

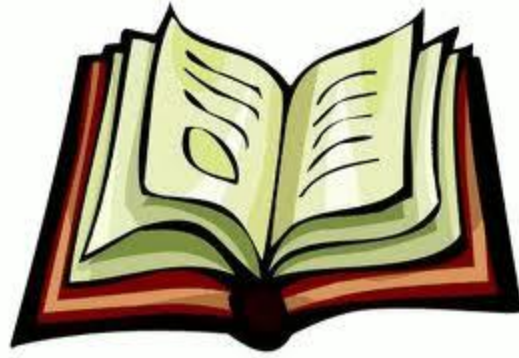


PROFILE



OF

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

GAJWEL

SUBMITTED TO THE

UGC - NAAC



हिंदी

बिना निज भाषा ज्ञान के
मिटै ना हिय को शूल



Dr. G.N. Jagan, M.A., M.Com., P.h.D., B.Ed

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
GAJWEL**



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1. HINDI - A PROLOGUE

Standard Hindi, or more precisely Modern Hindi, also known as Manak Hindi (Devanagari: मानक हिन्दी; meaning "Standard Hindi"), High Hindi, Nagari Hindi, and Literary Hindi, is a standardised and sanskritised register of the Hindi-Urdu language based on the Khariboli dialect of Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh. It is one of the official languages of the Republic of India.

The combined population of Hindi-Urdu speakers is the fourth largest in the world. However, the number of native speakers of Standard Hindi is unclear. According to the 2001 Indian census, 258 million people in India reported their native language to be "Hindi".

Official status

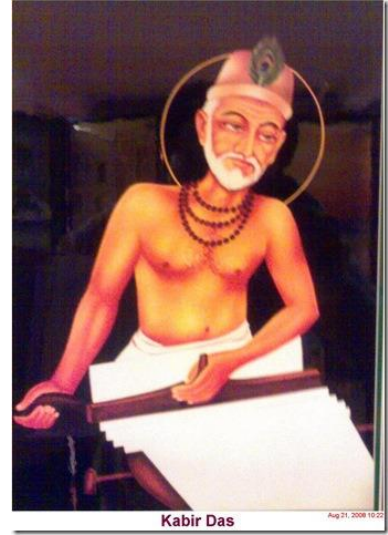
The constitution, adopted in 1950, declares Hindi in the devanagari script as the official language of the Federal Government of India, however, Hindi is not the sole national language of India. English continues to be used as an official language of India along with Hindi. Hindi is also enumerated as one of the twenty-two languages of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which entitles it to representation on the Official Language Commission. The Constitution of India has stipulated the usage of Hindi and

English to be the two languages of communication for the Central Government. Most of government documentation is prepared in three languages: English, Hindi, and the official state language.



It was envisioned that Hindi would become the sole working language of the Central government by 1965 (per directives in Article 344 (2) and Article 351), with state governments being free to function in languages of their own choice. However, widespread resistance movements to the imposition of Hindi on non-native speakers, of especially the people living in south India (such as the Anti-Hindi agitations of Tamil Nadu) led to the passage of the Official Languages Act (1963), which provided for the continued use of English, indefinitely, for all official purposes. Therefore, English is still used in official documents, in courts, etc. However, the constitutional directive to the central government to champion the spread of Hindi was retained and has strongly influenced the policies of the Union government.

At the state level, Hindi is the official language of the following states in India: Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. Each of these states may also designate a "co-official language"; in Uttar Pradesh for instance, depending on the political formation in power, sometimes this language is Urdu. Similarly, Hindi is accorded the status of co-official language in several states.



History

Eastern and Western Hindi (red). Hindi-Urdu is one of the Western Hindi languages. The dialect upon which Standard Hindi is based is *khariboli*, the vernacular of Delhi and the surrounding western Uttar Pradesh and southern Uttarakhand region. This dialect acquired linguistic prestige in the Mughal Empire (17th century) and became known as *Urdu*, "the language of the court." As noted and referenced in History of Hindustani, prior to the independence of India and Pakistan, it was not referred to as Urdu but as Hindustani. After independence, the Government of India set about standardising Hindi as a separate language from Urdu, instituting the following conventions :

