



# Akanksha

*Reaching for the sky.....and beyond*



Malleshwaram Ladies Association

**ACADEMY OF HIGHER LEARNING**





# Aakanksha

*Reaching for the sky.....and beyond*

**College Magazine 2019-20**

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ಅಗಜಾನನ ಪದ್ಮಾರ್ಕಂ ಗಜಾನನ ಮಹರ್ನಿಶಂ |  
ಅನೇಕದಂತಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನಾಮೇಕದಂತ ಮುಪಾಸ್ತುಹೇ ||



### ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ

ಶುಕ್ಲಾಂಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಿಚಾರಸಾರಪರಮಾಂ ಆದ್ಯಾಂ ಜಗದ್ವ್ಯಾಪಿನೀಂ  
ವೀಣಾಪುಸ್ತಕಧಾರಿಣೀಂ ಅಭಯದಾಂ ಜಾಡ್ಯಾಂಧಕಾರಾಪಹಾಂ |

ಹಸ್ತೇ ಸ್ಫುಟಿಕ ಮಾಲಿಕಾಂ ವಿದಧತೀಂ ಪದ್ಮಾಸನೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಿತಾಂ  
ವಂದೇ ತಾಂ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರೀಂ ಭಗವತೀಂ ಬುದ್ಧಿಪ್ರದಾಂ ಶಾರದಾಮ್ ||

ನಿತ್ಯಶುದ್ಧಳೂ, ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮವಿಷಯಗಳ ಸಾರಭೂತಳೂ, ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಳೂ, ಪ್ರಥಮಳೂ,  
ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿರುವವಳೂ, ವೀಣೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿರುವವಳೂ, ಅಭಯವನ್ನು  
ಕೊಡುವವಳೂ, ಆಲಸ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಅಂಧಕಾರವನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡುವವಳೂ, ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಸ್ಫುಟಿಕದ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವವಳೂ, ಕಮಲದ ಹೂವಿನ ಆಸನದಲ್ಲಿ  
ಕುಳಿತಿರುವವಳೂ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವಳೂ, ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿಯೂ, ಭಗವತಿಯೂ  
ಆದ ಶಾರದೆಯನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Decades ago, a group of enterprising ladies of Malleswaram locality decided that their contributions could not remain confined to the environs of home. They realized that they had the potential to contribute to the well-being of the larger society. They ventured out of the household in pursuit of their dream to make living more meaningful for women of that locality. They planned to start a society that would provide an opportunity for women to exhibit their talent and in the process, empower themselves.

The first step towards the fulfillment of this dream was the formation of the Malleswaram Ladies Association in 1927. From then on began a saga of service, that initially organized classes in craft, tailoring, training and so on and evolved to spawn a host of educational institutions at every level starting from Nursery School to Post Graduate level.

ACADEMY OF HIGHER LEARNING founded in August 2006, is now in its 14th year of its existence brimming with confidence and enthusiasm. The institution offers Under Graduate Course in Business Administration (BBA), Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) and Masters in Commerce (M.Com).

Apart from these, we believe in recognizing and nurturing the myriad talents of our students so they develop into complete individuals.

So, stepping into another year of our existence we strive to provide more opportunities for the development of our students. To them, we can only say in the words of Francis Bacon.

“A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds!”





Smt. Mangala Ramachandra  
President  
Malleswaram Ladies Association



The pandemic has caused global social and economic disruption, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression and global famines affecting 265 million people. It has led to the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political, and cultural events, widespread supply shortages exacerbated by panic buying.

Challenging situations and obstacles are a part of life. When you're faced with one, focus on the good things no matter how small or seemingly insignificant they seem. If you look for it, you can always find the proverbial silver lining in every cloud — even if it's not immediately obvious.

So Hope is eternal and we have to hope that things will become better and life will move on irrespective of tragedies and pandemics and that we have to always look for that Silver Lining to find peace and health.

**With the new day comes new strength and new thoughts.  
Eleanor Roosevelt**



Smt. Lakshmi V  
Hon. Secretary  
Malleswaram Ladies Association

To say that the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has changed the world would be an understatement. In less than a year since the virus emerged, it has upended day-to-day lives across the globe. The pandemic has changed how we work, learn, and interact as social distancing guidelines have led to a more virtual existence, both personally and professionally.

Throughout the pandemic, we have seen both benefits and drawbacks of being cooped up for long periods of time. Despite concerns and the difficulties faced throughout the pandemic, there are signs that people have managed to find positives in their experiences. We being social species thrive on communication and interaction. Social distancing requirements have led to more online communication not only in our social life but in our office work. Increasing numbers of office workers have become telecommuters, and universities have moved their courses online. However, working and learning from home are not possible or enjoyable for everyone, as many people prefer the office environment, where they can interact and socialize with colleagues.

Life has changed because of the coronavirus pandemic, but whether it will be changed forever depends on our coping strategy. Our strategy for coping with the coronavirus pandemic will determine how our world may change.

**“The way I see it, if you want the rainbow, you gotta put up with the rain.”  
Dolly Parton**





Dr. Padmaja P.V.  
Principal  
MLA Academy of Higher Learning

Nurturing creativity and innovation are the hallmark of any education institution. Institutional publications give opportunities for recognizing and harnessing creative writing among the students and faculty members. Our college magazine “Aakanksha” is an effort in this direction. The current edition of “Aakanksha” has a good collection of articles, poems, and other write-ups. I would like to appreciate the efforts of the editorial team for bringing the 2019-20 edition of “Aakanksha”.





**Teaching Staff with Principal**



**Non- Teaching Staff with Principal**



**Students Council Members**



**Members of ENVISAGE, the Entrepreneurial Cell**



**Office Bearers of National Service Scheme**



**Members of Youth Red Cross**



**Magazine Committee**



**IQAC Team**



**Members of Institutional Social Responsibility Forum**



**Members of Equal Opportunity Cell**

## **BEST OUTGOING STUDENTS- UG and PG**



**NEETHU SURESH  
B.COM**



**SHALINI C  
BBA**



**MONICA. S  
M.COM**

## **BEST LIBRARY USERS- UG and PG**



**ANITHA K N  
B.COM**



**NAGAJYOTHIRAMYA N  
BBA**



**LAVANYA L S  
M.COM**

## **APPRECIATION AWARDS**



**ANITHA A  
BBA  
STUDENT COORDINATOR  
For MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**



**SAHANA G  
B.COM STUDENT  
COORDINATOR For  
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**



**PREMA S V  
BBA  
BEST VOLUNTEER for  
NSS**



**SANTOSH  
B.COM  
BEST VOLUNTEER for  
YRC**



**AIYAN A REHAN**  
**B.COM**  
**BOYS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**(SPORTS)**



**GOWTHAM H**  
**M.COM**  
**BOYS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**(SPORTS)**



**PALLAVI T**  
**BBA**  
**GIRLS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**(SPORTS)**



**VARSHA P B**  
**B.COM**  
**GIRLS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**(SPORTS)**

**BEST CLASS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20**

<b>BEST CLASS IN MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>II B.COM-A</b>
<b>BEST CLASS IN CULTURAL</b>	<b>III B.COM</b>
<b>BEST CLASS IN SPORTS</b>	<b>III B.COM</b>
<b>BEST CLASS IN ATTENDANCE</b>	<b>I B.COM-A</b>
<b>BEST CLASS IN E-CELL</b>	<b>II BBA</b>
<b>BEST CLASS IN WALL MAGAZINE</b>	<b>III B.COM</b>
<b>BEST CLASS IN ACADEMICS</b>	<b>III B.COM</b>



**Inauguration & Orientation of B.Com., BBA Course**



**Inauguration of M.Com., Course**



**Inauguration of Students' Council**



**Student Council Election**



**FDP on Foundations of Research**



**Disha Programme for UG Students**



## Independence Day Celebrations



## BBA Syllabus Orientation Program 2019-20



## IQAC-Lecture Series on 1 Patriotism



17.09.2019 11:38



17.09.2019 11:21



17.09.2019 12:10

### IQAC - Values Initiatives : “Bhagavad Gita And Its Relevance For Youth”



07.09.2019 14:49



07.09.2019 14:41



07.09.2019 14:45

### Teachers' Day Celebration



26.09.2019 12:38



26.09.2019 15:37



26.09.2019 14:37

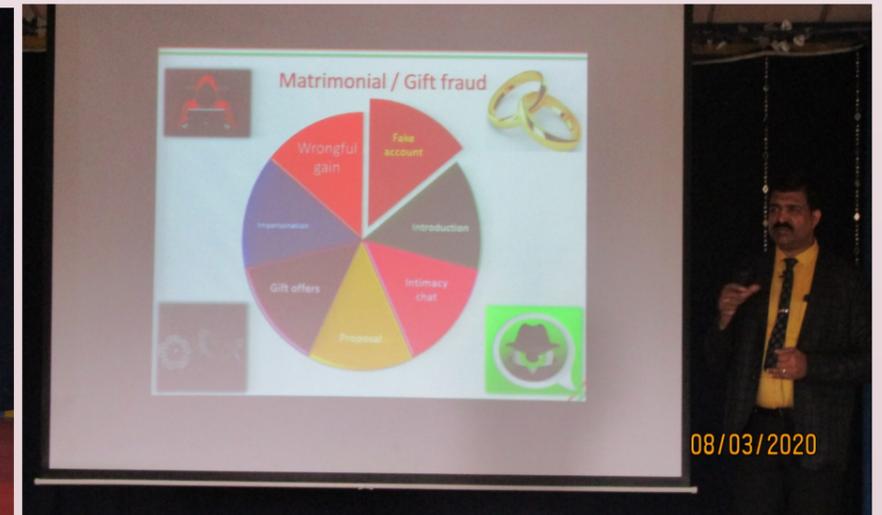
### FDP on Case Analysis– Discussion and Evaluation



**Gandhi Jayanthi Celebration**



**Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration**



**International Women's Day Celebration**



## *From The Editors' Desk*

*Yesterday is not ours to recover, but tomorrow is ours to win or lose.*

**Lyndon B Johnson**

The fact that we live in uncertain and unpredictable times is totally reiterated by the current global Corona virus pandemic.

The world has been shaken to its core and anything that used to be normal is no longer the same. Everyday is a struggle and we wake up everyday hoping we get through another day healthy and sane. Normal things which were taken for granted like going out to work, to meet friends and family or for a cup of coffee have become scary. Things like hugging, shaking hands, meeting family is taboo. Not doing all these things is an act of caring and love. We have realised that power, money and beauty are worthless and cannot get us oxygen when we are fighting for our lives. The planet has made us aware that we are at its mercy and has put us in cages for our survival.

Schools, universities, and colleges have been closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 172 countries, affecting approximately 98.5 percent of the world's student population. Most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions to contain the spread of COVID-19. As of 7 June 2020, approximately 1.725 billion learners are currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

Schools and colleges are shut physically. But life and teaching has not stopped. Man is adaptable and we have adapted to the situation even though it has taken time for us to shake ourselves out of the situation. We have geared up with technology to reach out to the stakeholders.

Teaching online is the need of the hour and it is going to be so moving forward. Educators have had to acclimatise themselves to teaching online to complete the syllabus and conduct assessments.

The first half of the year 2019-20 saw a roller coaster of events starting with the induction of new students to celebrating their talent; inter college management and cultural fests, the Multilanguage conference being organised and conducted successfully. The beginning of the second half of the year saw regional and English language competitions, the III seminar and international women's day being celebrated.

The sudden closure of the country and the World did put brakes on the system temporarily, but it did not shut it down totally.

Change is inevitable and we have adapted. At AHL, online teaching was incorporated early into the lockdown and teaching, and learning has not stopped since then.

Its been a tough last few months for everybody and especially for the final year degree students who have missed out on a memorable passing out of the College. But children are resilient and hopefully will carry this time positively in their minds.

Here's wishing all the students and the staff a very fruitful and challenging year ahead filled with memories to cherish in our next edition.



**MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2019-20**

1	Smt. Mangala Ramachandra	President
2	Smt. Shailaja Srinivasa	Vice-President
3	Smt. Lakshmi V	Hon.Secretary
4	Smt. Rama Sudarshan	Hon.Jt.Secretary
5	Smt. Uma Srinivas	Hon.Treasurer
6	Smt. Chitra Bhashyam	Member
7	Smt.Kavitha Krishna Prasad	Member
8	Smt. Nagavalli Narasimha	Member
9	Smt. Ragini B R	Member
10	Smt. Mala Jayasimha	Member
11	Sri. Ravindra Babu	Manager

**MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY 2019-20**

1	Smt. Mangala Ramchandra	Chair Person
2	Smt. Shailaja Srinivasa	Member
3	Smt. Lakshmi. V	Member
4	Smt. Rama Sudarshan	Member
5	Smt. Uma Srinivas	Member
6	Prof. K. Narahari	Member
7	Dr. K. Aswathappa	Member
8	Dr. Gururaj Karjagi	Member
9	Dr.Katre Shakunthala	Member
10	Dr.B.L.Bhagyalakshmi	Member
11	Dr.Arvind H T	Bengaluru City University
12	Dr. P.V Padmaja	Member Secretary
13	Mr. Saiprasad D	Faculty Member
14	Smt. Suma T S	Faculty Member



**DR.P.V.PADMAJA M.COM., PGDBA(Symbiosis), Ph.D.,  
PRINCIPAL**

**FACULTY MEMBERS 2019-20 (UG)**

1.	Smt.Dakshayini .M	M.A.in Kannada,B.Ed (PH.D)	Asst.Prof.in Kannada
2.	Ms.Santoshi.B.R	M.A.in English,PGDHRM, NET	Asst.Prof.in English
3.	Smt. Suma T.S	M.Com	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
4.	Smt. Ashwini.V.	M.Com,MBA,KSET	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
5.	Smt. Kamala.S	M.Sc in Computer Science,M.Phil	Asst.Prof.in Comp. Science
6.	Smt. Asha.K	M.Com, KSET	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
7.	Smt. Tejaswini.R	M.Com, KSET	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
8.	Mr. RajkumarChavan	M.Com( FA),KSET,NET	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
9.	Smt. Swetha M P	M.Com ,BED,NET	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
10.	Smt. Sowmya.T.Srinivasan	MFA,NET,KSET	Asst.Prof.in P.G.Dept
11.	Smt. Sowmya.K	M.Com, NET	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
12.	Smt. Lakshmi Sanjay	M.Com, ICWAI	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
13.	Smt. Rachana B.T	M.Com	Asst.Prof.in Com &Mgt
14.	Smt. Sharada .K	MPED,PGDY	Physical Education Director

**GUEST FACULTY**

15.	Dr. Renu Rani Shukla	M.A. in Hindi	Asst.Professor
16.	Dr. Nalini.M.K.	M.A.in Sanskrit	Asst.Professor
17.	Smt.Vijaya Lakshmi Rao	MSC,PG Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights	Asst.Professor

**FACULTY MEMBERS 2019-20 (PG)**

18.	Mr. Saiprasad	M.Com,M.Phil, NET (PH.D)	Asst.Prof.in P.G.Dept
19.	Mr. Sandesh Ramakant Bhat	M.Com, NET (Ph.d)	Asst.Prof.in Com & Mgt



## GUEST FACULTY

20	Mr. Glen Brass	M.A.,D.Com,Dip.I.R
21	Mr. M.Balasubramanian	LLB,ACS,AICWA
22	Mr. S.Ramachandra	M.Sc (Statistics)

## LIBRARY STAFF 2019-20

23.	Ms.Anupama.S.Singade	M.Sc Lib & Info Science, P.G.D.HL	Librarian (UG DEPT)
24.	Ms.Shobha.Y	M.Li.Sc	Librarian (PG DEPT)

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF 2019-20

25.	Smt.Ashwini.S	MBA	Administrator
26.	Smt.Seema H M	M.Com	CCT
27.	Ms.Sangeetha.P	M.Com	Clerk
28.	Ms.Gouthami.S	B.Com	Clerk
29.	Ms.Bindu.S	B.Com	Clerk
30.	Ms.Smitha K S	M.Com	Clerk

## SUPPORT STAFF 2019-20

31.	Smt. Sujatha.H	Library Attender
32.	Smt. Kavitha	Peon
33.	Sri. Govindaraju.S	Peon
34.	Smt. Madevi.N	Peon
35.	Sri. Sharath Kumar.K.C	Peon
36.	Smt. Gangamma	Sweeper
37.	Smt. Shakuntala	Sweeper

