

MNR

iNFOCUS

Enriching the innerself

August 2026

MNR's IN-HOUSE MAGAZINE



MNR Educational Trust celebrates **INDEPENDENCE DAY** with pride and patriotic spirit at Sangareddy. The event was graced by **Shri. M.S. Ravi Varma**, Vice-Chairman (MNR ET) & Chancellor (MNRU), Principals, Deans, Faculty, Staff and Students to honour our nation and its glorious legacy. Together, celebrating Freedom, Unity and the Spirit of a New India

Unending Voyage for Knowledge: Learning

"The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn." - Alvin Toffler

In today's fast-paced world, the ability to learn, adapt, and innovate is crucial. A commitment to learning encourages a growth mindset, helping us to transform challenges into opportunities for personal and societal growth. Modern learning is self-motivated, involving the constant gaining of new skills and the ability to adapt to ever-changing environments.

As we navigate through this evolving landscape, the way we approach learning can significantly impact our professional growth too. Technologies like online courses, educational apps, and virtual simulations have revolutionized our approach to learning, making it more accessible and engaging.

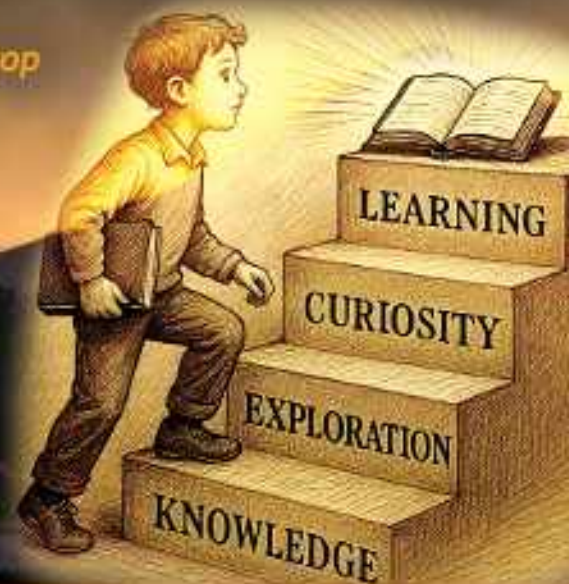
The more knowledge we acquire, the more we understand how much we still have to learn. This realization underlines the humility and curiosity to the learning process.

Learning is an adventure without an end, a quest for knowledge that fuels innovation, cultivates compassion and nurtures flexibility. Mahatma Gandhi rightly noted, "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever." This timeless advice summarizes the transformative power of learning, a power that shapes our future and enriches our lives.

As we journey through this ever-changing scenario, let us remain curious and committed to lifelong learning, for it is through learning that we truly discover our potential and make meaningful contributions to ourselves and the place around us.

It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop

Editorial.....



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INFOCUS

MNR's In-House Magazine

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Events @ MNR Higher Education and Research Academy (MNR-HERA) Campus, Sangareddy, Telangana.

ACTIVITIES @ MNR DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

MNR Dental College & Hospital celebrated the Bonalu Festival with great devotion and cultural enthusiasm. Faculty members, students, and staff actively participated in the celebrations, highlighting the rich traditions and cultural heritage of Telangana.





SHIVA DHANUSH

(The Bow of Shiva)



Sri M N. Raju
Chairman

MNR Educational Trust

Shiva, the Supreme Tapasvi, had no hunger and destroyed hunger. There was no need for him to eat anything. But Shakti, his wife, felt that all living creatures should have hunger and they should strive to fulfill their hunger, if not, no relationships would be established and the society would collapse. She further said that people had to conduct Yagna, seeking food and other things to support their lives, if not, the world would become actionless and it would be a dead world.

Shiva also accepted her version of hunger and its need. For making the humanity (and all living world) a 'Full-circle' Tapasya and Yagna are very much needed.

So, Shiva and Shakti created the 'Shiva Dhanush' (The Bow of Shiva) symbolizing Tapasya and Yagna.

Tapasya represents, the shaft of the bow and Yagna represents its string. The shaft and the string combine make the bow. To create

the bow, the shaft has to bend and the string has to become taut. The arrows that are to be used, on the bow represent various actions which are needed to run the society.

The bow, not only represents Tapasya and Yagna, but all human relationships of man and woman in marriage, of king and kingdom, the river and river bank, the agricultural field and crops etc.

The bow also symbolizes, the ruler and the rules, the ruler is the shaft and the string represents rules. If the string is too loose, the bow is useless and if it is too tight, the bow breaks.

The bow was created and was given to Janaka, the king of Mithila and the father of Janaki (Sita).

The bow of Shiva was so heavy that even a dozen men could not lift it up. So it was hauled on to a cart and taken to the armoury of

Mithila, where it was kept. Janaka worshipped it every day. Many war heroes used to come to see it and admire it.

