

شعبہ تریل عامہ و صحافت کے زیر اہتمام عظیم الشان بین الاقوامی کانفرنس

مسلمان، جمہوریت اور ذرائع ابلاغ: چیلنجز و امکانات کے موضوع پر مباحث اور خطابات - قومی و بین قومی شہرت یافتہ صحافیوں اور دانشوروں کی شرکت

حیدرآباد، 17 مارچ۔ (اظہار) مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کے شعبہ تریل عامہ و صحافت کی جانب سے ایک عظیم الشان دورہ بین الاقوامی کانفرنس کا اہتمام کیا گیا ہے جو "مسلمان، جمہوریت اور صحافت: چیلنجز اور امکانات" کے موضوع پر منعقد کی گئی ہے۔ اس کانفرنس میں نہ صرف ہندوستان بلکہ بیرون ممالک کے نامور اور شہرت یافتہ صحافی، دنیا بھر کے مسلمانوں، پبلشنگ اور میڈیا کے ماہرین اور صحافت کے پروفیشنلس کی شرکت ہوگی۔ ہندوستان جیسے جمہوری ممالک کے ساتھ ساتھ صحافت کی موجودگی اور اس کے چیلنجز اور امکانات کو مد نظر میں رکھ کر اس کانفرنس میں بین الاقوامی سطح پر تبادلہ خیال کیا جائے گا۔

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
17th-18th March 2015

THEME: MUSLIMS, DEMOCRACY and the MEDIA: CHALLENGES and PROSPECTS

Welcomes All The Delegates

تمام مندوبین کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہے





























IN COLLABORATION WITH










جمہوریت اور صحافت کے موضوع پر مباحث اور خطابات - قومی و بین قومی شہرت یافتہ صحافیوں اور دانشوروں کی شرکت

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نغمہ نگار گلزار کے ہاتھوں گلزار گلزار ہاسٹل کا افتتاح

حیدرآباد، 23 فروری۔ (اظہار) مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کی جانب سے منعقد کی گئی کانفرنس میں شہرت یافتہ صحافیوں اور دانشوروں کی شرکت ہوئی جس کا افتتاح مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کے شعبہ تریل عامہ و صحافت کے پروفیسر نے کیا۔

ظفر سریش والا، اردو یونیورسٹی کے نئے چانسلر مقرر



چانسلر مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی جناب ظفر سریش والا کی جامعہ کو پہلی مرتبہ مذہب پر پروفیسر علی احمد فاروقی نے حذر ختم کرتے ہوئے۔

حیدرآباد، 2 جنوری (اظہار) مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کا چانسلر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ مرکزی وزارت فریخ انسانی وسائل کے موصولہ اعلامیہ کے موجب یونیورسٹی کے ڈیپٹی صدر جمہوریت ہند نے تقریر کیا ہے۔ جناب ظفر سریش والا، پروفیسر اور پبلشر کے طور پر کام کرنے والے ان کی خدمات کو سراہا گیا ہے۔ ان کی سربراہی میں مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کے چانسلر کے طور پر کام کرنے والے ان کی خدمات کو سراہا گیا ہے۔ ان کی سربراہی میں مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کے چانسلر کے طور پر کام کرنے والے ان کی خدمات کو سراہا گیا ہے۔

ترانہ، پرچم کی طرح کسی بھی ملک یا ادارے کی پہچان ہوتا ہے: گلزار

اردو یونیورسٹی ترانہ کی تقریب اجرا میں فلمی شخصیتوں گلزار، وشال بھردواج اور سکھو پندر سنگھ کی شرکت - اردو سے محبت اور زبان کی جاذبیت کا تذکرہ



مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی کے موقع پر شہور نگار گلزار، واکس چانسلر پروفیسر محمد میاں، پروڈاکس چانسلر ڈاکٹر خواجہ شہزاد، گلزار وشال بھردواج اور سکھو پندر سنگھ کی شرکت - اردو سے محبت اور زبان کی جاذبیت کا تذکرہ

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ہندوستانی جمہوریت بمقابلہ مذہبی عصبیت

عبدالقادر صدیقی
ریسرچ اسکالر،
ماس کمیونٹی کیشن اینڈ جرنلزم
مولانا آزاد نیشنل اردو یونیورسٹی