## EDITORIAL BOARD

- **Dr. Padmaja P V**
- **Dr. Renu Rani Shukla**
- **Dr. Nalini M K**
- **Smt. Dakshayini**
- **Ms. Santhoshi B R**



## ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020

The Academic year 2019-20 commenced with the Inauguration and Orientation of the First year students. A brief report of the activities carried out by the college is presented to our students

### SAMSKRUSTHI –CULTURAL FORUM :

Date	Name of the Event	No of Students participant
22/07/2019	Student council election	All UG students
22/07/2019	Fresher's Day	I BBA and I B. Com Students (Competition)
23/07/2019	Talents Day	I BBA and I B. Com Students
29/07/2019	Installation of Office Bearers for Student council	All UG students
14/08/2019	Kalanjali Interclass Onstage Competition	All UG students
13/09/2019	Bhavayami Intercollege Cultural fest	Inter college Fest
29/09/2019 to 04/10/2019	Rainbow week (Navarathri colors)	All UG students
26/10/2019	Folk Festival	All UG and PG students
27-01-2020 To 30-01-2020	Habba (Off stage cultural competition)	UG students
8-07-2020	Classical Singing Competition	All UG & PG students
10-07-2020	College Day	All UG & PG students

### TRISHNA (COMMENCE AND MANAGEMENT FORUM)

Date	Event	No of Students participant
12/09/2019	Sambhavami –Intercollegiate Commerce and Management Fest	Inter college Fest
20/09/2019 23/09/2019 26/09/2019	Management Training: Orientation for students on various management competitions like Business Plan, Mad ads, Product Launch, Best Manager etc..	UG students
20/02/2020	Manthan- An Inter-class Management Competition The following activity were conducted during the competition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Best Manager</li> <li>◆ Business Quiz</li> <li>◆ IPL Auction</li> <li>◆ Mock-Stock</li> <li>◆ Business Plan</li> <li>◆ Corporate Walk</li> </ul> The judges for the each event were called from Industry and alumni's of MLA AHL.	All UG students
07/03/2020	Poster Presentation Competition ⇒ 1 <sup>st</sup> Prize – Mr Aiyan R (III B.com) and Ms Aishwarya V (III B.com) ⇒ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize- Ms Meghana G (II B.com-A) and Ms Bhoomika HR (II B.com-A) ⇒ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Prize- Ms Pavithra J (II B.com-B) and Ms Yashashwini R (II B.com-B)	All UG students



**B-TALKS (BUSINESS TALK)**

Date	Topic
16/08/2019	B-talk on Ind – As 1 and convergence with schedule III of companies act 2013
27/08/2019	B – Talk on Fundamental and Techniques analysis of share market
25/10/2019	B – Talk on Recent trends on Artificial intelligence in Human resource management
7/12/2019	B – Talk on New trends and approaches in Human resource
20/12/2019	B – Talk on Transfer pricing and Forex Management
04/06/2020	B – Talk Webinar on E-filing IT returns

**ECO CLUB ACTIVITIES (PEEPAL)**

Date	Activities
04 August 2019	Water Conservation Awareness Workshop
28 August 2019	Visit to Bear Rescue Centre
25 September 2019	B.PAC Black Spot Marking
28 September 2019	Bangalore University Plantation Drive
02 October 2019	Walk for Wildlife
03-05 October 2019	World Wildlife Week

**INSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (ISR)**

Date	Name of the Activity	No. of student's participation
06-08-2019	Orientation program on waste management and water conservation	UG students
11-08-2019	Clay Ganesha Trainer Workshop at Ulsoor Lake	UG students
13-08-2019	Rally for Waste Segregation and avoidance of usage of Plastic Malleswaram	UG students
31-08-2019	Mane Maneyalli Mannina Ganapa at Sankey Tank, Malleswaram	UG students
04-09-2019	“Collection Drive”- contribution to North Karnataka Flood Victims	UG & PG students
25-09-2019	Door to Door Waste Segregation awareness, Malleswaram Temple street (14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> cross)	UG students
29-09-2019	Walkathon on World Heart day, Sparsh hospital at Yeshwantapur	UG & PG students
30-09-2019	Blood Donation Camp in AHL, RR Auditorium	UG & PG students
01-10-2019	National Voluntary Blood Donation Rally & Felicitation function at SJR college for Women, Rajajinagar	UG & PG students
20-10-2019	BEAT ARTHRITIS People Tree 5K Walk, Malleswaram Grounds to The People Tree hospital, Goraguntepalya	UG students
21-10-2019	Clean Up Drive at Shishu Vihar Park Malleswaram 17 <sup>th</sup> cross	UG students
3-02-2020	Volunteering for Musical Ballet at Chowdiah memorial hall, vyalikaval, Bangalore.	UG students
15-02-2020	Walkathon for future of Bengaluru organized by B.PAC (NGO) clip, CFB and civic for a social Cause especially for Bengalurians	UG students
16-02-2020	Volunteering for Blood Donation Camp by Lion's club Bangalore Elite in Rajarajeswarinargar	UG students
28-05-2020	Poster Presentation on theme – ‘Stay Home Stay Safe’	UG students

### CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Name of the Certificate Course/Training Program/Workshop	Name of the Trainer	Target Students
EQUITY ANALYST	Mr Sagar U S, Stock tale, Founder and Co-director	PG students
GST	Mr Raveendranth Kaushik, Chairman ICWAI Bangalore Chapter in association with Laghu Udyog, Karnataka.	UG students
UGC-NET	Out Source	PG students

### INTERNSHIP

Name of the Company	Target Students	Duration/ Date
Motilal Oswal Securities Pvt Ltd	III BBA -04 candidate	17/06/2019 to 05/07/2019 = 20 days
Youth For Seva (YFS)	II B.Com- B section-02 students	19/06/2019 to 04/07/2019 = 16 days
Club 9 Event	III BBA - 05 students	10/06/2019 to 26/10/2019=4 months
10AXE Manpower services	I BCOM-02 students II BCOM-01 student	01/06/2020 to 30/06/2020 (ongoing)

### DISCUSSION FORUM (KATTE)

Date	Activities	Target Students
28-08-2019	Discussion on "Is Money Everything"	UG students
03-09-2019	Discussion on "Do You Think Your Life Is Better Off Be Cause Off Social Media Or Worse"	UG students
27-09-2019	Discussion on "Is College A Centre For Learning Or Entertainment"	UG students
3/2/2020	Organised A Discussion On The Topic "Human Values Are Dying In India .	UG students
4/2/2020	Organised A Discussion On The Topic "Are Men & Women Treated Equally In India .	UG students

### KREEDALOKA-SPORTS FORUM EVENTS CONDUCTED IN THE COLLEGE

Date	Event	Participants
23rd July 2019	Sports Election No Students - 89	Sports UG Students
September 2019	Yoga classes	Interested UG students
11th September 2019	Inter Collegiate Yoga Competition at R R Auditorium MLA AHL No Students - 16	Inter College UG students
August - September 2019	Inter class indoor competition (Boys and Girls) No of Students :-Carom- 94 , Table Tennis- 58 (singles & doubles) Chess- 20	UG students
5th September 2019	National Sports Day and Guest Lecture on Career Opportunities in Sports, No of Students- 54	All UG Sports Students
January and February 2020	⇒ Inter class outdoor competition (Boys and Girls) No of Students :-Kabaddi-52(girls) 24(boys) , ⇒ Throw ball- 46(girls), ⇒ Volley ball-27(Boys), ⇒ Ball badminton- 30 (girls) (boys)-20, ⇒ Kho-kho-41 (girls), ⇒ Short pitch Cricket(boys)-30 , ⇒ Tug of war-78(8Teams girls) 24- (3Teams boys) ⇒ (singles & doubles) Tennikoit (girls)-singles-30 doubles-28, ⇒ Shuttle badminton (girls singles)46,(doubles)-38, (boys singles-18, doubls-24	UG students
March-3 <sup>rd</sup> 2020	Annual Atelic Meet at Central college ⇒ Cricket Pavilion ⇒ Grounds Bangalore ⇒ Central University (Track Events, Field Events camp, Recreation Games) -159	UG and PG Students
11 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	Yogothsavagr and 9 <sup>th</sup> Year Sri Rama Samudaya Bhavan Malleswaram Bangalore	UG Students
March 2020	Faculty Yoga and Fitness	MLA AHL All Faculty

**LIST OF PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL/STATE/INTER UNIVERSITY LEVEL SPORTS COMPETITIONS DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20**

Sl.No	Date	Tournament	Game	Venue	PRIZE	NO of Students participated
1	28 <sup>th</sup> July 2019	Dr. Rajkumar Memorial 4 <sup>th</sup> National Level Open Yoga Championship 2019	Yoga Competition (Women)	Sri Rama Samudaya Bhavan Malleswaram Bangalore	V Place VI Place and Consolation Prize	5
2	7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	State level (Junior and Senior) Fencing Championship	Fencing Competition (women)	Koramangala Indoor Stadium ,Bangalore	-	1
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2019	Dasara District Level Fencing Competition	Fencing Competition (women)	Chamundi Vihar Plya Grounds,Mysore	-	5
4	11 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2019	Bangalore Central University in All India Inter University Tournament	Wrestling Competition (Men)	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology Hisar, Haryana	-	1
5	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	Bangalore Central University in All India Inter University Tournament	Fencing Competition	Punjab University Chandigarh	-	1
6	26 <sup>th</sup> - 27 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2019	B.U Inter-collegiate	Wrestling Competition (women)	A.I.M.S Peenya	-	1
7	21 <sup>st</sup> October 2019	B.U Inter-collegiate	Chess Competition (women)	St. Joseph College Bangalore	-	2
8	16 September 2019	B.U Inter-collegiate	Shooting Competition (women)	S.I.C.M College Bangalore	-	2
9	23 <sup>rd</sup> Sep 2019	B.C.U Inter-collegiate	Badminton (Men )	Sindhi College Bangalore	-	5
10	27 <sup>th</sup> - 28 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2019	B.C.U Inter-collegiate	Chess (Men-3 and Women -2)	Seshadripuram Main College, Bangalore	-	5
11	23 <sup>th</sup> October 2019	B.C.U Inter-collegiate	Fencing Women	Seshadripuram Yelahanka Bangalore	I & III Place	2
12	26 <sup>th</sup> October 2019	B.C.U Inter-collegiate	Wrestling (Men-2 and Women-1)	GFGC Yelahanka Bangalore	I & II Place	3
13	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> Oct2019	Bhavana Memorial Tournament	Throw ball	Global Academy of Technology, Rajarajeswari Nagar Bangalore	-	11
14	7 <sup>th</sup> February 2020	Sourabha Inter-collegiate Fest	Carrom Doubles	MLA First Grade College Malleswaram	I Prize	2
15	24 February 2020	Sportstakes2020	Carrom Doubles No of Students	St.Joseph College (Autonomous) Bangalore	-	2
16	25 February 2020	Yuva 2020 UKIYO	Gully Cricket	SSMRV College Bangalore	-	7
17	26 February 2020	Sportstakes2020	Throw ball	St. Joseph College (Autonomous) Bangalore	-	12

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CELL

Date	Activities	No: Of Student Participants
August-September	Orientation	UG Students
3/10/2019	'Gandhi & Untouchability'- EOC celebrates Gandhi Jayanthi	UG Students
4/10/2019	Guest Lecture on Gender Discrimination-Speaker-Dr. Prahlad Reddy.	UG Students
25/10/2019	Skit Competition :Topic-Discrimination	8 teams-UG Students
28/02/2020	Poster Presentation on personalities who worked against discrimination	UG Students prepared posters and displayed in college campus.

### MANASI - WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL

Date	Name of the Event	Details of the activities (Competition, lecture,)
11/9/2019	Short movie making	A Short movie making inter college and inter Class competition was organized on the theme "Women as an encompassing spirit" was organized by Women development Cell. Students from Central College and MLA FGCW won the prizes at the inter college level
17/9/2019	Guest Lecture	A guest lecture on the topic "Women Health and Menstrual Hygiene" was organized for the students. Ms.Malavika K G a volunteer who works creating awareness about menstrual hygiene and women's health was the resource person for the program
31.1.2020	A workshop on self makeup	A makeup artist Ms. Divya C was invited to give insight on the basics of self make up, skin care, products to be used were also suggested for the participants
8. 3.2020	Celebration of International Women's Day 2020	Awareness program on the theme 'Women Safety and Security – cyber crimes related to women' by Mr. K N Yashwanth Kumar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City , Karnataka .

### ENVISAGE (ENTREPRENEURSHIP CELL)

Date	Name of the Event	No of Students participant
25/7/2019	E cell Elections	UG Students
23/9/2019	Paper Bag Making	UG Students
29/8/2019	Guest lecture on Incubation and its advantages to young entrepreneurs	UG Students
4/10/2019	Idea Box- A competition on business idea generation	UG Students
6/8/2019	Rs.50 activity was organized for E Cell members where students were asked to present a detailed report of the investment made and the profit earned thereon from the business carried out by them.	UG Students
4/9/2019	Entrepreneurial Journey	UG Students
23.2.2020	Christmas Cake making	UG Students
5.2.2020	Entrepreneur's Day	22 members with 14 stalls
All Saturday and Event wise startups	Start ups stalls -Students put up stalls in our college campus on every Saturday and sell their products	UG Students
16.6.2020	Product Launch Competition	UG Students

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Sl. No	Date	Name of the Event	No of Students participant
1	17/8/2019 and 18/8/2019	Silk Thread Jewelry Making	UG Students
2	22/10/2019	Saree Tassel	UG Students
3	23/10/2019	Kundan Rangoli Designs	UG Students

### INTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE (IQAC)

Date	Title of the Session	No of Students participant
4 <sup>th</sup> July 2019 to 10 <sup>th</sup> July 2019	Orientation and Induction programme for new batch of B.Com, BBA students	Orientation: UG Students Induction: 160 Students Bridge course: 169 students
13 <sup>th</sup> August 2019	Lecture Series on Engaging Youth for Transforming India	UG Students
31 <sup>st</sup> August 2019	Parents counseling	UG Students
19 <sup>th</sup> September 2019 & 20 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	Orientation and Induction programme for new batch of M.Com students	UG Students
16 <sup>th</sup> & 17 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	Values Initiatives - "Bhagavad Gita And Its Relevance For Youth"	Orientation: 55 PG Students Induction: 23 Students Bridge course: 23 Students
24 <sup>th</sup> September 2019	Staff development program on Solid waste management	12 Staff members
24.02.2020	Moving Making Competition	UG Students
16.03.2020 to 21.03.2020	Staff Development Programme on "Advance EXCEL"	08 Non teaching Staff members
26.5.2020, 28.5.2020 and 23.06.2020	Online Student Development Program "Unleash the hidden potential in you!"	UG Students

### POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT (ADVITIYA)

Date	Events	Chief Guest
19/09/2019	M.Com First Year Classes Inauguration	Mr. D.M Suresh Chartered Accountant
02/11/2019	Vigilance awareness programme in association with UCO Bank for PG students	Mr. Narasimha Branch Manager, UCO bank Malleswaram

### ZODIAC (ENGLISH CLUB)

Date	Events	Details
13/10/2019	Play: Two Adorable Losers	The play was an English comedy about a professor from a rural state who is weak in diction and a psychology student who is weak in statistics. They come together in an unusual alliance and help each other. The play was a total laugh riot and the students thoroughly enjoyed the experience
7/01/2020	Field visit to the National Gallery of Modern Art	18 students were accompanied by Santhoshi madam, Assistant Professor, department of English. There were many works of Rabindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, Raja Ravi Verma and many other celebrated artists of the country. The entire visit was a good exposure to the students which made them develop interest towards Arts. The entire visit to the National Gallery of Modern Art was refreshing and a different experience to the students.
last week of January and 1 <sup>st</sup> week of February 2020	English Language Competitions	Two competitions were scheduled each day and the competitions scheduled were: ⇒ Movie Review (12 participants) ⇒ Passage Reading (11 participants) ⇒ Pick and Speak (11 participants) ⇒ Detect a Word (80 participants) ⇒ Essay Writing (11 participants) ⇒ Poetry Illustration (10 participants)

### BHASHIKA (LANGUAGE ASSOCIATIONS)

Date	Events
19 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Kannada Rajyotsava celebration
18/10/2019	Multi language conference on "Social Transformation Through Literature"
14/09/2020	Hindi Diwas for UG Students
January & February 2020	Interclass Competitions by the language department

