



ఒరవడి



(కళాశాల సృజనాత్మక వేదిక)



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGER, PALAKONDA

PARVATHIURAM MANYAM Dt. 532440

(Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B+' Grade)

(Affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univerwsity, Etcherla)

Website: www.gdcplkd.ac.in

Email: palakonda.jkc2@gmail.com



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Affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam
Parvathipuram Manyam Dist., Andhra Pradesh-532440

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Lecturer in Botany

Principal's Message

Government Degree College, Palakonda, has earned a proud reputation over the years, shaped not merely by its infrastructure but by the achievements and character of the students it has nurtured. The true strength of an institution lies in the knowledge, values, and creativity it fosters—something that no single publication can fully capture.



Oravadi is envisioned as a vibrant platform that reflects the evolving ideas, creativity, and experiences of both students and faculty. I am confident that this magazine will bring forth thoughtful contributions in the form of poetry, short stories, essays, and reflections from our academic community. I encourage all staff members and students to actively participate and share their voices. At the same time, I urge the editorial team to ensure that every contribution is carefully reviewed and selected with fairness and responsibility. Maintaining academic integrity is of utmost importance, and the college upholds a strict stance against plagiarism in any form.

I extend my best wishes to the staff, students, and the editorial committee for the successful publication of *Oravadi*.

Dr. M. Syambab,
Principal

Editorial Desk

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the rapid integration of AI into everyday life, the educational landscape has undergone significant change. Traditional habits of reading printed books and writing by hand are gradually giving way to digital modes of learning. For today's students, constantly preparing for competitive examinations, life has become a relentless race. Yet, amidst these challenges, we believe it is essential to nurture creativity, expression, and thoughtful reflection.

With this vision, we proudly present ORAVADI, the magazine of Government Degree College, Palakonda. We are delighted to observe that our students' contributions go far beyond routine themes. Many poems and articles reflect patriotism, human values, social awareness, and keen observation. Their essays, satire, and creative writings reveal sensitivity toward society and commendable intellectual maturity.

At the same time, we hope to see more students explore storytelling and other literary forms in the years ahead. While writers are not made in classrooms alone, institutions can certainly inspire them. We trust that ORAVADI will continue to serve as a platform for the hidden talents of our students and encourage them to express their ideas with confidence and purpose.

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Dr. B. Raju
IQAC coordinator

Brief History of the College:

The Government Degree College Palakonda, Srikakulam District was established in the year 1983. With the launch of this institution of higher learning the people of Palakonda and surrounding areas are throw open to the vistas of the realms of higher education. From a humble beginning this college is growing from strength to sub serve the cause of higher education in this backward area and is striving to attain excellence in the field of higher Education. This is the only Govt. Degree College in Palakonda revenue division to cater the higher education needs of the students spread over 9 Mandals of this District.

The college is situated in tranquil surroundings, almost at the threshold of Palakonda which is 55 Km away from Parvathipuram Manyam Dist. Head Quarters. It is about 100 Mrs. away from the state Highway and 36 kms away from National Highway (NH16). Within more than decades of its existence it is successful in training up young minds, mostly belonging to the underprivileged sections of society, to take up better future.

Vision

Empowering marginalized students through quality education

Mission

The mission of the college is to prepare knowledgeable, skilled, cultured and competent future citizens.

To empower faculty members with high qualifications to address the needs of the students according to the new trends and developments.

To provide infrastructure facilities like a greater number of classrooms, well equipped laboratories, e-class rooms for the introduction of new courses, using modern technologies.

To impart knowledge to students to meet the challenges in real life.

To encourage students to participate in sports and games for their all-round development.

To organize programs to enhance employability of students through JKC and other certificate courses.

Highlights of the College

- Re-Accredited by NAAC with B+-Grade in Cycle-III
- ISO Certification
- Well qualified staff with Team spirit, Commitment and Dedication
- ICT based Teaching Learning through Virtual Classrooms and Digital Classrooms
- Employability and Soft Skills Training through JKC
- NSS I & II Units
- Library with National, International Books & Journals
- Attendance to Staff and Students through APFRS and Jnana Bhoomi APPS
- AP Fiber Grid connectivity for high speed Wi-fi connectivity
- e-Office, CFMS in administration
- Renewable Energy Resources
- RO plant for safe drinking water
- Skill hub
- Scholarships for SC, ST, BC, EBC & Minorities
- Value added courses
- Women Empowerment Cell
- Grievance Redressal Cell
- MoU with different institutions and Industries.

- Health Centre
- Ladies Waiting Hall.
- Cultural Club.
- Red Ribbon Club.
- Canteen
- Gymnasium for boys and girls.

Core Values

- Women in Development
- Patriotism
- Integrity
- Inclusiveness
- Transparency
- Critical thinking
- Teamwork
- Sustainability
- Institutional Social Responsibility.

విద్యామ తల్లికి వందన గీతిక

డా. యమ్. శ్యామ్ బాబు

ప్రిన్సిపాల్

వందనం మన కళాశాలకు
వందనం మన పాలకొండకు
వందనం మన కోటదుర్గకు
వందనం మన మన్య సీమకు
వందనం...అభివందనం...

పచ్చని పర్యావరణం గల ప్రాంగణం
ప్రజ్ఞా పాఠశాలకిది నిలయం
పరిసరాల శుభ్రతకు, స్వచ్ఛతకు సేవా హరితహారం
ఆత్మనిర్భర భవితకు ఆసరాగా, జవహర్విజ్ఞాన కేంద్రం
జ్ఞానయజ్ఞపు యాగకేంద్రం.. మన గ్రంథాలయం
ఆటపాటలతో, హాయిగొలిపే, ఆనందనందనం మన
క్రీడాప్రాంగణం

వందనం మన కళాశాలకు||

విద్యార్థులే ప్రథమం, మానవ విలువలే మా ప్రాథమ్యం
సమ భావనము, సహజీవనము, సమతావాదమె, మా లక్ష్యం
శ్రమజీవన సౌశీల్యం, మహిళా సాధికారమే మాప్రగతికి
మూలం

జనజాగృతికి వేదికవై..

జాతి ఐక్యతకు బాధ్యతయై..

గిరిజనుల, బహుజనుల, పురజనుల

సుస్థిర పురోగతి కై, బాసటగా నిలిచిన ఉన్నత

విద్యా మతల్లికి

వందనం అభివందనం

వందనం అభివందనం

ఆహ్వానం మా కళాశాలకు

వల్లూరు జనార్ధనరావు
వృక్ష శాస్త్రోపన్యాసకులు

ఆహ్వానం...

