BABU JAGJIVAN RAM GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

Narayanaguda, Hyderabad
Affiliated to Osmania University

BJR
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
KNOWLEDGE FOR UNIVERSAL WELFARE

SPOORTHI 2019-2020

E-magazine

STARS

www.bjrgdc.in

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BJRGDC's **Spoorthi** is a mirror of our college life. It reflects the literary, educational and sports activities going on in the college. The young writers get an excellent opportunity to display their talent. Essays, short stories, poems, informative articles are written by students and are published in this magazine. Students and staff achievements have also been presented in this e-magazine which will be a motivational factor for everyone to achieve the standard of excellence.

In order to bring out our students' unfiltered talent, the Editorial Board has focussed more on encouraging the creative side of our students and less on editing the content. Hope the readers appreciate **Spoorthi** and the Editorial Board thanks its team, faculty and students for their support.

Note: *All articles will be screened by the editorial board, and may be subject to alterations, etc as deemed by them. Right to publish any contribution is reserved, and the decision of the Editorial Board will be final.*

Principal's Message

It gives me immense pleasure to present the 2019-2020 issue of **'Spoorthi'**, our college's e-magazine. The e-magazine brings out the annual official student-staff articles of Babu Jagjivan Ram Government Degree College, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad. I appreciate and applaud the college staff that has relentlessly worked together in bringing out this meaningful e-magazine, besides providing a comprehensive report on various activities of the college.

While continuing to provide the best education possible, BJR GDC is a platform for nurturing creativity and inspiring innovation. We strive towards transforming our students into rational thinkers, competent workers, law-abiding citizens and spiritually enlightened individuals. BJR GDC provides our students with a carefully planned mix of curricular and co-curricular activities such as seminars, workshops, cultural events, sports, literary events in bringing out their all round hidden talents. I believe this magazine inspires our students to not just excel in studies, but also in every single endeavour that they choose to do.

I congratulate the staff and all the students who used various mediums of expression to present their ideas, and wish this tradition will be carried through by the following generations of students to come.

Dr. P. Bala Bhaskar
Chief Editor & Principal,
BJR Govt Degree College

సంపాదకీయం

జి.జె.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల తెలుగు విభాగం 'స్ఫూర్తి' అనే సాహితీ పత్రికను ప్రారంభించింది. విద్యార్థులలో దాగి ఉన్న సృజనాత్మకతను వెలికితీసే ప్రక్రియలో భాగంగానే కాక, విద్యార్థులలో పఠనాసక్తిని రచనాభిలాషను పెంపొందించడానికి దోహదం చేస్తూ విద్యార్థుల సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధిని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని ఈ సాహితీ పత్రికను మీ ముందుకు తెస్తున్నాం. ఈ పత్రిక వెలువడడానికి సహకరించిన అధ్యాపకులకు, తమ అమూల్యమైన వ్యాసాలు అందించిన అనుభవజ్ఞులైన అధ్యాపకులకు, ఔత్సాహికులైన విద్యార్థినీ విద్యార్థులకు కృతజ్ఞతలు. ఈ ప్రయత్నంలో మాకు ప్రోత్సాహాన్నందించిన మా తెలుగు విభాగాధిపతి శ్రీమతి జి.సుకన్య గారికి, మా కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపాల్ మరియు తెలంగాణ విద్యాశాఖ ఎ.జి.ఓ. డా।। పి.బాల భాస్కర్ గారికి కృతజ్ఞతలతో...

యం.రామలక్ష్మి
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అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్
తెలుగు విభాగం
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నారాయణగూడ, హైదరాబాద్.

Editorial

The college magazine is a platform for self expression as well as, a journal that records the achievements of the college.

The volume provides a valuable outlet for the creative energies of our students in more than one language. Their creative ideas are best expressed in written form as Francis Bacon, the essayist firmly believed that - "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man and writing an exact man."

Likewise, the colored photographs highlight the cultural and other activities like NSS and sports events which contribute to the all round development of students.

Another special feature of the magazine is a write up, informing the reader that our college has gone for NAAC, an inevitable exercise, which asserts our commitment to further improve the quality of education being imparted.

Our strength lies in the fact that we represent all the shades in the college, with a promise of bringing out a more inspired and much improved volume the coming year.

Dr. T. Rajashekhar
Department of English

संपादकीय

मानव जीवन में ज्ञान का जो महत्व है । वह किसी और को नहीं हैं ज्ञान का अर्थ होता है जानने योग्य । श्री कृष्ण ने भगवद् गीता में भी कहा था कि ज्ञान से बढकर जानने योग्य और कोई चीज दुनिया में नहीं है ।

मासिक पत्रिका में इसी बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए विद्यार्थी ने अपने संचित ज्ञान कोष से कुछ पल की बाते शब्दों के माध्यम से कहानी कविता रूप से रखने का प्रचार किया है ।

सम्पादिका
डॉ.एम.भाग्यवती
हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्षा

English Section

Article on Online Education

K.Arun Naik
B.A. H.E.P.A
2nd Year

One of the most used terms after the pandemic is 'the new normal'. The new normal in education is the increased use of online learning tools. The covid-19 pandemic has triggered new ways of learning. all around the world, educational institutions are looking towards online learning platforms to continue with the process of educating students. The new normal now is a transformed concept of education with online learning at the core of this transformation. Today, Digital learning has emerged as a necessary resource for students and schools all over the world. For many educational institutions, this is an entirely new way of education that they have to adopt. Online learning is now applicable not just to the academics but it also extends to extra curricular activities as well. In recent times, the demand for online learning has risen significantly and this trend will further continue. As with most teaching methods, online learning has its own set of positives and negatives. Decoding and understanding these will help institutes in creating strategies for more efficient learning.

Advantages of online learning:

1. Efficiency:
Online learning offers teachers and efficient way to deliver lessons to students. It has a number of tools such as PDFs, podcasts and teachers can use all these tools as a part of their lessons. By extending the lesson plan beyond traditional textbooks include online resources, teachers are able to become more efficient educators.

2. **Accessibility of time and pace:**
Another advantage of online education is that it allows students to attend classes from any location of their choice. It also allows schools to reach out to a more extensive network of students, instead of being restricted by geographical boundaries. Additionally, online lectures can be recorded, archived and shared for future references. This allows the students to access the learning material at a time of their comfort.

3. Affordability:
Online learning reduces financial costs. The online education is far more affordable than compared to classroom teaching. This is because online learning eliminates the cost points of students transportation, males etc. Additionally all the study materials are available online thus creating a paperless learning environment.

4. Suits a variety of learning styles:
Every student has different learning journey and a different learning style. Some students are visual learners, while some students prefer to learn through the audio. Similarly some students thrive in class and others, who are solo learners, get distracted by large groups. The online learning system with its range of options and resources can be personalised in many ways. It is the best way to create a perfect learning environment suited to the needs of each student.

Disadvantages of online learning:

1. Inability to focus:
For many students one of the biggest challenges of online learning is struggling with focusing on the screen for longer periods of time. With online learning, there is also a greater chance for students to be easily distracted by social media or other websites. Therefore it is imperative for their teachers keep their online classes engaging, short and interactive to help students focus on the lesson.

2. Technology issues:
Another key challenge of online learning is the internet connectivity. While internet penetration has grown in leaps and bounds over the past few years, in smaller cities and towns, a consistent internet connection for both students or teachers is a challenge which can hamper the continuity of learning process.

3. Sense of Isolation:
Students can learn a lot of things in the company of peers. However, in an online class there is minimal physical interaction between students and teachers. This often results in sense of isolation for students. In this situation, it is imperative that the school allows for other forms of communication between the students, peers, teachers. This can include online messages, emails and video conferencing that will allow for face-to-face interaction and reduce sense of isolation.

4. Teacher training:
Online learning requires teachers to have a basic understanding of how to use the digital forms of learning. However, this is not the case always. Very often, teachers have a very basic understanding of technology. Sometimes, they don't even have the necessary resources and tools to conduct online classes. To combat this, it is important for schools to invest in training teachers with latest technological updates so that they can conduct their online classes smoothly and seamlessly.

Online classes is a boon to us during the pandemic, but it has some pros and cons. Technological advancement leads to betterment of life, but handling the same is one of the biggest and important tasks.

11 Habits of Successful Women

C. Nikitha
1070-17-402-011
B.com III year

1. She makes time for herself

2. She challenges herself

3. She educates herself

4. She understands guilt, acknowledges it and moves on

5. She knows healthy doesn't always mean going to gym

6. She is financially savvy

7. She smiles

8. She can step away from her job and have a life outside of the workplace

9. She sets goals for herself and methods for keeping a track of them

10. She celebrates win, both big and small

11. She helps others through selfless acts of kindness

Disputing Article 370 of the Constitution of India

O.Karthik
M. Dinesh
K. Koteshwar

History:
In October 1947, the then Maharaja of Kashmir, Raja Hari Singh, held meetings with Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and signed an instrument of accession that specified three subjects (foreign affairs, defence, communications) on which Jammu and Kashmir would transfer its power to the government of India.

It is a turmoil, timeline dispute between India and Pakistan along with the passing time. It is a dispute where thousands of Indians soldiers shed blood, martyred and millions suffered physically and billions were affected. War between two nations was a routine treaty. Kashmir Valley, which had to be a tourist spot, has become a tensed corridor equipped with arms and ammunition. This led to Indo-Pak and Indo-China wars in 1965, 1971 and 1999. We lost a significant piece of land in Kashmir, Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Since then, the borders are in the line of control with the first line of defence (BSF).

Article 370-special status to Jammu and Kashmir
Article 370 of the Indian Constitution gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmir has been a subject of dispute between India, Pakistan and China since 1949. Article 370 confers J&K the power to have a separate Constitution, state flag and autonomy over internal administration. Article 370 along with article 35(A) defined that J&K's residents will have separate rules, regulations and laws.

No applicability of Indian laws in J&K:
Due to the special powers exercised by J&K, the applicability of Indian laws are very meager in this disputed state. The citizens here have dual citizenship - right to have citizenship in their own state and in India. J&K is the only state incharge of making policies (framing, interpreting and implementing). Article 370 (financial emergency) of India is not applicable to J&K state. There are no reservations for minorities (SCs and STs) here. The citizens of India from other states cannot buy or sell land or property in J&K. Right to Information (RTI) of india is not applicable.

Revoking Article 370:
On 5th Aug, 2019, President Ramnath Kovind issued a constitutional order superseding the 1954 order and making all the provisions of the indian constitution applicable to J&K based on the resolution passed in both the houses of Indian Parliament with 2/3rd majority. Following the resolution on 6th August declaring all the clauses of Article 370 except clause 1 to be in operative.

Change of Status: J&K:
The home minister of India, Amit Shah introduced the J&K Reorganization Bill, 2019 in the Rajya Sabha to convert J&K status of a state to two separate union territories, namely Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh. The reorganization was implemented on 31st October 2019. From now, buying and selling of land and properties, trade , commerce, economy, and other such activities are accessible.

Conclusion:
From now every citizen of Jammu and Kashmir has equal opportunities, access and status like other citizens of India.

How do we define and measure Success?

G. Sumalatha
B.Sc 1st year
AN.B.Z

"The value of our life does not depend on the place we occupy. It depends on the way we occupy that place." - Thérèse of Lisieux

Defining success may be the most important decision we make as God's people. Measure it comes a close second because what we measure communicates what we value. How leaders define and measure success gives form and direction to all aspects of ministry. It shapes the culture that follows and ultimately determines our future.

In the world of ministry today, we believe people define and measure success in one of the two ways. While there may be variations to these scenarios, the guiding force for every congregation or organization appears to reflect one of the two paths. As both demand full allegiance, we demonstrate that these two options are mutually exclusive. Each demands total allegiance. The choice regarding which path to take is ours to make.

"Be the person you want to be"
You have to be good. You have to go to school. You have to go to class, and you have to be the best in your class. You have to have a girlfriend or a boyfriend. Better yet, a few. You have to be this, you have to be that. You have to get your BA, and when you finish, you have to get a Master's degree. You can get another Master's degree. Oh, you have to get a PhD.

You're 25 already! You have to get married ASAP. You have to make kids. Two is better - a boy and a girl. You have to own a house by now. You have to get a better job. You have to make more money. You should be having a credit card. You should spend more. Who cares if you don't have money. You have to act like you have it. You have to pretend like you're happy even if you are not. All the time you convince yourself by saying yes. You have to have a mid-life crisis in your 30s, and in your 40s.

Now you're 50! You have to get a convertible car. You have to sign up for gum again. You have to lose weight. You have to eat healthy. You have to take care of your body. You have to keep going out as if there were no tomorrow. You have to be an example for your kids. You have to take your kids to sports/ballet. You have to give them the best education. You have to get along with your boss, even if you can't stand them anymore.

YOU HAVE TO STOP!
You have to realize that you don't have to be all that. Be the person you want to be.
Discover yourself.

A Fairy Song

P. Priyanka
B.Com (C.A) II Year

Over hill, over dale,
Thorough bush, thorough briar,
Over park, over pale,
Thorough flood, thorough fire
I do wander everywhere.
Swifter than the moon's sphere;
And I serve the fairy queen,
To dew her orbs upon the green.
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies, fairy favours,
In those freckles live their savours:
I must go seek some dew-drops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
  -   William Shakespeare

Laugh at your failures, and share them with the world

A Reshma Madhuri
B.Sc - 1st Year, Microbiology

Once again, the phrase attributed to the comedian Carol Burnett has become popular: "Tragedy + time = comedy ". Almost anything tragic is susceptible to becoming comedy. All failures, with time, can transform into laughs. A chuckle helps fight the dark spell of the fall.

I heard this equation of time and tragedy last year from stand-up comic TigNotaro. In August 2012, Notaro had a show in Los Angeles in which she introduced herself in the following manner: "Thank you, good evening, thank you. I have cancer, thank you. I have cancer, really, thank you. "

It was true. Radically modifying the script that she had written for the show, the comic gave a summary of the tragedies that had befallen that year in a period of less than four months. A bacterial infection destroyed her intestines and sent her to the E.R. A week after leaving the hospital her mother died in a domestic accident. Weeks later, her girlfriend left her. In the midst of grieving both losses, she was diagnosed with cancer. "It is strange because in accordance with the tragedy + time = comedy equation right now, I find myself stuck in tragedy. "

Transform one of your most painful memories into a story. But remember, you must write it in a comic light. Transforming tragedy into comedy is the only way to protect yourself from it.

Article on Daily Routine

Pallavi,
B.Com, Final Year

I begin each day of my life with a ritual. I wake up at 5:30 AM, put on my workout clothes, my leg warmers, my sweatshirts, and my hat. I walk outside my home, hail a taxi, and tell the driver to take me to the gym. At Himayatnagar, where I work out for two hours the ritual is not stretching and weight training. The ritual is the cab. The moment I tell the driver where to go I have completed the ritual.

It is a simple act, but doing it the same way each morning makes it a habit. It makes it repeatable, easy to do. It reduces the chance that I would skip it or do it differently. It is one more in my arsenal of routines, and one less thing to think about.

National Register of Citizens (NRC)

V. Dhanush
B.A 1st year

National register of citizens is a register which contains the names of all the citizens of India in Assam which was prepared after the census was conducted in 1951.

Impact of illegal migration

Political consequences:

Assam movement: The failure of government to respond to the issue of illegal migration lead to the agitation by the Assamese under the leadership of All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad.

Illegal voters: Most of the Bangladeshi immigrants have got their names enlisted in the voting list illegally, thereby claiming themselves as citizens of the state.

Terrorism: it was alleged that among the illegal migrants there are also militants, who enter into Assam to carry out terror activities.

Economic Consequences:

Displacing native workers: There was a fear among the natives that immigrants would take away their jobs which were otherwise available to local people.

Resource crunch: immigration has increased pressure on part of the state government, as the government has to increase the expenditure on socio-economic aspects and welfare schemes of the immigrants.

Get a Bad Grade

P. Shiny
B.Sc 1st Year
Microbiology

If you failed a test because you were too busy checking Facebook without paying attention in class, we are sorry to say: you deserve it.

But we assume that you are responsible human being hungry for knowledge. That is why we prefer to imagine you with your head in your hands, your fingers pulling out your hair with a barely disguised anguish, good gnawing pencil that looks like it has been chewed up by tranquilizer addicted believer in withdrawal. And right before your eyes, the silent tormentor: a multiple-choice test with four possible answers that are all painfully similar because the world is cruel and every time you fail and academic wins a noble prize, because no one is more intelligent than they are.

In the end, you failed despite of your dedication and constant badgering of the class nerd to explain everything that you didn't understand. And that is okay. It is okay to get a bad grade. If you get three, it might be the time to change your study habits, buddy. We learn from our mistakes, and you can check where you messed up, review your questions with your professor and try again. Next time you will know that the right answer is C.

Be brave and live life to the fullest

A. Janardhan
BSc, BZC, 1st year

I am sure you have never heard this advice. But it is never bad to remind ourselves that in order to balance the cosmos, there are both good and bad experiences. Every new project is a jump into the abyss. The kind of jump that only crazy people, brave people, and occasionally stupid people take and enjoy the risk of doing things that you have never experienced. How do you believe in taking certain courses, doing activities, and enjoying the little things in life. Beating you are the one that needs to decide where to direct your energy and desire to enrich your existence. This way, when death reaches out and extends a hand, you go in place. Because life doesn't owe you anything.

My College

P. Gnana Deepu
BSc (BZC - II year)
107018445080

My college is the place where I spend my day,
where I read and write,
where I find teachers and friends,
where I feel happy and joy,
where I am shown the right way,
and the place is my dear college Babu Jagjivan Ram Govt. Degree College

Motivation: The scientific guide on how to get and stay motivated

G.Shivaji
B.Com II Year

Motivation is a powerful, yet tricky beast. Sometimes it is really easy to get motivated, and you find yourself wrapped up in a whirlwind of excitement. Other times, it is nearly impossible to figure out how to motivate yourself and you're trapped in a death spiral of procrastination.

This isn't going to be some rah-rah, pumped up motivational speech, but always remember the following quotes in your life:

- "success is a journey, not a destination."
- "Your best teacher is your last mistake."
- "The secret of getting ahead is getting started."
- "Work hard. Dream big. Never give up."

Women Empowerment

Pushpa
B.Com II Year

Women play an important role in society. They play the role of mother, wife, homemaker, cook, teacher, friend, Nurse all at the same time while catering to every body's needs. Women empowerment is a topic that is the need of the hour. Women empowerment means accepting and allowing people who are on the outside of the decision making process to do it. Empowerment is the process that creates power in individual over their own lives, society and in their community. People are empowered when they are able to access the opportunities available to them without limitations and restrictions. Women empowerment has become a scientific topic of discussion in development and finance.

Women empowerment is much needed because:

- Gender inequality
- Domestic Violence
- Economic Independence
- Decision Making

True meaning of women empowerment will be achieved only when gender inequality will be eliminated. We need to give equal opportunities to women for equal pay, equal respect as equal to men. We look forward to such a nation.

"I want evert girl to know that her voice can change the world"

"She believed she could so, she did!"

Child Labour

Mayera Fathima
B.A I Year

Article 2314 of Indian constitution prohibits the trafficking in human beings and forced labour. Article 2415G prohibits the employment of children in factories. It says that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or be engaged in any other hazardous employment. Child labour refers to a crime where children are forced to work from a very early age. In this essay on child labour I would like to mention a few factors that contribute to child labour. These are poverty, illiteracy if parents, social and economic status. The development of India as a nation is being hampered by child labour. Children are growing up illiterate because they have been working and not attending school. A cycle of poverty is formed and the need for child labour is reborn after every generation. India needs to address the situation by tackling the underlying causes of child labour through governmental policies and the enforcement of these policies. Only then will India succeed in the fight against child labour.

Great India

Ganesh Bethala

India is the greatest country. Did you know that we are living in this country that is home to 5000-year-old ancient civilisation, 325 languages spoken 1652 dialects, 18 official languages 29 29 states, seven union territories. 3,280,000 km² area. 7516 km coastline. 1.3 billion population. World's largest democracy. Youngest nation in the world. Producing large number of doctors and engineers. We won freedom through non-violence.

India is a country that is developing at a rapid pace with great and innovative youngsters leading the technological advancement. Many multinational companies are coming up setting their bases in India. India is also known for its different types of food and cultures. India is home to thousands of gods and goddesses. We respect every religion. We do not discriminate based on caste, colour, creed, and sex. I wish to see India believing in all of this because I love my country and I'm proud to be an Indian. Jai Hind!

Indian Education System

V. Akash
B.Sc (MPCs) I Year
107019468245

Our Indian education system needs serious reforms and changes. India needs reforms from elementary itself. The ideal choice of learning is memorising facts. Here, to judge the students, talent has only one factor which is percentage or grade in board examination. It is because of this, students are spoon fed education as they mug up and byheart even the basics leading to a drawback to our education system.

There is no hands-on knowledge in our education system. Our education system mainly emphasises on theoretical knowledge leaving no space for practicality. Some basic theoretical knowledge is required, however, our education system focuses more on the theoretical knowledge.

The Indian education and social arrangements are very inflexible on kids and completely ignore their feelings, thoughts, their ambitions. Kids are pressed to study from the age of three. Nonperformers are treated as Dal students and face a lot of humiliation from parents and society.

As per UNESCO data, India has one of the lowest public expenditure rates on education per student, especially compare to Asian countries like China with whom we are constantly competing in major developing areas.

Education in most schools is one-dimensional, with an obsessive focus on marks. Added to this, is the lack of availability of trained teachers at all levels. Quality teachers are missing the link in the Indian education system. Although pockets of excellence exist, the quality of teaching, especially in government schools, do not meet the standards.

With a literacy rate of 77%, India lags behind other BRICS nations, which have about 90% literacy. Also, data from Ministry of human resource development shows that only half of all the students were primary level make it to upper primary level and less than half get into 9-12. Only 58% of children enrolled in class 3 to 5 could read a class one test. Less than half (47%) were able to do simply two digit subtraction. India's engineering programs pump out some 1.5 million graduates annually, but many of these alumni cannot find quality jobs.

India is not a major international study destination, but the country is currently seeking to attract more international students in order to internationalize and modernize its education system. Remebering the great, Dr. Abdul Kalam's words: "In decades time, India will need 300 to 500 million employable skilled youth and there's a need to completely change the university education syllabus and secondary school education syllabus". Let's hope to see India focus on Skill-based Education.

Municipal Governance in India

M. Krishna

Municipal governance in India dates back its existence to 1687. In the early past of 19th century, almost all towns in India had experienced some form of municipal governance. In 1882, the then Viceroy of India Lord Rippon, who is known as the father of local self government, passed a resolution of local self government which led the democratic form of municipal governance in India.
According to the 1991 Census of India, there were 3255 urban local bodies in the country. These are classified into four major categories. They are:

- Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
- Municipality (municipal council, municipal board, municipal committee) (nagar Parishad),
- Town Area Committee,
- Notified Area Committee.

As per the Constitution of India, 74th amendment act of 1992, the latter two categories of town are to be designated as municipalities or Nagar Panchayats with elected bodies. Until the amendments in state multiple legislations which were mostly made in 1994, municipal authorities were organised on an ultra vires (beyond the authority) basis and the state governments were free to extend or control the functional sphere through executive decisions without an amendment to the legislative provisions.

తెలుగు విభాగము

భారతదేశంలో విద్యావ్యవస్థ

టి.మౌనిక

బి.ఏ. 2వ సం॥, ఇపిపి

విద్యార్థి సంపాదకురాలు

విద్య :

విద్య అనగా బోధన, నిర్ధిష్ట నైపుణ్యాల అభ్యసనల సమీకరణం మరియు విశాలమైన భావంతో, పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని, ధనాత్మక తీర్పును, జ్ఞానాన్ని ఇవ్వడం విద్య యొక్క ప్రాథమిక ఉద్దేశం. సంస్కృతిని వారసత్వాలకు అందిస్తూ సామాజికీకరణం చేయడం. విద్య అనగా, మానవునిలో దాగి ఉన్న అంతరజ్ఞానాన్ని వెలికి తీయడం. ప్రకృతి ప్రతి మానవునికీ అంతర జ్ఞానాన్ని ప్రసాదించి ఉంది. దానిని వెలికి తీయడమే విద్య పని. విద్యారంగాలనేకం. మానసిక శాస్త్రం, తత్వశాస్త్రం, అర్ధశాస్త్రం, కంప్యూటర్ శాస్త్రం, భాషాశాస్త్రం, సామాజిక శాస్త్రం, రాజనీతి, భౌతిక శాస్త్రం, రసాయన, వృక్ష, వైద్య, జంతు, గణిత శాస్త్రాలు.