## YOUTH RED CROSS

Date	Name of the Event	No. of Students Participated
24/7/2019	Election of YRC Student coordinators and Orientation about YRC activities	UG Students
27/7/2019	Interactive session through Case study analysis: "Causes of suicidal tendencies among youth"	UG Students
29/7/2019	Installation of YRC office bearers	All UG Students
14/8/2019	Quiz Competition on the topic "India's move towards Freedom"	UG Students
15/8/2019	Participation in Independence Day Celebration	UG Students
23 <sup>rd</sup> Aug, 29 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep and 4 <sup>th</sup> Sep	Volunteered for ISR project – Collecting of Relief Materials for the flood victims of North Karnataka Flood	UG Students
7/9/2019	Participation in 34th National Eye Donation Fortnight	UG Students
10/9/2019	World Suicide Prevention Day 2019	UG Students
21/9/2019	First Aid Awareness Workshop	UG Students
28/9/2019	Participation in Tree Plantation Project to create Bio Diversity Forest	62 (YRC)
30/9/2019	Participation in World Heart Day Walkathon	UG Students
24/1/2020	National Voters Day 2020	UG Students
24/1/2/2020	First Aid Awareness Workshop	UG Students
Jan to March	Health and Hygiene Awareness Workshop	UG Students
Jan to March	Old Age Home	UG Students
Jan to March	Visit to YRC Office	UG Students
8/3/2020	Participation in Women's Day	UG Students
10/3/2020	Blood Donation Camp	28 + 6 volunteers
10/3/2020	Medical Check-up Camp	UG Students

## NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Date	Activities	No of Students participant
19/7/2019 and 23/8/2019	Election of NSS Student coordinators and Orientation about NSS activities	UG Students
29/7/2019	Installation of NSS office bearers	UG Students
15/8/2019	Independence day celebration and Plastic Awareness rally organized by local MLA Malleswaram	UG Students
30/8/2019	Cauvery Calling Rally	UG Students
30/8/2019	Clay Ganesha Making workshop	UG Students
15/9/2019	Drawing and Essay Writing	UG Students
7/9/2019	Participation in Tree Plantation Project to create Bio Diversity Forest	UG Students
1/9/2019 to 14/08/2019	Swachchata Pakwada	UG Students
21/10/2019	Clean up drive	UG Students
22/12/2019 to 28/12/2019	NSS Special Camp	UG Students
26/1/2020	Republic day	UG Students
3/2/2020	Jatha and Sangeetha Sambrama	UG Students
8/2/2020	Visit to dray waste segregation center	UG Students
15/2/2020	Walkathon	UG Students
10/3/2020	Blood donation Camp	UG Students

## INDUSTRIAL VISIT

Date	Activities	No of Students participant
3/10/2019	Industrial visit to Mother Dairy, Yelahanka	46 First semester BBA students
12/10/2019	Industrial visit to ITC Biscuit Factory, Kacharakanahalli	42 First semester BBA students
23/10/2019	Coca-Cola, Bidadi Plant	60 Third semester B.com students
14/12/2019	Dairy Day Ice Cream Industry located at Harohalli Industrial estate, Kanakapura	34 M.com first and third semester students
6/03/2020	Industrial visit to Manmul, Mandya District	48 First semester B Com students

## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Date	Name of the Event
July 2019	Alumni Association Executive Committee Meeting Agenda: To discuss about filing of IT returns To discuss about next alumni association general body meeting
Aug 2019	Contributed for ISR Activity in Cash and Kind ♦ Collecting Relief Materials for Helping the Victims of North Karnataka Flood ♦ About Rs. 6000 cash and about 2500 Rs. worth stationery items.
<b>Involvement of Alumni in College Activity</b>	
13/9/2019	Intercollege Cultural Fest Bhavayami – 2019 Invited as Judge for one of the event Ms. Padmashree, Theatre artist, dancer, singer, has experience of working in corporate and teaching field.
21/12/2019	Alumni Meet
21/2/2019	Alumni Association Executive Committee Meeting Agenda: Planning to Alumni Meet scheduled on 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2020
13/2/2019	Alumni Association Executive Committee Meeting (Over Phone) Agenda: Cancellation of alumni meet due to Covid 19 issue.

## CONFERENCES / SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/FDP ETC., ORGANIZED BY THE COLLEGE

Date	Name of the Conference / Seminar / Symposium / Workshop
9/07/2019 & 10/7/2019	DISHA Workshop for I year UG students
31/07/2019	FDP on Foundations of Research by Dr. V. Rajesh kumar for In house Faculty members and Faculty members from other colleges
30/08/2019	“BBA Syllabus Orientation Workshop” in association PG Department of Bengaluru Central University & BU Teachers Council of Commerce & Management for In house Faculty members and Faculty members from other colleges
26/09/2019	FDP on Case Analysis-Discussion and Evaluation by Dr.V.Rajesh kumar for In house Faculty members and Faculty members from other colleges
October 19 <sup>th</sup> 2019	Multi Language Conference on “Social Transformation through Literature”
22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2020	Seminar on “Changing dynamics of business and its impact on new age careers” with experts from Industrial Community
15 <sup>th</sup> February 2020	Symposium on India’s journey towards five trillion \$ economy – The role of potential sector with resource persons from Income Tax dept., Laghu Udyog Bhrathi, MSME, TVS Motors, Sonata Software
20.04.2020 to 13.05.2020	FDP on Academic Writing and Data Analysis using Jamovi, Jasp and Zotero.
19.6.2020	FDP on “Eternal Warriors in the New Normal World” jointly organized by MLA AHL and Disha

## VALUE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Date	Name of the Activity
21 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	Vivekananda Jayanthi Celebration in association with DISHA Charitable Trust
12 <sup>th</sup> March 2020	Lecture on “Human Values” by Dr. Gururaj Karajagi from

**STUDENTS STRENGTH FOR THE YEAR 2019-20**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Admissions</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>CAT-1</b>	<b>II A</b>	<b>II B</b>	<b>III A</b>	<b>III B</b>	<b>GM</b>
<b>I B.COM</b>	164	27	3	9	43	7	40	17	18
<b>II B.COM</b>	114	17	3	7	29	7	24	15	12
<b>III B.COM</b>	86	9	2	7	21	2	20	8	17
<b>I BBA</b>	47	9	-	-	12	5	6	-	15
<b>II BBA</b>	27	7	2	1	8	1	3	4	1
<b>III BBA</b>	34	9	1	2	9	1	4	-	8
<b>I M.COM</b>	24	1	1	3	6	2	8	1	2
<b>II M.COM</b>	34	6	1	-	6	3	9	3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>79</b>

## RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

Class	Appeared	Passed	Distinction	I Class	II Class	III Class	Pass%
B.Com., I Sem	162	108	65	39	04	-	67.08%
B.Com., II Sem	162	162	153	09	-	-	100%
B.Com., III Sem	114	91	68	19	04	-	79.82%
B.Com., IV Sem	113	113	109	04	-	-	100%
B.Com., V Sem	86	83	65	15	03	-	96.51%
B.Com., VI Sem	85	79	72	07	-	-	92.94%
BBA., I Sem	46	25	14	11	-	-	54.35%
BBA., II Sem	45	45	45	-	-	-	100%
BBA .,III Sem	27	20	12	08	-	-	74.07%
BBA .,IV Sem	27	27	26	01	-	-	100%
BBA .,V Sem	34	30	21	09	-	-	90.91%
BBA .,VI Sem	33	31	29	02	-	-	91.18%
M.Com., I Sem	24	24	15	09	-	-	100%
M.Com., II Sem	24	24	24	-	-	-	100%
M.Com., III Sem	33	33	19	13	01	-	100%
M.Com., IV Sem	33	32	14	18	-	-	96.97%

- . Anitha A Highest Marks in BBA.,
- . Pavithra S Highest Marks in B.Com.,
- . Dhanushree T Highest Marks in M.Com.,

# DIGITAL SIGNATURE



## WHAT IS DIGITAL SIGNATURE?

- ◆ Digital signature is a type of *Asymmetric Cryptography* used to simulate the security properties of a signature in digital, rather than written form.
- ◆ Digital signature is an electronic signature that can be used to authenticate the identity of the signer of a document
- ◆ Digital signature schemes normally give two algorithms: Private Key and Public Key.
- ◆ Digital signature can be used anywhere that a system for authenticating data is necessary that is anywhere a hand written signature could use but shouldn't for some reason. Like online banking or payroll transaction, to use the internet as safe and secure medium for E-Commerce and E-Governance.

## History

In 1976 Whitfield Diffie and Martin Hellman first described the notion of digital signature scheme although they only conjectured that such schemes existed based on functions that are trapdoor one way permutation. Soon afterwards Ronald Rivest, Adi Shamir and Len Adleman invented the RSA Algorithm which could be used to produce primitive Digital signatures. The first widely marketed software package to offer digital signature was Lotus Notes 1.0 released in 1989 which used the RSA Algorithm.

In 1988 Shafi Goldwasser, Silvio Micali and Ronald Rivest became the first to rigorously define the security requirements of digital signature schemes. They described a hierarchy of attack models for signature schemes and also presented the GMR signature scheme the first that could be proved to prevent even an existed forgery against a chosen message attack which is accepted security definition for signature schemes the first such scheme which is not build on trapdoor function with a much weaker required property of one-way permutation was presented by Moni Naor and Moti.

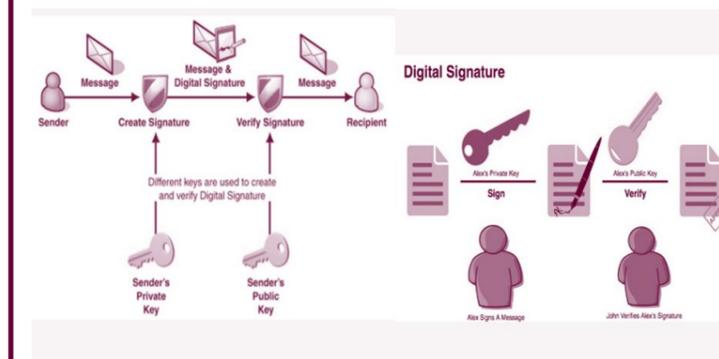
## BASIC REQUIREMENT

### PRIVATE KEY:

The private key is one which accessible only to the signer. It is used to generate the digital signature which is attached to the message. It is a secret key used for encryption and decryption this key is symmetric because the only key is copy or share by another party to decrypt the cipher text it is faster than the public key cryptography.

### PUBLIC KEY:

The public key is made available to all those who receive the signed messages from the sender. It is used for verification of the received message. In this key 2 keys are used one is used for encrypt the plain text to convert into cipher text and another key is used by receiver to decrypt the cipher text to read the message.



When the recipient receives the information the recipient can decrypt the outer layer with his private key this ensures that only the receiver can read the information then, the receiver can decrypt the inner layer with the sender's public key. This assures that the sender was indeed the expected person this is possible because the private and public keys are linked mathematically.

After decryption, the receiver can verify the message was not tampered with en route by running the message through the same hashing Algorithm as the sender. If they match, we have a valid message.



### ADVANTAGES

- ♦ Authentication: Identification of the person that signs
- ♦ Integrity of Data: every change will be detected.
- ♦ Non Repudiation: does not enable a fraudulent party to fake a valid signature
- ♦ Imposter Prevention: elimination of possibilities of committing fraud by an imposter.

### DISADVANTAGES

- ♦ EXPIRY: in this era of fast technology and advancement, many of these technical products have a short life.
- ♦ CERTIFICATES: in order to effectively use digital signature both sender and recipients have to buy digital certificate.
- ♦ SOFTWARE: to work with digital certificates sender and recipient have to buy verification software at a cost.

### CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- ♦ Institutional Overhead: the cost of establishing and utilizing certification Authorities responsibilities and other important services, as well as assuring quality and performance of their function.
- ♦ Subscriber And Relying Party Costs: a digital signer will require software and will probably have to pay a certification Authority some price to issue a certificate hardware to secure the subscriber's private key may also be advisable.

### DIGITAL SIGNATURE CERTIFICATE

A subscriber of the private and public key pair makes the public key available to all those who are intended to receive the signed messages from the subscriber. But in case of any dispute between the two sides, there must be some entity with the receiver which will allow the receiver of the message to prove that the message was indeed sent by the subscriber of the key pair. This can be done with the Digital signature certificate.

Yashaswini  
2<sup>nd</sup> BCom B

### CHAOS OF SILENCED MINDS

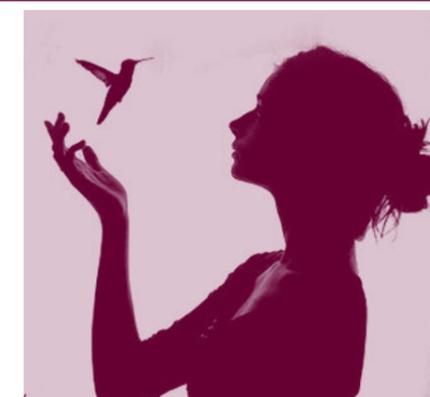
Silence being the face and Chaos being the voice  
I wonder how you all do it.  
- Being the one you can't name to be.

Been a lover in the past,  
Been a hater for vast,  
Being me was never an archaic task.

Do I stand alone and make a choice for I've one life to live?  
Or,  
Do I give you my best cause that's all you ever ask

I want to know what I'd do without you?  
You my Silence, who answers all my chaotic scars,  
A love so wise I would fail to win twice

Usha Lekha. P.N



### RARE DISEASES

We all know, diseases do no good to us. Who loves a runny nose and a cough! In most of the cases, diseases give only suffering and pain. While some diseases are short-termed, there are some chronic diseases that remain lifelong. But some chronic diseases may turn you into a superhero! Here are some diseases that makes you feel that as a superpower.

#### Super Memory: Hyperthymesia

Hyperthymesia is an extremely rare disease that gives you enhanced autobiographical memory. Only about 60 people in the world are found to suffer from this disease. With this disease, the autobiographical memory is so enhanced that one can recall personal memories instantaneously without any conscious effort. The person remembers everything that has happened with him or anything related to him in an unimaginable detail. A person suffering from hyperthymesia can tell exact details of any random day of his life, can recite a news telecast that he watched years ago, can quote exact lines from a book that he read long ago. However, it's important to note that this was only for those memories that are somewhat meaningful to the person, hence the term "autobiographical memory" is used to describe the disease.

### **Insensibility to Pain: Congenital insensitivity to Pain (CIP), (also known as congenital analgesia)**

Congenital **insensitivity to pain** (CIP), also known as congenital analgesia, is another rare disease that disables the sense of pain in the body. A person suffering from this disease cannot feel pain but he will be able to feel other stimulus like this sense of touch, the warmth of cuddling etc. Insensibility to pain may give an incredible advantage to some in day to day life; an individual affected by this condition will not feel the pain of any kind

Pain is a signal that tells that there is something wrong in our body. It also helps us to look at the right part of the body where something is wrong. So, it turns out to be really dangerous when the stimulus of pain doesn't work, as in that condition we'll not get any hint of the damage to the body.

### **Insensitivity to cold**

In addition to people who don't feel pain, there are people who don't feel cold. For instance, Wim Hof is a Dutchman puzzled doctors with his ability to withstand extreme cold. He stayed immersed in ice for 120 minutes, climbed Mont Blanc dressed in nothing but shorts, and even swam under the ice of frozen reservoirs.

Specialists claim him to be a unique phenomenon, but Wim himself thinks that the ability to withstand cold is the result of his training.

### **The multitasker: Polymelia**

Polymelia is a strange disease where people born with this disorder have unusual number of limbs. In some cases these limbs are very useful but in some cases it can cause non functioning.

Ganashree. D  
3<sup>rd</sup> BCom



## **UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA**

Unemployment has been one of the most persistent and unmanageable problems being faced by all countries of the world. The state of being without any work yet looking for work is called unemployment.

To count as unemployed, out-of-work employees must have these three qualities:

- ◆ They aren't working, even part-time or temporary.
- ◆ They are available to work.
- ◆ They have actively looked for work in the past few weeks.

### **TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

#### **Cyclical Unemployment**

Cyclical unemployment is caused by the contraction phase of the business cycle. That's when the demand for goods and services falls dramatically. It forces businesses to lay off large numbers of workers to cut costs. Cyclical unemployment creates more unemployment. The laid-off workers have less money to buy the goods and services they need. That further lowers demand.

#### **Frictional Unemployment**

Frictional unemployment occurs when workers leave their old jobs but haven't yet found new ones. Most of the time, workers leave voluntarily, either because they need to move or have saved enough money to allow them to look for a better job. Frictional unemployment also occurs when students are looking for that first job or when mothers are returning to the workforce. It also happens when workers are fired or, in some cases, laid off due to business-specific reasons, such as a plant closure.

