



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

**College of Engineering
Anantapur**

**Celebrating The Legacy Of
75 Years**

**1946 - 2021
SOUVENIR**

16 - 18 December 2021



JNTUA

**College of Engineering Anantapur
Ananthapuramu - 515002**



CHANCELLOR

Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan ji
Governor of Andhra Pradesh

Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan ji is a Veteran leader and was a renowned fighter for the cause of people. He was detained under MISA Act during the period of emergency. After the formation of BJP in 1980, he worked as the President of the state of unit of Janatadal untill 1988 and later joined BJP in 1996.

In July 2019, Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan Ji was appointed as the 23rd Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh. As a Chancellor of the Universities in the state of Andhra Pradesh, he evinced keep interest in the overall development of the quality of education and more so technical education. Through his office, he continuously monitors the progress of the universities and the faculty and JNTUA is fortunate to have such an unassumens statesmen on the chancellor of the university.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

Prof.G.Ranga Janardhana

Prof. G. Ranga Janardhana was born on 23rd June 1964 at Tadipatri town, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh. His school and Intermediate education were at Government Junior College, New Town, Anantapur and B.Tech. in JNTU College of Engineering, Anantapur. He pursued his Master of Engineering at PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Ph.D. from J.N.T. University, Hyderabad and Post Doctoral Fellowship from Houseo University, South Korea. He joined in JNTU College of Engineering, Anantapur as Lecturer in November 1992 and later he was promoted as Associate Professor and Professor.



He was actively involved in various capacities in JNTU Hyderabad and JNTU Kakinada. He worked as Principal, University College of Engineering, JNTU Kakinada, Vijayanagaram Campus, Director, Institute of Science & Technology, Director, Foreign University Relations, Director, University Games & Sports Activities at JNTUK Kakinada. He also worked as Officer-in-charge of Academic Section, Head of Mechanical Engineering Department and Additional Controller of Examinations at JNTU Hyderabad. Earlier to JNTU Service, he served in Southern Railways for two years. Prof. G. Ranga Janardhana has attended technical and management courses at IIT Kanpur and IIM Bangalore. He worked as Member, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Vijayawada from 14-9-2016 to 19-01-2021.



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that my Alma Mater, the College of Engineering, Anantapur is celebrating it's 75 years of glory during 16th -18th of December, 2021.

My association with this prestigious Institution goes back a long way, as I happened to be a Student of this College, then a faculty member, Vice-Principal, Principal and finally rose to the position of the Vice- Chancellor of the then combined JNTU under which this College was functioning at that time. I am proud to share with you all that many developments have taken place in this College in my tenure and I can claim that I was instrumental in bringing the transformation of this College in terms of Infrastructure and Faculty. I did that as I felt it is my duty and responsibility to do something to my Alma Mater and this College has a special place in my heart.

It is heartening to note that the Institution has grown in leaps and bounds and has got a long list of distinguished Alumni, who have held very high positions in their field and who are still holding some prestigious positions today also. I also became the Chairman, AP Public Service Commission and after successfully completing that tenure, became the Member of Union Public Service Commission.

On this happy occasion, I wish the celebrations a grand success and my congratulations to the Principal, Faculty, Students and Alumni of this great Institution.

Prof. Y. Venkatarami Reddy
Former Member UPSC
Former Chairman, APPSC
Former VC, JNTU



Message

It is, indeed, a matter of great jubilation to note that our JNTUA College of Engineering College is celebrating “75 years of glorious existence”, after serving the Nation by producing eminent Engineers, Technocrats, Scientists, Entrepreneurs, Social Leaders, Academicians, and Administrators, Celebrities in Arts and Culture and even Religious Leaders year on year, since its inception in the year 1946.

There is a popular saying that “Institutions are NOT made with Brick and Mortar but are made of People”, it is very pertinent to this institution. Not only as Chairman, APSCHE, but as a humble alumnus, as a tiny particle of teaching fraternity of this institution, as a placement officer, as a TEQIP coordinator, as CAC member and as an University Administrator, I am having close association with this great academic institution. During my journey with JNTUA College of Engineering Anantapur, I have witnessed distinct services of all the TEACHERS in transfer of knowledge, culture to incumbent students from admission until they graduate. I have observed the support services of Non Teaching and Ministerial Staff extended for the student community. It is very peculiar culture prevailing as a legacy of the institution, i.e., “LOYALTY” of the students who study hear. I am not sure, how it is ‘cultured in’ to the system at Anantapur Engineering College, a huge quantum of feedback from the various institutions especially corporate employers, I heard, that the students of JNTU Anantapur are ‘loyal’. On many occasions at different platforms, at various levels, viz., State level, National level, International level this “loyalty” is reflected through the services of alumni at their respective organizations. This is enough to “HAIL OUR ALMA MATER”. My heartfelt congratulations to all the stake holders of the then ‘Anantapur Engineering College’, and present ‘JNTUA College of Engineering Ananthapuramu’ for celebrating 75 years journey in splendid and cheerful manner. I wish the brawny ALUMNI BASE of this great institution an immense BOON forever to the students of institution.

In this 21st century, the education scenario is changing by leaps and bounds. Experimentation, Skill oriented education, Social inclusiveness are seems to dominate the zone of the education leading to uniform and internalization of the educational system.

The present times, marked by a VUCA situation, cut - throat competition and insensitivity towards others, demand rethinking on how best education can contribute for a peaceful coexistence of all.

I wish JNTUACEA flourish to overcome all these challenges of Education and grab the emerging opportunities to serve the Nation, in particular the state of Andhra Pradesh.

I wish the celebrations a grand success.

Prof. K. Hema Chandra Reddy
CHAIRMAN, APSCHE



Message

It is indeed a proud moment for me to be in the position of Vice Chancellor of JNTUA at the time when my Alma Mater, JNTUA College of Engineering is celebrating 75 years of its glorious history on 16th, 17th and 18th December, 2021.

I whole heartedly wish the celebrations a grand success and I extend my Greetings and best wishes to the Principal of the College, all the Teaching and Non-teaching Staff, the young student friends and most importantly the illustrious Alumni of this great Institution.

I should acknowledge here the tremendous support and inputs given by the Alumni for the development and progress of this Institution and also for their generous contributions towards their Alma Mater. I feel that the Alumni are the brand ambassadors of the Institution bringing glory and honour to their Alma Mater.

I also understand that many events are planned as a part of this 75 years celebrations like sports for Alumni, Faculty and students; Cultural Activities; 4k Run; Inauguration of Platinum Jubilee Memorial Pylon; and Interaction of Alumni with present students. The teams are working relentlessly to make all these events a grand success. It is also heartening to note that the response from the Alumni is tremendous.

Once again I wish a great success for these celebrations and I am looking forward eagerly to be a part of this Program.

With best wishes.

Prof.G. Ranga Janardhana
Vice-Chancellor



Message

It is proud moment for me not only as the Rector of JNTUA but also as an Alumni of the great Institution, JNTUA College of Engineering to know that my Alma Mater is celebrating its glory of 75 years of existence during 16th to 18th , December,2021.

On this joyous occasion I extend my greetings and compliments to the Principal, Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff, Students and the University Administration for their excellent support extended towards making the arrangements for these Celebrations. The Alumni have contributed liberally for this event and the Institution acknowledges their support with gratitude.

Various Committees have worked relentlessly for making these celebrations a memorable event and I thank all of them.

Prof. M. Vijay Kumar
Rector



Message

It gives immense pleasure that JNTUA College of Engineering, Anantapur is celebrating its 75 years in Dec 2021 and is releasing a Souvenir on this occasion. This College is one of the outstanding College due to its dedicated Teachers, bright students and strong Alumini. I am Happy to see the college rising from strength to strength and striving to remain contextual with the changing times. This college is proving a good environment to the students for study and growth in a graceful way.

I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to all those associated with the College and wish the Platinum Jubilee celebrations all success.

Dr. C.Sashidhar
Registrar



Message

I feel privileged to be the Principal of my Alma Mater at the time when it is celebrating 75 years of its glorious existence. Many illustrious Alumni who have become great Industrialists, Entrepreneurs, Teachers and Scientists, have walked through the portals of this great Institution. Their contributions towards their Alma Mater will always be remembered.

On this joyous occasion I thank all my Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff, Students and the University Administration for their excellent support extended towards making the arrangements for these Celebrations. The Alumni have contributed liberally for these event and the Institution acknowledges their support with gratitude.

Various Committees have worked relentlessly for making these celebrations a memorable event and I thank all of them.

Looking forward to these glorious celebrations, I once again thank all the stake holders.

Prof. P. Sujatha
Principal



Message

I am very much delighted to be integral part of 75 years celebrations of JNTUA college of Engineering ANANTAPUR. I am proud to be a dedicated and disciplined alumnus of 1984-88 batch. I continue my efforts all the time, for the all-round development of my Alma mater. I wish the platinum jubilee celebrations of the JNTUA college of Engineering a super success.

I also thank all the Alumni, Faculty, Non-teaching staff, Students and all others who have contributed for the success of these celebrations.

Prof. B. Durga Prasad
Vice-Principal



DOWN THE MEMORY LANE*

(On a Roller - Coaster Ride on Fast Rewind)

T.B. Krishna Swamy,

Rtd. Principal & Alumnus (1946-50)

Founder of ALUMNI Association of the College.

It is my unique and a rare privilege to be continuously associated with our Alma Mater for 5 decades, right from its establishment and launching in 1946 to the present day (1996), first as a student (1946-50) and later as a member of teaching staff from a lecturer to the Principal. Witness to an era, I had a ring-side view of several incidents, important, not-so- important, trivial and hilarious, which will form a mosaic and Golden Jubilee Year is the perfect setting for a nostalgic flash back.

The College was established in 1946, under the Post-war reconstruction and Development Programme, as there was only one Government Engineering College at Guindy, Madras (now Chennai) with an intake of 120, for the entire former composite Madras Province, which comprised the present Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and some parts of Karnataka. Accordingly, three new Government Colleges were sanctioned, one at Coimbatore (1945) one at Kakinada (1946) and one at Anantapur (1946). The College at Kakinada was temporarily located at Kakinada, to be later shifted to Visakhapatnam (which proposal was later shelved, and the College continued at Kakinada). The college of Engineering, Anantapur was temporarily located at Guindy in 1946 (one year before Independence) and later shifted to Anantapur in 1948 (one year after Independence).

Set up at Guindy till 1948

When the three Colleges were launched, some members of staff were selected and deputed to USA and England for doing the Master's Degree (which was then not available in India) and post-graduation, and were posted to the three different Colleges (some direct from after completing their studies in America to Anantapur). The first batch of 60 students were admitted at Guindy, Madras, on 10th June, 1946 and so the college started its historic role on that day. Professor N.S. Krishan Swamy was in-charge of admissions. The first two years were uneventful, as far as Engineering College, Anantapur was concerned. The first two batches were given separate Admission Nos, but for everything else, functioned as part of Guindy College. Some staff members were exclusively appointed for Engineering College, Anantapur. Sri. S. Anantha Krishnan was the first staff member to be appointed for the College, as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering (now redesignated as Assistant Professor) who was later to become the first Professor of Mechanical Engineering. Sri. S. Srinivasan of Electrical Engineering Department, who had just then returned from USA and Prof. N.S. Krishna Swamy was the special officer to look after the interests of Engineering College, Anantapur. Prof. K. Sitaraman and Dr. J.J. Rudra who were the Principals of Guindy College in 1946 and 1947 functioned as Principals for Engineering College, Anantapur as well. Prof. K. Sitaraman wearing a turban (which was common during those days) was a picture of simplicity and evoked the old-time concept of a GURU.