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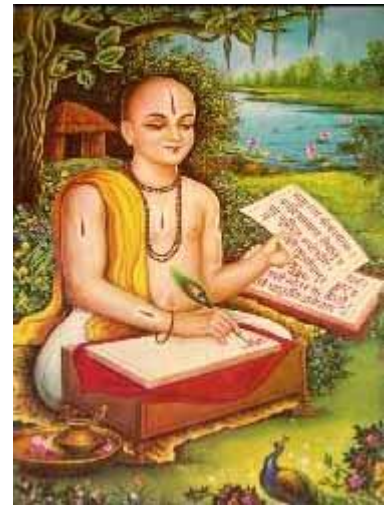
- ❖ standardization of grammar: In 1954, the Government of India set up a committee to prepare a grammar of Hindi; The committee's report was released in 1958 as "A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi".
- ❖ standardization of the orthography, using the Devanagari script, by the Central Hindi Directorate of the Ministry of Education and Culture to bring about uniformity in writing, to improve the shape of some Devanagari characters, and introducing diacritics to express sounds from other languages.



Use in culturally non-Hindi regions in the subcontinent

- Urdu is the official language of Pakistan. Although only the native language of 7% of the population, it is nearly universal as a second language.
- Bambaia Hindi, the dialect of the city of Bombay (Mumbai); it is based on Hindustani but heavily influenced by Marathi and Gujarati. Technically it is a pidgin, i.e., neither is it a mother language of any people nor is it used in formal settings by the educated and upper social strata. However, it is often used in the movies of Hindi cinema (Bollywood) because Mumbai is the base of the Bollywood film industry.
- Dakhni (also called Hyderabad Urdu), a dialect of Urdu spoken in the present areas of the erstwhile Hyderabad State.

- **Hyderabadi Urdu, a dialect of Urdu native to Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh and a few surrounding districts.**
- **Note: There is a slight difference between Urdu spoken in Hyderabad city (and a few surrounding districts) and the Urdu spoken in the other regions of the erstwhile Hyderabad State.**
- **Kalkatiya Hindi, a Khariboli-based pidgin spoken in the city of Calcutta (Kolkata), Shillong, etc., heavily influenced by Bhojpuri and Bengali.**



Hindi

Hindi is an Indo-Aryan language with about 487 million speakers. It is one of the official languages of India and is the main language used in the northern states of Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar, and is spoken in much of north and central India alongside other languages such as Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi or Bengali. In other parts of India, as well as in Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan, Hindi is understood. In Fiji people of Indian origin speak Hindi, and in some areas the Fijian people also speak it.

Hindi is closely related to Urdu, the main language of Pakistan, which is written with the Arabic script, and linguists consider Standard Hindi and

Standard Urdu to be different formal registers both derived from the Khari Boli dialect, which is also known as Hindustani. Apart from the difference in writing systems, the other main difference between Hindi and Urdu is that Hindi contains more vocabulary from Sanskrit, while Urdu contains more vocabulary from Persian. At an informal spoken level there are few significant differences between Urdu and Hindi and they could be considered varieties a single language.



Hindi first started to be used in writing during the 4th century AD. It was originally written with the Brahmi script but since the 11th century AD it has been written with the Devanāgarī alphabet. The first printed book in Hindi was John Gilchrist's *Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language* which was published in 1796.

Hindi is spoken as a mother tongue by about 40 percent of the Indian population, mainly in the area known as the Hindi belt. In addition to being the official language of the Indian Union, it is also the official language of the Union Territory of Delhi and the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Outside of India, Hindi is spoken in Nepal, South Africa, Mauritius, U.K., U.S., Yemen, Uganda, Germany, New Zealand, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. Such a wide

distribution makes Hindi among the 10 (some sources claim 5) most spoken languages in the world.

World Hindi Conference

Geographically, Hindi-speaking people are scattered all over the world. The last seven World Hindi Conferences have been held at Nagpur in 1975, Port Louis in 1976, New Delhi in 1983, Port Louis in 1993, Port of Spain in 1996, London in 1999 and Paramaribo, Surinam in 2003. The 8th World Hindi Conference was inaugurated at the United Nations headquarters on 13th July, 2007.

