



ANDHRA LOYOLA

C O L L E G E

M A G A Z I N E

V I J A Y A W A D A

March 1964

THE EDITOR'S DESK

POPE PAUL VI. We dedicate to Pope Paul VI this year's College Annual, a simple offering from the young men of the college. He has a predilection for youth which he understands well, its moods of spontaneous generosity as well its spells of immaturity. "We should always like to be surrounded by youth," declared Pope Paul addressing an international seminar for young leaders of the European Common Market. The young men of our college can claim a share in this special love of his and may His Holiness' blessing be upon them.

A DECADE. The college is ten years old. A decade in the life of an institution is a short period indeed. No jubilee is announced. Yet Andhra Loyola can look back upon her youthful past with pride in her achievements and dedicated service to the cause of education. Thousands of young men have already gone out of the college in the past ten years, carrying with them the spirit of Loyola: Service of God and Country. The college can look forward to many decades of educational service to the young men of Andhra Pradesh.



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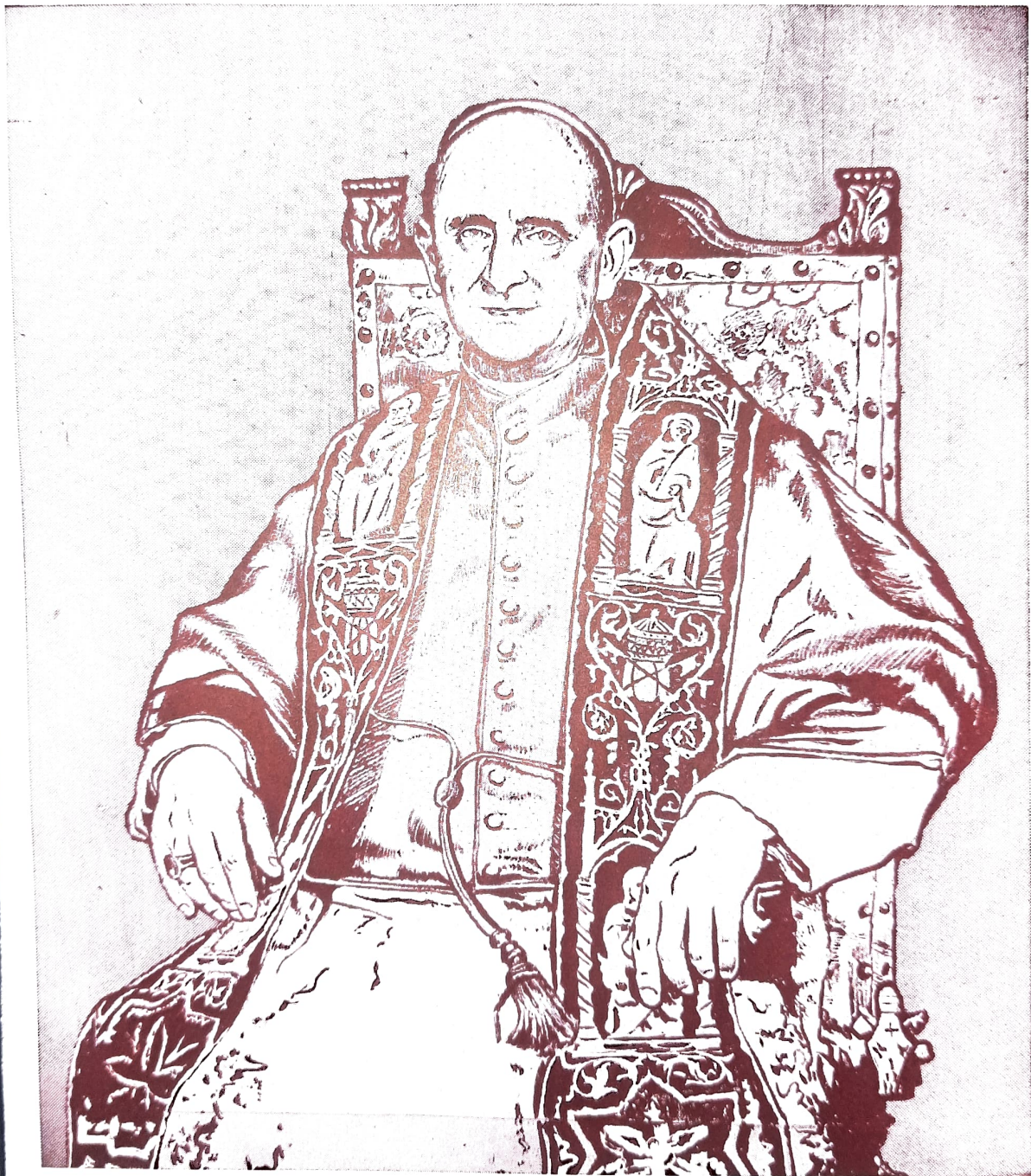
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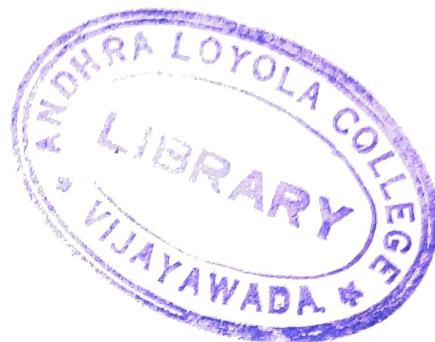
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POPE PAUL VI

A Lover of Youth

"We should always like to be surrounded by youth. Our predilection and confidence are indeed directed to young people. The fondest memories of our life and ministry are connected with them. And above all, it is to them that the spirit of the religion which we have the mission of representing and of promoting is directed :... the Church loves youth, as an old tree loves spring ; more still : the Church is itself youth and feels that it is young, because the principles from which it lives are eternal."



Principal's Report

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

IT is my pleasant duty this evening to place before you the Annual Report of this College for the year 1963-64. Andhra Loyola College is just ten years old. Those of us who have witnessed the beginnings and gradual development of the Institution know how much we have to be grateful for during these years. The College has been set firmly on its feet, it has gained a good reputation throughout the State and beyond, and a solid foundation has been laid for future growth. Judging from the present rate of building and provision of amenities, I calculate that the process of completing the original plan, from which we have never deviated, will occupy the next ten years. Till that period is over I ask for the forbearance of our well-wishers who are impatient that we should be perfect in every respect.

I have to report a number of changes in the Staff. Fr. Antony Theckemury, who had so ably discharged his duties in the Hostel and class-room, was replaced by Fr. Thomas Koyipuram, similarly lent to us for

**Sri C. Narasimham, I. A. S.,*

Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

only one year. His silent way of going about his work is characteristic of Fr. Thomas, but his devotion to his young charges in the junior Hostel and his artistic skill at organising exhibitions and the like is second to none. We shall miss him next year and wonder if and when we are to receive a permanent replacement.

Several Lecturers left our services for varying reasons. M.V.C. Koteswara Rao, popular and successful Lecturer in Logic, was the only one to be affected by the reorganised curriculum of the Pre-University Course. Apart from his lectures Mr. Koteswara Rao was invaluable in training our young actors and many a drama on College or Hostel Day bore the imprint of his skilful direction. We retained him on our staff till he could secure a lectureship in Psychology in another Institution. Mr. V. Suryaprakasa Rao our stalwart Physical Director, the first member ever to be engaged on the staff of the College, was selected as a whole-time Administrative Officer of the N. C. C. We could not refuse to release him temporarily for a work of such national importance, but I am sure his heart is still in Andhra Loyola and all look forward to the day when he can return and resume his old place. Mr. V. L. Isaac, one of the pillars of the English Department, had not been well for the last few months of the previous year. Reluctantly we had to accept the medical verdict that a change of climate was called for. We are glad to hear he is now in the service of the renowned Andhra Christian College in Guntur. Mr. B. Subba Reddy, Lecturer in Chemistry and Commanding Officer of

the Air Wing of the N. C. C., who built it up into a smart and efficient unit, was obliged to leave for pressing domestic reasons. We are happy to know he continues his good work in V. R. College, Nellore, nearer home. To all of these we tender our sincere thanks with assurance of a happy remembrance of their stay with us. In their place and also to man the new sections in Science the following Lecturers were appointed: Messrs. V. Kodandaram, T. Showry and K. Chandra Mohan in the English Department; A. Suryaprakasa Rao in the Mathematics Department; V. R. B. Sankara Rao in Chemistry and P. L. Bala Showraiah in Botany. Mr. P. Rayanna was appointed Physical Director. The list of changes among Tutors and Demonstrators is too long to give in detail here. They come and go, even in the course of the year, using a post in the College as a spring-board to better offers.

A pleasant feature of the Staff roll of the College, now numbering 101, is the increasing number of Old Boys who find a place on it. There are now as many as 7 Lecturers and 2 Special Demonstrators (also taking lectures) who are Old Boys, besides the Physical Director, and a large number of Tutors and Demonstrators. The growing number of Old Boys among the younger members of the Staff is wholly welcome, because they know by experience what they have to elicit from the students, and the boys on their side have no doubt about what is expected of them. Where there is mutual understanding, harmony prevails, hard work is done in an atmosphere of peace, and good

results in every direction are harvested.

I take this occasion to make my annual public recognition of the excellent work done by our hard - working staff and to place on record our deep appreciation of their devotedness.

I may now be permitted to say something about the examination results. They are on the whole the best we have ever had, both in the Pre - University and the degree examinations. In Part I of B. A., B. Sc., and B. com. the over - all percentage of passes is 83 varying between 70% for B. A., 81 to 84% for B. Sc., and 92% for B. Com. In English alone the figure is 88%. There were in all 36 second classes. In Part II the percentage was lowest again in B. A., only 67% with a solitary II Class, but much better in B.Sc. Double Mathematics with Physics secured 100% with a splendid tally of 19 firsts, 5 seconds and no thirds. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry scored 83% with 27 firsts and 12 seconds. Chemistry, Botany and Zoology secured 7 firsts and 14 seconds with a pass percentage of 85. In B. Com. we had cent per cent passes with six first classes, six second classes and six thirds, the best results ever. In Part II on the whole we secured 59 I Classes. T. Chandrakaladhara Rao received two University awards: the General Macdonald Medal and the Principal Sri Kaza Sivarama Krishna Rao Memorial Prize for standing first in English among B. Sc. candidates. Bracketed with C. Musili he stood second in rank in the University in Part II.

The Pre - University results were even better: a total of 306 first classes

and 156 second, with a pass percentage of 93. In Pre-University English alone 95% of the candidates passed. B. Rama Chandran was awarded the Sir R. Venkataratnam Medal for securing the first rank among Pre - University candidates with a total of 803 marks out of 1,000. V. Rama Mohan Rao won the Palukuru Nookaraju Prize for standing first in Physical and Biological Sciences. While it is true that the unusually large number of first and second classes was partly due to the addition of 5% of marks for all N. C. C. cadets who passed, it must be noted that this does not in any way affect the percentage of passes in any examination. We are naturally gratified at these good results, chiefly for the sake of our boys, who receive thereby the first reward of their hard work and application to study. On the other hand we do not count good results in the examination as our chief aim in education, which remains as ever the training of the whole man, intellectually, physically, aesthetically and morally, with emphasis clearly on the last of these.

The National Cadet Corps from being an extra-curricular activity confined to some of the students, has now become part and parcel of the ordinary curriculum, obligatory on all. We welcome the compulsory scheme of N. C. C. training for the physical and moral benefits it confers on the students. Though it does make inroads on the time previously devoted to academic subjects and even to games, studies need not suffer, if proper adjustment is made. I may say at once that in this College, owing to the helpful attitude of the N. C. C.

authorities, that adjustment has been made to everyone's satisfaction.

There are at present 7 Companies of the N.C.C. in this College: the N.C.C. Infantry, oldest and senior-most unit, the N.C.C. Air Wing, whom we might call the glamour boys, and the five Companies of N. C. C. Rifles, two of them old and three brand new. The complement of officers staffing these Companies is 9 and is not yet complete. We are deputing a steady stream of Staff members for Pre-Commission training. The latest to be commissioned is 2/Lt. U. Munuswamy, Lecturer in History, who completed the Pre-Commission training course at Purandhar from October to December with distinction, standing first in the Shooting Competition and winning the Director-General's Silver Medal for the Best Shot. I wish to express my deep appreciation of the N. C. C. Officers who are on our teaching staff. They accept cheerfully the burden of managing their Companies in addition to their heavy workload of teaching, looking for no return other than the success of their cadets.

A detailed account of all the N.C.C. activities would take up too much space in a general report like this, so I shall content myself with mentioning the high lights. With the departure of Capt. V.S. Prakasa Rao, Lt. M.D.A. Ananda Rao took command of the Infantry, and with the departure of Flight Officer B. Subba Reddy, Pilot Officer K. Gopala Rao took charge of the Air Wing. Our cadets attended three different training camps. The Infantry went to Eluru where they constituted the largest group in attendance; Lt. Ananda Rao was Deputy

Camp Commandant and the Unit Company Sergeant Major Y. C. Rami Reddy was Regimental Sergeant Major of the camp. Senior Under Officer M. J. Koshy won first prize in the shooting competition and led the unit in drill, also winning the first prize with them. The Air Wing, whose strength now stands at 200, went to Secunderabad where they were declared the best squadron for kit lay out, drill and discipline, while cadet W/O. C. Y. Somayajulu was declared the best cadet at the camp. Cadet U/O M. V. Chalapathi Rao has been selected to represent the State in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi. All the Rifles Companies attended a six days camp in this College campus and received intensive training. An account of their doings and a list of the prizes shared may be left to the respective reports on N. C. C. Day. However, I should like to make special mention of the fourth Company of the Rifles for the following reasons: all the cadets of this Company without exception have put in the required attendance at parades and they made up the largest single contingent at the camp. I may end this brief description of N. C. C. activities with the remark that the first objective all must aim at, both officers and cadets, is maximum attendance at parades. All other achievements are secondary and will follow as a matter of course, once perfect attendance is assured.

We cannot judge the efficiency or gauge the full effect of this newly introduced scheme of compulsory N. C. C. training so early. We shall have to wait for at least a couple of years

before assessing its impact on the individual cadet and the student world as a whole. To bring hundreds of thousands of young men all at once under a strict regime of quasi military discipline to which they have never been used might seem impossible, yet it has been done throughout the country with remarkable success. One cannot expect perfection from the start but steady insistence on attendance and smartness at parades is already producing results and I dare say within a short time we shall have all the Companies functioning as they ought. I take this occasion to thank the regular army personnel and the full-time instructors, among whom are to be counted several Old Boys, for their unstinted service in training our cadets.

As is only to be expected, games and sports have suffered from compulsory N. C. C. training. I do not think anyone regrets the disappearance of the Physical Training classes; but regular practice at all games was unfortunately disrupted in the first term, till it was arranged for parades to be conducted on two days only of the week. All the same, many practice matches have been played in Cricket, Hockey, and Volley - ball. In Inter-Collegiate Cricket we have emerged university champions winning the final match against Medical College, Guntur, by an innings and 56 runs. We reached and played the zone finals in Hockey, but the result is in dispute and so we proceeded no further. In most of the other team games we lost in the very first round, except in Kho-Kho, where we reached the zonal final, and in Table-Tennis

where the doubles team, having won the zonal championship, is now to compete in the inter-zonal tournaments.

G. Ramakrishna, Cricket Captain, N. Venkata Rao and R. V. V. K. Prasad were selected for the Andhra University Cricket eleven. The two former players were selected also for the Andhra State Cricket Team and the Andhra Junior Cricket Team. B. C. Manohar, Hockey Captain, found a place in the University Hockey eleven. C. G. K. Bhoopathi, our rising Tennis star, deserves special mention for winning the Andhra State Junior Championship held at Guntur, and the Andhra University Singles Championship at Bhimavaram. With proper coaching Bhoopathi bids fair to emulate India's No. 1 Ramanathan Krihnan, who, we are proud to remember, won his first laurels as a student of Loyola College, Madras.

Our building programme has been confined almost exclusively this year to completing the second Hostel. Three quarters of the residential accommodation, i. e., 225 rooms out of 300 have been occupied and the remaining 75 are almost ready. The problem is now to provide the dining hall and kitchens. There are at present just over 800 students in the two Hostels all of whom eat in the same dining hall. Although it is spacious, it is witness at every meal of a feat of anxious organisation on the part of the Hostel Management and of good natured cooperation on the part of the members. Visitors are amazed to see 400 young men take their place at table in an orderly manner, finish their meal in 20 minutes and leave

promptly, enabling the servants to clear the tables, sweep the hall and lay place for the next batch of 400 who do their duty as briskly. This performance is not unusual : it is what happens three times a day on every day of the term. With a second dining hall the pressure on time and space will be halved and eating will be much less a regimented matter. I do not think many are aware of what it costs to build a Hostel with all the accessories for convenient living. The first Hostel, the Gogineni Hostel, cost us Rs. 9 lakhs in all. The second Hostel, yet to be named, will at the present rate of higher prices cost Rs. 11 laks by the time it is completed. We do not hesitate to invest such large sums in what some people may consider an optional element in a College, because we hold that education is imparted as much if not more outside the class-room as inside. The habits of social living and thinking imparted in a well conducted Hostel are an asset for the whole of one's future life.

The various student associations have not been as active as usual, because the N. C. C. parades at first occupied 6 days in the week. The Students' Society, with B. S. Siva Prasada Rao, III B. A., as Chairman, and S. Jagannadha Rao, II B. A., as Secretary, was inaugurated by Dr. J. B. Williams, Principal, of Andhra Christian College, Guntur, on the 7th of August. The other associations followed suit soon after. To mention only the well attended meetings : the Mathematics and Science Association was addressed in August by Sri N. Subba Rao, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., and recently by Mr.

P. Jagan Mohan, M. Sc., I. P. S., who spoke on "The Use of Science in Crime Detection". The Dramatic Association was treated to a most informative talk by the well known playwright and film director, K. Pratyagatma. Association Week in November made up in some way for the paucity of other meetings. The Chief Speaker on the Arts and Humanities Day was the poet "Kavi Samrat" Sri Viswanadha Satyanarayana, who held the audience spell-bound for 40 minutes with a delightful Telugu Speech. On Mathematics and Science Day, Dr. Appala Naidu, Principal of the College of Agriculture, Bapatla, was our Guest Speaker and described some of the remarkable scientific discoveries made during the Second World War. Our youthful speakers have won a number of prizes at Inter-Collegiate Competitions held in Vijayawada.

The only College Association that continued its activities without flagging was the Planning Forum. The inauguration for the year was made by Sri S. V. Giri, I. A. S., Sub-Collector, who spoke on the rural uplift aspect of the Five Year Plans. The regular activities of the year include a Small Savings Drive, a Night School for our Hostel and Canteen employees, and manual work on the campus. National Plan Week was celebrated in October with a three days programme which included an exhibition and ended with a grand debate on the necessity of Planning for development. The arrangements made for a Social Work Camp in December had to be cancelled, because the various N.C.C. camps monopolised the Christmas vacation. However, a visit to Village

Development Project was organised during the Pongal holidays. Mention must be made of the editing and publishing of the Socio - Economic Survey of College Students in Krishna District made two years ago, but still requiring a great deal of patient analysis and collation. It has been well received both by the press and the public. Congratulations are in order to the Director of the Planning Forum, Rev. Fr. J. Kuriakose, S. J., and his tireless henchmen, K. Panduranga Rao, III B. A., and Y. V. Ramana Mohana Rao, II B. Sc., Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively of the Planning Forum, and J. Venkateswara Rao, III B. Sc., and P. Francis Choudary, II B. A., Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively of the Social Service League.

A significant development this year is the new life given to the Old Boys' Association which till recently was nothing more than an organisation for distributing the College Magazine to those Old Boys who wanted it. Under the direction of Rev. Fr. A. Miranda, Warden of the Hostel, an interesting terminal News Letter is being published and sent to Old Boys on request. It gives not only news about the College, but a lot of interesting information about Old Boys themselves. Branches of the Old Boys' Association have been started wherever there is a sizable number of them, chiefly in the Professional Colleges both inside and outside the State. Fr. Balaiah and Fr. Miranda have been attending meetings of the members in Waltair and Kakinada and I had the pleasure of meeting many Old Boys studying at Banaras Hindu University. We hope

in course of time to visit all the important centres at least within Andhra Pradesh. The purpose of the Old Boys' Association is to continue the good work begun in the College, so that the Old Boys can still enjoy the guidance, encouragement and support they experienced when they were students. At the same time it will give them an opportunity to be of use to the College and to help present and future students. Finally, it provides a link between Old Boys themselves, and makes it possible for them to help one another.

I was delighted at the recent meeting of the Inter-University Board in Banaras to hear Dr. H. J. Taylor, Vice-Chancellor of Gauhati University, give expression to a growing grievance of mine, namely that in Universities and in Affiliated Colleges as well, administration has become so unwieldy and time-absorbing as to hamper the main purpose of education. The Principal of a College is threatened with being snowed under by an avalanche of paper emanating from Government Departments, both State and Central, from the University Office with its several Departments, and from various other agencies private and public. He finds it almost impossible to leave his Office-desk to pay a visit to class-rooms and laboratories and to keep in touch with both teachers and taught. The tragedy of the situation is that most of this work is redundant where it is not patently useless. To give a few examples: Detailed instructions covering several pages are sent us every year on how to celebrate Republic Day, Independence Day, etc., with

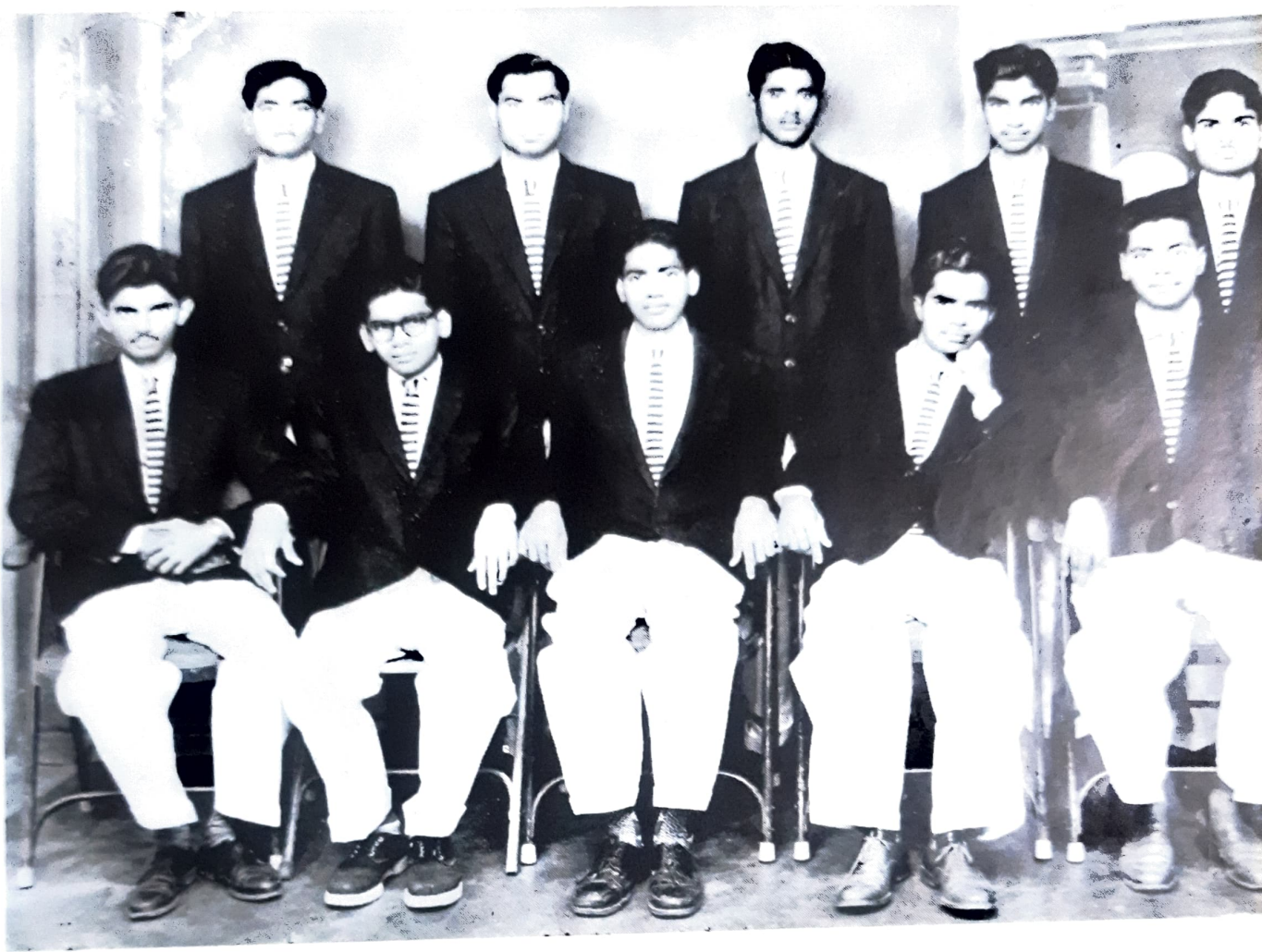
never a change in the text to justify the repetition. We are asked to fill in forms several times a year regarding Vanamahotsava, detailing the number and kinds of trees planted, the number and kinds that have survived, etc, etc. I venture to declare that if the totals submitted by the heads of educational institutions were true, the country would now be covered by a vast forest. Again, we are asked to fill in pages and even whole books of statistics. I am prepared to admit that organisation like the University Grants Commission, busy exclusively with University education, may utilise this information, but I am not prepared to believe that Government Departments make any use of it. One reason for my disbelief is that when a Government Department is asked for information about College education it does not refer to the voluminous statistics it has collected, but circularises all the Colleges asking for the information immediately to answer, let us say, a starred question put in the Legislative Assembly. The irony of the situation is that the request for this vital information reaches the Principals several days after the answer was supposed to have been given in the Assembly ! All this illustrates with a vengeance Parkinson's Law that "Work expands to fill the time allotted for it".

The moral of my lament is that a great deal of time and money is being wasted on useless work while important tasks are neglected or delayed. Repeated requests for important information from public offices never merit a reply. Scholarships are paid to Colleges the year after they are due when the students concerned have

left the Institution. I cannot help concluding with Dr. Taylor that drastic reduction of paper work and elimination of all red tape can alone remedy the situation. He gives an interesting example of how he tackled one item: the submission of individual application forms every time a student appears for a University examination, each of them repeating the information given previously. Examination work in most Universities entails the employment of additional staff during the period of examinations over and above the large staff permanently employed for the purpose. There is no doubt that streamlining the administration would reduce the superfluous work and make for both speed and economy. I believe it would be an excellent move for a small group of experts to study the impasse we have reached in the matter of educational administration and to suggest ways and means of simplifying it and freeing experienced educators to do the important work of training the young themselves instead of administering others who will not do it so well.

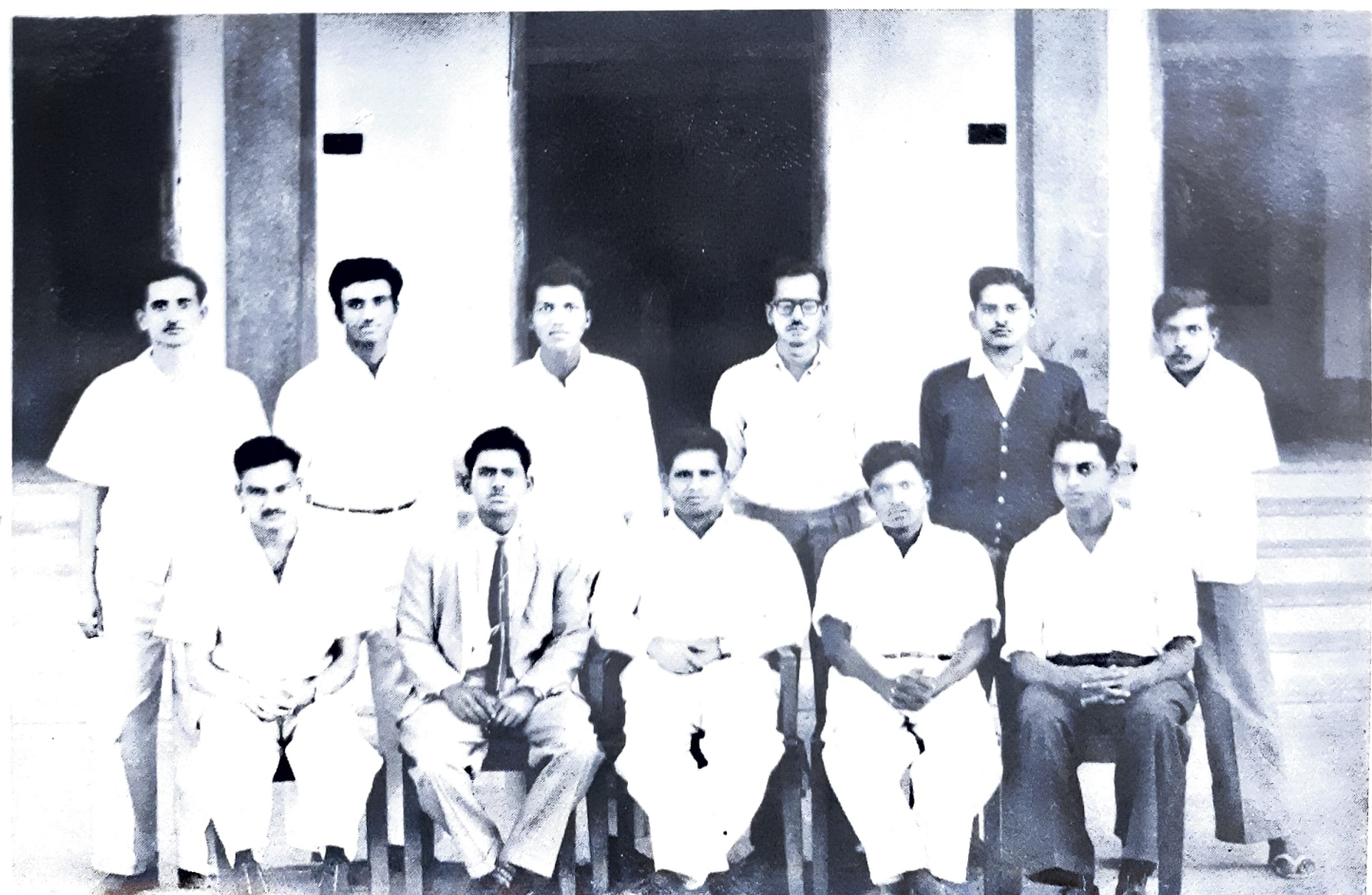
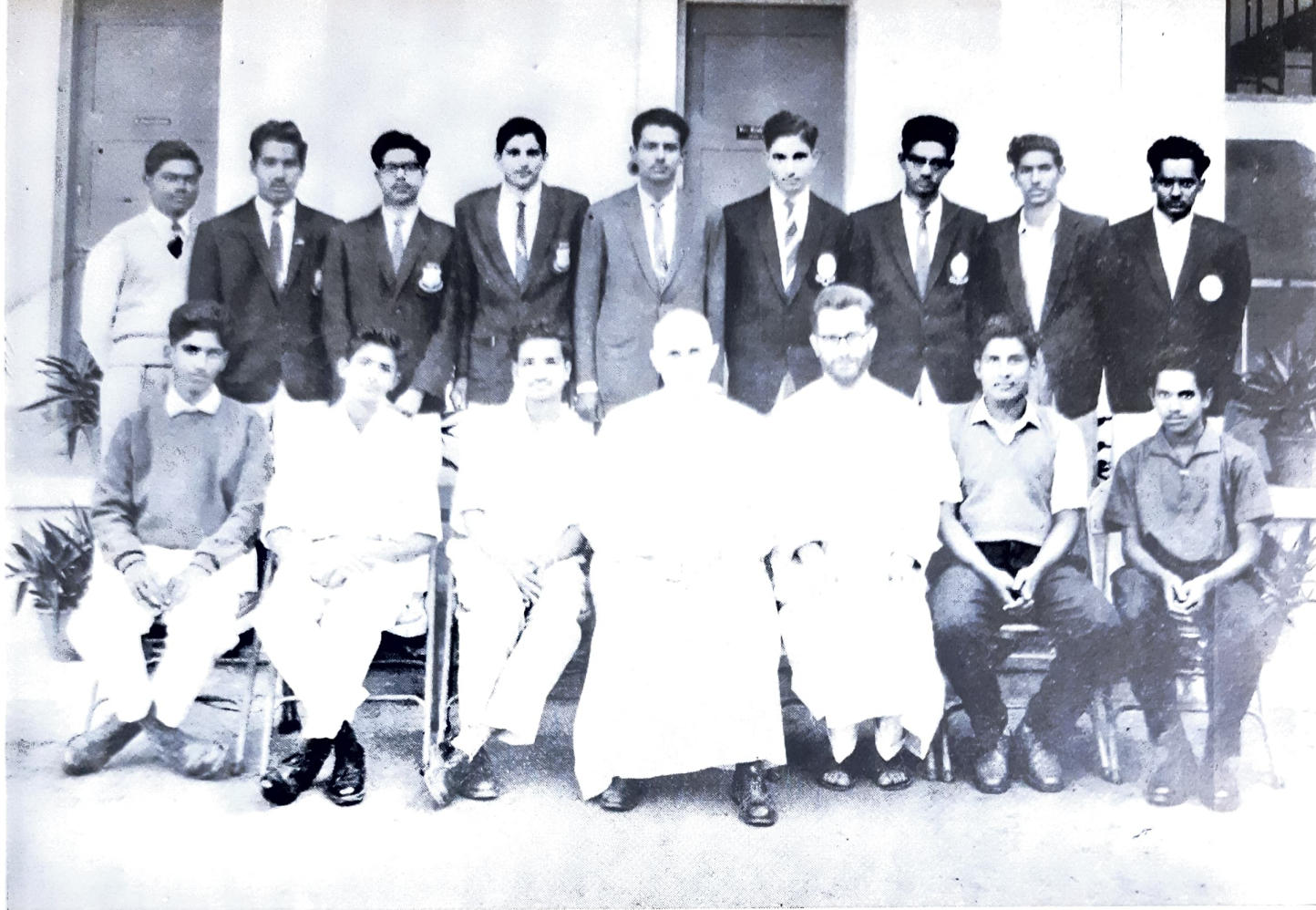
My task is nearly done and all I have to say is to thank you, Sir, for your kindness in readily accepting to preside over this function, the most important during the academic year. It is always a problem for me to find a suitable President for College Day, because he has to satisfy several exacting requirements. He must not only be eminent in public life, he must be a good speaker and, most of all in my estimation, he must be someone we can confidently hold up to our young men as an example to

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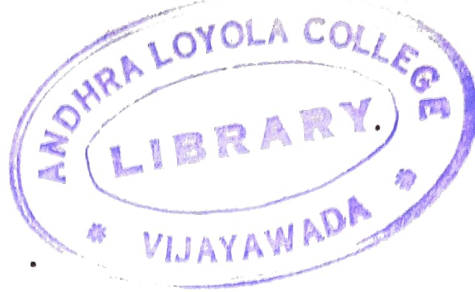




emulate. This is not the first time we have invited you to this College, so you can guess how happy I was when you accepted this invitation in spite of your official commitments. As one of the senior-most civil servants of Andhra Pradesh and probably the most experienced, you have behind you years of distinguished service in two States which has led Government to retain you beyond the usual period. You are now in charge of a Department on which the future welfare of the whole community depends. You are therefore in a position to open to our young men a vista of hope and

opportunity, not of self-aggrandizement but of service to their country. Your own example of integrity and devotion to duty is something that needs no advertisement. Lastly, we pride ourselves in counting you as a true friend of this institution, who understands our ideals and the purpose we are aiming at, sympathises with us in our efforts to overcome difficulties, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand. I thank you most sincerely in the name of both staff and students for being in our midst this evening and I request you to address the gathering after distributing the prizes.





The Servant of the Servants of God —

Pope John XXIII

ON the foot hills of the Italian Alps about thirty miles from Milan lies a small inconspicuous village by name Sotto il Monte, which means "under the mountain". This village is situated on the banks of the river Adda. There it was on the 25th November, 1881, the future Pope John XXIII was born, the third of the ten children of Giovanni-Battista Roncalli.

Giovanni was an ordinary peasant who worked hard to feed his dependents. His small piece of land had been worked by the same family for the past five hundred years. There was much rejoicing in the tiny village when the election of Pope John was announced. Church bells rang all down the valley and echoed through all Italy, nay throughout the world; bonfires were lit and burned the whole night as people came flocking round the village congratulating the pontiff's kin.

Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli received his preliminary education at the village school. At that very young age of eleven he was sent to a minor seminary in Bergamo a nearby town in order to become a servant of Christ. This was his long cherished desire. In 1904 before his twenty-third birthday he gained his doctorate in theology at the Ceresoli College in Rome. He was then present at the election

Vivian D'souza
Pre-University

of the new pope after the death of Pope Leo XIII, and watched the smoke emerge from the Sistine Chapel. Little did this young seminarian realize that one day he too would come to the conclave as the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice.

Roncalli was ordained by Archbishop Ceppetelli, Vicar of Rome on the 10th August, 1904. The very next year he left Rome for good to act as secretary to Monsignor Radini-Tedeschi who for nine years ruled the diocese of Bergamo. Being very young and energetic he was entrusted with many responsibilities. In those days Don Roncalli also found time to teach Church History in the diocesan seminary.

During the First World War, Fr. Roncalli, an Infantry Sergeant, was enlisted as military chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant. In that capacity he worked in various hospitals in Bergamo and Turin. Soon after the war, he founded a students' House, a Catholic centre for students in public secondary schools in Bergamo. This centre provided classes where religious

instructions were imparted and conferences of every kind were held. There he was also made the spiritual Director of the Women's organization. In 1920 the National Eucharistic Congress was held at Bergamo. One of his talks on the "Eucharist and Our Lady" received wide acclaim.

On the 3rd March, 1925, Pius XI appointed Mgr. Roncalli to be titular Archbishop of Areopolis and a few days later he received his episcopal consecration at the church of San Carlo on the Corso, Cardinal Tacci, the Secretary of the Congregation of the Eastern Church was the consecrating Archbishop. His first mass as a Bishop was offered at the altar of the confession of St. Peter where he had earlier offered his first mass as priest. He was appointed soon after his consecration as Apostolic Visitor in Bulgaria and in 1931 he was made Apostolic Delegate. During that time he took a great interest in and acquired a deep knowledge of the separated Christian East. In Bulgaria Bishop Roncalli not only acquired a knowledge of Bulgarian language but also a bit of Russian to which Bulgarian is closely allied.

His appointment as Apostolic Delegate to Turkey and Greece and Administrator of the Latin Rite Vicariate of Constantinople was announced in November, 1934. He stayed in Turkey throughout the last years of the reign of Pius XI and the first of the pontificate of Pius XII. At that time Turkey was neutral till the last months of the war. Istanbul was therefore a key capital for diplomats and a difficult one in which to represent the Holy See.

As an Apostolic Delegate, Roncalli did not himself have diplomatic status, but he continued with notable skill to retain throughout the confidence and respect of the representatives of both sides. During his stay in Istanbul, Archbishop Roncalli continued and developed that interest in the Christian East which he had acquired in Sofia. He was the friend as well as the neighbour of the Oecumenical Patriarch of the Orthodox church with whom he exchanged many courtesies.

On 22nd December, 1944, Archbishop Roncalli was appointed Nuncio to France. It was perhaps the most difficult mission at the time. He assumed office on New Year's day. A hearty welcome was given to him on his arrival and in a short time he became popular and was loved by all in Paris. Through all the eight years that he was there, he travelled widely, not only for formal occasions but also for informal events. Often he was unrecognized at first by those whom he met.

In June, 1952, Pius XII nominated the Nuncio of Paris as the permanent observer of the Holy See at the UNESCO whose Head Quarters are in Paris. The Archbishop offered mass at its opening and delivered an address. Five months later Pius XII announced the names of those who were elevated to the College of Cardinals and the name of the Nuncio of Paris was among them. Cardinal Roncalli was next made the 44th Patriarch and 139th Bishop of Venice, in succession to Mgr. Agostini. For six years Cardinal Roncalli lived in Venice. He held discussions with different parties there. During his

period of office he also wrote many pastoral letters appealing to the industrial leaders to help the poor. In one of his letters he said that "there are three things that call for our fraternal aid, poverty, unemployment and the dismissal of workers".

John XXIII was elected to the See of Peter at the eleventh ballot in the afternoon of Tuesday, October 28 th, 1958, and was crowned amid the acclamations of the world just a week later. To the surprise of all he chose the name of 'John' because it had been the name of his father and of the little church *il Sotto il Monte*, where he was baptized. The newly elected Pontiff concluded his first address to the Cardinals who had elected him by saying "May God graciously grant, Venerable Brothers, that we who bear this name may with the help of divine grace have his sanctity of life and fortitude of soul, even, if it please God, to the shedding of blood".

The newly crowned Pope who was nearly 77 when he was elevated to the papacy claimed himself to be "the servant of the servants of God". He encouraged others to join him in finding out whether old forms were still right; whether customary methods were effective methods. To this two hundred and sixty first successor of St. Peter it was more than just a catechism statement that heaven was open to Protestants. Thanks to his charismatic warmth and pliancy, the Roman Catholic Church seemed to change from wariness of new trends in the secular world to acceptance of them.

One event swept doubts away and put Pope John's true intentions

clearly in focus: VATICAN COUNCIL II. When he first summoned the council, John declared that its purpose would be the internal renewal of the church, and ultimately, the unity of Christians. John knew that the council could not remove all at once the barriers to the building of one Christian church; yet both by word and deed he made that dream appear closer to hand.

Each Pope as he receives the triple tiara at his coronation is reminded: "Thou art the father of princes and kings, Pontiff of the whole world". Pope John did seem like a universal father. Two of his encyclicals may rank as classics. In *MATER ET MAGISTRA* he brought up to date the tradition of catholic social teachings. *PACEM IN TERRIS*, the first encyclical addressed to all men, was a lucid blue print for a world of peace based on truth, justice, order and liberty.

John's departure was long in building. As far back as 1954 he began to suffer from occasional haemorrhages in his stomach. On the 21 st May, 1963, he announced that he would take a restful and prayerful nine day retreat before the feast of Pentecost. The Pope looked tired but still was able to move about. Gradually the truth of the Pope's illness was brought to light. He had 'gastric heteroplasia'. He was put under the care of one of Italy's best anesthesiologists, Dr. Mazzoni. Rest apparently brought the bleeding to a halt but not for long. In the early hours of May, 26 th, the Pope awoke in agony and called for help. Dr. Mazzoni who was attending

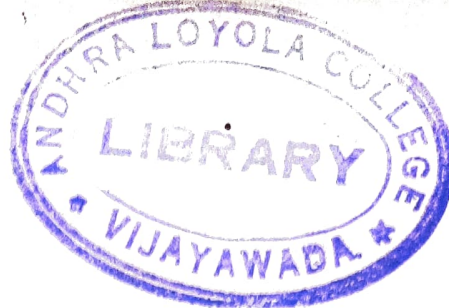
on him gave still another transfusion. There was new hope the next day as it was announced that the hemorrhages had been stopped.

Around midnight on the 30 th, the hemorrhage began again and then the disease caused an inflammation of the abdominal lining. Mgr. Peter Van Lierde performed the rite of extreme unction. As the long day drew on, crowds gathered to pray and watch outside St. Peter's and a stream of visitors came to the papal bedside. Towards midnight the next day the Pope had entered "the last hours of

death". To a monsignor who noticed that he seemed revived John replied: "I have been able to follow death step by step. Now I am going sweetly towards the end". The end unmercifully was long in coming.

History will tell whether this man was a great Pope in the sense that men attach to greatness. Perhaps the seed he has sown should die in order to sprout gloriously in some other age. But Angelo Roncalli, Pope John XXIII of this name will unquestionably be a great servant of Christ, of the Church and of humanity.





JOHN
FITZGERALD
KENNEDY

1917-1963

F. Choudary
III B. A.

Three fatal shots, on that tragic Friday put an end to the life of a most colourful and captivating personality of our times. In pride of youth and achievement, the life of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States of America, ended only after 35 months of office, by a crazy assassin's hand.

Whatever might have been the immediate motivation of the tortured thoughts of the assassin that culminated in the dark deed, by championing truth and justice, freedom and equality, the late President, had provoked the baser passions of pride and prejudice, malice and hatred of this world against him. It may be that when the "Dallas mystery" comes to be fully revealed and recognised, the impulse that fired those deadly shots might be traced to some specific political passion or prejudice. But it would still be true that President Kennedy like Lincoln and Gandhiji before him, had to be a martyr in his cause before his message could reach out to the hearts of every man and woman.

Born in a wealthy Irish Catholic family, John Kennedy received his education in private and public schools at home, before going to the London School of Economics to study under Prof. Harold Laski. When the world was plunged in the gloom of the Second World War, John Kennedy



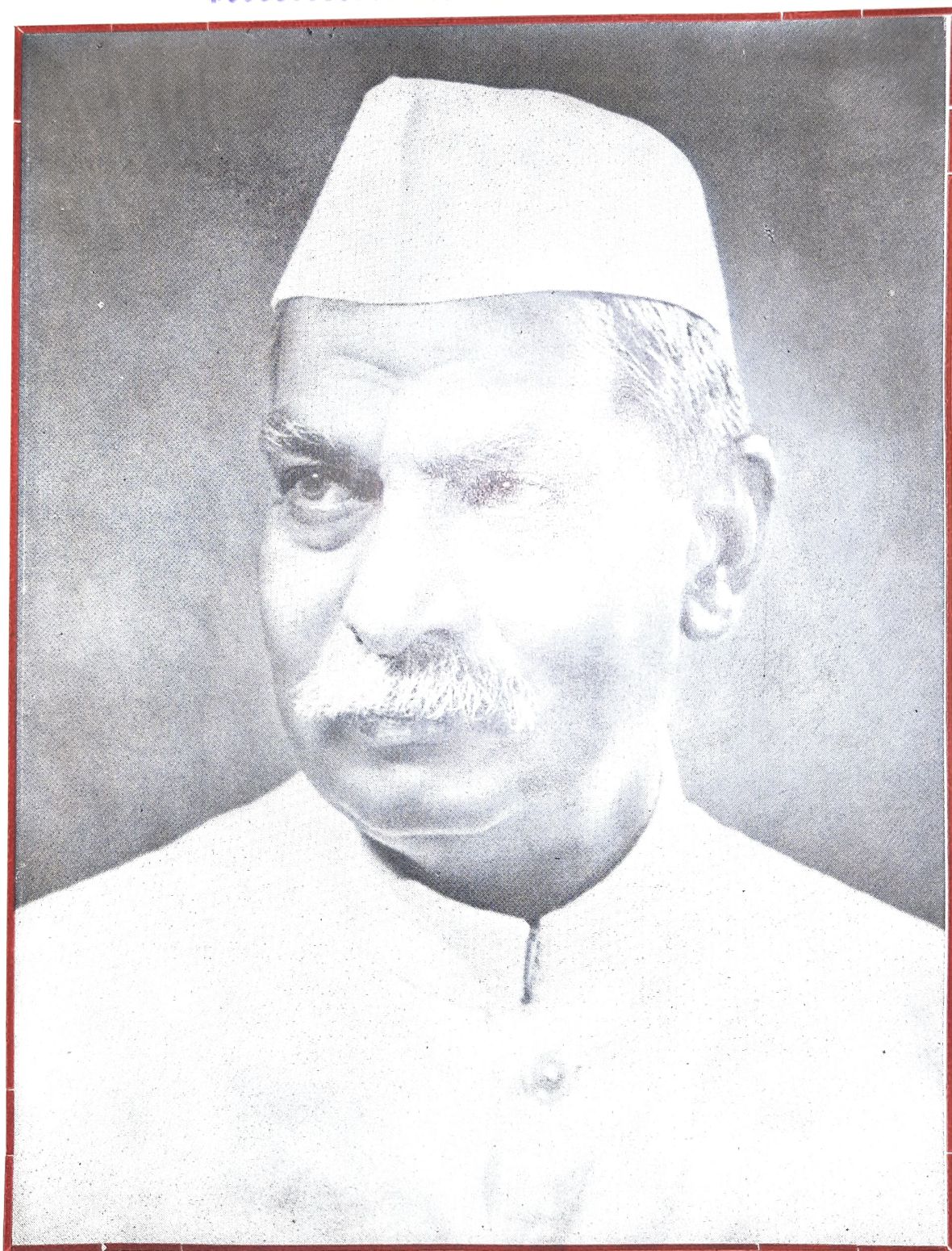
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 1917 - 1963

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, like every good head of state, desired peace for those he served, peace in each individual heart, peace within the house of his nation, peace among all peoples of the world. To this he dedicated all the magnificent power of his gifts. And we pray today that he himself may rest in eternal peace. He loved to read from the Bible, these verses from **Ecclesiastes** :

*There is an appointed time for everything, and
a time for every affair under the heavens.
A time to be born, and a time to die.....*

He gave youth a vision of better things, of a world with fairness and equality and justice for all; his words rang with sincerity, confidence and eloquence: 'With a good conscience our only sure reward; with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.'

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VIJAYAWADA.



The Late Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD (1884 - 1963)

First President of the Republic of India 1950 - 1962

joined the U. S. Navy and distinguished himself for his bravery and courage in the famous P. T. 109 incident.

Immediately after the war John Kennedy's meteoric political career began with his election to the House of Representatives in 1946, at the age of 29. His political prestige and popularity rose by leaps and bounds, when he defeated H. Cabot Lodge in 1952, the incumbent Senator from Massachusetts, by a margin of 71,000 votes. In November, 1960, he reached the pinnacle of his political career when he was elected to the office of U. S. President. Throughout his political career John Kennedy was a precedent maker. He was the first Catholic to become the President and the youngest man to be elected to that high office.

Within the brief span of three years John Kennedy proved himself to be a man of invention and innovation, vision and courage, integrity and dedication. Essentially he was a man of undaunted courage and integrity. Undaunted in defeat and difficulties, he taught his own country and the world that the task of guiding great nations is not one for the political mercenary, but a responsibility of men of faith, vision, courage and intellect.

