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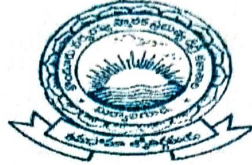
MIRYALAGUDA

(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University)

(Accredited by NAAC)

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2021-22

TITLE: HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA AND CHALLENGES



Prepared by

Department of Political Science

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT- 2021-22

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

- Human beings are rational beings by virtue of being human they possess certain basic and inalienable rights which are commonly known as human rights, man as a member has some rights in order to survive, sustain and flourish his best potentials.
- Human rights being the birth rights are inherent in all the individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality.
- These rights are essential for all as they are consonant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, social and spiritual welfare.
- **Human rights are also sometimes referred to as fundamental rights, basic rights, inherent rights, natural rights and birth rights.**
- Human rights being an eternal part of the nature of human beings and are essential for individuals to develop their personality, qualities, intelligence, talent and conscience and to satisfy their spiritual and other higher needs.

➤ Definition of Human Rights

- Human rights are the inherent Dignity and inalienable rights of all members of the human family recognizing them as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world – **Sri P.P.Rao**
- “Human rights as a claim to something of crucial importance for human life.” - **Susan Moller Okin**
- “Human rights are the basic values which underlie that human beings, born in any part of the world, are equal in dignity and rights”. - **Dr. Purohit**

Kinds of human rights -

- Civil and political rights
- Economic and social rights
- Collective right



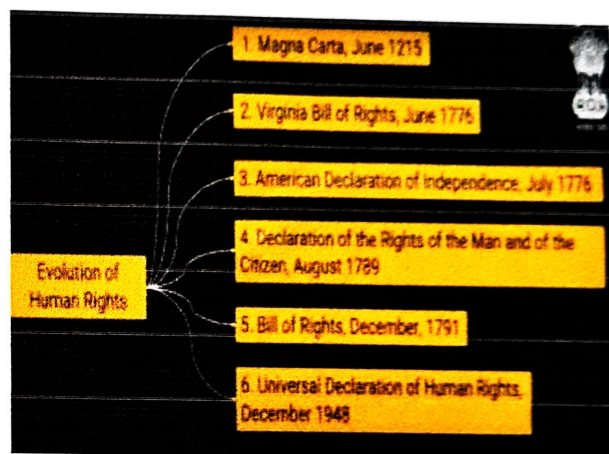
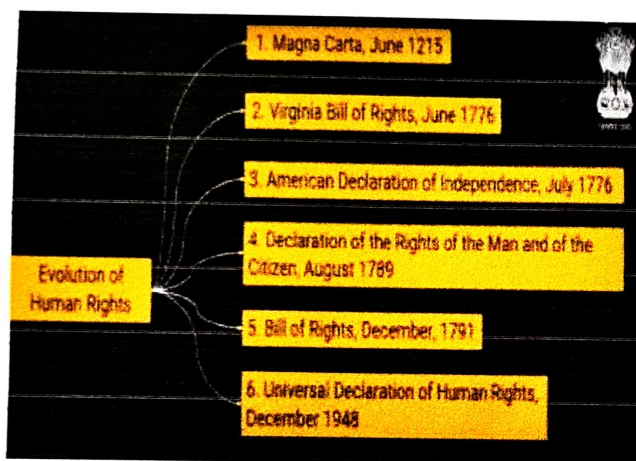
Origin of Human Rights

- Among the west in Greek society Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Thomas Aquinas in natural law supporting in the human rights.

Concept of Human rights

- **Magna carte** - Magna carta also known as Great Charter is a charter of rights agreed to by King John of England, on 15th June 1215, to make peace between the unpopular king and a group of people, it promised the protection of church rights.

- **Petition of right 1628** - A statement of civil Liberties sent by the English Parliament O Charles I. Human rights were improved or enhanced in the petition
- **Constitution of USA 1787** - Constitution of USA 1787 with amendment in 1789,1865,1869 and 1919 specified a number of fundamental rights of man.
- **The French declaration,1789** - Inspired by The American declaration of independence, the newly formed national assembly proclaimed the declaration of the rights of men and citizen
- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948** - Is a historic documents that was adopted by United Nations General Assembly, UDHR is a milestone document in the history of human rights it Is out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.
- **The bill of rights 1689** - is a Landmark act in the constitutional law of England that sets out certain basic civil rights.



The Virginia declaration 1776 - This declaration specified a number of fundamental rights of man. The Virginia declaration of rights affirmed that all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights.

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Importance of Human Rights

Allows all people to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice and peace

They are guaranteed to everyone without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion national or social origin property birth or other status

Human rights are essential for the full development of individuals and communities .

Different stages of Human Rights development

- Prior to Greek period, Ancient period, Roman period, Christian period and Medieval period the Magna Carta twelve fifteen petition of right(1628), social contract and Humans Rights supporters like Hobbes , Lock, Russo. French declaration of rights of man (1789), The US Declaration of Independence in (1776), Russian Revolution of (1917) and (UNO) Universal declaration of human rights in 10th December 1948 these gradually change development of human rights

Characteristics of Human Rights

- Human Rights represent claims which individuals or groups make on the society rights are the basic minimum requirement for survival of human beings in society
- It is universal in character but not absolute; it is protected and enforced by the authority of the state .
These rights are meant to uphold human dignity
- It is irrevocable and equal to all.
- These rights are natural rights based on the law of nature.



Approaches of human rights

Western or liberal approach

Maxian or socialist

- **Universal declaration of human rights(UDHR)** is an important declaration adopted by the **United Nations General Assembly on 10th Dec, 1948 at Paris**

The United Nations(UN) and Human Rights



- The United Nations(UN) plays a key role in the development and promotion of an international human rights protection system.
- UN set out to maintain international peace and security and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction to race ,sex ,language or religion.
- The respect and enhancement of Human Rights are an inherent part of the UN system.

- It consists of 30 articles which have been elaborate in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws.

Universal declaration of Human Rights

- The universal Declaration of Human rights(UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights, Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the declaration was proclaimed by the united nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948
- **The general assembly proclaims this universal declaration of human rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations** to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this decalaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member states.

In 1 to 30 articles so many rights are recognized like right to equality, freedom from discrimination, right to life, liberty, personal security, freedom from slavery, right to fair public hearing, right to education, life, own property, marriage and family, nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person, any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction if any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Human Rights watch

- Human Rights watch is a non profit, non governmental human rights organization consists of roughly 400 staff members around the globe.
- Their staffs consists of human rights professionals including country experts, lawyers, journalists, and academics of diverse backgrounds and nationalities.
- Established in 1978 human rights watch is known for its accurate fact finding impartial reporting, effective use of media, and targated advocacy, often in partnership with human right groups
- Each year human rights watch publishes more than 100 reports and briefings on human rights conditions in some 90 countries, generating extensive coverage in local and International media, with the leverage this brings, human rights watch meets with Governments, the United Nations, regional groups like the African Union and the European Union, financial institutions and corporations to press for changes in policy and practice that promote human rights and justice around the world.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

- Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size and population as well as its diverse culture, despite its status as the world's largest "Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic".
- The constitution of India provides for fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion, Clauses also provide for freedom of speech as well as separation of executive and judiciary and freedom of movement within the country and abroad.
- The country also has an independent judiciary as well as bodies to look into issues of human rights.



