से जुड़े डरों को समझना यह संकेत है कि अब उनके आगे बढ़ने का समय है जो चीजें आपको डराती हैं उनसे दूर नहीं भागें, उस ओर कदम बढ़ाएँ।

विश्व में हिंदी का वर्चस्व

डॉ. प्रवीन राजू .एन .

हिंदी को विश्व भाषा बनाने की चुनौती दसवें विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन की दुंदभी बज चुकी है। विश्व : हिंदी सम्मेलन की संकल्पना केवल एक आयोजन की खानापूर्ति नहीं है। मात्र एक औपचारिकता न होकर, अगला विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन उन सभी अनुत्तरित प्रश्नों का हल ढूँढ़ने का एक ऐतिहासिक अवसर होगा जो पिछले नौ सम्मेलन पीछे छोड़ गए हैं। अगामी 10 से 12 सितंबर तक भोपाल में आयोजित इस सम्मेलन के लिए को वैश्विक स्तर पर नई पहचान देने का संकल्प लिया गया है। 40 साल पहले नागपुर में पहले विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन के समय तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी और मॉरीशस के तब के प्रधानमंत्री शिवसागर रामगुलाम की उपस्थिति में 39 देशों के 122 प्रतिनिधियों ने जो लक्ष्य तय किए थे, उनको अब मंजिल तक पहुँचाने का वक्त आ गया है।

उससे पहले विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन के मराठी भाषी सूत्रधार अनंत गोपाल शेवड़े के प्रयासों से अगले ही वर्ष 1976 में मॉरीशस में दूसरा सम्मेलन आयोजित हुआ था। इसका उद्घाटन करते हुए भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी ने विश्व मंच पर हिंदी को स्थापित करने के लिए हर तरह के सहयोग की वचनबद्धता व्यक्त की थी। सम्मेलन का मॉरीशस में होना और उसके प्रधानमंत्री शिवसागर रामगुलाम की सम्मेलन में मौजूदगी हिंदी के विश्व भाषा होने की कहानी कह रही थी। सम्मेलन में उन्होंने मॉरीशस को हिंदी वैश्विक केंद्र बनाने की बात कही थी। मॉरीशस के हिंदी भोजपुरी प्रेम को ध्यान में रखकर ही वहाँ विश्व हिंदी सचिवालय की आधारशिला प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने मोदी ने अपनी हाल की मॉरीशस यात्रा में प्लेन्स विलियम्स के फीनिक्स नगर में रखी।

इसके बाद नई दिल्ली में तीसरे और पोर्ट लुईस में हुए चौथे विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन में हिंदी (मॉरीशस) और हिंदी प्रेमियों की तंद्रा टूटती हुई दिखाई पड़ी। त्रिनिदाद और टोबैगो के पोर्ट ऑफ स्पेन में आयोजित पाँचवें विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन ने हिंदी की मुमि को नई जागति प्रदान की। साल 1999 में लंदन और 2003 में पारामारीबो, सूरीनाम में आयोजित सम्मेलन हिंदी को विश्व भाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित करने की दिशा में मील का पत्थर भले ही साबित नहीं हो सके, पर हिंदी की प्रगति में इन सम्मेलनों का ऐतिहासिक अवदान रहा। इस दिशा में न्यूयॉर्क अ)मेरिका में संपन्न वर्ष (2007 का सम्मेलन दुनिया के हिंदी प्रेमियों और साधकों में नए उत्साह का संचार करने में बेशक कामयाब रहा। सम्मेलन के प्रस्तावों को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए विश्व स्तर पर समर्पित नए हिंदीसेवी और हिंदी संस्थाएँ सामने आईं। विभिन्न देशों में कई प्रकाशक भी सामने आए।

दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा

डॉ. प्रवीण राजू .एन .

दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा एक प्रमुख हिंदीसेवी संस्था है जो भारत के दक्षिण राज्यों तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल और कर्नाटक में भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के काफी पहले से हिंदी के प्रचारप्रसार का कार्य कर रही है।

संगठन

दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा का मुख्यालय टीनगर चैन्नई में है। इसके चार विभाग हैं जो दक्षिण के चार राज्यों में स्थिति हैं। चार क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय ये हैं

- तमिलनाडु तिरुचिरापल्ली जालघर
- तेलंगाणा हैदराबाद
- कर्नाटकधारवाड़ जा -लघर
- केरलएर्नाकुलम जालघर -

हिंदी सीख लेने की रूचि के आधार पर ही 1918 में मद्रास में 'हिंदी प्रचार आंदोलन' प्रारंभ हुआ था और इसी वर्ष में स्थापित हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन मद्रास कार्यालय आगे चलकर दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा के रूप में स्थापित हुआ। बाद में तमिल और अन्य दक्षिण राज्यों की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए ही इस संस्था को 'राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था' घोषित किया गया। वर्तमान में इस संस्थान के चारों दक्षिणी राज्यों में प्रतिष्ठित शोध संस्थान है और बड़ी संख्या में दक्षिण भारतीय संस्थान से हिंदी में दक्षता प्राप्त कर हिंदी की प्राणपण से सेवा कर रहे हैं। हिंदी के प्रसार और प्रतिष्ठा में संलिप्त हजारों दक्षिण भारतीय बंधु, न मात्र हिंदी से अपने रोजगार के अवसरों के स्वर्णिम बना रहे हैं अपितु दक्षिण में हिंदी प्रचार के क्रम में ऐसी कई प्रतिष्ठित संस्थाओं को भी स्थापित करते रहे हैं। इसी क्रम में केरल में 1934 में केरल हिंदी प्रचार सभा, आंध्र में 1935 में हिंदी प्रचार सभा, हैदराबाद और कर्नाटक में 1939 में कर्नाटक हिंदी प्रचार समिति, 1943 में मैसूर हिंदी प्रचार परिषद तथा 1953 में कर्नाटक महिला हिंदी सेवा समिति की स्थापना हुई। इन संस्थानों में लाखों छात्र हिंदी की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित व उत्तीर्ण होते हैं।

हिंदी प्रचार सभा एक आंदोलन थी, जो भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के साथ ही आरंभ हुई। एक स्वतंत्र संस्था के रूप में 1918 में इसकी स्थापना हुई। भारत में महात्मा गांधी के हिंदी प्रचार आंदोलन के परिणाम स्वरूप दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा की स्थापना मद्रास नगर के गोखले हॉल में डॉ. पी.सी. रामास्वामी अय्यर की अध्यक्षता में एनी बेसेन्ट ने की थी।