అక్షర యజ్ఞపు అనుయాయులకు

అభ్యాసనకై అడుగిడు యువతకు

ఆహ్వానం

పచ్చని చెట్లతో పైటచుట్టిన, పర్వతాల పాదాల చెంతన
నైకతమ్ముపై సుడులు తిరిగిన, నాగావళి పరవల్ల కెగువున
కొలిచిన వారల కొంగు బంగారు, కోటదుర్గమ్మ కనుసన్నలన
పాలకొండ పురమందు నెలవైన ప్రభుత్వడిగ్రీ కళాశాలకు
ఆహ్వానం...

అక్షర యజ్ఞపు అనుయాయులకు

అభ్యాసనకై అడుగిడు యువతకు

ఆహ్వానం

చదువుని చనువుగ తెలిపే, ఉన్నత విద్యాలయం
పఠనానికి పురిగొలిపే, పలు పుస్తకాల గ్రంథాలయం
విజేతలను రూపొందించే, విశాలమగు ఆటస్థలం
పని సంస్కృతిని అలవరిచే, పసందైన వాతావరణం
కోవిదులగు గురులకు ఆలవాలం
కోరిచేరిన శిష్యులకు సార్థకధామం

ఆహ్వానం...

అక్షర యజ్ఞపు అనుయాయులకు

అభ్యాసనకై అడుగిడు యువతకు

ఆహ్వానం.....

సదాచారమును మలిచే, ఆచార్యుల మార్గదర్శనం

సమతామమతలు కలిపే సహచరుల సామరస్యం

విజ్ఞానపు జిజ్ఞాసలో మన్యం జిల్లాలో మేమే ప్రథమం

విద్యార్థుల ఉన్నత భవితకు సోపానం మాప్రాంగణం

విద్యాగంధం వెలసిన మార్గం

ప్రతిభావంతుల ప్రభాతకేంద్రం

ఆహ్వానం...

అక్షర యజ్ఞపు అనుయాయులకు

అభ్యాసనకై అడుగిడు యువతకు

ఆహ్వానం

పచ్చని చెట్లతో పైటచుట్టిన, పర్వతాల పాదాలచెంతన
సైకతముపై సుడులు తిరిగిన, నాగావళి పరవల్ల కెగువున
కొలిచిన వారల కొంగు బంగారు కోటదుర్గమ్మ కనుసన్నలన
పాలకొండ పురమందు నెలవైన ప్రభుత్వడిగ్రీ కళాశాలకు

ఆహ్వానం...

అక్షర యజ్ఞపు అనుయాయులకు

అభ్యాసనకై అడుగిడు యువతకు

ఆహ్వానం..

William Wordsworth and the Spiritual Vision of Nature

*Sri P. Rama Rao,
Lecturer in English*

Since the closing decade of the eighteenth century, nature has been one of the most recurrent themes of English and American poetry. The chief exponent of this subject, William Wordsworth, explored its utmost philosophical limits and in doing so set a trap of convention for the succeeding generations of poets. From him down to the Victorian poets in England and through them to Bryant and Emerson in America, every poet faithfully and at times exasperatingly echoed some of the notable aspects of his attitude towards nature. Wordsworth's pervading influence had so deeply penetrated the literary sensibility of his age that for a long time to come, poets could not get out of the rut, it was almost impossible for them to break away from a tradition, whose validity had achieved widespread acceptance.

Thus it was Wordsworth, (the 'harbinger of Nature', the high priest of nature and the 'worshipper of nature,' as he is variously called,) who for the first time in English poetry, penetrated beneath the outward manifestation of nature and gave to her a separate life and soul of her own. He spiritualized nature and made her a moral teacher, this

is his originality and this is his most important contribution. As Compton Rickett puts it:

“It was Wordsworth’s aim as a poet to seek for beauty in meadow, woodland and the mountain, and to interpret this beauty in spiritual terms. He is ever spiritualizing the moods of Nature and winning from them moral consolation.”

This spiritual conception of Nature, however, did not come at once. Wordsworth himself tells us in *The Prelude* and in *Tintern Abbey* that there were four stages in the development of his love for the outer world. In the first stage, his love for nature was without any spiritual or mystical touch. It was like a healthy boy’s love of the open air and freedom of the fields:

“..... when like a roe
I bounded o’er the mountain, by the sides
Of the deep rivers and the lonely stream,
Wherever nature led.....”

In the second stage, he loved nature with a passion which was all physical, without having any tinge of intellectual or philosophical association. It was purely his sensuous love for nature when

“The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion, the tall rock
The mountain, and the deep gloomy woods.”

But with the French Revolution “dizzy joys” and aching raptures of Nature came to an end and the poet realized the sorrow and sufferings, tears and turmoil of human life. And now he could hear in Nature

“The still sad music of humanity,”

And finally he experiences the presence of God colouring all the objects of Nature, investing them with a celestial light – “a light that never was on sea or land.” This soul of all the worlds immanent in nature, inspired him with elevated thoughts:

“And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts, and sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused...”

“A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought
And roll through all things.”

The whole of the universe thus becomes for the poet permeated by one life, one soul, irradiating the thousand manifestations of nature. The spirit of God is everywhere; wherever the poet may go, he has vision of the divine spirit unfolded in the objects of nature.

Thus man, Nature and God were no longer separate entities and man’s relation to Nature and God assumes a well-defined pattern as he was merged with the universal

being. Wordsworth endows every object of nature with life. He forestalls the modern biological researchers that there is a soul and a living principle in all the forms and shapes of nature's myriad objects.

Native Flavours as a Realist Theme in Sarojini Naidu's Poetry

*Sri P. Rama Rao,
Lecturer in English*

Realism demands the things by which one has grown with. Sarojini Naidu was deeply rooted in her soil. Although she had good literacy affiliations with English poets but she had native sensibility. She wrote in English but the content was Hindustani. She was essentially a daughter of India. The themes, thoughts and even the imagery adopted by her in her poetry are typically Indian in spirit and character.