Constituent assembly and human rights

The Indian constitution was drafted by the constituent assembly of India. it was a great task performed by the leaders of India for framing a constitution after suffering from severe exploitation and denial of justice from colonial powers, to vast member of Indian people, the constitution of India gave primary importance to human rights.

Ramachandra guha said that "the demand for a declaration of a fundamental rights arose from four factors".

- Lack of civil liberty in India during the British rule.
- Deplorable social conditions, particularly effecting the untouchable and women.
- Existence of different religious, linguistic, and ethic groups encouraged and exploited by the Britishers
- Exploitations of the tenants by the landlords.

Development of human rights in India

The idea of human rights was not new to the political thinkers and philosophers in India and as pointed out in the chapter III under 'Evolution of Rights in India', the vision to secure human rights and fundamental freedom for all and everywhere existed even in Vedic times.

The modern form of human rights jurisprudence originated in India at the time of British rule but the Indians were discriminated in the enjoyment of civil and political liberties

- Human rights reflected for the first time in the **charter of 1813, Act of 1833** conferred upon **Indians** to enjoy few political rights by allowing them to participate in governance subject to certain limitations. Further, the declaration to recognise respect for religion by being a secular state.
- **Swaraj bill of india, 1895** spoke about freedom of speech, right to privacy, and equality, right to franchise and punishment for specific offense only.
- Next important development is traceable to the government of India act **1909, 1919, 1935**.
- Constituent assembly was set up in **1946** for the purpose of framing the constitution to an independent India. Meanwhile, the **Sapru committee founded in 1945** recognised the importance of incorporating fundamental rights into the constitution of India.

The fundamental rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens. These rights, defined in part III of the constitution applied irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, case, creed or gender. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to specific restrictions.

- "**The directive principles of state policy**" are guidelines for the framing of laws by the Government. These provisions, set out in part IV of the constitution, are not enforceable by the courts, but the principles on which they are based are fundamental guidelines for governance that the state is expected to apply in framing policies and passing laws

Fundamental rights in india

The fundamental Rights, embodied in Part III of the Constitution, guarantee certain rights to the people and these rights have been considered fundamental for the governance of country.

**1.Right to equality (14 - 18A) 2.Right to freedom (19 - 22A)
3.Right against exploitation (23 - 24A) 4.Right to Freedom of Religion (25 -28A) 5.Cultural and education**

The Right to property is removed from Part III of the constitution by the 44th amendment in 1978.

Article 32 provides a guaranteed remedy, in the form of a fundamental right itself, for enforcement of all the other fundamental rights and supreme court is designated as the protector of these rights by the constitution.

The supreme court has been empowered to issue writs. They are:

- The writ of Habeas Corpus.
- The writ of Mandamus
- Quo Warranto
- Prohibition.
- Ceritorari.

Writs in Indian Constitution



National Human Rights Commission

- National Human Rights commission is a statutory, autonomous body but not constitutional body, established on 12th October 1993 act was amended in 2006.
- The national human rights commission is responsible for the protection and promotion of human

rights, it is the watchdog of human rights in the country

Composition of the commission consists of a chairman and four other members and four members are ex officio members of the commission.

- Powers and functions of the commission can enquire on its own initiative or response to petition presented to them by a victim or any person on his behalf into complaints of violation of human rights. Commission may visit jails and detention places to study in the living conditions of enact and make recommendations.
- Commissions review is the constitutional and other safeguards of the protection of human rights and factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures. The commission encouraging the efforts of NGOs and other institutions working in the field of human rights period.

STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

- **State human rights commission** the protection of human rights act 1993 provide a State human rights commission at the state level.
- At present there are 18 states which have constituted the State human rights commissions.
- Governor appoints the chairman and two members of state human commission. This commission also for protection of the human rights and visit the jails inquired to violation of human rights.
- Commission encourage research in the field of human rights and efforts of NGOs working in the field of human rights.

Challenges of human rights

- Office of the high commissioner for human rights (OHCHR) seeks equality and justice everywhere.
- Complex challenges
- Impunity
- Poverty
- Discrimination
- Armed conflict and violence
- Lack of democracy
- Weak institutions.



Here are some of worst Human Rights violations of all time.

- **Child Slavery in the LRA**
- **Forced sterilization for disabled underage girls**
- **Forced vaginal examination of afghan women**
- **Uganda's "Anti Gay Bill"**
- **Child labour during the industrial revolution**
- **Slavery in the United States**
- **The holocaust**
- **Modern sex trafficking**



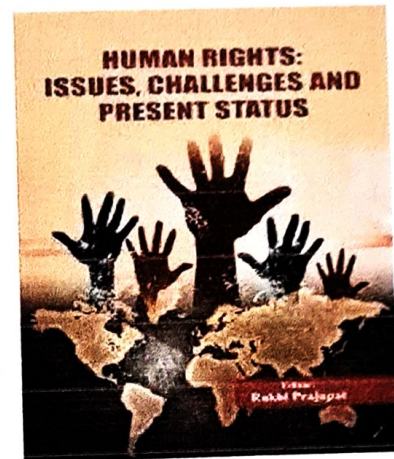
What are the major challenges related to human rights today and why ?

- When considering the future of human rights and whether they will be viewed as more or less important in the years to come, many potential challenges come to mind: climate change, nationalism, inequality , growing authoritarianism.

what are the major Human Rights issues in India?

Few major human rights violations in India :

- Caste based discrimination and violence - more than 56,000 crime committed against scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in 2015
- Communal and ethnic violence
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of expression
- Violence against women
- children's rights



Conclusion

- Human Rights are the basic rights which form the essential part of his or her development as human being. Constitution Act as a Protector of those basic rights as fundamental rights and DSPTS's more Emphasis has been given to the fundamental rights and they are directly enforceable in the court of law.

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For Commissioner of Collegiate Education.

Hyderabad

Date: 29/4/2022




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This certificate is awarded to S. Sunanda
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JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

2021-22

Prepared by

Department of Zoology

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K.N.M. Govt. Degree College
MIRYALAGUDA

KNM GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE MIRYALAGUDA

Department of Zoology

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

2021-22

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

Name of the Mentor: Sri. J. Narender Reddy, Lecturer in Zoology

Names of the Students:

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2. D. AKHILA - BZC III YEAR - 19044018445011
3. P. BHARATH - BZC III YEAR - 19044018445018
4. G. VARUN KUMAR – BZC III YEAR - 20044018445008
5. Y. BRAHMAM - BZC III YEAR - 210440184451028

TITLE: SEWAGE TREATMENT OF RICE INDUSTRIES IN MIRYALAGUDA

Aim:-

To save environment around Miryalaguda Town from the effluent of Parboiled Rice Industries

Relevance of the Topic:

Miryalaguda a major town in Nalgonda District is famous for the establishment of Parboiled Rice mills having 200 rice mills. Miryalaguda is credited to be number one town having highest number of rice mills in Southern Asia. By virtue of Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir across Krishna River irrigation water is supplied to crops sufficiently. Most of the people in the town are the dependents of agriculture. Though it is a prestigious matter the excessive release of effluent from parboiled rice mills is causing major health problems to the people.