One day Sita with her three sisters- Urmila, Mandavi and Shrutakirti and a few maids, went to the armoury where the armoury and various weapons were being cleaned. When a few men were cleaning the bow of Shiva, they were unable to lift it or move it aside to clean. Sita went there and lifted the bow with single hand very easily, cleaned and kept it as it was.

News of this amazing feat reached far and wide.

Finally, Sita 'Swayamvara' was announced by Janaka. He invited the kings and Princes of Aryavarth to Mithila. Ram and Lakshman were also present as they followed Vishwamitra.

Among many kings and Princes, Ravana was also present. He was the king of the Rakshasas, ruled from Lanka which was originally built by Kubera, Ravana's step brother (Kubera was the son of Vishrava and Idavida and Ravana was the son of Vishrava and Kaikesi)

Janaka declared that who ever was going to lift the bow of Shiva and would strung it, would be eligible to marry Sita.

Many came, many tried, all failed.

Among them Ravana also was one. He was taller than any man present there. His hair was thick and curly, his chest wide and his stomach firm. His eyes were so intense that no one dared to look at his face. He bent down to pick up the bow and almost succeeded, but then he smeared and lost balance. He fell under the bow and it pinned him to the ground. A group of warriors tried to help him, but could not Sita was asked by Janaka to help him and Sita came forward and lifted the bow with one hand. Ravana didn't thank her. He roared with anger and insult and left the place. Sita kept the bow at its original place

and did Namaskar with a lot of respect.

No other king or prince tried, afterwards to touch the bow.

Then Janaka invited Rama, the great disciple of Vasistha and Vishwamitra. Both were the greatest gurus of Rama. Vasistha taught him all knowledge of the Sastras and Vishwamitra taught practical knowledge.

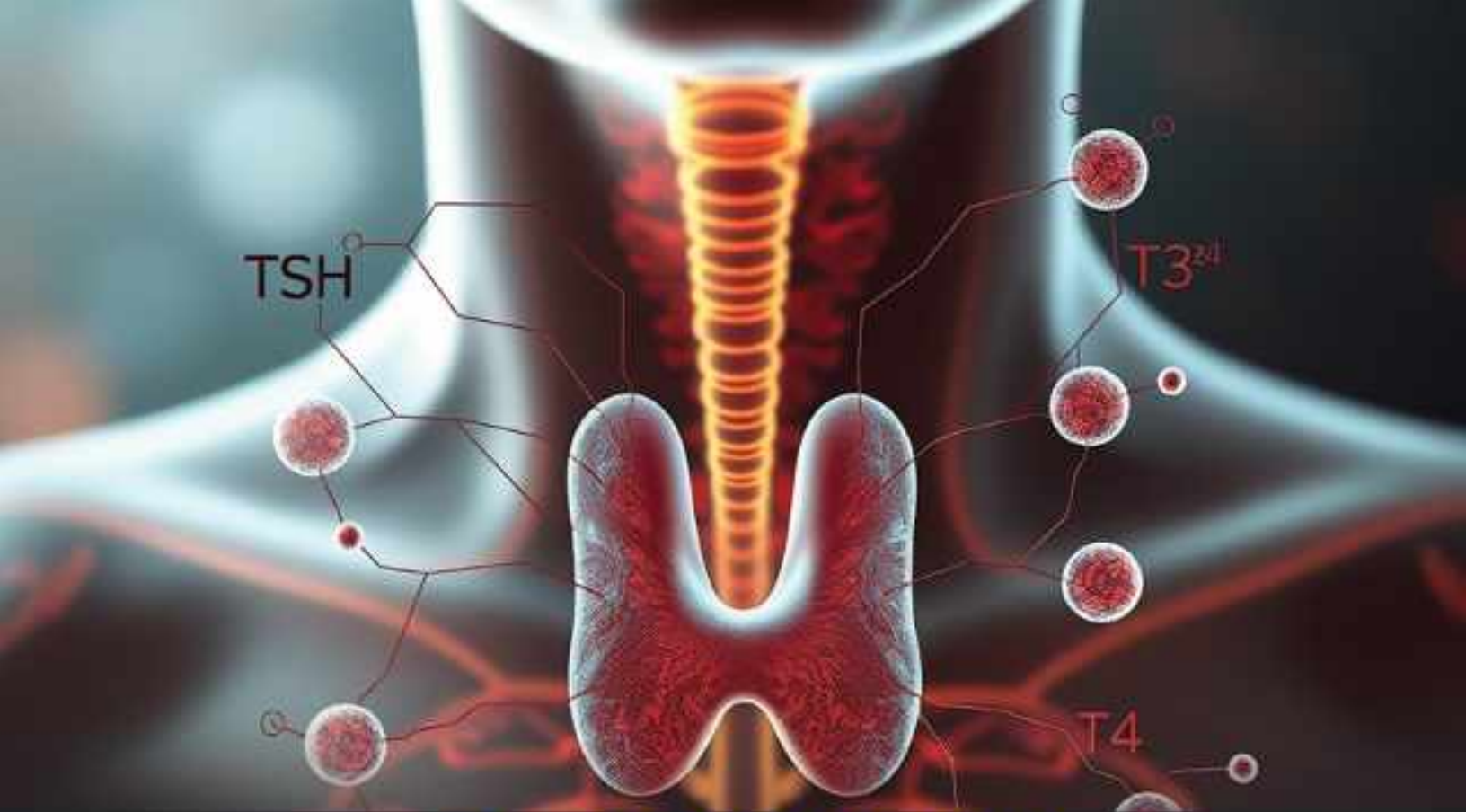
Then Vismamitra introduced Ram to the court of Janaka by giving his lineage (Vamsa Charitra). He said that Brahma was created out of novel of Vishnu. He further described that:-