For the themes she always turned to the native flavour. Sarojini had a strong fascination for the real colourful Indian life growing around her. She had a strong interest in the strangeness, the peculiarity of the common sight, sounds, festival and life of her fellow beings. She had interest in everything around her. We can find hardly anything which doesn't owe its roots in the real world. Every aspect of real Indian life seems to attract her. Mulk Raj Anand, an eminent Indian novelist said about her:

“although she has adopted a western language and a western technique to express her, but she seems to me to be in the main Hindustani tradition of Ghalib, Zok, Mir, Hali and Iqbal.”

Her poetry had a striking feature of the real flavor of things she observed. Her poetry takes the reader to the voluptuous real world of landscape, the people, the trees, neem, champak, shisham, the melody of koels, bulbuls, the colorful noisy bazaars, especially Hyderabad. It familiarizes us with the characters, again a striking feature of Realism. Be it the palanquin bearer, the weaver, the corn grinder, the snake charmer, the bangle sellers, or the wandering singers. Her poetry offers an active interest in real human life. It points the panorama of real life of a common man around us in all its moods and colours.

She had an influence of western culture and thoughts in her earlier life, and her early poetry has a touch of Anglo-Indian sentiments without any touch of individuality. But it was Edmond Gosse who worked as a teacher for her. He enlightened her, he showed the path to turn away from the English landscape and concentrate on Indian themes.

“Some revelations of the heart of India, some sincere, penetrating analysis of her world, of the principles of antique religion and of such mysterious intimations as stirred the soul of the east, long before the west had begun to dream that it had a soul.”

He asked her to describe the people, their way of living, their sentiments, the downtrodden, the daily life of India, the trees, the birds, the mountain, the garden, the rivers and the unfamiliar world around her. He asked Sarojini not

to follow the western poets blindly but to come up with her own observation and thus Edmond Gosse was the man behind the fragrance of Realism in her work. Sarojini took his suggestions in the right spirit and turns her gaze from the English theme to her own country which had a rich treasure of traditional lovers and oriental customs. She determined to capture the atmosphere and heart of her native land with its flowers and birds, aspects and events, people and occupation.

After reading her poetry one can say that she was definitely got successful in capturing the life and spirit of rural India, its folk tradition and customs. Tagore, Aurobindo and Vivekananda were fascinated with the philosophical and mystical wealth of our country whereas she loved its people, the joys and sorrows of its people. She like Toru Dutt, was endowed with a remarkable faculty of observation, and nothing that throngs around her, can escape her perceptive eye.

Sarojini is fascinated by the life and people of India. She always shared their joys, sorrows, ambitions and aspiration. We are appealed by the delicacy of emotion in her nature poems. Her love poems offer us the luxuriance of imagination, they have a passion which attracts the reader but her folk songs are miraculously powerful, they offer us all the aspects of life around her. The variable portrait gallery of Indian folk characters is presented to us.

These folk characters can be found very much in reality parts of India even today.

She had the power and imagination to transform the common place into pieces of exotic beauty. She tells the cry of the hawkers in the street or the bangle sellers going around with his load of bangles or the weavers on their looms and her imagination is fired and finds utterance in spontaneous song.

PATRIOTIC FERVOUR IN TAGORE'S POETRY

Sri N. Sankara Babu

Lecturer in English

Rabindranath Tagore's works are deeply infused with patriotic fervour, reflecting his profound love for India and its struggle for independence. His writings present a unique blend of nationalism and universalism, as seen in works like *Gitanjali* and *Jana Gana Mana*, where devotion to the nation is harmoniously balanced with a broader concern for humanity. Tagore did not view patriotism as narrow or exclusive; instead, he envisioned it as a force that uplifts human values. His poetry, including *Where the Mind is Without Fear*, reveals a deep connection with India's land, people, and spiritual ideals, emphasizing freedom, dignity, and enlightenment.

At the same time, Tagore offered a critical perspective on extreme nationalism. In works such as *The Home and the World*, he cautioned against blind patriotism that could lead to division and intolerance, advocating instead for inclusivity and moral responsibility. His writings celebrate India's rich cultural heritage, instilling a sense of pride and self-respect while encouraging openness to global ideas. Thus, Tagore's patriotic fervour is distinguished by its emphasis on humanity, cultural pride, and a universal outlook that transcends narrow boundaries.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

*Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao
Lecturer in Physics*

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation system that was developed by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) in the early 1970s. Initially, GPS was developed as a military system to fulfill U.S. military needs. However, it was later made available to civilians and is now a dual-use system that can be accessed by both military and civilian users. GPS provides continuous positioning and timing information, anywhere in the world under any weather conditions. Because it serves an unlimited number of users as well as being used for security reasons, GPS is a one-way-ranging (passive) system, that is, users can only receive satellite signals.

GPS consists, nominally, of a constellation of 24 operational satellites. This constellation, known as the initial operational capability (IOC), was completed in July 1993. The official IOC announcement, however, was made on December 8, 1993. To ensure continuous worldwide coverage, GPS satellites are arranged so that four satellites are placed in each of six orbital planes (Figure 1). With this constellation geometry, four to ten GPS satellites will be visible anywhere in the world, if an elevation angle of 10° is considered. As discussed, only four satellites are needed to provide the positioning, or location, information.

GPS satellite orbits are nearly circular (an elliptical shape with a maximum eccentricity is about 0.01), with an

inclination of about 55° to the equator. The semi major axis of a GPS orbit is about 26,560 km (i.e., the satellite altitude of about 20,200 km above the Earth's surface). The corresponding GPS orbital period is about 12 sidereal hours (~11 hours, 58 minutes). The GPS system was officially declared to have achieved full operational capability (FOC) on July 17, 1995, ensuring the availability of at least 24 operational, non-experimental, GPS satellites. Since GPS achieved its FOC, the number of satellites in the GPS constellation has always been more than 24 operational satellites.

Uses of GPS

GPS has revolutionized the surveying and navigation fields since its early stages of development. Although GPS was originally designed as a military system, its civil applications have grown much faster. As for the future, it is said that the number of GPS applications will be limited only to one's imagination.

On the surveying side, GPS has replaced the conventional methods in many applications. GPS positioning has been found to be a cost-effective process, in which at least 50% cost reduction can be obtained whenever it is possible to use the so-called real-time kinematic (RTK) GPS, as compared with conventional techniques. In terms of productivity and time saving, GPS could provide more than 75% time saving whenever it is possible to use the RTK GPS method. The fact that GPS does not require inter visibility between stations has also made it more attractive to surveyors over the conventional methods. For

those situations in which the GPS signal is obstructed, such as in urban canyons, GPS has been successfully integrated with other conventional equipment.