गांधीजी आजीवन इसके सभापति रहे। उन्होंने देश की अखंडता और एकता के लिए हिंदी के महत्व एवं उसके प्रचारप्रसार पर बल दिया। कांग्रेस द्वारा स्वीकृत चौदह रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों में राष्ट्रभाषा - हिंदी के व्यापक प्रचारप्रसार कार्य का भी उल्लेख है। गांधीजी का विचार था कि दक्षिण भारत में हिंदी के प्रचार का कार्य वहाँ के स्थानीय लोग ही करें। सन् 1920 तक सभा का कार्यालय जार्ज टाउन, मद्रास में था। कुछ वर्ष बाद यह मालापुर में आ गया। इसके बाद यह (अब चेन्नै)ट्रिप्लिकेन में आ गया और 1936 तक वहीं बना रहा।

महात्मा गांधी के बाद भारतरत्न डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद इस संस्था के अध्यक्ष बनाए गए, जो स्वयं हिंदी के कट्टर उपासक थे। हिंदी समाचार नाम की मासिक पत्रिका द्वारा सभा के उद्देश्य, प्रवृत्ति तथा अन्याय कार्याकलापों की विस्तृत सूचनाएँ प्रचारकों को मिलती रहती हैं। 'दक्षिण भारत' नामक त्रैमासिक साहित्यिक पत्रिका में दक्षिण में भारतीय भाषाओं की रचनाओं के हिंदी अनुवाद और उच्चस्तर के मौलिक साहित्यिक लेख छपते हैं। हिंदी अध्यापकों और प्रचारकों को तैयार करने के लिए सभा के शिक्षा विभाग के मार्गदर्शन में 'हिंदी प्रचार विद्यालय' नामक प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय तथा प्रवीण विद्यालय संचालित होते हैं। प्रचार कार्य को सुसंगठित तथा शिक्षण को क्रमबद्ध और स्थायी बनाने के उद्देश्य से सभा प्राथमिक, मध्यमा, राष्ट्रभाषा

प्रवेशिका, विशारद, प्रवीण और हिंदी प्रशिक्षण नामक परीक्षाओं का संचालन करती है। सभा की ओर से एक स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन एवं अनुसंधान विभाग खोला गया है, जिसमें अध्ययनार्थ प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति होती है। पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन सभा के साहित्य विभाग की ओर से किया जाता है। हिंदी के माध्यम से तमिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम चारों भाषाएँ सीखने के लिए उपयोगी पुस्तकों एवं कोश आदि के प्रकाशन का विधान है।

सुंदरता क्या है?

AKHILA

B.Sc. Bzc. II Year

मेरे लिए सुंदरता वो है जिसमें हमें खुशी मिले। मेरे अनुसार उस हर एक वस्तु में, बात में, उस हर एक पल में सुंदरता है जो हमें अंदर से खुश कर दे। हमें संतुष्ट कर दे, जिसे हम अपने संपूर्ण जीवन में कभी भी न भूल पाएँ। यह सुंदरता भी ऐसी ही हो, हमें दूसरों के प्रति संसार के हर प्राणी के प्रति संवेदनशील बना दे। सुंदरता वह नहीं है जो बाहरी साजसज्जा के द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाती है। वह तो मात्र हमारी आँखों का धोखा होता है अपितु, सुंदरता तो उसमें छिपी होती है जिसमें किसी एक भी मनुष्य का भला हो सके (जीव) उसकी आत्मा प्रसन्न हो सके उसके चेहरे पर मुस्कान ला सके।

सुंदरता केवल किसी सुंदर दृश्य में नहीं किसी श्वेत वर्ण वाली सुंदर नैननक्षों वाली स्त्री में ही नहीं है - बल्कि सुंदरता तो किसी पत्थर तोड़ती हुई स्त्री को श्रम में भी झलकती है और यह सुंदरता ऐसी होती है जो मात्र पलभर के लिए ही नहीं रहती अपितु, हमारा मन उस श्रम की सुंदरता को महसूस भी करता है तथा उससे प्रभावित होकर उसकी सराहना भी करता है। बाहरी सौंदर्य तो बस पलभर का होता है, जो मात्र हमारी आँखों तक ही पहुँच पाता है जो सौंदर्य हमारी आत्मा तक हमारे मनमस्तिष्क तक पहुँचे असल में - असली सुंदरता वही है। सौंदर्य केवल, विवाह के समारोह की तरह चमकदमक में नहीं होता यह किसी - शांत स्थल पर भी होता है। सौंदर्य सिर्फ फूलों के बागों में ही नहीं होता है यह एक शिशु की छोटीसी - मुस्कान में भी होता है जिसे देखकर हर कोई खिलखिला उठता है। सौंदर्य किसी के सुंदर होठों पर ही नहीं होता है अपितु किसी की वाणी में भी होता है। सौंदर्य तो विचारों से भी महसूस किया जा सकता है उसे देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

छायावादी कवि निराला भी अंततः अपने कल्पनाओं भरे संसार के सौंदर्य को भूल कर उस श्रम करती हुई युवती में दिखते सौंदर्य के बारे में अपनी अनुभूति को व्यक्त करते हैं जो कि पसीने में भीगी रहती है-

“वह तोड़ती पत्थर

इलाहाबाद के पथ पर”

अंततः सौंदर्य आँखों देखा कोई सुंदर दृश्य नहीं है अपितु यह तो हर मनुष्य का नजरिए का तरीका है, जो हमें अंदर से संतुष्ट करता है खुशी देता है। सुंदरता, शायद हर वो चीज जो हमें अच्छी लगती है। क्योंकि सुंदरता ज्यादातर हमें उन्हीं चीजों में, लोगों में नज़र आती जिसे हम पंसद करते हैं। लेकिन मेरा मानना यह है कि खूबसूरती लोगों में, चीजों में नहीं होती, देखने वाले की नज़र में होती है तभी तो हम कभीकभी उन चीजों को भी पंसद कर जाते हैं जो शायद दूसरों को ना तो पंसद हो और ना ही उनके लिए - सुंदर।

वफादार पेड़

MEHRA TAJ

B.A. E.P.P. Eng./Medium

एक छोटे गाँव में एक साधारण परिवार रहता है उस परिवार में माँ को एक)1) पुत्री सात)7) पुत्र हैं माँ ने अपने घर के आँगन में एक पेड़ को लगाया वे हमेशा पेड़ से एक ही बात बोलती थी कि भविष्य में बच्चे काम से लौटने के बाद घर आते हैं तब ही मेरी बेटी को हुकुम देना कि बिटिया रानी दरवाजा खोलो ! पिता परलोक सिधार गए। -बिना आपके हुकुम यह दरवाजा नहीं खोलना चाहिए। कुछ दिन के बाद माता ही रहा करते थे। एक दूसरे का ख्याल रखते हैं। वे सद्भाव (बहन) अब उस घर में भाई यानी बेटे और बेटी, विवेक नैतिक, अच्छे स्वभाव के व्यक्ति हैं।