Causes identified for the damage of health :

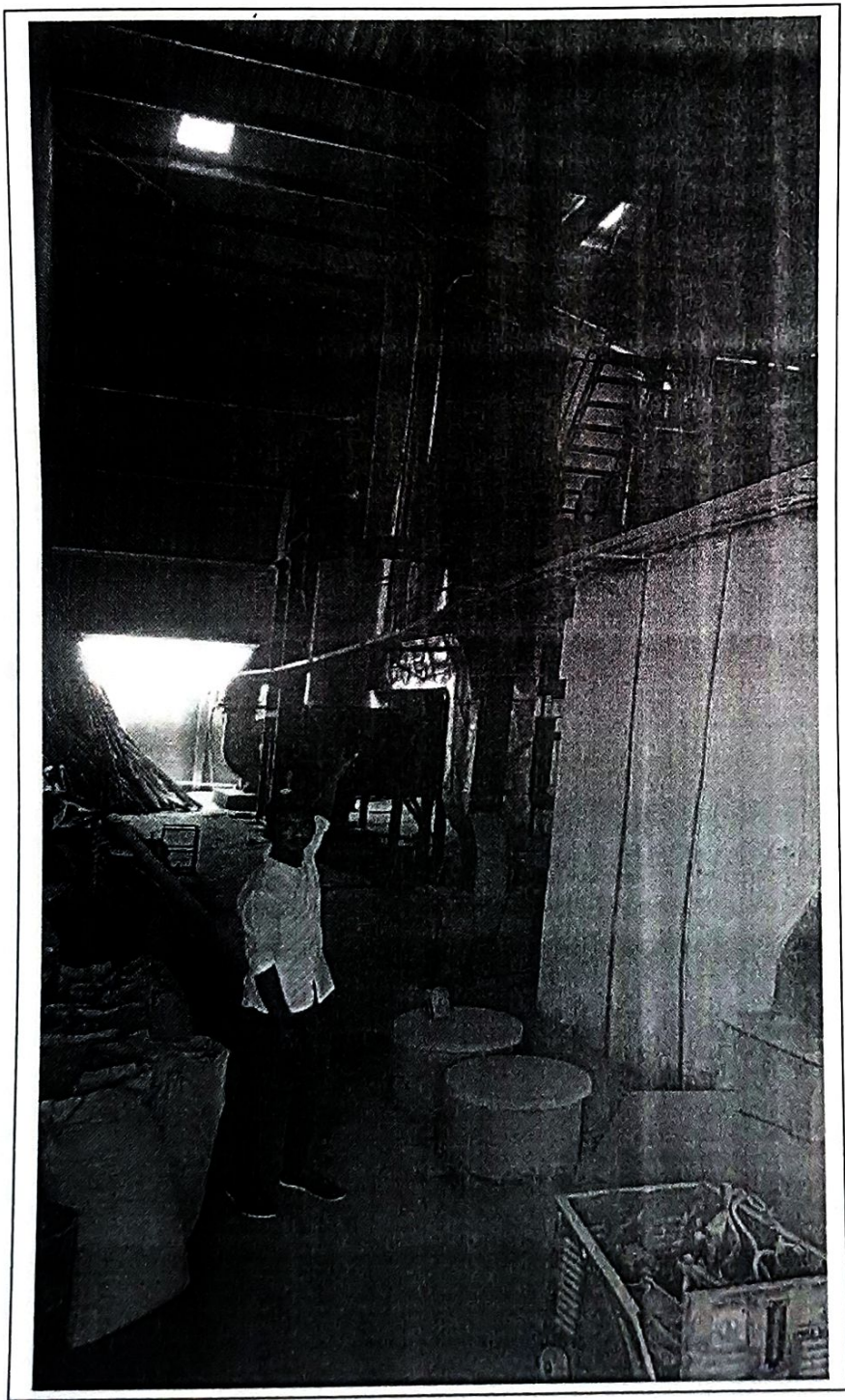
Due to the improper drainage system, drinking water in the town is polluted especially in some locations such as Hanumanpeta, Muthireddy Kunta etc., resulting the spread of Dengue and Malaria.

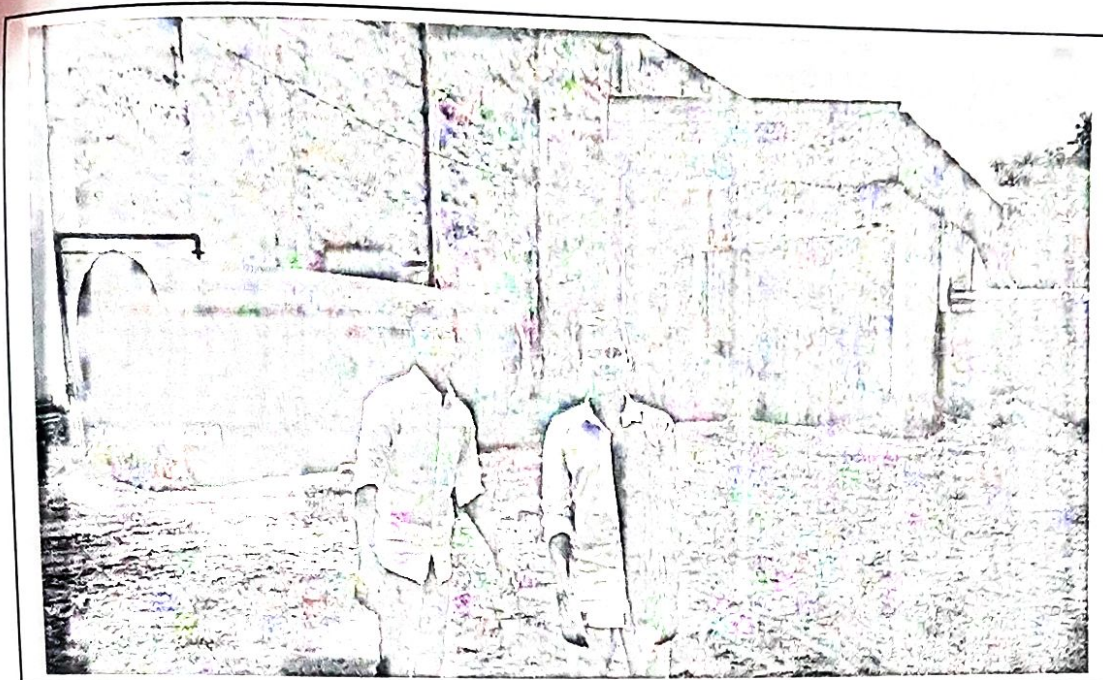
The effluent, wastage from Parboiled rice mills without purification is stored at different parts of the towns and is sinking into the ground. The same water is consumed by the people that becomes a major cause for the spread of diseases.



The effluent ponds without purification is discharged to the nearest ponds of the town that results the death of fish. When the same water is used for cultivate food products are also polluted.