విద్యా విధానాలు :

విద్యా విధానాలు విద్య, శిక్షణలను ఇవ్వడానికి స్థాపించబడ్డాయి. ఇవి ప్రధానంగా పిల్లల, యువకుల కొరకు స్థాపించబడ్డాయి. పిల్లలకు, యువకులకు, పాఠ్యంశాలను నిర్ణయించి బోధించడం, వారి విద్యా ఫలితాలను, వారి జీవిత లక్ష్యాల కొరకు ప్రతిపాదింప బడుతాయి. బోధనా వృత్తి ఇందుకు సర్వదా సహాయపడుతూ, పిల్లలలోని అన్ని రంగాల అభివృద్ధి కొరకు సహాయపడుతూ, వారిని మంచి పౌరులుగా తీర్చిదిద్దడానికి ఎల్లవేళలా సిద్ధంగా వుంటుంది. ఈ బోధనా వృత్తి, విద్యా బోధన, బోధనాంశాలు, మూల్యాంకనము మొదలగు అంశాలపై ఆధారపడి తన కర్తవ్యాన్ని నిర్వర్తిస్తుంది.

దేశవ్యాప్తంగా విద్యా విధనాంలో సంచలన మార్పులకు కేంద్రం శ్రీకారం చుట్టింది. ఈ మేరకు నూతన జాతీయ విద్యా విధానానికి కేంద్ర మంత్రివర్గం ఆమోదం తెలిపింది.

ఇందులో భాగంగానే మానవ వనరుల అభివృద్ధి శాఖ పేరును విద్యా మంత్రిత్వ శాఖగా మార్పు చేసింది. ఉన్నత విద్యలో ప్రధాన సంస్కరణలను చేసింది. 2030 సం॥ నాటికి అందరికీ విద్య అందించడమే లక్ష్యంగా ఈ మార్పులకు శ్రీకారం చుట్టింది. ఇకపై ఆర్ట్స్, సైన్స్ కోర్సుల విద్య బోధనలో పెద్దగా తేడాలు ఉండవని వెల్లడించింది. బహుభాషల బోధన దిశగా నూతన విద్యా విధానం ఉన్నట్టు తెలిపింది.

నూతన విద్యా విధానం – కీలక సంస్కరణలు :

❖ మూడు నుంచి 18 ఏళ్ళ వయసు వరకు అందరికీ విద్య తప్పనిసరి.

❖ 2030 సం॥ నాటికి అందరికీ విద్య అందించడమే లక్ష్యం.

❖ 6వ తరగతి నుంచి వొకేషనల్ ఇంటిగ్రేషన్ కోర్సులు.

❖ ఇంటర్ విద్య ఉండదు.

❖ ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ పీజీ, యూజీ విద్య ఐదేళ్ళు.

❖ ఇక నుంచి కస్తూర్భా గాంధీ బాలికా విద్యాలయం కేవలం 12వ తరగతి వరకు మాత్రమే.

❖ ఎంఫిల్ కోర్సును పూర్తిగా తొలగించింది.

❖ ప్రస్తుతం 10+2+3 (టెన్త్, ఇంటర్, డిగ్రీ) విద్యా విధానం ఇక నుంచి 5+3+3+4 విద్యా విధానం.

❖ డిగ్రీ విద్య మూడు నుంచి నాలుగేళ్ళు.

❖ బీజేపీ 2014 సంవత్సరం ఎన్నికల మేనిఫెస్టోలో దేశంలో నూతన విద్యా విధానం తీసుకురానున్నట్టు తెలపడం వల్ల జరిగిన మార్పు ఇది.

ముగింపు :

ఈ విధంగా భారతదేశంలోని విద్యావ్యవస్థ విద్యార్థులకు విద్యా బోధనలతో పాటుగా ప్రపంచ పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని, విలువలతో కూడిన ప్రవర్తనను నేర్పుతుంది.

బంజారాల పండుగలు

అంటే

జె. నిరోష

బియస్సి యంపిసి ప్రథమ

బంజారా పండుగలు హిందువులు ఋతువులలో చేసే పండుగల లాగే కనిపించినా ఇవి కొన్ని ప్రత్యేకతలను కలిగి ఉంటాయి. తుల్జాభవాని, మరియమ్మ (మారెమ్మ) మాత్రాల్ భవాని (యాడి), హింగళాభవాని, సీత్లాభవాని అనే స్త్రీ దేవతలను బంజారాలు ఎక్కువగా ఆరాధిస్తారు. తుల్జాభవాని, మరియమ్మ దేవతలు ప్రతి బంజారా ఇంటి యందు వెండి విగ్రహ రూపంలో వెలసి ఉంటారు. మాత్రాల్ యాడి దేవత కూడా కులదేవత వెండి విగ్రహ రూపంలో ఉంటుంది.

'మరియమ్మ (మారెమ్మ) దేవత పండుగ' :

మరియమ్మ (మారెమ్మ) లంబాడి తెగ ప్రజల ఇంటి దేవత. ఈ దేవికి రెండు సంవత్సరాలకి ఒకసారి పండగ చేస్తారు. ఈ పండుగ కేవలం మంగళవారం మాత్రమే చేస్తారు. కాని ఖచ్చితంగా ఒక రోజు అని మాత్రం ఉండదు. లంబాడి ప్రజలకు వారి వారి పంట వారి చేతికి వచ్చినప్పుడు ఈ పండుగ జరుపుకుంటారు. ఈ పండుగని చలికాలంలో లేదా ఎండాకాలంలో నిర్వహిస్తారు.

పండుగ చేయడానికి ఆ తేదీని ఆ తాండ పెద్దలు నిర్ణయిస్తారు. పండుగకి ఖచ్చితంగా అందరూ వారి ఇండ్లను సుద్ధి (శుద్ధి) చేసుకుంటారు. (సున్నంతో లేదా కలర్తో). పండుగ రోజు అందరూ తెల్లవారుజామున లేచి సామిడి చల్ల, ముగ్గులు పెడతారు. అందరూ కొత్తబట్టలు ధరిస్తారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆడవాళ్ళు మా సాంప్రదాయ దుస్తులు ధరిస్తారు. ఈ మరియమ్మ దేవికి గుడి కట్టిస్తారు. అందరూ గుడి దగ్గరికి వెళ్ళి అక్కడే పూజ నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఇంటికి ఒకరు ఉపవాసం ఉంటారు.

అందరూ గుడి దగ్గరికి చేరుకున్న తరువాత గుళ్ళో పూజలు చేస్తారు. తరువాత దేవతకి మేకపోతులను బలి ఇస్తారు. ఈ బలి వారు మొక్కుకున్న దాన్ని బట్టి ఉంటుంది. బలి తర్వాత మాంసం కూర మరియు బెల్లం అన్నం కలిపి నైవేద్యంగా పెడతారు. దేవునికి పెట్టిన నైవేద్యం ఉపవాసం ఉన్న వారికి పెడతారు. నైవేద్యంతోనే వారు వారి ఉపవాసాన్ని వదులుతారు. తరువాత బలి ఇచ్చిన మేకపోతును వండి జొన్నరొట్టెలు చేసుకొని అక్కడే తింటారు. బంధువులకు అందరికి కూడా గుడి దగ్గరే విందు చేస్తారు. ఇలా లంబాడి ప్రజలు వారి పండుగ ఉత్సవాలను నిర్వహిస్తారు.

మాత్రాల్ యాడి (ఇంటి దేవత) :

ఈ దేవత లంబాడి ప్రజల కుల దేవత. వెండి విగ్రహ రూపంలో ఉంటుంది. ఈ దేవతకు ప్రతి రెండు సంవత్సరాలకు ఒకసారి పూజలు నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఈ దేవత ప్రతి లంబాడి వాసుల ఇండ్లల్లో ఉంటుంది. ఈ దేవత విగ్రహం వెండితో చేయిస్తారు. ఈ ఆచారం కొన్ని తరాలనుంచి కొసాగుతుంది. ఈ విగ్రహాలు లేని వారు పాతకాలపు పైసలలో అమ్మవారిని కొలుస్తారు. అమ్మవారికి పూజ కేవలం మంగళవారం మాత్రమే నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఈ పండుగకు తేది పెద్దల నిర్ణయిస్తారు. అమ్మవారి పండుగ చేయాలంటే ఖచ్చితంగా అందరూ వారి ఇండ్లను సుద్ధి చేసుకోవాలి. ఇంటి సుద్ధి గోమాత మూత్రంతో చేయవచ్చు.

పండుగ రోజు అనగా మంగళవారం అందరూ తెల్లవారు జామున లేచి ఇల్లు కడిగి కల్లాపి చల్లతారు, ముగ్గులు వేస్తారు. పండుగకి అందరూ కొత్తబట్టలు ధరిస్తారు. చాలా మంది మహిళలు సాంప్రదాయ దుస్తులు ధరిస్తారు. అమ్మవారికి కూడా కొత్త బట్టలు సమర్పిస్తారు. ఈ పండుగ సాయంకాలం చేస్తారు. పండుగకు ముందు ఇంటి ముందు ఓ చిన్న గుడారంలా నిర్మిస్తారు. ఆ గుడారాన్ని కొబ్బరి కొమ్మలతో, పూలతో అలంకరిస్తారు. మధ్యాహ్నం సమయంలో ఇంట్లో నుండి దేవత విగ్రహాన్ని తాండ బయటకి తీసుకెళ్ళి అభిషేకాలు చేస్తారు. అలా చేసిన దేవతా విగ్రహాన్ని ఇంటి ఆడపిల్ల తీసుకురావాలి. తనతో అందరూ పాటలు, భజనలు చేసుకుంటూ వెళ్ళి విగ్రహాన్ని ఇంటికి తెస్తారు.

అలా తీసుకువచ్చిన విగ్రహాన్ని ముందే అలంకరించి పెట్టిన గుడారంలో పెట్టి పూజలు చేస్తారు. అమ్మవారికి మేక పోతులను లేదా గొర్రె పోతులను బలి ఇస్తారు. అలా బలి చేసిన వాటి తలలు పెట్టి పూజలు చేస్తారు. తరువాత ఆ మాంసంతో కూరలు వండుతారు. ఆడవాళ్ళు జన్నెరొట్టెలు చేస్తారు. బంధువులందరికి కడుపునిండా భోజనాలు చేయిస్తారు. తరువాత ఇంటివాళ్ళు భోజనం చేస్తారు.

చివరకు ఆ రాత్రి మొత్తం పెద్దలు కలిసి భజన పాటలు పాడతారు. రాత్రంతా అమ్మవారి దగ్గరే గడుపుతారు. మరుసటి రోజు అనగా బుధవారం దేవికి నైవేద్యం పెట్టి పూజలు చేసాక అక్కడి నుంచి తీసేస్తారు. ఇలా లంబాడి ప్రజలు వారి సాంప్రదాయ పూజలను నిర్వహిస్తారు.

లక్ష్యం

ఎం.అనుష

ప్రభావతి

లక్ష్య సాధనకై ప్రతి రోజు కృషి చెయ్యి

డబ్బుతో విద్యను కానకు

శ్రమించి లక్ష్యాన్ని చేరుకో

ఒకేసారి ఆకాశాన్ని అందుకోవాలని చూడకు

ఎందుకంటే అది సాధ్యం కాని పని

అలాగని వదిలివేయకు

ఒక్కోమెట్టు ఎక్కుతూ పో

నీ లక్ష్యాన్ని చేరుతావు

ఎంత కష్టమొచ్చినా లక్ష్యాన్ని వదలకు

అలా వదిలేసిన రోజే

నీవు ఓటమి పాలవుతావు

కాబట్టి గుర్తుంచుకో

"లక్ష్య సాధనకై అడుగులు వేస్తూ

నీ గమ్యాన్ని చేరుకో"

తెలంగాణ పండుగలు

హరి ప్రసాద్ & శ్రీకాంత్

2వ సం॥ బీకాం సి/ఎ.

బతుకమ్మ పండుగ :

బతుకునిచ్చిన అమ్మగా బతుకవమ్మ అంటూ ఆటా, పాటలను మేళవించి పూజ చేయడం బతుకమ్మ అర్చనలో కనిపిస్తుంది. బతుకమ్మ పండుగను 9 రోజులు నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఈ పండుగ భాద్రపద అమవాస్య నాడు ప్రారంభం అయి దుర్గాష్టమి నాడు ముగుస్తుంది.

బతుకమ్మ పండుగ అనగానే పాటలు గుర్తుకొస్తాయి. ఈ పండుగ అంటే స్త్రీలకు, పిల్లలకు ఎంతో ఇష్టమైన పండుగ. మొదట ఈ పండుగ రోజు చద్దుల బతుకమ్మతో ప్రారంభం అవుతుంది. 6వ రోజు మాత్రం బతుకమ్మను చేయరు. ఎందుకంటే పూర్వం బతుకమ్మ చేస్తుంటే మాంసపు ముద్ద ఆ బతుకమ్మలో కలిసిందటా అందువలన '6వ' రోజున ఈ బతుకమ్మని చేయరు. 9వ రోజున ఎంగిలి (బతుకమ్మను సాగనంపె రోజు) బతుకమ్మని పసుపు, కుంకుమ, బట్ట, గాజులతో పంపుతారు. బతుకమ్మని ముఖ్యంగా తంగేడు, గునుగు, చామంతి, బంతి, జిల్లేడు పూలతో చేస్తారు.

పురాణాల ప్రకారం బతుకమ్మ కథ క్రింది విధంగా ఉంది :

పూర్వం ఒక రాజు ఉండేవాడు. ఆ రాజు పేరు ధర్మాంగుడు. అతని భార్య పేరు సత్యవతి. వారికి 100 మంది సంతానం. వీరు అందరు మగ పిల్లలు. ఈ 100 మంది యుద్ధానికి వెళ్ళి యుద్ధంలో మరణిస్తారు. అప్పుడు ఈ రాజు అతని భార్య బాధపడి తమ ఆస్తి, పాస్తులన్నీ దానం చేసి అడవిలో దీక్ష చేస్తుండగా దేవుడు అనగా విష్ణువు ప్రత్యక్షమై ఇలా ఎందుకు తపస్సు చేస్తున్నవు అని అడుగగా వారు జరిగిన విషయం చెప్పగ విష్ణువు వరం కోరుకోమన్నాడు. అప్పుడు వారు తమకి ఆడపిల్ల కావాలని కోరుకోగా అలాగే వారికి లక్ష్మీదేవి పుడుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా లక్ష్మీ పుట్టగా రాజుకి దానం చేసిన అంత ఐశ్వర్యం

తిరిగి లభించింది. ఈ లక్ష్మీ దేవే బతుకమ్మ. ఈమెకి పెళ్లి వయస్సు వచ్చాక చిత్రాంగుడు అనే రాజు ఇతడే మహావిష్ణువుకి ఇచ్చి వివాహం చేస్తారు.

1. ప్రజల్లో చెప్పుకునే బతుకమ్మ కథ :

ఈ కథ ఏమిటంటే ఒక ఇంట్లో దంపతులకీ ఒక ఆడ, మగ సంతానం కలుగుతుంది. ఈ అన్నా చెల్లెలు బాగా అన్యోన్యంగా ఉంటారు. ఈ విధంగా ఉండగా చెల్లికి పెళ్లి చేసి అన్న అత్తవారింటికి పంపిస్తాడు. ఆ తరువాత ఆ ఆడపిల్ల ఉన్న చోటల్లా అన్ని ఆస్తులు, ఆరోగ్యం పుష్కలంగా ఉండేవి. అన్నకు చెల్లెలంటే బాగా ఇష్టం, ప్రాణం. అన్న కూడా పెళ్లి చేసుకుంటాడు. వచ్చిన వదినకి తన భర్త అతని చెల్లెలిని బాగా ఇష్టపడటం చూసి ఓర్వలేక పోయింది. ఒక రోజు తన భర్త ఇంట్లో లేనప్పుడు అతని చెల్లెలు వస్తే ఆమెను చంపి సమాని చేస్తుంది. ఇలా ఉండగా బతుకమ్మ భర్తకి కలలో ఇలా చెప్తుంది. ఇలా నేను తంగేడు చెట్టుగా వచ్చాను అని చెప్తుంది. భర్త కళ్ళు తెరచి, ఆమె చెప్పిన విధంగా వెళ్ళి చూస్తే ఆమె తంగేడు చెట్టుగా పుట్టింది. అందు వలన ఈ తంగేడు పూలకి అంత ప్రాధాన్యం వచ్చింది.

ఈ బతుకమ్మ పండుగల రోజుల్లో అమ్మవారు వివిధ రూపాల్లో దర్శనమిస్తుంది. ఈ 9 రోజులు బతుకమ్మకి రోజుకొక పిండి వంట చేసి నైవేద్యంగా పెడతారు. ఇలా చేయటం వల్ల లక్ష్మీదేవి మన ఇంట్లోకి వస్తుందని ప్రజల నమ్మకం.

2. బోనాలు :

బోనాలు తెలంగాణ సంస్కృతికి ప్రాణాలు అమ్మవారిని పూజించే హిందువుల పండుగ. ఆషాడ మాసంలో నిర్వహించే పండుగ ఇది.

మైసమ్మ, పోచమ్మ, ఎల్లమ్మ, దుర్గమ్మ, మారెమ్మ, తిరుపతమ్మ, ముత్యాలమ్మ, అంకమ్మ ఇలా అమ్మవారిని వివిధ ప్రాంతాల్లో వివిధ పేర్లతో పిలుస్తారు.

ముఖ్యంగా హైదరాబాద్‌లో గోల్కొండ నుండి మొదటి బోనం ఎత్తుతారు. అమ్మవారికి ఆది, శుక్రవారాలు ప్రీతికరమైనవి.

3. సమ్మక్క-సారక్క జాతర :

ప్రతి 2 సంవత్సరాల కొకసారి ఈ పండుగను నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఈ జాతరలో గిరిజనులే పూజారులు. ఈ జాతర 4 రోజుల పాటు జరుగుతుంది. ఆసియాలో అతి పెద్దదని సమ్మక్క-సారక్క జాతరను" యునెస్కో గుర్తించింది.

ఈ అమ్మవారికి ప్రసాదంగా బెల్లం నివేదిస్తారు. దీనినే బంగారం అంటారు. అమ్మవారు కుంకుమ భరణిగా అడవిలో వెలుస్తారు. చిలకల గుట్ట నుండి ఈ అమ్మవారిని తీసుకొని ఈ వరంగల్లు జిల్లా మేడారంలో పెట్టి జాతర చేస్తారు.

4. కోయగట్టు జాతర :

హనుమంతుడు ఒక వైపు నరసింహస్వామి ముఖం మరోవైపు రెండు ముఖాలున్న విగ్రహం ఇక్కడ భక్తులకు దర్శనమిస్తుంది. ఇవి కరీంనగర్ జిల్లాలోని ముత్యంపేట సమీపంలో ఉంది. ఇక్కడ జరిగే జాతరనే కొండగట్టు జాతరగా ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కింది.

5. సీత్లా పండుగ :

లంబాడీలు ఆషాడ మాసంలో జరుపుకునే పండుగ. దీనికి బలుల పండుగ అని పేరు. ఈ పండుగ సందర్భంగా జంతువులను బలి ఇస్తారు. తండాల సమీపంలో ఏడు దేవతలకు ప్రతిగా ఏడురాళ్ళను పాతి జంతువులను బలి ఇస్తారు.

6. తీజ్ పండుగ :

లంబాడీలు శ్రావణ మాసంలో వర్షాలు పడి వ్యవసాయ పనులు ప్రారంభ మయ్యేటప్పుడు జరుపుకుంటారు.

9 రోజుల పాటు జరుపుకుంటారు. ఈ పండుగను పెళ్ళి కాని వారు మాత్రమే నిర్వహిస్తారు.

మొదటి రోజు ఒక పాత్రలో వడ్ల గింజలు వేస్తారు. 9వ రోజు వచ్చేసరికి ఈ గింజలు మొలకెత్తుతాయి. ఇలా మొలకలు వస్తే మంచి జరుగుతుందని వీరి నమ్మకం.

7. అకిపన్ :

గోండులు గ్రామ దేవత అకిపన్ కాయలు, పూవులు మొదలగునవి మొదటగా గ్రామ దేవతకు సమర్పిస్తారు.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం అకిపన్‌కు జంతువులు బలి ఇస్తారు. ఆ పండుగను నోవాంగ్ అంటారు.

8. పెద్ద దేవుడు పండుగ :

తెలంగాణ గిరిజనులు వైశాఖ మాసంలో పెద్ద దేవుడు గౌరవార్థం ఈ పండుగని జరుపుతారు. మే/జూన్ మొదటి వారంలో వ్యవసాయ పనులు ప్రారంభంకు ముందు ఈ పండుగ నిర్వహిస్తారు. మంచి వర్షాలు కురవాలని ప్రార్థిస్తారు.

9. గొల్లగట్టు జాతర :

తెలంగాణలో సమ్మక్క-సారక్కల తర్వాత జరిగే అతిపెద్ద పండుగ ఈ గొల్లగట్టు జాతర.

నల్గొండ జిల్లాలో సూర్యాపేట పాలశిల్రయ్యగుట్ట వద్ద ఈ జాతర జరుగుతుంది.

10. నాగోబా జాతర :

ఆదిలాబాద్ జిల్లా ఇంద్రవెల్లి మండలంలోని కేస్లాపూర్ గ్రామంలో గిరిజనులు జరుపుకునే జాతర.

తెలంగాణలో జరుపుకునే రెండవ అతిపెద్ద గిరిజన జాతర ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పిబ్రవరిలో వచ్చే పుష్యమాసంలో 10 రోజుల పాటు సాగుతుంది.

గురుదేవోభవః

లేపాక్షి
B.A ప్రథమ సంవత్సరం

వర్ణమాల దిద్దింది
ఓనమాలు నేర్పి
సంస్కారాన్ని రంగరించి
వ్యక్తిత్వాన్ని నిర్మించి
ఒడిదుడుకుల్లో పడిలేవడం అభ్యసించి
కలలెన్నో కనమని
శ్రమ ఆయుధం పట్టించి....
విజయ ఓటములెన్నొచ్చినా
వెనక్కి చూడవద్దని
గురువా ఆనాడు నువ్వ.......
సాహిత్య సముద్రపు తీరాన
నా వేలుపట్టి నడిపించి
ఆధునిక ప్రపంచానికి నా గొంతుక
వినిపించాలని,
కవిత్వపు గోరుముద్ద తినిపించావు
తీరుస్తా నీ అభిలాష
ఆటంకాలెన్నొచ్చినా......
ఉప్పెనలా చెలరేగే సంఘర్షణలు
ఎన్ని ఎదురొచ్చినా......
ఆ విజయ పతాకం ఎగిరేవరకు
విశ్రమించాను.

हिंदी विभाग

मेरा गाँव मेरा देश

एन.पावनी
B.Sc.- I Year
BT,B,Z (Life Sciences)

मेरा गाँव मेरा देश नहीं है,
और न मेरा देश मेरा गाँव ।
गोकि, मेरे गाँव का लम्बरदार भी,
रिमोट से संचालित करता है,
गाँव की पंचायत सरकार को ।
मेरा गाँव में भी आते है,
चुनाव के मोसम,
वादों के पानी से सिंच कर,
वोटो की फसल कटती है ।
मेरे गाँव में भी,
साहूकार हैं,
बैंक है, जमीन है,
जमीन है तो विकास की संभावनाएं भी ।
मेरा गाँव मे भी,
जाति के नाम पर अत्यचारा हैं,
आरक्षण का विरोध है,
मंदिर बनाने की लालसा,
और सामूहिक / व्यक्तिगत बलात्कार भी ।

मेरे गाँव मे भी एक प्रार्थकि शाला है,

दो अध्याकर और पचास-साठ बच्चे,

जिनके बीच पठे पदने पछने का कोई रिश्ता नही ।

मेरे माँव में भी कम मांगते खाली हाथ है,

अनाज मांगते पेट,

जवाब मांगते खाल,

पर उत्तर नहि देता कोई ।

अलबत्ता,

सेकड़ो मोबाइल फोन,

पचासों मोटर साइकिल,

रंगीन टी वी, सीदी प्लेयर,

दर्जनो मोटर कार,

और रेफिर्जेंटर मिल जाते है,

अपनी जमीन,

कंपनियो को दो तो लाखो नकद भी ।

प्रधान मंत्री की सड़क भी बन गई है,

जिस से हर सनाल का जवाब मांगने,

शहर जाते हैं लोग,

और फिर लौट कर नहीं आते ।

मेरा देश मेरा गाँव (कविता)

आनम फिदौस

B.Sc.- L.S.
APN I Year.