- Brahma created his two sons, Daksha and Manu. Daksha was beheaded by Shiva.
- Manu had two sons called Ikshavaku and Ila. From Ikshavaku came the Suryavamsis and from Ila came the Chandravamsis.
- In the Ikshavaku line of kings was one Raghu and it became Raghukula clan.
- In Raghukula clan one was Sagara.
- In this clan one was Bhagiratha who brought Ganga to the earth.
- In this clan one was Dilip.
- In this clan one was Harischandra.
- In this clan one was Aja
- From Aja came Dashratha
- Ram was the son of Dashratha.

With the approval of Janaka, Ram walked towards the bow of Shiva, picked it up with one hand, as if it was so light in weight. Anxiety filled the Court hall and Sita was filled with dread. Ram was about to string the bow, when something happened.

Ram looked into Sita's eyes, his concentration wavered a moment. He put too much force on the shaft and it broke into two.

Ram married Sita. His three brothers Lakshman, Bharata and Satrugna married Sita's three sisters. Lakshman married Urmila, Bharata married Mandavi and Shatugna married Shrutakirti.



T4 SYNDROME AND PHYSIOTHERAPY MANAGEMENT

1. Defining T4 Syndrome and Pathophysiology

Clinical Overview: T4 Syndrome, also known as Upper Thoracic Syndrome, is a distinct clinical entity characterised by joint dysfunction in the upper thoracic spine—specifically the segments between T2 and T7—that provokes a constellation of local musculoskeletal pain and distal autonomic symptoms. While the precise pathophysiology remains an area of active research, the condition is clinically defined by dysfunction at thoracic levels from which sympathetic nerves originate. The Sympathetic Connection

Hypothesised Mechanism: Joint hypomobility, mechanical irritation, or inflammatory changes at the facet, costovertebral, or costotransverse joints near the T4 level are thought to mechanically irritate the sympathetic chain and paravertebral ganglia.

Sympathetic Outflow: Because the sympathetic supply to the upper limbs arises from the T2 through T5 segments, mechanical dysfunction in this region can disrupt autonomic regulation.

Sympathoexcitatory Effects: Clinical research indicates that Grade III rotary postero-anterior mobilisations at the T4 level exert a specific sympathoexcitatory effect. This suggests that manual therapy can modulate the sympathetic outflow to resolve distal temperature dysregulation and non-dermatomal paraesthesia.

2. Clinical Presentation and Symptomatology

Diagnosis is based on a cluster of symptoms often described as “insidious” and “non-dermatomal.” A critical diagnostic clue found in clinical practice is the patient’s position of comfort, which is typically lying completely flat (supine). | Symptom Category | Specific Clinical Manifestations || ----- | ----- || Musculoskeletal | Mid-thoracic/interscapular stiffness; pain at the base of the neck; “band-like” tension headaches; restricted thoracic motion (notably T2-T7 extension); local tenderness over the T4 spinous process; pain aggravated by sneezing, coughing, or slumping. || Autonomic | “Glove-like” paraesthesia or numbness in the hands/forearms; “cotton wool” or “fuzzy” sensations

in the ears ; perceived hand clumsiness and a sense of fullness ; temperature fluctuations (hot or cold hands); perceived “puffiness” or swelling of the hands without clinical oedema. |

3. Etiology and Modern Risk Factors

Postural Drivers

The primary driver in modern clinical populations is sustained postural misalignment, often termed “tech neck.” Prolonged forward head posture and increased thoracic kyphosis—or conversely, a flattened upper thoracic spine (T2-7) —place excessive mechanical load on the T4 segment and the adjacent paravertebral ganglia.

Repetitive Mechanical Stress

Repetitive lifting, twisting, and bending movements can trigger an inflammatory response in the thoracic joints. Sustained static postures encountered during long-distance driving or computer work are frequent culprits, leading to increased joint irritation and sympathetic dysregulation.