-(Articles reproduced from the Diamond Jubilee Souvenir)

One could imagine the exhilaration of the students, when Principal Sitaraman himself handled the subject Applied Mechanics' for Anantapur batch of students. Dr. J.J. Rudra, a Ph.D., from UK in Electrical Engineering and an authority in his field, was one of the handful Ph.Ds in Engineering at that time and was the principal in 1947- 48 for Anantapur Engineering College as well. The second batch was admitted in the year 1947 and after completing the examinations in April 1948, the first two batches I were asked to report at Anantapur in June, 1948. Major B.H. Marley was appointed first as Principal-in-Charge and soon, as a full-fledged principal.

To home from nursing home

After spending one or two years at Madras for the first and second batches, in Metropolitan City, everyone was reluctant to go to Anantapur from a very well established premier Engineering Institute environment as the region is geographically unfavourably situated in a rural region. Anantapur is part of Rayalaseema, comprising the then districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool., (the acronym 'BACK reflecting their administrative and developmental status) and is still reputed to be the second driest district in the entire country, next to Jaisalmeer of Rajasthan. When the first batches reported at Anantapur, Major Marley temporarily accommodated them in the local Hostel of Government Arts College (then called C.D. College) for a day or two. Next he hired two lorries and all the students were taken to the present Old Campus. He had a group photo taken of all students, when they first touched the soil of Engineering College, Anantapur, with the Lorries as back drop. He advised the photographer to rush back by the same lorries, lest he be stranded here.

When we saw, first, the Anantapur Town and its environs, as well as the College, our worst fears were confirmed as the College was in semi-state of transition from the Dehydration factory to the future College and the Hostel was non-existent. So, all the students were temporarily accommodated in two large halls (which were later to be S.M. and Electrical Laboratories). The timings of the College were 7-00 to 11-00 A.M. and 1-00 to 4-00 P.M. Major Marley, who lived as a forced bachelor (like all other staff) lived in a tiny adjacent room, which was later converted as Principal's Office, was coming on rounds to the two dormitories at 6-00 A.M. and if anyone was sleeping in beyond 6-00 A.M. he was pulling off their bed sheets, sometimes with embarrassing results.

Stalwarts of kerosine era



MAJOR B. H. MARLEY



After about 3 weeks, we were allotted rooms of 'D' and 'G' blocks, which were got ready on war-footing. But there was no electricity, for the Hostels, as the local power house could not take the extra load and the huge Ruston Engine left by the Factory could not be started, as some important part (a large pulley) had to be obtained from Madras and a long wait of about 4 weeks was necessary. So, the Principal hurriedly arranged some hurricane lanterns (Kerosine lamps), one lamp to be shared between 2 or 3 rooms, by turns; Our Hostel life began as a Kerosine ERA.

It should be mentioned at this stage that all the Engineers who went through the Kerosine era rose to very high positions in their professional career to mention a few : Sri V.V. Reddy became the Chairman of the A.P Electricity Board, Sri. E.S. Krishnan, Member of Tamilnadu Electricity Board, Sri. A.V. Rao, first student President of the College, former Chairman of ALLWYNS, but now more widely known for his books and Training programmes on stress-Management, Sri. K.Ramesam, a highflier NRI, travels round the world several times, Sri N.L. Char, Director of IAEA (International Atomic Energy Authority) Vienna, Sri P.R.Srinivasan, Chief Engineer in Sydney.

Their Saga of success and rise to dizzy heights in different fields, in spite of unimaginable trials and hardships in the formative years of the College should be inspiration to any one and more so, to all future students of Engineering College, Anantapur. Those were the days when a slide Rule was the proudest possession of an Engineering student (envy of non- Engg. students), Computers, PCs were decades away.

Inauguration of ECA

The College was formally inaugurated at Anantapur, by Hon. Chief Minister Sri Omandur Ramaswamy Reddiar in a simple function in the Drawing Hall of the Old campus. Sri D.S. Reddy the then Director of Education (DPI) participated and read out the order establishing the college at Anantapur and welcomed the gathering. Dr.D.S. Reddy who was an Oxonian, had a great reputation as one of the ablest administrator and rightly referred as an Angel among the bureaucrats of his time. He had the gift of putting everyone at ease his presence and is known for his quick and correct decisions. As he hailed from this region, he took extra- ordinary interest in this College, visited the college frequently and gave a free hand to the Principal. The rapid development of this College, in acquiring equipment, bulk of it imported, was due to his zeal and farsightedness.

Pilgrim fathers of ECA

Any narration of the College in the formative years would be totally incomplete without adequate coverage of First batch of staff, who landed at Anantapur, along with the first two batches. They were Prof. S. Anantha Krishnana, Prof. S. Srinivasan, Prof. T.S. Venkataraman, Prof. A. Srinivasan, Sri V. Prahlad, Sri J. Raja Rao, Sri B. Ramakrishna Rao and Prof. N.S. Krishna Swamy, who came to Anantapur only in 1949 but functioned as Special Officer in 1946-48 at Guindy. A few others who came in July 1948, left within a year, when they got better jobs elsewhere or reverted to their parent Departments. All these people, who were reverentially referred as "Pilgrim Fathers" of the College (by Sri M.V. Rajagopal, the late Vice-Chancellor of JNTU whom he met in 1976 when he was Vice Chancellor) had to undergo unimaginable and unexpected hardships in the formative years, most of them living away from their families, shared all the hardships of the early Settlers. Most of them re-visited the campus, several years after they have retired, out of sheer nostalgia. These Pilgrim Fathers toiled extremely hard, day and night, many times through the holidays, to put a Rainbow to the future, and established some of the finest traditions of the Institution.

Some vignettes about principals

First, Major Marley, had seen service in World War-I, where he lost two fingers of his left hand, was an army Major and so continued to use his Army Rank in his later civilian life. He had written a monograph on Surveying, the title, "Minor Triangulation by Major Marley" was quite amusing. His pet subject was Surveying: Theory and practical and he taught in such an effective way that one cannot forget what was taught. The Survey practical classes were conducted with Army-like drill, which is followed even now, though diluted over the years. But as an Examiner, he was a nightmare.

A unique identity card - three-pronged

The college Truck (APA 594) was allotted by the Military disposals. and Principal Marley went to Madras to bring it, by driving it himself. The Officer-in-charge refused to recognize him as Principal probably because he was not properly dressed up, and wanted his identity established. Major Marley triumphantly waved his three-fingered left hand as identity. Only when the local Principal Lt. Col. Paul, of Guindy, testified that the three-fingered person was the Principal himself, he was handed over the truck. The arrival of the truck, and several other such now-common and trivial events were celebrated as mega events.

The truck became an all-purpose vehicle, carrying literally everything from a pin to a plane (a single-engined Gypsy-Moth allotted by the Army disposals) and also for taking the students to the only Cinema house in the town. Many a time, Marley himself would drive the truck to the Cinema and the unsuppressed glee of the students can be imagined with Principal in the drivers seat. He was not "driving us crazy", but to a Theatre.

Octopus-like auditor

Major Marley, gathered a batch of student volunteers on one Sunday, he himself heading the group, cleared the debris of the campus, prepared a muster roll for everyone (including himself) and paid them the daily wage of Re.1/- (which was the then prevalent and accepted daily wage.). However, the Auditors, while auditing the accounts, objected to Principal paying himself Re.1/- as he is a full time paid Government employee and asked him to pay back one Rupee into the Government Treasury. There was no objection to payment to students. While on the subject of Auditors and their octopus-like grip, several years later, in Seventies, the then Principal Dr. Jeebala Rao had to tackle the monkey menace on the campus (real monkeys!) and engaged professional monkey catchers. He had no other way of paying them except to pay them from out of Maintenance of works. This was objected to by the Auditors. Auditors generally insist on back- tracking and restoring status-quo ante; but, the saving feature in this instance was that they did not insist that the monkeys be put back into the campus.



PRINCIPAL MARLEY
WITH STUDENTS



PRINCIPAL MARLEY
DISGUISED AS A SWEEPER



Tribal chief

Major Marley had a fascination for fancy dress, and participated in it himself. On one occasion, he put on that of a sweeper and swept the front portion of the College (old campus). For the first Deepavali in 1948, he decided to organize a camp fire (a hang-over from his army life) from 9-00 P.M. onwards, and he himself was the tribal Chief. To make it highly realistic he wanted to wear skull and bones round his neck topless; so, he called one of the newly appointed peon to go the cemetery (between the College and the town) and get him the above material. He warned him that he can retain his job, only if he can complete the task. Poor fellow! He must have missed several nights of sleep, after collecting the material.

His son, an Engineering graduate of 1954 was a student of ECA for one year, joined the Army and after retirement is now settled in Australia.

Peacetime principal

Prof. N.S. Krishna Swamy Ayyangar, popularly known as NSK, was Principal in two spells. Though he was officer-in-charge for ECA at Guindy, during 1946-48, he came to Anantapur only in 1949. With an attire of turban, and always neatly dressed, he was an epitome of simplicity and with al countenance of child-like innocence, he immediately gave one a picture of old-time guru. Though his association with this College was only about 5 to 6 years against his total service of about 35 years, bulk of the period at Guindy and then smaller periods at Coimbatore etc., to this day he is exhilarated about his association at Anantapur and continues to cherish it. When asked why so, he does not mince words to say that people here (students and staff) are "simple, sincere and kind" (in his own words). He was never tired of repeating a famous quotation: "The sweat of labor is sweeter than the gifts of fortune" and he lived by that.

His style of functioning as Principal was a total contrast to that of Marley's; each had its impact, each style was appropriate to that period; Marley's military style and functioning was required in the initial stages, when everything had to be tackled on war-footing, whereas N.S. Krishna Swamy's style systematic, methodical and a stickler to rules and procedures was appropriate to his time, which was a period of consolidation, a "Peace-time operation".

One of his greatest contribution to this college is the selection, acquisition of the site and location of the new campus of about 250 acres and the planning of the College main building three laboratories, one workshop Block, and Power House, which were completed, in 1958, at a total of 18 lakhs (1958 prices).

Venerated, remembered and respected by his students, of 3 to 4 generations, all over India and abroad, and now well past 80 years of age, and the of the few surviving Pilgrim Fathers, he leads a peaceful and spiritually oriented life and lives at Madras with his son, who is an alumnus of this College (1954) and who himself is high ranking retired officer of Railways.

Prof. R. Natesan was the Principal for about two years. He was sphin-like and a man of few words. His official dispatches were noted for brevity, never exceeding 2 or 3 sentences. It was said that he taught Geometrical Drawing at Guindy for a number of years and that his attention was diverted, in the Drawing classes by his interest in Palmistry. He was probably more fascinated by the lines in the student's palm, than the lines he drew on the Drawing sheet.