ऐसे ही कुछ दिन बीतते गए (गुजरता), वे सातों भाई काम के लिए जाते हैं। जाने से पहले वे पेड़ से कहते हैं कि मेरी बहन को देखते रहना, जब तक आप हुकुम नहीं देते तब तक वे घर का दरवाजा नहीं खोलना कुछ समय के बाद घर को लुटने के लिए चोर आते हैं और पेड़ से कहते हैं कि उस बच्ची से कहो कि दरवाजा खोले, लेकिन पेड़ जवाब देता है कि बिटिया रानी दरवाजा मत खोलोचोर व्यक्ति पेड़ को ! काट देते हैं और जला भी देते हैं फिर भी पेड़ जवाब देता है कि मत खोलो दरवाजा। वे थक जाते हैं और जाते समय दरवाजे के पास एक भयानकतलवार रख देते हैं जो व्यक्ति उस तलवार को छू लेगा उसकी मृत्यु होगा।

कुछ समय के बाद सातों भाई काम से वापिस आते हैं और पेड़ को हुकुम देते है कि बिटिया रानी दरवाजा खोलो तब वह दरवाजा खोलती है अचानक तलवार को छू लेती है और उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। इस संकट के बारे में पेड़ को नहीं पता। सातों भाई बहुत दुख प्रकट करते हैं और अंतिम संस्कार कर देते हैं।

इस कहानी से हमें नीति मिलती है कि, इस जगसंसार में प्रकृति-, पेड़ जानवर जैसे कुत्ते आदि बहुत वफादार होते हैं वे अपनी जान की परवाह किए बिना सहायता करते हुए निस्वार्थ है लेकिन संसार के लोग बहुत स्वार्थी, लालची, नैतिक गुण को भुलकर एक गलत रास्ते में चलते हैं। हमें इसे सुधारना चाहिए। हर व्यक्ति के दिल में प्रेम, नैतिक गुण, विश्वास भरोसा रहना चाहिए।

این ٹی آرگورنمنٹ ڈگری کالج برائے اناٹ محبوب نگر تلنگانہ

”درپن“ کالج میگزین 2019-20

زیر سرپرستی: محترمہ ڈاکٹر کے پدماوتی صاحبہ پرنسپل

ترتیب کاروی ایڈیٹر کالج میگزین: ڈاکٹر محمد اسلم فاروقی صدر شعبہ اردو

پہلی بات

گورنمنٹ ڈگری کالج برائے اناٹ محبوب نگر کے طلباء و طالبات کی قلمی کاوشوں اور کالج کی سرگرمیوں کا احاطہ کرتا کالج میگزین ”درپن“ سال 2019-20 پیش خدمت ہے۔ شعبہ اردو کے حصے میں شامل طالبات کی مضمومات کو پڑھنے سے اندازہ ہوگا کہ کالج کی طالبات میں شعر و ادب سے متعلق تخلیقی اظہار کی صلاحیتیں موجود ہیں۔ اس طرح کے مواقع انہیں اپنی تخلیقی صلاحیت کو ابھارنے اور ان میں نکھار پیدا کرنے کا موقع فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ڈگری کی سطح پر اردو زبان کی تدریس کا مقصد ہی یہی ہے کہ طلباء میں نثر یا نظم میں اظہار کی صلاحیت پیدا ہو اور جب وہ کالج کی تعلیم کے بعد عملی زندگی میں داخل ہوں تو انہیں زندگی کے مختلف شعبوں میں زبان کی مدد سے بہتر طریقے سے اپنے خیالات کے اظہار کا موقع ملے۔ اردو میڈیم سے تعلیم حاصل کرنے والے طلباء کو اپنی زبان اور روزگار کے مواقع کے ضمن میں مایوس ہونے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ آج اردو زبان دنیا کی دیگر زبانوں کے ساتھ ترقی کے مراحل طے کر رہی ہے اور شعر و شاعری زبان و ادب کے ساتھ ساتھ اکیسویں صدی کے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کے ذرائع انٹرنیٹ، کمپیوٹر اور اسمارٹ فون سے جڑ چکی ہے۔ اردو میں انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی، صحافت، پرنٹ و الیکٹرانک میڈیا میں روزگار کے اچھے مواقع ہیں۔ امید ہے کہ کالج میگزین ”درپن“ میں شامل طالبات کی اردو تخلیقات اور انتخاب قارئین کو پسند آئے گا۔ جن طالبات نے اس میگزین میں اپنی تخلیقات اور انتخاب پیش نہیں کیا ہے اگلی اشاعتوں میں ان کے لیے ضرور موقع رہے گا۔ اور میگزین کے ذریعے اپنے قلم کی طاقت کا مظاہرہ کرنے والی طالبات زندگی کے تمام محاذوں پر کامیاب و کامران ہوں گی۔ میگزین کی اشاعت کے دوران کالج کی ہر دعویٰ پرنسپل ڈاکٹر کے پدماوتی صاحبہ اور ادارتی شعبے کے دیگر اساتذہ کے مفید مشورے ہمیشہ ساتھ رہے۔ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ ”درپن“ کے اس شمارے میں شامل سبھی تخلیقات اور انتخاب شعر و ادب کو پسند کیا جائے گا۔

ڈاکٹر محمد اسلم فاروقی

ایڈیٹر کالج میگزین

ہماری پیاری زبان اردو

ثانیہ عرشی بی اے سال سوم اردو میڈیم

زبان سے خیالات کا اظہار ہوتا ہے۔ انسان کو اپنی ضروریات زندگی کی تکمیل کے لیے خیالات کا اظہار کرنا ضروری ہے۔ انسان بات کرتے ہوئے، لکھ کر، اشاروں، علامات، رنگ اور دیگر طریقوں سے زبان کا استعمال کرتا ہے۔ زبان کے استعمال کی دو مقبول حالتیں تقریر و تحریر ہیں۔ دنیا میں مختلف ممالک میں مختلف زبانیں بولی جاتی ہیں۔ کچھ زبانیں دائیں سے بائیں کچھ بائیں سے دائیں اور کچھ اوپر سے نیچے لکھی جاتی ہیں۔ اردو ایک عالم زبان ہے۔ اور دلوں کو جوڑنے والی مقبول زبان ہے۔ اردو شاعری خاص طور سے غزل اور گیت نے دنیا بھر میں لوگوں کو اپنی جانب متوجہ کیا ہے۔ اردو کو عام کرنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ ہم اپنی بول چال تحریر و تقریر اور دیگر ضرورتوں کے لیے اردو کا استعمال کریں۔ اردو میں پیغام رسانی کو عام کریں اور سوشل میڈیا پر اردو کا استعمال کریں۔ کہتے ہیں کہ کسی زبان کے ساتھ اس کی تہذیب وابستہ ہوتی ہے۔ اردو کے ساتھ اس کی مشرقی تہذیب اور ہمارا دینی و علمی سرمایہ جڑا ہوا ہے۔ اگر ہم اردو بولنا چھوڑ دیں گے تو ممکن ہے کہ ہم صدیوں پرانی گنگا جمنی تہذیب سے بھی الگ ہو جائیں گے اس لیے اردو بولیں اور لوگوں کو اردو بولنا سکھائیں۔ ذیل میں اردو سے متعلق کچھ دلچسپ اشعار پیش ہیں۔