Demographic Risk Profiles

T4 Syndrome is approximately three times more prevalent in women than in men. This disparity is potentially attributed to a combination of hormonal influences affecting musculoskeletal laxity and specific postural habits prevalent in middle-aged female cohorts.

4. Differential Diagnosis: Ruling Out Mimicking Conditions

A diagnosis of T4 Syndrome requires the systematic exclusion of conditions that mimic its diffuse, multi-segmental presentation:

Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (TOS): Must differentiate between vascular and neurogenic compression.

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome: T4 paraesthesia is typically non-dermatomal and “glove-like,” unlike the median nerve distribution.

Cervical Radiculopathy: Exclude discogenic drivers (C6/C7) which typically follow clear dermatomes.

Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS): Consider if morning stiffness is systemic and inflammatory.

Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (DISH):

Evaluate for characteristic ossification.

Visceral Drivers: Rule out cardiac events (referred pain), esophageal, pulmonary, or gallbladder pathology.

5. Critical Contraindications: The “What NOT to Do” List

Standard rehabilitation exercises for the back often exacerbate T4 Syndrome by increasing mechanical tension on the sympathetic chain.

Rowing & Repetitive Pulling: Increases irritative load on symptomatic thoracic segments.

“Supermans” & “Bird Dogs”: These prone extension and stability exercises often provide excessive mechanical stress to the paravertebral ganglia.

Aggressive End-Range Stretching: Forcing range into an irritated segment increases neural tension and “creep” deformation. Clinical Synthesis: While Grade V Screw Thrust Mobilisation is considered safe because its rapid nature reduces the risk of creep deformation, the sustained or repetitive mechanical stress of the exercises listed above increases the cumulative load on the already irritated sympathetic structures.

6. Evidence-Based Physiotherapy Interventions

The Mohammed & Kale (2025) study provides



high-quality evidence for manual therapy. The research compared Maitland Mobilisation (Grades I-IV) with Grade V Screw Thrust techniques over a one-week intervention period. Key Clinical Data:

Pain Reduction: Both groups saw significant improvements. Group A (Maitland) achieved a mean VAS reduction of 4.40 points, whereas Group B (Screw Thrust) achieved a reduction of 3.76 points.

Functional Gains: PSFS scores improved by 2.86 points in the Maitland group compared to 2.40 points in the Screw Thrust group.

Segmental Mobility: Maitland mobilisation is statistically superior to screw thrust mobilisation for increasing thoracic extension range of motion (ROM) ($p = 0.0087$). While both techniques are effective for pain modulation, the rhythmic oscillations of Maitland therapy appear more effective for restoring the specific extension deficits found in T4 Syndrome.

7. Treatment Protocols: Phase-Based Recovery

Management follows a structured “Remove, Restore, and Redefine” philosophy:

Phase One: Remove and Restore

Activity Modification: Resting the segment and avoiding repetitive flexion/slumping.

Manual Therapy: Targeted joint mobilisations (Grades I-IV) or Grade V Screw Thrust to address segmental hypomobility.

Soft Tissue Release: Addressing myofascial restrictions in the periscapular and upper back region.

Nerve Gliding Exercises: Implementation of specific upper limb neural mobilisations to improve neural dynamics and reduce paraesthesia.

Phase Two: Redefine

Home Exercise Programmes (HEP):

Customised routines to reinforce joint gains.

Localised Thoracic Exercises: Targeted movements to address the specific segment dysfunction identified during assessment.

Functional Progression: Transitioning mobilisations and exercises into work-specific or sports-specific (e.g., overhead) positions.

8. Long-Term Postural and Ergonomic Management

Prevention relies on mitigating the static loads that drive T4 dysfunction. Physiotherapist's Advice for Patients

Ergonomic Alignment: Use a straight-back chair with a lumbar roll in the small of the back; this supports the lumbar curve and helps in reversing increased thoracic kyphosis or a flattened upper thoracic spine (T2-7).

Cervical Management: Specific exercises to address lower cervical stiffness, which often co-exists with T4 dysfunction.

Static Load Breaks: Avoid prolonged typing or driving; take frequent “micro-breaks” to perform gentle thoracic extension and rotation.

Symptom Awareness: Early intervention for return of stiffness is critical to prevent chronic autonomic dysregulation.

9. Conclusion and Clinical Prognosis

T4 Syndrome presents a complex clinical picture but holds an excellent prognosis for recovery when identified early. A Senior Consultant's approach must be impairment-based, prioritising the restoration of segmental mobility through manual therapy to modulate autonomic symptoms. By combining targeted mobilisations with nerve gliding exercises and postural correction, clinicians can effectively resolve both the musculoskeletal and sympathetically maintained symptoms of this condition. Early intervention is paramount to avoid the development of chronic pain patterns.