Scintillating galaxy of staff

Prof. T.S. Venkataramanan, Prof. A. Srinivasan and Prof. S. Anantha were the first Professors of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Krishnan Engineering. All of them, being the Pilgrim Fathers, had to undergo untold difficulties, had to toil hard, day and night, to establish the various laboratories, most of the equipment had to be imported. Of the three, only Prof. T.S. Venkataramanan is now alive, now well past 80 years of age and is settled at Madras. Posterity would gratefully remember him as the most versatile Professor, who has to his credit the erection of every piece of equipment in S.M. and Hydraulic laboratories. With his hand on every machine, he literally knew every bolt and nut. He selected the site of Pennahobilam Survey Camp, which trained the Civil Engineering students in Minor Triangulation for the next two decades. Even now, all civil students of that era recall with thrill the Pennahobilam camp. He got prepared 'A and B series of Civil Engineering. Drawing, which blazed a trail and became very popular and widely sought-after, even to this day, not only by all Engineering Colleges in the State, but from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Besides all these, being in linguist, he was supervising dramas for the cultural week, in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and English, occasionally as a make-shift make-up man as well. He was involved in almost everything, and his versatility is mind-boggling. Prof. S. Anantha Krishnan was the first staff member to be appointed for the College, even when it functioned at Guindy (Anantha Krishnan to Anantapur Engineering College seems to be a delightful and appropriate coincidence) had not only scholarly appearance, but scholar as well. Meticulous to the last detail his diction in English was the envy of all; in fact, his lecture on "Women in Shakespeare" to the Arts College surprised everyone, "an Engineer talking about Shakespeare". Prof. A. Srinivasan and Prof. S. Srinivasan both belonged to Electrical Department, they were distinguished as AC & DC as their names were same, set up Electrical Engineering laboratory, which was a model for several other institutions to follow.

Academic link between Liverpool and Anantapur

Dr. M.R. Sarma, who was associated with Electrical Engineering Department first as Assistant Professor, then as Professor and much later as Principal, joined the College in 52-53 was a Ph.D. from University of Liverpool, UK, and was one of the very few Doctorates in Engineering at that time in the State and also the youngest Professor. This Institution had the privilege of having him among the staff. The Liverpool University nurtured four more Ph. Ds of our alumni Sri Narayana Prasad (1953) who continued as member of staff there itself and is now UK citizen, Sri. I. Gopala Reddy (1957) who was the Vice-chancellor of INTU (1991- 94). Sri. M. Rama Murthy (1956) of Regional Engineering College, Warangal, Dr. M.S. Naidu (1964) of II. Science, Bangalore, Dr. M.R. Sarma was a man of erudition, and methodical and meticulous to the last detail, he is remembered as an excellent teacher, but had a premature death in 1982 while still in service.

New buildings and new campus

The College moved to the present buildings on the new campus, sprawling about 300 acres, the shifting from the old campus was organised and monitored by Prof. P.N. Damodaram, for which he used his organisational skills for the task. He had his own style of functioning and endeared himself both to students and staff. His tenure was also in 2 or 3 spells and he was the first Principal to retire at Anantapur. His son Sri. Dwarakanath, now a high ranking officer in the Indian Navy and his son-in-law Sri. Ashok, now settled in USA are alumni of this college.

Sri. P. Govinda Krishnayya, who was a Technical Director of Burmah shell, was brought as Principal on a short-term contract and he was the first Principal of Anantapur to own a car. Once, when he was returning from Hyderabad, by his car, he was way-laid in the night by a gang of robbers, but his wife, who was driving the car, showed great alacrity and presence of mind, hoodwinked them and came away unscathed, though his car was slightly damaged.



Prof. V.V.L. Rao was the Principal from 1961-66. His magnificent obsession was MKS units, which he was not tired of teaching anyone, anytime and taught this topic for this first year students as well. This gave rise to a malapropism: MKS Rao teaching VVL units. His command over English, both in speech and in drafting, seems to have lured him to teach English to the first year students. He was an administrator, who believes in de-centralising the authority; his obduracy, though one of his strong points, got him into rough weather now and then.

For some reason, he was fascinated by the environment of Anantapur. From his room, and from the Foyer of the College, he liked the view of the campus, which he was not tired of calling Picture-Post card view and made it a point to mention to all the visitors.

A quick-fix President

An interesting anecdote during his tenure. It was decided, in one year, that there will be no elections for the Students Association, probably due to Indo-China war. He assembled all the students in the Auditorium and declared that the student President would be selected in that General Body Meeting, from among the candidates, who volunteered their names for consideration. Silence descended on the gathering and even after 10 minutes not even one name was forthcoming. He then called me, as I was the staff Advisor to the Students Association, and asked me to identify the student President of the year. Flabbergasted and not knowing how to go about it, I came out of the Auditorium and accidentally ran into one student, known to me, as he happened to be in the Final Civil Class who said he was willing and so, I took him inside, Principal approved his name and he became the student President (Sri. Sivarama Rangaiah) which process took less than 10 minutes.

Every one including me, was taken a back by the swiftness of the events. This was the fastest selection of student President, in the history of the College, may be in any Educational institution. An Instant food item or a quick-fix delicacy, made available faster than at any Fast-Food Counter.)

Prof. T.V. Reddy had the longest tenure (8 years) as Principal at Anantapur. A Gentleman in word and deed, and soft-spoken, he had a gift of excellent drafting, using the choicest words, not one word more or less, but always driving the point, this talent of his was so much appreciated by one Principal, who said Prof. T.V. Reddy would easily adore the post of an Ambassador.

Mini India

When the College was started, it was part of the erstwhile composite Madras province, and so, the students were Andhras, Tamilians, Kannadigas and Malayalees. One could hear all these, languages in the campus, besides Konkani, Hindi etc. Besides there were two students of Indian Origin) from Nairobi (Kenya), East Africa, (Mr. Leslee D. Souza and J.K. Ramayya) two students every year from Jammu and Kashmir (Dev Kant Nargotra, Shaban Mir, Lechman V. Gehani are some of the names that come to mind). There was one Sonam Dawa from LADAKH (from the snowy heights of Himalayas to the arid land of Anantapur) and there were some from Punjab, Delhi etc.

After the re-organisation of States, the above composition changed and now the College has on its rolls, 20 students every year from the North Eastern States, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland etc., two from Pondicherry, two from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, bring the necessary flavour for cosmopolitan composition. There was one student from Tibet, who was regaling everyone with Telugu songs, which he picked up on the campus.



Hostels

'A' to 'G' Blocks were the legacy of Meat Dehydration Factory, and were used with some alterations. Someone got the idea that cross ventilation between back-to-back rooms in 'A', 'B' & 'C' Blocks would improve by fixing weld-mesh grills, which gave rise to a humorous word 'Zoo-Mate', an ECA speciality (one will have a roommate and two Zoo-mates). They were removed later. 'H' to 'O' Blocks were constructed in 1951. Ajantha Hostel came on the new campus horizon in 1958, Amaravathi in 1960-61, Lepakshi in 1987, near Shilpa Hostel for the Girls in 1990.

Cultural week bonanza

This was an extravaganza and mega-event of the College, spanning about a week. All the programmes, dramas in all languages (Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Hindi, English) Musical extravaganzas of the College Orchestra, Magic shows were home-spun by students themselves, who toiled for several weeks to put up an excellent show. Performances by outside artists were minimum.

The other mega-events were the College Day and the Hostel Day. For the College day, the final year students were given farewell and generally a toast was proposed to them by the pre-final years.

The toast was a popular item and was in good honour, recalling how the outgoing students would be remembered by their juniors. Somehow, after about a decade, this item got dropped.

On the last working day of the College for the final year students, to celebrate the event memorably, all final year students went round the College in every imaginable fancy dress, met all the staff members and took leave of them. This was done with the utmost dignity but in good humour. However, this fine tradition also got dropped at some point of time.

Tail Piece

For one, with an uninhibited love for alma mater, this narration could go on and would easily expand into a Book. But one should draw a line somewhere - by winding up with two quotations :

"Age has not withered nor did custom stale her infinite variety".

*" The pleasing spectacle at once excites
such recollection of our delights
That, viewing it, we seem almost to obtain
Our innocent, sweet simple years again.*

*This fond attachment to the well known place,
Whence we first started into life's long race,
Maintains its hold with such ungailing sway
We feel it even in age of and at our latest day"*

- William Cowper



RAMBLING REMINISCENCES OF AN ANATAPUR ALUMNUS*

- Prof. M.Sadasivam

Retired Professor, Anna University
and Director, POLARIS Centre for HRD

Introduction

The period 1951-55 perhaps is to be referred to as “once upon a time”, or “long long ago, but not very long ago”; a period almost two generations into the bygone days. But, what sweet memories, nostalgic remembrances one can have his bounteous mother, the Alma Mater, the Engineering College, Anantapur,(ECA) that bestowed the basic degree, the technical qualification!

It isn't easy to recapitulate the events of the distant past, that too cogently, coherently, continuously, without being anachronistic; reflect on them lazily, but fondly, like the cud chewing cow; the effort may be rewarding to the writer as well as the readers. Here I go, on a modest attempt to pen a few random recollections for what they are worth.

Environs

It was a trip from the land of ‘Senthamizh’ to the land of ‘Sundara Telungu’, the place of Idly-Sambar and Masala Dosai to that of hot pesarattu and spicy Gonkoora and mouth (and eye) watering avakaya for a four-year sojourn, to study and earn the B.E. Degree from Anantapur, then a part of Madras presidency, through the Engineering college then affiliated to the University of Madras.

The life in the ramshackle buildings, the learning from the ex-meat dehydrating halls and rooms to stay, in the hostel blocks with one room mate (and two zoo mates!), the Baroda - can culture so typical of the engineering colleges then, (as compared to London lingo in some others), the annual trips to be made to Guindy, (The birth place of ECA) until 1953 for undergoing University Practical Examinations etc. had been piquant and poignant. The forays into the town by truck, for eats, (at Gajendra Vilas and Durga Bhavan), for seeing films (at Raghuveera and Srikantam the walks to the sandy Rappthad river for chatting or Kabaddi, (or to occasionally see it in spate), the entry into the nearby orchard for buying oranges at half-'anna each (or once-in-a-way stealing a guava) are still green in minds (or black in diaries). There sure would be metamorphic changes all over the campus and its surroundings, now.

Campus

ECA was a mini-India with students speaking Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Hindi and even Kashmiri- of course English too. The cultural activities included from Burrakatha to Bharatha Natyam, annual dramas in multiple languages, each vying with the others for top honours, each ably directed/overseen by multilinguals like Prof. TSV (till 1953). Though tucked away from the town and railway station, the college in Ralla Seema (I beg your pardon, Rayala seema) had the requisite quota of sports events, literary discourses and, not to forget, culinary skills, to tickle the palate through idli -podi, Mysore

-(Articles reproduced from the Diamond Jubilee Souvenir)



Rasam, of the 'B' Mess and the chilli-bajji and "density" Rasam of the 'A' mess, (alias Kharam mess') and bi-weekly chota feasts, weekly bada-khana and terminal dinners, in both vegetarian and non vegetarian styles. There was also a canteen with limited offerings.

The chilly, wintry weather driving you up to warm in the sun and the scorching hot weather forcing you for two, long, cold showers (without shower-rose!) and the 'cats-and-dogs' rains making you to miss even the messes, though painful, and pleasurable to recall. The sudden stopping of water in the bath rooms (while washing the clothes or soaping bodies) the power failure during functions or examinations (when the students and staff together worked the generators in the power house) gave us shivers and shivers. There were health problems because of extremes of climes, causing colds and fevers, malaria and measles, making us to run for college doctor's mixtures or Lecturer in Maths' tiny (ayurvedic) pills.

Who can forget the play grounds, playing records, the Radio (Ceylon), the common room with magazines, the library, the post office, and the Nissen hut screening technical films and movies (especially MGM's- "the same roar, the same film") with cat calls - 'soda, color' and the surreptitious whistling during kissing (and there wasn't any even when a fair face flashed on the screen before every reel). Some students were in demand for their skill in whistling (with two fingers thrust in side the mouth below the tongue.) while others provided 'cover" by feigning!