तेरी बुराइयों को हर अखबार कहता है...

और तू मेरे गाँव को गँवार कहता है...

मौन होकर फोन पर रिश्ते निभाए जा रहे है,

तू इस मशीनो दौर को परिवार कहता है...

जिनकी सेवा में बिता देते सारा जीवन,

तू उन माँ-बाप को खुद पर बोझ कहता है...

वो सिलने आते थे तो कलेजा साथ लाते थे,

तू दसूर निभाने को रिश्तेदार कहता है...

बड़े बड़े मसले हल करनी यहाँ पपंचायतें,

तू अँधी भष्ट दलीलों को दरबार कहता है...

बैठ जाने है अपने पराये साथ बैलगाड़ी में,

पूरा परिवार भी ना बैठ पाये उसे तू कार कहता है...

अब बच्चे भी बड़ों को आदर भूल बैठे है,

तू इस नये दौर को संस्कार कहता है...

जिंदा है आज भी माँव मे देश की संस्कृति,

तू भूल के अपनी सभ्यता खुद को तू शहर कहता है...

जब आसमान से बातें करते मंदिर और शिवाले

जहाँ किसी नगर में किसी द्वार पर कोई न ताला डाले

प्रेम की बंसी जहाँ बजाता है ये शाम सवेरा

जहाँ राग रंग और हँसी खुशी का चारों और है घेरा

वो भारत देश है मेरा, वो भारत देश है मेरा...

आज के समाज में मानवीय संबंद (निबंध)

आनम फिदौस

B.Sc.- L.S.
APN I Year.

समाज यानी लोगों का समूह है, सभी लोगों का मिल जुल कर साथ रहना, मानवीय सूरक्षा आदि को ही समाज कहते हैं । समाज संस्कृत के दो शब्दों, समान आज से मिलकर बना हैं । सम का अर्थ ''एक साथ'' तथा अज का अर्थ ''साथ रहना'' होता है । समाज का नाम हमारे दिमाग मे आते है तो चार तरंगे हमारे मिाग में स्वतः ही उत्यन होजाती है - पशसनिक, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, इसके बाद बदलाव की भूमिका सामने आती हैं । अक्सर भारतीय लोग अपनी बातो मे कहते है 'जमाना बदल गया है' क्या वास्तव ेजमाना बदल गया है, नीह जमाना तो वहीं का वहीं है जबकी समाज मे रहने वाले व्यक्ति समाज मे जब चाहे जैसे चाहे बदलाव, कर रहे हैं । चाहे वो भारतीय समाज के सही हो या न हो ।

राजनैतिक : हमारे देश ने राजतंत्र से लोकतंत्र तक का सफर तय किया, पर अत्याचारों का दौर खत्म नहीं हुआ, बल्कि पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गया हैं । राजनीति का शब्दिक अर्थ 'राज करने की नीति होती हैं', नीति के भी दो तत्व होते है, गुण और अवगुण और आज हम जानते है कि भारतीय राजनीति अवगुण औरआज हम जानते है कि भारतीय राजनीति अवगुण और आज हम जानते है कि भारतीय राजनीति अवगुण की ओर खींची चली जा रही हैं । नीचे की चार पंक्तियाँ भारतीय राजनेताओं पर हैं ।

जमान तू तेरी पद्ू में रह वरना हद से गुजर बैठेंगे, तू पानी बहाता है ना सड़क पर, हम खून-ए-गुलाल बहायेंगे समझ ले तेरा हर मंजर, हमारे खंजरो मे इंस-ए-क्तल हैं और यो खुद बस्ती में ही गुम हो गये जैसे किनारो पर आकर लहरे गुम हो जाती है ।

पहले लोग संयुक्त परिवार में रहकर भी खुश थे, आज के भारत में लोग एकल परिवार मे रहकर भी खुश नही रह पा रहे है, बेटे को बाप नहीं समझ रहा, एक तरह बेटा बाप को नही समज रहा है । एक-दूसरे पर सब बोझ समझते हैं । पहले परिवार साफ-सुथरे सरोवर की तरह था, जिसमें कमल खिले थे । आज के परिवार में ना ही सरोकार ना ही संस्कार हैं । बस भाग-दौड़ का एक सिलसिला हैं । जो रोज सुबह उठते ही शुरू हो जाता है और शाम को सोने पर खत्म होता हैं । इस भाग-दौड भरी जिन्दकी में किसी के लिए समय ही नही हैं । बस भागते रहो, भागते रहो... यह दौड़ श्मशान मे जाकर हीं खत्म होती हैं । सिर्फ व्यक्ति खाक बन कर रह जाता हैं । अगर इसी बौड़ के बीच लोग थोड़ा भी समाज के लिए समय निकालते है तो वो कभी खत्म नही हो थे लोंगों के दिलो में हमेशा जिन्दा रहते हैं ।

जिय जिंदगी (एक अखिरी प्रयास) (कहानी)

आनम फिदौस
B.Sc.- L.S.
APN I Year.

किसी गाँव में एक व्यापारी रहता था तथा (Story) उसकी भगवान में बडी आस्था थी। एक बार व्यापारी किसी दूसरे शहर से अपने घर लौट रहा था । बस से उतरकर वह पैदल अपने घर के रास्ते पर जा रहा थाष तभी रास्ते में उसे एक बड़ा सा चमकीला पत्थर दिखा । उस पत्थर की ओर व्यापारी आकर्षित हो गया और उसने सोचा कि क्यो न इसे अपने साथ ले जाऊँ ? इस खूबसूरत पत्थर से अपने घर के लिए शानदार भगवान की मूर्ति बनावाऊंगा ।

व्यापारी ने पत्थर उठा लिया और रास्ते मे ही एक प्रसिद्ध मूर्तिकार की दुकान पर रूका और उसे कहा - इस पत्थर की एक खूबसूरत-सी देवी माँ की प्रतिमा बना दीजिए । मूर्तिकार ने कहा - ठीक है बन जाएगी, आप कुछ दिन बाद आकर ले जाइएगा ।

अब मूर्तिकार ने उस पत्थर को तराशने का काम शूरू किया और अपने औजार लेकर पत्थर को काटने मे जुट गया । जैसे ही मूर्तिकार ने पहला वार किया इसे पता चला कि पत्थर बहुत ही कठोर है । मूर्तिकार ने एक बार फिर से पूरे जोश के साथ प्रहार किया लेकिन पत्थर टस से मस भी नीहं हुआ । अब तो उसको पसीना छूट गया । वो लगातार हयौड़ों से प्रहार करता रहा लेकिन पत्थर नहीं टूटा । उसने लगातार कई दिनो तक प्रयास किए और अपनी तरफ से 99% मेहनत की लेकिन पत्थर तोड़ने मे नाकाम रहा ।

कुछ दिन बाद जब व्यापारी मूर्तिकार से अपनी मूर्ति लेने आया, तो मूर्तिकार ने उसे सारी बात बताते हुए कहा कि इस पत्थर से तो आपकी मूर्ति नहीं बन पाएँगी । व्यापारी यह

सूनकर दुःखी हो गया और अपना पत्थर लेकर वहाँ से चला गया । आगे जाकर उसने किसी दूसरी दूकान के मूर्तिकार को वही पत्थर मूर्ति बनाने के लिए दे दिया ।

अब इस मूर्तिकार ने अपने औजार उठाए और पत्थर काटने में जूट गया । जैसे ही उसने पहला हथौडा मारा पत्थर टुट गया, क्यूंकि पत्थर पहले मूर्तिकार की चोटों से काफी कमजोर हो गया था । व्यापारी यह देखकर बहुत खुश हुआ और देखते ही देखते मूर्ति कार ने देवी माँ की सुंदर प्रतिमा बना दी । व्यापारी मन ही मन पहले मूर्तिकार की दशा सोचकर मुस्कुराया कि उस मूर्तिकार ने 99% मेहनत की लेकिन आखिर में थक गया । काश! उसने एक आखिरी प्रयास और भी किया होता तो वो सफल हो जाता ।

सीख : यही बात हम मे से कई लोगों पर भी लागू होती है । बहुत से लोग जिन्हे लगता है कि कठिन प्रयासों के बावजुद वे सफल नही हो पा रहे, लेकिन सच तो यह है कि वो आखिरी प्रयास से पहले ही थक जाते है । लगातार कोशिशें करते रहना चाहिए । क्या पता आपका अगला प्रयास ही वो आखिरी प्रयास हो, जिसमे आप विजय पाले और अपना जीवन बदल दे ।

Articles of teaching faculty

New Educational Policy 2020

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Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG- 2016-2030). Investing in human development requires a heavy focus on education. While the Millennium Development Goals (2001-2015) focused on increasing student enrolment, the SDGs placed particular emphasis on improving the quality of education and learning outcomes. The shift in the approach towards school education from input to outcome-based interventions has put the education sector on a new pedestal. While SDG focuses on equity, inclusion and quality of education, it also aims to build and upgrade education facilities that are sensitive to the needs of children and persons with disabilities

Indian Approach: Our Country emphasis has moved towards improving the quality of education and outcomes. The rapid techno - logical change also demands that the students are equipped with transferable skills.

The interventions aimed at these goals are primarily in the following areas-

1. Free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education
2. Access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education
3. Accessible, Affordable and Quality Higher Education
4. Skill Development and Economic Growth
5. Favourable educational facilities that are child, disabled, and gender-sensitive

Challenges:

1. Various learning assessments point at the regional disparity in literacy and numeracy skills among children in primary schools. Data also suggest that a sizable proportion of children still need to meet the level of learning outcomes prescribed for their respective class. Tackling these challenges requires a focus on curriculum development, training of teachers, greater use of technology, and active community participation.
2. Despite significant improvements in maternal and infant health owing to increased awareness, challenges lie in ensuring cognitive stimulation for children in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The National Policy on Education aims to strengthen and expand Anganwadi system to include a robust educational component which will be implemented by Ministries of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Women & Child Development (MWCD) and Human Resource Development (MHRD) wherein MHRD will be responsible for developing the ECCE curriculum and pedagogy.
3. Shortage of resources
4. Teacher vacancies
5. Lack of employable skills**:** Lack of employable skills in students of technical education has been observed. Identification of skill gaps in different sectors and offering courses for enhancing employability among them is required.
6. Credit rating agencies, reputed industry associations, media houses and professional bodies should be encouraged to carry forward the process of rating of Indian

universities and institutions. A robust rating system will give rise to healthy competition amongst universities and help improve their performance.

7. Accreditation of institutions: The Committee notes that accreditation of higher educational institutions needs to be at core of the regulatory arrangement in higher education. Further, quality assurance agencies should guarantee basic minimum standards of technical education to meet the industry demand for quality manpower. The National Board of Accreditation should act as a catalyst towards quality enhancement and quality assurance of higher technical education.

In this connection, Government of India announced and approved New Educational Policy The Government of India has approved the **new National Education Policy (NEP), 2020** with an aim to introduce several changes in the Indian education system - **from the school to college level** with the main Objective of **"India a global knowledge superpower".**

1. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) was renamed to the Ministry of Education.
2. 2020 New educational policy is the third major policy and earlier policies were 1968 and 1986 since independence.
3. Universalization of education from preschool to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030 (According to SDG)
4. **The current** 10+2 system **to be** replaced **by a new** 5+3+3+4 **curricular structure**
5. Vocational Education to be started from Class 6 with Internships**.**
6. Teaching up to at **least Grade 5** to be in **mother tongue/regional language.** No language will be imposed on any student.

Higher Education status in India:

1. The minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree by 2030
2. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2035 (Current Gross Enrolment is 26.3% in Higher Education). Also, 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education.
3. Separate technology unit to be develop for digital educational resources
4. Public sector expenditure should be 6% in GDP
■ Holistic Undergraduate education with a flexible curriculum can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification within this periodA New Education Policy aims to facilitate an inclusive, participatory and holistic approach, which takes into consideration field experiences, empirical research, stakeholder feedback, as well as lessons learned from best practices.
■ It is a progressive shift towards a more scientific approach to education. The prescribed structure will help to cater the ability of the child – stages of cognitive development as well as social and physical awareness. If implemented in its true vision, the new structure can bring India at par with the leading countries of the world.

Major Challenges in Higher Education

1. Less emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes.

2. Limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, with few HEIs that teach in local languages
3. Limited teacher and institutional autonomy
4. Lesser emphasis on research at most universities and colleges, and lack of competitive peer reviewed research funding across disciplines.
5. Large affiliating universities resulting in low standards of undergraduate education
6. Lack of Infrastructure in higher educational institutions.
7. Faculty motivation in terms of teaching, research, and service in HEIs remains far lower than the desired level.

Government Approach should be:

1. All HEIs will be equipped with the basic infrastructure and facilities, including clean drinking water, clean working toilets, blackboards, offices, teaching supplies, libraries, labs, and pleasant classroom spaces and campuses.
2. Every classroom shall have access to the latest educational technology (e-class room) that enables better learning experiences.
3. Teaching duties also will not be excessive, and student-teacher ratios not too high, so that the activity of teaching remains pleasant and there is adequate time for interaction with students, conducting research, and other activities.
4. Faculty will be given the freedom to design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved framework, including textbook and reading material selections, assignments, and assessments
5. Empowering the faculty to conduct innovative teaching, research, and service as they see best will be a key motivator and enabler for them to do truly outstanding, creative work.
6. Excellence will be further incentivized through appropriate rewards, promotions, recognitions, and movement into institutional leadership.
7. Excellent faculty with high academic and service credentials as well as demonstrated leadership and management skills will be identified early and trained through a ladder of leadership positions.
8. Institutional leaders will aim to create a culture of excellence that will motivate and incentivize outstanding and innovative teaching, research, institutional service, and community outreach from faculty members and all HEI leaders.
9. Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDG (Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups)
10. Set clear targets for higher Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for SEDGs.
11. Enhance gender balance in admissions to HEIs
12. Develop and support high-quality HEIs that teach in local/Indian languages or bilingually
13. Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs in both public and private HEIs
14. Develop and support technology tools for better participation and learning outcomes.
15. Increase employability potential of higher education programmes.
16. Make curriculum more inclusive
17. Develop bridge courses for students that come from disadvantaged educational backgrounds.

18. Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education. This will be a key priority of the regulatory system. All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity.
19. Preparation of professionals must involve an education in the ethic and importance of public purpose, an education in the discipline, and an education for practice.
20. Use and integration of technology to improve multiple aspects of education will be supported and adopted, provided these interventions are rigorously and transparently evaluated in relevant contexts before they are scaled up.
21. The thrust of technological interventions will be for the purposes of improving teaching learning and evaluation processes, supporting teacher preparation and professional development, enhancing educational access, and streamlining educational planning, management, and administration including processes related to admissions, attendance, assessments, etc.
22. Online and Digital Education: Ensuring Equitable Use of Technology
23. Teachers require suitable training and development to be effective online educators. It cannot be assumed that a good teacher in a traditional classroom will automatically be a good teacher in an online classroom
24. There is a need to invest in creation of open, interoperable, evolvable, public digital infrastructure in the education sector
25. Appropriate existing e-learning platforms such as SWAYAM, DIKSHA, will be extended to provide teachers with a structured, user-friendly, rich set of assistive tools for monitoring progress of learners
26. Teachers will undergo rigorous training in learner-centric pedagogy and on how to become high-quality online content creators themselves using online teaching platforms and tools.

TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE THROUGH e-GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT :

For the success of democracy, Good Governance is an essential prerequisite. Good Governance is considered for equity, inclusiveness and enhancement of quality of life of all citizens. Further it also provides a framework of democratic principles for just and honest business practices which leads to the success of democracy. Since the dawn of times to the present scenario, the need for good governance assumed utmost significance for efficient and effective administration.

In recent years, the concept of governance has become very popular in India. Governance primarily involves the interaction between the formal institutions and those in civil society. It is universally accepted that Governance should be good'. The objective of Good governance is to facilitate the development of people and society at large. It implies the presence of rule of law, safe guarding the basic human rights, participation, accountability ,openness and transparency.

E-Governance is a tool to achieve the avowed goals of Good Governance. E-Governance opens up avenues for flow of information, provides greatest scope of direct participation , ensures transparency and provides better service delivery. The paper also analyses various issues and challenges confronted in the implementation of E-Governance with special emphasis on people, process and technology.
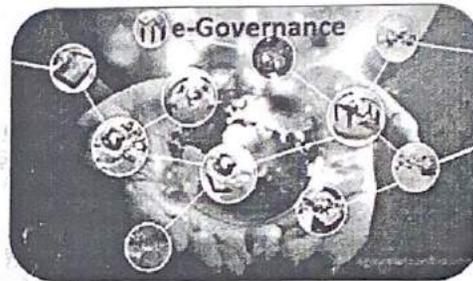
KEYWORDS : Good Governance, Democracy, e- Governance .

INTRODUCTION:

"The state came into existence for life, but continues to exist for the sake of good life"

Aristotle

The concept of good governance is there since times immemorial and ensuring goodness in governance and raising its level has always been considered the goal of the people and persistent demand of the articulate sections in any society. Good Governance is a dynamic concept. It encompasses fast changing political, social and economic milieu along with the international environment and conditions of operational governance.

Governance is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources. The World Bank had identified three distinct aspects of governance

i)   the form of political regime
ii)   The process by which authority is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development; and
iii)   the capacity of governments to design, formulate and implement policies and discharge functions.

1. Elements of Good Governance :

The essential elements of good governance are :

1.1. Participation :

It means people are the key to good governance. They are not only beneficiaries of good governance but also are the agents of it. They act not only through formal bodies like the executive, the legislature and the judiciary and formal means, such as the right to vote, but also through various groups and associations like trade unions, political parties, NGOs, business groups, caste or religious groups and even in their individual capacities, such as , writing letter to the editor, expressing views in radio or television. Participation can become meaningful only if governmental structures are flexible enough to facilitate easy and unhindered participation.

1.2. Accountability :

It means those who rule are answerable to those from whom they derive their authority. This means establishing standards or "criteria for judging the performance of public officials.

1.3. Transparency :

It refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about government rules, regulations, and decisions. This can be done by enforcing the citizen's right to information. Transparency helps in curbing corruption.

1.4. Consensus-oriented:

It means that in a society where there are as many opinions as there are actors it is mediation of different interests to find the best interest of the community.

1.5. Responsiveness:

Means that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time. Effectiveness and efficiency imply that institutions and processes produce results that meet the needs of the society while making the best use of resources at their disposal.

1.6. Equity and inclusiveness

Call for a society whose well-being depends upon ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and nobody feels excluded from the mainstream of the society.

1.7. Rule of law

Stands for fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. This also included protection of human rights.

2. E-GOVERNANCE:

To realize the goals of good governance, e-governance is one of the prime tools. Good governance is fundamental and e-governance is instrumental. E-governance is a use of information and communication technology with the aim of improving information and service delivery, encouraging citizen participation in the decision making process and making government more accountable, transparent and effective.

UNESCO defines e-Governance as: "Governance refers to the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs, including citizens' articulation of their interests and exercise of their legal rights and obligations. E-Governance may be understood as the performance of this governance via the electronic medium in order to facilitate an efficient, speedy and transparent process of disseminating information to the public, and other agencies, and for performing government administration activities.

2.1. Citizen-Centric E-Governance Initiatives

Some of the early e-Governance Initiatives taken in different states of India are discussed in the following lines:

2.1.1. Bhoomi–Karnataka

Bhoomi Launched In 2000, is a self sustainable e-governanceproject for the computerized delivery of 2 crore acres rural land records of 67 lakh farmers through 177 government owned kiosks in the State of Karnataka. These records were earlier maintainedmanually by 9,000 village officials.

2.1.2. Gyandoot - Madhya Pradesh

Gyandoot is an Intranet-based Government to Citizen (G2C) service delivery initiated in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh in January2000. It has twin objective of providing relevant information to the rural population and acting as an interface between the district administration and the people. The initiative is important as it takes e-governance to rural areas.

2.1.3. Lokvani Project–Uttar Pradesh

Lokvani is a public--private partnership project in Sitapur District of Uttar Pradesh which was initiated in November, 2004. Its objective is to provide a single window, self sustainable e-governance solution with regard to handling of grievances, land record maintenance and providing mixture of essential service. Theprogramme format uses the local language Hindi as 88 percent of the District population resides in villages and the literacy rate is only38 percent, the programme had to be designed in a way which was user-friendly and within the reach of the people both geographicallyas well as socially.

2.1.4. Revenue Administration through Computerized Energy (RACE) Billing Project-Bihar

Patna Electric Supply Undertaking (PESU), which is one of the seven area boards of Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) caters to the energy requirements of Patna Urban Area. To address the problems related to manual billing, it was decided by the BSEB to bank upon ICT in providing value added and consumer-friendly service to the clients. A separate department of IT was created in BSEB to implement the project and the software was designed by NIC named as RACE–Revenue Administration through Computerized Energy. Payment of bills of any division at any of the 31 collection counters as per convenience was facilitated. Bills are generated with a barcode and consumers can download the bills using the internet and also see the details of payments made by them." Initiated in the year 2001 the project was extended to the entire State in 2007.

2.1.5. e-Procurement-Gujarat

The system of e-procurement was introduced in the State of Gujarat from October, 2004 onwards. It aims to establish transparency in procurement process, shortening of procurement cycle, availing of competitive price, enhancing confidence of suppliers and establishing flexible and economical bidding process for suppliers.

2.1.6. MCA 21

This Project of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) of union front aims to meet the aspirations and the needs of the 21st Century, hence the name MCA 21. The Project aims at providingeasy and secure online access to all registry related services providedby the Union Ministry of Corporate Affairs to business, to public, to professionals, to financial institutions to employees" and to thegovernment itself. As such it reflects the relationships of Government 2 Citizens, Government 2 Business, Government 2 Government and Government 2 Employees.

2.1.7.National e-Governance Plan

During the 1980s and early 1990s, initial attempts towards e-Governance were made with a focus on networking government departments and developing in-house government applications in the areas of defence, economic monitoring, planning and the deployment of IT to manage data-intensive functions related to elections, census, tax administration etc." These applications focused on automation of internal government functions rather than on improving service delivery to citizens.

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) has been formulated by the Department of Information Technology (DIT)and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances(DAR & PG). The Union Government approved the National. e-Governance Plan(NeGP), comprising of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 10 components on May 18, 2006. The NeGP aims at improving delivery of Government services to citizens and business with the following vision.

Make all Government services accessible so the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.

3.0. E-Governance initiatives in A.P.

MeeSeva, e-District Mission Mode Project, Webland (Land Records Management Information System), e-PASS (e-payment and application system of scholarships), e-Procurement, e-Suvidha (Complete Application for Municipalities), Computer Aided Registration Department (CARD), e-Parishkaram. HRMS (Human Resource Management System)

4.0. E-Governance initiatives in Telangana

MeeSeva, e-Procurement, Online Recruitment Processing System, T.S.I PASS (Single Window Clearance to Entrepreneurs), HRMS (Human Resource Management System), Online Scholarship Project.

5.0. Access to information and quality services for citizen:

Information would be made available with respect to simple aspects of governance such as forms, laws, rules, proceduresetc later extending to detailed information including reports, public data base and decision making processes.Information about local resources,guidelines of schemes,funds,on going projects will be made available to the citizens and it is the first step towards citizen 's participation in development process.

Another important area is the potential to improve the quality range and accessibility of services.

4.1.Simplicity, efficiency and accountability in the government:

Bureaucratic structures have been plagued by characteristics aptly described by Victor Thompson as 'bureau pathology'. The dysfunctional aspect of bureaucratic behaviour includes slowness, ponderousness, routine and complications of procedure. E- Governance weeds out redundant process, brings simplicification in structure and procedures. The end result would be enhanced decision making and increased efficiency across government all contributing to an overall environment of accountable govt machinery.

4.2.Expanded reach of governance:

Rapid growth of communication technology and its adoption in governance would help in bringing govt machinery to.the door steps of the citizen. Expansion of telephone network, rapid strides in mobile telephony, spread of internet and strengthening of other communications infrastructure would facilitate delivery of a large number of services provided by the government.This enhancement of the reach of the government-both spatial and demographic would also enable better participation of citizens in the process of governance.