وین اسٹڈیز

حرف آفتاب
(ایم اے ایم سی سے - سال دوم)

مطالعات سوانح (women's studies) بخواتین کے حقوق و مہرتوں کے متعلق ایک گہرا مطالعہ رکھتا ہے۔ اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ خواتین کو سماج میں اپنی جگہ سے باہر دیکھنے اور ان کے حقوق کو تسلیم کرنے میں مدد دے۔

اس مقالے میں ہم خواتین کے حقوق اور ان کے مسائل کے بارے میں بات کریں گے۔

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اظہار

ایڈیٹر : ڈاکٹر حفیظ فریدی
پروفیسر ایڈیٹر : پروین اختر
ایڈیٹر : عمران احمد سماری

اسٹوڈنٹ ایڈیٹرز:

- عرفان خان - حرا آفتاب - محمد حریف - محمد راشد - تجوید احمد صوفی - عبداللہ
- شرف الدین ای سی - حامد ڈار - سید باقر - سید عبدالقادر - محمد محمود - حسین
- عامر احسان - اویس احمد - خورشید - خورشید - خورشید - خورشید
- محمد سلمان - مصلح الدین علی - محمد شمس الدین - علی محمد - شمس الدین - علی محمد

آخر تک ؟

محمد حسین (ایم اے ایم سی سے - سال اول)

ہندوستان دنیا کا سب سے بڑا جمہوری ملک ہے۔ اس کی بانیوں کے بعد یہ دنیا کی دوسری سب سے بڑی آبادی ہے۔ یہاں جمہوریت کی بنیادیں پختہ ہیں۔ لیکن ہندوستان میں جمہوریت کی بنیادیں پختہ نہیں ہیں۔

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سیٹلائٹ ڈور میں کیبل ٹی وی کی اہمیت

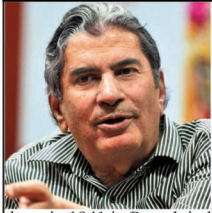
ہندوستان میں کیبل ٹی وی 15 ستمبر 1959ء کو شروع ہوا۔ اس وقت اس کی اہمیت نہیں تھی۔ لیکن آج کی اہمیت بڑھ چکی ہے۔

ہندوستان میں کیبل ٹی وی کی اہمیت بڑھ چکی ہے۔

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A TRIBUTE..... VINOD MEHTA



What Vinod Mehta had, in two words "editorial chemistry". As an editor Vinod Mehta never pulled rank, giving correspondents a free hand if he felt they had a valid story to tell. Vinod Mehta was born in 1941 in Rawalpindi in west Punjab of British India. His family migrated to India when he was three. He grew up as an army boy from a Punjabi refugee family in the syncretic culture of Lucknow of 1950s. An experience that turned him into an unflagging 'secularist' leaving home with B.A. second class degree he experimented with string of jobs, including that of a factory hand in suburban Britain before accepting an offer to edit Debonair in 1974 a men's magazine known then more for its steamy semi-nude center spreads than its literary content. But Vinod introduced through provoking articles to give the magazine a new character. From Debonair he went on to launch a new Sunday tabloid "the Sunday Observer" whose chatty informal style and the political gossip column became a staple along with human interest pieces on the high and the mighty.

Vinod launched several publications including a revamped Indian Post, the Business and political Observer, the Independent & The Pioneer (Delhi Edition) his formula for his publication attracted readers. And his final major publication was Outlook as Editor in Chief 1995 to 2012.

Vinod has authored a biography of Meena Kumari and Sunjay Gandhi and publish collection of his articles under the title "Mr. Editor, How Close Are You to the PM?" His much acclaimed memoir Lucknow Boy (2012) and book sequel "Editor Unplugged" in 2014. (Sharfuddin IV Semester)



MANUU organise Run for Education

Hyderabad- Maulana Azad National Urdu University which is the first National Urdu university in the country after Independence. The University has organised "Run for education and Urdu" on a grand scale on 9th November 2014.

Run for education also called 3k Run because the running distance was 3 kilometres. The run started from Biodiversity park, Gachibowli to open Air Auditorium of Maulana Azad National Urdu University.

