



A. M. D. G.

ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE VIJAYAWADA



SIXTH ISSUE OF COLLEGE MAGAZINE

MARCH 1961

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•The late **Dr. V. S. Krishna**, B.A. (Oxon) Ph.D. (Vienna)
Chairman, University Grants' Commission
Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1949 - 61.

EDITORIAL

We are happy to present this sixth issue of the College Magazine. We trust that readers who have been following the progress of the Institution will notice that the Magazine too has been improving from year to year.

Owing to spiralling inflation, the cost of bringing out a well-printed Magazine has now become exorbitantly high. Nevertheless, we have considered it worthwhile to incur the additional expense, so that our official publication might worthily reflect the high aims and ideals which inspire our College.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE

The year 1960-'61 has been a year of peaceful work and progress in many different ways. The number of students on the rolls has remained constant for the last three years and this year it even registered a slight fall. Yet construction work is going on apace and new buildings and blocks are being brought into commission year after year. It is not difficult to see, therefore, that the amenities provided for the students and staff are continually expanding.

The College has vast plans which, when completed in another eight or ten years, will give the students of Andhra Loyola unrivalled facilities and amenities of all kinds. This policy is being pursued in the hope of providing our students with an atmosphere most conducive to serious study and to the all-round development of their personality.

THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

This year the College has to express its gratitude in a special way to the University Grants Commission which has sanctioned substantial grants for the improvement of our Library, for the completion of the second Hostel Block and for the construction of a Non-Resident Students'

Centre. Everyone who has followed the working of the University Grants Commission since its inception will surely be taken with admiration at the splendid task it has done to develop and improve higher education in this country. At first the Commission interpreted its mandate rather narrowly and busied itself only with Universities and postgraduate courses in affiliated Colleges. But Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the recent Chairman, soon realized that this policy was leaving nine tenths of the students of every University, viz., the under-graduates in the affiliated Colleges, completely outside the scope of the Commission's preoccupations. He saw that the good of the country evidently required that something should be done for this vast number of students also. This realization on the part of the University Grants Commission coincided with the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course and the consequent total reorganization of the system of University education. University Grants Commission, therefore, decided to come to the assistance of all affiliated Colleges with grants for raising the salaries of their lecturers and for improving the equipment and the amenities placed wisely required an effort on the part of the management of the institution to find at least a part of the cost of each scheme. Thus Colleges which have striven to build themselves up in the past and are continuing to do so have been viewed with special sympathy; whereas the Ministry of Education adopted the strange policy of giving assistance lavishly to institutions which had done almost nothing for themselves and parsimoniously to those which had by dint of great effort and sacrifice already achieved something. We trust that the University Grants Commission will continue its wise and beneficial policies in the Third Plan. This is also the place to express appreciation for the signal services rendered to the cause of University Education by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the distinguished former Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

Dr. V. S. KRISHNA

It is with a heavy heart that we write these lines on the late, much-beloved Dr. V. S. Krishna. Homage has been paid to his memory by

big and small; ours is a personal tribute flowing from seven years of contact which had grown more intimate as the years passed by. It was with a certain dismay that we heard of the appointment of Dr. Krishna as Chairman of the University Grants Commission. After twelve years as Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, he seemed almost indispensable for its future development. The extraordinary progress and expansion which the University has known during she last decade is due to his initiative, his truly universal interests, his patience, tact and perseverance in dealing with the Government, the public, the staff and the students. However, we reconciled ourselves to losing Dr. Krishna with the thought that his academic and human qualities would now be at the service of all the Universities of India. Dr. Krishna himself was unhappy to part with his beloved Andhra University to which he had devoted his whole life; but he was persuaded to accept the University Grants Commission appointment owing to the same consideration which we have mentioned above.

It was a real tragedy therefore that on Feb. 16, just a month after he had been installed in his new post, Dr. Krishna should so suddenly be taken away. The news reached us by radio only a few hours after the sad event and cast a gloom over our College and indeed over the whole of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Loyola College has good cause for the deepest grief at the passing of Dr. Krishna. From the very foundation of the College in 1954 he proved himself to be a solicitous friend to us. We were strong in the knowledge that we could always count on the Vice-Chancellor's sympathy and support. Further, during the last seven years Dr. Krishna had become the close personal friend of many of the Fathers, including the present writer. In him we found a man of vast culture, utterly free from self-seeking, prejudice and pettiness in any form. It was a real pleasure to talk to him, because of the range of his knowledge and interests, his freedom from affectation, and chiefly his moral and spiritual outlook. Dr. Krishna was truly a "good" man in the fullest sense of the word.

With grief in our hearts, we offer to his widow, Mrs. Krishna, and his other relatives our heartfelt sympathies. May Almighty God take his selfless servant unto Himself and grant eternal rest to his soul.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

The country celebrates this year the Centenary of one of its greatest sons, the poet-philosopher Rabindranath Tagore. Since the date officially fixed for the celebration, May 6th, his birthday, falls in the summer vacation, we have postponed our programme to July. If there is any meaning in the sage's life and work, it is the eminence of mind over matter. For that very reason Tagore has an appropriate message for the India today. In the legitimate pursuit of material progress, expressed in successive Five Year Plans, we run the risk of forgetting our cultural heritage and its spiritual foundation. At such a juncture it behoves us to be reminded of a man who revived the intellectual, artistic and moral grandeur of India. May our young people who hope to build a stronger and more prosperous nation make sure that they preserve those spiritual ideals.



Time after time I came to your gate with raised hands, asking for more and yet more.

You gave and gave, now in slow measure, now in sudden excess.

I took some, and some things I let drop; some lay heavy on my hands; some I made into playthings and broke them when tired; till the wrecks and the hoard of your gifts grew immense, hiding you, and the ceaseless expectation wore my heart out.

Take, oh, take - has now become my cry.

Shatter all this beggar's bowl: put out this lamp of the importunate watcher: hold my hands, raise me from the still-gathering heap of your gifts into the bare infinity of your uncrowded presence.

(RABINDRANATH TAGORE: Fruit-Gathering, xxvii)

Mr. President* Ladies & Gentlemen,

The writing of an Annual Report is a task which, I dare say, every Principal of a College approaches with reluctance and a certain dismay. It is not as if there is nothing to be told, or that he fears what he has to say will have no interest for his hearers. But a year in College is so much like the one which preceded it and the one that will follow, unfolding the same turn of events with only the names changed, that he wonders how the events he will relate now will sound different from what was said last year. This is especially the case in an old and established institution which has grown to maturity and settled down to traditional ways. However, in a young College like ours, which is still growing fast, there is significant change to record year by year, and, I trust, at the same time all round progress. I am therefore encourged to place before you today with confidence and modest pride the Annual Report of Andhra Loyola College for the year 1960—1961, the seventh since its foundation.

To begin with the changes in the staff. Last year I deplored the loss of several valuable members of our religious staff, while recording with relief that the lay staff, at least the Lecturers, remained substantially unchanged. This year the reverse is true. Our religious staff has been augmented, but our lay staff has experienced a considerable turnover.

We received two valuable additions to our staff at the beginning of the year in the persons of Fr. Antony Vachaparambil and Fr. Joseph Puthenkalam, both of them with useful experience in other Colleges. Fr. Vachaparambil became Vice-Principal, renewing a relationship of work with me which was started when we were Principal and Vice - Principal together in Loyola College, Madras, ten years ago. Fr. Puthenkalam joined the Economics Department, took charge of the Library. and started the Planning Forum and Social Service League. As I shall have occasion to refer to the excellent work of these two Fathers later on in this report, I shall not dwell further on the matter here.

The list of other staff members shows a large number of changes. College reopened we said farewell to two young Lecturers of the English Department, Mr. N. David Rajendra Prasad and Mr. S. T. P. Radhakrishnamacharya, both of whom left to take up Government appointments. They were replaced by Mr. A. Purushotham, who has had long experience in teaching English, and Mr. M. Suresan. At the same time Mr. M. Venkateswara Rao, who had taken study leave for two years to do his doctorate in Telugu, rejoined the staff and Mr. P. Narayana Das, who temporarily replaced him, was relieved. In the course of the first term Messrs I. Achutha Rao of the mathematics Department, S. Jagapathy of the Commerce Department and V. K. Viswanadham of the Physics Department left the College to take up positions elsewhere, and were replaced by Messrs P. S. Sivanarayana, B. Suryanarayana and K. Venkateswara Rao respectively. The next to leave were Mr. P. Krishna Mohan, our capable Logic Lecturer, and Mr. N. Gopala Rao,

*Dr. Ram K. Vepa, M. A., Ph. D., I. A. S., Collector, Krishna Dt., President-College Day.

Lecturer in Physics and Commanding Officer of the N. C. C., Air Wing, both receiving Scholarships for further study in America. The former is at the University of S. Illinois, doing his doctorate in philosophy, and the latter at Boston University, doing a doctorate in Physics. From all reports they are faring well. They were replaced by Mr. V. C. Koteswara Rao and Mr. K. Gopala Rao, both of whom had already proved their worth as Tutor and Demonstrator in their respective Depart-Then came the turn of Mr. G. ments. Veeraraghavaiah, a much appreciated Lecturer in Chemistry, who left to take up research in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, and was replaced by Mr. Y. Mastan Reddy. The last to leave was Mr. J. George of the English Department who was appropriately replaced by his brother Mr. J. Joseph. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that both Mr. Koteswara Rao and Mr. Joseph are Old Boys of this College. This long catalogue of changes meant a good deal of dislocation and reshufffling of work, and I am grateful to the Heads of Departments and those Lecturers concerned who took it in their stride, and saw to it that the work of the College and the guidance of the students did not suffer in any way.

Let me now get the results of the University Examinations off my chest. I should say at the outset that they were on the whole as good as they have ever been and in some cases better than ever. This is specially true of the results secured by the final batch of the old Two Year Degree Course, both B. A. and B. Sc. I had often dinned it into their ears that they were the last batch and they must make sure to go out with a bang and not with a whimper. Their achievement surpassed our fondest

hopes. In no part or group did they score a lower percentage than 85 (the figure for B. A. English) except in B. A. Telugu, where unaccountably they got only 70%. However even here C. V. J. Panduranga Vittal won the Prabhada Sundara Ramaiah Pantulu Medal for standing first in the whole University. B. A. Mathematics scored cent per cent with 7 first classes out of 12 Students. History also had cent per cent passes. Economics struck the high mark of 92% with 10 second classes, the highest number any College has ever secured. But it was in the B. Sc. groups that we scored our most resounding successes. Physics main with 96% passes counted 23 first classes in the Main subject out of 48 sent up, 21 of which were double firsts, i. e., both in main and Subsidiary. Besides these there were 8 more students who secured first classes in the Subsidiary alone. Chemistry with Mathematics Subsidiary got 95% passes and 9 first classes out of 20. Chemistry with Biology as Subsidiary had 88% passes with 11 first classes. Our figures are roughly 30% higher than those of the University in each category. I congratulate these students in a special way, because, though by and large they were not unusually brilliant, they worked hard and cooperated with their teachers and thus fully merited the outstanding success they finally achieved.

I am afraid that, for a variety of reasons, I shall have a different tale to tell in future of the results of the Three Year Degree Course. First of all, the signs are already ominous: in Part I of the B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com., all the students were sent up last year, 222 of them and 144 passed which is just 65%. Although this compares favourably with the University percentage of 40, it is

below the standard of this college. I have talked with the Lecturers of various Departments and they all agree with me in holding that the students who begin the Three year Degree Course after the Pre-University are much less well equipped, even proportionately, than those who began the Two Year Degree course after the Intermediate. Add to this that the Three Year Degree Course is much heavier both in the number of Subjects offered and the accumulated volume of syllabuses, while the students seem to think that the first year, which has no University Examination at the end of it, is meant for relaxation. It is therefore with no sanguine expectations that I await the results of the next Degree Examinations.

The Pre-University boys, on the other hand, have justified our hopes. The percentage of passes was 82, which is as good as that of the previous year, 83, because the selection was more lenient. They secured 105 first classes, which formed again a quarter of those obtained in the whole University and compare favourably with the 92 we gained last year. However, here again I forsee a drop in future for no other reason than this that the Commerce subjects, which enable students to score high marks in the group, may no longer be combined with Science subjects.

It is often remarked, and I have said so myself on occasions similar to this, that examination results are not the sole criterion of the value of the education imparted. Still, they are an indication of work steadily done during the year, without which no good results are possible. I should like to correct an impression, which prevails in some quarters, that our good results are due to our policy of admitting only clever

students. Let us look at the facts. Of the 710 students admitted to the Pre-University class in 1959, 286, or fully two fifths of the admissions, had a total of less than 50% in their final high school examination, which means that, broadly speaking, they were scarcely to be judged fit for a University course. Of these students several discontinued during the course of the year, a few were not selected, and a few more dropped out voluntarily at the last moment. In the event exactly 200 of them appeared for the Pre-University Examination and 137 passed, which is nearly 70%, with 4 first classes and 45 second classes. I believe that these results reflect greater credit on the College than the more glamorous figures given earlier, because they show that even mediocre students who cooperate with us can pass very creditably in this College.

There is another impression abroad about the system of education in Andhra Loyola, which has greater basis in fact, but which must be given a proper perspective. It is that the discipline is very strict in this College. Let me quote from an authority in such matters. Mr. S. Govindarajulu Naidu, the distinguished Vice - Chancellor of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, had the following to say when he presided last November at the College Day celebrations of Loyola College, Madras. "Talking of Loyola College, Vijayawada, where candidates go from distant corners of Andhra State, I am naturally jealous when a young man from the place where I happen to be teaching goes 500 miles to Vijayawada. I have asked several of them: 'What made you go all that distance?' The answer comes pat - I don't think it is a coached answer. I think it is an answer which they sincerely mean, not only the students, but also their parents. - They say: 'Sir, we chose Loyola College because discipline is good there.' Mr. Govindarajulu goes on to draw the lesson that, if discipline is not good in some places, it is not because students do not want it so.

While thanking the eminent speaker for his flattering testimonial, I must confess that I do not know whether all those who join this College from distant places come here because the discipline is good. Some, I am sure, come to us because they think Loyola College is a factory for turning out first classes from any sort of material. But the fact remains that there is order here and punctuality, regular attendance at lectures and hard work. The maintenance of this discipline entails constant vigilance on the part of all the staff and none more so than Fr. Vice-Principal. I know that Fr. Vachaparambil has a kind heart for boys, but he has to harden it when dealing with truants and late-comers. Those who have found him ruthless in demanding perfect attendance must realise that it is their own delinquency that merits a heavy hand. The serious, orderly, hard-working boy will not find anything harsh in Loyola discipline; the lazy, feckless fellow will find life a burden in this College and, unless he reforms, will have to leave it for a more easy-going regime. But any thoughtful parent will realise that, if we are to form character and not merely prime the mind with knowledge, there is no otherway. In spite of all the Vice - Principal's efforts, we have not been able to raise the daily attendance above 95%. which is not as good as it looks, because it means that on an average 70 boys are absent every day. On the other hand let it be said to the

credit of our boys that there has not been, during the whole year, a single incident of grave misbehaviour on the part even of an individual, let alone of a group. I must also add that in general our boys submit to the disciplinary rules soon enough and even come to appreciate if not to love them, as I am led to believe from the ovation they readily give any speaker who praises the discipline of Loyola College.

A word now about those activities commonly called extra-curricular. have never shone in the field of games and sports as we have in the sphere of studies and examinations. This is partly owing to the fact that we try to get our students through College in the shortest time possible and not to retain them because of their athletic prowess. But I think it is also because most of our students do not avail themselves of the excellent opportunities for sport and exercise, provided by the College at great expense. Only a few regularly patronise the games on our extensive and well laid out fields and courts. Still we have achieved the following modest successes: in the Inter-Collegiate Tournaments we emerged winners in our Zone in Hockey, Tennis and Table Tennis, runners-up in Cricket and Badminton. Five of our players were selected to represent the University; Y. Raghava Rao, our Cricket Captain, for Cricket, V. Leela Prasad, Tennis Captain, for Tennis, S. A. Shukur, P. B. Gaekwad and T. M. N. Raju for Hockey.

The Sports Department suffered serious loss when Mr. V. Suryanarayana, enthusiastic and efficient Assistant Physical Director, who had been on the staff practically from the beginning, left us late in the year to become

a Senior Coach in the Central Government sponsored Rajkumari Coaching Scheme. He has not been replaced as yet, his work being generously assumed by Mr. V. Suryaprakasa Rao, in addition to his already heavy commitments as Commanding Officer of our N. C. C. Infantry Company. They made a harmonious team, the Physical Director and his Assistant, by being sharply complementary, the one big, serious and deliberate, the other small, sprightly and ever smiling. We miss Mr. Survanarayana's pleasant personality, which helped to train and encourage many of our budding athletes and sportsmen during the past 6 years.

Another physical activity is the N. C. C. which bids fair to recruit all the students into its ranks. So numerous have they become that their parades constituted a space problem, solved only by providing a new parade ground. We have now three branches: the Infantry with 209 cadets (compared to 170 last year), the Air Wing with 100 (soon to become 150) and the N. C. C. Together they Rifles with 400 cadets. make up more than half the College. Fortunately we have a young and enthusiastic corps off officers to drill these young men and lick them into shape. The Infantry had their camp during the summer holidays at Jeelakaragudem, near Eluru. They not only won the Volley-ball tournament but also came second in Squad Drill and Message Writing. Their battalion stood second in Guard Mounting.

The Air Wing troop, under the command of P/O B. Subba Reddy, attended two camps, the first a Social Service camp along with the Infantry during the summer, in which they won the first prize for Social Service, the

second the Annual Training camp at Tambaram. Their attendance at this camp was the best - 90 out of 99 - and they took part in all the competitions, but they have kept the winning of trophies for the next occasion. However, two of our Air Wing cadets, Sgt. P. N. S. Jaya Rao and Sgt. P. Radhakrishnamoorthy were chosen to represent the state at the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi this year.

Recruitment for the N. C. C. Rifles had begun already towards the end of last year, 2/ Lt. K. V. Narayana being commissioned as their Commanding Officer. Since recruitment was entirely voluntary, I did not expect more than 200 to join, enough for one company. On the reopening of College it was clear I had miscalculated the response and had to apply at once for a second company which was sanctioned and soon fully enrolled under the command of 2/ Lt. T. A. David. The cadets in the Rifles are mostly Pre-University students many of whom have obviously never marched in ranks before. However, the frequent drill they are getting is already producing results, not only in better marching order, but also in general bearing at all times. I take this occasion to thank all the Officers and N. C. Os of the Regular Services who have helped our own staff in the training of our cadets.

In my report last year I mentioned that we lacked only one major extracurricular activity, Social Service, and that we would attempt to make good this defect the next year. I hardly suspected I would prove such a good prophet. Fr. Puthenkalam, at my request, took up the organisation of both Planning Forum and Social Service League with enthusiasm and meticulous attention to

detail. In no time there was a National Savings drive on, roads were being repaired in various parts of the College campus, adult education classes were in full swing, and, most important of all, a Socio-Economic Survey of the neighbouring village of Gunadala was being conducted with almost professional thoroughness. Further, a play, written by our popular Telugu Lecturer, Mr. N. Guru Prasada Rao, was enacted to promote Small Savings and popularise the 5 Year Plans. An exhibition was organised for the same purpose in connection with National Planning Day, held on 15th October 1960, with Mr. R. Grover, the Sub-Collector, Vijayawada, presiding. The results were encouraging. Our actors won the first prize in the Vijayawada division, and the small savings collection made by our Planning Forum amounted to over Twelve of our students Rs. 15,000. have been promised a merit certificate for their work in this connection. Next year we propose to sell Prize Bonds to aid National Savings. The Report of the Socio - economic Survey is being prepared and will be printed soon. I am deeply grateful to Fr. Puthenkalam for his energetic and capable management of the whole activity, as well as to his able assistants: Messrs K. Kesava Rao, and K. Basaveswara Rao among the staff and, among the students, G. Hanuman Gupta and P. Maheswara Rao, Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Planning Forum respectively, and Venkateswara Rao, Secretary of the Social Service League.

The numerous other College Associations have been functioning with their normal vigour V. Kamesam was elected Chairman of the Students' Society, largely, I should think, on his reputation as a public speaker. He has

discharged his office with loyalty and distinction, winning a few prizes for elocution on the side. To him and to the Secretaries of the various Associations, I extend the appreciation and gratitude of the College for work faithfully done. The so-called Cultural week was held as usual in November, but only for two days instead of three, the District Collector, Mr. B. C. Gangopadhyay, being Chief Guest on the Arts Day, and Dr. D. Jagannadha Reddy, Principal of Guntur Medical College, on the Science Day. Both functions were well attended and eminently successful.

Our building programme goes on apace and never seems to end. new Library and Reading Room were got ready during the summer holidays. Our books are now suitably lodged and the Reading Room with tables and chairs for 150 students is much frequented. An excellent tradition of absolute silence has been established in the Reading Room for which I thank, no less than the Library Warden, the boys who have willingly cooperated with him. The University Grants Commission has kindly sanctioned the College a special subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- this year for the purchase of Library books: with it we hope to fill many of the gaps that were only too obvious in our modest collection of 15,000 volumes.

The new Botany and Zoology Laboratories are fast nearing completion and will be put into use next year. We are considering the advisability of admitting more students in the Biology groups both in Pre-University and B. Sc., but more about this shortly. The first half of the second Hostel block is rising laboriously and we hope to have it ready for the reopening next year. This necessary building programme literally

bleeds our finances white and prevents us from providing many minor amenities we should like to give our students.

I received recently a Circular from the Education Department which asked for information in view of Governmet's intentions to increase the seats for Science in Colleges, even at the expense of the Arts, if necessary. The reason given for this policy is the anticipated need of scientists and technicians during the Third Plan period and after. I have several faults to find with such a shortsighted policy. First of all, it is unpractical. One would imagine that there are qualified candidates in a queue waiting for admission into science courses, and who do not get admission for lack of facilities. The plain fact is that, with the increase in the number of seats in the Pre-University, many students are able to take Mathematics and Science who are scarcely fit for either. After scraping through the Pre-University examination, they apply for B. Sc. and, since facilities have been increased there too, all but the worst secure admission. The result is that for every 10 students who take Science in the Degree Course, there is only one to take Arts or Commerce, and he is far from being the best. There is already a disproportionate rush for professional courses by the cleverest students, leaving only the second best for purely academic courses. If among the latter only a mediocre minority is to study the Arts, by which mean, Language and Literature, History and Politics, Philosophy and the Social Sciences, where are the country's future thinkers, writers and administrators to come from? We shall be a nation of second-rate technicians, who may be able to put things together, but will know neither what life is for, nor how to live wisely. Having stated the problem, I leave its solution to another time and place.

My last pleasant duty is give thanks. First, to Almighty God who has blessed this institution from the start, helping it to tide over early difficulties, and still continues to watch over it with fatherly care. Next to the staff, both teaching and clerical, who are as much part of the College as I am, and whom I would have no right to thank, were I not for the moment at their head. Then the students, for whom this College exists, in whom our hopes are centred, and who for the very great part are obedient and hard working, and fulfill those Lastly our friends and wellwishers, especially those present here today, who help us in ways too numerous to mention. I wish, however, to single out the members of the local Lions Club, and Rotary Club, whose acts of public generosity include the encouragement of College students with scholarships and prizes.

To you, Sir, who accepted at such short notice my invitation to preside this evening, I am particularly grateful. It was a kind Providence which arranged that we should be almost the first to welcome you publicly to this district as its highest administrative officer. Yet it is not chiefly as Collector and District Magistrate that we greet you. It is rather as an Old Boy of our sister Colleges, Loyola of Madras and St. Joseph's of Tiruchi, that we prefer to look upon you. Having lived and studied for five impressionable years under the Jesuits, you will understand our efforts to build up a College in Andhra which can compare even compete with its counterparts in Tamilnad. From another point of view I am specially glad to be able to propose you as a model for our students to imitate. Looking on you as an elder brother who has made good and is now occupying a position of eminence and trust in the service of his country, they will be inspired to do something worth-while with their own lives. I assure you that

your presence here this evening is a matter of peculiar joy to all of us, and I thank you very sincerely for giving us this great satisfaction. I now request you to kindly distribute the prizes, before I invite you to address the gathering.



Getting on with others

It is invitable that you should feel the rub of other people's character against your own. After all, you are not like a gold coin that is acceptable to everyone.

Besides without that friction produced by contact with others, how would you ever lose those corners, those edges and projections, the imperfections and defects of your character; and acquire the smooth and regular finish, the firm flexibility which marks strong yet kind and considerate character.

If your character and the characters of those who live with you were soft and sweet like sponge - cake you would never become a hero or a saint.





COLLEGE STAFF, 1960 - '61

COUNCIL

Rev. Fr	. T. Balaiah, s. J.,	Rector
,,	D. Gordon, s. J.,	Principal
,,	A. Vachaparambil, s. J.	Vice-Principal
,,	Y. Papaiah, s. j.,	Bursar
,,	T. A. Mathias, s. J.,	Physics
Mr.	E. B. Satyam, M. A.,	English
,,	K. Viswanadha Rao, M. A.,	Languages
,,	T. Viswanadha Sastry, м. sc.,	Chemistry
,,	K. V. Ramanayya, M. sc.,	Mathematics
:,	S. N. Ramaswamy, B. sc., (HONS)	Botany
,,	M. D. A. Ananda Rao, м. sc.,	Zoology
"	D. Satyanarayana Murty, м. сом.	Commerce

OFFICE

Rev. Bro	o. J. Maria Soosai, s. J.		Secretary to Principal
Mr.	J. H. Mark		Head Clerk & Accountant
"	M. Innaiah, B. A.		Clerk
,,	L. Venkateswarlu	0	**
"	T. M. Mathai		"
"	G. Dharmaiah)

RELIGION AND MORAL SCIENCE

Religious Instruction

Rev. Fr. T. Balaiah, s. J. Rev. Fr. Y. Papaiah, s. J.,	Degree Classes Pre-University
Moral Science	
	TYT T T

Moral	Science			
Rev. I	Fr. D. Gordon, s. J.,		III U. C.	,
,,	J. Puthenkalam, s. j.,	40	III U. C & P. U	
,,	T. A. Mathias, s. J.		II U. C & P. U	
,,	A. Miranda, s. J.		II U. C & P. U	
,,	A. Vachaparambil, s. J.,		I U. C & P. U	. C.
,,	G. S. Subbaiah, s. J.	, /	I U. C & P. U	. C.

STAFF

English

Mr.	E. B. Satyam, M. A.	Lecturer & Head of the Dept.
,,	V. L. Isaac, B. A. (Hons)	Lecturer
,,	A. Purushottam, B. A. (Hons) B. Ed.	**
,,	I. Lakshminarayana, M. A.	"
"	M. Suresan, м. A.	2)
,,	J. Joseph, в. А. (Hons)	_ ,,
	J. Asirvadam, B. A.	Tutor
"	G. N. Sankara Rao, M. A.	>)

,,	K. S. R. Anjaneyulu, B. A.	Tutor
,,	A. Gopaiah, B. A. (Hons)	22
,,	J. Kolangaden, B. A.	"
,,	T. J. Benher, M. A.	"
"	M. Veerabhadraiah, B. A. (Hons)	, ,,
,,	A. Sitarama Rao, M. A.	,,
	LANGUAG	EES
Telugu		
Mr	. K. Viswanadha Rao, м. а.	I a Calla Dont
,,	M. Venkateswara Rao, B. A. (Hons)	Lecturer & Head of the Dept.
,,	M. Sreenivasa Sastry, B. A. (Hons)	Lecturer
,,	N. G. Prasada Rao, M. A.	,,
, ,,	K. Purnachandra Rao, B. A., B. O. L,	" Tutor
,,	P. Subba Ramaiah, B. A.	
,,	A. Narasimha Murty, B. A. (Hons)	,
,,	S. Narasimhaswamy, B. A. (Hons)	"
,,	V. Sudhakara Rao, B. A. (Hons)	"
, , ,	V. Chandrasekhara Rao, B. A.	"
"	V. Sreerama Murty, B. A.	"
Hindi		
Mr.	K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, м. а. (Hindi), м. а. (Sanskr U. S. Ramakrishnaiah, м. а., в. еd. K. T. Panikker, в. а., Sahitya Ratna.	Lecturer & Dy. Head of Dept. rit), Sahitya Ratna. Lecturer Tutor
	SCIENCE	
Mathen		
Mr.	K. V. Ramanaiah, M. Sc.	Lecturer & Head of Dept.
,,	Y. V. Subba Rao, M. Sc.	Lecturer Lecturer
**	I. V. Kameswara Rao, B. A., (Hons)	Lecturer
,,	S. Haripurushottam, B. A. (Hons)	??
,,	C. Sambasiva Rao, M. A.	33
,,	P. Sivanarayana, M. Sc., M. A.)
,,	M. Krishna Chand, M. Sc.	Tutor
Physics		1 4.01
Rev. Fr.	T. A. Mathias, s. J.,	
Mr.	V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc.	Professor & Head of Dept.
,,,	Y. Rajagopala Rao, M. Sc.	Lecturer & Dy Head of Dept.
,,	G. Bullaiah, M. Sc.	Lecturer
,,	K. Basavapurnaiah, B. Sc. (Hons)	"
,,	K. Venkateswara Rao, M. Sc.	**
,,	K. Gopala Rao, M. Sc.)
,,	N. D. Prasada Rao, M. Sc.	,, Dama da
,,	K. William Carey, B. Sc.	Demonstrator
	2,	**

,,	G. Muralikrishna, B. Sc.	Demonstrates
٠ ,,	S. Pullayya, B. Sc.	Demonstrator
,,	A. Narasimha Rao, B. Sc.	,,
Chemis	stry	35
Mr.	T. Viswanadha Sastry, M. Sc.	Lecturer & Head of Day
,,	A. V. Subba Rao, B. Sc. (Hons)	Lecturer & Head of Dept. Lecturer
,,	P. Raghuram, M. Sc.	
,,	B. Subba Reddy, B. Sc, (Hons)	"
,,	K. Venkata Narayana, M. Sc.	"
,,	Atluri Venkata Subba Rao. M. Sc.	"
,,	Y. Mastan Reddy, M. Sc.	,,
,,,	T. Lakshminarayana, B. Sc. (Hons)	Demonstrator
,,	P. Ramananda Rao, B. Sc.	"
,,	N. Jagannadha Rao, B. Sc.	"
,,	K. J. Kadavan, B. Sc.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
,,	C. S. Ranganadha Rao, B. Sc.	27
,,	K. Rama Krishna, B. Sc.	"
Botany		
Mr.	S. N. Ramaswamy, B. Sc. (Hons)	Lecturer & Head of Dept.
,,	R. Bhagavat Singh, B. Sc. (Hons)	Lecturer
,,	Krishna Murthy, B. Sc. (Hons)	Special Demonstrator
"	P. Madhava Rao, M. Sc.	Demonstrator
,,	T. Satyanarayana, B. Sc.	"
,,	V. Venugopala Rao, M. Sc.	,,,
Zoology		\$
Mr.	M. D. A. Ananda Rao, M. Sc.	Lecturer & Head of Dept.
,,	A. Venkataramiah, B. Sc. (Hons)	Lecturer
"	E. Bhaskara Rao, M. Sc.	Spl. Demonstrator
,,	V. K. Subrahmanya Sastry, M. Sc.	Demonstrator
,,	K. Sreenivasa Rao, B. Sc.	* 33 , *
,,	E. Sreemannarayana Murthy, B. Sc.	"
	HISTORY, ECONOMICS	& POLITICS
Rev Er	D. Gordon, s. J.	Professor & Head of Dept.
History	D. Cordon, 3. 7.	riolessor & read of Dept.
-	G S Subhaiah a I	Professor
	G. S. Subbaiah, s. J. K. Basaveswara Rao, M. A.	Lecturer & Dy. Head of Dept.
	T. A. David, M. A.	Lecturer Lecturer
"	K. Mallikarjuna Rao, M. A.	Tutor
Economi		THE COLUMN
		D (
	J. Puthenkalam, s. J.	Professor
Mr.	P. T. Thomas, M. A.	Lecturer
,,	N. Balashowraiah, M. A.	Tutor
Politics	TELE D. CT.	T
Mr.	K. Kesava Rao, B. A. (Hons)	Lecturer
,,	G. V. Rama Rao, B. A. (Hons)	Tutor

Logic Professor Rev. Fr. T. Balaiah, s. J. A. Miranda, s. J. Lecturer Mr. V. C. Koteswara Rao, B. A. (Hons) Tutor A. Rajendra Prasad, B. A. (Hons) Commerce Lecturer & Head of Dept. Mr. D. Satyanarayanamurty, M. COM. Lecturer V. Narayana Rao, B. Com. (HONS) A. S. Narayana Sarma, M. COM. 99 B. Suryanarayana, M. COM. LL. B. Spl. Tutor P. Satyanarayana, M. COM. M. Sivaji Rao, B. COM. (HONS) Physical Education Mr. V. Suryaprakasa Rao, M. A., D. P. Ed. Library Warden of the Library Rev. Fr. J. Puthenkalam, s. J. Clerk Mr. N. Arogyaswamy OTHER DEPARTMENTS Hostel Warden Rev. Fr. A. Miranda, s. J. Asst. Warden T. A. Mathias, s. J. Mess Supdt. Rev. Br. P. Patrick, s. J. Editor, College Magazine Rev. Fr. T. A. Mathias, s. J. National Cadet Corps N. C. C. (Infantry) Lt. V. Suryaprakasa Rao Y. Rajagopala Rao M. D. A. Ananda Rao G. Bullaiah N. C. C. (Air Wing) Pilot Officer B. Subba Reddy (Rifles) 2/Lt. K. V. Narayana T. A. David Students' Society III B. Sc. Chairman: Mr. V. Kamesam II ,, Secretary: Mr. K. Rama Mohana Rao Planning Forum President: Rev. Fr. D. Gordon, s. J. Vice-President: Rev. Fr. J. Puthenkalam, s. J General Secretary: Mr G. Hanuman Gupta, III U. C. Mr. V. V. Sharma, III B. Sc Ioint Secretaries: Mr. P. Maheswara Rao, III B. Com

Andhra Basha Samiti

President: Mr. K. Viswanadha Rao, M. A.

Secretary: Mr. N. D. Satyanarayana Rao, I. U. C.

History, Economics, Politics & Commerce Association

President: Mr. K. Basaveswara Rao, M. A.

A. Chandrasekhara Rao, III B. COM. Secretaries:

Y. Satyanarayana Reddy, III B. A.

Mathematics & Science Association

President:

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

Secretary:

N. Ramakumar, III B. Sc.

Joint Secretary: M. Basavasankaram, II B. Sc.

Hindi Literary Association

President: Mr. K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, M. A. (Hindi), M. A. (Sanskrit), Sahitya Ratna

Secretary:

K. Ranga Rao, II B. Sc.

Joint Secretary: G. Siva Prasada Rao, I B. Sc.

Dramatic Association

President:

Rev. Fr. A. Miranda, s. J.

Vice-President:

Mr. V. C. Koteswara Rao, B. A. (Hons)

Secretaries:

T. Nagabhushana Rao, III U. C.

S. Babu Rajendra Prasad, 1 U. C.



PRIZE WINNERS - 1960

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS - March - April 1960

B. Sc. (Old Regulations)

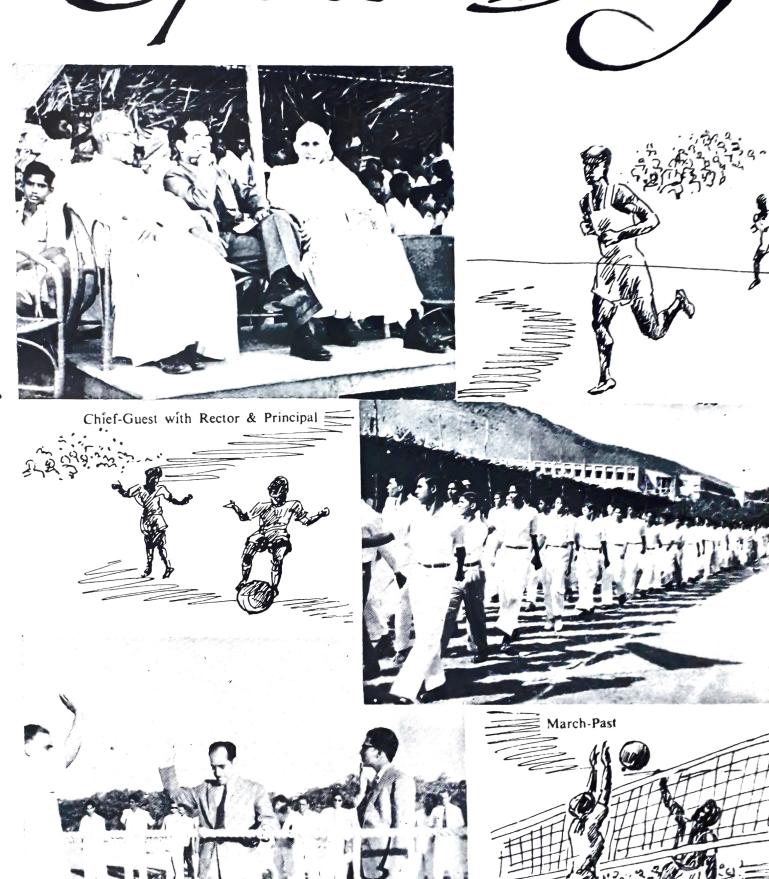
Subject		Reg. No	Name of the	candidate
First in Part II with Physics Mathematics and Chemistry		1030	Mr. G. Krishna R	.ao
First in Part II with Chemistry Mathematics & Physics (Subs		1115	Mr. D Venkatesv	vara Sarma
First in Part II with Chemistry Botany and Zoology (Sub)	(Main)	1156	Mr. G. Stalin	
	B. A. (Old	Regulati	ons)	
First in Part I First in Part II Telugu Hindi Group (V) - History and Econ	10-	3523	Mr. N. V. Subba Mr. C. V. J. Pan Mr. M. Sambasi	duranga Vittal
mics, Economics (Main)	•	3601	Mr. P. Suryanara	nyana
Group (VI)-History and Economics, History (Main))-	3539	Mr. Nyayapati	Veera Raghava- Swamy
Group (I) - Mathematics		3523	Mr. C. V. J. Pan	duranga Vittal
п U. C.	B. A., B.	Sc., B. (Com. Part I	
English			Mutholy	First
Liigiidii	V. Kame			Second
Telugu		cateswa r a	Rao	First
17: 1: (- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J. Satyan	iarayana ibrahmaya	a Sarma	Second First
Hindi (B. A., B. SC.) B. Com - Hindi	G. B. Cl	•	o Cultina	First
<i>D</i> , <i>Com Limes</i>		NIVERSI	ГY	
P. Rama Rao			First in	the whole Exam.
Part I English				
C. Krishna Chakravar	ti	(888	4)	First
Oscar M. K. Menezes		(920	•	First
Franklin R. Misquith		(919	6)	Third
Part II Telugu				-
P. Rama Rao		(913	•	First · Second
K. Siva Reddy		(898	9 4)	Second
Part II Hindi		(010	15)	First
B. Eswara Reddy A. Vinya Vardhana		(919 (904	•	Second
41. VIII ya Valditalia		(-0)	• • •	

Part III	Mathematics, Physical Sciences	s & Logics	
	K. Krishna Reddy	(8905)	First
	A. Vinaya Vardhana	(9044)	Second
	C. Musili	(8918)	Third
Part III	Mathematics, Physical Sciences	s Accountancy and Commerce	* *****
	P. Rama Rao	(9131)	First
	A. Satyanarayana Reddy		First
	W. P. Haragopal Reddy	(9067)	Third
Part III -	Biology, Physical Science and	Logic	
	I. Swamichetti	(9360)	First
	Krishnaswami K. Naicke	er (9378)	Second
	V. Venkatadri Bhoopal	(9364)	Third
Part III -	Biology, Physical Science, Ind	lian History Etc.	
	J. Seetarama Murty	(9446)	First
	N. Krishna Rao	(9408)	Second
Part III -	Logic, Physical Science, India	n History, Etc.	
	N. Venkatanarayana	(9378)	First
	Ram Kumar Varma	(9521)	First
	Economics & Geography, Physicountancy and Commerce	ical Science	
	K. Satyanarayana	(9505)	Second
			Second
		EXAMINATIONS (1960)	
	N	IORAL SCIENCE	
II. U. C.			
В. А.		G. V. Subba Rao	First
B. Co		S. Krishnan	First
B. Sc.		Ch. V. N. S. Varaprasad	First
I. U. C.			
B. A.		Akther Pasha	First
B. Sc.		P. Sadasivan	First
Pre-Univer	sity		
Sect.	1	A. Vinaya Vardhana	First
Sect.	2	K. G. Krishna Murthy	First
Sect.	3	Krishnaswami K. Naicker	First
Sect. 4	•	J. Srirama Murthy	First
Sect.	5	M. Durgaprasada Rao	• First
	RELIG	IOUS INSTRUCTION	
II U.C.		G. Peter Paul	First
IU.C.		T. Moisu	First
Pre-Univ	versity	M. Joseph	First

I	I.	U.	С.	Group	Subjects
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B. A.	1. O. C. Gioup Subjects	
Mathematics, Economics & Politics	Ch. Bhaskara Rao C. Hanuman Gupta	First Second
History, Economics & Politics.	Rev. Fr. Joseph K. Mutholy D. V. Raghava Rao	First Second
B. Sc. Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry	V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma M. Venkata Krishna Rao V. Kamesam	First* Second Third
Chemistry, Botany & Zoology	G. Balasubrahmanyam K. Koteswara Prasad	First Second
B. Com.	S. S. Koteswara Rao G. B. Chenji	First Second
Langua	I. U. C. ages (B. A., B. Sc. & B. Com)	
English	Akthar Pasha K. V. Krishnaiah	First Second
Telugu	P. V. Satyanarayana T. Stanley Babu	Second First
Hindi	D. A. K. Deekshitulu B. Lakshmiah Chetty	First Second
Hindi B. Com.	Syed Abdul Allam	First
В. А.	Group Subjects	
Mathematics, Economics & Politics.	P. Ananta Sayanam Reddy	First
History, Economics & Politics.	T. Asoka Babu P. N. S. Jaya Rao	First Second
B. Sc. Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry	M. Narayana Rao K. C. Mohan Kumar K. Nageswara Rao	First Second Third
Chemistry, Botany & Zoology	P. V. Satyanarayana D. A. K. Deekshitulu	First Second
B. Com. *Winner of the Rodrigues Duit	Ch. Venkateswara Rao A. Chandra Sekhara Rao	First First
*Winner of the Rodrigues Pri	ze	

Sportes Day



Photos by Fr. Vachapar.



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS-APRIL 1960

ABSTRACT

PRE - UNIVERSITY

Whole Examination:

Number appeared: 584

Number passed: 477

Percentage

: 82%

Percentage of full passes in various sections

Section 1 & 2	Mathematics, Pl	hysical Science	, Logic		94%
Section 3 & 4	Mathematics, P.	hysical Scienc <mark>e</mark>	, Accour	nts & Commerce	85%
Section 5 & 6	Biological Science	e, Physical Sc	ience, Lo	ogic	83%
Section 7	Biological Science Civics and	e, Physical Sc Indian Admini		dian History,	71%
Section 8	Physical Science, Indian Adn		n History	, Civics and	54%
Section 9	Economics & Ge Physical Sc		ounts &	Commerce,	37%
Part I Only (I	English)	538 out of (610		88%
Part II Only T	elugu	522 out of 5	537		97%
]	Hindi	59 out of	69		86%
	Urdu	2 out of	3		66%
	Latin	1 out of	1	6	100%

B. A. Old Regulations

Number appeared: 89	Full Passes: 57	Percentage: 64%
Part I	79 out of 93	85%
Part II Telugu	64 out of 91	70%
Hindi	2 out of 2	100%
Part III - Mathematics	12 out of 12	100%
History	7 out of 7	100%
Economics	64 out of 70	92%

B. Sc. Old Regulations (Physics Main)

Number appeared: 48	Full passes: 4	6	Percentage:	96%
	Main	Subsidiaries		
First Classes	23	31		
Second Classes	18	12 2	1 Double First C	lasses
Third Classes	5	3		

Chemistry Main - Mathematics & Physics Subsidiaries

Number appeared: 20	Full passes:	19		Percentage: 95
	Main		Subsidiaries	
First Classes	9		6	
Second Classes	8		7 5	Double First Classes
Third Classes	3		7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Chemistry Main - Botany & Zoology Subsidiaries

Numb	per appeared:	41	Full passes:	33	* '}	Percentage:	81
			Main		Subsidiarie	S	
	First Classes		11		2		
	Second Classes	3	13		6	2 Double First Clas	sses
	Third Classes		12		29		

3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE: B. A., B. Sc. & B. Com. - Part I

Number appeared: 222 Full	l passes: 144	Per	centage: 64.4
PASSED IN: English: 72%, Lan	nguages: 85%,	General Edi	ucation: 80%
B. A.	No. appeared.	Passes.	Percentage
Mathematics, Economics, Politic	cs 13	11	85
History, Economics, Politics	39	24	82
B. Com.	21	13	62
B. Sc.			
Mathematics, Physics, Chemistr	y 101	69	68
Chemistry, Botany, Zoology	48	27	56

When you are corrected for some defect of yours don't say: "That's the way I'm made....its my character". Rather it's your lack of character! Be a man therefore, and start correcting yourself forthwith.