ہندوستان میں دھوم ہماری زبان کی ہے
حسین دلکش جوان اردو
ایسی بولی وہی بولے جسے اردو آئے
ابھی کچھ لوگ باقی ہیں جو اردو بول سکتے ہیں
مرے بس میں اگر ہوتو تجھے اردو سکھا دیتا
مجھ کو سلطان کر گئی اردو
یہ وہم ہے اے دوست کے مرجائے گی اردو
مرے ہر لفظ میں پیغام ہے امن و محبت کا
دانشوران اردو زبان سب مزے میں ہیں
شمع یہ سودائی دل سوزئی پروانہ ہے
کہ آتی ہے اردو زباں آتے آتے
رچی بسی ہوئی اردو زبان کی خوشبو
جدھر سے بھی گزر جاتا ہے سلیقہ چھوڑ جاتا ہے

اردو ہے جس کا نام ہمیں جانتے ہیں داغ
ہماری پیاری زبان اردو
وہ کرے بات تو ہر لفظ سے خوشبو آئے
سلیقے سے ہواؤں میں جو خوشبو گھول سکتے ہیں
میں تیری نفرتوں کو خوشبو بنا دیتا
میں نے اردو کی چاکری کی ہے
پھولوں کی مہک بن کے بکھر جائے گی اردو
میں اردو ہوں مرا چرچا ہے مشرق اور مغرب میں
اردو تحفظات کے خانوں میں بٹ گئی
گیسوائے اردو ابھی منت پذیر شانہ ہے
نہیں کھیل اے داغ یاروں سے کہہ دو
وہ عطردان سے لہجہ مرے بزرگوں کا
وہ اردو کا مسافر ہے یہی پہچان ہے اس کی

اردو کے مقبول اشعار

ریشما بیگم بی اے سال سوم اردو میڈیم

اردو شاعری کی خاص بات یہ ہے کہ اس کے کچھ اشعار بہت مقبول ہیں اور شعر پڑھتے ہیں سنتے ہیں دل کو چھو لیتے ہیں۔ اردو کے ایسے اشعار کو ضرب المثل یعنی مثال بن جانے والے اشعار کہتے ہیں۔ ذیل میں اس طرح کے کچھ اشعار کا انتخاب شاعر کے نام کے ساتھ پیش کیا جا رہا ہے۔

اجالے اپنی یادوں کے ہمارے ساتھ رہنے دو
کر رہا تھا غم جہاں کا حساب
ہم کو معلوم ہے جنت کی حقیقت لیکن
خودی کو کر بلند اتنا کہ ہر تقدیر سے پہلے
ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
اب کے ہم بچھڑے تو شاید کبھی خوابوں میں ملیں

نہ جانے کس گلی میں زندگی کی شام ہو جائے
آج تم یاد بے حساب آئے
دل کے خوش رکھنے کو غالب یہ خیال اچھا ہے
خدا بندے سے خود پوچنے بتا ریری رضا کیا ہے
وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا
جس طرح سوکھے ہوئے پھول کتابوں میں
ملیں

بشیر بدر
فیض احمد فیض
غالب
اقبال
اکبر الہ آبادی
احمد فراز

بہت پہلے سے ان قدموں کی آہٹ جان لیتے ہیں
ستاروں سے آگے جہاں اور بھی ہیں
کچھ تو مجبوریاں رہی ہوں گی
میں اکیلا ہی چلا تھا جانب منزل مگر
اچھا خاص بیٹھے بیٹھے گم ہو جاتا ہوں
جہاں رہے گا وہی روشنی لٹائے گا
ہم کو مٹا سکے یہ زمانہ میں دم نہیں
انہیں پتھروں پہ چل کر اگر آسکو تو آؤ
کہہ رہا ہے شور دریا سے سمندر کا سکوت
حیات لے کے چلو کائنات لے کے چلو

تجھے اے زندگی ہم دور سے پہچان لیتے ہیں
ابھی عشق کے امتحاں اور بھی ہیں
یوں کوئی بے وفا نہیں ہوتا
لوگ ساتھ آتے گئے اور کارواں بنتا گیا مجروح سلطان پوری
اب اکثر میں نہیں رہتا تم ہو جاتا ہوں
کسی چراغ کا اپنا مکان نہیں ہوتا
ہم سے زمانہ خود ہے زمانے سے ہم نہیں
مرے گھر کے راستے میں کوئی کہکشاں نہیں ہے
جس کا جتنا ظرف ہے اتنا ہی وہ خاموش ہے
چلو تو سارے زمانے کو ساتھ لے کے چلو مخدوم

انور شعور
وسیم بریلوی
جگر مراد آبادی
مصطفی زیدی
ناطق لکھنوی

تم کون ہو

مدیحہ ثانیہ بی اے سال دوم اردو میڈیم

کبھی تو مجھے ایسا لگتا ہے کہ تم گلاب کی پنکھڑیوں کی مانند ہو۔ مگر پھر سوچتا ہوں کہ تم اس پنکھڑی کی مانند نہیں ہو جو سوکھ جاتی ہے۔ تم کو کس چیز سے تشبیہ دوں۔ اگر میں تمہیں چاند کہتا ہوں تو تب بھی نا انصافی ہوگی کیوں کہ چاند صرف رات میں اپنے جوہر دکھاتا ہے خاص طور پر چاندنی راتوں میں اور پھر اس کی حالتیں بدلتی رہتی ہیں۔ مجھے سورج کا خیال آیا کہ یہ دنیا بھر میں روشنی کو بکھیرتا ہے اور توانائی کا بڑا ذریعہ ہے۔ مگر غور کیا تو معلوم ہوا کہ یہاں بھی غلطی ہو رہی ہے۔ کیوں کہ سورج بھی شام ہوتے ہی ڈھل جاتا ہے۔ میں ان ہی خیالوں میں گم تھا کہ برسات شروع ہوگئی۔ اور زمین سے اٹھنے والی بھینی بھینی خوشبو میں نے محسوس کی تو میری آنکھوں کے سامنے تمہارا چہرہ آ گیا۔ میں سمجھ گیا کہ یہی چیز تم پر صادق آتی ہے۔ کچھ دیر بعد ہی مجھے تمہارے تصور سے نکل کر ناک بند اور آنکھیں کھولنی پڑیں۔ معلوم ہوا کہ پھول کی خوشبو بھی عارضی ہے۔ ان ساری باتوں کو رد کرتے ہوئے میں نے اپنی آنکھیں بند کیں اور شعور میں جھانکنے لگا۔ تب میرے ذہن میں اچانک روشن دان کھل گیا اور چاروں طرف سے روشنی چھن چھن کیر میرے دماغ کو روشن کرنے لگی۔ اچانک مجھے میرے سوالوں کا جواب مل گیا۔ اس کائنات کی ہر چیز فانی ہے اور فانی چیزوں کا حسن اور خوبصورتی بھی عارضی ہوتی ہے۔ باقی رہنے والی ذات صرف وحدہ لا شریک لہ ایک اللہ کی ہے۔ جو ہمیشہ سے ہے اور ہمیشہ رہے گی۔ دنیا کی ہر چیز فانی ہے اور ہمیں اسی کی جانب لوٹ کر جانا ہے۔