Students

Anantapur, distant from state capital Madras (until 1953, later Kurnool on and now Hyderabad) had its advantages and disadvantages. Travel on and Katpadi-Pakala-Dharmavaram meter-gauge trains, more crawling than running was an ordeal, and so was the food in the stations enroute. (Save for the homely dinners at a house in Dharmavaram). With a distinct individuality and low cost of living, there were a few benefits to Anantapur engineers. Staffwise, there were a few vacancies and deficiencies. But how many cared as long as they had holidays, free periods, liberty to cut classes or make fun at the teacher's expense, first averting B.E. and then passing every examination? "Ragging" of the juniors was prevalent till 1953 and slowly dwindled after a few brawls, fist fights and bloody clashes between the pro and anti- groups, especially after the language-wise composition of the college changed drastically. Votaries The college "cry" ("singamasi paruppumasi" modeled after the Votaries like the college at Vellore), and the blazers, the treasure hunts, and many more like the inspection tours we can never forget. (Can we ever forget the detention behind the bars of student Kanwar Santosh Singh -Kashmiri but mistook as a Pakistani, at the Hirakud project on 6-12-54 for taking prohibited photographs of the dam, and his release after many hours, thanks to the intervention of the Chief Engineer, MSTI ?). So unforgettable are the camps, and the projects, the technical societies and paper presentations. (In which I wrote a technical paper on "Acoustics applied to Architecture" - I have a weakness for the alliteration! and on the suggestion of the friends articles on my favourite "sleep" and my taboo "Cigarettes and allies").

The fancy dress of the final years on the last working day trying to "fool" some hapless teachers like SS the nick names given to staff and students.. all flash kaleidoscopically across my mind's eye.



Staff

There was a Maths teacher (PS) teaching about a "pair of straight lines", saying for months at a stretch, "this must be equals to that". Though in the first year, we waxed bold to try to tell him about the correct usage and, after a good deal of planning prodded into action. One of them, (M.S.) who stood up, first apologized and then gently but firmly said, "we either say, this must be equal to that", or, "this equals that" but never "this must be this equals to that". The ALM surveyed the class from left to right, and then right to left slowly and surely said. So.. this must be EQUALS to that. Throwing up our hands in despair we gave up our 'repair job' and after awarding him a "jero" mark!.

Then there was this Professor who was doing counterfort retaining walls in RCC one day. and said, "so, the main reinforcement should be horizontal...no, vertical. no, no, horizontal.." and abruptly left saying, "I would send my lab assistant who will do the design in the subject for you." These were only few, very few. The good teachers were many, like TVR. Probably his passion for Surveying made me adapt as my specialization too, and earn the sobriquet "Survey Sivam" from the students and staff at Guindy; and was instrumental in starting the first P.G. course in Remote Sensing in South India and laying the foundation for the institute of Remote sensing at the Anna University. (After the retirement christened my center for HRD as POLARIS of astronomy fame.)

We want holiday ! we want holiday!

As in any other college, the day after the VIP's visit there used to be a holiday, or euphemistically, "class work suspension". We used to "earn" it by shouting hoarse for it. That gentleman man in white, Prof. NSK wanted to impress the Governor CMT who visited the ECA on 23-8-54. After the chief Guest's address, the Principal announced that, "In honor of the dignitary's visit, there would be a holiday tomorrow." The Governor again went to the lectern to say that, in his college days they used to shout and get holidays and decried the sorry state of the present-day students who are tame and timid, not knowing even to ask for a holiday and enjoy it. The Principal was fidgety in his chair. But who could get up and tell the Governor that we were not spine-less, or about the Principal's notice on the previous day, "Don't shout for a holiday. You will be given one, without your asking for it."

Project

Even before the customary Project Work in Final Year when we surveyed and mapped the vast grounds of ECA and design pucca buildings the college, laboratories, hostels, for quarters, did drawings, estimates and our group's report was adjudged the best (By the way were they ever made use of?). We had a unique opportunity of doing a project in our III year, along with our seniors. It was to propose a railway line from Atmakur near Nandyal to Siddeswaram, when there was a proposal for an irrigation dam across Krishna. We camped in a Matam (Choultry) at Sangameswaram (Where Bhavanashi joins Krishna) for about two weeks in Nov-Dec 1953, did LS and CS in the plains and techeometric contouring in the hills. Helped by friend, philosopher, guide JR, the field work near Sangameswaram - Siddeswaram for our squad of III and IV BE (C) and later the office work at Anantapur College were and experience to cherish. It stood me in good stead when I took a group of CEG students and staff in 1981 to survey about 400 hectares of hilly terrain near Katpadi by plane table and theodolite for the proposed explosives This became a factory under Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. This became a fait accompli, though the Siddeswaram dam survey seem to have vanished in, to thin air, as we have't heard about that project taking concrete shape.



But technically it was a good job done. I still remember our eating "Regupandlu" in abundance, the visit to our Matam of a big, black Scorpion (The thought in gives me the creeps even after 42 years!) and the washing away of squad-mate VMM for a distance of about 50 meters by the swirling waters of Bhavananshi were bathing), but at its confluence (Sangamam) with Krishna, (where we were bathing), but luckily saved by a rocky outcrop. Trying to retrieve his towel going down the till he had a rebirth a few seconds later river he was also carried away (contrary to the etymology- "Bhava" meaning existence or being, and 'naashi' meaning destroying or perishable - or the belief that a dip in ensures no further births). And a small 7-8 cm celluloid doll of a child picked up by me at the choultry is still with me as a moments!

Personal

What has ECA my alma mater done to me ? On the foundation supplied by University of Madras, it provided the substructure with the first degree while University of Roorkee built the superstructure, and other institutions like Anna University, AIT, etc. added poise and polish. I was the only one among the three First Class holders in Civil Engineering to have passed all four years in the first attempt.

In Final B.E, when Prof NSK was telling a joke as analogy in his theory of structures class in August, 1954, I laughed as I knew it earlier and he queried whether I knew it already, I said "I can guess", to which he remarked: "Guessing is always a good sign of alertness. It shows there is some fire in you. I quite appreciate it". My collar went up, on its own!. It is this "fire" which made me more than a average teacher, much appreciated by my students and the colleagues as well.

Prof.NSK used to say often at ATP his favourite quotation: "A sweat of labour is sweeter than a gift of fortune". He did write it in my autograph book on 3.9.54, a day prior to leaving ATP on transfer: "Be good and do good". Many knew I have written these two inspirational exhortations in some autograph books of my students and friends. These lines are etched permanently in my heart of hearts.

A prayer to the Alma Mater

"Benign Mother, I largely owe to thee for what I am and how I am, and bow to thee! I pray for your continued, signal service to the student community in the field of technical education and I wish you greater success in your majestic march for your centennial."



MEMORIES OF FOUR DECADES OF MY ASSOCIATION WITH ECA*

- M. Narayana Rao

Retired Principal,

J.N.T.U College of Engineering, ANANTAPUR.

(Prof. M. Narayana Rao, a simple and happy person to work with, is one of the most successful principals of our times, His ideas and language are simple and we are publishing this article, practically in his own style, so that the readers will enjoy his narration - Ed.)

My first visit to ECA

In the 1940's (around 1946-48), Anantapur district was very jubilant to hear the news that an Engineering college in Rayalaseema was being started at Anantapur. A committee was appointed to search for a suitable location in and around Anantapur, and finally decided establish the college near to Parasanayapalli, mainly due to the fact the buildings vacated by the meat processing unit of the army of Second World War, were ready to be used for the college, with modification. But there was a large amount of work to be put in to convert the meat dehydration factory into a campus suitable for establishing the Engineering college.

The E.C.A, as every one knows was started in the Guindy Engineering College, Madras in 1946 and functioned till 1948. Then it was shifted to Anantapur in 1948.

I had a curiosity to visit the Engineering college site. I visited the site on a Sunday. I found a number of students in their shorts, wearing hats, cleaning the bushes, removing the boulders and small stones and doing manual work with great zeal and enthusiasm. The work was supervised by a middle aged Anglo Indian Gentleman, who was actually using a crowbar and a sledge and other implements to remove stones and to cut off shrubs. This gentleman was no other than the Principal of the college, Major Marley.

As a student in 1953

I joined the Engineering college in 1953, and I was put in the hostel, and was given a room in the "A' Block. This room, like the other rooms was occupied by two persons. The block had 20 Rooms, 10 in one row, and the other ten in the row behind the first. They were boxed in with Verandas on north and south sides, with the separating wall fixed with a diamond mesh, giving it an appearance of a Zoo. This mesh was meant for ventilation. We were all known as zoo-mates, and used to make all sorts of noises to justify the name. It was very funny.

We had a total of 8 Blocks with two separate blocks meant for bath and toilet. The juniors of 1st to 3rd year classes were housed in these blocks. The final years were given neater blocks where two final year students used to share a room. There were four messes, 3 Vegetarian and one non vegetarian, with spacious dining halls. The food was very good. We used to have special dinners every week end.

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Academic work

The college worked in three spells. There was a tiffin break and lunch break during 9.00 to 9.30 and 12.30 to 2.00 P.M. respectively. At 4.00 P.M. we were given tea and used to go for games in the play fields. The college had very large play field where we used to play hockey, football, cricket, volleyball etc. Our students were very good in play fields and some of them even represented the college at the University level.

The college was affiliated to Madras University, we used to have our examinations in March, every year, followed by the summer vacation from 1st April to 30th June. The college used to reopen in July. We had a deputy warden who looked after the students, an a hostel manager who ran the hostel and messes. Both were given quarters in the row of houses known as police line.

We had three branches, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The intake was 80 in each class in my batch, there were 8 students in the Electrical 18 in Mechanical and 54 students in Civil branches. We had only 6 staff members for each department. The lab classes, survey and workshop classes were conducted in the morning session, and theory in the next two sessions.

All theory examinations were conducted at Anantapur itself, but the supplementary exams and Laboratory examinations were conducted at Guindy for which we had to go to Madras. The results were very good. Each student who graduated from the college had good job opportunities. Those who wished to join the teaching profession could get a teaching post in college, and PWD, Electricity Dept, were giving up job orders even at the final year, before the declaration of results.

As a Staff member

I joined the staff of Mechanical Engineering Department in 1957 as a Lecturer. Our college new buildings were ready by then. We had built a truck with old parts, and fitted a new Perkins Diesel Engine in our workshop. The entire lab in the old campus was shifted to the new campus in a record time of 3 months. The college thus started functioning in the new campus from 1958 onwards.

The college used to conduct games and the annual day. These were very popular. The annual dinner was an experience which was unforgettable, we were all looking forward to it, eagerly. In that dinner some 20 varieties of sweets, and several delicious dishes were served. Many dignitaries from town were being invited for the annual feast.

When I joined the college as a student of Mechanical Engineering there was only one Professor, one Asst. Professor (called Instructor) and two staff members called lab assistants and three assistant instructors who used to take the classes. On the workshop side there were an S.W.I and J.W.I whose posts were considered to be of a lower cadre than those in the mechanical department.

During my student days, Prof. S.L. Balasubramanyam was our professor. Our instructor was Mr.V. Prahlad in the workshop. Mr. Siddeswar was the Instructor in Mechanical Engineering. All the staff members used to teach very well, improvising their lectures with latest information. Our professor was enlightening us with the latest in automobile Technology following U.S.S standards. In those days, the workshop classes were run 7 hours at a stretch.