Run was flagged by former Indian Cricketer V.V.S Laxman and Hyderabad body builder champion Mohtesham Ali. Approximately 550 students from different universities such as Hyderabad central university, Osmania and English and Foreign language university. Teaching and Non-teaching staff also participated including Vice Chancellor and Pro Vice Chancellor. University's doctors team was supervising health checkup before running. After completing run energetic juice provided to every runner. This run was sponsored by four different companies Tousch Technology, Continental Hospital, Indian Overseas Bank and SL Diagnostic.

The Vice Chancellor Prof. Mohammad, Miyan and Pro Vice Chancellor Prof. Khawaza. Shahid awarded the 1st 2nd and 3rd runner also too consolation prizes. Certificates were also distributed in students. University Public relation officer Abdul Wassey was convener of the programme. Professor Amina kishore, chair person of Maulana Azad chair, co-ordinator of run for education and Urdu welcomed the gathering.

The Vice Chancellor Prof. Mohammad, Miyan said that students must participate in these type of healthy activities which will enthrall him in academic also. Pro Vice Chancellor Prof. Khawaza M. Shahid expected that these activities are needful for students as well as university, so will organize in future also. Registrar SM Rehamatullah did vote of thanks and programme got end. (Md. Salman II Semester)

do you know.....

Hira aftab (4th Semester)
Nishath Kalim (2nd Semester)

First English Newspaper in India:

"Hickey's Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (India). It was the first major newspaper in India started in 1780 founded by James Augustus Hickey.

First Urdu Newspaper in India:

The first newspaper of Urdu language was "Jam-e-Jahan Numa" founded by Harihar Dutta in 1822 in Kolkata.

First Hindi Newspaper in India:

First Hindi language newspaper published in India "Udant Martand" (the rising sun) started on 30th May 1826.

First Telugu Newspaper in India:

The first Telugu newspaper Andhra Patrika started as a periodical in Bombay in 1908 founded by PK Nageswara Rao.

First Marathi Newspaper in India:

Darpan is the first Marathi newspaper published on 6th Jan 1832.

First Bengali Newspaper in India:

The first published newspaper in Bengali was Samachar Darpan and Bengal Gazette 23rd May 1818 by William Carey.

First Gujarati Newspaper in India:

Bombay Samachar was the first Gujarati newspaper published on 1st July 1822.

First Persian Newspaper in India:

First Persian newspaper 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar.

First Malayalam Newspaper:

Rajyasam charam was the first newspaper in Malayalam. It is started for religious propagation by Harmem Gundert under the Christian mission arises of Basel mission in June 1847 from Likkunnu in Thalassery.

First Assamese Newspaper:

The Assam Tribune is an English daily newspaper published from Guwahati and Dibrugarh, Assam first published on 4th August 1939.

EMPOWER A WOMAN TODAY AND GET A BETTER SOCIETY TOMORROW.....

Khushnawaz Rashid
(M.A. MCJ 2nd Semester)



Women empowerment!!! Do you know what it is basically and what empowers women in this era, in this society, which is covered with various social norms. In simplest words women empowerment is basically the creation of an environment where women can make independent decisions on their personal development as well as shine as equals in society. This only can happen if there is channelized route for the empowerment of women. Education is the main tool by which women can be empowered. Women are the building blocks of society. Crimes against women are against society. We should fight against the evils prevalent in society, against women. I am astonished, why? why women are always treated as 2nd grade citizen. I seriously don't understand in what kind of modern age are we staying in. A modern age where women are asked to follow old traditions or a modern age where women still feel scared to step out of their homes, where there are laws but no followers, where there are crimes but no actions, where corruption is a new trend, where women are not given the equal rights still. Everyday we hear, in newspapers, in T.V channels about women being harassed, even a 5yr old girl is not safe. How can one say that the youth are the future of tomorrow? India when even the girls are not protected by them. We need to ensure that violence against women does not occur. We need to stop it. Peace in our country has become something that we can't have. The youth should respect women and stop the rise of crimes against women. The crimes on the women are on the rise. The Delhi gang rape (Nirbhaya's case) is an example of extreme state the crime against women has reached in India.