باتیں حکمت کی

نشاط بیگم بی اے سال دوم اردو میڈیم

- ☆ اچھا علم وہی ہے جو انسان کو عمل پر راضی کرائے۔ علم سے انسان کو فائدہ پہونچے اور حرام و حلال کی تمیز ہو۔
- ☆ معلوم کو معمول بناؤ یعنی جو اچھی بات معلوم ہو اسے زندگی کا معمول بناؤ۔
- ☆ جو شخص وقت پر نماز پڑھتا ہے وہ زندگی کے کسی کام میں پیچھے نہیں رہتا۔ وقت کی قدر کرنا سیکھو۔
- ☆ کسی کا راز اپنے سینے میں ایسا محفوظ رکھو جس طرح قبر میں مردہ ہوتا ہے جو واپس نہیں آسکتا۔
- ☆ جس حال میں ہو خدا کا شکر ادا کرو دولت ہو تو اسے بانٹو اور غریب ہو تو صبر کرو۔ اللہ صبر کرنے والوں کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے۔
- ☆ دوسروں کو برائی بیان کرنے والا اپنے کو اچھا سمجھتا ہے۔ یہ تکبر کی نشانی ہے۔ دوسروں کی بڑائی بیان کرو ذات کی نفی کرو۔
- ☆ ہمیشہ سچ بولو چاہے نقصان ہی اٹھانا پڑے ایک جھوٹ کو نبھانے سو جھوٹ بولنے پڑتے ہیں۔
- ☆ علم والوں کی صحبت اختیار کرو کیوں کہ صحبت کا اثر ہوتا ہے۔
- ☆ جب آپ کو ہر شخص سے شکایت ہونے لگے تو دیکھ لیجئے کہ خرابی کہیں آپ کے اندر تو نہیں۔
- ☆ اگر تم اپنے تکبر اور غرور کو توڑنا چاہتے ہو تو کسی غریب کو سلام کر لو۔

ایک کھجور کی خاطر

نیہا خاتون بی اے سال دوم اردو میڈیم

حضرت ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں کہ جن دنوں میں بیت المقدس میں تھا ان دنوں کا واقعہ ہے کہ ایک رات جب ہم لوگ عشاء کی نماز پڑھ کر فارغ ہوئے اور لوگ اپنے اپنے گھروں کو چلے گئے تو کچھ رات بیتنے کے بعد آسمان سے دو فرشتے اترے اور مسجد کی محراب کے پاس آ کر ٹھہر گئے۔ ان میں سے ایک نے دوسرے سے کہا کہ مجھے یہاں سے کسی انسان کی خوشبو آ رہی ہے۔ دوسرے نے کہا کہ ہاں! یہ ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ ہیں۔ پہلے نے پوچھا، "ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ بلخ کے رہنے والے ہیں؟ دوسرے نے کہا، "ہاں! وہی" پہلے نے کہا: "افسوس! انہوں نے رب کی رضا حاصل کرنے کیلئے بڑی مشقتیں برداشت کیں، مصیبتوں اور مشکلوں کے باوجود صبر سے کام لیا حتیٰ کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان کو مرتبہ ولایت عطا کر دیا لیکن صرف ایک چھوٹی سی غلطی کی وجہ سے انہوں نے وہ مرتبہ کھو دیا" دوسرے نے پوچھا: "ان سے کیا غلطی سرزد ہوئی ہے؟" پہلے فرشتے نے کہا: "جب وہ بصرہ میں تھے تو ایک بار انہوں نے ایک کھجور فروش سے کھجوریں خریدیں اور کھجوریں لیکر جب وہ واپس پلٹنے لگے تو دیکھا کہ زمین پر کھجور کا ایک دانہ گرا پڑا تھا۔ انہوں نے سمجھا شاید یہ ان کے ہاتھ سے گرا ہے۔ لہذا انہوں نے اسے اٹھایا، صاف کیا اور کھا لیا۔ دراصل کھجور کا دانہ ان کے ہاتھ سے نہیں گرا تھا بلکہ کھجور کے ٹوکڑے سے گرا تھا اور جونہی وہ کھجوران کے پیٹ میں پہنچی ان سے مرتبہ ولایت واپس لے لیا گیا"۔ حضرت ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ نے مسجد کے دروازے کی اوٹ سے جب ان کی یہ باتیں سنیں تو روتے ہوئے مسجد سے باہر نکلے اور اس پریشانی اور بے چینی کے عالم میں بیت المقدس سے بصرہ کی طرف روانہ ہو گئے۔ وہاں جا کر ایک کھجور فروش سے کھجوریں خریدیں اور پھر اس کھجور فروش کے پاس گئے جس سے پہلے کھجوریں خریدی تھیں، اسے کھجور واپس کیں اور ساتھ ہی سارا واقعہ بیان کیا اور آخر میں اس سے معافی بھی مانگی کہ غلطی سے تمہاری ایک کھجور کھالی تھی لہذا مجھے معاف کر دینا۔ اس کھجور فروش نے انہیں کھلے دل سے معاف کر دیا اور پھر رو پڑا کہ حضرت کو ایک کھجور کی وجہ سے اتنی پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ مختصر یہ کہ حضرت ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ بصرہ سے پھر بیت المقدس روانہ ہو گئے اور بیت المقدس پہنچ کر رات کے وقت اس مسجد میں جا کر بیٹھ گئے۔ جب رات کافی بیت گئی تو آپ نے دیکھا کہ دو فرشتے آسمان سے اترے، ان میں سے ایک نے دوسرے سے کہا کہ مجھے یہاں سے انسان کی خوشبو آ رہی ہے۔ دوسرے فرشتے نے کہا کہ ہاں یہاں ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ موجود ہیں جو ولایت کے مرتبے سے گر گئے تھے لیکن اب اللہ تعالیٰ نے انہیں اپنے فضل و کرم کے صدقے پھر وہی مقام و مرتبہ عطا فرما دیا۔ کبھی سوچا ہے کہ ہم انجانے میں اور جان بوجھ کر لوگوں کا کتنا حق کھا جاتے ہیں اور اس بات کی پرواہ ہی نہیں کرتے کہ روز محشر اس کا حساب دینا پڑے گا۔