Frictional unemployment is short-term and a natural part of the job search process. In fact, frictional unemployment is good for the economy, as it allows workers to move to jobs where they can be more productive.

#### **Structural Unemployment**

Structural unemployment exists when shifts occur in the economy that creates a mismatch between the skills workers have and the skills needed by employers.

An example of this is an industry's replacement of machinery workers with robots. Workers now need to learn how to manage the robots that replaced them. Those that don't learn need retraining for other jobs or face long-term structural unemployment.

A long recession often creates structural unemployment. If workers stay unemployed for too long, their skills have likely become outdated. Unless they are willing and able to take a lower-level, unskilled job, they may stay unemployed even when the economy recovers. If this happens, structural unemployment leads to a higher rate of natural unemployment.



### Natural Unemployment

Natural unemployment consists of two of the three main types of unemployment: frictional and structural. It explains why there will always be some level of unemployment, even in a healthy economy. People will always be changing jobs, and sometimes they leave a job before finding a new one. There will always be some people with skills that are no longer needed.

### Long-Term Unemployment

Long-term unemployment occurs for those actively looking for a job for over 27 weeks. The effects are devastating. Many employers overlook someone who's been looking for that long. The emotional and financial costs can be very damaging.

### Real Unemployment

Real unemployment is not one of the types of unemployment, but it's a term you need to understand.

### Seasonal Unemployment

You might also hear of seasonal unemployment as another type of unemployment. As its name suggests, seasonal unemployment results from regular changes in the season. Workers affected by seasonal unemployment include resort workers, ski instructors, and ice cream vendors. It could also include people who harvest crops. Construction workers are laid off in the winter in most parts of the country. School employees can also be considered seasonal workers.

### Classical Unemployment

Classical unemployment is also known as “real wage unemployment” or “induced unemployment.” It’s when wages are so high that employers can't hire all the available workers. In other words, wages are higher than the laws of supply and demand would normally dictate.

KAVYASHREE.S  
2<sup>nd</sup> BCom B

## NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

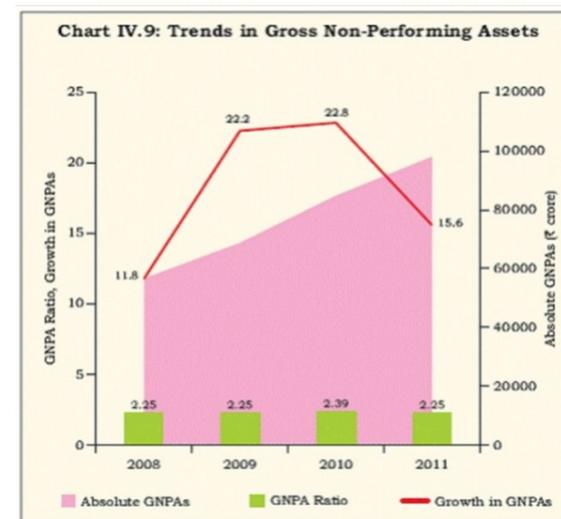
### Non-Performing Assets of Public banks in INDIA

A nonperforming asset (NPA) refers to a classification for loans or advances that are in default or in arrears. A loan is in arrears when principal or interest payments are late or missed. A loan is in default when the lender considers the loan agreement to be broken and the debtor is unable to meet his obligations.

#### CAUSES OF NONPERFORMING ASSETS

Banks give loans and advances to borrowers based on the performance of the performance of the loan, it may be categorized as:

- ◆ A standard asset( a loan where the borrower is making regular repayment)
- ◆ A non-performing asset.



#### LOSSES FACED BY PUBLIC BANKS

- ◆ March 31 , 2018 Total volume of gross NPA’s in economy stands at Rs. 10.35 lakh crore. 85% of which is from public sector banks. SBI’s non performing asset worth Rs2.23 lakh crore.
- ◆ In last few years, Gross NPA’s of banks have increased from 2.3% of total loans in 2008 to 9.3% in 2017

NPA’s are loans and advances where the borrower has stopped making interest or principle repayment for over 90 days.

Profitability of a bank is measured by its return on assets (RoA), which is the ratio of bank’s net profits to its net assets. The banks set aside more funds to pay for anticipated future losses which lead to low profitability.

A lot of loans currently classified as NPA’s originated in mid-2000, at a time when Indian economy was improving itself and business outlook was encouraged. Large corporations were granted loans easily that which grew highly leveraged, implying that most financing was through external borrowings rather than internal promoter equity, but as economic growth stagnated following the GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS of 2008, the repayment capability of these corporations decreased.

The issue of NPA’s in Indian banking sector has become the subject of much discussion and scrutiny.

Banks may need to take a writes offs for NPA’s

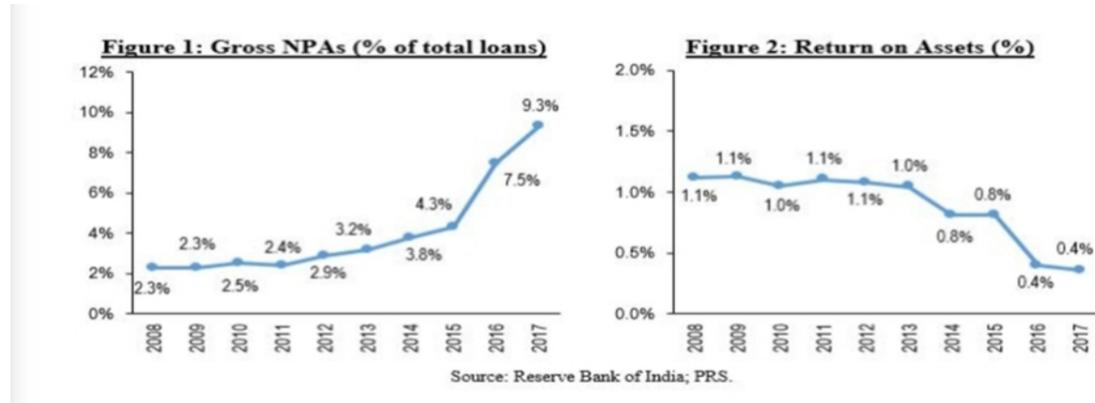
### **PROBLEM:**

The biggest problem in India's banking system is lack of Incentives the big borrower has to repay the loans back. They do not have to make many sacrifices if they default. This is the single most major reason of the NPA's in public sector banks. Most of the loans were made during the boom period of 2004-2008. The banks inspired by the boom kept on leading to business houses without inspecting the projects. When global crisis happened, the projects became unviable, and losses started to happen.

### **STEPS TAKEN BY RBI AND GOVERNMENT:**

The government is set to promulgate and ordinance to help banks tackle the menace of mounting bad loans, which is denting profit of lenders, slowing credit flow to industry and hurting the economy.

1. Amendment in banking law to give RBI more powers.
2. Stringent in NPA recovery rules.
3. RBI's loan restructuring schemes.
4. Present NPA scenario



Non-Performing assets are one of the most influencing factors that affect the profit rate of banking sector. RBI and government suggested various measures to recover the loss from NPA's. Banks need to be equipped with necessary risk appraisal system to minimize credit defaults. Several experiments have been tried to curb NPA's but nothing has hit the mark in tackling NPA's.

**YASHASHWINI R – II B.COM – B**  
**SHEERSHIKA S – I B.COM –A**

## **NANOBOTS**

### **WHAT ARE NANOBOTS?**

NANOBOTS are:

- ⇒ Small and tiny Nano devices [1 Nanometer= 1 millionth of diameter of human hair]
- ⇒ Invented by famous research Adriano Cavalcanti. He is also known as the Nano robot Pioneer.
- ⇒ These Nano devices can and will be used for the purpose of maintaining and protecting the human body against Pathogens [Any disease producing agent]
- ⇒ Dr. Adriano Cavalcanti

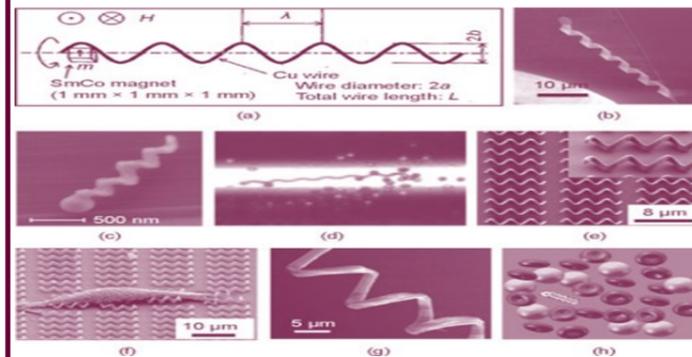
How and where are these nanobots made?

DNA nanobots are made up of natural red blood cell , platelets and artificial gold wire.

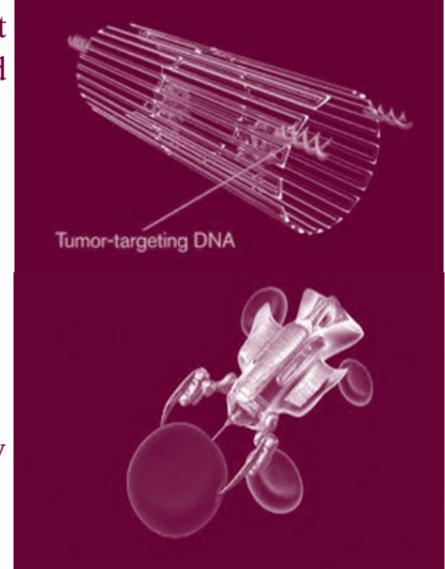
⇒ Manmade nanobots are made up of iron spiral with magnet that can swim in biological liquid and deliver drug to the targeted body organ.

⇒ Why and where are they used?

- ♦ Small size
- ♦ Can be used for healthcare
- ♦ It could be injected into our body to intelligently destroy disease.
- ♦ It is seen as a possible means for a cure for cancer.



**NANOBOTS**



Meghashree,  
2<sup>nd</sup> BCom B

## WHAT IS AUGMENTED REALITY OR AR ?

A live direct or indirect view of a physical, real-world environment whose elements are augmented by computer-generated sensory input, such as sound or graphics or GPS. As a result, the technology functions by enhancing one's current perception of reality.

What is Augmented Reality or AR ?

- ⇒ a combination of
- ⇒ a real scene viewed by a user and
- ⇒ a virtual scene generated by a computer that augments the scene with additional information.

### AR Display Technologies

#### **Monitor Based**

- ⇒ Laptops
- ⇒ Cell phones
- ⇒ Projectors (more Ubiquitous Computing)

#### **Head Mounted Displays:**

- ⇒ Video see-through
- ⇒ Optical see-through

### Applications of AR

#### **Archaeology:-**

Possibility for users to rebuild ruins, buildings, or even landscapes as they formerly existed

#### **Education**

- ⇒ CAD
- ⇒ Physics
- ⇒ Mathematics
- ⇒ Biology/physiology
- ⇒ Biomechanics
- ⇒ Sports science
- ⇒ Physical education

#### **Advantages**

- ⇒ Mobile search invisible
- ⇒ Anyone can use it
- ⇒ When used in the medical field to train, it can save lives.
- ⇒ Requiring little interaction
- ⇒ Video Games provide an even more "real" experience.
- ⇒ Can save million of dollars by testing situations (like new buildings) to confirm their success
- ⇒ Can be used in exposing military personnel to real live situations without exposing them to real life danger

#### **Disadvantages**

- ⇒ Privacy control
- ⇒ Current performance levels(speed) are slow
- ⇒ Content may obscure or narrow a users interests or tastes
- ⇒ Spam and Security.
- ⇒ Openness: Content layers can be developed by consumers for display.

#### **Conclusion**

Augmented reality is another step further into the digital age as we will soon see our environments change dynamically either through a smartphone, glasses, car windshields and even windows in the near future to display enhanced content and media right in front of us.

Maybe in the future, we will see our environments become augmented to display information based on our own interests .

## GREEN REVOLUTION

### **MEANING**

A large increase of crop productivity in developing countries achieved by the use of artificial fertilizer, pesticides and high yield crop varieties.

### **HISTORY**

The beginning of the green revolution is often attributed to *Dr. Norman Borloug* an American agronomist. In the 1940s he began conducting research in Mexico and developed new disease resistance *High Yield Varieties* of Wheat.

Due to the success of the green revolution in Mexico, the technology and its uses spread worldwide in 1950s and 1960s.



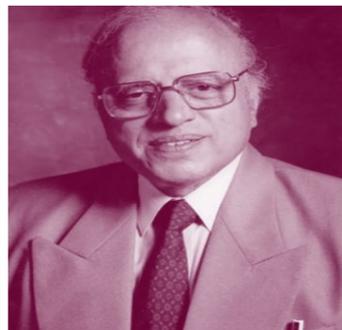
### **INDIA**

At the time of Independence, India was an agricultural dependent economy and yet the state of Indian agricultural sector was dismal. Lack of investment, dearth of technology, low yield per acre and many such problems plagued the sector.

India had to rebuild her economy after Independence. India faced the big challenge of a growing population and with low technology farming it was difficult to meet the growing food needs of India. Food had to be imported at a huge cost. American wheat was imported subsidised prices because the country had inadequate foreign exchange.

## Green Revolution Movement

Dr M S.SWAMINATHAN



Dr. M S Swaminathan, an Indian Geneticist noticed American agronomist Dr. Norman and his success in high yielding wheat varieties in Mexico. Dr. Swaminathan launched the green revolution movement in India for the first time. The movement lasted from 1967 to 1978 and was a great

In the year 1965, the government of India under Mrs. Indira Gandhi decided to take a major step with regards to agriculture. Thus the revolution began from 1967 to 1978 in Punjab and Haryana. At this stage of the green revolution, the concern was only growing wheat and rice. Dr. MS Swaminathan led the green revolution project and was known as the father of green revolution.

### Features of Green Revolution

- ⇒ The introduction of HYV (high yield variety) seeds for the first time in Indian agriculture: these seeds had success with wheat in states with good infrastructure like Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- ⇒ During the second phase, the HYV seeds were given to several other states.
- ⇒ Introduction of Technology and the Use of Pesticides and Fertilizers

### Impact of Green Revolution

Increase in agricultural production: food grains in India saw a great rise in output.

Increase in per acre yield: in case of wheat, the per hectare yield increased from 850kg/hectare to an incredible 2281kg/hectare by 1990.

Less dependence on imports: after the green revolution India was finally on its way to self-sufficiency and India did not need to import grains or depend on the other countries for food supply. India was able to export its agricultural produce also.

### EMPLOYMENT

There was a rise in rural employment. The supporting industries created employment opportunities in transportation, food processing and marketing sectors.

### A Benefit to Farmers

The green revolution majorly benefited the farmers and their income saw a significant rise.

### Conclusion

The green revolution movement lasted from 1967-1978 and was a great success. This changed the landscape of food production in India. There was more production and less import. Today India is one of the largest producers of food grains in the world.

**Sindhu D**  
**I BBA**

## Impact of Mergers and Acquisition on Shareholder Earning and Capital Market: A Case Study on Kotak Mahindra Bank and ING Vysya Bank

### INTRODUCTION:

A Merger is an agreement to unite two existing companies into one new company. Mergers and acquisitions are commonly done to expand a company's reach, expand into new segments, or gain market share in an effort to create shareholder value.

Mergers affect the shareholders of both companies in different ways and are influenced by several factors, including the prevailing economic environment, size of the companies and management of the merger process. However, the conditions of the merger may have different effects on the stock prices of each participant in the merger.

### OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To understand the performance of shares of Kotak Mahindra bank Pre merger and post-merger with ING Vysya Bank.
- To understand the impact on the earning of the shareholder and capital market.
- To understand the profitability and efficiency of the pre-merger and post-merger of Kotak Mahindra bank.

### METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a method to solve the problem systematically. In this study it was taken the merged banks included in the NSE Nifty index from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019. It has also shows the effects of the merger banks on share prices and shareholder earnings. The share is taken on the last day of the closing i.e 31<sup>st</sup> March of every year. The merger dates of companies are collected from the NSE website.

### SOURCES OF DATA:

The data is completely purely collected from the secondary source, since it is a conceptual paper the data is analysed and collected from various website and journal.

In the current study employs secondary data for analysis. The primary data is fresh data which collected first time by a researcher. Secondary data is a second hand data which is already collected by someone for his/her/their own study.