Though the political filibuster of the Congress killed or mutilated many of his farsighted programmes, still within the short period of his office he ushered in a new age; the 'age of the New Frontier' which attracted the eye and the imagination of all both in the national and the international arena. John Kennedy revolutionised world politics by lessening the cold war tensions

and the animosity between U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. through his unflinching firmness and diplomacy. An ardent advocate for a better world, John Kennedy tried his utmost to help the underdeveloped countries through an enhanced programme of foreign aid to fight poverty and ignorance. If his successful confrontation with Khrushchev shows his unflinching firmness, the Partial Test Ban Treaty manifests the depth of his desire for peace. As ever lasting monument to his memory stand the National Peace Corps, the Partial Test Ban Treaty and the famous Alliance For Progress.

President Kennedy's assassination shows that it is perhaps not wise to force the social, political and economic changes without educating public opinion. Again this tragic deed is a pointer to us that where political differences are sought to be settled by violence there the settlement of problems by peaceful and rational discussion cannot exist.

President Kennedy has had the rare privilege of meeting his death in defence of his ideals and as such has joined the company of immortals like Lincoln, Gandhiji and others who have had to sacrifice their lives for the liberation and emancipation mankind from ignorance, prejudice, superstition, jealousy, hatred, fear and other mental and moral evils.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy and his healing touch are no more with us, but he has left us a legacy of hope and inspiration and an example of courage, determination and a vision of peace and prosperity. ★

Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD

THE late Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India and was elected to this highest office of the country twice. He held this office with distinction and dignity. The country owes a homage to this great leader whose first death anniversary falls on 28th February 1964. Some become great through office but some will bring greatness to office itself, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad falls in the latter category. Therefore, it is in fitness of things that he be described as "symbol of the unity of India."

Rajan Babu was born on 3rd Dec. 1884, in Jiradel in the Saram District, Bihar. His educational career was brilliant. He stood first in almost all his examinations in the University of Calcutta. He took his law degree before 1913. Like many other leaders of the time, he too responded to the call of the Father of the Nation in the struggle for freedom. He joined Gandhiji in the famous Champaran agrarian campaign in Bihar, 1917. He took an active part in the 'non-co-operation' movement of 1920. He worked relentlessly during the Bihar earthquake disaster in 1934, and his leaving his sick bed to organise relief measures for the victims earned Gandhiji's admiration. Gandhiji saw in him, a selfless and noble soul preoccupied with a real sense of service to the country. He was chosen for two successive terms as president of A. I. C. C. in 1934 and 1939 and again in 1947 on the resignation of Acharya Kripalani. He was imprisoned during the 'Quit-India' movement in 1942 and released

in 1945. He was the President of "The Indian Constituent Assembly" 1947-49, which drafted our Constitution. The country honoured him by electing him as the first President of the Indian Republic in 1950. He has written a number of books among which 'India Divided' and 'Autobiography' stand prominent.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was true to the Gandhian ideals of simple living and high thinking. He fulfilled the functions of a constituent ruler with great poise and dignity. There was no doubt about his popularity or the spontaneous regard for him in the country. Yet he remained the same old man of the 'nationlist guard' whether in Sadaquat Ashram from where he entered the political world of Delhi or in the Rashtrapati Bhavan. He was, as Acharya Kripalani says "a man of great simplicity and modesty. His identification with the masses was so complete that he was often mistaken for one of them. He was a man of universal courtesy and modesty". Dr. Prasad resembled Gandhiji closer than any other congress leader in several respects. His peaceful nature and noble qualities of head and heart were an unfailing source of guidance to the country both before and after Independence. His was a life of suffering and sacrifice, a model of "unostentatious living and humility". His pious nature and calm personality will long live in our memory. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will be remembered not for what he said but for his great ideals of simplicity, sincerity and honesty.

— A. Rajendra Prasad
Final B. A.

ON THE EQUATOR

E. S. Luyima, I B. Com.

UGANDA, a country of the same size as the United Kingdom lies astride the equator on a high plateau in the eastern part of Africa. An entirely inland state, it has Kampala City for its capital which is 900 miles by rail from the coast.

Territory :

Uganda which came under the British influence in 1890 is 94,000 sq. miles in area, being bounded on the North by the Sudan Republic, on the east by Kenya, on the South by Lake Victoria, Tanganyika and Rwanda, and on the West by Congo. She includes within her borders half of Lake Victoria and on the Congolese frontier parts of Lake Albert and Lake Edward, the water area comprising nearly 14,000 sq. miles of the country's total area. The population of Uganda is about 7,000,000 of which 72,000 are Asians and about 10,860 Europeans. The African population consists of a number of tribes who are divided broadly speaking into three ethnical groups, namely, the people of Bantu

origin, and those of Hamitic and Nilotic Stock.

Climate & Resources :

Although entirely in the tropics, Uganda enjoys a uniform climate with temperatures in most parts ranging between 60° F. and 80° F all year round. Its heavy rainfall fairly distributed throughout the year is a decisive factor of its rich vegetation. Basically Uganda is an agricultural country. The principal exports are coffee and cotton accounting together for 75% of



Uganda's total exports. While Uganda's cotton stands third in quality, Uganda is the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth. Other important agricultural and livestock products are tea, tobacco, groundnuts, hides and skins. Besides the country has rich deposits of minerals like copper, cobalt, tin and diamond. Although the country is not highly industrialised basic industrial programmes and secondary industrial establishments have already been laid out. Hydroelectric power for the industrial development is provided by the Owen falls down at Jinja. A five year development plan involving expenditure of £ 53,000,000 was recommended by the world Bank. Uganda's foreign trade is mainly with U. K., U. S. A., West Germany, Japan, India, China, Rumania, Italy and Belgium.

Education :

Education can really be said to have come to Uganda in 1877 when the first Protestant missionaries of the Church Missionary Society came to the country. These were followed two years later by the Catholic missionaries of the White Fathers of Algiers and later on by the Mill Hill Fathers of London. For quite a long time education was carried on by these voluntary agencies.

Only after 1925 did the Government begin to take interest in education although its financial assistance was still almost negligible. Makerere University College on the outskirts of Kampala is the principal institution of higher learning in East Africa. It has been in special relationship with the

London University, a system which has enabled Makerere students to study for London University degrees for the past 14 years. This College admits students from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and other African countries, in addition to Asians, Arabs, Britons and Americans. On the 28th June 1960 Makerere became formally associated with the Royal Technical College of Nairobi and the University College of Dar-es-Salaam as the University of East Africa with Dr. Julius Nyerere as its first chancellor.

Now education gets the biggest amount from the national budget. In 1913 a sum of £ 850 was granted to the Church Missionary Society to support its small schools all over Uganda! In 1962 the sum of £ 5,750,000 was made available to the Ministry of Education for schools in Uganda. This is the fantastic change that has come about in the country in half a century. Education accounts for 27% of the nation's annual budget - by far the highest proportion of the budget taken by any of the ministries.

Religion :

Uganda was a free and politically well organised society under strong centralised form of governments before the coming of the British. Arab traders had, before them, already made contacts with the people whom they introduced to Islam. The onset of missionaries—Catholics, Protestants and Muslims plunged the country into religious conflicts resulting in Civil wars, revolutions and religious persecutions. I may mention here that the Catholics of Uganda are proud of having 22 of



their sons as martyrs, called the Blessed Martyrs of Uganda. These martyrs are going to be canonized this year according to the decision of the Holy See, a jubilant occasion for the infant Church in Uganda.

Politics :

In 1888 the Imperial East Africa Company was in charge of the Uganda affairs till the British Government took over two years later. A series of agreements were made in 1894, 1896 and 1900; the last one bringing the country under British protection. The affairs of Uganda were managed by the British Foreign Office till 1905 when they were transferred to the Colonial Office. This brought out popular opposition but it was strongly suppressed.

The Executive and Legislative Councils, first established in 1921 included Whites only up to 1926 when a few Asians were taken in. In 1945 these bodies were expanded to include Africans whereby an equal number of unofficial members based on a racial representation was introduced. The European and Asian immigrants combined their efforts in safeguarding their interests and in this process subdued the sons and daughters of the land for a long period. The present attitude of the African people towards these two communities is essentially its natural outcome. There were further changes made in 1947, 1950 and 1953 due to pressure from the public and political parties which were by then in existence and whose growing momentum could no longer be overlooked.

Political advancement was, however, retarded by the existence of vested

interests of the feudal elements and orthodox institutions of Kabakaship (monarchism). The Buganda region headed by the Kabaka (king) boycotted the Central Legislative council.

The next constitutional stage was initiated by the agreements of 1955. This led to the enlargement of the House to sixty members half of whom were Africans. Ministerial system was introduced and the "back-bench" replaced the "cross-bench".

Although political parties go as far back as 1940 they did not receive official recognition until 1961 when they contested the first direct elections. The Democratic Party and the Uganda Peoples' Congress were the most influential. In the first elections which led the country to internal self government the Democratic party emerged victorious and its leader Mr. Benedicto Kiwannba became a Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Legislative Council. In July 1961 he became the Chief minister and in March 1962 the first Prime Minister of Uganda.

In the elections of April 1962, through a malicious alliance which was mainly based on religious feelings, the Uganda Peoples' Congress together with the Kabakka Yekka (Kabakka only) movement swept the polls and Mr. Milton Obote the Leader of the opposition was officially declared the Prime Minister and Leader of the Coalition Government of Uganda.

Independence :

Uganda became an independent country within the British Commonwealth on 9th October 1962 in accordance with the decision reached at the

London Constitutional Conference in 1961. The Conference gave the country a Federal Constitution. The national assembly is the highest legislative organ. The executive power lies with the Cabinet. The four provinces form the four Regional Administrative Units. While the kingdoms remain as historical symbols their political powers have been greatly reduced.

The Uganda Independence celebrations lasting from October 7 to 10 were attended by the Duke of Kent representing H. M. the Queen, Lord Carrington, the Duke of Devonshire, three former governors of Uganda, representatives of some 70 countries and many African nationalist leaders.

On the midnight of October 8 - 9, a gathering of some 60,000 people witnessed the hoisting of the national flag (six horizontal stripes, alternately black, gold and red) and the lowering down of the Union Jack. I am proud to say that I was one of the witnesses of that historic occasion.

The first session of the newly independent Uganda Parliament was held on October 10 at which the Duke of Kent read the speech from the Throne on behalf of H. M. the Queen.

Sir Walter Coutts, the last Governor became the first Governor - General. Uganda was admitted to the UNO on the October 25 by the unanimous approval of the General Assembly. October 9, 1963, the first anniversary of Uganda's independence saw another constitutional step when King Freddie Muteesa was elected the first President of Uganda.

The three stanzas of the country's National Anthem run as follows :—

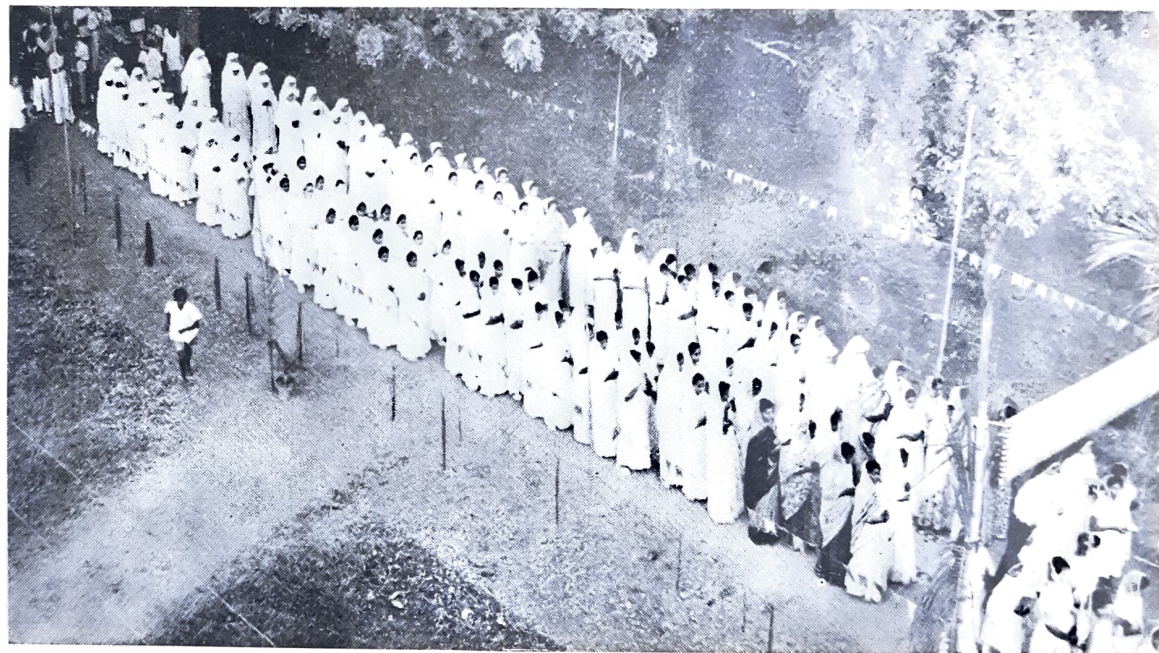
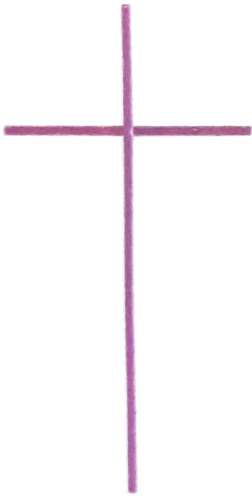
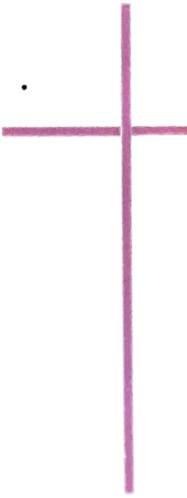
Oh, Uganda ! may God uphold thee,
We lay our future in thy hand,
United, free,
For liberty,
Together we'll always stand.

Oh, Uganda ! the land of freedom
Our love and labour we give
And with neighbours all
At our country's call
In peace and friendship we'll live.

Oh, Uganda ! the land that feeds us,
By sun and fertile soil grown,
For our own dear land,
We'll always stand
The Pearl of Africa's Crown.

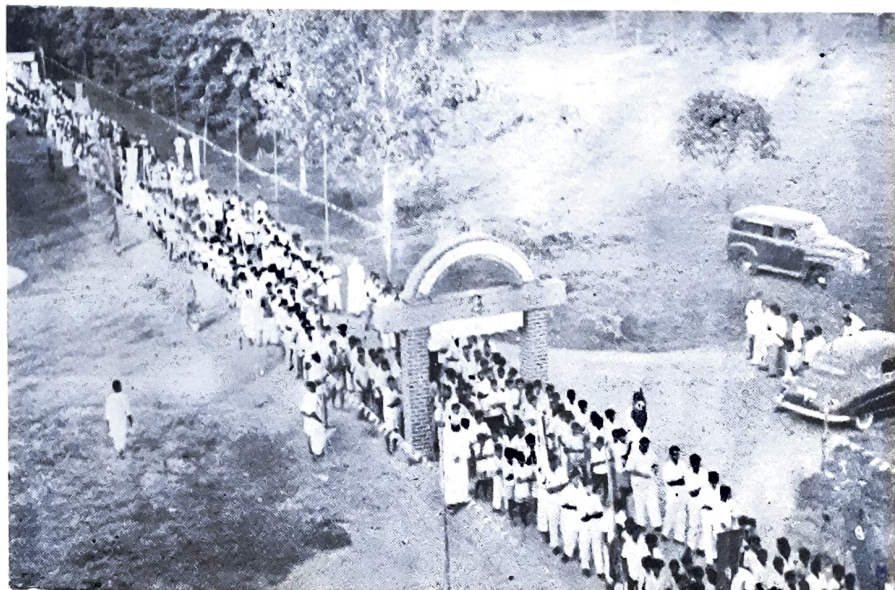
LONG LIVE UGANDA !!

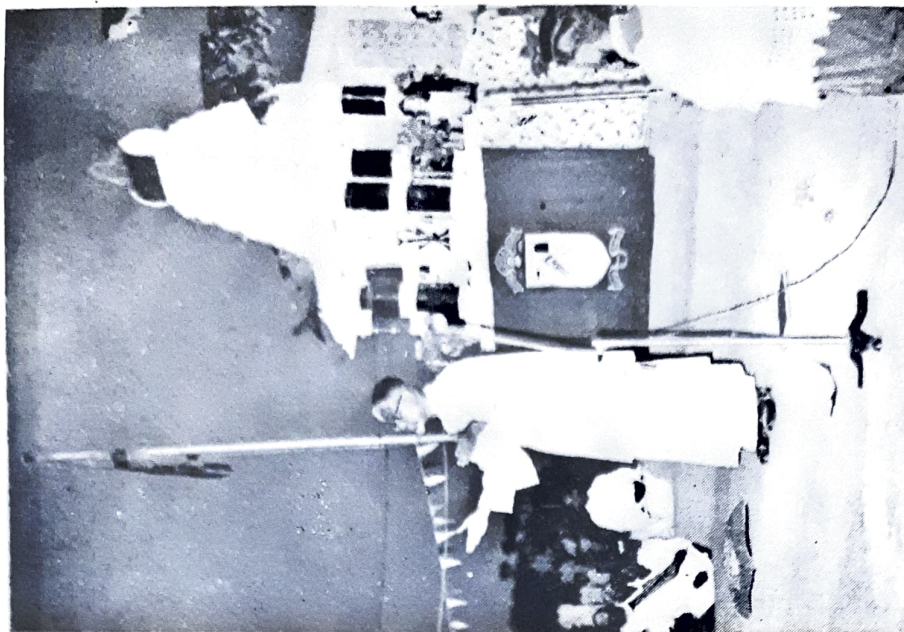




*Corpus
Christi
Procession*

November 24, 1963





We Praise Thee
We Adore Thee
We Thank Thee, O Lord



VIJAYAWADA

A Historical Study

[Continued from the previous issue]

K. Kesava Rao, B. A. Hons.

UNDER the munificent patronage of the Kakatiya rulers, the worship of Kanaka Durga and her spouse Mallikharjuna vied in splendour with the adoration of Sri Mallikharjuna at Srisailam, Kurnool District. People from far and near used to throng to the *Durga Kshetram* on certain holy occasions and take part in the grand festivals conducted there.

Vijayawada was held by the Kakatiyas till in 1323 A. D., till the Muslim hordes of Delhi overthrew them. Later the Reddi chiefs of Kondaveedu in Guntur District were in possession of it. In 1427, the Qutb Shahi ruler of Golkonda subverted the Reddi dynasty. After its extinction, Vijayawada was, between the years 1427 and 1515 under the successive sway of the Gajapatis of Orissa, two of the early Vijayanagar sovereigns and four Gajapatis. A part of the town was built by one of these Gajapatis and named *Vidyadharapuram*

after him, while another suburb *Mutyalampadu* derives its appellation from his daughter.

In 1515, the illustrious Vijayanagar sovereign, Krishna Deva Raya wrested the coastal Andhra from Pratapa Rudra Gajapati. The conqueror visited Vijayawada, offered worship to the goddess Durga and endowed the shrine liberally. The whole event was commemorated by the Raya himself in an inscription, found near the temple. He then proceeded to Kondapalli nearby and seized it.

The Hindu kings of Vijayanagar met their Waterloo at Tallikot in 1565 and the coastal districts of Telugu were incorporated into the domains of the Muslim rulers of Golkonda about 1572. Mir Shah Mir, a general of Ibrahim Qutb Shah, added Vijayawada and its neighbourhood to the kingdom of Golkonda. It was then

that a Frenchman by name Jean Baptiste Tavernier happened to traverse the locality. Some time between 1639-42, he was on 'the road from Masulipatam to Gandikot'. The seasonal rains swelled the river that he had to cross, which forced him to stay on for four days at "a great town called Bezourt".¹¹ Thus entered the town of Vijayawada into the annals of 17th century history. The Frenchman went to see, by way of spending his enforced leisure, "several pagods of which the country is full, there being more than in any other parts of India". The inhabitants of the town, were found to be generally idolators. The pagod, belonging to the town, "consists of fifty two pillars," that "are adorned with several embossed figures of ugly devils and several sorts of creatures". He made a trip to another pagod "built upon a hill to which there is an ascent of a hundred and ninety three steps, every one a foot high". In the middle of the pagod "there is an idol.....In that sitting posture, it is about four feet high, upon the head it has a triple crown from which four hands extend themselves; it has the face of a man turned towards the east". The deity in reference is Kanaka Durga which used to be served in those times by sixty priests. "The great feast of the pagod is in the month of October at which time there is a great concourse of people from all parts." (Tavernier)

While Vijayawada remained a part of the Golkonda dominions, the ruler Abul Hasn Shah *alias* Tanesha happened to visit frequently the near by fort of Kondapalli. The intention was probably the shifting of the seat of

Government to the place, beyond the reach of the grasping Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb. His brahmin ministers, Akkanna and Madanna set up for a while their office at Vijayawada. People attributed their preference for the place to their devotion to the goddess Durga. Mr. Master, who was the Governor of the East India Company settlements on the Coast surmised¹² in 1679 that the ministers were at *Beswar* to ensure the safe transit of royal treasury from Golkonda to Kondapalli. Whatever the reason behind their stay, Akkanna and Madanna ingratiated themselves into popular favour by regular distribution of food to a crowd of applicants of all castes and by rapid transaction of state business. A hall seems to have been built by them in honour of *Durga Mata*.

A contemporary description of Vijayawada is contained in the *Annals* of Mr. Streynsham Master. In the course of his journey from Fort St. George to Masulipatam, the English official reached *Beswar* on 22nd March 1679. He noticed that it stood "by the side of a mountain... in this mountainous country" and "by it runs the river Kistna". It was recorded by him that "upon the two mountains at *Beswar* there are several pagodas much esteemed by Gentus (Hindus), who report that there are also great treasures upon these hills; by ye tourne are large groves of trees; having forded the river Kistna (which has very good water) by the help of the rising sun we saw the walls of the Great Castle of Coundapalli upon great hills about 7 miles from *Beswar*..."

The kingdom of Golkonda was destroyed by the Moghals who took over in 1687 A. D. its Andhra territories including Vijayawada. The town remained in Moghal possession till 1724, when Nizam - ul - Mulk set himself up as the independent ruler of Deccan. The Asaf Jah dynasty controlled the whole Krishna District till 1752. In November of the same year, Salabat Jung ceded the province of Kondaveedu to the French for placing him on the throne of Nizam. This grateful act was followed by the grant of four more provinces of Kondapali, Eluru, Rajahmundry and Srikakulam in November 1753. The territorial grants of Nizam turned Vijayawada into a French possession till 1759.

In 1759, Colonel Forde was despatched south by General Clive in Calcutta. This officer retook Masulipatam from the French and imposed English hegemony over the greater part of Krishna District. In April 1760, Nizam Ali, the de facto Subahdar of Deccan since the murder of Salabat Jung, came to Vijayawada to negotiate with the Masulipatam Chief in Council, Mr. Alexander. The purpose of the visit was to legitimise his position with the support of the English. Their negotiation failed and the Circars of Rajahmundry, Eluru and Kondapalli were left in the custody of Fouzdar Hasan Ali Khan. In September 1762, the British obtained the five Northern Circars under *sanads* in the name of Nizam Ali from Hasan Ali Khan. But the relations of the Nizam with the British became strained afterwards. This made Nizam Ali appear at the head of a considerable force at Vijayawada in

May 1765 and threaten Masulipatam, then an important British trading centre. Meanwhile Lord Clive secured from the Moghul Emperor of Delhi in August 1765, a '*firman*' granting the Northern Circars to the East India Company. Thereupon the Madras Government of the Company despatched in February, 1776, a force under general Caillaud to annex the territories. The imperial *firman* was proclaimed as Masulipatam on 3rd March, 1766 and all local chiefs in the Circars were addressed in the matter. To enforce compliance with the letters, General Caillaud marched through Vijayawada and took the Kondapalli fortress on March 10th, 1766. He posted a small detachment in a redoubt erected earlier (1760) at Vijayawada. This small fort was dismantled in 1820, but its traces still remain on the so-called Telegraph Hill.

The imperial grant of Northern Circars to the English Company was confirmed by the Nizam in two separate treaties dated 12th November, 1766 and 1st March 1768. The control over the Krishna District had finally and irrevocably passed into the hands of the Company in 1769. But in the early years of the 18th century, the overlordship of Vijayawada and its surrounding areas was held by the *Velama* zamindars of Zuzzur. It was from the Kalvakolanu Zamindari family that Vijayawada was acquired by the English Government for revenue arrears. The zamindari was auctioned on 19th June, 1846 and the Government itself purchased it for a nominal sum of Rs. 3000 in the absence of any bidders.¹³

The passing of Vijayawada into British hands proved to be a turning point in its history. An anicut was built across the River Krishna right by the town between the years 1852-54. This placed Vijayawada at the head of an irrigation system and transformed the straggling village into a busy and flourishing town in about three decades. Its population rose from a little over 2000 to 9,336 by the year 1881.¹⁴ The work on the Krishna Railway bridge was brought to a close in 1893 and its proximity served to enhance the importance of Vijayawada as a vital centre of communications and commerce. By the year 1930, railroads from five directions converged on the town, assigning it a prominent place on the railway map of India. Its location at a convenient ferry on the River Krishna and encirclement by hills gave Vijayawada something of strategic importance all through history. No invader of the region failed to permit his armies to rest there for a while, before proceeding to risk his

military fortunes elsewhere. Besides countless mystics, ascetics, medical men, alchemists and pilgrims have ever been attracted to it by the rich minerals of its hills, the flora and fauna of its forests, the holy waters of River Krishna and the hoary antiquity of its shrines.

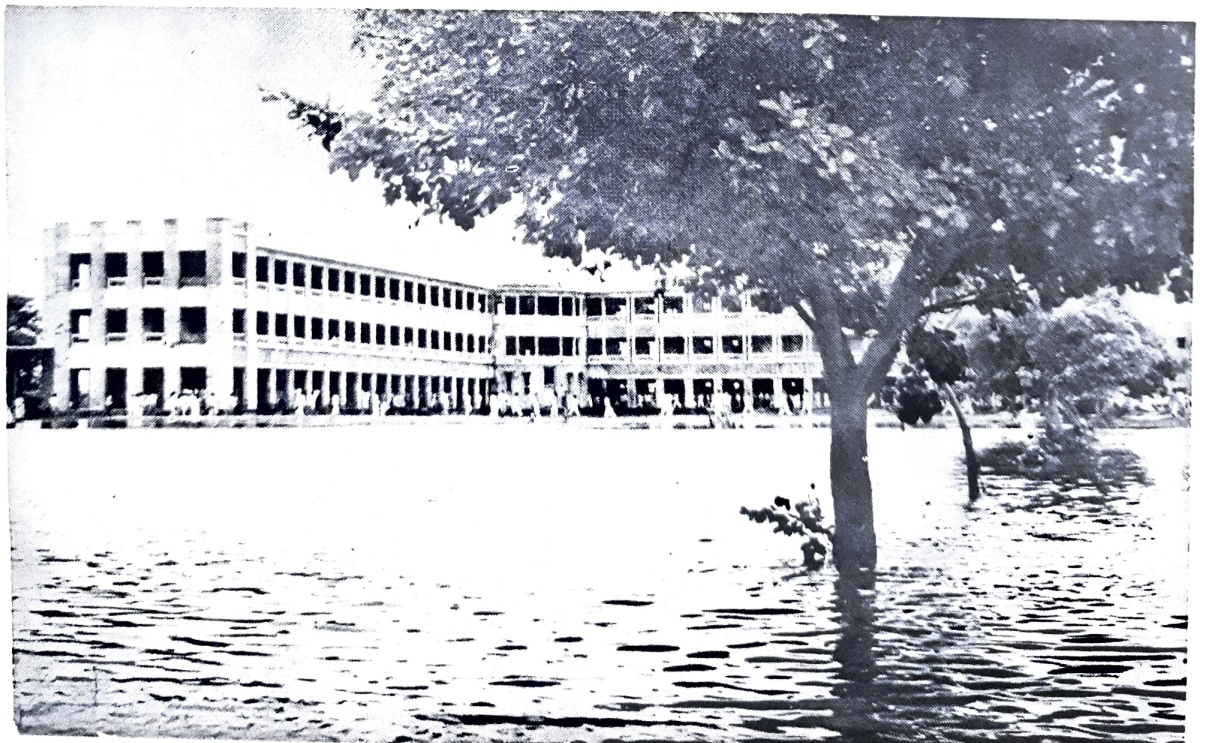
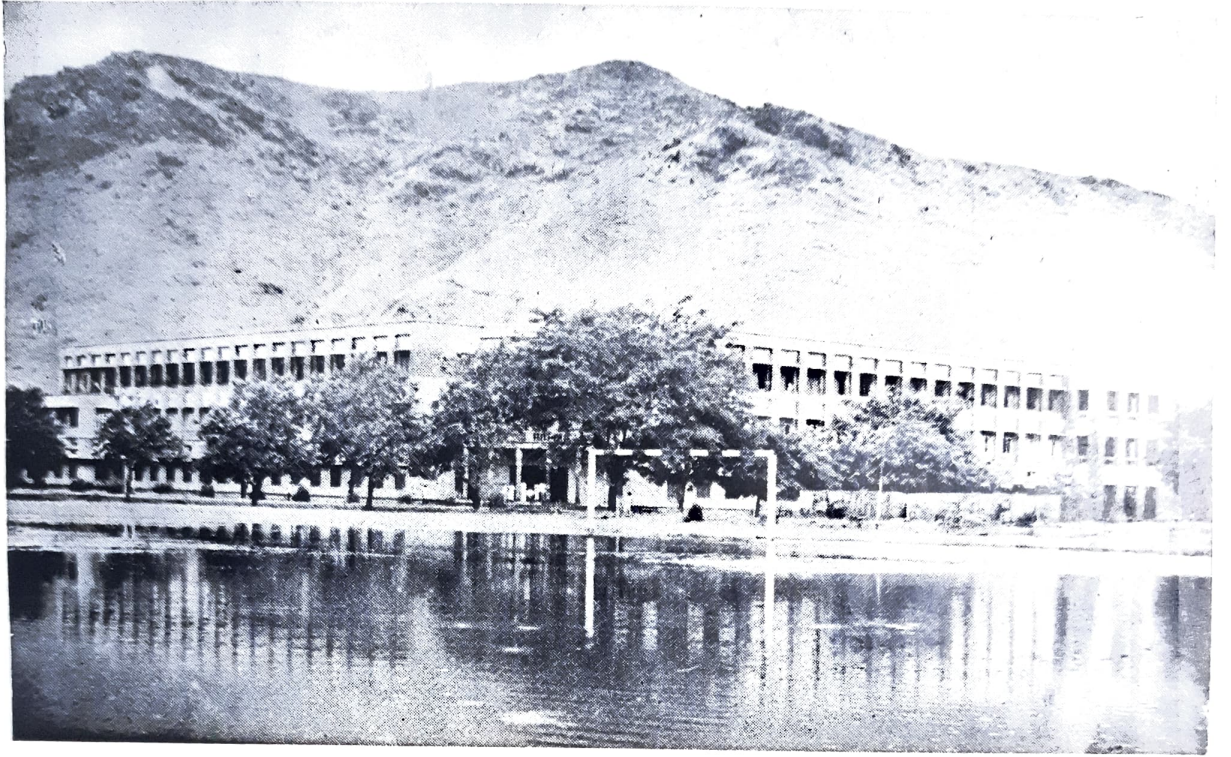
The historic town has been deeply involved in the vicissitudes of Andhra Political and Cultural life. This is attested to by the myriad changes wrought in its name. To-day, it is not even the district head-quarters. But still, the place is the nerve centre of Andhra Pradesh. Several thousands flock to it every day in quest of business or pleasure or pass through it in transit. It receives its due homage of frequent sojourn from the high and the mighty in the land. A resident population of 2,33,634¹⁵ indicates its irrepressible growth and the magnitude of tasks that confront its civic rulers.

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*Amidst hills and floods
A Tranquill life goes on....*



*"While here I stand, not only with the sense
Of present pleasure, but with pleasing thoughts
That in this moment there is life and food
For future years." Wordsworth.*

College Day Celebrations



SPORTS DAY

Hoisting of the National Flag



Cheer leaders



for the Staff versus...



...Students Tug-of-war



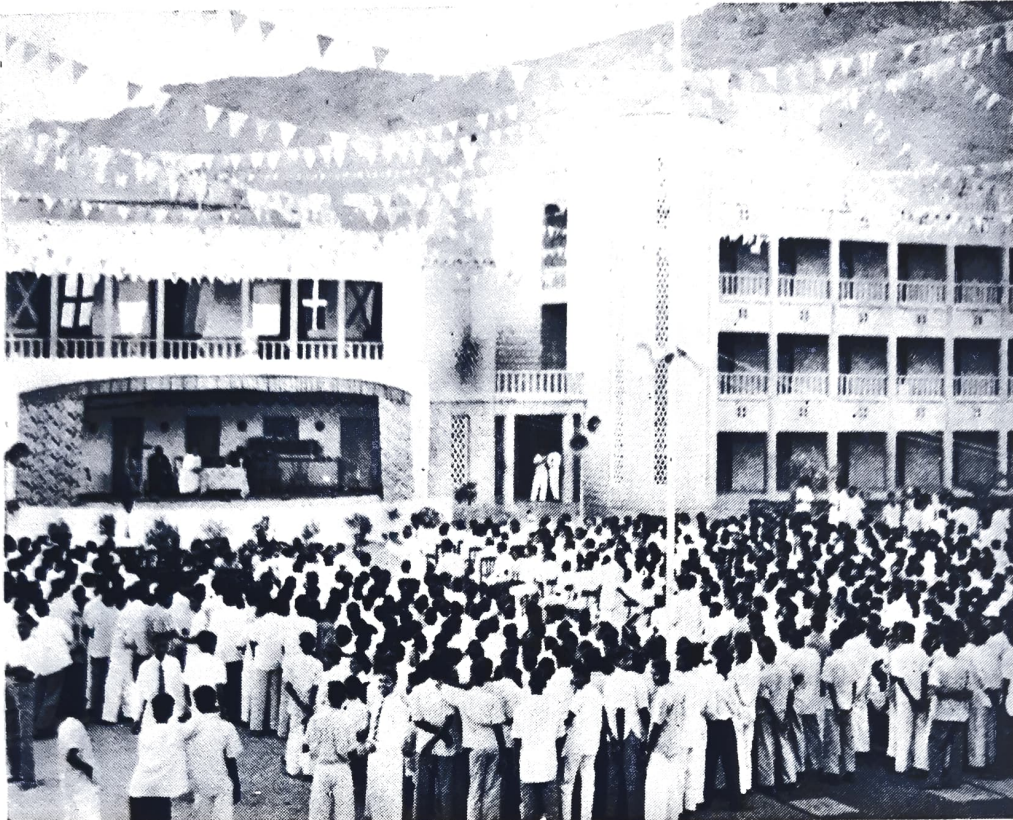
One down, four more to go!



Fancy Dress Clowns

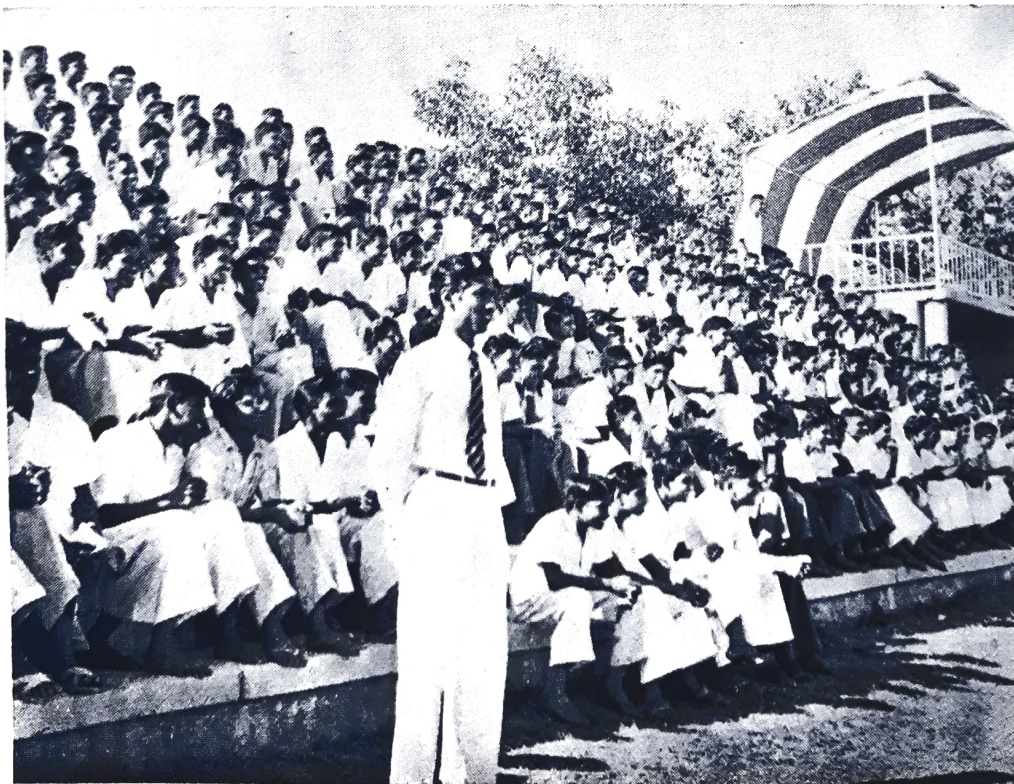


What's on 2



in the Hostal oval

*A Thousand
Strong*



on the stadium

with

*A Thousand
Smiles*

College Day Celebrations



Hurry up !



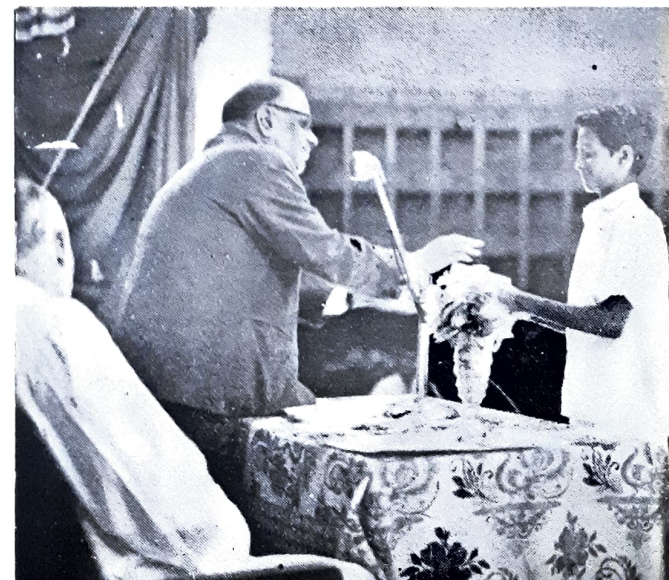
Ears tuned to the music



HIS HIGHNESS - English Play



PELLIPANDALU - Telugu play



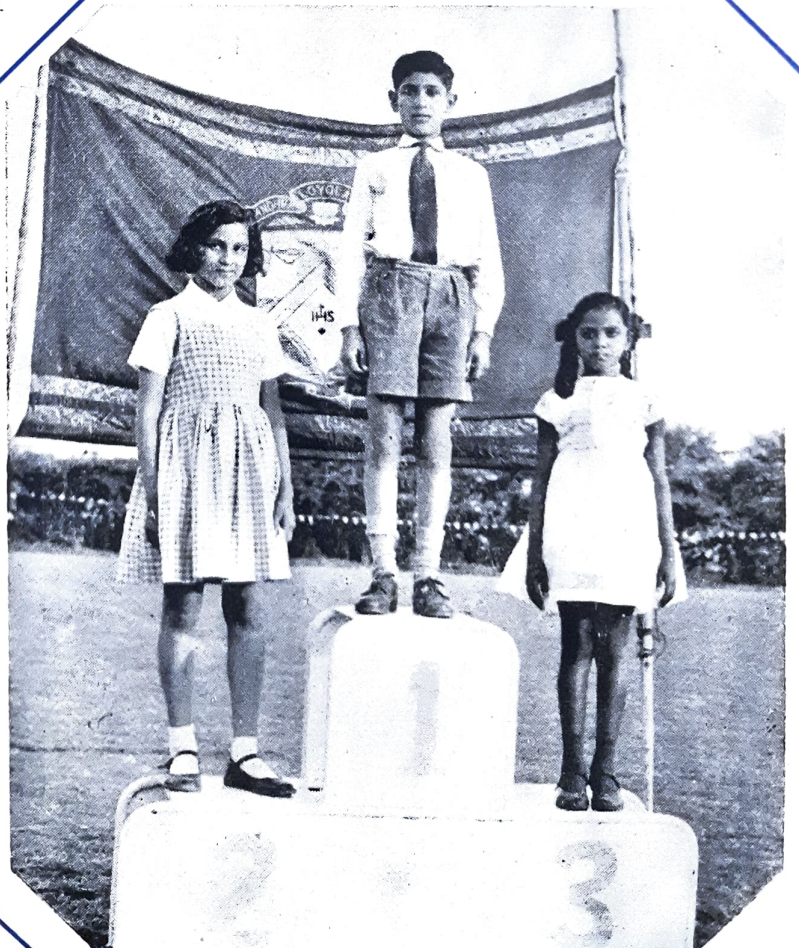


President : Sri C. Narasimham, I. A. S.



Principal's Report

COLLEGE
DAY



SPACE FLIGHT

-- P. Padmanabham
III B. Sc.

IN this modern age advanced countries like the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. are giving great importance to space research. Their scientists are making great efforts to explore the mysteries of space. They performed many experiments and finally succeeded in sending a man into space.

Principle of Space Flight :

When a space vehicle is projected up with a minimum speed of *five miles per second* it will go round the earth in an elliptical orbit. The rotation of a space vehicle round the orbit can be compared to that of a stone whirled round the hand with a string. The tension in the rope, called centripetal force in this case, balances the centrifugal force produced by the revolving stone. Similarly the centripetal force due to the gravitational pull balances the centrifugal force due to the orbital velocity and this enables the space vehicle to move in its course. When the velocity of projection is increased the space vehicle traces a larger orbit around the earth. But when the velocity of projection is greater than *seven miles per second*, it altogether escapes from the earth's gravitational pull and enters the moon's gravitation. This velocity is known as the 'escape velocity'. After entering the moon's

gravitational pull three possibilities arise depending on the velocity of the space vehicle. The first possibility is, if the speed of the vehicle is *less than one mile per second* it will crash on the surface of the moon because the centrifugal force due to the velocity of the vehicle is not sufficient to balance the centripetal force due to the gravitational pull of the moon. The second possibility is if the speed of the space vehicle is *about one mile per second* it will go round the moon because the centripetal and centrifugal forces balance each other. The last possibility is if the velocity is round *about 1.52 miles per second* the body will become a satellite of the sun and travel in an elliptical orbit around it.

Principal Problems of Space Flight:

At first scientists faced three important problems in space flight. The first and the foremost was how to send a vehicle into space. The scientists first designed a rocket engine which could push the vehicle into space, and to put it in an orbit. The simple chemical rocket engine is based on Newton's third Law of motion. In these chemical engines a propellant such as hydrogen is burned with oxygen. The resultant gas product is then expelled at a very high speed through the nozzle of

the rocket. The reaction created pushes the rocket along its course. Now scientists are trying to design an atomic rocket launching engine which would put the vehicles into outer space. These engines will have many advantages over the chemical engines for they provide a huge thrust for a short period of time and they are comparatively light. In an atomic launching rocket engine the heat is generated by carefully controlled atomic fission in a reactor. This heat is used to heat hydrogen which then races out of the exhaust nozzle at great speed to create the thrust to push the rocket and the space vehicle attached to it.

The second problem is about man's existence in space. The conditions in space are entirely different from those of the earth. There is no gravitational pull there. Therefore a state of weightlessness arises. So a human being must overcome this. The next difficulty is that there is no atmospheric pressure and no oxygen. In order to overcome all these difficulties, a space suit is conveniently designed. This is a suit in which constant pressure is maintained whatever may be the external pressure. The suit is air-conditioned and thus a constant temperature is also maintained. Oxygen is liquified and stored inside and arrangements are made for breathing. But nothing is suggested to overcome weightlessness in space. Future generations may be able to find a solution.

The last problem of re-entry of space vehicles into the atmosphere of the

earth is the most difficult one. When the astronaut wants to get down he fires the retrograde rocket which opposes the motion of the space vehicle and thus the space vehicle is slowed down. This makes it go out of the orbit and once if it goes out of the orbit is acted on by the gravitational pull of the earth and it descends. But when it touches the atmosphere a great resistance is exerted on the space vehicle on account of its great speed. The resulting production of heat can easily burn up the space vehicle. This is overcome by using a special alloy for the space vehicle. Further the shape of the space vehicle is so designed in order to offer minimum possible friction. With all these, there is still a possibility of the space vehicle being burnt due to its enormous speed. So, a paraglide arrangement is made in the space vehicle in order to slow it. When the space vehicle is at eight miles above the earth the paraglide is deployed and this slowly and safely brings the vehicle down to the earth at a preselected site.

Now scientists are sending many space vehicles into outer space to find out the conditions existing there. They are trying to land on other planets and see whether human existence is possible on any of them. Many scientists are under the opinion that only atomic energy can make the vehicle land on other planets. Now space science is entering into a new phase and is progressing very rapidly. It is clear that man will conquer space sooner than one can imagine.



CINEMA

The Artificial Entertainer

K. Sreeramamurthy
(Old Boy, 1956-58)

IF a metallurgist says this is the age of steel, it appears to be a wonder. Likewise if a specialist in plastics says that this is the age of plastics, it appears to be a wonder. But if a regular film-goer says that this is the age of films, it does not seem to be a wonder.

It is surprising but true that Cinema has become part and parcel of Indian life and environment. A man, not having the habit of attending the picture shows, is considered to be a fool in this modern society. This is indeed a very sad state of affairs.

Film-making is an art comparable to the other arts like painting, music, and so on. In the present day society while the sanctity of the other arts is maintained properly, that of the art of film-making is not. Films to-day do not abide by moral and ethical values. Film producers are keen in

only getting huge profits. Only illiterate and semi-educated people among the grown-ups are attracted towards the films which mostly contain cheap and artificial music and obscene scenes.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji), the most revered elder statesman, in one of his writings points out, "The modern cinema projects on the screen much that is bad and immoral. Whatever may be the explanation offered by the protagonists of the cinema, evil is presented on the screen in an attractive fashion that grips people's minds and tempts them into the path of wickedness." Comparing the puranas with the modern cinemas he says, "Although they (Puranas) do point out that even great men now and again fell into error and committed wrong, the presentation is such as to warn the reader and not to allure him into evil ways. This is the

striking difference between our epics and the modern talkies, which arises from the difference in the character of the people who produced them."

Films are directly or indirectly responsible for the abnormal behaviour of our people, young and old, and largely young people in our society. It is amazing but true that a majority of teenage runaways from home are lured to film capitals like Bombay and Madras by film studios and cinema stars. These young adventurers either steal from home to finance their trips to the film capitals, or fall a prey to anti-social elements who promise fulfilment of their ambition to meet the stars or join the film companies.

Statistics reveal that teenagers see more films per person per year than any other age group. Students play truant from school to join the queues at cinema houses. They pester their parents with limited means and indulge in petty crimes to acquire money for going to the films. Films teach quite a few tricks at duping innocent people, at eloping with the neighbour's beautiful daughter or breaking into houses.

Foreign films have an equally damaging influence. A couple of years ago, social workers and police authorities in the United States of America were intrigued by a sudden spurt in juvenile delinquency in a number of American cities. Research workers later traced the immediate cause of the unruly behaviour of the youth to a particular film released simultaneously in the affected cities.

What they learn at the young age is not forgotten when they enter adult life. Innumerable marriages to-day are going on the rocks because young couples are disappointed in each other and cannot reconcile themselves to dull reality.

The cinema paints a rosy picture of love, romance, leisure and plenty. The young get easily disillusioned when they find they cannot translate that dream into their own life. Broken homes are often the result, which leads to a chain reaction on individuals and families. The word "teenager" has more or less become synonymous with the word "Cinema".

The cinema has come to stay as part of our life. Its influence on society is tremendous. How to make the cinema a means of healthy entertainment is the vital question before us. The film-makers are not keen on reforming their "art". "We are not educators, we are just entertainers and we give what the public wants" they say nonchalantly. The difference between the film-maker and the film-goer is as much as the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

The crusaders against the evil influence of films have unfortunately gone to the other extreme and by their unimaginative approach to the problem have forfeited the co-operation of the intelligentsia.

The art of film-making therefore needs a thorough overhauling and unless quick action is taken to reform it properly, there will be many unhappy repercussions for which no remedial measures can be found.



PLANNING IN INDIA

A Lay Man's View

P. Janaki Ramaiah, IInd B. Com.

IN the past few decades there has been a remarkable resurgence of the vogue for national economic planning. In France, great emphasis is put on *Le plan* and Britain has recently set up new agencies for the central direction of its economy. But it is in the underdeveloped countries that the idea of centralised planning has become very popular. In these countries it is taken for granted that governments must do more than setting up the institutional framework for economic activity, if maximum growth is to be achieved. They must actively seek to direct the course of consumption, investment foreign and trade.

India adopted a Five year plan soon after its liberation. It has pushed the idea of planning unremittingly, with large publicity. Not only is the plan regarded as a necessary means to economic progress, but it also

serves as a symbol of the intention to build a great nation.

During the first two plans the national income grew by 3.5 per cent a year—a substantial gain indeed. But it is very low when compared with the annual growth of 5 to 10 per cent achieved during the past few decades by a number of European countries and by the Japanese economy.

The average income per capita has been creeping upward at a languid pace of about 1.5 per cent a year. This difference between the progress of national income and the standard of living results from the expansion of Indian population, which has been growing at the rate of almost 2 per cent a year. But the population problem - despite the dismay that it awakens among the proponents of planning - does not explain the uninspired performance of Indian economy.

Increasing population has been a source of economic progress. Addition to the labour force means addition to the national product. In our economy increase in the labour force is a menace, because there is much unemployment, some of it overt, but more of it disguised. That being the case, when the planners point to the "population problem", they are really accusing the plan of being unable to solve the unemployment problem. And if a plan cannot do that much, one may well wonder what it can do!