BIOFUELS - FUTURE SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE OF INDIA

What are Biofuels

Biofuels are hydrocarbon fuels produced from organic matter (living organisms, plants, and waste) in a short period of time (days, weeks, or months). Unlike fossil fuels, they are renewable and environment-friendly.

- Solid Fuels: Wood, dried plant materials, and manure.
- Liquid Fuels: Bioethanol and biodiesel.
- Gaseous Fuels: Biogas.

Generations of Biofuels-Evolution and Innovation

- First-Generation (1G): Produced from food sources like sugar, starch, vegetable oil, or animal fats (e.g., bio-alcohols, biodiesel, biogas).
- Second-Generation (2G): Cellulosic biofuels produced from non-food crops and agricultural waste like wheat straw, corn stalks, and wood (e.g., biohydrogen, advanced bioethanol).
- Third-Generation (3G): Produced from alternate sources like algae or specialized waste (e.g., Bio-CNG).

National Policy on Biofuels (Key Highlights & 2022 Amendments)

The policy was initially formulated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in 2009 to reduce fuel imports, double farmers' income, and generate rural employment.

Key Targets & Revisions

- Ethanol Blending Target (E20): The target to achieve 20% ethanol blending in petrol has been advanced from the original 2030 deadline to 2025–26.
- Feedstock Expansion: The policy allows the use of sugarcane juice, sugar beet, sweet sorghum, starch-containing materials (corn, cassava), and damaged food grains (unfit for human consumption like broken rice, wheat, and spoiled potatoes) for ethanol production.
- Surplus Food Grains: With the approval of the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC), surplus food grains can be utilized to produce ethanol during bumper harvest years to ensure fair pricing for farmers.
- Financial Incentives: A viability gap funding



allocation of 5,000 crore was proposed for 2G ethanol biorefineries.

Expected Benefits

- **Import Reduction & Savings:** Significantly reduces foreign exchange outflows by substituting imported crude oil with domestic ethanol.
- **Environmental Protection:** Blending 10% ethanol (E10) reduces carbon emissions by about 20,000 tonnes per 10 million liters.
- **Health & Waste Management:** Promotes the collection of Used Cooking Oil (UCO) to manufacture biodiesel, preventing its toxic reuse in the food industry. It also helps manage municipal solid waste.
- **Rural Employment & Income:** Turns crop residues into an additional income stream for farmers, reducing the issue of stubble burning, while biorefineries create local supply-chain jobs.

Benefits

Energy security with alternative sources

In the modern world, the increasing energy needs, dwindling fossil fuel resources, and increasing global warming have become a major challenge for humanity. In this context, 'biofuels' have emerged as a powerful alternative to strengthen the country's energy security along with protecting the environment. These clean fuels obtained from agricultural waste and plants not only reduce pollution, but also play a key role in strengthening the rural economy. The National Biofuels Policy, Ethanol Blending Program, etc., undertaken by the Government of India, are leading the country towards self-sufficiency and paving the way for sustainable development. In addition, candidates should understand the environmental, economic and social benefits of biofuels.

The use of fossil fuels is causing high pollution and global warming. Disparities in the global economy are driving up the prices of petrol and diesel. The alternative to this is the use of biofuels. They have increased economic development, energy security, and employment opportunities. To boost biofuel production, the government introduced the National Policy on Biofuels - 2018. As a result, biofuel production increased, addressing environmental, energy, and economic challenges. Currently, blending 20% ethanol in petrol has enhanced energy security and reduced air pollution. The government is implementing several schemes and programs to promote biofuels.

Economic Benefits

- **Additional Income for Farmers:** Using agricultural waste like paddy straw, wheat straw, etc., for second-generation (2G) ethanol production brings additional income to farmers.
- **Pollution Control:** Crop residue burning is reduced, keeping air pollution under control.
- **Rural Development:** Setting up ethanol industries in rural areas increases job opportunities and drives rural economic growth.
- **Foreign Exchange Savings:** Blending ethanol with petrol eliminates the need to import petroleum from abroad to that extent, significantly reducing foreign exchange expenditure.
- **Wealth from Waste:** Utilizing solid waste for biofuel production transforms waste into wealth, supporting a circular economy and boosting the rural livelihood.

Environmental Benefits

- **Zero Pollutants:** Compared to fossil fuels, burning biofuels does not produce harmful air pollutants. This reduces greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating climate change, acid rain, and air pollution.
- **Ecosystem Protection:** Extracting fossil fuels damages marine, terrestrial, and river ecosystems. Biofuel production poses no such danger to ecosystems.
- **Biodegradable By products:** The waste generated during this process can be reused as fertilizer. While fossil fuel waste is non-biodegradable and increases pollution, biofuel waste is biodegradable and mixes quickly into the soil.
- **Net-Zero Target:** Biofuels contribute significantly toward achieving the Net-Zero goal, which is vital for curbing climate change.