پہلے بھڑی آمنہ بیگم بی اے سال دوم اردو میڈیم

فیروز خان نون نامی شاعری کی بیوی بیگم نون کہلائی جاتی تھیں۔ جب فیروز خان نون نے دوسری شادی کی تو احباب نے ان سے پوچھا کہ آپ کی دوسری بیوی کو کس نام سے پکارا جائے تو انہوں نے کہا کہ "آفر نون"۔

منظوم غذائی ہدایات - حکیم سعید کی نظم کا انتخاب

صوفیہ پرویز بی اے سال سوم اردو میڈیم

جہاں تک کام چلتا ہو غذا سے
اگر خوں کم بنے بلغم زیادہ
جگر کے بل پہ انسان جیتا ہے
جگر میں ہو اگر گرمی کا احساس
اگر ہوتی ہے معدہ میں گرانی
تھکن سے ہوں اگر عضلات ڈھیلے
جو دکھتا ہو گلا نزلے کے مارے
اگر ہو درد سے دانتوں کے بے کل
جو طاقت میں کمی ہوتی ہو محسوس
شفا ہو جائے اگر کھانسی سے جلدی
اگر کانوں میں تکلیف ہوئے
اگر آنکھوں میں پڑ جاتے ہیں جالے
تپ دق سے اگر چاہے رہائی
دمہ میں یہ غذا سے بے شک ہے اچھی
اگر تجھ کو لگے جاڑے میں سردی
جو بد ہضمی میں چاہے افاقہ

وہاں تک چاہئے بچنا دوا سے
تو کھا گاجر چنے شلغم زیادہ
اگر ضعف جگر ہے کھانا پیتا
مرہ آمہ کھا یا انناس
تو پی لے سونف یا ادراک کا پانی
تو فوراً دودھ گرما گرم پی لے
تو کر نمین پانی کے غرارے
تو انگلی سے مسوڑوں پر نمک مل
تو مصری کی ڈلی ملتان کی چوس
تو پی لے دودھ میں تھوڑی سی ہلدی
تو سرسوں کا تیل بھائے سے نچوڑے
تو دکھنی مرچ گھی کے ساتھ کھالے
بدل پانی کے گنا چوس بھائی
کھٹائی چھوڑ کھا دریا کی مچھلی
تو استعمال کر انڈے کی زردی
تو دواک وقت کا کر لے تو فاقہ

پروین بیگم بی اے سال سوم اردو میڈیم

تین قسم کے آدمی

انسانوں کی ویسے تو کئی قسمیں ہوتی ہیں تاہم مزاج اور برتاؤ کے اعتبار سے بھی انسانوں کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔ اگر کوئی کام کرنا ہو تو پہلی قسم کا آدمی کہے گا ہاں اس کام کو میں ضرور کروں گا۔ اس طرح کے لوگ مثبت سوچ کے حامل ہوتے ہیں۔ انہیں یس میان کہا جاتا ہے۔ دوسری قسم کا آدمی کہے گا یہ کام میں نہیں کر سکتا یہ نو میاں ہوتے ہیں اس قسم کے لوگ زندگی کی دوڑ میں پیچھے رہتے ہیں۔ ڈر اور خوف ہمیشہ ان کے ساتھ رہتا ہے۔ تیسری قسم کا آدمی کام کر سکتا ہے لیکن جن بوجھ کر وہ کہے گا کہ یہ کام میں نہیں کروں گا۔ اس طرح کے لوگ منفی سوچ والے کہلاتے ہیں اور دنیا میں ہونے والے ہر قسم کے کاموں میں رکاوٹ بنتے ہیں۔ پس ضروری ہے کہ انسان کو پہلی قسم کا آدمی بننا چاہئے جو ہر طرح کے کام کے لیے تیار رہے۔ جو لوگ آگے بڑھتے ہیں اور خطرات کا سامنا کرتے ہیں اسی طرح کے لوگ کامیابی حاصل کر پاتے ہیں۔

آسانی بانٹو

سمیہ بیگم بی ایس سی بی زیڈ سی سال سوم انگلش میڈیم

انسان مثل پانی ہو۔ پانی کی صفت ہوتی ہے کہ وہ جس برتن میں جاتا ہے اسی کی حالت اختیار کر لیتا ہے انسان کو بھی چاہئے کہ وہ سخت نہ بنے بلکہ حالات کے اعتبار سے اپنے آپ کو تبدیل کرتا رہے۔ ہمیں دوسروں کے لیے کس طرح آسانیاں پیدا کرنا ہے ملاحظہ کریں۔

{ کبھی کسی اداس اور مایوس انسان کے کندھے پر ہاتھ رکھ کر، پیشانی پر کوئی شکن لائے بغیر ایک گھنٹا اس کی لمبی اور بے مقصد بات سننا..... آسانی ہے!

{ اپنی ضمانت پر کسی بیوہ کی جوان بیٹی کے رشتے کے لیے سنجیدگی سے تگ و دو کرنا..... آسانی ہے!

{ صبح دفتر جاتے ہوئے اپنے بچوں کے ساتھ محلے کے کسی یتیم بچے کی اسکول لے جانے کی ذمہ داری لینا..... یہ آسانی ہے!

{ اگر تم کسی گھر کے داماد یا بہنوئی ہو تو خود کو سسرال میں خاص اور افضل نہ سمجھنا... یہ بھی آسانی ہے!

{ غصے میں پھرے کسی آدمی کی کڑوی کیسلی اور غلط بات کو نرمی سے برداشت کرنا..... یہ بھی آسانی ہے!

{ گلی محلے میں ٹھیلے والے سے بحث مباحثے سے بچ کر خریداری کرنا..... یہ آسانی ہے!

{ تمہارا اپنے دفتر، مارکیٹ یا فیکٹری کے چوکیدار اور چھوٹے ملازمین کو سلام میں پہل کرنا، دوستوں کی طرح گرم جوشی سے ملنا،

{ کچھ دیر رک کر ان سے ان کے بچوں کا حال پوچھنا..... یہ بھی آسانی ہے!

{ ہسپتال میں اپنے مریض کے برابر والے بستر کے انجان مریض کے پاس بیٹھ کر اس کا حال پوچھنا اور اسے تسلی دینا..... یہ بھی

آسانی ہے!

ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم آسانی پھیلانے کا کام گھر سے شروع کریں۔

☆ آج واپس جا کر باہر دروازے کی گھنٹی صرف ایک مرتبہ دے کر دروازہ کھلنے تک انتظار کرنا،

☆ آج سے باپ کی ڈانٹ ایسے سننا جیسے موبائل پر گانے سنتے ہو،

☆ آج سے ماں کے پہلی آواز پر جہاں کہیں ہو فوراً ان کے پہنچ جایا کرنا۔ اب انھیں تمہیں دوسری آواز دینے کی نوبت نہ آئے

☆ بہن کی ضرورت اس کے تقاضا اور شکایت سے پہلے پوری کر یا کرو،

☆ آئندہ سے بیوی کی غلطی پر سب کے سامنے اس کو ڈانٹ ڈپٹ مت کرنا،

☆ سالن اچھانہ لگے تو دسترخوان پر حرف شکایت بلند نہ کرنا،

☆ کبھی کپڑے ٹھیک استری نہ ہوں تو خود استری درست کر لینا،

کورونا وبا سے علاج تک

کنیز سلطانہ بی ایس سی ایم پی سی سال سوم انگلش میڈیم

کورونا وائرس (انگریزی: Coronavirus) ایک وائرس گروپ ہے جس کے جینوم کی مقدار تقریباً 26 سے 32 زوج قواعد تک ہوتی ہے۔ یہ وائرس ممالیہ جانوروں اور پرندوں میں مختلف معمولی اور غیر معمولی بیماریوں کا سبب بنتا ہے، مثلاً: گائے اور خنزیر کے لیے اسہال کا باعث ہے، اسی طرح انسانوں میں سانس پھولنے کا ذریعہ بنتا ہے۔ عموماً اس کے اثرات معمولی اور خفیف ہوتے ہیں لیکن بعض اوقات کسی غیر معمولی صورت حال میں مہلک بھی ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاج یا روک تھام کے لیے اب تک کوئی تصدیق شدہ علاج یا دوا دریافت نہیں ہو سکی ہے۔ کورونا وائرس، جسے کووڈ 19 (COVID-19) کا نام دیا گیا ہے، اس سے مراد 2019 میں کورونا وائرس انفیکشن سے پیدا ہونے والا نمونیا ہے۔ کورونا (corona) لاطینی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی تاج یا ہالہ کے ہوتے ہیں۔ چونکہ اس وائرس کی ظاہری شکل سورج کے ہالے یعنی کورونا کے مشابہ ہوتی ہے، اسی وجہ سے اس کا نام "گورونا وائرس" رکھا گیا ہے۔ کورونا وائرس کی عام علامات میں نظام تنفس کے مسائل (کھانسی، سانس پھولنا، سانس لینے میں دشواری)، نزلہ، نظام انہضام کے مسائل (الٹی، اسہال وغیرہ) اور کل بدنی علامات (جسے تھکاوٹ) شامل ہیں۔ شدید انفیکشن نمونیا، سانس نہ آنے یہاں تک کہ موت کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔ کورونا وائرس کی عمومی علامات بخار، تھکاوٹ اور خشک کھانسی ہیں۔ نظام انہضام میں ظاہر ہونے والی ابتدائی علامات میں ہلکی تھکاوٹ، متلی، قے، اسہال شامل ہیں۔ نظام قلبی میں ظاہر ہونے والی ابتدائی علامات میں دھڑکن تیز ہونا، سینے میں تکلیف ہونا۔ آنکھوں میں ظاہر ہونے والی ابتدائی علامات میں آنکھ کی جھلی کی سوزش۔ بازوؤں، ٹانگوں اور پیٹھ کے نچلے حصے میں ہلکا درد۔ کچھ مریضوں میں کوئی علامات ظاہر نہیں ہوتیں۔ متاثرہ مریض میں ہفتہ دس دن میں سانس کے مسائل ظاہر ہونا شروع ہو جاتے ہیں جو شدید متاثرہ مریض میں جلد بگڑ کر شدید سانس کی تکلیف کی بیماری، نظام انہضام میں تیزابیت، خون جمنے میں مسئلے کی صورت اختیار کر لیتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ کچھ کیسز میں ٹائیفائیڈ کا ٹیسٹ پازیٹو آتا ہے "کورونا" وائرس کا ایک مجموعہ ہے اس مجموعہ کا نام کورونا ہے یہ بہت پرانا وائرس ہے جو 1930 میں مرغیوں میں دریافت ہوا، پھر یہ 1940 میں چوہوں میں دریافت ہوا۔ انسانوں میں کورونا وائرس سب سے پہلے 1960 کی دہائی میں دریافت ہوا۔ یہ سردی کے نزلہ سے متاثرہ کچھ مریضوں میں خنزیر سے متعدی ہو کر داخل ہوا تھا۔ اس وقت اس وائرس کو ہیومن (انسانی) کورونا وائرس E229 اور OC43 کا نام دیا گیا تھا، اس کے بعد اس وائرس کی اور دوسری قسمیں بھی دریافت ہوئیں۔ پہلے دریافت ہونے والے وائرس یہ ہیں۔ 1960ء کی دہائی میں دریافت ہونے والے پہلے انسانی کورونا وائرس OC43 اور E229 تھے۔ اسکے بعد 2003 میں کورونا وائرس SARS-CoV دریافت ہوا۔ اسکے بعد 2004 میں کورونا وائرس HCoV NL63 دریافت ہوا۔ اسکے بعد 2005 میں کورونا وائرس HKU1 دریافت ہوا۔ اسکے بعد 2012 میں کورونا وائرس MERS-CoV دریافت ہوا۔ یہ سب محدود سطح پر پھیلنے کے بعد کنٹرول کر لیے گئے۔ عالمی ادارہ صحت کے ذریعہ نامزد کردہ nCov-2019 نامی کورونا وائرس کی ایک نئی وبا 31 دسمبر 2019ء سے چین میں عام ہوئی۔ جو آہستہ آہستہ وبائی شکل اختیار کر چکی ہے۔ حالیہ 2019 میں دریافت ہونے والے کورونا وائرس کو

COVID-19 یا SARS-CoV-2 کا نام دیا گیا، یہ وائرس اس لیے خطرناک ہے کہ یہ انسان سے انسان کے درمیان میں پھیلنے کی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔ 25 جنوری 2020ء کو چین کے 13 شہروں میں ایمرجنسی لگا دی گئی ہے جبکہ وائرس کی شناخت یورپ سمیت کئی دوسرے ممالک میں بھی ہو چکی ہے۔ یہ وائرس اپنی پیچیدہ میوٹیشن کی وجہ سے انسان کے دفاعی نظام کو کنفیوز کرنے کی صلاحیت حاصل کر چکا ہے یہی وجہ اسکے پھیلنے کی رفتار کو بہت زیادہ بڑھا چکی ہے اسی لیے اس پر قابو پانے میں پوری دنیا کو دشواری ہو رہی ہے۔ کورونا وائرس بنیادی طور پر ممالیہ جانوروں اور پرندوں کے نظام تنفس اور انسانوں کے نظام ہضم کو متاثر کرتا ہے۔ اس وائرس کے ذریعہ انسانوں کو ہونے والی بیماریوں کی اس وقت 4 سے پانچ قسمیں ہیں۔ سب سے زیادہ پائی جانے والی قسم "انسانی کورونا سارس" CoV ہے جو سارس بیماری کا ذریعہ بنتا ہے۔ یہ بالکل منفرد قسم کی بیماری ہے۔ اس سے اوپری اور نچلے دونوں نظام تنفس یکساں متاثر ہوتے ہیں اور بسا اوقات آنت اور معدے کا نمونیا ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہ مانا جاتا ہے کہ کورونا وائرس عام طور پر بالغ افراد کو سردی کے نزلہ کی وجہ سے سب سے زیادہ لاحق ہوتا ہے۔ عام سردی میں ہونے والے نزلہ کی طرح کورونا وائرس کے اثر کا اندازہ لگانا مشکل ہے، کیونکہ وہ ناک وائرس (عام سردی کا نزلہ) کے برعکس ہوتا ہے۔ اسی طرح لیبارٹری میں انسانی کورونا کی تحقیق و نشوونما بھی مشکل ہے۔ کورونا نمونیا، وائرس نمونیا یا تو براہ راست یا ثانوی جرثومی نمونیا کا سبب بھی بن سکتا ہے۔ مرغیوں میں متعدی برونکائٹس وائرس (IBV) نہ صرف نظام تنفس میں اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں بلکہ پیشاب کے راستہ کو بھی متاثر کرتے ہیں اور اس کا امکان رہتا ہے کہ یہ وائرس مرغی کے تمام اعضا میں پھیل جائے۔ اسی طرح کورونا وائرس کھیت کے جانوروں اور پالتو جانوروں میں بھی بہت سی بیماریوں کا ذریعہ بنتا ہے، جن میں کچھ خطرناک ہوتی ہیں اور کھیتی کو بھی نقصان پہنچا دیتی ہیں۔ کورونا وائرس عام طور پر گائے اور خنزیر دونوں پالتو فارمی جانوروں کو ہوتا ہے اور ان دونوں میں اسہال کا سبب بنتا ہے۔