DETAILED RESULTS

PRE-UNIVERSITY

I Mathematics, Physical Science & Logic

FIRST CLASS

- 1. Bhaskara Rao, G.
- 2. Chakravarti, C. K.
- 3. Durga Prasad, A.
- 4. Harinatha Reddi, D.
- 5. Krishnamurti, Kanthamneni.
- 6. Krishna Reddi, K.
- 7. Lakshmipati, K.
- 8. Musili, C.
- 9. Nageswara Rao. V.
- 10. Narayana Reddi, Y.
- 11. Peddaswamulu, G.
- 12. Pitchayya, J.
- 13. Prahlada Rao, D.
- 14. Prasada Rao, B.
- 15. Prasada Rao, C. V.
- 16. Punna Reddi, B.
- 17. Raghavendra Rao, M.
- 18. Ramachandrayya, C.
- 19. Ramanamurti, B. S. V.
- 20. Ramana Reddi, Y. V.
- 21. Ramasubba Reddi, C.
- 22. Rayappa Reddi, S.
- 23. Satyanarayana, A.S.
- 24. Satyanarayanamurti, V. V. V.
- 25. Satyaprakash, P.
- 26. Seker, C.
- 27. Shaik Abdul Subhan
- 28. Simhagiri Patnaik, U.
- 29. Siva Reddi, K.
- 30. Thimma Reddi, K.
- 31. Vallabhacharlu, V. L.
- 32. Venkateswarlu, T.
- 33. Chinna Rao, M.
- 34. Gandhi Raju, P.
- 35. Vinayavardhana, A.
- 36. Krishnamurthi, N.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Andreyya, G.
- 2. Appa Rao, K.
- 3. Appa Rao, Y.

- 4. Apparao Choudari, K.
- 5. Balarami Reddi, V.
- 6. Basavapunnayya, G.
- 7. Eswarayya, R.
- 8. Gangadhara Rao, N.
- 9. Gopal Reddi, B.
- 10. Harinatha Babu, A.
- 11. Jayarami Reddi, S.
- 12. Koteswara Rao, M.
- 13. Krishnamohana Rao, G. V.
- 14. Krishnamurti, P.
- 15. Krishna Reddi, N. V.
- 16. Mallikarjunachar, B.
- 17. Mallikarjuna Sarma, V.
- 18. Nagabhushanam, P.
- 19. Nageswara Rao, K.
- 20. Pattabhiram, T.
- 21. Prasada Rao, M. R.
- 22. Prasada Reddi, K. S.
- 23. Radhakrishnamurti, K.
- 24. Rajagopal, M.
- 25. Ramamohana Rao, T.
- 26. Ramamohan Rao, N.
- 27. Ramamurti, G.
- 28. Ramana Prasad, C.
- 29. Rama Rao, G. V. S. V.
- 30. Ramesh, D.
- 31. Ravindranath Choudari, B.
- 32. Saiprasad, N.
- 33. Satyanarayanamurti, T.
- 34. Sitarama Sastri, K.
- 35. Sivannarayana, M. V.
- 36. Srihari, Rao, J.
- 37. Sriramakrishna Rao, G.
- 38. Subba Rao, C. V.
- 39. Subba Rao, K. V.
- 40. Subba Rao, S. V.
- 41. Subbi Reddi, S.
- 42. Subrahmanyam, T.
- 43. Sudhakara Reddi, D.
- 44. Taranath, A.
- 45. Umasiva Prasad, P.
- 46. Vasudeva Reddi, N.

- 47. Venkatadri, B.
- 48. Venkatanarasayya, G.
- 49. Venkataramayya Gupta, K.
- 50. Venkata Rao, P.
- 51. Venkatasubbayya, M.
- 52. Venkateswarlu, P.
- 53. Viranjanevulu, S.
- 54. Viranjaneyulu, Y.
- 55. Babu Rao, B. S.
- 56. Jagannath, G.
- 57. Lakshminarayana, K.
- 58. Maruti, S.
- 59. Ramakrishna Prasad, N. S.
- 60. Venkateswarlu, Y.

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Appa Rao, N.
- 2. Chaithanya, K. S. K.
- 3. Chenchayya, G.
- 4. Chinnappa Reddi, S.
- 5. Koteswara Rao, B.
- 6. Krishna Dass, V.
- 7. Krishna Gupta, M.
- 8. Krishna Rao, K. V.
- 9. Lakshmana Rao, N.
- 10. Lakshmayya, D.
- 11. Malleswara Rao, G.
- 12. Mallikharjana Sarma, A.
- 13. Manohara Rao, S. R.
- 14. Mohanaswarupakrishna, P.
- 15. Mohan Prasad, S.
- 16. Narasimha Prasad, K. D. L.
- 17. Narayana Rao, M. V.
- 18. Narayanaswami, S.
- 19. Niranjan Reddy, R.
- 20. Radhakrishnamurti, S.
- 21. Radhakumuda Prasad, V.
- 22. Raghavendra Rao, V.
- 23. Ramachandra Reddy, D.
- 24. Ramalingeswara Rao, Y.
- 25. Ramamohana Rao, K.
- 26. Ramapandu, C.
- 27. Rama Prasad, V.
- 28. Ramasubbayya, C.
- 29. Ramayya, T.
- 30. Rami Reddi, C. B.

- 31. Ranga Rao, K. V.
- 32. Ranga Rao, V.
- 33. Sambasiva Rao, R.
- 34. Simhadri Rao. J.
- 35. Srimannarayana Rao, M.
- 36. Sriramamurti, K.
- 37. Subba Rao, A.
- 38. Subba Rao, N.
- 39. Subba Rao, P.
- 40. Umamaheswara Rao, C.
- 41. Umamaheswara Rao, M.
- 42. Vatchaspati Sarma, A. V. P. S.
- 43. Vekatarami Reddy, D.
- 44. Venkata Rao, C.
- 45. Venkateswara Rao, S.
- 46. Viswanadha Sarma, J. K.
- 47. Visweswara Rao, D.
- 48. Wilson, K.
- 49. Alexander Reddy, T.
- 50. Babu Rao, V.
- 51. Prathapa Reddy, V.
- 52. Purnachandra Rao, A.
- 53. Raghu, B.
- 54. Sitarama Rao, V.

II Mathematics, Physical Science, Accounts & Commercial Knowledge.

FIRST CLASS

- 1. Bangarraju, D. R.
- 2. Hanumanta Rao, P.
- 3. Haragopala Reddi, P.
- 4. Kamayya Sastry, K.
- 5. Koteswara Rao, G.
- 6. Koteswara Rao, K. D.
- 7. Krishnamurti, T.
- 8. Krishna Rao, M.
- 9. Kulai Reddi, M.
- 10. Mallikarjana Sai, M.
- 11. Mallikharjuna Rao, K.
- 12. Nageswara Rao, U.
- 13. Narasimha Rao, A.
- 14. Narayana Rao, V.
- 15. Narayya, T.
- 16. Pitchi Reddi, M.
- 17. Pratap, B.
- 18. Purnachandra Rao, K.

- 19. Purnachandra Rao, P.
- 20. Rama Rao, P.
- 21. Ranganayakulu, P. S.
- 22. Ranga Prasad, V.
- 23. Rishi Kumar, V.
- 24. Saibaba, C. M. K.
- 25. Sambasiva Rao, Garapati.
- 26. Sankar Rao, P.
- 27. Satyanarayanamurti, C.
- 28. Satyanarayana Reddi, A.
- 29. Sobhanadri, P.
- 30. Sridhar, M. D.
- 31. Srinivasa Rao, K. V. K.
- 32. Subba Rao, R.
- 33. Subhas, T.
- 34. Subrahmanya Sarma, Y.
- 35. Swatantra Prasad, N.
- 36. Tirumala Rao, K.
- 37. Triambaka Rao, P.
- 38. Umamaheswara Rao, V.
- 39. Venkataratnam, K.
- 40. Venkateswara Babu, P.
- 41. Viswanadham, C.
- 42. Visweswara Rao, N.
- 43. Appi Reddi, P.
- 44. Eswara Reddi, B.
- 45. Krishnamurti, A.
- 46. Mohana Rao, J.
- 47. Nageswara Rao, C. V.
- 48. Niranjana Rao, J.
- 49. Oscar Mervyn Keith, M.
- 50. Prabhakara Rao, J.
- 51. Ramamohana Rao, C.
- 52. Sambasiva Rao, M.
- 53, Sitarama Raju, K. B. V.
- 54. Joseph, M.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Anthayya, N.
- 2. Appa Rao, G.
- 3. Aruna Bose, A.
- 4. Chennakesavulu Reddi, B.
- 5. Dasaradhi Rao, M.
- 6. Hanumanta Rao, M.
- 7. Jacob Hamilton, N.
- 8. Jagadisam, A.

- 9. Jagannadha Rao, K.
- 10. Jagga Raju, P.
- 11. Kasiviswanadham, M.
- 12. Kaspa Reddi, Y.
- 13. Lakshmana Raju, V.
- 14. Lakshminarayana, Y.
- 15. Madhusudhana Prasad, N.
- 16. Madhusudhana Rao, G.
- 17. Madhusudhana Rao, Y.
- 18. Nageswara Rao, M.
- 19. Nageswara Rao, N.
- 20. Nageswara Rao, Y.
- 21. Narasimha Rao, B.
- 22. Narayana Reddi, K. V.
- 23. Niranjan, G.
- 24. Prakasa Rao, A. K. S.
- 25. Prasada Rao, R. V.
- 26. Raghavendra Rao, Y. V.
- 27. Rajeswara Rao, M.
- 28. Ramabhadra Raju, L.
- 29. Ramachandra Rao B.
- 30. Ramamohana Rao, P.
- 31. Ranga Prasad, T.
- 32. Sambasiva Rao, C.
- 33. Satyanarayana, D.
- 34. Satyanarayana Ganesh, C.
- 35. Somasekhara Rao, T.
- 36. Somayajulu, R. K.
- 37. Subba Rao, D.
- 38. Subba Rao, Y.
- 39. Subrahmanyam, K. B.
- 40. Umakanta Rao, B.
- 41. Varadarajulu, K. S.
- 42. Vayunandana Rao, K.
- 43. Venkata Rao, A.
- 44. Venkateswara Rao, J.
- 45. Venkateswara Rao, K.
- 46, Venugopal, N.
- 47. Viraraghava Rao, P.
- 48. Franklin Randolph, M.
- 49. Mallikharjuna Rao, M.
- 50. Prasada Rao, G.S.
- 51. Soma Raju, C.
- 52. Sriramachandramurti, N.
- 53. Vijayakumar, P. T.
- 54. Muhammad Kalimuddin

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Adinarayana Rao, G.
- 2. Appa Rao, D. V.
- 3. Bhavani Prasad, A.
- 4. Chandrasekhar, R.
- 5. Chandrasekhara Rao, C.
- 6. Chandrasekhara Rao. G.
- 7. Eswar, I.
- 8. Hanumanta Rao, V.
- 9. Lakshminarayana Rao, V.
- 10. Madhu, B.
- 11. Madhusudhana Gupta, R.
- 12. Mallikharjuna Rao, C.
- 13. Manga Reddi, G.
- 14. Muhammad Ibrahim
- 15. Muhammad Manzoor Hussain
- 16. Ponnayya Suri, T.
- 17. Prasada Rao, K. S. M. V.
- 18. Prasada Rao, R. V. V.
- 19. Punna Rao, M.
- 20. Rajendra Rao, A.
- 21. Ramadasu Sarma, T.
- 22. Ramakrishnavya, P.
- 23. Sambasiva Rao, Gogineni
- 24. Satyanarayana Jagadev, K.
- 25. Sitaram, M. V. D.
- 26. Sobhanadri, S.
- 27. Srinivasa Raju, P.
- 28. Subrahmanya Sastri, P. V. S.
- 29. Suryanarayana, N.
- 30. Venkataratnam, L.
- 31. Ganganna, M.
- 32. Gopala Reddi, V. V.
- 33. Somanna, M. G.
- 34. Subba Rao, P.

III Physical Science, Biological Science & Logic.

FIRST CLASS

- 1. Anantharayulu, T.
- 2. Koteswara Rao, B.
- 3. Parvatisam, M.
- 4. Prasada Reddi, M.
- 5. Ramamohana Rao, D.
- 6. Satyanarayana Rao, N.

- 7. Subrahmanyam, P. V.
- 8. Suryanarayana, P.
- 9. Swami Chetti, I.
- 10. Venkatadri Bhoopal, V.
- 11. Venkaterwara Rao, N.
- 12. Krishnaswami Kamaya Naicker, S.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Aruna Prasad, K.
- 2. Chandrasekhara Rao, G. S. R.
- 3. Chandrasekhara Rao, T.
- 4. Dwijendra Babu, P.
- 5. Isaac, Y.
- 6. Kesava Rao, E.
- 7. Koteswara Rao, Attaluri S/O Pardhasaradhi
- 8. Krishnamurti, J.
- 9. Madanamohan Ram, P.
- 10. Mallikharjuna Rao, K. N.
- 11. Manikyam Setti, K. V.
- 12. Nagabhushanam, N.
- 13. Nagaraja Rao, B. K.
- 14. Narayana, T.
- 15. Prasad, D.
- 16. Purnachandra Rao, Chaparala.
- 17. Raghava Reddi, K.
- 18. Raja Reddi, P.
- 19. Ramachandra Rao, Y.
- 20. Ramamohana Rao, K.
- 21. Ramamohana Rao, P.
- 22. Ramamohana Rao, V.
- 23. Ramanadham, V.
- 24. Ranga Rao, M.
- 25. Satyanarayana, A.
- 26. Satyanarayana, C. V.
- 27. Satyanarayanamurti, B.
- 28. Seshagiri Rao, M.
- 29. Simhadri, N.
- 30. Sitarama Rao, B.
- 31. Sivaramakrishna Prasad, Y.
- 32. Somi Reddi, B.
- 33. Srinivasa Rao, G.
- 34. Subbaramireddi, K.
- 35. Subba Reddi, C. V.
- 36. Subba Reddi, D. V.
- 37. Suryanarayana Reddi, P.

- 38. Syed Jakriaya
- 39. Venkata Raju, R.
- 40. Venkataratnam, K.
- 41. Venkataratnam, P.
- 42. Venkateswara Rao, G.
- 43. Venkateswara Rao, K.
- 44. Prabhakara Reddi, K.
- 45. Purnachandra Rao, J.
- 46. Srihari Rao, P.
- 47. Subba Reddi, G. P.

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Ahobala Rao, K.
- 2. Appa Rao, K. P.
- 3. Babu Rao, D.
- 4. Babu Rao, G.
- 5. Babu Rao, N.
- 6. Balakoti Reddi, G.
- 7. Bapineedu, K.
- 8. Eswara Reddi, G.
- 9. Gnanaprakasam, G.
- 10. Govardhana Rao, J.
- 11. Govardhana Reddi, T.
- 12. Janardhana Rao, K. G.
- 13. Joji Reddi, V.
- 14. Karunakara Rao, B.
- 15. Kishore Babu, V.
- 16. Konda Reddi, V. V.
- 17. Koteswara Rao, Attaluri S/O Pattabhiramayya
- 18. Koteswara Rao, M.
- 19. Koti Reddi, A. V.
- 20. Krishnamurti, E. B.
- 21. Krishna Reddi, G. V.
- 22. Lakshminarayana, A.
- 23. Madanamohana Rao, G.
- 24. Mirayya, K.
- 25. Mohana Rao, Y. V. S.
- 26. Murali, P.
- 27. Negeswara Rao, G. V. V.
- 28. Negeswara Rao, V.
- 29. Narasimha Raju, K. L.
- 30. Panduranga Rao, T.
- 31. Pattabhiramayya, K.
- 32. Prabhakara Rao, C.
- 33. Prasada Rao, K. H.

- 34. Pullayya Chetti, S. C.
- 35. Purnachandra Rao, Chinta.
- 36. Raghavendra Rao, Y.
- 37. Raja Reddi, N.
- 38. Raja Reddi, P. V.
- 39. Rajendra Prasad, S.
- 40. Ramakrishna Rao, K.
- 41. Ramana Rao, G. V.
- 42. Rama Rao, K. V.
- 43. Ravindranath, J.
- 44. Ravappa Rao, K.
- 45. Sayivaraprasad, Y.
- 46. Sankara Prasad, M. B.
- 47. Satyanarayana, K.
- 48. Sivaramamohana Dass, T.
- 49. Sopendra Pratap, C.
- 50. Srinivasa Rao, K.
- 51. Sriramachandra Rao, M.
- 52. Subba Reddi, L. V.
- 53. Umamaheswara Rao, T.
- 54. Venkata Rangayya, S.
- 55. Nageswara Rao, L.
- 56. Ramalingappa, N.

IV Physical Science, Biological Science and Indian History, and Civics and the Elements of Indian Administration.

FIRST CLASS

- 1. Krishna Rao, N.
- 2. Sriramamurti, J.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. David Paul, M,
- 2: Janardana Rao, T.
- 3. Krishnamurti, A.
- 4. Krishnamurti, T.
- 5. Raghurami Reddi, C.

- 1. Amaragundeswara, R. S.
- 2. Bhaskara Reddi, V.
- 3. Channamallappa, K.
- 4. Charles, A,
- 5. Kondayya, C.
- 6. Krishna, M.

- 7. Krishnamohan, S.
- 8. Kutumba Rao, V.
- 9. Kutumba Reddi, G.
- 10. Madhava Rao, A.
- 11. Mallikarjun Rao, K.
- 12. Manikyam, M. V.
- 13. Nageswara Rao, N.
- 14. Narasimhayya, S.
- 15. Pardhanandana Reddi, P.
- 16. Purnachandra Rao, Y.
- 17. Radhakrishna Rao, C.
- 18. Radhakrishnamurti, Patibandla
- 19. Radhakrishnamurti, Prattipati
- 20. Ramakrishna Babu, G.
- 21. Ramana Raju, B. V.
- 22. Ranga Reddi, P. V.
- 23. Saibabu, K.
- 24. Sankara Reddi, G. B.
- 25. Sankara Reddi, P. S.
- 26. Satyanarayana, K.
- 27. Satyanarayana, V.
- 28. Satyasekhara Rao, S.
- 29. Seshadri, N.
- 30. Sivannarayana, G.
- 31. Siva Prasad, S. V. N.
- 32. Sriramachandra Rao, Y.
- 33. Sriramachandra Varma, P.
- 34. Subbaramayya, C.
- 35. Subba Rao, B.
- 36. Subba Reddi, A.
- 37. Subba Reddi, M R.
- 38. Subrahmanyam, K.
- 39. Suguna Raju, G.
- 40. Suryanarayana Reddi, A.
- 41. Surya Reddi, N.
- 42. Vijayakumar, M.
- V Logic, Indian History & Civics & the Elements of Indian Administration and Physical Science.

SECOND CLASS

1. Venkatanarayana, N.

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Innayya, P.
- 2. Prabhu Das, P.

- 3. Purushotham, V.
- 4. Sankara Reddi, K.
- 5. Sudarsana Rao, J.
- 6. Venkatasubbayya, V.
- VI Economics and Geography, Accounts and Commercial Knowledge and Physical Science.

FIRST CLASS

1. Ram Kumar Varma

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Chennayya, R.
- 2. Hanuman Prasad, V.
- 3. Kesava Reddi, K.
- 4. Madhava Sarma, I.
- 5. Narasimha Rao, V.
- 6. Raghavulu, C.
- 7. Ramachandra Reddi, N.
- 8. Satyanarayana, K.
- 9. Subba Rao, V.
- 10. Venkatesu, D.
- 11. Gopalakrishnamurti, C.
- 12. Harakhchand Kuverji, K.
- 13. Prasada Rao, M. D.

PASSED IN PARTS ONLY.

Passed in Part I and II only.

- 1. Chalama Reddi, C.
- 2. Krishnamurti, Koduri
- 3. Narasimha Rao, T. V.
- 4. Ranga Reddi, C.
- 5. Srimannarayana, V.
- 6. Subba Raju, C. V. V.
- 7. Bhaskara Rao, P. U.
- 8. Jaganmohan Reddi, D.
- 9. Prasada Rao, K.
- 10. Benkoji Rao, D.
- 11. Narasimhamurti, O.
- 12. Bholanath Lalluraum P.
- 13. Dinakara Rao, G.
- 14. Gopalakrishnamurti, K.
- 15. Venkata Rao, B. L. B.
- 16. Benerji Reddy, A.
- 17. Bhaskara Rao, D.
- 18. Bhujanga Rao, M.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS



Gulmarg — Kashmir



The Pyramids and the Sphinx, Cairo



- 19. Devadanam, G.
- 20. Gopalakrishna, S.
- 21. Jaswant Mohan, M.
- 22. Jayarami Reddi, A.
- 23. Nageswara Reddi, R.
- 24. Narasimha Reddi, T. K.
- 25. Prasad, K
- 26. Prasada Rao, K. D.
- 27. Raghava Rao, M.
- 28. Sambamurti, D.
- 29. Satyanarayana, Y.
- 30. Gopala Reddi, E. R.
- 31. Koteswara Rao, N.
- 32. Raja Rao, K.
- 33. Ranganna, T.
- 34. Sadanandam, K. J.
- 35. Surendranath, T.
- 36. Thikkaswami Reddi, D.
- 37. Venkateswara Rao, K.
- 38. Sriramachandra Reddi, A.
- 39. Surya Rao, A.
- 40. Venkateswara Rao, R.
- 41. Balakrishna Rao, G. S.
- 42. Krishnamurti Rao, P.
- 43. Mohana Rao, G.
- 44. Syed Bayazeed
- 45. Kakuleswara Prasad, P.
- 46. Krishnamurti, D. S. M. M.
- 47. Lokanadha Babu, R.
- 48. Marx, K.
- 49. Prakasa Rao, M.
- 50. Ramakrishna, B.
- 51. Ranga Reddi, T.
- 52. Subba Rao, D. V.
- 53. Venkateswara Rao, M.

Passed in Part II & III only.

- 1. Konda Reddi, S.
- 2. Viranna, V.
- 3. Lakshmana Rao, K. S.
- 4. Perraju, D.
- 5. Radhakrishnamurti, P.
- 6. Ramakrishna Rao, V.
- 7. Sambasiva Rao, A.
- 8. Sambasiva Rao, P.
- 9. Sambi Reddi, K.
- 10. Ramakrishnayya Chetti, B.

- 11. Butchiyya Choudari, T.
- 12. Ramakoti, K.
- 13. Vijayakumar, K.

Passed in Parts I & III only.

1. Muhammad Abdul Khayum.

Passed in Part I only.

- 1. Venkateswara Rao, Y.
- 2. Venugopala Rao, P.
- 3. Gopalakrishna, B.
- 4. Seshagiri Rao, V.
- 5. Rama Das, A.
- 6. Nageswara Rao, G.
- 7. John Mathushal Babu, T.

Passed in Part II only.

- 1. Anantharamulu, J.
- 2. Linga Rao, Y.
- 3. Rama Rao, M. V.
- 4. Vasudevamurti, K.
- 5. Adiseshu, P.
- 6. Jagga Rao, D.
- 7. Koti Reddi, K.
- 8. Venkata Rao, V.
- 9. Durga Rao, R.
- 10. Janardhana Rao, B.
- 11. Krishnamurti, N.
- 12. Mohana Rao, A. K.
- 13. Raghavendra Rao, P.
- 14. Raja Rao, R. C.
- 15. Ramesh Babu, C.
- 16. Rayapu Reddi, K.
- 17. Sambasiva Rao, G.
- 18. Sankara Reddi, A.
- 19. Seshagiri Rao, U.
- 20. Suryanarayana Reddi, J.
- 21. Venkatappayya, A.
- 22. Venkateswara Rao, T.
- 23. Ammi Setti, S.
- 24. Anthoni, G.
- 25. Bulliyya, M.
- 26. Krishna Prasad, M.
- 27. Padmanabha Rao, M.
- 28. Raja Gupta, T. M. K.
- 29. Seshapani, K.
- 30. John Livingstone, G.

- 31. Nageswara Rao, D. V.
- 32. Anjaneyulu, G.
- 33. Kotayya, V. V.
- 34. Koteswara Rao, N.
- 35. Krishnamohan, T.
- 36. Nageswara Rao, S.
- 37. Purnachandra Rao, M.
- 38. Ravindra, M. V.
- 39. Satyanarayana, P.
- 40. Satyanarayana Prasad, E.
- 41. Venkatachalam, U.

Passed in Part III only.

- 1. Mukunda Reddi, B.
- 2. Ramachandra Rao, R.
- 3. Venkata Rao, D.
- 4. Durga Rao, R.
- 5. Rama Raju, D.
- 6. Bala Reddi, T.
- 7. Sitaramaswami, S.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION (OLD REGULATIONS) MARCH 1960.

PART I

- 1. Augustine, B.
- 2. Chinna Narayana, C.
- 3. Devasahayam, M.
- 4. Ganapathi, B.
- 5. Krishna Rao, G.
- 6. Panduranga Vittal, C. V. L.
- 7. Satyanarayana, Y.
- 8. Showri, I.
- 9. Sriram, V.
- 10. Venkateswarlu, M.
- 11. Sambasiva Reddy, M.
- 12. Bhaskara Rao, K. M.
- 13. Mastan, M.
- 14. Panduranga Rao, V.
- 15. Prabhakar, T.
- 16. Raja Reddy, A.
- 17. Veeraraghava Swami, Nyayapati.
- 18. Ananda Rao, A.
- 19. Appa Rao, G.
- 20. Appa Rao, K.
- 21. Appa Rao, M.22. Babu Rao, K.
- 23. Basavi Reddy, J.
- 24. Bhaskara Rao, S. V.
- 25. Chandra Mouli, A.

- 26. Chandrasekhara Rao, P.
- 27. George Stanislaus, B.
- 28. Haranadha Rao, G.
- 29. Jagadiswara Rao, B.
- 30. Jojeppa, B.
- 31. Koteswara Rao, A.
- 32. Koteswara Rao, Gadde.
- 33. Koteswara Rao K.
- 34. Krishnamurthy, K.
- 35. Kaishna Rao, K.
- 36. Krishna Reddy, Y. B.
- 37. Krishnaswami, M.
- 38. Kutumba Rao, M.
- 39. Lakshmayya, C.
- 40. Lakshmi Narasaiah, P,
- 41. Naganna, R.
- 42. Nageswara Rao, P.
- 43. Nageswara Rao, V.
- 44. Narayanaswami Reddy, C.
- 45. Paidithalli, G.
- 46. Prakasa Rao, B. C. J. S.
- 47. Purnachandra Rao, K.
- 48. Raghavendra Rao, P.
- 49. Raja Kumar, A. S.
- 50. Rama Mohana Rao, S.
- 51. Ramesh, N.
- 52. Ramesh Babu, V.
- 53. Ranga Rao, P. V.

- 54. Samuel Alfred, E.
- 55. Saranadh Setu, B. J.
- 56, Satyanarayana, Y.
- 57. Showri, K.
- 58. Sitarama Raju, P.
- 59. Sitaramayya, K.
- 60. Sivanarayana, L.
- 61. Somasundara Rao, G.
- 62. Somayya, N.
- 63. Sridhara Rao, T.
- 64. Srinivasa Rao, P.
- 65. Subba Rao, Chava.
- 66. Subba Rao, Chennupati.
- 67. Subba Rao, N. V.
- 68. Subba Rao, G.
- 69. Subrahmanya Sarma, G. V.
- 70. Sundara Rao, D.
- 71. Sundara Rao, M.
- 72. Suryanarayana, P.
- 73. Venkata Das, A.
- 74. Venkatappayya, K.
- 75. Venka Reddy, S.
- 76. Venkateswara Rao, P.
- 77. Venkateswara Rao, Y.
- 78. Vira Reddy, G.
- 79. Yesupadam, B.

PART II

FIRST CLASS

1. Panduranga Vittal, C. V. L.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Sriram, V.
- 2. Devasahayam, M.

- 1. Augustine, B.
- 2. Chinna Narayana, C.
- 3. Satyanacayana, B.
- 4. Ganapathi, B.
- 5. Krishna Rao, G.
- 6. Rama Rao, B. V.
- 7. Satyanarayana, Y.
- 8. Venkateswarlu, M.
- 9. Sambasiva Reddy, M.

- 10. Bhaskara Rao, K. M.
- 11. Narayana Reddy, V.
- 12. Panduranga Rao. V.
- 13. Prabhakar, T.
- 14. Raja Reddy, A.
- 15. Veeraraghava Swami, Nyayapati.
- 16. Ananda Rao, A.
- 17. Appa Rao, G.
- 18. Appa Rao, K.
- 19. Appa Rao, M.
- 20. Gopalakrishna Murthy, T.
- 21. Haranadha Rao, G.
- 22. Jagadiswara Rao, B.
- 23. Jojeppa, B.
- 24. Koteswara Rao, Gadde.
- 25. Krishna Rao, K.
- 26. Kutumba Rao, M.
- 27. Lakshmayya, C.
- 28. Lakshmi Narasaiah, P.
- 29. Naganna, R.
- 30. Nageswara Rao, P.
- 31. Nageswara Rao, V.
- 32. Narayanaswami Reddy, C.
- 33. Purnachandra Rao, K.
- 34. Raghavendra Rao, P.
- 35. Raja Kumar, A. S.
- 36. Rama Mohana Rao, S.
- 37. Ramesh, N.
- 38. Ramesh Babu, V.
- 39. Ranga Rao, P. V.
- 40. Satyanarayana, Y.
- 41. Showri, K.
- 42. Sitarama Raju, P.
- 43. Sitaramayya, K.
- 44. Somasundara Rao, G.
- 45. Somayya, N.
- 46. Sridhara Rao, T.
- 47. Srinivas Rao, P.
- 48. Subba Rao, Chava.
- 49. Subba Rao, N. V.
- 50. Subrahmanya Sarma, G. V.
- 51. Sundara Rao, D.
- 52. Sundara Rao, M.
- 53. Suryanarayana, P.
- 54. Venkata Das, A.
- 55. Venkatappayya, K.

- 56. Venkataramayya, G.
- 57. Venkata Reddi, S.
- 58. Venkateswara Rao, P.
- 59. Venkateswara Rao, Y.
- 60. Vira Reddy, G.
- 61. Yesupadam, B.
- 62. Anjaneya Sastri, P.
- 63. Venkata Rao, C.

PART III - Group I Mathematics

FIRST CLASS

- 1. Augustine, B.
- 2. Krishna Rao, G,
- 3. Panduranga Vittal, C. V. L.
- 4. Satyanarayana, Y.
- 5. Showri, I.
- 6. Sriram, V.
- 7. Sambasiva Reddy, M.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Devasahayam, M.
- 2. Rama Rao, B. V.
- 3. Venkateswarlu, M.

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Chinnna Narayana, C.
- 2. Ganapati, B.

Group IV - History & Economics. HISTORY MAIN

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Bhaskara Rao, K. M.
- 2. Jojayya, P.
- 3. Mastan, M.
- 4. Narayana Reddy, V.
- 5. Panduranga Rao, V.
- 6. Raja Reddy, A.
- 7. Veeraraghava Swami, Nyayapati.

Group V - History & Economics. ECONOMICS MAIN.

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Bhaskara Rao, S. V.
- 2. George Stanislaus, B.

- 3. Kutumba Rao, M.
- 4. Purnachandra Rao. K.
- 5. Ramesh Babu, V.
- 6. Showri, K.
- 7. Sitaramayya, K.
- 8. Srinivasa Rao, P.
- 9. Suryanarayana, P.
- 10. Vira Reddy, G.

- 1. Ananda Rao, A.
- 2. Appa Rao, G.
- 3. Appa Rao, K.
- 4. Appa Rao, M.
- 5. Basivi Reddy, J.
- 6. Chandra Mouli, A.
- 7. Chandrasekhara Rao, P.
- 8. Gokulchand, G.
- 9. Gopalakrishna Murthy, T.
- 10. Haranadha Rao, G.
- 11. Jagadiswara Rao, B.
- 12. Jojeppa, B.
- 13. Koteswara Rao, A.
- 14. Koteswara Rao, Gadde.
- 15. Koteswara Rao, K.
- 16. Krishnamurthy, K.
- 17. Ktishna Rao, K.
- 18. Krishna Reddi, Y. V.
- 19. Krishnaswami, M.
- 20. Lakshmayya, C.
- 21. Lakshmi Narasaiah, P.
- 22. Naganna, R.
- 23. Nageswara Rao, P.
- 24. Nageswara Rao, V.
- 25. Narayanaswami Reddy, C.
- 26. Paidithalli, G.
- 27. Radhakrishna Murty, M.
- 28. Raghavendra Rao, P.
- 29. Raja Kumar, A. S.
- 30. Rama Mohana Rao, S.
- 31. Ramesh, N.
- 32. Ranga Rao, P. V.
- 33. Samuel Alfred, E.
- 34. Saranadh Setu, B. J.35. Satyanarayana, Y.
- 36. Sitarama Raju, P.

Subrahmanya Sarma, G. V. 46. 37. Sitaramaswami, B, Sundara Rao, D. 47. 38. Sivanarayana, L. Sundara Rao, M. 48. Somasundara Rao, G. 39. Venkata Das, A. 40. Somayya, N. 49. Venkatappayya, K. Sridhara Rao, T. 50. 41. Venkataramayya, G. Subba Rao, Chava. 51. 42. Venkata Reddi, S. 52. 43. Subba Rao, M. 53. Venkateswara Rao, Y. Subba Rao, N. V. 44. Subba Rao, G. 54. Yasupadam, B. **4**5.

B. Sc. OLD REGULATIONS - PART II.

Physics Main - Full Passes.

	Mathematics & Chemistry			SECOND CLASS						
	Subsidiaries				M	ain	Sub.			
	FIRST CLASS			1.	Balagangadhara Rao, S.	2	1			
	Ma	in	Sub.	2.	Chalapathi Rao, P. V. S.	2	1			
1	Bhaskara Rao, K.	1	1	3.	Gangadhara Rao, Koka.	2	2			
1.	Ganeswara Reddy, S.	1	1	4.	Gurava Reddy, B.	2	1,			
2.		1	1	5.	Hampi Reddy, K.	2	2			
3.	Gangadhara Rao, Kadiyala.	1	1	6.	Krishna Rao, D.	2	1			
4.	Gantayya Sarma, K.	1	1	7.	Krishna Rao, J. V.	2	2			
5.	Gopalachari, B. T.	1	1	8.	Narasimha Rao, A.	2	1			
6.	Govardhana Rao, D.	1	1	9.	Rajendra Vara Prasad, B. B.	. 2	1			
7.	Haragopal, M.	1	1	10.	Ramachandra Rao, Y.	2	2			
8.	Kodanda Rami Reddy, M.	1	1	11.	Rama Murthy Sarma, T. S	. 2	2			
9. 10.	Krishna Rao, G. Madhusudana Rao, M.	1	1	12.	Rama Rao, V.	2	2			
11.	Nagabhushanam, P.	1	2	13.	Satyanarayana, Narra.	2	1			
12.	Paramahamsa, A. V. R. K.	1	1							
13.	Purnachandra Rao, S.	1	1	14.	Seshagiri Rao, J. V.	2	1			
14.	Rangaswami, K.	1	1	15.	Shouri Reddy, Y.	2	2			
15.	Sai Vittal, G.	1	1	16.	Srinivasa Rao, G.	2	1			
16.	Satyanarayana, C.	1	1	17.	Subba Rao, P. V.	2	2			
17.	Satyanarayana Sarma, L.	1	1	18.	Venkateswara Rao,					
18.	Umamaheswara Rao, K.	1	2		Kambhampati.	2	3			
19.	Venkataramana (alias)		,							
	Prakasam, K.	1 ·	1		THIRD CLASS					
20.	Venkataratnam, S.	1	1	1	Chandra Vichara V	3	2			
21.	Venkateswara Rao, Kakani.	1	1	1.	Chandra Kishore, V.					
22.	Venkateswara Rao, Kolli.	1	1	2.	Suryanarayana, P. V.	3	2			
23.	Venkateswarlu, R.	1	1	3.	Venkateswara Rao, V. C.	3	1			

	PASSED IN MAIN ON	LY				Main	Sub.
	THOOLE IN WITHIN ON	LI		3.	Narasimha Rao, K.	1	2
	M	[ain	Sub.	4.	Radhakrishnayya, N.	1	- 3
1.	Krishna Reddy, A.	3	-	5.	Rajagopala Prasad, T.	1	2
2.	Varaprasad, B. B. N. M.	3	-	6.	Ramabhadra Sarma, M.	1	3
_		٠		7.	Ramagiri Rao, K.	1	3
Ρ.	ASSED IN SUBSIDIARIES	ON	LY	8.	Rama Rao, A.	1	3
1.	Nageswara Rao, Koneru,		3	9.	Siva Prasad, M. D.	1	1
2.	Prasada Rao, C.	_	3	10.	•	1	1
2.	rrasada Rao, C.	_	3	11.	Venkatadri, G.	1	3
CHEMISTRY (MAIN), MATHEMATICS &					venkatadri, O.	•	
	PHYSICS (SUB).				SECOND CLASS		
	FIRST CLASS			1.	Koti Reddy, K.	2	3
1	Phaia Mastar S	1	1	2.	Nageswara Rao, R.	2	3
1.	Khaja Mastan, S.	1	1	3.	Panduranga Rao, M.	2	3
2.	Koteswara Rao, V. V.	1	1	4.	Raghuramayya, K.	2	3
3.		1	1	5.	Ramachandra Rao, K.	2	3
4.	,	1	3	6.	Ramana Rao, B. V.	2 2	3
5.		1	3	7.	Seshayya, C.		3
6.		1	2	8.	Subhaschandra Bose, Y.	2	2 3
7.		1	1	9.	Thulasi Das, T. K.	2	3
8.	Venkataramayya, G.	1	2	10.	Venkatasivayya, K.	2	3
9.	Venkateswara Sarma, D.	1	1	11.	Venkateswara Rao,		
	SECOND CLASS				Perakam.	2.	2
		_		12.	Venkateswarlu, Y.	2	3
1.	Egnesius, B.	2	3	13.	Venkataramayya, M.	2	2
2.	Joseph, N.	2	2		THIRD CLASS		
3.	Madhavayya, J.	2	3	1		2	2
4.	Narayana Reddy, L.	2	. 2	1.	0 1	3	3
5.	Ramamohana Rao, V.	2	3	2. 3.	Devendranath, N.	3	3
6.		2	2		Koteswara Rao, B.	3	3
7.	Suryanarayana, G. V.	2	3	4.	Krishnamurthy, M. L.	3	3
8.	Vidyardhi, N.	2	1	5.	Manohar Rao, P. S.	3	3
	THIRD CLASS			6.	Rajagopala Rao, D.	3	3
	Times Childe			7.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	3
1.	Ramakrishnayya, S. S.	3	2	8.		3	3
2.	Varaprasad, T. V.	3	2	9.	Subrahmanyam, B.	3	3
PASSED IN SUBSIDIARIES ONLY					PASSED IN MAIN ON		
1.	Raja Rao, K. G.	_	3	1. 2.	Pattabhiramam, K. C. Radhakrishna Rao, A.	3	_
	,		J	3.	Rama Rao, P.	3	_
	CHEMISTRY MAIN, BOTAN				SSED IN SUBSIDIARIES		v
	ZOOLOGY SUBSIDIARIES			ONL			
	FIRST CLASS			1.	Anjaneyulu, D.	-	3
_	D 1 D 37		_	2.	Joseph, V.	-	3
1.	•	1	3	3.		-	. 3
2.	Lakshminarayana, K.	1	2	4.	Subba Rao, C. V.	-	3

3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE (NEW REGULATIONS) MARCH-1960

B. A. - PART I. SECOND CLASS

1. Joseph, M. K.

THIRD CLASS

- 1. Bhaskara Rao, C.
- 2. Christopher, N. C.
- 3. Muhammed Abdul Rasheed.
- 4. Ravindranath, C.
- 5. Sitarama Rao, G.
- 6. Sitaramayya, C.
- 7. Sriramamurti, V.
- 8. Venkateswara Rao, M.
- 9. Venkatarama Raju, G.
- 10. Hanuman Gupta, G.
- 11. Sambasiva Rao, G.
- 12. Babuji, P.
- 13. Gopala Rao, Y.
- 14. Gopala Reddy, S. R.
- 15. Hanumantha Rao, S.
- 16. Krishnajee Rao, G.
- 17. Krishnayya, T.
- 18. Lakshminarayana, B.
- 19. Mohana Rao, R. M.
- 20. Narasimham, Y. R. L.
- 21. Prakasa Rao, D. J. X.
- 22. Pulla Reddy, G.
- 23. Pulla Reddi, S.
- 24. Ramakrishna, P.
- 25. Ramaswami P.
- 26. Satyanarayana Reddy, Y.
- 27. Somasundaram, K.
- 28. Subba Rao, G. V.
- 29. Vasudevudu, A.
- 30. Venkata Rao, C.
- 31. Venkateswara Rao, V.
- 32. Viraraghava Rao, D.
- 33. Ramamurti, B. S.
- 34. Muhammad Abdul Gaffar

B. COM. - PART I.

THIRD CLASS

- Baburao Chenji, G.
- 2. Koteswara Rao, S. S. R.

- 3. Maheswara Rao, P.
- 4. Narayanaprasad, K. J.
- 5. Papanna Sastri, U.
- 6. Pullayya, M.
- 7. Satyanarayana Murthy, V.
- 8. Sitaram, G.
- 9. Sitaramayya, P.
- 10. Srinivasulu, R.
- 11. Subrahmanyam, K.
- 12. Venkatarayudu, M.
- 13. Vurukondayya, N. B.

B. SC. - PART I

SECOND CLASS

- 1. Kamesam, V.
- 2. Subrahmanya Sarma, V. V.

- 1. Angi Reddy, T.
- 2. Babu Rao, K.
- 3. Basivi Reddi, V.
- 4. Bhaskaramurti, K.
- 5. Bhaskara Rao, C. V.
- 6. Bhavanarayana, Sarma, K.
- 7. Chandrasekhara Prasad, K.
- 8. Chandrasekhar Reddi, T.
- 9. Eswara Reddi, V.
- 10. Giri Babu, T.
- 11. Hanumanta Raju, V.
- 12. Hannmanta Rao, T.
- 13. Innayya, P.
- 14. Innayya Reddy, S.
- 15. Jaya Rao, C.
- 16. Kameswara Rao, K.
- 17. Koteswara Rao, T.
- 18. Krishna Rao, M. V.
- 19. Lakshmana Rao, P.
- 20. Madanamohana Rao, T.
- 21. Madhusudhana Prabhu, P.
- 22. Mohana Reddy, B. K.
- 23. Muralidhara Rao, Y.
- 24. Muralikrishna, P.
- 25. Nageswara Rao, B.

- 26. Nageswara Rao, V.
- 27. Narasimham, A. L.
- 28. Peter Paul, G.
- 29. Prasad, A. S. K.
- 30. Prasada Rao, N. N.
- 31. Radhakrishnamurti, K.
- 32. Radhakrishnamurti, P.
- 33. Radhakrishnamurti, S.
- 34. Raghavendra Rao, C.
- 35. Ramanjaneyulu, K.
- 36. Ramakoteswara Rao, T.
- 37. Ramakrishna, G.
- 38. Ramakrishna, M.
- 39. Ramakrishna, V.
- 40. Ramakrishna Rao, V.
- 41. Ramamohanlal, T.
- 42 Demanden Pag
- 42. Ramamohan Rao, T.
- 43. Ranakumar, N.
- 44. Sambi Reddi, T.
- 45. Satyanarayana, B. C.
- 46. Satyanarayana, G.
- 47. Satyanarayana, J.
- 48. Satyanarayana, K.
- 49. Singaropadhyayulu, C.
- 50. Sivaramakrishnayya, K.
- 51. Srinivasamurti, P.
- 52. Subba Rao, J.
- 53. Subba Rao, N.
- 54. Subba Reddi, E. V.
- 55. Subrahmanyam, C.
- 56. Suresh Babu, K.
- 57. Syamasundara Rao, P.
- 58. Varaprasad, C. V. N. S.
- 59. Venkata Rao, K.
- 60. Venkateswara Rao, Kondapalle.

- 61. Venkateswara Rao, Kosaraju.
- 62. Venkateswarlu, B.
- 63. Vishnumurti, A.
- 64. Koteswara Rao, C. V.
- 65. Krishnakumar, K.
- 66. Krishnan, S.
- 67. Ramakrishna Prasad, C. S.
- 68. Ananda Rao, C.
- 69. Balasubrahmanyam, G.
- 70. Benarjee, K. S.
- 71. Bhaskara Rao. G. B.
- 72. Bhaskara Rao, N.
- 73. Chandrasekhara Rao, K.
- 74. Chittaranjan Das, P.
- 75. Fleming, S. V. L,
- 76. Jarimayya, B. M.
- 77. Joseph Reddi, V.
- 78. Kameswara Rao. V. S.
- 79. Konayya, C.
- 80. Koteswara Prasad, K.
- 81. Koteswara Rao, T.
- 82. Krishnamurti, K.
- 83. Krishna Prasad, E. S. R.
- 84. Mangayya, G.
- 85. Nageswara Rao, G.
- 86. Radhakrishna, V.
- 87. Radhakrishnayya, G.
- 88. Ramakrishna Reddi, L.
- 89. Ramamohana Reddi, T.
- 90. Sitaramayya, G.
- 91. Sivaji Rao, G.
- 92. Subba Rao, K.
- 93. Nagendrasayi, A. V. N.
- 94. Prasada Rao, N. G.