#### Types of secondary data used in this study are:

- Annual report.
- Books.
- Websites.
- Journals.

### LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- Most of the information taken from secondary data.
- Study is conducted only for Indian companies.
- Study is conducted only for 2 banks.
- The study is only limited to Kotak Mahindra bank and ING Vyasa and data which is collected is only for past five years.
- The information is available in this research paper is for last five years.

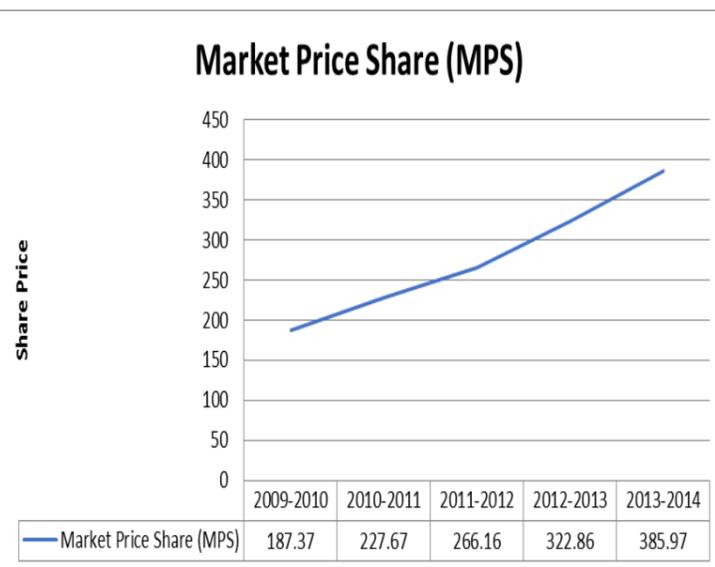
## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1) To understand the performance of shares of Kotak Mahindra bank Pre merger and post-merger with ING Vyasa Bank.

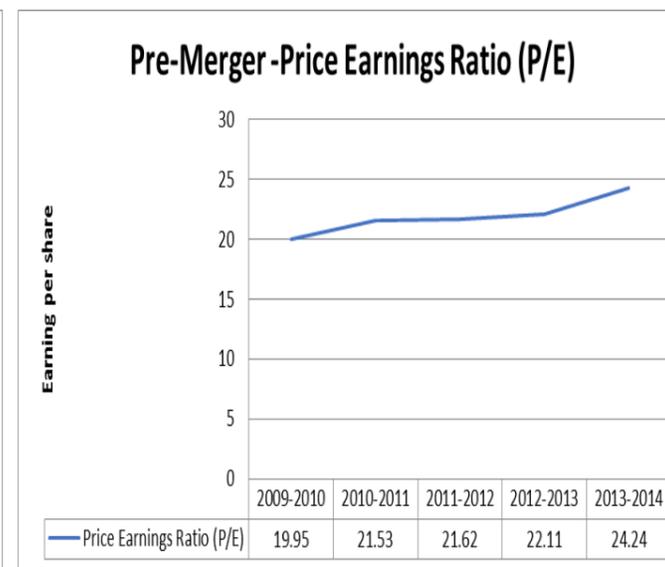
### Pre-Merger Share Price Performance

Particulars	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Market Price Share (MPS)	187.37	227.67	266.16	322.86	385.97
Price Earnings Ratio (P/E)	19.95	21.53	21.62	22.11	24.24

### Pre-Merger Share Price



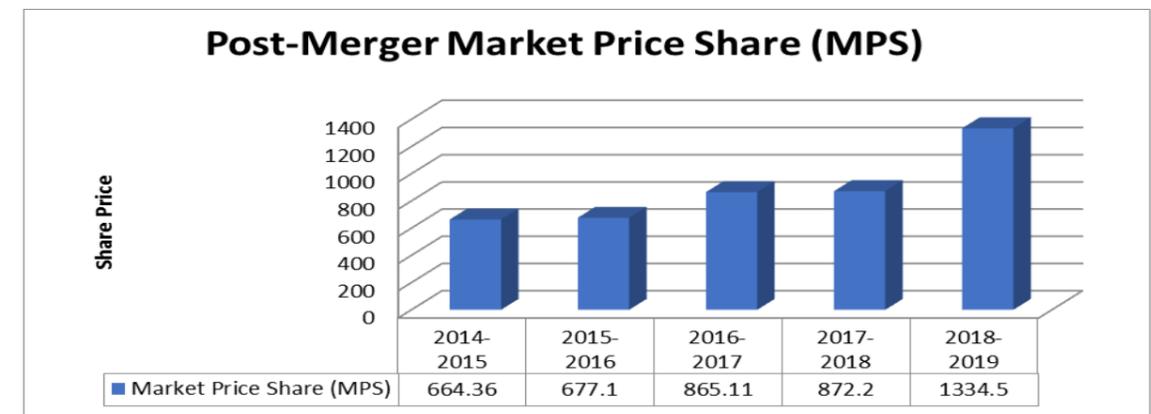
### Pre-Merger Price Earnings Ratio



### Post-Merger Share Price Performance

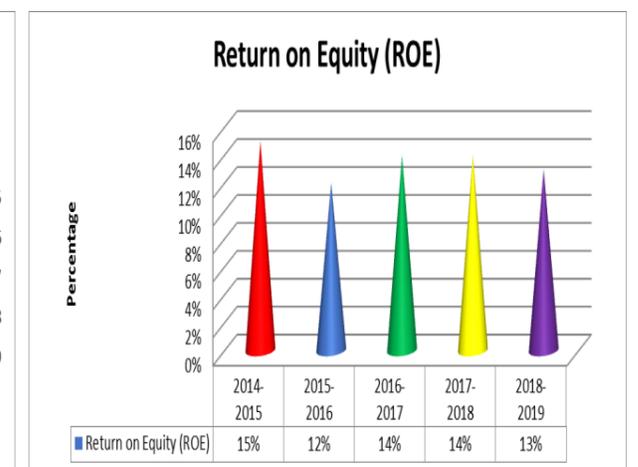
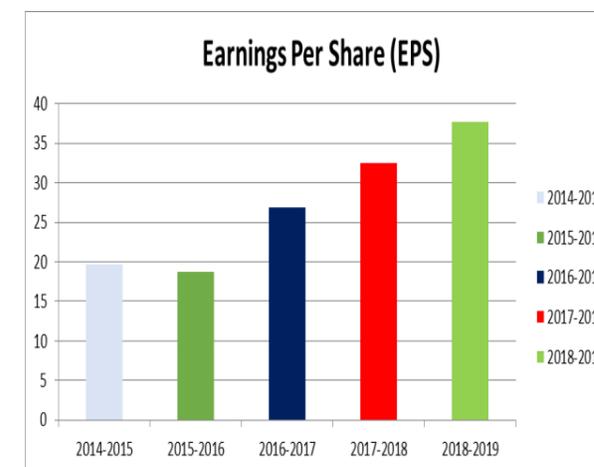
Particulars	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Market Price Share (MPS)	664.36	677.1	865.11	872.20	1334.50
Price Earnings Ratio (P/E)	33.86	36.11	32.23	26.80	35.36

## Post-Merger Market Price per Share



2) To understand the impact on the earning of the shareholder and capital market.

Particulars	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Operating Profit Ratio	15.04	9.36	15.20	17.89	21.54
Net Profit Ratio	125.85	89.32	96.14	103.63	125.44
Return on Net worth	13.19	8.72	12.35	10.89	11.47
Return on Total Assets excluding Revaluation	183.09	130.61	150.01	196.69	222.13
Returns on assets	183.09	130.61	150.01	196.69	222.13
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	19.62	18.75	26.84	32.54	37.74
Return on Equity (ROE)	15%	12%	14%	14%	13%



**3) To understand the profitability and efficiency in post-merger of Kotak Mahindra bank.**

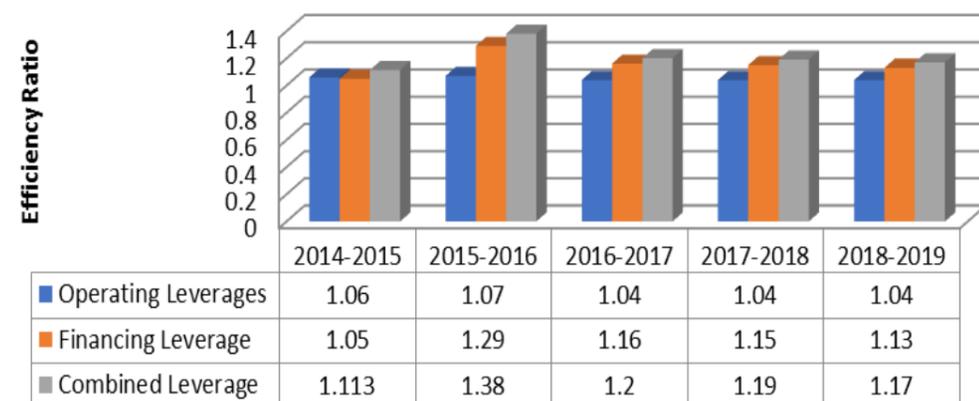
**(Rs in Crores)**

Particulars	Operating Leverage	Financing Leverage	Combined Leverage
Formula	EBIT + FC/ EBIT	EBIT/EBT	OL X FL
2014-2015	=2997 + 193/2997 =1.06	=2997/2833 =1.05	1.06 X 1.05 =1.113
2015-2016	=4041 + 287/4041 =1.07	=4041/3124 = 1.29	=1.07 X 1.29 =1.38
2016-2017	=5985 + 291/5985 =1.04	=5985/5148 =1.16	=1.04 X 1.16 =1.20
2017-2018	=7158 +303/7158 =1.04	=7158/6218 =1.15	=1.04 X 1.15 =1.19
2018-2019	=8348+367/8348 =1.04	=8348/7385 =1.13	=1.04 X 1.13 =1.17

**Efficiency Ratio of Kotak Mahindra Bank (Last 5 years)**

Particulars	Operating Leverage	Financing Leverage	Combined Leverage
2014-2015	1.06	1.05	1.113
2015-2016	1.07	1.29	1.38
2016-2017	1.04	1.16	1.2
2017-2018	1.04	1.15	1.19
2018-2019	1.04	1.13	1.17

**Efficiency of Kotak Mahindra Bank (Last 5 years)**



**FINDINGS:**

- ⇒ We can find that market price of the share in post-merger is high as compared to pre-merger of Kotak Mahindra Bank.
- ⇒ The market price in 2009-2010 was Rs 187.37 in NSE and it has risen to Rs 1334.50 in 2018-2019.
- ⇒ The Price Earning of the company in 2009-2010 was 19.95 and it has risen to 35.36 in 2018-2019.
- ⇒ Every year there is an increasing trend in the earning per share and price earning of the company.
- ⇒ The operating profit per share in 2009-2010 was Rs 25.88 and it has fallen to Rs 21.54
- ⇒ The net profit ratio during 2009-2010 was Rs 105.01 which was increased to Rs 125.44
- ⇒ The operating leverage in 2014-2015 was 1.06 and has slight fallen to 1.04.
- ⇒ The financial leverage in 2014-2015 was 1.05 and it has risen to 1.13
- ⇒ The combined leverage in 2014-2015 was 1.113 and it has increased to 1.17
- ⇒ After merger the share has increased it means the shareholder has shown more interest in the company.
- ⇒ The price earning of the share has also increased it means the shareholder invested money in Kotak Mahindra bank.

**CONCLUSION:**

Merger is a strategic tool used by the companies to face the competition. This study examines the impact of merger on share prices and earnings of the shareholder. In most of the industries the abnormal return is higher after the date of merger, during post-merger period the investors have enjoyed higher return than expected, after the merger development in the company would be different. The investors those who observing the merger will definitely going to get benefit of it. The investor has shown more interest to invest money in the capital market and also in banking industry. The banks can improve more profitability and can get more funds to further grow the banks which also can earn more profits. Since merger of the banks is part of the economy which every country and industry faces the challenges in case of the small companies.

## Corona Effects

Such a different situation around us...  
So much time to spend  
But still can't meet your loved ones.

So many ideas and innovative plans to do  
But still waiting for things to be normal.

Roads are empty and hardly any traffic  
But still wary of travelling around.

The air so pure and the weather so brisk  
But still wearing a mask is Mandatory

Hands so clean and sanitised  
But still can't shake hands.

So many negatives and hindrances in mind  
But still being strong and waiting for the good.

The world is filled with irony!  
Think positive but test negative.  
Stay home. Stay safe.

**Neha. P, 2nd BBA**

## SWAMI VIVEKANANDA – INSPIRATION FOR YOUTH

The youth today celebrate rose day, Valentine 's Day, friendship day and with this they also celebrate National youth day. National youth day is celebrated on 12<sup>th</sup> of January every year. The aim of celebrating this day is to motivate young generations as well as inculcate these pious ideals into the coming generations. At this day people remember Swami Vivekananda and his contribution to the country. It is celebrated with great devotion. The youth of today have a great creative energy with positive potential to take them to spiritual heights. Demographically, today's India is at its youngest best and has the power to meet the challenges with the collective consciousness and effort of all people, especially young people. This the perfect time when youth is alert and aware and are provoked by the environment.

Swamiji's ideals are of great relevance today. We are being smashed under the weight of problems like poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, starvation...this list is endless. But, it is difficult to overcome them? Is the million question. The answer to this is as significantly the Swami Vivekananda preaches that all the success and strengths are within ourselves and we have to carve it.

It has been said in Upanishads "where the eyes cannot see, legs cannot reach, the mind can conquer that place", i.e., the power of will is unlimited. All it needs is some positive attitude and courage upon which swami stressed and 'Courage conquers all'.

If we overcome pessimistic attitude, we can do wonders. It was thought that the Himalayas are unconquerable but, now they have been reached by many of the mortals. But, they had one thing in them, which we lack, they know their power. There is nothing that we can't achieve if we dare to dream and do it. In Mahabharata, Bhīma as a child climbs to the heaven and comes back. Why, in real life, man made a journey to the moon possible, which was only a fantasy to many. Doesn't all these tell us about the power which we have within ourselves? In this way Swami Vivekananda made the youth to realize their inner strength.

Students often get scared of exams and others aspects of their life that which test their ability. But, we have to get rid of this fear and strive for excellence in whatever challenges that are set for us.



**Rakshitha .S**

**Ist B.com**

## BENEFITS OF BHAGAVAD GITA



Bhagavad gita is a vast scripture and is beneficial in many ways, it is very important to listen.

Many times we are swept away by our own emotions and tend to neglect our responsibilities. Emotions keep changing but neglecting responsibility would lead to unpleasant consequences. Bhagavad gita emphasizes on the truth and this helps us in attending to the responsibilities.

Krishna emphasised on the importance of yoga, meditation and how they can help us in experiencing the inner peace and joy. In the present era nobody may be standing in a battle field and fighting with enemies. However, there is a constant fight with our own mind. Winning over the mind is possible only through yoga and meditation.

Many times we keep worrying about our problems but do not get into actions. Performing actions or duties without worrying about the results is the secret to get rid of worries. In the bhagavad gita, Lord Krishna advised to Arjuna on how to perform selfless action. Bhakti or devotion is the easiest way to reach the divine with faith, one gets in touch with the inner strength and can easily tackle any tough situation. Krishna explained the power of devotion in the Bhagavad Gita.

A seeker would be moving on the spiritual path without a master. A seeker needs someone who can help in getting away with the belief of mind and progress in the path of knowledge. Bhagavad gita acts like a guru and provides the guidance to a happy life. So, Bhagavad Gita is important to develop our positive attitudes. Bhagavad Gita motivates us and it teach us how to be strong.

In this material world, knowingly or Unknowingly, we may commit sinful activities. Sins arising from offensive behavior, or offensive speech, eating forbidden things and sinful activities incited by senses can all be eradicated if one recites Gita with devotion.

In this age, it is very difficult to perform sacrifices recommended in vedic scriptures; also there are lot of hurdles to take up vows and penances are difficult to perform, and people are not much charitably disposed. But still one can satisfy the Supreme Lord by a devotional recitation of Gita.

Bhagavad-gita was spoken directly by the Supreme Lord Sri Krishna. If one reads Bhagavad-gita regularly and attentively, he can surpass the study of all Vedic literatures.

**Reshika Choudhary**

**Ist B.com**

## THE STORY OF MAHABHARATA AND IT'S MORAL VALUES

Mahabharata is the world's longest epic and is beloved to be a concoction of Hindu mythology and philosophy. It is said that Hindu god lord Ganesha has written the epic, as narrated by the great Indian sage Veda Vyasathyo. It is one of the great Indian epic that explains the important values of family and friends.