The Rice Mills cause not only water pollution but also air pollution. Dust particles from the chimneys spread in different directions and spoil the eyes and breathing systems of the people. Due to air and water pollution people health is damaged heavily.

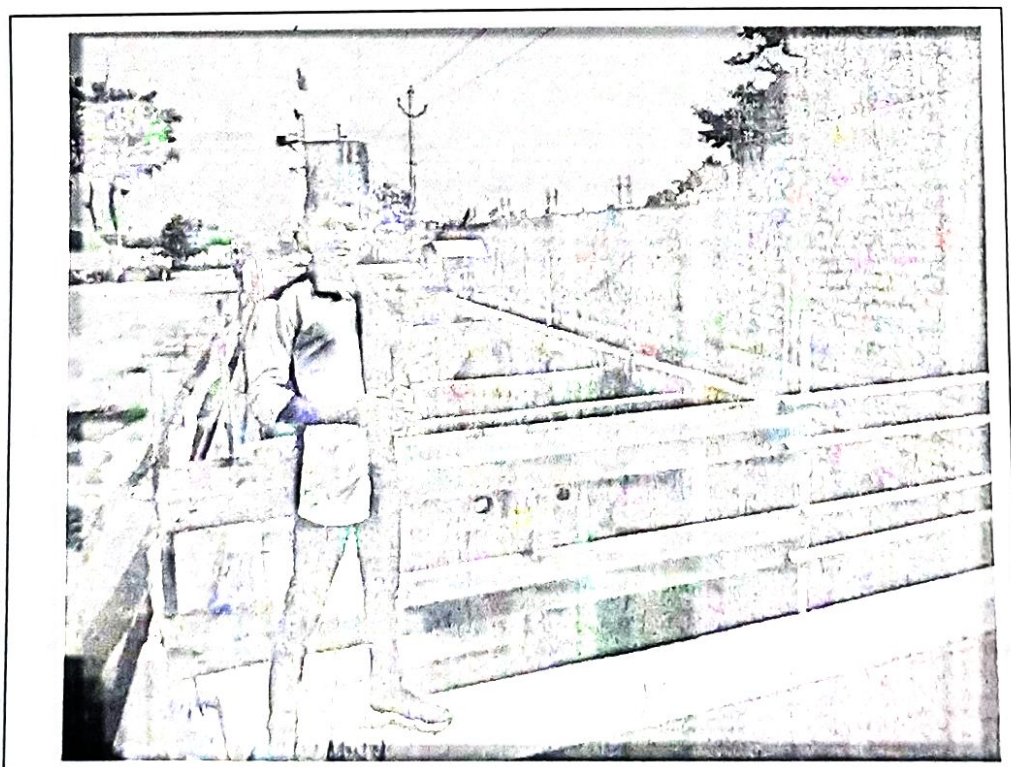




Research Methodology

We, a group of students of KNMGDC visited all the locations of Miryalaguda and enquired about the health profile of the people. We received shocking news in some areas where many ill health cases Identified who are affected to Dengue, Malaria etc.

Later we observed the drainage systems of the Rice Mills, lack of proper drainage system the effluent from the Rice mills stored at different locations of the town. The same is sinking into the bore wells.. Thus, the effluent became a cause of not only from water pollution but also air pollution.



Sewage Treatment Plant

Suggestions and Recommendations:

- Rice mills to be established 10 km away from the town.
- Rice mills to be established with modern technology.
- Drainage system should be maintained properly to discharge the waste water from Rice mills. So that water may not be contaminated.
- Though underground system was laid years ago it was not attached to the drainage system. It should be attached.
- The effluent should be purified by removing the contaminants, so that it can be used as manure.
- There are many ways to purify the industrial work.

The purification process involves 2 main stages called primary and secondary treatment.

1. Primary treatment incorporates a tertiary treatment stage with polishing process and nutrient removal.
2. Secondary treatment can reduce Organic matter from Industrial waste using aerobic or anaerobic biological process.

Conclusion:

By taking the preventive measures people's lives can be saved from health disorders. Instead of concentrating on the wealth, generated from par boiled Rice mills. We have to concentrate on the health of the people.


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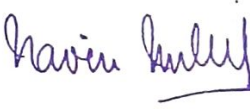
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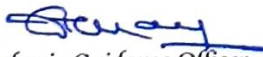


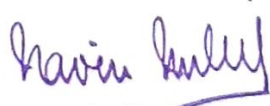
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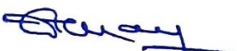


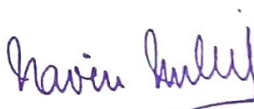
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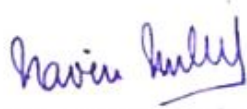
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College, Miryalaguda has attended Jignasa-2021 Student
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Education, Telangana, Hyderabad on 30.04.2022. Hence, his/her absence in the
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For Commissioner of Collegiate Education.

Hyderabad

Date: 30.04.2022



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MIRYALAGUDA, NALGONDA (DIST)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

JIGNASA-2021-22

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT REPORT

Done by

BA students

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N. Kotaiah, M.A.(History)

Assistant professor of History

TOPIC:

" HISTORY OF DARGHAS IN COMBINED NALGONDA DISTRICT"

Submitted to



**The Commissioner of Collegiate Education
Government of Telangana
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Cy

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DECLARATION



We the students of BA declare that this work has been originally carried out by us under the supervision of N. Kotaiah, M.A., (History) Assistant professor of History, KNM Govt. Degree College, Miryalguda, Nalgonda and this has not been submitted to any other institution / university.

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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
KNM GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE - MIRYALGUDA
NALGONDA DISTRICT

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project report entitled" **HISTORY OF DARGHAS IN COMBINED NALGONDA DISTRICT**" is the bonafied work of B.A. students during the academic year 2021-22 under the supervision of N.Kotaiah, Assistant Professor of History.

Date: 31-12-2021

Place: Miryalaguda


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Our present topic of Jignasa is establishment of Dargahs and their religious importance in combined Nalgonda District of Telangana. Dargahs in the joint nalgonda district are Sayyadh hazarath lateef ullah shah quadri dargah, Janpad dargah madar sahib dargah. Arvapally, Gundlapahad, Devarakonda and Miryalguda dargah

Dargahs are symbols of religious harmony. A dargah is a shrine built over the grave of a revered religious figure, often a sufi saint or grave. Muslims may visit the shrine for ziyarat, a term associated with religious visit and pilgrimages. Dargahs are often associated with sufi meeting rooms and hostels, called khangah or hospitals and other buildings for community purpose. The dargah, an epitome of communal harmony, attracts large number of devotees from far and near during the ursu festivities. The sandal shrine holy procession would start at mecca masjid and pass through the main streets of the town marking the commencement of the ursu festivities in the evening on November 25th the procession would reach the dargah on the hillock few hours later. A host of devotional programmes including auawwali will be held as part the ursu festivities. Flood lights have been installed at the dargah to ensure proper lighting arrangement at the holy shrine. The department concerned also made necessary arrangements to ensure smooth conduct of the three day festival.