کورونا وائرس کا کوئی خاص تصدیق شدہ علاج یا دوا نہیں ہے البتہ چند احتیاطی تدابیر بتائی جاتی ہیں۔

صابن یا پانی سے بار بار ہاتھ دھونا۔ گندے ہاتھوں سے ناک، آنکھ اور منہ کو چھونے سے گریز کرنا۔ متاثرہ افراد سے براہ راست اور ان کی استعمالی چیزوں سے دور رہنا۔ کلونجی اور شہد کا استعمال کریں اس میں موت کے علاوہ ہر قسم کی بیماری سے شفا ہے تو آپ سب گرم پانی کا استعمال کریں۔ کورونا سے بچاؤ کے لیے گزشتہ ایک سال سے ویکسن یعنی ٹیکہ کی تحقیق ہوتی رہی اور برطانیہ اور ہندوستان میں حیدرآباد میں بنی ویکسن اب لوگوں کو دینے کے لیے تیار ہے۔ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ ہندوستان میں بڑے پیمانے پر کرونا کی ٹیکہ اندازی ہوگی اور سماجی دوری ماسک کے استعمال سے کرونا وبا پر قابو پایا جائے گا۔ اور ہندوستان کے بشمول ساری دنیا میں حالات معمول پر آجائیں گے۔

پروین شاکر کے اشعار آفرین بیگم بی اے سال سوم اردو میڈیم

وہ تو خوشبو ہے ہواؤں میں بکھر جائے گا
مسلکہ پھول کا ہے پھول کدھر جائے گا
میں سچ کہوں گی مگر پھر بھی ہار جاؤں گی
وہ جھوٹ بولے گا اور لا جواب کر دے گا

کرنسیوں کے نام کیسے پڑے؟

ادیبہ نشاط بی اے سال سوم اردو میڈیم

کیا کبھی آپ نے سوچا ہے دنیا بھر میں رائج کرنسیوں کے نام کیسے پڑتے ہیں۔ آئیے دنیا کی کچھ اہم کرنسیوں کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں۔

ڈالر: ڈالر دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ معروف کرنسی ہے، امریکہ، آسٹریلیا، کینیڈا، فجی، نیوزی لینڈ اور سنگا پور کے ساتھ ساتھ کئی دوسرے ممالک میں بھی ڈالر کا استعمال ہوتا ہے، ڈالر کا قدیم نام جو شمز دالر سے لیا گیا ہے، یہ اس وادی کا نام ہے، جہاں سے چاندی نکال کر سکے بنائے جاتے تھے۔ جس کی وجہ سے سکوں کا نام بھی اسی وادی کے نام پر رکھ دیا گیا۔ بعد ازاں اس نام سے جو شمز نکال دیا گیا اور صرف دالر رہ گیا جو بعد میں ڈالر کہلانے لگا۔

دینار: دینار لاطینی لفظ دینارینس سے نکلا ہے، جو چاندی کے قدیم رومی سکے کا نام ہے اب کویت، سربیا، الجیریا، اردن و دیگر ممالک میں دینار ہی استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

روپیہ: روپیہ سنسکرت زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی چاندی یا ڈھلی ہوئی (ساختہ) چاندی کے ہیں۔

ریال: ریال لاطینی لفظ ریغلس سے اخذ کیا گیا ہے جس کا تعلق شاہ خاندان سے ہوتا ہے عرب ممالک میں سے عمان، قطر، سعودی عرب اور یمن وغیرہ میں ریال استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اس سے قبل ہسپانوی کرنسی کورنیل کہا جاتا تھا۔

لیرا: اٹلی اور ترکی میں لیرا نامی کرنسی رائج ہے، یہ ایک لاطینی لفظ لبر سے نکالا گیا ہے۔

کرونا: کرونا کولاٹینی کرونا سے نکالا گیا ہے، جس کا مطلب تاج یا کراؤن ہے، شمالی یورپ کے مختلف ممالک میں کرونا نامی کرنسی استعمال ہوتی ہے، سویڈن، ناروے، ڈنمارک، آئسلینڈ اور اسٹونیا یہاں تک کہ چیک جمہوریہ میں بھی۔

پاؤنڈ: پھر برطانیہ کا مشہور زمانہ پاؤنڈ ہے جو دراصل لاطینی لفظ ”پاؤنڈس“ سے نکلا ہے جو وزن کو ہی کہتے ہیں۔ برطانیہ کے علاوہ، مصر، لبنان، سوڈان اور شام میں بھی کرنسی پاؤنڈ کہلاتی ہے۔

پیسو: میکسیکو کی کرنسی پیسو ہے۔ جو ایک ہسپانوی لفظ ہے جس کا معنی بھی یہی ہے یعنی ”وزن“۔

یوان: یون، وون: چینی یوان، جاپانی یون اور کورین وون کی ابتدا ایک چینی حرف سے ہوئی ہے، جس کا مطلب ہے ”گول“ یا ”گول سکہ“۔

روپیل: روس کا سکہ روپیل بھی دراصل چاندی کو وزن کرنے کا ایک پیمانہ ہے۔

رینڈ: جنوبی افریقا کی کرنسی رینڈ کا نام وٹ واٹرز رینڈ پر رکھا گیا ہے، جو جوہانسبرگ کا ایک قصبہ ہے، جو سونے کی ذخائر کی وجہ سے مشہور ہے۔

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