Energy Security

Producing biofuels domestically strengthens the country's energy security. In times of global uncertainty, wars, and skyrocketing petrol prices, scaling up biofuel production in India is absolutely essential.

Health Benefits

Since the use of biofuels does not release harmful pollutants, air pollution decreases, preventing adverse health impacts. Producing biofuels like biogas and gobar gas in villages reduces the burning of firewood, thereby improving the health of rural women.

Limitations in Production and Usage

- **Engine Modifications:** To utilize petrol blended with 20% ethanol, vehicle engines must be technically adapted or modified.
- **Raw Material Shortage:** Sufficient raw oil sources required for biodiesel production are currently not available in adequate quantities.

Ethanol Blending Program (EBP)

This is also known as the Ethanol Blended Petrol Program or the 'Gasohol Program'. Its primary objective is to reduce petroleum imports, provide additional income to farmers, and achieve economic growth by mixing ethanol into petrol.

- **Pilot Project:** Launched in 2001 in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh by blending 5% ethanol.
- **Official Launch:** Officially started in 2003 across 9 states and 4 Union Territories with a 5% ethanol blend.
- **Expansion:** In 2006, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas extended this scheme to 20 states and 4 Union Territories.
- **10% Ethanol Blending:** In 2013, a target was set to mix 10% ethanol in petrol, which was successfully achieved in 2022.
- **20% Ethanol Blending:** This target was achieved by the end of 2025. The government has announced that 20% blending is mandatory across the country starting April 1, 2026.

Government Schemes & Policies to Boost Biofuel Production

1. **PM JI-VAN Yojana:** The full name is Pradhan Mantri Jaiv Indhan- Vatavaran Anukool fasal awshesh Nivaran Yojana. Launched in 2019 and amended in 2024, its main objective is to provide financial assistance to commercial projects

utilizing lignocellulosic biomass (crop residue) for second-generation (2G) ethanol production.

2. **SATAT Scheme:** The full name is Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation. Proposed in 2018, this initiative aims to establish 5,000 Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants across the country.

3. **GOBARDHAN Scheme:** Established as part of the Swachh Bharat Mission, its main goal is to safely manage cattle dung and solid biodegradable waste in rural areas by converting it into Biogas and Bio-CNG (Compressed Natural Gas). This ensures cleanliness in rural areas while generating income.

4. **Repurpose Used Cooking Oil (RUCO):** This initiative focuses on collecting left-over cooking oil from food industries and commercial establishments to prevent it from being reused for cooking (which has severe health hazards). The collected oil is diverted as a raw material for biodiesel production. This initiative was launched by the FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India).

5. **National Bioenergy Programme:** This program supports the setup of biomass-based power plants, provides funding for modern biofuels, and drives research and development initiatives in the sector.

FUTURE ASPECTS

Biofuel replaces usage of gasoline, Diesel and Jetfuels addressing the need for liquid fuels in transportation and reducing the green house emissions and helps in the fight against climatic change which would lead to pollution free environment.



The Influence of Social Media on Young People

Social media has become an integral part of life of the majority of the world's population, and young people are also its active users. Social media provides the tools for communication, entertainment, and learning. Social media can propose large volumes of valuable information, access to which is free and targeted at a certain audience. Therefore, social media has positive effect on young people and provides their socialization.

Nowadays, young people are increasingly using social networks for communication, data exchange and education. Thanks to social networks and the internet, teenagers are able to develop stable relationships with people. Social activity of youth grows significantly, as they have the opportunity to build relationships even with the people whom they have never met in real life. Thus, social networks can help socialize shy, anxious, insecure or aggressive teenagers.

Social media has a positive impact on the sense of relevance and self-realization of youth. Being active users of social networks and other online resources, young people feel their importance in the world and get motivation for self-realization of certain skills. Media outlets enable young people to get the information about the society and the world, as most of them live a sheltered life.

Social media assists in developing coordination and motor skills and it also has favorable influence on teenager's academic success. In addition, social networks often encourage young people to compete, which has a positive impact on their academic achievements. Therefore, the internet and social networks have a significant impact on the worldview.

To summarize, social media has a positive impact on young people, making them smarter and increasing socialization. The internet is a source of useful and free information where young people can increase their awareness and gain new knowledge. Thanks to social networks, young people can also strengthen their role in the society and improve self-realization.