GPS has numerous applications in land, marine, and air navigation. Vehicle tracking and navigation are rapidly growing applications. It is expected that the majority of GPS users will be in vehicle navigation.

Future uses of GPS will include automatic machine guidance and control, where hazardous areas can be mapped efficiently and safely using remotely controlled vehicles. The recent U.S. decision to modernize GPS and to terminate the selective availability will undoubtedly open the door for a number of other applications yet to be developed.

ECO-SUSTAINABLE CAMPUS: A STEP TOWARDS A GREENER FUTURE

*Smt. M. Santhi,
Lecturer in Economics*

Government Degree College, Palakonda, affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam, in Parvathipuram Manyam District, Andhra Pradesh, has consistently strived to promote environmental consciousness through its best practice titled “Eco-Sustainable Campus.” This initiative reflects the institution’s commitment to creating a clean, green, and healthy environment for present and future generations.

The primary objective of this practice is to maintain a pollution-free campus while reducing dependence on non-renewable resources. The college aims to inculcate an environmental friendly lifestyle among students and staff, encouraging them to adopt sustainable habits and innovative green technologies in their daily lives.

Understanding the importance of preserving natural resources, the college recognizes that the present generation holds the responsibility of safeguarding the environment for the future. The experience of the COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the need for greenery and oxygen-rich surroundings, inspiring the institution to strengthen its eco-friendly initiatives through awareness programmes and active participation.

To achieve these goals, the college has implemented several impactful practices. Awareness programmes are regularly conducted, with enthusiastic participation from all departments and students. The institution has two NSS units comprising around 200 volunteers who actively engage in environmental activities such as Clean India Campaigns, World Environment Day celebrations, plantation drives, and Ozone Day observances. The campus is enriched with biodiversity, where butterflies, birds, and insects thrive, creating a vibrant natural ecosystem.

Significant steps have been taken to reduce the carbon footprint. The installation of solar lights has minimized dependence on conventional electricity. The use of fuel-powered vehicles is restricted within the campus, promoting walking and encouraging the use of bicycles and e-bikes for better health and reduced pollution. A strict ban on plastic usage further strengthens the commitment to sustainability.

The college also emphasizes proper waste management practices. Waste is segregated into wet and dry categories using colour-coded dustbins, ensuring efficient disposal and recycling. Organic waste, such as fallen leaves, is collected and processed in compost pits, contributing to natural manure production. Regular cleaning drives and landscaping activities have transformed the campus into a serene and aesthetically pleasing environment.

The success of these initiatives is evident in the transformation of the campus into a pollution-free zone.

Saplings planted over the years have grown into fruit-bearing trees, enhancing greenery and biodiversity. The campus has become a peaceful space where local residents also visit for walking and recreational activities. Innovative practices, such as preparing bouquets from flowers and leaves grown within the campus, further reflect the institution's eco-conscious approach.

Despite these achievements, certain challenges remain. The absence of a protective boundary wall poses difficulties in safeguarding plants and maintaining the campus infrastructure. Addressing this issue would further strengthen the sustainability efforts of the institution.

In addition, the college provides facilities such as a bicycle shed to encourage eco-friendly transportation. Continuous plantation programmes, weekly campus cleaning, and the maintenance of a botanical garden with medicinal plants highlight the institution's dedication to green practices.

In conclusion, the Eco-Sustainable Campus initiative of Government Degree College, Palakonda stands as a model of environmental responsibility. Through collective efforts, awareness, and consistent action, the institution is nurturing a culture of sustainability and inspiring students to become responsible citizens committed to protecting the environment.

Sacred Plants and Scenic Lands: Aboriginal Life in Seethampeta Mandal

*Sri V. Janardhana Rao,
Lecturer in Botany*

Seethampeta Mandal is located in Palakonda revenue division of newly formed Parvathipuram Manyam district in Andhra Pradesh state. It is characterized by diverse geography and physical features typical of the Eastern Ghats region. Seethampeta Mandal features a varied topography with undulating hills, valleys, and plains. It is part of the Eastern Ghats mountain range, known for its rugged terrain and rich biodiversity. The Mandal is traversed by several small streams, and rivulets originating from the Eastern Ghats. These water bodies contribute to local agriculture and support flora and fauna in the region. The natural vegetation includes dry deciduous forests, mixed forests, and scrubland. The flora comprises a variety of trees, shrubs, and grasses adapted to the semi-arid climate prevalent in the region. Seethampeta experiences a tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. Summers are typically hot and dry, while monsoon rains from June to September bring relief and contribute to the local agricultural cycle.

Agriculture is a significant economic activity in Seethampeta Mandal. The fertile plains and valleys support the cultivation of crops such as rice, millets,

pulses, and vegetables. Traditional farming methods, including rain-fed agriculture, are practiced alongside modern techniques. The region is home to diverse wildlife, including various species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects. Protected areas and forest reserves in nearby regions contribute to biodiversity conservation efforts. The Mandal is dotted with villages and hamlets inhabited primarily by tribal communities such as the Savara, Jatapu, and Konda Dora tribes. Their settlements often reflect a blend of traditional and modern architecture, with houses typically made of locally available materials.

The Savara tribe, also known as Saora or Sabara, is one of the indigenous tribal communities residing in Seethampeta Mandal of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. They are considered one of the oldest tribal groups in India with a distinct cultural heritage and lifestyle. The tribes have a rich cultural identity marked by their language, traditions, and social customs. They primarily speak the Savara language, which belongs to the Dravidian language family. Their traditional dress includes simple garments, often made from locally available materials. Traditionally, the tribes practiced shifting cultivation (known as podu) and supplemented their livelihood through hunting, fishing, and gathering forest produce. Agriculture, particularly cultivating millet, pulses, and vegetables, has been central to their

subsistence. Tribal society is typically organized into clans and extended families, with village councils playing a crucial role in decision-making and dispute resolution. They have a matrilineal system where descent is traced through the mother's line, influencing inheritance and social roles. The tribes have a rich oral tradition, transmitting myths, legends, and folk tales through generations. Their cultural practices include vibrant music and dance forms, often performed during festivals and ceremonies that mark agricultural milestones and life events.