5.0.Emerging challenges:

In developing countries such as India, the IT influence has to be handled with caution and restraint. Unless the benefits achieving from IT are supported by adequate infrastructure , capital and access, the fruits will elude the poor and deprived masses. The process of e- governance must try to balance the goals of development, asset creation, Social justice and equity.

5.1. Capacity building:

e- governance is a fairly complex process of creating and harnessing the right environment that consist of people who are committed to the cause and who have the right skill sets. Human resource management is yet to develop the capacity to build, manage operate and service the technologies involved. Training the workforce to develop maintain and provide the value added products and services required by the knowledge based society are yet to be concretised. Though computer training has been imparted to all the public functionaries , barring a few cases an effective use of the basic IT services, is yet to be seen.

5.2. Changing the mindset of government functionaries:

Technological solutions to societal problems is being increasingly sought by public functionaries forgetting conveniently that technology can only facilitatethe solutions. It is not a solution in itself. The agent or the functionaries of changes need to be made aware that they are there to serve the clients as per policy programme.

5.3. Business Process Re- engineering (BPR):

In India the way government institutions conduct their business has evolved over time and is codified in different statues and is codified in different manuals enacted or formulated over a wide span of time. On the other hand, the scope and complexities of governance along with the government machinery have expanded over time. The advent of ICT has led to the recognition that these technologies provide a unique opportunity to redesign the government process not only to provide better services and reliable information to citizen but also to improve efficiency and effectiveness within government institutions.

BPR will get rid of unintended consequences of rigid, repeated process. The application of technology solutions to existing paper based processes almost always will result in a far from optimum solution and will likely deliver such a poor user experience.The Re-Engineering of a government department can be carried out from within the organisation or the consultants can be brought from outside.It requires innovative management and a willingness to change.

5.4. Digital Divide:

While the e governance initiatives may benefit certain privileged sections of the society, the underprivileged, those who do not have access to internet or not well qualified or equipped to use internet will be all the more distanced from the government. There is also linguistic dimension to the problem. Information is available on the websites mostly in English and in some cases Hindi and still in few cases other Indian languages.

5.4.0. Bridging the Digital Divide :
5.4.1. Provide Access :

One of the foremost things to be done is to provide universal access to all.Physicalaccess,financial accessand content access must be provided to all.

5.4.2.Provide Telecom Infrastructure :

Enforce the requirement of an open telephone network with hassle free interconnection of different networks and free up more of the radio spectrum for "Fourth Generation"broadband wireless.

5.4.3.Develop Applications :

Applications for the common man to facilitate his well being covering social welfare and other daily necessities from any place.

5.4.4..New Hardware :

The present hardware is already undergoing number of changes and a converged net enable product likely to emerge with all the interfaces and necessary embedded software suitable for open platform and customized for a single or group of individuals.

5.4.5. OpenSoftware and Networking :

Current software development platforms will have to seamlessly accept any software developed on any type of platform to work with any device. There has to be number of data banks serviced through directory servers specific to the larger group of people or translated information required in the language understood. Information required for them will have to be made available in the format desired and information generated from them will have to be used for updating the databanks. Such network will have a specific server to a group of people.

5.4.6.System and Network Management :

This requires continuous monitoring of the system and the network to provide efficient service to the customer so that the usage is encouraged and the benefits are experienced.

5.4.7.Internet Access and Community Demand :

Maintain or expand Government or local programmes that provide funds for community technology. Help from public-private partnerships to bring advocates of low-income people into contact with people from the technology and business sectors for community development.

5.4.8.Education :

Education departments and agencies should set up specific projects to demonstrate the practices they wish the nations's educators to accept. The use of technology should be a part of the standards that we are asking teachers to teach and test. Schools should work with informal learning places (museums, science centers, television stations, newspapers, etc.) thathave demonstrated an ability to use technology in learning.

5.4.9.ICT Infusion Pilot Project Basis:

Pilot projects will have to be taken up to understand the needs and comfort levels of target groups belonging to different ethnic, race and language. Current concept of top down approach of enforcing digital technology will have tobegiven up and adopt bottom up approach to develop ICT enabled services and systems. The user interface with the network willdetermine the success or failure of the system.

6.CONCLUSION:

The speed and transparency associated with e- governance have the potential to make public administration responsive and effect good governance.

However, the initial euphoria notwithstanding, for the growth and relevance of the discipline, the research areas that can be enumerated are in future role of e governance, cost benefit analysis of providing e-governance in core services, ways of re orienting public functionaries, citizens role and choice, extent of consumer consultation and participation and reengineering of govt processes to make them simple and effective.

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THE NPA'S CRISIS AT MUDRA BANK LOANS

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I. INTRODUCTION

Mudra Loan has been the strongest Endeavour of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi to bank the unbanked population. In all his addresses, he emphasized the importance of bringing the unbanked people under the mainstream banking, in order to make the neglected section of the population self-reliant and self-dependent. Mudra bank loan Yojana comes as a vision from the PM, by the slogan, „Fund the unfunded‟. MUDRA means Micro Units Development and Refinance agency. Population engaged in small business always requires micro finance to facilitate their business and day today business needs. PM Mudra Bank Yojana would help in facilitating micro credit up to Rs.10 lakh to such small business owners. It was launched on 8th April 2015. Target Audience is small business owners and the loan amount from Rs.50,000 to 10,00,000. This scheme is applied across India.

II. IMPORTANCE OF PM MUDRA SCHEME

1. The PM Mudra Bank Yojana is said to benefit more than 58 million small business owners in the country. This is one sector under which more than 120 million people are employed and this working population mostly comes from less privileged sections of society.

2. The majority of small business owners in India have always remained outside the ambit of mainstream bank credit. This is just because banks and financial institutions often focus their products and services for the secured business lot, who would repay at higher interest and have their nominees secured. PM Mudra Bank Yojana would help in getting this trend changed.

3. Institutional finance has always been relevant to small business. However, inadequate corpus and unorganized management of credit facilities to small entrepreneurs never really made it reach the needed entrepreneurs. PM Mudra Bank Yojana comes with a dream to get the dreams of many young and budding entrepreneurs fulfilled.

4. Repayment has always been a concern why financial institutions could not provide required finance to small business owners. With this initiative from the PM office, the scheme is said to take care of this part as well and thus help both financial institutions and needy small business owners come on one single platform.

Limitations of the Mudra Scheme

These are the list of business for which Mudra Loan cannot be given:
1. Personal Requirement
2. Educational Purpose
3. Buying Personal Car or Bike
4. Rich Businessman

Objectives of the study:

The present paper aims to fulfil the following objectives.

i) To trace the Organization and Growth of Mudra Bank Loans and distinguish the same with personal loans.
ii) To highlight the important limitations and documentary requirements for Mudra Loans.
iii) To discuss the NPA problem with reference to Mudra Loans.

Methodology:
This paper is based on secondary data sources, the concerned data to satisfy the objectives has been collected from various published sources.

Sources of Data:
Secondary data are collected from journals, newspapers and the internet.

Limitation of the study:
There are some limitations found in this paper. Firstly, it is based on secondary data sources only and the conclusions are framed on the basis of it. Secondly, the concerned data for analysis has been available in limited volume.

Statement of problem:
This paper endeavours to focus on understanding the conceptual framework of PM Mudra Scheme, it's probable impact on NPA"s to the exchequer of Bank Liabilities.

Significance of the problem:
Since the Mudra scheme has implemented from 8th April 2015, a study of this kind besides creating awareness would also help in analysing the pros and cons of PM Mudra Loan Scheme and the important point to be kept in mind before its implementation, to unbanked families as it would effect on NPA"s on bank working.

III. <u>MUDRA LOAN VS PERSONAL LOAN</u>

Mudra loan	Personal loan
1. This type of loan is an entire govt administered and approved scheme. So it is a safe and secure form of taking credit. 2. One must have a genuine business plan for getting a mudra loan. 3. Repayment tenure is as high as 7 years.	1. This type of loan is given by both govt. and private financial institutions. 2. No business is needed to get personal loans. Only justifiable reasons are required. 3. Repayment tenure is less.

Types of loan under the PMMY.

As of now there are three schemes namely.

1. Offering loan up to Rs. 50,000. In other words, it is also termed as a startup loan.
2. Offering loan above Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5, 00,000. It is also stated as the mid-level business institution set up loans.
3. Offering loan above Rs. 5, 00,000 to Rs. 10, 00,000. It is meant for those who want to set up a business at a bigger and advanced level.

Key features of the stand-up India loan scheme:

- No collateral is necessary
- There are zero processing fees
- The rate of interest is only 1% per month.
- The maximum period of repayable loan has been extended up to 5 years.
- Mudra cards have been launched that will provide working capital loans.

IV. REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR MUDRA BANK LOAN SCHEME.

- Self-attested Identity proof
- Self-attested address proof
- Passport size photographs
- Your company address and ID proof
- Business registration certificate etc.

Eligibility criteria for participating banks and financial companies.

Scheduled commercial Banks.

All scheduled commercial banks in public and private sector with 3 years of continuous profit track record net NPA"s not exceeding 3% minimum net worth of Rs. 100 crore and not less than 9% CRAR are eligible to lend loan.

 RRB"s

All restructured RRB"s having net NPA within 3% having profitable operations and not carrying any accumulated losses and CRAR >9% are eligible under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme.

V. LOAN REPAYMENT - ONLY 4% NPAS IN MUDRA LOANS:

Housewives, Poor Widows and small and budding entrepreneurs seem to be more reliable in loan repayment than the promoters of some of the large corporations. Contrary to perceptions, loans under the Mudra Yojana – a pet initiative of Prime Minister Narendra Modi aimed at supporting budding entrepreneurs in vulnerable sections of society – had a gross non-performing asset (NPA) ratio of only 4% as of December 2017, much lower than roughly 10% for the entire banking industry.

Interestingly, at 4% state-run lenders (barring SBI) outperformed private peers" record of 4.2% gross NPSs under this scheme, showed the latest data by the department of financial services. SBI"s record was even better – only 3%, against its overall bad loans ratio of 10.35% as of December 2017. The performance of public sector banks (PSBs) in the Mudra scheme is in sharp contrast with their poor record in overall bad assets ratio, which is around two-and-a-halftimes of the private lenders".

To further promote this scheme, the DFS has roped in 40 entities – including Flipkart, Amazon, Patanjali and Amul that are also big job creators – which will identify people who need loans under Mudra Yojana. Some analysts caution against excessive jubilation over low NPAs in Mudra loans yet, saying repayment tends to be higher in the initial years after the grant of a loan and may falter in later years. However, a senior finance ministry official told FE that since most of the Mudra loans are for a short duration of up to three years and the fact that the scheme already completed three years in April 2018 – a reasonable period for a fair assessment of a short-duration loan scheme – the NPA record is still impressive. "Mudra loans are short-term ones and unlike long-duration credit to industry where NPA levels can potentially rise in later years even if initial repayments are on schedule," said the official.

Nevertheless, both the government and banks have to be careful in not letting this scheme be abused by fraudsters, especially because loans are usually collateral free until some assets are created out of them, while ensuring that the intended beneficiaries reap the benefits, said the analysts.

Apart from low bad debt levels, what makes this scheme impressive is its inclusive character. Financial services secretary Rajiv Kumar said as many as 74% of the Mudra scheme beneficiaries are women. People belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories make up for 36% of loans worth close to Rs.5.72 lakh crore that were sanctioned by end-March 2018 since the scheme's inception in April 2015. As many as 55% of the 12.77 crore loan accounts belong to these categories of people. Over 9 crore loans were offered to women entrepreneurs, cutting across all categories. The finance ministry hopes its tie-ups with the 40 entities will attract more such entrepreneurs to benefit from the scheme and boost inclusive growth.

VI. THE NPA CRISIS CALLS FOR GREATER BANK AUTONOMY

Non-Performing Assets(NPAs) have been in the news for a long time. The financial stability Report of RBI, December 2017, points out that the gross non-performing advances(GNPA) ratio of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) increased from 9.6% to 10.2% between March and September 2017. The GNPA grew by 18.5% on a year-on-year basis in September 2017. While the GNPA of public sector banks (PSBs) stands at 13.5% in September 2017, the figures stands at 3.8% for private banks.

Many reasons have been ascribed to the spurt in NPAs:

1.   Majority of the projects were sanctioned in the boom phase of economic growth. Both corporates and banks were optimistic it would be a win-win for all. However, as slowdown ensured, their assumptions collapsed. Many infrastructure projects got stalled for reasons like the so-called policy paralysis, pending court cases, and regulatory issues like environmental clearances and corruption. The stalled projects, therefore, failed to generate cash flows and corporates failed to repay loans. As a result, NPAs started to rise.

2.   Crony capitalism aggravated NPAs. Bank boards with political connections might have got undeserving loans. In a classic case of "moral hazard," politically connected corporates know the even if they default, banks would be recapitalised by the government using taxpayer money. This results in wilful default by some corporates.

3.   Banks are responsible for their poor monitoring and supervision, and awful appraisal and lending practices also led to accumulated bad debts. This points to the perceived ineffectiveness of RBI‟s supervisory architecture in controlling the situation on time.

The negative repercussions of NPAs on the economy are way too many:

1.   NPAs invariably raise lending rates. The interest rate charged by SCBs consists of policy rate (repo rate), a default risk premium, a term premium, an inflation risk premium, and the bank's compensation for costs. For example, if a commercial bank's lending rate is 15% of this 6% is due to policy rate and the rest 9% is due to other four factors. It is important to remember that the rest of the four factors or additional 9 percentage point rate of interest is independent of monetary policy. Banks charge the default risk premium because of the uncertainty on repayment of loans. Given that banks knew about the quality of loans much before they went to the less informed customers (adverse selection), they also increased credit risk and, as a result, lending rate increased adverse selection.

2.   By RBI‟s own admission in a recent paper (Asset Quality and Monetary Transmission in India), huge NPAs weaken the monetary policy transmission mechanism. For instance, between January and October 2015, RBI, in its various policy reviews, reduced the repo rate by 125 bps. But banks did not pass the benefits to the customers, who got benefit only by 50 bps, i.e., the amount of reduction in lending rate by most SCBs, while the deposit rate was reduced sharply, by 130bps. As a result, net interest margin rose, which is one of the highest in the world. Thus, banks are using the policy rate to their advantage from both ends: deposit and lending rates. A 2015 IMF working paper by Sonali Das showed that pass-through of policy rate changes to bank interest rates in India is slow and adjustment is asymmetric. That is, when policy rate rises, the deposit rate does not adjust to it, while the deposit rate adjusts faster to monetary policy easing. Further, bank lending rate moves more closely and faster with response to monetary policy tightening than to loosening.

One reason could be that high levels of NPAs held by banks limits their ability to pass on the full benefits of monetary easing. In a way, banks are trying to recover their loss from the repo rate cuts.

3.   NPAs lower private investment. Investment drops as interest rate goes up. Importantly, corporate investment is not greatly affected by meagre interest rate changes. We think the slowdown in credit growth is largely due to stress in PSBs. This makes overburdened PSBs cautious and risk-averse to more lending. Banks expect a correction in credit lending after a lending spree. They have become cautious and selective in sanctioning new loans. Given that economic growth has slowed down, they fear businessmen might not be able to make good profit and, thus, may not be able to repay debt, which, in turn, leads to low investment. Further, more NPAs mean more capital they have to keep separately to meet the Basel III capital norms.

4.   Huge NPAs lead to banking crises, too. At Rs.4 lakh crore, bad loans exceed the market value of PSBs by 1.5 times. This will scare equity investors as they fear it may explode any time and the economy will nosedive. As banks report higher NPAs, bank stocks will be hit and retail investors will be affected. Therefore, the government is recapitalising with a fear that a failed banking system may exacerbate financial crisis and economic meltdown. However, a timely intervention by RBI and the government has averted the crisis.

5.   Rising NPAs may lead the rating agencies to downgrade ratings of PSBs and private banks; it will affect their ability to raise capital. Finally, an NPA is a double whammy for (retail) investors. On one hand, they lose money as share prices of banks fall, and on the other, as taxpayers, they've to pay taxes to recapitalise banks.

VII (a) <u>Financial Analysis</u>:

The Mudra journey

3-4% Gross NPA ratio in Mudra loans by PSBs as of Dec 2017

4.2% Gross NPA ratio in Mudra loans by private bank as of Dec 2017

10% Overall gross NPA ratio in the banking system as of Dec 2017

₹5,71,655 crore Mudra loans sanctioned up to March 2018 since inception in Apr 2015, against target of ₹5,46,188 crore

74% Beneficiaries are women

Share in terms of loan amount

SC | OBC | ST 3 | 11 | 22 | (%) | General 64

Source: DFS

Source: Department of Financial Services (DFS).

VII (b) <u>MUDRA NPA :</u>

Those monitoring banking sectors of India have raised concerns about Mudra loans becoming a big liability for the banks in near future. Officially, the Mudra loans seem to have done well in keeping NPA (Non- Performing Assets) lower compared to other bank loans.

According to finance ministry data Mudra Yojana had a gross NPA ratio of only four percent as of December 2017 – much lower than average 10 percent for other loans in the case of Public Sector Lenders.

The RBI has asked banks to monitor loans under the Mudra scheme over concerns of growing levels of non-performing assets (NPAs) in that category. The warning comes a few months after RBI governor Shaktikanta Das, in a meeting with banks, pulled them up for loose

monitoring of these loans in the light of rising defaults. "Banks need to focus on repayment capacity at the appraisal stage and monitor the loans through the life cycle much more closely," said RBI deputy governor M K Jain. "The Mudra is a case in point… while such a massive push would have lifted many beneficiaries out of poverty; there have been some concerns over the growing level of NPAs." He was speaking at Sidbi microfinance on 27-11-2019.

Last year, former RBI governor Raghuram Rajan had red-flagged loans under the scheme. He had stated that advances under Mudra and Kisan Credit Cards needed to be examined "more closely" for potential credit risk. Rajan had also highlighted the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small
Enterprises (CGTMSE) run by Sidbi as a growing contingent liability that "needs to be examined with urgency." One of the criticisms of the Mudra scheme small loans of up to Rs 50,000 could not contribute much toward income – generation and would end up being used for consumption

Financial Inclusion for all:

Beneficiaries are as follows:

General Category – 64%, SC – 11%, ST – 3%, OBC – 22%, 36% beneficiaries are from SC/ST/OBC categories
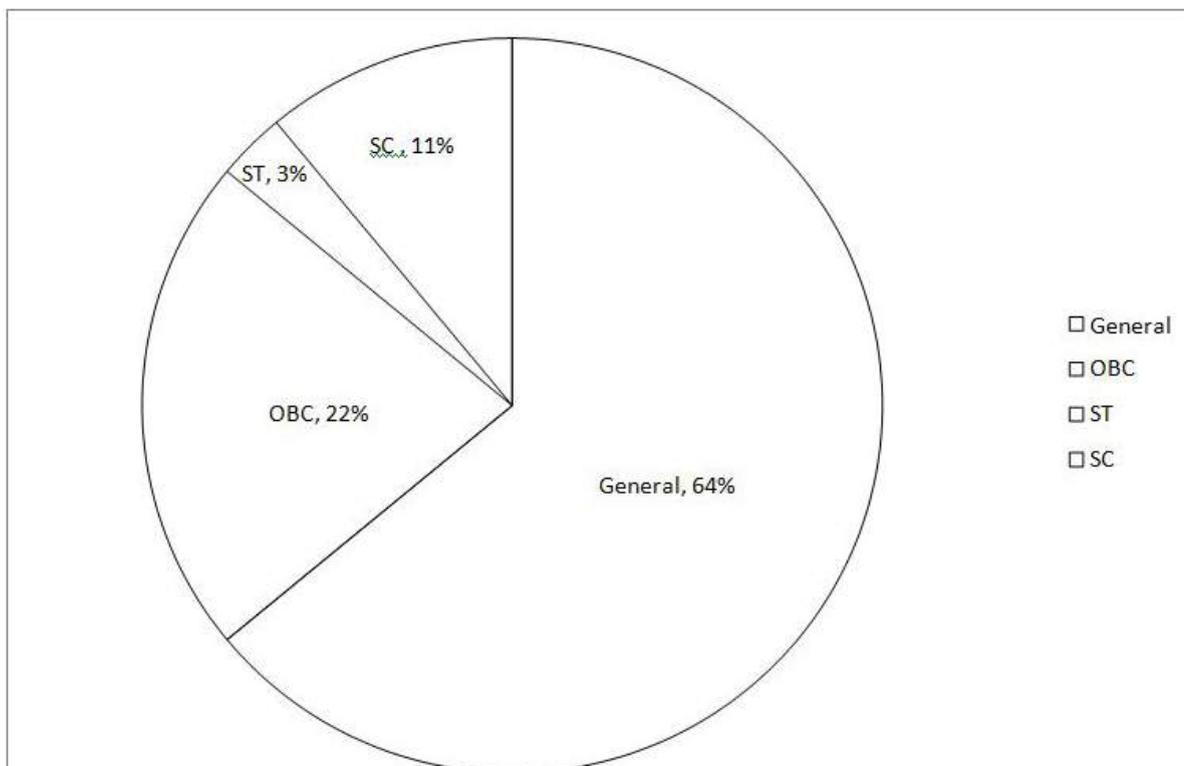
VIII. <u>CONCLUSIONS</u>:

NPA crises call for more bank autonomy. PSB boards should be full of professionals with full autonomy. Better corporate governance and decentralisation will help improve loan evaluation, monitoring, repayment. Politically-connected lending must be a no-no. In this regard, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, is a step in the right direction. We hope RBI and the government's efforts of cleaning up of banks" balance sheets succeeds and credit growth to the business sector revives. Loans were sanctioned without conducting meaningful pre inspection or physical verification of business units or residences. Further, without ascertaining end use of the loan amount or creation of assets from the loan amount, finally 74% of the beneficiaries under Mudra are women.

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RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT: SUSTAINING DEMOCRACY AND FACILITATING DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Today good governance has become the central concern of most governments. Accountability and transparency are key elements of good governance. Democracy requires an informed citizens and transparency of information. When a government is transparent there is less chance for corruption and more room for accountability. Citizens access to information is pre-condition to good governance. It allows citizens to participate in the government process which leads to participatory democracy. Transparency refers to availability of information to the public and clarity about functioning of government. The citizens know what the government does and how it is functioning. RTI Act was introduced in 2005. It was one of the progressive laws passed in the post independent India. It ushers a people centred governance. The poor and marginalised sections of the society will be benefited by using this act. Without good governance the government welfare schemes cannot reach to the needy persons. RTI makes the citizens to fight against corruption, which is one of the major impediment in the way of good governance. Since its enactment RTI Act proved to be a strong weapon in the hands of people for ensuring transparency in the system. RTI has great democratizing power. Economic development is enhanced by RTI. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse how RTI leads to good governance which strengthens democracy and development and challenges in its way.

KEYWORDS: central concern, good governance, strengthens democracy and development.

INTRODUCTION

Recognising the fundamental importance of access to information to democratic participation, to holding governments accountable and to controlling corruption, as well as to personal dignity and business efficiency, [we declare that] the right to access information held by public authorities is a fundamental human right which should be given effect at the national level through comprehensive legislation (for example, Freedom of Information Acts) based on the principle of maximum disclosure, establishing a presumption that all information is accessible subject only to a narrow system of exceptions. - UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of

Expression, 2004[1]

Right to Information: The Basic Need of Democracy:

Freedom of speech and expression could be considered one of the most fundamental of all freedoms. While it is of dubious value to rate one freedom over another, freedom of expression is a basic foundation of democracy. It is a core freedom without which democracy could not exist. The term encompasses not only freedom of speech and media but also freedom of thought, culture and intellectual inquiring. Freedom of expression guarantees everyone's right to speak and write openly without state interference, including the right to criticize injustices, illegal activities and incompetence's. It guarantees the right to know and right to inform the public and to offer opinions of any kind, to support revolutionize, to give the minority the opportunity to be heard and became the majority and to challenge the rise of state tyranny by force of words. In such regimes the State not only exerted full control over freedom of speech and expression and right to know, it also used the media to direct citizen's thoughts and opinions through propaganda, indoctrination, denunciation, and social conformity. During the commencement of the nineteenth century, freedom of speech and expression joined realm of core freedoms that are now protected as universal standards. Presently, people are thus empowered to make proper choices for participation in democratic development process[2]. Access to information is a foundational human right as without its protection, it is almost impossible for people to fully exercise their other rights and freedoms as enshrined under the constitution and statures.