National economic planning as practised in India, is not a scientific process. It is presented to the public as an intricate document packed with targets, statistics and other technical paraphernalia. But if one examines how it is actually formulated, one discovers that it is shaped by political value judgements from the beginning to the end. The overall objectives of our plans are first formulated by the Cabinet. The Cabinet makes the fundamental decision about which parts of the economy should be encouraged and which parts should be restricted. Its broad decisions are passed on to the Planning Commission which formulates the national objectives in more precise terms. But it should be noted that the board of nine members of the Planning Commission including Cabinet ministers does not include a single professionally trained economist, although a certain number of economists do serve the Commission as employees or Consultants. These experts do exert considerable influence, but their fundamental role is only advisory.

From the Planning Commission there emerges a draft plan. This draft is discussed at large. But the most important decisions are made by the central government and the state governments which have great political power. In the whole process, the role of experts is minor and at critical moments negligible. The plan is politics, though the planners think that enough expert help has been invoked to ensure that it is roughly 'Plausible Politics', rather than 'Visionary Politics'. Some Economists notably Professor R. N. Tripathy have recently complained that the whole process is far too political. Economists using their scientific knowledge can predict the probable results of various lines of action. But the choice of goals for a nation, be it made autocratically by dictators, technicians or by elected representatives is essentially a political and not a scientific choice.

Indian Planning is democratic in constitutional form, in this that the chief decisions are made by elected representatives of the people; it is not democratic in substance. Indeed if the plan were to correspond to the economic decisions that each private Indian would have made it would not be a plan but a record. The best way to ensure substantive democracy in economic affairs is to make no central public economic planning whatsoever but rather to let people earn and spend or save as they choose. Needless to say that the government must continue to do those things that it alone can and should do, such as maintain law and order, support the sick and the orphans who are incapable

of operating as free economic individuals. Apart from these responsibilities which though assigning to the government a substantial economic role, do not push it into national economic planning. That government does most to ensure substantive economic democracy which does least.

The chief aim of a plan is to speed up the economic development. And speed, the planners say, is essential because the people will not wait long for economic progress. In order to make the economy grow faster, it is essential to speed up the accumulation of capital. The productive capacities of the country must be improved. So the plan stressed the improvement of heavy industry which needs heavy capital. Speeding up of accumulation of capital can be managed to some extent by borrowing capital from abroad. The rest is being accomplished by a tax programme, that puts capital funds at the disposal of the government. In short, investments under the plan are being financed in a large measure by forced savings. This is due to the low income of the people. It is the duty of the planner to increase the amount of employment and also the standard of living of the people. So the planners instead of

stressing the establishment of heavy industry all of a sudden, should encourage light industry. This proposal sounds particularly good because of massive unemployment and under-employment. From the 1961 estimates of the Planning Commission we learn that about a million were unemployed and some 18 million more were under-employed.

It would be much better if these people could be put to work. The reasonable form of industry, therefore, is one that uses a good deal of labour and little capital. Heavy industries do not allow of this solution. The industries best adapted to using heavy doses of labour are the light manufacturing industries and it is clear that India should develop them to their highest potential.

In the end, however, if India wants to achieve economic progress, it will have to try by the process of education, to persuade the peasants and unskilled labourers to want and strive for a much higher standard of living. If our government wishes to stimulate economic growth it would do well to eliminate longstanding discouragements to private initiative and to honour generously private industries.



OUR ARMED FORCES

Y. Rajagopala Rao, M. Sc.
Department of Physics

AFTER the dawn of freedom in 1947, the defence of India, its organisation, administration and utilisation of defence forces became the charge of the Ministry of defence in the Government of India. During the British regime, the Services of the Armed Forces namely Army, Navy and Air Force were under one Commander - in - Chief. Under the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief was directly responsible for the defence of India. He was not only the head of all the three services, but was also the Defence Member. He used to formulate the policies and plans and place them before the Viceroy's Executive Council in all military matters.

Effective from the date of the Sovereign Indian Government coming into power, the three services were placed under separate and independent executive heads, who were designated as the Chief of the Army Staff, the

Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for formulating and obtaining policy decisions of the Government on defence matters and for transmitting them for implementation to the three Defence Service Headquarters. The ministry is also the central agency for obtaining the necessary finance for defence expenditure and for its proper allocation among the three branches of the Defence Services. The ministry exercises its executive responsibility through the Armed Forces Headquarters namely the Army HQ, the Naval HQ and the Air Force HQ and the Inter-Services Organisations. The Secretary of the Ministry of Defence is the pivot of all its activities.

Since the appointment of the three service Chiefs, independent of each

other, the task of coordinating the activities of the three Services has fallen on the Ministry of Defence. For this purpose a net-work of Committees has been established at different levels. The most important is the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister. It decides all matters of policy relating to Defence. Next in importance is the Defence Minister's Committee, presided over by the Defence Minister. It includes the Deputy Defence Minister, the three service Chiefs and the Financial Adviser (Defence). The decisions of this committee are normally final and binding but where important policy issues are involved, it makes recommendations to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. There are a number of other subcommittees under the Defence Minister's Committee such as the Defence Minister's production Committee, the Defence Minister's Research and Development Committee and Chiefs of Staff Committee.

There are a number of Inter-Services Organisations which are common to all the three services. Hence these are directly administered by the Defence Ministry. Of these the important ones are Production and Inspection Organisation, Research and Development Organisation, Directorate - General of Medical Services, National Cadet Corps, Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Combined Interservices Historical section, National Defence College, Defence Service Staff College, National Defence Academy, School of Foreign Languages, etc.

There is a Parliament Committee appointed by the Parliament whose members give advice whenever it is sought by the Ministry of Defence. There is also a Ministry of Finance (Defence) to sanction any expenditure for the armed forces subject to the finance minister's control.

So much about the Government and the Ministry of Defence. Now let us look at the organisational and administrative structure of the three Services one by one.

ARMY: Of all the services, Army is the largest and seniormost Service. The executive head of the Army is the Chief of the Army Staff. General J. N. Choudhari is the Chief of the Army staff since 20th November, 1962, after General P. N. Thaper was allowed long leave preparatory to retirement. The Chief of the Army Staff has an organisation known as Army Headquarters, located at New Delhi. The Army Headquarters is divided into six branches and each branch is further divided into a number of directorates. Of the six branches, the first four are (1) General Staff Branch headed by the Chief of the General Staff, (2) Adjutant General's Branch headed by the Adjutant-General, (3) Quartermaster-General's Branch, headed by the Quartermaster-General and (4) Master-General of Ordinance Branch, headed by the Master-General of ordinance. At the head of each is a Principal Staff Officer with the rank of Lieut-General. The other two Branches are (1) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, headed by the Engineer-in-Chief and (2) Military Secretary's Branch, headed by Military Secretary.

Both these are of the rank of Major-Generals but they are not Principal Staff Officers.

Under the Army Headquarters the Army is divided into four Military Commands. 1. Southern Command 2. Eastern Command 3. Western Command and 4 Central Command. The Headquarters of these commands are located at Poona, Lucknow, Simla and New Delhi respectively. Each Command is under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (G. O. C.-in-Chief) with the rank of a Lieutenant-General. The G. O. C.-in-Chief is responsible for the administration, training and operational efficiency of the troops located within his command. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under the Command of a G. O. C. with the rank of a Major-General. The Areas are subdivided into Sub-Areas, each under the Command of a Brigadier, and Stations under the Command of a Colonel or a Lt. Colonel.

Ranks in the Army : The Commissioned ranks in the Army from top to bottom are :- General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Brigadier, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant. The ranks of Junior Commissioned and non-commissioned ranks are :- Subedar-Major, Subedar, and Jamedar, and Havildar-Major, Havildar, Naik, Lance Naik and Sepoy.

NAVY : The origin of the present Indian Navy dates back to the time when the East India Company established its Headquarters at Surat, 1612. It was started with a purpose of defending the Company's trade

monopoly. From time to time, it was reorganised and developed into a combatant force. The executive head of the Naval Headquarters, located at New Delhi, is the Chief of the Naval Staff. Vice Admiral B. S. Soman is the Present Chief of the Naval Staff. At the Naval Headquarters there are four Principal Staff Officers: 1. Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff 2. Chief of Personnel. 3. Chief of Material and 4. Chief of Naval Aviation, all with specified duties. Each is assisted by a number of other Officers.

Under Navy Headquarters, the Navy is divided into four Operational and Administrative Commands : 1. The Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, with his Headquarters on board the Flagship I.N.S. Vicrant, 2. The Flag Officer, Bombay, with his Headquarters ashore at Bombay, 3. The Commander in charge, Cochine, with his Headquarters at Cochine and 4. The Commander, East Coast, Visakhapatnam, with his Headquarters ashore at Visakhapatnam. The Naval Air Arm was formed in 1948 for training aircrew and later in 1953 the navy's first Air Station I. N. S. Garuda was established at Cochine to train pilots and observers. The addition of the Aircraft Carrier I. N. S. Vicrant has further strengthened the Naval Air Arm.

It is appropriate here to mention some of the Indian Navy Ships without going much into details. I. N. S. VICRANT, the Flagship of the Flag Officer Commanding Indian Fleet, is the pride of the Indian Navy. This Light Fleet Aircraft Carrier was acquired from U. K. and was Com-

missioned into service in 1961. She operates Jet fighters, bombers, anti-submarine aircraft and helicopters. I.N.S. VICRANT formerly known as H. M. S. Hercules has a complement of about 1300 officers and sailors with two Air Craft Squadrons embarked on her. I. N. S. MYSORE, formerly known as H. M. S. Nigeria is one of the latest and the most powerful addition to the fleet. She was acquired from U. K. and was Commissioned in 1957. The main armaments of this cruiser are 6-inch, 4-inch and 40-mm guns. She was the flagship of the Indian Navy till 1961. I. N. S. DELHI, formerly known as H.M.S. Achilles was the first warship acquired from U. K. by independent India. She was the flagship prior to I.N.S. MYSORE. The main armament of this Cruiser is 6-inch guns with a complement of about 800 officers and men.

The destroyers I. N. S. Rajput, I. N. S. Ranjit, and I. N. S. Rana, formerly known as H.M.S. Rotherham, H. M. S. Redoubt and H.M.S. Raider, constitute the first destroyer squadron of the Indian navy with I. N. S. Rajput as the leader. Each has a complement of about 200 Officers and men and fitted with guns, torpedoes and anti-submarine weapons.

I. N. S. Godavari, I. N. S. Gomati, and I. N. S. Ganga, named after the well known rivers, constitute the other Destroyer Squadron of the Indian Navy. Each Destroyer is fitted with six 4-inch guns along with other arms and has a complement of about 150 Officers and men.

I. N. S. Cauvery, Kistna, Brahmaputra, Krippan, Tir, Trishul are

some of the anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates and each has a complement of about 200 Officers and men. The main armaments are six 4 - inch guns and antisubmarine weapons.

I. N. S. Konkan, Madras, Bengal, Bimilipatam are some of the ships among the three minesweeping squadrons of the Indian Navy. I.N.S. Jamuna, Sutlej, Investigator, Darshak are some of the survey ships of the Indian Navy. I. N. S. Darshak was launched at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam. I. N. S. Dhruvak, built in the Hindustan shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam and commissioned in 1959, acts as a harbour defence ship.

Ranks in the Navy : The Cadre of the Indian Navy consists of Commissioned Officers of the General List, Commissioned Officers of the Branch list and Sailors. In the descending order, the ranks in the General List are Admiral, Vice - Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Midshipman, Cadet. The ranks of Branch list are - Senior commissioned Officer, Commissioned Officer, Sailor, Chief Petty Officer, Leading Rate, Able Rate and Ordinary Rate.

AIR FORCE : The Indian Air Force the youngest of the three Services was born in 1933. The Chief of the Air Staff is the Executive Head of the Air Headquarters located at New Delhi. Air Marshal A. M. Engineer is the present Chief of the Air Staff. He is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers heading the

four main Branches in Air HQ namely, 1. Air Staff Branch, 2. Administrative Branch, 3. Maintenance Branch, and 4. Policy and Plans Branch.

The Air Force Units are grouped under and controlled by four major formations called Commands. These are : 1. Operational Command with its HQ at Delhi, the task of which is to provide air defence for the country against enemy air attacks and to operate in support of the land and naval forces. 2. Training Command with its HQ at Bangalore. It is responsible for airmen's and Officers training through a chain of Stations. The various training establishments are placed under this Command. 3. Maintenance Command with its HQ at Kanpur. It is responsible for the receipt, storage and distribution of aircraft, fuel, oil and lubricants. All the Maintenance Units of the Indian Air Force are under its control. The manufacture of the Transport Aircraft AVRO 748 was

entrusted to this Command. The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. (HAL) manufactured the trainer aircraft HT 2 in 1951 and supersonic aircraft the Hindustan Fighter (HF-24) in 1961. The Indian made Gnat fighters have recently participated successfully in the Air Exercises called Shiksha. And finally (4) Eastern Command with its Headquarters at Calcutta. It was established on a geographical basis as in the case of the Army to provide the air defence for that part of the country.

Ranks in the Air Force: The rank of the Commissioned Officers in the descending order are :- Air Marshal, Air Vice-Marshal, Air Commodore, Group Captain, Wing Commander, Squadron Leader, Flight Lieutenant, Flying Officer and Pilot Officer. The other ranks are Master Warrant Officer, Warrant Officer, Flight Sergeant, Sergeant Corporal, Leading Aircraftsman, Aircraftsman Class I and Aircraftsman Class II.

(The above data has been collected from the Armed Forces Year Books and Newspapers.)



Pilot Officer

P. GOPINATH, I. A. F.

Old Boy, ALC. 1958-61

WITH deep sorrow we report the death of an Old Boy, Prabhala Gopinatha Rao, Pilot Officer of the Indian Air Force, in a flying accident on 17th February this year, when piloting a Hunter jet aircraft of the Royal Air Force over the North Sea off the coast of Britain. Yet it is with a sense of pride also that we record the sacrifice of his precious young life in the service of his country.



Gopi came from a large family, the sixth in line of eight children of Sri Prabhala Raghuramaiah, Highways Engineer, now retired. He joined Andhra Loyola College in 1958 for the Pre-University Course, a lively little fellow just fifteen years old. He left us three years later, a tall strapping young man, in the second year of the B. Sc., as the result of his selection in a Union Public Service Commission Competitive Examination for a Pilot's Course in the Indian Air Force. Gopi was never fond of studies: clearly intelligent, brimming with energy and dash, generous to a fault, he was ready to throw himself into any activity except poring over books. He loved cricket and was a member of the College team. It was a treat to watch him bowl: he delivered the ball after a long run with such verve that one wondered why he did not fly along with it! Occasionally he played truant from class and was in the usual way summoned by the then Vice-Principal. I have heard the much harassed Father say: "I haven't it in my heart to punish that boy. He will never hide a fault and never try to excuse himself!" Gopi was also an enthusiastic cadet of the N. C. C. Air Wing, and it was this that determined his future career. His father informs us that from his boyhood he had set his heart on flying.

After further selection by the Staff Selection Board of Air Headquarters, New Delhi, Gopi underwent training in Jodhpur Air Force Flying

College from 1st July, 1962, and later at Hakimpet (Secunderabad) for training in vampire jets. He was commissioned on the 21st June, 1963, as Pilot Officer and went for further training to Barrackpore (near Calcutta) till the middle of December. That month he took special tests at Ambala and was one of ten selected to go to the United Kingdom for "Hunter Conversion and Fully Operational Training". He left for England on 15th January and after three days spent in London joined the training course at the Royal Air Force Station Chivenor, Barnstaple, Devon, 10 miles from the sea coast. He was able to write a few letters home giving his first impressions of London and the English countryside. He was looking forward to meeting his elder brother, Lt. Cdr. S. Prabhala, I. N., who was due in the United Kingdom on official duty on the fatal day, the 17th February.

Gopi had completed his first solo flights successfully when that same day during a formation flight he lost touch with the control base about midday and within a few minutes crashed into the sea along with the plane. The cause of the accident is not known, but he had no time to bale out; the body was later retrieved intact from the sunken plane and cremated with fully military honours. His ashes are on the way to India.

The impression Gopi made on his companions in England is best given in the words of his Commanding Officer, Squadron Commander, R. Wood: "Apart from being a great shock to us all, it was also a great surprise, as Gopi had displayed great flying ability and was progressing extremely well..... During the short period I had known your son, I was impressed both by his ability and character. He was extremely popular with both Indian and British Pilots on the Squadron and we feel his untimely death most deeply. Unfortunately mere words can never convey our feelings, but it may help a little to know we share your grief".

Sad though it is to contemplate a promising young life cut off in its prime, we cannot in this case say that it is a meaningless tragedy. Gopi died in the service of his country, in the act of training himself for her defence. While we commend his heroic example to India's youth, we must hold up to admiration also his parents, who gladly gave two of their sons to the country's armed forces.

May his generous soul rest in peace !

— D. GORDON, S. J.

9th March, 1964.

Corruption, Our National Problem

No 1.

A. S. Bose, I. U. C.

ENGLISH writers on India in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century are full of references to what they considered, the almost national habit of bearing false witness in courts of law. This view was, needless to say, exaggerated; but that unfortunate tradition continues today in a different form—corruption and bribery. There is no denying that this fundamentally social and ethical problem is our national problem number one. Even Prime Minister Nehru does not deny the fact. Only he disagrees with the critics of the government as regards the extent to which this evil is prevalent in our country.

Though there is no cent per cent corruption as has been alleged by some critics of the government, yet according to impartial observers it has increased multifold since Independence. In the days of British rule, at

least in some sections of the government there was no corruption, but now that ugly spectre has raised its head even in the highest quarters and a white cap can no longer be taken as an emblem of lily white purity. There is here, a double danger. First, all corruption is destructive of good administration, because it strikes at the root of democratic government and injures the national character. Secondly, it gives the communist his chance. According to Lord Attlee, "It is only where corruption comes in, the communist gets his foothold".

It may be that as our Prime Minister himself claimed in the Lokh Sabha recently, that when compared with other countries, excepting Britain, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries, the situation in our country is not bad. But in this connection one should not forget that they are prosperous countries. Even though there is corruption and other evils in those governments, the people do not suffer much. It is quite different with our country. The great majority of our people are poor and so their sufferings caused by corruption are all the more painful.

The popular saying "Yatha Raja Tatha Praja" suits well in this connection. If the ministers elected by the people and the government machinery run by them, do well, the other affairs of the people can also go on

well. If the government machinery itself is defective, then there is no use blaming others.

When the government has assumed greater powers for the sake of social justice and is preoccupied with building up a socialistic pattern of society, the need for the smooth running of the government machinery is all the more great. Those who criticize the investment of great power in the hands of the state, say that corruption is the result of such a government. They even maintain that even if corruption were to be totally rooted out, it would be still like painting a black cat into a white one, as long as the government does not give up its powers. It is a real challenge to the government.

In the Scandinavian countries there is an Ombudsman who looks after the question of corruption and other evils in government and investigates complaints by private citizens against public officials. The Ombudsman is a special parliamentary commissioner who keeps watch on the way the government officials apply the laws and regulations.

Home Minister, Mr. Nanda has courageously accepted the challenge and has established a central vigilance commission based on the findings of the Santhanam Committee. It is similar to the Union Public Service Commission in its structure, and will investigate into matters of corruption and red tapism among public officials. Good atmosphere will prevail as a result of the eradication of corruption. But, in this connection, there are certain good traditions that have to be borne in mind by the members of the ruling party.

Corruption must be rooted out from all quarters and at all levels. The vigilance bodies charged with this task will serve only as an eyewash unless they are provided with necessary powers. Perhaps, even then, the law may beat in vain against the offender. There is only one secure remedy, and that is for religion and morality to forge. The heart of man should be purified.

Nothing has created more discontent or brought the government into greater disrepute, than the wide prevalence of corruption. Chronic shortages and proliferating controls, not to mention the extension of state control over the individual, have created an ideal atmosphere for corruption. Industrialists and businessmen find that the bureaucratic machinery does not function smoothly unless numerous itching palms are greased. This has not only lowered the standards of administration, but also affected the moral fibre of the nation.

This is not to deny that there are officers in government, with burning zeal and unswerving determination, but at the same time we have to recognise that the majority are not

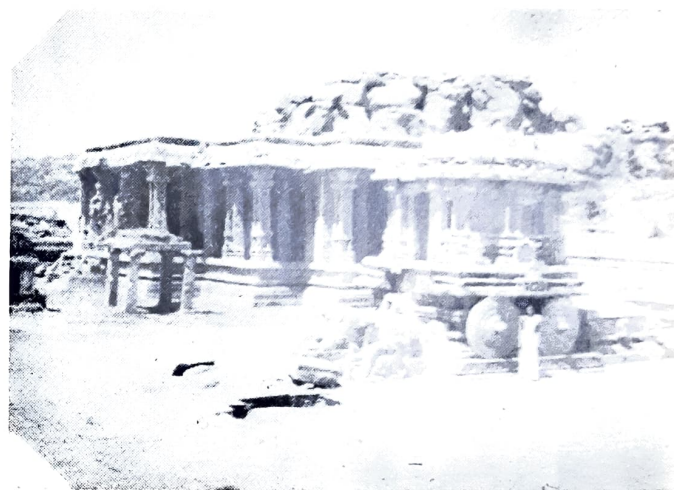
A



Photo

- G

B



Photos :

A & D: Gopal Reddy

B & C:

N. S. Narasimham

E & F: Ch. Prasad

D



Test Your
Knowledge
of History

Where are
to be found

Answers on
Botany Tour

E

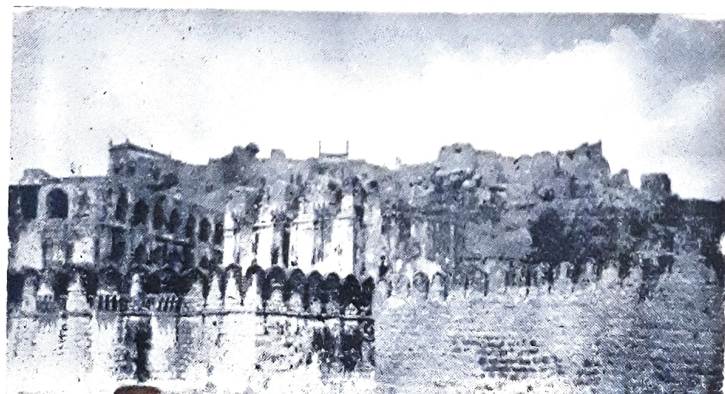




Photo : D. Ravi Prasad, P.U.C.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears (Wordsworth)

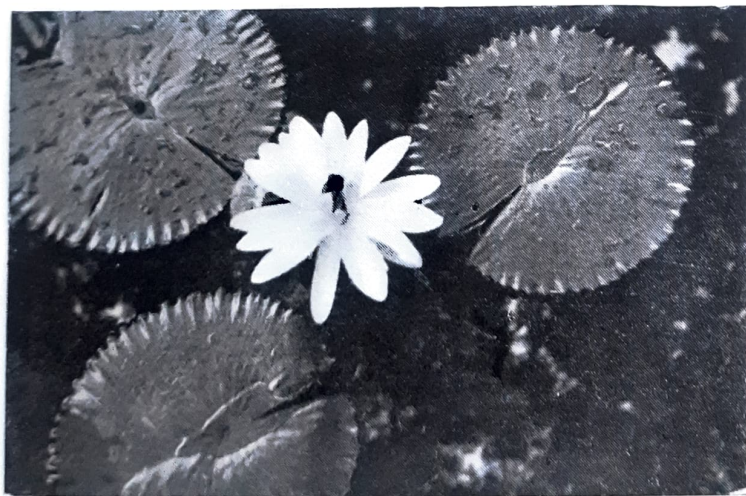


Photo : Gopal Reddy, m u.c.

Water Lily



Canada - My Impressions

T. Rama Mohana Rao, B.Sc., B.E. (Met.)
Postgraduate Fellow at Queen's University, Kingston,
Ontario, Canada - A. L. C. 1958-61]

A foreigner looking for a Canadian souvenir is very likely to be frustrated, because almost everything available in the souvenir stores is either made in Japan, Hongkong, England, or elsewhere - none in Canada. If he wants to buy some Canadian goods, he may be a little more lucky, yet he finds that most of the commodities available in the market are either from the United States, United Kingdom or Continental Europe. Canadian products merely constitute an insignificant part of them. If he is one like me who once believed that Canada would soon replace Great Britain as a world power, he is sure to be disillusioned because these phenomena are obviously incompatible with his image of a world power. Moreover, after thirty eight years of independence Canada still has no national anthem nor a national flag. And while the French Canadians complain of not being treated as equals and are determined to preserve their language and culture, the British Canadians look up to Great Britain and the United States for inspiration. In view of these, I cannot but wonder if the image of Canada as a world power will ever come true.

Western observers often attribute political instability of most of the developing countries to a lack of consensus in their respective societies while pointing to the existence of a general consensus in the western societies. Given the correctness of this observation, what does this consensus mean? In so far as Canada is concerned, I think it means to a great extent, the political apathy and indifference of the general Canadian public. Canadians at large, have supposedly accepted all democratic principles and norms, which in fact they generally take for granted. They hardly ever question democracy in any serious manner. Democracy to many of them means maximum individual freedom and minimum government interference. They do not care much who controls the government or how it is governed, so long as they are left free to do what they want. Democracy appears meaningful only during the election period when the politicians spare no effort in securing a mandate from the people. Yet it is doubtful whether the general public is very much concerned about what is going on. Normally, there is no clear - cut division distinguishing the two major parties

• in Canada. Political stability in Canada is also reinforced by the fact that most Canadians seem to be quite satisfied with the *status quo*.

The only good thing a foreigner can look forward to, is an education at a Canadian University. Canadian Universities are some of the best in the world. In fact it has been said that a Canadian University gives more individual freedom, great research facilities and maximum attention to individuals. Fellows work less for the courses and more for the thesis at a Canadian University, while the reverse is true with an American University. Canadian Universities give good training in limited number of fields, e. g. mining, engineering, metallurgical engineering, agriculture and medicine. In fact the economy of Canada is an industrial (minerals) as well as an agricultural economy.

A great number of students here do not consider it their duty to repay what they have gained from society. Perhaps, this is characteristic of an industrial society where individualism predominates. To many of the students here the motto in life is money. For instance some study medicine because M. D's. are among the highest income earners. Some decline to undertake graduate study because a University Professor does not earn as much as an engineer. Many of them have no disposition to work in Canada if a better opportunity (i. e. a job with higher pay) is available elsewhere. This is probably one of the major reasons why a considerable number of Canada's best sons

and daughters prefer to settle in other countries, particularly in the United States. Same is the case with many Indians now settled in Canada.

The Indian students are no pure idealists either. They do prefer good jobs. Yet money is not their only motto. For instance, in looking forward to a future career most students do take into consideration the real need of our society. In some cases that I know, Indian students willingly responded to the call from the government to serve in the remote, rural areas. For the sake of comparison, I may point out that almost all Indian overseas students have returned or will return to India after their study abroad, even though, in most cases, such a return means a sacrifice of material happiness. Today, about 40 percent of the postgraduate students are from Asia. Indian students constitute about 25 percent of this. About 80 percent of them are working in Science and technology.

Few Canadians have perhaps ever conceived of Canada as a world power. Compared to the underdeveloped countries, Canadians may feel that they are advanced, as they are in fact, in agriculture and metallurgical industry. But in face of the more advanced countries, particularly their neighbour, they tend to be obsessed with an inferiority complex. "What else can we do? The Americans have helped us keep up our standard of living." In a word, national consciousness is not strong among Canadians. How and when this problem will be solved remains to be seen.



OUR MAJOR BOTANICAL TOUR

K. Ramachandra Reddy,
III B. Sc. (C. B. Z.)

NATURAL Sciences can be studied in nature unlike other subjects like Physics and Chemistry. It is possible to study a simple pendulum, Vernier calipers or to analyse some salts and solutions in a laboratory. But if we want to know something about the structure of a flower or the natural habitat of a plant we have to go out into nature. That is why the university authorities have stressed that at least one major educational tour should be arranged for students of natural science. Students of botany like us were lucky enough to go on a major botanical tour. We were unable to go for a tour during the first and second year of our course, because we were, for one thing, new to the subject and secondly we were busy with part I. So, the only convenient time for us was during the Michaelmas vacations of the final year.

At last a day came when the idea of arranging a tour was proposed by our botany lecturers. Every one had his own idea of where to go, may be to Kodaikanal or Ooty! But when it was announced that Tirupathi was to be our destination many of us were disgusted. Since railway concessions were withdrawn owing to the national emergency we could not undertake a long trip by train and so we decided to go to nearby areas like Tirupathi and its surroundings. So the necessary arrangements were made; every one showed a great spirit of co-operation in getting ready for the trip.

According to our programme, early in the morning of 16th September, all of us gathered at the Vijayawada railway station, with great enthusiasm. We rushed in and occupied two compartments. That day

our train started on time and we considered that as a good omen. Our train journey was enjoyable and we reached Tirupathi station at midnight. The next morning we started from there to Tirumalai, with our bag and baggage. Going up to Tirumalai the bus climbs the seven hills. The journey lasted half an hour; it was quite enjoyable. Every body appreciated the beautiful sceneries along the way. As we went higher and higher we could observe the changes in the climatic conditions, and depending upon the climatic conditions the vegetation also changed. As budding botanists we observed all these things with much curiosity and interest.

At Tirumalai we were lodged in a convenient and well equipped cottage; within an hour of our arrival we went out for plant collection in the nearby areas. During the field work we looked like great taxonomists, looking at each and every thing, and jotting down in the "field note books." When some one observed a new plant, the rest of us would immediately rush to that plant and begin to pluck the branches showing no sympathy for the poor plant. But destroying the lives of the poor animals is perhaps the duty of a zoologist and cutting off the branches of beautiful plants is the duty of a botanist. As young botanists we did our duty. We returned to our cottage, heavily loaded, but tired and craving for rest. But fearing that the plants may wither away, we started pressing them immediately. Soon we forgot our fatigue and spent a few hours that evening in the garden nearby. Then at night

our lecturer described the plants, we had collected.

On the second day of the tour we went to Papanasanam by bus. This is the place where we collected a good number of different plants. We forgot ourselves searching for new plants of ferns on the banks of the Papanasanam river. We climbed boulders, walked through the thick forest. No one minded. Though it was late in the afternoon, we did not feel hungry or tired because of the cool air. We started our return journey on foot because there were no more buses at that time. It was a distance of three miles, but our enthusiasm carried us back. At about three o'clock we reached our cottage. Just an hour later our lecturer once again called us for plant collection on the other side of the hill. Some were not able to accompany him but others were so interested that they were ready for anything. After supper we eagerly gathered in the hall, but to our surprise we were told that the rest of our programme was changed because the other three places, namely Chandragiri, Udayagiri and Nellore seemed to be not so useful so far as plant collection was concerned. Then our lecturers suggested that we go straight to Bangalore. Great joy all around. Not all was study; there was entertainment too: one played a few tunes on his mouth-organ, and another came out with the latest film hits. Thus we spent many hours happily till far into the night. On the last day of our stay at Tirumalai, we set out to observe the vegetation on the road side but we did not find any new plants. So, we returned to



Botany Staff



Brindavanam - Mysore



Giant Conifers
Lal Bagh - Bangalore



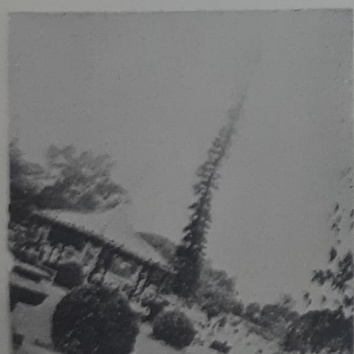
Philomena's Church, Mysore



Cycas - Lal Bagh, Bangalore



Tippu's Tomb - Srirangapatna



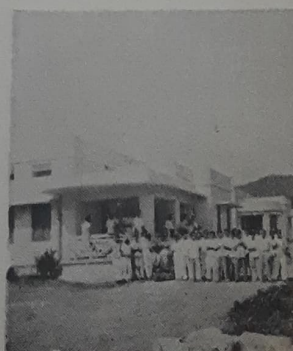
Lal Bagh Pavilion



Topiary - Lal Bagh, Bangalore



Gateway to Brindavan



FINAL YEAR BOTANY STUDENTS ON TOUR



Roadside Botanists
on Kondapalli hills



Spotting Specimens

ANSWERS TO PHOTO QUIZ : Test your knowledge of History

Photos A & D are taken from the two pillars on the Krishna barrage. Photo A represents the "great renunciation" (Mahābhishikkramana) of Gautama the Buddha. Photo B shows Lord Buddha preaching his first sermon, (Dharmacakrapravartana). These black stone reliefs are reproductions of Nagarjuna Sagar sculpture.

Photos B & C are from Hampi. Photo B is a general view of the mandapa of the Vithala Swami temple built by Sri Krishnadevaraya, (1509-1529). Photo C is the single rock cut chariot (ratha) found near the Vithala Swami temple, and is 26 feet high.

Photo D is a reproduction of the Galeshwar temple, which is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Ganesha.

our quarters before mid-day. After lunch we packed up once again and started downhill for Tirupathi. That evening, some of us went to see the Venkateswara University Buildings. And others went to Mangapuram a village very near Tirupathi, to visit Padmavathi Temple. On the whole our plant collection at Tirupathi was really remarkable. The atmosphere on the hill was well suited for all types of plants. Being a tropical region *xerophytes* and *mesophytes* were abundant; because of the moist and cool atmosphere, different varieties of ferns flourished there. The *Hydrophytes* (water plants) also were found owing to the presence of small rivers like Papanasanam and Akasaganga.

The next day at about five o'clock we started for Bangalore by bus and reached the place at half past twelve. Our lecturers hired a big and comfortable hall for us in the Hotel Tourist. We were advised to take complete rest on that day. But it was difficult for us to remain idle when there were so many new things around us to be seen. In the evening we were allowed to go into the city, but most of us not knowing Kanarese could not move about the town freely.

The next day we visited the famous garden of south India, 'The Lal Bagh'. We had obtained the permission from the garden officials for plant collection. There a guide led us explaining the various features of that garden. We came to know that the Lal Bagh gardens were a hundred years old and extended over an area of nearly 243 acres. There we obse-

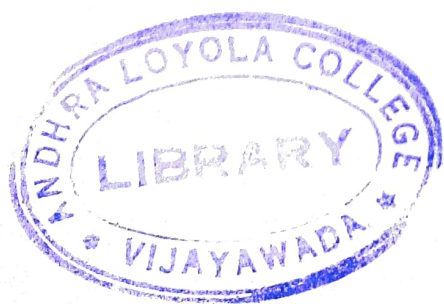
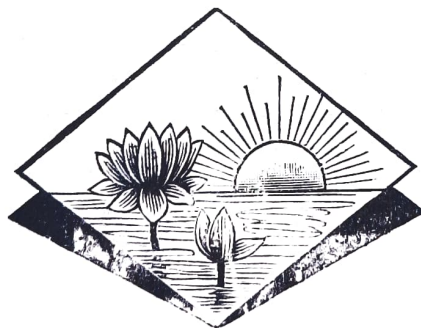
erved more than fifty varieties of crotons and our guide explained to us the different methods they adopted for growing different varieties of crotons. Some crotons were planted by famous people like Krushchev, Dag Hammerskjoeld and Queen Elizabeth. Those plants were named after them. Then we visited the vegetable and fruit gardens. There we saw a number of types of grape vines. In the Lal Bagh itself we collected more than fifty different types of plants. Thus that garden helped us a lot in our plant collection. The topiaries of the garden were very beautiful to see. At about one o'clock we stopped work. Being quite satisfied with our plant collection we spent the rest of the time sight seeing.

Another interesting change appeared in our programme. We did not want to miss Mysore! On 22nd morning we started for Mysore in a private tourist bus. On the way to Mysore, we visited the historical Sriranga Patnam. We saw Sri Ranga in sleepy repose in the Sri Ranga temple. This town was at the height of its glory during the rule of Tippu Sultan. The Jumma Masjid, Dariya Daulet palace and the summer palace of Hyderali contained masterpieces of Muslim art and paintings. We also stopped at the palace of Tippu where he lies buried. Next was the Chamundeswari Temple. The frightening statue of Mahishasura the rakshasa is still fresh in our memory. We also saw the majestic 'Bull', a monumental work of the famous Andhra Sculptor Jakkana. After lunch we set out for the Zoo

and Art gallery, the two most important spots in Mysore. In the evening we were at the famous Brindavan Gardens, enjoyed the beauty of the place in the colourful lights. Even though we spent nearly three hours there, we were still unwilling to leave it. But we must return to Bangalore. The Brindavan garden was the finest place we had visited till then. At about midnight we reached Bangalore. Next morning the party dispersed from Bangalore, each one going back to his home. Thus on September 23, our botanical

tour came to an end.

There is no doubt that the every one of us enjoyed the tour because we were fortunate enough to visit the tourist centres like Bangalore and Mysore. Who can forget Tirupathi? The shaven heads among us remind us of its sacred temple. The credit for the success of our tour must above all go to our lecturers who accompanied us. This tour has not only helped us to collect plants, but also helped us to learn about people in the other states.



What Worth is Your Body ?

Sri S. N. Ramaswamy, B. Sc. (Hons.)

WHEN a person is alive he insures his life some times for a considerable sum. Marilyn Munroe, the Hollywood glamour queen insured her shapely legs for a million dollars. Similarly there are instances of people insuring eyes, hands, hair, etc. Most of the animals and plants are of great value even when they are dead. The ivory from a dead elephant can bring a fortune. The hides of many animals are the sources of leather industry. They yield useful materials like, fat, flesh, horns, fur, gut, etc. In the same way what can be realised from the dead body of a person? Of course there is the possibility of preparing a nice articulated skeleton from the bones of the human body. A good skeleton nicely mounted in an attractive show case can be sold for about rupees 200/-. The demand for such skeletons is limited.

On the other hand, the body of a person can be broken up into the elementary compounds it is made up of : fats, minerals, proteins and the like. When these products are converted into useful articles they can be valued monetarily. What is the worth of the body of a person weighing 150 lbs ?

(For a possible monetary value of the human body, see next page)



A person weighing 150 lbs. can give :-

	Value
	Rs. Np.
1. Fat for candles	... 6-00
2. Iron - Nail one inch long.	... 0-02
3. Calcium Carbonate or Lime, enough to white wash a chicken house.	... 0-20
4. Phosphorus - enough for 3200 match heads.	... 4-25
5. Magnesium - enough to produce a nice fire work.	... 2-00
6. Albumen - as much as you find in 100 eggs.	... 12-50
7. Sugar - 1 teaspoonful	... 0-02
8. Salt - (Nacl) a pinch	... 0-00
Total	Rs. 24-99

Peace Offensive with Books

A. K. Matthews, I. B. A.

Formidable oceans, insuperable mountains and raging rivers are Nature's barriers separating man and man, nation and nation, culture and culture, race and race. Yet these are infinitely less difficult to overcome than the barriers erected by man himself - the very same nation, race, and culture that is so important and sacred to him. He is proud of the fact that he is an Indian, a Chinese, or a German. He is proud of his country's history, the antecedents of his race, his glorious culture. Foreigners are 'aliens', their race merits nothing but curiosity or even contempt; their culture is to be laughed at. We forget that a tree has many branches, and each adds beauty to the whole. Humanity is all-embracing and rises above the 'narrow domestic walls' of nation, state, class, creed, race and culture; to divide it is to condemn it.

Far down the annals of human history, however, we find that there has never been a time when the idea

of universal brotherhood has been absent. Ever and anon, a voice is heard, sometimes the thunder of an Abraham Lincoln, sometimes the shrill piping of an impecunious and obscure poet, begging and imploring that men might realize the 'family' nature of mankind. Few people are privileged enough to hear the clarion calls of such champions as Abe Lincoln, but millions come under their influence through the magic medium of books. The epics, treatises and novels of men of all ages and climes are the links in the chain that still bind, now loosely, now tightly, our writhing, aching mankind.

A good book is a sacred vessel in which hallowed thoughts, ideas and ideals repose and are accessible to all posterity. Through books we accumulate the wisdom of the past. Books record and preserve ideas conceived aeons ago, and transfer them from writer to reader, from country to country, from generation to generation.

The Bible, the Mahabharata, the Koran— in these three books the whole history of mankind is imbedded and enshrined. These have not only recorded the history of mankind, but have shaped it. Millions of men, women and children have drawn their religion, their culture, their customs, their traditions, their very way of life, from these books.

The Bible was written in Aramaic, Greek and Latin. The Mahabharata and the Ramayana were written in Sanskrit. But language is no barrier to the spread of knowledge. These books have been translated into many languages, and now influence not only the people of Italy, Jerusalem, Greece and India, but millions of minds and hearts all over the world.

Nor are secular books any different in this respect. Perhaps the influence of religious books has been more sublime and spiritualized, but other books in other realms of literature have placed their stamp on humanity too. Take poetry and drama, for example. Shakespeare's works have not been confined to the English soil alone, but have pervaded and permeated the entire globe. The same with Milton, Spenser, Chaucer, Kalidas, Virgil, Tolstoy, Goethe, Tagore and other classical and religious writers. Our Kalidas is highly thought of in Germany. So highly thought of, in fact, that the mighty Goethe wrote a poem on his 'Sakuntala'. Indeed great books of one country spread all over the world.

Why is this so? Why this universal appeal of books? Why should those

books that deal with the march of a nation, its traditions and problems, be of any interest to any other country and nation? To answer this, and to get the peoples of the various countries in the world to answer this, not only in word but also in action, would be to solve the problem of international misunderstanding. This is the answer.

Humanity is one, it is whole, it is an indivisible entity. Human beings are one in instinct, feelings, emotions, ideas, ideals and aspirations. They are endowed with identical faculties of physical and mental qualities, though in different degrees. They are faced with typical problems and dilemmas. That is the root of the universal appeal of books. That is why the key to a nation's problems as put forward by her authors and poets fits similar problems of other nations. If one nation cannot solve its dilemmas by itself it can turn to the books of other countries to learn how others have solved their problems.

The translation of the classics is being carried on in all parts of the world. Beginning with the Bible, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavadgita and the Koran, the works of Tagore, Kalidas, Homer and Shakespeare, as well as the works of contemporary writers and some notable magazines like the Readers' Digest, and Dale Carnegie's practical and useful books, the tireless task of translation goes on. If it were merely the translation of works – mere black scratches on white paper – into other black marks on white paper, it would be unspeakably easy..... and utterly useless. It is

much more subtle than that. It is to present the great thoughts of the author unto his readers. These great thoughts and ideals must fain go through a process of materializing and in this process of turning thought into readable matter, some of their sublimity is lost, and in the process of translation, more of their exquisiteness is obliterated.

People all over the world are basically the same, despite differences which are superficial and are at most barely skin deep. Each human being claims peace, progress, prosperity and freedom as his birthright. If one part of an organism is hurt, none of the other members can perform their functions with customary ease. So it is also with humanity. Every person, so to speak, is an inseparable member of a gigantic body. Not one member can be hurt, physically, mentally or spiritually, without all the other members sharing his pain in a greater or lesser degree. Humanity cannot survive, half slave and half free. Humanity cannot survive, half hungry and half surfeited. Humanity cannot survive, half scourged by war and half blessed by peace.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy the late President has enshrined his ideals in his writings. He gave his life to make humanity realize that it is one indivisible family. He stretched out the arm of friendship and thawed the cold war. He stretched out the arm of aid, and the underdeveloped neighbour nations gratefully felt themselves being pulled out of the mire of backwardness and helped onto *terra firma*. This indomitable, indefatigable, young soldier – statesman grappled to his soul with hoops of iron the determination to root out the differences between man and man and raise the standards of humanity, socially, morally, economically, culturally, and politically. He was the human dynamo that generated new approaches to human problems and enshrined them in books in order to make available the benefits of civilization to the whole of humanity. Other nations, with the help of their national heritage of books, can and must do the same. Then only will the world be a place,

“Where the mind is without fear and
the head is held high.....”.



SCIENCE AND THE SCIENTIST

--S. Jacob, III B. Sc.

OUR wonderful world with its many luxuries and amenities was not developed over night. It was developed gradually and continuously and in this science has played a vital role. The progress of science is the progress of humanity itself, and this has led many to conclude rightly that the history of science is an important chapter in the history of human culture. Science helped man in building the great civilizations of Greece, India, Egypt and China. It helped man in constructing the gigantic pyramids on the fertile banks of the Nile and the great wall of China. From the earliest times it has helped man in his conquest of nature. When primitive man was a barbarian, science helped him change into a civilized being. It brought him from caves and barks to castles and mansions. At the dawn of civilization, rubbing one wood with another in order to produce fire, man felt that life was indeed very troublesome. Now

the modern man can fly faster and higher than birds and has the comforts of light and heat at home. Thus science has helped man not only achieve the impossible but also answered the how's and why's of things.

Modern science advances very rapidly. Its progress has been so fast that by pressing a button and turning a valve the modern man can do wonderful things. Sitting in a corner of the room he can get the latest news from distant places and can see the men who make the news. Man the master of the universe has been making ceaseless efforts to impose his authority over nature. In this mission, science not only gives its helping hand but also guides him.

Science which has helped man has its own helpers, the scientists. The present scientific advancement is certainly the fruit of hard work and the

efforts of these handful of people whose primary ideas and principles made possible the invention of radio, telegraphy, television and rockets. These chose science as their vocation, discovered the marvels of nature, understood its laws and brought them under control.

This is the century of space travel and sputniks. All these things are made possible not by the existing political orders and riches of the world, but by the scientific mind. Now a days not many choose science as their vocation and there are students of science who can narrate all the inventions and discoveries made by certain scientists. The pity of it all is that they know much about the invention and discovery but less about the discoverer and inventor. A physics student either in his class room or in his laboratory often hears terms like volts, ohms, amperes, etc. He takes them not as the names of great scientists but as mere units to measure electricity. It is far more fascinating to study about the scientist than about the things he has discovered.

The life of the scientist is a thrilling one. In him we find hard work and intelligence combined with experimental skill and power of observation. The experiments which the scientist performs in his laboratory are not inferior to the adventures of the explorers of the sea, mountains, and continents. Out of great interest and enthusiasm, these men chose science as their carrier; for example, the great English scientist Henry Cavendish who was born rich, had every opportunity to become a political figure but was

attracted by science and thought that the test tube and the telescope were superior to political power and glory.

The scientist's main goal is to extend the boundaries of human knowledge. For this he must have great experimental skill, intelligent observation and the ability to find in nature the things that man can make use of. All scientists do possess these qualities. To find the earth's gravitational constant Cavendish performed experiments late in the night so that the town confusion and noise might not induce any error in his experiments. Kater performed an experiment with his pendulum for one whole day to get accurate results. This shows that the scientist gives great importance to accuracy. Intelligent observation is necessary for any discovery. Everybody had observed the falling of an apple but it was only the scientific mind of a Newton which tried to explain the cause and effect of such a fall. Sometimes in performing the experiments they have to undergo great risks. Madam Curie fell a victim to her discovery of radium; we admire the boldness of Edward Jenner who inoculated the most dangerous cowpox into his young son.

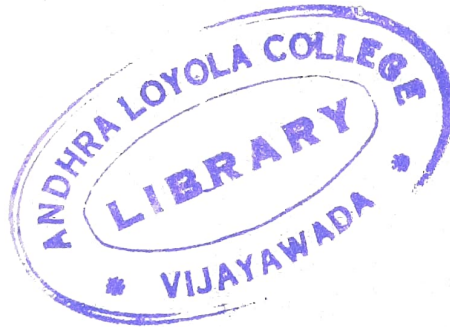
The scientist often meets with opposition in his work; he is laughed at by lesser men. When a scientist discovers some thing strange or odd, he is considered a fool by these wise people. He may fall a prey to existing political order. Lavoisier (1743-1794) one of the acknowledged fathers of modern chemistry was guillotined by the terrorists of the French Revolution. The great scientist of our time,

Albert Einstein had to leave his homeland when his liberty and freedom were attacked by the nazis.

There exists a wrong notion among people that scientists are opposed to God and religion. In the mind of many religious men, who were equally baffled by new discoveries, it was not an irreconcilable opposition. In fact in the past many religious persons contibuted much to science. Roger Bacon was a Franciscan monk. Johann Schalluonbell, Frs. • Grimaldi and Riccioli the astronomers, were Jesuits. These devoted man of religion showed that there is harmony between science and religion. Louis Galvani was a member of the Third Order of Saint

Francis. Ampere's belief in God was in no way inferior to his scientific knowledge. He hardly spoke without making a reference to God. Lord Kelvin says, "Science positively affirms the creative power and makes man feel a miracle himself. Science is not antagonistic to but helper of religion."

Now a days all want peace and prosperity and every individual cries for equality and liberty. In this task science can help man as it did in the past. As Louis Pasteur said, "Science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war; nations will eventually unite not to destroy but to edify; the future will belong to those who have done most for suffering humanity."



Flora of the College Campus

P. Madhava Rao, M. Sc.
(Dept. of Botany)

THIS is a survey of the flora on the Andhra Loyola College Campus. The college lies about five miles east of Vijayawada and has a campus that extends over an area of about 100 acres, with two main entrances, one coming from Gunadala in the north and the other from Patamata in the south. From the east coast, the area lies about 45 miles inland. The seasonal variations in climatic conditions determine the periodicity of ground flora in the locality. There are three principal seasons, namely the rainy, the cold and the hot.

Seasonal Flora : The rainy season lasts about four months starting with the monsoon winds in the middle of June, or at the beginning of July. During this season, rainfall is not regular and rainy days are interspersed with periods of bright sun shine. Maximum rainfall under the influence of the South-West monsoon occurs during the months of July and August. The total amount of rainfall in the area varies from 40 to 60 inches. The vegetational conditions during the rainy season are at their best. Trees show a high degree of growth and ground vegetation is also luxuriant in this season. A part of the area is water-logged owing to seepage of water, thus causing great damage to tree seedlings. As the drainage system is poorly laid on the campus water dries up only several days after a downpour. The water-logged area is occupied by herbs like *Aeschynomene*, and *Neptunia*, which show sleep movements.

Following the rainy season, from the middle of November the cold weather starts. Occasional drizzles are not uncommon during this period. Most of the trees become leafless and ground flora also dwindles. A few of the herbs like *Hygrophila Spinosa* and *Enicostemma littorale* flower in this season.