Developments of the college

After shifting to the new building in 1958, the laboratories were improved to train the students in Instrumentation and control, vibration, heat transfer refrigeration and Air conditioning came up, especially after the college came into the fold of J.N.T.U. P.G. Courses were started in 1972, in Mechanical (R & AC), Electrical (PS) and Civil(structures). The faculty was encouraged to take Ph.D. under Q.I.P. and also internally. I was fortunate to get my Ph.D from the J.N.T.U being in the very first internal candidate in taking a research project in drawing finance by the C.S.I.R in 1979. I had represented the Department in the International conferences at Germany and contributed a research paper in Hungary. Research in the field of Alternate fuels for I.C Engines, wind power instrumentation etc., were carried out by other which lead to the award of M.Tech and Ph.D. The department flourished due to the grants from MHRD, UGC and CSIR and many new labs and buildings could be added. The department thus expanded many fold due to devoted and dedicated work of the staff.

I had been to England, Germany, Iraq and other places on short assignments. All these are due to the blessings of my Alma Mater, Our ECA. After serving the institute in different capacities for 35 years, I look back upon my career as an offering of love and devotion to my dearest college which educated me.

Now, as a retired person, I cherish the memories of my working days in the college and dream, the dawn of Golden era of our college. May my Alma Mater grow height to height in the years to come.

An anecdote

In a class room in the Engineering college, a lecturer conducting a class and the students were restless and making noise. The lecturer was requesting them to stop talking but in vain. Then suddenly a high pitched voice announced, Please observe silence. The Principal just passed away". Actually the Principal was on his rounds and passed our room just then. All the student maintained pin drop silence, not knowing the fact.

Another teacher shouted in another class "Stop talking otherwise I will ask the principal to get out of the college".



Nostalgic Memories of Engineering College, Anantapur*

- Prof. T.V. Reddy
Former Principal, ECA &
Director, JNT University, HYDERABAD

It was in November, 1950 that I took charge as instructor in surveying and drawing (now re-designated as Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering) at the College of Engineering, Anantapur. I had just returned from the United States of America, after obtaining a Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from the Cornell University, with specialization in Geodesy and Photogrammetry under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme of the Government of Madras (Andhra formed a part of the composite Madras state then). The scholars, thus sent abroad under this scheme, were the first post-graduate degree holders in Engineering in the country. The Indian Institutes of Technology which award the post-graduate degree now-a-days were not there then and were started much later: It was my first posting in the teaching line. The then Head of the department of Civil Engineering was skeptical whether a foreign returned scholar, like me, would prove equal to the task in an under graduate institution in India, like the one at Anantapur or Kakinada. His fears, however proved to be unfounded when he saw me wading through knee-deep waters, while fixing triangulation stations at Penna-Ahobilam.

Expansion under Europe stores indents

I spent nearly five years in this post before I was elevated to the post of Professor and posted to the College of Engineering at Kakinada. the only other Govt. College of State was carved out of the composite Madras state. During these five years, apart from surveying for all classes Civil, Mechanical Electrical- I had to handle other diverse subjects like Reinforced Cement Concrete and Sanitary Engineering. I am of the firm view, even today, that in an undergraduate institution like the one at Anantapur or Kakinada or Hyderabad, it should be possible and it is necessary also for any post graduate degree holder in Engineering to handle only subject in B.E curriculum with as much ease and proficiency as the subject of his specialization instead of and pleading his inability to teach a subject outside his field of specialization. organized the first survey camp in Minor Triangulation at Penna-Ahobilam, giving a taste to the students of what it would be like to prepare plans of extensive areas like that of a state or a community. I lived with the students in the camp, thus gaining an opportunity to know each one of them intimately. It was possible to obtain very sophisticated instruments in surveying like the Wild Universal Theodolite, Tavistock, Theodolite, Watt's Microptic Theodolite (with the the Europe stores indent) Wild Universal Theodolite measures etc., angles to one second directly and to one-tenth of a second by estimation and is used by the survey of India in their work. In the final year class, I handled the subject of Field Astronomy and organized practical field work classes for the first time to determine the azimuth of a survey line. The latitude and longitude of a station and determination of the correct time by making observations on celestial bodies - operations all of which are carried out by the survey of India preparing plans of extensive areas.

-(Articles reproduced from the Diamond Jubilee Souvenir)



Life in early fifties

The College functioned at the Guindy Engg. College campus for two years and was shifted in 1948 to the Meat Dehydration Factory which has been vacated, just then, by the Military authorities at the conclusion of World War II. But for the availability of these buildings, the college would have been located, probably at Bellary which was part of the composite Madras State, like Anantapur and would be shifted at a later date. The students used to refer to the buildings as "slaughter House" meaning thereby that the students were being slaughtered in the examinations in these buildings. These buildings were located at a distance of about four miles from the Anantapur town and the only means of transport was the horse-driven tonga, or jatka. The college had one open-body rickety bus and a truck with canvas covered roof, both of which could be hired by the staff or students on payment of the prescribed amount, to go to movie or to the railway station at the time of holidays. When the students use the bus or truck they use to sing in chorus "Singa Masi, Parupu Masi, hai, hai, although to this day I donot know what exactly the words meant. The students and staff lived in the campus in complete harmony and occasionally open air movies were screened. Immediately after the last working day (yearly course) and just before the holidays, the final year students used to go round the campus in a procession in fancy dresses, much to the merriment of the staff and their families. The Annual Hostel dinner to which the elite of the Town and the staff members with their families were invited as guests of the boarders was a memorable event which was organized on a lavish scale with meticulous care.

My responsibilities as a Principal

I was transferred back to Anantapur in 1960 as Professor of Civil Engineering. It was during their period, I was holding full additional charge of the post of Principal, .in addition to my duties as Professor. I had a hectic time in preventing the students from indulging in violent activities during Vizag steel plant agitation. In spite of my best efforts to stop it, the students had already set fire to the NCC vehicle. They had even set upon attacking the police party when the latter passed through the college campus on their way to guard a railway bridge. Any attempt by the students to stop the police party would have resulted in police firing and the consequent death of one or more students and injuries to many more. I spent a sleepless night, watching all the time ready to intervene to prevent any mishap occurring. Fortunately, probably anticipating resistance from the students in their on-word march to the Railway Bridge, the police party took a different route to the bridge and thus averted a major confrontation.

JNTU University is formed

I was appointed as Principal and posted to the College of Engineering, Kakinada. After working for a few months there, As I was transferred back to Anantapur when the incumbent principal retired from service on superannuation. I had too many problems on hand to grapple with and the unstinted cooperation of the staff, both teaching and non-teaching, it was possible to set right and solve many of these problems. It was during my tenure as The Principal the committee on Post-graduate Education visited the college and approved the starting of three Post-graduate courses leading to the M.Tech degree of the S.V.University, one each in the three disciplines of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical.



It was again during the same period, the three Govt. Colleges of Engineering at Anantapur, Kakinada and Hyderabad, together with the Govt. College of Fine arts and Architecture at Hyderabad were transferred to the control of the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, on the formation of the first Technological University in the country.

In the initial stages of the formation of the university the University Grants Commission had great crunch for funds and consequent non-development of the constituent colleges of the University. Initially, Electronics and Communication Engineering branch not established at the College. A few students were transferred every year to the college at Kakinada to continue their studies in this branch, after studying the first two years of the four-year course in this college. It was only after the formation of the university in 1972, steps were taken to start this branch also at this college. Due to lack of funds in the university, it was not possible to provide the necessary accommodation for these additional classes of the ECE branch. Make -shift arrangements had to be made by partitioning the large drawing halls and by the staggering of the drawing classes for the other branches. Now that there is no lack of funds, the college is all set for its full development.

Conclusion

I have in this institution for nearly twenty two years in various capacities, starting from Asst. Professor and part time hostel manager, Professor lines, and Principal and spared no pains to develop the institution on sound although I was greatly handicapped in this efforts by the meager funds provided by the college by the Govt. in the first instance and later by the University.

[Many years after Prof T.V.Reddy left the ECA, the college has been the recipient of several grants from sources like the MHRD,UGC and CSIR for the development of the Laboratories, modernization of equipment, Construction of buildings and extension of old buildings, It is now in a position to do good research, and thus the dreams cherished by Prof. T.V.Reddy are fulfilled. It sure will please the noble professor. -Ed].



MY REMINISCENCES

- Prof. N. Rangaiah, (Rtd)

**Dept. of Civil Engineering,
J.N.T.U. College of Engineering, ANANTAPUR**

My first visit to ECA

It's with great gusto and curiosity that I visited Engineering College while I was in Intermediate at Government Arts College. Riding the bicycle all along, across the country road and visiting an Institution that produces Engineers was a thrilling experience to me. Though it was housed in a modest, deserted military barracks, I could see the inherent glory and grandeur in it that tempted me to be its student.

The Engineering College at Anantapur was first started in erstwhile composite Madras state in the Government College of Engineering, Guindy at Madras in 1946 and it was subsequently shifted to Anantapur in 1948. On the formation of J.N.T.U. this College became one of its constituent Colleges.

Dreams come true

My dream came true! I joined the College in 1956 rejoicing and exulting over my fortune. Then came a wonderful experience as an inmate of hostel in the old campus. A few blocks were dotted along the spacious playgrounds, and a few more blocks along the serpentine Pandameru River, a tributary to Penna. On the banks of river, amidst the picturesque greenery and towering trees, hostel provided a good stay. But the rooms had shutterless windows in the common wall providing unique to dialogue with neighboring inmates who were known as Zoo mates, across the transparent wire mesh, No fans, no cots, no furniture, yet we never grumbled, nor muttered note of discord or discontent.

I noticed no politics, no groupism, no feeling of caste or creed. It was a healthy environment and a jocund company that every one of us began to forget our homes and enjoyed the unique moments. There was fooling but it was not vulgar. During fooling, seniors used to enjoy at the innocence of the fresher on various topics on which they were questioned. It is during fooling period, the freshers used to learn from the seniors, how to conduct themselves in the campus and outside.

Curricular & extra curricular activities

Classes were from 7-00 A.M. to 4-00 P.M. in three sessions. In those days rarely we found Ph.Ds and highly qualified Lecturers. Many of them were only graduates but they were erudite scholars inspiring the fledgling post graduates. There was no branching off into Civil, Electrical and Mechanical until the beginning of third year. Four year course used to be denoted as F.E.-I, F.E.-II, B.E.-I and B.E.-II. During my first year, I had the opportunity of learning strength of materials from Sri. M.S.Bhat, whom students used to adore for his versatility in the subject, wit and wisdom.

In those days, survey camp with triangulation as the main work used to be organized for third year Civil Engineering students, at Pennahobilam. Students and the accompanying staff members used to start to at 6-00 A.M. Students had to walk long distances along hilly track to reach their stations to take observations.



The college used to provide a camp kitchen and dining hall with the survey tents and lighting in the night with college generator. Students used to organize games and get magazines for the recreation in the evenings.

I had an opportunity of attending such an enjoyable camp twice, once as a student and then as an accompanying staff member. During the year (1964-65) when I attended the survey camp as a staff member, Civil Engineering students from S.V.U. College of Engineering, Tirupati joined our students and stayed with us for their survey camp.

Engineering College students were the models of dignity and sublime behavior. We were honored and enjoyed special recognition in town. Usually clad in immaculate white uniform we had a special place in public. Our majestic 'RED BUS' or the Military truck used to carry us for a movie at the weekend, where too, the Cinema Hall Manager used to keep balcony seats reserved for us. The other means of conveyance to and from the town were horse driven Jutkas.

