



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE



RAYACHOTY-516269

DEPARTMENT OF URDU

STUDY TOUR REPORT-2019

Department:	URDU
Name of the Activity conducted:	EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO DEPARTMENT OF URDU SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY TIRUPATHI
Conducted Date:	08-02-2019
Name of the Co-ordinator:	Dr.S.Farooq Basha Dr.Syed vasiullah Bakhtiyari
Name of the Lecturers involved :	Dr.S.Farooq Basha Dr.Syed vasiullah Bakhtiyari A.Khaja Vice Kharni MD.Ismail
Number of Students participated	50
Brief Report of the Activity:	<p>On 08-02-2019, Urdu students from Govt Degree College Rayachoty visited the Department of Urdu at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, as part of an educational tour. The visit aimed to provide the students with insights into advanced academic resources and opportunities in Urdu literature. The group was warmly welcomed by the university's faculty and participated in a comprehensive tour of the campus, including the library and research facilities. They attended a presentation on the department's programs and engaged in interactive sessions with current students and faculty, which facilitated meaningful discussions on academic and career prospects in Urdu studies.</p> <p>The tour was highly enriching, offering the students exposure to higher education resources and fostering a deeper appreciation for their field of study. The interactive and cultural segments of the visit, including discussions and performances of Urdu literature, were particularly impactful. Feedback from participants highlighted the tour's success in broadening their academic horizons and strengthening their connection to the Urdu academic community. The visit underscored the value of such educational experiences in motivating and preparing students for future academic pursuits</p>

Related
Photo 01



Staff and Student participated in SVU Seminar and received certificate.

Related
photo 02



Staff and Student participated in Study Tour at Dept of Urdu SVU Tirupathi

Related
photo 03



Staff and Student participated in SVU Seminar



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RAYACHOTY

(Affiliated to Yogi Vemana University)

Chittoor Road, Rayachoty, Annamiah (Dist.)

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH "C" GRADE



Field Trip on Gandi Kota 29-04-2023



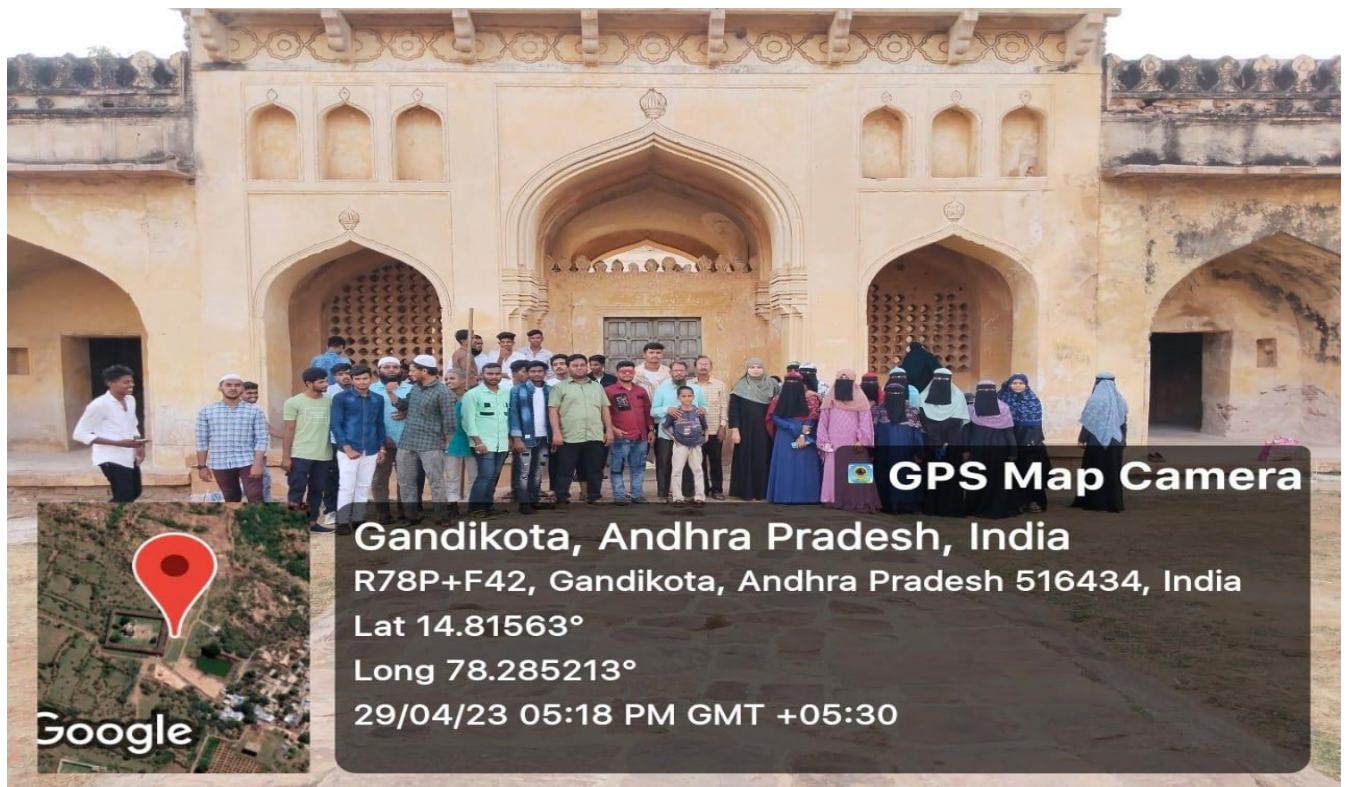
The Department of Urdu organized one day field trip historical place at Gandikota fort on the date of 29-04-2023. Gandikota is a village and historical fort on the right bank of the Penna river, 15 km from Jammalamadugu in Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The fort was the centre of power for various dynasties, such as the Kalyani Chalukyas, Pemmasani Nayakas, and the Golconda Sultanate.