Hot weather succeeds the cold season commencing from the middle of March. April and May are the hottest months. The temperature sometimes goes upto 118°F. A movement of hot, dry, light air causes whirlwinds which may damage the vegetation by causing drought. Dispersal of seeds of trees and few herbs is brought about during this period by winds.

Soil : Inside the college campus the soil is mostly black in colour, consisting of 40 to 60 % of clay without gravel or sand. The soil can retain a good amount of moisture and is sticky when wet. It contains a very low quantity of humus. The black cotton soil consists of calcium carbonate, iron oxide and fairly constant amounts of aluminium.

Before the foundation of this college, the present campus area was under rice cultivation. Therefore the present vegetation on the campus is only secondary. The remnants of primary vegetation are still present as weeds and grasses. The weeds are not indigenous but exotic. They are all imported as grains from foreign countries or other parts of the country. For example *Croton sparsiflorous* which grows wild now a days was not found here twenty years ago. Similarly *Prosopis juliflora* was also unknown some twenty years ago.

To the north of the college buildings there is a small garden with a fish pond near the Fathers' quarters. In this garden, there are trees of *Cassia fistula*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Casuarina*, *Tecoma stans* and *Araucaria*.

Besides the above trees, there are certain herbaceous plants, which are purely ornamental, namely *Impatiens balsam*, *Zinnia*, *Cosmos*, *Tagetus*, *Acalypha indica*, *Pileamacrophylla*, *Murraya exotica*, *Hibiscus, rosa-sinensis*, *Coleus*, *Asparagus*, *Portulaca*, *Rosa damascana*.

Two parallel roads are laid from north to south of the college buildings. One starts from the Fathers' quarters, while the other starting from the Gunadala gate leads to the Hostel buildings. The college campus is enclosed by a compound wall on the north and the eastern sides, while the other sides are enclosed by a thick fencing of *Prosopis Juliflora* intermingled with a few trees of *Acacia arabica*. On either side of the hedge in the east, are found shrubs of *Balanites roxburghii* and a little inside from the hedge we find *Casuarina* plants.

Twining like *Tinospora*, *Basella rubra*, *Leptodenia reticulata* are hanging on the hedge trees. Tendril climbers of *Coccinia indica*, *Cucurbita*, and *Passiflora* are also present.

The road starting from the Fathers' quarters has avenue trees like *Enterlobium samon*, *Tabebuia* and *Bauhinia purpurea*. As we go south on the same road we find trees like *Ficus religiosa*, *Enterlobium*, *Mangifera* and *Syzygium jambolanum*.



COLLEGE GARDEN



HOSTEL GARDEN



PROSOPIS



Flora
Cam

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Surv



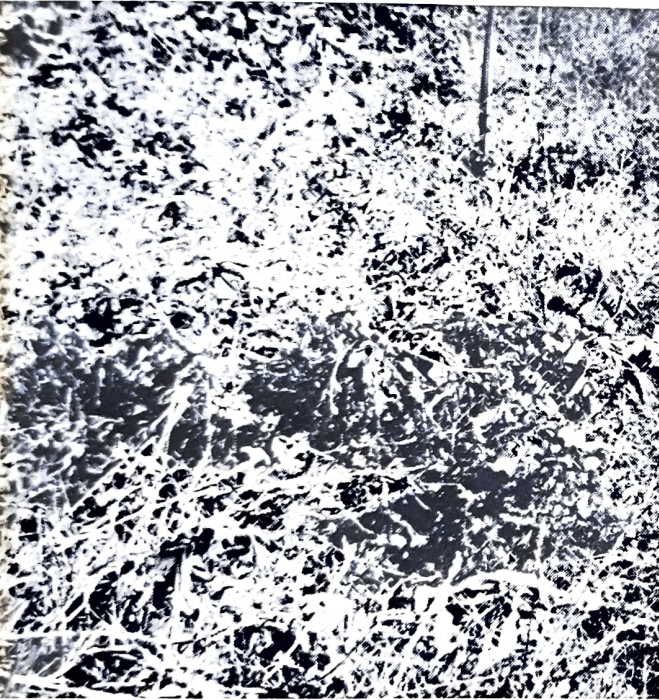


ENTER LOBIUM

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TABEBUIA



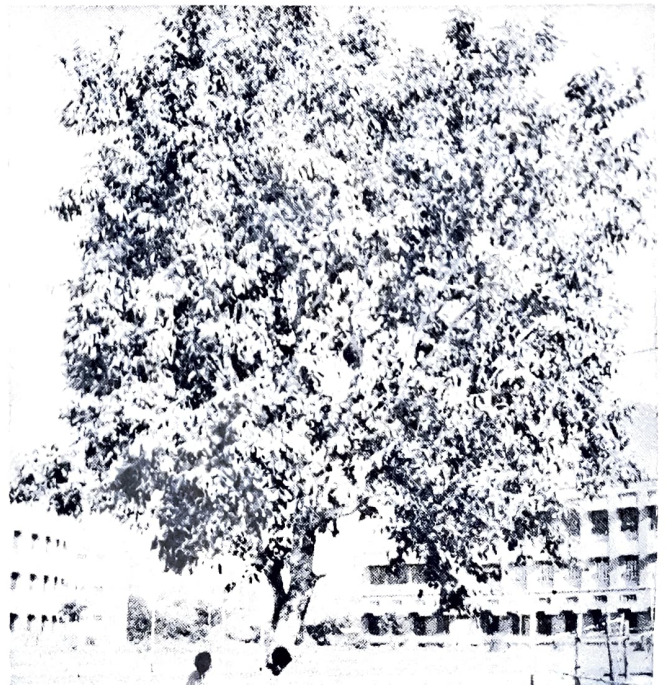
WEEDS



ROSES



A
Botanical
Survey



The main entrance road in the east has avenue trees of *Polyalthia longifolia*.

The road from the Gunadala gate leading to the Hostels, has trees of *Enterlobium*, *Azadirachta indica* and *Pongamia glabra* on either side. In one corner is found a lovely tree, *Anthocephalus cadamba*, with its fragrant flowers in handsome large globular orange heads with white stigmas. To the north of the staff room there is a tree *Delonix regia* popularly known as flame of the forest. *Oxystelma esculentum* and *pergularia extensa* are seen twining around a few trees.

Near the hostel buildings there are *Peltoforum ferrugineum* plants on the road side. There is a beautiful garden inside the oval wing of the Pre-University hostel. A group of *Eranthemum* plants form a low hedge around the garden. Within this hedge there are garden plants of *Rosa damascana*, *Gomphrena globosa*, *Hibiscus rosasinensis*, *H. mutabilis*, *Jatropha panduri folia*, *Ixora*, *Lantana*, *Acolypha indica* and *Petrea volubilis*.

The open space between the two wings of the college is covered with a number of grasses and weeds, representing primary vegetation. A weed may be found in all kinds of soil, growing in a place where something else is expected to grow. The weeds are well adapted to the conditions of the soil and environment and the period of life may be either one or two seasons. Weeds add plenty of humus to the soil and serve as human and cattle food in times of famine and scarcity. Many weeds have great therapeutic properties and are largely employed in native medicine.

The weeds present on the road side, waste places and in the grass land of the campus are :

Phaseolus trilobatus, *Heylandia latibrosa*, *Borreria hispida*, *Biophytum sensitivum*, *Corchorus olitorius*, *striga densiflora*, *Leucas aspera*, *Phyllanthus neruri*, *Tragea cannabina*, *Euphorbia geniculata*, *Gynandropsis Pentaphylla*, *Sida rhombifolia*, *Clitoria ternatia*, *Aerva lanta*, *Calotropeis Zygantia*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Pergularia extensa*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Tephrosia perpurea*, *Croton sparsiflorus*, *Gomphrena decumbens*, *Acalypha indica*, *Commelina bengalensis*, *Hemisdesmus indicus*, *Aerva mansonii*, *Celosia*, *Trianthema portulacas-trum*, *Olden landia unbellata*, *Digera arvensis*, *Abutilon indica*, *Evolvulus alisiniodes*, *Alternanthera ehinata*, *Boerhaavia diffusa*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Mullugo lobiodes*, *Sphaeranthus indicus*, *Chrozophora rottleri*, *Merremia emarginata*, *Polygala chinensis*, *Ionidium suffruticosum* *Biophytum sensitivum*.

A few of these weeds are economically valuable as they are much used in native medicine :

Plant Name :	Medicinal properties.
1. <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> :	Leaves edible; improves lactation.
2. <i>Borreria hispida</i> :	Seeds can be substituted for coffee.
3. <i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> :	Tonic, laxative, cools the body.
4. <i>Lippia nodiflora</i> :	Cures the diseases of the heart, blood, eye, good for ulcers & wounds.
5. <i>Amranthus spinosus</i> & }	Are used for bowel and kidney troubles.
6. <i>Achyranthus aspera</i> :	
7. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> :	for urinary disorders.
8. <i>Tephrosia perpurea</i> :	destroys intestinal worms.
9. <i>Clitoria ternatia</i> :	can be substituted for litmus.
10. <i>Abutilon indicum</i> :	used in cure of skin diseases & leprosy.
11. <i>Chrozophora rottleri</i> :	used in dyeing industry.
12. <i>Oldenlandia unbellata</i> :	useful to asthamatic patients.

There are a few species of grasses present all over the area representing the primary vegetation :

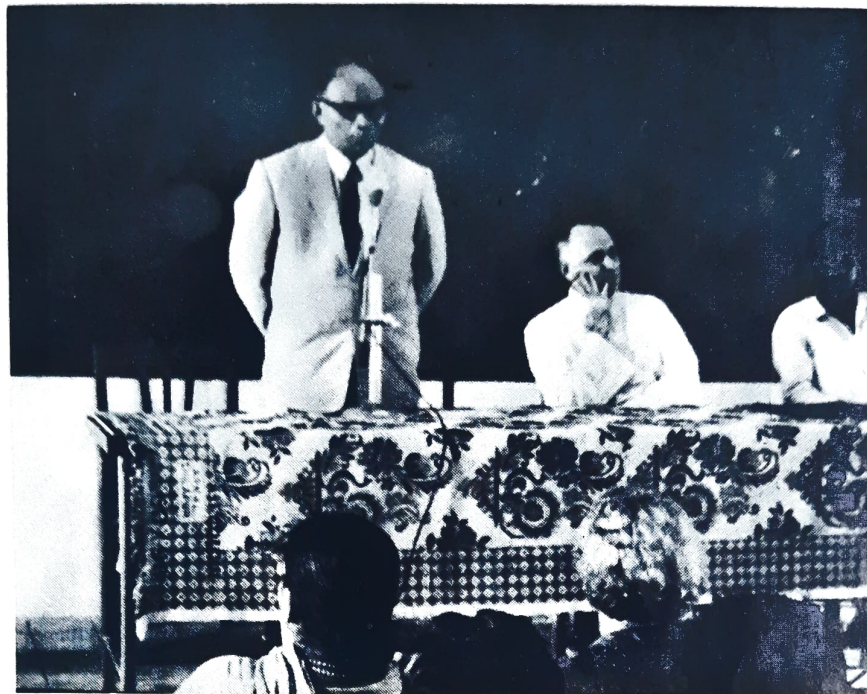
Sporobolus scabrifolius, *Chloris barbata*, *Iseilema anthephoroides*, *I. laxum*, *Elusine aegyptiaca*, *Eragrostis major*, *Panicum prostratum*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Setaria pallidifusca*, *Fimbristylis miliacea* and *Cyprus rotundus*.

In the rainy season, when the water is stagnant a few patches of green algae like, *Spirogyra* and *Ulothrix* appear. A few species of *cyanophyceae* are also available.

Similarly the following members of Fungi can be recorded: *Cystopus* on *achyranthus*, and *Boerhaavia*, *Puffballs*, *Agaricus* and *Phallus*. The majority of the above flora present in our college campus, grew only after the foundation. Hence they represent the secondary vegetation.

The photographs of trees and garden plants that appear here were taken by Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J., to whom my sincere thanks are due.



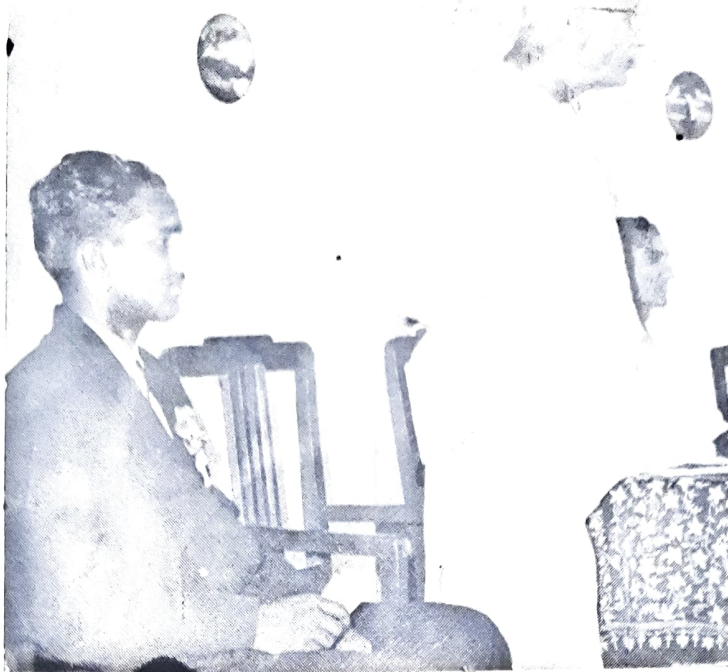


Dr. J. B. Williams, Principal of Andhra Christian, inaugurates
College Students' Societies



NATIONAL PLAN WEEK : College Planning Forum presents an Exhibition on
INDIA'S FIVE YEAR PLANS

CULTURAL WEEK



Arts Day —

Guest Speaker :

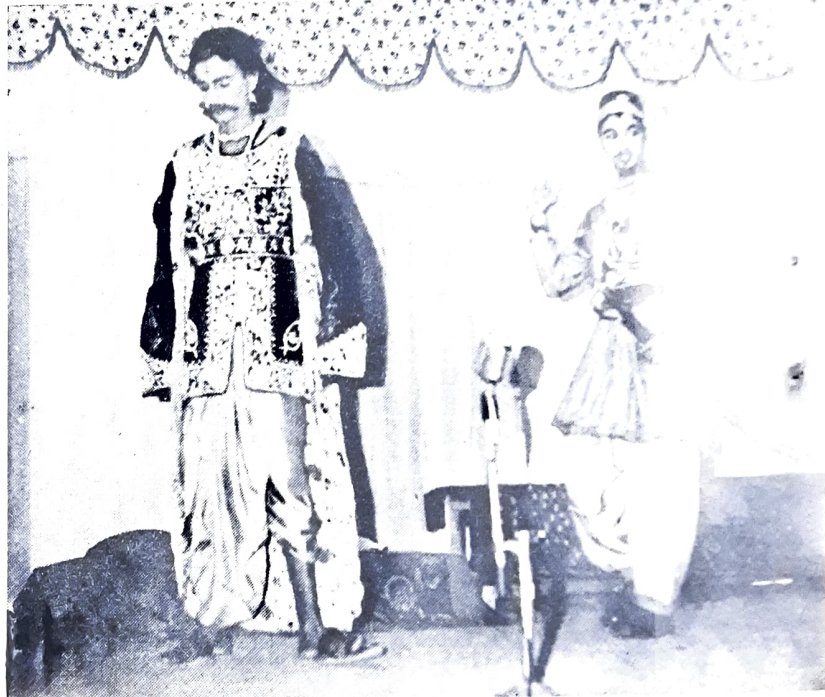
Kavi Samrat

Sri Viswanatha

Satyanarayana

... at the Ladies Club - Mahilamandali

Telugu Play - Panjaram

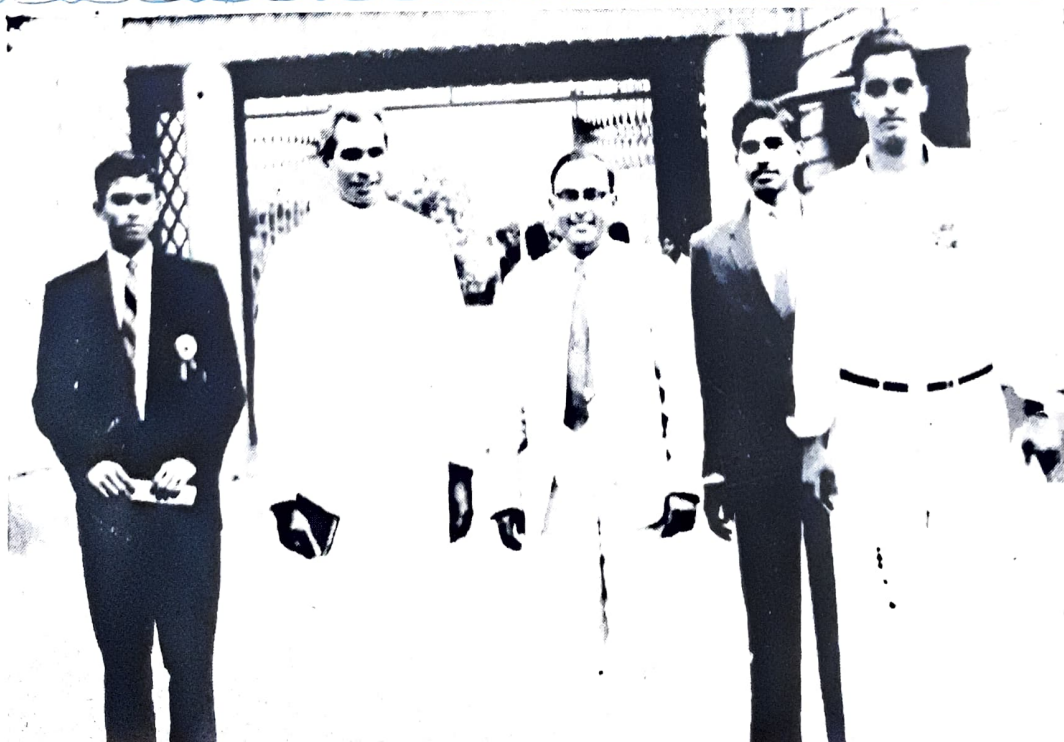


...ematics and
Association
Day —

Speaker :

B. Appala
Naidu,

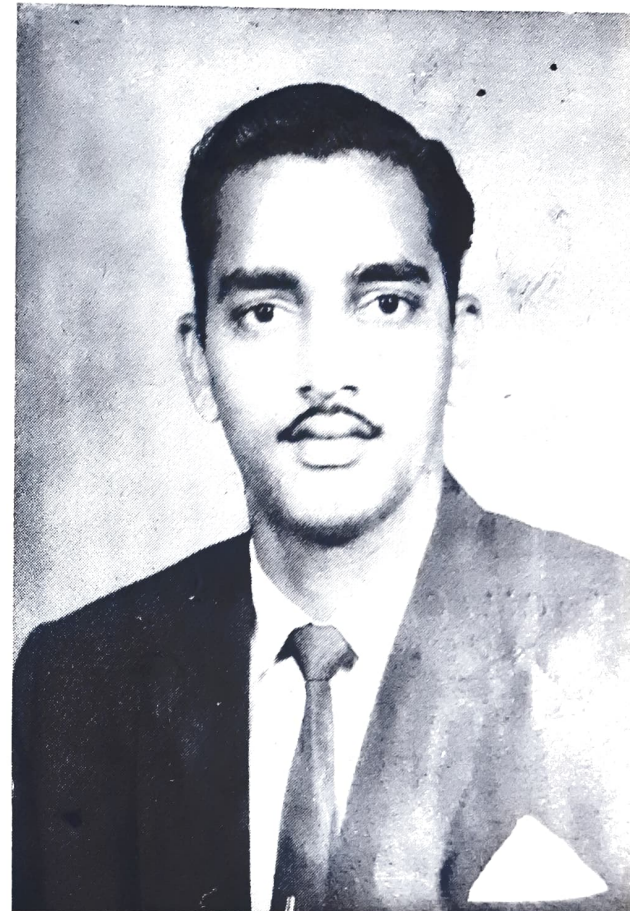
College of
Agriculture,
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S. Jagannadha Rao, II B. A.



B. S. S. Siva Prasada Rao, B. A. Final



*Sportsman
of the year :*

TENNIS STAR



Andhra State
Junior Champion
&
Andhra University
Singles Champion
1964



Outstanding Sportsmen of the Year



Table Tennis &
M. Bharadwa

D. V. Kamat
Captain

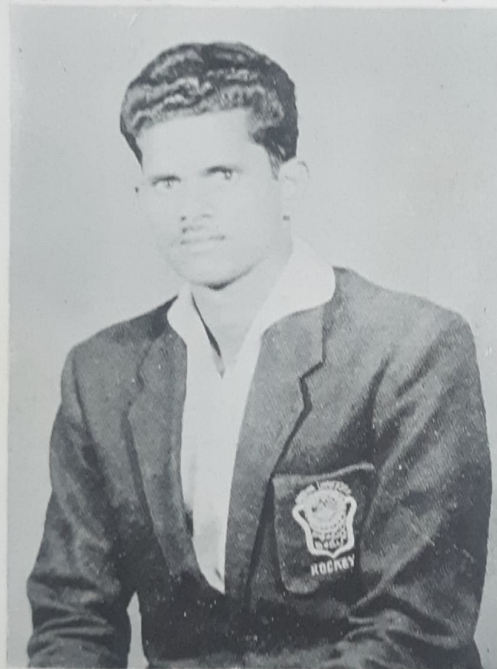
C. G. K. Bhupathi

College Hockey Captain & University Player

College Cricket Captain &
University Player



G. Ramakrishna



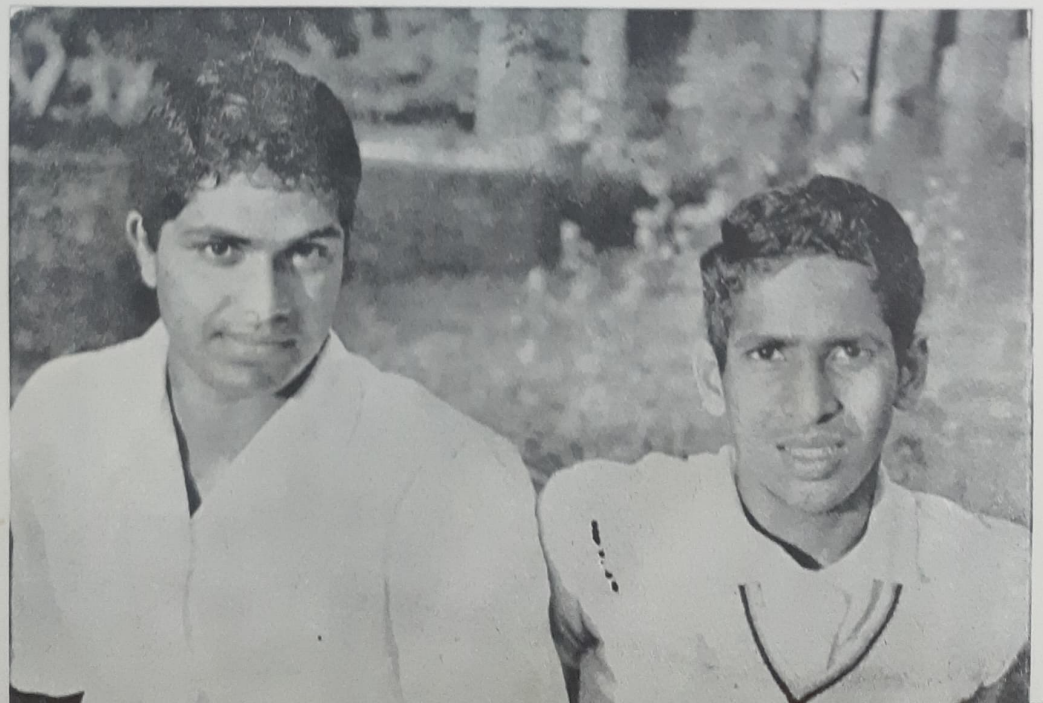
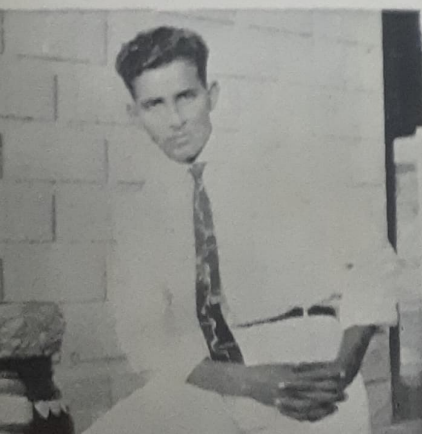
B. C. Manohar

Star Bowler for College, University
& Andhra State Teams



N. Venkat Rao

Athletic Champion



The Invincible Eleven ?

R. V. V. K. Prasad, P. U. C.

MOST readers of *Sport & Pastime* must have read the article by Mr. Ron Roberts in which he named his top cricket team : 'The World Eleven'. Mr. Roberts, being one of the most experienced present day writers on cricket gives his eleven. They are :

1. R. B. Simpson (Australia)
2. M. C. Cowdrey (England)
3. R. B. Kanhai (West Indies)
4. N. O'Neill (Australia)
5. E. R. Dexter (England)
6. G. A. Sobers (West Indies)
7. J. R. Reid (New Zealand)
8. R. Benaud (Australia) Captain.
9. J. B. H. Waite (South Africa)
10. Freddie Trueman (England)
11. Wes Hall (West Indies)

Twelfth Man - Nawab of Pataudi.

Only one Indian player, the nawab of Pataudi managed to get into the team as the 12th man, as an invaluable

able fielder. He would have been in the Eleven, had it not been for the motor car accident. Pataudi failed in the physical fitness test. There are other notable omissions: the well known Hunte and Griffith of West Indies could not get the better of Cowdrey and Hall.

Mr. Roberts' side, is really a formidable one. It contains such great batsmen as Kanhai, Dexter and Sobers, whose very look would paralyse a bowler. Once they get settled, they can tear the strongest attack into bits. Their shots are very powerful and they seem to rip the field, just as a thunder bolt rips trees. The ball on most occasions makes its way to the ropes unchallenged or sometimes stings the fielder's hands and leaves in its wake scorched grass. Dexter and Sobers are the most powerful of the trio. Kanhai lashes out at each and every ball with chara-

characteristic fluency and every time the ball ends up with a perfectly timed shot in the boundary or in the burning hands of a fielder.

Regarding the bowling, much seems to rest on the pace attack, which is spearheaded by rugged, 'fiery' Fred Trueman and the 'Ebony Rocket' Wesley Hall. The former is now the master of the trade and Wes still needs some more experience. Of the two, the most piercing is Freddie.

R. Benaud, considering his recent form as a spinner, seems to have got into the team as captain, and man! you're sitting on a neatly spread bed of thorns, when he starts working on you.

Only one thing seems to be wrong with Mr. Roberts' team. It lacks a piercing spin attack. O'Neill and Simpson could send down leg-spinners, Reid off-spinners but the main spin attack seems to rest in the hands of Sobers and Benaud. Once if the batsmen get going against these two, they will naturally care less for the others. The inclusion of Lance Gibbs the West

Indian off-spinner, could be a real asset to the side.

Reid, the New Zealand all rounder and one of the best in present day cricket can get himself a place in any team in the world. But looking at him as a batsman, his ability will be of little value, because the batsmen from No. 1 to No. 6 can easily do the required job. So the inclusion of Lance Gibbs in the place of Reid could help the spinners' department a lot.

I wonder how it would be if the team were as follows:-

1. R. B. Simpson (Australia)
2. M. C. Cowdrey (England)
3. R. B. Kanhai (West Indies)
4. N. O'Neill (Australia)
5. E. R. Dexter (England)
6. G. A. Sobers (West Indies)
7. R. Benaud (Australia) Captain.
8. J. B. H. Waite (South Africa)
9. F. Trueman (England)
10. Wesley Hall (West Indies)
11. Lance Gibbs (West Indies)
- 12th man The Nawab of Pataudi.

An Invincible team? But who is going to play against them?



Letter of

B. RAVINDRA,
(Old Boy - ALC.* 1961-62)

REGIONAL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
DURGAPUR,
West Bengal,

D/ 8--2--64.

To

Fr. MIRANDA, S. J.

Dear Father,

I AM very glad that another Hostel Magazine is about to come, for I have always been looking forward to receiving it and the News Letter of the O. B. A.

The college here is wholly a residential one and at present we have two magnificent halls of residence, and a third hall is under construction. The main building of the college is also under construction. All the rooms of the halls of residence are 3 seated ones, and the distractions thereof are many. Sometimes the radio in the common room goes on even upto 11-00 p. m., but thanks to all the Fathers that taught me discipline at Loyola— I am able to have a definite daily programme of studies, with the least wastage of time. I wish you can start an Engineering college, for then the students can be assured of a well disciplined life, because in other places the real progress of the students always remains to be seen.

We have no terminal examinations here but we have very important weekly tests every Monday which make us study whatever is taught in a month's time. What is more, the system of Monday tests controls our cinema going on weekends.

The West Bengal standard of education, as is well known, is quite high and at the beginning we (there are only two of us at present from Loyola) had to work a lot harder than the others to make up for our poor standards in science. Now that the art subjects for the P. U. C. students have been dropped, I hope that the future students who come here will not have to work so hard as we do. In the college, we work from 7-00 to 1-00 p. m. and again from 1-00 to 4-00 p. m. And I think it is only natural in an engineering college for students to study even up to 1-00 a.m. at night or some times even later than 1-00 a. m.

LOYOLA College

The college is going to be one of the best Regional Engineering colleges in India, though it is only four years old. I hope more and more students will come here from Loyola in future.

I am sorry to say that students here are not much interested in hockey, nor in cricket, for their season for hockey begins very late in February and ends with the academic year. But most of them are good foot-ball players and they expect any one that comes from Andhra Pradesh to be like them in foot-ball.

Debating is taken rather seriously in RECOL. (Regional Engineering College) and my seniors say that in 1961-62 they used to sit on top of tables in the dining hall - the hostel was under construction at that time - and listen to a motely set of speakers debating such topics as "For the sake of world peace, India should devote more attention to cricket than to defence", etc., etc. On the 1st Dec. 1963, our team to the 10th All-India Inter Collegiate Debate Competition at the I. I. T. Kharagpur, bagged not only the coveted Sarojini Naidu Memorial Trophy for the best team, but the best speaker's prize as well. Again in another Inter Collegiate Debate Competition held on 27th Jan. at our college, the I. I. T. Kharagpur was robbed of the trophy for the best team and the best speaker's cup by our college. Our team was spear-headed by our ace debator, Kunal Mukherjee, who with his infallible argument and brilliant oratory had little difficulty in coming home with the best speaker's award.

Writing talent is not lacking in RECOL. (Regl. Engg. College); in fact it is more abundant than can be expected in a college such as ours, where sessionals and exams. compete with each other in keeping one glued to the text book. Life is a periodic function here and our life starts on a Tuesday and ends on a Monday with the weekly test. Time is heavily taxed, the brain is overburdened with data and formulae, and yet "purple patches" do appear, if not at the proper time or in a regular stream. And so we are publishing a monthly paper "Recol Speaks".

By looking at the roads of Durgapur, you can see how big Durgapur is. All through the day, we can see a stream of buses, running by the side of our college from the Durgapur Steel Plant to the Steel Township. The flame at the steel plant can be seen from our rooms night and day. Many of you know only the steel plant but there are many other places worth seeing : there is the Damodar Valley Corporation 12 km from our college, the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute just a furlong from our college, the Heavy Electricals Corporation, Philips Carbon Black Ltd., Coal Mining Machinery Ltd., Hind Refractories and so on. In fact Durgapur is the most highly industrialised place in India and in about five more years it will become "the Ruhr valley of India." I hope your next north Indian tour will include Durgapur.

Wishing every success for the hostel day.

Yours sincerely,
B. Ravindra.

CONTEMPORARY

MATHEMATICS

THE development of mathematics at present is tremendous. The older content of the subject has been reorganised and extended. Quantitatively its development is quite staggering. Hence there is an imperative need to modify and improve the syllabus of courses in mathematics in our high schools and colleges. Consequently it becomes necessary to make present day students of mathematics realise the impact of mathematics upon almost all branches of knowledge – scientific, sociological and anthropological.

Mathematics is mainly concerned with abstract patterns of thought. The prescribed courses of mathematics should be such as to develop in students an awareness of the impact of mathematics on almost every branch of knowledge. The methods of teaching mathematics should be also such as to arouse in the minds of students the same consciousness. The philosopher or the theorist of 'new science', Sir Francis Bacon, has aptly said that "Pure mathematics do remedy and cure many defects in the wit and faculties of individuals, for if the wit be

P. Sivanarayana,
M. A., M. Sc.,

dull, they sharpen; if too wandering, they fix it; if too inherent in sense, they abstract it".

Deduction and Induction in mathematical abstractions (Generalisations):

The logical conclusions of the methods of deduction and induction have resulted in the development of revolutionary new concepts. These new concepts being extensive in nature cover a wide field of knowledge. The vitality and vigour of the present day mathematical research dispels any notion that it is a subject long since embalmed in text books. Older mathematics has been, as a result of recent growth, transformed, reorganised and extended. The older mathematics laid emphasis upon the methods of manipulation and skill within the operations of the system. Modern mathematics lays emphasis chiefly upon the structure of the system and deductive thinking.

Technology : Every field of contemporary science has been duly influenced by abstract mathematical thought yielding dramatic results. "Science had developed a philosophy - experimental and a method - mathematical; it had set a goal - the improvement of the lot of mankind". The development of supersonic flight, the launching of earth satellites are the most striking advances of our age. Calculus is absolutely fundamental to these advances. Calculus and mathematical analysis effectively deal with the problems in relational thinking. The core of human understanding is the idea of relation. "To be is to be related, and to know is to see the relationships". For instance, the area of a circle is related to its radius. The researches in ionosphere in geophysics, the theories of earth's magnetic field, achievements of mechanical engineering such as automatic control and radar communications, are all examples of the effective relationships exhibited by laws of nature which are expressed mathematically in the form of equations.

Physics: As a result of the effective relationships revealed by nature, there has developed a close connection between mathematics and physics. Most of the physical discoveries have come from skilful use of mathematical techniques. The 'sputniks' and 'explorers' are instances of the spectacular advancement of our age. These 'sputniks' and 'explorers' depended upon Newton's law of gravitation. The law of gravitation was established by the combined use of calculus and physical observation. The more refined Einstein's law of gravitation

is stated in terms of differential geometry. Theories of atoms are described in terms of Schroedinger's differential equations. "A satisfactory theory of the atomic nucleus, still to be formulated, almost certainly will come in a mathematical form".

Contemporary mathematical thought possesses a philosophic vision. Energy is a certain function of the physical system. It is not a thing or a substance which persists throughout the changes of the system. The theory of functions in mathematics has developed special techniques that are very useful to understand the difficult traditional problems. Each problem is divided into a number of separate and less baffling questions to understand their nature and general form. 'Divide and Conquer' is the secret of success here as elsewhere.

Geometry : Geometry, is essentially a mathematical model of the physical world. A student should very well know the geometrical facts, if he is to deal effectively with the world about him. Progress of mathematics depends to a large extent on the understanding of geometrical facts. In view of this, the traditional methods of approach to geometry in our high schools and colleges should be modified. Contemporary mathematics has disclosed grave faults in the logical structure of Euclid. If we wish to avoid teaching of Euclidean geometry in high schools and colleges, the character of the course of geometry has to be changed drastically. Plane geometry must be incorporated with some coordinate geometry. The essentials of solid

geometry must be incorporated with preception of space.

Sociology : It is the nature of mathematics to explore and describe physical reality. In addition to this, it contributes through its aesthetic values to one's personal intellectual satisfaction. The laws of nature and society are akin to the laws of mathematics. Mathematical laws are formulated in the form of equations. The supposedly analogous centripetal and centrifugal components of the Newtonian celestial mechanics may be ingeniously linked together with the two components of human nature, namely, self interest and sympathy. Formation of a government and its administrative functions owe their origin to the phase of self-interest. Individuals and their natural relationship in their private capacity are governed by the sympathetic phase. Social security is better ensured if the political institutions are reformed to do away with special privileges and favouritisms which aggravate the trait of self-interest. Sympathetic motive should also be enlarged to achieve harmonious blending of opposite qualities of the components of human nature. The balance of universal forces reveals harmony of nature. The harmony of nature as understood in celestial mechanics is in consonance with the spirit of democracy as against the spirit of totalitarianism.

Contemporary mathematics exerts actual leadership in natural science, business, industry, economics, psychology and sociology, and so on. The theory of probability helps to prognosticate what happens in games of

chance. What happens in a game of chance is a physical model of natural phenomena. This is the principle that underlies two of the most fertile scientific hypotheses that took shape in the middle of the nineteenth century. One was the Kinetic theory of gases. The other was the modern theory of the genes. The kernel of the kinetic theory of gases depends upon the experimental fact that gases combine to form new chemical entities in constant numerical proportions. This has led to the conclusion that gases are made up of discrete units called molecules; and an equal number of molecules is present in equivalent volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure. In the kinetic theory we assume that the speed of different molecules varies as a smoothed binomial distribution in statistics.

The beginning of the theory of the gene was Mendel's discovery that hybrids of pure-bred parents belonging to different varieties produce different kinds of offspring in definite numerical proportions. This has led to the conclusion that the heredity constitution of an individual depends upon discrete particles called genes. In the theory of genes we assume that a particular egg-cell of the mother is fertilised by a particular sperm cell of the father. The frequency of fertilisation is the same as the probability of drawing at random coloured balls from a bag.

It is understood that many social phenomena follow statistical regularity. Owing to the statistical regularity, it is possible to deal with large masses of data, obtained by methods of samp-

ling. Problems of presentation, description and inference must be considered with regard to those data. While presenting the data, we should not lose sight of essential features. While describing the data we should reveal the true relations without distortion of facts. The inferences that are drawn from the data should be reliable. The contemporary theory of "probability and statistical inferences" has provided the best tools to deal with such questions.

In the fields of psychology and sociology, there arise quantitative data concerning the individual, the community and population as a whole which require the application of the methods of statistics and advanced mathematical techniques. In the field of economics many problems which are related to cooperation and competition may be attacked mathematically. This gives rise to new problems in mathematics. Quantitative interrelations among various sectors of present day industry require the use of mathematics to construct models of dynamic processes in the national economy and also to make predictions of large economic complexes. Analysis of input and output, programming for problems in machine loading, distribution, allo-

cation and scheduling are examples which require "operations research" developed mathematically.

Educational administrators and reformers should realise the importance of mathematical manpower to achieve rapid strides of progress and prosperity of any nation. The progress and prosperity of man depends upon ample supply of high caliber scientists, mathematicians, engineers, and economists. The need of the day is both quality and quantity. Neither basic nor applied science can develop without strong and adequate mathematical foundations. Hence the need for transformation, modification and reorganisation of the syllabus of courses of mathematics in high schools and colleges.

Readings :

1. *Mysticism and Logic* :
Bertrand Russel.
2. *Mathematics for the Million* :
Lancelot Hogben.
3. *The Book of Popular Science* :
Vol. I.
4. *Freedom and Culture* :
John Dewey.
5. *Science and Religion* :
Bertrand Russel.



Our N. C. C.

(Air Wing) CAMP :

— D. Habeeb Khan,
II B. Sc.

Secunderabad

OUR N. C. C. Camp was held at St. Mary's High School, Secunderabad from 22nd December, 1963 to 4th January, 1964. We were altogether one hundred and forty five boys from the 21st A. A. Sqdn. We started from Vijayawada on Saturday, the 21st December by the fast passenger at about 3-00 a. m. and arrived at Secunderabad station by 1-30 p. m. It meant that we were in the train for about ten and a half hours. From the station we marched to our camp area, which was at a distance of two furlongs from the station.

Our commanding officer was Pilot Officer K. Gopala Rao of 21st A. A. Sqdn. Our Senior under officers were D. Nageswara Rao (III B. Sc.) and K. V. Prasad (III B. Sc.). Our

instructors were W. O. Krishna Murthy and Flt. Sgt. Singh.

Our Camp was a combined Annual Training Camp for the 21st Andhra Air Squadron and the 15th A. A. Sqdn. with a total of 145 and 120 cadets respectively. The 21st Andhra Air Squadron was only from one college, Andhra Loyola College whereas the 15th A. A. Sqdn. was from seven different colleges of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The strength of the 15th Andhra Air Squadron was one hundred and twenty. There was competition in each and every matter between the 15th and the 21st Squadrons.

Our camp commander was Wing Commander Anthony. He was strict on parades, but was kind and liberal

on other occasions. The deputy camp commandant was Major Nadimulla.

Let me mention briefly our routine. On the first day we got up at 5-30 a. m. and attended the P. T. Classes in the biting cold. In the P. T. Classes we used to have many kinds of exercises: running, hip jumping, trunk - bending, shoulder twisting, chest expanding, cock - fighting, etc. These exercises were meant for different parts of the body such as the trunk, the abdomen, the shoulders, the chest, the toes, the legs, the hands, the neck, the hip, and so on. They are good for keeping up our health. After the P. T. we were given breakfast from 7 to 8-00 a. m. Later we were asked to dress up in the N. C. C. uniforms and lay out the kit in the proper order.

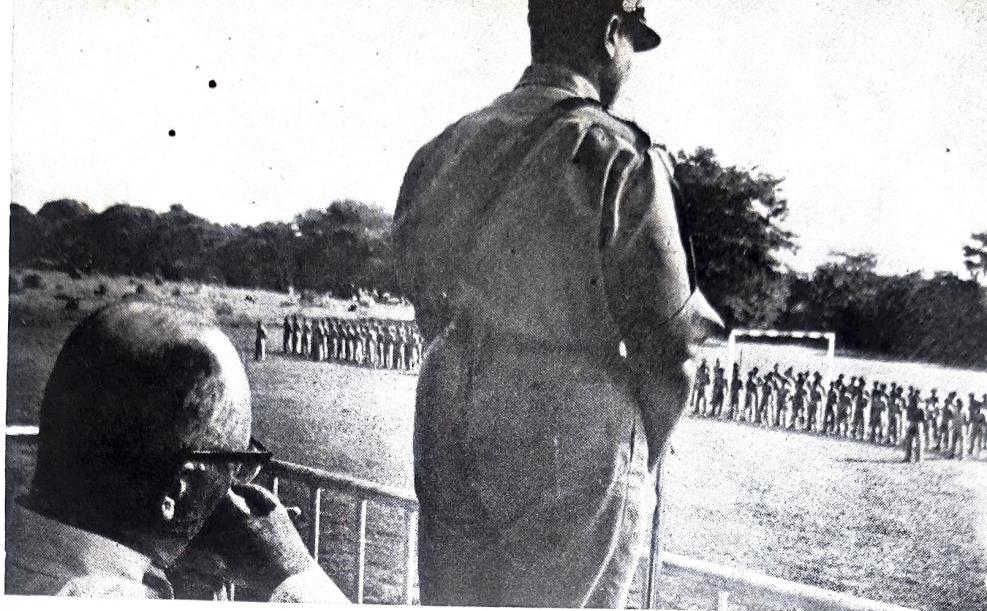
From 9-00 to 12-30 p. m. we had our parade at the Police Parade grounds which was about a mile away from our camp. On our return from the parade, we had our theory classes till 12-30. In these classes we were taught many a new thing about the rifle and its different parts. In one of the classes we were taught First Aid, in another about N. C. C., its aims and the purpose of camps. — The chief aim of the N. C. C. is to build up character, to maintain discipline in young men and women and to train us for leadership. The purpose of the camp is to bring about unity among the cadets of different Squadrons and to give extra training to the cadets. After the theory classes, we had lunch till 1-30 p. m. From 1-30 to 3-00 p. m. we had our

reading time when we were allowed to take rest or read. From 3-00 to 4-00 p. m. we had our parade again. But this parade was not in full uniform, but in the P. T. dress and we used to do manual work like our College Social Service work. After that we were given a tea-break for 15 minutes. Immediately after this we had our games, till 5-30 p. m. We played volleyball, foot-ball, ring-tennis and kabadi. There used to be friendly matches between the 15th and the 21st A. A. Sqdn. cadets. After the games we had our cold shower, then the roll-call, ending with the National anthem. After the roll-call, we stood in a queue with a plate and a mug in our hands waiting for our dinner. The dinner would be completed by 8-00 p. m. From 8-30 to 9-30 p. m. we used to have entertainment hour during which many of us sang songs, danced, staged dramas, monologues, magic-tricks, with a bit of rock and roll, howling and shouting. After the entertainment the lights were off by 10-00 p. m. sharp and we had to go to bed.

During our stay many V. I. P.'s visited the camp. We had our ceremonial parade on 30th December, 1963. Air Vice-Marshall Arjun Singh took the salute and inspected our squadrons. On the previous day Air Commodore Satyanarayana paid a visit to our camp and the parade grounds.

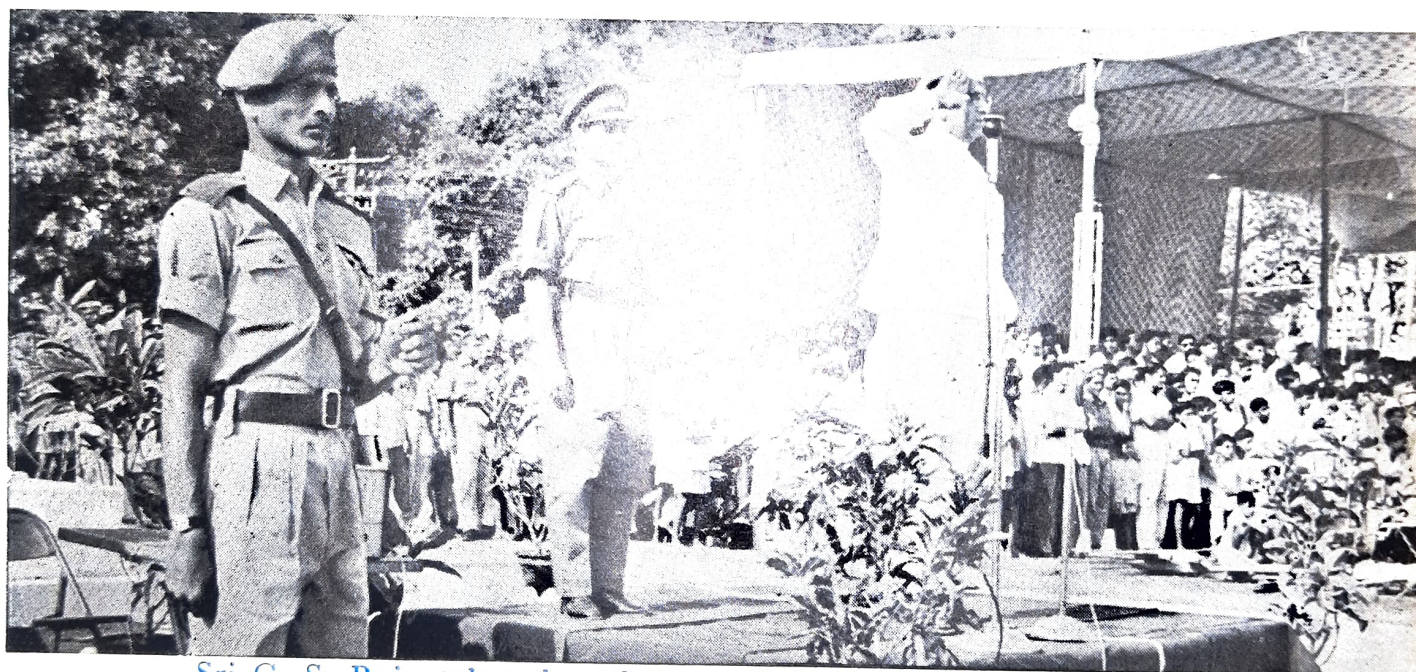
I have already mentioned that our camp was a combined annual training camp and there were competitions in many things. In the compe-

*National
Cadet
Corps*

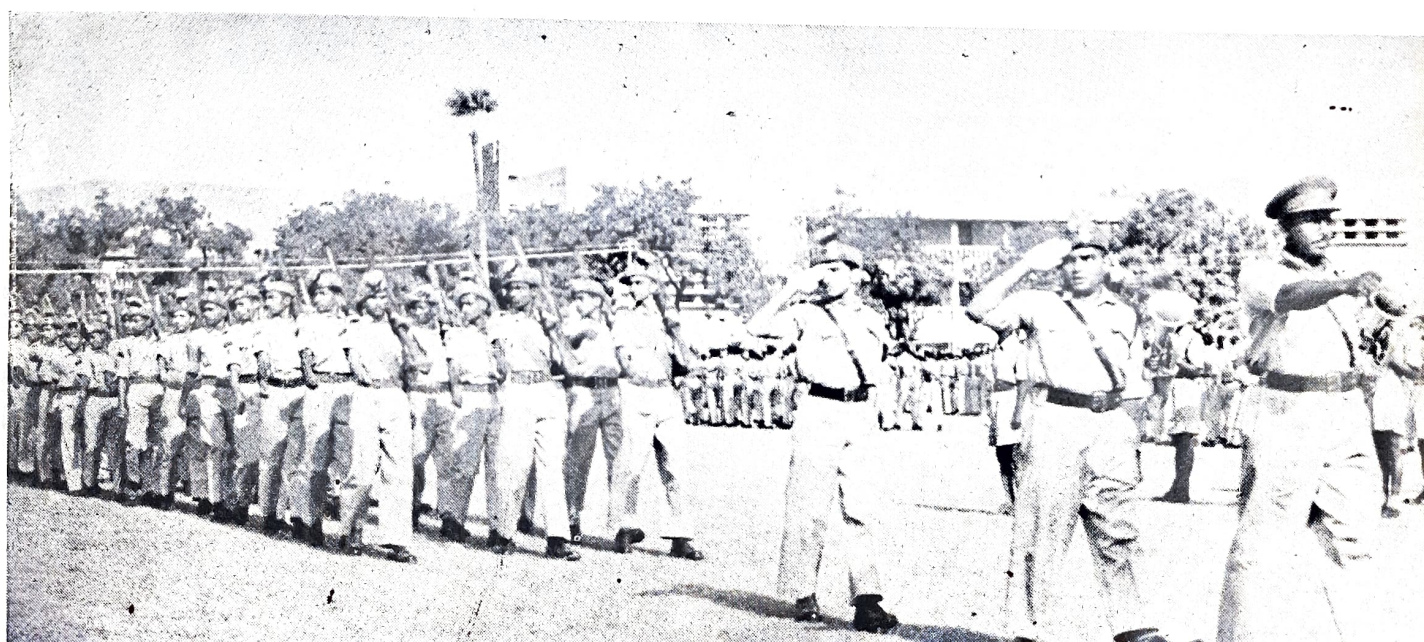


Major Ge
Virendra
Addressing
Cadets

December 8



Sri G. S. Raju takes the salute on N. C. C. Day, October 20, 1963





N.C.C.