Our Cultural Associations viz., Andhra Vignana Samithy, English Literary Association, Kannada Sangha and Tamil Sangham were very famous. During 1958-59 I was the secretary of the Andhra Vignana Samithy. That year was particularly marked in the annals of College, because of the visit of luminaries like Nataraja Ramakrishna, Kaloji Narayana Rao, Saraswatiputra Puttaparthi Narayana Charyulu, Thummala Sitarma Murthy Chowdary and Diwakarla Venkatavadhani.

Staff and students together used to enact plays which were being staged in a splendid semi circularly roofed auditorium. Combined hostel day used to be another big event every year. Month of December was a finale to extra circular activities. The magnificent 'Ippichettu' in Old Campus was blossoming flowers emitting the smell that was heralding the ensuing exams. This tree was nicknamed 'aggregate tree', as one would get the aggregate marks, if he started studying when the tree blossomed.

Experience as a faculty member

To my pleasure and pride I joined my Alma Mater in 1963 as a Lecturer in Civil Engineering. By then, the College was shifted to present new campus. Then, Prof. T.V. Reddy was the Head of Civil Engineering Department. I still feel that it was my good fortune to have his learned guidance in shaping myself as a teacher in the early part of my career.

The College initially started with three branches, namely, Civil Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering. Over the years, the Electronics and Communication Engineering branch, Computer Science & Engineering branch and Chemical Engineering branch were also started. Three Post-Graduate courses, namely, Structural Engineering in Civil Engineering, Power Systems in Electrical & Electronics Engineering, and Refrigeration and Air conditioning in Mechanical Engineering branches were started in the year 1972 with a sanctioned intake of ten in each specialization. With the funds provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the departments could modernize the existing laboratories and establish new laboratories by purchasing new and sophisticated equipment. Over the years number of staff members could improve their qualifications, under Quality Improvement Programme. But I feel, that this College, being one of the few Institutions established before Independence the progress in terms of building space and amenities to students over 50 years of its existence is not adequate.



How the traditions of ECA stood by me

I was Head of the Civil Engineering Department from 1988 to 1990 and served as the Principal of the prestigious College from 1993 to 1995. In discharging my duties as Principal, I had drawn confidence from my predecessors especially those great teachers, who were on the administration side as Principals. My main concern was to improve the academic atmosphere in the College and to streamline the working of the various departments including the college office. I had tried to impress upon the staff the virtue of sincerity in the work and the respect for procedures. More than that, as an alumnus, I had not lost sight of the traditions of the Almamater, which gave me immense moral support during critical situations.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, I wish my Alma Mater, to grow and grow to make a niche in the temples of learning and see the acme of academic progress and get international recognition. This is my ambition and my prayer to the Almighty.

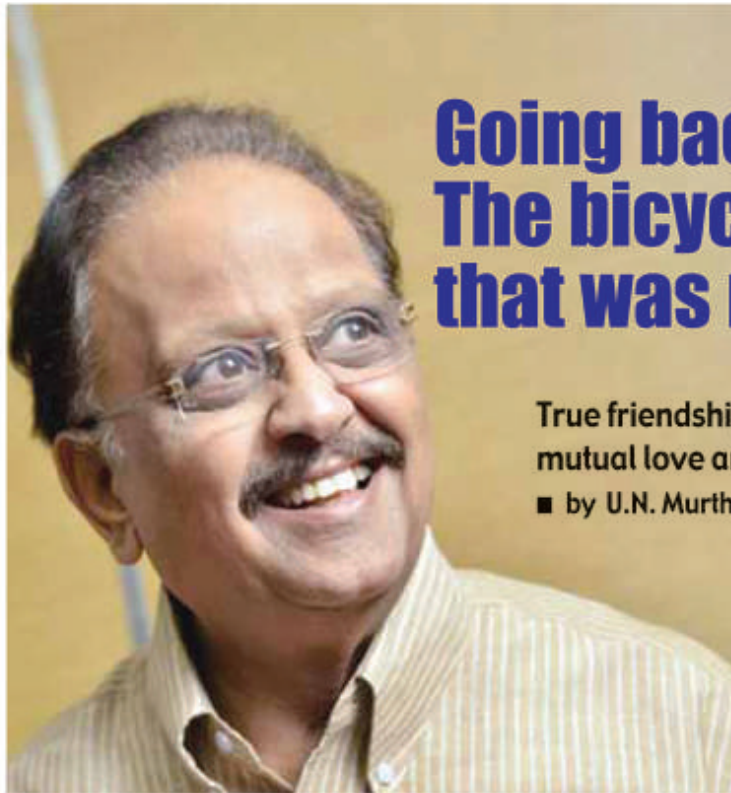


*JNTUA CEA PAYS TRIBUTES TO
THE GREAT LEGENDARY AND ILLUSTRIOUS
ALUMNI*

*Dr. S. P. BALA SUBRAHMANYAM
AWARDEE OF PADMA VIBHUSHAN*

*And
WHO WILL LIVE FOR EVER THROUGH HIS
IMMORTAL SONGS*

MEMORIES



Going back 55 years: The bicycle that was not lost

True friendship flourishes on mutual love and understanding.

■ by U.N. Murthy

It was the year 1962. We were all teenagers, just 17 and bubbling with lot of enthusiasm after getting our admission into the engineering college. We paid the college fees and hostel fees and settled down in one of the three hostels. We, the first year students, were given accommodation in the old hostel, which was nothing but like military barracks used during World War II. The other two hostels were newly built blocks with fans in each room. The students were rotated from one hostel block to another each year.

The campus was huge, a few hundred acres in area and a lovely college building with all facilities like most advanced laboratories and playgrounds etc., even at that time.

Now, I am settled in Secunderabad after retirement. I am an active member of our Alumni Association, based at Hyderabad with membership strength of nearly

700. At that time the engineering course was of 5 years duration. We studied during 1962-67.

Back to the college and hostels. The college, which was very famous even at that time in Andhra Pradesh, had about 600 boys and two girl students. These two girl students (one is one year senior to us and the other

1962 was the year we cannot forget. It was the year of the Indo-China border war. We lost many of our brave soldiers in the war and also many thousand square kilometres of area to China. We were woken up from slumber.

our class mate) are settled at Hyderabad and both are members of our Alumni Association! Both have done very well professionally and retired in very good positions in government organisations.

1962 was the year we cannot forget. It was the year of the Indo-China border war. We lost many of our brave soldiers in the war and also many thousand square kilometres of area to China. We were woken up from slumber. The modernisation of our armed forces had started immediately.

Each student of our engineering college contributed ten rupees towards the National Defence Fund. We all felt very sad for the humiliation suffered by our armed forces at the hands of the Chinese army.

Prime Minister Nehru wanted every citizen, particularly the youth, to undergo some sort of military training. As a part of this pro-



gramme, NCC was made compulsory in all colleges. We were very glad to join NCC and undergo some sort of para-military training very sincerely and seriously.

Our lecturers and professors were real 'Gurus'. They used to teach with total dedication and devotion to their profession. Because of them only most of the students of this college were able to reach top positions of eminence in the field of their specialisation not only in India but abroad also.

Our college was about 5 kilometres from the town, adjacent to the then Bangalore road and the only mode of transport to town were the horse-drawn carts called 'Jatkas' in Telugu (we all know and seen the

horse-drawn cart driven by Hema Malini in the film *Sholay*). A jatka is the same cart with the only difference being that it is driven or the horse is controlled by a male owner.

Musicians among engineers

Sometimes, we used to ask the owner of the Jatka to take a back seat and take control of the horse till we reached the outskirts of the town. It was great fun driving a Jatka. The Jatka fellow used to charge about two-and-a-half rupees for 5 people.

The other source of travel to town was a rented bicycle from a small cycle shop in the campus. The rent was two Annas (one eighth of a Rupee) for a to and fro trip to town

lasting a few hours as we used to rent the bicycles for going to a movie in the town.

We had a small post office with a post master and a postman named Jabbar. We used to get Money Orders from home to pay the hostel charges etc., every month. Jabbar knew which student was available at which classroom at any given time to hand over the money.

Our batch in first year had lot of talented musicians. D.J. Srihari used to play Ghatam. Ravindra Naik used to play the Hawaiian guitar and Wilson was fantastic on Harmonica. Rajagopal was a master on the Banjo. Henry Paul was superb on harmonium. Another of our classmates, let us call him 'B', used to sing very well.

Chidambaram, a student of neighbouring polytechnic college used to play the Tabla to complete the orchestra.

We had a hockey ground just inside the old hostel and in the nearby sportsroom there was a gramophone with a number of records of all classical songs of that time including Hindi songs of Mohammad Rafi in addition to famous Telugu songs.

Talented singer

'B' and Rajagopal used to spend the time in the evenings in this room selecting the records to be played so that all the students who were playing and others can listen to the songs on a loud speaker and enjoy the evening.

One of our assistant professors, Sri Ramakrishna Mouli used to select and buy the records.

We excelled in sports also and were inter collegiate champions in many games.

We had ragging in those days also. It was not so bad or sadistic as it is nowadays. It was used by the seniors to get acquainted with the freshers and sort of adopt and guide them in academic matters and the discipline

and respect to the teachers was of the highest order in the campus.

Many of the teaching staff used to stay in the staff quarters in the campus. They used to go around the hostel rooms in the evenings and clear doubts in subjects for students.

15 August was the last day for ragging and 23 August was observed as "Fresher's Day".

Our music team of 'B', Srihari, Rajagopal, Ravindra Naik, Henry Paul, Wilson and Chidambaram gave a music performance including vocal by 'B' on Fresher's Day in the beautiful auditorium located in the main college building. This auditorium was used for meetings and for Annual Day celebrations.

I remember once our chief minister Sri. Kasu Brahmananda Reddy was the chief guest on an Annual Day and on another Annual Day it was the Maestro Mangalampalli Balamurali Krishna who was the chief guest and gave a fantastic vocal performance.

I remember that famous Telugu cinema actors Ramana Reddy and Balaiah also visited our college.

In addition to NCC, we all excelled at games. Years rolled on. We all passed out in 1967. 'B' had left

college after first year as he became seriously ill around the end of the academic year and also his heart was somewhere else, not in Engineering at that time.

Later on, 'B' became famous and, in 2011, received one of the highest civilian honours bestowed by the Government of India on individuals for excellence.

We used to meet him whenever he was in our city. Even though he did not complete engineering along with us, he is very fond of his classmates and always yearned to meet them whenever possible. We used to meet at some hotel or other for a few hours as he is a busy man in his profession.

Humble person

Even though he became famous nationally and internationally, he was very simple and humble and mingled with us as we used to do so during our college days whenever he used to come to our city of Hyderabad.

We used to invite him to our Alumni get togethers which used to take place twice a year.

During our college days, there were no cell phones, no two-wheelers and no cars. We used to walk from hostel to college and back. Sometimes we used to walk to town in small groups of five or six boys.

We generally used to go to town to watch movies in one of the three theatres, preferably on a Saturday night and come back to hostels around midnight after watching the second show. The second show used to commence around 9:30 pm. Of course the other two modes of transport, that is, the Jatka and Bicycle were always handy.

We used to watch the movies of Dev Anand, Shamma Kapoor, ANR, NTR, and even Jayalalithaa. She acted as heroine in some hit Telugu movies. She was very young at that time and beautiful and was a superb actress. We all know her as the chief minister of Tamil Nadu now.