Most of the times culprits allege girls for provoking to rape them and even some male chauvinists blame their dressing to rape them then what about the two or three year

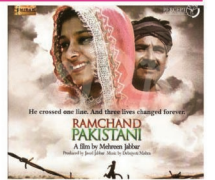
old girl child where there is no dressing sense but still raped by these rapists. "These wolves in the sheep's clothing" tries to defend themselves by such statements. Everyday you would have gone through incidents and accidents with women in India whether it is a small village like Badayun or a metro city Delhi. Even in this modern India, the women has always been a 2nd grade citizen, it is hard to fathom how slow moving the cultural exchange of the world is when you find out that there are several places across the country where harmful customs of the ancient world coexist with modern appliances and thought. The dichotomy of society is something that can only be explained by a refrain from an Bollywood song "it happens only in India" yes, certainly it is only in India that glaring and brutal gang rapes occur frequently in India. Gender discrimination is the least of worries for women in India known as the fourth most dangerous country in the world for women. Other instances of violence against women has an astonishing and grim variety to it with acid throwing, domestic violence, stemming out of dowry, rape, harassment etc. It is important to change the mentality of people first. I have seen the daughter studying from Urdu medium and son in best English medium. Why? Why a daughter doesn't need to study in best school. India is changing by modernization in everything but not changed the mentality of people. Shame on the illiterate third world country men who even doesn't know their basic human rights to live with freedom. In this pa-

triarchal society it is very difficult to change the mentality of the people, who has become a slave of this. I know many people who are so called educated and used to call themselves broad minded, when it comes to tackle women in their own family (wife, daughter, sister, mother) they are a different personality. They even can't take their food themselves, this will let their image down as a man, it is the duty of ladies in home to serve the food. It is just one example, there are lot of such daily activities. Shouldn't we start from our home to change this mentality first and treat women equally. Women and men are equal before God and the constitution of our country. We need to spread awareness of the laws that are to protect women. Women have to stand up for their rights.

The Hindi movies and daily soaps that we see today portrays women in a bad light and conveys wrong message about the prevailing wrong mindset of people. We should not sit back and relax over this. We need to raise voices because portrayal of women in cinema contribute a lot to the rise of crime against women. For the women empowerment, the first step to be taken by or govt. is to provide mandatory education to the girls and laws should be taught to them, so that in case of any kind of violence whether it is domestic violence or the public they should be prepared and will be able to raise their voices. Self defensive courses should be introduced in the curriculum and it should be made mandatory for the girls, so that in any case of any emergency they bear the skills to defend themselves against the menace of the society. Gender equality is a component as well as an instrument of development. In spite of considerable efforts towards advocacy and awareness of gender equality and launching of various programmes for welfare of women, gender discrimination in India remains pervasive in many dimensions of life. Empowering women is a pre-requisite for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with stability is assured.

RAMCHAND PAKISTANI

Director: Mehreen Jabbar
Writer: Javed Jabbar and Mohammad Ahmed
Director of photography: Sofian Khan
Edited by Aseem Sinha and Ms. Jabbar
Music: Debajyoti Mishra
Production Designer: Aqueel-ur-Rehman.



Awais Ahmed Usmani (M.A. MCJ, 2nd Semester)

This is a simple story, a true story in fact, of a kid and his father crossing the LOC and being held captive in an Indian prison. A theme like this ought to be handled with gloves and Mehreen Jabbar does just that. A sensitively told story that succeeds in making you think of the plight of scores of people who've accidentally crossed the border and are, perhaps, still languishing in various jails.

When the soldiers discover that the boy, Ramchand (Syed Fazal Hussain), is carrying a slingshot, he is accused of bringing weapons to liberate Kashmir. He and his parents — his mother, Champa (Nandita Das), and father, Shankar (Rashid Farooqui) — belong to the "untouchable" Dalit caste. When Shankar searches for Ramchand, he too crosses the border, marked only by an arc of widely separated white stones, and is immediately snatched by the same soldiers. The father and son are carted off to a prison, where they are kept for five years.

The movie crosscuts between scenes of the father and son in prison and of Champa struggling to survive alone without word of her family. During much of their stay in India, Ramchand and Shankar are unregistered prisoners, so they might as well be dead. Champa eventually gives up hope of a reunion, and late in the movie she carries on a discreet flirtation with a man of a higher status that brings its own kind of trouble.