RIFLES CAMP

★

January
1st - 6th 1964



ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE
LIBRARY
VIJAYAWADA



NATIONAL CADET CORPS - Officers & Staff, 1963 - 64



At
ANDHRA
LOYOLA
COLLEGE
CAMPUS

★

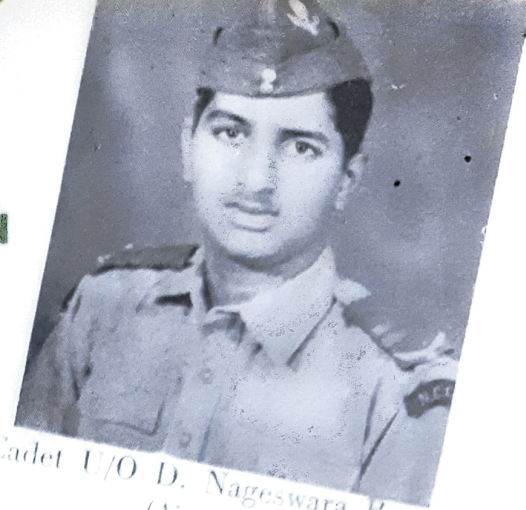
Serving
one another





Cadet U/O M. V. Chalapathi Rao
(Air-wing) at the Republic Day Parade

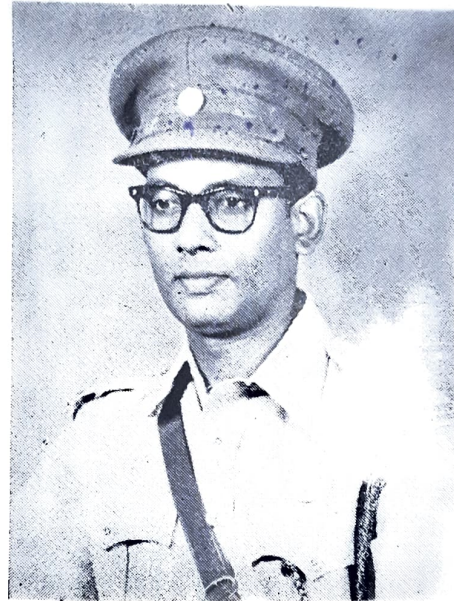
SERVICE
with
DISTINCTION



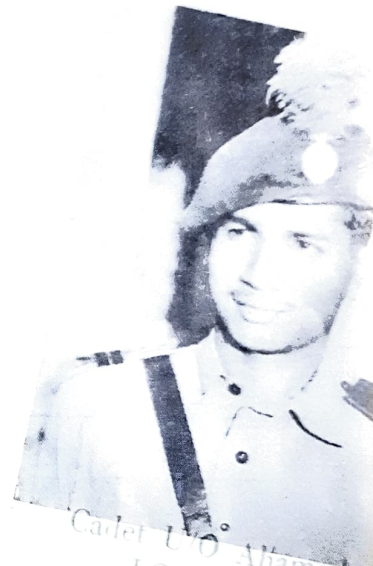
Cadet U/O D. Nageswara Rao
(Air-wing)



Cadet U O S. Sultan Ahmed
II Coy. (Rifles)



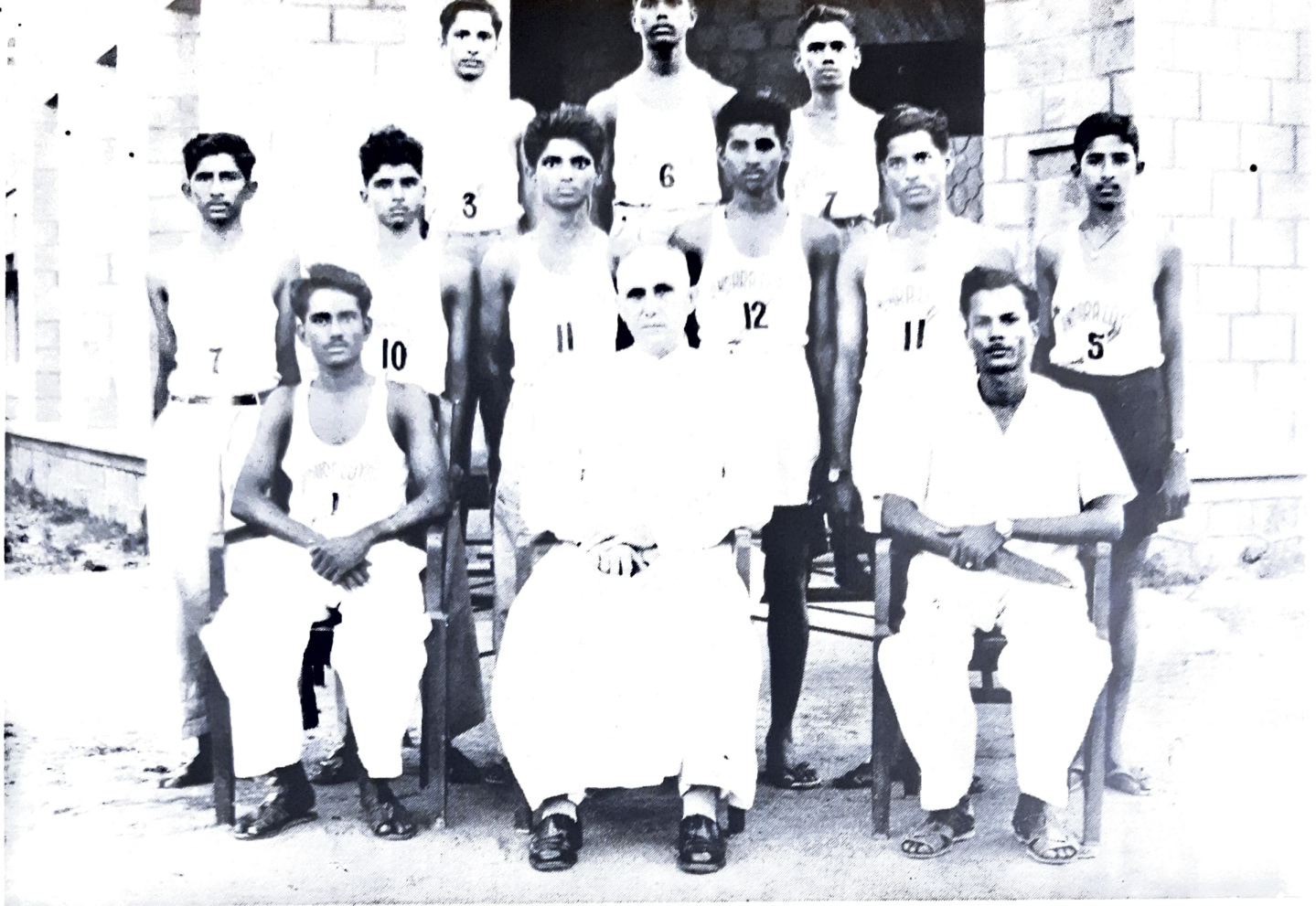
2/Lt. U. Munuswamy,
won the Director General's Silver Medal
for "The Best Shot" at Purandhar



Cadet U/O Ahamed
I Coy (Rifles)

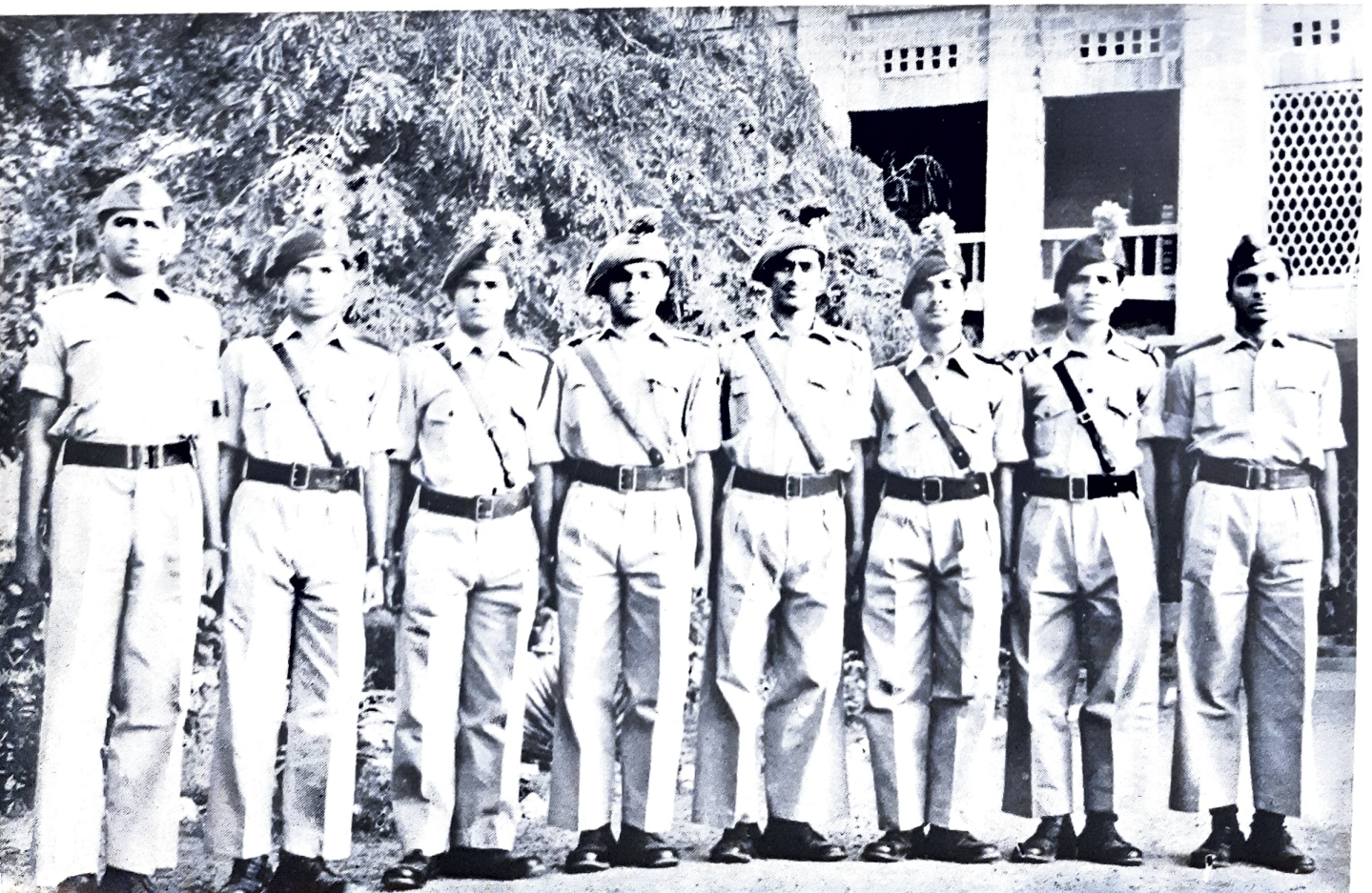


ANDHRA LOVOLA COLLEGE
LIBRARY
VIJAYAWADA



College Kho-Kho Team — C-Zone Finalists

Student Under Officers — National Cadet Corps

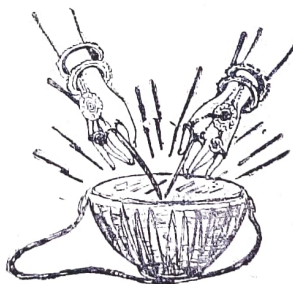


tition of the squadrons, our 21st A. A. sqdn. stood first. The best cadet also was selected from our squadron, Cdt. Warrant Officer, C. Y. Somayajulu of III B. Sc. Out of the four games mentioned, we won two games: Volley ball and Ring Tennis. In the entertainment programme the 15th A. A. sqdn. stood first.

On two days during the camp we were given *bookout*. One day we were given seven hours' *bookout* in the afternoon and on another day we were given *bookout* for five hours. On the Camp Fire day, we enjoyed ourselves with many items of entertainment given by 15th and 21st A.A. Squadrons, up to 10-30 in the night. Then the prizes were distributed by

our chief guest, Air Commodore Satyanarayana who spoke a few words about the camp and competitions.

4th January 1964, will remain as a memorable day in my life. On that day our Officer hired three tourist buses from morning till evening in order to take us on a sight seeing tour of Hyderabad city. We left the camp at about 9-30 a. m. bidding farewell to the Camp Commandant, Officers and the cadets of the 15th A. A. Sqdn. After the sight seeing tour we came straight to the Secunberabad Railway Station. From there we started by the 7-30 p. m. passenger and reached Vijayawada the next morning. Thus ended a memorable experience.



Evils of Our Dowry System

V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc.

THE dowry system is an age old social practice, It is in vogue throughout the country but is particularly rampant in certain parts like Andhra among certain castes. In some form or other it exists outside India in the European communities as well. But there, it is not so rigid as to become a social evil and almost ceases to be a problem at all. But it has become a curse of Indian society.

The origin of this practice dates back to ages. It must have been a concomitant of the patriarchal system in which man occupied a dominant place and woman had a secondary status. The unmarried state is looked upon as a disgrace for the woman whereas it is viewed differently for the man. Naturally parents are anxious to get their daughters married as early as possible. This anxiety is taken undue advantage of by men. The imbalance between the male and female population also plays a part in aggravating the situation in certain small communities. The offering of dowry is almost an open bidding reducing family - making from sanctified rela-

tionship to the level of a venal commodity. No wonder therefore that parents sometimes feel that a girl child is a liability.

It is said that in olden days a parent had to wear out seven pairs of shoes before he could find the proper groom. The situation is no better now in spite of quick means of transport and communication. There is however the difference that formerly the search was for finding a family, large in size, reputed for courtesy and so on, but now the energies are expended in finding out a man with material possessions.

Though it has originated everywhere under similar conditions, the practice of giving and demanding dowries has become particularly acute in certain areas for local reasons and in certain communities for specific reasons of their own. The evil has assumed serious proportions in middle class families, which aim at some status beyond their natural fulfilment. It is common on the part of the bride's parents to hanker after grooms of higher qualifications.

than they can pay for in the case of their own sons. They want to get by some subterfuge a groom with higher status than warranted by the bride's dowry and accomplishments. It is equally common for the groom's parents to put their sons in open competition to get the highest bid. Obviously it is easy for the groom to sit on a pedestal and strike a hard bargain. In this striving for higher matches, often it becomes impossible for both parties to make a selection. Ultimately they become desperate and are reconciled to cases less suitable than those which they shunned at the start of their search. Such disappointment is felt more by the bride's parent who is the giver of hard earned wealth than by the parents of the groom who get the amount for the mere asking.

The problem of marriage has become peculiarly difficult for educated girls. There was a time when women's education was not much favoured. But nowadays it is insisted upon as an essential qualification for a cultured bride. But it does not stand in her stead even in the least. On the other hand an educated woman wants a man with matching educational qualifications which make his dowry-rate proportionately higher. Education is thus a double disadvantage to the bride's parents because besides what they spend for the girl's education they are compelled to pay a greater sum to purchase the man that is to be their son-in-law. Money has thus become the supreme consideration and everything else has become secondary.

It is a common practice among

parents to try to get the best groom by giving a minimum of dowry to their daughters and to exact the largest amount for their sons irrespective of their merits. This reaches the climax when the same parent simultaneously in search of a groom for his daughter and a bride for his son, plays every minute the dual role of a good seller and an expert bargainer.

Education is considered the supreme requisite for a man to be regarded as an enviable son-in-law. This gives many intelligent young men of so-called low status a chance to climb into the so-called high families. This leads, some people claim, to a sort of social levelling.

It is universally admitted that the practice of giving dowries should be suppressed. The remedies suggested are various. Absence of education and cultural advancement is pointed out as a cause, but it must be noted that the thirst for dowry is more unquenchable among the so-called educated people than among the uneducated. Legislation is sometimes suggested as the means for rooting out this evil. But the legislation that is in force has only driven underground the giving and taking of dowries with no open proof for claiming back the sum in the unfortunate event of a break-up of the family.

Individuals and political parties are unanimous on the need to suppress this custom. Certain political parties have tried, as part of their programme, to exhort the youth, to come forward to marry

without dowries. But such appeals meet with little response since it is not the proper solution. The few sacrificing young men that marry without dowry may be helping particular families, but are certainly not solving the general problem. All the same it is wrong to underestimate the importance of their sacrifice. They are able to focus the attention of society on the right ideal and help it realise that the real desideratum in family-making is not material but cultural and spiritual.

First of all it should be settled whether dowry taking is justified or not. Every child, son or daughter, is morally entitled to a share of the parents' property. A daughter is therefore justified in expecting her parent to provide for her at the time of her marriage, when she comes of age and is ready to leave her parents to lead an independent life. Through the wife, the husband will have the privilege of enjoying her property just as the wife has a claim on the patrimony of the husband. Therefore giving dowry is only proper, though of course the present manner of giving it has become odious. In this sense a groom is perfectly right to expect a dowry for his bride. However it is wrong on his part to insist that the woman must come with wealth on which he will have complete control. Further in a society in which employment is uncertain and private property is the only possession, money will certainly play a dominant role even in such vital matters as marriage.

The dowry system which is an

economic problem is different from other social evils like child marriages, widow marriages, untouchability and so on. The former is linked with the economic structure of the society and should therefore be tackled mainly as an economic problem, the latter are intertwined with outmoded customs and ignorance which can be removed by elevating the cultural level of the people. Dowry ceases to be a consideration only when private property does not reign supreme and employment is assured to all.

In the existing social pattern the real solution for the dowry system therefore lies in giving the daughter a legal title to the property of the parents. It is not enough if she is allotted a meagre share. In fairness she must be placed on an equal footing with the son.

Intercaste marriages provide a solution to some extent. Brides can profitably choose their grooms from communities and castes in which dowries are either absent or not exorbitant. When such intermingling becomes frequent, the demand for dowries will be mostly toned down in view of the larger number of grooms available in the matrimonial market. But this advantage may be partly offset by the possibility that the evil will transcend the confines of caste and spread to the entire society.

Further youth must be trained to have the self-confidence that they can live and maintain their families by self effort and not be dependent on adventitious fortunes. ★

Chinese Military Potential

P. S. Rama Krishna, II B. Sc.

ACCORDING to the assessments made by western military strategists, China has a regular army of about 20 lakhs. Besides this gigantic force, Red China is maintaining several local militias under the names, the peasants' militia, the workers' militia, the students' militia and so on. To maintain a vast army of such great proportions is a Herculean task even for an advanced country. China could maintain such an army, only by a trick of totalitarianism. China does not pay her soldiers as we do. She gives them food and clothing at the most; the army is maintained at the expense of millions of civilians, who are undernourished, hungry and emaciated. Mao Tse Tung's sole purpose is to conquer the eastern hemisphere even at the cost of half of his people. His extreme greed was clearly shown in a map recently published. In that map half of Asia, particularly South-East Asia, is marked as Chinese territory. To achieve this end, Mao needs a great army which he wants to form into a supreme weapon.

Mao Tse Tung is a noted authority on guerilla warfare. His book on

the subject is a standard one for all military experts. The Chinese army (Peoples' Liberation Army, as it is called) is moulded according to his pattern. Under his guidance, the Chinese became excellent guerilla fighters. They are the people who train other guerillas, like the Viet-Cong in South Vietnam.

The Chinese gained a great war experience in the Korean war. For the first time, they employed all their military tactics in an open war on the Korean front. The most important tactic is the 'human-wave' method. A large number of soldiers is thrown upon the enemy; before the Americans could destroy the first wave, another wave struck, thereby shattering the American side. The Chinese used this method quite successfully on our jawans inflicting heavy casualties. Of course, this type of tactics is possible only for unscrupulous men like the Chinese because they are ready to sacrifice armies for the sake of territory.

A second type of attack came into light during the Sino-Indian conflict. This can be called the method of triple

attack. At the time of assault, the Chinese used to split themselves into units consisting of three soldiers each. In each unit, the first will be handling an automatic rifle, the second will be a grenadier and the third will be carrying ammunition. If the first one falls, the second one takes over the rifle and if he also dies, the third will take his turn. This method came as a surprise to our jawans, who were completely ignorant of the Chinese feline tactics.

It is necessary to mention their military equipment. At the time of the second world war, Russia gave China whatever they had taken as booty from the Japanese. From that time till 1957 when the Sino-Soviet rift began to widen, the Russians continued to help the Chinese modernise and expand their armies. The Chinese simply hoarded military equipment. Though the Russians helped the Chinese to set up a few ammunition factories, the Chinese even today are not self-sufficient in the production of military equipment. All the equipment like howitzers, field guns, flak guns, machine guns, automatic rifles were given by the Russians.

As for the Air Force, China has got nearly 5000 war planes consisting mainly of Mig-17s, Mig-19s and some old types of Ilyushin bombers. The Russians did not give China supersonic planes except a few Mig-21s (proto type). Whatever China has now are sub-sonic planes and besides they are all short range ones. Their fighters cannot intercept enemy planes ably or provide escort to their bombers efficiently. In that respect,

our Hunters, Canberras, Gnats, Mysteres, Toofanis are much better than their obsolete aircraft. The Chinese Air Force, at the present day has to face the grave situation of shortage of petrol. The Russians completely cut off their oil supplies. Because of this crippled situation, China began to woo the west. She acquired twelve Viscounts from the U. K. She is now trying to establish relations with France hoping to get from France the latest aircraft, as well as oil. At any rate, China is not in a position now to lead any aerial attacks. We need have no worry about that matter.

As for the Navy, China has quite a good number of gunboats (torpedo-boats), some minesweepers and a few destroyers. It has a fleet of submarines also. Its navy does not have heavy cruisers, frigates and virtually no aircraft carriers. All its ships are becoming outmoded as there is no scope for China to reinforce her fleet without the help of Russia. Moreover, the ships of the U. S. 7th fleet ploughing the waters of the Pacific, are a check to the Chinese navy.

The Chinese army even today constitutes a supreme force, though its airforce and navy are negligible. Yet, the Chinese were able to win the field because of their large number. Their soldiers do not excel our jawans in valour and morale. In the last conflict, it was assessed that one Indian soldier equalled seven Chinese soldiers in combat power. We are already up from our slumber, awakened by the Chinese aggression. We shall never be caught again unawares. ★

Nagarjuna Sagar Project

G. Rama Mohan Rao,
Birla Engineering College, Pilani (Rajasthan)
(Old Student of Andhra Loyola College)

THE Nagarjuna Sagar dam is the biggest masonry dam in the world with a storage capacity of 9.18 million acre-feet dwarfing the Bhakra Reservoir of 7.4 million acre-feet.

The foundation stone of the project was laid on December 10, 1955, by prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. His inspiring words on that historic occasion provided the watchword to the thousands of men and women, who toil night and day. "When I lay this foundation stone here of this Nagarjuna Sagar", he declared, "to me it is a sacred ceremony. This is the foundation of the temple of humanity of India, a symbol of the new temples that we are building all over India....."

The Dam : The dam is a 404 ft. high masonry gravity type above the deepest foundation level, flanked on either side by an earthen dam of 85 ft. height. The total length of the dam is about 3 miles of which one mile across the main stream of the river is masonry, the remaining portion being of earth. The masonry

dam consists of a spill-way section of 1430 ft. in length capable of discharging 11.45 lakh acre - feet and controlled by means of twenty four radial gates. On either side of this section, there will be a non - over - flow section of total length of 3350 ft. including 400 ft. of power blocks. Nearly 171 million cubic feet of masonry and concrete will be involved in the dam construction against 190 mc. ft. required for the ultimate stage. The water-spread area in the first phase will be an area of 73.66 square miles against 110 square miles in the ultimate stage.

The dam when completed will be the highest and largest masonry dam in the world impounding 9.18 million acre ft. of water of the turbulent Krishna, obviously the biggest reservoir in India. The total draw off by the two canals on both sides of the dam - the right bank canal and the left bank canal will be ultimately 36,000 cusecs. The discharge capacity of the right bank canal alone is 21,000 cusecs, claiming to be the biggest irrigational canal in the

world. The reservoir will irrigate ultimately about 35 lakhs of acres. The annual additional yield expected therefrom is estimated to be twelve lakh tons of food-grains, and 50,000 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 60 crores.

Right Bank Canal: The 276 mile long right bank canal at its ultimate stage will have a discharge capacity of 21,000 cusecs with 6,500 miles of branches and distributaries and 28,000 miles of field channels. Estimated to cost Rs. 61.10 crores, the canal in its course cuts through hills and crosses a number of small rivers like Chandravanka, Naguleru, Gundlakamma, Musi, Palair, Manneru, etc. and as such involves, among other things, the construction of one set of twin tunnels, fourteen regulators and twelve aqueducts.

The right canal will meet the irrigational needs of Palnad, Vinukonda, Guntur districts partly and Sattenapalli, Narasaraopet and Ongole taluqs fully in the Guntur district, Darsi, Podili, Kanigiri and Atmakur taluqs partly and Kandukur, Kavali and Kovvur taluqs fully in Nellore district. It will irrigate about 20,08,000 acres lying waste at present owing to lack of irrigational facilities although the mighty Krishna flows along the boundaries of this region. The estimated annual yield of food grains will be seven lakh tons.

Left Bank Canal: The Rs. 26.2 crore left bank canal with a carrying capacity of 15,000 cusecs flows 140 miles and tails off into Kattaleru. The canal involves the construction among other things, of two tunnels, nine aqueducts, two dams and ninety seven under-tunnels. It will serve

the irrigational needs of Miryalaguda and Huzurnagar taluqs in Nalgonda district, Khammam taluq in Khammam district and Nandigam taluq in Krishna district. Its waters will irrigate land extending over a million acres in the chronically famine area, in addition to protecting about 53,000 acres now depending on scanty source of water supply. The anticipated additional annual production is 4,20,000 tons of food grains and 50,000 tons of sugar.

One of the important features of this canal is the irrigational facilities it will confer on forest, fuel and pasture lands to the extent of about 1,50,000 acres. The lands will, as far as possible, be developed in blocks near villages so that the needs of the cultivators for fuel, timber and grazing of their cattle are easily fulfilled.

Power development: Though the scheme is primarily an irrigation project; the power development aspect has been kept in view, as a head of 250 to 300 feet is available in the dam on account of the huge dead-storage water supply - level. With the waters let down for delta requirement, supplemented by some extra water for generation, it will be possible to develop power to an extent of 4,00,000 kilo watts from the dam. Therefore, provision is made for installation of eight pen - stocks of 16 ft. diameter in the dam. A giant power house for eight generators of 50,000 K.Ws. will also be constructed on the down-stream of the dam on the left side of the spill-way. The Nagarjunasagar project will usher in an era of prosperity to over 35 lakhs of acres developing 400,000 K. W. of power

ACADEMIC PRIZES AWARDED ON COLLEGE DAY

PRIZE WINNERS — 1963

B. Sc. Degree Examination - March/April 1963.

Subject	Name of the candidate
First in Part II with Mathematics, Mathematics, and Physics	C. Musili
First in Part II with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry	T. Chandrakaladhara Rao
First in Part II with Chemistry, Botany and Zoology	B. V. Subrahmanyam
	V. Venkatadri Bhoopal

B. A. Degree Examination - March/April 1963.

First in Part II with History, Economics and Politics	N. Nagendra Rao
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B. Com. Degree Examination - March/April 1963.

First in Part II (Group A & B)	P. Madhava Rao
--------------------------------	----------------

II U. C. University Examinations - 1963.

ENGLISH	S. Jacob	First
	G. S. Bhagavan	Second
TELUGU	A. Narayana Swamy	First
	S. Isaac	Second
HINDI	P. Muralidhar	First
B. COM. HINDI	Rama Prasada Rao, B.	First

General Education

B. A. & B. COM.	Krishna Murthy, D. S. M. M.	First
B. SC.	B. S. Nagi Reddy	First
	Siva Sankara Rao, P.	Second

Pre-University - 1963.

Part I English

		Marks
Ramachandran, B.	First	149
Pushpanadham, P.	Second	144
A. K. Matthews	Third	143

Part II Telugu

P. V. Subba Rao	First	146
U. V. Subba Rao	Second	144
B. V. Subba Reddi	Third	141

Part II Hindi		Marks
Harikrishnan Malpani	First	138
Ramesh Babu, V.	Second	129
Part III M. P. L.		
J. V. Avadhanulu	First	543
G. K. Mangaraju	Second	540
B. Chitambaram	Third	538
Part III M. P. I.		
N. V. Ravisankaramohan	First	506
Part III B. P. L.		
V. Ramamohana Rao	First	502
B. V. Subba Reddy	Second	501
T. Ramakrishna Rao	Third	498
Part III B. P. I.		
K. Lajapathi Rai	First	469
Part III E. B. I.		
M. Venugopala Reddy	First	310
Part III E. B. A.		
P. V. Satya Prasad	First	335

I. U. C. EXAMINATIONS (1962-63)

Languages (B. A. & B. Sc., & B. Com.)

ENGLISH	M. Viswanadha Rao	First
TELUGU	P. Bhaskara Reddy	Second
HINDI	P. Bhaskara Reddy	First
B. COM. HINDI	R. Koteswara Rao	Second
General Education	N. V. A. Subrahmaniam	First
(B. A. & B. Com)	M. Harinath Babu	First
B. Sc.	P. Janakiramaiah	First
	N. V. A. Subrahmaniam	First
	C. Bhaskara Sarma	Second

I U. C. Group

B. A.	H. E. P.	D. M. Raja Rao	First
B. Sc.	M. M. P.	P. S. Rama Krishna	First
	M. P. C.	D. Appa Rao	Second
		C. Bhaskara Sarma	First
		N. V. A. Subrahmaniam	Second
		K. Siva Prasad	Third
		P. Vema Rao	First
		D. D. Ananda Rao	Second
		M. Seshasayee	Third
	B. COM.	N. K. Gopala Krishnan	First
		P. Janakiramaiah	Second

II U. C. Group 1962-63

B. A.	H. E. P.	M. Prakasa Rao	First
B. Sc.	M. M. P.	Ch. Sreehari Rao	First
	M. P. C.	A. Venkata Rambal	Second
		D. N. Sai Prasada Rao	First
		G. Govardhanachand	Second
		P. Sambasiva Rao	Third
	C. B. Z.	B. Siva Nagi Reddy	First
		N. C. Anantachar	Second
	B. COM	G. Sreerama Murthy	First
		B. Satyanarayana Rao	Second

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1963

Moral Science

II U. C.

M. E. P.	}		
H. E. P.			
B. Com.		G. Surya Bhagavan	First
M. M. P.			
M. P. C ₁	}		
M. P. C ₂		A. Kalyan Ram	First
C. B. Z.		P. Muralidhar	First

I U. C.

M. E. P.	}		
H. E. P.			
M. M. P.		P. S. Rama Krishna	First
B. Com.			
M. P. C ₁	}		
M. P. C ₂		V. Charan Prasad	First
C. B. Z ₁ & ₂		B. Krishna Murthy	First

Pre-UNIVERSITY

Section 1	K. Nageswara Rao	First
Section 2	B. Ramachandran	First
Section 3	R. Nageswara Rao	First
Section 4	K. Venkateswarlu	First
Section 5	U. Venkata Subba Rao	First
Section 6	M. Venkata Rama Rao	First
Section 7	B. V. Subba Reddy	First
Section 8	M. Chandrasekhara Setty	First
Sections 9 & 10	P. V. Ch. S. Prasad	First

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS (1962-63)

II U. C.	S. Jacob	First
I U. C.	D. Abraham	First
P. U. C.	A. K. Matthews	First



COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS REPORTS

STUDENTS' SOCIETY

THIS year Rev. Father Principal adopted the new method of nominating the Chairman, the General Secretary and the Office bearers of other associations. B. S. S. S. Prasada Rao, III B.A. and S. Jagannadha Rao, II B. A. were chosen as Chairman and General Secretary respectively,

The College Students' Society was inaugurated by Dr. J. B. Williams, Principal of Andhra Christian College, Guntur on 7th August. B. S. S. S. Prasada Rao and S. Jagannadha Rao were sworn in as Chairman and General Secretary. Dr. Williams stressed the importance of games and sports and other extra curricular activities along with studies. He very much appreciated the atmosphere of discipline in the college and the good will that our students showed.

On 20th and 21st November 1963 the Associations Week was celebrated. The Mathematics and Science Association Day was celebrated on 20th and it was presided over by Sri V. V. Krishna Rao, Head of the Department of Physics. Dr. B. Appala Naidu, Principal, College of Agriculture, Bapatla, who was the Chief guest, gave an interesting and instructive lecture on some of the remarkable scientific discoveries made during the World War II. An interesting event was the Science Quiz conducted by Sri S. N. Ramaswamy which was marked by the usual atmosphere of fun and humour along with much useful information.

November 21st was the Students' Society and Arts Association Day, presided over by Rev. Fr. Principal.

The guest speaker was 'Kavi Samrat' Sri Viswanatha Satyanarayana M. A. He kept the audience spell bound with his erudite and scholarly observations about Telugu Language and its place in college education. During his speech he brought to light several neglected excellences of our mother tongue.

The third term was a busy time for the Students' Society on account of the 9th Annual College and sports Day, held on 25th January 1964. Sri C. Narasimham, I. A. S., Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh was the Chief Guest. He stressed the importance of Planning in India. He emphasised how an all round development had been taking place in our country, and said that we were living in a momentous period of Indian History. He exhorted the students showing how a moral basis was most necessary in education and advised the students to turn their minds to the scriptures like the Bible and epics like the Ramayana.

Under the auspices of the Students' Society an elocution contest in English was held on 19th February, 1964. Mr. A. S. Bose, I B. Sc. and Mr. A. Rajendra Prasad, III B. A. were

adjudged the first and second best speakers.

On 20th February, 1964 the Valedictory Meeting of the Students' Society was held. Rev. Fr. Principal presided over the meeting and Sri P. R. Chopra, Divisional Superintendent, Southern Railway, Vijayawada addressed the students. He stressed the importance of cultural activities and study tours. Reports of various Associations were read by the respective secretaries. The chief guest gave away the prizes and the meeting ended with the vote of thanks by the General Secretary.

The Society's activities would have been many and varied but for the compulsory N. C. C. Training classes for students. But I must mention that we consider training for the defence of our country to be of great importance and that it should be given priority over other activities.

It is my most pleasant duty to record my grateful thanks to Rev. Fr. Principal, who had guided us all though the year, with his valuable suggestions. The Society's activities have been a great success due to the unstinted and whole-hearted support of both the Religious and lay members of the staff. I specially thank my fellow students for having cooperated with me generously.

Balusu Sree Satya Siva Prasada Rao, III. B. A.
Chairman.

S. Jagannatha Rao, II. B. A.
General Secretary.



ASSOCIATION PRIZE WINNERS - 1963-64

I. Students' Society :—

English Elocution Contest: I Prize — A. S. Bose, I B. Sc.
II Prize — A. Rejendra Prasad, III B. A.

II. Telugu Literary Association :—

Telugu Essay Competition : I Prize — M. Venkateswarareddi, II B. Sc.
II Prize — A. Narasimhacharyulu, P. U. C.
Telugu Elocution Contest : I Prize — P. V. R. Koteswara Rao, II B. Sc.
II Prize — M. K. Suryaprakasa Rao, III B. Sc.

III. Hindi Literary Association :—

Hindi Essay Competition : I Prize — Dhanpat Raj Mehta, I B. Sc.
II Prize — A. Danaiah, P. U. C.
Hindi Elocution contest : I Prize — Dhanpat Raj Mehata, I B. Sc.
II Prize — A. Danaiah, P. U. C.

IV. History, Economics, Politics & Commerce Association :—

English Essay Competition : I Prize — A. S. Bose, I B. Sc.
II Prize — M. Prakasa Rao, III B. A.

V. Mathematics and Science Association :—

Science Quiz : I Prize — A. V. Haranadha Rao & Team
II Prize — B. V. Ramana & Team

VI. Dramatic Association :—

Dramas on College Day	{	(1) English Drama, {	I Prize — Keith Mathews, A. I B. A.
		"His Highness" }	II Prize — A. Hoyle, P. U. C.
		(2) Telugu Drama, {	I Prize — M. K. Suryaprakasa Rao, III B. Sc.
		"Pellipandalu" }	II Prize — K. Veerabhadra Rao, III B. Sc.

Cultural Week :

Best Actor in *Mallamadevi Vusuru* - D. Nageswara Rao, III B. Sc.
Best Supporting Actor " - M. Chandrasekhara Rao, II B. Sc.
Best Actor in *Panjaram* - M. K. Suryaprakasa Rao, III B. Sc.
Best Supporting Actor in *Panjaram* - K. V. Hanumantha Rao, II B. Sc.

Special Prize : K. Veerabhadra Rao, III B. Sc.



ARTS ASSOCIATION THE ANNUAL REPORT - 1963-'64.

THE History, Economics, Politics and Commerce, called for short the Arts Association, had its activities like any other association, although the members seem to be fewer year by year with the growth in popularity of science subjects.

The President of the association for the year is Sri K. Kesava Rao. Virgil Samson III B. A. and B. Gopala Krishna of II B. Com were nominated secretary and joint secretary respectively. To mention only important events, during Association week on arts day we enjoyed the privilege of having no less a man than 'Kavismart' Viswanatha Satyanarayana as the guest speaker. His books were already familiar to many of our students. His delightful speech was listened to with great attention and made that function an unqualified success.

It is very difficult to conduct meetings of College associations these days.

Apart from the fact that compulsory N. C. C. takes up many evenings in the week, one can hope for a good attendance only if an outstanding president or speaker is invited and they are by their very nature rare.

Another activity worth mentioning is the Essay Competition, in which A. S. Bose of I B. Sc., M. Prakasha Rao of III B.A. and B. Satyanarayana Rao of III B.Com. secured first, second and third prizes respectively.

Finally I must confess that this year we had fewer meetings than in any previous year. While taking my share of blame I must say that the numerous calls on students' time make them reluctant to attend frequent meetings of College societies.

We thank all those who have helped us in organising the activities of the Associations.

P. S. Virgil Somson, III B. A.
B. Gopala Krishna, II B. Com.

ఆంధ్ర భాషా సమితి నివేదిక 1963 - '64

1963-'64 సంవత్సరమునకు కళాశాల ఆంధ్ర భాషా సమితి కార్యదర్శ్యపకార్యదర్శులుగా మేము - బి. కృష్ణమూర్తి, యగశ్య రామకృష్ణ నియమింపబడితిమి.

సుప్రసిద్ధులగు పండితులచే సాహిత్యవిషయముల గూర్చి యుపన్యాసము లిప్పించి విద్యార్థులలో సాహిత్యాభిలాష పెంపొందించుట, విభిన్న విషయములపై వ్యాసరచన, వక్రత్వపుటోటిల నేర్పాటు

చేసి విద్యార్థుల సాహిత్యారాధనా శక్తిని వృద్ధి చేయుట, మా కళాశాల ఆంధ్రభాషాసమితి ప్రథానాశయములు. ఈ ఆశయ ప్రకారము సంస్కృత ఆంధ్రపండితులు, మచిలీపట్టణాంధ్రజాతీయ కళాశాల సంస్కృత శాఖాద్యులు నైన శ్రీ భాగవతుల కృటుంబరావుగారిచే తే 29-8-63 న ఆంధ్ర భాషాసమితి ప్రారంభోత్సవము గావింపబడినది. నాటి నమావేశమునకు శ్రీ కోటగిరి విశ్వనాథ రావుగా రధ్యక్షత వహించిరి. కళాశాల హిందీ

శాఖాధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ కె. రాజశేషగిరిరావుగారు శ్రీ కుటుంబరావుగారిని సదస్యులకు పరిచయముచేసిరి. శ్రీ కుటుంబరావుగారు “ఆంధ్రకవితా రీతులను” గురించి సోదాహరణముగా ప్రసంగించి సదస్యుల నలరింపజేసిరి. కార్యదర్శి వందన సమర్పణతో నాటి సమావేశము ముగిసినది.

21-11-63 న జరిగిన కళాశాల సాంస్కృతికోత్సవ సందర్భమున “కవిసామ్రాట్” విశ్వనాథ సత్యనారాయణగారు “తెలుగుభాషా ప్రాధాన్యమును కవితా వైశిష్ట్యమును” తమ సహజ గంభీర మధుర వచనములతో సదస్యుల కుద్బోధించిరి.

కళాశాలయందలి వివిధ సమితుల వార్షికోత్సవ సందర్భముగా ఆంధ్రభాషా సమితిచే వ్యాసరచన వక్తృత్వపుపోటీ లేర్పాటు చేయబడినది. ‘జాతీయ కరణము (లేదా) సాహిత్యము - విశ్వశ్రేయస్సు అను విషయములపై జరిపిన వ్యాసరచనపోటీయందు

ఎమ్. వెంకటేశ్వరరాజ్, ఎ. నరసింహాచారిలకు ప్రథమ, ద్వితీయ బహుమతులు లభించినవి. “భారతదేశమునకు నిర్భంధ సైనికశిక్షణ యావశ్యకము” అను విషయముపై జరిపిన వక్తృత్వపుపోటీ యందు పి. వి. ఆర్. కోటేశ్వరరావు, యమ్. కె. సూర్యప్రకాశరావులకు ప్రథమ ద్వితీయ బహుమతులు లభించినవి.

ఇంతటితో ఈ సంవత్సరపు ఆంధ్రభాషాసమితి కార్యక్రమములు సమాప్తి అయినవి.

సమితి కార్యక్రమ నిర్వహణలో తమ అమూల్యమైన సలహాలను, సహకారముల నందజేసిన అధ్యాపకమండలికిని, మా ప్రార్థన మన్నించి సమావేశములకు విచ్చేసి తమ సందేశముల నందజేసిన యుపన్యాసకవర్గులకును, కార్యక్రమము లందు పాల్గొని విజయప్రద మొనరించిన సోదర విద్యార్థులకును మా కృతజ్ఞతాభి వందనములు.

బి. కృష్ణమూర్తి
(బి. యన్ సి. ద్వితీయ) కార్యదర్శి,
యగళ్ళ రామకృష్ణ
(బి. ఏ. ప్రథమ) ఉపకార్యదర్శి.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDI LITERARY ASSOCIATION 1963 - '64

THE Hindi Literary Association was inaugurated on 16-8-63 by Sri G. Pullayya Rao, M. A., Research scholar in Hindi of S. V. University, Tirupathi. C. Lokeswara Rao of the II B. Sc. class was nominated as the secretary of the Association. Sri Pullayya Rao spoke about the place of Hindi in the present educational curriculum. Owing to the compulsory N. C. C. training classes, I regret to report that we could not conduct many meetings. An essay writing competi-

tion was conducted on 5-2-64. D. Raj Mehita of the Ist B. Sc. Class and A. Danayya of the P. U. C. Class got the first and second prizes respectively.

I thank Sri U. S. Ramakrishna-yya M. A. and Sri K. T. Panicker B. A. for having acted as the judges for the elocution competition. I thank Sri M. Theresiamma, M.A. of the Maris Stella College for having acted as the judge for the essay writing competi-



ion. I thank all the members of association and the president Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao for their

kind cooperation. I thank all the students who participated in the activities of the association.

C. Lokeswara Rao, II B. Sc.
Secretary.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ASSOCIATION REPORT 1963 - '64

THIS year the mathematics and science association began its activities under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc. Mr. P. Padmanabham III B. Sc. and Mr. C. Samuel Sunder III B. Sc. were nominated as the Secretary and Joint-Secretary of the association respectively. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. N. Subba Rao, B.E., Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., on 30-8-1963. He spoke on "The production of Hydro-electric power in Andhra Pradesh".

During Associations' Week a day was allotted to the Mathematics and Science associations. Dr. Appala Naidu, Principal of the college of Agriculture, Bapatla, was the chief guest. He gave a very interesting speech on "The discoveries in agriculture during the second world war". A quiz programme also was conducted

on the same occasion by Mr. S. N. Ramaswamy. Mr. A. V. Haranadha Rao's team won the first prize and B. V. Ramana's the second.

A very interesting performance was given by the Mathematical prodigy Sri Sanjeeva Sarma on 8-10-1963.

Mr. P. Jagan Mohan Rao, M. Sc., I. P. S., addressed the students on 15-1-1964 on "The Use of Science in Crime detection". Mr. A. V. Subba Rao B. Sc. (Hons) presided over the meeting. Even though we had many difficulties like compulsory N. C. C. scheme, we conducted a good number of meetings. We thank all those who helped us in conducting various activities of the association successfully. We specially thank Rev. Fr. Principal and the President of the association M. V. V. Krishna Rao for their wise guidance.

Mr. P. Padmanabham, III B. Sc.
Mr. C. Samuel Sunder, III B. Sc.
Secretaries of Mathematics and
Science Association.

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION 1963 - '64

THIS year the College Dramatic Association had for its office bearers, M. K. Surya Prakasa Rao, III B. Sc., as Secretary, and K. Rama-

chandraiah, III B. Com., as Joint-Secretary.

The inaugural function of our Association was held on 30th August

1964. The chief-guest of the day was Sri K. Prathyagathma, the renowned playwright and film director. Rev. Fr. A. Miranda, S. J. presided over the meeting. Sri Prathyagathma stressed the necessity of improvement in the standards of present day stage and screen.

The regular activities of our Association started in the second term. The cultural celebrations fell on the 20th and 21st of November, 1963. On the first day, *Mallamadevi Vusuru*, a telugu historical playlet written by Sri Amancherla Gopala Rao and directed by Sri P. Subbaramaiah was staged. D. Nageswara Rao, III B. Sc. and M. Chandrasekhara Rao, II B. Sc., won prizes for the best actor and the best supporting actor respectively. On the second day uproarious entertainment was provided by *Mahilamandali* written by M. K. Suryaprakasa Rao and enacted by G. S. Bhagawan, S. Jagannadha Rao and others. The telugu play *Panjaram* written by Sri Avasarala Surya Rao and directed by Sri V. Narayana Rao, B. Com (Hons) was immensely appreciated. M. K. Suryaprakasa Rao, III B.Sc. and K. V. Hanumantha Rao, II B. Sc., were awarded best actor and best supporting actor prizes respec-

tively. Besides, K. Veerabhadra Rao, III B.Sc. won a special prize.

Our College day Celebrations took place on 25th January 1964. *His Highness*, an English comedy directed by Sri K. Chandramohan, M. A., was successfully staged. A. K. Matthews, I. U. C., and A. Hoyle, P. U. C. won prizes for the best actor and the best supporting actor respectively.

Pellipandalu a telugu playlet written by Sri Bhamidipati Radhakrishna was enacted successfully under the able direction of Sri Narayana Rao, B.Com. (Hons). M. K. Suryaprakasa Rao, III B. Sc., and K. Veerabhadra Rao, III B. Sc., were awarded prizes for best actor and best supporting actor respectively.

With the College Day celebrations our activities for this academic year came to an end.

Before concluding the report I wish to thank our President, Rev. Fr. A. Miranda, S. J. and Sri V. Narayana Rao, B. Com. (Hons) for their wise guidance. I express my hearty gratitude to all the authors of the above-mentioned plays for kindly permitting us to stage them. I thank all those who participated in the various cultural activities.

M. K. Surya Prakasa Rao
Final B. Sc. Class,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE C. S. U. ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE - 1963 - 1964

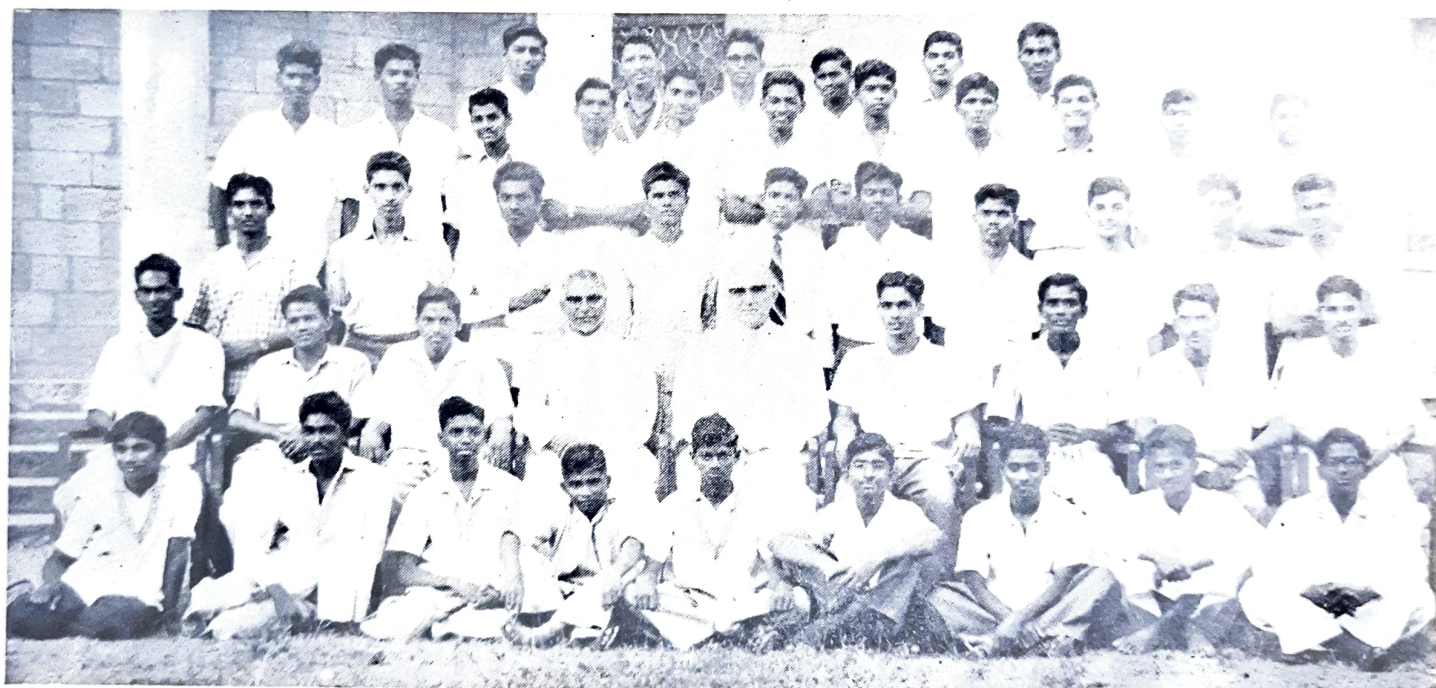
THE Andhra Regional Seminar was held from 11th to 14th January 1964. The theme of the Seminar was "Christian Personality and Culture".