Right to Information: Global Outlook

Freedom of information is a human right. In order to make governments accountable, citizens have the right to know, the right of access to official documents. Freedom of information has been developing at a strong pace only recently, but it is hardly a new concept. The roots of the Freedom of Information principle date back to the 18th Century, the Age of Enlightenment[3]. The world in the 21st century has marked many a stepladder and paradigm shifts in the understanding, analysis and contextualization of the various ideologies of democracy. RTI which is the cynosure of this discourse is not something new. In fact, there is a long history at international level towards the attainment of the right to access information and mobilization of the masses for achieving its goal. With development of human ideals and establishment of democratic governments in most of the civilized countries, the concept of freedom of information increased. Many international organizations and regional groups recognized the right to information to be integral part of their governing systems.

The origin of right to information can be traced from the way back from the year 1766. The Swedish Freedom of Information Law[4] was passed in 1766[5]. Anders Chydenius[6] took an active part in the Diet of 1765-66. One of the lasting results of his activities was this Ordinance on Freedom of Writing and of the Press (1766), which he considered himself to be one of his greatest achievements. Subsequently, numbers of countries have passed the RTI legislation for providing information as a matter of right. For example, Finland in 1950, Denmark in 1950, Norway in 1970, and United States of

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[1] General Assembly on the contemporary challenges to *freedom of expression ..2004* E/CN.4/2004/62. Report of the *Special Rapporteur on* implementing.
[2] M. M. Ansari, Right to Information and its Relationship to Good Governance and Development, http://cic.gov.in/CIC-Events/IC-MA-LectureAtUNESCO-04122008.pdf
[3] Anders Chydenius' Legacy Today, The World's First Freedom of Information Act, Anders Chydenius Foundation's Publications 2, (Ed. 2006), p.4
[4] Issued in Stockholm, in the Council Chamber, on 2 December 1766, Printed at the Royal Printing-Press
[5] Ibid,1
[6] Anders Chydenius was a Finnish priest and a member of the Swedish Riksdag, and is known as the leading classical liberal of Nordic history

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America in 1966[7] enacted right to information laws to ensure and to facilitate information access. This paper inquires into the world scenarios on right to information in general and India in particular, the emphasis also made on analysis of relation between RTI and modern democratic process in UK and US. It is argued that important of social bind between civilian and government has more relevance for the addressing the functional needs of democratic system.

RTI vis-a -vis International Legal Instruments

Under international legal regime various international instruments such as treaties, charters etc have recognized the concept of right to information as right that ought to be available to the people. All the citizens have a right to decide, either personally or by their representatives, as to necessity of the public contribution, to grant this freely, to know to what use it is put; and to fix the proportion, the mode of assessment and of collection and the duration of taxes, Article 14 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man[8]. Modern International law is not confined to relations between the states but devises upon matters of social concern also e.g. information, human rights, health, education and like. Freedom of Information was recognized at the early stages, as fundamental rights. United Nations accepted right to information right from its beginning in 1946. The General Assembly resolved that: "freedom of information is a fundamental human right and the touchstone for all freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated[9]." These are the following principles propounded by the UNO in order to ensure the freedom of information viz:

- Maximum disclosure
- Obligation to publish
- Promotion of open government
- Limited scope of exceptions
- Processes to facilitate access
- Costs
- Open meetings
- Disclosure takes precedence and
- Protection for whistle blower

The right to access information is firmly set in the body of international human rights law. It is enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1968

Article 19 of the Covenant states as "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers either orally or in writing, or in print, or in the form of art or through any other media of his choice, subject to certain restrictions in sub-clause (3) of the covenant." The Commonwealth nations also acknowledged the existence of Right to Information by emphasizing the participation of people in the government processes. The law ministers of the Commonwealth at their meeting held in Barbados[10] stated that "Public participation in the democratic and government process would be most meaningful when citizens had adequate access

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[7] "Freedom of information" is the designation adopted around the world after its North American example as the freedom of human actors to access existing documents. In the United States such an act was passed in 1966, and became effective through improvements made to it in 1974. This can be said to have signalled the triumph of laws of freedom of information throughout the world". Juha Manninen , "Anders Chydenius and the Origins of World's First Freedom of Information Act, http://www.chydenius.net/pdf/worlds_first_foia.pdf

[8] S. P. Sathe, Right to Information, p. 11.

[9] United Nations General Assembly, resolution 59(1), 65m plenary meeting, 14 December 1946

[10] in year 1980

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to official information" where, Article 21of the same declaration confers the right to take part in the Government of the country[11].

European Convention on Human Rights

The European Convention on Human Rights Convention states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of expression". This right shall include freedom to hold opinions, and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and irrespective of frontiers[12]. However, clause 2 provides that such right is subjected to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or such penalties as are prescribed by law, and are necessary in a democratic society, and if it harms the national interest or territorial integrity. Nevertheless European Court of Human Rights interpreted Article 10[13]. It was held that freedom to information prohibited the Government from restricting a person from receiving information. But, at the same time it does not provide any positive right to a person for obtaining the information. This interpretation was based on the difference between 'freedom' and 'right'. Most of the above discussed international instruments do not deal with RTI directly. Their role however is not lessening at all by this fact. Approximating a first step they showed the world community a direction to be explored in order to materialize the democratic value of RTI, thereby making the systems transparent and world more amicable for the people.

Article 13 (1) of American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 confers freedom of thought and expression and right to information and exchange of ideas[14]. Similar provision on freedom of speech and expression and imparting information contained in Article 10 of European Convention on Human Rights, 1950[15].

United Kingdom: Information Freedom Regime

Democracy has been the basic ideology of England since ages but 'secrecy' is emphasized rather than openness. This is due to the innate tendency of legislature and executive to maintain the confidentiality of the policies instead of making it transparent and accessible. In England the law related to the freedom of information made in the Official Secrets Acts of 1911[16], 1920[17], 1939[18]. The English judiciary has approved of candidness in Government. The same was reflected in the Conway v. Rimmer decision of House of Lords where it established its jurisdiction to order the disclosure of any document[19].

The facts of the case were an ex-police officer sued for wrongful prosecution and sought disclosure of some police files. The Home Secretary claimed public interest immunity for all such files. It was held that the Home Secretary's certificate was not conclusive, and it was up to the court to examine the documents and order disclosure if the public interest in the administration of justice

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[11] Article 21(1) of UDHR- Everyone has right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representative.

[12] Article 10 (1) of the European Convention on Human Rights Convention

[13] strictly13 EHRR 433, Para 74, cited in S.P. Sathe, Right to information, p. 15

[14] American Convention on Human rights, article 13 (1) – Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right shall include freedom to work, to receive and impart information and ideas off all kinds, either orally, in writing, in print, in the form of art, or through any other medium of one's choice

[15] European Convention on Human Rights, 1950, Article 10-Everyone has a right to freedom of expression. This right shall include within it, freedom to hold opinions and receive or impart information and ideas without interference by public authorities regardless of frontiers. This article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

[16] 1 & 2 Geo 5 c 28) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It replaces the Official Secrets Act 1889

[17] Royal assent, 23 December 1920

[18] Avinash Sharma, "Right to Information : A Constitutional Perspective", Vol. VIII Nyayadeep, p. 121

[19] Conway v. Rimmer, (1968) A. C. 910

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outweighed the public interest in confidentiality. The decision in Duncan v Cammell Laird[20] should not be followed. The House of Lords simply distinguished the Conway case from the Duncan case on the facts, rather than explicitly overruling it.

Lord Morris was willing to "depart" from Duncan on two grounds:

1. It was based on a misapprehension of the law enforced at the time.
2. Lower courts obliged to follow the Duncan decision have expressed regrets in having to do so.
3. Lord Pierce on a third: There has been a great change in circumstances since 1942. There is a greater proliferation of administrative tribunals, giving the Crown greater scope to invoke privilege against the interest of litigants[21].

The analysis of this case reveals that the court refused the crown privilege. While deciding this case Justice Lord Reid, said that "The document must be produced in the court for deciding the case and held that it is not crown privilege but it is public interest privilege". However, it was also emphasized that balance between conflicting interests of secrecy and publicity should be maintained. The court held that the entire class of the document cannot be pleaded as privileged document and first time classified the document in two parts as class document as a privileged document and content document as non privileged one.

Keeping in view the desirability of "openness" of government affairs in a democratic society, the Franks committee recommended a repeal of section 2 of the 1911 Act[22], and its replacement by the Official Information Act. The United Kingdom has enacted Freedom to Information Act 2000. Most of the countries of the Western Europe have now such legislations. Importance of freedom of expression in English law can be ascertained by the observation of Lord Steyn in a case[23]. This goes as "Freedom of speech is the lifeblood of democracy. The free flow of information and ideas informs political debate. It is a safety valve; people are more ready to accept decisions that go against them if they can in principle seek to influence them. It acts as a brake on the abuse of power by public officials. It facilitates the exposure of errors in the governance and administration of justice of the country...." the current freedom of information law in the England was passed in 2005, under the title of the Freedom of Information Act, 2005[24]

Right to Information in United States of America:

America is an oldest democratic country and India is the largest democracy in the world. America passed the surfeit of democratic rights that ought to be the part of a true democratic framework. Antipathy towards the inherent secrecy is therefore not a surprising attribute exhibited by the Americans. Schwartz observes, "Americans firmly believe in the health effects of publicity and have a strong antipathy to the inherent secretiveness of government agencies[25]." The Freedom of Information Act, 1966 and The Administrative Procedure Act, 1946 are two main statutes which confer the Right to Information in the USA.

The Constitution of America does not deal specifically with concept of Right to Information. However, such right is considered to be corollary of the First Amendment freedoms[26]. A provision of a

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[20] [1942]

[21] http://sixthformlaw.info/02_cases/mod2/cases_precedent_hol.htm#Conway v Rimmer [1968] HL

[22] Rosamund Thomas, , Espionage and Secrecy (Routledge Revivals): The Official Secrets Acts 1911-1989 of the United Kingdom. (2016), Routledge. P.6

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[24] S.P. Sathe, Right to Information, Lexis Nexis Butterworths

[25] Schwartz, Administrative Law, (Ed. 1984). p. 129

[26] Thomas Emerson, Legal Foundation of Right to know, Washington University Law Quarterly, (1976), p.2

statute was held to be a restriction on the unfettered exercise of First Amendment Rights [27]and was declared invalid by the Supreme Court. Similarly in Stanley v. Georgian[28], it was observed that freedom of speech necessarily protects the right to receive information. The American government passed Freedom of Information Act, 1966 which gives every citizen a legally enforceable right to excess to government files and document which the administrations may be tempted to keep confidential. If any person is denied this right, he can seek injunctive relief from the court. The Act ensures access to government information in three broad categories as follow:

1. Publication in the Federal register;
2. Making available for inspection and copying certain certified information and
3. Making available reasonably described records on request.

Right to Information: Indian Perception

India has steered a new era leading us towards the development of the participatory democracy. It has led to a series of debates and civil society movements. Right to Information implicitly forms part of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India[29]. Democracy in real terms requires public to act as a sovereign force. India is a signatory to the UDHR (1948) and the ICCPR (1966). Hence, it is under an international obligation to effectively guarantee the right to information. Further, under Article 51 (c) of the Indian Constitution states that the state is duty bound to foster respect for international laws and treaty obligations[30].

Participatory Democracy: Right to Information Policy and Law

The right to information is part of the constitutional framework enshrined as freedom of speech and expression. Explicit exercise of this right was not possible due to its derivative and implicit existence within the Constitution. This facilitated the need of a specific legislation enabling the citizens to enjoy the right available to them. Right to Information is derived from our fundamental right of expression under Article 19. The freedom of the press is an essential element for a democracy to function.

Access to information held by a public authority was not possible until 2005. The Official Secret Act, 1923 acted as a remnant of colonial rule shrouding everything in secrecy. The citizens did not have any legal right to know about the public policies and expenditures as in the form right to access information. Under the Official Secret Act denied access to the relevant information and this practice was resulted in rise of corruption and malpractices in administration of governance. In face of non-accountability of the public authorities and lack of openness in the functioning of government, abuse of power and unscrupulous diversion of the public money was the increased. Public complain against the corrupt practices of officials, public and civil society demanded greater access to the information held by public authorities. The government acceded to their demand and passed the RTI Act 2005. By virtue of this enactment transparency has increased than ever before in the working of the public bodies as a result of number of RTI applications. "Right to know is an important ingredient of participatory democracy. The concentration of political and administrative power in the management of the country's economic and social resources led to wide spread corruption jeopardizing the universally acknowledged principles of good governance namely democracy, liberty and the rule of law. Democracy, in turn requires accountability and transparency through devolution of information and effective participation citizens in decision making"[31].

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[27] Lamont v. Post Master General, 14 Lawyer Edition 2d. (1965), p. 398

[28] 22 L. Ed. 2d. 24. 542 (1969)

[29] Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of the India

[30] Article 51 (c) - Promotion of international peace and security- The State shall endeavor to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another.

[31] Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Right to Information Law in India, (Ed. 2014), LexisNexis, p.2

The Right to Information generally understood as the 'right to access information held by public authorities', is not just a necessity of the citizens; it is a precondition for good governance. To be specific, Access to information makes democracy more meaningful and allows citizens to participate in the governance process[32]. An efficient representative democracy assumes that free access to information held by public authorities In Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd case,[33] the Supreme Court held that right to information is an essential ingredient of a participatory democracy. These trends of the judiciary followed in other cases few of them given below;

Delhi High Court in Subhash Chandra Agrawal v. Office of Attorney General held that the office of the Attorney General of India is a public authority under the Right to Information Act. Hence, it has to furnish the relevant information. A division bench of Kerala High Court in Jiju Lukose vs State of Kerala held that the police authorities are obliged to provide the copy of the FIR on the petition to the Public Information Officer under the Act

The Supreme Court in the Reserve Bank of India v. Jayantilal Mistry declared that RBI does not place itself in a fiduciary relationship with the financial institutions because, the reports of the inspections should be liable to supply. In Vijay Kumar Mishra v. CBSE , the Central Information Commission has directed CBSE to pay Rs 25,000 as compensation for denying RTI seeking copy of answer sheets The Central Information Commission has directed the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to furnish the copies of answer sheets. In Vansh Sharad Gupta v. PIO the , Central Information Commission held that the State is duty bound to provide easy access to up-to-date Legal Information to its citizens these case illustrate the trends of the judiciary in promoting the public access to information.

CONCLUSION

International bodies have recognized that freedom of information is a fundamental human right and effective laws are needed to secure freedom of information. Despite of this recognition, until the implementation of the Right to Information Act, it was not possible for an ordinary persons to seek the details of a decision making process, which was found most often, as ineffective in terms of its outcome. It was, therefore, not possible to hold a free and frank discussion on issues of common concern of people or to fix the responsibility for any action. Such an era of darkness in policy planning, including monitoring and evaluation of schemes by affected persons, is over." RTI has been in enforcement ever since 2005, it has effect of dismantling the culture of secrecy and changing the mindset of bureaucrats and politicians and created conditions for taking informed decisions, inspite of this the Act it is not free form the ambiguity in certain levels it should be answered.

The government has appointed multiple Public Information Officers. This results in search of proper place and authority competent under the Act. Hence it is suggested that Right to Information Act is a social legislation to enable every citizen of the country to obtain information from the public bodies as a matter of right thus facilitated the every citizen to get information from the government agencies, thereby bringing transparency in governance and it may possible to establish corruption free society . Right to Information Act is in fact life line of any democracy, since it empowers the citizen, keeps check on corruption in public offices and brings greater transparency and accountability in government agencies. In Maneka Gandhi case[34], Justice V. Krishna Iyar opined that "A government which functions secretly not only act against the democratic decency, but buried itself with its own burial." No democracy can be meaningful where their citizens cannot audit the performance of the government business, bureaucrats and the other functionaries who act on behalf of the state. In order to audit the

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[32] P. Chandra Sekhar, Right To Information In Strengthening Participatory Democracy, Global Media Journal - Indian Edition Winter Issue / December 2010, available at www.caluniv.ac.in/global-mdiajournal/WINTER%202010%20 COMMENTARIES/Commentaries%204.pdf,

[33] Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd. v Proprietors, Indian express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd AIR 1989 SC 190

[34] Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC

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performance of the government, the people have to be well informed of its policy, actions and failures. An informed citizenry is a pre requisite for participatory democracy

In a democratic setup there must be direct participation of the people in the democracy. The lack of awareness amongst civilians hamper the spirit of the law, therefore it recommended that greater emphasis must be given in creating mass awareness on the provisions of the law and case laws. At the same time it is also suggested for severe penalties on delinquent officers under the Act for unreasonable delay or withholding of information, knowing provision of incorrect information, concealment or falsification of records etc.

యం. రామలక్ష్మి

అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్

ఇంఛార్జ్ తెలుగు విభాగం

వాగ్భూషణం – భూషణం

"భావ ప్రసార సాధనం వాక్కు"

వాక్ శక్తి మనిషికి వరప్రసాదం. భారతీయులు వాక్కును దేవతగా ఆరాధిస్తారు. శాస్త్రమర్యాదలకు లోబడిన వాక్కు పవిత్రమైనదిగా భావిస్తారు. "పూరుషుని భూషితుని జేయు పవిత్రవాణి" అని, వాక్కు మాత్రమే నిజమైన అలంకారమని, సుభాషిత కారుడు పేర్కొన్నాడు. మంచి మాటలతో సామ్రాజ్యాలు సైతం గెలవవచ్చు.

" వర్ణైహీ కతిపయై రేవ గ్రథితస్య స్వరైరివ !

అనంతా వాజ్మయస్యాహో గేయస్యేవ విచిత్రతా !!

కేవలం సప్తస్వరాలతో సంగీతమంతా నిండి ఉన్నట్లుగానే కొన్ని వర్ణాలతో అనంతమైన వాజ్మయము సృష్టించబడటం విచిత్రమని "నిరుక్త " కర్త పేర్కొన్నాడు. వాక్కుతో కూడినదంతా వాజ్మయం అయితే వాజ్మయమంతా సాహిత్యమనిపించుకోదు. "హితేన సహితం సాహిత్యమని విశ్వశ్రేయ: కావ్య" మని పెద్దలు చెప్పారు. ఆనందోపదేశాలు కావ్య ప్రయోజనాలని పెద్దలమాట. సంక్షిప్త వాక్యాలైన సూక్తుల రూపంలో సందర్భానుసారంగా కవులు తమ కావ్యాల్లో ఉపదేశాలను నియమబద్ధం చేశారు. ఈ కావ్యాలు వ్యక్తుల అంతరంగాలను ఆవిష్కరిస్తూ మార్గోప దేశాన్ని చేస్తాయి. వ్యక్తి యొక్క జీవన మార్గంలో ఈ సూక్తులు అతన్ని ఉన్నత దిశగా నడిపిస్తూ వ్యక్తిత్వ వికాసానికి దోహదం చేస్తాయి. "పరిణామ సుఖేగరీయస్ , వ్యధక: అస్మిన్ వచసి క్రతవ్ జసామ్ అతి వీర్యవతీవ భేషజే బహురల్పీయసి దృశతే గుణ: " అనేక గుణాలతో నిండిన ఔషధం చిన్న గుళిక రూపంలో వున్నా నీరచించిన వారికి సంపూర్ణమైన ఆరోగ్యాన్ని తిరిగి చైతన్య పరుస్తుంది. అదే విధంగా పరిమితమైన అక్షరాలు కలిగిన సూక్తి సారవంతమై స్ఫూర్తి దాయకమై వ్యక్తులలో ఒక గొప్ప మార్పుకు కారణమై సన్మార్గం వైపు నడిచేలా చేస్తుంది. ఒక సామాన్య వ్యక్తి అత్యంత ప్రభావ శాలిగా ఉన్నత దశను పొందగలడు. దుర్మార్గుడిని కూడా సన్మార్గంవైపు నడిపించగల శక్తి వాక్కుకు వుంది. అందుకే మాటే మంత్రము అని అన్నారు.

ఈ వాక్కును "నిశ్శేష జాడ్యప:" అని స్తుతించారు. శుద్ధమైనది, స్ఫుటమైనది, మృదువైనది, మధురమై హితాన్ని కూడా కలిగిస్తే ఆ వాక్కు గొప్ప ప్రయోజనాన్ని సిద్ధిప చేస్తుంది. అందుకే "సత్యం బ్రూయాత్ ప్రియం బ్రూయాత్ న బ్రూయాత్ సత్యమప్రియమ్" అని అన్నారు. సమయానికి తగినట్టిది, ఉపాయాలతో కూడినదీ అయిన వాక్యం ఉత్తమ గుణాలతో కూడిన ప్రియమైన వాక్యం అవుతుంది. అటువంటి ఉత్తమ భాషణం ఎవడు చేస్తాడో అతడు బుద్ధిమంతుడైన వక్త కాగలడు. మాట్లాడేది ఒక్క మాటే అయినా యుక్తిగా సంక్షిప్తంగా అర్థవంతంగా ప్రయోగింపబడితే ఆ వాక్కు సర్వోత్తమమై సర్వజన హృదయాహ్లోదమై అలరారుతుంది. ఆ మాట అన్ని కోరికలను సిద్ధిప చేస్తుంది. అదే అప్రియంగా ఎదుటివారితో మాట్లాడితే దానికి రెట్టింపు అప్రియంగా పరుషంగా మాట్లాడుతారు. అందుకే దేశ కాల పాత్రోచిత సంభాషణ చేయడం ఉత్తమం. కనుక సాహిత్యం, శాస్త్రజ్ఞానాన్ని సంపాదించుకొని లోకజ్ఞాన సంపన్నులై ఉన్న స్థితి నుండి ఉన్నత స్థితికి చేరుకోవడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేద్దాం.

కావ్యం – చతుర్థ పురుషార్థం

డా॥ కాకునూరి సూర్యనారాయణమూర్తి

అసోసియేట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, బి.ఐ.ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల
ఫోన్ : 9866542356

"Fame - The Last Infirmity of noble minds" - John Milton

"కవిర్మనీషీ పరిభూః స్వయంభూః" వంటి వేదమంత్రం – "కవయః క్రాంతదర్శనః" వంటి లోకోక్తి – "శబ్దార్థౌ సహితౌ కావ్యం" – భామహుడు; "ఇష్టార్థ వ్యవచ్ఛిన్నా పదావళీ కావ్యం" – దండి; "రీతిరాత్మా కావ్యస్య" – వామనుడు; "ధ్వనిః కావ్యస్య జీవితం" – ఆనందవర్ధనుడు; "రమణీయార్థ ప్రతిపాదక శబ్దః కావ్యం" – జగన్నాథ పండితరాయలు వంటి అనేక నిర్వచనాలతో పాటు సాహిత్య దర్పణ కారుడైన విశ్వనాథుని "వాక్యం రసాత్మకం కావ్యం" అనే ఘంటానాదాత్మక నిర్వచనంతో మనవారి రస సిద్ధాంత వివేచనా శక్తి మేరుశిఖరాన్ని తాకింది.

క్రీ.పూ. 5వ శతాబ్దికి చెందిన భరతుడి నుండి, భామహుడు, దండి, ఉద్భటుడు, వామనుడు, ఆనందవర్ధనుడు, కుంతకుడు, భోజుడు, క్షేమేంద్రుడు, మమ్మటుడు, రుయ్యకుడు, జయదేవుడు, విద్యానాథుడు, విశ్వనాథుడు.... ఇలా నేటి కేశవమిత్రుడు (అలంకార శేఖరం), అప్పయదీక్షితులు (కువలయానందం), జగన్నాథ పండితరాయలు (రస గంగాధరం) వరకు వీరంతా చేసిన అప్రతిహత సాహిత్య మీమాంసా శాస్త్ర చర్చలో, వెలువరించిన కావ్యశాస్త్ర గ్రంథాలు తమ అపూర్వ ప్రతిభాపాటవాలతో సారస్వతాభిమానులను రసానంద సాగరంలో ఓలలాడించాయి.

అయితే కావ్యం ఎందుకొరకు? కావ్య రచన లేక పఠన పారాయణాదుల వల్ల కలిగే ప్రయోజనమేమిటి? అనే విషయం ఈ వ్యాసంలో ప్రతిపాదించదలిచిన అంశం. ఆ ప్రయోజనం కావ్యానందంద్వారా లభించే చతుర్థ పురుషార్థోపలబ్ధి అని నిరూపణ చేయటం సమాధానం.