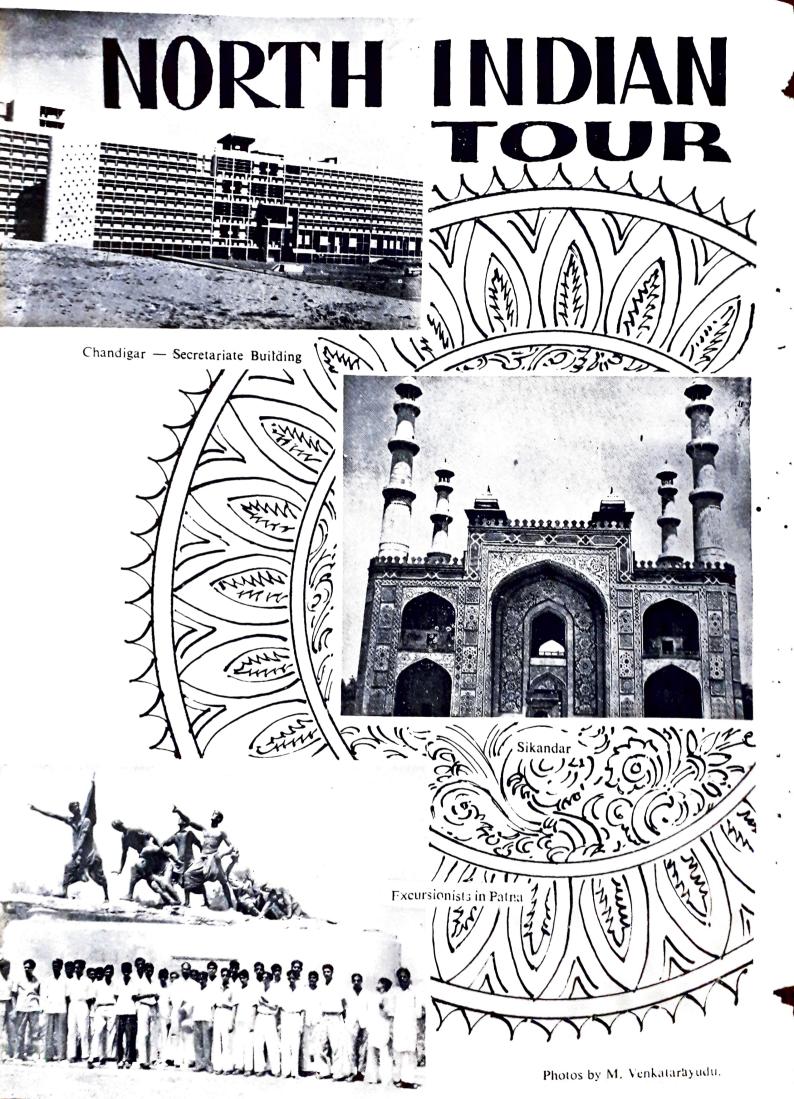


EXCURSION PARTY AT THE



TajMahal



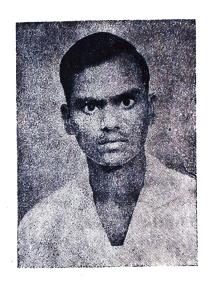


Science And Nature Speak About God

by S. Sleeva Reddi, P. U. C.

As soon as you see the Hostel building, you are tempted to ask the name of the Engineer who planned such a wonderful building? At once a bystander says that so and so is the Engineer. Then you are quite satisfied. So also when you see such perfect order in the universe, you feel that there must be some one who designed it and gave it This is not a question of existence. faith or belief in the word of others or in scriptures or any thing like that. It is simply a matter of common sense, of using our own brains apart from every other consideration. Likewise it does not matter one bit what it is you select, it may be a blade of grass or an elephant so long as the thing you select is real, has existence. The question is exactly the same. There must be a first cause.

Take the flowers in our garden. They depend on last year's seeds - were caused We see also by last years seeds. how next year's flowers will depend on this year's seeds and so on. easily show how all living things-men, animals and plants succeed from generation to generation. This generation could not exist or be without the generation before it. All we see about us is dependent. If we proceed backwards from flower to seed, from being to being, we must eventually come to a BEING that is not dependent, i. e., without a cause outside himself, without a beginning, one who always was and therefore always will be, a being upon whom, all other beings depend,



to which all other existing things owe their being, their existence – that is, GOD.

Look around you and see if you find order anywhere. Do you find things happening time after time in a regular unchanging way - the same today as yesterday, this year as last year? Do you see anything moving with a settled smoothness; moving according to definite, clear - cut rules or laws where chance plays no part? Is it chance that the sun rose this morning? Will it rise tomorrow by chance? Did it rise by chance two thousand years ago and every morning since? Take a lot of pins and needles mixed up. Can they separate themselves, pins on this side and needles on that; or do you need some one who knows a pin from a needle? Do you, in a word, need an intelligent person to sort the pins from the needles, to give order to the mix-up? If so simple a thing as that needs an intelliwhat about this wonderful gence, world, of quite indescribable order and design - does that need or did that need no intelligent person behind it, no designer?

You know how we understand the character of a boy looking at his workhis exercise book, for instance. We will know if he is neat and orderly and clever. In the same way by examining creation-and that is what science doeswe get to know more about the one whose work it is. So if science tells me a great deal about the blade of grass, it tells me a little more about the grass's MAKER than I knew already. more I learn about Nature the more I learn about the Maker, the designer of Nature. So do not imagine that science tells us there is no God. The vast majority of scientists who have studied nature have come to the conclusion that there must be a God. And they

have arrived at this conclusion independently of all considerations of religion and only on the basis of science. So let us not be afraid of science. We must love it, get to know as much as we can about it; but we must not swallow all we hear or all we read. What we must do is to draw the line between what is settled, known, agreed and proved fact and what is only theory or guess work.

To conclude, the existence of any thing at all proves the existence of God. If there is any being there must be 'Independent Being'. The person who denies independent being – GOD, denies, even if he does not realize it, all being including his own.

The man who denies GOD denies his own existence.



The Stones and the Stone - Cutter

We are blocks of stone that can move and feel, that have a perfectly free will.

God himself is the stone - cutter who works on us, chipping off the rough edges, shaping us as He desires, with blows of hammer and chisel.

Don't let us try to draw aside, don't let us want to escape His will, for in any case we won't be able to avoid the blows. We shall suffer all the more and uselessly: and instead of polished stone, ready for the work of building, we shall be a shapeless heap of gravel that people will trample contemptuously under foot.

CEILINGS ON LAND HOLDINGS

by R. M. Mohan Rao, III B. A.

The imposition of ceilings on land is one of the aspects of Agrarian Reorganisation. It is the outcome of our leaders' quest for the "Socialistic Pattern of Society". Land has become a happy hunting ground for dogmatists and slogan-mongers, who yet cannot agree among themselves. Thus the area fixed as an ideal holding differs from State to State. In Andhra it is an area which provides a net income of Rs. 3,600/- per year.

Aim of Land Reform

According to the Planning Commission, the land reforms aim at (1) removal of such impediments to agricultural production as arise from the character of agrarian holding and (2) to create conditions for evolving an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. Protagonists of land ceilings maintain that it will ensure fuller employment for the agricultural population. And of course it will pave the way for the achievement of the Socialistic pattern of society, give land to the landless, facilitate consolidation of holdings and thus eventually prepare for cooperative farming.



Will it achieve its aims?

however, whether It is doubtful, these objectivies can really be fulfilled. Land reforms will certainly fail to satisfy the hunger of the landless. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Andhra's Revenue Minister, admitted that the problem of land hunger of the people could not be solved by this reform. "I do not think", he said, "that even by appropriating all the land in India, the land hunger of the people can be satisfied, on the basis of the present day population". Why then has such a reform been introduced which will not serve the purpose? Evidently because of the socialist ideology behind it.

Ceilings on land will only reduce agricultural production, for individual incentive to produce more will be much less. Further, ceilings on lands and the redistribution of plots will only divide the land into strips and patches which will make mechanisation an impossibility. We know of course that cooperative farming is proposed as the remedy for this by consolidating these small strips into a compact holding. But this is clearly the negation of the agrarian refrom sought to be undertaken, since it will take back the land which was once given to individuals.

Contrary to Constitution

From the constitutional point of view the imposition of ceilings on land holdings has been bitterly attacked by men like C. Rajagopalachari. He says, "The compulsory acquisition of land on a State-wide scale that is proposed in it (Madras Land Ceilings Bill) is not authorised by the amended Article of the Constitution". To resort to this

method is to limit further the area of personal freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. Ceilings on land holdings would mean expropriation of private property. The Government may pay compensation for the surplus land acquired from the land owners. But it will be very low; for the Government with its limited financial resources is not in a position to pay fair compensation which would require huge sums of money.

Discrimination against the Cultivator

Again it is unjust to impose limits on the incomes of rural people while there are no such limits on the incomes of urban folk. Is this the reward that our farmers expect from our legislators, for their hard work, for the pains they are taking in improving the productivity of their lands and for the sacrifices they have made in supplying food to our teeming millions? Is this the justice done to the hard-working, innocent Indian peasant in the Socialistic pattern of Society? What justification do these legislators have for this kind of partial legislation? They may say that it is for social justice, for providing land to the landless, to reduce inequalities in the But one will incomes of the people. not find any social justice in distributing the property of rural people without touching the wealth of urban people. A democratic nation should not show such a discrimination between the citizens of the same country who have equal rights. If it is to satisfy the desire of the rural have-nots to own land, there are also several people in various walks of life desiring to own various things which they do not possess. Why have these social reformers not made laws to satisfy these desires of their fellow citizens in fields other than agriculture. If the aim is to reduce inequalities in incomes, this can better be achieved through taxation.

Sardar Lal Singh, a member of the Irrigation and Power Team of the Planning Commission and a former M. P. and Director of Agriculture of the Panjab, has these words to say: "Thus the wealthiest family in rural areas would be brought down to the level of a low grade Government official or a shopkeeper, whereas there is nothing to prevent a person in an urban area from owning crores of Rupees worth of property...... What a strange sense of justice, what a contrast in the pattern of economy - for urban people a capitalistic pattern and for rural people a socialistic and even a communistic pattern with a vengeance!".

Scope for favouritism

The acquisition of surplus land from the rich and its redistribution among the poor requires a vast administrative machinery. In the distribution of surplus land it will be impossible to avoid politically inspired gross favouritism. Thus the acquisition and distribution of surplus land will intensify conflicts and divisions in rural areas.

Finally this is a reform imposed from above to catch votes in the elections. It has won the support of some persons since it pretends to serve the cause of the rural have-nots. But it is not a reform demanded from below. It cannot be called a progressive piece of legislation for it discourages people from taking progressive steps in increasing production and acquiring property.

To conclude, ceilings on land holdings, as now proposed, are a worthless reform and an ill-considered, partial legislation, put forward with mere political opportunism.

THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE IN INDIA

by
T. Chandrakaladhara Rao, I B. Sc.

India won its long-desired independence in 1947. During the century of British rule, the English language obtained pride of place in this country. Thanks to Lord Macaulay's educational policy. English became the conspicuous language in our Schools and Colleges. Government posts were offered only to those who were wellversed in English; and in a word, proficiency in English was a necessity for material advancement, at least in Government service. After the independence of India the position changed and the Constitution of India recommended the replacement of English by Hindi, raising Hindi to the level of the national language in fifteen years. But in spite of the best efforts of the Government, it was found necessary to extend this period almost indefinitely. The arduous question is: can Hindi completely replace English or can English be completely abolished from India?

Disadvantages of using English

I hear some people saying "yes". English is a foreign language, they say; besides it is not easy to learn, write, or speak. English is not the mother tongue of any community of India except the small Anglo-Indian community. Further, English is fundamentally different from all Indian languages and its modes of spelling and pronounciation and its accent are irregular and eccentric. They argue that English has harmed our literature and culture; it has rendered the mind and outlook of educated Indians completely occidental.

What honour is it to us to have to retain in all our important functions even after Independence the language of the people who ruled over our country for two centuries?

Value of English

These arguments undoubtedly have value, but if they are analysed it will be seen that they appeal mostly to sentiment and national feeling. Let us first ask ourselves what is language? Language is a convenient means of expression between two persons to enable them to understand each other. By itself, therefore, language has no national colour. In regard to the English language it must first be plainly stated that it is the greatest language in the present world. All modern sciences like Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Medicine, etc., have been perfectly developed in English. Further, English is today the only really international language which is spoken by people of all five continents. In the present

w o r l d, where there is a constant threat of war hanging over us, there must be communications between one country and a n o ther. Our Hindi is of practically no use



in such negotiations. Both for political questions and for the acquisition of modern technique, it is essential to have a good knowledge of English. There can be no progress or advancement in the present world without knowing a world language like English.

Again, English Literature is actually the richest literature in the world. His-Geography, Philosophy, tory. Drama, and Peotry have all reached heights of perfection in English. It is superfluous to insist on the importance of English in the progress of various branches of science like Natural Science. Physics and Chemistry. Some people may ask us to translate all the important scientific works into Hindi. But this would require the labour of hundreds of men who are experts in both the languages as well as in the particular branch of science. To find such translators in sufficient number will be very difficult, if not almost impossible. Hence such an effort of translation is almost certainly doomed to failure. We have the example of the former Hyderabad State which imposed Urdu as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University and tried to have some of the principal scientific books and journals translated into Urdu. After years of wasted effort, it had to be acknowledged that the attempt was a failure and it was abandoned, English being taken up as the medium of instruction in Osmania University.

Our Rabindranath Tagore might not have become so popular even in India, if he had not translated his "Gitanjali" into English, but kept it only in Bengali. It is a common practice to call our Constitution a replica of the British Constitution and it is written in English. We are now in the atomic age and new discoveries are being made day by day. If we want to keep pace with

the modern world in scientific matters, we must follow them and this can be done only through English.

English, a language of India

Hence it is clear that we have to study English. As for the difficulty involved. it can be overcome by patience and concentrated work. English is not really difficult. It is easier than several of our Indian languages. It is not completely a new language to India, for it has become almost an Indian language after thriving here for two centuries. English has been enriched by many fine Indian writers like Sarojini Naidu, Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Radhakrishnan and Nirad Chaudhuri. Thousands upon thousands of Indians have already mastered English. Hence it need not be dreaded as a specially difficult language. Moreover, since we already possess it, let us not lose what we already have. English definitely has a very important place in independent India. Our predecessors have already done us enough harm; for it is through their foolish neglect of English that we now know this important language so badly, so that our whole education is suffering irreparable damage.

We may adopt Hindi as the national language after some years; but it must be remembered that English must continue side by side with it. We must not view them as opponents but as friends. If we have any dislike of the Engish nation, this should not be the cause for prejudice against their language.

There is today more disunity in India than ever before and the greatest peril which the country faces is that the North might break away from the South. Thrusting Hindi on the South will only deepen this antagonism. English, as the only means of communication between all parts of the country, will serve as a binding link between us. Let us students, therefore, master both Hindi and English.

" IMPRESSION OF OUR NORTH INDIAN TOUR"

March 26th 1960 — April 23rd 1960

by Vepa Kamesam, III U. C.

India is a vast country possessing numerous centres of historical and cultural interest. This country with plenty of natural resources, historical tombs, beautiful gardens, mighty dams and fine cities, offers a wonderful sight for tourists. With a view to learn by seeing things and places, which is more instructive than learning in a class room, our College authorities planned an all-India educational tour, covering the principal industrial areas and cultural centres of our country.

On the night of March 26th, 1960, our grand journey began in all cheerfulness. Our first destination was Visakhapatnam which we reached on the 27th at noon.

Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam, situated on the East Coast of India is the biggest natural harbour and the only ship

building centre of our country. It also possesses an Oil Refinery and it is the seat of the Andhra University. We visited the University, the new Engineering Hostels, the docks and the Hindustan Ship Yard where the ship "S.S. Uttar Pradesh" was taking shape. We then left for Bhubhaneshwar by the Janata.

Bhubhaneshwar

After a pleasant journey, we reached Bhubhaneshwar at dead of night.

Luckily the Veterinary College bus picked us up and took us to their new Hostels.

The new capital of Orissa, beautifully located and neatly planned is one of the cleanest places we saw. Everywhere new buildings were coming up, with neat gardens around them. The airport is close by and the sea is only 18 miles away. There is lot of tourist traffic because of the Udayagiri caves belonging to 1st Century A. D. and the famous Puri Jagannath temple, which is

only 30 miles away and the Konarak sun temple close by.

We visited the Udayagiri caves, and saw a
marble statue of Mahavira.
In the evening we saw the
Rajarani temple, famous
for its very fine sculpture.
We also visited the Mukteswar and Lingaraj temples. The latter has a

steeple 127 feet high. We left in the night of 29th March for Kharagpur.

· · · Kharagpur

Situated on the South Eastern Railway only 17 miles from Galcutta, it is a big Railway Junction. It has gained prominence because the first All-India higher technological institute was established here. The city is identified with the institute. We saw the Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, Hydraulics, Physical



sics and several other departments. The institute trains students up to the under graduate and also the post graduate level. The hostels are extremely well designed and named after our national leaders. They are considered the best hostels in India with all modern amenities. The old boys of our Andhra Loyola gave us a surging reception; but we had soon to leave in great haste for Tatanagar.

Tatanagar

Situated in Bihar the most industrial State of India, Tatanagar contains so many factories, that it can be called the "Steel Town." It can be reached from Kharagpur by train in three hours. It is the biggest single industrial city, containing TISCO, TELCO, Indian Tube Mills, Indian Cables and several other industries. The Tatas dominate the place. The city resembles Bangalore in some respects and contains beautiful buildings. One cannot escape seeing the red glow of the burning slag which is visible in an area of 6 square miles.

Here are some figures which will give an idea of the Tata Iron and Steel Works:

Maximum Daily Number of labourers employed: 60,000

Permanent staff:

39,000

Area:

2 square miles

Gate to gate:

4 miles

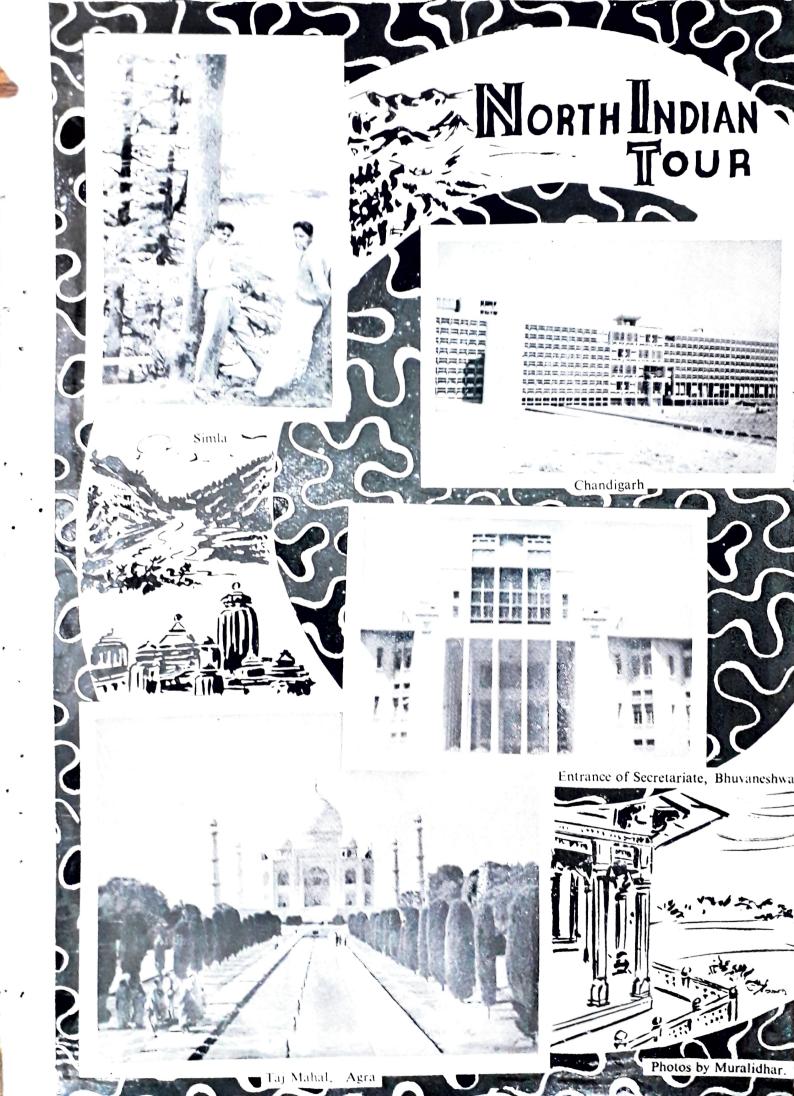
It is the biggest and most impressive steel industry of India producing 6,000 tons of steel per day. From Tatanagar we moved on to Calcutta.

Calcutta

Calcutta, standing beautifully on the banks of river Hooghly is today one of the biggest cities in the world and a large port. It is also the biggest jute manufacturing centre in the world and has several paper and oil mills and numerous other factories. It is undoubtedly a metropoliten city and fairly westernised.

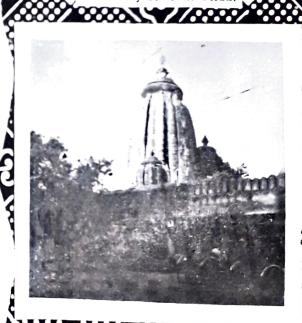
We reached Calcutta in the early hours of April 2nd and were lodged at St. Xavier's College in Park Street, a very high-class locality. We saw the extensive Indian Botanical Gardens, where stands the 200 year old giant banian tree with 927 aerial roots. In 1927 its main trunk had to be removed, as it was fast decaying. Later we saw the Jaina temples with their special mosaic architecture. The Victoria memoral was an interesting building. Here a complete survey of British Rule in India could be seen in pictures. The building was erected in memory of Queen Victoria and Edward VII laid the foundation. It cost Rs. 99 lakhs and this money was raised by handsome donations from the Princes and people of India. The temple of Kalighat was majestic with the deity looking most fierce. The Indian National Museum occupied nearly 3 hours of our time on the 3rd April. It is is the biggest museum in India, containing ruins of ancient sculpture and art, treasures of Archaelogy, Geology, etc. The Agriculture and Zoology sections with collections of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles Fish and Insects were also of considerable interest. The new Secretariate Building was quite an attraction with the fastest lift in India, running through the 12 storeys in less than one minute.

The Government of India mint at Alipur was really worth seeing. The raw materials, excepting Nickel and Platinum, are obtainable pure from India. National awards, medals, Metric















weights and coins are made here. Moulds and dies are made and silver of 9/16 purity is melted, stamped and finally polished. Copper ingots are flattened in mills and then the edges are rounded and the coins stamped and so we get—1 nP, 2 nP, 5 nP, 10 nP, and 25 nP. coins respectively.

In the afternoon we visited the Diamond Harbour and entered an Indian ship "S. S. West Bengal". From Calcutta we left for Dhanbad and Sindri.

Sindri

From Dhanbad, we reached Sindri by bus on 6th April and saw the Ammonium Sulphate Plant which produces 960 tons of Fertilizer per day, 400 tons of double salt and 70 tons of Urea. The second attraction of Sindri, is the State Government's factory with a capacity of 25 tons of Sulphuric Acid per day and 75 tons of Super-Phosphate. After Sindri the next place on our programme was Chittaranjan.

Chittaranjan

This former village is on the Bengal-It could be reached Bihar border. conveniently from Asansol by train or bus. On our way, we saw the Maithon dam on the river Damodar, opened by Shri Nehru in 1957. Chittaranjan is the biggest locomotive works in the whole of South East Asia. 14 Engines a month are turned out. The loco works eonsist mainly of a foundry, a steel shop, a boiler-making and assembling section. The last is in a single big shed, which is the largest single shed in the whole of Asia. Total labour force employed is 8,000 per day.

Patna

Capital of Bihar State on the banks of river Ganges, Patna is a historic city.

We saw the famous granary "The Golchar" built by Warren Hastings! it is a singular feature of the city. Nalanda, the ancient Buddhist University is only 60 miles from Patna and can be reached by bus.

We also visited the old and new Secretariate and the Martyr's Statue.

At Patna we were received with the utmost hospitality by St. Xavier's School, a sister Jesuit Institution of our Andhra Loyola. From Patna we took the main line stopping at all the famous places on the way, like Varanasi, Saranath, Allahabad.

Varanasi

The holy pilgrimage centre of every Hindu, stands impressively on the banks of the river Ganges. The tourist traffic is very high and the various Ghats form a picturesque sight. The golden steepled Viswanath Temple, is the main attraction. Further Benares has the biggest residential University of India, in an estate of 1,100 acres where 10,000 students are studying, guided by 600 teachers.

On the morning of 10th April 1960 all of us had dip in the river at the Assi Ghat. On our way to the main temple, we saw the Durga Temple, Bhaskar Anandji's samadhi and the famous Viswanath Temple in all its glory. Further, we saw the deity of Visalakshi and Annapurna Devi. Then we proceeded to Bharatmata Mandir, which contains a vast relief map of India, together with several other political maps. beautiful Birla Mandir in the University Campus excells the one at Delhi. Nowhere else is to be seen such craftmanship and such a wonderful mixture of colours in the paintings and sculpture. It yet stands incomplete.

Saranath

This is the centre of Buddhism and here art and learning flourished during the Gupta period. There are several Viharas and the Buddha's deer park is The famous Stupa, still preserved. standing 200 feet high, along with the impressive Museum, containing the "Lion Capital" the emblem of our nation, are some of the important things which we visited. We also saw the New Vihara constructed by the Ceylon Government containing the Buddha's life history. It was completed in 1907. Finally we visited the Chinese Temple, which is all peaceful with a huge marble statue of Buddha in the middle. We left for Allahabad in the afternoon.

Allahabad

Standing at the confluence of the three rivers — Ganges, Jamuna and Saraswathi, it is another famous pilgrimage centre for Hindus. Thousands of pilgrims go to have a dip in the "Triveni" where these three rivers meet. The city is neat and has the famous "Anand Bhavan", the residence of Motilal Nehru. Further, the tomb of the Mughal Prince, Khusro, could be seen. After a short day spent at the Catholic School, we took the train for Delhi.

Delhi

On the 13th April 1960, we reached Delhi at 9-00 A.M. and saw the famous Jantar Mantar, the Congress Office and the mighty Kutub Minar, from where we had a beautiful aerial view of Delhi. Then we saw the huge Tomb of Humayun and proceeded to India Gate from where at least a dozen roads go to one of the most dignified localities, where the V. I. P's of Delhi reside.

New Delhi as a whole and Connaught place in particular, were superb by night. The next day was equally tiring. We visited the Raj Ghat, where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated. The Red Fort, though vast, was rather unimpressive, but for the two Museums in it. Next we saw the Broadcasting House of A. I. R. with its several air-conditioned In the evening we saw Studios. Chanakya Puri or the Diplomatic Enclave, where the Embassies of more than 60 countries are located and the grand Asoka Hotel is also there. Each Embassy has built its own buildings, representing its culture. Of all the embassy buildings, the U.S. Embassy building was most impressive, built on a solid marble base with beautifulgrillage. Inside the building, there is a fountain amidst a big pool, which serves as a natural air-conditioner. Eisenhower, the U.S. declared, the Embassy is a "Temple of Peace ".

On the 15th of April 1960. the third day of our stay, we saw the International Air Port and the Control Tower at Palam. In the evening we had an interesting interview with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President. He spoke in Telugu and quoted verses from the Bhagavad Gita, the Upanishads and sang a couple of 'Yenki Patalu'. He explained some points in Philosophy and spoke about God. Further, he explained to us the significance of the National Flag.

16th of April 1960, the last day of our stay, was really exciting! We had to rush through our programme. We visited the Pusa Agricultural Farm, the National Physical Laboratory. the Science Museum which was extremely fascinating with its liquid air plant and

photography section. In the evening we visited the Lok Sabha in session. Our interview with the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, went off well, though he could not spend much time with us as he was slightly ill. We then proceeded to see the Mughul Gardens of Rashtrapathi Bhavan, which are extremely lovely. Finally in great haste we caught the train for Chandigarh. Our stay in Delhi was extremely enjoyable and once more we enjoyed the wonderful hospitality of a sister Jesuit Institution — St. Xavier's High School. Time flew so quickly that we were left to wonder whether all that we saw was a mere dream.

Chandigarh & Bhakra Nangal

On the 17th April morning we were at Chandigarh, the new capital of Punjab. It is very well constructed and maintained and is often described as the city beautiful of India. The Engineering College buildings, the new Secretariat, the High Court, etc., were very impressive, unique in our country, having been designed by a French Architect. We motored 70 miles to Nangal and from there we proceeded to Bhakra, one of the biggest dams not only in India, but in the world.

Bhakra: Situated among the hills of the Punjab, the dam is built in a 'V' shaped gorge on the river Sutlei, connecting the two States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The waters of the river form a lake, 56 miles long and 64 square miles in area above the dam site. This lake has been named Govind Sagar after the 10th Sikh Guru — Guru Govind Singh. This project irrigates 10 million acres of Rajasthan Punjab. So far, one power house on the left bank has been completed, with 5 generators, having a capacity of 90,000 KW. each. The height of the dam when completed will be 740 ft, 200 feet of which is below the water level. So far, 520 ft. had been completed. The dam is 1,700 feet long. It is truly a stupendous project which will finally cost 174 crores and when completed will generate nearly 1 million KW of electricity. Bhakra brings hope to the people of Punjab and Rajasthan.

After Bhakra, the next spot on our programme was Simla where we spent four days relaxing in the cool climate and the green hills.

Agra

On the 22nd of April, we reached Agra via Delhi and on the very same evening we saw the beautiful Taj on the banks of the river Jamuna. Pure and serene, it stands gloriously in all its simplicity. The art and arthitecture reveal superb craftmanship and in a single flower design, one could see as many as 32 different types of stones put together. It is undoubtedly one of the 7 wonders of the world. Then we saw the Tomb of Itimuddaula, the father of Here the art in many Noorjahan. respects excels that of the Taj. It is called the second Taj by the people there.

On the 23rd April 1960, we visited Akbar's city of victory, Fathepur Sikri, which is now abandoned. We saw the fort, palace, apartments, the beautiful Pancha Mahal, the tomb of a favourite Elephant built with marble and Oyster shells. Then we proceeded to Sikandra where we saw Akbar's tomb, which was designed by himself during his lifetime. Finally we saw the Radhaswamy Temple, which is under construction for the past 58 years. With this our tour came to an end and the party boarded the DeLuxe Express back to Vijayawada.

At the end of our tour, we must express our grateful thanks to Fr. Miranda, S. J., who took so much pains organizing the tour down to the last detail. He accompanied us everywhere,

ate, slept and travelled with us and looked after all our needs. But for him and for the help and cooperation of Catholic Institutious all over India, our tour would hardly have been possible.



Turn your back on the Tempter when he whispers: "Why make life difficult for your-self", and remember that nothing great was ever achieved without putting oneself to difficulties.

Don't waste your time and energy - which belong to God - throwing stones at the dogs that bark at you on your way. When you are conscious of doing your duty, go ahead and ignore them.

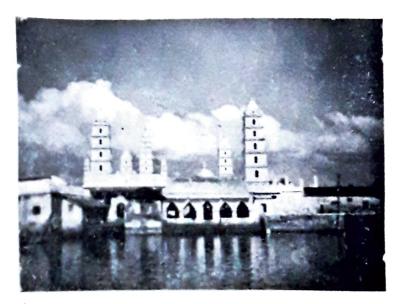
OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS



Hampi Ruins



Blooms



Pondicherry



Krishna Canal



" Every cloud has a silver lining"

Simplicity and Harmony of the Universe

Sri P. Sivanarayana, M. A., M. Sc., Lecturer in Mathematics.

The Law of Universal Gravitation

Simplicity and Harmony are the inherent virtues of the universe. This fact is brought out by the progress achieved in the scientific explanation of our The Earth inhabited by us, is a speck in space. With its sister planets and their satellites it moves round the sun and all of them are organised into the solar system. There are thousands of millions of such solar systems which in turn are organised into galaxies. Every solar system moves round the centre of a galaxy of which it is a member. The galaxies are organised into the universe or the cosmos. No one of all these galaxies has a better claim than any other to constitute a standard of 'rest' from which the movements of the others can be measured. It was Newton who first gave a comprehensive explanation of all these movements with his Law of Universal Gravitation.

This marvellous discovery shows us immediately that simplicity is the inherent virtue of the universe. Therefore, we feel sure that simpler laws are likely to be in some way closer to that reality, which we can never fully understand, than complicated and odd laws. Thus it is true to say that the earth's surface is spherical because with this assumption we can explain natural phenomena more simply than by picturing it as a plane. Einstein has wisely remarked that "In every important advance the physicist finds that the fundamental aws are simplified more and more as

experimental research advances. He is astonished to notice how sublime order emerges from what appeared to be chaos. And this cannot be traced back to the workings of his own mind but is due to a quality that is inherent in the world of perception".

The Copernican Theory - a step towards Simplicity

The history of the development of sciences provides us with many such instances. Thus Ptolemy and his Arabian successors believed that that Earth was the centre of the universe and all other planets were moving round it.



They supposed the sun also to be one of those planets. Hence they aptly concluded that man was destined to control the processes of the whole universe. They built up the famous system of cycles and epicycles which enabled them to predict the positions of planets at any time in the future with almost perfect precision. However, the system became exceedingly complex, as the planetary motions came to be known

with a still higher degree of accuracy. Finally the Polish monk, Copernicus felt that the system of cycles and epicycles was too complex to correspond to the ultimate facts of reality. years of thought and labour, he changed the background of the plane ary motions by fixing the sun at the centre of the universe and thus vastly simplified the whole system. Now we know that neither the sun nor the earth is at rest in any absolute sense. Yet in a sense, it is nearer the truth to say that the earth moves round the fixed sun than to say that the sun moves round the fixed earth.

Einstein's Theory of Relativity - a further step towards simplicity

Though Copernicus changed the background of planetary motions, he still believed that the planets move in circular orbits. He also retained some of the epicycles of the Ptolemaic system. Later Kepler substituted ellipses for the Copernican circles and with this the theory of planetary motions assumed an exceedingly simple form. Finally even greater simplicity was imparted to it by the Einstein's Theory of Relativity, although the theory itself is not easy to understand.

Newton assumed that time and space are absolute, but Einstein substituted the new "Space-Time continum". The Newton's theory of attraction gave an excellent account of the movements of the outer planets but failed with the inner ones. Many attempts were made in a variety of ways to remedy this defect, by slightly altering Newton's law of gravitation. Thus some supposed that the sun is surrounded by clouds of gas or dust which impede the free motion of the inner planets. But no theory succeeded completely in explaining the facts. It was the theory of Relativity which cleared up the whole situation at one stroke by rejecting Newton's force of gravitation altogether.

Curvature of Time-Space

The Relativity theory of gravitation impresses a curvature upon the spacetime unity. According to this theory physical space becomes curved in the neighbourhood of large massess. In this new space-time unity all planets and other heavenly bodies, as well as rays of light always travel by the quickest possible route, for the divine perfection of the Creator would be opposed to any expenditure of energy by moving bodies, beyond the absolute minimum necessary to move from one place to another. In other words, the motion of all heavenly bodies is governed by the principle of 'Least Action'. The principle of Least Action is threefold, namely, economy of time, economy of energy and economy of distance. This principle demands that all heavenly bodies move in elliptical orbits. We shall be able to understand this better if we consider the orbit of our own planet. According to Einstein's theory the huge mass of the sun curves the space-time continuum around it and hence our earth which is one of the sun's planets must move in a geodesical line running through this curved space.

If a taximeter is attached to our earth, it will pile up the charge to be paid at a rate which depends both upon the speed of movement and the position of the earth. Now the principle of Least Action requires that the earth should take the cheapest route. By mathematical analysis we can find what combination of path and speed will reduce the total charge to a minimum in any

speciefid time? Suppose the earth has to be transported from a certain position to the corresponding position on the other side of the sun. The shortest route would of course be straight through the centre of the sun. But the tariff to be paid owing to the intense gravitational field to be overcome is exorbitant and hence the charge by this route would be prohibitive. The earth can avoid this excessive charge by taking a geodesical line round the sun, even though this lengthens the journey somewhat. Now if a part of this route still goes close to the sun, it will be cheapest to perform the journey at high speed, so as to spend as little time as possible in the region of exorbitant tariffs. Exact mathematical analysis tells us that, as a net result of these considerations, the path of the earth must be an ellipse having the sun at one of its foci. This is quite in agreement with the path demanded by Newtonian mechanics.

The word "geodesic" which we have used simply means the 'straightest line' or in other words the principle of 'Least Distance'. Based on this principle of 'Least Distance', Einstein predicted a new cosmic phenomenon of which no scientist had ever dreamed, namely, the effect of gravitation on light. led him further to conclude that gravitation is not a force, but rather that which describes the behaviour of objects in a gravitational field. That is why it is more apt to describe the behaviour of planets in terms of the paths they follow than in terms of attraction.

These conclusions are finally based upon the conviction that there is simplicity and Harmony in the universe. The principles of 'Least Action' and 'Last Distance' are nothing but direct applications of this 'Simplicity and Harmony' of the universe. It is only because of this Harmony and Simplicity that theorists like Einstein are able to describe natural phenomena by means of clear mathematical equations.



Success and Failure

The common idea that success spoils people by making them vain, egoistic and self-complacent is erroneous; on the contrary it makes them, for the most part, humble, tolerant and kind. Failure makes people bitter and cruel.— W. Somerset Maugham.

THE IDEA OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Ьy

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"General Education" has recently become one of the important subjects in the curriculum of many Universities and Colleges of India. The object of this short essay is to discuss the meaning and aim of General Education.

Not General Knowledge, but Integration of Knowledge.

At the very outset, it should be made clear that General Education is not synonymous with General knowledge. Also, it is neither the study of 'popular science' nor 'popular arts'. This common, but wrong, notion is perhaps due to the word 'general' in General Education, which is misleading. It leads us to view General Education as just another subject to be studied. But it is not an additional subject like Physics or History; it is rather a 'programme', a serious effort, to integrate into a whole all the knowledge imparted to the students, in the course of their ordinary curriculum of studies.

The aim of University education is to produce men of culture, who also possess expert knwoledge in some special field. Their expert knowledge will help them to earn a living and to contribute to the body of thought in their special field. Their culture kindles in the man abiding interest in the pursuit of knowledge, makes them critical, and helps them to appreciate the achievements of mankind. General Education is the enlargement of the conception of "liberal education" of the 19th century. H. T. Morse aptly says that "General Education is a broadening and revitalizing of

the content of liberal education, adapting it especially to



the needs of the many instead of the needs of the few". study education emphasised the of the Classics or Humanities. other disciplines have emerged since then, each involving topics of wide interest with complex relationships to each other and to the world. The study of subjects like Technology, Engineering and Economics has become progressively wider and more important. The emphasis on Classical learning has decreased and a misconception that Classical education or the study of Humanities is no longer the road to advancement has come to stay. General Education attempts to synthesise the Humanities and the Physical and Social Sciences into one integrated whole.

"General" Education and "Special" Education.

General Education should be differentiated from special or vocational education. The Harvard Report aptly says: "The term general education is used to indicate that part of a student's whole education which looks first of all to his life as a responsible human being and citizen; while the term, special education, indicates that part which looks to the student's competence in some

occupation". In our present civilisation we have divided life into several compartments, and, education has now come to mean learning a particular profession or technique. Without integration of thought and feeling, education is encouraging us to conform to the pattern of a particular profession; and thereby it is hindering our comprehension of life as a total process. Any form of education that concerns itself with a part and not with the whole of man inevitably leads to increasing suffering and conflict. Specialist education which emphasises one or two subjects does not lead to an understanding of the achievements and the point of view of other fields of learning. The unity of all higher knowledge has been largely lost, and, we are being educated merely to achieve distinction in one line, to get a better job, to be more efficient, and to have wider domination over others. We are being educated either to be scientists, or philosophers wedded to books, or specialists addictted to one particular branch of knowledge: but not to be 'men'. education is not merely acquiring knowledge or skills; it is to see the significance of life as a whole. It should help us to discover lasting and true values, so that we do not merely cling to formulas and largely meaningless slogans. Unfortunately, the specialist education which we now get does not promote the cultivation of a sense of values, the development of clear thinking, the understanding of the physical and the social world, and the appreciation of the traditions of our civilization. In his lectures on "Some Tasks for Education". Sir Richard Livingstone rightly says: The real modern problem is to humanize man, and to show him the spiritual ideals without which neither happiness

nor success are genuine or permanent, to produce beings who will know not merely how to split atoms but how to use their powers for good ".

Objects of General Education

Excessive specialisation in particular subjects blinds us to the growth and the achievements of other branches of knowlede and their impact on society. Therefore, the first object of General Education is to counter-balance the evil effects of overspecialisation. Its second object is to provide all University students with an integrated view of all knowledge without any boundaries. The student should be exposed to the relevant principles and concepts of different areas of knowledge, so that he may get a broader perspective and a better understanding. The third aim of General Education is to trace the story of mankind with particular reference to the fundamental scientific discoveries that have changed the course of human history and led to modern civilisation. It aims at the study of the impact of Science on Society and the contemporary philosophy it has produced. fourth aim is to study man in relation to Society, and develop among students intelligent social attitudes for effective, and active participation in community life. The fifth aim is to make students aware of the spiritual, moral and aesthetic value of life expressed in religion, philosophy and literature. In short, General Education attempts to provide the student with a broad understanding of Nature and the world in which he lives, the Society to which he belongs and the values and ideals which he has inherited. Report of the University Education Commission sums up the aims of General Education as follows:--

A. "He (the student) should have an understanding of the phenomena of nature around him, both animate and inanimate; and should acquire habits of precision in their observation and measurement, he should know the evaluation of the fundamental scientific concepts, of the cross fertilisation of one science by another, of the social significance of scientific advance and its bearing on his personal health-physical and mental".

B. "He should have an understanding of his social heritage and of the problems of organised society, and should develop intelligent social attitudes for effective participation in community life".

C. "He should be aware of the moral, intellectual, and aesthetic values expressed in literature, art, religion and philosophy".

Viewed in this manner, General Education comprises new integrated courses in the three broad areas of knowledge — physical and biological sciences, social or behavioural sciences

and humanities. To quote the Harvard Report:

"The study of the Natural Sciences looks to the understanding of our physical environment, so that we may have a suitable relation to it. The study of the Social Sciences is intended to produce an understanding of our social environment and of human institutions in general, so that the student may achieve a proper relation to society and by the aid of history, to the society of the Past and even of the future. Finally, the purpose of the humanities is to enable man to understand man in relation to himself, that is to say, his inner aspirations and ideals".

Thus it is evident that General Education is not a conglomeration of several subjects like Physics and Chemistry or history and economics. Its primary concern is the development of man and his relations with nature and society as a whole. It is a single, unified ambitious programme aiming at the study of "HUMAN ACHIEVE-MENT" from the dawn of civilisation to the present day.

Peace — or — struggle

It is questionable whether tranquillity is the boon it is made out to be. The late William Randolph Hearst shrewdly observed that "whatever begins to be tranquil is gobbled up by something that is not tranquil".

The constant effort to improve and advance is neither automatic nor the result of a leisurely choice between alternatives. In human affairs, the best stimulus for running ahead is to have something to run from.

A PERPETUAL CALENDAR

by

C. V. J. Pandu Ranga Vittal, B.A. Old Student (1956—'60)

The calendar is a necessity in our daily life. But the ordinary calendar is useful only for the present year and not for past or future years. This is the one thousand nine hundred and sixty first year after the birth of Jesus Christ. Taking a date in the second century, say, we cannot tell from our calendar what day of the week it was. This would require lengthy and laborious work. But the great science of Mathematics will help us to reveal the

secret of the past without too much trouble.

A Perpetual Calendar in Three Steps

Let me explain clearly with the help of an example. My date of birth is 7-6-1942. We shall find what day of the week it was.

Step 1: Take the year 1942. Divide it by 28 and take the reminder. It is 10. See the following table and find out the Varsha Mulam (V.M.) corresponding to this remainder.

Remainder			Varsha Mulam	
3, 14 4, 9	7, 18, 8, 13, 4, 20, 9, 15, 6, 21, 1, 22, 2, 17,	24 19 25 26 27 28 23	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	

It must be noted that if you divide any number by 28, you will get remainders ranging from zero to twenty seven. Now there are seven Varsha Mulams, one for four remainders. Thus the Varsha Mulam for the remainder 10 is 4.

	,		
J	0	J	6
F	3	Α	2
М	3	S	5
A	6	0	0
M	1	N	3
J	4	D	5
1			

Step 2: Take the month. In our example it is the sixth, i.e., June. Here below are two tables numbered I and II. There are 12 months in a year and there are 12 Masa Mulams (M. M.) one for each month.

II						
J	0	J	0			
F	3	Α	3			
М	4	S.	6			
A	0	0	1			
М	2	N	4			
J	5	D	6			
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But there are ordinary years and Leap years. The first table is for ordinary years and the second is for Leap years. 1942 is an ordinary year. So we use the first table. Thus the Masa Mulam or the M. M. for June is 4.

Step 3: Take the date. In our example it is 7. Add the M. M. to this. We get 11. Now add the V. M. and we get 15. Now we must see whether this number is greater than 7

or not. Here it is greater than 7. So we divide it by 7 and get the remainder It is 1. Now number the days from 1 to 7 beginning from Sunday. Since in our case, the remainder is 1, the 7th day of June 1942 was a Sunday.

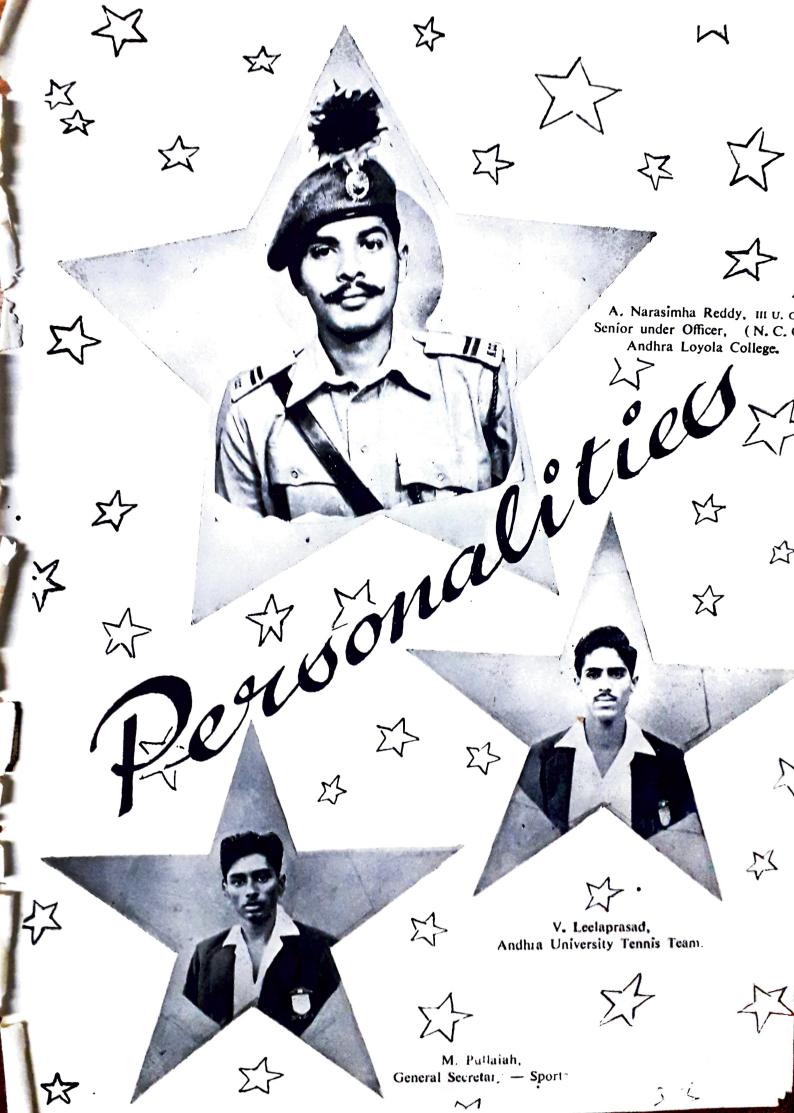
With the help of these three steps you may go up and down the centuries and find out the day of the week corresponding to any date.