Delegates of 5 units of the region participated in the seminar : Maris-Stella, Vijayawada, (8); Andhra Loyola (42); St. Teresa's, Eluru (6); Waltair (3);

Catholic Students' Activities



'Passion Play'



College Sodality, 1963 - 64

C.S.U. Office Bearers:

M. Charles, P.U.C.
Balasamy, H.U.C.
N. Francis, President
Fr. M. D. Varkey, S.J.,
Chaplain
S. Jacob, III U.C.,
E. Gabriel, Secretary.
K. Matthews, I.U.C.



Catholic
Service
in
Univers



R. V. V. K. Prasad
a University Cricket Representative



M. K. Surya Prakasa Rao
Best Actor of Telugu Plays
for three years



D. N. Kamat
Captain, Table Tennis

Final Year
Se. (CBZ)
Students at
Kakinada
collecting
marine
specimens

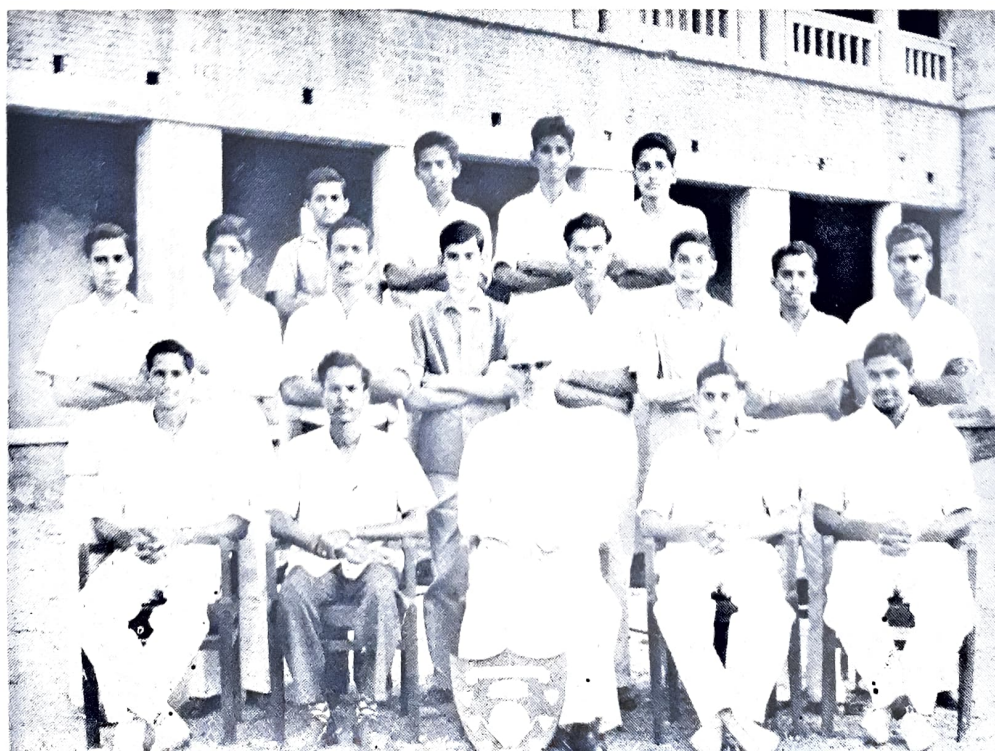


VOLA TEAM :

(Left to Right)
maswamy,
(Vice-Captain)

yanna,
(Physical Director)
Principal,
makrishna,
(Captain)
ishna Deva Rao.

ng 1st Row (L - R)
un, P.D.K. Prasad,
dar, B. V. Ramana,
avid, R V. V. K.
d, Murthy, Ramana
Mohan.



Standing
2nd Row (L - R)
D. Janardhana
V. Raghunathan
Sai Prasad
C. Umamaheswara Rao
N. Venkata Rao
(absent)

St. Joseph's, Guntur (7); Hyderabad was not represented.

We were fortunate to have in our midst the General Secretary of the AICUF, Mr. John Ng, to guide the conduct of the seminar.

The seminar began with a High Mass at 5.00 p.m. on Saturday. After the Mass the delegates assembled in the college hall and were welcomed by the President of Andhra Loyola unit, Dr. Burghall, M. B. B. S. of St. Ann's hospital, Vijayawada, inaugurated the seminar with a short speech. This was followed by the election of the seminar office-bearers. Miss Joanne Evans was chosen the seminar leader.

1st day : (12th Jan.) The day began with Holy Mass preceded by a seven-minute meditation. At 9 a. m. Rev. Fr. A. Miranda S. J. gave us an extremely interesting talk on personality with special reference to Catholic students, setting the whole tone of the seminar. After this John Ng exposed the working paper of the day on "what makes a personality?" and the various groups withdrew for the group discussion. These discussions, though at first rather strained due to inexperience, soon became warm and lively. In the afternoon we tried our hand at solving a case, the problem posed being that of a Catholic student who had developed a feeling of bitterness towards everyone and everything. The case was analysed and solutions proposed. After supper, during the Rosary each decade was said in a different language and was answered in English.

Already at the close of the first day everybody felt that this seminar was

going to be far better than last year's Camp, as there was a wonderful spirit of cordiality and earnestness among the delegates, both boys and girls. This was especially felt during the variety entertainment after supper during which the delegates gave of their best.

2nd day : The theme of study for the day was "Christian Personality". It was set in its proper background by a charming speech given by Dr. (Mrs.) Baretto M. B. B. S. on the Dignity of Christian Womanhood. The afternoon was highlighted by an entertaining speech on Catholics and fine Arts given in Telugu by Kavi-kokila P. Daniel, with a few sparkling remarks in English thrown here and there for the benefit of the non-Telugu section of the audience.

The general session in the evening was very lively as the leaders of each group tried to thrash out the question of personality and leadership among Catholic students.

3rd day : The theme proposed was Creative Personality by which we must christianise the world and leave the stamp of our Christian personality on our work and environment. The morning discussion was preceded by a talk by Sri N. Balashouriah M.A.

At the general session in the afternoon we discussed the entire subject of the seminar and reduced the fruit of our study into three practical resolutions. The seminar was crowned by a pilgrimage to Gunadala hill-shrine. It was an edifying sight. At the grotto during Benediction of the Bl. Sacrament, we pledged ourselves "to bring Christ to our college milieu by our shining example and selfless service".

At the evaluation of the Seminar in a final session, it seemed clear that almost all the delegates were fully satisfied with the conduct of the seminar. It has yielded great fruit in the sense that it enlightened us and deepened our conviction that we have a mission to accomplish for God in our student milieu. Above all the magnificent enthusiasm and cooperation it evoked among the delegates were achievements beyond price.

We would like to end this report by thanking the Rev. Fathers of Andhra Loyola College for taking keen and personal interest in the seminar; all the delegates for coming here in spite of the short notice given to them; John Ng, our General Secretary, for having sacrificed so much and travelled so far just to put himself and his talents at our disposal without whom the seminar would never have been the exhilarating experience that it has been for all of us.

E. Gabriel, III B. Sc.
Secretary.

ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE
LIBRARY

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PLANNING FORUM AND SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE FOR THE YEAR 1963-'64

THE Andhra Loyola College Planning Forum and Social Service League began their fourth year of activities with the appointment of the officials for the year. Messrs. K. Panduranga Rao, III B. A., and Y. V. Ramana Mohan Rao, II B. Sc., were nominated Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively of the Planning Forum, while J. Venkateswara Rao, III B. Sc., and P. Francis Chowdary, II B. A., were made Secretaries of the Social Service League.

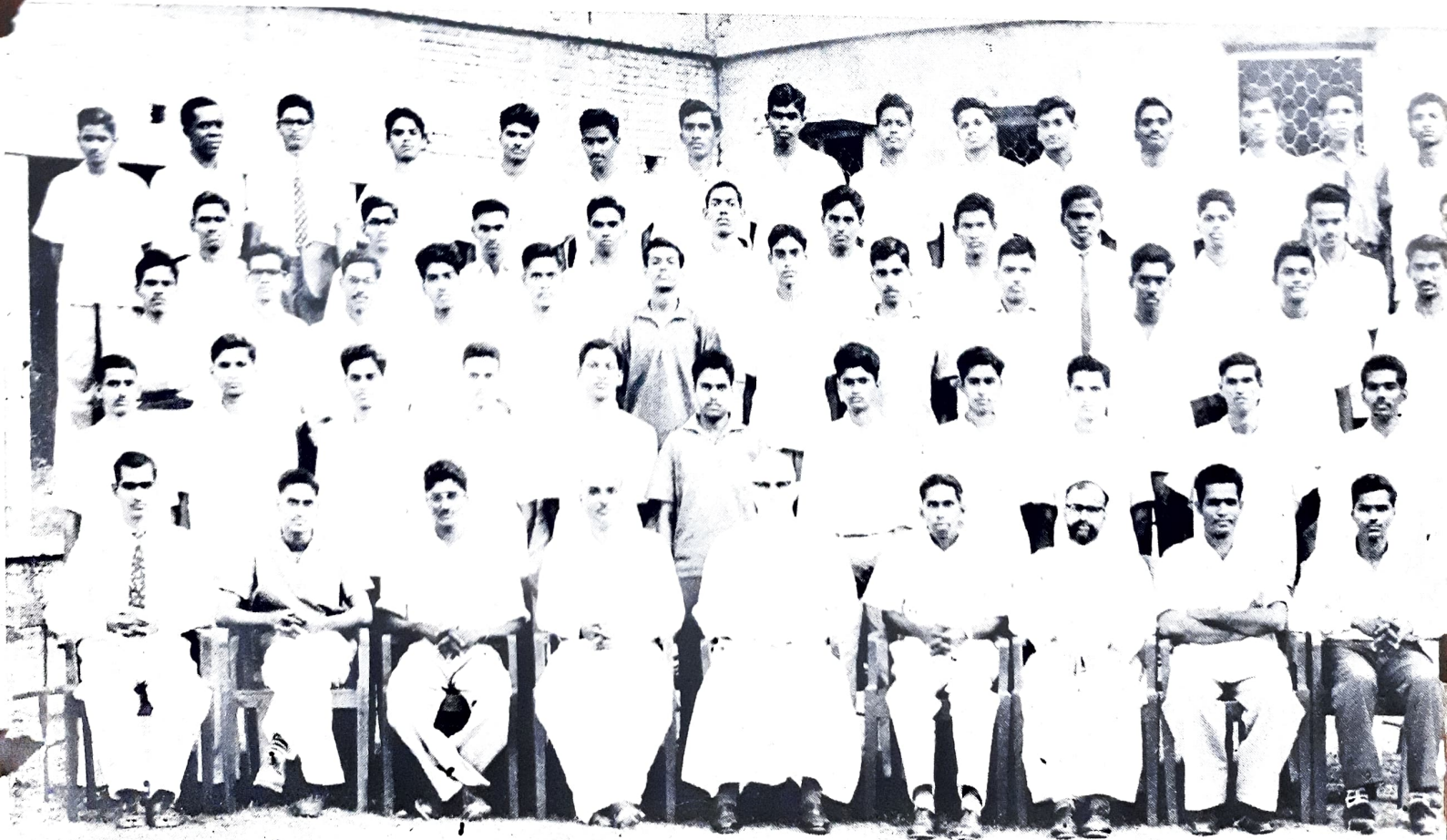
The activities for the year were inaugurated by Sri S. V. Giri, I.A.S., Sub-Collector, Vijayawada, at a meeting of the Staff and students on 16-8-63. Mr. Giri explained to the members of the Forum how the Five Year Plans are serving to improve the lot of the rural population.

The National Plan Week was cele-

brated with great enthusiasm. The Planning Forum got up a three days programme for the occasion. On the first day there was a general meeting of the Staff and students presided over by Mr. D. S. Dutt, M. A., B. L., Dy. Plant Manager, the Andhra Cement Company. The meeting was preceeded by the opening of an exhibition on the Five Year Plans. The students put on the boards "Purobhivrudhi", a Telugu playlet depicting the various aspects of the Third Five Year Plan. The second day was devoted to stepping up Small Savings. At a special meeting held for the purpose, Mr. K. Venkateswaran, Agent, the Central Bank of India, Vijayawada, spoke on the importance of savings in a developing country. He was followed by Mr. Y. R. Varadarajulu, District Small Savings Organiser, who explained to the students the various



Presidents & Secretaries of College Associations, 1963 - 64



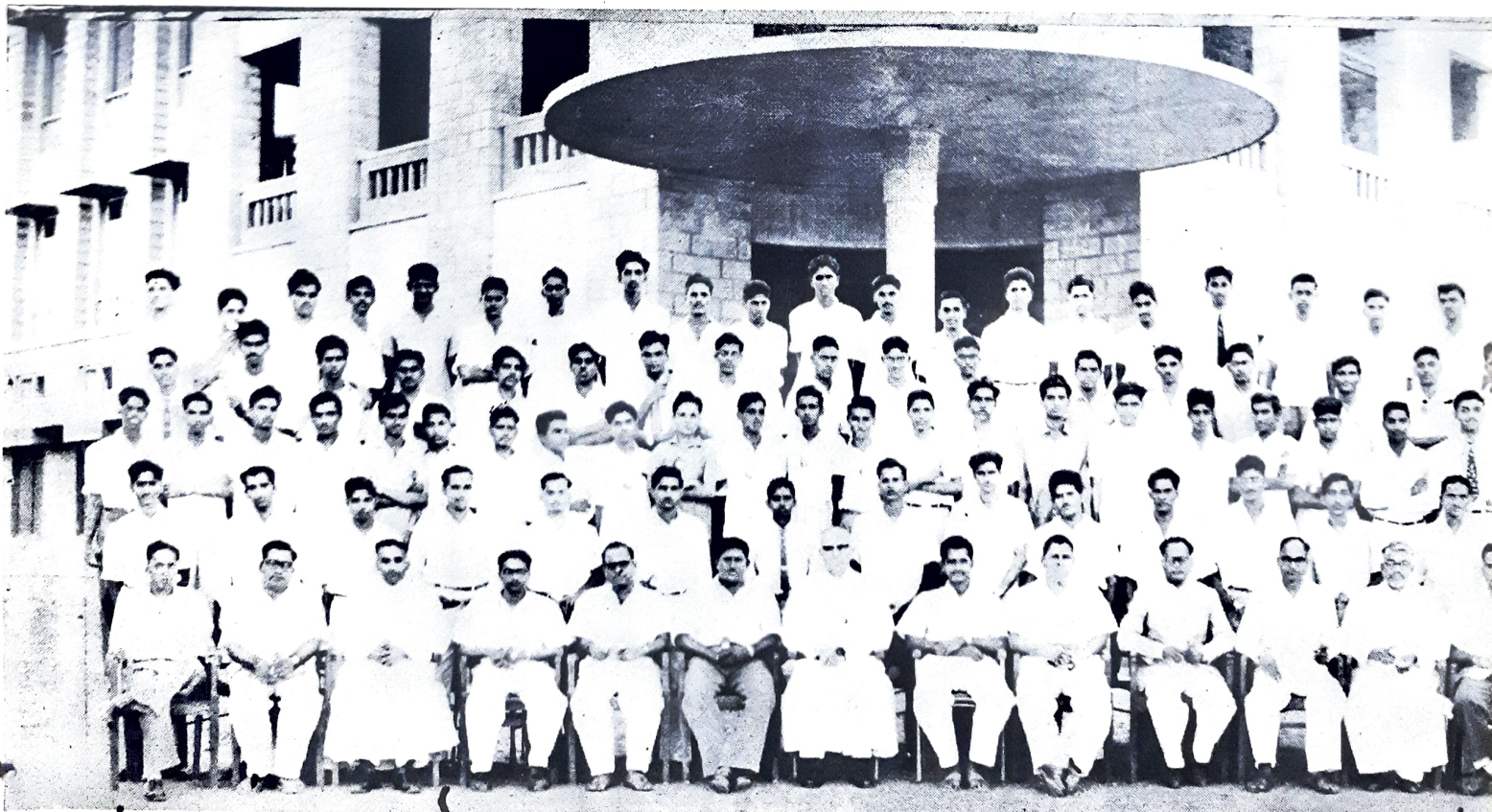


B. Sc. - MPC. I - Final Year Class - 1961 - 64





Final B. Sc. - M. P. C. II - 1961 - 64



Final B. Sc. - C. B. Z. - 1961 - 64

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Small Savings Schemes. The function ended with a film show on the Five Year Plans. The celebrations concluded on the third day with a spirited debate on the necessity of Planning in India. Rev. Fr. Principal presided over the debate in which members of the Staff like Messrs. V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc., K. Kesava Rao, B. A., (Hons), S. N. Ramaswamy, B. Sc. (Hons), and V. Narayana Rao, B.Com. (Hons), and many students took part. Prizes for the best student-debaters in English went to D. M. Raja Rao, II B. A., and K. Panduranga Rao, III B. A., while S. Jagannadha Rao, II B. A., and M. K. S. Prakasa Rao, III B. Sc. were adjudged the best Telugu debaters.

This year the Forum conducted Adult Education Classes for the benefit of the Hostel and the College Canteen employees. Over forty five persons benefited by the classes. It is remarkable that the enthusiasm of the student-teachers was not dampened by the waning interest of the adult students. Among the teachers, S. Issac, III B. Sc., J. S. Bose, II B. Sc., and T. Nageswara Rao, II B. Sc., deserve special mention for their regularity and devotion to work.

The Planning Forum made all the arrangements for holding a Social Work Camp during the half-yearly vacation. Unfortunately the camp had to be cancelled because the students had to attend the N. C. C. Camps that were scheduled more or less at the same time.

On the 13th of January, 1964, a party of fifty members of the Forum

visited the Community Development Project at Gannavaram. The visit helped the students to have a first hand knowledge about Community Projects. We are grateful to Dr. C.L. Rayudu, President, Gannavaram Panchayat Samithi, and to Mr. C. S. R. L. V. Sarma, Block Development Officer, Gannavaram, for their hearty cooperation.

Mention may be made also of the publication of the Report of the Socio-Economic Survey of the College students of Krishna District. Although the survey was conducted earlier, much of the work preceding the publication of the Report was done this year. We are glad to say that the publication was well received by the press and the public.

An elocution contest, essay competition and Quiz Programme were among some of the other activities of the Planning Forum during the year. The first of these was held on January 23rd and the following students were adjudged the best speakers: A. K. Matthews, and P. Francis Chowdary among the under graduates, and M. Rajagopala Murty and A. Hanumantha Rao among the Pre-University students. Many students took part in the essay competition conducted on February 1st. The prize winners were: A.S. Bose, I B.Sc., and K. Panduranga Rao, III B. A., for the best English Essays, and A. Narasimhacharyulu, P. U. C. and N. Venkateswara Reddy, II B.Sc. for the best Telugu essays. Mr. P. T. Thomas, M. A. conducted the Quiz Programme on February, 4th. Four teams each consisting of four students, participated in it. The winners of the

day were K. Panduranga Rao, III B.A. D. Rajasekhar, III B. Com., A. V. Haranatha Rao, III B. Sc., and S. Sudhakar, III B. Sc.

Besides the above activities of an academic nature, the Forum insisted on regular manual labour by its members. In this connection much useful work was done in the college campus itself.

The activities of the Planning Forum for the year concluded with a valedictory meeting. Rev. Fr. D. Gordon, S. J. Principal, presided over the function and distributed diplomas to those

who were regular and active members of the Forum. Special prizes were awarded to those who distinguished themselves in Social Work.

Before concluding this Report we wish to thank Rev. Fr. Principal, who is the President of the Planning Forum and Rev. Fr. J. Kuriakose, S. J., its Vice-President, for their wise guidance. The success of the Forum's activities is in large measure due to the cooperation of the Staff members among whom Messrs. V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc., K. Kesava Rao, B. A. (Hons), K. Basaveswara Rao, M. A., and P. T. Thomas, M. A., deserve special mention.

K. Panduranga Rao, III B. A.
Secretary.

Y. V. R. Mohan Rao, II B. Sc.
Joint Secretary.

REPORT OF THE N. C. C. INFANTRY, 1963-64.

THE recruitment to N. C. C. Infantry was started in early July, 1963. Since the introduction of compulsory N. C. C., we made arrangements that the maximum benefit of enrolment was given to N. C. C. Rifles, and thus this year we had five N. C. C. Rifles Companies including three newly raised ones. All Pre-University and first degree students who form the main bulk of the College, were allotted to the Rifle Companies. Only the second and third year degree students and those who had finished two years training in N. C. C. R. were admitted in the Infantry. Our strength then was up to 189. Many of the final degree students have left N. C. C. in the middle of the year in order to concentrate on their studies.

Our thanks are due to Rev. Fr. Principal who arranged the College working hours in such a way that the College closed at 3-40 P. M. (1540 hours) leaving completely two hours for N. C. C. parades. At the beginning we used to have parades all the six days of the week, two days for each company. Later at the direction of the N. C. C. Station Commander, the parades of all companies were held together on two days in a week, leaving the remaining five days for the cadets to carry on their academic and cultural activities.

We celebrated our N. C. C. Day on October, 20th, 1963, in P. W. D. grounds. Sri G. S. Raju, the Deputy Chairman, Andhra Legislative Council took the salute. It fell on the

National Solidarity Day - the 'D' Day of 1962 - on which the Chinese committed aggression on our North-East Frontiers. On this N. C. C. Day, all N. C. C. cadetes of all wings took the following oath solemnly both in Hindi and English. *I promise that I will honestly and faithfully serve my country and abide by the rules and regulations of the National Cadet Corps and that I will, to the best of my ability, attend all parades and camps which I am required to attend by my Commanding Officer*".

On the 8th December, 1963, the N. C. C. Director General, Major General Virendra Singh visited our College. The parade of 1,500 cadets was commanded by Lt. M.D.A. Ananda Rao. The Director General emphasised the importance of N. C. C. both to the cadets themselves in making them physically fit and to the Nation especially at the time of emergency, when they could be a potential reserve of officers.

Recently the annual training camp for Infantry Senior Division was conducted at Sir C. R. Reddy College, Eluru. We contributed the maximum strength of 88 cadets. It was the first time in the annals of N. C. C. in these parts that the Infantry Senior Division camp was run successfully by the N. C. C. Officers themselves. Captain S. Srinivasa Rao, the Officiating 7th Andhra Battalion N. C. C. Commander, was the Camp Commandant. Lt. M. D. A. Ananda Rao was the Deputy Camp Commandant. Our cadets showed great enthusiasm and enjoyed the camp living amicably with other cadets of different Colleges of 7th Andhra Bn. N. C. C. They

won first prize in foot drill, shooting competition, and Volley-ball. Cadet Under Officer, M. J. Koshy won the first prize in shooting competition. He also led the cadets in foot drill competition and won the first prize.

The cadet Company Sergeant Major, Y. C. Rami Reddy was promoted during the camp as the Regimental Sergeant Major.

I congratulate all the cadets who attended the camp and especially the winners.

The Infantry cadets did yeomen service on the College Sports Day especially in catering to the 1,500 students in a short time in an orderly manner.

Captain V. S. Prakasa Rao, the former Officer Commanding of 'A' Coy, 7th Andhra Bn. N. C. C., left our College in March, 1963, to be an Administrative Officer in Kakinada to shoulder the greater responsibility as a full time N. C. C. Officer. I congratulate him on this new appointment. Lt. M. D. Ambrose Ananda Rao took charge as the Officer Commanding of 'A' Coy from Captain V. S. Prakasa Rao.

2/Lt. U. Munuswamy had successfully completed his Pre-Commission Training at Purandhar and joined the unit from January, 1964. He got the silver medal for standing first in the Shooting Competition at the Training Centre.

Captain S. Sreenivasa Rao, took charge of 7th Andhra Bn. N. C. C. in September as an Officiating Battalion Commander. Lt. Madhu Prasad was appointed as an administrative officer

from last April. I welcome and congratulate these officers on their appointment and hope for a bright future for our Battalion under their guidance.

Finally I welcome Lt. Col. Khusro Yar Khan, our Station Commander, who took charge from October. All the units are doing well under his guidance and command. His regular visits to the parade ground have encouraged the officers and cadets immensely. He has a great zeal to make the N. C. C. cadets under his command, more or less equal to the cadets of the Academy. We hope that our units will achieve better results day by day under his able guidance.

In the month of February, 26 cadets appeared for the 'B' Certificate Examination and 13 cadets for 'C' Certificate Examination. We are expecting fairly good results.

Duty And Discipline

"To obey God's orders as delivered by conscience - that is *duty*; to obey man's orders as issued by rightful authority - that is *discipline*. The foundation of both alike is denial of self for a higher good. Unless the lesson of duty be first well learned, the lesson of discipline can be but imperfectly understood".

The motto of N. C. C. is "DUTY AND DISCIPLINE".

Lt. M. D. Amrose Ananda Rao

N. C. C. AIR WING ANNUAL REPORT 1963-64

THIS year of activities commenced with the introduction of compulsory N.C.C. Training for all able bodied students. The strength of the Senior Division Air Wing was increased from 160 to 200. There was a great rush from our students to join the Air Wing. To confine ourselves to the limited strength, we had to reject the applications of a large number of students. When the Commanding Officer of the Air Wing, left the college, Rev. Father Principal deputed Mr. K. Gopal Rao to undergo Training. He successfully completed the training and took over the Wing from Flg. Offr. B. Subbareddy.

Our regular parades commenced from 10th July 1963. We enrolled the required number of students. The

compulsory N. C. C. Training scheme was inaugurated on 15th Aug. 1963 by Sri G. S. Raju Deputy Chairman of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. The N. C. C. activity is a movement of the Cadets and its success depends entirely on their co-operation and interest. Aeromodelling is an important and interesting part of training, given by N. C. C. Air Wing. In this respect we specially thank Rev. Father Principal for providing us with necessary equipment, furniture, and so on.

On 20th Oct. 1963 N. C. C. DAY was celebrated. Sri G. S. RAJU took the Salute. The Annual Training Camp was held from 22-12-63 to 4-1-1964 at Secunderabad. 144 Cadets attended the Camp. No. 21 (ANDHRA) AIR SQN. N. C. C. was

declared the best in turnout, Drill Discipline and kit lay out. Cadet W.O. C.Y. Somayajulu III B. Sc. was declared the best Cadet of the Camp. Cadet U. O. M. V. Chalapathi Rao II B. Sc. had been deputed to undergo All India Summer Training Camp at PERIYANAYAKKAM PLAYAM (Madras State) during May 1963. He was also selected to represent the State at the REPUBLIC DAY PARADE at DELHI. Cadet Sgt. (Present U/O) K. V. Prasad had been deputed to undergo Advanced Leader Ship Course at KODAIKANAL during May 1963. All the Senior Cadets were taken to the Range Firing at KONDAPALLI and Cadet Cpl. T. Krishna Mohan stood first. This year we are sending 56 Cadets for 'B' and 16 for 'C' certificate examinations. This is the largest number we have ever sent for the examination. We thank the management in general and Rev. Father Principal in particular for providing us with a new Office room and special facilities. We thank the Wardens for allowing the cadets to attend the parades whenever necessary and arranging for their tiffin and meals at odd hours. The N.C.C. Day function took place on 23rd Feb. 1964. Rev.

FATHER PRINCIPAL took the salute and addressed the cadets. Cadet Sgt. K. Bapaih Chowdary was awarded the best cadet prize. Cadet Sgt. N. Azad was selected as the best cadet Aeromodeller.

We were deprived of the service of Flg. Offr. B. Subbareddy who left for NELLORE to take up the post of Lecturer in Chemistry at V.R. College. We wish him all success.

LT. COL. KHUSRO YAR KHAN took over the N. C. C. Command at Vijayawada Station. We thank him for his able guidance. We also thank our Instructional Staff for their efficient work.

The other interesting aspects of our training are Gliding and Flying. There is a proposal to open a Flying Club at Gannavaram. Estimates are completed to construct hangers for the Gliding centre at Gannavaram and the administrative sanction of the Government is awaited.

We hope the next branch of cadets will have the opportunity of Gliding and Flying.

K. Gopala Rao
Pilot Officer.

N. C. C. RIFLES REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

THIS year is unique in the history of the cadet corps of the college when we saw the introduction of the scheme of compulsory N.C.C. training. The benefits of N.C.C. training have been extended to about 1000 cadets in Rifles in this college. The N. C. C.

is a nation building activity intended to inculcate in young men the rudiments of discipline and to teach them how to adopt an upright bearing. The requirement of officers was already foreseen in the month of December, 1963. Messrs Sri A. V. S. R., Sri P.

Rayanna and Sri N. Balashowraiah were deputed by Rev. Fr. Principal to undergo training. They successfully completed the arduous training at Hyderabad and took charge of the 3rd, 4th and 5th coys of 63 (A) NCCR Bn. respectively.

The N. C. C. is a movement of the cadets and its success depends entirely on the contribution that the cadets make. May I take this opportunity to congratulate the cadets for their excellent bearing on and off the parade particularly during the camp held at the beginning of this year.

The regular parades commenced from 11th July 1963. The compulsory N. C. C. training scheme was inaugurated on 15th August 1963 by Sri G.S. Raju, Deputy Chairman of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

Lt. Col. K.Y. Khan assumed charge as Officer Commanding 63 (A) NCCR BN Vijayawada from 14th September 1963. He took a keen interest in the activities of the N. C. C. Rifles cadets of Andhra Pradesh at Loyola College. Here we would like to express our deep gratitude for all the co-operation, encouragement and advice we got from him.

The national solidarity day was observed on 20th October 1963 throughout the country. On that occasion N. C. C. Day on all India basis was also celebrated. The N. C. C. Day of 1963 was of special significance as it

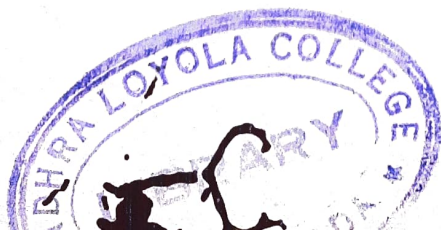
coincided with the National Solidarity day which was observed to remind us of the Chinese aggression on our country on that day last year.

The week-end excercises which could not be conducted earlier, were converted into a six day camp from 31st December to 5th January 1964. The camp was conducted in the College premises. The camp was well attended and efficient training was imparted to the cadets under the guidance of the camp commandant, Lt. Col. K. Y. Khan. Cadets appearing for 'B' & 'C' certificate examinations were given firing practice at our miniature range. Here we would like to thank the management most profusely for providing the college buildings, Hostels and grounds for the use of cadets & Officers. We would like to thank Rev. Fr. Francis, S. J. specially for providing us with projectors and other equipment necessary to screen films.

The training was completed for this academic year by the 10th of Feb. 1964. 'B' & 'C' Certificate examinations were held on 17th, 18th and 19th February 1964. We sent up 60 cadets for 'B' and 15 for 'C' certificate examination.

We once again thank the management in general and Rev. Fr. Principal, Rev. Fr. Marden and Rev. Fr. Minister in particular for the provision of rooms and all other facilities they gave for conducting the parades, and the six day camp held in January of this year.

Lt. K. V. Narayana.



THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

THIS year the Department of Physical Education was deprived of the services of Mr. V. Suryaprakasa Rao M. A. D. P. Ed. who was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the College. Mr. V. Suryaprakasa Rao left the College in the month of April 1963 to take up his appointment as Adm. Officer with rank of Captain in the N. C. C. During his long stay in the College he organised the games department with great efficiency and was mainly responsible for some notable success.

Owing to the implementation of the compulsory N. C. C. scheme the students have to spend much of their time and energy in various N. C. C. activities. In this connection we are happy to learn that special consideration will be shown to all the players of the college teams and those who practice with them.

We notice with pleasure that the P. U. C. students are older and better built physically than in previous years. Many more of them are taking part enthusiastically in games and giving a good account of themselves.

The following were nominated as Captains and Vice-Captains during the month of August 1963.

GAME		CAPTAIN	VICE-CAPTAIN
1. Hockey	...	B. C. Manohar	Ernest Wood
2. Cricket	...	G. Ramakrishna	H. Ramaswamy
3. Basket-Ball	...	K. Rayapa Reddy	B. Prabhakar
4. Foot ball	...	M. Anthony	P. James
5. Volley ball	...	Ch. Sambasiva Rao	K. V. Narayana
6. Badminton	...	K. V. Prasad	N. Viswanadham
7. Kho-Kho	...	M. Prakasa Rao	
8. Tennis	...	C. G. K. Bhoopathi	
9. Table Tennis	...	D. N. Kamat	
10. Athletics	...	K. Bhavani Sankara Rao	
11. Weight Lifting	...	M. Aruna Kumar	

General Captain : B. C. Manohar.

A series of friendly matches were organised this year in Cricket, Hockey, Volley Ball, Badminton, Foot ball with local and outside teams. C. G. K. Bhoopathi and Madhusudhana Reddy participated in Tennis Singles and Doubles, in the Betram Memorial Tournaments held at Loyola College, Madras.

This year we conducted the Inter-Collegiate zonal tournaments for C. zone in the following games: Volley ball, Cricket, Kho-Kho, and Table Tennis. Our Volley ball team was defeated in the first round. We lost the kho-kho finals to the Hindu College, Machilipatam. In Table Tennis Doubles we won the zone finals.

The Cricket Team deserves very special mention this year. From the start they were serious, coming regularly, for practice and concentrating on the fine points of the game. It was no surprise that they emerged zonal champions with ease. Our Badminton and Basket ball teams were defeated in the first rounds at Bhimavaram.

We played our Hockey and Tennis Doubles matches at Hindu College, Machilipatam. Both the teams came up to the finals. We lost the Tennis Doubles owing to over-confidence, the score being 6-0 in our favour in the first set. The Hockey finals ended in disorder. The game went on fairly well during the first half. In the second half, however, the spectators invaded the field, whenever the ball was in the opponents half of the field especially in their goal area. When the umpire awarded our opponents a short corner, the spectators caught hold of our defenders! The match ended with a score of 1:0 against us. A protest against the playing conditions was lodged; the protest was upheld and the results were cancelled by the central committee. The match was never replayed.

In the central zone fixtures at W. G. B. College, Bhimavaram all the tournaments were conducted well; at the Cricket finals our team won the toss and chose to bat. Our opening batsmen gave the team a good start, but then wickets began to fall. When the score stood at 22 for 3, N. Venkata Rao our star bowler and University and state player, came to our rescue putting up a score of 64 before he was run out. R. V. V. K. Prasad who had also been chosen for the University team was the top scorer with 76 runs. We finished our innings with a grand total of 305 runs scored in 4½ hours. Our players seemed to be faster than the Indian Test players as far as scoring was concerned. Captain Rama Krishna took 4 wickets. We won the match with a margin of an innings and 56 runs, emerging University Champions for the year.

Our Tennis player C.G.K. Bhoopathi played brilliantly at the Andhra Pradesh Tennis Championship held at Guntur in January, beating India's Junior No. 2 Balaram of Delhi, the score being 3-6, 7-5 and 6-4. He won the Junior Championship title at this tournament. He also won the Andhra University Tennis Singles Championship in straight sets. We wish him a bright career as a Tennis Player.

The College Annual Sports Meet was held on 25th January 1964. Many students participated in the various events. K. Bhavani Sankara Rao won the Senior Championship and M. V. S. Rama Rao the Junior Championship.

Student Department of The Vijayawada Y. M. C. A.

Organise A Mock Security Council on the Kashmir Issue



*Delegates
Enter*

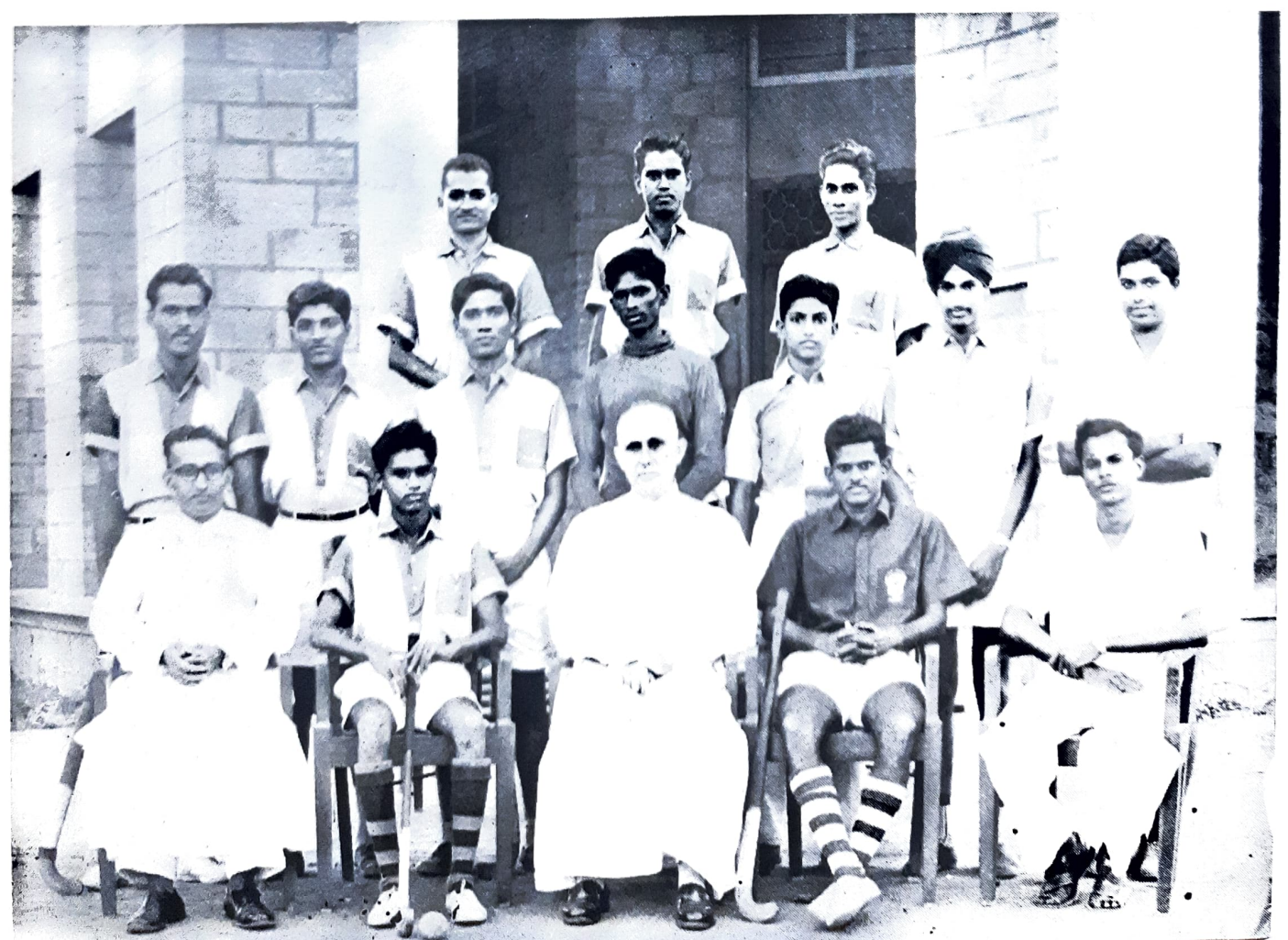
Loyola Students : J. Koshy, III B. Sc. (Sergeant-at-Arms); P. S. Ramakrishna, II B. Sc. (Chairman - U.K.); B. Prabhakar, P.U.C. (U.S.A.); C. Samuel Sundersekar, III B.Sc. (Philippines), B.V. Ramana, P.U.C. (Bolivia), Mohd. Naseem, III B. A. (Pakistan) (not in the picture)



Emmanuel Luyima, I B. Com., representing the delegate of Ivory Coast addresses the Council



COLLEGE SPORTS & GAMES : Captains & Vice-Captains 1963 - 64



The following is the list of 1st and 2nd place winners ,

Seniors.

Event	1st Place Winner's Name	2nd Place Winner's Name
1. 100 Mts. Race	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	K. V. Subba Rao
2. 200 Mts. Race	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	Kamal Parekh
3. 400 Mts. Race	Kamal Parekh	N. Subba Reddy
4. 800 Mts. Race	M. Nagi Reddy	G. Bala Showry
5. 1500 Mts. Race	H. K. Khosla	M. Nagi Reddy
6. 5000 Mts. Race	H. K. Khosla	B. Achutha Rao
7. 110 Mts. Hurdles	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	B. C. Manohar
8. 400 Mts. Hurdles	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	H. K. Khosla
9. Long Jump	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	B. C. Manohar
10. High Jump	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	K. Adinarayana
11. Pole vault	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao	B. C. Manohar
12. Hop Step & Jump	M. Anthony	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao
13. Shot Put	N. David	M. Aruna Kumar
14. Hammer	N. David	K. Krishna Dev Rao
15. Discus	K. Krishna Dev Rao	B. Bala Rama Raju
16. Javelin	B. Bala Rama Raju	B. C. Manohar
17. 4 x 100 Mts. Relay	M. Prakasa Rao & Team	K. Bhavani Sankar Rao & Team
18. 4 x 400 Mts. Relay	M. Prakasa Rao & Team	H. K. Khosla & Team
19. 4 x 100 Mts. Open Relay	Swatantra club, Patamata	Z. P. H. School, Patamata

Senior Champion : K. BHAVANI SANKAR RAO.

Juniors.

Event	1st Place Winner's Name	2nd Place Winner's Name
1. 100 Mts. Race	M. V. Rama Rao	A. Madhava Rao
2. 200 Mts. Race	M. V. Rama Rao	A. Marreddy
3. 400 Mts. Race	M. V. Rama Rao	A. Madhava Rao
4. 100 Mts. Hurdles	M. V. Rama Rao	K. Prasada Rao
5. Long Jump	M. V. Rama Rao	K. Prasada Rao
6. High Jump	Y. M. Francis Showry	Ch. B. S. V. Prasad
7. Polevault	K. Prasada Rao	Y. W. Francis Showry
8. Shot Put	A. Hoyle	B. Adinarayana
9. 4 x 100 Mts. Relay	M. V. Rama Rao & Team	G. Koteswara Reddy & Team

Juniors Champion : M. V. RAMA RAO.

Sub-Juniors.

Event	1st Place Winner's Name	2nd Place Winner's Name
1. 100 Mts. Race	N. Rama Rao	P. Satyanarayana Murty
2. 200 Mts. Race	N. Rama Rao	A. Marreddy
3. Long Jump	N. Rama Rao	P. Satyanaraya Murthy
4. Sack Race	P. Satyanarayana Murthy	M. S. Premachandrudu
5. Three Legged Race	M. Yalamanda & P. Dastagiri Reddy	M. S. Premachandrudu & H. V. N. Kumar
6. 4 x 50 Mts. Relay	P. Rama Rao & Team	M. Yellamanda & Team

Staff Games.

Event	Winners	Runners-up
1. Tug-of-war	Chemistry Dept.	Mathematics Dept.
2. Badminton	Chemistry Dept.	Natural Sciences
3. Volley ball	Physics Dept.	Arts
4. 100 Mts. Race	Sri G. Bullaiah	G. Pulla Reddy
5. Slow Cycling	Sri K. Subbaiah	E. S. R. K. Prasad

Common Events.

Events	1st Place Winner's Name	2nd Place Winner's Name
1. Musical Chair - (Guests)	Cikandari Yar Khan	A. Asmien Yar
2. 100 Mts. Race (Old boys Race)	Sri S. V. Subbaiah	Sri Bhavani Prasad
3. 100 Mts. Race (College attenders)	B. Joji	B. Francis
4. 100 Mts. Race (Hostel attenders)	A. Veeraiah	D. Appalakonda
5. 100 Mts. Race (Building workers)	P. Das	K. Kanka Reddy

The Intra-mural tournaments were begun before College Day and were completed afterwards. The teams were formed on the basis of seeding and selection. The following are the results of the tournaments.

GAME	WINNERS	RUNNERS UP
1. Cricket	Rajasekhara & team	Laxminarayana & team
2. Badminton	M. Sambasiva Rao & team	Venkatanarayana & team
3. Basket ball	Madhusudhanareddy & team	Sundara Rao & team
4. Tug-of-war	Damodar & team	Bharadwaja Babu & team
5. Volley ball	Sambasivarao & team	Bhavanisankar & team
6. Foot ball	K. Khosla & team	N. Subba Reddy & team
7. Table Tennis (singles)	D. N. Kamat	M. Bharadwaj
8. Table Tennis (Doubles)	D. N. Kamat & M. A. Sekhar	Nageswara Rao & Ch. Duggi Reddy
9. Kho-Kho	G. Koteswara Reddy & team	D. Suryanarayana Raju & team

This year the New Cricket field was prepared and rolled. Rev. Fr. Principal is taking keen interest in getting the field ready for next year.

I thank Rev. Fr. Principal for giving valuable guidance to this Department. I thank Rev. Fr. Francis for coming to our playing fields every evening, coaching one or other team and encouraging them.

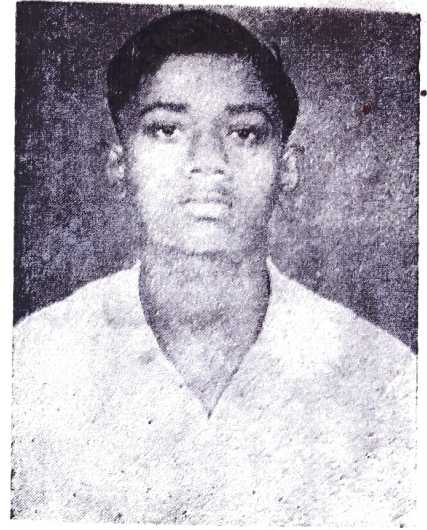
We thank all who have contributed in any way to the success of games and sports during the year, from the Physical Director, Mr. P. Rayanna, and the Captains and Vice-Captains down to the players who turned up for practice matches. May our prowess in this important field of activity improve from year to year.



స్వతి

[17-1-64 బి. యస్. సి. మొదటి సంవత్సరపు విద్యార్థి.
బి. వెంకటేశ్వరరావు పరమపదించుటచే, కళాశాలవారు
వాని కాత్మశాంతి చేకూరుటకై దేవుని ప్రార్థించి, శ్రద్ధాంజలి
ఘటించిరి.]

మైలవరపు శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రి, ఎం. ఏ., (ఆంధ్రశాఖ)



బి. వెంకటేశ్వరరావు, I B. Sc.

గడచిన దారుమాసములకాలము విద్యకుఁజేరి యింతలో
నెడమయి దూరమేగితివి యెచ్చటికో కనరాని సీమకున్
గడు ప్రియమైన స్నేహితుల కన్నులగాచెడి తల్లిదండ్రుల
న్విడచి చనంగ న్యాయమొకొ, వేదనజెందెడి మమ్ము గాంచవో !

నల్లని రూపుసోయగము నవ్వులఁజిందెడి మోముదమ్మియున్
చల్లని చూపువెన్నెలలు శాంతగభీరపు మౌనముద్రయున్
తెల్లములైన భావములు తియ్యని మాటలతీరు కొల్లలై
ఉల్లములందు నాటుకొనియుండుట, నీ యెడబాటుభావమే
కల్లగ మారి, మా కనులగాంతుము, నెయ్యము తియ్యమెట్టిదో !

ఇచ్చటి విద్యాబుద్ధుల
నచ్చట సువ్యాప్తి జేయ నరిగిన యెడలన్
చెచ్చెరఁ గానిమ్మది, మా
ముచ్చటదీరంగ రమ్మ బుద్ధుల గఱపన్.

ముందువరుసలోఁ గూర్చుండి పుస్తకమును
చూచుచున్నట్లై యుందువు, చోద్యమగును
అందునిందునుగూడ ప్రత్యక్షమగుట
కెట్టి తపముల సల్పితో యేరి కెరుక
వేంకటేశ్వర : విద్యార్థి వినుతచరిత.

ఆంధ్ర లొయాలా కళాశాల }
విజయవాడ-81.

ఇట్లు
I. U. C. A/s. విద్యార్థులు.

విద్యా వరణము

(వివేకచూడామణి యనువాదము నుండి)

కావూరి పూర్ణచంద్రరావు, బి.ఎ., బి.ఓ. యల్.

శాంతులు దీరచిత్తులు “వసంతము లోకహితంబుగోరి భూ
కాంత కలంకృతుల్ తొడగుకై వడి” నన్యహితార్థకాములై
స్వాంతమునన్ రవంతయును స్వార్థములేక; అయాచితంబ, దు
శ్చింతల నుద్ధరింతు; భవసింధువులోఁ బడనీక సత్కృపన్.

పరహితము ల్వానర్చుట స్వభావజ మెంతటిబాధ కోర్చియున్
గురువర తమ్మువంటి గుణకోవిదులందునఁ, గాకయున్నఁ జం
దురుఁడు విభాకరాంశుతతి నూత్న నిశాతశిలీముఖాగ్నిలోఁ
బొరలి సహించుచున్ జగముఁ బ్రోచునె? స్వామృతశీతలాంశులన్.

అఖిలానంద రసానుభూతిపరమంబై, పూతమై, శీతమై
సుఖమై, విశ్రుతమై, త్వదీయు ముఖవాక్కుద్ధామృతానేచనల్
నిఖిలాస్మదృవ పాప తాప నివహాగ్నిజ్వాల లార్చున్; భవ
న్ముఖ రాజీవ వినిర్గతేక్షణము ధన్యుజేయు నన్నో ప్రభూ.

అని తన భవాబ్ధి భంగపు
ఘనతర దుఃఖంబు దెల్పుఁగా విని గురుఁడున్
మనమున నుప్పొంగు దయా
వననిధి కెఱుఁబంబు నడ్డువెచ్చెడి వాఁడై.