కావ్య ప్రకాశ కర్త మమ్మటుడు (1050–1150) ప్రతిపాదించిన ప్రసిద్ధ నిర్వచనమిది...

"కావ్యం యశసేర్థకృతే వ్యవహార విదే శివేత రక్షతయే సద్యఃపర నిర్వతయే కాంతా సమ్మిత తయోపదేశయుజే"

కావ్యం – 1. యశస్సు; 2. ధనం; 3. వ్యవహార విజ్ఞానం; 4. అశుభ నివారణం; 5. తత్క్షణ జీవన్ముక్తి ప్రదాయకమైన ఆనంద తన్మయత్వం 6. కాంతా సమ్మితమైన కర్తవ్య ప్రబోధం అనేవాటి కొరకు అని వివరించే ఈ నిర్వచనం చాలావరకు సమగ్రమైంది అనాలి.

శాశ్వతమైన కీర్తి వైభవం యశస్సుగా కవీశ్వరులకు లభిస్తుంది అని భర్తృహరి (...నాస్తి తేషాం యశఃకాయే జరామరణజమ్...) నీతి శతక విద్యత్ప్రద్ధతిలో వివరించాడు. చతుర్విధ పురుషార్థాల సాధన అనంతరం లభించే ప్రయోజనమే కీర్తి. ధర్మ, అర్థ, కామ, మోక్షాలనే ఈ నాలుగు పురుషార్థాలకు చతుర్వర్గమనే ప్రాచుర్యం కూడా ఉంది. ఇందులో పరమ "పర" పురుషార్థమైనది మోక్షమని తెలుసుకోవడమే కావ్యం కల్గించే ప్రయోజనం. నన్నయగారు భారతంలో శకుంతల చేత దుష్యంతునకు ధర్మబోధ చేస్తూ, ఇల్లాలు – **"ధర్మార్థ కామ సాధనకుపకరణంబు"** అంటాడు. ధర్మేచ, అర్థేచ, కామేచ త్రయైషా నాతి చరితవ్య అనే ధర్మసూత్రానికి ఇది అనుసరణ. కావ్యం ద్వారా ధర్మబోధ చేయవచ్చు అనే విషయానికి ఒక ఉదాహరణ. "విశ్వశ్రేయః కావ్య"మని శబ్దానుశాస మూల సూత్రాన్ని అప్పకవీయం ఈవిధంగా వర్ణించింది.

"ధర్మములలోన నుత్తమ
ధర్మము కావ్యము నిజంబు ధరణివ్వనికి కా
ధర్మము చేకఱు నతడు సు
ధర్మ ను వచియించు బెక్కు దైవత యుగముల్" (ప్ర.ఆ.14

అని వివరించాడా శాస్త్ర కావ్యకర్త. సత్యం వద, ధర్మం చర వంటి వేద వాక్యాలకు "సూనృత వాక్యము మేలు సూదగన్" వంటి పలుకులు నేర్పదగినవి. మమ్ముని నిర్వచనంలోని వ్యవహార విజ్ఞానం అనే భావనను ఇక్కడ సూచించవచ్చు.

ఇక "అర్థకృతే" అనే పదం ప్రత్యక్షార్థంలోనే వుంది. ధనమంటే ఏమిటనే ప్రశ్నతో వచ్చే గౌణ, సూచ్యార్థదుల ప్రసక్తి పక్కన బెగితే ఈషణ త్రయాలలో ఉన్న రెండవదైన ధనేషణను కావ్యరచన ద్వారా సాధించవచ్చునని పండితులు నేటికాలంలో నిరూపిస్తున్నారు. శ్రీనాథ, పెద్దనాదులను కూడా ఈ సందర్భంగా స్మరించుకోవాలి. తృతీయ పురుషార్థ సంబంధితంగా, కాంతా సమ్మిత తయోపదేశ యుజమైనవిగా కావ్యాదులను ఆలంకారిక లోకం విశ్లేషించింది. వేదములు ప్రభు సమ్మితములు; శాస్త్రములు మిత్ర సమ్మితములు; కావ్యములు కాంతా సమ్మితములనే రామరాజ భూషణుని నిర్వచనాన్ని జ్ఞాపకం చేసుకుంటే ఇక మిగిలింది మోక్షమే.

"ముచిల్ మోక్షణే" – బంధనాల నుండి విముక్తి అని చెప్పే ఈ భావను సద్యఃపర నిర్వృతమని మమ్ముడు వివరించాడు. అంటే జీవనానికి తత్క్షణమే అంటే కావ్య పఠన మాత్రం చేతనే లేదా శ్రవణ మాత్రం చేతనే జీవన్ముక్తి ప్రదాయకమైన ఆనంద తన్మయత్వం లభిస్తుందని అనుకుంటే అదెలా పొసగుతుంది? అనేది ప్రశ్న. సాహిత్యం ఆలోచనామృతం కదా! సద్యఃపర నిర్వృతత్వం కలగదు, వెంటనే మోక్షం లభించదు. "...అంగనా జన విలాసాలాప లీల సమ ప్రాదుర్భావములు" అనే కావ్యాలంకార సంగ్రహ వివరణను ఉదాహరణగా స్వీకరిస్తే ఇలా ఉంటుంది. – పప్పులో పోపు వేయడం వస్తే చాలు ఇల్లాలు అనే శబ్దం స్త్రీకి రమ్యంగా అమరుతుంది కాని ప్రేయసి అన్న నామం శోభించాలంటే అతి తీవ్రమైన ప్రేమాగ్ని జ్వాలలలో కాలితే కాని కుదరని వ్యవహారం అని అడవి బాపిరాజు తన శకుంతల అనే కావ్యంలో ఉపమించాడు. ఈ ఊహ ఎంత సౌందర్య భరితమైనదో! ఇది ఇట్లుంటే కావ్యం చదవడం లేక వినడం ద్వారా కలిగే ఆనందం ఎటువంటిదనేది మరో ప్రశ్న. ఇది తేలితే కాని కావ్యం, చతుర్థ పురుషార్థ సాధనం అవునో కాదో నిరూపింపబడదు.

"రమ్యాణి వీక్ష్యమధురాంశ్చ నిశమ్య శబ్దాన్
పర్యుత్సుఖీభవతి యత్సుఖితోపి జంతుః
తచ్చేతసా స్మరతి రూపమబోధపూర్వం
భావస్థిరాణి జననాంతర సౌహృదాణి"

ఇది కాళిదాసు మహాకవి చేసిన మధురమైన ఊహ. లలిత కళలలో కవిత్వమొకటి. ఇది కాక చిత్రలేఖనాదులున్నాయి. అందమైన చిత్రాన్ని, ప్రకృతి రామణీయతతో కూడిన ఒక ప్రదేశాన్ని చూస్తే ఒక అవ్యక్తానందం కలుగుతుంది. సంగీతం కూడా లలితకళలకు చెందింది. మధురమైన శబ్దాన్ని విన్న మనస్సు పర్యుత్సుఖీ తత్త్వం (తత్క్షణమే లభించే రసానందానుభూతి- మోక్షం) పొందుతుంది. ఈ సందర్భాలలో సద్యఃపర నిర్వృతి పొందవచ్చు. కాని కావ్యం వల్ల అలా కుదరదే! చిత్ర, దృశ్య సందర్శన కంటిద్వారా స్వీకరింపబడుతుంది. రస ధ్వని శ్రవణేంద్రియం ద్వారా పరామర్శింపబడుతుంది. చెవికి, కంటికి విశ్లేషించే శక్తి లేదు. ఇవి ఉ పకరణాలు మాత్రమే. మరి పర్యుత్సుఖీ తత్త్వం ఎలా కలిగిందనుకుంటే జననాంతర సౌహృదగత భావనలు మనిషిని జంతువుల నుండి వేరుచేస్తున్నాయని ఆ కవికుల గురువు ఊహ. అసల బెత్తుస్కమంటే ఎక్తువైన కోరిక. లిలిప (ఇత్త్యేత్సుక్యాదపరిగణాయన్... మేఘదూతం). సంగీత, చిత్రలేఖన, కావ్యాదుల సృష్టికర్తలు వేరుగా ఉన్నారు. వాటిలోని స్వారస్యాన్ని గుర్తించి, అనుభవించి, పలవరించి, పరవశించే భావకులు వేరుగా ఉంటారు. అయితే వీటన్నిటిలో కావ్యగత స్వభావం వేరు. ఇది ద్విధాభూతమైనది. 1. ఆలోచనామృతం కాగా 2. సద్యఃపర నిర్వృతత్వం. ఈ రెండు భిన్న పార్శ్వాలైతే వీటి ఫలితాంశంగా సాధించే ప్రయోజనం మళ్ళీ ఒక్కటే. అది చతుర్థ పురుషార్థ సాధన.

"న కర్మణా న ప్రజయా ధనేన త్యాగేనైకే అమృతత్వ మానసు" అని వేద ప్రమాణం. అట్లాగే లోకంలో మరొక మాట ఉన్నది. "శ్రీశైల శిఖరం దృష్ట్వా పునర్జన్మ న విద్యతే" అనేది. ఆ మాటకొస్తే శ్రీశైలంలో ఉన్న వేలాదిమందితో పాటు దర్శించుకునే లక్షలాదికి మళ్ళీ జన్మలు లేవన్నమాటగ! "దేవోత్సవే హారేర్పూజ్యా.." కూడా ఇటువంటిదే! లోకంలో నేడు బహుళ ప్రచారం పొందిన ప్రవచనకర్తలున్నారు. వారు ఏ దైవాన్ని స్తోత్రపాఠం చేస్తుంటారో ఆ ప్రవచనంలో ఆ దైవనామం మాత్రమే మారుతుంటుంది. అంతే! మిగతా ఉపమానాది అలంకారాలు, భాష చమత్కార చణుకులు, హావ భావ విన్యాసపూర్వక పసుపు కుంకాల కుంకంబొట్లు, పొల్లు కూడా మారదు. అన్ని ప్రవచనల సారాంశం ఒక్కటే. సారస్వతంలో భాషాజ్ఞాన శబలత పెరిగితే విషయ పరిజ్ఞానం పెరుగుతుంది. అంతేకాని సద్యఃపరనిర్వృతమైన తత్క్షణ జీవన్ముక్తి దాయకమైన ఆనందం శ్రోతకు లభించదు. ఆ స్థితి పొందగలగడమే మోక్షం. అదే

చతుర్థ పురుషార్థం. ఈ విషయం అర్థం కానంతవరకు విషయాంతర్గత లోతు తెలియనంతవరకు బాహిరమైన సౌందర్య విషయాలలో పడి సాహిత్య భవనపు సోపానాలెక్కుతూ ఉంటాడు. ఆ మెట్లు ఎన్నటికీ తరగవు. ఆ ప్రవచనం అట్లా సాగిపోతూనే ఉంటుంది. శ్రోతలలా తలపాపుతూనే ఉంటారు. విషయగత జ్ఞానం కనక శబ్ద సౌందర్య మోహంలో పడి కొట్టుకుపోతుంటారు. "కర్తవ్యోపదేశ క్రియావాద ప్రక్రియనెన్ను కావ్య మహిమల వర్ణింపగా శక్యమే" అనే రామరాజ భూషణుని కావ్యాలంకార సంగ్రహ వివరణ కావ్య ప్రయోజనం ఇంకేదో ఉన్నది అని సూచిస్తున్నదనుకుంటే అది చతుర్థ పురుషార్థమనుకోవాలి. ఒక నాటకం, సినిమా చూచే వేళలో, అందులో కథ ఉంటుంది, కథనం ఉంటుంది, పాత్రలుంటాయి, సన్నివేశ పరిక్షలున్నమంటుంది – రసావిష్కరణమవుతుంది. చూచేవారికి ఆనందం కలుగుతుంది. మైమరపుతో "పర"ధ్యాస తొలగి ఆవిష్కృత రస భావనికి తలొగ్గడం ఉంటుంది. కావ్యం విషయం అట్లా కాదు. ఇక్కడ ప్రధానంగా ఊహ ఉంటుంది. దృశ్య శ్రవణ మాధ్యమాల ప్రమేయం లేని స్థితి ఉంటుంది.

ఇతర కళల విషయాల్లో, బాహిరమైన అంశాలను మనస్సు పరిశీలన చేసి ఒక ఆనందానుభూతిని భావకుడు పొందగలిగితే, ఇది ఆలోచనానుభవ స్థితిగా మొదటిది అనాలి. ఇక రెండవదిగా మనస్సు గ్రహించిన విషయాలను అంతఃకరణ వరకు తీసుకెళ్ళే స్థితిని మీమాంసా శాస్త్రం అందిస్తుంది. ఆ స్థితిని చేరుకున్న భావకుడికి మాత్రమే బ్రహ్మానంద సమాన కావ్యానందోపలబ్ధి కలుగుతుంది. అటువంటి అపురూప స్థితిలో క్షణమాత్రంలో పొందగలిగే చరమస్థాన స్థితి సద్యఃపర నిర్వృతి. ఇటువంటి స్థితిని చేరుకోవడానికి శాస్త్ర పరిజ్ఞానం కావాలి. "అరసికాయ కవిత్వ నివేదనం శిరసి మాలిఖ మాలిఖ మాలిఖ" కాదు. అప్పుడే లభించిన విద్యా విషయానుభూతి పూర్వక విషయ వివేచనా జ్ఞానం కావ్య పఠనానుభూతిని లోలోపలకు తీసుకువెళ్తుంది. ఊహ లోపలి వైపు ప్రయాణిస్తుంది.

> "జగ్రాహ పాఠ్యముప్యేృదాత్మాఖ్యో గీతమేవచ
> యజుర్వేదాదభినయాన్ రసానాధర్వణాదసి"

యజుర్వేదం నుండి అభినయం, ఋగ్వేదం నుండి వాక్కు, సామం నుండి సంగీతం రాగా, అధర్వణ వేద ఊతంతో రసావిష్కరణ చేస్తూ రూపక ప్రదర్శన ఉండాలని, పూర్వ ఋషుల మాట. ఇది నాటక విషయం. అసలు నాటకాభినయానికి పూర్వం నాటక సృష్టి ఉండాలి కదా! అంటే ఈ నాలుగు అవస్థలతో పాటు చూచేవారి హృదయ స్పందనలు సైతం ఊహించి ఉండాలి. అటువంటి స్థితి పొందితే అట్లా చేసిన ఆ రచన వల్ల ఆ కావ్యకర్తకు సద్యఃపర నిర్వృతి లభిస్తుంది. పాఠకుడికి సైతం కవి హృదయంతో సంసర్గ స్థితి ఏర్పడినప్పుడు అదే ఫలం దొరుకుతుంది. అంటే కావ్యం రసాశ్రయమై ఉండాలి. కావ్య పాఠకుడు కావ్యగత రసానుభూతిని పొందగల పరిపక్వతను పొంది ఉండాలి. ఇప్పుడు మొక్షమంటే దేవత్యాగ భావంతో ముడిపడినది కాక, ఆ శరీర సంబంధిత ఉనికి విడిచిపెట్టి, దాని పర్యవసిత జ్ఞానానికి సంబంధించింది అవుతుంది. కావ్యాంతర్గత రసానుభూతితో మైమరచిపోవడం అని లౌకికభాషలో చెప్పవచ్చు. ఇక్కడ మళ్ళీ ఒక ప్రశ్న ఉత్పన్నమౌతుంది. పాఠకుడికి నచ్చే విషయం కావ్యంలో ఉన్నప్పుడే అతడి మనస్సు ఆ రస భావ స్థిరీకరణకు సిద్ధపడుతుంది. అంటే పూర్వమే ఆ కావ్యమందలి భావ సంబంధిత పరిజ్ఞానం కొంత పఠితకుండాలి. సారస్వతాభిలాష కొంత మేలు కలిగించినప్పటికీ ఇక్కడ శాస్త్ర పాండిత్యం అవసరమౌతుంది.

"న విద్యతే యద్యపి పూర్వ వాసన – గుణానుబంధీ ప్రతిభావమద్భుతమ్... కృతే కవిత్వేపి జనాః కృతశ్రమా – విదగ్ధ గోష్ఠీషు విహర్తుమీశతే" అని దండి తమ కావ్యాదర్శ ప్రథమ పరిచ్ఛేదంలో వివరించినట్లుగా "పూర్వ వాసన గుణానుబంధీ" పూర్వజుల సంస్కారంతో సంబంధించినది. అంటే గొప్ప ప్రతిభ లేకపోయినా అభ్యాసం చేత, ఉపాసింపబడిన దైవానుగ్రహం చేత, కవి కావ్యసృష్టి చేస్తాడు. ప్రతిభ, దారిద్ర్యం చేత ఉత్తమ కావ్య నిర్మాణం చేయలేకపోయినా, సారస్వత సేవ చేసినవారౌతారు. ఉత్తమ కావ్య రసాన్ని ఆస్వాదించే శక్తిని సంపాదించుకోగలుగుతారు. అలాగే సరస కావ్య గోష్ఠులలో రాణించగలుగుతారు కూడానూ! బాలానందినీ వ్యాఖ్యానందించిన ఆచార్య పుల్లెల శ్రీరామచంద్రుడుగారు – "శ్రుతంచ" అనే చోట వ్యాకరణ, మీమాంస, న్యాయ, సాహిత్య, ఛంద, అలంకార, శ్రుతి, స్మృతి, పురాణ ఇతిహాస – ఆగమ, నాట, అభిధానకోశాదుల, (కామశాస్త్ర, అర్థశాస్త్ర, యోగశాస్త్రాదులు) విద్యాభ్యాసం కావ్యజ్ఞుల వద్ద చేయడం వల్ల అవి కావ్య సంపదకు కారణమౌతాయని వివరించారు.

సప్త సంతానాలలో ఒకటైన కావ్య సృష్టి ఆ కావ్యకర్తకు, అతడి నూట ఒక్క కులము వారికి ముక్తి కలిగిస్తుందని, అప్పకవీయం (ప్రథమద్వాయం – 15) వర్ణిస్తుంది. చివరగా "అనంతావై రసాః" రసములు అనంతములు ప్రతి భావము కూడా రసవంతమే అవుతుంది. భావహీనమైన రసం కాని, రసవర్థితమైన భావం కాని ఉండవు. ఉండవలసిందల్లా సహృదయత, భావ శబలతలతో కూడిన రసగ్రహణ పారత్వం. ఇది లేకపోతే ఏ శబ్దం కూడా ఆస్వాదయోగ్యం కాదు. మాట్లాడే చిలుకను బహుమతిగా పొందిన ఒక మాంసాహార ప్రియుడికి, ఆ చిలుక పలుకులు రుచిస్తాయా? లేక దాని మాంసగత సాదృత్వ లక్షణం ప్రీతిదాయకమౌతుందా? ఏ

భావం వల్ల, ఇంకేవిధమైన భావానుభావాదులతో కూడా మనస్సు చెదరదో, అటువంటి రసభావం వల్ల లభించే కావ్య ప్రయోజనం చతుర్థ పురుషార్థ సిద్ధి. లోకంలో బహుళ ప్రచారంలో పొందిన మాట ఒకటి ఉన్నది. "రసో వై సః" తైత్తిరీయ ఉపనిషత్తులోని ఏడవ అనువాకంలోనిది. విద్వాంసులకే బ్రహ్మ/మోక్ష ప్రాప్తి అని శంకరభాష్యం ఈ అనువాకానికి ముక్తాయింపునిస్తుంది. "అసద్వా ఇదమగ్ర ఆసీద" నే అనువాకం నడుమ వచ్చేదే ఈ మంత్ర చరణం. అవ్యాకృత బ్రహ్మమనగా జీవేశ్వరులకు అభిన్న నిరూపణం. తండ్రి నుండి కుమారుడు పుట్టడంటే "అంగాదంగాత్సంభవసి హృదయాదధి జాయతే.." కుమారుడు తండ్రికి వేరు కాదు. ఆ బ్రహ్మమే అతీంద్రియమైన రస స్వరూపం. ఏది సుకృతమో అంటే స్వ కర్మకమో అది బ్రహ్మం. ఆ రసభావం పొందినవాడు నిర్భయుడై బ్రహ్మభావ స్థితిని పొందుతాడు. అతడికి కలిగే స్థితి బ్రహ్మానందం. కావ్యకర్తను ఈశ్వరుడిగా, పఠితుడిని జీవుడిగా ప్రతీకాత్మకంగా గుర్తిస్తే వీరికి లభించేది బ్రహ్మానంద సదృశ కావ్యానందోపలబ్ధి. దానివల్ల పొందేది చతుర్థ పురుషార్థ సిద్ధి.

చతుర్థ పురుషార్థాలు కంటికి కనిపించేవి కావు. అనుభవైక వేద్యాలు మాత్రమే. అందులోనూ మొదటి మూడింటికీ కొంత లౌకికమైన లొల్య సంబంధ మార్గాలున్నాయి. కానీ చతుర్థపురుషార్థ సిద్ధికి అంతర్ముఖీనత్వమే సోపాన పంక్తి అవుతుంది.

ఆ దారిన నడిచేవాడు కావ్యాత్మ తెలిసినవాడు. అతడికి లభించేది ముక్తి. అతడు ముక్త జీవనుడు.

అహంకారం

డా॥ హెచ్.కిషన్

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అహంకారం పతనానికి దారి తీస్తుంది. గర్విస్తే అవమానం పాలుకాక తప్పదు. గర్వపడేవాళ్లు రేపోమాపో పని చేద్దామనుకానే సోమరులు జీవితంలో నెగ్గుకు రాలేరు. ధైర్యంగా, ఆత్మవిశ్వాసంతో పనిచేసేవాళ్లు తప్పక విజయం సాధిస్తారు. పదిమంది చేతా శభాష్ అనిపించుకొంటారు.

ఓ మారు ఓ కుందేలు వాగడం మొదలెట్టింది. నేను బాగా పరుగెత్తగలను, ఈ ప్రపంచంలో నాతో సమానంగా పరుగెత్తగలవారు ఎవ్వరు లేరు అని అహంకారంతో చెప్పింది. అక్కడే వున్న ఓ తాబేలు మాటలు విని ఇలా అంది నీవుచాలా వేగంగా పరుగెత్తే మాట నిజమే కాని అంత అహంకారం పనికిరాదు. పొగరు పడితే అవమానం పాలు కావలసి వస్తుంది అని చెప్పి విజయం సాధించింది.

ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం ముసుగులో మన అహంకారం పనిచేస్తున్నట్లు మనం కనిపెట్టలేము. అహంకారం పెచ్చుమీరినప్పుడు ప్రతిదీ పరాజయంగా మారుతుంది. ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం గల వ్యక్తి తాను ఒక పనిని చేయగలనని చెప్పడమే కాక ఇతరులు కూడా చెయ్యగలరని నమ్ముతాడు. అయితే అహంకారి అయిన వ్యక్తి ఆ పనిని తానే చెయ్యగలననీ వేరెవ్వరూ చెయ్యలేరని అనుకుంటాడు. ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం గల వ్యక్తి ఇతరులను కూడా ప్రోత్సహించి వారి ఆత్మవిశ్వాసాన్ని పెంచడానికి సహాయపడతాడు. అయితే అహంకారి అయిన వ్యక్తి జీవితంలో పైకి రావడానికి ఇతరులు శ్రమిస్తున్నప్పుడు వారిని నిరుత్సాహపరచడమే కాక అణగ ద్రొక్కడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాడు.

ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం గలవారు జీవితంలోని అన్ని రంగాలలో విజయం సాధిస్తారు. ఎందుకంటే ఇతరులలో నమ్మకాన్ని విశ్వాసాన్ని ఉంచడం ద్వారా వారి హృదయాలను

గెలుచుకోవడమే కాక తన సహోద్యోగుల నుంచి స్నేహితుల నుండి అన్ని రకాలుగా సహాయ సహకారాలను పొందగలుగుతారు. అహంకారి అయిన వ్యక్తి అంతటా అడ్డంకుల్ని, అపజయాల్ని ఎదుర్కుంటూ తన పొగరుబోతు తనంతో తనస్నేహితుల్ని, అధికారుల్ని కోల్పోవడమే కాక తన దిగుళ్ళనూ, ఒత్తిడినీ మరింతగా పెంచుకుంటాడు. అంతే కాకుండ తన అహంకారంతో మానసిక శక్తి మీద మేధాశక్తి మీద, తన నైపుణ్యం మీద, నమ్మకం పెట్టుకొని, అజ్ఞానంతో, ఆదైవమే తన మనస్సు ద్వారా, బుద్ధి ద్వారా పని చేస్తోందన్న విషయాన్ని మర్చిపోతాడు. ఇతరులలోని బలహీనతలను, లోటుపాట్లను మాత్రమే చూస్తూ పైకి కనిపించే వారి రూపాల వెనుక పరిపూర్ణమైన దివ్యత్వం మూర్తిభవించి ఉందని గమనించలేదు.