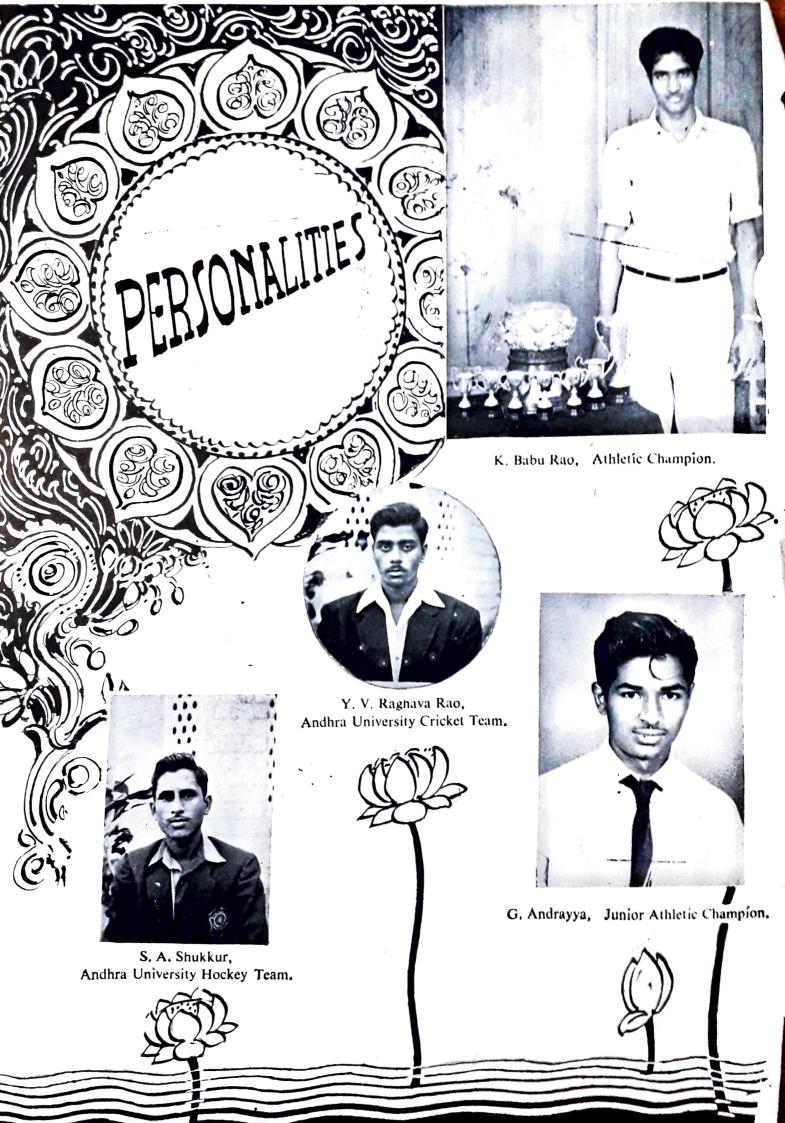


KINDNESS

All ordinary violence produces its own limitations, for it calls forth an answering violence which sooner or later becomes its equal or its superior. But kindness works simply and perseveringly; it produces no strained relations which prejudice its working; strained relations which already exist it relaxes. Mistrust and misunderstanding it puts to flight; and it strengthens itself by calling forth answering kindness. Hence it is the furthest reaching and the most effective of all forces.

Albert Schweitzer.





Personality and Society

by

Sri V. C. Koteswara Rao, B. A. (Hons),

Lecturer in Logic.

What is personality?

It is surprising to hear people defining personality in fantastic ways. Some use it to refer to personal appearance; especially to one's clothes, to the way of wearing the hair, the facial expres-Others say that an individual's personality is his ability to get along with people, his social popularity, his intellectual ability, his moral character. For still others personality is an intangible something that makes one person different from another. According to present psychological usage, personality may be regarded as the sum total of an individual's drives, habits, emotions and ideas. This means that his physical traits, moral qualities, intellectual and mechanical abilities, social characteristics and religious beliefs are included in his personality.

Sociological Definition of Personality.

In the language of sociologists, the word 'personality' has come to designate the result of the socialization of an

individual. It refers to the 'whole' of what the individual has acquired through socialization. The word 'personality' is therefore used to differentiate members of society rather than to classify them into common categories. According to G.W. Allport, 'personality' refers to the dynamic organisation within the individual of



psychological systems determine his adjustment to environment. Though admit that man gets a certain number of his qualities inherently, we cannot but agree with the view that each individual is also shaped as a member of society. There is no doubt that the society in which the human infant is born and on which he is dependent is a heritage as real as his biological heritage. But there is a vital difference between these two heritages: the biological heritage is a product of natural forces: while the social heritage is a consequence of experience. Further, the biological heritage of an individual is fixed and cannot be changed. But his social heritage, the particular society into which he is born has been fashioned by men. This is not to say that an individual can fashion his present society to his own tastes. At most people of the present, operating on terms derived from the past, can make the society of the future. To this extent man shapes

his society and only to this extent is man free from social heritage.

What man acquires from society.

Every human infant has much to learn about the particular social system in which he is born. Most important of all, the morals of the society must be learned by each member.

Those who deviate from them are considered sinful and may be cast into prison. Each man, in brief, must learn to avoid doing all those things which mature and reasonable people around him consider sinful and improper and to do all those things which they consider natural and normal for decent people to do.

To be socially acceptable, one must learn the behaviours appropriate to one's rule, but one need not learn to behave just like others. In every society, the social rules of the sexes are somewhat distinct. Thus a man learns to behave in those particular ways appropriate to men. Moreover, each age level also has something of its own role. There is in fact, a society of small boys, of youths, mature men and and old men. And there are roles for

the leaders and others roles for the led. Further-more there are special sets of roles for each class and occupational grouping. There are differences between the attitudes of a landlord and of a tenant, an employer and employee, a rich man and a poor one. Each role places upon the individual some special obligations and gives to him some particular privileges. Failure to learn his role makes him a social incompetent. Failure to remain within his designated role makes him a social irritant.

It can be concluded now, that the personality, though it gets its impetus from the biological and spiritual heritage, is shaped by the social heritage. Thus environment seems to be more important than heredity in shaping human personality.



The Value of Enemies

One wide-awake persistent enemy may be worth twenty friends. Friends point out all the good things you do. You know all about that yourself. Your enemies point out your mistakes. Get yourself a first-class enemy, cultivate him, and when you achieve success, thank him.

— Harold Hobbs.



Secrets Of The Sun

by
P. Xavier, I. U. C.

even embrace the earth! In fact no satisfactory explanation could be found until the discovery of Radio-activity. Then it was realized that gigantic stores of energy are locked up in the minute atoms themselves and that the sun was able to tap that energy which is sufficient to keep it shining for thousand of million of years. But how does the sun tap this locked up energy of matter?

The nearest star to us is the sun. It's distance has been calculated as 93 million miles. The amount of energy that we receive from the sun is enormous; roughly equivalent, to 1 kilowatt of electric power on every square yard of our planet's surface; and since the earth itself intercepts only a minute fraction of the sun's rays, most of the sun's energy goes rushing past into space. Where does all this energy come from?

Origin of the Sun's Energy - Old Theories

In the last century a battle developed between the astronomers and the geologists to explain the origin of the sun's energy. The problem was this: no source of energy then known to science could possibly have kept the sun going for the immense periods of time for which the geologists said the earth had existed! If the sun were made of coal' for example, it would have burnt itself out in a couple of thousand years. The astronomers racked their brains and at last decided that the sun obtains its energy from its slow contraction under gravity. But if the sun were contracting, it once must have originally been bigger, and calculations show that 50 million years ago (the supposed age of sun and earth), the sun should have been so big as to extend right up and

Modern Nuclear Fusion Theory

Many of the ordinary elements are present in the sun. Some elementsradium for example - are naturally unstable and continuously give out energy until they have decayed into less spendthrift substances such as lead. But radium cannot account for such a vast generation of power, over so large a period. The sun must have learned the secret of obtaining energy from much commoner elements. The first major clue to that secret came in 1868 when the newly developed spectroscope revealed an element in the sun not yet discovered on earth. The new element was named "Helium" and it was eventually found after an intensive search in small quantities even in our atmosphere.

Now we know that Helium is the "ash" left over when Hydrogen is fused through intense heat. The interesting thing about this process is that when 4 atoms of Hydrogen fuse to form one atom of Helium, the mass of the Helium atom is found to be somewhat less than the total mass of the four Hydrogen atoms. What has be-

come of this small difference of mass? It is found that in the process of conversion of Hydrogen into Helium a considerable amount of energy is pro-Hence, applying Einstein's duced. equation for the equivalence of mass and energy we find that the missing mass has been totally converted into energy. Further, the amount of energy produced for an insignificant annihilation of mass is enormous, far more than the amount of energy produced by any other process. Here then we have the secret to the enormous liberation of energy which takes place in the sun. It is due to the fusion of Hydrogen into Helium with the accompanying total conversion of some of the Hydrogen mass into enormous quantities of energy. We can now calculate and show that in order to produce the fantastic quantities of energy given off by the sun, about 4 million tons of its mass are being annihilated every second and totally converted into energy! This takes place in the centre of the sun where there are unimaginable temperatures of the order of 25 million degrees. The released energy batters its way up to the surface of the sun hundreds of thousands of miles above. Then in the form of light, heat and other radiations it fans out into space.

Other Mysteries of the Sun

No man has ever seen the sun or ever will. Only a small part of its radiation—the narrow band of visible light—leaks down through the earth's atmosphere which filters out the harmful ultraviolet and X Rays. Without this protection we would all die in a few minutes from acute sunburn. Much of the effort in the building of earth-satellite rockets is concerned with attempts to measure all the sun's radiations before they enter the atmos-

phere. This work could have immediate practical consequences; for the solar rays absorbed in the upper atmosphere have a great, still unknown, effect on the weather and on short wave radio communication. At times the sun sends out sudden spurts of ultraviolet light that cause such intense electrification of the upper air that long distance radio circuits are disrupted.

It has also been discovered that the sun is a powerful though erratic radio transmitter. Its outer layers are convulsed by great storms, visible in telescopes as black areas. For some reason these sunspots act as intense generators of radio waves. In recent years it has been possible to take motion picture films of the surface of the sun and by speeding them up several hundred times to project on the screen the life story of cataclysmic solar events which may occupy hours of time and thousands of millions of cubic miles of space. Some of these films are awe-inspring: they show immense fountains of glowing gases, spurting to heights of hundreds of thousands miles; bridges of incandescent gases which could span a dozen earths, forming and crumbling; exact replicas of A - bomb bursts - but a thousand times as large - shooting up into space.

Since the sun is completely gaseous, it is surprising that its surface is so sharply defined. Seen through the telescope its edge is a perfect circle. One reason for the sharpness is intense gravity, 28 times that of the earth. On the sun a 160 pound man would weigh over two tons!

The end of the Sun

As the sun uses up its Hydrogen fuel and the helium "ash" accumulates round its core the rate of reaction will increase. Within a span of a mere 5 million years it will increase its brilliance a hundredfold melting down the earth and inner planets into balls of glowing lava. Then it will collapse swiftly to a tiny star only a few thousand miles in diameter. It will still be bright, but it will give out little more heat than the full moon does to-day. The minute star which finally gutters to extinction will not be any thing we recognise as the sun. So at least runs the current theory, but to claim that this is an accurate description of what must happen would be rash. Even when we have attained a complete understanding of the processes taking place inside the sun; we cannot be sure that external factors - clouds of interstellar dust into which it may run for example - may not write new unexpected chapters in its history. At any rate we need not worry about the sun blowing up, or going out, for the next few million years!



CHURCHILL'S ADVICE

Sir Winston Churchill once gave this prescription against worrying: "When you feel vaguely oppressed by you don't quite know what; a good plan is to write down all the things that you can think of as possible annoyances. Once they are down on paper, you can deal with them. 'This one doesn't mature for six months. I know the answer to this. THIS is the only real difficulty that is crying for an answer'. Then you deal with it. For you make it all manageable the moment you break it up into precise and concrete issues".

Moral Instruction and the Training of Youth

by B. S. Ramachandran, II B.Com.

We often hear people speaking about education and training of youth. What is a complete and perfect education? A complete education is one in which all sides of a person's nature are developed. Hence it must include three aspects; training of body, mind and soul. But people frequently look upon education as only training of body and intelligence. The serious drawback in such a concept of education is that the spiritual and moral sides of a child are neglected.

Necessity of Moral Formation.

But moral formation is indispensable for all, especially the young, for it trains the young to act like worthy men in their personal life, in their dealings with their fellow men and finally in their relationship with God.

Moral formation is a high programme and is not as easy as some people imagine. People may have high ideals and noble attitudes in their minds; but these ideals will be vain and vapid in the absence of moral training. It is almost impossible for a man to turn out morally good without moral training. Thus for instance children who from their childhood have been neglected by their parents and allowed to wander in the streets and suffer every evil influence will almost inevitably turn out morally bad men, i. e., unworthy specimens of humanity.

The Moral law is the law of the nature

There are certain laws in this world. Every creature has to follow its own specific laws. For instance, water will be obtained when two volumes of Hydrogen combine with one volume of Oxygen under certain conditions. We know well that water cannot be obtained if there is a little change in the proportions of Hydrogen and Oxygen. Every type of creature has its own laws and it can develop in the right way only if it follows these laws. Thus a coconut tree requires sandy soil and saltish water and unless it has these, it will never thrive and will remain fruitless; a cow requires grass and water and a certain



amount of exercise and rest and if it does not get these, it will soon fall sick and even die; and in any case it will be poorly developed and give little milk. When

every creature has its own laws, can we imagine that human beings have no peculiar law to themselves which will determine their full and proper development? To be sure there are the laws which our body must observe in order that it might develop along the right lines and be healthy. But it is well known that we are not merely bodies like animals. We have in us something higher than animals, i. e., the spiritual soul. As the human being possesses a soul, he is looked upon as a rational

animal. This higher part of man must also be developed on the right lines. For the health of our body, we have to observe and follow the biological laws as animals do. And for the full and proper development of our soul, there is the law known as the "Natural Moral Law". We shall be worthy men if we observe both the Natural Moral Law and the Biological Laws.

Necessity of Instruction.

Every man knows by his nature what is called the "Natural Moral Law". It is through our conscience that we come to know this law, at least in regard to its elementary and necessary precepts. Thus everybody knows that it is a sin to kill or to steal. But these are only the wide general principles of the moral law. At the same time there are more detailed applications of these general principles which we meet in our daily life v. g., that it is wrong to take bribes or to indulge in black-marketing, or to copy in the examination. We are able to judge these daily occurrences whether they are wrong on our part or not, by the help of our conscience. But in order that our conscience might know all that is right or wrong in our daily life, without any hesitation or doubt moral instruction is necessary. Moral instruction is necessary, just as we need instruction to know the detailed applications of simple basic rules in Mathematics or Accountancy. Hence every young person should receive continuous and regular instruction in these moral principles. In childhood parents should provide the children with moral instruction at home, later the same must be

given in Schools and Colleges. Other wise the child will surely turn out like a street boy devoid of moral principles.

Need for Practice

Though moral instruction is necessary, it is not enough. The principles learnt must also be practised in our daily life. There is a difference between knowing and doing. Difficulties and temptations come in the way of our practising the moral principles we learn, but we must overcome such impediments. Only through the constant practice of right moral principles, can a man develop a strong, upright and noble character. Only such a man is admired by others. Only such a man is truly happy. Only such a man can really do good to himself and to others. Who is admired more; the hard-working man with a sense of duty or the lazy idler, the pure hearted person or the vicious one who has no respect for any women, the honest and the self-sacrificing person like Mahatma Gandhi or the selfish exploiter who thinks only of making profit out of others? Gandhiji did justice to himself and to others. He is admired because he was thoroughly instructed in right principles, and always acted according to them. Thus he built a strong, noble and self-sacrificing character.

Thus we see that no Institution can boast of really educating its pupils unless they are helped to build a good character by moral instruction and by imposition of discipline which teaches the students to practise what they are taught.

Agricultural Marketing in India

A. Chandrasekhara Rao, II B.Com.

The economy of India is essentially a rural economy in spite of the industrial progress made in the last few vears. Hence the most urgent task for our country is the development of its agriculture, by the use of scientific and modern methods. But the agricultural producer will have little incentive to increase his produce, unless he can be sure to sell it at fair and reasonable prices. Now most of our agricultural producers are small scale peasants at the mercy of middlemen who do all they can to exploit the peasant. For this reason a Governmental organisation to help and control the marketing of agricultural produce is necessary in this country.

Origin of the Agricultural Marketing Organization

'Agricultural Marketing' began in pre-Independence days. It stemmed from the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928) which stressed the serious socio-economic disabilities from which the primary producers of



agricultural and livestock produce in India suffered, owing to the unorganised and uncontrolled system of marketing of their produce. A central organisation styled "Directorate of Marketing and Inspection" was accordingly set up on 1st January, 1935. It has thus completed 25 years of useful existence. This organisation is at present headed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and has its head office at Nagpur with sub-offices distributed in different regions of the It maintains control over subsidiary laboratories and offices at Kanpur and Rajkot for ghee and edible oils, at Bombay and Jamnagar for wool, and at Cochin for essential oils. central organisation further co-ordinates the marketing organisations of different States.

Marketing Surveys and Investigations

The first task of the Central Marketing Organisation when it was set up was to make a detailed survey and collect information to find out how the various agricultural commodities and live-stock products were being marketed in India and also exported to foreign countries. In the past 25 years a number of such surveys have been undertaken and detailed reports have been published on the marketing of as many as 40 agricultural and live-stock products including wheat, rice, millets, tobacco, oilseeds, sugar, ghee, etc. The reports are revised from time to time and the data brought up - to - date as far as possible.





The Directorate's reports have proved very useful in planning to improve agricultural marketing. As a result developmental activities were initiated in regard to the regulation of markets and market practices, standardisation of grades, promotion of co-operative marketing, provision of warehousing facilities, standardisation of contract terms, market intelligence and regulation of forward markets. Some of these activities initiated by this directorate have now been transferred to other departments; and for others, such as warehousing, forward markets, etc., separate independent organisations have now been set up.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937. This is a voluntary and permissive act. For commodities which are exported abroad, grading under this act has been made compulsory by banning the export of ungraded produce under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act. Of the commodities graded for internal consumption the most important are ghee, edible oils, butter, wheat, eggs, rice, fruits, sugarcane and potatoes. The commodities which are compulsorily graded prior to exports are sann hemp fibre, tobacco leaf, wood, sandalwood oil, bristles. The question of extending compulsory grading before export to other commodities such as goat skins, goat hair, oil seeds, East India tanned leather, lac, hand picked selected groundnuts, vegetable oils, ginger and cashewnuts is also under consideration.

For the grading of commodities featuring in the internal trade a nucleus Inspection Service was appointed in the directorate towards the end of 1957. The work of internal grading is carried out in close collaboration with the State marketing organisations. Grading for export which is done on a compulsory basis is carried out by a separate inspectorate staff for each commodity. Inspecting officers are stationed at all important centres of grading and packing and they check the quality of materials packed by the authorised packers so that they conform strictly to the specifications laid down under the 'Agmark' (Agricultural Marketing) regulations.

Regulated Markets

The poor standard of our primary and secondary markets and the prevalence of various malpractices such as short-weights, excessive market charges, unauthorised deductions and allowances made by commission agents and other intermediaries and the absence of any machinery to settle disputes between the seller and the buyer necessitated the regulation of markets so as to eradicate these malpractices. At present markets for agricultural produce alone have been brought under regulation.

One of the visible benefits of regulated markets which work on democratic principles has been the reduction in the market charges to extents varying between 29 to 50 per cent. The saving to the producer on this account is estimated to be Rs. 3- for every Rs. 10-worth of goods sold by him. The open auction system which yields a better price to the producer has also been introduced in the majority of regulated markets. New market yards with modern amenities are also being provided.

Training of Personnel

With a view to meeting the demand of trained personnel a scheme for im-

parting one year of intensive training in agricultural marketing to selected candidates was begun by the Directorate in 1956. So far 54 trainees have completed the course and 25 more are at present undergoing training at Nagpur. A short course of 4 months for the training of Market Secretaries has also been organised by the Directorate at Sangli and Hyderabad and 42 candidates are undergoing the training.

The Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry

Since 1952 the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing has been entrusted with the development of the fruit and vegetable preservation industry and also the administration of the Fruit Products Order promulgated under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. The purpose of the Fruit Products Order is to enforce and maintain specified standards of quality and secondly to foster the development of the fruit and vegetable preservation industry on modern lines. The Fruit Products Order requires the compulsory licensing of all manufacturers of fruit products intended for sale. The number of licences issued under this Order has steadily increased from 560 in 1952 to 990 in 1958. With the increase in the number of licence holders the output of fruit and vegetable products has also increased from 14,000 tons valued at Rs. 158 lakhs in 1953 to 45,000 tons valued at Rs. 450 lakhs in 1959. Since 1958 the indigenous industry is able to meet fully the local demand for these products. Besides, export of fruit products has also been steadily increasing. In 1959 the export trade accounted for 3,000 tons of produce valued at Rs. 50 lakhs.

In order further to encourage the production and export of fruit products

several concessions have been given to the manufacturers through the directorate. Loans have been provided for starting new factories and renovating old ones, a subsidy has been paid on tin-plate to reduce the price of the containers, rebate has been granted on the excise duty on sugar, etc. It is hoped that by these measures, the industry will be able to achieve the set target of an annual production of 50,000 tons, including an export quota of 5,000 tons by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Outlook for the future

The programmes for the marketing of agricultural and live-stock products in the Third Five Year Plan include various proposals for intensifying the Directorate's marketing activities. Work on market research, including the analysis of price spreads, costs of marketing and of packing and transport consumer preferences, etc., will receive adequate attention in the Third Plan.

As regards the regulated markets it is expected that with the introduction of marketing legislation in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Rajasthan, and the remaining parts of Kerala, all important centres, including cattle, vegetable and fruit markets which number over 2,640 will be brought under regulation by the end of the Third Plan. Adequate provision has also been made for giving financial assistance to the market committees for the provision of amenities in market yards.

The need for promoting the grading of commodities under "Agmark" regulations both for internal and export trade is being increasingly realised; and steps will be taken during the Plan to provide necessary laboratory facilities.

Conclusion.

There is thus every hope that through democratic processes, avoiding excesses of totalitarian regimentation as in communist countries, the primary producer will get a fair deal, in regard to the sale of his produce. Incentives to further production will thus be provided and we may look forward with confidence to the achievement of the goal envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan, viz., self-sufficiency or at least near self-sufficiency in agricultural production.



Pleasure and Tedium

In every thing worth having, even in every pleasure there is a point of tedium that must be survived, so that the pleasure may revive and endure. The joy of battle comes after the first fear of death; the glow of the sea-bateer comes after the icy shock of the sea bath; and the success of marriage comes after the failure of the honeymoon. All human vows, laws and contracts are so many ways of surviving with success this breaking point, this instant af potential surrender.—

- G. K. Chesterton.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

by

S. Nasiruddin Hassan, P. U. C.

Count Leo Tolstoy, the world famous Russian writer, was born in the year 1828 at Yasnaya Poliana (Sunny Glen). He was born in a noble family which was related to Czar Peter the Great of Russia. He was deprived of motherly love and affection at the age of two; and to add to this tragedy, his father passed away when Tolstoy was only nine years of age. The young Count together with his two brothers and two sisters was then put under the care and guidance of his aunt Tatiana.

Early Life.

Although Tolstoy was a very dull pupil at school, he had an unusually serious outlook on life. From his childhood to the very end of his life he was an easy victim of day-dreaming and mystical speculations. At the age of sixteen he realized that he had lost faith in the Orthodox Church and was drifting into the desert of adolescence. He became an agnostic; but he soon passed from agnosticism to nihilism. It was during this stage of Tolstoy's life that he was able to penetrate deep into the feelings and behaviour of his fellow-beings. In Tolstoy's days Russian society was in a deplorable plight, and he could read in the nation's eye that a moral reform was essental. His unhappiness in his early life was due to this and also due to his physical unattractiveness. In fact, owing to his deep dejection, he even decided to put an end to his existence. But at this critical juncture Tolstoy discovered the writings of Rousseau which induced him to write his first novel 'A Russian Landlord'. In this novel he has brought out the eternal conflict between the public and writers who are treated with indifference although they only want to do good.

Contact with Evils of War.

In 1851 Tolstoy joined the Russian army. He fought in the Crimean war and was present at the storming of Sebastopol. During his military career he wrote many books and carved out a literary reputation for himself. While he was in the Russian army, he was confronted with the horrors of war and its after effects. So in his book 'The Invasion', written at the age of twenty four, he uttered his first cry of protest against militarism. "Is it impossible, then, for men to live in peace in this world so full of beauty, under this immeasurable starry sky. How can they in a place like this retain their feelings of hatred and vengence, and their lust for destroying their fellows? All there is of evil in the human heart ought to disappear at the touch of Nature, that



most immediate expression of the beautiful and the good". Tolstoy then resigned the Russian army in 1856 and returned to St. Petersburg, the Leningrad of

today, where he was received with open arms in literary circles. Although they regarded him as a literary lion, he found those literary men snobs, who looked down upon the rest of mankind as unworthy of sharing their exalted lives. On the contrary literature to Tolstoy was something like religion through which he hoped to convey to the public the gospel of morality.

The Gulf between Rich & Poor.

Tolstoy looked around him studied carefully the Russian society of his time. He saw in the Russia of his days inequality, despotism, tyranny. He observed the vast difference between the luxury of the rich and the indescribable squalor of the poor. Conditions were such that even if the rich sympathised with the poor, the latter looked on them with suspicious eyes; for they had begun to hate and despise the rich and their mode of luxurious living. Tolstoy raised his voice for a change in the social system. "Between us the rich and the poor" he wrote, "there is always a false wall of education and before we can help the poor we must tear down this wall". Tolstoy then opened a school for the peasants at Yasnaya Poliana where he tried to be a fellow-disciple and not a master. But this institution was forcibly closed down by the police, who accused him of poisoning the minds of innocent peasants and inciting them to rebel against the Czar of Russia. He was harassed by the Russian authorities and so he once more thought of committing suicide but this time also he did not carry out his desire. He was saved by his love for a seventeen year old girl Sophia Andreyevna Behrs, who later on became his wife. Tolstoy now had wealth, happiness, a harmonious family

life and popularity; but he was internally confused and said of himself: "There is something in me that forces me to believe that I was not born to be what other men are.....! I am tortured with hunger, not for fame but for the furthering of the happiness and welfare of mankind".

His First Books

Tolstoy this period During produced his literary master-pieces; "War and Peace" "Anna Karenina". Tolstoy possessed a penetrating insight into human feelings; and in his novel "War and Peace" he has given us such a remarkable account of the Napoleonic wars and the condition of Russian society at the time that one never tires of reading the book. In the words of Maurice Baring "For the first time in an historical novel, instead of saying 'this is very true' or 'what a wonderful work of historical reconstruction", we feel that we were ourselves there, that we know those people, that they are a part of our very own past".

Tolstoy was a great observer of human feelings. When he happened to meet any stranger he studied his gaze, looks, tone of speech and gait and tried to penetrate his mind. Being such a sensitive observer, Tolstoy was able to describe his literary characters with such realistic accuracy that the reader feels, he knows the character intimately. This trait is evident in his book 'Anna Karenina', which depicts the interior struggle of an individual. • After reading this book we begin to understand our character better. own actions and 'Anna Karenina' deals with the soulstruggle of an individual while 'War and Peace' deals with the soul-struggle of the human race.

Apart from these two great novels, Leo Tolstoy wrote many others which are worth reading, for instance 'Boyhood', 'Childhood', 'Youth', 'The Cassocks', 'The Hussars', 'Family Happiness', 'Three Deaths', 'A Confession', 'The Death of Ivan Ilych', 'The Memoirs of a Madman', 'Master and Man', 'What I Believe', 'What is Art?', 'Resurrection'. He also wrote many short essays and plays.

Tolstoy's Moral Sense

There is another characteristic of Leo Tolstoy which is evident from his writings, his inner desire for moral purity. He wanted to establish the bond of love between man and man by destroying the bar of poverty and thus bring about a moral reform or a moral revolution. This revolution according to him was: "A revolution of the heart through voluntary renunciation of their riches by the rich of their inactivity by the idle and of their arrogance by the intellectuals". seized a wonderful opportunity of studying the poverty-stricken Russian masses at close quarters by offering his services for taking the census. He was so overwhelmed by his discovery of the mass-misery of Russia, that he gave away his property and wealth converted himself into a peasant. He loved peasant ways of living and firmly believed that no man should eat his bread except by the sweat of his brow. Accordingly he provided himself with food by cultivating the land, with clothes by weaving the cloth himself and with shoes by stitching them with his own hands. He enjoyed such activities even more than producing literary masterpieces. Yet he has written so well that Maxim Gorky was able to say "He has told us almost as of him: much about Russian life as all the rest

of our literature taken together." Tolstoy was not a conventional Christian. He tried to propagate a creed consisting of simple commandments based on the principles of moral purity. He protested against the oppression of the Czar and the unimaginable extravagance of the rich. His heart's desire was to raise humanity to new levels of moral grandeur.

Not appreciated by his own

Tolstov like all other prophets was hailed by the world as a leader but his own family and his near and dear ones regarded him as a fool, a maniac, an eccentric and a madman. His wife and children gave him smiles of mockery whenever he spoke about brotherhood and equality of man! his correspondence with one of his friends Tolstoy wrote: "You cannot imagine how isolated I am, nor in what degree I am despised and disregarded by all those about me". Still inspite of his mental torture Tolstoy persevered in the cause of establishing the fraternity of man.

Insanity and Death

It has been said that genius and madness are not very far apart; we find this to be so in the case of Count Leo Tolstoy. Owing to the tension under which he lived, the effects of his old age, and the mockery of his family, he became partly insane. In the early morning of October 28th 1910, at the age of eighty two, Tolstoy fled from his home in order to seek peace in the wilderness. He longed to die alone. So he aimlessly wandered about without any destination - except death. He went from place to place not like Buddha in search of truth or life but in search of death! During wanderings he fell ill in a small village

by the way-side. With his last breath he told the physician who was attending him: "There are millions of human beings on the earth who are suffering why do you think of me?" And so at last Tolstoy who had stooped down to the lowest of his fellow human beings closed his eyes once and for all to this world.

Influence on Mahatma Gandhi

It is true that inspite of all efforts Tolstoy failed to make the Russians understand his theories. But his influence spread beyond his own country. His book "The Kingdom of God" greatly impressed Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation.

Gandhiji absorbed the ideas of this famous Russion writer and social reformer, and he went to the extent of proclaiming himself his humble dis-It is said that the theory of passive resistance of Tolstoy influenced Gandhiji so much, that his "Nonco-operation Movement" was its direct result. Thus Mahatma Gandhi experimentally proved to the world the truth of Tolstoy's view that: "If thousands of individuals each led by his own conviction, refuse to be subject but prefer to be sent to prison, their heroic passivity would accomplish more than the violent solidarity of the revolutionaries."



SHORT CUTS

The great temptation for many is to take short cuts which avoid trouble. It is good to remember that short cuts will also lead to a diminished and inferior end product. When God wants to make a banian tree, He takes 20 years; but He takes only two months to make a cabbage.

Extracts from the College Chronicle

June 1960 - March 1961

June 1st:

After the torpor of the summer holidays, life comes back with a start to the College with the publication of the consolidated University results. have now grown so accustomed to percentages in the region of the 80's that the 82% achieved by the Pre-University seems just ordinary. year the B. A's and B. Sc's create quite a stir by the records they establish. We can hardly believe some of the figures: B. Sc. (Physics) 47 passes out of 48 with 21 double first classes, 12 more first classes in subsidiaries, 23 second classes and only two thirds; Mathematics B. A. 100% of passes with 7 first classes out of 12!

We shall long regret the passing of the old 2-year graduate course which served the students well and which has passed out in such a blaze of glory at least in our College.

June 16th:

The first monsoon showers arrive like a blessing from heaven. The summer this year has been mercifully short and its fiery ardours have also been relatively moderate!

June 20th:

Admissions for the Pre-University begin in earnest only today. We wonder what is going on in the Department of Education; for every year the S. S. L. C. results are published later and later.

June 23rd:

College reopens for senior classes. Back come the II U. C. and III U. C.

students. From this year the new system of Pre-University and Three Year Degree Course enters fully into its own and the old system is entirely superseded.

The old students go round to discover the improvements and additions to the College buildings which they have become accustomed to finding at the beginning of every year. They are not disappointed. The first thing that strikes the eye is of course the completed first floor on the Principal's wing of the College, providing the long awaited Library and Reading Room. Then the Father's House has sprouted a first-storey; but alas! the second hostel block seems to have made little progress.

June 28th:

The new Reading Room for students is inaugurated. It can seat 150 boys at a time in relative comfort. It is impressed on the students that the reading room is a place for quiet study and not a lounge for chatting and relaxation.

To go with the new Library and Reading Room we also have a new Librarian, Fr. J. Puthenkalam who comes to us from St. Xavier's, Palayamkottai.

July 1st:

The first year students troop in today about 350 of them. But for months their number will wax and wane like the tides as each successive professional College opens and fulfills the hopes of some; while shattering those of others.





Old Students at Birla Engineering College, Pilani (Rajasthan)

Sitting: L to R. V. R. Subba Reddy, L. Varma. Oscar Menezes, G. Sambasiva Rao. Standing: L to R. K. Satyanarayana, Rajeswara Rao, K. K. Manikyala Rao.

The Pre-University students who were also supposed to come in today have been given a week's respite, to enable the admissions to be completed.

July 27th:

Today marks the annual triumph of the elements in their battle against the regular schedule of classess. A rain holiday is declared as a sop to the clerk of the weather. Shall we ever be able to spend a whole academic year without any such holidays. There! surely is an intriguing question. Should this ever come to pass; surely the achievement would have to be suitably commemorated—of course by a holiday!

July 8th:

The Benjamins of the College – our dear Pre-University lads—come trooping in with their bright and enthusiastic faces, their keen desire to study, their docile and trustful ways. There are 700 of them, nearly half the entire College and their presence immediately brings new life to the College and Hostel.

The Hostel too has now burst into full life with the addition of its complement of 400 Pre-University boys. It has 600 members and Fr. Miranda is now the Warden.

Today also marks the visit of the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Andhra Air Squadron N. C. C. There is a rush of youthful volunteers all eager to be recruited to the Air Wing of our N.C.C. Many of them can already see themselves piloting "Toofanis" and "Mysteres" over the Himalayas!

July 9th:

Mr. J. P. L. Gwynn, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Education Department, pays a visit and goes round the College and Hostel with a keen and observant eye for details of lay-out and planning in the various departments. The 700 Pre-University students are writing their weekly English Composition at the time, and the usual perfect silence reigns, in which only the scratching of 700 pens against paper can be heard. The sight draws from him the comment: "You seem to start serious work from the very first day in this College".

July 10th:

The Central Government Employees strike is on. How will things develop? Our students are called upon to volunteer for work in the Postal Department to keep the service running. There is of course no lack of volunteers. But their youthful enthusiasm is not put to any real test because the strike soon fizzles out. Fortunately indeed! we wonder to what destination our letters would have been despatched by the youthful postmen.

July 15th:

A new presence has been making itself felt in the College - a massive presence carrying weight and dignity with it. Truants and late-comers, pranksters and inveterate sleepers are begining to listen with dread to the measured footfalls that announce the new Vice-Principal making his rounds along the corridors. Fr. A. Vachaparambil has taken on his broad shoulders the duties and responsibilities of this thankless job. We sure do wish him every success in his efforts to maintain the indispensable discipline on which the success and good name of the College so largely depend.

July 18th:

Group Captain J. C. Verma, Commander of the Andhra Pradesh Circle of

the N. C. C., addresses all the students of the College at an informal meeting held in the open space between the two wings of the College building during the noon interval. He has an attentive audience and his exhortation to enroll in the N. C. C. falls on willing ears. Recruitment to the N. C. C. has gone on from the last two weeks and there is still a stream of willing volunteers.

July 25th:

Election Day at Andhra Loyola: The Students' Society and the Andhra Bhasha Samithi have to provide themselves with new office-bearers. As usual there has been vigorous, but gentlemanly, campaigning for the last week or so. The results are announced by mid-day: V. Kamesam and Ram Mohan Rao are elected Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Students' Society. They win by a handsome margin leaving no doubt that they have the vast majority of the students behind them.

Congratulations, and may the year ahead be counted as one of high endeavour and successful achievement!

July 30th:

Dr. T. Rama Rao, Principal of V.R.S. College, Chirala, kindly comes over to inaugurate the activities of the Students' Society. The meeting is well attended and is a good augury for the year's work ahead.

Jury 31st:

Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus and Patron of our College. We pray the glorious Saint to have a watchful eye over this Institution, its 1,400 young men, its staff, servants and others connected with it.

August 6th:

Today is a happy day for over 800 dayscholars. They are provided with facilities for playing table tennis during the noon recess. This is only the first step in the ambitious plan to build a real "Non-Resident Students' Centre". We hope that with Government assistance this plan will become a reality within a year.

August 9th:

The Economics and History Association conduct an interesting debate on "Strikes". The debate has much topical interest in view of the Central Government Employees strike which had just ended. The verdict of our student debators is that strikes should be banned. We hope they will remember their own conclusion on the next occasion when they hear of a "Students' Strike"! There can be justification for a workers' strike; but a students' strike (an Indian speciality) is absurd and meaningless.

August 15th:

Independence Day: The flag is hoisted by Rev. Fr. Rector at a simple and dignified ceremony in which the cadets of the N. C. C. take part.

August 20th:

There is unwonted activity going on in Room 30 from 4-30 p.m. almost up to 9-00 p.m. Loud applause punctuates periods of dead silence all through these hours; torrents of oratory in English and Telugu are poured out over the heads of a capacity audience. It is the combined staff and students debate which as usual, provokes great enthusiasm though the subject is somewhat hackneyed, viz. "That Linguistic States should be abolished". It is strange how eager the students are to listen to their

lecturers outside of class hours. Oh! the perversity of human nature.

August 22nd:

The College "Planning Forum" was born today, thanks to the enthusiasm and drive of Fr. Puthenkalam and Messrs Basaveswara Rao and Kesava Rao. They have been able to enthuse students too and the Forum promises to do good work in diffusing knowledge of and interest in the Five-Year Plans which are slowly changing the face of India. The members also intend to start a Small Savings Drive among the staff, students and outsiders.

August 23rd:

Today the students are treated to another variety of show a magic performance which leaves them duly mystified and filled with wonderment at the powers of the magician!

August 25th:

Fr. Puthenkalam starts a Social Service League, among our students and makes a substantial contribution to the extracurricular activities of the College. There is a good response; and the boys begin by doing something for the common good of the student community i. e. improving grounds and roads. Later, more ambitious projects are scheduled. To be honest, the prospect of adding to their collection of certificates is the main attraction in social service for a good number of the boys.

September 13th:

Terminal Examinations begin. It is an undeniable fact that the prospect of an examination is for the majority of Indian students the only serious incentive to study. Hence it is surely unrealistic to "lambaste" the examination system without having some workable substitute.

We of Loyola College believe in drawing the maximum educational benefit from examinations as long as they are in vogue. Examinations are, therefore, a serious matter in this College.

September 16th:

Hard work has its reward, and so this evening the examinations end and students besiege buses, trains, boats in a dash to get home. Our rickshaw men have a sixth sense which enables them to scent out such occasions of turning an honest rupee and they are lined up in large numbers at our gates.

October 3rd:

The II Term begins and, as is our wont, from the very first day work begins in earnest. Of course, the usual few slovenly slackers will take a couple of days more to come from home. But they do not get off with impunity. Authority comes down on them with a heavy hand.

October 5th:

Planning Day: The Planning Forum which has been showing much enthusiasm and drive since its inauguration has decided to interest the whole College in its work. They set up an exhibition of charts and documents on the Five Year Plans, stage a didactory play in Telugu written by Mr. Guru Prasada Rao, one of our Lecturers, conduct a "Quiz" on the plans and present a few papers on different aspects of the planned economy of India. The Sub - Collector, Mr. Ramesh Grover, I.A.S., presides and congratulates the organisers on the success of their work. It seems sure that our students have learnt a little more of the aims and achievements of the various Five Year Plans.

October 7th:

The Aeroplane Incident: Life in our College cannot really be called monotonous but at least we can truthfully say that it is unexciting. Today, However, an extraordinary event occurs which brings a tingle of excitement to us all. At about 1-30 P. M. during the noon interval the droning sound of an aeroplane is suddenly heard. What is strange is that the sound seems to be getting louder and louder indicating that the aircraft is circling right over our College. There are only a few idle watchers at the moment and they think that the pilot is trying to impress us with some aerobatics. Suddenly, without warning the plane swoops down and lands plomp in our football ground! Immediately it it surrounded by a huge mob of studens. The pilot fearing that his plane might be torn pieces tries to make a hasty take-off but to his chagrin his plane gets completely bogged down in the soft earth beyond the football field. more to do Now there is nothing except to face the inevitable; but to his surprise the crowd shows itself to be extremely friendly. Volunteers drag the plane back on to firm ground and take the pilot to Fr. Principal. He turns out to be the Raja of Ranpur, on his way from Cuttack to Hyderabad. Not Gannavaram able to find being where he had wanted to land he had finally decided to make a forced landing on the only open and level piece of ground avilable - the football field of Andhra Loyola College. The Raja is surrounded with sympathy, mingled with curiosity of course. He and his mechanic are given a good dinner and later leave for Hyderabad.

Meantime, the news has got arround like fire, and thousands of people from Vijayawada and from the neighbouring

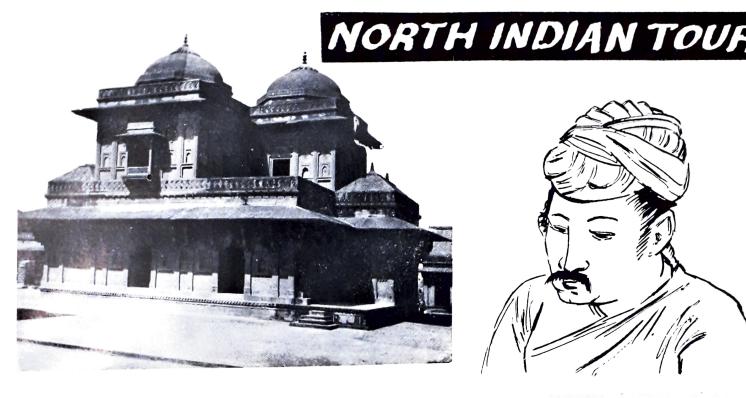
villages converge on the College to see the plane which had met with disaster! They come on foot, on cycles, in rickshaws, cars, buses; village schools are given a holiday and the children are marched to the aeroplane on an educational excursion. Soon our College grounds look as if a Kumbh-Mela is going on. Vendors of food, drink and knick-knacks soon set up their business and do a brisk trade. The police finally turn up and mount a slovenly guard on the plane.

October 8th:

The crowds which yesterday went on streaming in long after dark are once more on the move and thousands more pour in, most of them to have their first look at an aeroplane! Some pose as guides and give valuable explanations for a small consideration!

October 9th:

End of the Plane Incident: The noisy crowds streaming in and out of our otherwise peaceful College are beginning to get on our nerves. We are decidedly having a little too much of excitement now. To our great relief, the Chief Pilot of the Madras Flying Club turns up this evening. He tries out the plane's engines and finds everything in spanking condition. Gingerly he gets the plane moving to see whether the length of the field would be enough for a take-off. As a measure of prudence he asks that the ditch between the ground and the next plot be filled. Immediately a few score students volunteer and in no time the ditch is filled and levelled. Then the pilot starts the engine, the plane moves forward, gathers speed and soars beautifully into the air with only 10 yards of firm ground to spare! - perfect ending to a truly extraordinary incident.

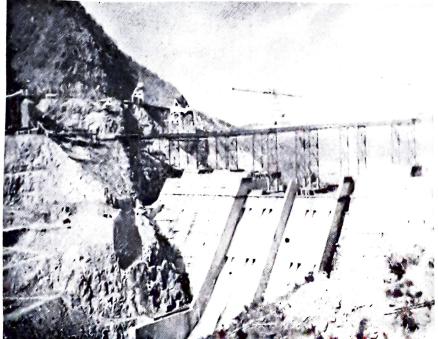


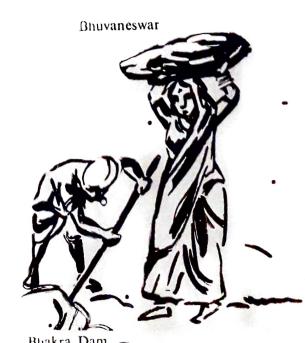


Fatehpur - Sikhri











October 20,21, 22, 23:

Another general exodus of students barely a fortnight after the resumption of classes.

The Catholic boys make their Retreat under the guidance of Fr. Lawrence Sundaram, the Principal of Loyola College, Madras.