The story is told as if it is being narrated by Vyasa's disciple Vaisapayana to king Janamejaya, the great - grandson of Arjuna, one of the key characters in the epic.

Mahabharata is one of the most valuable works that has been enlightening people since ages. It is built with several significant facts. It teaches people to learn and keep up with human and ethical values required for a prosperous living. Man is a social animal and should be abide by the rules of the society. This fact is clearly established in the story of Mahabharata.

### **Mahabharata story in short:**

Mahabharata is a source of infinite knowledge and way of living. It revolves around the relentless hatred and vengeance among cousins, which finally leads to the greatest battle of the Kurukshetra. Here is the story of Mahabharata in short.

Shantanu , the king of Hastinapura, is married to the beautiful river goddess Ganga , who gives birth to Devavrata (Bhishma), a wise and a strong prince. Eventually, Shantanu marries Satyawati, mother of Vyasa, promising her that her future son will be the king. Shantanu has two sons with Satyawati, both are short-lived.

Dhritharashtra was born to Vichitravirya's first wife Ambika and was fathered by Veda Vyasa. He was blind from birth and her sister Ambalika gave birth to a pale skinned child Pandu. Dhritharashtra, because of his blindness, becomes in eligible to take the throne, and his step brother Pandu becomes the king. Pandu has a curse on him that he would die when he gets intimate with a partner.

Pandu's first wife Kunti holds a particular boon to bear children and gives birth to the virtuous Yudhishtira, the enormously strong Bhima, and the great warrior Arjuna. Before getting married to Pandu, Kunti tries to test her boon and gives birth to Karna. She abandons him in the fear of ignominy.

Madri, Pandu's second wife, borrows Kunti's secret and gives birth to twins Nakula and Sahadeva. These five brothers are the Pandavas and the heroes of the story. They share a common wife Draupadi. King Pandu dies after mating with his second wife, and brother Dhritharashtra becomes the king.

Dhritharashtra and his wife Gandhari have hundred children, the Kauravas. Duryodhana is the eldest of them. Both the Pandavas and Kauravas grow up with dislike towards each other. The Pandavas, with their physical strength, positive attitude and good deeds, become popular among the subjects of the country. On the other hand, the Kauravas are seen to be jealous and wicked.

The eldest Kaurava, Duryodhana, teams up with his younger brother Dhusyasana, close friend (and the Pandavas step brother) Karna and maternal uncle Shakuni to shun the Pandavas out of their kingdom. They challenge Pandavas to a game of dice, and defeat them with trachery. The Pandavas loose everything, including their wife Draupadi, to the Kauravas.

The Kauravas impose 12-years excile followed by a year of anonymity on the Pandavas. During this period, the Kauravas make several attempts to kill their cousins but Pandavas escape with the support of their maternal uncle Lord Sri Krishna.

After completing their 13-years excile, the Pandavas seek back their part of the empire. But their cousins refuse to give it, leading to the great war of Kurukshetra. The war lasts for about 18 days in the fields of Kuru clan and so the name was Kurukshetra. The holy Hindu scripture, Bhagavad Gita, told by Krishna to Arjuna, has evolved during this episode.

The Pandavas win the war with the support of Krishna but that comes at the cost of the lives of their relatives and loved ones.

## THE STORY OF MAHABHARATA AND IT'S MORAL VALUES

### Lessons to everyone from Mahabharata :-

Mahabharata can be regarded as the most valuable treasure for today's generation. It has got everything that is required for a better living. It teaches the basics ethics a human should have to lead a proper life. It's teachings can be attractive to everyone as they can be told as stories.

Here is something interesting and relevant from Mahabharata, which everyone should know

- ⇒ Jealousy is the primary cause of misery. This can be understood from Gandhari, mother of Kauravas. Therefore, advice everyone to share and spread love without any negative feelings.
- ⇒ Envy is the main reason behind budding rivalry and it can cause maximum damage to an individual. This can be understood from the relationship of Kauravas and Pandavas, which finally leads to the destruction of the Kuru clan. So we have to advise everyone against developing hard feelings or prejudice against anyone.



- ⇒ A bad company can ruin you from the roots. This can be understood from the characteristics of the great Karna. Though he is a great warrior, incredibly talented, and a humble human, his friendship with Duryodhana led to his downfall. Therefore we have to choose our company correctly and carefully.
- ⇒ Do have faith in the Lord Almighty, irrespective of your abilities. This can be clearly understood from the way the mighty Arjuna believes in Lord Krishna.
- ⇒ A wrong step taken during any stage of life can show it's effect for a lifetime. This can be understood from the life of Kunti, who hides the fact about the birth of her eldest son Karna. Therefore, we have to lead a fair life and speak the truth irrespective of the consequences.
- ⇒ Never ill-treat a woman, because it may cause devastation and a total downfall. This is evident from the life of Duryodhana and his brother Dhusyasana. So, we have to respect women.
- ⇒ Never get addicted to a dangerous practice, because it can make you lose your worth and downgrade your growth. This is pretty clear from the story of Yudhishtira, who lost the game of dice. Therefore, we have to control ourselves and know our limits.

This list can be never-ending because Mahabharata is not just a tale narrated in the past but is a storehouse and explains the way to lead an exemplary life in the present world.

**Madhura. B.M**

**I BCOM**

## THE GREATNESS OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

Sanskrit literature refers to texts composed in Sanskrit language since the 2nd-millennium BCE. Many of the prominent texts are associated with Indian religions, i.e., Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism, and were composed in ancient India. However, others were composed central, East or Southeast Asia and the canon includes works covering secular sciences and the arts. Early works of Sanskrit literature were transmitted through an oral tradition for centuries before they were written down in manuscript form.

Dramas, poems and stories were written in Sanskrit language in ancient India. Some of the popular ones are: Panchatantra, Hitopadesha, Rajatarangini, Dashakumaracharita, Mrichakatika, Mudrarakshasa, Ratnavali, Nagananda, Priyadarsika, Mattavilasa Prahasana, Baital Pachisi, Singhasan Battisi (Simhasana Dvatrimshika).

Bhasa's Swapna Vasavadattam (Vasavadatta's dream), Pancharatra, and Pratijna Yaugandharayanam (The vows of Yaugandharayana), Pratimanataka, Abhishekanataka, Balacharita, Dutavakya, Karnabhara, Dutaghatotkacha, Charudatta, Madhyamavyayoga and Urubhanga.

Kalidasa's Vikramorvashiyam (Vikrama and Urvashi), Malavikagnimitram (Malavika and Agnimitra), Abhijnanashakuntalam (The Recognition of Shakuntala), Raghuvamsha (The Genealogy of Raghu) and Kumarasambhava (Birth of Kumara), Ritusamhara (Medley of Seasons) and Meghaduta (The Cloud Messenger).

Kadambari is a romantic novel in Sanskrit. It was substantially composed by Banabhatta in the first half of the 7th century CE.

The dramas which have mentioned above give us the following things. They are no play should end in tragedy. Prose is mostly accompanied by emotion-laden poetics. They give so many moral values.

The play depicts both joy and sadness while the vidushak or the comedian provides laughter. The dramatic theme is taken from historical or mythical stories with some modifications. Love is the major theme of mostly all the plays.

The acts are varied in number and length. Nature is prominently depicted. Bharat Muni says that drama is depiction of emotions found in the three worlds. The aim of drama is to provide respite to the tired, the mourners and tapasvis. Drama is a unification of all arts.

### **The Vedic literature were composed in Sanskrit.**

To begin with the Vedas were recited and not written. They were taught by oral method.

Hence they were called as Sruti (heard) and Smriti (memorized). But later on they were reduced to writing after the invention of scripts.

The major literary and religious works of Vedic Period are the four Vedas and the Upanishads. These works still continue to hold immense authority in the sphere of spiritual and religious literature. The idea and principles of Karma (action) and Moksha (spiritual liberation) are widely accepted by the people belonging to Hindu faith.

**Anusha.M**

I BBA



## AMAZING FACTS ABOUT SANSKRIT

Sanskrit, meaning 'perfected' or 'refined', is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of all attested human languages. It belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European family. The oldest form of Sanskrit is Vedic Sanskrit that dates back to the 2nd millennium BCE. Known as 'the mother of all languages,' - there are some amazing facts about this divine language.

- 1) Sanskrit is the official state language of Uttarakhand.
- 2) Sanskrit has a vast treasure of synonyms for each word.  
For example: the word 'elephant' has over '100 synonyms'.
- 3) According to Forbes Magazine - Sanskrit is the most computer friendly language.
- 4) 14 universities in Germany offer Sanskrit as a subject.
- 5) Sanskrit has been proven to help in speech therapy.
- 6) Sanskrit increases concentration & also helps one learn Maths & science better.
- 7) There is a report given by a Nasa scientist which says that USA is creating the 6th and 7th generation Super Computers based on the samskrit language.
- 8) Fact is Sanskrit is known to be the mother of all languages of the world. Nearly(97%) of all languages have been directly or indirectly influenced by this language.
- 9) Sanskrit has the perfection of the pronunciation and the uniqueness of the grammar that has remained the same in all the ages . It is the most perfect language of the world.
- 10) There exist many villages in India where everyone speaks Sanskrit. Mattur, a village 10 kms from Shimoga speaks Sanskrit on daily basis.

Mahalaxmi.G  
I BBA



## TEN INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SAMSKRUTHA

- \* The best language to be used in the computers.
- \* The best type of calender being used in Hindu calender ( as the new year starts with the geological change of the solar system)
- \* The most useful language for medication i.e persons by talking Sanskrit will be healthy and free from diseases like BP, Cholesterol, Diabetes etc., as talking in samskrit activates the nervous system with positive charges.
- \* The language which contains most advanced technology in it in their books like Vedas,Upanishads, Shruthi, Smruthi, Puranas ect.
- \* Mother of all languages of the world. All the languages(97%) have been directly or indirectly influenced by this language.
- \* There is a report by NASA Scientist that America is creating a 6th and 7th generation super computers based on the Samskrith language for the use of super computers to their maximum extent.
- \* The best language in the world for translation purpose.
- \* The language presently being used in advanced Kirlan photography techniques.
- \* US, Russia, Sweden, Germany, UK, France, Japan are presently researching the significance of Bharatnatyam and the Nataraja.
- \* The UK presently researching in a defence system based on our Shri Chakra.

Nithya. N  
II B.COM



## जलस्य महत्वम्

जलं एव जीवनं इति उक्त्यनुसारं अस्माकं जीवने जलस्य आवश्यकता वर्तते। जीवनाय जलं आवश्यकं वर्तते। तृष्णायां सत्यं जलेन एव निवारणं भवति। पृथिव्याः जीवननां कृते आवश्यकं तत्त्वमस्ति जलम्। अस्माकं सौभाग्यं अस्ति यत् पृथिवी जलीयः ग्रहः वर्तते। जलं सौरमण्डले दुर्लभं वर्तते। अन्यत्र कुत्रापि जलं नास्ति। पृथिव्यां जलं पर्याप्तं अस्ति। अतः पृथिवी नीलग्रहः इति उच्यते। जलं निरन्तरं स्वरूपं परिवर्तते। सूर्यस्य तापेन वाष्पस्वरूपं, वर्षामाध्यमेन जलस्वरूपं धरति।

जलं महासागरेषु, वायुमण्डले, पृथिव्यां च परिभ्रमति। जलस्य तत्परिभ्रमणं जलचक्रं इति कथ्यते। अस्माकं पृथिवी स्थलशालां इव अस्ति। अलवणस्य जलस्य मुख्यस्रोताः नदीः। तडागः, हिमनदी च वर्तते। महासागराणां, समुद्राणां च जलं लावण्यं वर्तते। तस्मिन् जले सोडियं क्लोरैड्, पाचकलवणं च प्राप्यते।

पूजश्री. एन्  
प्रथम वि.बि.ए.

## प्रकृतिः

प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्  
बहूनां अपि फलानाम्।  
बहूनां अस्ति वृक्षाणाम्  
पुष्पाणां चापि मातेयम्

भ्रामराणां पशूनाम्  
पक्षिणां च मातास्ति।  
जनेभ्यः जीवनं सदा  
ददाति प्रकृतिः माता॥

अस्ति सा तु मनोहरी  
मातृणां अपि मातास्ति।  
प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्  
नमोऽस्तु ते मात्रे प्रकृत्यै॥

नित्य. एन्.  
द्वितीय वि.काम्

## बुद्धितीक्ष्णतयाः महत्वं

कस्यचित् प्रसिद्धस्य गुरोः पञ्च शिष्याः आसन्। पञ्चानां शिष्याणां मध्ये गोविन्दनामकः अत्यन्तं तीक्ष्णबुद्धियुक्तः विनीतः च आसीत्। अतः एव सः गुरोः अतीव प्रियतमः आसीत्।

अन्ये शिष्याः एतत् न सहन्ते स्म। ते वारं वारं गुरोः निकटे अवदन् यत् भवान् गोविन्दं एव अधिकान् उपदेशान् करोति। अस्मान् तु अल्पान् विषयान् एव उपदिशति। अयं पक्षपातः भवतः न युक्तः इति। गुरुः इतर शिष्याणां अपि गोविन्दः इव। बुद्धिचातुर्यं सम्पादयितुं उपायं अचिन्तयत्।

एकदा गुरुः स्वस्य आश्रमात् बहिः सुनकां काञ्चन प्रसूतां अपश्यत्। तद्वाचनेन

सः स्व-शिष्येभ्यः बुद्धितीक्ष्णतयाः महत्वं बोधयितुं एच्छत्। सः तान् आहूय अवदत्, भो शिष्याः आश्रमात् बहिः एका शुनकागर्भिणी आसन्नप्रसवा च आसीत्। सा इदानीं कस्यां अवस्थायां अस्ति इति ज्ञात्वा आगच्छन्तु इति आज्ञापयत्।

गुरोः एतत् वचनं श्रुत्वा शिष्याः तत्र ज्ञात्वा शुनकायाः परिस्थितिं दृष्ट्वा आगच्छन्। तदा गुरुः अवदत् किं युष्माभिः दृष्टं निवेदयत इति।

तत्र शिष्याः अवदन्गुरोः। शुनकायाः प्रसवः जातः। तद्वयं ज्ञातवन्तः, इति। तदा गुरुः अपृच्छत् कति शिशवः तत्र अजायन्त इति। प्रश्नस्य उत्तरं ज्ञातुं सर्वे शिष्याः झटिति धावित्वा दृष्ट्वा आगतवन्तः। आगत्य अवदन् गुरो! पञ्च पोताः तत्र प्रसूताः इति। इदं श्रुत्वा गुरुः पुनः प्रश्नं अकरोत्। तत्र पञ्चानामपि वर्णः समानां वा उतः भिन्न भिन्न वर्णं पोताः सन्ति वा इति। अस्यापि उत्तरं ज्ञातुं उत्सुकाः शिष्याः पुनरपि धावित्वा प्रत्यागत्य अवदन् त्रयः कृष्णवर्णीयाः एकः

कपिशवर्णीयः एकः च चित्रवर्णीयः इति। तदानीं बहिर्गतः गोविन्दः आश्रमं पुनरायातः। शिष्याणां पुरतः गुरुः तस्मै अपि तदेव कार्यं प्रायच्छत्।

गोविन्दः एकवारमेव गत्वा पुनः आगत्य अवदत्। गुरो! शुनकमाता पञ्च पोतान् प्रसूतवती। तत्र त्रयः स्त्री पोताः द्वौ पुमांसौ। तत्र च पुमांसौ क्रमेण कपिश चित्रवर्णीयौ स्त्रियः कृष्णवरीयाः। शुनकमाता च इदानीं बुभुक्षया पीडिता अस्ति। अतः अस्याः कृते किञ्चित् आहारं दातुं भवन्तः अनुमतीं यच्छन्तु इति। तस्य एतादृशं उत्तरं श्रुत्वा अन्यशिष्याः स्वयमेव बुद्धितीक्ष्णतयाः महत्वं ज्ञातवन्तः।

मेघना.जि.,  
द्वितीय वि.काम्

## शिक्षा का महत्व

आज के समाज में शिक्षा का अत्यंत महत्व है। आजकाल बिना शिक्षा के जीना मुश्किल हि गया है। पुराने जमाने में ज्यादातर लोग गाँव में रहते थे, जहाँ उनका मुख्य व्यवसाय खेती करना होता था। खेती करने में बहुत ज्यादा शिक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। अब लोग खेती छोड़कर अन्य व्यवसाय की ओर रुख कर रहे हैं। नौ करियों के लिए शिक्षित होना अनिवार्य है, क्योंकि ज्यादातर इस तरह के कामों में दस्तावेजों का उपयोग होता है। दस्तावेज बनाने और समझने के लिए शिक्षित होना जरूरी है।

अगर कोई औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहता है तो उन्हे भी कई तरह के नियमों को पढ़ना पडता है, इसकेलिए उन्हे शिक्षित होना अनिवार्य है। आजकल छोटी से नौकरियों के लिए, यहाँ तक कि चपरासों की नौकरी के लिए भी पढालिखा होना जरूरी है। शिक्षा सिर्फ नौकरी पाने के लिए ही नहीं होती है। शिक्षा पाने से लोगों को तरह- तरह का ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है और शिक्षित लोग समाज को अच्छी तरह समझ पाते है। वह भविश्य के लिए अच्छी योजना बना सकते है। शिक्षा जीवन को सँवारती है। हमें सही और गलत में अन्तर करना सिखती है। शिक्षित व्यक्ति का समाज में सम्मान होता है।

सूफियान ए.