The Greek work Sophia means knowledge. Sufis are the mystics who originated in islam. In the 12th century philosophers came to India and popularized their theories. They were called as sufis, fakirs, peers, babas and hazaraths. They then treated evry one equally, regardless of caste and creed. The fakirs went along with the common people and spoke their own language. People were attracted to a modest life for their teachings. Sufis movement seeks to unite hindus and muslims spread to india after the rise of Sufism in Arabia. It was brought into the country after its emergence out side india. The main purpose of the sufi movement is to eradicated racism. They believes that peer is needed to reach God. They appealed to the people that there were many in abuses in orphanage. The famous dargah of hazarath syed lateefullah shah quadric situated on latheef shaheb hillock in the town has been spruced for the three-day annual ursu festival to be held from November 25th to 27.

HYPOTHESIS

- Dargahs are the symbols of Religious tolerance .
- There is no religious difference to enter into Dargahs .In this way Dargahs should be developed by Providing Infrastructure Specialties
- Roads and steps of dargahs shall be constructed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the monument Architecture of dargahs in Nalgonda of Telangana
- To study the history in Composit culture of Nalonda
- To study the history in religious harmony

REVIEW OF LITERATURE(SOURCE OF THE DATA)

- Primary data was collected from
 - 1. Structured Questionnaire
 - 2. Formal and Informal Interviews
 - 3. Secondary Survey Method
- Secondary source data was collected through periodicals, Journals, News papers, Magazines and books.
- .(Janpahad) It is said to have taken place in the year 1800. Seshareddy makes a big festival finding cattle Historical sources. Say that the ursu festivals began then on. The dargah was aren orated in 1882 by the Seshareddy dynasty. The inscriptions they made can be seen here. The dargah was completely renovated in 2007. Built according to Islamic architecture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- The present study based on both the primary data and secondary data.
- The primary data collected with the help of pre- designed questionnaire for the year of 2020-21.

Analysis of Data

(i) Lateep Saheb Dargah

Lateef Saheb dargah is a Sufi Shrine located in the town of Nalgonda district, Telangana India. It is situated on The hillock. Pilgrims and tourists trek the hammock to succeed in the shrine and supply their prayers. This dargah celebrates a three day ursu per annum, that is attended by suitable amount of devotees. Nalgonda or Nilgiri could be a residential district from earlier period fantastically set admidst two hills with a fost on one and the hills and a large rock structure wherever the Lateef sahib Dargah is currently settled. Vajrati syed Latifullah Ondri, one of the world's greatest sufi saints, returned to Bagha

and on his orders after visiting the prophet Muhammad in the city of Madinah in the city of Adibia while preaching in the capital of Arak. The blessings of their guru wat syed papik Abdul Qudir jilani arrived in Delhi, India at 725 HN in their infancy. They came to the Deccan region of Andhra Pradesh with 700 disciples who spent time there in the company of supis from there they proceeded to take Nalagonda over Devarakonda came to the Devarakonda area of the district between 960 and 1050 AD to preach the good news to the people and to teach the people the rules of morality. Latif Gutta has a special place Latifa Dargah is located in the heart of Nalgonda town. The scorpion of the devotes is known as the gold and the Baba who fulfils the desires. Those who have problems climb up the hill and lock the main entrance of the dargah and take the lock ear with them. When their problems are over they bring the lockear and take their lock home. Every year in the months of January and February, Ursu festivals are held on the stairs under the dargah for a week. Devotees from Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Khammam districts as well as people from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra attend the Ursu festival. Cultural activities organized by Qawwali group at the stairs during Ursu are entertaining. On the day of the beginning of ursu it became customary to parade the Ganthan in the town. The sandal wood is taken in a procession from the Madina Masjid on Hyderabad road to the Dargah on Lateef Gutta on a regular basis by the District Collector and special for the past 60 years, the tradition of having Latifa Dargah Chairmen from the Hindu community continues.

(ii) Janpahad Dargah

The area of John pahad was about 400 years ago when wild beasts roamed the hills and mounds with dense forest! There were little settlements. It was called the "Knowledge Pod" in those days Adults say, it has gradually become the same "John pahad" in muslim times. There are four other pahadas centered on John pahad. Village history says that these too changed from the name "padu" to pahad. They are i) Johnpahad, ii) Gundla Pahad, iii) Suryapahad, iv) Ganeshpahad, v) Ravipahad. It is seen as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity in the Telanagana region. That is why there are as many Hindu temples as there are dargahs. Most of the devotees who visit these dargahs are also Hindus. One such majestic Dargah is located across the state, one at which is the "Johnpahad Dargah". Johnpahad Dargah is located in the Nereducherla Mandal of the Joint Nalgonda District. Johnpahad Dargah is located at a Distance of 20kms. From Nereducherla. Has a history of years. Johnpahad was one of the wicked wade in the days when the sayyids vices. Were famous was the ruler in those days. He has all kinds of vices. Vadapalli was proud that he had so much wealth. He proclaimed his chief employees to be ministers, omnipotent and diwans, and gave them money-carries and fortified the people toledu feeds the army and wreaks havoc on the surrounding areas. He is the one who rapes women and makes their lives miserable. He would brutally kill any one who turned against him. He built forts on hills and mounds. One day a man came to the area claiming to be a prince. He is riding a horse. Called the female horse, the male horses sniffed and Came running over the female horse and fell over. At that collision the princes fell from the horse the prince died of blows in the stamned. When the king heard the news, he went into the

fire. He sent a diwan who believed in himself with the king's soldiers on the ashram. The Diwan Saad threatened Gari and left the ashram. Determined to demolish the monastery, massacre the Ashram dwellers, or torture the saeeds, the king decided to open his eyes to the people of the area and send for the Diwan, and summoned him to that position through the Almighty Commander-in-chief (spah slar). That same night the general moved the services and made a surprise attack on the ashram. Although not a martial art, the saeeds, along with Gary's disciples, killed him and suddenly started a war to please the king. Eventually the general's army was defeated and retreated. The news of this defeat ignited a flame of revenge from the king's eyes. The king of Vadapalli came to the battle many times over the ashram and was defeated. Saidus had mercy on him to fulfill his wish saidus had a strange message one day. Janpahad dargah was named after hazarath sahed moyiuddin shah alias. Saida spent his entire childhood worshipping and contemplating God. One day he suddenly had a divine inspiration. There is evidence that sayyad spend some time with his disciples in agmeer during this expedition from there he came to delhi. There he visited the tomb of hazarath Khaza qutubddin khaq bhakthar. From there he came to Gulbarga and visited the holy tomb of hazarath kaza Banda Nawaz embarked on a 22 year voyage to visit various tombs and shrines in India for 10 years and finally at the age of 37 began his tour of the coastal villages of Krishna wandering through the krishnativa villages and changing many. The sayeds who heard the deity grow into a divine crore. The sayeds taught, friends. There is only one god who is virtuous and almighty. Finally the sayeds resided at janpahad. Janpahad was one of the wades in the days of sayyads. Vadapalli was the ruler in those days. He has all kinds of vices. He was proud that he had so much wealth. So the king also said that if he came here to attack with the army. The king also came to the battle thinking that I was true. Some of the disciples and some of the people died in the battle. After 100 years, the dargah became popular again in Rampuram near the dargah there was an earthquake named Vemula sheshareddy. He was very dry who would bring them to his area to graze. Thus the cattle that once grazed disappeared. Sheshareddy makes a big festival with the discovery of cattle. Historical source says that the Ursu festival started from then on now.