Fr. Sundaram is full of admiration for the College's rapid development in the last 6 years and the boys are equally taken up with admiration for the preacher's learning and felicity of expression.

October 25th:

Aftermath of the Aeroplane Incident. Two letters reach the Principal from the Rajah of Ranpur and the Madras Flying Club respectively. They are full of high appreciation of and warm thanks for the services rendered by the authorities and students of the College when the aeroplane landed in our grounds. For information the letters are given at the end of this diary.

November 2nd:

Socio - Economic Survey. A band of students under the lead of Fr. Puthen-kalam sally forth into the Gunadala village, with serious look on their faces and a formidable questionnaire in their hands to probe into the economic and social life of the inhabitants — a Socio - Economic Survey of the village is being undertaken. It is an excercise in enthusiasm for the boys and in patience and tolerance for the villagers. Both parties come off well, though not without a certain amount of leg-pulling indulged in by the locals.

November 7th:

Rajaji's visit. The senior politician of India, one of the doughty champions of Indian Independence, a former pillar of the Congress and now the architect of its bitterest opposition the Swatantra Party, Sri C. Rajagopalachari pays a visit to our College. He addresses the students, has tea and chats with the Fathers. We are amazed to see how intellectually alert the old man still is. In his speech he pays a truly handsome tribute to Catholic educational institutions.

November 10th and 12th:

Associations' Week. The "Week" has this year been further boiled down to two days, one for the Arts and one for the Sciences. The Collector is the Chief Guest for the Arts and Dr. Jagannadha Reddy, Principal of Guntur Medical College, for the Sciences. The usual round of speeches, Quiz-competitions, songs and plays which go by the easy name of "culture" is served up and seems to be appreciated.

November 14th:

Inauguration of Adult Education Centre. Our Social Service League mean business. They open literacy classes in the evenings for our College servants and building workers. For those who can already read and write Telugu, English classes are to be conducted! There is certainly no lack of ambition on the part of teacher or taught. The English classes might incidentally help to teach the teachers themselves a little more English.

November 20th:

Excerpt from today's 'Indian Express'. "A number of matches in various games were played between the Andhra Loyola College and the Hindu College, Guntur. The Loyola College were defeated in all the matches!"— Also for our standard in games which has shown little improvement in the last seven

years, in spite of all the encouragement and the vast facilities given to sports and games.

December 1st:

Our nicely printed College Calendar is turned topsyturvy by a complete reshaping of the end of the Second Term and the beginning of the Third Term. In sum, we come back to the tried system in vogue for the last six years. Examinations at the beginning of December – Christmas Vacation thereafter – reopening right at the beginning of January. Moral: Changes are not easy to make.

December 7th:

End of the Terminal Examinations and beginning of Christmas vacation.

1961

January 3rd:

Back we are at the desks for the last pull. This term is so packed with tournaments, competitions and celebrations of one kind or another, that the days will pass quickly as we move from function to function.

January 10th:

The "Public Sector" is learning enterprise and salesmanship from the private sector. Today a representative turns up offering a free fill with Govenmentmade "Statesman" ink to every owner of a fountain pen in the College. The students, especially those with good pens, show notable lack of enthusiasm. Much Statesman ink is however "freely" spilt on the verandahs and floors of the College.

January 28th:

College and Sports day: The usual elaborate preparations have been afoot for the last three weeks, and the day finally comes off in the usual Loyola

style. The President of the Day: Dr. Ram K. Vepa, M. A., Ph. D., the new Collector of Krishna happens to be a 100% Jesuit product: 2 years at Loyola, Madras and 3 years at St. Joseph's, Trichy. In polished style he delivers an instructive and interesting address. The entertainment shows real variety. Mr. Satyam successfully puts on boards a Russian playlet translated into English. Fr. Miranda shows his usual ingenuity by reproducing the colourful Republic Day Parade held at Delhi in the immediate presence of the Queen of England and Prince Phillip.

What bewilders the organisers - and the audience - is the chattering horde of urchins from all the surrounding villages and the flood of uninvited guests who brazenly monopolize the chairs and polish off the tea!

February 11th:

Hostel day: The 600 hostellers outdo themselves this year. The decorations are more lavish than ever before: the hostel oval is hung from end to end with streamers and buntings; the stage and dining hall are tastefully decorated. Dinner and Tea for hundreds of invitees are generously and nicely served. The speeches, reports and entertainment items are short and follow one another with commendable punctuality. volunteers do a good piece of work in excluding urchins and loafers. Sri V. R. Narla, Editor of "Andhra Jyothi" who presides makes a homely speech in simple, yet effective Telugu. The success of the whole day is a tribute to the cooperation of the hostellers and the tireless work and organising ability of Fr. Miranda, the Warden and his band of hostel Leaders.

February 13th:

Farewell tea-parties and photos are in full swing. Smiling faces, food, drink

and eloquence: this is the programme which will be repeated from 4-30 to 6-00 P. M. every few days from now to the end of the term. Pre - University photos are, however, banned and hence their functions are reduced to their simplest expression. The ·P. U. C's make up for the absence of a photoby the lavishness of their tea-party. The canteen does roaring business.

February 16th:

Demise of Dr. V. S. Krishna. At 2-P. M. the radio announces the shocking and tragic news of the sudden death of dear Dr. V. S. Krishna, Chairman of the University Grants Commission for only one month, and for the last twelve years Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. In his passing, the College has lost a patron and several of the Fathers and Staff members a close personal friend. May God rest his soul!

February 17th:

Arrival of Dr. Krishna's body at Gannavaram. Fr. Principal, Fr. Mathias, Fr. Papiah and Messrs. Kesava Rao and Suryaprakasarao go over to Gannavaram aerodrome to pay their last respects to the mortal remains of Dr. Krishna which are flown down from Delhi in a chartered Heron of the I. A. C. There is a good gathering of friends of the deceased at the airport. Harrowing scenes are witnessed as the plane lands punctually at 11-10 A. M. and Mrs. Krishna emerges following body. The coffin is opened for about half an hour so that we might gaze on Dr. Krishna's face for the last time. loaded with wreaths, the body is taken in a van in the middle of a cortege of cars for cremation at Pedapalem, Dr. Krishna's native place.

On the way a crowd of student stops the procession at Gunadala to pay homage to their former Vice-Chancellor.

February 19th:

N. C. C. Day: The day is celebrated in a grander manner than usual, since more than 700 of our students now belong to the N. C. C. Seeing them marching and even standing, one has no doubt about the good which the N. C. C. does to our students. The Officers and Instructors from the College and from the army deserve our hearty congratulations.

February 23rd:

Valedictory Function of College Associations: The function is held in Room 30 with a good gathering; reports are read: prizes for essay writing, public-speaking, intramural games are distributed and finally the President of the day, Rev. Fr. Ed. Mann, S. J. from Patna speaks on the traits common to Jesuit education all over the world.

With this a period is put to all extracurricular activities; and the students settle down at last to serious study.

February 25th:

Term ends for the final B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. students. They now have one month before the final examinations.

February 28th:

Classes for II U. C. students end.

March 2nd:

Class Examinations begin for II U. C. students. Our own examinations will run parallel to various University Exams. for some time the latter go on till the beginning of May. Life in the College seems to be running in a muted

strain; games fields are all but deserted; discipline is easier than usual to maintain in the Hostel; our spacious grounds are besprinkled with solitary figures sitting in the grass under the shade of every tree, browsing not on grass but on Mathematics and Physics, Botany and Zoology, Economics and History. If only these young men would put in one fourth of this work regularly throughout the year, how much more pleasant and profitable their studies would be. But no, for many of them it requires the whip-lash of an impending examination to get them to do the one thing which they are in the College for!

March 17th:

Year's End.

The Pre-University boys finish their Rehearsal Examination and begin their revision holidays. With this the College classes and the seventh year of the life of Andhra Loyola come to a happy close. This has been a peaceful year without an unpleasant incident of any kind. To God we give thanks!

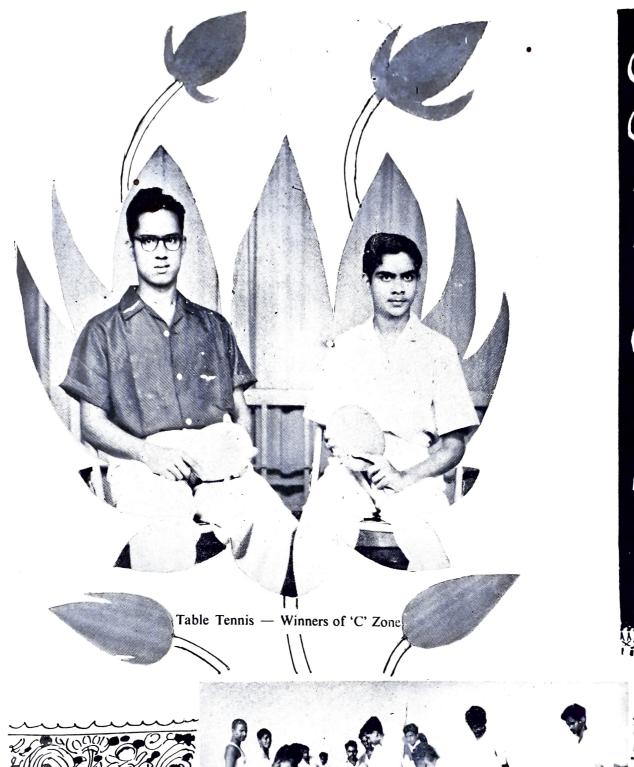


THE HARD ROAD TO RUIN

Never accept responsibility for a decision of you can possibly avoid it.

Be so impatient for advancement that you fail to learn what your present job has to teach.

Newsweek.





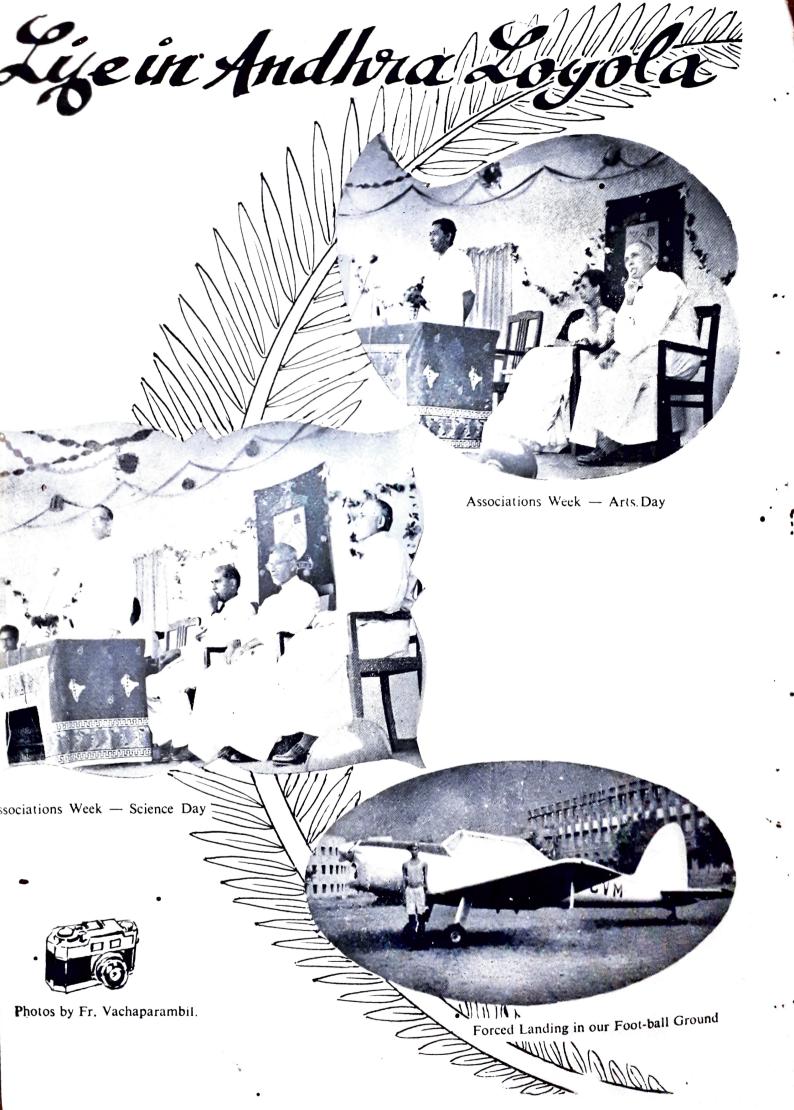


Republic-Da









THE AEROPLANE INCIDENT

SEQUEL

RANPUR HOUSE, CUTTACK - 1. The 25th October, 1960.

No. 18-II/443(60).

• The Principal, Andhra Loyola College, P. O. Gunadala, VIJAYAWADA, (Andhra)

MY FORCED-LANDING 'CHIPMUNK' AIRCRAFT VT-CVM IN YOUR COLLEGE GROUNDS

Dear Sir.

The primary purpose of this letter is two-fold: one is to beg your forgiveness in using your ground for forced-landing the aircraft in order to save the life of the mechanic as well as mine, and the second is to express my deep sense of gratitude to the Staff and boys for having not only helped me in my predicament but worked for me so hard to solve my problems. In all humility I endeavour to be modest, but modesty itslf was violated when I took the liberty of landing in your property without prior permission or approval-it was as if I had gate-crashed. The glorious gestures of good-will which were showered by all of your great institution who were on the spot, however, belied apprehensions of my being utterly unwelcome; instead I felt as if I was an "old boy" of the College!

I sincerely thank the Rector, you and the P. T. / Drill Instructor in particular, and the Staff and boys in general for their kindness in helping one in distress. To the Cadets of the Air Wing I am greatly indebted; I am proud of them. I shall always harbour an aspiration to visit you all, again, but under less emergent and risky circumstances. In the meanwhile, my thoughts will be with you all.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) (Raja Saheb of Ranpur)

THE MADRAS FLYING CLUB LTD. CIVIL AERODROME, MADRAS AIRPORT P.O., MADRAS-27.

Patron H. E. The Governor of Madras.

The Principal,

No. 0153/FC/235 Lovola College, Vijayawada.

Dear Sir,

I write to convey to you our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by you to our Chief Pilot Instructor, Shri Mohd. Ismail Khan, in connection with the ferry flight of the Chipmunk aircraft VT-CVM from the College Football ground to the Gannavaram airfield. Please also cenvey our thanks to your staff and students.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) Hony. Secy. & Treasurer.

26 October 1960.

Letters from

Our Former Lecturers in The U.S.A.

We are happy to publish below two letters from Lecturers of ours who left this College during this year in order to pursue further study and research in America. Besides Sris P. Krishna Mohan and N. Gopala Rao, there are three other of our former teachers in America, all three in Jesuit Universities—Sri C. D. George, the former Head of our Chemistry Department and Sris P. Lakshmaiah and Y. Rajababu Choudary, former Demonstrators in Physics. Sri C. D. George is doing research in Biochemistry under Noble Prize Winner Dr. Doisey at St. Louis University. Sri Rajababu Choudary is at George Town University, Washington, while Sri Lakshmaiah, having completed his Ph. D. at St. Louis, is doing post doctoral research at the same University. They too have written to us, but since their letters are almost entirely personal, they have not been published.

We have much pleasure in wishing all these five former members of our staff all success and God's blessings.

— Editor.

From: Sri N. Gopala Rao, M. Sc.,
Teaching Fellow, Graduate School,
Department of Physics, Boston University,
BOSTON - 15. MASS, U. S. A.

B O S T O N, Sept. 25, '60.

Dear Rev. Father,

I reached this place safely on the 11th instant. As the Air-India International jet went late by five hours due to bad weather, I missed the connecting plane to Boston at Rome. So I had to go to Paris and stayed there for two days. Finally from Paris I reached Boston via New York. It took me two weeks to get settled down. I have had my registration done for this Semester. I have chosen Modern Physics, Mathematical Physics and Classical Mechanics as my courses for this Semester. One has to do 48 credit hours before actually commencing one's thesis for the Ph. D. I have to write a comprehensive examination in Physics by the 1st week of May. The Professors expect much from the students, and want them to turn out as much work as possible at home. The Professors lecture at a very high speed, yet I am able to follow almost all the lectures. One has to do a lot of Mathematics, as the courses here are all highly mathematical.

I find everybody here to be generous and most helpful towards their fellowmen. Particularly for foreigners, they go out of their way to help. Even the Professors, who are really eminent men, when approached, immediately help the Sessions and one discussion class as his teaching work. Each Laboratory Session runs to two hours. We do not have any attenders here. The apparatus which is not in the form of ready made things will be given to the student in trays. They have to assemble the apparatus and arrange it in the required manner and then conduct the experiment. The instructor helps them in case of any technical difficulty. In the discussion classes the assignment given by the Professor in the previous week will be discussed with a group of 25 students. In the regular classes the number of students in the class varies from 175 to 200. I like this system as it provides vast scope for personal work. The first year College students do some of the experiments which are set for our B. Sc. boys. At the end of the first year of their College study they do a few wireless experiments like construction of a diode rectifier and characteristics of a triode valve. They operate even the Cathode Ray Oscillograph.

My best wishes to all our Physics staff. With regards,

Yours sincerely, Sd/ N. Gopala Rao.

From: Sri P. Krishna Mohan, M. A., Department of Philosophy, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, U. S. A.

Jan. 11, 1961.

Dear Rev. Father,

After spending a fortnight on M. V. AUSTRALIA from Cochin, I landed in Naples – "See Naples and Die". Before reaching Naples, our ship stopped at Aden, Port Suez, Port Said and Messina in Sicily. Aden with its Arab and Western culture is interesting. Besides as a free port it is a famous shopping centre. Here we find the camel used as we use the horse or buffalo in India. When our ship stopped next at Port Suez, I noticed many ships waiting for the entrance to this famous canal. Cairo is 95 miles from the Port and I took an eighteen hour excursion to see the Pyramids, the Sphinx and Cairo. Cairo is a modern city; it is divided into three parts – New, Middle and Old. New Cairo resembles New Delhi, Middle Cairo resembles Bombay and Old Cairo looks like Old Delhi. The Pyramids and the Sphinx take us back to the great Nile Valley civilization. Climbing up the Pyramids is quite an arduous task. Here I enjoyed riding a camel. Messina on the small island of Sicily is a very fine and big city. The Rue Garibaldi is an interesting centre for the visitor.

At Naples I alighted from the ship and made a fortnight's journey across the continent to London. Naples is a nice city; the ruins of Pompeii are seventeen

miles away. Vesuvius is still a smoking volcano nearby, but it was Somma the sister volcano which destroyed Pompeii. We can see the molten lava in several places on the way to Pompeii.

My next stop was at Rome for three days. This is a city of imposing aqueducts, marvellous churches and catacombs, beautiful villas, innumerable fountains, and immense ruins. It is not only a city, but a museum of art and natural beauties. Its historical, archeological and religious importance is immense. The ancient capital of the Caesars and of the early Christians has lost nothing of its fascination, and Rome always has an interest that no other city in the world possesses. Every inch of its ground, every one of its corners reminds us of some renowned historical event. A visit to this most fascinating city marks an epoch in one's life; an event never to be forgotten.

The Vatican Museums and the Borghese gallery are wonderful. The Sixtine Chapel, erected by Pope Sixtus V in 1473 cannot be missed. Sixtus and his successors called on the most renowned Italian painters of the period, for the internal decoration of the edifice. The chapel is a kind of "arena" for the display of pictorial talent where the greatest masters of Italy competed for the palm of victory. The two princes of art Michelangelo and Raphael worked here. We can assert that in no other building in the world and in no other period in history, has it ever happened that so many men of genius have worked together for the decoration of a single building.

St. Peter's Basilica – the solemn magnificience of its interior resplendent in gold and marble – is beyond all power of description. Architecture, painting, sculpture, mosaics and bronze works have lavished their beauties and treasures on it. On entering the church for the first time; one loses all sense of proportion and the first impression about the size of the building is misleading. The dome of St. Peter's is the most glorious in the world, a miracle of human achievement. It is Michelangelo's architectural masterpiece, to which he devoted the last sixteen years of his life. The diameter of the dome is 142 feet, the same as that of the Pantheon.

The Pantheon is the most perfect among all classical buildings in Rome and the monument which gives us the best idea of Roman architectural genius. At the Vatican I was fortunate to be present when the Pope gave audience on Sunday.

From Rome I went to Germany (Stuttgart) to see the ruins of the war. But in my two days stay there, I did not find a single trace of the war. Rather I felt I was in a city built anew. Germany is indeed entirely rebuilt after the war.

Crossing the Rhine, I entered Switzerland to see the beautiful lake of Zurich and the fine shopping centre there. The next place I visited was Paris. Here I enjoyed seeing Modern Paris, Historic Paris, and Fontainebleau (41 miles from Paris) originally a hunting lodge and later the residence of several French monarchs—Louis IX, Francois I, Henry II, Henry IV, and Napoleon. It was here in 1801 that Napoleon welcomed Pope Pius VIII who had come from Rome to sign the Concordat with the Emperor. At this famous place, Napoleon signed his abdi-

is now doing research in Physics at the Jesuit Georgetown University, a sister Institution of our Andhra Loyola.

From Washington I went by bus about 900 miles west to Saint Louis (Missouri), crossing the States of Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Here I was glad to meet Mr. C. D. George and his brother Mr. Joseph both doing research in Bio-Chemistry in another famous Jesuit University, St. Louis University. They are working under Dr. E. A. Doisey, a Nobel Prize Winner in Bio-Chemistry (1943). Students of Andhra Loyola will remember Mr. George as the Head of the Chemistry Department till 1958.

After enjoying the hospitality of Mr. George I went 86 miles south-east to reach my destination – Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Here I am in the Department of Philosophy both teaching and studying. This place is a small town, calm, with a marked academic atmosphere. Besides the places I mentioned I have seen so many other interesting things; but I am afraid there will be no end if I continue further. I hope I will come back soon to meet you all in Vijayawada. With best wishes from Carbondale.

Sincerely yours, Sd/ P. Krishna Mohan.



Liking and disliking others

A psychologist once asked a group of college students to jot down in thirty seconds the intials of the people they disliked. Some of the students could think of only one person. Others listed as many as fourteen.

But the interesting fact that came out of this bit of research was this: those who disliked the largest number were themselves the most widely disliked.

REPORTS

STUDENTS' SOCIETY

The activities of the Students' Society, for the academic year 1960–'61, began with the election of the officer bearers in July. V. Kamesam was elected Chairman and K. Ram Mohan Rao Secretary. The elections of the various other Associations were also over in July and soon the Students' Society began its activities.

The inaugural meeting was held on July 30th when Dr. T. Rama Rao, M.A., Ph. D., Principal, V. R. S. College, Chirala, and Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, spoke on "Education Past and Present". Following it up closely, another meeting was held under the auspices of the Society to honour a Telugu poet, Sri Tummala Seetarama Murthy Choudary. He critically discussed some aspects of the Mahabharata.

The Rotary Club of Vijayawada announced the impending award of some foreign scholarships and in order to explain the terms and conditions of award, The President of the Club, Sri R. V. Raghava Rao, addressed the students and enlightened them on the subject.

A popular item held every year is the combined staff and students debate. As usual it aroused great interest and this year the debate lasted full five hours! The subject under discussion was "The abolition of linguistic States in India". Most of the Heads of Departments spoke and popular representatives from the students also participated; and to make the argument more interesting, Fr. J. Puthenkalam and Fr. Miranda took opposite sides. Thanks in good measure to the elo-

quence of Fr. Miranda, the proposition was lost.

On November 7th our College had the unique privilege of hearing the veteran statesman, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, when he was in Vijayawada. Being an old friend of both Fr. Mathias and Fr. Gordon, he accepted to speak in our College. He gave us sound advise, and we on our part assured him that this institution would maintain the great traditions of Loyola Madras, and St. Joseph's at Trichy.

On November 10th and 12th the "Associations' Week" was celebrated. Sri B. C. Gangopadhyay presided on the first day, the Arts Associations' Day. The variety entertainment proved to be interesting. On 12th November, Dr. D. Jagannadha Reddy, M. D., Principal, Andhra Medical College, Guntur, presided over the Science Associations' Day. He spoke for nearly an hour and among other points he pleaded for the retention of English as the medium of instruction. The Space Quiz conducted by Sri S. N. Ramaswamy was very interesting; and as usual the audience almost did better than the contesting teams!

Soon after College reopened in January for the third term, the Society got busy organising the College Day. The sixth annual College and Sports Day was celebrated on a gala scale on January 28th, 1961. The Chief guest was Dr. Ram K. Vepa, Ph. D., Collecter, Krishna, and also a former student of Loyola, Madras and St. Joseph's, Trichy. His speech was interesting and instructive and delivered in impecable style. Dr. Vepa expressed his apprecia-

tion of the fine results achieved by the College and attributed them to its great traditions.

On February 7th Dr. M. G. Thomas, Ph. D., Lecturer in English Andhra Christian College, Guntur addressed a well-attended meeting on "Shakespeare" Rev. Fr. Principal presided.

The activities of the students' Society concluded with the valedictory function of all the College Associations under the presidency of Rev. Fr. E. Mann During this function the prizes won in

the Essay and Elocution Contests conducted by the various Associations were presented to the winners. The winners of the College intra-mural tournaments were also awarded their prizes.

Thus, during the year the students' Society tried its best to foster cultural activities and closer cooperation between the teachers and taught. The office bearers, wish to express their chrdial thanks to all those who elected them and helped them in their work.

Vepa Kamesam,
Chairman.

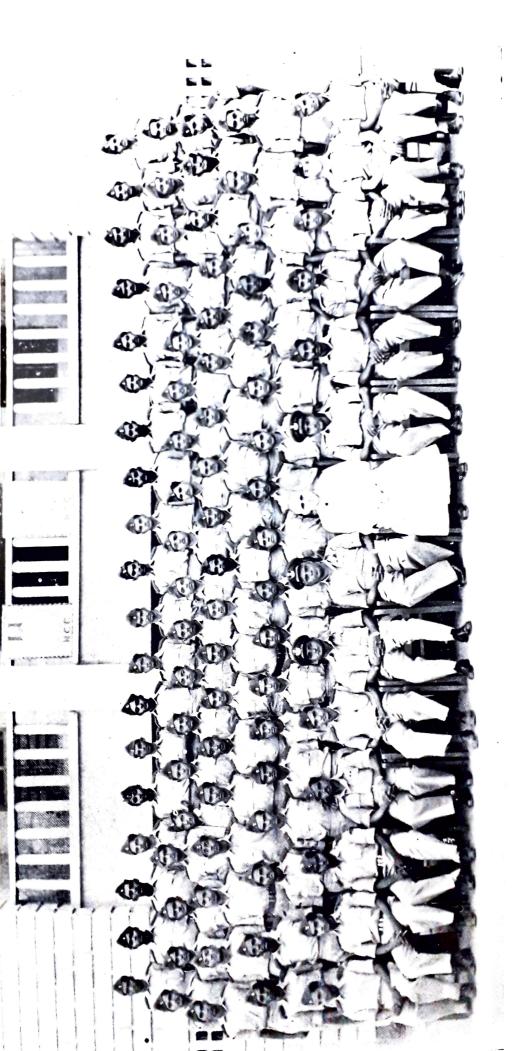
K. Ram Mohan Rao, Secretary.



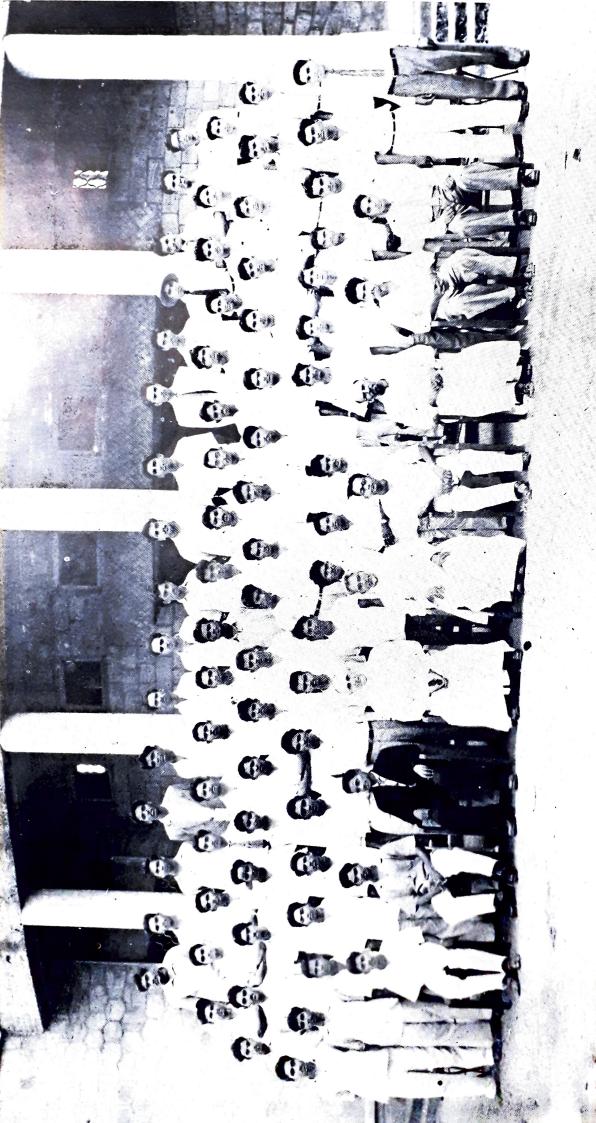
The Price of Liberty

"Without order or authority in the spirit of man, the free way of life leads through weakness, disorganisation, self-indulgence and moral indifference to the destruction of freedom itself.

The tragic ordeal through which the free world is passing was prepared in the long period of easy liberty, during which men forget that their freedom was achieved by heroic sacrifice. They forgot that their rights were founded on their duties; they thought it clever to be cynical and enlightened to be unbelieving and sensible to be soft.



21st Andhra AIR Squadron NCC.



THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE PLANNING FORUM

A new chapter was added to the history of the extra-curricular activities of our college with the decision of Rev. Fr. Principal to start the Planning Forum this year. Our Forum was exceedingly fortunate in being placed under the inspiring control and guidance of Rev. Fr. Principal (President) and Rev. Fr. J. Puthenkalam, S. J., (Vice-President). I was appointed the General Secretary, and V. V. Sharma (III B. Sc.) P. Maheswara Rao (III B. - Com.) Joint-Secretaries.

The inaugural Meeting of our Planning Forum took place on 22-8-1960. Rev. Fr. Principal presiding, Mr. D. V. Krishnaiah, B. Com. (Hons); Head of the Department of Commerce, S. R. R. & C. V. R. Government Collge, Vijayawada, delivered the inaugural address. His speech was a lucid and clear exposition of the scope and significance of Planning Forums in College. The meeting was well attended. A large number of the members of the staff also graced the occasion by their presence.

Mr. P. Sarathi, B. A. (Hons), Deputy Director of National Savings, New Delhi, addressed our Planning Forum He exhorted the stuon 30-8-1960. dents to cultivate the habit of thrift and invest more and more in National Savings Certificates. This was the inauguration of our National Savings From then till December we busied ourselves collecting National Savings and we are happy to say that we were able to reach the target of Rs. 15,000/- which we had set ourselves. Ours is the highest sum of mony gathered by way of savings by any institution in the Krishna District - perhaps also in the State.

The next big meeting was on the occasion of the National Planning Dav. Sri R. Grover, M. A., I. A. S., Sub-Collector of Vijayawada presided over this meeting which was held in the Hostel quadrangle. Rev. Fr. Principal conducted a Quiz on the Plan. Mr. V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc., of the Physics Department, spoke on "The Role of Science in Planning". The meeting ended with the enactment of a play "Melukolupu", about the Five Year Plans. It was written specially for the occasion by Mr. N. Guru Prasada Rao, M. A., and directed by Mr. V. C. Koteswara Rao, B. A. (Hons).

Our Planning Forum distinguished itself by the wide range of its activities in the very first year of its existence. We are happy to say that our Forum has been registered at the State and Central levels and our activities have been praised by the authorities.

Perhaps the National Savings Drive takes the pride of place among our activities. As a result about half the students of the College have invested in National Savings. A good number of students worked whole-hearted in collecting National Savings, and 12 of them have been promised the Collector's Merit Certificate.

The Socio-Economic Survey of Gunadala village was a hard and heavy task which the Planning Forum next took upon itself. There were 60 enumerators and we finished the work by the end of December. Rev. Fr. Principal was kind enough to print the questionnaire which made our work easier. There were in all 40 questions. Our Survey Report is being made ready. To take the census of 819 houses was no easy

task but our members worked wholeheartedly and did a fine piece of work of which we are really proud. The findings of the Survey are published in a brochure.

We had regular campus work under the auspices of the Planning Forum. We repaired the main road running parallel to the College building. We may not have turned our skilled work but no one will question the enthusiasm of the large number of boys who sacrificed games for campus work after a full day of classes. We did not go out to the slums for work this year but I hope that the next year's batch will do so.

The Planning Forum is intended to popularise the Five Year Plans and to broadcast their achievements. To this end we organised a Five Year Plan Exhibition on 17-10-1960. Several members of the Forum joined in the "Poster - Competition" contributing their own drawings and diagrams on the Plan. Some of these were original, while others were reproductions of Government and other posters. The Reading Room looked gay with hundreds of coloured posters and charts, all dealing with the Plan. We had also put at the disposal of the visitors to the Exhibition a good number of pamphlets on the Plan. Rev. Fr. Rector declared the Exhibition open and for the three days that it lasted, a large number of our Staff and students visited the Exhibition.

To popularise the Plan among the people of Gunadala we reenacted "Melukolupu" in the local Bishop Grassi's School compound. The villa-

gers came in strength and appreciated both the humour and the lesson of the play. We were carrying the message of the Plan to our nearest neighbours and the only regret that our audience expressed was that the drama was too short. Our drama was declared the best of those staged by the local Colleges. We also won some laurels from the District selectors though we lost on the District level.

Of all the activities of the Planning Forum, the one nearest our hearts was the Adult Education Centre intended chiefly for the workers engaged on our College buildings. The enthusiasm of these adult-pupils was an added incentive to our "student-teachers" to impart the three R's to their older but highly responsive students. The earnest work of our student-teachers and the eager willingness of the adult-pupils to shed their ignorance are expected to bear good fruit both in the teachers and the taught.

I consider it my duty to record here the incessant drive, zeal and labour of our Fr. Vice-President in devising the various activities of the Forum and having them carried out successfully. He was generous in sparing his time and efforts to direct our Planning Forum into many channels of useful activity. All of us owe a deep debt of gratitude to him and to Rev. Fr. Principal for carefully nurturing this Planning Forum through its teething troubles. I also thank most sincerely all the members of the Staff, particularly Mr. K. Kesava Rao, B. A. (Hons), and the students who contributed in a large measure to the success of the Planning Forum.

G. Hanuman Gupta, III B. A. Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF GUNADALA VILLAGE

(November — December 1960)

by

S. Pulla Reddy, III U. C.

he College Planning Forum undertook a Socio-Economic Survey of Gunadala last November. It was a maiden effort and none of us had any experience of this kind of work. However, thanks to the previous organisation and careful preparation of the questionnaire by the officials of the Planning Forum together with the ehthusiasm of our Surveyors, we believe we have done a good piece of work. Defects there are; inaccuracies may have crept into the enumeration; all the details furnished may not be true to fact, especially in the matter of income and expenditure; yet the results of our survey certainly provide data for a better understanding of the life and economy of the village. The 26 Survey Batches were allotted fixed sections of the village. The work of enumeration was started on the 22nd November with an address by Rev. Fr. Principal and we set to work with wonted youthful enthusiasm, completing the survey in two weeks. The tabulation was a more difficult and less interesting task. We present the report in the hope that our maiden effort will win appreciation and be of some use.

Since we are making a Socio - Economic Survey, our questionnaire contained enquiries about purely social data like population, education, adult literacy, caste or community, as well as economic queries concerning occupation, income and expenditure. Some details like the number of houses, household amenities etc., relate to both social and economic situations. The Questionnaire contained about 40 questions and one form for each family was the rule.

I shall content myself with a brief report. The exhaustive printed report is available for further study.

I: No one who looks at Gunadala village from the top of its guardian hill will realize that the hamlet contains a population of 4,228 within the 4.05 square miles of its territory. It comprises 819 houses of all shapes, and sizes commodious bungalows as good as in any city suburb, along with *ugly hutments lining the road side, unfit for human habitation. Of the 819 houses, there are only 9 "pucca" houses; there are 317 stone houses of which 144 are tiled, while the rest of the 493 dwelling are mud huts. 155 of the houses have electricity; very few have attached lavatories; separate bathing rooms are a rarity. Running water is available in a half dazen houses; others rely on the village

taps or wells. An overhead tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons serving 6 taps was opened in August this year. All the houses together have only 1,456 rooms which works out at 1.64 rooms per house. The majority of the houses are therefore single room sheds. The rent charged for houses ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25. A single room 10' x 9' usually fetches a rent of Rs. 25 and sometimes as many as 5 share this cramped space. An ambitious scheme for making substantial subsidies for house building is necessary. The present dehumanising state of affairs, highly injurious to health, hygiene and morality, must not be allowed to continue.

Pucca Houses 9 Stone Hoses 317 Mud Houses 493 Total 819	Tiled Houses 144 Thatched Houses 666 Concrete roof 9 Total 819
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According to our enumeration there are in the village 28 radios which are registered in the Post Office and 9 telephone connections. There are 8 ceiling fans, plus a few table fans. There are seven sewing machines. As the number and nature of house-hold amenities is a clear index of the economic prosperity of a village, Gunadala must be classified on that score as very backward.

There are 876 buffalos; cows and bullocks are much fewer. One of our enumerators counted 13 pigs and 9 hens in one section. It seems to us that poultry and dairy farming have great prospects here. 39 carts and 14 ploughs are too small a number for an agricultural village of this size. There are 11 electric motors for agricultural purposes and for non-agricultural use, e.g., drawing water from the well.

	Public amenities available in Gunadala.
•	Roads 4 miles $\begin{cases} \text{Metalled } - 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ miles} \\ \text{Rubble } - 2 \text{ miles} \\ \text{mud road } - \frac{1}{2} \text{ mile} \end{cases}$
	Street lights 84 Public Wells — 12; Government Wells — 5; Panchayat Wells — 4; Wells exclusively for Harijans — 6.

II. POPULATION:

Gunadala is thickly populated: 4.05 Sq.miles and a population of 4,228 means over 1,041 people per sq. mile which is 3 times the average population per sq. mile in the Andhra State. The analysis of the inhabitants, both permanently and temporarily resident is as follows:

Age Group —	Nu	mbers .
Age Oroup —	М	F
1 — 5	322	320
6 — 10	295	284
11 — 15	226	193
16 • — 20	213	220
21 — 30	397	370
31 — 40	275	211
41 — 50	135	155
50 and above	158	139
Total	2,021	1,892
	3,	913

Students •	315
Villagers	3,913
G. Total	4,228

A big fall in the age group 31-40 and a still greater fall in age group 41-50 is surprising. The preponderance of the male (2,021) over the female (1,892) is similar to the All-India figure of 1,000 males to 947 females, but not to the Andhra State figures of 15,742,942 males to 15,517,221 females.

According to Religions they are split up into Hindus 2,878; Christians 917 (Catholics 693 and Protestants 224), Muslims 62. Community wise the population is as given below. Only big communities have been taken into account. There are 26 castes in Gunadala. The same schedule gives statistics of adult literacy and education besides information about the community.

Adult Literacy						Edu	cation		,	
Community	Population % Literacy %		Pri	mary	Seco	ndary	Colle	giate		
·		%		%	M	F	M	F	M	F
Harijans (Hindu & Christian) Kamma Kapu Brahmin Rajaka Kummari Yanadi Vadde Butlu Muslims Reddy Vysyas	1142 771 776 150 105 88 84 62 62 60 27		383 388 291 186 24 9 19 25 30 21	35.3 50.3 38.0 90.6 23.0 10.2 22.6 40.3 48.4 35.0 37.0	88 45 73 8 4 5 8 7 4 2	56 68 0 8 3 2 1 3 1	28 45 1 16 7 - 1 - 5	18 27 0 8 1 —	2 14 1 8 - 1 - 1	1 2 0 1 — — — —

Literacy average in the village is 35.94%, which compared with the Andhra State average of 16% and that of the whole of India, 12%, is high enough. The

Brahmin community heads the list and is followed by the Kammas, 40 points below.

The Linguistic data is also interesting. All the inhabitants of the village can of course speak Telugu. Besides,

307	can speak and	294 can write	English
122	. 11	103 ,,	Hindi.
50	,,,	15 ,,	Tamil.
6	,,,	1 ,,	Malayalam.
36	,))	9 ,,	Urdu.
8	,,,	8 ,,	Marathi.

III. PATTERN OF OCCUPATION AND LIVELIHOOD

Community	Farmers	Land hold- ing in acres	Daily Cooly	E		Industrial worker	Teacher	Profession	Other Pro- fessions	Income over Rs. 100 per month No.
Kamma Kapu Harijans Kummari Vadde	92 59 20 10 4	678.15 212.40 36.97 5.75 6.50	11 31 107 1	22 31 41 —	32 64 33 —	9 26 — 5	19 —	5 1 1 -	29 52 13 10 101 Potters	62 54 37 1
Reddy Muslim Brahmin	3 2 2	78.00 7.00 7.57	4	1 5 17			$\frac{1}{3}$		2 7 1 Doctor	4 4 15
Golla Vaisyas Padmasali Kshathrias Rajaka	1 1 1 -	3.00 1.00 1.50 — 15.00	56 — — —	3 3 4 1	6	<u></u>	$\frac{-}{2}$		7 2 — 4 19 Washerman	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$
Yanadi 🐐 Gangiredulu		25.00 —	8 13	_	21	_	_	_	1	
Total	195	1078.84	332	128	139	50	28	7	87	187

Of the agricultural workers 102 male and females are employed by others in agriculture. The number of people working in the Rice Mill is 6. In the Electric Sub Station 30 are employed, classed above as Government employees. In the column other professions, are included 5 Doctors, 6 Engineers, 1 Compounder, 29 milk vendors and 1 vegetable dealer and an assortment of several other professions.

The Hotel business is a very lucrative occupation in the Village on account of the presence of the College students,

Here below we give a detailed list of the different "professions"

College Lecturers	10	Teachers	33
Engineers	6	Compounder	1
Doctors	5	Carpenters	17
Shopkeepers	18	Hotel Owners	
Masons	11	'Tea Shop'	6
Tailors	7	Milk Vendors	29
Fuel Seller	1	Bus Conductor	1

It is clear from the schedule that Gunadala is primarily an agricultural village and the Kammas predominate in every way. 678.15 acres out of 1078.84 acres cultivated in the village are theirs. One third of all those having an income over Rs. 100- per month are from their ranks and 3 out of the 5 Doctors, 5 out of the 7 professors are of the same caste. Socially and economically the Kammas are the most prominent single community; Kapus come next economically but not socially.

IV: INCOME - EXPENDITURE PATTERN

	INCOME		EXPENDITU	RE
From	Agriculture House rent Other sources Employment	1,49,680 26,169 32,855 2,73,825	Rice Other things Ghee Clothes Fuel Medicine Cinema Education Marriage	1,99,790 1,01,684 14,023 68,263 46,903 19,373 12,657 33,120 4,870
	Total	4,82,529	Total	5,00,692

The first remark about these statistics is that they are not reliable. With Rs. 4,82,529 income, there is an expenditure of Rs. 5,00692 - a clear of dificit of Rs. 18,163. Of these figures the house rent seems to be nearly correct. Some of the villagers thought that inflated figures of expenditure would raise them in our estimation!

V. SCOPE OF COOPERATION:

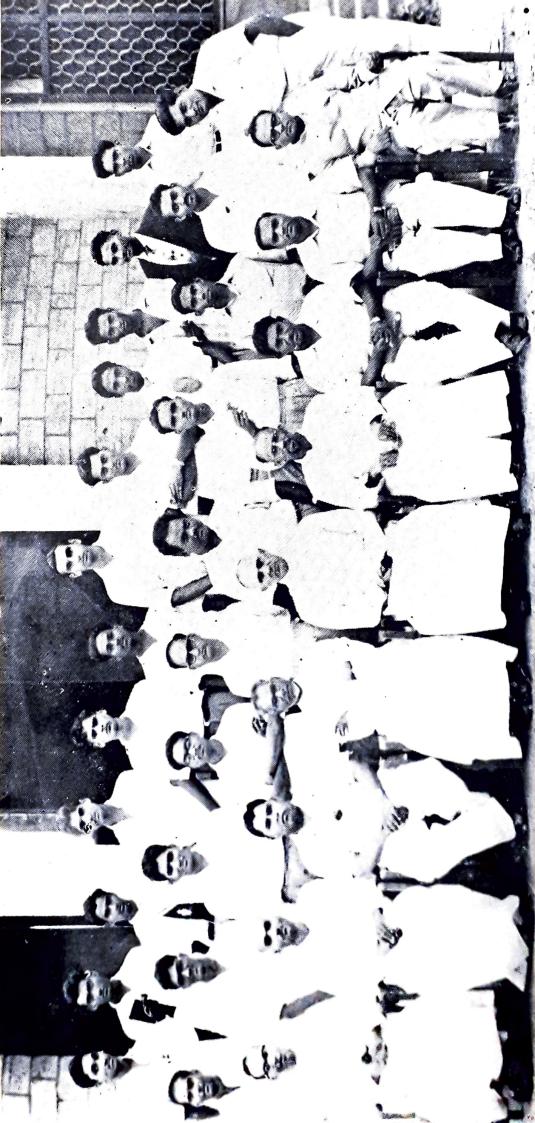
There is plenty of scope for cooperative work here. A Service Cooperative is an urgent need. If the existing Cooperative Society cannot be mended it should be wound up, in order to start anew. A Housing Cooperative Society which advances money for building low-cost houses for the poorer sections is a great need. We found that the villagers were generally against cooperative farming.