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2. INTRODUCTION

The Hindi Department of Government Degree College, Gajwel, has always portrayed a glimpse of the college history. The Hindi Department was started from the inception of the college. The first lecturer in the Hindi Department was Shri Dr. Nagendra Jagan. He was associated with the college between 2021 February to till date. His mother tongue was Telugu. He had the highest regard and dedication towards the national language Hindi. He expressed his dedication through his inspired services in the Hindi Department.

After working in many District level colleges, I, Dr G.N.Jagan, transferred to



Government Degree College, Gajwel, on February 6th , 2021. He has transferred from Government Degree College for women Begumpet, Hyderabad to this college. He has 9 years of teaching experience at various colleges in the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state. He discharged his duties as NCC officer, Additional warden for the hostel and Public relation officer at Sivler Jubilee Government Degree College, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. I took over the charge as the Head of the Department (HOD) of the Hindi Department. I have wide knowledge of not only Hindi, but also the regional language Telugu. My mother tongue being Telugu, the knowledge of Hindi has become on par, in my case. Through sheer dedication, commitment, perseverance and enthusiasm, I have always worked towards making Hindi one of the most admired languages of India. I have always aimed that students consider Hindi language as the most preferred and desired language. I have always exerted upon the fact that, unless students get rid of all the doubts and uncertainties about the Hindi language, there is no obscure fear of the same.

I have always encouraged students to use Hindi as the medium of communication. I have strived hard to communicate with students only in Hindi. I teach the students the easiest way to use Hindi in their daily life and eradicate their fear for Hindi. After finishing the lesson, I discuss with the students and encourage them to have a discussion among themselves in Hindi. To encourage and inspire the students to use Hindi, I discuss with

them about Hindi movies and Hindi television
serials. Thus, they become very attentive and



start showing instant interest in the discussions. I give a lot of stress on Hindi grammar. I encourage the students to use Hindi in their conversation, in addition to their local language. After teaching the lesson, I make the students read the complete lesson. Further, I ask the students the meanings in detail of all hard words. I always try to increase the interest and enthusiasm of students towards poetry, prose and non-detailed. I maintain regularly the teaching diary. I also prepare the Academic Plan and follow it accordingly all through the academic year. After explaining the meanings for the difficult words, I illustrate to them the usage of proverbs, wherever necessary. I also demonstrate to the students the right usage of proverbs, change of tenses, change of genders, usage of singular and plural words, keeping in view the Hindi grammar as the criteria. The history of Hindi literature is also very clearly demonstrated to the students. An overview of the periods of history of Hindi literature is also presented to students at regular time intervals. To increase their knowledge and hold over the history of Hindi Literature, I ask them small questions. Each part of history of Hindi literature is also explained in greater detail. Thus, in that way, the capability and knowledge of students is easily known. Monthly Unit Tests are also conducted for the students. The student's attention is brought over the mistakes they commit in the tests. Thus a detailed discussion follows then. The students are also encouraged to write extensively. The students being

from Telugu speaking background, mostly they mix Telugu words with Hindi and write. I eradicate such mistakes of the students. I prepare very elaborately and extensively for every class. I regularly maintain the teaching notes. I also give notes for the students for every lesson. Special concentration is given to the dull and irregular students.

Detailed explanation is given to the students about the great writers and poets of Hindi literature. Their life sketches and their works are also explained to them in greater detail. Their contributions to the Hindi literature are also explained to them at large. The student's interest has increased much more by including them in seminars and group discussions. Teaching aids such as the photos of writers and poets, photos related to the subject lessons are also widely used. Deforestation, environmental awareness etc. are also brought into light in the class through colorful images. The photos related to the life history and works of great Hindi poets and writers are used to increase awareness and enthusiasm in students towards Hindi literature.