నాటికిఁ బ్రొద్దువుచ్చి మఱునాడు పరీక్షలఁబెట్టి వాని యా
రాటము దీర్చనెంచియు భరమ్మగు నీమములన్ పఠించి బా
హుఁముగాఁ గుదించి హృదయస్థిరతం గమనించి, యీ జగ
న్నాటక మూలకారణ మనాదిరహస్యము జెప్పు వేడ్కమై.

చేరగఁ బిల్చి...నాయన ! నశింపవు నీవు, భయమ్ములేదకూ
పార వికార భీకరభవమ్ముఁ దఱింపఁగ నావనిత్తు నిం
దే ఋషులెందఱో చనిరి యింతకుముందు సుఖాన; నీవునున్
జేరెద వాత్మధామ మిఁకఁ జింతకు వంతకుఁ దావు లే దిటన్.

కలవు నాలుగువేదంబు లిలను దలఁపఁ
గలము లయ్యవి సంసార జలధులకును
వాని యర్థంబు వినిపింతు; దానివలన
ముక్తి హేతు విజ్ఞానంబు వొందుదీవు.

నీవ పరమాత్మవై న ని స్నావరించి
ముంచి తేల్చెడి యజ్ఞానమూలకముగ
దేహ మీవని భ్రాంతి నొందితివిగాన
దాని పుటుక చావులే తగిలె నీకు.

అని బోధింపఁగడంగు వానిఁ గని మాయావిష్టచేతస్కుఁడై
యను శిష్యుండు; మహాత్మ ! ప్రశ్నముల నేయంబూను నా సాహసం
బును మన్నింపఁగ వేడెదన్; దమ ముఖాంభోజంబునందుండి వ
చ్చిన భాషామృతమాని ధన్యతగనన్ జిత్తంబు హత్తించెదన్.

అసలీబంధ మనంగనేమి ? యిది యెట్లావిర్భవించెన్ ప్రభూ !
వసుధ నిల్కడ దీనికెట్లు ? ఇది మహాపాయంబు, తప్పించుకో
న్యైసమార్గం బదియేమి ? ఆత్మయని దేనిం బిత్తురయ్యాత్మకున్
గొసరై యున్నద నాత్మయెట్టిది ? మనఃక్షోభంబు గావించెడున్.

అంతుపట్టదు నాకు వేదాంతమందు
తఱచు వచియింపఁబడు ననాత్మకు వివేక
మునకు నాత్మకు; వివరణం బనఘ ! మిమ్ము
వీని తెలివిడి వెలయింప వేడికొందు !

అని వచించిన శిష్యు నత్యంత ముదము
మీరఁ గాంచి గురుండను ! మీ కులమ్ము
పావనత గాంచె ; ధన్యుండవీవు ; బంధ
ముక్తి బ్రహ్మంబు నందనురక్తి జేసి.



మా న స వీణ

య గ క్ల రా మ కృష్ణ.

నాకేం కావాలో, ఏం అవసరం లేదో
ఏది యెందు కవసరమో, ఏమీ తెలియదు
సవాలక్ష సందేహాలు; కోటి కోట్ల సమస్యలు,
అనంతమైన ఆవేదనలూ, ఆరాటం, ఇవేనా 'నేను' ?
అసలు నే నెవర్ని ?

నా సందేహా లేవేమిటో, ఏవో నే నెరుగుదునా ?
నా హృదంతరాళాల్లోని ఏ అట్ట అడుగు
పొరల్లోనోవున్న అజ్ఞాత భావాలేమిటో నాకై నా
తెలుసా ? యిప్పటికే నిత్యాగ్ని హోత్రం గుండె -
చాలు, యింకేం తెలియవద్దు.

ఏదో ఆరాటం - దానికి అర్థం వుండదు.
ఏదో బాధ - దానికి కారణం కనపడదు.
ఏదో భయం - దానికి మూలం శూన్యం.
ఏదో ఆశ - దానికి ఫలితం తెలియదు.
ఏమిటి కారణం వీటన్నిటికీ ?

మనిషి మనసుకన్నా మహాచిక్కుది
అతడి బాధలకన్నా కఠినమైనది
ఈర్ష్యాసూయల్ని మించిన అనలం అది
ఆశ అంశ అందమైనది, అయినా చ న్నే
ఎవడికీ అర్థంకానిది ఈ లోకం..

కోయిల పిల్ల కాకికి ఎప్పుడూ ముద్దుకాదు,
 ఒకడి అభివృద్ధి ఎప్పుడూ యింకొకడికి గ్రుద్దు,
 ఎప్పుడో, ఎక్కడో రెండు పార్టీలూ గెలవడం కద్దు
 అయినా, ఆ సామరస్యం యివాళారేపూ, మతి
 హీనుడికి తప్ప యింకెవరికీ వద్దు

పచ్చని, పల్చని, పచ్చిక బయలులో
 రంగుల పాలపిట్టలు నాట్యం చేస్తే అందం !
 అదే పచ్చని, పల్చని, పచ్చిక బయల్లో
 సరసర ప్రాకే పచ్చని పసిరికను చూస్తే

భయం !! ఇవన్నీ కలిపి మనిషి.

ఎన్నో యుగాలకు ఓ ప్రవక్త పుడతాడు
 యుగయుగాలకు సరిపడ్డంతా బోధిస్తాడు
 మనుషులు అతణ్ణి గౌరవిస్తే గౌరవిస్తారు,
 లేదా, యింకా పూజిస్తే పూజించనూవచ్చు
 కాని, ఎవడూ దేన్నీ పట్టించుకోడు.

పూర్వం గొడ్లు మేస్తున్నాయని చేనుకు కంచె వేస్తే
 కంచే చేనుమేయడం ప్రారంభించిందట !
 మించిన వ్యవహారం తలనొప్పి కల్గించేలోపలే
 తరుణం మించిపోనివ్వకుండా, తెలివిగా
 చేనే కంచెమేయడం నేర్చింది నేడు.

ఎంత హంతకుని మనస్సైనా పసిపాప
 కేరింతాలలో ఒక్కసారి ఆర్ద్రమవక తప్పదు
 కోసి, మేకులు దిగ్గొట్టి చేసిన మేజా కయినా,
 ఓ నవవసంత దివసాన, కిసలయాల పచ్చదనంతో
 మెఱవా లనిపించక పోదు.

ఈ దక్షిణపు పిల్ల తెమ్మెరలు
 నీలాంబరంనుంచి జారిపడే చల్లని
 పాలవెన్నెల, మత్తుగా విచ్చుకుంటున్న
 గులాబీల వాసన, ఇవి నిజంగానే “మాయ”—
 అయితే యీ మాయే నా కిష్టం.



జాన్ యఫ్. కెన్నెడీ
(1917-1963)

మహా మానవుడు

ఐ. సాంబశివరావు,
పి. యు. సి.

నడిరేయి కారుచీకట్లో పదునొకండు గంటలకో దివ్య
తార ఆకాశంనుండి రాలిపోయింది. ఆ దివ్యమైన స్థలము
నందుండి ఏ ముఱికి కూపమునకు కూలిపోయినదో ఎవరి
కెరుక :

తెల్ల తెల్లవారింది. హోటల్లో రేడియో గొప్ప ఉప
న్యాసకుడిలా ఘోష పెడుతోంది ఏమిటా విశేషాలు ? ఏమిటీ
సృష్టి వైపరీత్యము : పలువుర యాత్రికుల నాదరించి
ఆశ్రయమిచ్చే వృక్షములనే వాయుదేవుడు స్వార్థబుద్ధితో తన
కాహతి చేసుకుంటాడు. అందఱు తెల్లబోయారు. ఆ దుర్వార్త
వినుటకు శ్రవణ రంధ్రములు జంకుచున్నవి. ఓ మహా
విజ్ఞాని, ఓ శాంతిప్రియ, ఓ సర్వజ్ఞాతి దర్శకుడు, ఓ మహా
పక్త ఈ లోకాన్ని విడిచాడు అని తన కంఠశోషను వెలి
బుచ్చిందా ఆకాశవాణి తగ్గిన స్వరంతో. ఎవరా మహానీ
యుడు ? ఎవరా సామరస్య దోహద కుశలుడు ? అనువ్రశ్న
వెనువెంటనే నా హృదయాన్ని వెంబడించింది. ఆ తరువాత
మాటతో నా గుండె యాగినంత పన్నెంది. కెనెడీ. జాన్
ఎఫ్. కెనెడీ. మానవుల్లో ఒక మెట్టుపై నున్నవాడు. “ఎవరా
ఘాతుకానికి పాల్పడ్డారు ? లేక విధివశమా ?” అని అందరు
విస్తుబొయ్యారు. హత్య : అనునప్పటికి మాలో దుఃఖము,
ఆశ్చర్యము ఒకదాని నొకటి పెనవేసుకున్నాయి.

అచ్చట నిలుచున్న జనసమూహమంతా తలకొక మాట అంటున్నారు.

“మహానుభావుడు. ఈ నరకకూపాన్ని వీడిపోయాడు” అన్నాడో వృద్ధుడు వేదాంతం తెలిసినవానిలా.

“శాంతిప్రియ. భారతదేశాని కెంతో యువకారము చేశాడ”న్నాడు ఒక శాంతివాది.

“చాల చిన్న వయసులోనే మరణించాడు. పాపం ! పెళ్ళాం, పిల్లలు గతేమిగాను” అని సంతాపం వెలిబుచ్చాడో సంసారి.

“నీగ్రో సమస్య పరిష్కారార్థము అవివిరామ కృషి చేశాడు. అమర స్వభావుడు” అన్నాడో హరిజనుడు.

ఈ విధంగా ఆనేకమంది మాటలతో సంతాపం వెలిబుచ్చారు.

కలనై నను నూహింపని యా సంఘటనకు సంభ్రమాశ్చర్య చకితులై నోట మాట వెలువడక మనో విచారాన్ని వెల్లడించారు మరికొందరు.

“లోకంలో మంచివాళ్ళకే కష్టా లెక్కువ కల్పిస్తాడు భగవంతుడు” అను వేదాంత వాక్యంతో నేకీభవించాను ఆఖరికి.

“మన మెందుకీ మనోవాధ పాలవ్వాలి. ఏదో ద్వీపాంతర నివాసి. అన్యరాజ్య నాయకుడు” పరజాతి ద్వేషంకూడా నా మనో వీణను మీటింది. అది దుఃఖసూచకంగా మ్రోగుతోంది.

కాదు. అతనిలో ఓ గొప్ప దివ్యశక్తి మరుగున పడియుంది అని నా మనస్సును నేనే సమధానపర్చుకొన్నాను.

“ఏమిటా దివ్యశక్తి ?” అనుకొంటూ కళ్ళు మూసుకొని, తల వెండ్రుకల సర్దుకుంటూ మన మనోగ్రంథ పుటలు ఒకటొకటే తిరుగవేశాను. దొరికింది, మన ప్రశ్నకు దీక్షన సమాధానం కన్పించింది.

ఏమిటది ?

పాపభీతిలేనీ ప్రపంచంలో ప్రజలలో నెక్కువ భాగము అవినీతికే కై మోడ్చు లందిస్తారు. తమ స్వార్థానికి సజ్జనులను సహితము తమ పొట్టన బెట్టుకుంటానికి వెనుదీయరు కుటిలమతులు అనుకుంటాం.

ప్రపంచం పాపపంకిలమైంది. అశాంతి చెలరేగింది. సమయముకొరకై ఒకరి కొకరు వేచియున్నారు. ఒకరి సొత్తును ఒక రపహరించటానికి వెనుదీయరీ రోజుల్లో. జాతి, మత విచక్షణ పనికిరాదంటూ ప్రచారం చేస్తూనే లోకంలోని మానవులంతా చేసేదేమిటి ? ఒకరిని చూస్తే ఒకరికి మంట, ద్వేషము, ఏవగింపు.

హరిజనుని చూస్తే హిందువునికి కోపం. హిందువుని చూస్తే హరిజనునికి కోపం. వీరిద్దరికీ ముస్లింలంటే మహా చెడ్డకోపం. కుఘ్మరోగుని చూస్తే ఆరోగ్యవంతునికి చీదరింపు.

కలో గంజో పూటకు గ్రుక్కెడుయైన లేక ఆకలితో అలమటించే దరిద్రనారాయణులంటే ఏవ గింపు కొందరికి.

తల్లిదండ్రులు అష్టకష్టాలు పడి ఆపొసపోసి తెచ్చి చదివించుచున్న ఆ వృద్ధుల మాటలంటే ఈ కుటుంబాలకు పరిహాసము...ఎగతాళి.

దీనికి కారణం ?

పూటకు తిండిలేక మంచానికి శరీరాన్ని అప్పగించి డొక్కలో కాళ్ళు ముడుచుకొంటున్న కార్మికుల కష్టాలను గట్టెక్కించేది ఎవరు ?...తీరని సమస్య...

మానవుడు దొంగ ఎందుకవుతున్నాడు ?...తల్లిదండ్రుల పెంపుపోతల లోపమా ?... స్వభావసిద్ధమా ?...భగవంతుని వరప్రసాదమా ?...లేక పరుల సొమ్ము అపహరించాలనే కుటిల బుద్ధిమా ?...

కావచ్చు. ఇవి అతనికి కొంత దోహదం చెయ్యవచ్చు...కాని...

కడుపులో మాడ్చున్న సింహరాజు ఏమిచేస్తాడు ?...ఏదో జీవిని చంపుకుతిని ఊడ్చాడ తీర్చుకుంటాడు.

అంతవరకెందుకు...ఆకలి అన్నమును కోరుతుంది. అన్నమునకు అవసరం...డబ్బు... ఈ విధంగా ఒకదాని కొకదానికి గొలుసులోని లింకులింకుకు గల సంబంధం ఉంది. ఇది ఒక విషవలయం.

మానవుడు ఏ పాపము చేయటానికైనా కారణ మేమిటి ?...లోకంలోని జనులందరికీ తింటానికి తిండి, కట్టుకుంటానికి బట్ట, తలదాచుకుంటానికి యిల్లా ఉంటే, మానవునికి మరొక దానితో అవసరమేముంటుంది ?...ఉండదు...ఉండదు...ఉండబోదు.

దీనికి సర్వమానవులు సందిగ్ధంగానైనా తల లావుతారు. కాని, మనోద్వేషిలో మాత్రం యిది నిత్యసత్యం...అసత్యం ఆవగింజలో ఆరవభాగంగూడ యుండదు...కాని, వీటన్నిటిలో మానవుడు ప్రాణంతో బ్రతకగల్గాలంటే కావలసిందేది ?

ఆకలి బాధను తీర్చే అన్నపూర్ణతల్లి, అన్నం...

దీనికై మానవులు పాపముటికి కూపంలో కూరుకుపోతున్నారు...ఇది వీరి తప్పా ?... కాదు.

కనుక, ప్రజలు శాంతియుత జీవితాలు గడపాలంటే దరిద్రనారాయణునికి నివేదన చెల్లించాలి.

దేశదేశాలలోని దారిద్ర్యాన్ని పాటద్రోలాలి. ప్రజలందరికీ తిండి, బట్ట, యిల్లు, విద్య, వైద్య సదుపాయాలు కల్పించాలి. అప్పుడే లోకకళ్యాణం జరుగుతుంది. శాంతిదేవత కప్పుడే ఉత్తమార్చనలు చేసినవారల మగుతాం. అనాడే భూదేవి నాల్గుపాదాలపై నిలబడ గల్గుతుంది అని ఎలుగెత్తి చాటిం దెవరు ?

కాంతి : కాంతి ! అని ప్రాకులాడే మహామహా నాయకులందరి వెన్నుచరిచి నిద్ర లేపిం
దెవరు ? లోకానికి జాగృతి నిచ్చిందెవరు ?...

ఇది అందరికీ తెలిసిన తేలిక ప్రశ్న.

ఇదే మానవ హృదయాల్లో శాశ్వతంగా నిలిచిపోగల దివ్యసందేశం.

పోతే, మానవుడు తన ఎదుటివాని నెందుకు ద్వేషిస్తున్నాడు ?...సంపాదించి, కొడుకుల
కనిపెట్టుకున్న తల్లిదండ్రుల నా కొడుకులే ఆ నిష్కల్మషుల నింటినుండి వెడలగొట్టుటకు
కారణమేమి ?...ముందువచ్చిన చెవులకంటె వెనుకవచ్చిన కొమ్ములు వాడివి కావా ? అను
సందేహం మనకు కల్గవచ్చు...కాని, ఇది న్యాయమా ?...ఒక్కసారి మన మనస్సును మనమే
ప్రశ్నించుదాం. మన మనస్సు మనల్నే బాధిస్తుంది. ఇది అన్యాయమని మనకు తోచకమానదు.

యూరోపియనులకు వేలమైళ్ళ దూరంలోనుండి అమెరికా ఖండము అగమ్యగోచరంగా.
ఒక్క యూరోపియనులకే కాదు - ప్రపంచ జనులెవ్వరికి తెలియని నిగూఢ రహస్యంగా ఒక
మూలన దాగివుంది.

దాని నెవరు ఆక్రమించినదీ మన కందరికీ తెలిసినదే. ఈనాడు అమెరికా పౌరులు
(దొర) లందురు, నీగ్రోలపై స్వారిచేయు వారంద రెవరో మీకు తెలియకపోలేదు...యూరోపి
యనులు.

కాని, ఇల్లు ఆక్రమించారు...దానితో నూఱకొనక అచటి ప్రజలను పశువులకంటె
హీనంగా చూస్తున్నారు...బానిసలలా లెక్కిస్తున్నారు. పశువుల్లా అమ్ముడుబోయిన నీగ్రోల
అమాయక జీవితాలు మనకు తెలుసు. ఎక్కడనుండి వచ్చిందీ అధికారం ?

ఆ సమస్య రూపుమాపటానికే మహాత్ముడు అబ్రహం లింకన్ తుపాకి గుండ్ల
కెఱిగిస్తాడు.

ఆ పాప ప్రవృత్తిని కూకటివేళ్ళతో పెకల్చటానికే కెనడీ ఈనాడు తన ప్రాణాన్ని
అర్పించాడు...

విశ్వదేవత కళ్ళల్లో ఆనంద విషాద కన్నీరు కాలువలై ప్రవహించింది...ఆ మహా
నీయునిమీద గల అభిమానంతో ఎడతెగక ప్రవహించే ఆ కన్నీరే మందార మాలయై ఆయన
కంఠాన్ని అరింకరించింది. మరువలేని మహా మానవుడు కెనడీ !



విజయవాడ

నాడు - నేడు

దాసరి బుచ్చిరాజు. బి. ఏ.,
(తృతీయ కక్ష్య)

ఆంధ్రదేశములో నేడు విజయవాడ నగరం జనాభా, విస్తీర్ణం, ఆదాయం, సంస్కృతులతో వర్తక వాణిజ్యాలతో భూ, జల, వాయు మార్గాలకు కేంద్రముగ ప్రసిద్ధిచెంది రాజధాని తర్వాత నగరమైనది. చుట్టూ పర్వత శ్రేణులు, పచ్చిక బయళ్ళతో నొకవైపు కృష్ణానది దాని నుండి నాల్గు కొలలు, గుళ్లుగోపురాలతో, విశాల భవనాలతో సహజసౌందర్యంతో నేత్రానందము కల్గించుచు, కనకదుర్గాదేవి కరుణాకటాక్షములతో దినదినాభి వృద్ధిపొందుచున్నది. దీనిని జైనుల కొలములో “బెజవాడ”గను; చోళులకొలములో “రాజేంద్రపురము”గను; దుర్గాలయ ప్రాముఖ్యముచే “కనకవాడ”గను; విజయవాడు యింద్ర కీలాద్రిపై తపస్సుచేసి శివుని మెప్పించి పాశు పతాస్త్రముపొందిన ప్రాంతమగుటచే “విజయ వాటిక”గను, తర్వాత విజయవాడగను మారినది.

భౌగోళిక ప్రాధాన్యము :

భౌగోళిక దృష్ట్యా బెజవాడ సముద్రమునకు 40 మైళ్ళ దూరములోనుండి ఓడదొంగలు, విదేశీ నావికులదాడులకు లోసుగాక, తూర్పుకనుమలు కృష్ణానది కోట, అగడ్తలైనవి. ఇది త్రిలింగ దేశమునకు మధ్యగానున్నది. నాడు కృష్ణానది రెండు పాయలలో నొకటి సీతానగరం- ఇంద్ర కీలాద్రి కొండలమధ్య, రెండవది సిమెంటు ఫ్యాక్టరీ వైపుగా యనమలకుదురువద్ద కలిసెడివట. లావా ద్రవము ప్రవహించుటవలన బెజవాడ ముఖ్య భాగము, కృష్ణ రెండవపాయ కూడుకొని పోయి నట్లు కొండవాలుల్లోని ఎఱ్ఱమట్టి క్రేటర్ బట్టి, బయల్పడిన నిదర్శనాలనుబట్టి స్పష్టమయినది. ఇంద్రకీలాద్రి ఉత్తర భాగమంతయు అడవులు, క్రూరమృగాలు, ఔషధ వృక్షాలతో నిండియుండి, కలప ఎగుమతి బాగుగా జరిగెడిదట.

చారిత్రాత్మక ప్రాధాన్యము :

ఈ పట్టణానికి అతిప్రాచీనకాలమునుండి ప్రముఖ చరిత్ర కలదు. ఒకప్పు డిచ్చటనే నొక పట్టణము వర్ధిల్లినట్లు, త్రవ్వకాలలో దొరికిన దేవాలయ స్తంభాలు, ప్రతిమలు, శాసనాలు, మొగలరాజపురంలోని మృణ్మయ పాత్రలవలన చరిత్ర కందని కొలమునుండి ప్రాముఖ్యము వహించి, యనేకరాజులకు రాజధానిగానున్నట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. క్రీ. శ. 639 లో చైనా యాత్రీ కుడు హ్యూయాన్ సాంగ్ యిచ్చటకు వచ్చి కృష్ణానది బాగుగా ప్రవహించుటకొక ఆంధ్రరాజు కొండ తొలచెనని వివరించెను. 1888 లో శ్రీరీకు దొరికిన శాతవాహనుల కొలమునాటి నాణెముల బట్టి నిచట భారీఎత్తున వర్తక వాణిజ్యాలు వర్ధిల్లినట్లు నిర్ధారణయగుచున్నది. నాడు కృష్ణానది తీరమంతయు బౌద్ధ విహారాలు, స్థూపాలు నెల కొల్పబడి, ఆధ్యాత్మిక శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు జరిగి విదేశ విద్యార్థులను గూడ నాకర్షించెను. ఇంద్రకీ

లాది, విద్యాధరపురం ప్రాంతాలలో బుద్ధ విగ్రహాలు కానవస్తున్నాయి. విష్ణువర్ధనుని తామ్రశాసనములో బౌద్ధ హిందూ మతాలతోపాటు జైనమతము వర్ణింపబడినట్లు; జైనులు తమ దేవాలయాలను బస్తీలని పిలుచుట, అట్టి దేవాలయ మొకటి పాతపట్నంలో నుండుటచే “బెజవాడ బస్తీ” యని నేటికీ పిలుతురు. ఇచ్చటగల యింద్రకీలాది గుహలు, మొగలరాజపురం గుహలు, ఉండవల్లి ఆంధ్రుల ప్రాచీన సాంస్కృతి చిహ్నములై పల్లవరాజులు సహితము వీటి కళను, శైలీననుసరించినట్లు తెలియవచ్చును.

మొగలరాజపురం - గుహాలయము - 2

గుహాలయ ద్వారోపరిని నటరాజ విగ్రహముండుటచే శివతాండవాలయమని పిలువబడుచున్నది. మొగలరాజపురమందలి గుహాలయము లన్నింటికంటె నెక్కువ వైశాల్యము కల్గి మూడు భాగములుగ విభజింపబడిన నీ గుహ త్రిమూర్తుల కర్పితము. స్తంభములు, శిల్ప కళాశోభితములై శ్రీ. శ. 6-7 శతాబ్దములనాటి శిలా నిర్మాణముల రీతి నొక సుదాహరణమై యున్నది.

పురాతత్వశాఖ - భారతప్రభుత్వము :

బెజవాడను శాతవాహనులు, విష్ణుకుండినులు, తూర్పుచాళుక్యులు పాలించినట్లు వెల్లడగుచున్నది. 7వ శతాబ్దములో చాళుక్యులకు ఉపరాజధానిగను, యుద్ధములనకు రాజధానిగ నుండెను. 12, 13 శతాబ్దములలో కాకతీయులకాలములో బౌద్ధ, జైన దేవాలయాలను శివాలయాలుగ నారు మార్చివేసిరి. శ్రీకృష్ణదేవరాయలు పలుసార్లు దుర్గాల యాన్ని సందర్శించి మాన్యాలిచ్చినట్లు శాసనము తెల్పుచున్నది. 17వ శతాబ్దములో ఫ్రెంచి యాత్రీకుడు, టవెర్నియర్ గుడిని సందర్శించి దాని నిర్మాణమును ప్రశంసించెను. శ్రీ. శ. 1500-1790 సం॥ల మధ్యకాలములో విజయనగర రాజులకు, మహమ్మదీయులకు పెక్కుయుద్ధములు

జరిగి ఉత్తర సర్కారులను మహమ్మదీయు లాక్రమించుకొనిరి. కాని అటవట స్వతంత్రాధికారములుగల పద్మనాయక వేలమ జమీందారుల పాలనలో బెజవాడ ఉత్తరార్ణవప్రాంత ముండెను. 1770 ప్రాంతములో జుజ్జూరు సంస్థానాధీశుడైన కలవకొలను చెన్నారాయుడు పాలించి, యిప్పటి “కలవకొలను వారి సత్రము” నకు దక్షిణముగ నొక కోట కట్టించెను. ఈ లోపుగ తెల్లజాతులు వర్తకమునకై వచ్చి నైజాము నవాబును లోబరచుకొని 1763లో ఉత్తర సర్కారులను పొందిరి. బుస్సీదొర బాబ్బిలికోటకు బెజవాడమీదుగ పోయినట్లు, ఈస్టిండియా కంపెనీ వారిట నొక కోట కట్టించి 1860 లో పడగొట్టినట్లు, బెజవాడ సంస్థానమును 1846 లో ఆంగ్లేయులు కొనినట్లు తెలియవచ్చును.

19, 20 శతాబ్దములలో విజయవాడ పురోగమనము :

అనేక రాజులకు రాజధానియై వర్తక వాణిజ్యాలతో, విభిన్నసంస్కృతులతో, కళాఖండములతో వృద్ధిపొంది, అన్నిరంగాలలోను పురోగమిస్తూ యెనలేని పేరుప్రఖ్యాతులు గాంచుచున్నది. ఇది రాజధాని కాకపోయినప్పటికి దీని ప్రగతి పథాన్నెవరు నాటంక పరచలేరు. విజయవాడ చరిత్రలోని నిష్పాన్నతాలను తరచిచూచినది ఆనకట్ట, రైలువంతెన నిర్మాణాంతరము దీని జనాభా విపరీతముగా పెరిగిపోజొచ్చెను. సర్. ఆర్థర్ కాటన్ కృష్ణపై ఆనకట్ట నిర్మాణము ప్రతిపాదించగ 1854 నాటికి “ఆర్” అను యింజనీరు పర్యవేక్షణలో పూర్తియైనది. 1952 లో వరదవద్ద పెద్దపెద్ద గండ్లు పడుటచే రెగ్యులేటర్, దానితో రోడ్ బ్రిడ్జి కట్టు తీర్మానము కల్గి 1957 నాటికి పూర్తియైనది. దీనివలన యీ ప్రాంతము శస్త్రశ్యామలమై, ఆంధ్రకు ధాన్యాగారమగుటయేగాక, బ్యారేజీవలన విజయవాడ - గుంటూరుల మధ్య వ్యాపార ప్రయాణ సౌకర్యములు కల్గెను.

నగరంగుండా నాల్గు కాల్యలు, బకింగ్ హామ్ కాల్య మ్నిదొంగ మద్రాసుకు సౌకర్యములు కల్గెను. గోదావరి జలాలను కృష్ణతో కలుపుటవలన మరొక కాల్యయేర్పడు సభకమున్నది. ఇట్టి ఏర్పాట్లుగల నగరం ప్రపంచములో “వెనిస్” యొక్కటే యనవచ్చును.

విజయవాడ మునిసిపాలిటీ :

ఇది ఆంధ్రరాజధాని తర్వాత అన్నిరంగాలలోను ప్రాముఖ్యముగల పెద్దమున్సిపాలిటీయే గాక త్వరలో కార్పొరేషన్ స్థాయి నొంద నున్నది. చాల సంవత్సరములు యూనియన్ బోర్డుగానుండి 1888 ఏప్రిల్ 1వ తేదీన మున్సిపాలిటీగా యేర్పడి నాటినుండి జనాభా విపరీతముగా పెరిగిపోచుండెను. నాటి జనాభా 9,336; 1891 లో 20,741; 1941 లో 87,656; 1945 లో 1 లక్ష 25 వేలు, 1951కి 1 లక్ష 60 వేలు కాగా 1961 కి 2 లక్షల 36 వేలు (ఇప్పటికింకా పెరిగి వుంటుంది), వచ్చే పోయేవారితో 3 లక్షలు, మున్సిపాలిటీలో కలపని ప్రాంతాలు, తపాలా మండలాలతో 4 లక్షలు; వచ్చే జనాభా లెక్కలకు బృహత్పణాళిక వలన దగ్గరి గ్రామాలు, ప్రాంతాలు విలీనముతో 6-7 లక్షలు మధ్య నుండ వచ్చునని అంచనాలున్నవి. నేటి జనాభా త్రివేం (డ్రము వంటి రాష్ట్ర) రాజధానుల జనాభాతో సమానమైనది. విజయవాడ నగర హోదాకు తగినట్లు కృష్ణయొడ్డున ప్రశాంత వాతావరణములో విశాలముగా నిర్మితమై కార్పొరేషన్ కార్యాలయానికి కూడ అనువైనది. దాదాపు జిల్లా ప్రధానాఫీసులన్నియు యిచ్చటనే వుండుటవలన, జిల్లా కేంద్రాన్ని తరలించడానికి యోచనలున్నవి. విజయవాడ పాత మున్సిపల్ సరిహద్దులును బట్టి 10 చ. మైళ్ళు, బృహత్పథకాల వలన సుమారు 40 చ. మైళ్ళకు విస్తరించనున్నది. మున్సిపల్ ఆదాయము దాదాపు 99 లక్షలు కల్గి, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి శాఖను విడతీయుట వలన కొంతతగ్గినది. మద్రాసు

మున్నగు దక్షిణ నగరాలకంటె యిచ్చట జీవన వ్యయము యెక్కువగుటవలన విజయవాడను బి-2 గ్రేడి నగరంగా మార్చే యోచనలున్నవి.

వర్తక వాణిజ్యాలకు కేంద్రము :

ఈ రంగములో విజయవాడ ప్రాముఖ్యము వహించుటకు దేశము నాల్గు దిక్కులను కలుపు జాతీయ రహదారు, రైలుమార్గాలకు కూడలి యగుటయే. బ్రిటన్ లోని క్లోఫామ్ జంక్షన్ వలె భారత్ లో విరామ మెరుగని ఆరవ జంక్షన్ గను, ఫ్లాటుఫారములలో మూడవదిగను నాడీకేంద్రము వలె పనిచేయుచున్నది. దీనికి 1889లో మొట్టమొదటి రైలుమార్గము, 1893లో కృష్ణపై వంతెనానం తరము యన్నివైపులకు మార్గము లేర్పడెను. ప్రముఖ కేంద్ర మగుటవలన 1915 లో స్టేషన్ పెద్దదిగా సభివృద్ధిచేసి రెండు వైపులా బుకింగ్ ఆఫీసుల నేర్పాటు చేసిరి. అత్యాధునిక పరికరాలతో “హంప్ యార్డు” కల్గి రవాణా 20 కోట్ల రూపాలకు పైగా పంపబడి రెండవ మద్రాసుగ ఖ్యాతి నొందినది. నగరం విస్తృతి పొందుచున్నందున లోకల్ రైల్వేవశ్యకతకలదు. ఇచ్చట బ్రహ్మాండమైన R. T. C. బస్సుస్టాండు కల్గి వివిధ జిల్లాలలోని పట్నాలకు సౌకర్యములున్నవి. గొల్లపూడిలో బస్సు బాడీలను చేయు కర్మాగారము నిర్మాణములో నున్నది. నగరవాసుల ఉపయోగార్థ మనేక రూట్లలో సిటీబస్సులు నడుపబడుచున్నవి. ఇచ్చట దేశములోని వివిధ పెద్దపాట్లు బ్యాంకుల బ్రాంచీలు, దేశములో తయారగుచున్న మోటారు, జీపు, సైకిల్ కంపెనీ ఏజన్సీలు కల్గి వ్యాపారములు చేయుచున్నవి. ఇచ్చట బట్టల వ్యాపారము విపరీతముగా జరుగుచున్నందువలన విశాల స్థలములో పెద్ద “క్లాత్ మార్కెట్”ను నిర్మించుచున్నారు. ఆంధ్రలో వ్యాపారము ముమ్మరముగా జరుగు ప్రాంతమిదే యని చెప్పవచ్చును.

పరిశ్రమలు :

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నడినాడ్డులో హైదరాబాద్ తర్వాత విజయవాడ ప్రాముఖ్యము వహించుటకు పరిశ్రమలు కారణము. ఈ పట్టణములో సిమెంటు ఫ్యాక్టరీ, అగ్నిపెట్టెల ఫ్యాక్టరీ సిరీస్ మందుల ఫ్యాక్టరీ, వైద్య పరికరాలు, యిసుపసామగ్రి నూనెమిల్లులు, పటమటలోని పారిశ్రామిక వాటి కలో వివిధ పరిశ్రమలున్నవి. ఇచ్చట Hydro Electric Substation, Carbonic Gas Factory, Thermal Power Station కలవు. 30 మెగావాట్ల శక్తిగల రెండు ధర్మల్ ప్రేషన్లు స్థాపించబడ్డాయి. పాలపాడి, పాల పదార్థాల ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించబడ్డాయి. ఈ పరిసరాలలో టైల్లు, కాగితపుగుట్ట, నూలుఫ్యాక్టరీలు, పశుగణాభివృద్ధికేంద్రాలు, బేకన్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ మున్నగువి స్థాపించబడ్డాయి. చుట్టుపట్ల ముడిపదార్థములు లభించుటచే ఇచ్చట దుక్క యిసుము, ట్రాక్టర్లు, వ్యాగన్లు మరకొన్ని చిన్న తరహా పరిశ్రమలు స్థాపించి నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యను కొంత తగ్గించబడుచున్నది. ఆంధ్ర చలనచిత్ర పరిశ్రమలో విజయవాడ పెట్టుబడుల నందజేయు కేంద్రముగను, సుమారు 50 పంపిణీ సంస్థలు, 16 ప్రదర్శనశాలలు, వివిధ ప్రెస్సులతో “ఆంధ్ర హాలీవుడ్” గను కీలక స్థానమైనది. ఇచ్చట Andhra Film Chamber of Commerce, Film Division సంస్థలున్నవి. కనకదుర్గపై డాక్యుమెంటరీని తీసియున్నారు.

తంతి తపాలు-విమాన సౌకర్యములు :

ఇది ఆంధ్రలో తంతి తపాలాశాఖ కేంద్ర స్థలమై శాఖకార్యాలయాలున్నవి. ఈ నగరం తూర్పు, పశ్చిమ, ఉత్తర దిక్కులుగా బందరు, ఏలూరు, కొండపల్లి వైపు విస్తరించుచున్నది. మెయిల్ వ్యానుద్వారా నగరంలోని రి బట్టాడా ఫీసులు పనిచేయుచున్నవి. టెలిఫోన్లు, ట్రంక్ కాల్స్ ఎక్కువ చేయుటకు వేరొక ఎక్స్చేంజి

భవనము, నగరోపయోగార్థము ఆటోమాటిక్ టెలి ఫోను పద్ధతి ఏర్పడనున్నది. ఇది గొప్ప కేంద్ర మగుటవలన విజయవాడ (గన్నవరం) విమానాశ్రయముద్వారా హైదరాబాద్ - విశాఖలకు సర్వీసు నడుస్తున్నది. మద్రాసు, కలకత్తాలకు సర్వీసును, విమాన శిక్షణకు “ఐయింగ్ క్లబ్” సేర్పాటు చేయుచున్నారు. హెలికాప్టర్లపై పంటల తెగుళ్ళ నివారణ పథకములు నిర్వహించబడుచున్నది.

రాజకీయాలలో పాత్ర :

భారతదేశములో అన్ని రాజకీయపార్టీలకు, రాష్ట్రశాఖలకు కార్యస్థానములకు కేంద్రముగా నుండుటచే రాజకీయసంరంభము గుర్తుకు వచ్చును. గాంధీజీ సహాయనిరాకరణ, విదేశవస్తు బహిష్కరణోద్యమాలలో నాగపూర్, అహమ్మదాబాద్ ల వలె విజయవాడ అగ్రస్థానము వహించినది. 1920లో గాంధీజీ నాయకత్వాన పటేలు, నెహ్రూ, రాజేంద్రప్రసాద్ మొ॥ వారితో అఖిలభారత కాంగ్రెసు సంఘ సమావేశాల కిచ్చటకు వచ్చి యువన్యాసములిచ్చిరి. మేటినాయకులు ప్రకాశం, కాశేశ్వరరావు మున్నగువారితో నగర పీఠులలో ఊరేగింపులు నివాదాలతో నాంగ్లేయుల నదర గొట్టి, విదేశవస్తువులను నడిపీఠులలో తగులబెట్టిరి. 1917 లో జలియన్ వాలాబాగ్ దురంతాలు జరిగి నప్పుడు విజయవాడలోగూడ తీవ్రపరిస్థితులేర్పడి, యూరోపియనులను ప్రజలు ఎక్కడ కనుపించిన ఆక్కడ పరాభవించుటచే వారు రాజపీఠులలో తిరుగుటకు భయపడెడివారట! నాడు ప్రజా పాలనతప్ప ప్రభుత్వ మాటలను లక్ష్యపెట్టెడివారు కారు.

సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రము :

ఆలిండియా రేడియో విజయవాడ కేంద్రము 1948 డిశంబర్ 1వ తేదీన స్థాపించబడి విజ్ఞాన, వినోద కార్యక్రమముల నందించుచున్నది. ఇచ్చట

వివిధభారతి రేలేకేంద్రముకలదు. ఇచ్చటగల 'విక్టోరియా జ్యూబిలీ మ్యూజియం' గత చరిత్రను ప్రతిబింబించుచు, ప్రాచీనాయుధాలు, చిత్తరువులు, శిల్పాలతోను, రాణి తైల చిత్రముతోను శోభిల్లుచున్నది. దీనిని ప్రాంతీయస్థాయిలో నభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు, ఆర్టుగ్యాలరీ ప్రత్యేక మందిరము, తదితర కళాఖండముల సమర్పణకు ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. నాటకరంగములో ప్రాముఖ్యముచే ఓపెన్ ఎయిర్ థియేటర్ - నాటక కళాశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయునున్నారు. ఇచ్చట సుమారు 150 ప్రాథమిక, మాధ్యమికోన్నత పాఠశాలలు, దక్షిణ భారత హిందీ ప్రచారసభ శాఖ కార్యాలయము, సంస్కృతము, సంగీతము, ఆయుర్వేదం, వ్యాయామకళాశాలలు, రి డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలు, ప్రసిద్ధిపొందిన ఆంధ్ర లయోలా కళాశాల, పాలి టెక్నిక్ మరియు అనేక ప్రైవేటు ట్యూట్రియల్ కాలేజీలు, సంక్షిప్తవిద్యాలయము, ఇంగ్లీషు మిడిల్ స్కూల్తో విద్యావిషయములో ముందడుగు వేయుచున్నది. ఆంధ్ర యూనివర్సిటీ కొద్ది కాల మిచటనే కలదు. ఇచ్చట మున్సిపల్ ప్రైవేటు గ్రంథాలయాలు; జిల్లా రిఫరెన్సు లైబ్రరీ, టాగూర్ గ్రంథాలయము నిర్మాణములోనున్నవి. బ్రహ్మాండమైన స్టేడియం-ఆడిటోరియము నిర్మించుచున్నారు. విజయవాడలో ఉన్నన్ని దినపత్రికలు, వివిధ పత్రికలు ఆంధ్రలో మరెక్కడాలేవు. మున్సిపాలిటీ యాధ్వర్యమున యనేక ఆస్పత్రులు, ప్రసూతి, మశూచి కేంద్రాలండి సేవచేయుచున్నవి. గవర్నమెంటు జనరల్ హాస్పిటల్ - మెడికల్ కాలేజీ ఏర్పడుచున్నది. గుణదలవద్ద తూర్పుస్పత్రి కలదు. పుణ్య కృష్ణానది, దుర్గాలయమువలన అన్నిమతముల వారికి నిది పవిత్ర యాత్రాకేంద్రమైనది.

పౌరసౌకర్యాలు - పథకాలు

పరిశ్రమలు, విద్యాలయాలు, వాణిజ్యకేంద్రాలుండుటవలన గ్రామప్రజలు జీవనాలకు తరలివచ్చుటవలన విజయవాడ హద్దు పద్దు కేసుండా

పెరిగిపోయి, క్రిక్కిరిసిపోవుటవలన పౌర సౌకర్యాలు లోపించడమైనది. ప్రాథమికము లైన మంచినీటి, మురుగునీటి పారుదల సౌకర్యాలు విజయవాడకు లోపించుట తీవ్రమైనదని. నీటిసరఫరా పథకాన్ని 1909 లో ప్రారంభించి యనేక బావులు తీయుటవలన నేడు 50 లక్షల గాలన్ల నీరు సరఫరా యగుచున్నది. రి లక్షల జనాభాకు కనీసం 90 లక్షల గాలన్ల నీరు కావలసి వున్నది. భవిష్యత్తులో నగర విస్తీర్ణము, 10 లక్షల జనాభాకు, పరిశ్రమలకు నదినుండి నగరానికి కోటి రూపాయలతో నీటి సరఫరా పథకమున్నది. 1956 లో రాష్ట్రములో మొట్టమొదట ప్రారంభించిన భూగర్భ మురుగునీటి పథకము నెమ్మదిగా సాగుచున్నది. ఆరోగ్యప్రదమైన వాతావరణము సృజించుటకు అన్ని కాల్యాల వెంట పార్కుల యేర్పాటు, మ్యూనిసిపల్ సిబ్బంది పెంచి వ్యాధులు ప్రబలకుండా సత్వర చర్యలు, కుష్టు రోగులు, భిక్షకుల బెడదలేకుండా అన్నదాన సమాజమును నగరశివార్లకు మార్చి వృత్తివిద్యలు నేర్పించుట యున్నది. జిల్లాలోని సగానికి పైగా వాహనా లీనగర ముఖ్యకూడలి ప్రాంతాలలో పయనించుచు ప్రమాదాలకు దారితీస్తున్నవి. అందువలన సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు ఇంకా రోడ్లను వెడల్పు చేయుట, క్రొత్త రింగ్ రోడ్లు, అన్ని కాల్యాలపై వంతెన లేర్పాటు, రహదారి నియమాలను పటిష్టము చేయుటవలన పరిస్థితి మెరుగగును. అన్నదానసమాజ రోడ్డును ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాలవరకు కలుపు పథకము; అట్లే మిగిలిన కాల్యాలవెంట రోడ్లను నిర్మించుటవలన ఏలూరు, బందరురోడ్లపై రద్దీ తగ్గుటయేగాక సులభ ప్రయాణాల కనుకూ లించును. జాతీయ రహదారిమార్గము రామవరప్పాడు, పటమటనుండి కృష్ణానదియొడ్డుగ బ్యారేజీ వద్ద కలుపు మార్గము పూర్తియైనది. యిచ్చట హైద్రాబాద్ వలె శాంతిభద్రతలు కాపాడుటకు, 9 మైళ్ళ చదరములో జరుగు సమాచార మెప్పటి కప్పుడు తెలిసికొనుటకు • Police Mobile

Station కలదు. త్వరలో సంచార న్యాయస్థానము నెలకొల్ప నున్నారు.

ప్రకృతి ప్రసాదించిన విజయవాడను అతిసుందరముగ చేయుటకనేక పథకాలున్నవి. బ్లెజ్ వాడ (మంటలపట్నం) యను నసఖ్యాతికి లోనుగాకుండ చుట్టూ గల కొండలపై వనములు పెంచుట, దుర్గాలయానికి రోడ్డు నిర్మాణము; హైద్రాబాద్ — కలకత్తా రహదారిని దగ్గరగా కల్పుటకు లైల్వే లైన్లపై ఓవర్ బ్రిడ్జి, ఇండ్రకీలాద్రి సారంగము, పడవలచేవు మార్పు, కెనాల్ రోడ్డు వెడల్పు పథకము; కృష్ణకరకట్ట; గాంధీఘాట్; పబ్లిక్ గార్డెన్సు; రద్దీ ప్రాంతాలైన రైలుమార్గాలవద్ద “లోబ్రిడ్జి”ల పథకం లున్నవి. విజయవాడ మున్సిపల్ కౌన్సిల్ తరచు రద్దయ్యే పరిపాటి కలదు. కొన్ని రాజకీయ కారణాలవలన యీ పట్టణ మభివృద్ధి గాంచ

లేక పోయినది. అనేక పథకాలను సృష్టించి, కొన్నింటిని నెరవేర్చి, ఒక స్వరూపానికి తెచ్చిన మాజీ స్పెషల్ ఆఫీసరు నిస్వార్థ, నిర్విరామకృషికి చిహ్నముగా “అజిత్ నగరం” రూపొందినది. విజయవాడ నగరాభివృద్ధికి బాధ్యతెరిగిన ప్రముఖులు, కౌన్సిల్ సభ్యులు సంకుచిత రాజకీయాలకు లోనుగాక నగర ప్లానింగ్ ట్రస్టు, బృహత్పథకాలు, ప్రభుత్వ ప్రణాళికలను సత్వరముగా సమిష్టిగా కృషిచేసి కృతకృత్యులు కావలసివుంది. పౌరులు తమ పూర్తి సహకారాన్ని వివిధరూపాల్లో ప్రభుత్వానికి, సభ్యుల కందించి, నగరాభివృద్ధి పథకాలను నెరవేర్చగల్గినప్పుడు విజయవాడ సుందర నగరమై Blisswada గా తయారగుననుటలో సందేహము లేదు. రాగల పది సంవత్సరాలలో విజయవాడ స్వరూపమే మరి ఇతర పెద్దనగరాల స్థాయిలోనికి వచ్చునని కాంక్షించుదాం.



కథలు వ్రాయటం ఎలా?

జి. రామమోహనరావు, II B. Sc.

“కథలు వ్రాయటం ఎలా?” అనేది ప్రస్తుతము పెద్ద సమస్యకాదు. ఎందుకనగా, యిప్పుడు ప్రతివారు కథలు వ్రాయుచునే యున్నారు. నిజం చెప్పవలసివస్తే, కథలు వ్రాయటం గొప్ప పనేమీ కాదు. కొంచెం భావనాశక్తి యుంటే చాలు. అక్కడదాక ఎందుకు? మా స్నేహితుడు విశ్వం, ఆశుకవిత్వం చెప్పినట్లుగా, ఆశుకథలను చెప్తాడు (ఇది మీరు నమ్మాలి).

సరే ... ఇక ఆసలు విషయమునకు పోదాం. ఇంతకీ కథలు వ్రాయటం కావలసిన పరికరము లేమిటి? ... చల్లని గాలి, విశాల మైదానము మొదలైనవి యనవునరం. తెల్లకాగితములు, సిరా గల కలములుంటే చాలు... ఎన్ని కథలనైననూ వ్రాయవచ్చు. (ఇది అందరికీ తెలిసిన విషయమే).

తరువాత ‘కథావస్తువు ఏమిటి?’ అనేది ఆలోచించాలి. ప్రస్తుతకాలంలో కథావస్తువునుగురించి వేరే చెప్పనవునరంలేదు. ప్రతి చిన్న సన్నివేశమును తీసుకుని, కథలుగా చిత్రించవచ్చు. లోకంలో ఏ విషయ మైననూ కథావస్తువుగా పనికివచ్చేదే.

కొన్ని ఉదాహరణములు :- అబ్బాయి అమ్మాయి ప్రేమించుకోవటం, తరువాత ఎడబాటు. చివరకు దుఃఖాంతమో లేక సుఖాంతమో చేయటం. ప్రస్తుతము మనకు కనబడే కథలలో ముఖ్య కథావస్తువిదే. సందూరివారి దయవలన, ఈమధ్య పల్లీయుల జీవితములనుకూడ కథావస్తువులుగా తీసికొనుచున్నారు. అసలు... జీవితంలోని ప్రతి సన్నివేశము కథావస్తువునకు పనికివచ్చేదే.

సరే... కథావస్తువు దొరికింది. పోతే ... కథలోని “రచనా శైలి” ఎలా వుండాలి? అనేది తరువాతి ప్రశ్న. ప్రస్తుతము మనకు కనబడుచున్న పెక్కు కథలలో “రచనా శైలి” గ్రామ్యమే. క్లిష్టమైన రచన యుండాలనే నిబంధన లేదు. కొన్ని కథలకు సరళమైన రచనయే వస్తే తేస్తుంది. “విశ్వనాథ సత్యనారాయణ” వారి నవలలోగాని, కథలలోగాని, మనకు క్లిష్ట రచనే కనబడుతుంది. ఇది గొప్ప విషయమే. పోతే... “అడవి బాపి రాజు” గారి రచనలలో అంత క్లిష్టము మనకు గోచరించదు. కాబట్టి కథలలో “రచనా శైలి” గ్రామ్యంలో, వ్యాకరణ దోషములు లేకుండ

యుంటే చాలు. మరి ఆధ్యాత్మంగమాత్రముండ కూడదు.