At the prison, Ramchand becomes the servant of a female police officer of a higher caste who, to the boy's chagrin, treats him disdainfully. But over the years a bond develops between them, and she eventually bestows a peck on his cheek. Suddenly, the story leaps ahead four years, and the pubescent Ramchand is played by a different actor (Navaid Jabbar). The loose-jointed screenplay by Javed Jabbar and Mohammad Ahmed doesn't build up conventional dramatic tension and makes eccentric narrative leaps that undercut its continuity. Ms. Jabbar's female perspective is palpable throughout the film, especially in the scenes in which Champa stands up to her exploitative bosses on the farm where she harvests wheat and sugar cane and demands money that is due her. The prison environment, in spite of its hardships, is remarkably harmonious. Fights break out but are settled, and the punishments meted out are mild.

The co-existence of Muslims and Hindus in the same prison is for the most part peaceful, and the Hindu caste system is relaxed. As the production notes state, Ramchand and his parents live at "the bottom of a discriminatory religious ladder and an insensitive social system, which is nevertheless tolerant, inclusive and pluralistic." For all the trials its characters endure, you might almost describe "Ramchand Pakistani" as a happy movie: too happy to be entirely believed.

MEDIA: AN ULTIMATE WEAPON

says Saeed Naqvi - An Interaction with MCJ Students

Khushnawaz Rashid
(MA, MCJ 2nd Semester)

HYDERABAD: Saeed Naqvi, a noted and eminent Indian journalist on Monday had come to Maulana Azad National Urdu University in co-ordination with Maulana Azad day Celebrations. During the interaction with MCJ students Mr. Naqvi put forward his own perspectives regarding journalism. He opined that we should do our job with enthusiasm and passion. He added that we should do unbiased and ethical reporting. In a statement Mr Naqvi said that he himself wholly n solely believes on ethical journalism and he shared one particular incident which happened when he went to Russia to interview the president there. Mr. Naqvi was asked for structured interview by officials and was being instructed to interview the president accordingly, but interestingly the moment camera rolls on Mr. Naqvi's first question to president was that whether he had to interview according to their format or he is free for open-ended interview.

According to him journalism is helping people better understand our community and our world. Moreover, he added that along with this profession we can serve our society better. He said that journalism is the act of providing impartial and accurate information to empower a community to make better decisions. He exhorted the students of Maulana Azad National Urdu University to aim for excellence in order to become indispensable for the system irrespective of who is in power. He made his point while delivering an extension lecture on the topic "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad-a great visionary", which was organized by the university as a part of its celebrations of the occasions of Maulana Azad's birth anniversary which falls on Nov 11. According to Naqvi's statement he had gone to Bhagdad to cover Doordarshan news. During the interaction with MCJ students he emphasizes on hard work and honesty which according to him is the key of success in journalism. Dr. Ehtisham Ahmad khan, HOD of Mass communication and Jour-



nalism presented an intro of Mr Naqvi to the students. Whereas Dr. Fariyaad Ahmad, Associate professor and Mr. Mehraj Ahmad Mubarki Assitant Professor of Mass Communication and Journalism also joined the interaction. At last there was a question answer session and many students posed questions nexus to journalism and its scope and were being answered in a satisfying manner by Mr Naqvi. He further urged the students to read history as it has great relevance in the current political dynamics of the country. He, however reminded them this is not a time get emotional but to read and analyze the past dispa-

sionately, and learn from the mistakes which our forfather's have committed. Mr Naqvi advised the students to especially read Maulana Azad as "his prophecies about the political future of the subcontinent are coming true one after the other. While elaborating on Maulana Azad's role in the freedom struggle and his unwavering stand on Hindu-Muslim unity, Mr Naqvi said Maulana was one of the two congress leaders among khan Abdul Ghaffar khan also known as frontier Gandhi, who opposed the partition of the country till the last even when their colleagues in the party agreed to the same.

"Radio Charminar" Conducts Exclusive Placement Drive

Izhaar Bureau

HYDERABAD: A High level 4 member team from Radio Charminar conducted campus placement exercise on 28th February 2015 exclusively for the students of MCJ at the conference hall of the department of mass communication and journalism MANUU Hyderabad. The drive was aimed to recruit RJ's for the upcoming radio station "Radio Charminar" in the old city area of Hyderabad. Around 25 students from the department participated in the campus placement drive. This was the first placement drive conducted by any Radio station at the campus of the University. The drive was inaugurated by the Prof Ehtesham Ahmad Khan (Dean & HOD MCJ) by giving warm welcome to the representatives of Radio Charminar. He said that "I am humbled by the confidence that the Radio Charminar have showed on us by choosing students of our department to augment their pool". The team was extremely impressed with the infrastructure available at the department. It may be mentioned that the department has a commendable placement record and last year it has achieved 60% placement. The students later thanked to the Radio charminar team for the placement drive and hailed the efforts made by Prof Ehtesham Ahmad Khan for organising such purposeful events.