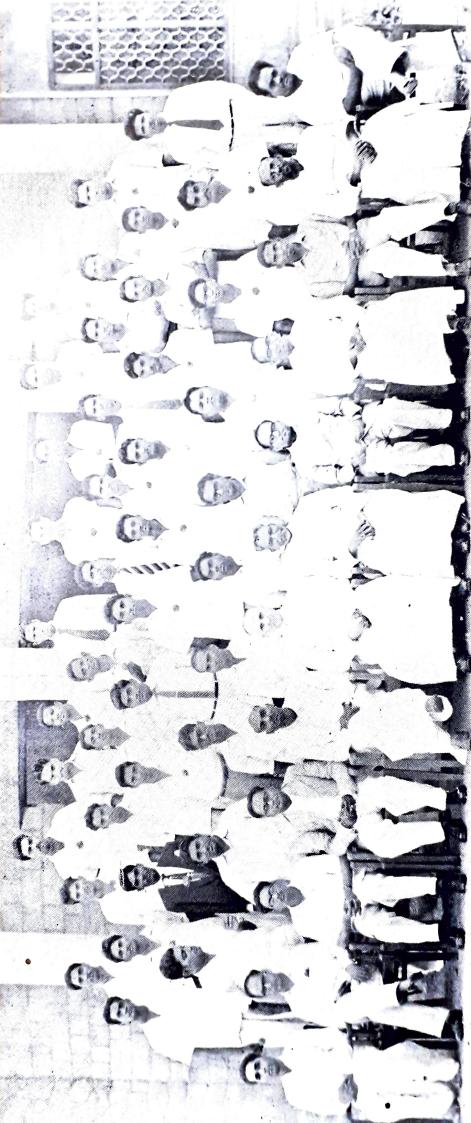
VI. THE GUNADALA PANCHAYAT:

The Gunadala Panchayat was established in 1949. Only after the Andhra Loyola College opened in 1954 did the village start improving. It is said that the stamp duty which the College paid in one year for the purchase of land was used to install electric street lights. No one will deny that the College is directly and indirectly responsible to a large extent for many of the improvements in Gunadala. The Panchayat's income statistics make interesting recording.

House Torr	Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
House Tax	1957-'58	Rs. 2745.86	Nil	Rs. 2745.86
•	1958–'59	Rs. 2945.45	Nil	Rs. 2945.45
	1959–'60	Rs. 2917.58	Nil	Rs. 2917.58
Professional Tax	1055 150	D 221 22	3.7.1	D 221 22
	1957–'58	Rs. 201.00	Nil	Rs. 201.00
	1958–'59	Rs. 250.00	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 230.00
	1959-'60	Rs. 271.50	Nil	Rs. 271.50
Licence Fees	4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	1957–'58	Rs. 407.50	Rs. 407.50	Nil
	1958-'59	Rs. 397.50	Rs. 397.50	Nil
	1959~'60	Rs. 346.50	Rs. 346.50	Nil
Sale of Grass		*		
	1957–'58	Rs. 2384.00	Rs. 2384.00	Nil
•	1958-'59	Rs. 1925.00	Rs. 1925.00	Nil
	1959–'60	Rs. 1751.00	Rs. 1751.00	Nil
Registratio	on Surcharge	*	•	
1/3 of Star				
	1957–58	Rs. 13,110	-83	
•	1958–'59	Nil		
	1959-'60	Rs. 13.15	1-87	

•	Revenue	Ехрі	ENDITURE
1957-'58 1958-'59 1959-'60	Rs. 17,671.90 Rs. 7,924.62 Rs. 18,335.16	1957-'58 1958-'59 1959-'60	Rs. 14,022.27 Rs. 17,732.43





For roads the Panchayat spends Rs. 3,795; for street lighting Rs. 1,312; for water supply Rs. 8,135; for the radio and newspapers Rs. 303.

Big schemes under proposals include a Rural Dispensary, a Rural Veterinary Dispensary, a Reading Room and a Park. These may take more time than the sanctioned schemes awaiting execution, such as 4 dry latrines, side drains at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and an office building for the Panchayat.

Gunadala will surely grow even bigger with time. Unless there is a Housing Scheme undertaken by the Government for the poor, their land is bound to be bought up by entrepreneurs and the poor class will decline still further economically and socially.



Use life well

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now and not defer it. For I shall not pass this way again.

- STEPHEN GRELLET.

Mathematics & Science Association

Annual Report 1960-61

For the better working of the Mathe matics and Science Association, two-students were elected office bearers this year. N. Rana Kumar of III B. Sc. Secretary and K. Basava Sankaram of II B. Sc. Joint Secretary. The former President of the Association Sri K. V. Ramanaiah, M. Sc., retired and Sri S.N. Ramaswamy, B. Sc. (Hons) took his place.

The inaugural function of our Association was held on 3rd August, 1960. The chief guest of the day was Sri N. Rama Rao, M. A. (Hons), B. Ed., Principal, S. R. R. & C. V. R. Government College, Vijayawada, Sri S. N. Ramaswamy presided over the function. The chief guest explained how to follow a subject keenly and understand it throughly. He illustrated some hasty conclusions in Mathematics drawn by students. He advised us to hold debates. to discuss new methods of solving problems, and to study the lives of great Mathematicians and Scientists. The members of the Association attended in large numbers.

On 19th October, 1960, an interesting and important meeting was held. Professor Swamy Jnanananda, Professor of Nuclear Physics, Andhra University, Waltair, addressed the gathering. Sri Subba Raju of "Siris" Laboratory was also present. Rev. Fr. Mathias presided over the function. Swamy gave a lucid talk on 'Nuclei'. Students and staff attended the meeting in large numbers.

During the "Cultural Week", a day was allotted to our Association, though the whole "week" lasted only two days. The chief guest of the day was Dr. D.

Jagannadha Reddy, M. D., Principal, Medical College, Guntur. Rev. Fr. Mathias presided over the meeting. Dr. Reddy gave an interesting speech on 'Science and Humanity', though it was a bit long. Sri S. N. Ramaswamy conducted a Quiz on 'Space Travel'. K. Krishna Kumar and party came first. Then there was the usual entertainment.

On 25th of January, 1961, an essay writing competition was conducted under the auspices of our Association.

The participants were asked to select one of the following three subjects:

- 1. Peaceful uses of atomic energy.
- 2. The Influence of Science and Technology on human civilisation.
- 3. How science can help India's food problem.

R. M. Mohana Rao and P. Bhaskara Prasad were awarded first and second prizes respectively.

The final meeting for the year took place on 2nd February, 1961 when Sri M. Koteswara Rao of S.R.R. & C.V.R. Government College, spoke on "Chemical Persuasion". His lecture was interesting and put some new ideas into the minds of the listeners. Fr. T. A. Mathias presided.

We are very thankful to the students and staff who helped us to make the activities of the Association a success, though we cannot say that they were up to expectations. Let us hope that next year the Association will work better and reach the zenith of its activity.

N. Rana Kumar, III B.Sc.

K. Basavasankaram. II B.SC.

Secretaries.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND COMMERCE ASSOCIATION

The elections were conducted in the last week of July, 1960, by Sri K. Basaveswara Rao, M. A., the President of the Association. Y. Satyanarayana Reddy, III B. A., was elected to represent the B. A students; while A. Chandrasekhara Rao was elected as Secretary by the Commerce students.

After the activities of all the Associations in the College were inaugurated, the History, Economics, Politics and Commerce Association started to function from the second week of August. On 9th August, 1950, a debate was conducted by the Association, the subject for discussion being "IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL PRO-STRIKES OF ALL KINDS GRESS SHOULD BE BANNED IN INDIA". The discussion was highly interesting as the Central Government Employees' strike was going on at that time. A large number of students and a few staff members also participated in the debate. It was held that strikes of all kinds should be discouraged in India for the coming ten years, in view of her Five Year Plans and the tremendous developmental activity in the country. Chairman of the day was Sri K. Basaveswara Rao.

On 1st September, 1960 the Association was addressed by Sri B. V. Krishna Rao, B. Sc., A. M. I. E., Engineer and head of the Industrial Estate, Vijayawada. Rev. Fr. D. Gordon, S. J., the Principal of the College, kindly presided and introduced the learned speaker to the gathering. Sri B. V. Krishna Rao spoke on "IMPORTANCE OF COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE

INDUSTRIES IN INDIAN ECONO-MY". He emphasised the significance of small-scale industries in the present economy of our country. With the help of graphs and pictures, he explained clearly the structure, functions and objects of the Industrial Estates, and exhorted the students to start independent economic enterprises for the prosperity of the country. The meeting was well attended and the speech was well appreciated. A vote of thanks was proposed by Y. Satyanarayana Reddy.

The next meeting was held on 24th October, 1960, when Rev. Fr. Principal was the chairman of a debate on the subject, "THE UNITED NATIONS HAS FAILED TO ACHIEVE ITS PURPOSE ". Since 24th October happened to be the United Nations Day, the debate attracted many students and staff members. The subject was thoroughly discussed in a dispassionate manner, and it was maintained that the United Nations Organisation is the only hope of mankind in the present atmosphere of fear and suspicion. In his concluding remarks the chairman stressed the achievements of the United Nations in the fields of education and health and in developing the sense of brotherhood among the peoples of the world. A vote of thanks was proposed by A. Chandrasekhara Rao, the Secretary of the Association.

On 31st October, 1960, Sri Maddi Sudarsanam, Director of State Bank, Member of State Planning Commission, Managing Director of Hemalatha Textiles, gave a fine lecture on "INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA". The speaker emphasised the importance of hard work in building modern India. He observed that Indian labour is not inefficient when compared with industrialised countries like West Germany and Ámerica. "What we lack is proper co-ordination among the factors of production", he added. He also reviewed the role played by the State Bank in canalising capital towards the industrialisation of India. The vote of thanks was proposed by Rev. Fr. Principal.

The next work of the Association was to conduct an Essay Competition in the last week of January, 1961. The response was encouraging; twenty five students took part in the competition. The first prize was awarded to Franklin Misquith of I B.Com; the second prize was given to R. M. Mohan Rao of

III B.A. and the third prize was awarded to E. S. K. Prasad of III B. Sc.

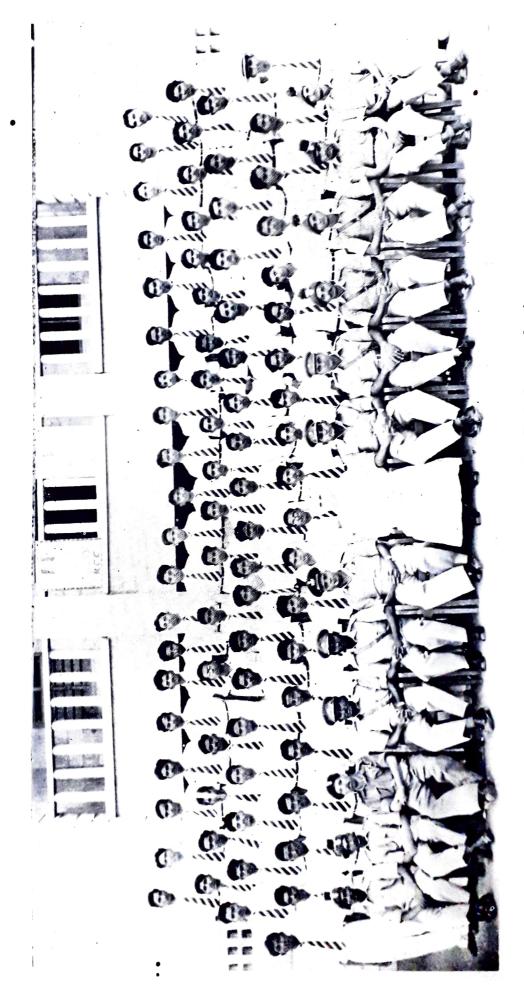
This is the fifth year of the life of our Association, and in spite of our students taking part in other activities like the Planning Forum, Social Service, etc., we were able to conduct a good number of meetings. We are glad to say that the Association has functioned with normal vigour. However we feel that the Association must try to hold meetings and debates a little more frequently. We also feel that seminars, if conducted with proper care and attention, will be a better training for the students than occasional debates. We thank all those who have helped us in organising the activities of Association.

A. Chandrasekhara Rao, II B. COM., Y. Satyanarayana Reddy, III B. A.. Secretaries.

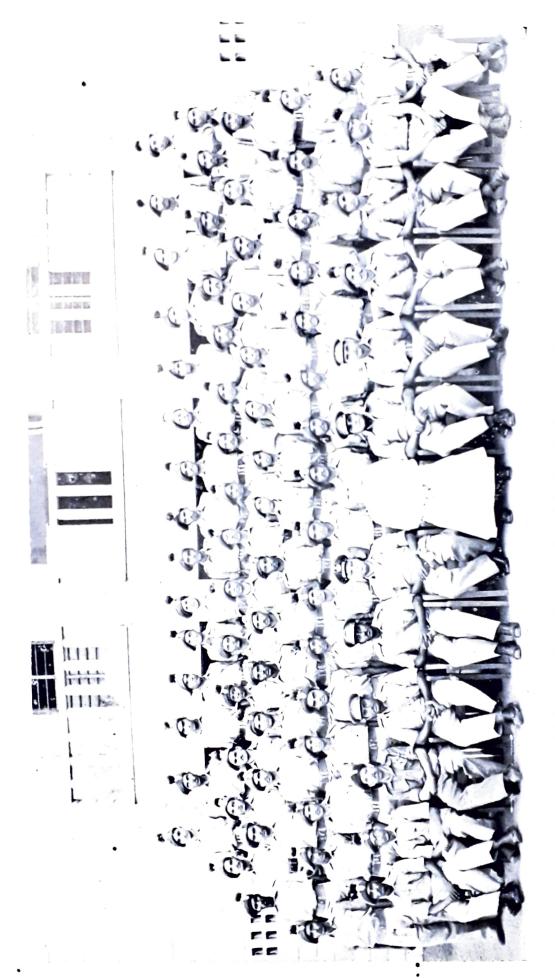


There is no surprise more magical than the surprise of being loved. It is the finger of God on man's shoulder.

CHARLES MORGAN.



.A' Coy. 7th Andhra Bn. N. C. C. Infantry Juniors.



'A' Coy. 7th Andhra Bn. N. C. C. Infantry Seniors.

National Cadet Corps

by Lt. V. S. P. RAO

The most important event which crowned the year 1959 for the N. C. C. was the Annual Training Camp. This time it was held in summer. The policy of holding the Annual Training Camps during the summer vacation, though found advantageous in some respects, proved on the whole to be a failure. The training camps are meant for hard work on the part of both Cadets and Officers, but actually it was not found possible to carry out the programme of training owing to the excessive heat. Our Unit, 'A' Coy, 7th Andhra Bn. N. C. C., attended the camp held at Jeelakarragudem in the month of May. Though ours was the highest percentage of attendance, the general attandance was very low. The Social Service Camp for the year 1960-'61 was also held at Jeelakarragudem immediately after the Training camp. Fifty Cadets from the Infantry and fifteen Cadets from the Air Wing attended, and they did very hard work in spite of the scorching sun. The Air Wing Cadets won the cup for the best Team Work.

Early in July, 1960, recruitment to the various Wings was carried out for the new academic year. The strength of the different units was increased. The 'A' Coy now has 209 Cadets instead of 170 and the Air Wing 100 instead of 50. Next year the strength of the Air Wing will go up to 150. Besides these, two companies of 'N. C. C. Rifles' were also raised. Though a start was made in March, 1960, fresh recruitment was carried out in July for the 35 (A) Coy by 2/Lt. K. V. Narayana and 2/Lt. T. A.

David for the 44 (A) Coy. Many of the students are fascinated by the idea of flying, so they prefer to join the Air Wing. As a consequence Sqdn. Ldr. S. K. Raman, Officer Commanding the 21 (A) Air Squadron, had the pick of the students. The other enthusiastic students joined the Infantry. It was mainly the Pre-University students who joined the N. C. C. Rifles. The total number of Cadets in all the units is more than 700 which is nearly 50% of the total strength of the College.

'B' and 'C' Certificate Examinations for the year 1959-'60 were held during the month of February, 1960. Out of the 3 Cadets who appeared for 'C' Certificate, two, U/O S. Ganeswara Reddy and U/OG. Koteswara Rao, passed the Examination. Out of the 55 Cadets that appeared for the 'B' Certificate Examination, 38 have passed.

This year, thanks to the absence of the rains, the training went on uninterrupted. We have carried out extensive and intensive training for the Senior as well as Junior Cadets. We put up two demonstrations of "Platoon in Attack", one on a Parade Day and the other on the College Day. The Cadets were helped by Subedar Nand Singh and the other instructors to put up a good demonstration. The Cadets thus provided an added attraction to our colourful College Day.

As usual the Cadets helped to make the College Day a success. The Cadets of the N.C.C. Rifles carried the benches to the ground and the Air Wing Cadets served as volunteers under P/O B.Subba Reddy.

It is indeed gratifying to see hundreds of students marching in orderly fashion with composed faces and rifles at the slope. Though the results of this training cannot be seen immediately, there is no doubt that a lasting impression of discipline and hard work is made on all the cadets and they leave the N. C. C. with self confidence and a manly bearing.

The Air Wing Cadets along with their Officer, P/O B. Subba Reddy, attended their annual training camp at Tambaram, Madras. These youngsters who attended a camp for the first time in their lives tasted camp life in all its aspects and took everything in the best of spirits. The Air Wing Cadets badly missed P/O N. Gopala Rao who had proceeded to the U. S. A. in August for further studies.

The N. C. C. Rifles which has a strength of nearly 400 Cadets, made a beginning this year. They had to be content with only foot-drill, as the facilities for their training were not

immediately available, the instructional staff having been posted late. Further, the equipment and the uniforms were not received even at the end of the year. This damped the spirits of the Cadets as they found it difficult to march without boots. The efforts of 2/Lt K. V. Narayana and 2/Lt. T. A. David to make the training as effective as possible in spite of the handicaps, are worthy of all praise.

Summing up, this year has seen a vast increase in N. C. C. activity. There has also been improvement in the quality of the training. Many students are becoming conscious of the increasingly important role of the N. C. C. in the building of the Nation.

We thank the Officers Commanding the different Units for their keen interest, co-operation and encouragement in carrying out the various N. C. C. activities.

We welcome Lt. Col. J. P. D'Cunha who has taken charge as Deputy Circle Commander and offer our best wishes to Lt. Col. Dalip Singh who has left the circle.



DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

Report for 1960-'61

The year 1960-'61 has been one of fruitful activity for the Dramatic Association of Andhra Loyola College. The Association was formed in August 1960 with 50 members drawn from all classes. T. Nagabhushana Rao of III B. Sc. and S. B. Rajendra Prasad of I B. Sc. were unanimously elected Secretaries of the Association. Rev. Fr. A. Miranda and Sri V. C. Koteswara Rao, B. A. (Hons), kindly consented to be the President and Vice—President of the Association respectively.

The Inaugural function of the Association was held on 24th August, 1960. Sri K. Venkateswara Rao, winner of the Prize for the best actor in the All India Dramatic Competition held at Delhi, delivered the inaugural address. The speaker emphasised the importance of discipline and a spirit of co-operation for the successful staging of plays. He ably demonstrated for the benefit of the young artistes of Loyola College, the several roles he had played in different dramas. He also expressed his appreciation of the encouragement given by the authorities of our College for the development of histrionic talent among the students. Rev. Fr. A. Miranda presided over the function. He exhorted the members of the Association to take serious interest in its activities. A vote of thanks was proposed by T. Nagabhushana Rao.

The first play produced by the Association was "Melukolupu" in connection with the celebrations of Planning Day by the Planning Forum of the College. The play explained the meaning and importance of

India's Five Year Plans. Though the theme of the play was didactic, its author, our popular Telugu Lecturer. Sri N. G. Prasadarao, M. A., succeeded in making it interesting and humorous. The play was so successful that one of the characters 'Appalacharyulu' has become a byword in the College! The same play was staged for the competition held at Masulipatam in connection with the "District Planning Day". It won the first prize in the Vijayawada Revenue Division and was awarded a merit certificate at Masulipatam. One of the actors, S. B. Rajendra Prasad, won the prize for the best singer for his performance in the play. Much of the success • of 'Melukolupu' was due to the untiring efforts and careful direction of Sri K. Basaveswara Rao, Sri V. C. Koteswara Rao and Sri C. Murali Krishna of the Physics Department.

On the occasion of the 'Cultural Week', organised by the Students' Society, the Dramatic Association produced two Telugu plays - 'Danta Vedantam' and 'Masterji'. 'Danta Vedantam', a humorous one-act play, was successfully directed by Sri P. Subbaramaiah of the Telugu Department. One of the actors in the above play, R. S. R. V. Prasad of II U. C., won the first prize for his acting as a servant boy. 'Masterji' is a full-length play of a serious nature with numerous characters. It was indeed an adventure on the part of the Dramatic Association to stage such a play. But thanks to the zeal and ceaseless efforts of Sri V. C. Koteswararao and Sri C. Murali Krishna, 'Masterji' was adjudged the best play ever produced in the College. S. B. Rajendra Prasad of I U. C. and K. Linga Murthy of II U. C. secured the prizes for the best actors.

The final task undertaken by the Association was to present a well-organised 'Variety Entertainment' on College Day, January 28th, 1961. 'The Boor', a hilarious comedy, ably directed by Sri T. J. Benher of the English Department, was a grand success; and one of its actors Nasiruddin Hasan of Pre - University class won universal applause. The Telugu play 'Kukka Pilla Dorikindi' was a moderate success; J. Satyanarayana of III U. C. and R. S. R. V. Prasad of II U. C. were awarded prizes. The high light of the Entertainment was the 'Republic Day Parade' which presented the pageantry of January 26th in Delhi in all its colours and grandeur. It was brought up by Rev.

Fr. A. Miranda, the President of the Association.

This is the second year of life of the College Dramatic Association. The work turned out was decidedly better than last year. A novel feature of this year's activity is that the Association has awarded merit certificates to all the students who participated in the several plays. We thank Rev. Fr. Principal for his support; Rev. Fr. A. Miranda for his work and encouragement: and Sri V. C. Koteswara Rao, for his untiring efforts and careful guidance throughout the year. We also thank all the students and staff members who have helped us in organising the activities of the Association.

T. Nagabhushana Rao,S. B. Rajendra Prasad,Secretaries.



The wise man endeavours to outshine himself, the fool to outshine others.

Captains and Vice-Captains 1960—61



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

As usual Physical Educational activities started in the 1st week of July with the opening of the College. Fr. S. Arulswamy, S. J., who was incharge of the Department left the College at His place was the end of last year. taken by Fr. A. Vachaparambil, S. J., who was also the Vice-Principal. His cheerful personality inspired the players to take to the practice of the various games very seriously. He was always present on the grounds, accompanied the teams in their trips to Guntur and Eluru for matches and was reluctant to miss his game of Tennis. Thanks to him the Tennis courts were put into very good condition. Though he put on a stern countenance in his office when dealing with late-comers and absentees, he was his smiling self on the play grounds.

Mr. V. Suryanarayana, who was the Assistant Physical Director for the last five years, left the College in September to take up the more lucrative job of athletic coach in Andhra Pradesh, under the RajKumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme.

As the rains were few this year and occurred during the vacation and on holidays, the playing fields were full of activity throughout the year.

Since many of the P. U. C. and 1st U.C. students joined the NCC Infantry, Air Wing, and Rifles, the number and quality of the students attending the P. T. Classes has fallen considerably. With more than half the strength of the College in the NCC, there is a general decline in the interest taken by the students in the games and sports. The effect of the NCC on the students should have been to create more interest

in Games and Sports, but, since their Physical condition is generally not robust, many of the Cadets feel tired and cannot withstand the physical strain and yet devote the necessary attention to their studies which is their main objective. Another reason for the lack of interest in games is the evening NCC parades for the NCC Rifle Cadets. One more important reason, which has been present for a long time and for which there seems to be no remedy in the near future with the present educational system, is that many of the students who have got the necessary physique and aptitude for games and sports find themselves backward in studies. In a College like ours, where the progress in studies of every student is often checked and he is pulled up if • backward, the games he is found department is at a disadvantage! This can be remedied only if some important changes are made in the general rules like imposing an age restriction and insisting on some minimum physical standard which every student will be obliged to reach. Since this point is common to all Colleges in our parts it must be taken up by the University and the Government.

Thanks to the keen interest of Rev. Fr. D. Gordon S. J., our Principal, particularly in Hockey, there is a marked improvement in the standard of that game. We hope to keep it up and reach still higher standards.

A series of friendly matches in Hockey, Cricket, Volleyball, Basketball, and Football were arranged during the year. Rev. Fr. Rector, Fr. Principal and Fr. Vice-Principal accompanied the teams to Guntur to play friendly matches with Hindu College teams.

Rev. Fr. Vice-Principal also accompanied the teams to Eluru to play against the Sir C. R. R. College. These trips have brought about much understanding and friendly spirit. The presence of the Fathers and the interest that they have

shown has had an excellent effect on the players.

Early in August captains for the various teams were nominated and the General Captain was elected by them.

The following is the list of captains and vice-captains for the year 1960-61.

General Captain - M. Pullaiah

•	Captain	Vice - Captain
Hockey Football Cricket Basketball Volleyball Badminton Kabadi Tennis Table Tennis	M. Pullaiah S. A. Shukur Y. V. Raghava Rao Peter Paul K. Babu Rao K. Rama Rao B. Satya Murthy V. Leela Prasad Ch. Pardhasaradhi	T. N. M. Raju K. Somi Naidu P. S. N. Jaya Rao T. Anji Reddy S. Munuswamy R. Suryanarayana P. Subba Rao B. Ch. Satyanarayana B. S. Ramachandra Rao
Athletics	K. Sivannarayana	M. V. Narayana Rao

This year the 'C' Zone was divided into three Sub-Zones as an experiment. This is considered to be advantageous in more than one way. The strain of conducting all the games at one place for a prolonged period will be reduced. As no single place has sufficient facilities, this system will decrease the inconveniences suffered by visiting teams. Further, the students will go to various Colleges in the same year which is likely to bring about better understanding between the various players.

The following is the list of games in which we participated, with the results.

		Zonal	Inter-Zonal
1.	Cricket	Runners up	-
₄ 2.	Football	Withdrawn	-
3.	Hockey	Winners	
4.	Volleyball	Lost in 1st round	
5.	Basketball	· Lost in 1st round	**************************************
6.	Badminton	Runners up	Mornings
7.	Kabadi *	Lost in 1st round	-
8.	Tennis	Winners	Runners up
9.	Kho-Kho	Lost in 2nd round	
10.	Table Tennis	Winners	
11.	Badminton	Lost in 1st round	
•	(shuttle)	•	

This year also our College Day coincided with the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet and so our athletes could not participate.

The following players of our College were selected to represent the Andhra University in the various Games as shown below:

1.	Y.V. Raghava Rao	Cricket
2.	V. Leela Prasad	Tennis
3 .	S. A. Shukur	Hockey
4.	S. Prakasa Babu	Hockey
5.	T. N. M. Raju	Hockey (Stand by)



IV College Annual Sports Meet 1960-61

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

SENIORS

S. N	No. Event	1st Place	2nd Place			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	100 Metres Race 200 Metres Race 400 Metres Race 800 Metres Race 1500 Metres Race 5000 Metres Race 110 Metres Hurdless 3' 6" 400 Metres Hurdless 3'00 Long Jump High Jump Pole Valut Hop Step & Jump Shot Put - 16 lbs Discuss throw Javelin throw 4 x 100 Metres Relay 4 x 100 Open Relay Championship	K. Babu Rao K. Babu Rao A. Bhavani Prasad K. Sivannarayana K. Sivannarayana K. Sivannarayana K. Babu Rao K. Kesava Reddy K. Babu Rao K. J. Rama Rao K. V. Rama Rao K. V. Rama Rao K. V. Rama Rao K. Babu Rao College old boys K. Babu Rao	K. Kesava Reddy, K. Sivannarayana K. Sivannarayana K. Kesava Reddy N. Suryanarayana S. Venkata Rao S. Tata Rao A. Bhavani Prasad K. Kesava Reddy P. V. Subba Rao P. Subba Rao P. Subba Rao D. Tulasi Dass M. V. Narayana Rao M. V. Narayana Rao K. Kesava Reddy Present College boys			
JUNIORS						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	100 Metres Race 200 Metres Race 400 Metres Race 110 Metres Hurdles 3' Long Jump High Jump Pole vault Shot put - 12 lbs 4 x 100 Metres Relay Championship	G. Andreyya G. Andreyya S. Lakshminarayan S. Lakshminarayana P. Harihara Prasad P. Harihara Prasad G. Andreyya A. Inna Reddy S. Lakshminarayana G. Andreyya	L. Mathews L. Mathews L. Mathews G. Andreyya G. Andreyya J. A. Daniel A. Vekateswara Rao J. A. Daniel G. Andreyya			
SUB-JUNIORS						
1 2 3 • 4	100 Metres Race 200 Metres Race Long Jump Shuttle Relay (3 x 50)	P. T. Vijaya Kumar P. T. Vijaya Kumar P. T. Vijaya Kumar P. Venkateswara Rao	M. V. V. Prasad M. V. V. Prasad M. V. V. Prasad P. T. Vijaya Kumar			

COMMON ITEMS FOR ALL

S.N	o. Event	1st Place	2nd Place			
1	Fancy Dress	Koya Couple	Haridass			
2	Musical Chairs (Guests)	V. Rama Krishna Rao				
3	Old boys' Race	P. S. Manohara Rao	P. Rama Mohana Rao			
4	Kids' Race	Ch. Prabhakara Rao	N. Venkata Rao			
5	College Attenders Race	S. Mastan	B. Francis			
6	Hotel Attenders Race	S. I. Prakasa Reddy	Bala Ram			
7	Building workers	P. Jesudas	Sudarsanam			
8	Tug - of - war	Staff	Students			
	SENIORS COMMON ITEMS					
1	Sack Fight	K. S. Naidu	Suryanarayana -			
2	Musical Chairs	D. Vedantam	K. Kesava Reddy			
3	Obstacle Race	K. Kesava Reddy	N. Suryanarayana			
	JUNIOR COMMON ITEMS					
1	Sack Race	V. Venkatewara Rao	U. Veeraiah Chowdary			
2	Three Legged Race	A. Inna Reddy	R. V. Prasada Rao			
		CTAFF				
	STAFF					
1	Volley - ball	I. V. Kameswara Rao	B. Subba Reddy			
2	Badminton	B. Subba Reddy	M. Venkateswara Rao			
3	100 Metres Race	G. Bullaiah	T. Krishna Murthy			
4	Shot put	N. B. Showriah	T. Krishna Murthy			
5	Tug - of - war	S. N. Ramaswamy	C. Sambasiva Rao			
6	Chess	V. S. Prakasa Rao	N. B. Showraiah			

RESULTS OF THE INTRA-MURAL TOURNAMENTS

1	Cricket	A. Vijayapal and Team P. Bhaskara Prasad and Team	Winners Runners up
2	Hockey	G. S. Devadarana Babu & Team K. Swamy Naidu and Team	Winners Runners up
3	Football	S. A. Shukoor and Team M. Jagannath Prasad and Team	Winners Runners up•
4	Basketball	U. Ramulu and Team G. Petter Paul and Team	Winners Runners up
5	Volleyball	K. Rama Rao and Tem C. Lakshmi Kanta Rao & Team	Winners Runners up
6	Kho - Kho	G. Ram Mohan Rao and Team A. V. Rama Rao and Team	Winners Runners up
7	Badminton	D. Venkatapathi Raju and Team G. Sambasiva Rao and Team	Winners Runners up
8	Volleyball (D)	C. Lakshmi Kanta Rao and Partner K. Babu Rao and Partner	Winners Runners up
9	Ring Tennis (D)	P. Srinivasa Murthy and Partner P. Venkateswara Rao and "	Winners Runners up
10	Table Tennis (D)	K. Swamy Naidu and ", K. Kameswara Rao and ",	Winners Runners up
11	Table Tennis (S)	N. Subrahmanian Ch. Pardha Saradhi	Winners Runners up



HINDI LITERARY SOCIETY

The elections were conducted on 26th July 1960 by Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao. M. A., Sahitya Ratna, the President of the Association.

K. Ranga Rao (II U. C.) and G. Sivaprasada Rao (I U. C.) were duly eleted Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively.

The inaugural ceremony was held on 2nd August, 1960. Sri R. Narasimha Murthy, Sahitya Ratna, Hindi Programme Assistant, All India Radio, Vijayawada, delivered the inaugural address. Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, presided over the meeting.

On 18th August, 1960, an elocution contest was held to select four candidates to participate in the Inter-Collegiate Hindi Debate sponsored by the Government of Andhra. The Following students were selected:

Degree Classes:

P. Sadasivan

Pre-University:

G. Lakshmayya Chetty

R. Venkateswara Rao

P. M. V. Prasada Rao

I am glad to state that P. M. V. Prasada Rao (P. U. C.) and P. Sadasivan (Degree Class) secured the first and second prizes respectively.

A debate was held on 14th October, 1960, the subject being 'English should be replaced by Hindi'. Sri U. S. Ramakrishnaiah, M.A., B.Ed., was in the chair.

Under the presidentship of Sri K. T. Panikkar, B. A., Sahitya Ratna, another debate was held on 'Co-education' on 18th October 1960.

An interesting symposium on "My Favourite Poet' was held on 9th September 1960 under the presidentship of Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, Many students took part in the symposium-

On 23rd January, 1961, an elocution competition was held in Hindi. The following were the two prize winners:

G. Lakshmayya Chetty (II U. C.) — First Prize.

A. Narendranadha Reddy (P. U. C.) — Second Prize.

On 24th January, 1961, an essay competition was held in Hindi. The following were the two winners:

G. S. Naidu (II U. C.) — First Prize.
P. M. V. Prasada Rao, (P. U. C.) — Second Prize.

I thank both the members of the Hindi Literary Society and the staff members of the Hindi Department for their kind cooperation throughout the year. in all the activities of the Society.

K. RANGA RAO,

Secretary.

ఆంధ్భాపా సమీతి

16-7-'60 ని మా కళాశాల విద్యార్థుల సంఘమునకు ఎన్నికలు జరిగినవి. శ్రీ సత్య నారాయణ, శ్రీ వెంక టేశ్వరరావు పోటీ లే కుండ కార్యదర్శి, ఉపకార్యదర్శులుగా ఎన్ను కొనబడిరి. మా కళాశాల విద్యార్థి సంఘము నకు డాక్టరు రామారావుగారిచే ప్రారంభో త్సవము జరిగినది. మా ఆంద్ర భాషాసమితి తరవున ఆంధ్ర శాఖాధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ విశ్వనాధ రావుగారు అధ్యక్షులుగా నిర్ణయింపబడిరి. దీనితో మా ఆంధ్రభాషా సమితి కార్యకలాప ములు ప్రారంభింపబడినవి.

• 10_8_60 గురువారము మా సారస్వత సమావేశమునకు ఉపన్యానకులుగా త్రీ నార్ల వెంక కేుశ్వరరావుగారిని ఆహ్వానించితిమి. త్రీ మట్టా వెంక కేుశ్వరరావుగారు త్రీ నార్లవారిని పరిచయము చేసిరి. ఉపన్యాసకులు విద్యార్థుల వైతికపు విలువలనుగూర్చి మాట్లాడిరి. త్రీ సత్యనారాయణ కృతజ్ఞతాభి వందనములు తెలియజేసిరి. నాలుగు వందల విద్యార్థుల జయజయ హర్షధ్వానములతో సభ ముగిసి నది.

తరువాత సారస్వతసమావేశములు ప్రారం భమైనవి. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రములనుగూర్చి చర్చించిరి. ఈ చర్చలో డ్రీ రామస్వామిగారు; శ్రీ యన్. జి. ప్రసాదరావుగారు; శ్రీ వెంక టామయ్యగారు మాట్లాడిరి. ముఖ్యముగా భాషారాష్ట్రముల లాభములను నష్టములను గూర్చి ప్రపంగించిరి. తరువాత విద్యార్థిసంఘా ధ్యక్షుడైన శ్రీ కామేశంగారిచే శ్రీ తుమ్మల శీతారామమూర్తి చౌదరిగారు ఆహ్వానింప బడిరి. శ్రీ యన్. జి. ప్రసాదరావుగారు శ్రీ సీతారామమూర్తి చౌదరిగారని గూర్చి వారి కవిత్వమునుగూర్చి ప్రసంగించిరి. తరు వాత సీతారామమూర్తి చౌదరిగారు కవిత్ర యమునుగూర్చి మాట్లాడిరి. ముఖ్యముగా, తిక్కన భారతాంధీకరణము, నన్నయభట్టు వైలినిగూర్చి ప్రపంగించిరి. శ్రీ సత్యనారా యణ అభివందనములతో సభ ముగిసినది.

తరువాత సారస్వత సమావేశము నవంబ రులో జరిగినది. "మహాకావ్య రచనమునకు" వ్యావహారిక భాష యోగ్యమైనది కాదను చర్చనీయాంశముపై విద్యార్థులు ఉపన్యాస కులు అనేకులు పాల్గొని వాదించిరి. సంవత్స రాంతమునందు వ్యాసరచనములందు, వక్తృ త్వమునందు పోటీలు నిర్వహింపబడినవి.

> ఇట్లు కార్యదర్శులు, యన్. సత్యనారాయణ, పి. వెంక ేటేశ్వరరావు.

TELUGU & HINDI SECTION



ఆ త్త్ర శు ద్ధి

By
Kavuri Purnachandra Rao, B. A., B. O. L.

సేమము! గీమమా! సరుకు సేయక యెన్నఁడు వారయావత ్శీ మహితాభిరామ గుణరేఖల కామముమెాసులెత్త హృ ద్స్యామముఁ దాకీ ధిఖర మయుాఖ మరీచులఁ గప్పకుండ నా కావుము కోస్స్ పదయుగ స్టరభక్తి రచింపు శారదా ! ုု§်ာ်**ధ పి**శాచ వక్త్రి పరిఘూర్ణ విజృంభణ దుర్బ**ర**ాశ్యా శాధి కృతాంతరంగ జనితా ఖిలడైవ విచింతన క్రియా సాధిత సర్వపుణ్య విలసన్నవ **పు**ష్పితభావ పారిజా తాధిక బాధ తాళగలనా! కరుణింపఁగ రాద! శారదా! లోభపిశాచ భీకరపిలోహిత వర్తుల నర్తనాక్షి గో Ġ11 ళాభి చరత్స్ఫ్రింగ తపనాధి కృతాభి హత ప్రభావమై నాభగవత్త్సవార్జిత ఘన్మపభ వాంచిత ధర్మభావ సం శోభన చందనా వనిజముంజెడ నీకుము, తల్లి! శారద! మోహే షాంపతి గర్భనిర్భర మహ్ మూర్భోద్దతావర్త సం దోహాంతర్ల గితాంత రంగ భయముం గోపింపకే నీల స త్సాహాయ్లుం బొకయింత చూపి బహుశాడ్తు ౖపాడవిజ్ఞాన ధా రాహేవాక సుఖంబు నా కిడ్యగ్రే! రావేగదా! శారదా! మధ మాతంగ పదోగ్ర సంభవటు భీమస్థూల ముద్రాంకితా ము। స్పదమై మామక మానసాంబురుహామ స్త్రవ్య స్త్రమేషాక్, సీ సదయ స్వాంత విలంభితో ర్వభయ హాస్త్ర పాప్త కల్యాణ సం పద ఖాసింప రహిన్వహింపఁ బొనరింపం బూనవే! శారిదా! మత్సర మత్త భూతకర మండిత హేతి నిశాతఘాత భీ æ⊓ భత్సముగాక నా హృదయ పద్యము తావక భ_క్తిభావ సం పత్స్థుడలూర సత్వగుణ బంభర సంఘము ఝంకృతంపు నా దోత్సకతా వృతంబులయి యువ్విళు బూరఁగఁజేయు శార్థడా :

మధురస్తృతులు

(కథానక)

 \mathcal{B}_{y}

D. L. Narasimha Rao, P. y. C.

P. Satyanarayana Rao, p. U. C.

సాయంతం ఆరుగంటలవుతున్నది. కమల తన ఇంటిలో పనులు ముగించుకొని ముస్తాబై, వాలుజడలోని మల్లెపూవులు నవ్వచుండగా వీధిగుమ్మంలో నిలబడి భర్తాకకై ఎదురు చూచుచున్నది. కమలమనస్సులో, "ఏమిటీ? ఈయన ఇంకా రాలేదు. సినీమాకి వెళ్సామని చెప్పి మోసం చేశారు. అదీగాకా రోజూ ఇంత ఆలస్యంఆవదే!" అని ఆలోచించుచుండగా, గోడగడియారం ఠంగు ఠంగుమని ఏడు గంటలు కొట్టినది. "అబ్బా! చాలా స్టైందే" అని లోపలికి వెళ్ళి లైటు వెలిగించినది.

ఆమెకు క్షణం ఒక యుగంలా నడుస్తున్నది. మనస్సులో కోపం పెరిగిపోతున్నది. కాని ఏమిచేయగలదు. ఈ మగవారిం తేలే అని లోప లికివెళ్ళి మంచముమీాద పడుకొని ఆలోచించు చుండగా ఆమెకు తన కాలేజీరో జులు జ్ఞమై కొచ్చినవి.

కమల పుట్టిన ఊరు విశాఖపట్టణము. దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ తల్లిని తనచిన్న తనములోనే కోల్పోయినది. కమల నాన్న గారు నత్యనా రాయణగారు అస్థిపరులు, విజ్ఞానవంతులు, సజ్జనులు. తన కూతురికి ఏ లో మూ రానీయ కుండా విద్యాబుద్ధులు శేర్పించి చాల గారా బంగా పెంచారు. కమల ఎస్. ఎస్. ఎల్. సి. ప్యానవ్వగానే బ్రీ—యుసీపర్సిటీ కోర్సులో జేరినది. కమల అందాలరాణి. కాని గర్వము లేదు. చాలా బుద్ధిమంతురాలు. ఆమెస్నే హితురాండికుాడా ఆమెనుచూచి ఈగ్వ స్టారు.

చాలామంది యువకులు ఆమెకు లవ్లెంటర్సు బ్రాశారుగాని వార్మిపేమ ఫలించలేదు.

ఒకరోజున, కమల సాయం త్రము కాలేజీ నుంచి వసుండగా ఆమెకు తనభవంతిముందు ఒక యువకుడు కనిపించాడు. చామనభాయ, ఉంగరాలజుట్టు, కళ్ళకు నల్లద్దాలు, కాళ్ళకు అంబాసిడర్ బూటు, చేతికి టిటోనియా నాచీ, నల్లని ఉలెన్ప్యాంటుమింద తెల్లని న్యూషరాక్ ఎ(రని ఔ కట్టియున్న ఆ అంద గానిని చూచి కమల సిగుపడినది. అంతలో ఆ యువకుడు "సత్యనారాయణగారిల్లు ఇదే నాండీ," అని ప్రశ్నించాడు. కమల "అవును, ఇదేనండి, మా కెవరు కావాలి" అని జవా బిచ్చినది. అంతలో కమలతండిగారు బయ టకువచ్చి ఆ యువకుని,చూచి "ఓ ప్రసాద్, ఎప్పుడొచ్చాను, అంతా కులాసేనా" అని యడిగారు. ఆ యునకుడు "అంతా కులాసా యోనండీ, ఇపుడే వచ్చాను" అని జవాబి చ్చాడు. అంతలో వారి నౌకరు రంగయ్య రాగా సత్యనారాయణగారు "రంగమ్యూ, ఈ



సామానులు మొడమాద గదిలో పెట్టు!" అన్నారు. ఆ తరువాత కమలకు ఆ యువకుడు తమకు దూరపు బంధువనియు, అతను తనకు వరునకు బావవుతాడని, విశాఖపట్టణములో యమ్. యృస్సి. చదువుటకు వచ్చాడని తెలి సింది.

్వసాద్ కమలతో ముభావంగా యుండే వాడు. కమలతో మాట్లాడేవాడే కాదు. కాని కమలకు మాట్లాడాలని ఉంది. రోజూ ఇద్దరూ కలిసి వెళ్ళేవారు కాని ఎప్పుడూ మాట్లాడుకునేవారు కాదు. అమ్మాయిలందరు ప్రసాద్ అందముచూచి అనందించేవారు. ప్రసాద్ ప్రముఖ కొన్నిస్ ఆటగాడు. యూని వర్సిటి చాంపియన్షిప్ ఎప్పుడూ అతనికే లభించేది. ఆ ఏడు ప్రసాద్ చైర్మన్గా ఎన్నికయినాడు. ప్రసాద్ సత్యనారాయణ గారితో చాలా క్లోజ్గా మాట్లాడేవాడు కాని కమలతో ఎప్పుడో గాని మాట్లాడేవాడుకాదు. కమలకి కాలం గడచినకొలది అతనిపై ్రేమ, అభిమానం ఏర్పడ సాగినవి.

అరోజు కమల Birth day. ఆ రోజున కమల చాల అందముగా అలంకరించుకొనినది. ఆ నుందర మోహనమూ రైని చూచి ఆ మె ఫెండ్సు ఆశ్చర్యపడినారు. ప్రసాద్ ఆరోజు ఇంటిలో లేడు. కమల మనస్సు దెబ్బతిన్నది. వాడిపోయినది. Function అయిపోయినది. చీకటిపడినది. కాని ప్రసాద్ ఇంకా రాలేదు. కమల విచారముగా మేడపై బాల్కసీలో కూర్చుని ఆకాశముపైపు చూచుచు ఆలోచించ సాగినది. అంతలో కింద తండి సంభాషణ నిని ప్రసాద్ వచ్చాడని అనుకుంది. సత్యనారా

యణగారు ''బ్రహద్, సీవు ఎక్కడకు వెళ్లావు. ఇంత ఆలస్యమైంది.'' అన్నారు. మ్రసాద్ '' నా బాల్య స్నేహితుడు కనిపించాడు చాడు మామయ్యా. అతడు ఈ స్పూట అచట ఉండి పొమ్మని బలవంత పెట్టుటచే ఇంత ఆలస్యమైంది." "ఈరోజు Function బాగా జరిగిందా మామయ్యా ? కమల ఏది?" అని ''వస్తాను మామయ్యా ?'' అంటూ మేడ మీాదికి వచ్చి విచారవదనంతో యున్న కమ ದಗರಿ§ೆ ಪ್ರಿ లను చూచాడు. కవుల "Excuse me కమలా, I am very sorry. నీవు నన్ను క్షమిస్తావనుకొంటున్నాను. ఇదిగో నీకు నా కానుక," అంటూ జేబులోంచి తళ తళామెరిసే ఒకయుంగరము బయటికితీశాడు. కమల మవునంగా తలను [పక్కకు తిప్పు కొంది. ౖపసాద్ యింకా దగ్గరకు వచ్చి• 'కమలా' యంటూ ఆమె చేతిని తీసుకుని ఉంగరముతొడిగాడు. కమల మేమరచి 'బావా' అంటూ అతని బాహువల్లరిలోకి చేరింది.