తరువాత “కథ నెలా ప్రారంభించటం?” అనేది ఇది చాలమందికి తెలిసినప్పటికిని చెబు తున్నాను. పూర్వము... “అనగ... అనగ” యని గానో, మరేవిధముగానో, కథ ఆదిలోనే పాత్రలను పరిచయం చేసేవారు. కాని, “పింగళి సూరన” పుణ్యమా యంటూ “నవలా” యుగం ప్రారంభ మయినది. అంతేకాక, “అంగసాహిత్యము” కూడ మనపై కొంత ప్రభావము చూపించింది. ప్రస్తు తము కథను ప్రారంభించటం, యనేది చాల తేలి కైన పని. కొన్ని కథలలోని యుదాహరణములను చూడండి :-

‘అర్ధరాత్రి’. ‘నిండు పున్నమి’. ‘అమావాస్య’ ‘రైలు శరవేగంతో దూసుకుపోతుంది’. ‘వర్షం జోరుగ కురుస్తోంది’. ‘అది శ్రావణమాసం’. ‘ఈ కథ ప్రారంభించబోయే ముందు’ మొదలైనవి. ఈ విధముగ యనేకములైన మాటలతో కథలను ప్రారంభించవచ్చు.

తరువాత ‘కథానాయకుడు’ ... అదే ‘హీరో’ ఎలా వుండాలి? అనేదానిని గూర్చి ఆలోచిద్దాం. ఇదివరలో నయితే, కథానాయకుడు, “సద్గుణ సంపన్నుడు, ఎంతో మంచివాడు, కర్మలను యథా విధాన నవలంబించువాడు, ధర్మమూర్తి, కౌరుణ్య మూర్తి”యై వుంటాడు. కాని ‘నవీన’ కథలలో మనకు కనిపించే కథానాయకునికి, కొంత తేడా యున్నది. ప్రస్తుత కథలలోని ‘కథానాయకుడు’ అందంగ వుంటాడు. మంచివాడే. కథానాయకుడు కాలేజీలో గాని లేదా ఏదో పెద్ద యున్నతో ద్యోగంలో యుండివుంటాడు. ఇతడు బి. ఏ. గాని, ఎమ్. ఏ. గాని చదివియుంటాడు ... (ఇది ‘కథానాయకుల’ తరతరాల ఆచారం). నండురివారి దయవలన, కొందరు ‘పల్లీయుల’ను కథానాయకులుగ గ్రహించు చున్నారు. అంద

గాడు, మంచివాడు, కాకుండగనే, ‘కథా నాయకులను’ సృష్టించిన ప్రయత్నములు లేక పోలేదు. అయితే... అవి ఎంతవరకు ఫలించినవో చెప్పటం కష్టం. కొన్ని కథలలో, పైవాని వేటికి సంబంధించని ‘కథానాయకులు’ మనకు కన బడుతారు. వారు వేరే శాఖకు సంబంధించినవారు. వారు ‘నైస్ డ్రెస్’లో వుంటారు. వారి క్రౌఘ చెరగదు. వారివలన కథకు వచ్చే పెద్ద ప్రయోజనం ఏమీ యుండదు. ఇలా ఎందుకు చిత్రి స్తారో రచయితలు!... (రచయితలంటే జ్ఞాపకము వచ్చింది, కొందరు, తమ పేర్లకు బదులుగ ‘మారు పేర్లు’ (పెన్ నేమ్స్) యుపయోగించుతారు. ఉదా హరణమునకు, ప్రేమకథలు వ్రాసే అతను ‘ప్రేమ శ్రీ’ యని, డిటెక్టివ్ కథలు వ్రాసేవారు ‘హత్య శ్రీ’ యని, లేదా రామారావుకు బదులుగ ‘పద్మ’ యని (ఇది ఘోరం) ... లేదా పద్మకు బదులుగ రామారావని... (ఇది మరి ఘోరం). పెన్ నేమ్స్ పెట్టుకోవటం, ఒక పెద్ద ఫ్యాషన్ నైపోయి దీ మధ్య).

ఇక ‘కథానాయకిని’ గురించి. వీరిని గురించి ఎక్కువమందికి తెలుసు. ఎందుకనగా, రచయితలు, తమ కథలో ‘నాయకుల’ కంటే ‘నాయకి’ లకే ఎక్కువ ప్రాముఖ్యము నిస్తారు. వారి పాత్రలను బాగుగ పోషిస్తారు. పూర్వకాలంలో ‘కథా నాయకి’... అదే... ‘హీరోయిన్’ పతివ్రత. ఆదర్శ గృహిణి. సద్గుణసంపన్నురాలు. శృంగారకావ్య ములలో నయితే ఆమె చంద్రుని చిన్నబుచ్చునటు వంటి రూపమును కలిగియుండేది. ప్రస్తుత కథ లలో మనకు కనబడే కథానాయకి... అతి నాజూ కుగ యుంటుంది. ఆమె ముఖము చంద్రునికి ప్రతి బింబము. ఆమె చెక్కిలి యొక దగ్గణము. ఆమె నయనములు కమలములు. ఆమె వక్షములు హిమా లయములు. అంటే మొత్తంమీద, ప్రాచీన కథా నాయకికి, నవీన కథానాయకికి తేడా ఏమిటంటే ప్రాచీన కథానాయకికి రూపంకంటే గుణం ఒక

పాలు ఎక్కువ యుంజేది. నవీన కథానాయకికి, గుణంకంటే రూపం ఒకపాలు ఎక్కువగ యుంటుంది. ప్రాచీన కథలలో నాయకిని నాయకుడు 'పద్మాక్షి', 'కమలాక్షి', 'మీనాక్షి', 'పంకజాక్షి' 'అంబుజాక్షి' మొదలైనవానితో సంబోధించేవాడు. కాని, నవీనకథలలో మనకెక్కువగ "ప్రియతమా, సోనియా, నాసఖీ, నా అర్ధప్రాణమా!" మొదలైనవి కనబడుతూ వుంటాయి.

సరే...ఇక కథను వ్రాసేవిధానము ? పై సుద హరించినట్లు క్రమము తప్పకుండా పాటించిన కథను

వ్రాయుట చాల సుభవగును. మొదట కథా వస్తువు నెన్నుకోండి. తరువాత కథానాయకునకు, నాయకికి రూపకల్పన చేయండి. తరువాత కథ నేవిధముగ ప్రారంభించిన బాగుండునో ఆలోచించండి. ఆ తరువాత కథారచనమున కుపక్రమించండి. అన్నింటిలోను మీకు కావలసినది ఒక్కటే. 'భావనాశక్తి'. భావనాశక్తి కావలెనన్న విజ్ఞాన గ్రంథములు చదవాలి. కొన్ని గ్రంథములు చదివిన పిమ్మట కథలు వ్రాయుట మొదలుపెట్టినారంటే, కథలు వ్రాయుట సులభమగును.



మధు విజయగర్వంగా నవ్వుకున్నాడు. రేపే ఆతని జీవితంలో సుదినం. తానొక అక్రమ కృత్యాన్ని ధైర్యంగా, బహిరంగంగా ఎదుర్కొంటున్నాడు. క్రిందివారిపై ప్రయోగించి తమ మేధస్సు పరీక్షించుకునే పెద్దరికాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాడు. తానే నిజమైన సంఘసేవకుడు. ఆదర్శ విద్యార్థి. మరోసారి గర్వంగా నవ్వుకున్నాడు.

మధు స్థానిక కళాశాల విద్యార్థి. కోటీశ్వరుని ఏకైక పుత్రుడు. తండ్రి ఆ పరగణాలో పేరు మోసిన పెద్ద జమీందారు. లక్ష్మీదేవి ఆ ఇంటిని వరించిందేమో నన్నట్లు, ధనధాన్యాలు ఎల్లప్పుడు పుష్కలంగా మూలుగుతుంటవి. అందువలన కుమారుని అతిగారాబంగా పెంచి పెద్దచేశారు తల్లిదండ్రులు. “లక్ష్మీ సరస్వతులు ఒక చోటనే ఉండ”రనే వారు ఆతనిని చూడగానే నాదన ఆపి మెల్లిగా జారుకునేవారు. ఇటు విద్య అటు ధనం రెండూ ఆతనిని ఆశ్రయించాయి. కనుకనే పసి వయస్సుననే B. A. చదువగలుగుతున్నాడు.

ఆ వత్సరమే నిబంధనలు మారినవి. తమకు తోచిన మార్పులు తాము చేశారు విశ్వ విద్యాలయంవారు. విద్యార్థి లోకంలో కల్లోలం బయలుదేరింది. అంత బాధ్యతను భరించలేక కృంగిపోయారు పాపం- కాదు కాదు అలా భ్రమించారు. “తాము సుఖంగా ఉండటం ఈ విశ్వ విద్యాలయంవారు భరించలేరు కాబోలు” అని కొందరు పండ్లు కొరికారు. “అచ్చు, రారాజు పోదరులలా ఉన్నారు” అని వ్యాఖ్యానించారు మరికొందరు, తాము పొండవు లయినట్లు వారిలో ఆవేశం వెట్టి తలలు వేపింది. దాని ఫలితమే రేపటి సమైక్య.

మధును తమ నాయకుడుగా ఎన్నుకున్నారు. పరపతిగల జమీందారుగారి ముద్దులకొడుకు తమ నాయకుడైతే, ఇక భయం లేదని వారి అచంచల విశ్వాసం. అందుకనే ఆకస్మికంగా ఒకనాడతనిని

ఆ త్మ త ర్న

తుర్లపాటి వెంకట సాంబశివరావు

I U. C.

నిర్బంధించారు. “చూడు బ్రదర్! మనము మనుష్యులమేగా! క్రొత్త ‘రూల్సు’తో ఇంత హింసిస్తే ఎలా చెప్ప. అందరం కలసి దీనిని ఎదిరించాలి. దానికి సువ్య సారధ్యం వహించాలి ప్లీజ్”. మధు కాదనలేకపోయాడు “నిజమే తాము మాత్రం మనుషులుగాదా”? అజ్ఞానంతో ఆలోచించలేకపోయాడు పాపం.

మధు వాచి చూచుకున్నాడు. అప్పుడే ఆరయింది. పశ్చిమాన భాస్కరున్ని చీకటులు క్రమ్మివేస్తున్నాయి. నెమ్మదిగాలేచి బయలుదేరాడు ఇంటికి.

దారిలో ఒక మైదానంలో ఎవ్వరో ఒక స్వాములవారు కాబోలు ఉపన్యసిస్తున్నారు. వేలాదిప్రజలు ఉత్సాహంగా ఆయన వాగ్దళిలో మునిగి తేలుతున్నారు. “మానవులు తమ కర్తవ్యాన్ని తాము విస్మరించి ఎదుటవారిలో లోపాలు వెదుకుతున్నారు.” అని ఏవేవో చెబుతున్నారు. మధు కెందుకో వినాలనిపించింది. ఇంతలో ఓ పెద్ద మనిషి సగౌరవంగా ఆహ్వానించి కుర్చీ చూపాడు.

“నాయనారా! నానాటికీ సంఘంలో అస

మర్నా త వెరిగిపోతున్నది. కర్తవ్యతా మూఢులై జనులు పరులకోపాలకై వెదుకు తున్నారు". ఆయన వాక్తరంగాలు మధులోని అజ్ఞానాన్ని కడిగివేస్తున్నాయి.

“ఉదాహరణకి విద్యార్థులను తీసుకోండి. ప్రతి గానికి సమ్మెలూ, అల్లరులు, ఆవేశం, అజ్ఞానంతో మంచి-చెడుల బేధం తెలుసుకొనలేక అపోహలు పడుతున్నారు.

ఏకలవ్యుడు గురువు విగ్రహముమందు విద్య నేర్చుకున్నాడు. అష్టకష్టములతో గురుసేవచేసి విద్య నార్జించారు పూర్వీకులు. గురువు చెప్పిన శాస్త్రమును కష్టమైనా కేవలము నోటితో వల్లించి మరునాడు చెప్పగలిగారు శిష్యులు. కారణం వారు గురువు చెప్పినట్లు ఆచరించేవారేగాని, ‘అది సాధ్యమా’ అని యోచించేవారుకాదు. గురువులు అసాధ్యమైనకార్యాలు చేయమనరులే అనుకునే వారు. అసాధ్యమని తెలిసినా ప్రయత్నించేవారు. అందువలననే వారు ఘనకార్యాలు సాధించ గలిగారు. మహాపురుషులై భాసిల్లుతున్నారు. ఈనాడు...”

మధు జ్ఞానసేత్రం తెరచుకుంది. ఆకాశంలో పున్నమిచంద్రుడుడు ప్రకాశిస్తున్నాడు. అప్పుడే మబ్బులు విచ్చుకుంటున్నవి. తానిక విన లేకపోయాడు. అతని హృదయం ఆక్రోశించింది. మనసు ఆవేదనతో మూలిగింది. మరునాడే తానొక ఆత్మవంచనకు పూనుకుంటున్నాడు. సాధ్యా సాధ్యాలు నిర్ణయించు కొనకుండానే మిత్రుల మాటపై సమ్మెకు సారధ్యం వహిస్తున్నాడు. అతని మనోవిధిలో పురాణ పురుషులు తళుక్కు మన్నారు. వారు తమ విధిని తాము నిర్వహించారు. అసాధ్యాలే సాధించారు. తాను సాధించే విద్య ఏపాటి? తన కష్టమేపాటి? అసలు తనది కష్టమేనా? ఏమో, ఆ ‘రూల్సు’ తమ మంచికే

నేమో అనిపిస్తున్నది యోచించి చూడగా. తనలో జ్ఞానం మృగ్యము.

ఇంతలో స్వామివారు ఉపన్యాసం ముగించారు. మధు తన పాపాన్ని వివరించి బాధపడ్డాడు. స్వామివారు ప్రసన్నవదనంతో భుజం తట్టి కర్తవ్య బోధ గావించారు. “నాయనా! నీవిధి నీవు సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించు. పశ్చాత్తాపమే సర్వ పాప పరిహారము. మీకు ఎలా విద్య నేర్పాలో, మీ విశ్వ విద్యాలయంవారికి తెలియదంటావా? నీవు ఒక పని చేయబోయేముందు బాగుగా యోచించి చేయి బాబూ! అప్పుడు పొరపాట్లు జరుగవు.”

మధు వదనంలో ఇంకా ఏనో సందేహం మందహాసం చేస్తోంది. స్వామివారు అది గమనించారు. “నాయనా! నీ మిత్రుల కిచ్చినమాట తప్పు తున్నావనేనా నీ బాధ? ఒక చెడుకార్యాన్ని పరిత్యజించటం ఆడినమాట తప్పుటంకాదు. అది ఆవశ్యం చేయదగినదే”.

మధులో వెయ్యి జ్ఞానజ్యోతులు ఒక్కసారిగా వెలిగినవి. అంధకారం అంతరించింది. అజ్ఞానం నశించింది.

మరునాడు అతడు ప్రశాంతంగా కళాశాలకు పోవటంచూచి లోకులు ముక్కుపై వ్రేలు వేసుకున్నారు. “ఒతి పిరికివాడురా, ఎందుకు పనికిరాడు” అని కొందరు నవ్వుకున్నారు. “పట్టుదల లేదురా, ఇలాంటివారివలననే దేశం ఇలా ఉంది” అని కొందరు సర్ది చెప్పుకున్నారు. “మనమంచి వాడు తప్పుకున్నాడురా! చూశావా?” అని కొందరు గుసగుసలాడారు.

కాని అతడు మునుపటిలా అహంభావి, అజ్ఞాని అయిన విద్యార్థి కాడనీ, వినయుడూ, విధేయుడూ, విచక్షణాపరుడూ అయిన నిబ్బమైన ‘విద్యార్థి’ అనీ ఎందరికీ తెలుసు?

శాస్త్రీయ, ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి

ఏ. నరసింహాచార్యులు, P. U. C.

ఆధునికయుగము యాంత్రిక యుగమని వ్యవహరింపబడుచున్నది. మానవుని దైనిక జీవితమెల్లయు యంత్రములసాయమున గడచుచుండుట ఈ యుగలక్షణ మనవచ్చును. మానవునియందు శాస్త్రీయదృక్పథ మేర్పడిననాటినుండియు ఆతని ఆర్థికశక్తియందు సుస్థిరత ఏర్పడుచున్నది. ప్రస్తుత ప్రపంచమును పరిశీలించినచో ప్రతి రంగమునందును అపూర్వమగు శాస్త్రీయాభివృద్ధి కనిపించుచున్నది. శాస్త్రీయముగ బలవత్తరమైన దేశములు చక్కని పటిష్ఠమైన ఆర్థికవ్యవస్థను కలిగియున్నవి. కనుక శాస్త్రీయార్థికాభివృద్ధుల మధ్య అవినాభావసంబంధము కలదని చెప్పటకు ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులు తార్కాణముగ పేర్కొనవచ్చును. అమెరికా సంయుక్త రాష్ట్రములు 150 వేల కోట్ల డాలర్లకు పైబడిన జాతీయసంపద గలిగి నానాటికి శాస్త్రీయ, సాంకేతిక రంగములలో పురోగమించుచున్నది. అట్లే ఇంగ్లండు, ఫ్రాన్సు, ఇటలీ, పశ్చిమజర్మనీ, జపాను దేశములు చక్కని ఆర్థిక సుస్థిరతనుగలిగి శాస్త్రీయ రంగమున పురోగమించుచున్నవి. భారతదేశమున శాస్త్రీయ, ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి యొక్క అవశ్యకతను చర్చించుటకు పూర్వము ప్రపంచమున వాని స్థానమును,

ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తమైన వాని ప్రభావమును పరిశీలింతము.

పారిశ్రామికముగ దేశము పురోభివృద్ధి సాధించుటకు దానికి తగిన వనరులు లభ్యము కావలెను. అందు ప్రకృతిసంపద ముఖ్యమైనది. రెండవది తగినంత మానవశక్తి లభించవలెను. మూడవది పరిశ్రమలను నడుపుట, క్రొత్తవిషయములను గూర్చి పరిశోధించు సంస్థల నేర్పరచుటకు తగిన పెట్టుబడి కావలయును. అందుచే దేశము పారిశ్రామిక మగుటకు దాని ఆర్థికాభ్యున్నతి దోహదకారియగును. కాని శాస్త్రీయరంగమున అభివృద్ధి కనిపించనిదే ఆర్థికాభ్యున్నతి జరుగుట అసంభవము. కనుక శాస్త్రీయ, ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధులు ఒకదానినుండి ఒకటి విడదీయుటకుగాని, ఒకదాని తర్వాత ఒకదాని నమలుపరచుటకుగాని వీలులేదు.

ప్రపంచమును పరిశీలించినచో ప్రతి రంగమునందును శాస్త్రీయ పురోగతి స్పష్టముగ కనిపించుచున్నది. అమెరికా సంయుక్త రాష్ట్రములలో 60 కార్మికులు 30000 ఎకరముల భూమిని సేద్యం చేయగలరు. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు అచట 8, 12

శాతములమధ్య నుందురు. మరనాగళ్ళు మొదలు నూర్పిడి యంత్రములవరకు కనుగొనబడినవి. ప్రతి సంవత్సరము 3 కోట్ల టన్నులవరకు ఎరువులు ఉత్పత్తి చేయబడి ఉపయోగింప బడుచున్నవి. మిగుల తక్కువ సంఖ్యలోనున్న అమెరికనురైతులు ఆ దేశమునగల 19 కోట్ల ప్రజలకే గాక ఇతరులకు గూడ ఎగుమతిచేయగల్గినంత ధాన్యమును పండించుచున్నారు. పారిశ్రామికరంగమున పరిశీలించినచో గత సంవత్సరము దాదాపు 7 లక్షలమంది కూలీలు 80 లక్షల మోటారులు ఉత్పత్తిచేయగా ఈనాడు ఆరు లక్షలకుమాత్రమే పరిమితులైన కార్మికులు 90 లక్షలకు పైబడిన కార్ల నుత్పత్తి చేయగలరని అంచనా.

ప్రస్తుతము ఒకదేశముయొక్క సంపదనుగూర్చి లెక్కించుటయందు ఆ దేశీయుని జీవన ప్రమాణమును గూర్చి పరిశీలించుట జరుగుచున్నది. జీవన ప్రమాణ మనగా సాంవత్సరిక వ్యక్తిగత ఆదాయము. ఇది ఆ దేశపు ఆర్థిక పురోగతిపై ఆధారపడియున్నది. దేశము స్వయంపోషకము గానిదే ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి జరుగదు. పారిశ్రామికముగాని దేశమెన్నటికిని స్వయంపోషకము గాలేదు. కావున శాస్త్రీయ, ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధులకు మధ్యగల సంబంధము విడదీయరానిది. ఈ నూత్రమును పశ్చిమ జర్మనీదేశమున కన్వయించవచ్చును. రెండవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధానంతరము 14 సంవత్సరములకు పూర్వము జర్మనీలో ఒకభాగముగ విడిపోయిన పశ్చిమజర్మనీ ఆనాడు మిక్కిలి దీనస్థితిలో నుండెను. వ్యవసాయము మొదలు అన్నిరంగములందును వెనుకబడినది. యుద్ధమువలన దాని ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ ఛిన్నాభిన్నమైనది. అట్టి సమయమున అమెరికా ఆ దేశమునకు చేయూత నిచ్చి ఆర్థికసహాయము చేసినది. పశ్చిమ జర్మనీకి ఆర్థికమంత్రిగనియమితుడైన ఆర్థికశాస్త్రవేత్త లుడ్విగ్ ఎర్హార్డు ఆ ధనమును చక్కగ వినియోగించి ఈ పదునాల్గేండ్లలో దానిని యూరపునం దంతటను ఐశ్వర్య

వంతమైన దేశముగ నొనర్చెను. అట్లే ఇటలీ, జపానులును అమెరికానుండి సహాయమును పొంది ఆ ఆర్థికపు పెట్టుబడుల సాయమున పారిశ్రామికముగ ముందంజ వేయుచున్నవి. నేడు శాటర్న్, అట్లాస్, రేంజర్, బ్లూ స్కాట్ వంటి బ్రహ్మాండమైన రాకెట్లను అమెరికా చంద్రమండలయాత్రకు సన్నాహముగ అంతరిక్షములోనికి పంపుచున్నది. రోదసిలోనికి మానవులను పంపుట మొదలగు అద్భుత సాంకేతిక ప్రక్రియలు సాధింపబడుచున్నవి. సైనికముగ సర్వనాశనము చేయగల అణు, ఉదజని అస్త్రములు, ఖండాంతరవేధులు ఏర్పడినవి. కాని వీనిని సాధించుటలో ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధియొక్క ప్రభావము గలదు. వేల కోట్ల డాలర్లు సైనికవ్యయమునం దున్నవి. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో మన దేశమున ఆర్థిక సాంకేతిక రంగములలో జరుగుచున్న మార్పులను గమనింతము. మొదటి పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికకు మన పెట్టుబడి రు. 2400 కోట్లుకాగా ద్వితీయ, తృతీయ ప్రణాళికలలో వరుసగా రు. 4800, 11000 కోట్ల రూపాయలకు పెరిగినది. 4వ ప్రణాళికకు పెట్టుబడి 27000 కోట్లు కాగలదని అంచనా. ఇట్టి ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి కనుగుణముగ దేశమున గొప్ప శాస్త్రీయ పరిశోధనలు జరుగుటయేగాక, పారిశ్రామికాభివృద్ధియు జరిగినది. రెండవ ప్రణాళికలో 60% వరకు పారిశ్రామిక శక్తి పెరిగినది. రైళ్ళు, సైకిళ్ళు, కాలిజోళ్ళు సున్నితపు వస్తువులను మనము ఎగుమతి చేయగలుగుచున్నాము. ఓడలు విమానములు మనమే నిర్మించుకొనుచున్నాము. రోదసిలో పరిశోధనకై గత సంవత్సరము హైదరాబాదులో వాతావరణ పరిశోధక పరికరములమర్చిన బెలూనులు పంపబడినవి. ప్రస్తుతము మిత్రరాజ్యసమితి ఆధ్వర్యమున కేరళ రాష్ట్రమున తుంబావద్ద ఏర్పడిన రాకెట్ ప్రయోగ కేంద్రమున ఇప్పటికి రోదసి పరిశోధనకై 4 రాకెట్లు ప్రయోగింపబడినవి. చింతామణి దేశముఖ్, అశోక మెహతావంటి ఉద్దండులైన ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్తలు, సి. వి. రామన్ వంటి సాంకేతిక

శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు గలరు. అణుశక్తిని శాంతియుత ప్రయోజనముల కుపయోగించుటలో అభివృద్ధి సాధించిన దేశము ఆసియాలో భారతదేశమే.

భారతదేశము శాస్త్రీయ ఆర్థిక రంగములలో పురోగమించుటకు కొన్ని నూచనలను నూచింతును.

1. భారతదేశము ఆర్థికస్థితిని చక్కబరచుకొనుటకై రు. 800 కోట్లు ముద్రించుటకు బదులు విదేశ పెట్టుబడులను ప్రోత్సహించవలెను.

2. సాంకేతిక ప్రవీణులుగ శిక్షణ నిప్పించుటకు భారతీయులను విదేశములకు పంపవలెను.

3. ప్రపంచమున జరుగు శాస్త్రీయాభివృద్ధి సాధక సమావేశములలో పాల్గొనుటయేగాక అట్టి సమావేశములు మన దేశమున జరుగుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెను. తద్వారా మనదేశ ప్రజలలో చైతన్యము గలుగును.

4. ప్రస్తుతము మన దేశమునందలి వివిధ కర్మాగారములలో పనిచేయుచున్న విదేశీ సాంకేతిక నిపుణుల స్థానమున శిక్షితులైన భారతీయులను నియమించవలెను.

5. ప్రతిరంగమునందును శాస్త్రీయ పరిశోధనా సంస్థలను స్థాపించి ఆయా రంగములందు అనుభవజ్ఞులు, ప్రవీణులునైన శాస్త్రజ్ఞులను నియమించవలెను.

6. జీతముల హెచ్చింపు నాశించి విదేశములలో ఉద్యోగములు చేయుచున్న భారతీయ సాంకేతిక నిపుణులను ఇచ్చటకు ఆకర్షించుటకై వారికి హెచ్చు జీతము లిచ్చు ఏర్పాటులు చేయవలెను.

7. వ్యవసాయ, పారిశ్రామిక ప్రదర్శనముల వంటివి గతములో నిర్వహింపబడినట్లుగానే రెండు మూడేండ్ల కొకపర్యాయము ప్రపంచదేశముల నాహ్వానించి అట్టి ప్రదర్శనములను ప్రోత్సహించవలెను.

8. దేశీయ పెట్టుబడిదారులు పెట్టుబడులు పెట్టుటకు తగిన ప్రోత్సాహమిచ్చి వారికి తగిన సహాయము చేయవలెను. ప్రైవేటు రంగమునుగూడ ప్రస్తుతము ప్రోత్సహించుట యుక్తము.

9. ఆర్థికవనరులను సంపాదించుటకై వీలైనంత వరకు దేశీయ ప్రకృతి సంపదపై ఆధారపడుట ద్వారా మన విదేశ మారక ద్రవ్యపు నిలువలను నిలువయుంచవలెను.

10. ఎగుమతులను వీలైనంత పెంచి దిగుమతులను తగ్గించి విదేశ మారక ద్రవ్యముల సంపాదించవలెను.

పై నూచనలను ప్రభుత్వము చాలవరకు అమలు జరుపుచున్నది.



देश हमारा

हबीब खान,
बी. एस. सी., (द्वितीय वर्ष)

देश हमारा सब से न्यारा ।
रक्षा उसकी धर्म हमारा ॥
एन-सी-सी को अपनायें हम ।
देश का परचम लहरायें हम ॥
युद्ध-भूमि के वीर बनें हम ।
भारत की तकदीर बनें हम ॥

देश को हम गुलज़ार करेंगे ।
जान भी हम कुरबान करेंगे ॥
कदम मिला के चलते जायें ।
यूँ मंजिल आसान करेंगे ॥

जब शत्रु का हो सामना ।
हम को मिटाना भेद भावना ॥
जन गण मन अधिनायक जय हे ।
मिलकर गायें कौमी तराना ॥

मुस्लिम हिन्दु सिख ईसाई ।
सब होजायें भाई भाई ॥
जागो जागो नीन्द भुला दें ।
मिलकर सब चीनी को भगा दें ।

जान देंगे पर आन देंगे ।
भारत का हम नाम करेंगे ॥
मरते दम तक लड़ते रहेंगे ।
यूँ रक्षा भारत की करेंगे ॥

मजेदार

पहेलियाँ

चक्र सुदर्शन बसे हृदय में, गदा, पद्म नहीं हाथ ।
तीन रंग की अंग देख कर, भारत नावे माथा ॥ (तिरंगा झंडा)

रोज पखाया करते खाने, फिर छूने में क्यों घबराती ।
जो मुझ पर डालोगे पानी मर जायगी मेरी नानी ॥ (आग)

चार पैर लेकिन बेकाम, मत लेना चलने का नाम ।
आँख भूँद कर करो सवारी, दिखला दूँ मैं दुनियाँ सारी ॥ (खाट)

सडक किनारे मुँह खोले, नित खडा नहीं, ना जाये ।
पांच मील से पानी लाकर, सबकी प्यास बुझाये ॥ (नल)

खोल नहीं सकते संदूक, बैठा हूँ लेकर बंदूक ।
कान घुमाओ मुँह खोलूँगा, लो, लो, माल कुछ न बोलूँगा ॥

मैं हूँ एक, मेरे हैं सौ लाल ।
सब ने देखा है उन्हें इसी साल ॥ (रुपये के सौ नये पैसे)

काला हूँ, पर कागज नहीं ।
लंबा हूँ, पर नाग नहीं ॥ (बाल)

एक आदमी चलता था ।
चलते चलते थक गया ॥
निकाला चाकू, काटा गला ।
फिर चलने वह लग गया ॥ (पेन्सिल)

के. एल. नरसिंहाराव
(पी. यु. सी)

सिर पर पत्थर ।
मुँह में ऊँगली ॥ (अंगूठी)

सुप्रभात

ए. राजारामाराव,
बी. एस. सी. (तृतीय वर्ष)

सुन्दर - सुन्दर सुमन खिले हैं,
मन्द - मन्द मधु पवन चले हैं,
कल - कल रव पक्षी करने लगे हैं,
झर - झर झरने बहने लगे हैं ।

कैसा सुन्दर सुप्रभात है !
कैसा सुनहला सुप्रभात है !!

कुसुमों का मधु सेवन करने,
काले भौरे आये वन में ।
कोयलों का है मृदु भाषण,
मैनों का सरस संभाषण ।

कैसा सुन्दर सुप्रभात है !
कैसा सुनहला सुप्रभात है !!

बाल - भास्कर की स्वर्ण किरण,
चमकनेवाले सुन्दर हिमकण,
घूमनेवाले चंचल हिरण,
सुन्दर प्रकृति का है चित्रण ।

कैसा सुन्दर सुप्रभात है !
कैसा सुनहला सुप्रभात है !!



वह युग

कब

आएगा

वह युग कब आएगा

जब पेड़ नवा केवल शाखाएँ होंगी

जब चश्में के ऊपर आंखें होंगी ।

वह युग.....

वह युग कब आएगा ।

जब पैदा होने पर मातम पुरसी होगी

जब आदमी पर बैठी कुरसी होगी ।

वह युग.....

वह युग कब आएगा

जब अक्ल कभी पास न फटकेगी

जब नाक की जगह दुम लटकेगी ।

वह युग.....

वह युग कब आएगा

जब चकोर चोरी से चांद को चूम लेगा

जब ज्वालामुखी आईस क्रीम उगलेगी ।

वह युग.....

वह युग कब आएगा

जब किताबों की जगह चिट होगी

जब अंगूठी में कमर फिट होगी ।

वह युग.....

वह युग कब आएगा

जब बिना दरवाजों के घर होगा

जब पेट में रेफ्रिजरेटर और पीठ में 'हीटर' होगा ।

वह युग.....

वह युग कब आएगा

जब श्रोता कविता पढ़ेंगे और कवि सुनेंगे

जब एम. एल. ए. वोटर्स को चुनेंसे ।

वह युग.....

LOYOLA College

K. H. Khola
(के. एच.) खोसला,

बी. एस. सी. (प्रथम वर्ष)

4B. sec. I uc

वह युग कब आएगा
जब घर का नाम सडक होगा
जब हर आदमी बेधडक होगा । वह युग....

वह युग कब आएगा
जब बुराई हूँदेंगे लोग भलाई में
जब पानी बिकेगा दियासलाई में । वह युग....

वह युग कब आएगा
जब धागा ही सुई को सिएगा
जब सिगरेट ही आदमी को पिएगा । वह युग....

वह युग कब आएगा
जब हारनेवाले को दी जाएगी ट्रुफी
जब गाय देगी चाय और भैंस देगी काफ़ी । वह युग....

वह युग कब आएगा
जब टिकट खरीद कर चलने की मनाही होगी
जब प्लैटफार्म चलेंगे और ट्रै में खडी होंगी । वह युग....

जिंदगी की कसक

Karam Ali
करम अली,
पी. यू. सी.
PUC

इन फ़िजाओं को देखकर, मेरा दिल यह कह उठा ।
आओ सारी जिन्दगी हम गुजारें इन्ही के चरणों में ॥

कहना तो था बहुत, लेकिन क्या कहें !
कहने को वक्त नहीं उसे कौन क्या करे !!

खूबसूरती उनके चेहरे की क्या कहें !
बस एक झलक देख और महवे माशिवा हो जाय !!

जागो भारतवासी

एम. एस. रामशेषु,
बी. एस. सी. (द्वितीय वर्ष)

ऐ भारत के वासी !
याद करो उस दिन की
जब चीन की फ़ौजों ने
किया हमला वेलांग में ।

जिस दिन पर बहा
उन ऊँचे हिमालय पर
नीफ़ा और लद्दाख में
खून गरम भारत का ।

फिर साथी ! कर लो उनकी याद
जो शहीद हुए हैं सरहद पे
सुना नहीं तू ने कि जवानों ने हमारे
दस - दस चीनी को मारा ?

जरा आँख भी खोलो
देखो इस भारत की ओर
अब उत्तर दक्षिण हैं नहीं
फिर एक है भारत ।

ज़रा उनका भी सोचो हाल,
जिनने दिया धन गहनों को
चाहे अपने को भी लेने को
फिर किया है क्या तुमने —
यह भी सोचो ।

यह है आवाज़ —
न पीकिंग, न कराची की
पर है आकाशवाणी की
कि अवसर है खतरे का
जितना माँगे हमारा
दो उतना बेशक से —
ईमानदारी से ।

रहे अमर तेरा इतिहास !
कहो, 'काम आया हूँ,
देश के वास्ते ।'



जय बोलो जवाहर की

जो पंचशील का करता आदर,
जो करता शांति की इज्जत,
जो चलता अहिंसा के पद पर,
उसी भारत पर आयी आफ़त ।

मर्दों की तरह आए चीन,
उल्टे हो गए निराशा से,
देखते ही भारत के बेटे को,
नतमस्तक आज हुआ चीन ।

जिसने तुम्हें बचाया अंग्रेजों से,
जो तुम्हें चढ़ाता ऊँचे पद पर,
उसी अपने प्रियतम जवाहर की,
हे भारतवासी, बोलो नित जय ।

जिसके हाथ में है बागडोर तुम्हारी,
जो तुमको ले जाता अपने लक्ष्य तक,
जो सोचता भविष्य अपनी माता का सदा,
बोलो, उस भारत वीर की जय ।

जो सभी की करता है मदद खूब,
जो अन्यो की सलाह न देता टाल कभी,
उसी अपने प्रियतम जवाहर की,
बोलो, जय हे भारत वीरों ।

आल्टा दानय्या,
पी. यु. सी.

समाज सेवा



Dhanparaj Mehta
धनपतराय मेहता,
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B.Sc. T. U.C.

मानव समाज में जन्म लेता है बड़ा होता है और मर जाता है। इस प्रकार वह समाज का एक मुख्य प्राणी है।

समाज की स्थापना :— पहले मनुष्य जंगलों में रहता था। वहाँ पर उसे अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये दूसरों का सहारा लेना पड़ा। आदमी तो अपनी रक्षा स्वयं कर सकता था। वह बलिष्ठ था। किन्तु औरत जो कि समाज में निस्सहाय कहलाती है। उसे अपनी तथा अपने बच्चों की रक्षा के लिये आदमी की सहायता लेनी पड़ी। मनुष्य को भी अपने कार्यों को करने के लिए औरत की सहायता लेनी पड़ी। क्यों कि सब कार्य वह अकेला कर न सकता था। इस प्रकार आदमी व औरत को एक दूसरे की सहायता लेनी पड़ी। इस प्रकार एक परिवार का जन्म हुआ। इन परिवारों को दूसरे परिवारों से सहायता लेनी पड़ी, इसी प्रकार एक समाज का जन्म हुआ।

समाज में सब प्रकार के लोग रहते हैं। शरीफ, बेईमान इत्यादि। सबको एक दूसरे के दुख या सुख में भाग लेना पड़ा। इस प्रकार समाज उन्नति के पथ की ओर अग्रसर हुआ।

समाज का सही अर्थ कुछ परिवारों का आपस में मिलना है और मिल करके कार्य करना है। समाज में रह कर ही मानव के दिल में दया, प्रेम, त्याग तथा सेवा के भावों का संचार होता है। वह समाज में रह कर सोचता है कि मैं किस प्रकार अपने ही लोगों के काम आ सकूँ। किस प्रकार मैं समाज की सेवा कर सकूँ। ये सब भावनाएँ उसे समाज से मिलती हैं।

समाज सेवा के लिये मानव अपना तन, मन तथा धन सब कुछ अर्पण कर देता है। वह यह जानता है कि यह उसका मुख्य कर्तव्य है। वह जानता है कि वह समाज में बड़ा हुआ है। समाज में रहकर उसने बोलना सीखा है और वहाँ पर रहकर उसने अपने को मानव कहने योग्य बनाया है। वह पढ़ लिख कर निपुण बनता है।

समाज के गरीब भाइयों को उन्नति के शिखर पर पहुँचाने के लिये वह उन्हें मुक्त पढ़ाता है और चाहता है कि उसका भाई उसकी तरह पढ़ कर अपने देश का भाविष्य उज्ज्वल करे। वह समाज की विधवा बहनों के लिये कताई, बुनाई के सामन जुटाने के लिये, पढ़ाई के लिये समाज के धनीमानी

भाइयों से प्रार्थना करता है और उनके लिये सब तरह के साधन जुटाने की कोशिश करता है। वह चाहता है कि विश्व में शांति रहे। एक देश के लोग दूसरे देश के लोगों को घृणा की दृष्टि से नहीं वरन् प्यार की दृष्टि से देखें। इस प्रकार मानव समाज की सेवा कर सकता है।

कोई मानव यह नहीं चाहता कि वह कुछ कार्य किये बिना ही मर जाय। वह चाहता है कि वह खूब पढ़े, पढ़ लिखकर अफसर बने; देश की रक्षा के लिए सिपाही बने; देश की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इंजीनियर बने तथा किसी न किसी प्रकार देश की सेवा करते हुए अपनी जिन्दगी को सफल बनावे।

देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक जानता है कि भारत एक गरीब तथा पिछड़ा हुआ देश है। उस देशने विदेशी हुकूमत के नीचे अपना सर नहीं झुकाया है। वह जानता है कि यह सब आपसी फूट के कारण हुआ है कि देश को सैकड़ों वर्षों तक गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ा रहना पड़ा। देशको आजाद हुए अभी थोड़े ही वर्ष हुए हैं। भारत की जनता अनपढ़ है, गरीब है तथा उसके रहन-सहन का स्तर बहुत गिरा हुआ है। यह देश अन्धविश्वासों तथा रूढ़िवादी भावनाओं का गढ़ रहा है। इसलिये एक मानव का हृदय रो उठता है जो कि कुछ पढ़लिख चुका हो। वह देश की उस गरीबी, अन्ध विश्वास तथा

रूढ़िवादी भावनाओं को मिटाने का प्रयास कर सकता है। यह उसके लिये सब से बड़ी समाज सेवा सिद्ध हो सकती है। वह अपने भाइयों को खेती के नये २ यन्त्रों से अवगत कराये। गरीब मजदूरों को रात में पढ़ाये जिससे कि उसकी गरीबी का कोई बेजा ढंग सेफायदा न उठा सके।

समाज सेवा के लिये गान्धीजी, नेताजी तथा सरदार पटेल ने अपने प्राणों को त्याग दिया। सरदार भगत हँसते हुये फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये। लाला लजपतराय विदेशी जुल्म की परवाह न कर समाज सेवा के लिये पिल पड़े तथा लाठियों से मार डाले गये। उस प्रकार उन बड़े २ नेताओं ने समाज सेवा के लिये अपने प्राणों को उत्सर्ग कर हमारे सामने ज्वलंत उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किये हैं।

संत विनोबाभावे अपनी वृद्धावस्था में भी गाँव २ पैदल घूम कर भूदान आंदोलन का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। वे लोगों से भूमि तथा रुपये के दान के लिये प्रार्थना करते हैं। और दान स्वरूप प्राप्त भूमि को गरीब किसानों में वितरित करते हैं। गरीब विधवाओं के पेट पालन का इंतजाम करते हैं। अपने बूढ़े तथा जीर्ण शरीर की परवाह न कर समाज सेवा के लिये अपने प्राणों को उत्सर्ग करने पर तुले हुए हैं।

हमारे नेता पंडित नेहरू अपने बूढ़े शरीर की परवाह न कर अस्वस्थ होते हुये भी देश की भलाई करने में लगे हुये हैं अपने को

किसी न किसी तरह हर समय देश सेवा में संलग्न रखते हैं।

इस प्रकार मानव समाज में जन्म लेता है, समाज में बड़ा होता है और अपने को हर समय समाज सेवा में संलग्न रखते हुये अपने प्राणों को त्याग देता है और अपना नाम विश्व के इतिहास में प्रज्वलित करता है।

शांति दूत केनेडी ने विश्वशांति के लिये तथा काले व गोरे लोगों में भेद मिटाने के लिये अपने प्राणों को उत्सर्ग कर दिया। उसका

नाम विश्व के इतिहास में सुवर्ण अक्षरों से लिखा जायेगा। उनके जैसा सुभाष्य शांति दूत आज तक विश्व जननी को नहीं मिला है। यों तो संसार में बहुत से पैदा होते व मरते हैं किन्तु समाज की सेवा करते हुए मरनेवाले कम हैं। धन्य हो ईसा मसीह जिन्होंने शांति के लिए अपने को हँसते हुए शूली पर चढ़ा दिया।

“समाज सेवा ही माधव सेवा है”

प्रकृति



ल. वें. सुब्बराजू,
बी. एस. सी. (तृतीय वर्ष)

प्रकृति एक कन्या है,
तुमने कभी सोचा इस बात को।

वर्षा में भीषण रूप धर डरावनी-सी लगती
शीत में मुझे छूने की उत्सुकता हो जाती
वसंत में कोयल मद मस्त कूकू सुनाती
ग्रीष्म की धूप में से लाल बनकर आती।

कन्या सदा कन्या ही रह पाती है,
कन्या की संपत्ति तीन प्रकार की हो जाती,
सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुंदरम् की रूपा बनती,
और वह कभी अपने गुण नहीं छोड़ती।

प्रकृति में भीषण संग्राम सदा चलता रहता,
प्रकृति में घन अंधकार कभी छाया रहता,
प्रकृति में हृदय का स्पंदन हमेशा होता रहता,
प्रकृति का रूप फिर गंभीर बनता रहता।

1964

प्रकृति माता

काले बादलों में
रिम-रिम वर्षा में
गंभीर गर्जन में
करता हूँ मैं प्रकृति माता का दर्शन ॥

खिले फूलों में
फले पेड़ों में
प्रेम पूर्ण इस जग में
करता हूँ मैं प्रकृति माता का दर्शन ॥

चाँदिनी रातों में
कवियों के हृदयों में
चिड़ियों के कलरव में
करता हूँ मैं प्रकृति माता का दर्शन ॥

1964

वी. आर. मोहनराव, प्रथम वर्ष.

*

सूचना :- हिन्दी साहित्य समिति की ओर से आयोजित कविता -
गोष्ठी में पठित कविता सामग्री प्रकाशित है ।

वीर बालक

मैं ने कल के समाचार पत्र देखा । उसमें चार साल का बच्चा नलिन कुमार की मृत्यु की वार्ता थी । उस बालक के हठ वीरोत्साह के बारे में पढ़कर मुझ में तरह-तरह की भावनाएँ उठीं । इन पद्यों के लिखने की प्रेरणा इसी घटना से मिली है ।

कोमल बालक था चार साल का,
उसने सुना था दुराक्रमण चीन का,
माखम हुआ उसे देश की रक्षा के लिये
कई वीर जा रहे हैं लड़ने के लिये ।

उसके मन में भी उठी त्याग की भावना,
कोमल हृदय में रणोत्साह का झरना
नन्हा बालक लगा पैसे मिलाने,
खाना-पीना छोड़ के निधि को भेजने ।

युद्ध-क्षेत्र में जाकर युद्ध करने,
हठ किया था वीर बालक ने,
पूछने लगा पिता से वह
“दीजिये तोप चीनियों से लड़ने” ।

माँ-बाप आनंदोन्मत्त होते थे
सुकुमार की वीरोचित बातों से,
किन्तु उस पर ज्वर चढ़ा था
तीव्रतम स्थिति में आ खड़ा था ।

ऐसी हालत में भी वह भूला नहीं
बकने लगा ज्वर तीव्रता में भी
“मैं जा रहा हूँ युद्ध करने के लिये”
कह कर वह चला हमेशा के लिये ।

ए. राजा रामाराव, बि. एससि.

हिमालय हमारा हैं

चाहो मत पराई चीज़
न दो हमारा कोई
कसम हमारी रही यही
पर खोने दिया चीनने ।

रहे जह श्रीराम
रहे जहाँ धर्मराज
और रहे गांधी जहाँ
वही भारत है यह ।

न छोडो अपनी बात
न अपना कर्तव्य
आज है संकट - काल
कल होगा परम संकुल ।

तैयार रहो । आने दो मत
उस लज्जाहीन तुच्छ को
दे दो कुछ भी अपनी
जो दोगे होगी रक्षा ।

बोलो 'आराम है हराम'
बढ़ाओ कदम आगे
चढ़ जा ऊपर हिमालय के
हिमालय हमारा है ।

म. सीतारामशेषु, प्रथम वर्ष.

भिक्षुक

“अंधा हूँ;

दिन भर से भूखा हूँ,
एक दो दे दो पैसा भाई,
मेरी किस्मत ऐसी भाई”

कहता चला आया एक भिखारी
वह था दुर्भाग्य का एक शिकारी
पेट खाली और थाली भी खाली
कुछ क्या वह तो है किस्मत से भी खाली

यह पीठ दोनो हैं एक समान
वस्त्र विहीन गंदे अंग पर एक
फटा पुराना धूसरित वस्त्र है
धूरी दुनियाँ की सब सब सर पर उस के है।

सूखे बाल खेल रहे पवन में हैं

पग नहीं उठता,
पग पग ठोकर खाता
लकुटी टेकते धीरे धीरे चलता
दुख भरी आवाज से बार बार पुकारता

“अंधा हूँ,

दिन भर से भूखा हूँ
एक दो दे दो पैसा भाई
मेरी किस्मत ऐसी भाई”

के. सुलेमान, 'विशारद'

“भारत के नव युवको !”

हैं हम भारत के रक्षक,
हैं भी भारत के नव युवक,
हम में आयी नयी झलक,
हम बनेंगे भारत के नायक ॥

हम पर धावा बोले चीन बेईमान,
हम सह नहीं सकते यह अपमान,
हम में भी है देश का अभिमान,
हम लड़ेंगे वीर शिवाजी के समान ॥

हम ने भारत की हालत पहचानी,
हम देख नहीं सकते यह बेईमानी,
हम ने पढ़ी वीरों की कहानी,
हम में आयी नयी जवानी ॥

हम दूर करेंगे भारत की चिन्ता,
हम नव युवकों में है एकता,
हम लोगों में है निर्भीकता,
प्रलय नृत्य करेगी भारतमाता ॥

तब हम नव युवक करेंगे सिंहनाद,
हम चीन की सेनाओं को करेंगे बरबाद,
हे भारतमाता ! दो हमें आशीर्वाद,
जिससे हम लावें तुम्हें कीर्ति और प्रसाद ॥

चाचा नेहरू कहते हैं,
कि “अंतिम विजय हमारी है”,
जय हो भारतमाता की,
विजय हो भारतमाता की ॥

बोडा चिदंबरम, (पि. यु. सि.)

वसंत

नव वसंत खुद
रंग रंगीले
फूल पहन कर
अब आयी है ॥

कोयल कूकती
पेड़ हिलता
मन बिछुडता
तन मी सुस्त था ॥

पवन चलती
पानी बरसता
नदियाँ बहती
मन्द गमन से ॥

किसान के हल
और कवि की
कलम का मी
नहीं कोई अवरोध ॥

काकल सत्यनारायण, पि. यु. सि.

हमारा देश

किया आक्रमण इस देश पर,
आया पहाड़ पार कर ॥

बसा हमारी सरहदों में,
हुआ घोर युद्ध बीच में ॥

हुआ रोकना बहुत कष्ट,
हुआ दोनों का बहुत नष्ट ॥

दिखाया हमारी वीरता को,
रोका हमने उन शत्रुओं को ॥

होगी अंतिम विजय हमारी,
प्यारा है देश हमारा ॥

टी. बी. हनुमन्तराव, १ बि. एस.सि.

कर्तव्य

जागो नींद से
सुनो गौर से
हे भारत के नवजवानों.....

हिन्दू चीनी भाई भाई
कहो तुम ले अंगड़ाई
आ गई अब घोर लड़ाई
जिनपर की परवाई

जागो नींद से
सुनो गौर से
हे भारत के नवजवानों.....

समझते नहीं अब कर्तव्य
और क्या होगा भवितव्य
अब कहो बातें न अन्य
करो धीरज से जीवित धन्य

जागो नींद से
सुनो गौर से
हे भारत के नवजवानों.....

क्या भूल गये पुरखों की वीरता
क्यों नहीं देता मन को धीरता
अगर देश के लिये न मरता
मगर वीर तुम कैसे कहलाता

जागो नींद से
सुनो गौर से
हे भारत के नवजवानों.....

कर्तव्य है अब तुम्हारा
सिपाही बनो देश हमारा
भगाओ नीच को मारा
दिखाओ न तब तक चेहरा

जागो नींद से
सुनो गौर से
हे भारत के नवजवानों !.....

सिद्देच. वि. आर. के. अच्युतराव, बि. एससि.