For one of our get togethers we



SP Balasubrahmanyam being awarded Padma Bhushana by Prez Pratibha Patil.

invited 'B' as a special guest of honour. He said he is nothing special and no guest of honour. He will join us as a friend and as an ex classmate only. He said that he felt very happy amongst old friends.

We said okay. He attended our meeting and narrated a very interesting incident which happened during our first year (1962-63) in which he was directly involved. The following is what he said in his own words-

"I think it was September 1962. One Saturday evening I rented a bicycle and went to the town. I parked and locked the bicycle at the movie theatre near clock tower (called Raghuveer talkies) and went in to watch the second show. After the movie, I came to the hostel in a Jatka along with some other friends who also had gone to watch the same movie.

The forgotten bicycle

The next day was a Sunday. I attended college as usual on Monday. I was in my room when the cycle shop owner, one Ahmed came to me in the evening and asked, 'Ayya where is the cycle you have taken on Saturday?' I was stunned. Now, I remembered I had forgotten the bicycle at the cinema hall on Saturday. I started sweating. If the bicycle is lost I will have to pay Rs200/- to the shop owner. That was a huge amount in those days and I will have to face the music in front of my parents. Immediately, I explained the matter to my roommate and we rushed to the theatre in a Jatka.

I felt greatly relieved when I found the bicycle parked in the theatre premises in the same spot where I had left it. I gladly paid the two rupees demanded by the theatre attendant as rent for three days. We came back to hostel immediately and handed over the bicycle to the owner of the cycle shop who was waiting anxiously for me."



He narrated some more interesting episodes of our college days. He said his only regret in life was that he could not become an engineer like us. But we told him he became great in his own way. There were seniors as well as our juniors at college, in the get together. They all enjoyed his narratives.

Our batch people always felt proud that 'B' was our classmate in the engineering college.

Disclosing identity

Now who is "B"? He is none other than the famous singer Sri S.P.

He was honoured with 'Padma Bhushan' by Government of India in 2011. We invited him as the chief guest in the get together in February 2011 to felicitate him after getting the Padma Bhushan.

Balasubrahmanyam. He sang more than 40,000 songs for films in many languages including Hindi.

Very recently (in May 2016), we had a reunion of our batch mates at Bangalore, courtesy one of our classmates who is a very big industrialist in the Garden City. Balu, as we fondly call him, came down from Chennai for the reunion and spent a whole day with his friends and their families.

There is one thing every youngster can learn after seeing Balu Garu. He is a very simple, humble and a soft spoken person. He always encourages young and budding singers, corrects their mistakes and wishes them well.

He was honoured with 'Padma Bhushan' by Government of India in 2011. We invited him as the chief guest in the get together in February 2011 to felicitate him after getting the Padma Bhushan. No need to say the hall was overflowing with members on this occasion.

Even in this meeting Balu Garu was happy to meet his old friends as a classmate rather than as an eminent singer honoured with Padma Bhushan ('Garu' in Telugu is the equivalent of 'Ji' in Hindi).

The ladies particularly went up to him, exchanged greetings and had photos shot with him as mementos. Balu Garu gladly obliged all of them posing for photos with them. He greeted all of them with folded hands (Namaste).

Our batch people always feel proud that Balu Garu was our classmate in the engineering college and still a friend.

We (the batch mates of 1962-67) always gave great importance to our friendship which is of nearly 55 years!

We enjoy meeting our classmates along with the families even now.

"Making a friend is an act of grace. Having a friend is a gift. Keeping a friend is a virtue. Being a friend is an honour." ■



MEMORABLIA
(New Articles)

My Memories and Contributions

- Dr.J. Krishnamacharyulu
Rtd. Professor of Chemistry

Indeed it is a great pleasure for me to share memories since 1952, when I visited Government College of Engineering first as a part of excursion group of Government Modal High School, old town, Ananthapuramu. I am very happy to inform that I have worked under the guidance of more than Twenty Principals, starting from Sri V.V.L. Rao to Sri P. Dhanunjaya Rao in various capacities as Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Assistant Professor and Professor from August 1964 to January 2001.

When Prof. T.V. Reddy was Principal, N.S.S. Programme was started with me as first N.S.S. Programme officer in the year 1975 in this college. Many N.S.S. Camps were conducted at various places around Ananthapur like Puttaparthi, Kandukur, Lepakshi and also at far away places like at Diviseema, Krishna District.

Tall Ashoka trees in front of our College and in School at Puttaparthi were planted by our student volunteers. As a part of cleaning monuments, a camp was conducted at Lepakshi Temple. At Kandukur village our student volunteers laid the drinking water pipeline first.

In the month of November 1977, Coastal area Diviseema was greatly affected by severe Cyclone and storm and vast devastation happened at Avanigadda area of Krishna district. Two N.S.S. Camps, at a stretch of 15 days each with 40 N.S.S. Volunteers in each batch were conducted in the month of December 1977 and January 1978.

First N.S.S. Camp was conducted at Naadi village, near Naagayalanka in the month of December and Second N.S.S. Camp was conducted at Haripuram village near Hamsala Deevii in January 1978. All the Paraphernalia like tents, implements, like crowbars, Cooking utensils, a medical kit with medical officer were taken from Ananthapur to the camp centre. Our student volunteers laid the roads, cleaned the debris, removed the dead bodies and dead animals and did lot of civil works during that period.





Student Volunteers at work

At the end of two camps, the villagers expressed their sincere thanks and gratitude towards the social service rendered by our college students. They really shed tears while we left the camp. These memories are still fingering in mind and as well as in the minds of student volunteers participated in them. Some photos are enclosed here with.

In the year 1985, when Prof. G. Sankar Rao was Principal, I was appointed as first Co-ordinator to look into Research activities in the college. Now research field has extended and a separate Director is appointed and looking after researcher programme.

When Prof. T.B. Krishna Swamy was the Principal, sports and games day was started first in a jubilant manner under the guidance of Prof. Nanjappa and myself as in charge of sports and games in this college. Many sports and games activities were conducted by me in this college then.

When Prof. D. Swaminathan was the Vice-chancellor of J.N.T.University, I was appointed as Director of O.T.R.I. , with the intention of starting Chemical Engineering branch and developing then O.T.P.R.I as a separate entity for chemical Engineering, just like I.I.C.T. Hyderabad. Then in the year 1990-91, First batch of Chemical Engineering were admitted at O.T.R.I. for one year. Later Chemical Engineering was transferred to the College of Engineering along with myself as a founder chairman of Chemical Engineering department.

I have a memorable and happy stay at this college for nearly 38 years, associating with Principals, teaching and non-teaching staff and students of different regions.

I am happy that the College is celebrating 75 years of existence and I wish the celebrations a grand success.

అనంతపురం ఇంజనీరింగ్ కళాశాలతో నా అనుబంధం

- శ్రీమతి హెచ్. రాజేశ్వరి, విశ్రాంత డిప్యూటీ రిజిస్ట్రార్, జె.ఎన్.టి.యు.ఎ.

నేను హెజాసూరు రాజేశ్వరిని, నేను జెఎన్టీయుఎ అనంతపురము నందు డిప్యూటీ రిజిస్ట్రార్ గా పనిచేస్తూ జనవరి 31, 218న నా సర్వీసు జయప్రదంగా ముగించుకొని, సుఖంగా జీవితం గడుపుచున్నాను.

ఈ సమయంలో నాకు మంచి జీవితాన్ని ఇచ్చిన నా జెఎన్టీయుఎ ఇంజనీరింగ్ కళాశాల 75 వసంతాల వజ్రోత్సవ వేడుకల సందర్భంగా, నా ఉన్నతికి సహకరించిన కళాశాల ప్రముఖులైన ప్రిన్సిపల్స్ ఎందరో ఉన్నారు. వారిపట్ల నాకున్న గౌరవంతో, నా మనసులోని అనుభవాలు, వారి క్రమశిక్షణా నియమావళి, దిశా నిర్దేశాలు, డెసిషన్ మేకింగ్, ప్రతి సమస్యపట్ల వారు తీసుకొనే అభిప్రాయ సేకరణ నాకు సచ్చి మీ ముందు వ్యక్తపరుస్తున్నాను. వారు కేవలం ఒక విద్యాసంస్థ అనేరీతిలోకాక, ప్రతి ఒక్కరు తమ కుటుంబంగా భావించి, కళాశాల అభివృద్ధికి ఎలా సమిష్టిగా కృషిచేసేవారో, అంతర్గతంగా అందరూ కమిటీగా ఏర్పడి, సామన్యంగా పరిష్కరించేవారు. అందుకే అనంతపురం కళాశాలకు అంతటి ఘనచరిత్ర. ఒకరి భావాలను మరొకరు గౌరవించుకుంటూ, అందరూ మమేకమై కళాశాల అభ్యున్నతికి కృషి చేసేవారు. ఈ ప్రక్రియే ఈనాటి కమ్యూనికేటివ్ స్కిల్స్, వసుదైక కుటుంబం అనే పేర్లమో! కళాశాలలో చదివిన విద్యార్థులకు కూడా ఇటువంటి మౌలిక భావాలతో, విద్యతో రంగరించి, పాఠాలు చెప్పేవారేమో అని నా భావన.

అది 1982వ సంవత్సరం, ఫిబ్రవరి 21 తారీఖున, నా తొలి అడుగు మోపిన పవిత్ర సరస్వతి దేవాలయము, పేరు మోసిన ప్రసిద్ధ చరిత్ర గల విశ్వవిద్యాలయము, అనంతపురము జిల్లాకే తలమానికము. ఇచ్చట నేను స్టీనోగ్రాఫర్ గా పనిచేయుటకు అవకాశం రావడం, నా జీవితానికి గొప్పవరంగా భావిస్తాను.

1982వ సంవత్సరమున డా॥డి. జీబలా రావ్, ప్రిన్సిపాల్ గా ఉండేవారు. వారు ఎల్లప్పుడూ చాలా సౌమ్యంగా ఉండేవారు. కళాశాలను తన కుటుంబంగా భావించి పనిచేసేవారు. ప్రతి కొత్త సంవత్సరానికి వారి బంగ్లాలో అందరినీ ఆహ్వానించి చాలా సందడిగా, కుటుంబసభ్యులతో కలిసి కొత్త సంవత్సరం ఫంక్షన్ జరిపేవారు. వారు కన్నడిగులు కూడా. నాతో ఆప్యాయంగా అప్పుడప్పుడు కన్నడంలో కూడా సంభాషించేవారు. అప్పటికే వారి కుమారులు సూర్యకాంత్, చంద్రకాంత్ ఏయిర్ ఫోర్స్ లోను, మిలిటరీలోను పనిచేస్తూ దేశసేవకు సంబంధించిన రంగాలలో కార్యచరణ చేస్తుండేవారు. వారికి నలుగురు అమ్మాయిలు, చాలా పెద్ద కుటుంబం, మమతల కుటుంబం. సర్ వారు 6 అడుగుల పైన ఉండేవారు. అమ్మగారు 4 అడుగులు ఉండేవారు. వారు అప్పటి అమితాబ్ బచ్చన్, జయాబచ్చన్ లని నాకు తోచేది. అమ్మగారు కూడా చాలా మంచి ఆవిడ. సర్ కు ఎప్పుడూ కోపం రాదు. వస్తే మొహం అంతా గంభీరంగా అయిపోయేది. సైలెంట్ గా ఉండి, కళాశాల సమస్యలు పరిష్కరించేవారు.