అహంకారం వల్ల అసూయ పెరిగి పరుల పతనాన్ని కోరుతుంది. సాధారణంగా "తాము ఇతరుల కంటే ఏమాత్రం తక్కువకాదు" అని చాల మంది అనుకుంటూ ఉంటారు. కాని కష్టపడి పని చేయరు. వీరితో పాటు సమాన ప్రతిభ ఉండి కష్టపడి ఎవరైన పైకి వస్తే వీరు తమలో తాము బాధపడతారు. తమ కళ్ళముందే ఎవరైన అభివృద్ధి చెంది, తాము మాత్రం ఎదుగూబోదుగూ లేకుండా ఉంటే తీవ్రమైన నిరుత్సాహానికి లోనవుతారు. ఆ నిరుత్సాహం అహంకారికి అసూయగా మారుతుంది.

పాండవుల పట్ల అహంకారంతో అసూయని వదులుకోలేక దుర్యోధనుడు ఏలాంటి దురవస్థల పాలయ్యాడో మనందరికీ విదితమే.

అహంకారంతో మనలో అసూయ పొడచూపడం సహజమే కానీ, దానిని సరిదిద్దుకోకపోతే పతనం కూడా అంతే సహజం. కాబట్టి అహంకారికి అసూయ అనేది మనసుకి పట్టిన చెదవంటిది. సాధ్యమైనంత వేగంగా దాన్ని వదిలించుకోవాలి. ఈ సందర్భంగా సుప్రసిద్ధ హిందీకవి కబీర్‌దాస్ వ్రాసిన ఈ క్రింది పంక్తులు గమనించదగ్గవి.

'జబ్ మైథా తబ్ హరి నాహింౘ అబ్ హరిహై మై నాహింౘ'

నేను అనే అహంకారం నాలో ఉన్నంత వరకు నాలో భగవంతుడు నివసించలేదు. ఇప్పుడు నాలో భగవంతుడున్నాడు. తత్ఫలితంగా ఇప్పుడు నాలో అహంకారంలేదు.

దంభోద్భవుడు అనే పేరుగల రాజు ఈ భూమండలంలో నాకు మించిన వారులేరనే అహంకారంతో గంధమాదనపర్వతం మీద తపస్సు చేస్తున్న నరనారాయణుల మీద బాణాల వర్షం కురిపించాడు. నరుడు నవ్వుతూ ఒక దర్భపుల్ల తీసి ఇచ్చాడు. ఆగడ్డిపరక అన్ని బాణాలను ముక్కలు, ముక్కలు చేసింది. అప్పుడు రాజు నరనారాయణుల పాదాల మీదపడి అయ్యా! నన్ను క్షమించి అనుగ్రహించండి. నా అహంకారానికి ప్రాయశ్చిత్తం అయింది అని ప్రార్థించాడు.

ఒకసారి బ్రహ్మ, విష్ణు, మహేశ్వరులకు తమ వల్లనే సృష్టి, స్థితి, లయలు జరుగుతున్నాయనీ, తమను మించిన శక్తిమంతులెవరూ ఉండరనే భావం కలిగి అహంకారం వచ్చింది. అది తెలిసి జగన్మాత అయిన ఆదిపరాశక్తి వారి అహంకారాన్ని పోగొట్ట దలచింది. నాయనలారా! మీరు నేను సృష్టించిన దేవతలు, సర్వసృష్టి మీచేతులలోనే ఉన్నట్లు అహంకరించడం తగునా? మీలాంటి వారు మీలోకాల లాంటి లోకాలు ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. సృష్టిలో ఇక అహంకారం వదిలిపెట్టండి. ఆదిపరాశక్తి అనుగ్రహం వల్లె మాకు అన్ని లభించాయి అని గ్రహించారు. అప్పటి నుండి అహంకారం పూర్తిగా నశించగా వారు వినమ్రంగా దేవిని స్తుతించారు.

కాబట్టి అహంకారం, బలగర్వం ఎప్పుడూ పనికిరావు. అవి ఎవరికి ఉంటాయో వారినే నాశనం చేస్తాయి. ఎప్పుడైతే నేనే గొప్పవాణ్ణి అనే అహంకారంతో తలెత్తుకు తిరిగడం ప్రారంభిస్తారో ఆక్షణమే అతని పతనానికి నాంది పలికినట్టే. దీనిని పూర్తిగా తొలగించుకోవాలి.

A NOVEL DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING APPROACH TO COMPUTE RADIUS OF WIND MAXIMUM (RMAX) DURING THE CYCLONE USING THERMAL INFRARED (TIR) DATA FROM SATELLITES

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Abstract:

Tropical cyclones are the most destructive meteorological phenomena that occurs in nature. We need a rapid estimation of cyclone to prevent the losses. In this paper we define a new digital image processing approach to compute Radius of wind maximum (R_{max}) during the cyclone using thermal infrared (TIR) data from satellites. R_{max} is the critical parameter during cyclone to run the storm surge forecast modeling. $R_{max,}$ is the distance between the center of the cyclone eye to nearest cold contour which should be in circular. The algorithm consists of Thresholding, Image segmentation, feature extraction, isothermal contour generation and minimum radial separation circles techniques. The method tested and validated with cyclones during year 2007 - 2015 in the North Indian Ocean. Resulted R_{max} values are immensely correlate the model derived values. In conclude it's a one-step advance in cyclone forecast.

Keywords:

Cyclone, Radius of wind maximum, Isothermal contours, Thermal infrared (TIR), storm
surge, Cyclone eye.

Tropical cyclones are the most destructive natural phenomena. The impact of cyclones extends over a wide area, with strong winds and heavy rainfall. The most damage to life and property is not only due to winds, but from secondary events such as storm surges, flooding, landslides and tornadoes. The estimation of tropical cyclone intensity is important for disaster prevention and mitigation. In general, minimum sea level pressure (MSLP) or radius of maximum wind is used as a scale of Tropical Cyclone intensity One technique, known as the Dvorak technique, uses igital infrared images from geostationary satellites. There is great motivation to use satellite data to remotely estimate tropical cyclone intensity. Due to advances in space technology, some ecently deployed sensors produce uniquely different observational products [thermal infrared (TIR)] that are not all well suited to be integrated into the Dvorak technique but may otherwise provide useful information in determining tropical cyclone intensity. Most of the countries around the North Indian Ocean are threatened by storm surges associated with severe tropical cyclones. The destruction due to the storm surge flooding is a serious concern along the coastal regions of India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Oman. Storm surges cause heavy loss of lives and property damage to the coastal structures and losses of agriculture which

lead to annual economic losses in these countries. However, in order to determine the intensity of cyclone and coastal flooding away from the eyewall, the estimation of radius of maximum wind (Rmax) is needed. This can be accomplished using satellite image processing.

Objectives of Study

First step is to determine center of cyclone (eye) in automated mode from satellite generated cloud top temperature images using image processing techniques. Σ Next, using the center of cyclone we then estimate the radius of maximum wind (R_{max}) i.e., calculate the distance between the coldest cloud – top temperature surrounding eye and the warmest temperature in the eye.

Scope of Present work

The present work is aimed at estimating the intensity of cyclone in automated mode from cloud top temperature using Image processing techniques such as Image thresholding, Image segmentation, Morphological operation, feature extraction, Image Subsetting and Measurement of circularity.

Literature Review
[1] DR. S. S. HSU, "Using Infrared Satellite Image Processing to Rapidly Estimate Coastal Flooding Induced By Tropical Cyclones".

This paper is presented specifically for the application of image processing using satellites. From the viewpoints of disaster management, rapid estimations of storm surges and massive coastal flooding were needed for evacuation purposes. A modified analytical storm surge formula to predict maximum surge was tested successfully for both hurricanes. However, this method needs to be extended to include areas away from the radius of maximum wind. It is demonstrated that this can be accomplished by using infrared satellite image processing.

[2] V. F. Dvorak, "Tropical cyclone intensity analysis and forecasting from satellite imagery," *Mon. Weather Rev.*, vol. 103, no. 5, pp. 420–430, May 1975.

This paper describes results from a near-real-time objective technique for estimating the intensity of tropical cyclones from satellite infrared imagery in the North Atlantic Ocean basin. The technique quantifies the level of organization or axisymmetry of the infrared cloud signature of a tropical cyclone as an indirect measurement of its maximum wind speed.

[3] Jia Liu, Chuancai Liu, Boyang Wang and Danyu Qin, "A Novel algorithm for detecting center of tropical cyclone in satellite infrared images," *International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, IEEE Conference,*2015.

This paper discusses about the algorithm for automatic detection of center of a tropical cyclones (TC) using the infrared (IR) images from geostationary satellites. Edge detection and density matrix are utilized to determine the center of TC.

[4] Neeru Jaiswal and Chandra M. Kishtawal, "Automatic determination of center of tropical cyclone in satellite generated ir images," *Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, IEEE*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 460-463, 2011.

This paper discusses about the automatic determination of the center of tropical cyclones by extracting the spiral features within it using Infrared images from geostationary satellites. The limitation of this method is its ineffective estimation of cyclone centers in absence of spiral pattern in images.

[5] Huang Yimei and Zhou Yuquan, "Cloud physical parameters retrieved from satellite and their Applications in weather Modification," *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Future Control and Automation (ICFCA 2012), Springer,* vol.1, pp.175-181,2012.

This paper discusses about cloud parameters such as temperature, pressure and other physical parameters during cyclone from satellite images and relations between them.

[6] R. Gonzalez and R. Woods, *Digital Image Processing*, 2nd ed.Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 2002, p. 134.

This book presents Digital Image processing theory and techniques with basic examples to have a good knowledge for Image processing applications.

[7] S. Chaurasia, C. M. Kishtawal, and P. K. Pal, "An objective method of cyclone center determination from geo-stationary satellite observations," *Int. J. Remote Sens.*, vol. 31, no. 9, pp. 2429–2440, 2010.

This paper discusses about method for tropical cyclone center determination using geostationary satellite data is presented. The technique utilizes the elliptic symmetry of the CDO region near the cyclone center, and a minimization procedure for center determination

[8] Neeru Jaiswal and CM Kishtawal, "Objective detection of center of tropical cyclone in remotely sensed infrared images," *Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, IEEE Journal of, vol.* 6, no. 2, pp. 1031–1035, 2013.

This paper presents an objective technique to fix center of cyclone in Infrared images from satellites by computing variance of brightness temperature and then gradient of variance values are computed. The center is identified by finding the maximum value of a density matrix. But in this method a center must be given initially to compute the centers for next images of cyclone.

[9] Li Xiuming, Zhang Jingcai and Lui Hongqi, "Determination of minimum zone circle based on the minimum circumscribed circle", "*Measurement Science and Technology*".

This paper discusses about an algorithm for measuring the circularity using Minimum Zone circles.

[10] S. A. Hsu and Adele Babin, "Estimating radius of maximum winds vis satellite during hurricane lili (2002) over the Gulf of Mexico", 2005.

This paper discusses about a new technique to estimate the radius of maximum of cyclone using satellite data. The method does have limitations due to the lack of available case studies and the acknowledgement of possible error in asymmetric tropical cyclones.

SIMULATION RESULTS

The proposed algorithm is being tested for the four cyclone namely sidr, phailin, Nilofar and Chapala. The Estimated R_{max} of the five cyclones is tabulated below

S.No	Cyclone	Year	Estimated R_{max}
1	Sdir	2007	30.16 km
2	Phailin	2013	13.93 km
3	Nilofar	2014	12.18 km
4	Chapala	2015	31.48 km

FUTURE SCOPE
Potential Applications
  • Strom surge Forecast
  • Detection of Eye for Cyclone Tracking
Future Scope
  • The present algorithm can be extended to track path of cyclone and simulate entire dynamics of it.

Students receiving Best Award from Hon. Commissioner Sir.

BIOTECHNOLOGY & GENETIC ENGINEERING

Mohammadi begum
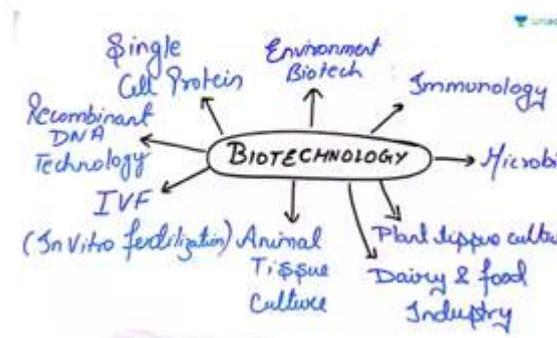
Biotechnology Engineering is the best course to equip a student for this field. Biotechnology Engineering is a combination of engineering, chemistry, genetics, bio-chemistry and microbiology.
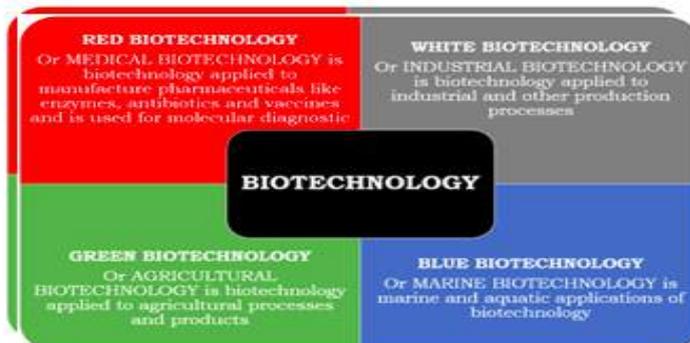
Departmental activities

Economics Department

The Economics department on 12-03-2020 conducted a one-day RUSA sponsored National Seminar on **"Budgeting system in federal government: 2020-2021"**

The event was graced by Chief Guest, **Navin Mittal**, IAS, Commissioner, Collegiate and Technical Education.

Commerce Department

Extension Lecture by Mr.Devender District Coordinator, TASK on 18th September 2019.

On 20th September 2019, Felicitation of G.Anil of B.Com Final Year took place as he got Admission in MS Finance at Paris School of Finance, Paris.

On 23rd October 2019 twenty Students of our college attended Entrepreneurship Training by Indus Entrepreneurs at City Government Degree College.

On 2nd November 2019 Essay Writing & Elocution Competitions were conducted and on 4th November Prize Distribution by the Staff of New India Assurance Co. took place.

On 19th November 2019 Extension Lecture by Sri V.Nagender on 'Company Final Accounts & Profit Prior to Incorporation' took place and Sri V.Nagender was felicitated by Staff.

On 7th Jan 2020 Sri Chiranjeevi & Sri Krishna Chand delivered talk on 'Road Safety & Social Responsibility' to B.Com Students.

On 21st January 2020 TASK & Mahindra Pride Conducted Campus Recruitment Training to the Students of B.Com Final Year.

On 12th February 2020 Study Material is Distributed to the Students of II Year and III Year B.Com.

On 4th March 2020 invited talk is arranged on UPSC Civil Services Examination by Mr.Md.Yahya Ansariji from La Excellency.

On 7th March 2020 an invited talk by Prof. B.Anand is arranged for B.A. & B.Com Students.

On 6th October 2020 an invited talk by Sri Syed Siddique from Anudip Foundation is arranged for B.Com Students.
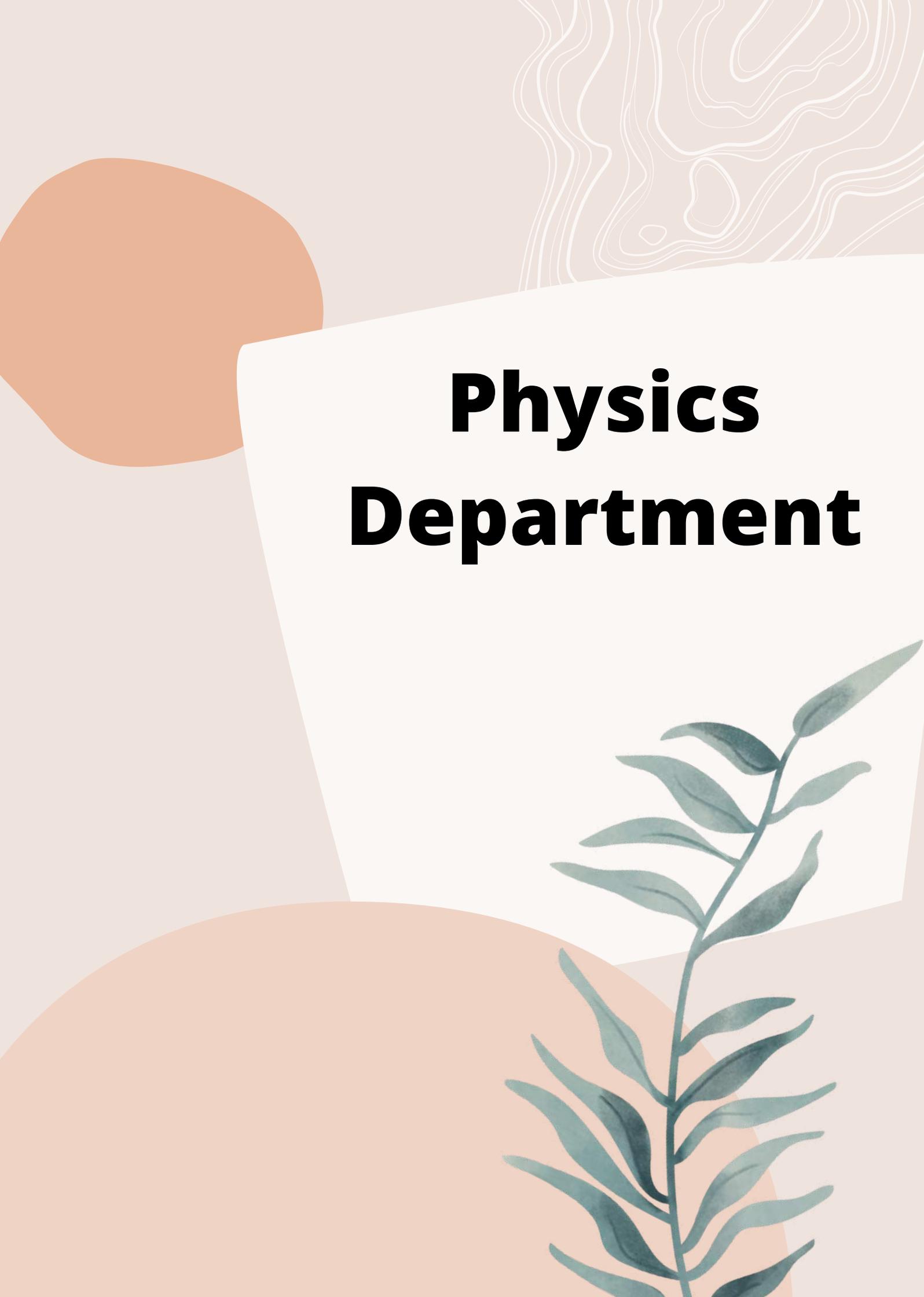
Physics Department

BJR Government Degree College was approved as the Nodal Center (one of the five Nodal Center Colleges of Telangana State) for implementing Virtual Labs by Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Kerala and Physics Department Faculty Smt. S.Radhika and Dr.S.E.Naina Vinodini are the Nodal Coordinators for conducting Virtual Lab Experiments. Our college is among the five colleges in Telangana State to implement this facility to the students. The Nodal Centre Program is an exciting new venture which provides a platform for the Teachers and Students to contribute towards future development of Virtual labs and Experiments. The main intention of the program is to provide opportunity for the students to learn experiments thoroughly.

TSAT PRESENTATION:

O.Gopala Krishna of B.Sc. II yr MPCs participated in the 'Student as Teacher programme' and gave a live telecast presentation on the Physics topic entitled 'Entropy' on 17-09-19 under the able guidance of Smt.S.Radhika.

WORKSHOP:

Institutional level Workshop was organized by Department of Physics on
"Virtual –Lab Experiments" on 04-01-2020. Dr.R.Komala from the Department Of Physics, St. Pious Degree & PG College for Women, Nacharam, Hyderabad was Resource person. Hands-on training sessions were conducted for the students.

FIELD TRIPS:

(Left pic) Students of B.Sc. Physical Sciences visited Department of Physics, University College of Science, OU on 03-02-2020. Students learnt how DC Magnetron Sputtering Equipment is used for coating thin films by Physics HOD, Prof. G. Prasad.

(Right pic) Field trip to "Bhagyanagar Electricals", Kukatpally on 03-03-2020. The concept of Electromagnetic induction and mutual induction applicable to the transformer was visualized. Step-up and step-down transformers were shown.

JIGNASA 2019-20:

Smt.S.Radhika & Sri D.Devaiah supervised a team of five students for the State level Jignasa Physics Student study Project presentation on the topic entitled " Nano-materials-Investigations on Preparation and Properties of various Transparent Conductive Oxide (ZnO) Thin films" Organised by CCE, TS at Government City College on 05-02-2020.

Students participated in the Inter-collegiate Science Quiz on 04-03-2020 at GDC, Khairatabad on the occasion of National Science Day and secured first prize.

Students participated in the " March for Science" meeting and rally organised by Breakthrough Science Society on August 9th 2019
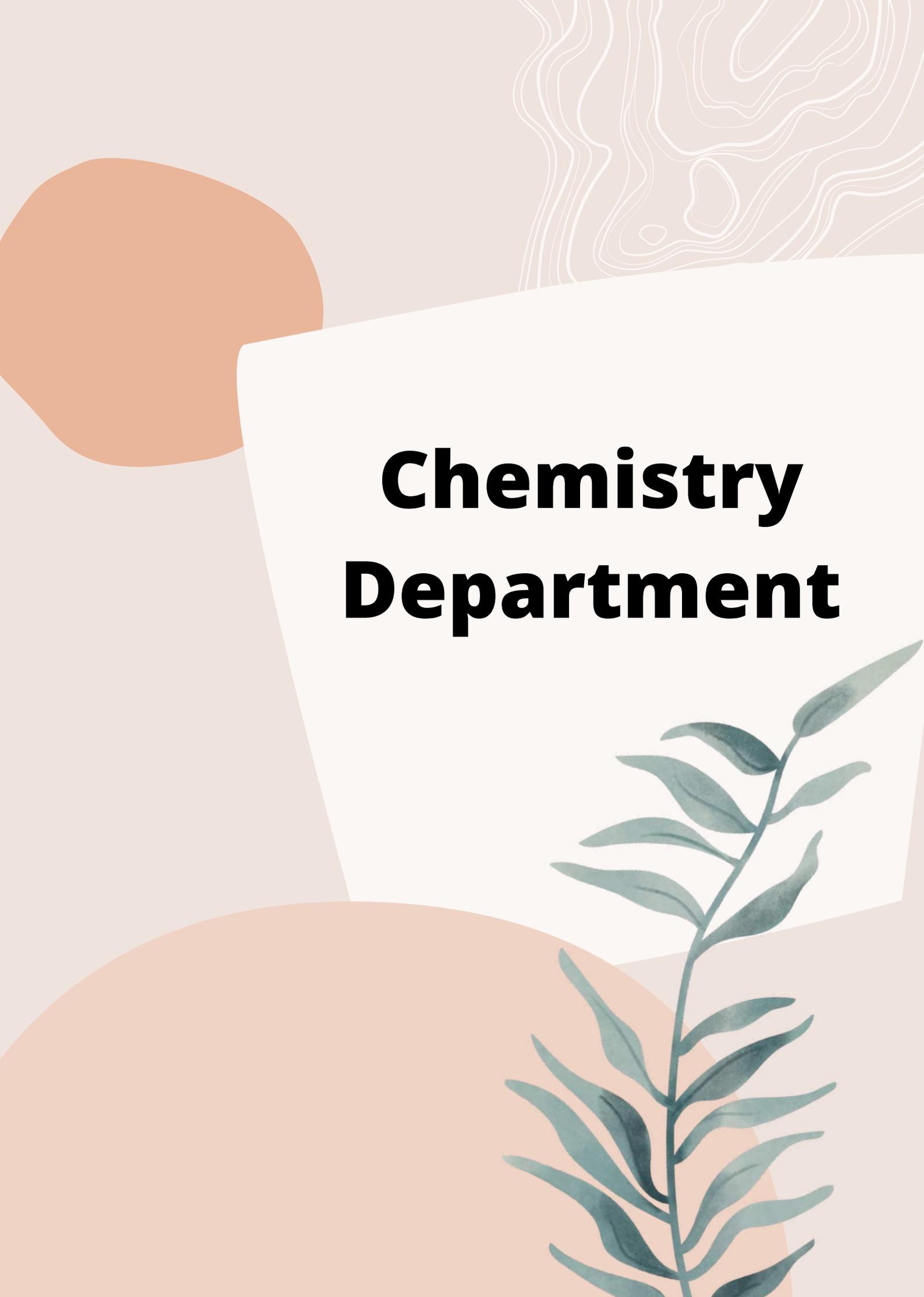
Chemistry Department

The Chemistry department has made a field trip to visit the Coca Cola company along with our students.