N. RAM



Narsimhan Ram is a veteran journalist of India born on 4 May 1945 in Chennai son of G. Narshiman former Managing Director of The Hindu. He started his Journalist career as associated editor in The Hindu. Now he is Chairman, Kasturi & Sons Ltd. and former Editor-in-Chief and Publisher of The Hindu, Frontline, Business Line, and Sportstar of The Hindu group of publications. N. Ram did his schooling at the Madras Christian College, Chennai, took his B.A. in History from Chennai and M.A. in History and M.S. in Comparative Journalism with Honors from the Graduate School of Journalism Columbia University. He also played Ranji Trophy from Tamil Nadu. He was so active in student politics and was Vice President of Student Federation of India.

(Md. Hasnain II Semester)

H.K. SHERWANI CENTER FOR DECCAN STUDIES

Md. Lateef
(MA, MCJ IV Semester)

The right opportunity came to intensively examine the Deccan, a relatively under studied region, when the Maulana Azad National Urdu University was allotted the centre for Deccan studies at the end of 11th plan at its university Headquarter. Through an official communication received from the university grant commission on 30th March 2012.

The core of establishing such unique centre, one of its kind in the country came from the vision and bold initiative of prof Mohammad Miyan, the Hon'ble vice chancellor of MANUU who recognized the importance and necessity of establishing such a centre at Hyderabad. Once MANUU was allotted the prestigious centre, it was only befitting to name it after the renowned Indian Historian scholar and author



Haroon Khan Sherwani, whose contribution to the study of contribution to the study of different dimensions of the deccan. Immensely noteworthy lending his name has not only given a distinct character to the centre but it also paying homage to great academics untiring and unsurpassed work on the Deccan.

Before the formal opening of the centre on 11th sep 2012, an intense session of deliberations was held with persons of eminence who came from

different sections of research. Teaching expertise and scholarship on the Deccan to discuss the prepared aims and objectives of centre. From that debate emerged the future plans of the centre thereafter an advisory committee was constituted which discussed at length these objective matters.

Vision and Mission:

The centres vision & mission niche areas of research and inter disciplinary focus have been specifically framed keeping in mind the fact that

many of these areas have not yet found a place for study/research in a traditionally constructed frame work. This paradigm shift and same less straying into zones unrestricted evolve newer dimensions and findings that will bring the study of the region on par with the best in the academic world.

The objectives of the centre arise from the vast scope that comes under the preview of the H. K. Sherwani Centre for Deccan Studies. The

centre assumes special significance as aims to develop as a robust research unit which would facilitate scholars undertaking research primarily on the southern states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The centre will carry out studies on various aspects of the Deccan archaeological, historical, geographical, geological, cartographic, administrative, socio-economic, religious, cultural and literary by broadly focussing attention on the region through ascents of varying nature by doing so, the centre will foster greater professionalism and scientific temper among academicians, archivists, policy market and educated laymen interested in the history and cultural heritage of the region by adopting a multi focussed interdisciplinary approach essential in the present day placing them contemporary context.

MANUU Health Insurance is a boon for students

It is old maxim that "Health is Wealth". A healthy person can work with efficiency to earn wealth. The persons who don't having a good health spends lots of money on medicines and their treatment. They are never cheerful. In MANUU there are so many students studying here from different areas and they have different family background, some students belong to farmer background and some from average family. So student should not worry about health because of MANUU started the health insurance policy from previous year, its compulsory to every student buy a insurance policy. Every student have to pay 850 rupees for one year health insurance policy. Insurance company provides 1 Lakh rupees as health coverage in case of hospitalised treatment. Not only this university provides ambulance facility in emergency. For reasons ambulance is not available, students can call cab, university will pay the fare of cab. So students need not worried about health expenses. Because in MANUU every student have health insurance, every student beneficial to health insurance policy.

(Md. Razaullah IV Semester)