Activities @ MNR Golden Kids (Navi Mumbai)

**Guru Purnima & Kargil Vijay Diwas Activity
@ MNR Golden Kids G02, Mumbai**



**Ashadi Ekadashi Activity
@ MNR Golden Kids G30, Mumbai**



**Ashadi Ekadashi, Guru Purnima & Friendship Day Activity
@ MNR Golden Kids G27, Mumbai**



**Ashadi Ekadashi & Friendship Day Activity
@ MNR Golden Kids G20, Mumbai**



**Family Day & Yellow Day Activity
@ MNR Golden Kids G19, Mumbai**



**Ashadi Ekadashi, Family Day & Friendship Day Activity
@ MNR Golden Kids G03, Mumbai**



Activities @ MNR Group of Schools

Celebrated Independence Day @ MNR I-Exceed School, JNTU



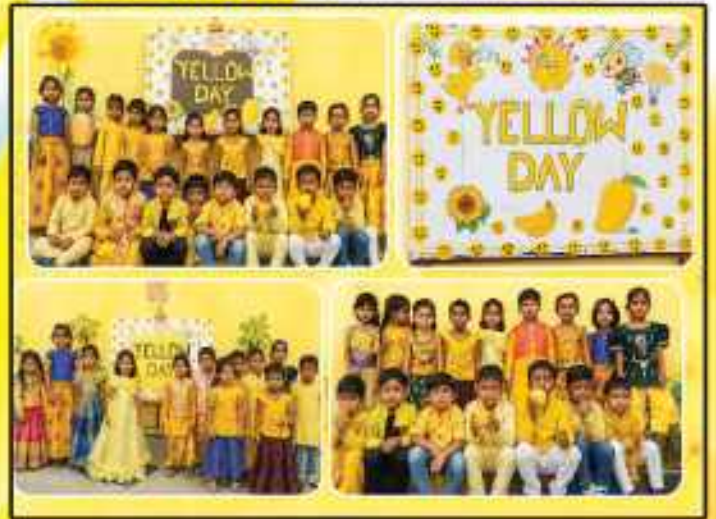
Celebrated Independence Day @ MNR School of Excellence, Sangareddy



Investure Ceremony & Kargil Vijay Diwas Activity @ MNR School of Excellence, Kamothe



Yellow Day Activity @ MNR School of Excellence, Mehadipatnam



Plantation Day Activity @ MNR School of Excellence, BHEL



Activities @ MNR Group of Schools

**Guru Purnima Activity
@ MNR School of Excellence, BHEL**



**Independence Day Drawing Activity
@ MNR School of Excellence, Mehadipatnam**



**Celebrated Bonalu Festival
@ MNR High School, BHEL**



**Celebrated Independence Day
@ MNR High School, BHEL**



**Celebrated Bonalu Festival
@ MNR School of Excellence, Sangareddy**



**Kargil Vijay Diwas Activity
@ MNR International School, Palaspe**



Events @ MNR Higher Education and Research Academy (MNR-HERA) Campus, Sangareddy, Telangana.

ACTIVITIES @ MNR UNIVERSITY

MNR University celebrated India's Independence Day with great patriotism and enthusiasm. The event brought together students, faculty members, and staff to honor the nation's freedom and pay tribute to the sacrifices of the country's freedom fighters.



Events @ MNR Higher Education and Research Academy (MNR-HERA) Campus, Sangareddy, Telangana.

ACTIVITIES @ MNR UNIVERSITY

MNR University celebrated the Bonalu Festival with great devotion and enthusiasm, bringing together students, faculty members, and staff to honor the rich cultural heritage of Telangana. The event highlighted the importance of preserving traditional values while fostering a spirit of unity and community participation.



Events @ MNR Higher Education and Research Academy (MNR-HERA) Campus, Sangareddy, Telangana.

ACTIVITIES @ MNR HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

MNR Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital organized a Basic Life Support (BLS) training program in collaboration with the Indian Resuscitation Council Federation (IRCF) to enhance the emergency response skills of students and healthcare professionals.



MNR PG COLLEGE

(Estd : 1997) (Affiliated to Osmania University)

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**Admissions
Open
2026-27**



Splendid moment as the Vice-Chairman, Sri. Ravi Varma Mantena, MNR Educational Trust, extends a warm felicitation to the Honourable President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, at the illustrious **Golden Jubilee Celebrations** of MNR Educational Trust at Parade Grounds on 20th Dec. 2023

COURSES OFFERED

- ✓ M.Sc. Nutrition & Dietetics
- ✓ M.Sc. Analytical Chemistry
- ✓ M.Sc. Organic Chemistry
- ✓ M.Sc. Microbiology
- ✓ M.Sc. Genetics
- ✓ M.A. Psychology
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MNR UNIVERSITY

Futuristic Education

Why Choose MNR University !

The University of the Future: Where Quality Meets Affordability

Choosing the right university is crucial after Class 12. Traditional institutions may offer lower fees with fee reimbursement, but limited flexibility and career outcomes.

MNR University (MNRU) offers skill-driven education, innovation and industry readiness combining **affordability with world-class education** for a brighter future.