Ist बि.बि.ए.

## योग का महत्व

शरीर, मन और आत्मा को नियंत्रित करने में योग मदद करन्ता है। यह तनाव और चिंता का प्रबंधन करने में भी सहायता करता है। “ हर रोग को अब तोडना है, योग से नाता जोडना है।”

आज हम सभी देशों की संस्कृति का अनुसरण कर रहे है। हमारे देश में विदेशी खान-पान जैसे-बर्गर, पिज्जा, तला हुआ खाना, कोल्श ड्रिक्स का प्रचलन बहुत अधिक बढ गया है।अधिक मसालेदार और तला हुआ खाना खाकर लोग अनेक बीमारियों और मीटापे का शिकार हो रहे है। अब तो बच्चों को युवावस्था में ही अनेक तरह की बीमारियां होने लगी हैं। खाने सोने का कोई निश्चित समय नहीं है। इस वजह से आज का युवा बीमारियों का कुछ अधिक ही शिकार हो रहा है।

योग के द्वारा हम अपने शरीर की ऊर्जा से बीमारियों से लड सकते है। योग करने से अच्छी नींद आती है। योग के अनेक फायदे है। इससे अस्थमा, पाचनविकार, मधुमेह जैसी अनेक बीमारियां ठीक होती है। विश्व में हर साल-21 जून को “विश्व योग दिवस” के रूप में मनाया जाता है। 2014 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने “ योग दिवस” मनाने की घोषणा की थी। चीन, जापान, तिब्बत, श्रीलंका के साथ -साथ अब अमेरिका, यूरोप, ब्रिटेन में भी यह बहुत प्रचलित हो गया है। योग के लिए सूर्योदय और सूर्यास्त का समय सबसे अच्छा होता है। वेदों में भी योग का उल्लेख मिलता है। “रोग उसी से भागे दूर, जो अपनाये योग जरूर”।

कन्चन. पि.

Ist बिबिए

## माँ

घुटनों पर रेंगते-रेंगते  
ना जाने कब पैरों पर खडी हुई  
तेरी ममता की छाँव में  
ना जाने कब बडी हुई  
काला टीका लगाती थी पर  
आज भी कुछ वैसा ही है।  
में ही मैं हूँ हर जगह  
प्यार में तेरा कैसा है?  
सीधी-साधी भोली-भोली  
में ही तेरे लिए अच्छी हूँ,  
कितनी भी हो जाऊँ बडी  
माँ! मैं आज भी तेरी बच्ची हूँ।

सूफ्रिया.एस.

Ist बि.काम,'ए'

## व्यक्तित्व

घमंड न करना जिन्दगी में,  
तकदीर बदलती रहती है.....!!  
शीशा वही रहता है बस  
तस्वीर बदलती रहती है.....!!  
दूसरों को सुनाने के लिए अपनी  
“आवाज” ऊँची मत करो..... बल्कि.....  
अपना “व्यक्तित्व” इतना ऊँचा बनाओ  
कि आपको सुनने के लिए  
“हरकोई” इतजार करे।

प्रशांत गौड. के.

Ist बि.काम 'बि'



## माता पिता का महत्व

माता-पिता भगवान द्वारा दिए हुए सबसे अन्मोल उपहार हैं। माता पिता का स्थान व्यक्ति के जीवन में भगवान से भी पहले आता है। वे पूजनीय हैं। माता पिता का प्यार निस्वार्थ होता है, क्यों कि वह हमारी खुशियों के लिए अपनी सुखियों को त्याग देते हैं। बच्चे चाहे कितने भी बड़े हो जाए पर वह माँ बाप के लिए हमेशा छीते ही रहते हैं। दुनिया का कोई भी रिश्ता झूठा हो सक्ता है लेकिन माँ बाप का रिश्ता हमेशा सच्चा होता है। माता पिता हमेशा अपने बच्चों को सफल होते हुए देखना चाहते हैं और उनकी जरूरतें पूरी करते हैं।

माता पिता दिन रात हमारे लिए कार्य करते हैं। और हर मुसीबत को हम तक आने से पहले ही रोक देते हैं। माता पिता का अपने बच्चों के साथ एक पवित्र रिश्ता होता है। सिर्फ माता पिता ही होते हैं जो हमें जीवन देते हैं और अच्छे संस्कारों से सींचते हैं। हमारे जन्म से लेकर उनकी मृत्यु तक वह हर कदम पर हमारे साथ लेते हैं। वह हमें संसार देकर इस समाज में रहने योग्य बनाते हैं और हमारा सही मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। माता पिता की ममता और त्याग का कर्ज हम कभी नहीं चुका सकते हैं, पर हमें उन्हें खुश रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आधुनिक समय में लोग माता पिता के महत्व को भूलते जा रहे हैं। उनके सही तरीके से बात भी नहीं करते हैं। बच्चे बड़े होते ही माँ बाप का प्यार भूल जाते हैं और उन्हें वृद्धाश्रम में छोड़ आते हैं जो बहुत गलत है। उनके मन में रह कर भी हम बच्चों का प्यार कम नहीं होता है।

माता पिता का निरादर भगवान के निरादर के समान है। हमें अपने माता-पिता का कहना मानना चाहिए और उन्हें खुश रखना चाहिए। माता पिता के समान दुनिया में दूसरा कोई भी नहीं हो सक्ता। हमें हमेशा अपने माता पिता का सम्मान करना चाहिए क्योंकि वे जीवन में सिर्फ एक बार ही मिलते हैं। इसलिए सब करो और अपने माता-पिता का प्यार पाकर खुश रहे।

## परिश्रम का महत्व

उजाल

Ist बि.काम 'बि'

मनुष्य के जीवन में परिश्रम का बहुत महत्व होता है। हर प्राणी के जीवन में परिश्रम का बहुत महत्व होता है। हर संसार में कोई भी प्राणी काम किये बिना नहि रह सकता है। प्रकृति का कण-कण बने हुए नियमों से अपना-अपना काम करता है। चींटों का जीवन भी परिश्रम से ही पूर्ण होता है।

परिश्रम का मनुष्य के लिए वही महत्व है जो उसके लिए खाने और सोने का है। बिना परिश्रम का जीवन व्यर्थ होता है। क्योंकि प्रकृति द्वारा दिए काम संसाधनों का उपयोग वही कर सकता है जो परिश्रम पर विश्वास करता है।

परिश्रम अथवा कार्य ही मनुष्य की वास्तविक पूजा – अर्चना है। इस पूजा के बिना मनुष्य का सुखी समृद्ध होना अत्यंत कठिन है। वह व्यक्ति जो परिश्रम से दूर रहता है अर्थात कर्महीन आलसी व्यक्ति सदैव दुःखी व दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने वाला होता है।

परिश्रमी व्यक्ति अपने कर्मों के द्वारा अपनी इच्छाओं की पूर्ति करते हैं। उन्हें जिस वस्तु की आकांक्षा होती है उसे पाने के लिए रास्ता चुनते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति मुश्किल व संकटों के आने से भयभीत नहीं होते अपितु उस संकट के निदान का हल ढूँढते हैं।

दूसरी और कर्महीन अथवा आलसी व्यक्ति सदैव भाग्य पर निर्भर करना है। अपनी कमियों व दिषों के निदान के लिए प्रयास न कर वह भाग्य का दोष मानता है। वह भाग्य के सहारे रहता है। वह अपने कल्पनाओं में ही सुख खोजता रहता है परंतु सुख किसी मृगतृष्णा की तरह उससे दूर बना रहता है।

यदि हमें सफलता को प्राप्त करना है तो यह सिर्फ परिश्रम या मेहनत से ही मुमकिन हो सकता है। हम अगर अपने देश या विदेश की महान स्त्रियों या पुरुषों की जीवनी को पढ़ें तब हम राह जान सकते हैं कि वे सब परिश्रम की वजह से ही इससुकान पर पहुँचे हैं। उनके प्रसिद्ध होने के पीछे उनके द्वारा किए गए सतत अभ्यास व परिश्रम का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

जो लोग परिश्रम करते हैं, वही समाज में अपना वोशिष्ठ स्थान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। अपने परिश्रम की वजह से ही कोई व्यक्ति भीड़ से उठकर एक महान कलाकार, शिल्पी, इंजिनियर, डाक्टर, शिक्षक आदि बनता है।

परिश्रम के ही बल पर मनुष्य अपना भाग्य बना सकता है। हम देख सकते हैं कि जिस देश के लोग परिश्रमी होते हैं, वह देश तरक्की प्राप्त करता है। अमेरिका, चीन, रूस और जपान इसके उदाहरण हैं। छात्रों के जीवन में तो परिश्रम का बहुत महत्व होता है। हम देख सकते हैं कि परीक्षा में वे छात्र ही सफल होते हैं जो परिश्रमी होते हैं।

## रिश्ते

लिखित.एन.

Ist बि.का

म 'बि'

आई जब पहले मैं इस दुनिया में  
न जाने कौन थे लोग  
क्या है इनका रिश्ता मेरे साथ?  
पहले जाना मैंने माँ को  
ख्याल रखती थी मेरा हमेशा जो  
बाद में जाना पिता को  
कहते थे पूरी खायिशों को जो,

फिर जाना अपनी बहन को सहपट

जो कहती थी रक्षा हर वक्त

बाद में मिली मैं अपने गुरु और मित्रों से

खेली खुदी समझी संसार को उनसे

पाया मैंने उनकी बहुत सारा ज्ञान

तब भी मैं एक गुडिया समान

खेलती थी हर वक्त नादान।

अब जाना है संसार महान।

रहता है जहाँ एक समान॥

## पैसे का महत्व

जीवन में पैसा बहुत कुछ होता है, पर पैसा ही सब कुछ नहीं होता। यूँ तो पैसा सबकुछ नहीं होता परंतु पैसा ना हो तो कुछ नहीं मिलता। ईमानदारी से किया हुआ प्रेम भले हि धोखा दे परंतु ईमानदारी से कमाए हुए पैसे कभी धोखा नहीं देते। बुद्धि भी तभी है चलती है जब पेट में अन्न हो और अन्न तभी मिलता है जब हाथ में पैसा हो। सब बोलते हैं रिश्ता पैसों से बड़ा है लेकिन पैसा और राज्य के लिए भाई और बाप तक रिश्ता भूल जाते हैं।

हम सब जानते हैं कि इस दुनिया में कोई चीज बिकती भी नहीं है। पैसों से पुस्तकें खरीद सकते हैं पर विद्या और ज्ञान नहीं।

पैसों से मूर्तियाँ मिल सकती हैं, पर भगवान नहीं।

पैसों से भोजन मिल सकता है, पर तृप्ति नहीं।

पैसों से विष मिल सकता है, पर अमृत नहीं।

पैसों से चित्र मिल सकता है, पर चरित्र नहीं।

पैसों से मानव मिल सकता है, पर मानवता नहीं।

पैसों से दवा मिल सकता है, पर दुआ नहीं।

इस संसार में – माँ बाप का प्यार रिश्ते, मनुष्यत्व व अच्छा चरित्र ऐसी चीजें हैं जिसकी हम कभी पैसों से तुलना नहीं कर सकते। इन्हे पाने के लिए हमें सही रास्ते पर चलना अत्यावश्यक है। क्योंकि हम इन्हे कभी पैसों से नहीं खरीद सकते। कोई धन से बड़ा होता है, कोई पद से लेकिन हकीकत में वही बड़ा माना जाता है जो ज्ञान में बड़ा होता है।

पैसा सब कुछ तो नहीं पर बहुत कुछ जरूर पैसा एक ऐसी चीज है जो पल भर में किसी को भी रंक से राजा व राजा से रंक बना सकता है। शिक्षा से पैसा और सम्मान मिलता है। आजकल तो शुद्ध पानी के लिए भी पैसा आवश्यक है। काफी पैसे हो तो रातों की नींद उड़ जाती है, परंतु जब बिल्कुल भी पैसा ना हों तों, दिन की भी नींद उड़ जाती है। मेहनत करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य चाहिए और स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा और पौष्टिक आहार और उसके लिए पैसे चाहिए। मौत के बाद संस्कार के लिए भी पैसे चाहिए। हमें सदा सही रास्ते पर चलकर पैसा कमाना चाहिए।

## मैं बोझ नहीं हूँ

अंजु साइरा, II.बि.काम, 'ए'.

राग हो गई, अभी तो घूमने चलो न, पापा  
चलते चलते थक गई, कंधे में बिठा लो न पापा  
अंधेरे से डर लगता है सीने से लगा लो न पापा  
मम्मी तो सो गई, आप ही थपकी देकर सुला ओ न पापा।

## हिन्दी भाषा का महत्व

स्वतंत्रता दिवस १५ अगस्त को मनाते हैं। गणतन्त्र दिवस 26 जनवरी को मनाते हैं। और हमारे देश के अधिकतर लोगों में राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रेम भी तभी आता है। इस एक दिन के लिए राष्ट्र भावना उत्पन्न हो जाती है। इसी तरह हिन्दी दिवस 14 सितंबर

को मनाया जाता है जिस दिन अनेक कार्यक्रम किये जाते हैं। लेकिन बाकी दिनों में हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति जागरण नहीं होता। इस भाषा को उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। हिन्दी भाषा पूरी दुनिया में चीनी भाषा के बाद सबसे ज्यादा बोली जाती है। हर देश की अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा होती है। आजादी के बाद हिन्दी भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया और कुछ समय दिया गया ताकि जिन राज्यों में हिन्दी भाषा को नहीं बोला जाता है, वो भी इस भाषा को सीख ले। तुरन्त हिन्दी भाषा बन दिया गया।

लेकिन उसके बाद से आज तक देश को उसकी राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं मिली। और अगर हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने की माँग रखी जाए तो देश के अधिकतर राज्यों में इसके खिलाफ प्रदर्शन किया जाता है।

हिन्दी भाषा एक सरल और सुन्दर भाषा है जिसे हर कोई आसानी से सीख सकता है। कई राज्य जैसे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, दिल्ली और निबर के राज्यों में हिन्दी अधिक बोली जाती है। लेकिन बाकी राज्यों में हिन्दी भाषा को बहुत ही कम महत्ता दी जाती है। कर्नाटक में कर्नाटक में कन्नडभाषा, तमिलनाडु में तमिल, केरल और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उनकी अपनी भाषा, अस्साम, नागालैंड में उनकी अपनी भाषा बोली जाती है। कोई भी देश के बारे में नहीं सोच रहा है। सभी नपने-अपन्मे राज्यों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

लेकिन इस देश को अपनी एक राष्ट्र भाषा चाहिए, ताकि अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हमारी एक पहचान हो। मंत्रि लोग भी शपथ ग्रहण के समय पर अंग्रेजी या फिर अपनी दूसरी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा को कई सदियों से बोला जा रहा है। अब समय आगया है कि इस देश की भी एक अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिए। कई जगह तो इस भाषा का अपमान भी किया जाता है जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए। धीरे-धीरे इस भाषा का महत्व खोता जा रहा है।

इस भाषा को लोकप्रिय करने का प्रयास सभी को करना चाहिए। शपथ ग्रहण या फिर भाषा समारोह, सभी जगह हिन्दी भाषा का उपयोग करना चाहिए। सिर्फ 14 सितंबर को ही नहीं बल्कि अधिक से अधिक जन-जागरण हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों को इस भाषा का महत्वपता चले और इस भाषा को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके। इसके लिए अधिक से अधिक कार्यक्रम करने चाहिए जिससे हिन्दी भाषा के महत्व में जागरूकता फैलती जा सके।

साइधर रेहमन

II बि.काम, 'ए'.