In the fort are two ancient temples, dedicated to Madhava and Ranganatha. They are in ruins and the fort area is full of the debris of ages and many ancient structures in varying stages of decay. The large granary, with a vaulted roof, is now used as watchman's quarters. The Jamia Masjid has two adjacent minarets. A heritage festival is held every year in the fort area.

The other structures in the fort, include another large granary (used for storing food and grains late back), a magazine, a graceful 'pigeon tower' with fretted windows and an extensive palace built by bricks with some plastered decorations and some wells. There is an old cannon lying in the fort. There is the 'Rayalacheruvu' with its perennial springs irrigating some lime and plantain gardens. It is said that this 'Cheruvu' was connected to a fountain in Jamia Masjid by pipes, traces of which can still be seen.

There were other gardens and springs. There is an undated inscription on a boulder, near the 'Nagajhari' outside the fort, recording the gift of two gardens at the place to the temple. There was a garden called 'Parebagh' with a waterfall at the foot of the hills, on the bank of the Penneru.

The other main attractions at the fort includes House of the Drum (drums were used to alert the army in case of invasion), Charminar, Jail (where in the prisoners were held captive) and Red Koneru (Also known as pond of Swords, The huge lake in front of the mosque, where the warriors used to dip their swords in this lake and the waters used to turn blood red after the war.



The picture of staff and students Government Degree College Rayachoty at the gate of mosque and entrance of the mosque they called the small charminar. This field trip approximately 45 students and 4 staff are attended in this field trip. November 2015, Andhra Pradesh government cited a plan to develop Gandikota as next major tourist hub of Andhra Pradesh.



At a distance of 500 m from Gandikota Bus Stop, Jamia Masjid is an ancient mosque situated inside the Gandikota Fort. Also known as the Central Mosque of Gandikota, it is one of the must visit places in Gandikota as part of Bangalore 2 day trip.

Spread over miles, the massive 12th century Gandikota fort, made in red sandstone, comprises of gorgeous palaces with intricate carvings, religious places and a 5 mile perimeter wall. Jamia Mosque is one of the most noted architectural masterpieces inside the fort complex. Located besides a Hindu temple, the mosque set a great example of unity in diversity. The mosque was later addition to the fort than the temple of Raghunatha.

With simple architecture, the Jamia Mosque of Gandikota is quite grand in size and looks similar to Charminar in Hyderabad. Though the walls of the mosque have lost its sheen over time, it still manages to bewitch travelers with its simple, yet elegant Islamic architecture. Visitors of the masjid are first greeted by a grand multi-arched entrance, and then the main prayer hall where thousands of people once converged in heartfelt prayers. From the top of the entrance, one can spot the tower of the Madhavaraya temple located close by.