The students also visited ICRISAT (International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics)

Botany Department

The Botany department has organized a One day workshop-cum-training on 'Mushroom Cultivation - A scope for skill and entrepreneurship development' on 2nd April 2019.

The Botany dept ,Eco Club in collaboration with Rotary Club Greater Hyderabad has conducted a training programme on "Eco friendly Ganesha- training, awareness and an self-employability programme" to bring environmental consciousness and entrepreneurship among the students.

Zoology Department
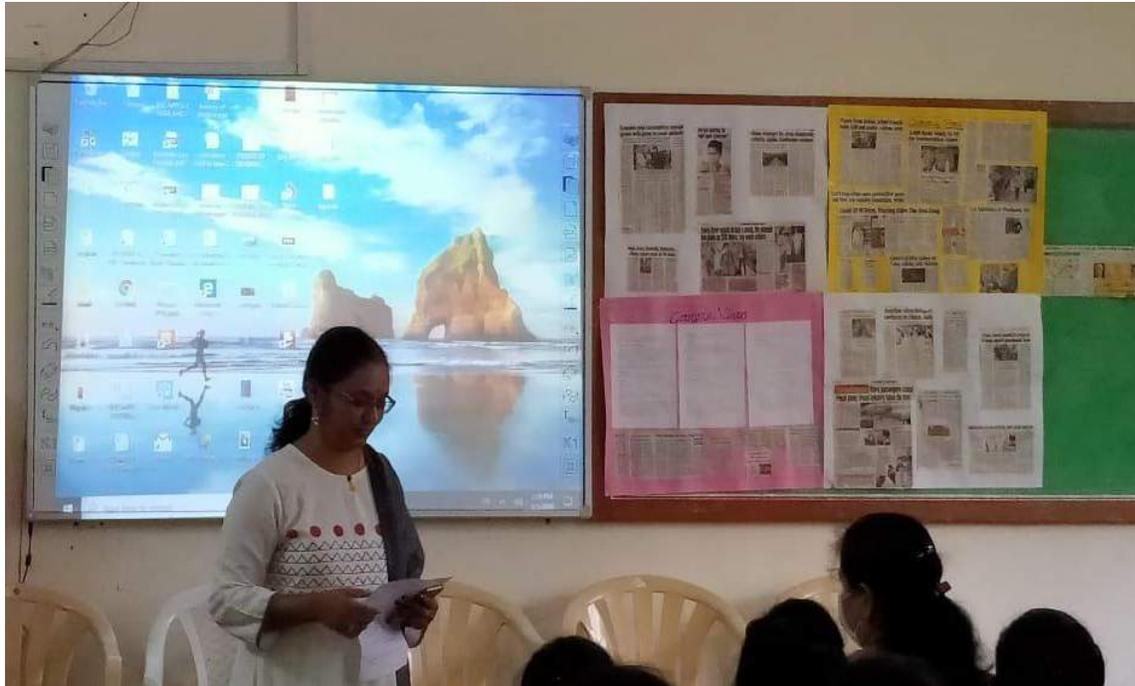
The Zoology department along with the Botany department conducted an awareness programme 'Prevention of Covid-19' on 5th March 2020, before the nation went into lockdown. The programme was aimed to build strong awareness among students about Covid-19, precautions to be taken, importance of face mask and other crucial information.
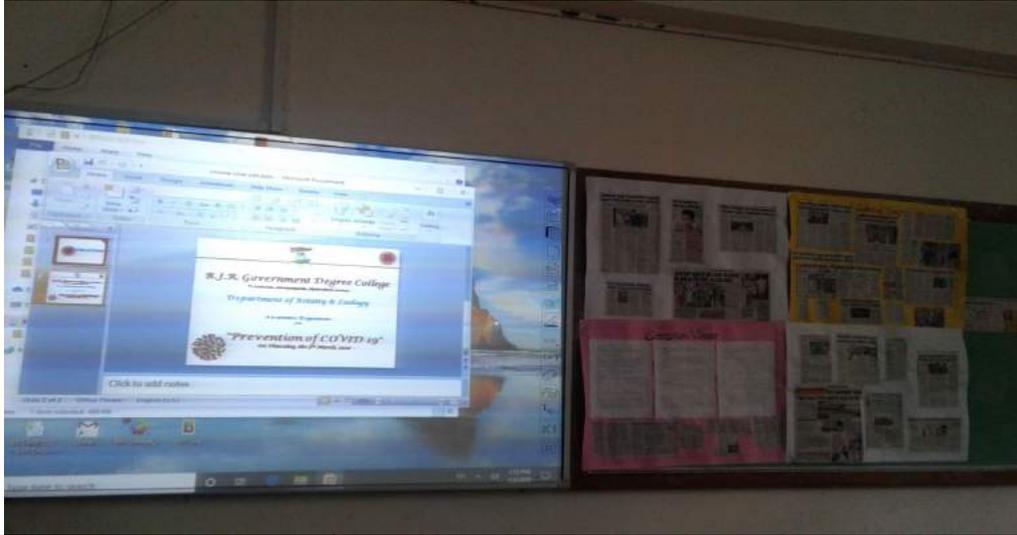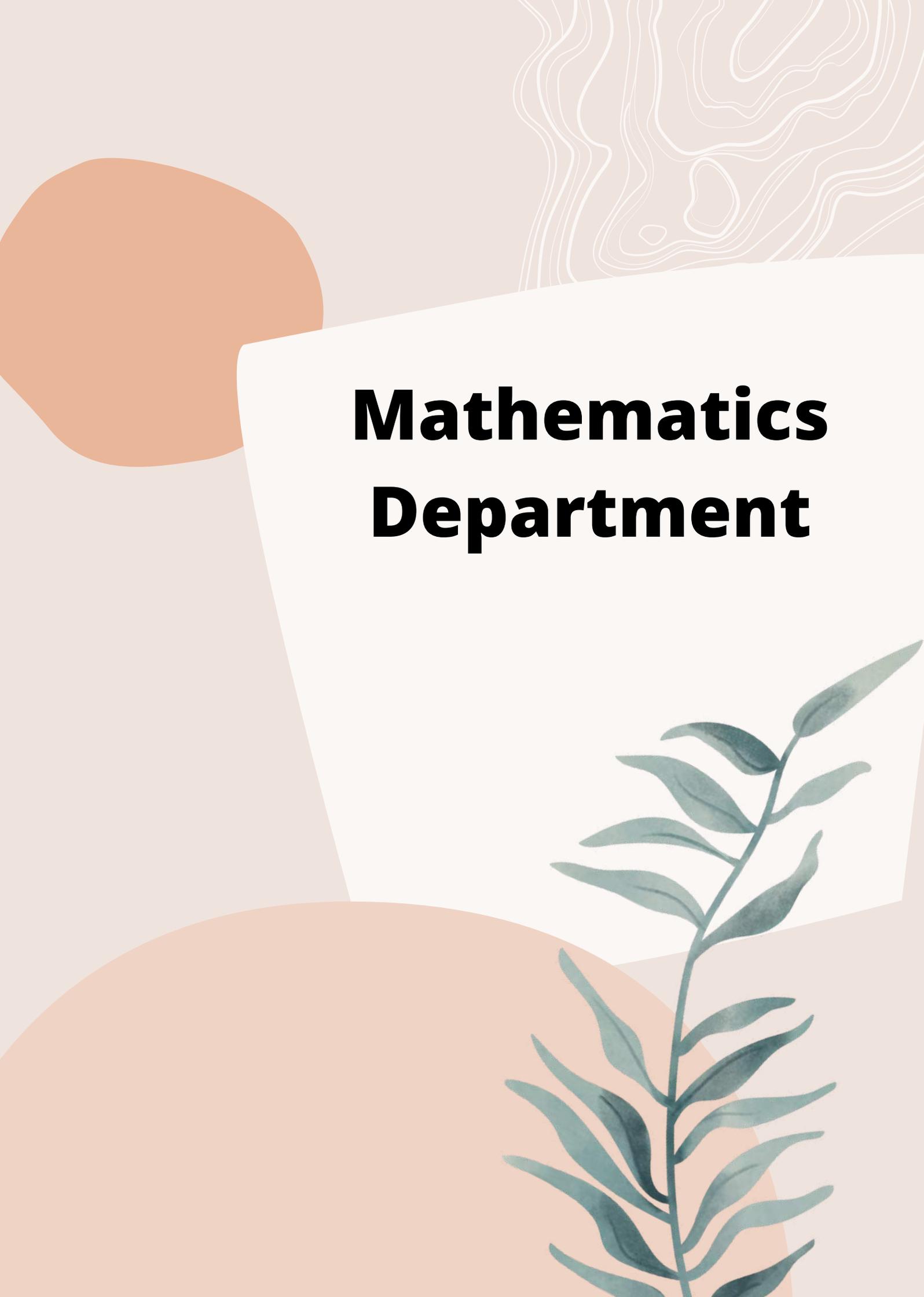
Mathematics Department

The Maths department of BJR GDC conducted National Mathematics Day on account of Srinivasa Ramanujan Birthday. Close to 90 students attended the special lecture by Dr. E. Chandriah, who spoke about the human calendar, addition of some consecutive numbers, mathematical models etc.

Library

"ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL THROUGH LEARNING WITH LIBRARY RESOURCES"
- Motto of BJR GDC library

The central Library is situated on the third floor of the college. It occupies about 1200sft and can accommodate about 50 students at a time with proper ventilation, lighting and fans. The library is well stacked for Students & Staff with more than 20000 books, catering to the curriculum as well as to general knowledge. There is a good collection of Magazines, Newspapers and Journals that are being subscribed by the college library to enhance and update the knowledge of the students. It has an internet facility available for the students to connect them to the outside world. The Library Subscribes to E-Sodh Sindhu N-LIST consortium for higher education institutions established by the MHRD, Government of India and maintained by INFLIBNET Center, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The Library is automated with KOHA Open Source Software

Academic activities:

User Orientation Programs :
 Every year an Orientation Program is arranged for the fresher's in the month of July/August so as to introduce them to the library collection, activities and services.

User Awareness Programs:
 To increase the usage and bring awareness among the users about resources
National Library Week :
We celebrate National Library Week every year November 14TH to 20th to inculcate book reading habits.

Book Exhibitions:
 Library organizes Exhibition-cum-Sale of Books every year for the students, staff with the purpose to develop a culture of reading among the students and to avail for them an exposure to various kinds of books.

Field Trip:
Library organizes Field Trips to other Libraries to create awareness about the libraries and to establish the habit of reading among the students.

Best Library User Award:
 To encourage students and staff to make efficient use of the library collection and its services. 'Best Library User Award has been constituted from the academic year 2018-2019.

Digital Library: The Library is fully automated by using KOHA Open source software

N-List:

N-List subscription to "National Library and Information Services infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)". It is an Initiative of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Under the NME-ICT now funded by UGC, as a college component under UGCINFONET Digital Library Consortium. The Consortium subscribes to the following resources for its UGC funded 12B College/institutions. All electronic resources subscribed are available from the publishers Website Following is the List of E-Resources. Numbers of titles with link. The site can be accessed at http://iproxy.inflibnet.ac.in/login.

Sports, Cultural & other activities

NSS ACTIVITIES

1.International Day of Yoga:

Two NSS units Organized International Day of Yoga on 21-6-2019.Resource Person for the programme was Dr. C. Madhusudhan Rao, Assistant professor in Sanskrit.He explained the importance of yoga and demonstrated different yoga asanas. Students and staff participated in the programme.
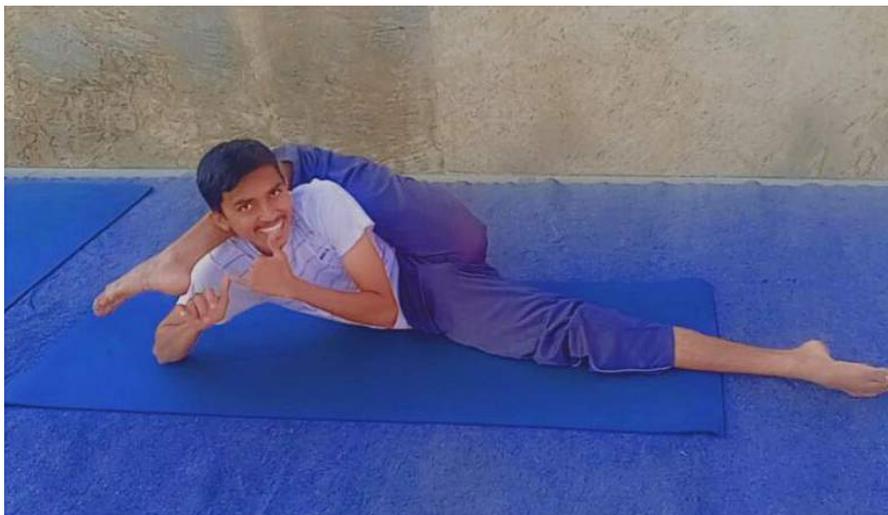
2.Essay writing on Gandhi's Life:
Two NSS units organized an Essay writing Competition on Gandhi's life on the eve of 150 years of birth anniversary celebrations of Gandhiji on 8-8-2019.

3.Two Day Youth Convention at SatyaSai Nigamagamam (17/08/2019 to 18/08/19)
NSS Volunteers have attended the Youth Convention on the theme Self service to Selfless service from 17/08/2019 to 18/08/19.
Respected shri. Colonel V Shankar inspired the youth on the topic. As a part of the program, NSS volunteers also visited Fever hospital at Tilak nagar and extended their selfless service.

4.NSS Programme officer V.V. Mallika was felicitated on 24-9-2019 on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Year of NSS at Osmania University in the Best NSS Programme Officers category.

5.NSS Orientation Programme
Two units organized NSS Orientation Programme on 25-9-2019. State NSS Officer Pro. Vishnu Dev is the Chief Guest of the programme. Dr. M. Ramulu, Programme coordinator of Osmania University is the Guest of Honour.
Vice Principal Dr. P.V Geetha Laxmi Patnaik addressed the students and motivated the students to join NSS. Professor Vishnu Dev enlightened the students on the role of NSS in building the nation.
Dr. Ramulu gave thought provoking speech on the importance of social service. On the same day a tree plantation programme was organized in the campus.

6.Nutrition Awareness Programme
Two NSS units organized a Nutrition Awareness programme on 25-9-2019. The resource person for the programme was Miss. Afia Begum, Faculty on Nutrition.She explained to students on the topic "Importance of Balance diet and nutritious food".

7.Volunteer service (20/10/2019)
Our NSS students went to Afzalgunj Police station to trace out 72 years aged missing person(shri Victor garu) our students closely monitored CCtv in the police control room and traced the missing person. Our students received appreciation from Smt. Vani Prasad IAS, Secretary, TSPSC.

8.National Unity Day
Two NSS units organized a national unity day on the occasion of Sardar Vallabhai Patel's birth anniversary on 31-10-2019. Vice Principal Dr. P.V Geetha Laxmi Patnaik and Dr. Sukanya addressed the students on the role of youth in national integration

 9.Elocution and Essay writing on Integrity in Life.
Two NSS units in collaboration with the Department of Commerce organized essay writing and elocution on Integrity in life, on 2-11-2019.

10. Haritha haram: Two NSS units organised Haritha haram program on campus on 09/01/2020.

11. Campus Cleaning: Two Nss units organised a Campus cleaning program on campus on 06/03/2020.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

BJR team participated in Osmania University Inter collegiate Chess tournament for men

A.Mahesh of B.A. 1st year won the first position in the 73 kg weight category at Osmania University

intercollegiate WeightLifting Championship 2019-20 held at L.B Stadium on17th September 2019.

Our students at Osmania University intercollegiate Volleyball tournament for men

8th National Blind JUDO Championship - held at L.B.Stadium, Hyderabad. It is organized by Indian Blind and Para Judo Association,hosted by Telangana Blind and Para Judo Association (Nov 1 to Nov 4, 2019)

K.Srikanth of B.Com 2nd year student of BJR ,GDC,Narayanguda won third place in 3000 metres

steeplechase at Osmania University inter collegiate athletic championship held at GMC BalaYogi stadium,Gachibowli on 9th and 10th October 2019

Overall team Championship in Inter College Yoga Championship for Men, Osmania University for the year 2019-20. 1st Place: BJR, Govt. Degree College, Narayanaguda. Score: 258 Points

విద్యార్థినులకు కరాటే శిక్షణ

బీజేఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో కరాటే శిక్షణ

నారాయణగూడ: ఇటీవల దిశ ఘటన తరువాత అమ్మాయిల తల్లిదండ్రులే కాదు.. పాఠశాలలు, కళాశాలల యాజమాన్యాలూ అప్రమత్తమయ్యాయి. నారాయణగూడలోని బీజేఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపల్ డా. బాలభాస్కర్ నేతృత్వంలో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఏర్పాటైన అంతర్గత ఫిర్యాదుల సంఘం (ఇంటర్నల్ కంప్లైంట్స్ కమిటీ), వ్యాయామ విద్యా విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో గురువారం కళాశాల విద్యార్థినులకు ఆత్మరక్షణ విద్యలో నైపుణ్యం పెంపొందించాలనే ఉద్దేశంతో కరాటే విద్యలో ప్రత్యేక శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమానికి శ్రీకారం చుట్టారు. జపాన్ కరాటే అసోసియేషన్ ఆఫ్ ఇండియా టు ఉమెన్ స్టూడెంట్స్ కోచ్ మాస్టర్ విశ్వనాథ్ (5వ డెన్) ఆధ్వర్యంలో విద్యార్థినులకు శిక్షణ ఇచ్చారు. కరాటే శిక్షణతో పిల్లల్లో ఆత్మ స్థైర్యం పెరుగుతుందని.. శిక్షణలో విద్యార్థినులతో పాటు కళాశాల అధ్యాపకులు, బోధనేతర సిబ్బంది పాల్గొన్నారు.

P.Hari Krishna Naik of B.Com 1st year student Participated in the 7th International YOGA championship 2020 held at Bali, Indonasia from 11th to 14th January 2020 and won THIRD place in the Championship.

Yuvatarangam 2019 Cluster level Volley Ball and Kabaddi matches

BJR Government Degree College Narayanguda, Hyderabad organized the State Level Yuvatarangam-2019 chess(PwD) Tournament on 05-02-2020 in the college campus

BJR Government Degree College, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad organized the State Level Yuvatarangam-2019 chess Tournament on 07-02-2020 in the college campus.

CULTURAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

YUVATARANGAM:

Yuvatarangam cluster level literary competition was held on 30th Jan 2020 at BJR GDC Narayanaguda. The various competitions include Essay writing, poetry writing, story writing, quiz, elocution, etc.

BATHUKAMMA FLORAL FESTIVAL:

The cultural department has organized an event on account of Telangana's floral festival, Bathukamma on 27-09-2019. The staff and the girl students decorated the BJR premises with beautiful, exotic flowers. The celebration manifested the eminence of nature, united spirit of the BJR, and the audacious fervour of the staff and students.

బతుకమ్మసంబురాలు
కొబ్బరికాయకొట్టిప్రా
రంభంచేస్తున్న ప్రిన్సి
పాల్
డా. బాల భాస్కర్
27/9/2019

బతుకమ్మసంబురాలు
27/9/2019

బతుకమ్మసంబురాలు
27/9/2019

RANGOLI COMPETITIONS:
The rich colourful traditions of the harvest festival, Sankranti, were brought to life at BJR GDC as the festival was organised at the campus

TSKC

Activities conducted by TSKC 2019-2020

Mahindra Pride (20-01-2020 to 27-01-2020):
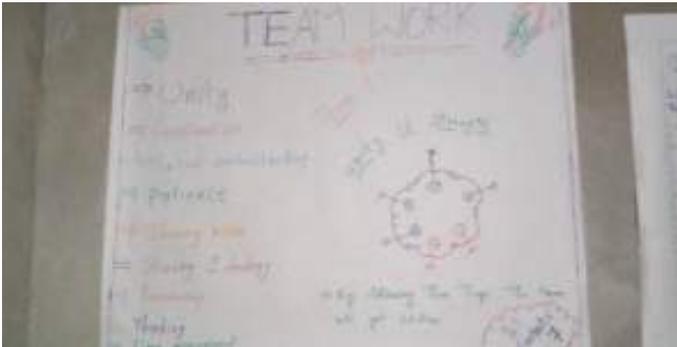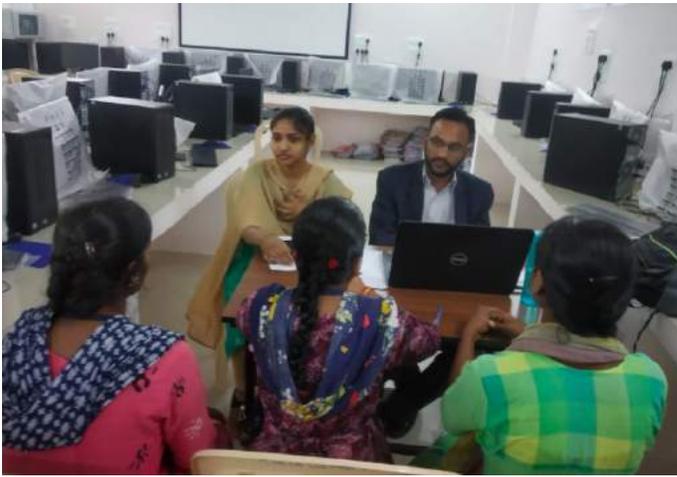
'Teen to Tycoon' (The Entrepreneurship Boot Camp)
Our Students and our TSKC Mentor Ms.Anusha have attended the Program at Vivekananda Government Degree College, Vidyanagar. Mr. Yeshwanth Nag, Founder of Thick Shake Factory, Ms.Bala Mukkamala madam, CEO of Involve Institute of Technical Training and Dr.Radhika, Founder Wise Owl Consulting Services have guided our students in Starting a Business, Business Plan, Concept Development of Starting a Start-up etc.

Our students attended the Global Business Foundation Skills (GBFS) on 01-01-2020:

Our students also visited the Infosys campus as a part of field trip on 07-01-2020

A 3-day event on 21st century transferables:
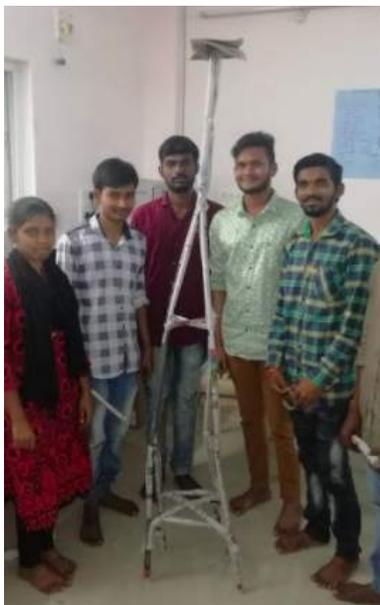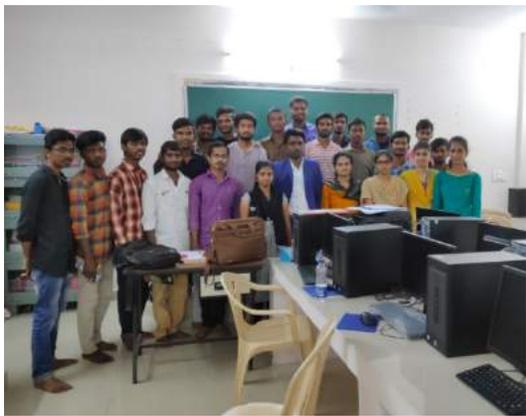
THE HIGHEST
EDUCATION IS THAT
WHICH DOES NOT
MERELY GIVE US
INFORMATION BUT
MAKES OUR LIFE IN
HARMONY WITH
EXISTENCE

Rabindranath Tagore