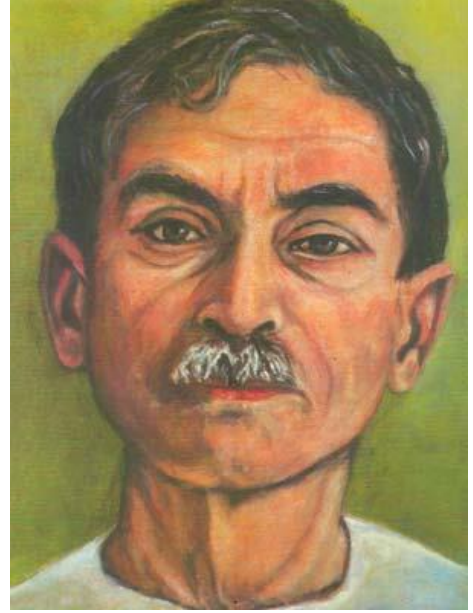


Everyday, I inspire the students and encourage in them



the usage of Hindi in their daily lives, demonstrating the importance of Hindi as the national language. I make students read the Hindi newspapers, journals and periodicals. I also encourage them to watch and listen carefully the Hindi news bulletins being broadcast over the Doordarshan and the various commercial channels. After listening to the news bulletins, I suggest them to carefully note down the tough words used and also try to procure their meanings. I also demonstrate to them the differences between the spoken Hindi and literary Hindi. I encourage them to show awareness and interest for literary Hindi. I also advice the students to procure Hindi books and I give them directions for its usage. Making use of library, Hindi dictionary and Hindi literature books is also inculcated in the students. I also take attendance of the students everyday. An assessment of the student's attendance is done periodically. Many subjects and titles are given to student's disposal for preparing the study project. I also train them to go ahead with the projects through survey, as the medium. I also advice them to initiate research projects at the text book levels only. I always strive hard that the students should start some research projects at the text book levels. At the outset, I have always made determined efforts to increase the mental determination of the students. I have always shown very deep interest in the Hindi literature and have always been a regular and inspired visitor to the library. I also use the college library extensively.

My mother tongue being Telugu, I would like to propagate and spread Hindi in this region of Andhra Pradesh, where Telugu is the prominent language of usage. Thus, I would like to insist that Hindi should also be used on par with Telugu as the general medium of communication. Hence, I encourage Hindi language usage in the society. I teach Hindi to many people and



request them to use Hindi, wherever possible in their daily life. My attempts have always been to give the national language Hindi its due respect, recognition and position. I also try to inculcate spoken Hindi among the neighbouring housewives and children. Encouraged by my attempts, they also try to speak Hindi in their daily life. They are always very cautious that they would make a mistake and I clear their doubts, by giving them timely help. Either in the society or in the college, at every place, I give the utmost importance to Hindi and its development is my only aim. The strength of Hindi students in our college is not very big. At present, all my efforts are directed towards expansion, progress and rapid advancement of Hindi as the second language in our curriculum. I sincerely hope and look forward to explicit and significant success in my endeavour for the cause of our national language Hindi.

At present, there is one sanctioned post in the Hindi Department, in which one regular staff member is working:

Total number of sanctioned posts	1
Number of regular staff working in the sanctioned post	1

3. BRIEF INFORMATION OF THE TEACHING STAFF WORKING IN THE DEPARTMENT



Name	Dr G.N.Jagan
Designation	Assistant Professor of Hindi
Educational qualifications	M.A., M.Com., Ph.D., B.Ed.
Date of appointment	February 4 th , 2012
Total teaching experience	09 Years 2 Months

Detailed information about the teaching staff working in the Hindi Department is kept in the respective personal file.





4. WORK LOAD

The college is functioning from 10:00 AM to 04:30 PM. Total work load of the Hindi Department is 16 periods per week.

DETAILS OF THE WORK LOAD OF THE HINDI DEPARTMENT

Group	Year	Medium	Classes
B.A. (HEP)	I	English	4 classes per week
B.Com. (Computers)	I	English	
B.Sc. (M.P.C.)	I	English	4 classes per week
B.Sc. (B.Z.C. & M.Z.C)	I	English	
B.A. (HEP)	II	English	4 classes per week
B.Com. (Computers)	II	English	
B.Sc. (M.P.C.)	II	Telugu	4 classes per week
B.Sc. (B.Z.C. & M.B.C)	II	Telugu	
TOTAL			16 Periods

5. STUDENTS STRENGTH PARTICULARS AT THE DEPARTMENT

2019-2020	2020-2021
05 (II YEAR)	21 05 (II YEAR)

Results

The students of Government Degree College, Gajwel opt the Hindi subject as second language. The students are totally with rural background and mostly their mother tongue is the regional language Telugu. In spite of their Telugu mother tongue, the students pass percentage in Hindi subject is around 100%.