## प्यारी माँ

“माँ” शब्द सुनते ही चेहरे पर एक बड़ी सी मुस्कराहट आ जाती है। माँ मेरे लिए अगकर से कम रही है। माँ से बेहतर किसी को भी नहीं माना जा सकता है:

“खुदा का दूसरी रूप है माँ  
ममता की गहरी झील है माँ  
वे घर किसी जन्नत से कम नहीं  
किस घर में खुदा की तरह पूजी है माँ”

किसी के भी जीवन में माँ महत्वपूर्ण होती है क्योंकि कोई भी उसके जैसे सज्जा नहीं हो सकता। माँ ही एक ऐसी इन्सान है जो हमारे अच्छे और बुरे समय में साथ रहती है। जीवन में वह हमेशा हमारा ध्यान रखती है। माँ और बच्चों के बीच में एक खास बन्धन होता है जो कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। वह हमेशा हमारे लिए उपलब्ध रहती है। ईश्वर की तरह हमारी पर्वरिश करती है। कोई भी हमें माँ की तरह प्यार और पर्वरिश नहीं दे सकता। दिन-रात काम करती रहती है। बहुत थकने के बावजूद

भी हमेशा हमारे लिये बिना थके हुये की तरह कुछ भी करने को तैयार रहती है। माँ बड़ प्यार से सुबह हमें उठती है। नाश्ता बनाती है और अपने हाथों से खिलाती है। दोपहर का खाना और पानी की बाटल हमेशा की तरह देती है।

हमारे जीवन में यदि कोई सबसे ज्यादा महत्व रखता है, तो वह हमारी माँ ही हैं क्योंकि बिना माँ के तो जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है। हम अपने में कितने ही शिक्षित तथा उपाधि धारक क्यों ना हो जायें लेकिन अपने जीवन्म में जो चीजें हमने अपनी माँ से सीखी होती है। वह हमें दूसरा कोई और नहीं सिखा सकता है।

संजना कुमारी,  
Ist बि.काम.



## मेरे पापा

मेरी पहचाना आप से पापा,  
क्या कहूँ आप मेरे लिए क्या हैं।  
रहने को है पौरों के नीचे ये जमीन,  
पर मेरे तो आसमान भी आप ही।  
जिनकी उंगलई थामे चलना सीखा है।  
जाना हर मुश्किल से बाहर निकलना।

खेल खेलने मेरे साथ,  
पापा भी बच्चा बन जाते है।  
सवाल अगर कोई नहीं आता  
गुरु बनकर समझाते हैं।

अजीज भी वो हैं नसीब भी वो हैं,  
दुनिया की भीड़ में करीब भी वो हैं।  
उनके आशीर्वाद से ही चलती है जिन्दगी,  
क्योंकि खुदा भी वो हैं, तकदीर भी वो हैं।  
सब कुछ वो हैं मेरे पापा।

\*\*\*\*\*

वर्षा. एस.  
Ist बि.काम'बि'



## ಓ ಮಾನವ

ಓ ಮಾನವ ನೀ ಆದೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ದಾನವ  
ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯಲ್ಲೋ  
ಸಾಲು ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳ ಮಾರಣ ಹೋಮ

ಇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಆಯಿತಲ್ಲೋ ಈ ಧರೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಂಗಾಡು  
ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳೋ ಮಾನವ  
ನೀನಾಗಬೇಡ ದಾನವ || ಓ ಮಾನವ ||

ಸಾಲು ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ  
ತಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಕನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕಲಿಯೋ,  
ಹಸಿರನ್ನು ಹೊದ್ದು ನಗುತ್ತಾ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದು  
ಈ ಪ್ರಧ್ವಿ ನೋಡಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಚಂದ  
ಪಕ್ಕಿಯಂತೆ ಹಾರಬಲ್ಲೆ, ಮೀನಿನಂತೆ ಈಜಬಲ್ಲೆ  
ಆಧುನಿಕಧೆಯೆಂಬ ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನೇರಿ  
ನಾಗಾಲೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡುತ್ತಿರುವ  
ಈ ಧರೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವೆಯಾದರು  
ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ? ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ? || ಓ ಮಾನವ ||



ಪ್ರವಲಿಕ.ಆರ್  
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ., 'ಎ' ವಿಭಾಗ

## ಅಮ್ಮ

'ಅ' ಎಂಬುದು ಅನುರಾಗದ ಸಾಗರ  
'ಮ್ಮ' ಎಂಬುದು ಮಮಕಾರದ ಆಗರ

ಅಮ್ಮ ಅಮ್ಮ ನೀ ನನ್ನವಮ್ಮ  
ನಾ ಎಂದೂ ನನ್ನ ಮಗುವಮ್ಮ

ಕೋಮಲ ಕೈಯ ನಿನ್ನಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ  
ನೆನಪಾಗುವುದೆನಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಹರ್ಷ

ನೀ ನುಡಿದ ಕಥೆಗಳ ಸಾರ  
ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಧಾರ ಧಾರ

"ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಬಂಧುವಿಲ್ಲ ಉಪ್ಪಿಗಿಂತ  
ರುಚಿಯಿಲ್ಲ" ಗಾದೆ ಮಾತಿಗಿಂತ ಮುಗಿಲು

ಮಾತೆ ನೀ ನನಗೆಲ್ಲ.

ಮಮತಾ.ಎಸ್  
ಅಂತಿಮ ವರ್ಷ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ

## ಕೊರಾನಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕರೋನ ವೈರಸ್

ಕರೋನ ವೈರಸ್ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ವೈರಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸಹಿತ ಸಸ್ತನಿಗಳ ಉಸಿರಾಟದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಲ ತೀವ್ರ ರೀತಿಯ ನ್ಯೂಮೋನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಾಂಕೈಟಿಸ್ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಕೊರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಹಬ್ಬುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ?

- ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಮಟ್ಟಹೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬುವುದು.
- ಶೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಮ್ಮಿನ ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹರಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ತುಂಬಾ ಹತ್ತಿರ ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಿಂದ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸ್ತಲಾಘವ.
- ವೈರಸ್ ಇರುವ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಬಳಿಕ ಬಾಯಿ, ಮೂಗು ಅಥವಾ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯದೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದರೆ.

ಕೊರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ತಡೆಯಬಹುದೇ?

ಈಗ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೊರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಔಷಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

- ಸೋಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಹಾಕಿ ೩೦ ಸೆಕೆಂಡು ಕಾಲು ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯಿರಿ
- ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯದೆ ಮುಖ, ಮೂಗು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಲು ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ.
- ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ.
- ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಶೀನು ಬಂದ ವೇಳೆ ಟಿಶ್ಯೂ ಅಡ್ಡ ಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ. ಇದರ ಬಳಿಕ ಟಿಶ್ಯೂ ಬಿಸಾಕಿ, ಕೈಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಳೆಯಿರಿ.
- ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿಯಿರಿ.

ಭವ್ಯ ಕೆ. ಎನ್  
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ



## ನೀನಾರಿಗಾದೆ ?

ಆಕಾಶ ಮಳೆಗೆರೆದು ಲೋಕ ತನುವಾಯ್ತು  
ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿರಿಸಂಪತಾಯ್ತು  
ಗಿಡಮರ ಫಲವೆರೆದು ಜೀವಕೋಶಕಾಯ್ತು  
ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಆಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಯ್ತು  
ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಜಲಚರ ಆಹಾರವಾಯ್ತು  
ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ನಿನಗಾಯ್ತು  
ನೀನಾರಿಗಾದೆ ?

ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎಂ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ 'ಬಿ'ವಿಭಾಗ

ಮೆರೆದ ನೂರೊಳು ತಿರುಕಿಹೋದಡೆ  
ತಿರಿದ ನೂರೊಳು ಮೆರಕಲೋದಡೆ  
ತರವಲ್ಲಕ ನಾಗುವೆಯಣ್ಣು  
ತಿಳಿದು ಬಾಳೊಳು ಬೆಳಕ ಕಾಣಲು  
ಭಗವಂತನ ಮರಕ ಬೇಡಣ್ಣು

ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎಂ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ 'ಬಿ'ವಿಭಾಗ

## ಕಳ್ಳನ ನೀತಿ

ಕಳ್ಳನೊಬ್ಬ ಮದ್ಯ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನೋರ್ವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕದಿಯಲು ಹೋದ. ಮನೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಗಾಡೆ ನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ತಾನು ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಯ ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದ ಗಮನಿಸಿದ. ಅದೇ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಜೋರಿಯ ಬೀಗದ ಕೈ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ನೇತು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಆತ ಕಂಡ. ಇದರಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಆತ ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡು. ತಡ ಮಾಡದೆ ತಿಜೋರಿಯ ಬೀಗ ತೆಗೆದು ನೋಡಿದ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ, ಒಡವೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬಂಗಾರದ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು ಅವನ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದವು.

ಸಂತೋಷಗೊಂಡ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸದ್ದು ಮಾಡದೆ ತಾನು ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಚೀಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ದ್ರವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಅವನ ಒಂದು ಬೆರಳಿನ ಉಗುರು ಮುರಿದು ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿತ್ತು. ಕಳ್ಳ ಕದಿಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆ ಉಗುರನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಮುಂದಾದ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಳಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಯ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹುಡುಕಿದರೂ ಆ ಉಗುರು ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂಜಾನೆಯ ಬೆಳಕು ಹರಿಯಿತು. ಆಗಲೂ ಕಳ್ಳನಿಗೆ ಉಗುರಿನ ಪತ್ತೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮನೆ ಯಜಮಾನ ನಿದ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಂಡು ನೋಡಲು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ತಿಜೋರಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆರೆದು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಒಡವೆ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು ಚೆಲ್ಲಾಪಿಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ. ಗಾಬರಿಗೊಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಕಳ್ಳನ ಹಿಡಿದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದ ಭಯಭೀತನಾದ ಕಳ್ಳ 'ಸ್ವಾಮಿ', ಈ ದಿನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನ ಹಾಕಲು ಬಂದೆ. ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಉಗುರು ಮುರಿದು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಿತ್ತು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹುಡುಕಿದರೂ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದ ಅವನ ವರ್ತನೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ 'ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಉಗುರು ಮುರಿದು ಹೋದರೆ ನಿನಗೇನಾಯ್ತು? ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನೀನು ಹೋಗಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದ.

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳ್ಳ 'ಛೇ, ಛೇ... ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಉಂಟು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ? ಉಗುರನ್ನು 'ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ದರಿದ್ರ ನಿಮಗೆ' ಅಂಥ ಮತ್ತೆ ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ. ತಾಳ್ಮೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಕುತೂಹಲದಿಂದ 'ನಾನು ದರಿದ್ರನಾದರೆ ನಿನಗೇನು? ನಿನ್ನ ಪಾಡು ನಿನ್ನದಲ್ಲ' ಅಂಥ ಮರು ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿದ. ಆಗ ಕಳ್ಳ 'ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕದಿಯಲು ಬಂದೆ. ನೀವು ದರಿದ್ರರಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ನನ್ನಂಥ ಕಳ್ಳರ ಗತಿ ಏನು? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಕೊಡುವವನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಎತ್ತರದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನುಡಿದ.

ತನಗೆ ಆಪತ್ತು ಒದಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದರೂ ತನ್ನ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡದ ಕಳ್ಳನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನಿಗೆ ಅತೀವ ಆನಂದವಾಯಿತು. ಬಳಿಕ ಆತ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಒಡವೆ, ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಬದುಕು ಹಸನಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ವಿನಾಶವಾಗಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕತೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

## ಅಪ್ಪ ಎಂಬ ಅಗೋಚರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಜೀವಿಯನ್ನು ನೆನದು

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಚೌಕ ಚಿತ್ರದ "ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ವೀರ, ಬಾಳು ಕಳಿಸಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ, ಬೆರಗು ಮೂಡಿಕೋ ಜಾದುಗಾರ ಅಪ್ಪ" ಹಾಡು ಕೇಳಿ ಕಣ್ಣು ಜಿನುಗದ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಪ್ಪ ಮಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೂ ಕಾಣದ ವಿರಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ವಂಶೋದ್ಧಾರಕ ಮಗನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಹಂಬಲಿಸಿದರೂ ಮಗ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗುವುದು ಅಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾವುಕರಾಗುವುದು ಅಮ್ಮನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ "Mom's Boy" ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಯಾರು "Papa's Son" ಅಂತ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ಕರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಾವು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇರಬಹುದು, ಅಪ್ಪನ ಎದೆಯೆತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದ ನಂತರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕು, Favor ಬೇಕೆಂದರೂ ಅಪ್ಪನಿಗೆ ಸಂದೇಶ ತಲುಪುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಮ್ಮನ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಅಪ್ಪನ ಕಿವಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುವ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಪ್ಪ ಅನ್ನುವವರು ಒಂಥರಾ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಿನ "ಪಿಟಿ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್ರು" ಪೆಟ್ಟು ರುಚಿ ತೋರಿಸುವವರು, ದಂಡಿಸುವವರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಧೈರ್ಯ ತುಂಬಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವವರು. ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಗೂಬೆ ಕೂರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದರೂ ಅವರನ್ನೇ ದೂರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಪ್ಪ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಾನವೇ ಒಂದು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನಂಬರ್ -1 ಶತ್ರು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎದೆ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ರೀತಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ದುಡಿದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಅವರ ಕಾಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವರು ದುರಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಪ್ಪ ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಬದುಕು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಳಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಾಗ ಬಾವಿ ಪತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪನ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಮಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ Protective ಆಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ Assurance ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ನಮಗೆ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿಯುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ನೀನು ಓದಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತುಕೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಆತನ ಮಾತಿನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸ್ವಾಲಂಬನೆಯ ಪಾಠವೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪನೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಬ್ಬರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪ "ಕಳನಟನಾಗಿ" ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅವರು "ಹೀರೋ" ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪನದ್ದೇ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಲವ್ ಯೂ ಅಪ್ಪ, ಮಿಸ್ ಯೂ ಅಪ್ಪ.

ಪ್ರೇಮ.ಎಸ್.ವಿ

ಅಂತಿಮ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ



**B Talk (UG & PG)**



**Language Club (BHASHIKA)**



**HABBA**



## Manthan - TRISHNA



## Industrial Visits



## Entrepreneurial Cell—ENVISAGE



**Women Development Cell (MANASI)**



**Eco Club (PEEPAL)**



**Equal Opportunity Cell**



## Institutional Social Responsibility (ISR) Activities



## Seminar from Industry Institution Interface Cell



## Placement, Training & Career Counseling



**Sambhavami & Bhavayami 2K19**



**Intercollegiate Yoga Competition 2K19**



### National Service Scheme Activities



### Activities from Youth Red Cross



### Sports Kreedaloka Activities

# *We Thank*

*Smt. Mangala Ramachandra, President*

*Smt. Lakshmi V, Hon. Secretary*

*Members of the Management Committee*

*Members of the Governing Body*

*Dr. P.V Padmaja, Principal*

*Faculty Members*

*Students Association Members*

*&*

*All our beloved students*







## Vision

To be a Center of Excellence for capacity building of individuals through Education.

## Mission

AHL strives

- To develop human resource for nation building by imparting industry relevant knowledge, aptitude skills and competencies.
- To create responsible citizens by sensitizing students towards social concern and human values.
- To uphold the spirit for women empowerment.
- To constantly pursue research as an academic endeavor.

## Values

AHL believes in

- Academic integrity and professional responsibility
- Inclusiveness
- Righteousness
- Respect for human dignity
- Environmental Sensitivity

## Quality Policy

- Holistic Development of students through quality education.
- Create Didactic Eco-system for New Age Learners.
- Provision for Curricular, Co-curricular and Extra Curricular activities.
- Create Learning Communities.

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Tel: 080 23462632 Email: [mla\\_hl@yahoo.co.in](mailto:mla_hl@yahoo.co.in) URL : [www.mlaahl.edu.in](http://www.mlaahl.edu.in)