At a distance of 1 km from Gandikota Bus Stop, Pennar River Gorge is a viewpoint situated in the small village of Gandikota. Often called as the Grand Canyon of India, it is one of the must visit places in Gandikota.



The Staff and Students GDC Rayachoty to go the Gandikota in the bus maximum students present in the field trip 29-04-2023.




Madhavaraya Temple is a 16th century Hindu temple located in the Gandikota Fort, in the Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh, India. Dedicated to Krishna, it is also known as Madhava Perumal Temple or Madhavaraya Swamy Temple. The Government of India has designated it as a Monument of National Importance.



Gandikota Fort Development of AP Tourism





 **GPS Map Came**

YSR District, Andhra Pradesh, India

YSR Ghat, Idupulapaya Road, Andhra Pradesh 516216, India

Lat 14.334328°

Long 78.529963°

Permission Letter

Rayachoty
26/04/2023

To
The Principal
Govt Degree college
Rayachoty

From
Department of Urdu
Govt Degree college
Rayachoty

Respected madam

The Department of Urdu Government Degree college Rayachoty have decided field trip going ^{permitted} on Gendi kota fort. 29-04-2023. Gendi kota fort ^{by} has historical places its help on your history ^{26/4/23} students. In the purpose of our B.A HPU Group field trip give ~~me~~ permission to going on tour.

Thanking you madam

Staff number #

Signature
A. A. A.

Md. Ismail
N. A.

Govt Degree College Rayachoty
 Attended student List with signatures
 Participated List

1- Name of student	Signature
Syed. Haleema	S. Halima
Shaik. Afsana	S. Afsana
Shaik. Sumiya	S. Sumiya
Nayab. Nasreen	N. Nasreen
Shaik. Rizwan	S. Rizwan
Shaik. Arief	S. Arief
Shaik. Sadiq	S. Sadiq
Shaik. Sameera	S. Sameera
Shaik. Shermila	S. Shermila
Shaik. Ruksana	S. Ruksana
Shaik. Maseera	S. Maseera
Syed. Mansoor	S. Mansoor
Shaik. Irfan	S. Irfan
Shaik. Salma	S. Salma
Shaik. Mubarak basha	S. Mubarak basha
Shaik. Mohammad ali	S. Mohammed ali
Vazugu. Abida	v. Abida
Shaik. Arishiya	S. Arishiya
Shaik. Reshma	S. Reshma
Shaik. Karishma	S. Karishma
Shaik. Humeera	S. Humeera
Shaik. Zainab	S. Zainab
From Abley J md. Ismail	N. Afsana

THANK YOU



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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE RAYAVHOTY FIELD TRIP ON BELUM CAVES 29-11-2023