6. PASS PERCENTAGE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEAR-WISE PASS PERCENTAGE OF THE APPEARED CANDIDATES

Details	2019-2020	2020-2021
Appeared	05	NA
Passed in percentage (%)	100	NA

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, GAJWEL

11. CURRICULUM

The Hindi subject is taught as second language in the college. The second language is taught to the first and second year students only. The Hindi Department is following the common core syllabus introduced by the Government of Telangana. Every year the Hindi lecturer of our college attends the Departmental Conference conducted by the Department of Hindi, Osmania University, to know about the syllabus and Academic programme. The faculty of the Department strictly adhere to the academic schedule as per the Almanac of the Osmania University, besides the syllabus.

12. ANNUAL ACADEMIC PLAN

The Department prepares Annual Academic plans in the beginning of every academic year to have more systematic approach in imparting the subject through out the year.

13. ACADEMIC RECORDS

The Department faculty lecturer maintains attendance registers of the students, teaching diary, students marks register, synopsis of the chapters of the prescribed syllabus.



15. ACTION PLANS

In the beginning of every academic year, action plan will be prepared. In this, the faculty plans the programs to be taken up in the academic year.

16. PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The Faculty is keen to participate in orientation and refresher courses. Dr G.N.Jagan attended one Orientation Course and one Refresher Courses, conducted by the Academic Staff College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad in the years 2014,2013 respectively. Dr G.N.Jagan also trains those students who go for higher studies for entrance examinations of M.A. (Hindi), Hindi Pandit Training courses and Hindi B.Ed. courses.

Attended refresher course at HRDC centre, Osmania University, Hyderabad in 2018

17. LITERARY ACTIVITIES

The Department celebrates “Class Room Seminars” and “Group Discussions” for first and second year students separately in every academic year.



18. TEACHING AIDS

Models and teaching aids such as photographs of great poets and authors collected by Dr.G.N.Jagan, which are useful for effective teaching.

19. DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

A reference section in the Department is maintained with 20 books. Various books on Hindi literature, literary and general essays, History of Hindi literature are kept available for the use of the students in the Departmental library.

20. MODEL PAPERS

The Department is preserving the Model Question Papers of the Osmania University to know the model of questions, which are given in the semester Examination.

21. CLASS ROOM ACTIVITIES

To strengthen the knowledge of the students, the faculty of the Department conducts internal assessment Tests, Class Room seminars, assignments on the subjects and discuss on their performance. I also suggest them to overcome the shortfalls, if any.

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22. SEMESTER/ANNUAL RESULTS

In order to make the students realize their performance in the University examinations, marks lists are prepared and maintained in a separate register. The statistics of the results is also prepared and kept available for the students in the Department.

23. EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The staff of the Department actively participates in the extracurricular activities such as literary, cultural activities and NSS activities organized by the College and the NSS wing.

24. LITERARY CONTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF

Publications

Number of articles written by Dr G.N.Jagan are published in various magazines. Dr G.N.Jagan has also published two books.



25. COMMUNITY SERVICES IN SUBJECT

The staff member, Dr G.N.Jagan, conducts seminars, quiz, essay writing and elocution competitions and encourages the students to participate in them actively. He encourages the students to write articles in the college magazines and any other journals and magazines. Extension Lectures were conducted by the previous staff members for the students

and teachers. The staff member of the Department attended the seminars, conducted by different organizations and colleges in the State.

26. COMMUNITY SERVICES IN GENERAL

The staff member of the Department participates and extends complete cooperation in the programme conducted by NSS and other organizations. Dr G.N.Jagan also gives training to the candidates who go for teacher training courses and also for selection of teachers in the D.S.C.



27. CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDENTS

The students of the Hindi Department takes active part in the activities conducted by the Department. The students participate in classroom seminars and present their opinion on various topics given to them. The photographs and sketches of ancient and modern authors have been collected by the students of Hindi and preserved them in the Department to have an idea about the author.

Life histories of all the ancient and modern Hindi poets are collected by the students of the Hindi and preserved in the Department. It can be used as encyclopedia for the life histories of Hindi poets.