The unity of hindus and muslims can be seen in this dargah this is evidenced by the mound found outside the dargah this birthplace has a history of hundreds of years. The entire land in Janpahad is called nagbhoomi. Most of the people here are nagas. There is also evidence that they administered here. Cobras are also common in the dargah area, but the cobra in the mound comes out at night for many years and sleeps on babas tomb. Along with this the ursu festival begins with the registration of mughrick namaz and ishaad which are performed by the pakirs in different places. The most important day on the second day of ursu is the day when dargah khadim brings sandal wood from home. The rest of the sandal wood is mixed with the sandal wood brought by the devotees and distributed to the devotees. Today the decorated horse is paraded and on the third day the ursu ends with the special pujas and deepa radhanas.

(iii) Zinda Shah Madar Saheb Dargah

Zinda Shah Madar Saheb dargah is near Ramasamudram in Aleru, is the symbol of religious tolerance. Every Friday, people from various villages visit this dargah in sizable in large number from Nalgonda, Warangal, Janagam, Hydrerabad and Siddipet . Hazarath Bayoddin Shri Zinda shah madar sahib was known as the first fakir for Allah. He went on campaign to Rural village in Seria to teach them about peace, brother hood and love.

(iv) Devarakonda Dargah

Hazrath Mohammadh Durvesh Khader Shawali Dargah - is located in the Devarakonda town in Nalgonda District. This dargah was built on the tomb of Hazrath Mohammadh durvesh Khader Shawli. The dargah is one of the three dargahs located in the town of Devarakonda. Mujawar Mohammad Barkat Ali is currently in charge of Management of Dargah. The sandal wood for this dargah is brought from the mosque in the village of Erravaram of Dindi Mandal. Sandalwood procession held on 20-01-2022 to 21-01-2022 Quawwali, Ursu Festival will be held. The festival is celebrated in the month of January every year, according to the Urdu calendar. Mujawar Mohammad Barkat Ali said that it would be only one day to learn the history of the dargah in the Parshi language.

(v) Jamala baba Dargah Miryalaguda

Jamali baba dargah located in Nandipadu in the town of Miryalaguda in Nalgonda district is a famous dargah. The Janpahad caidu's of Palakaveedu Mandal, Janpahad dargah, Gany's sisters died in the land of Kasturi Ramachandraya and piratamma on Nandhipahad Road, Miryalaguda Town. The dargah was built in the year 1965 in the name of sister mahibudala and is also known as Jamali baba dargah after Kasturi Ramachandrayya and piratamma their descendants Kasturi Saidayya, Kasturi Balayya, Kasturi Krishnaiah and Kasturi Satyanarayana's families are responsible for the management of this dargah each of these four families takes on the responsibilities of the ursu each year and maintains it as an angaranga glory. Kasturi Satyanarayana will be hosting the ursu festival in March, 2022, Mujawar is involved in the management of this dargah. The dargah was built and maintained by members of a hindhu family.

FINDINGS

- Dargahs are most visiting places so infrastructure of dargahs should be well developed.
- There should be no lack of sources like water, food and shelter.
- Dargahs needed more territory for crowded people.
- Dargahs needed transport facilities.
- Beggars and physically disabled people need shelter.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY


- The study continuous only to Nalgonda district and the results cannot be generalised.

SUGGESTIONS

- Lateef sha darga requires a ghat road road and good infrastructure .
- If the darga is recognised as tourist center it will get more revenue.
- The history of this dargah should be available for the people and visitors

CONCLUSIONS

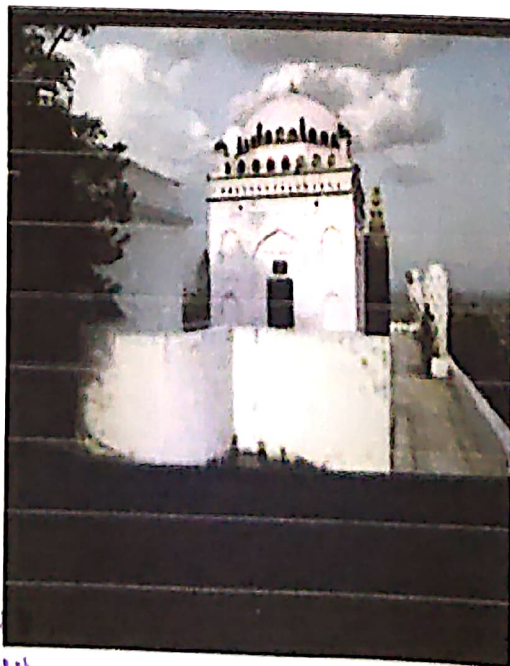
- The dargas are religious harmony
- These dargas show the cultural integrity as people from different religions attend the urs festival.
- About one lakh hindhus and muslims attend the festival of ursu. It has been a tradition for over 60 years to have people from the hindhu community as Chairman.
- The tribal villages around Janpahad are visited by large number of people.
- Zinda shah Madar Saheb dargah near Ramasamudram in aleru stands a Symbol of Religious tolerance.
- The impact of the teachings of Sufis provided new platforms.



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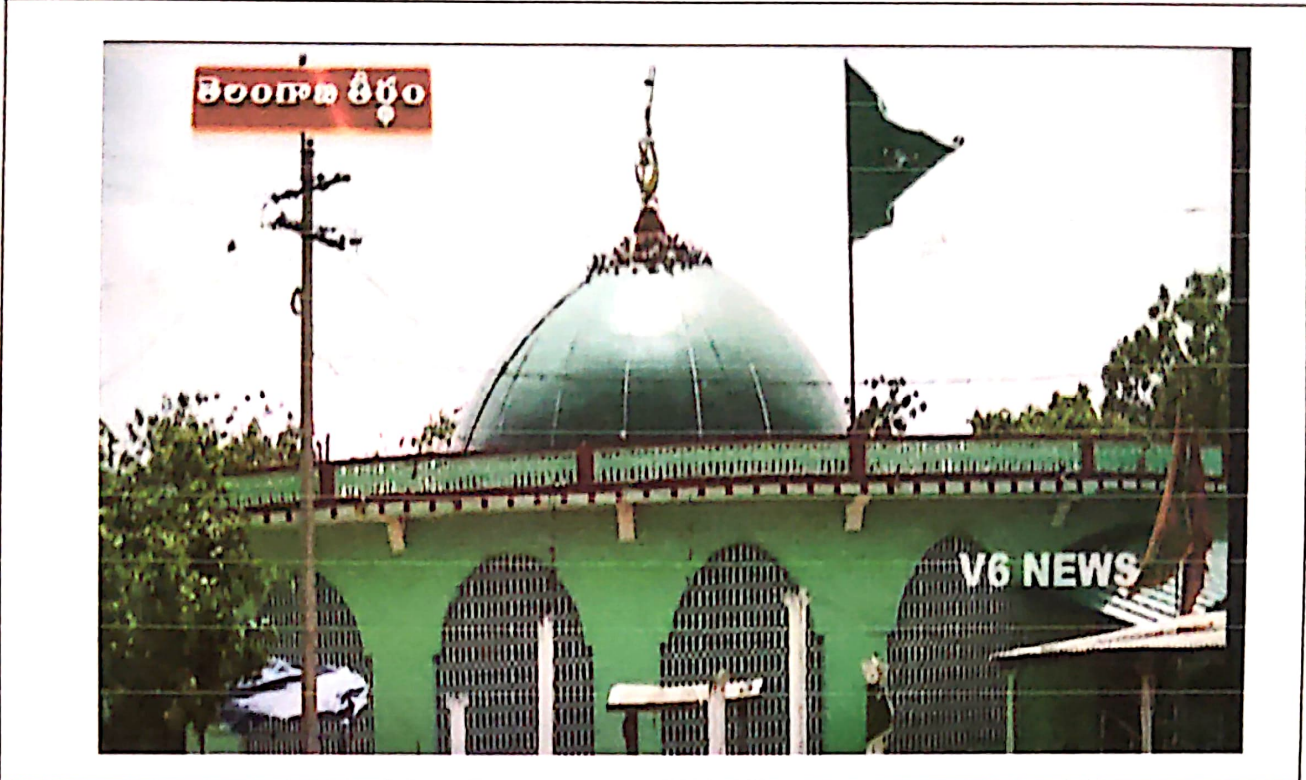