In tribal communities, the relationship with plants is deeply intertwined with their cultural, spiritual, and practical aspects of life. Many tribal communities practice subsistence agriculture, relying on plants for food security. They cultivate a variety of crops such as millet, pulses, vegetables, and tubers. These crops are not only sources of nutrition but also essential for their economic sustenance. Tribes often possess extensive knowledge of medicinal plants, using them to treat various ailments and health conditions. Traditional healers within the community play a crucial role in utilizing these plants for their medicinal properties, which are often passed down through generations via oral traditions. Plants hold significant spiritual importance in tribal cultures. They are used in rituals, ceremonies, and festivals to invoke blessings, purification, and protection. Certain plants are

considered sacred and are integral to religious practices and cultural rites. Tribes utilize plants and their parts for crafting purposes. This includes weaving baskets, mats, ropes, and clothing from plant fibers such as bamboo, rattan, and palm leaves. These crafts are not only functional but also imbued with cultural significance and craftsmanship. Tribal communities often have a deep-seated respect for the environment and practice sustainable harvesting of plants. They possess traditional ecological knowledge, understanding the seasonal cycles of plants and ensuring their resources are used responsibly to maintain ecological balance. Besides cultivation, tribes gather wild edible plants from forests and other natural habitats. These plants supplement their diet and provide nutritional diversity. Gathering practices are often governed by traditional norms and customs to ensure sustainable use of natural resources. They are often referenced in songs, stories, and dances that celebrate the connection between humans and nature.

Darimall, Mettuguda, Sunnapu Gedda Waterfall, Adali Viewpoint, Pinnamaray hill, Mallemma Thalli temple, Kannedhara hill, Donubai natural Sal Forest, Bagga Teak Plantation, and more are captivating tourist destinations that greatly enhance the natural beauty of this region. There is no doubt that this Seethampeta mandal is a treasure trove for nature lovers and researchers in the field of botany and anthropology.

ఉత్తరాంధ్ర మాండలికం, యాస

శ్రీ బి. గురయ్య గారు
తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

ఒక మాండలికంలో పలు భేదాలను బట్టి కూడా సాహిత్యానికి వైవిధ్యం ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఉత్తరాంధ్రలో భౌగోళిక భేదాలను బట్టి శ్రీకాకుళం, విజయనగరం, విశాఖపట్నం మాండలికాలు, కొండ ప్రాంతాల ప్రత్యేక మాండలికం, ఉద్ధానం, మందస లాంటి చారిత్రాత్మక స్థలాల మాండలికం... ఇట్లా అసంఖ్యాకమైన భేదాలు కనిపిస్తాయి. వృత్తిని బట్టి ఏర్పడే మాండలికాల్లో ఉత్తరాంధ్రలో మత్స్యకారులు, చేనేత పనివారు, అటవీ ఉత్పత్తులు సేకరించేవారు, నెయ్యిలు తయారు చేసేవారు, జీడిపిక్కల పరిశ్రమలో పని చేసేవారు మాట్లాడే భాషలోని అనంత వైవిధ్యం ఇంకా సాహిత్యంలోకి రావలసి ఉన్నది. శ్రీకాకుళం యాసలోని కొన్ని పదాలు ప్రస్తావించడం జరిగింది

బేగిరా - త్వరగా రా
ఎలిపోచ్చీ - వచ్చెయ్

పాత్రా - రా

నాను - నేను

కమ్మ దొబ్బకు- విసిగించకు

ఒగ్గెయ్-వదిలేయ్..

అప్ప - అక్క

అగ్గేసినారా - వంట చేశారా

తొంగున్నాడు - పడుకున్నాడు, నిద్రపోతున్నాడు

తేప- లాలాజలం

ఏటి-ఏంటని

గుంట - పిల్ల లేదా అమ్మాయి
గుంటడు - అబ్బాయి
కూకో - కూరో
గుండ అంటే పొడి
సిటం / సిటంలే: కొద్దిసేపు / ఒక క్షణం
కసింత: కొంచెం/తక్కువ

తే. పాడి పంటలు విలసిల్లు పుణ్యభూమి

కోట దుర్గమ్మ వెలసిన కీర్తిసీమ

మంచి మనుసులు నడయాడు మన్య సీమ

పసిడి మనసుల కలకండ పాలకొండ

(రచన:- శ్రీ బి. గురయ్య, ఆంధ్ర భాషాపన్యాసకులు)



మనము నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తున్న నిశ్శబ్ద సంపద – మన గ్రంథాలయం

Sri P. Uma Sowmith raj
Lecturer in library science

ఈ రోజుల్లో కాలేజీ జీవితం చాలా బిజీగా మారింది. అసైన్మెంట్లు, పరీక్షలు, డెడ్లైన్లు—ఇలా విద్యార్థులు ఎప్పుడూ పరుగులోనే ఉంటున్నారు. ఏ విషయం కావాలన్నా మొబైల్ ఫోన్, ఇంటర్నెట్ మీదే ఆధారపడుతున్నారు. ఈ లోందరపాటు జీవితంలో ఒక ముఖ్యమైన స్థలం మెల్లగా మనం నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నాం—అది మన లైబ్రరీ. చాలా మంది విద్యార్థులు లైబ్రరీ అంటే టాపర్స్ కి మాత్రమే అనుకుంటారు. కొందరు అది పాత పద్ధతి అనుకుంటారు. కానీ ఇది నిజం కాదు. లైబ్రరీ మన కాలేజీలో ఉన్న అత్యంత విలువైన స్థలం. అది మన భవిష్యత్తును నిర్మించడంలో పెద్ద పాత్ర పోషిస్తుంది. లైబ్రరీ అనేది కేవలం పుస్తకాల స్థలం కాదు. అది మనకు లోతుగా ఆలోచించడం నేర్పుతుంది. ఇంటర్నెట్లో సమాచారం త్వరగా దొరుకుతుంది, కానీ అది చాలా సార్లు పూర్తి కాదు. లైబ్రరీలోని పుస్తకాలు మనకు స్పష్టమైన అవగాహన, గట్టి జ్ఞానం ఇస్తాయి. లైబ్రరీలో సమయం గడిపితే మన ఏకాగ్రత, ఆలోచన శక్తి, ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం పెరుగుతాయి. ఇవి విజయవంతమైన కెరీర్ కు చాలా అవసరం.