28. ACTION PLAN FOR 2020-2021

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, GAJWEL **DEPARTMENT OF HINDI** **ACTION PLAN FOR 2020-2021**

1. Proposed to conduct “Class Room Seminars” for First and Second Year Degree students separately.
2. Proposed to conduct atleast three Unit Tests for each class.
3. To celebrate “Hindi Divas” in the month of September, 2021. On this occasion, Essay Writing and Elocution Competitions would be conducted.
4. Proposed to conduct Hindi Literary Quiz in the month of November, 2021.
5. To conduct Workshop for the school teachers in the month of December, 2021.
6. To conduct “Kavi Sammelan” in the month of January , 2022.
7. To encourage the students to participate actively in good number in Seminars, Elocutions, Essay Writing Competitions conducted by the college, social organizations and Government Departments.
8. The students who get first marks in the department they will be given chance of Joy ride in Flight



29. HISTORY OF THE HINDI DEPARTMENT

The department was established in the college, February, 2021. Hindi is taught as second language to the students of I and II year of B.A., B.com and B.Sc. It is an optional subject. The government sanctioned a single post from the academic year 2020-21 at this college. Choice based credit system was introduced from the academic year 2016-17. Under CBCS system Hindi is an optional second language in semesters I, II, III & IV semesters.

The college offers the media of institution – English and Telugu. In B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc.

Since the inception of the college, the following faculty members had been Incharge of the Department :

1. **Dr. G.N. Jagan** February 2021 to till date

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The members of the Department are fully cooperative with the Principal and other Departments. The Department is running in harmony and perfection. The students not only extend cooperation to the staff members, but they are also very sincere in their studies, obedient to the staff and devoted to the work. The Principal of the college extends proper guidance and supervision in efficient running of the Department.

30. GENERAL TIME TABLE 2020-2021

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI : TIME TABLE FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-2021



DAY	Period I 10:00 AM	Period II 10:50 AM	Period III 11:40 PM	Period IV 12:30 PM	Period V 2:00 PM	Period VI 2:50 PM	Period VII 3:30 PM
MONDAY	2 nd B.Sc	1 st B.A., B.Com	1 st B.Sc				
TUESDAY		2 nd B.Sc	1 st B.A.,	2 nd B.A.,	1 st B.Com		
WEDNESDAY	2 nd B.A		1 st B.A.,	1 st B.Com	2 nd B.Sc., B.Com		
THURSDAY	2 nd B.Com	1 st B.Com			1 st B.A	1 st B.Sc.,	
FRIDAY		1 st B.Sc		2 nd B.A., B.Com	1 st B.A., B.Com	2 nd B.Sc.	
SATURDAY		1 st B.Com		2 nd B.Com	1 st B.A.,	2 nd B.A.	

Dr. G.N. Jagan Profile



Name of the Lecturer	: Dr.G.N.Jagan
Designation	: Assistant Professor of Hindi
Department	: Hindi
Qualification	: M.A.,M.Com.,P.hD.,B.Ed.
Teaching Experience	: 9 Years
Publication	: 02 Books & 06 Articles
OC and RC	
Attended	:06

Seminars

Organized : 01

Attended (National) : 10

International : 01

Webinar

Organized : 02

Attended : 05

Workshops :

Organized : 01

Attended : 02

FDP attended :03

Awards : 06

Earth leader for sustainable development award by Prof.
Puroshotham Reddy foundation

Guinness World Record,

Telugu Book of Record,

Best teacher award -2018

Best Teacher Award Lions Club, Vanapremi Award.

Condemnation award as Best NCC officer at District level,
Andhra Pradesh

Contact Mobile : 9490988911

Email-Id : nagjagan@gmail.com

Community Service : Running Orphan Hostel

Helpful to the Environment : One Lakh plants planted State wide as a co-ordinator with
an NGO - "Council for Green Revolution".

Honouring Meritor's Students

who got 1st rank in SSC
examinations state level
in 23 districts

: Since last 7 years we've felicitated to SSC toppers of
Govt. Schools with "Prathiba awards" by
Vandemataram Foundation, Hyderabad.

Opportunity given to the
state level toppers of flight

: Last 7 years organised Aerial view for the students In
Hyderabad with the support of Fly-Tech Aviation
Academy, Hyderabad.

Supply of food and other necessities: During Covid -19 Lockdown period- 2020 supplied food
materials and others to the tribal, poor people and
pregnant women