Join a legacy of **50+ years of excellence** and become part of an elite community of changemakers.



Transformational Futuristic Education @ MNR University (Vs.) Other Traditional Higher Education Institutions

Area of Difference	MNR University	Other Traditional Higher Education Institutions
Learning Approach	Futuristic, multidisciplinary, industry-aligned learning designed under NEP 2020 and global standards	Syllabus-bound, exam-focused learning based on outdated frameworks
Curriculum Flexibility	Freedom to choose Major-Minor combinations and value-added certifications	Rigid subject structure with no academic freedom or additional credentials
Career Readiness	Structured pathways – STEM (Research), STEP (Placements), SEED (Startups) ensuring day-one employability	Limited placement and career support; students must seek opportunities independently
Industry Integration	Industry-collaborated certificate programs, internships, apprenticeships and Practice School modules every year	Minimal industry exposure ; mostly theoretical classroom sessions
Applied Learning	Mandatory Societal, Community and Capstone Projects in every program	Rarely integrated; practical learning often optional or absent
Research & Innovation	Qualified Faculty, Innovation & Incubation ecosystem for student projects, startups and patents	Little to no focus on research or innovation at the undergraduate level
Global Exposure	MNRU has signed MoUs with foreign universities , offering students semester abroad, global internships and academic exchange opportunities.	Limited or no international exposure

Campus Facilities and Student Support

Hostel Facilities : Available for both boys and girls. Choose between **Air-Conditioned (AC) and Non-AC** rooms, in Single or Twin-sharing occupancy. Hostels are well-maintained with hygienic dining and **24x7 security**.

Transport Facility : An extensive transport system operates across **14 major routes in Hyderabad**, ensuring a safe and reliable daily commute.

Why Choose MNR University !

Futuristic University - Your Launchpad for a Successful Career

At MNR University (MNRU), education goes beyond classrooms - it's a journey of purpose, strength and value. Rooted in Indian values and aligned with NEP 2020, SDGs, NCrF and ESG, MNRU prepares Future-Ready Leaders & experts through cutting-edge, multidisciplinary programs across Engineering, Allied Health Care Sciences and Management.



- **Academic Excellence with Future Relevance** – Every program is **outcome-based**, mapped to knowledge, skillset and employability and requirements — not just degree completion.
- **Career-Connected Learning** – Every student participates in structured **industry practice through internships, apprenticeships and live projects** — ensuring they become day-one industry billable professionals.
- **Societal and Community Relevance** – Annual societal and community projects ensure that learning contributes to **real-world challenges and Sustainable Development Goals**.
- **Flexible and Personalized Education** – AI-powered Learning Management System supports personalized mentoring, academic progression and performance tracking.

Unlock Your Future Potential

Our dedicated Career Development & Placement Cell is committed to guiding you towards your dream career path

- Higher Education in India or Abroad
- Research Opportunities to ignite your passion
- Campus Placements with top recruiters
- Entrepreneurship Development to turn your ideas into reality

MNR University's **AI-enabled ecosystem empowers students to thrive in an AI-driven world**, fostering a cutting-edge learning environment.

MNRU Scholarships and Financial Support

MNR University offers scholarships and financial support to talented students who demonstrate academic excellence and potential, ensuring financial constraints don't limit access to quality education.

IPE (%)	CBSE/Any State Board in CGPA	Any State CET RANK	JEE Mains (% tile)	UGC CUET - UG (% tile)	Scholarship (% of tuition fee only)	Tuition Fee after Scholarship per annum
95% & above	≥ 9.0	1000 & below	70% & above	75% & above	60%	₹ 80,000
90%-94.99%	≥ 8.5	1500 to 1000	69.99% to 65%	70% to 74.99%	50%	₹ 1,00,000
85%-89.99%	≥ 8.0	2000 to 1499	64.99% to 60%	65% to 69.99%	40%	₹ 1,20,000
80%-84.99%	≥ 7.5	2500 to 1999	59.99% to 55%	60% to 64.99%	30%	₹ 1,40,000
70%-79.99%	≥ 6.5	3000 to 2499	54.99% to 50%	55% to 59.99%	20%	₹ 1,60,000
60%-69.99%	≥ 5.5	5000 to 3001	49.99% to 45%	50% to 54.99%	10%	₹ 1,80,000
Below 60%	Below 5.5	Below 5000	Below 45%	Below 50%	Nil	₹ 2,00,000

For complete details, please contact the Admissions Team

City Admissions Office:

KKR Complex, 5th Floor, Y-Junction, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500 018, T.G.

Website : www.mnruniversity.edu.in

Reach us at **+91 85000 54445**

Campus Admissions Office:

MNR Nagar, Fasalwadi, Sangareddy District, Gr. Hyderabad - 502 294, Telangana.

Email : admissions@mnruniversity.edu.in