లైబ్రరీ మన మానసిక ఆరోగ్యానికి కూడా సహాయపడుతుంది. కాలేజీ జీవితం ఒత్తిడితో నిండిపోయి ఉంటుంది. అలాంటి సమయంలో లైబ్రరీలోని ప్రశాంత

వారావరణం మనకు నిశ్చింతను ఇస్తుంది. రోజుకు ఒక గంటైనా లైబ్రరీలో గడిపితే మనసు ప్రశాంతంగా మారి, దృష్టి పెరుగుతుంది. ఇంకా ఒక ముఖ్యమైన విషయం—లైబ్రరీ మనకు జీవితం గురించి కూడా నేర్పుతుంది. ఇది మనకు కొత్త ఆలోచనలు, విభిన్న దృక్పథాలు పరిచయం చేస్తుంది. మనం ఎవరు? మన లక్ష్యం ఏమిటి? సమాజానికి మనం ఏమి చేయాలి? అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఆలోచించేలా చేస్తుంది. ఇది మనలను మంచి విద్యార్థులుగా మాత్రమే కాకుండా మంచి మనుషులుగా కూడా తీర్చిదిద్దుతుంది.

లైబ్రరీ వాడటం వల్ల జీవితాంతం నేర్చుకునే అలవాటు వస్తుంది. చదువు డిగ్రీతో ముగియదు. జీవితంలో ముందుకు వెళ్లాలంటే ఎప్పటికప్పుడు నేర్చుకోవాలి. ఈ అలవాటును లైబ్రరీ మనలో పెంచుతుంది. అత్యంత ముఖ్యంగా, చదివే విద్యార్థులు సమాజంలో మార్పు తీసుకురాగలరు. జ్ఞానం మనకు అవగాహన ఇస్తుంది. అవగాహన మంచి నిర్ణయాలకు దారి తీస్తుంది. అలా మనం సమాజానికి ఉపయోగపడగలం.

అయితే మనం ఏమి చేయాలి?

చిన్నగా ప్రారంభించాలి. లైబ్రరీకి తరచుగా వెళ్లాలి. సిబిబస్ కు బయట ఉన్న విషయాలు కూడా చదవాలి. రోజుకు కొంత సమయం కేటాయించాలి. ఇలా చేస్తే మనలో మార్పు మనకే కనిపిస్తుంది. విజయం ఒక్కరోజులో రాదు. క్రమశిక్షణ, కృషి, నిరంతర అభ్యాసం అవసరం. ఈ మూడు లక్షణాలు లైబ్రరీలో పెరుగుతాయి. కాబట్టి, ఇక మీదట లైబ్రరీ పక్కాగా వెళ్లిపోవద్దు. ఒకసారి లోపలికి వెళ్లండి. కొంత సమయం గడపండి. అనుభవించండి.

ఎందుకంటే లైబ్రరీ అనేది చదివే స్థలం మాత్రమే కాదు—
అది ఎదగడానికి, ఆలోచించడానికి, మంచి భవిష్యత్తును
నిర్మించడానికి ఒక మార్గం.

మనందరం లైబ్రరీని ఉపయోగిద్దాం... మన విజయ
ప్రయాణంలో భాగం చేసుకుందాం.

MY COLLEGE, MY PRIDE

*Sri N. Sankara Babu
Lecturer in English*

Twenty-three years of service, memories we cherish,

In this college, where hearts forever flourish.

*Grasping knowledge, materialising dreams,
and more,*

Thank you, dear college, for this journey's score.



నిన్ను చూస్తే చాలు
అణువణువు వేణువై
తనువు పల్లవిస్తుంది

నీవు పలకరిస్తే చాలు
ప్రతి పదమూ నాదమై
మనసు పులకరిస్తుంది

నీ ఒక్క జ్ఞాపకం చాలు
ఘనీభవించిన కాలం
క్షణంలో కరిగిపోతుంది

చెప్పనవసరం లేదు ప్రయా...
ఇది ప్రేమేనని తెలిసిపోతుంది.



[G. Dhana Lakshmi,

II B. Sc (Zoology)]

Cheyutha – A Helping Hand for Students

*Smt. B. Jayamani,
Lecturer in History*

In a meaningful initiative to support students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, Government Degree College, Palakonda has extended its commitment beyond academics by ensuring access to nutritious food through the “*Cheyutha*” program.

Our college caters to a large number of students from rural and tribal areas, many of whom come from families’ dependent on daily wage labour. Due to financial constraints, several students are unable to bring adequate lunch from home. It was observed that some students either relied on outside food of questionable quality or, in many cases, continued their studies on an empty stomach.

Recognizing this concern, the college principal, along with the staff council, took a compassionate step to address the issue. With collective support and guidance, the institution began providing wholesome meals—consisting of white rice and vegetable sambar—to students in need.

This initiative is sustained through the generous contributions of CPDC members, alumni, staff, and local donors. Adding to this effort, the college has also established an organic garden on campus, cultivating a variety of vegetables and leafy greens that are used in meal preparation, ensuring both freshness and nutritional value.

Further strengthening student health, the Primary Urban Health Centre collaborates with the college by distributing iron tablets to all students every Thursday, promoting better physical well-being.

Proper nutrition plays a crucial role in enhancing students' health, cognitive abilities, and academic performance. Through *Cheyutha*, the college not only addresses hunger but also fosters a supportive learning environment, ultimately contributing to improved educational outcomes for its students.

హరిత వేదం

Sri P. Upendra Rao
Lecturer in Botany

పచ్చని చెట్టును నేను ప్రాణాయు పట్టును నేను
కొలిచేటి కొమ్మను నేను, కాపాడే అమ్మను నేను
అందమైన పుకృతి నేను అడవమ్మా ఆకృతి నేను
ప్రకృతిని ఆస్వాదించు, ప్రేమతో నన్నే పెంచు
పచ్చని చెట్టును...

పసిపాపల ఊయల నేను, అమ్మమ్మల ఆసర నేను
అన్నదాత నాగలినేను, చద్దికళ్ళే ఆకును నేను
మండుతున్న జ్వాలను నేను, మరపడవల మర్కం నేను
రాగాల వేణువు నేను, రోగాల మందును నేను
పచ్చని చెట్టును..

పెళ్ళాతే పందిరి నేను, పూజకొస్తే పువ్వును నేను
పశు పక్షులు పంటను నేను, కడుపు నింపే వంటను నేను
చెక్కుతూంటే బొమ్మను నేను, ఆయుధాల జమ్మిని నేను
కాలజ్ఞాన కాగితమును, చరిత్రల పుస్తకమును
పచ్చని చెట్టును..