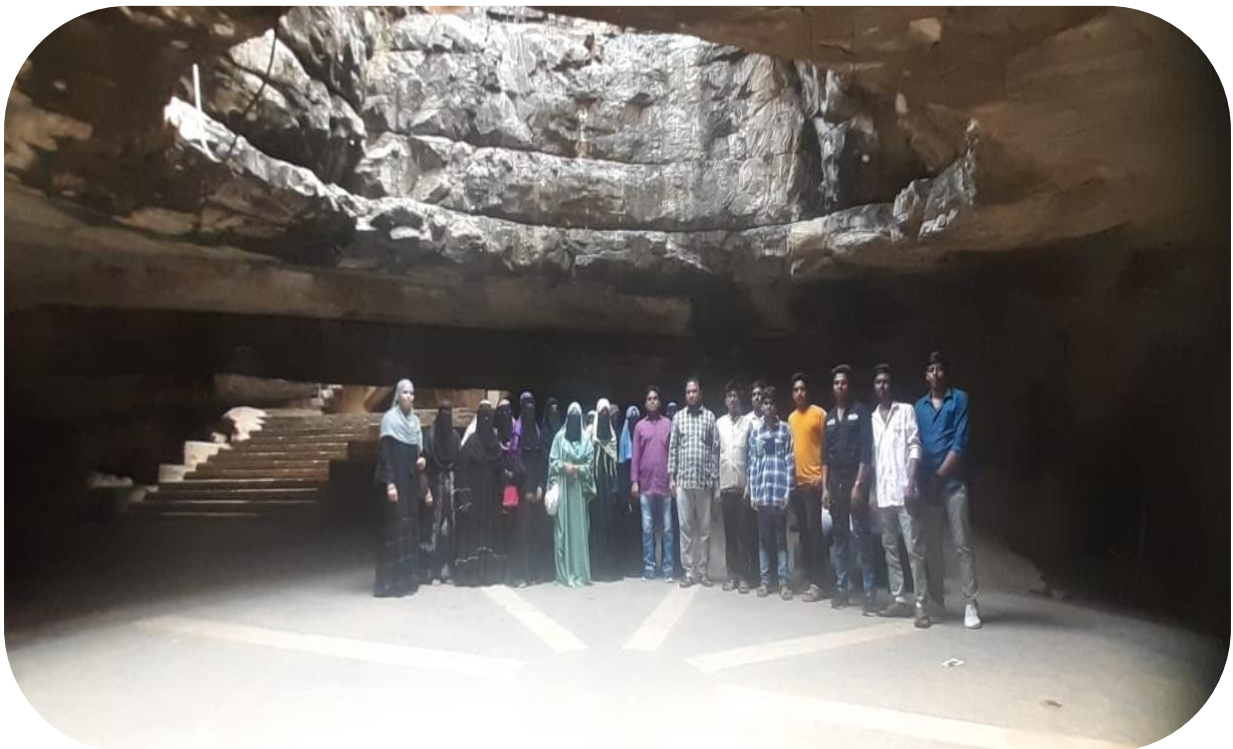


The Department of Urdu organized one day field trip historical place at Belum Caves on the date of 29-11-2023. The Belum Caves, located in Nandyala district of Andhra Pradesh's Rayalaseema region, is the second largest cave system on the Indian subcontinent, known for its speleothems, such as stalactite and stalagmite formations. The Belum Caves have long passages, galleries, spacious caverns with fresh water and siphons. This cave system was formed over the course of tens of thousands of years by the constant flow of underground water from the now-disappeared river Chitravathi. The cave system reaches its deepest point (46 m (151 ft) from entrance level) at the point known as Pataalaganga.^[1] Belum Caves have a length of 3,229 m (10,593.8 ft), making them the second largest caves on the Indian Subcontinent after the Krem Liat Prah caves in Meghalaya. It is one of the centrally protected Monuments of National Importance.



Outside the gate of Belum Caves

Belum came to scientific attention in 1884 by a British surveyor Arun and from 1982 to 1984, a team of German speleologists headed by H. Daniel Gebauer conducted a detailed exploration of the caves. In 1988, the Government of Andhra Pradesh declared the site protected, and the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) developed the caves as a tourist attraction in February 2002. Today, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) of the caves have been successfully explored, though only 1.5 km (0.9 mi) is accessible to visitors.[1] There are 16 different pathways, including the main entrance and there are deposits of quartz in the caves. The caves consist of black limestone.



INSIDE THE CAVE ENTERENCE

The Belum Caves are located near Belum Village in Kolimigundla mandal of Nandyal district earlier in Kurnool district in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Kolimigundla is situated 3 km (1.9 mi) from Belum Caves. The caves are an 8 km (5.0 mi) drive from Petnikota village.

Belum is part of a larger complex of caves carved out of the limestone deposits in the *Erramalai* region. Other caves include the Billasurgam caves, Sanyasula caves, Yaganti caves, Yerrajari caves, and the Muchchatla Chintamanu caves (caves are called *gavi* in the local language).

Even though the *Belum Caves* were known to local people, the first records of site come from the expedition report of British geologist and archaeologist Robert Bruce Foote, in 1884. Thereafter, the Belum Caves remained unnoticed for almost a century until a German team headed by Herbert Daniel Gebauer conducted detailed exploration of the caves in 1982 and 1983. The German expedition was assisted by Mr Bacham Chalapathi Reddy (retd. Deputy superintendent of police), Mr Pothireddy Rama Subba Reddy (retd. Headmaster), Mr Ramaswami Reddy, Mr Boyu Madduleti, Mr K. Padmanabhaiah, Mr K. Chinnaiah and Mr A. Sunkanna.