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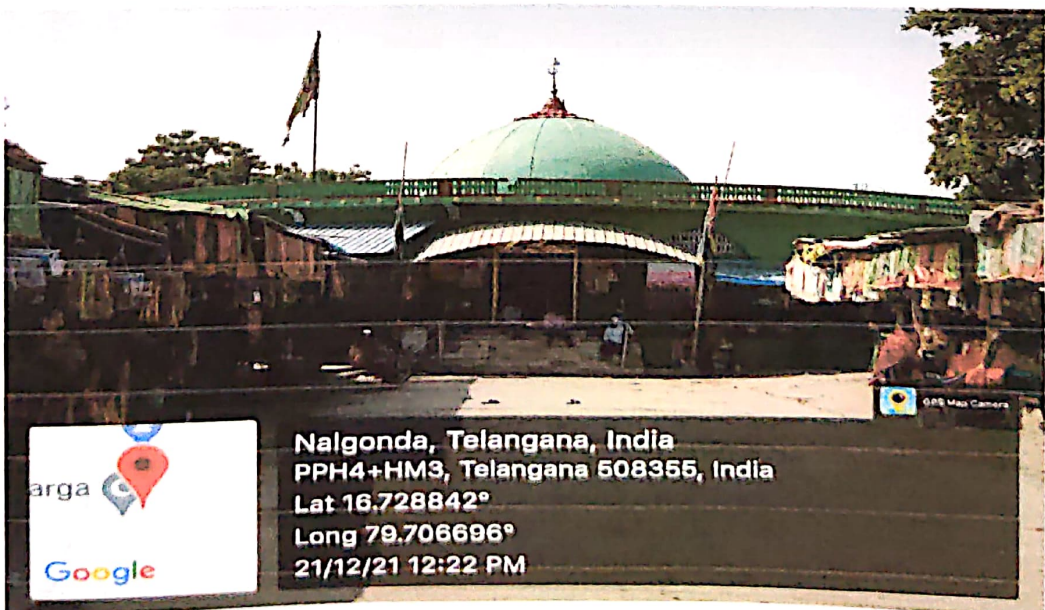
Janpahad Dargah



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GUNDLAPAHAD



GUNDLAPAHAD INSCRIPTION



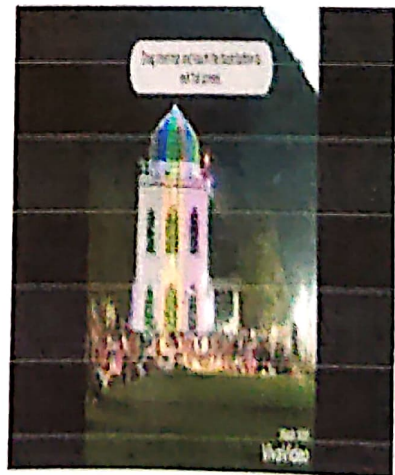
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MADAAR SAHEB DARGAH-ALERU



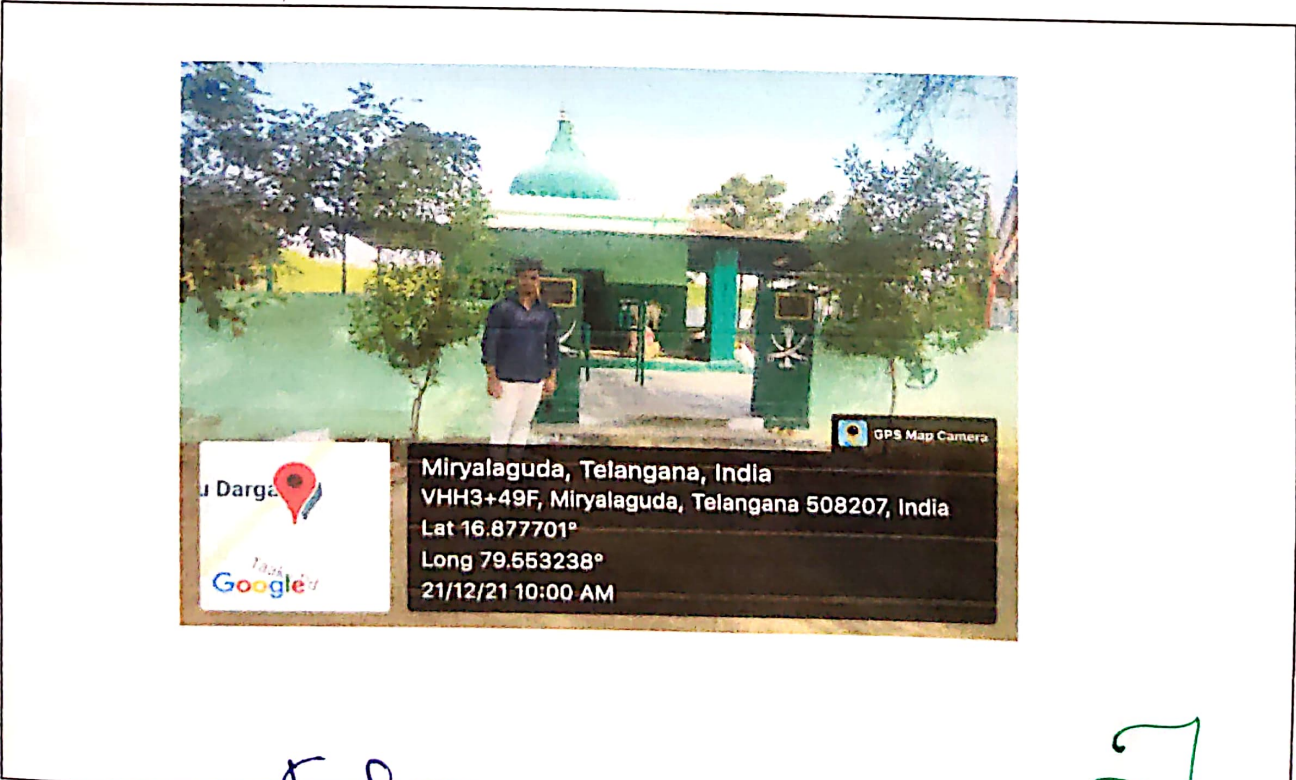
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DEVARAKONDA