ఆదివాసి ఇళ్ళును నేను, ఆకాశాన జల్లును, నేను
పేదవాడి గుడిసెను నేను, ప్రేమగల్గ తల్లిని నేను
చల్లనైన గాలిని నేను, అమ్మపాడె జోలను నేను
పైకత్తిన పాడెను నీను, కాలేటి కాడెను నేను
పచ్చని చెట్టును..



*Smt. B. Jayamani,
Lecturer in History*

చంద్రుడు తన కళలను ప్రదర్శిస్తూ
నిండి సున్నా (పౌర్ణమి) లా ఉండి
చివరికి చంద్రుడు కనుమరుగు అయినట్లు
మనిషి తన కళల (బాల్యం, - యవ్వనం,
వృద్ధాప్యం)ను ప్రదర్శిస్తూ చివరికి మనిషి కూడ
కనుమరుగు అయిపోతాడు.

బాల్యమూ, నిండు పౌర్ణమీ ఒక్కటే..
నక్షత్రాలన్నీ (బోసి నవ్వులు) మేఘాలను (కలతలు)
వెనుక నెట్టి పున్నమి చంద్రుడిని అద్భుతంగా ఎదుటి
వారికి (పెద్దలకు) చూపిస్తాయి. చంద్రుడు చల్లనైన,
కమ్మనైన వెన్నెలను ఇచ్చినట్లు మన బాల్యం కూడ
మధురమైన, అందమైన జ్ఞాపకాలను ఇస్తుంది.

వీడ్కోలు

Sri V. Janardhana Rao

Lecturer in Botany

తరలి వెళ్లిపోతున్న నేస్తమా
మన తరగతిగది అనుభవాన్ని తలుచుకో..
కదలి వెళ్లిపోతున్న మిత్రమా
మన కలయికలను స్మృతిపదమును నిలుపుకో..
ఉడుకు తనపు దుందుడుకుని,
చిలిపి తనపు తొలివలపుని
కలగలిపిన కళాశాల నెదనిండ నిలుపుకో..

ఆగష్టులో నువు ఆడిన ఆటలు
అలుపెరగక నువు వేసిన బాటలు
ఫ్రెషర్స్ కై నువు వేసిన షెప్పులు
ఇంటర్న్ షిప్ వైవాకై తిప్పలు

వరండాలో చూపులు
వైస్ ప్రిన్సిపాల్ కేకలు
సేంద్రియపు మొక్కలు
సాంబారులో ముక్కలు
కలవరపడి కూర్చున్న కలుపుకొనే మిత్రులు

తరలి వెళ్లిపోతున్న నేస్తమా.....

ప్రేయర్ కొరకు నువు తీసిన పరుగులు
పి.డి. చేత నువు కాసిన దరువులు
గురువులంత తలపోసిన నీతులు
గురుతుంచుకొ నీభవితకు బాటలు

క్యాంటీన్ లో కూరలు
కలిసితివే లంచ్ లు
క్షణకాలపు గొడవలు
మరు నిముషపు చెలిమిలు
మరల నీవు రాకున్నా, మరపురాని గురుతులు

తరలి వెళ్లిపోతున్న నేస్తమా.....

కలాం సూక్తులు

(Dr. P. Rajya Lakshmi, Lecturer in Commerce)

- 1) వ్యక్తి అభివృద్ధి కంటే, దేశాభివృద్ధి మిన్న
- 2) మనం కేవలం విజయాలలోనే పైకి రాలేము, అపజయాల నుండి కుడా ఎదగడం నేర్చుకోవాలి .
- 3) పూర్తి అంకిత భావమంటే కృష్ణపడటం మాత్రమే కాదు, పూర్తిగా నిమగ్నమవడం
- 4) మనమెక్కడ వున్నామో తెలుసుకోవడం కాదు, ఎక్కడకు వెలుతున్నా మో తెలుసుకోవడం గొప్పవిషయం.
- 5) సాధించిన దానితో అగిపోకుండా మిమ్మల్ని నిరూపించుకొనేందుకు కొత్త అవకాశాల కోసం నిరంతరం అన్వేషిస్తూ ఉండాలి.

చదివితే వచ్చేది సమాచారం
అర్థం చేసుకుంటే వచ్చేది అవగాహన
పరిశీలిస్తే వచ్చేది వివేకం,
ఆచరిస్తే వచ్చేది జ్ఞానం,
వ్యక్తీకరిస్తే వచ్చేది విజయం
(-Sri T. Parvatheeswara Rao, Lecturer in Commerce)

PLEDGE

Maths is my world.

All maths problems are my friends and relatives.

I love my maths and I am proud of its speed and accuracy.

I shall always try to solve all the problems.

I shall learn principles, formulas and do all sums with happiness and treat every problem with respect.

I shall mind all the chapters.

To my maths and my teachers,

I pledge my devotion.

In solving the sums and finding the answers alone lies my happiness.

JAI MATHS

(By Department of Mathematics students)

Six Truths in Effective Communication: -

Sorry!

Thank you!

Will you please

What is your opinion

You did a good job

I admit I made a mistake

(Gathered by M. Prasanthi, Lecturer in chemistry)



'మానవ సేవే మాధవ సేవ' అనే స్ఫూర్తి నింపే మెగాస్టార్ చిరంజీవి
మా తరానికి కూడా ఆదర్శమే!!

- Savara Pandu, II B. Sc (Zoology)

ఒక జ్యోతిష్కుడి జీవితం

ఒక రాజు ప్రాణంలో సమానంగా ప్రేమించిన యువతి చనిపోతున్నదని ఒక జ్యోతిష్కుడు జ్యోష్యం చెప్పాడు. అతను చెప్పినట్లుగానే ఆమె మరణించింది. ఆమె మరణానికి జ్యోతిష్కుడి జ్యోష్యమే కారణమని రాజు ఊహించాడు. రాజు అతన్ని తన వద్దకు రప్పించాడు. "నీవు చాలా తెలివైనవాడివని, గొప్ప జ్యోతిష్కుడివని నటిస్తున్నావు కాబోలు. నీ భవిష్యత్తు గూర్చి నాకు జ్యోష్యం చెప్పు" అన్నాడు. రాజు మనస్సును గ్రహించి జ్యోతిష్కుడు ఇలా అన్నాడు "మహారాజా! మీరు మరణించే మూడు రోజులకు ముందు. నేను కూడా చనిపోతాను." దానితో రాజు భయపడి జ్యోతిష్కుడి జీవితాన్ని భద్రంగా సంరక్షించడం మొదలు పెట్టాడు--(Y. Pravallika, II B.com)