CAVE ENTRANCE

The caves were being used to dump wastes from nearby places until 1988. Local people of nearby settlements, notably policemen and residents of Belum Village co-operated with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and developed the cave site as a tourist attraction. Finally, their almost two-decade long efforts resulted in the Government of Andhra Pradesh declaring the entire area to be a protected zone. Finally, in 1999, the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) took over the task of beautifying and maintaining the caves. The APTDC who has since been in charge of management, sanctioned Rs. 7.5 million to develop the caves.[6] The APTDC has also developed the pathways of around 2 km (1.2 mi) length in and outside of the caves, provided illumination and has created fresh-air-shafts at the site. Inside the cave, APTDC has installed bridges and staircases, and a canteen, bathrooms and toilet facilities at the entry point. APTDC also has built a Haritha Hotel for accommodation in the vicinity.

There is a sizeable Buddha statue near on a hillock near the caves. One of the caverns at Belum is known as the "Meditation Hall", which was used by Buddhist monks. Relics of the Buddhist period were found here. These relics are now housed in a museum in Ananthapur.



INSIDE THE CAVE

- 4,500 BC remnants of vessels of that age were found in the caves.
- Occupied by Jain and Buddhist monks, over two thousands years ago
- 1884 existence of the caves recorded by the British geologist and archaeologist Mr Robert Bruce Foote.
- 1982 explored by the German Herbert Daniel Gebauer.
- 1983 explored by the German Herbert Daniel Gebauer.
- 1988 declared protected by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- 1999 development of the cave by Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation started.
- FEB-2002 cave opened to the public.
- JUL-2002 Musical chamber discovered.
- JAN 2013 A new cavernicolous (inhabiting caves) Isopod species discovered, named *Andhracoides gebaueri*.



BANAGANAPALLI SUMMER PALACE (NAWAB BANGLA)



What is special about Belum Caves:

Belum Caves are geological and historical importance caves. There are indications that Jains and Buddhists monks occupied these caves centuries ago. Many Buddhists relics were found inside the caves. These relics are now housed in Museum at Ananthapur

TOUR PHOTOS STAFF AND STUDENT





BANAGANAPALLI SUMMER PALACE (NAWAB BANGLA)



Permission Letter

Rayachoty
27-11-2023

TO
The principal
Govt Degree college
Rayachoti

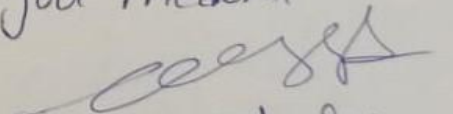
From
Department of urdu
Govt Degree college
Rayachoti

Respected madam

The Department of urdu Government Degree college Rayachoty have decided field trip going on Belun ceves has historical places 29-11-2023 Belun ceves his historical places its help on your history students. In the purpose of B.A HPU Group field trip give us permission to going TOUR.

Thanking you madam

Permitted
fath 27/11/23


N. Asim
Md. Ismail

Govt Degree College Rayachoty
 Attended student List with signatures
 Participated List

1- Name of student	Signature
Syed. Haleema	S. Halima
Shaik. Afsana	S. Afsana
Shaik. Sumiya	S. Sumiya
Nayab. Wasreen	N. Wasreen
Shaik. Rizwan	S. Rizwan
Shaik. Arief	S. Arief
Shaik. Sadiq	S. Sadiq
Shaik. Sameera	S. Sameera
Shaik. Shermila	S. Shermila
Shaik. Ruksana	S. Ruksana
Shaik. Maseera	S. Maseera
Syed. Mansoor	S. Mansoor
Shaik. Irfan	S. Irfan
Shaik. Salma	S. Salma
Shaik. Mubarak basha	S. Mubarak basha
Shaik. Mohammad ali	S. Mohammed Ali
Varugu. Abida	V. Abida
Shaik. Arishiya	S. Arishiya
Shaik. Reshma	S. Reshma
Shaik. Karishma	S. Karishma
Shaik. Humeera	S. Humeera
Shaik. Zainab	S. Zainab
From Adeeb & Md. Ismail	N. Adeeb

THANK YOU