తరువాత మూడు సంవత్సరములకు వారి వివాహం జరిగింది. ప్రసాద్ ఒక పై) వేట్ కంపెనీలో 300రూపాయలకు Asst. Manager గా చేరాడు.

కమల మనస్సు ఈ విధంగా ఆలోచిస్తూం డగా ఆమె ఆలోచనలను భగ్నం చేస్తూ ప్రసాద్వచ్చాడు. ప్రసాద్ కమలతో 'కనులా, నీకొకశుభవార్త. నేను Manager గా Promote చేయబడ్డాను. స్నేహితులకు పార్టీ యిచ్చి వస్తున్నాను" అన్నాడు. అంతలో కమల 'మనకొక శుభవార్త. మిక్కు త్వరలో ఒక పాపాయి వస్తున్నాడు'అంది సిగ్గుతో. 'ఆ...!' అంటూ ప్రసాద్ ఆమెను గాడంగా!

మణి ద్వీ పములు

By
A. Seetha Ramaiah, 11 B. sc.



1. విశ్వ సాభాగ్యమునకు విద్యార్థి పట్టుకొమ్మ.

రాగూర్

2. బంగారాన్ని నిప్పు, డ్రీని బంగారం, పురుషుని డ్రీ పరీక్షిస్తాయి.

... బెంజామిన్ ప్రాంక్లిన్

- 3. ఉత్సాహమును కోల్పోయినవానికం మె బీదవాడు ప్రపంచములో ఎక్కడా ఉండడు. ఉత్సాహము ఒక్కమే మిగిలి మిగతాదంతా కోల్పోయినా అన్నీ సంపాదించుకొన గలవు. హెచ్. డబ్లియు. ఆర్థాల్డ
- 4. స్త్రీలనందరను తల్లులవలె భావింపుము. వారిని చూడవలసి వచ్చిన చోపాదములవైపు చూడుము. కాని ముఖమువైపు చూపు పోనీకుము. అపుడు మోహవాంఛలు నీ మనసున పొడసూపవు. ... రామకృష్ణపరమహంస
- 5. పుష్పములలో గులాబి, జూలలో వ[జములు, లోహములలో కాంచనము, పురుషు లలో శూరుడు, డ్ర్మీలలో పత్మవత ఉత్తమములు. ... పీరేశలింగం
- 6. అమ్రకటితమైన ్పేమయే పవ్మితమైనది. ... కార్లయిల్
- 7. ్బేమ ఎక్కడ వుండునో భగవంతుడుగూడ అక్కడనే వుండును. ... టాల్స్టాయ్
- 8. మాటిమాటికి ైపేమించువానికి ైపేమించుటయే తెలియడు. ... తులస్దాసు
- 9. సంతోషము ఘువు, ఘుమాయించె సెంటులాంటిది. ఇతర్లమాద చిలికితే నీమోదకూడ కొన్నిచుక్కలు పడకుండా వుండపు. ... ఎమర్శన్
- 10. పిరికితనము, ద్వేషము, భయము, పాతుకొనియుండు హృదయములో భగవంతుడు పాడసూపడు. ... రామకృష్ణ
- 11. ైపేమకోరిన త్యాగం చేయలేనివాళ్ళు ైపేమకు అనర్హులు. నీ దుఃఖాన్ని నీవే దాచు కొని నీ ఆనందాన్ని నలుగురికి పంచిపెట్టారి. నువ్వు పురుగులా బ్రాపికీతే అందరు నీమోద కాలువేసి త్రొక్కేస్తుంటారు ... కార్హియల్
- 12. స్ వే దేశ మోగినను సకల సంపదలను, భార్యాపుత్రుల బడయగలవు. కాని ఏ దేశ మును సోదరుని బసాదింప లేదు.



: Ву Р. Gnana Ranjan, 11 в. sc.



By G. Bhagwan, P. U. c.



హేవుంత వర్ణనము

By Kotapati Satyanarayana, III B. SC.

సంతస భావద్పై వికచంబగు నాననశోభ నిండ ేహ మంత వరుండు కాంత ముఖ మంజుల భావము జూడగోర, ద త్కాంతను దెచ్చువేళ నొక కాండ పటమ్మును బట్టినట్లు ేహ మంతుని దృష్టి కడ్డము హిమాని బరంగెను నాల్లు దిక్కులన్

కంతుని సంగటీడు కనుగానగ నచ్చిన రూసువాడు హే మంతుడు శీత భావ మృదు మాధురి సౌఖ్య పరీత భాను భా స్వంతుడు రాగ, వాని ప్రియ జాయల సౌమ్య ముఖమ్ములట్లు చే మంతులు విచ్చి సర్వజన మానసముల్ విరియించె నల్లనన్.

అతివ రమాలలావు హృదయాంతర దివ్యమనోరధమ్ము త ద్రతియగు లోకనాథుని సుఖ్రపద హాస్తముజేరి, సంతస ప్రతతి తుషారపూర శుభవారి పరంపర జాలువారి, త ద్రతుల ననేక భంగిమలుగా కురియించెను లోకమంతటన్.



కల కరిగిపోయింది

(కధానక)

Ch. Kameswara Rao, 1 B. SC.

నాకీమధ్య ఒక కల వొచ్చింది; తెల్లవారుగుహమున కాదు; కనీసం రాత్రికూడా కాదు.

పట్టపగలు, మిట్టమధ్యాహ్నం పన్నెండు గంటలకు కల వొచ్చింది.

నేను నిట్రపోలేదు. మేలుకునే వున్నాను. మేలుకునుండగా ఎలా కలపొచ్చిందనేది దేవు డికే తెలియాలి. ఒచ్చింది కల. చాలా అసం దర్భంగా, చాలా అసహజంగా ఉన్నది కల. కధకి కాళ్ళు చేతులు లేననుడు కలకి తలా తోకా లేకపోవటంలో వింతేముంది!

ఎదురుగా అల్లసాని పెద్దన! ఆయన పెద్దన అని ఎలా తెలుసా? ఇది కలగా ; కలకి తెలిసేదేమ్టి!

ెబ్దనలో ఏదో తేజస్సు వెలుగుతోంది. ఎదురుగా ఏదో దస్తరంలాగా వుంది. ఏదో కావ్యమై యుండవచ్చు. ఎలా వచ్చారో, ఎక్కడనుండి పొచ్చారో ఒక ఆడ, ఒక మొగ అక్కడికి పొచ్చారు. మొగవాడు పిండికట్లు,



పిలక, జంధ్యెము, పట్టుపంచతో ఉత్తమ బాహ్మణ వంశీకుడిలాగా కన్పిస్తున్నాడు. ఆడ మనిషి చాలా అందంగా, సుకుమాకంగా ఉన్నది; కళ్ళల్లో కాంతి కన్పిస్తోంది. పెద్దన అవులించి, చిటికెవేసి యధాలాపంగా చూశాడు. ఒక మొగ, ఒక ఆడ కన్పించారు. పెద్దన: ఎవరు మారు ?

ఆడమనిషి: నన్ను గుర్తు పట్టలేదూ ? మొగవాడు: అప్పుడే మర్చిపోయావానన్ను? ఆడ: అవునులే! కీర్తి మూరు గట్టుకుంటున్న నీకు నేనెక్కడ గుర్తుంటాను!

మొగ: సభలు, సన్మానాలు, రాజమర్యాద లలో మునిగితేలుతున్న నువ్వు నన్ను మర్చి పోకుండా వుంటావా?

పెద్దన: ఏవిఁటీ కాకిగోల? మీ రెవరో త్వరగా చెప్పండి.

ఆడ: నేను వరూధిని!

మొంగ: ప్రవరుడు నేనే!!

పెద్దన; మీ మొహం.

వరూధిని: ఏయ్ ముసలాయనా! నన్ను సృష్టించింది నువ్వేనయ్యా! ఇప్పుడు హేళనచేస్తే ఏం లాభం!

ప్రవరుడు: సబ్బాహ్మణుడని నన్ను వర్ణించి, చివరకు మేళన చేస్తావుటయ్యా ?

ొపెద్దన: మిమ్మల్నెక్కడా చూసినట్లు జ్ఞాపకం లోదే? మీరు నా వరూధినీ ప్రవరులు కాదు; మరొక వరూధినీ ప్రవరులేమెహె.?

వరూధిని: చూశావా ? ప్రవరుడు: విన్నావా ?

పెద్దన: ఇంతకూ గాతో మాకేం పని?

వరూధిని: నాకు మార్పుకావాలి.

ెుద్దన: మార్పా ?

వరూధిని: చెవుడా ? మార్పు కావాలి. తప్పడు. నన్ను మార్చు.

పెద్దన: మార్పా ? ఎలా ?

ప్రవరుడు స్పష్టించిన వాడికి మార్చటం తెలీదుటయ్యా ?

వర్మాథీని: పిండి బొమ్మలాగా, చచ్చుపీనుగు లాగా నన్ను సృష్టించి, మార్చమం జే సందేహిస్తావేం ?

పెద్దన: నా వరూధిని పిండిబొమ్మా ? చచ్చు పీనుగా ? లేదే. సాహిత్యవిలువలు తెలిసిన ప్రతివాడు నేను సృష్టించిన వరూథినిని మెచ్చుకున్నాడు.

వరూథిని: మెచ్చుకోకేం చేస్తారు. లోకం కోసం ?

పెద్దన: లోకంకోసమా?

వరూధిని: కాక ? నీకు డ్రీ హృదయం ఏం తెలుసయ్యా? తిరస్కరించినవాడిని ఏ డ్రీ ఐనా కోరుతుందా ?

పెద్దన: వింతేముంది? కవులందరు సృష్టిం చినది అంతేగా?

వరూథిని: కవులందరూ మొగవారు కాబెట్టే మా కర్మ ఇలా కాలింది. ఇంతకూ ఈ మొగపురుగులు ...

్పవరుడు: ఏవ మ్మోయ్. అందర్నీ అనకు.

వరూథిని: నిన్ను కాదు లేవయ్యా. ఏమ య్యాయ్ ముసలాయనా! నన్ను మార్చు. బ్వరుడు: నన్నుకూడా.

ెబెద్దన: (ఆశ్చర్యంగా) నిన్నా ? నీకేం ? ఉత్మెాత్రమశీలవంతుడిగా నిన్ను సృష్టిసే . నిన్ను మార్చాలా? భావి తరాలవారికి నువ్వు ఆదర్శం.

ప్రవరుడు: నీ చచ్చునీతుల్ని ఆపవయ్యా. నేను వరూథినిని తిరస్కరించను. ఆ ్పేమలో జ్వలి**ు**చి, మాడి, భస్మమై పోతాను.

ెబర్లన: (కోపంగా) ఎవరు నువ్వు ? బ్రవ రుడి ేపరునే మలిన పరుస్తున్నావు. అవత లకు ఫో.

ప్రవరుడు: పోతాగాని నన్నుమార్చుముందు. వరూథిని: నా సంగతేం జేశావయ్యా ?

ెబెద్దన: ఉండవమ్మా. నేను ప్రవరుడ్ని ఎట్లా మార్చను ? ధర్మరాజు, హరిశ్చందుడు అంత గొప్పవాళ్ళెలా అమారు ? తమ ధర్మనిష్ట, సత్యానిష్ట వల్లనేగా ? ఆ ఒర వడిలో నిన్ను సృష్టించి లోకానికి ఆదర్శం చూపిన నిన్ను ఎలా మార్చను ?

ప్రవరుడు: ఆ చచ్చు కిండిబొమ్మలు నాకు ఆదర్భమా ?

పెద్దన: శివశివాా !

వరూథిని: తరువాత శివపూజ చేద్దువుగాని నన్ను మార్చవయ్యా.

ెపెద్దన: మీరారు నేను సృష్టించిన పాత్రలు కాదు నాపాత్రలు ఇంత అధోగతికిఎన్నటికీ దిగవు.

్పవరుడు: ఇంతకన్నా అధోగతి ఇకలేదులే గాని నన్ను మార్చవయ్యా.

వరూథిని: మార్చు.

పెద్దన: (చాలాకోపంగా) పొండి, పొండి. పోతారా పోరా?

వరూథిని: మారుస్తావా మార్చవా ?

్రవరుడు: నన్ను మారిస్తేనేగాని కదలను.

ెపెద్దన వారిద్దర్నీ రెండు చేతుల్లో పట్టుకొని విసిరాడు. ఎట్లావిసిళాడా ? ఇది కల! వరూ థిసీ [పవరులు [కిందపడ్డారు. తలలు పగి • లాయి. కాళ్ళుచేతులు విరిగాయి. ఇద్దరూ లేచి కుంటుకుంటూ, తిట్టుకుంటూ వెడుతు న్నారు.

ొందన: (బాలాడంనుగాం) ఆగండి.

వరూథిని: కాళ్ళు విరు**గొట్ట**ందిచాలక ఇంకా ఏవిఁటయ్యా ఆగేది**ె**?

ట్పవరుడు: ఇంకా విరగ్గొట్పవలసీన వేమైనా ఉన్నాయేమో?

ెబర్దన: నా విమర్శకుల చేతుల్లో పడి మీ రెంత మలినమయ్యూరు! మిమ్మల్ని సంస్క రిస్తాను, రండి— అంటూ ఇద్దరి ప్రలూ పట్టుకుని ఎదురుగా ఫున్న కాప్యంలో దూర్చి కట్టేశాడు. కాప్యంలో ఎలా పట్టారా ? ఇది కల! పరూథినీ ప్రపరులు కీచుమని అరుస్తుండగా, పెద్దనకాప్యం చేతిలోకి తీసుకుంటుండగా, ఓణంలో నగంలో, కల కరిగిపోయింది!



మా తృ మూ ర్తి

ఆ...ఆ...ఆ వస్తున్నానండీ! ఏంకొంప లంటుకున్నాయండీ. అలా కేకలవర్హం కుర్పి సారూ! ఇక్కడనేయి కాగిపోతోంది. కొంచెం ేసేపు ఆగండీస్వామిా వస్తున్నా...ఆ! ఏమి టండీ ఏం మునిగిందండి. ఉత్రమా! దీనికేనా! ్కిందుంటి ఉత్తరంలోనే బ్రాంశారుగా 18వతేదీ నాస్తామని! కాలుమీద కాలువేసుకొని అలా కూర్చ్ కపోతే... మీకు కోపంగానిఅంటే — రేపు పిల్లలొస్తున్నారుగదా — కాస్త అవి యివి సర్గరాడుటండి ేపాచ్చినద్గరనుంచి వాళ్లు విసుక్కుంటూ కూర్పుంటారుగదా – ఆ మూల పడేసిన బొమ్మలేకలండరు కొంచెం బూజు దులిపి తగిలించరాదుటండి! ఆ, మెకానిక్కి ఓ కబురంపుడూ. ్ ఆ రేడియో కొంచెము ಬಾಗುವೆಸಿಪಡಿಕಾಡು. ಆ ಆಫಿಸರ್ಲ ಗಾಕವ್ಯಾನಾ 6 ನಾಲಲು ತರುವಾತ ವಸ್ತುನ್ನಾರುಗ್– ಬ್ಯಾನ సారిలాగేవచ్చినపుడు ఓసినిమాతార కేలండరు చినిగిందని వాడూ, తోటలో చెట్లుండి ఎండి ಶ್ಯಾಯನಿ ಆಮಗಾರು. ಒಕ ಕುವಿಸುಕ್ಕುಂಟಾ పోయారుగా... పోని పాలేరుతో చెప్పండి. ఈ పూటయినా కాసిని నీళ్ళుపోసి ఆ మొక్క లకు కుదుళ్లు కట్టమని...ఆ యింట్లో ఉందండి_ పైపంచ... ఏం బజారుకెళ్రా? యింటో అన్ని నిండుకున్నాయికదా... అప్పుడేనా అంటారా... వుప్పులు, పప్పులు కాదండీ జీడిపప్పు, గోధుమరవ్వ, మైదా... మరి రేపు వాళ్ళు వచ్చి మొన్న మీరు పట్టించుకొచ్చిన బియ్యం తిని సంతోషిస్తారేమిటండీ. వాళ్ళకు బాగా అలవాటనుకుంటా 2 పెద్ద వక్కపొడి పాట్లాలు పట్టుకురండి. ేపు పాలేరును కొంచెం తెల్లవారకముందే రమ్మని చెప్పండీ. ఈ పదిరోజులు అలాగే చేయాలండీ... లేక పోతే పిల్లలు అలవాట్లు తప్పిపోతారూ.

నేను పోతున్నాను ... నాకు చాలా పను లున్నాయ్ వొత్తినఅ**ప్ప**డాలు;వడియాలు డబ్బా

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లోకి యొత్తాలి ఈహాలుకడిగిం చాలి. మీరాతో కూ రుస్త్రం టే పనిఅయినమై.



...తెలిసిన వి మ య మే కదు ట 0 డీ. చ ద వ డ

మెందుకు?... ఆ! వాళ్ళు రావడంలే**దు** ? ఏం? బెజవాడస్స్పేహితులతో వాళ్ళ యింటికి ವೆಕ್ಲಾರಾ? ಅಮ್ಯಾ! ಈ ಪಿಲ್ಲಲ ಬಾಧೆಯುದಿ. సంవత్సరం మొదట్లో వెళతారుకదా.కళ్లారా • చూద్దామం కేట్టుమని పదిరోజులుండరు కదా! తిన్నగా యంటికిరాగూడదూ? స్నేహి తులతో అంత ముఖ్యమైన పనా? ఇవన్నీ మేమొరగం! గతిలేనట్లు మొదట్లోనే పరాయి వాళ్ళిం**టి**కి వెళ్ళడమా. ఇంటికొచ్చి నాల్లు రోజులుండి పోకూడదూ! నిజంగానేనండి మీరన్నది. ... వీళ్ళకు మనం మొదటి సంవత్సరములోనే గుర్తుంటాం... తరువాత డబ్బు అవసరమయినపుడల్లా గుర్తుకొస్తాం తప్ప ... ఆ! పిల్లలను చూద్దామనే మన ఆశ లన్నీ పీళ్ళు తేలికగా తీసేస్తారు – మళ్ళా ఎప్పటికో చెమటలు కక్కుకుంటూ ఏౖపిలో వసారుకాబోలు.

మహేకపి తులసిదాసు

 \mathcal{B}_{y}

I. Hanumantha Rao, II B. SC. (M. P. C.)

సాధారణముగమహాకవ్యైన తులస్థిదాను ేపరు విననివారు వుండరు. హిందీ సాహిత్యా కాశమునందు సూర్యునివలె ప్రకాసించు ప్రతి భావంతుడు తులసీదాను. "కవిర్దుణాఃస్వయం భూః, పరిభూః" అని కవియైనవాడు స్వయ ముగనే ప్రకాశించును. దీనినే "రవి గాంచ నిచో కవి గాంచున్" అన్నారు అనుభవజ్ఞులు. హిందిసాహిత్య జగత్తులో తులస్దాసు ప్రఖ్య తిచెందినట్లు మరెవ్వరు ఖ్యాతి గాంచలేదనె చెప్పవచ్చును. తులసీదాను జీవితమంత రామ భ_క్తోనే గడచినది. అతనిదృష్లో "అంతా • సియారామ మయం". అతడు [పతి అణుపు, అణువులోనుగూడ రాముని చూడగలిగేవాడు. తులసీదాసుయొక్క ఆవిర్భావము ప్రజలమహ ద్బాగ్యము. దేశం అశాంతిగ అల్లకలోల ముగ మతములేపరిట పోట్లాటలు వ్యాపిస్తున్న సమయంలో తులసి అవతరించెను. గీతలో కృష్ణుడు చెప్పినట్లు

శ్లో. పర్మితాణాయ సాధూనాం, వినాశాయచ దుష్కృతామ్.

> ¢ರ್ಡ್ಡ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾ ಏನಾ ರ್ಥಾಯ, ಸಮ್ಭ ವಾಮಿ ಯು ಗೆಯು ಗೆ.

తులసీదాను 1554 సంజము కావణి మక్ల సప్రమినాడు మూలానక్షతమునందు ఒక సారస్వత బాహ్యణునింటుంట జన్మించెను. తండి ఆత్మారాము. తల్లి హులసి. అతను పుట్టిన కొద్ది రోజులలో తల్లి స్వర్గస్థురాల య్యెను. ఒకదాసి ఇతనిని పెంచుచుండెడిది. అతని బాల్యమంత అనేక కష్టాలతోనె గడచి నది. అతను అనేక ప్రదేశములు తిరిగి, తిరిగి చివరకు నరహరిదాసు అను .గురువునౌద్ద విద్యాభ్యాసము చేసెను. అక్కడనే పదునైదు సంవత్సరములు విద్య నభ్యసించిన తరువాత దీనబందు పాఠక్ కుమారైయైన రత్నావళిని వివాహమాడెను. ఆమె నద్దుణనంపన్నురాలు, శీలవతి, పత్మివత. తులసి ఆమెను విడచి



ముండలేకపోయొడివాడు. ఒకసారి రత్నా వళ్భర్తో చెప్పకోనే అతను ఇంటికీ రాంక పూర్వమే పుట్టింటికి వెళ్ళెను. భార్యమీద నున్న మక్కువచేత తులసి రాత్రికి రాత్రే భోరున వర్షము కురియుచున్న లెక్కచేయక అత్తవారింటికి వెళ్ళెను. కాని రత్నావళికి తనభర్తున్క ప్రవర్తన నచ్చలేదు. ఆమె విదుష్ అయినందున భర్తకు జ్ఞానోపోదేశము చేసెను. ఆ సందర్భమున ఆమె చెప్పిన నీతి శ్లోకము బ్రంశసనీయమైనది. ఈ బాహ్య రూపము, బాహ్యనుఖములు అస్థిరములైనవి. వీటివల్ల నెంతమాత్రము ప్రయోజనములేడు. నాయందున్న ్పేమ, మక్కువ, ఆ సర్వాంత ರ್ಯಾಮಿಮಾನ ತ್ರಿರಾಮచಂದುನಿ ಯಂದುನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಾತ భవసంచిత పాపములన్నియు నశించి భక్తి,

ముక్తి కలుగును. వెంటనే తులసీలో మార్పు కలిగెను. ఆ దినమునుండి తులస్ గోస్పామిగా మారి రామభక్తుడయ్యైను.

తులసీరామాయణము లోక[పసిద్ధి చెంది నది. దానిలో ఆయన లోకసామాన్య జీవి తమున కుపకరించు ఆదర్శములు చూపుతు అర్ధపూరితములతో చక్కని ఉపమానములు చూపించెను. తులసీదాను పదురెండు ₍గంధ ములను లిఖించెను. వానిలో ఆరు గ్రంధ ములు మిక్కిలి [పసిద్ధి చెందెను. (1) తులసీ రామాయణము, ఆదిమహాకావ్యము. దానిలో తీరాముని పుట్టుకమొదలు పట్టాభిషేకము వరకు గల పూ_కై వగ్గనను చక్కగవర్ణించెను. తన ప్రభువైన శ్రీరాముని శీలవర్ణనయందు ಆಯುನಕಾಯುನಮೆ ನಾಟಿ. ಸಿತವುರಿತ ವಿತ್ರಣ కూడ ఆదర్శపూర్ణముగ చిట్రించెను. భార్య ఎప్పడు భర్తకు అనుగామ్సి అన్నసూ క్రికి నిరూపణముగ సీత రామునివెంట అడివికి వెళ్ళుట, రామ వనగమనము దశరధుని విలా పము, భరతుని మనోవేదన ౖవాయుసందర్భ మున తులసీదాను పూర్తిగ రామకథాఘట్టము నందె మునిగి తన్నయుడై బ్రాసెను. అటి సందర్భమున ఆయన మనస్సునందు ఎన్ని. భావతరంగములు ఉద్భవించెనో చెప్పనలవి కావు. శాంతరసముతోనే తులసీ తన కావ్య మును రచించెను. మిగిలిన కరుణ, దయ, ్రంగారము, రౌద్ర, భయానక, భీభత్స రసములనుకూడం ఏమియు విడిచిపెట్టక అవసర మెనప్పడు వాటినికూడ వర్ణించెను. రామ రావణ యుద్ధమునందు వర్ణించిన రౌద్ర, భయానక ఘట్టములు చదువుచున్న సందర్భ మున పాఠకులు ఆ దృశ్యమును చూడగలుగు

("జాకోబ్రియ[°]నరామ వైదేహి స్వాఛడియే కోటివైరి సమజద_{్య}ి పరమసనేకి

'' जाको प्रिय न राम - वैदेही सो छडिये कोटि वैरी सम जद्यपि परम सनेही

తులసీ (పకృతివర్ణన**కుా**డ అత్యంత మ రముగ వర్ణించెను. భక్తుడోకాక తులస్ట్రీదా రసజ్ఞుడుకూడ. [పకృతి వర్ణనకు ఉదాహ

'' विलसे सरसिज नाना रंगा; मधुर मुखर गुजत बहु भृंगा, चातक कोकिल कीर चकोर, कूजत विंहग नाचत मनमोरा ॥ ''

చిన్న చిన్న శబ్దములలోనె గొప్పభావము నింపగల సమర్దుడు తులస్దాను.

(2) వినయప $_{\mathbb{C}}$ తిక, (3) గీతావళి, $(4)_{ullet}$ కృష్ణితాంవళి, (5) కవితాంవళి, (6) దోహాంవళ ఉన్న తస్థానము నందుకోగల్గినవి. (7) పార్వతీ మంగళ్, (8) రామాజ్ఞ స్థాన్స్, (9) జానకీ మంగళ్, (10) వైరాగ్యసందినీ మొదలగు _[గంథములుబ్రాస్తన భక్తిని నిరూపణముచేసు కొనెను. గోస్పామి యివన్నియు తనస్వాంతః సుఖాయ కొరకే [వాసుకొనెను. కాని అవి 'లోకహీతాయ" గ ఉపకరించెను.

తులస్దాను తన అద్భుత (పతిభ, అలౌకిక కవిత్వ శక్తితో అజ్ఞానమనే అంధకారమును తొలగించెను. లోక ధర్మమును పునఃస్థాపిం చెను. భారతీయుల జీవితముతోపాటు సమా జముయొక్క అవినీతులకుగల కారణములను తెలిసికొనగలిగొను. ^{*}మతమునకు గలిగిన దుర వస్ధను కన్నులారగాంచి తణాం, సిక్ష కం

ణము**ను** జేసెను. **నా**దీ మాధుర్యము, అర్ద సాందర్యముతో నిండిన శబ్దములనే యిటుక లతో ్ౖబే**మ,** అ**ను**భూతులు అనే సున్నముతోను సాహిత్య భవ్వనమును నిర్మాణము చేయగలిగిన ధీశాలి తులసీదాసు. ఆనంద భాష్ప్రములు, ్పేమ, ద్వేషము మొదలగు రంగులతో తన _ లేఖిని అనుకుంచతో పలురకములైన చి_{ల్}తము లను చిట్తించగలిగిన చి_{త్}కారు**డు.** త్యాగము, ఆదర్శపురుష, ఆదర్శ స్త్రీ పాత్ర లను సృష్టించగలిగిన శక్తిమంతుడు. ఈపవిౖత కావ్యమందిరమునందు ్రేమ అనే ప్రతిమను ్రపతిష్టించాను. మానవ జీవితమున కవసరమగు అన్ని విధములగు విధివిధానములు, మర్యరహ స్యములు ఈ భవ్య భవనమునందు చిత్రించ గలిగెను. ఆకమనీయ కావ్య ప్రాంగణము **నందు భారతీ**య లోక జీవనము యొక్క సంపూర్ణ సారతత్వము వెదజలైను. శాంతి అనే శంఖధ్వని, ఐక్యమనే మంత్రనినాదముతో ఆసాహిత్య మందిరము ప్రతిధ్వనించెను. ఆ సాహిత్యసాగరమునందు సరస్పత్ దేవిని స్నాన మాడించెను. కోమలకాంత పదములతో, మణి ಕಾಂವನ ಸಂಮಾಗಮುತ್ ಸರಸ್ಪತಿ ದೆವಿಕಿ ಕಂಠ హారముగకూర్చెను. ఈ ప్రకారము తుల్స్ ದಾಸು ಮ**್ಕವಿ**ಮಾ ಮಾಜ್ಜ್ ದ್ದರಣ ವೆಯಗಲಿಗೆನು ಈಯನನು ಗುರಿಂವಿ (ಕವಿತ್ವಮು) [ಕೆ ಅಮಾಧ್ಯ

సింహ ఉపాధ్యాయ హరిహౌద చెప్పిన విష యము అతిమనోహరమెకాక సత్యముకుండ.

"కవితాకరె, తులస్నలేస కవితాలస్, పా, తులస్ కీకలా!"

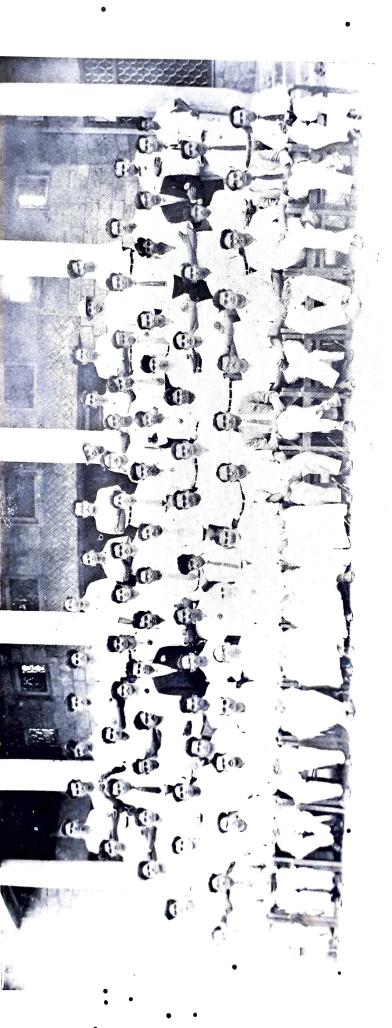
'' कविता करके तुलसी न नलसे,' कविता लसी, पा, तुलसी की कला॥ ''

కవిత్వము బాసి తులసి ఎంతమాత్రము అలనట చెందలేదు కాని తులసియొక్క కావ్య కళానైపుణ్యమును పొంది కవిత్వ మే అలనట చెందెను.

తులసీకి గోసామియను బిరుదాంకముకూడ గలదు. (అనగ) ఇం[దియములను జయించి స్థిత్మక్ష్మడు అగుటయే దీనిభావము. సామాన్య దృష్టిలో తులసీ యొక సామాన్య మానవునిగ గోచరించిన ఇం[దియసా[మాజ్యమునకు తులసీ దాసు చక్రవర్తి. కవి ఎప్పడునూ ఒకే ఒక కాలమునందు తన కావ్యరచనను సాగించ గలుగును. కాని తను కావించిన కావ్యసృష్టి వలన ఎప్పటికిని శీవించియే యుండుననుటలో అతిశయోక్తి లేదు.

ఈ విధముగా తులసీదాసు తన జీవితమును సార్థకపరచుకొని 1680 సంగవ ఈ నశ్వరశరీర మును విడచి పరమాత్మునియందులీన మై ధన్యు డయ్యెను.





Final B. Sc. (Maths., Physics, Chemistry) — Section I



Final B. Sc. (Maths, Physics, Chemistry) - Section 2

సంఘము - సాహిత్య ము

By
Gurram Venkata Subba Raø, 111 B. A.

సంఘమునకు సాహిత్యమునకున్న అవినా భావ సంబంధ మత్యంత ప్రగాఢమైనది. సువిశాలము, పరస్ఫరా్రిశితమైనది. ఏ యుగ మందలి కావ్యమైనను సమకాలీన సాంఘీక రాజకీయ వాతావరణము దర్పణమువలె ప్రతి బింబింపజేయును. ఏ దేశమునందలి విషయ ములైనను—విష్ణములు, సాంఘీక, రాజకీయ పరిస్థితులు, మతవిషయములు తెలిసికొనుటకు, దేశచరిత్ర జ్ఞానార్జనకు నాటి సాహిత్యసంపుట లుపకరించు ననుట సుసత్యమేగదా!

మన మేగ్రంథమైనను చదివినపుడు అందు జిప్పులుచుండు రసోస్ఫాదనకు తోడు పాత్రల మనస్తత్వమునుండి అతని భావములుగూడ తెలియనగును. కవి సామాన్యునివలె నిల్చిపోక తన అనుభవ సత్యమును, నాటి స్థితిగతులను తన గావ్యమునందు పొందుపరచి [సష్టయగు చున్నాడు.

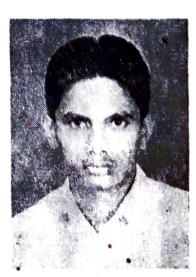
సాహిత్యమును, సాహిత్యోదేశమును, పినిధ రీతుల నిర్వచించిరి. రసాత్మకములయిన శభ్రా ర్థముల సహభావనమే సాహిత్యమని కొంద రందురు. ఎమర్నన్, "The record of the best thoughts" అని నుడివెను.

"హీతెనాంగహ్తం సాహిత్యం సాహీతాం స్వభావం సాహిత్యం" అని అన్నారు మనవారు.

• ఇంత మహిమగల సాహిత్యమునకు సృష్టి కర్త కని. కావ్యపఠనము ఆనందము కలుగ జేయుటయేగాక చిత్తమును సంస్తృతవంతము చేయును. సాహిత్య ము నందు వివిధోద్యమముంకు మూలమైన భావో దేకములు, అన్య దేశీయ భాషా సంసర్ధమువలన నా జాతీయ జీవితమున గలిగిన మార్పులనుగూడ సుస్ఫష్టముగా ప్రద ర్శించును.

అంగ్ల సాహిత్యమునందు ఛానరు రచించిన కాటంబరీ కథలు పదునాలుగవ శ తాబ్దియందలి మతాచారములదుస్థితిని భాషామై రినితెల్పును. పందొమ్మిదవ శ తాబ్ది రచనలయందు నాటి జీవన పద్ధతులు, భారీ యంత్రముల ప్రాబల్యము, కార్మికుల ఇక్కట్లు లేడి బౌనింగు, డికెన్సు రచనలయందు చిత్రితములైనవి. కని తన కావ్యమును భూత భవిష్యత్తులను వర్త మానముతో సమన్వయించి కాలచ్యకమును తన యుహో ప్రపంచములో చిత్రించును. కొందరి మహామహుల రచనలు దేశ కాల వ్యవధుల నధిగమించును. వాల్టేరు, రూసో రవనల యందు పొందుపఱచిన భావములు ప్రాల నుత్తజవరచి ఫ్రెంచి విస్తవనుు ప్రబలనున్న మారితీసినవి.

ైహా ం ద న నం ను ్ర తి ని, నా గ రి క త ను చెలిసికొనుటకు, న ం న ్ర త సాహ్త్యము ను పరిశ్రీంచినచో ట్రకృతి ఆరా ధన, వర్గధర్మ ములు, గృహ్య



మంన్నగు విషయ ధర్మసూౖతములు ములు విశిదమ**గుచు**న్నవి. బుద్దుని బోధనలు🕳 సత్యం, అహిం**స, ధర్మ్రపవ**ర్తన **ము**క్తికి అను వైన మార్గము, వర్ణ బేధ నివారణ 🗕 వీని పాబల్యమువలన అనేక [గంథములు వెలసి నవి. సం**స్కృ**త గ్రంథములు ప్రజలకు అందు బాటులో లేనందున దేశీయ భాషల ప్రాబల్య మధిక**మైనది.** నన్నయ కవితలో వైదిక **ధర్మ** విజృంభణ, ననెన్న చోడుని 'కుమారసంభవము' లోని కు**మారస్వా**మి తారకాసుర యుద్ధంనాటి శైవ వై**దిక మత**వాదులకు జరిగిన యుద్దమే నని పలువురు అభ్మిపాయ పడుచున్నారు. పాల్తుర్కి వారిరచనలలో ైకేవమత్రపాబల్యము, తిక**్రనార్యు**ని కవితలో **శైవ** వైష్ణవ సమన్వ యము. త్రీనాధుని రచనలలో సం_స్టృతాండ్ర భాషాపోరాటము, రాయలనాటికావ్యములలో ్ఆంధ్రభాషా ఔన్నత్యము, సమాజ సౌఖ్యము, తరువాతి రచనలలో హైందవ మహమ్మదీయ పోరాటము, వీరేశలింగమువారి రచనలలో ညြောင်္က သောကာည္ေတြက လဲေလ်ာင္လွဴအသား చిత్రితములైనవి.

అంగ్ల ఖాషా సంసర్గమువలన అధునాత నాండ్రకవిత ప్రభవించినది. వేషఖాషలందు రాజకీయవ్యవహారములందు మార్పులకుతోడు కావ్యరచనయందు, దేశభక్తి, జాతీయత, స్వాతంత్ర్య దీక్షఖావములుకవులనాకర్హించినవి. జాతీయమైన ఇతివృత్తంతో 'దేశమును పేమించుమన్న " అంటు కవిత్వం వెలసింది. జాతీయతాభిమానంతో కొడాలవారి 'హంపీ జేట్లం", ఆంధ్రజాత నుందేశించి తుమ్మలవారి 'రాష్ట్రిగానం", విశ్వనాథవారి 'ఆంధ్రపశస్తి' మున్నగు కావ్యకన్యలుద్భవించినవి. జాతీయ తాదృష్టితోపాటు దేశములోనంఘ సంస్కార దృష్టిగాడ ప్రధానమొపోయింది. ప్రేశలింగం మున్నగుహరు సంఘసం స్థరణకు కృషిసల్పిరి,

"అగ్నిప్రవేశం" లాంటి కావ్యములలో ఆడ పిల్లల వివాహమునకు తల్లిదండులు పడుచున్న బాధలను స్పష్టముగా ముదించెను. గురజాడ వారు కులమత బేధాలను బ్రడ్డలుకొట్టి, సనా తన భావాలకు వీడ్కోలుసల్పి, ప్రపంచ స్థితి గతులను అవగాహన చేసుకొని తీన కావ్య రచన ప్రారంభించారు. "మతము లన్నిను మాసిపోవును జ్ఞానమొక్క జే నిలసివెలుగును"; "ఎల్లలోకము ఒక్కయిల్లే" అని ఎలుగెత్తి చాకును. తన 'కన్యాశుల్కం" సంఘసంస్క రణ భావాలకు విలువైన కళారూపం.

స్వాతం తోద్యమము, మహాతు్దని హారిజన సేవ, శాంతి, అహింస, అంటరానితన నిర్వా లనము మున్నగు భావములు కవులను పూర్తిగా ఆకర్షించుట, "స్వయంవరం" అన్న కావ్యంలో చితించెను. "గుడిగంటలు" కావ్యంలో హరిజన దేవాలయ ప్రవేశం ఆవశ్యకమని వ్యక్తంచేయటం కవికి సాంఘీక సమస్యలపై నున్న దృష్టినితెలియజేస్తుంది. నవీనయుగంలో ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూతాల పా 9 బల్య మధిక మైయుంది. జి. వి. కృష్ణారావుగారి 'యుగ సంధ్య'లో ప్రజాజీవితంలో పేవల నరక బాధలు వర్ణించి, ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూతా 9 లకు పా 9 థాన్యం ఇచ్చారు. ఉన్నం వారి 'మాల పలై' మున్నగు నవీన రచనలు సాంఘీక జీవి తానికి ప్రతికులువంటివి.

ఇదేవిధంగా బెంగార్లో ఠా**గూరు, త**మిళ ములో సుబ్రహ్యణ్య భారతి, హింద్లో మైతిలిచరణ్ రచనలు ప్రజలలో జాతీయతా భావములను, స్వాతంత్రిద్వైను, చేశభక్తులను ఉత్తేజమును కలిగించి మనందకృత్వ విరాజిలు చున్నవి.

కార్లెలు మతమున కఫిప్స్పేక్త్. సంస్కృతి కుపాధ్యాయుడు. ఉత్తమసాహిత్యసంఘమును తీర్చిదిద్దను. సంఘమును ఋజుమార్లములో నడిపించును. సంఘసంస్కరణ రృష్టి నేటి కవులవిధియొనది. ఈ ఉదైేశ్యముతోడనే 'విశ్వ శే9ియం కావ్యం" అని ఆర్యులు చెప్పిరి.

"Literature was the best medium for improving the character of a nation...."

'కవితా రీతుల నంతముల్ కవులు సంస్రా రాను కూలమ్ము గా నవభానించు ' అని గొట్టి ముక్కలవారు చెప్పిననూట సుసత్య మేగదా! ఉత్తమ సాహిత్యము ఉత్కృష్టమైన కళా రచన. అది సార్వజనీన, సార్వకాలీక ధర్మ విశిష్టమైనది. ఉత్తమసాహిత్యమునకు పా?ిచీన నవీన బేధములేదు. సాహిత్య కర్తలు ఏ దుష్ట కర్తుల ప్రభావమునకు లోనుగాక అనుభవ రహస్యమును, సత్యమును విప్పి చెప్పవలెను. ఉత్తమ సాహిత్యము నిదా ఏజ్మైన జాతిని మేల్హాల్పును. సంఘమునకు డజస్సు, తేజస్సు సముపార్టించును. సత్యం, శివం, సుందరం మార్గమున సంఘమును నిర్మించుటకు తోడ్ప డును. ఉత్తమ సాహిత్య సృష్టి సమాజము నందు నవభావం, నవతేజం, చైతన్యం కలి గించి సంఘమును సంస్కృతి వంతముగను, తేజోమయముగను నిర్మించుట కుపకరించును.



సోదరి ప్రేమ

By
V. Sambasiva Rao, II.B. SC. (M. P. C.)

పాత్రలు :

ప**్రవీణ**కుమార్ జలజ తులశ మ్మ వెంక న్న డాక్ట్రరు

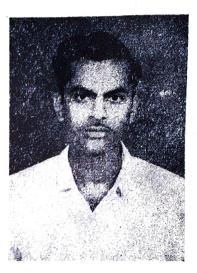
మొదటి రంగము

(రంగప్రి దేశము)

[అది తులశమ్హగారిపెంకుటిల్లు. పీరు మధ్య తరగతి కుటుంబీకులు. ఆ యింటిలో నొకగది యందు కుర్చీలో ప్రవీణకుమార్ కూర్చుండి ఏదో బాహ్యవిషయములను గుఱించి యాలో చించుచుండును. అంతట తులశమ్హగారు ప్రవే శింతురు]

తులశమ్మ : ఎంతేసేపయిందిరా బాబు వచ్చి! ముఖమంతా నల్లబడిపోయిందేమిటి ? ఈ రోజు ప్రియాణబడలికంతా సీదగ్గరనున్న ట్టుందేమిటా? ? పోయి కాళ్లు చేతులు ముఖము కడుక్కో, కాఫీ యిస్తాను.

ప్రేమీడ్: [తనలో తులశమ్మ గారిని జూచి]
అవతల కన్నకూతురు చావుబ్రితుకులమధ్య నలిగిపోతూవుం జే యీమికింత గుండె దిట వెలా ఉందాయని యాశ్చర్యం వేస్తూంది. ఏమిటో కొందరు వ్యక్తులు చాలవింతగ కనిపి స్తుంటారు. మనమాశించిన మనస్తత్వం వారిలో కన్పించడు. నేనాశించి నటువంటి విషాద చాఛయలు ఆమెలొ మచుచ్చనకైన కానరా లీదు.



పైగా ఆమె మనస్సెంత నిర్మలంగా వుంది? తులశమ్మ : (కాఫీ తీసుకొనివచ్చి) కాళ్ళు కడుక్కుని రారా అం టే స్ట్రుడిలా ఇక్కడే కూర్చున్నా వేమిటా).

ప్రవీణ్: (ప్రకాశముగా) అది సరేగానిపిన్నీ! చెల్లాయికి ఎట్లావుంది ?

శులశమ్మ: (కనుకొలుకుల్లా కన్నీరునిలచి పెద వులు వణక నారంభించాయి)

ప్రవీణ్: ఎందుకమ్తా ఆ విచారం? నీవే యిట్లా బాధపడితే అమ్తాయి కెట్లా ధైర్యం చెప్పగలవు? ఊరుకో అమ్తా!

తులశమ్మ: విచారముకాక మరేమిటి నాయనా? ఉన్న ఒక్కకూతుకుకూడ నాకు దూరమై పోయేస్థితి రావాలా? [ఆపైన ఆమె యేమ మాట్లాడలోకసోయింది.]

[కట్టలు తె)ంచుకొని రాబోయే దుఃఖాన్ని అతికష్టంగా అణచికొని]కాఫీ చల్లారిపోతుంది తీసికో నాయనా! (అని ఇంట్లోకి వెళ్లిపోవును) ప)పీణ్: [ేపలవంగా నవ్వుచూ] జీవితం లోని కష్టసుఖాలు తీపీ చేదు కలిసినటువంటి కాఫీలో ప9ితిబింబించుచున్నవి.

తులశమ్మ: [ప్రవేశించి] ప్రవీణ్! చెల్లాయి నీకోనం కలవరిస్తోందిరా! ఒక్కసారిపోయి చూచివస్తావా! పాపందానికి అన్నయ్యం జే యింతా అంతా పే)మగాదు. హాస్పటల్ వార్డు నెంబరు 4 వెళ్ళిరా నాయనా!