విద్య అనేది మెదడులోకి ఎక్కించుకొనే సముచారం కాదు. తస్కరించి జీవితాంతం నిలబెట్టు కోగల్గేది కాదు, జీవితాన్ని నిర్మించే మనిషి మనిషిగా చేసే శిలసంపద నిచ్చే ఆలోచనలు కావాలి మనకు . సమాచారమే విద్య అయినట్లైతే... గ్రందాలయాలే మహామునులు, విజ్ఞాన సర్వస్వాలే మహర్షులు.-వివేక నంద (సేకరణ- S. Srikavya, II B.A

COLLEGE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

A) International Yoga Day Celebration – 21 June 2025

Government Degree College, Palakonda, in collaboration with IQAC and NSS, celebrated International Yoga Day on 21st June 2025 with great enthusiasm and active participation from students and staff. The program aimed to create awareness about the importance of yoga in maintaining physical health, mental well-being, and emotional balance. The session began with a brief introduction highlighting the significance of yoga in daily life, followed by the demonstration and practice of various asanas, pranayama, and meditation techniques under the guidance of trained instructors. Students actively participated and experienced the benefits of relaxation, concentration, and inner peace. The event successfully inspired everyone to adopt yoga as a regular practice for a healthy and disciplined lifestyle.



B) Hands-on Learning in Fisheries: Study Visit to Visakhapatnam

The students and staff of Government Degree College, Palakonda, from the B.Sc. Zoology (Honours) program organized an educational tour to Visakhapatnam on 12/11/2025. The tour was designed to provide practical exposure and enhance their understanding of various aspects of fisheries and aquatic sciences. During the visit, the group explored Penumatsa Syamala Aqua Farm at Bhimunipatnam, where they observed prawn culture practices and gained insights into aquaculture management techniques.

The tour also included visits to NIFPHATT, where students learned about post-harvest fish processing technologies, and Visakha Port, where they observed fish hatching processes along with different types of fishing boats and nets used in marine fishing. Additionally, at the Fishery Survey of India, Visakhapatnam, the students visited the museum, which showcased a rare collection of aquatic species. The tour proved to be an enriching experience, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world applications in the field of zoology and fisheries science.



C) A Journey into Nature: Botany Field Visit to the Donubai Natural *Sal* Patch

The Department of Botany organized an educational field visit to the Donubai *sal* patch located in the Sunnapugedda Waterfalls area of Seethampeta village on 18 October 2025 for the students of B.Sc. Second Year (Zoology Honours). Such field visits play a vital role in biological sciences, as they provide students with valuable opportunities to observe plant diversity in its natural habitat and gain practical knowledge beyond the classroom.

A total of 34 students actively participated in the visit under the guidance of V. Janardhana Rao, Lecturer in Botany and Head of the Department, along with P. Upendra Rao, Lecturer in Botany. The visit proved to be an enriching learning experience, helping students develop a deeper understanding of ecological systems and the importance of biodiversity conservation.



D) Bridging Theory and Practice: A Chemistry Industrial Visit

The students and staff of Government Degree College, Palakonda, from the B.Sc. Chemistry (Honours) program organized an industrial visit to India Nagarjuna Agrichem Limited, located at Arinama Akkivalasa in Srikakulam district, on 12/11/2025. The visit aimed to provide students with practical exposure to industrial processes and applications of chemistry in the manufacturing sector.

During the visit, the participants gained valuable insights into the production techniques, safety measures, and quality control practices followed in the industry. The interaction with industry professionals helped students understand the real-world applications of their academic knowledge. The visit proved to be highly informative and enriching, enhancing their awareness of career opportunities in the chemical industry.



E) Enhancing Language Skills: A Special Lecture by Smt. M. Santhiham

The Department of English, Government Degree College, Palakonda, organized a guest lecture by Smt. M. Santhiham, Lecturer in English from Narasannapeta, Srikakulam District. The session was arranged with the objective of enriching students' understanding of language and literature while exposing them to diverse perspectives in English studies.

During her visit, Smt. Santhiham delivered an engaging and insightful lecture, interacting actively with the students and encouraging them to develop their communication and analytical skills. Her talk inspired the students to deepen their interest in English literature and language learning. The session proved to be highly informative and motivating, leaving a lasting impact on both students and faculty members.



Celebrating National Mathematics Day: Honouring Srinivasa Ramanujan's Legacy

The Department of Mathematics at Government Degree College, Palakonda, proudly celebrated National Mathematics Day on 22nd December 2025, commemorating the birth anniversary of the great Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan. The event highlighted the beauty and significance of mathematics through a series of engaging activities, including lectures, student presentations, and quiz competitions. Faculty members emphasized Ramanujan's extraordinary contributions and inspired students to cultivate analytical thinking and a passion for numbers. The celebration not only honoured the legacy of Ramanujan but also encouraged students to appreciate the role of mathematics in everyday life and future innovations.



ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN THE COLLEGE DURING 2025-26

Photo 1: Sankranthi Sambaralu



Photo 2: Tribute on Ambedkar Jayanti



Photo 3: Moments of Prayer



Photo 4: Freshers' Day Celebration



Photo 5: Serving Sambar to Students



Photo 6: Green Initiative by Students



Photo 7: Nari Shakti Awareness Program by Students in Public



Photo 8: Cyber Security Awareness Rally



Photo 9: Principal with Final Year Merit Students



Photo 10: Students' Rangoli Creations



Photo 11: Students' Rangoli Creations on the Eve of Sankranti Sambaralu



Photo 12: Human Rights Day Celebration



**Photo 13: ఎగసిన భోగి మంటలు- మిన్నంటిన ఆనందాలతో
సంక్రాంతి సందరాలు**



**Photo 14: Principal's Speech on College Annual Day
Celebrations**



Photo 15: Cultural Performances at Farewell Day Celebrations



Photo 16: Workshop on Women's Day



బరవడి
(కళాశాల సృజనాత్మక వేదిక)

College Magazine: 2025-26

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PALAKONDA
PARVATHIURAM MANYAM Dt. 532440
(Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B+' Grade)
(Affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univerwsity, Etcherla)