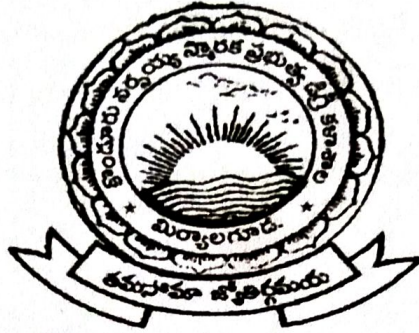


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STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

TITLE: THE APPLICATIONS OF SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS IN NETWORK FLOW



Submitted to

THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

KNM GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE-MIRYALGUDA

NALGONDA [DIST] - TELANGANA

BY

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CONTENT:

1. Abstract
2. Key words
3. Introduction
4. Methodology
5. References

1. Abstract:

We find one application on "The system of linear equations" which is useful in real world.

2. Keywords:

Network, Junction (or) Node and Branches , Linear equations and Matrix

3. Introduction[Literary review] :

Linear Equations were invented by the famous Irish mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton in the year 1843. "The system of linear equations" is an important concept in Mathematics because many real world problems can be solved by using this concept. The system of linear equations have so many applications in real life. Linear algebra enjoys a close relationship with linear equations. Linear algebra highlights linear equations and the relationship between variables.

Some applications of Linear Equations:

There are various real-life examples of linear equations. These real-life problems are converted into mathematical forms to form linear equations which are then solved using various methods. It should clearly explain the relationship between the data and the unknowns (variables) in the situation. Below mentioned are the steps to be taken while converting a real-life problem into a linear equation:

- Writing the word problem as a mathematical statement in the form of an algebraic expression.
- The quantities whose value can keep changing with time and different inputs are said to be variable quantities. These should be identified and assigned as variables.

- The information given in the problem should be translated and written in a sequential manner.
- After that, equations need to be framed with algebraic expressions and data cited in the word problems.
- These linear equations can then be solved to find out the value of the unknown variables using various methods of equation solving.
- The solutions should be retraced and verified for their correctness and to ensure that they meet all the criteria mentioned in the problem.

Some Common Applications of Linear Equations in Real Life Involve Calculations of:

- Age problems
- Speed, time and distance problems
- Geometry problems
- Money and percentage of problems
- Wages and hourly rate problems
- Force and pressure problems

Linear equation:

A linear equation in the variables $x_1, x_2, x_3, , \dots, x_n$ is an equation that can be written in the form $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n = b$ where b and a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are real or complex numbers.

System of linear equations:

A system of linear equations is a collection of one or more linear equations involving the same variables say $x_1, x_2, x_3, , \dots, x_n$.

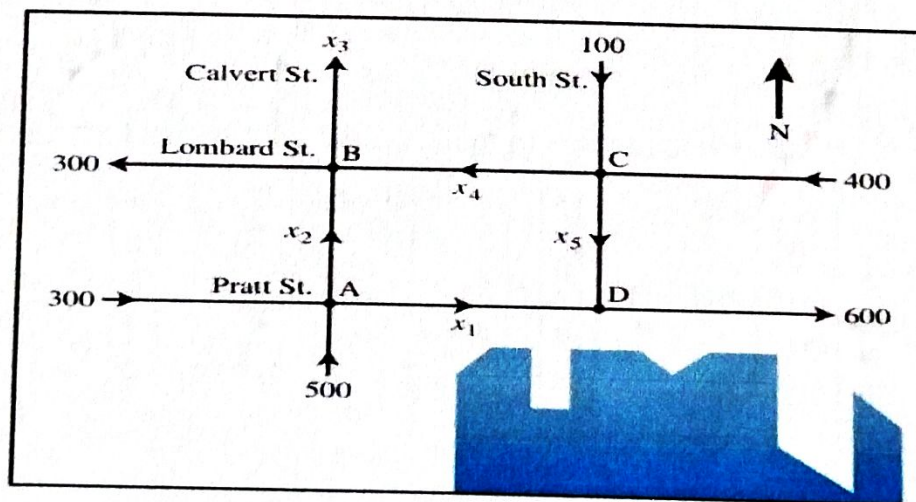
NETWORK FLOW:

System of linear equations arise naturally when scientists, engineers or economists study the flow of some quantity through a network. For instance, urban planners and traffic engineers monitor the pattern of traffic flow in a grid of city streets. Electrical engineers calculate current flow through electrical circuits and economists analyse the distribution of products from manufactures to consumers through a network of wholesalers and retailers. For many networks, the systems of equations involve hundreds or even thousands of variables and equations.

A network consists of a set of points called junctions or nodes, with lines or arcs called branches connecting some or all the junctions. The direction of flow in each branch is indicated, and the flow amount (or rate) is either shown or is denoted by a variable.

The basic assumption of network flow is that the total flow into the network equals the total flow out of the network and that the total flow into a junction equals the total flow out of the junction.

The network in the following figure shows the traffic flow (in vehicles per hour) over several one -way streets in Miryalaguda .



From the above figure the street intersections (junctions) and the unknown flows in the branches at each intersection, the flow in equal to the flow out.

Intersection	Flow in = Flow out
A	$300+500 = x_1 + x_2$
B	$x_2 + x_4 = 300$ $+ x_3$
C	$100+400 = x_4 + x_5$
D	$x_1 + x_5 = 600$

Also the total flow into the network = the total flow out of the network

$$500+300+100+400 = 300 + x_3 + 600$$

$$x_3 = 400$$

From the table we have $x_1 + x_2 = 800$

$$x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 300$$

$$x_4 + x_5 = 500$$

$$x_1 + x_5 = 600$$

$$x_3 = 400$$

The matrix form of the above system of equations is $AX = B$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 800 \\ 300 \\ 500 \\ 600 \\ 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now The augmented matrix $[A \ B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 - R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -200 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 + R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 100 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 - R_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -400 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_5 \rightarrow R_5 + R_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -400 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow (-1)R_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 700 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 700 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3, \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 600 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 200 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is in Row reduced echelon form

The linear equations of above matrix are $x_1 + x_5 = 600 \Rightarrow x_1 = 600 - x_5$

$$x_2 - x_5 = 200 \Rightarrow x_2 = 200 + x_5$$

$$x_4 + x_5 = 500 \Rightarrow x_4 = 500 - x_5$$

$$x_3 = 400$$

Here x_5 is free variable

Since the street in this problem are one-way, none of the variables here can be negative. So that $x_5 \leq 500$ because x_4 cannot be negative.

4. Methodology : Problem solving method

5. References : (i) Google Searching.

(ii) David C Lay Linear Algebra and its applications 4e

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