ప్రేపీడ్: అలాగేను పిన్నీ [అని లేవబోగా] తులశమ్మ: కొంచెమాగు నాయనా! చీకటి పడుచున్నది. భోజనముకూడ చేసి వెళ్లు దువుగాని, ఏం? (అని దీపము వెలిగిస్తుంది) ప్రేపీడ్: ఆకలిగాలేదు పిన్నీ, చెల్లాయికి తీసి కొని వెడతాను యివ్వం.

తులశమ్మ : అమ్హాయిక్ అంతజబ్బులో అన్నం వద్దన్నారు డాక్టరు. నువ్వు తినకపోతే ఈ అన్నం అంతా ఎవరు తింటారురా నాయనా!

ప్రేణ్: హాం,నారాం, హారాం! నేను తినకపోతే అన్నం అంతా అట్లాగే ఉంటుందా పిన్నీ! ఒక్కసారి పీధుల్లోకి చూడు ఎంతమంది అన్న మో రామచందా యని ఆకలితో పాట్టలు పట్టుకొని అలమటిస్తున్నారో.

తులశమ్మ : బాగానేవుంది. ఆకలి లేకపోవడ మేమిటి నాయనా ? ఏమన్నా మందం చేసిందా! ఏమోలే, వెదవ పట్టణము, వెదవ నీళ్లును. నాతండి కెన్నాళ్ళయిందో యీ చేత్తో అన్నం తినిపించి. నిన్ను చూడ కుండా ఒక్క క్షణం కూడ ఉండలేను నాయనా!

ప్రేజ్: వెళ్లాస్తాను పిన్నీ. [పళ్ళబుట్టతో • ప్రమాణమగును]

తులశమ్మ : త్వరగారా నాయనా! మళ్ళీనేను పడుకోటానికి వెడతాను.

[పవీణ్: అలాగే పిన్నీ [ని[ష_{డ్}మించును.]

ెండవ రంగము

• ప్రవీణ్కుమార్ ఆస్పత్రి ఆవరణలోనికి ప్రవే శించి 'ఎంక్వయిరీ' బోర్డున్న ప్రదేశమునకు వె^{*}్ట్ల రూము నెంబరు, పేరు చెంప్పి అక్కడి వారు తెల్పిన మార్గముననుసరించి పోవును. అది ప్రత్యేకముగా ఒక పేషంటుకు నిర్దేశింప బడిన గది. గదంతా చీకటి అలుముకొని యుండును. ప్రవీణుకుమార్తడ బడుతున్న అడుగులతో లోపలికి ప్రవేశించి లైట్స్విచ్ నొక్కగా గదియంతయు తెల్లని వెలుగుతో ప్రకాశవంతముగ నుండును. ఎదురుగకన్పడు మంచముదగ్గరకు వెళ్ళి, మంచము దగ్గర నుదైద శింపబడిన కుర్బీలో కూర్చొనియుండును.

్పవీణ్: [బాధపడుచూ తనలో] ఓయు, భగ వంతుడా! ఎందుకు నాక్శిక్ష విధించావు ? నేను అతిౖపేమగా, వాత్సల్యంతో, అభి• మానముగ చూచుకొనే నాచెల్లెల్ని నా యొద్దనుండి తీసికొనిసోదలచితివా! రక్త స్పర్శ కలిగిన సోదరసోదరీలకన్న మిన్నగ మెలగిన మా యిరువురి మధ్య అగాధాన్ని ఏర్పరుస్తావా? నాచిన్నారి చిట్టిచెల్లెల్ని యా చేతులతో అత్తవారింటికి చీరెసారె లతో, నగలనాణ్యాలతో సర్వాంగ భూషి తగాపంపుటకు బదులుగా నాకీశిక్ష విధించు చున్నావా! [ఆవేదనతో] అబ్బ! తలచు కొన్నకొద్దీ హృదయము బ్దద్ధలగును. ఆలోచించినకొద్దీ నిరాశ నిస్పృహలవాతా వరణం కళ్యుందగుపించును. 'చెల్లాయి' యని పిలువటానికికూడ నేను ఇక నోచుకో నే మో ! పిన్ని జీవితీములో మానరానిగాయ మేర్పడుతుంది. ఆమె జీవిళ నౌక చుక్రాని లేని నాంవలాగ తయారవుతుం**ది.** తల్లిదం <mark>గడులను చూడనోచు</mark>కోని నన్ను పెంచిపెద్ద జేసి నన్ని ంతవాట్లి గాతయారు జేసిన సూమె ఋణం నేనేవిధంగా త్ర్బకోగలను ? లేవు.

అలా జరగడానికి పేల్లేదు. ఇందరి జీవితాలు దుఃఖమయం జేనిపోతున్న ఆ ప్రాణాన్ని కాపాడాలి. నా చెల్లాయి మృత్యుముఖానికి చేరువవటానికి పీల్లేదు.

ెంకన్న ప్రవేశించును.

వెంకన్న: ఏమయోయ్! మనేసడ బెట్టుకు కూర్పుండవు? కూసంత యిటు టిప్పు తలకాయ

్ ప్రేట్ : [తల్తిప్పి] ఆ వెంకన్నా నువ్వా ! వెంకన్న : ఆ! పెదబాబుగారు! మీరా ! నేను ఎవరోయనికొని నోటంటవచ్చినట్లు మాట్రాడాను నన్ను క్షమించు పెదబాబు.

ప్రవీణ్: వెంకన్నా [కళ్ళనుండి నీరు బొట బొట కారును]

వెంకన్న : అదేంటిబాబు మీరా రేఅలా కళ్ళంట నీళ్లు పెడితే ఆ చిన్నమ్మాయి ఇలఇమ్మగారి నంగతేంటి బాబు. బాబు చిన్నమ్మాయి గారు అన్నయ—అన్నయ యని ఒకే కలవ రింతలు బాబు. మరి నే వెళ్ళొస్తాను బాబు [నిష్క్రిమించును]

డాక్టరు |పవేశించును.

డ్పిణ్: [ఆతురతగా] ఎలావుంది డాక్టర్ ? మ్మాధమేమ్ లేదుకదా ?

డాక్టరు: నన్నేమి చెప్పమంటారు? చూశా రుగా రోగి పరిస్థితి. ఇప్పటివరకు కళ్ళు తెరువలేదు. నాలుగు రోజుల్ను౦చి అలాగే పడినున్నారు. అన్నట్లు మి•ారెవరు ?

ప్రవీణ్: ఆ అమ్మాయి అన్నయ్యను.

డాక్టర్: ఓ, ఆ అమ్మాయు అన్నయ్యా! మీ కోసం నిన్నరాత్రి నుంచి కలవరిస్తోంది. ఆమె యింత బలహీనముగా నుండుటకు కొంత మీారు రాకపోవడమే కారణమను కుంటాను. ఇక నీరాత్రి గడిస్తే ఆమెకేమి పర్వాంతేదు. [నిష్ట్రామించును] ప్రవీణ్: ఈరాత్రి గడచుట ఎలాగ? [ఆలో చించుచుండును]

జలజ: [నీరసంతో] అన్నయ్యా!

ప్రేవీజ్: జలజ లేచావా అమ్హా ! ఏంకావాలి [అని ఆమె చేతిని త్రీసికొని తనచేతులో నుంచుకొనును]

జలజ: [నీరసంగా నవ్వుచూ] అన్నయ్యా! విచారిస్తున్నావా? ఎందుకు?

[పవీణు: [గద్దదకంఠంతో] ఏమిటమానై అలా అంటావు ? నిస్సీస్థితిలో చూచిన నీ అన్న య్యకు విచారం కాక సంతోషం వస్తుందా తర్ ?

జలజ: డాక్టరేమి చెప్పాడన్నయ్యా ? [పవీణు: [దుఃఖాన్ని దిగ్మింగి] తగ్గిపోతుం దన్నాడమ్మాం. నువ్వెక్కువగా మాట్లాడ కూడదు. విశాంతి తీసుకోవాలి.

జలజ: హం, హూ! విశాంతి. ఇక నేను శాశ్వతమైన విశాంతి తీసుకొంటాను. నా ఆరోగ్యం కుదుట పడుతుందంటా వా అన్నమ్యా? అది కేవలము నీటిమీంద వా9త. ఈ జన్మకిదే ఆఖరుదశ. అన్నయ్యా అమ్మ విషయంచూ స్తే నా గుండె తరుక్కు పోతుంది. ఒక్క విషయంలో నీ సహా యాన్ని ఆ పే క్షి స్తున్నాను. చేస్తావా అన్నయ్యా?

ప్రవీణు: ఇన్నాళ్ళూ మీ ఉప్పు తిని బ్బతికిన నీ అన్నయ్య సహాయంకోసం ఆర్థించడమా? ఆజ్ఞాపించాలమ్మా?

జలజ: ఆజ్ఞాపించకూనికి నేనేపాటి దాన్ని. పోనీలేనాకోరికను మన్నిస్తావా అన్నయ్యా.

ప్రమీణు: ఏమ్టలో చెప్పు తల్ల్ ! తప్పకుండా మన్నిస్తాను.

జలజ: ఏమీ లేదు అన్నయ్యా! నా చిన్న ప్పటినుండిచూస్తున్నాను. అండదండలులేని మా యిద్దరికి మగధిక్కు గానిల్చి మాకెంతో సహాయ మొనర్భావు. అందుకు నీకు మే మెంతో ఋణపడియున్నాము. కాని యా స్థితిలో నన్ను భగవంతుడు మాఅమ్య నుండి విడదీస్తున్నాడు. మా యిద్దర్ని పెడ దీసి మాయమ్మ జీవితము అడవిని గాచిన వెన్నెలగా మార్చుచున్నాడు. నేను లేనిదే మా అమ్మ ఎలావుంటుంది (కళ్ళవెంట నీరు కార్చును)

్పవీణు: (కోపంతో) జలజా! ఏమ్టిందంతా? శరీర క్లో భతో పాటు మనఃక్లోభ పొంచుకుంటున్నావా? (దుఃఖము పెల్లుబికి రాగా), ఊరుకో చెల్లాయి! అనవసరమైన ఆలోచనలతో ఆరోగ్యంతోపాటు మనస్సు కూడపాడుచేసికొంటున్నావు.

జలజ: నేను చనిపోతే...అమ్మను నీ యొద్దనే యుంచుకొని...ఏ ఆపదరాకుండా కాపాడ తావా అన్నయ్యా ?

్ (జలజ హృదయమా[కోపించునట్లువడుస్తుంది)

ప్రేమ్: ఊరుకో చెల్లాయి! నన్నేదో పరాయి వాడిగాభావించి మాట్లాడుచున్నాను. చిన్న ప్పుడే తల్లిదం[డులను పోగొట్టుకొన్న అభాగ్యునకు నా అనేవారు ేక అనాధగా నున్న నన్ను చేరదీసిన పిన్నిని నే**ను** మరువ గలన**మ**్మా ? మాతృ్ౖపేమకు నోచుకోని నాకు పిన్నియే నాతల్లిగా పొడగట్టింది. అమ్మాయని పిలువటానికిక్కూడ అదృష్టం లేని నేను పిన్నినే నామాతృస్థానంలో నిలుపు కొన్నాను. దారంతెగిన ముత్యాలదండ లాగ చెల్లాచెదరైన నా ఆస్తి పిన్నివలననే నాకునక్కింది. ఈ చదువు ఉద్యోగం అన్నీ మా ఆదరాభిమానాలవల్ల జరిగాయంేట అతిశయోక్తిగాదు. అటువంటిది యీనానాడు నువ్వు నన్ను ఏదో పరాయివాడిగా భావించి నా సహాయాన్ని అర్థిస్తున్నావు. నేను ఏకాకిని. ఈ జీవికి మారు తప్ప యితరులెవ్వరు ఆత్మీయులగుదురు? ఈ లోకంలో మారుతప్ప నాకింకెవరు లేరు. మారిద్దరు రెండు నేత్రాలవంటి వారు నాకు. ఈ రెండింట్లో ఏకన్ను పోయినా జీవితం దుర్భరం. ఈవిశాల ప్రపంచములో ఆప్తులు, బంధుగులు, ప్రాణసమానులనదగ్గ వారెవరన్నా ఉన్నారం టే వారు మారేనని నా హృదయపూర్వకంగా చెబుతున్నాను.

జలజ: అన్నయ్యా! నన్నీ మృత్యవునుం డెవరు కాపాడలేరు. నేను చనిపోవడం ఖాయం. భయంకరమైన యీ కాళరాతి) నా ఆఖరు రాతి). నువ్వా అభయమిస్తే నేను నిశ్చింతగా చనిపోతాను.

ప్రేవీణు: చెల్లాయి, వద్దమ్మా వద్దు. ములు కులవంటి నీమాటలతో ఇప్పటికే చితికిన యా హృదయాన్ని మరింత బాధెపెట్టకు. నీవు చనిపోవటానికి పీల్లేదమ్మా ! నిన్ను చనిపోనివ్వను. నా జీవితాన్ని చేతులారా అంధకారం చేసుకోలేను. నా ప్రత్యణువు కూడ నీవు జీవించేందుకు వినియోగిస్తానమ్మా! ఈ సోదరహృదయానికి ఆ మాత్రం కృతజ్ఞత లేదనుకున్నావా చెల్లీ?

జలజ: (్రేమతో) అన్నయ్యా!

మూడవ రంగము

(అది తులశమ్మగారి యిల్లు. ఇంటి లోపలి భాగము. దానిలోనొకహాలు. జలజ, ప్రవీణ కుమార్ యిరువురు హాలులోనికి ప్రవేశిం తురు.)

ప్రవీణ్: చెల్లీ యిప్పడు నీ వంట్లో కులాసాగా నున్నదా. నీరసరి తగ్గిందా?

జలజ: అన్నయ్యా, నువ్వుచేస్తిన సపర్యలతో నాకు పూ_ర్తి ఆరోగ్యము చేకూరినది. ఇక నాకు ఎటువంటి విచారము లేదు.

్రవహీజ్; నేనుండగా నీకు విచార మెందు కమ్మా! (తులశమ్మ ప్రవేశించును. జలజ నిష్క్ర మించును)

తులశమ్మ: ప్రవీణ్ నీ చేశులమొదుగా దానిని బ్^{బతికిం}చుకొంటివి. ఆ చేతులతోనే దాని నొకయింటిదానినిగ చేసి నీ పిన్ని కోర్కె తీర్చు నాయనా.

ప్రేమ్: అంతకన్నా నాకుకావలసినదేమున్నది ప్రిస్మీ. మన జలజకు మేనరికమున్నదిగా ప్రిస్మీ.

తులశమ్మ; హుం మేనరికముందిగాని వాళ్ళు చాల పై అంతస్తులో నున్నారు. వారికి, వారి అంతస్తుకి, హూదాకితగ్గ కట్నం కావాలి. అంతకట్నం మనమెక్కడనుండి తేగలమునాయనా.

్పప్రీణ్: అయినా అబ్బాయి విషయ మొటువం ▶ టిదో కనుక్కుందాము పిస్నీ.

తులశమ్మ: అదికాదు నాయనా ఆ అబ్బాయి తండ్రిచాటుబిడ్డ. కాని మనజలజకి ఈడు, జోడు, అందానికి అందం, చదువుకిచదువు ఉన్నకుఱ్ఱవాడు. ్రపవీణ్: నేను వెళ్ళి వారితో మాట్లాడివస్తాను పిస్సీ.

ತುಲಕಮ್ಮ! ಅಟ್ಲ್ ಗೆ ಪೌಳ್ಳಿರ್ ನಾಯನ್.

(అందరు నిష్క్రమింతురు) (తిరిగి జలజ, [పవీజ్కుమార్ [పవేశింతురు) [పవీజ్: జలజా! బావ పెళ్ళికి ఒప్పుకున్నా డమ్మా.

జలజ: నిజంగానా అన్నయ్యా (యని•ిసిగ్గు పడును)

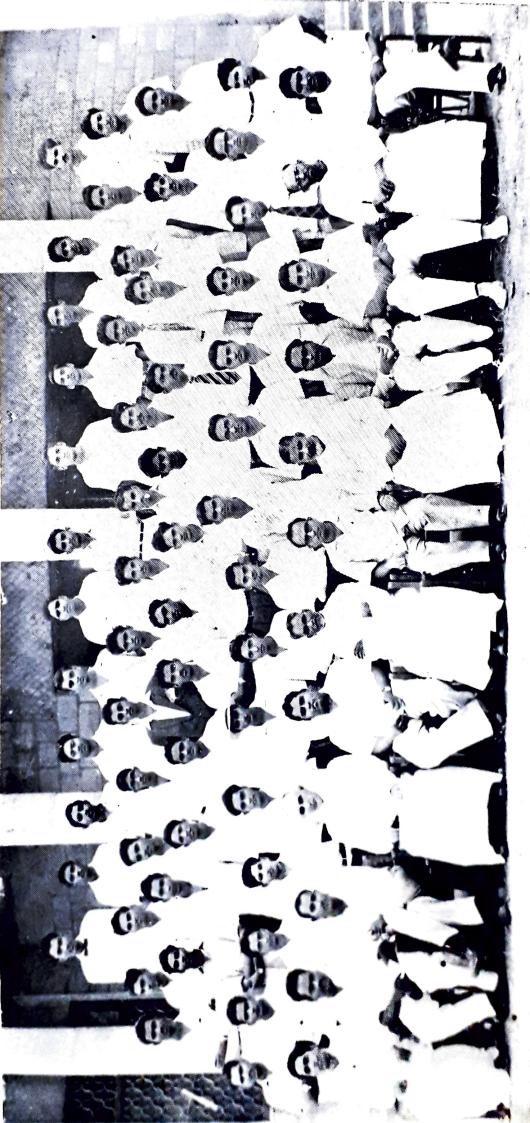
ప్రవీణ్: జలజా యిప్పడు నీవు చాలాఅం దంగా నున్నావమ్మా. బావచూస్తే నిన్ను తప్పక పువ్వల్లో పెట్టి పూజిస్తాడమ్మా.

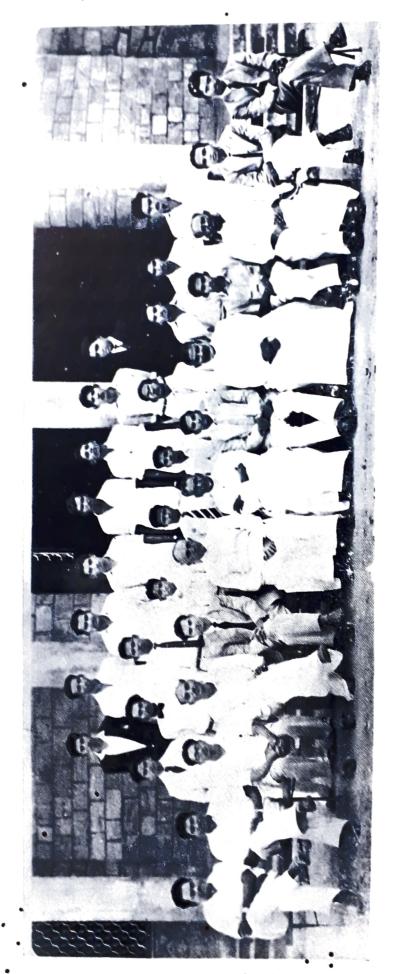
జలజ: పో, అన్నయ్యా నీ వెప్పడు యిట్లాగే మాట్లాడతావు.

్పవీణ్: మీా అన్నయ్య నీకు ఎప్పుడైనా అబ ద్ధంచెప్పాడా చెల్లీ. అయిన, చెల్లీ! నీకు బావం టే యిష్ట్ర మేనా!

జలజ: (సిగ్గుతో) పో, అన్నయ్యా (యని నిష్క్రమించును. జలజ వెనకనే ప్రవీణ్ కుమార్కూడా నిష్క్రమించును) (అందరు నిష్క్రమింతురు.)







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మనపిద్య-మనదేశము

N. N. Prasada Rao, III B. SC.

నేడు మనం నేర్చుకుంటున్న విద్య మన భావిజీవితమందు ఏ విధంగా ఉపయోగపడు తుంది? ఈ ప్రశ్నకు ఏ విద్యార్థి హృదయమూ సమాధానము చెప్పలేదు. నేటి విద్యావిధా నము విద్యార్థి హృదయాన్ని మూగచేసింది. అందువలన ఆ మూగహృదయము సమాధా నము యిచ్చేస్థితిలో లేదు.

విశ్వవిద్యాలయ విద్యానంతరము, ఉపా ధ్యాయవృత్తియందు ప్రవేశించువారికి, సాంకే తిక శాఖలందు పనిచేయువారికి నేటి విద్య కొంతవరకు ఉపయోగపడుచున్నది. సాంకే తిక శాఖలందును, విద్యాలయములందును నిర్ణీతమైన ఉద్యోగములు మాత్రమే కలవు. అందువలన తత్సబంధమైన శాఖలందు నియ మిత సంఖ్యగల విద్యార్థులకుమాత్రమే శిక్షణ యువ్వబడుచున్నది. ఈ కొద్ది విద్యార్థులకు మాత్రమే నేటివిద్య భావిజీవితమందు ఉపయో గపడుచున్నది. నేడు మనదేశమందు చదువు కొంటున్న ప్రతి విద్యార్థికి ఉద్యోగము లభిం చుటలేదు. ఉద్యోగములు లభించని విద్యా ర్థులు చేయవలసినదేమిటి?

నేటి అధ్దిక పరిస్థితుల ప్రాల్యమువలన మైన్స్స్ విద్యార్థి గుమాస్తాఉద్యోగమందు చేరు టకుకూడ సిద్ధపడుచున్నాడు. ఆ విద్యార్ధికి నేటివిద్య ఏ విధంగానూ ఉపయోగించదు. అన్గా ఆ విద్యార్థి ఖర్చు పెట్టిన ధనము. కాలము చివరకు ఎందుకూ పనికిరాకుండా పోయినవన్నమాట. నేటి విద్యార్థులతోబాటు గుమాస్తా ఉద్యోగములసృష్టి జరుగుటలేదు, అందువలన దేశమందు నిరుద్యోగుల సంఖ్య నాటినాటికీ పెరు**గుచు**న్నది. ఈ నిరుద్యోగు లకు దారి ఏమిటని ప⁹శ్మించితో, నేటి విద్యా మంతి⁹గారు సమాధానం చెప్పలేరు. విశ్వ విద్యాలయ అధికారులు చెప్పలేరు. నేటి చదువులవలన రెండే లాభములు కన్పించు చున్నవి. అందు ఒకటి నిరక్షరాశ్యతా నిర్మూల లన, రెండు నిరుద్యోగసముద్ధరణ.

నేటి కళాశాలవిద్య గాం)మోణ ప్రజలకు, విద్యార్థులకు మధ్య అగాధాన్ని సృష్టించం డంలో విజయాన్ని పొందుచున్నది. నేటి విద్యార్థికి సంఘంలో గౌరవం నశించింది. దీనికి బాధ్యులు ఎవరు? లేక అతను నేర్చు కుంటున్నవిద్యా? నేటివిద్యానిధాన కారణంగా విద్యార్థి బాధ్యుడవుతున్నాడు. నేటి విద్య ఏ విధంగా విద్యార్థి గౌరనానికి భంగ కలిగిం చింది? దీనికికారణములు చాల కనిపిస్తున్నవి. ఆ కారణములన్నియు నేటి విద్యావిధానము పా)తిపదికగా రూపము నిర్మించుకొన్నవే.



1. కళాశాల విద్యానంతరము సోమరులై తిరుగుతున్న విద్యార్థులు సోమరులు కావటానికి కారణమైనది నేటి విద్యావిధానమే. పట్టా ప్రచ్ఛుకున్న • ప్రతి విద్యాధ్ధికి ఉద్యోగమును చూపించలేకపోతున్నది ప్రభుత్వము. పీరు నేర్చెకొను విద్య పుస్తకములు చదువుట. పుస్తకములు చదువుట. పుస్తకములు చదివినంతమాతమున జీతము లిచ్చెడి సుహృద్భావముకల వ్యక్తులు మనకు లేరు. మనవిద్యావిధానము విద్యార్థులు పెరు గుచున్న కాళ్ళను నరుకుచున్నది. ఇంటివద్ద ఉన్న యొడల కనీసం వ్యవసాయము చేయుట యైనానేర్చుకొని భావిజీవితమును ఆనందనిల యం చేసుకొనగలరు

2. వరకట్న విజృంభణ: మనదేశమందు నేడు వరకట్నములు విరివిగా వ్యాపించినని.

• నేటి విద్యార్థులం తా వరకట్నముల పేరుతో అమ్ముడుపోవుచుండుటవలన, మన [గామిగణ ప్రజలేచే "నేటివిద్య" అనే పదానికి "కట్న ముల చదువు"అని అర్థము చెప్పబడుచున్నది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రతి విద్యార్థి కట్నముకోనమే చదువుచున్నాడనే భావం మన[గామిగణులలో వ్యాపించియున్నది. అందువలన నేటి విద్యా దైకి దేశమందు గౌరవము నళించినది.

3. సమ్మెలు—బ్రామ్ క్షాన్ ప్రాట్టాలు ప్రవ్యాత్స్ట్రాలు ప్రవ్యాత్స్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్ స్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్ స్ట్రాలు ప్రస్ట్ ప్రాట్ ప్రస్ట్ ప్రస్ట్ ప్లా ప్రస్ట్ ప్రాట్ ప్రస్ట్ ప్రస్ట్ ప్లా ప్రస్ట్ ప్లా ప్రస్ట్ ప్

• మన దేశ ము

మనదేశము బ్రహంచమునందు గల పేద దేశములలో, ఒకటని ప్రాధనుక పాఠశాల విద్యార్థినుండి బ్రహనమంత్రివరరు అందర్తకూ తెలిసిన ఓకుయమే. మీరదేశ పురోభివృద్ధి నాశించి ప్రభుత్వము కొన్ని ఆశయాలకు కట్టు బడి రాజ్యాంగమును నడుపుటకు ప్రయత్నిం చుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వ ప్రయత్నములలో మనకు ముఖ్యమైనది నిరక్షరాస్యతా నిర్మూలన సిర్మూలన నిర్మూలన సిర్మూలన నిర్మూలన సిర్మూలన సిర్మూలన సిర్మాలను ప్రభుత్వమన్నారు. పాఠశాలయందు ప్రవేశించినదగ్గరనుండి విద్యార్థి వ్యవస్థాయ సంబంధమైన పనులకు స్వ స్త్రిచెప్పుచున్నాడు. అతని కళాశాల విద్య పూర్తిఅగునరికి, ఉద్యోగము దొరకడు, వ్యవసాయము చేయలేడు. ఈ విధముగా మన దేశమందు విద్యార్థి తయారగుచున్నాడు. నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యను ప్రభుత్వము ఎదుర్కొనవలసిన పరిస్థితులు ఉత్పన్న మగుచున్నవి.

నిరక్షరాస్యతా నిర్మూలనవలన నిరుద్యో గులు పెరగకుండా ఉండాలిఅంేట మనవిద్యా విధానమునకు కొన్ని మార్పులు చేయవల యును. అందు ముఖ్యమైనది గృహాపర్మిశమ లలో విద్యార్థికి తర్ఫీదు యివ్వవలయును. ఇప్పడు నేర్చుకొంటున్న విద్యతోపాటు ప్రతి విద్యార్ధికి నిత్యజీవితంలో అవసరమైన వస్తువు లను తయారుచేయు పద్ధతులనే ర్పవలయును. అప్పుడు ఉద్యోగములు లభించనివారు ఆయా వస్తువులను తయారుచేసి చీవనమును గడుపు టకు అవకాశముండగలదు. ఆనాడు ఏవిద్యార్థి, ఉద్యోగముకొరకు ညြံတာမည္သြင္သ తాటిచెట్టు ఎక్కి రొమ్ము కొట్టుకుస్తోందున వానిఫలె బాధపడవలసిన అనుసనముందడు. మానవుని వినాశమునకు సోమరితనం ముఖ్య కారణము.ఈ సోమరితనం సంఘంలో ఉన నాడు, ఈ దేశం ఏనాటికి తభివృద్ధిలోకిరావు.

అలా జరిగిననాడు నిరుద్యోగులు కనిపిం చరు. విద్యార్థిపట్ల గ్రామాణులకు దురభిబా యములుండను. నిరుద్యోగనమన్య తల^{ాన}త్తు టకు అవకా్నమునడదు. — ♦ —



ముచ్చై టెన కథనొక్కటి మాకు నేను వినిపింతును. చక్కైనైన నీతినొకటి యక్కధయు బోధించును.

- 2. ఒకయూరిలో నొకడు గలడు ప్రెక్కిన లోభి యతడు అతనికొక్క భార్య గలదు వారికొక్క బిడ్డ గలడు.
- 3. వడ్డీలపై వడ్డీవేసి ఎంతోడబ్బు గడియించెను కినిసిరతని లోభమునకు ఊరిలోని వారందరు.
- 4. ఇది యెఱింగి యొక్కరాతి) భార్యతోడ బిడ్డతోడ గడియించిన డబ్బుతోడ పయనమాయె నెచ్చేటకొ!
- 5. మార్గమందు నొక్కవాగు వారిపయన మడ్డగించె వాగులోని నీరు బాగ వడిపడిగా నేగుచుండె.

లో భత్వ ము

(ন య క థ)

By

Jasti Sivaprasad, P. U. C.

- 6. 'మూడణాలు యిచ్చినచో దాటింతుము యీ వాగును' అని చెప్పిరి పడవవారు మన లోభియు నొప్పకొనడు.
- 7. 'మూడణాలు సామాన్యమా!' అనుచు నతడు డబ్బుమూట నెత్తికెత్తి, బిడ్డను మఱిచంకొకెత్తి భార్యచేయి పట్టుకొనెను.
- 8. వాగులోనికి దిగెనాతడు కొంతదూరమేగె నతడు వాగులోని నీరు బాగ నడివడిగ నేగుచుండె!
- 9. చంకలోని అతనిబిడ్డ భారమయ్యే నాతనికి "కొడుకుపోయిన కొడువయేమి మటియొకడు పుట్టనాకు"
- 10. అని యాతడు మదిదలం చె బిడ్డను నెట్టేట వదలె మరి ముందుకు సాగౌనత**డు** మొండియైన° ధైర్యముతో..

- 11. కొంతదూర మేగునిరికి భార్యకు కాళ్ళందకుండె అటు గుంజుచు నిటు గుంజుచు అతని నాైమె విసిగించెను.
- 12. 'భార్యపోతే భారమేమి ఇదిపోయిన దీనియక్క నింకొకతెను పెండ్లాడెద' అని యాతడు మది దలంచె.
- 13. భార్యనతడు వదలిపెట్టె మరి ముందుకు సాగె నతడు వాగులోని నీరు బాగ వడివడిగా నేగుచుండె.

- 14. అతని కాళ్ళు తెలిపోయె నడచుటయే. కష్టమయ్యే డబ్బుమూట వదలిపెట్టి ఈతకొట్టి చేరవలయు
- 15. అనుచునుఁ దలపో సెనతడు అట్లేమరి కావించెను ఈతకొట్టి యాదరికి బహుప్రియాసఁ జేరెనతడు.
- 16. మూడణాలవద్ద నతడు వెనుకంజయు వేయుటచే భార్యపోయె బిడ్డపోయె గడియించిన డబ్బుపోయె.
- 17. తగదు తగదు లోభత్వము బాలలార! మనకెపుడు కాదందుర! చెప్పితిగద పైన మీాకుఫలితమ్మును.



మేలు కొలు పు

Bν Nagalla Guruprasada Rao, M. A.



- 1. నానాఁడీ జగతిన్ బయల్పడెడు విజ్ఞానాంశముల్ నీకు స్వా ధీనంబై, గృహ కల్పవృక్షముల రీతిన్ గోర్కి పండింపఁగా రాణింపన్వలె; నద్వితీయ మతివైరాజ్యంబు లేలన్వలెన్ గానీ, యాంధ్రకుమార! వక్రపథముల్ గామింపఁగాంఁ జెల్లునా?
- 2. సకలమైన వలయంబు దినిప్పుగల నీ శక్తిన్ వృధావాద బు ద్ధికి నేలా బలియిత్తుప్పేని? వ్యసనో దేనికంబులో జెడ్డ్ పీ దికి నేలా పరుగొత్తుదీవు? రుచిమద్విజ్ఞాన పీయూష ధా రకు జే చారపక తిక్తభావ విషమున్ దానివన్ బనియత్నింతువా?
- 3. పొట్టనుగోయ నక్షరసు ముక్కయుం గన్పడనట్టి వారికే పట్టము గక్టైదో! విషమభావము గల్గిన వారింజేరెదో! కట్ట**ి** గుంపులందు మొనగాండ)య, సుద్దులు వల్కి, యల్లరిన్ బిట్టౌనరించు వారి వెనువెంట మెలంగెదవో! వచింపుమా!
- 4. కూరిమి చూపి, సంగడము కోరినఁ, దేనెలుజాలు వాఱగా నేరిమి మాటలాడి నెఱనిగ్గుల బంగరుపూల ముంచినన్ దారులు తప్పనట్లు కఱవల్ వినిపించెడువారి చెంతకున్ జేరకు, చేరఁ చేయువురు చెట్టలు గాదెలకి)ంది యెల్క లై
- 5. అతండానడైన నేమి? యుసుఱన్నది యున్నమనుష్యులందుం బా)ం గతలను జెప్పి, చీలికల కట్టడం జేసి, పరాన్న భుక్కు గా బ్రితికెడి వాని నమ్మకుము; రక్కెనబుడ్డులు కల్లి వేల్పులౌ కితవులు నీదు పెద్దలను గీడ్వడం జేసిన సుద్ది సంటివా?

- 6. చదువులు లేక, కొల్లరికిఁ జాకిరిచేసి, యతండు సెప్పు ప ల్కొదిఁగి, యొదింగి వించు తలయూ చు దినమ్ములు వోయో; నాడు మం చిదియని నమ్మి, జోపాంకుము చేసినధర్మువు నేఁడు చెల్లునా? ముద్దిరిన పోతరంబుగల మోఱకులాడిన యాట చాఁగునా?
- 7. మఱచితివో! చర్మత; బతిమాలుదు, రర్మిలి వెల్లడింతు, పె ద్దజికము కట్టబెట్టుదురు, దవ్వుగనిల్చి సలామొనర్తు, రు ర్వరకు దివంబునుండి దిగివచ్చిన దేవరగా నుతింతు, రం దఱతల లెక్కిత్రొక్కుచు నదల్తురు తెల్విడియున్న నేర్పరుల్
- 8. ఎక్కడనుండియో యుటకు నెవ్వడొ మెల్లగఁజేరి. తంత్రముల్ పెక్కులు పన్ని, పాదుకొని, పేలుపుమానుగ నున్న నేలకున్ జిక్కులు దెచ్చిపెట్టెనని చెప్పిన నమ్మెడి వారలుందురా? యిక్కడఁ బ్రోగువడ్డ కళు జే పెనుఁజిచ్చయి కాల్చె నన్నిటిన్.
- 9. త్రికరణశుద్ధిలేని తరితీపులు, పుట్టువుఁబట్టి మన్ననల్ వెకిలితనంబు అంపిలిన, వేయి మెఱుంగుల సాళగింపు, లిం టికి నాకమాట పీధికొక టీక వెలార్చు నధర్మత_త్త్వ వా దికిఁ దలయొగ్గు పోకడలు తెల్పిన గడ్డకుఁ జేటుమూడదా?
- 10. తెలుఁగుం బాసఁ గలట్టి యక్కరములన్ దెల్పంగ లేఁ, డన్ని ది క్కుల నాంధావని కున్న యొల్లను వాకో లేఁ, డెవో పిచ్చి మా టలు నాల్గింటిని నేర్చి, ముక్కడుల యండంజేరి, వేసాల వెం గలియె గారడి సేయువాఁడు మన మాగాణంబు మన్నీఁడగున్.
- 11. ఐదారేఁడుల కొక్కసారి యొఫుడో యాపన్న రజ్హాపరుం డై, దేశాభ్యుదయ ప్రచాతయయి నిన్నర్చించు; నర్జించు నీ చేదోడిప్పటి కూళపెద్ద; విజయత్రీ యబ్బెనా యాతఁడా మాఁదన్ నీ ముఖమైనఁజూడఁ; డిఁక నీ మేల్చేయ యత్నించునా?
- 12. కలిమిని జూచి త్రుళ్ళివడుగాండగ; దెంతటి కొండయైన ని చ్చలు నొకజూయి దీయ సనసన్నగు దగ్గుగుడన్న! జ్ఞాన రే ఖలు నలువంక నుద్దవిడిం గ్రమ్మని మన్గడ దేనికన్న! తి క్రలు కొనవెఱ్హు లేంచిన చొకారము లేమిటికన్న! చెప్పమా!





आकांक्षा

कण राजशेषगिरिराव, एम.ए. (सा० र०)



स्निम्ब स्फटिक सा विनल धवल हास सा अनल उषा किरण सा तरल

हिमाचल सा मन उन्नत हो।

असीम गगन में विनत वर्षा भरु प्रबोधित चंचरा रास्य विरुसित

नील नीरद सा मन ऋजु हो।

मलयानिल से लोडित मधु-श्री से सुशोभित अमर वृंद परिवेष्ठित

सुमन सा मन नित विकसित हो।

सुख से नित उत्पीडित दुःख से नित उत्पीडित माया से सम्नोहित

ज्ञान सा मन सतत मुल हो।

नीलमणिगणानुरक्तः नीरव निशाः संप्रक्त घन-पट-रहस्य विमुक्त

चंद्र सा मन नित सुंदर हो १

उत्तुंग-तरंग-लसित व्यथित् मथित् उत्पीडित सत्व-सिद्धि-उद्वेलित

निर्झर सा मन गतिशील हो।

कल्पलता-प्रवर्धित कामधेनु संवर्धित अमृत तत्व संशोषित

स्वर्ग सा सतत मन दिव्य हो।

मम विक्रमण मधुर हो मम परायण मधुर हो मम वाणी सुमधुर हो

मधु सा मन सतत सुमधुर हो।

लयोला कालेज

गुज्जर्लपूडि सांबशिंवराव, गा। B. A.,

कराओं का भंडार है आद्श का आधार है भारती का निवास है श्री रुयोरा कालेज है

> गगन चुंबित भवन हैं छातृलय पवित्र हैं खेल के मैदान हैं श्री लयोला कालेज हैं

त्यागपूर्ण स्वामी हैं उदार प्राध्यापक हैं विनम्र विद्यार्थी हैं श्री लयोला कालेज हैं।

प्रिय कविता

क्यों नहीं कह में सकता •जीवन में बतला तो सकता फिर भी यह मुझको भाता यही है जीवन का नाता •

त्रिय कविता यह मुझे सिखाती

झ्ठी दुनियाँ आशा दिखाती आशा कह सदा रुरुचाती भाया-जारु में तू जा फंसता

प्रिय कविता.यह मुझे सिखाती

पी. सदाशिवन, II U.C.

इस माया को जो ललकारता सफल वह इस जीवन में होता सिर्फ इसका एक ही रास्ता है वह भगावान का नाता प्रिय कविता यह मुझे सिखाती॥

श्री मैथिलीशरण गुप्ता

अत्रवरपु वेंकट सदानंद मूर्ती, II B.Sc.,



ऐसा भारतीय कोई न होगा जो राष्ट्रीय किव श्री मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी के नाम से परचित न हो। "जो संसार का चित्रकार, जीवन के सुख-दु:ख का गायक होता है तथा जिसके द्वारा लोक का उद्बोधन होता है वही किव कहा जाता है"। गुप्त जी में इन गुणों की कमी नहीं है।

"वाणी के इस वरद पुत्र" का जन्म झाँसी जिले के चिरगाँव नामक गाँव में हुआ था। पिता वैष्णव भक्त हैं। इसिल्ये आप "राम-चरणानुरागी" बन गये हैं। आपने अपने २१ साल की उम्र में ही कविता-क्षेत्र में पदार्पण किया। मुंशी अजमेरी तथा आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद जी के प्रोत्साहन से प्रेरित होकर आपने साहित्य क्षेत्र में पदार्पण किया है।

• 'साकेत' नामक महा काव्य से इनकी प्रातिभा सर्वत्र फैल गयी है। वाल्मीकि ने रामायण देवनागरी में लिखी। तुलसीदास ने अवधी में लिखी। अब हमारे "प्रकांड पंडित ने खडी बोली में एक नयी सृष्टि से इस पवित्र कथा का वर्णन किया। तुलसी रामायण के राम से साकेत का राम भिन्न है। साकेत का राम संसार के साधारण व्यक्ति होते हुए भी अलोकिक गुणों से अलंकृत है। "साकेत" ही आपकी कीर्ति काहेतु है। इसमें पूरी रामायण नहीं है पर राम चरित है नवम-स्मा साकेत की जान है।

'जयप्रथ-वघ,' 'विकट भट्ट,' 'प्लासी का युद्ध', 'किसान' 'पंचवटी', 'यशोधरा', 'जय भारती', 'गुरुकुल' आदि आप के प्रमुख काव्य हैं।

आप खडी बोली के प्रतिनिधि किव हैं। आपकी किवता सरल और सरस होती है और पाठकों के हृदय पर अपना प्रभाव डालने में समर्थ होती है। आप गांधी मक्त है। इसलिए आपने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के संबंध में कई किवताएँ लिखी है। आपको जेल भी जाना पडा। जब देश में राष्ट्रीय जागृति का अंदोलन हो रहा था, उस समय आपने

'भारत-भारती' की रचना कर युवकों कों आंदोलन में कूद पड़ने की प्रेरणा दी। इस लिए इनकी रचनाओं में राजनैतिक एवं सामाजिक आंदोलन की पूरी छाया मिलती है।

"आपका सरल जीवन, शिष्ट व्यवहार तथा उच्च और गंभीर भाव, सचमुच आदर-णीय तथा अनुकरणीय हैं " प्रसिद्ध समालोचक श्री रामचंद्र शुक्क गुप्त जी के बारे में इस तरह कहते हैं— "गुप्ता जी सामांजस्यवादी किव हैं। प्रति किया प्रदर्शन करनेवाले अथवा मद में झूमनेवाला किव नहीं। सब प्रकार की उच्चता से प्रभाविन होनेवाला हृदय उन्हें प्राप्त हैं। प्राचीन के प्रति पूज्य भाव, और नवीन के प्रति 'उत्साह' दोनों इसमें है।" सरकार ने भी आप को राज कवि बनाकर आपका उचित आदर किया।

"गुप्त जी ने हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे आचार-विचार, तथा धर्म बताते हुए वर्तमान जीवन की सुख से बिताने का रास्ता भी अपनी कवितावों दिखाया है। यदि अन्य आधुनिक कवि आस्मान में चमकने वाले तारे हैं तो उनके बीच में रहकर शीतल कांति-पुंज हमारे अपर बरसनेवाले चांद श्री गुप्ता जी" हम सब को महान कि गुप्त जी पर गर्व करना है। यह सच है कि हमारी प्रिय भारत माता धन्य हैं जिसने ऐसे पुत्र रत्न का जनम दिया है।

भक्तः नंदनार

पि. वि. आर. कृष्ण कुमार, P. U.;C.



महान् भक्तों में नंदनार का स्थान सर्वोच है जिन्होंने गाँव आदनूर के एक हरिजन परिवार में जन्म लेकर भक्ति की अमृतवाहिनी प्रवाहित की। बाल्यकाल से ही वे हर दिन हर स्मरण के साथ जाग उठते और प्रातः कालीन मंद समीर के तरंगों पर सुदूर अपने मधुर संगीत को बहा देते थे। हर दिन शाम को हर मंदिर के निकट निमीलित नेलों से खडे होकर वे निश्चल मन से चंद्रचूड शंकर की मनोहर छटा का सुखद अनुभव किया करते थे। वे कभी कभी सरसजनों की प्रशंसा के पात होते तो कुछ वेलाओं में जडीमूत हृद्य-वाले पंडितों के घृणा पूर्ण वचनों के भाजन बनते। परन्तु नंदनार को न आह की परवाह न वाह की चाह थी। हरिजन होने के कारण मंदिर वे कभी नहीं जा सकते। उनके हृद्य मंदिर में भगवान भोलानाथ की सुंदर मूर्ति शोभित थी ही।

एक समय वे भक्ति सिंचित चेतना के साथ तिस्वकर के शिव-मंहिर के समक्ष उपस्थित हो ईश्वर के दर्शन की कारण से प्रार्थना करने लगे। दूर ही से मंदिर के अंदर विराजमान विश्वेश्वर की मनोहर रूपछटा की झलक पाने की इच्छा से वे ताक-झाँक करने लगे। भगवान आग्रुतोष ने समक्ष रहनेवाले नंदीश्वर को आज्ञा कि तुम कुछ हट जाओ। शिवजी के आज्ञानुसार नंदीश्वर हटे तो महेश्वर के दर्शन नंदनार को हुए। आप भी तिरुवतूर के मंदिर में नंदीश्वर कुछ हटे से दिखाई देते हैं।

एक दिन जब वे पुराण की कथा सुनते तो सुनाई पडा कि चिदंबर के नटराज की रूपमधुरिमा निराली है। उस भगवान के दर्शनमाल से पापों का नाश हो, मनुष्य की जन्म चरिताथ होता है। दूसरे ही दिन नंदनार वहाँ पहुँच कर रोमाँचित तन से पुलकित मन से निमीलित नयनों से परमेश्वर का द्यान करने लगे। नदनार की भक्ति पर मुख्य होते हुए भी• पंडित उनके अछुत होने के नमते मंदिर के अंदर प्रवेश नहीं देते। एक ब्राह्मण के स्वप्तमें साक्षात् होकर शिवने आज्ञा दी कि नंदनार मेरे परम मक्त हैं। मंदिर में उनका प्रवेश होना चाहिए। पंडितों में माया पची होने के अनंतर निर्णय हुआ कि अग्नि-परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने तो नंदनार के प्रवेश की अनुमित दी जा सकती है। जलती आग में नंदनार की देह

कांचन की भांति उद्दीप्त हो उठी। जय जय ध्विन गूँज उठी। परमात्मा के ध्यान में लगे हुए नंदनार को अन्य विषयों का ज्ञान ही नहीं था। अंत में परम भक्त की प्रार्थना के वशवर्ती होकर ईश्वर ने नंदनार को अपने में विलीन कर दिया।