వారు హైదరాబాద్ కి ట్రాన్స్ ఫర్ అయినరోజు మొత్తం కళాశాలలోని టీచింగ్ మరియు నాన్ టీచింగ్ స్టాఫ్ అందరూ కూడా రైల్వేస్టేషన్ కి వెళ్లి ఏడుస్తూ, వారి కుటుంబానికి సెండ్-ఆఫ్ ఇచ్చాము. అందరూ కూడా కన్నీటి పర్యంతం అయ్యారు. నాన్నలాగ వారి అఫెక్షన్ దూరమయిందని, తరువాత వచ్చే ప్రిన్సిపల్ ఎలా ఉంటారో, తెలియదే అని.

ప్రొ॥టి.బి. క్రిష్ణస్వామి గారు అంటే ఆరోజుల్లో ఆయనను టైగర్ అని పిలిచేవారు. చూడడానికి అలానే ఉంటారు. చాలా గొప్ప వ్యక్తి, పుస్తకాల పురుగు. వారు అనేక రకాల మ్యాగజైన్స్, బుక్స్, (దిన, వార మరియు మాసపత్రికలు) బాగా తెప్పించేవారు. నాలెడ్జ్ బాగా కలిగిన ఏకైక ప్రిన్సిపాల్, వారి పిరియడ్ లో లైబ్రరీ బాగా ఎదిగింది అనే చెప్పాలి. వారి సోదరులు అయిన డి.బి. పార్థసారథి గారు OI/C లైబ్రరీగా వారి సేవలందించారు. ఆసమయంలో రాధాక్రిష్ణ మరియు శివరామి రెడ్డిగార్లు లైబ్రరీయన్స్ గా ఉండి విద్యార్థులకు కావలసిన రకారకాలైన పుస్తకాలు అందించేవారు.

బైబ్రరీ చాలా బాగా పద్ధతిగా, టైమింగ్ ప్రకారం రన్ అయ్యేది. ఇక టి.బి.కె. గారు ఫర్నిచర్, జిరాక్స్, టైపింగ్ మిషన్స్ బోధనేతర సిబ్బందికి కావలసినవి మంచి బ్రాండ్‌వి, కొత్తవి తెప్పించి ఇచ్చేవారు. ఎందుకంటే పాత టైపింగ్ మిషన్స్ మూలపడి కష్టపడుతున్న సమయంలో వారు గమనించి తెప్పించేవారు. తొలిసారి వారు ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ టైప్‌రైటర్ మరియు జిరాక్స్ మిషన్ (HCL Reprographic Systems) బెంగళూరు నుంచి తెప్పించిన ఘనత ఆయనదే. ఆనాడు స్టూడెంట్స్ యొక్క ఒరిజినల్ సర్టిఫికేట్స్ కాలేజీలోనే భద్రపరిచేవారు. వారికి ఇవ్వాలంటే టైపింగ్ మిషన్స్ పైనే టైప్ చేయించుకొని ట్రూ కాపీ అటెస్టేషన్ (గెజిటెడ్) జరుపుకోవడం పరిపాటి. విద్యార్థులు మరియు టైపిస్ట్‌ల సౌకర్యార్థము మంచి జిరాక్స్ మిషన్ తెప్పిస్తే ఈ సమస్య నుండి బయట పడవచ్చని వారే ఈ ఆలోచనకు ఆద్యులు అయ్యారు. హైదరాబాద్‌లో meetings ADB E.C., MDM (Monitoring Development) లాంటివి ప్రముఖులు అందరితో వారు పద్ధతిగా గోష్టి గావించి, డిటైల్డ్ ఇన్‌ఫర్మేషన్ తెప్పించుకొని, రాత్రి వేంకటాద్రి (9:30) ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్‌కు అన్నీ క్రోడీకరించి, డీప్‌గా ఇమ్‌పార్ట్‌బెంట్ పాయింట్స్ కవర్‌చేసి రైల్వే రాయల్‌గా యూనివర్సిటీలో (హైదరాబాద్ HQRS) సబ్‌మిట్ చేసి దాదాపుగా అన్నీ ఓకే చేసుకొని జయప్రదంగా తిరిగివచ్చి, ఆ మీటింగ్ విశేసాలను గోడంబి, పకోడ మరియు కలకంద స్వీట్ తెప్పించి, తింటూ సక్సెస్‌గా ఎలా జరిగిందో ఆనందాన్ని వారు చేసిన కృషిని మెచ్చుకొంటూ ఎంజాయ్ చేసేవారు క్రిష్ణస్వామిగారు. ఆయన కళ్ళల్లో ఆనందాన్ని కళాశాల పట్ల వారికున్న డెడికేటెడ్ మోటివేషన్ చూసి అబ్బురపడేదాన్ని వారి కళ్ళు చూస్తే నాకు శ్రీమతి ఇందిరాగాంధీ గారి కళ్ళు అనిపించేవి, నిజంగా ధన్యులు. (గమనిక : ఆకాలంలో టవర్‌క్లాక్ దగ్గర రూపా, శివశంకర్ మెడికల్ షాప్స్ ప్రక్కన బాంబే స్వీట్ స్టాల్ ఉండేది. పర్మిటర్‌గా ఆ బాంబే స్వీట్‌స్టాల్ నుడే స్పెషల్ గోడంబి, పుదీనా పకోడా, కలకందా, ఆలుచిప్స్ ఎప్పుడూ తెప్పించేవారు. అందరికీ తెప్పించి, ఆనందంగా పనిచేసుకుంటూ ఉండేవిధంగా చేసేవారు).

డా॥ మహేంద్రాకర్ నారాయణ రావ్ గారూ చాలా శ్రీమంతులు అనేవారు. పెద్ద కుటుంబం. వారి అబ్బాయి కూడా మన కళాశాల నందు చదువుతుండేవారు. వారి టైంలో అనుకుంటా కళాశాల అన్నివైపులా ఐరన్ గేట్స్ మెయిన్ బిల్డింగ్‌కు ప్రైవేసీ మెజర్స్ టేక్ అప్ చేయడం జరిగింది. దీంతో సెక్యూరిటీ పాయింట్ ఆఫ్ వ్యూ ఎక్జామ్స్ పగడ్బందీగా కండక్ట్ చేయడానికి మార్గం సులభతరమైంది. పూజా సాంప్రదాయాలను గౌరవించేవారు. వారికి అంతా కుమారులే. కాబట్టి అప్పుడప్పుడు నీవు నా కూతురులాంటి దానివమ్మా అని వాత్సల్యంగా మాట్లాడేవారు.

డా॥ ఇ. ఆంజనేయులు, ప్రిన్సిపాల్ గారు, వాయిస్ చాలా స్ట్రాంగ్, ఖంగుమంటూ పలకరించేవారు. అకౌంట్స్‌లో ఆయన దిట్ట. ఎక్కువగా అకౌంట్స్ పైన కాన్సట్రబుట్ చేసేవారు. వారి కుమారులు నాగేష్, రఘు కూడా కాలేజ్ లోనే చదివేవారు. కానీ, ఆ టైంలో సివిల్ ప్రొఫెసర్స్ అందరూ బహుముఖ ప్రజ్ఞాశాలురు. డిపార్ట్‌మెంట్ చాలా స్ట్రాంగ్‌గా ఉండేది. డా॥ ఎ. శ్రీపాద రావ్, ప్రొ॥టి.ఎస్. రాఘవన్, వి. సింగప్ప మొ॥ వీరందరూ కళాశాలకు సంబంధించిన ప్రతి విషయం పైన లోతుగా ఆలోచించి, డెసిషన్ తీసుకొనేందుకు డా॥ ఆంజనేయులు గారికి తమవంతు సహకరించేవారు. ఇక సివిల్ కన్సట్రబుట్ వర్క్‌లో బి.ఇ. రెడ్డిగారు నిష్ణాతులు. వారు పనిచేసేవిధానం, రికార్డ్ వర్క్, అందరికీ న్యాయంగాను, రెమ్యూనికేషన్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ విషయంలో పిలిచి మరీ ప్రతివారి కష్టఫలం అందజేసేవారు. వారి హ్యాండ్‌రైటింగ్, నీట్‌నెస్ మెయింటెనెన్స్, సిస్టమాటిక్ రికార్డ్ వర్క్ నభూతో న భవిష్యతి.

గుత్తి శంకరరావుగారు పొట్టిగా, టక్‌అప్ చేసి, పుల్‌హ్యాండ్స్ షర్ట్స్ ధరించి, పొట్టి ప్లీడర్‌గా కనిపించే ఆయన చాలా స్ట్రాంగ్ మెంటాలిటీ కలిగిన వ్యక్తి. వారు మాట మాట్లాడితే శాసనం లాగా ఉండేది. వారి పాలనా ధోరణి, ముక్కుసూటితనం కొందరికి నచ్చేది కాదు. తరువాత ఆయన హైదరాబాద్‌కి ట్రాన్స్‌ఫర్ అయి వెళ్ళిపోయారు.

పోలితెట్టి వెంకటేశ్వరరావుగారు సౌమ్యులు. మితభాషి, అందరితో కలిసి కలుపుకోలుతనం తక్కువ. చాలా ఎకనామికల్ లివింగ్ స్టైల్ వారిది, పవర్ సిస్టమ్ ల్యాబ్ను ఎక్కువగా ఇంప్రూవ్ చేశారట. వారి టీచింగ్ నూదికి దారం ఎక్కించడం లాగా ఉంటుందని, స్టూడెంట్ చాలామంది అనుకొని ప్రశంసించేవారు. నాకు వారి పీరియడ్లో వర్క్ చేయడం సులభతరంగా ఉండేది. ప్రతి డిక్టేషన్ ఓపికగా డిక్టేట్ చేసేవారు. వారు లోనిలో ప్రవరా ఇంజనీరింగ్ కాలేజీలో పని చేసేటప్పుడు, వారి ఇల్లును నా భర్త, నేను కొని ప్రస్తుతం ఆ గృహంనందే సంతోషంగా ఉంటున్నాము.

మదక సుబ్బారాయుడు గారు అక్కినేని స్టైల్. మళ్లరు మెడచుట్టూ వేసుకొని స్లిమ్ గా ఉండేవారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆయనకు ఆస్మా సిమ్టమ్స్ ఉండడం వలన ఎక్కువగా స్పెటర్, మళ్లర్ ధరించేవారు. రోజూ యోగా, వ్యాయామం, నడక వారి దినచర్యలో భాగము. కళాశాల నందు ఏ చిన్న సమస్య వచ్చినా సెల్ఫ్ డెసిషన్ తీసుకోకుండా, ప్రతిచిన్నదానికి కమిటీస్ ఫార్మ్ చేసి చిక్కుముడి విప్పేసుకొంటూ పోయేవారు. అందువల్ల ఆయనను కమిటీల సుబ్బారాయుడు అని పిలిచేవారు. చాలా మృదు స్వభావి. నవ్వుతూ మాట్లాడి అందరినీ పలకరిస్తూ ఉండే మంచి వ్యక్తి.

డా॥ గుండులూరు సంజయ్ గారు, ఒక గొప్ప మిలిటరీ మ్యాన్ క్వాలిటీస్ గల వ్యక్తి. వారి అప్పియరెన్స్ ఒక డిగ్నిఫైడ్ లుక్. ఆయనను చూస్తే, ఎవరైనా ఒకింత జాగ్రత్తతో కూడిన, గౌరవంతో మెలిగేవారు. ఆయన టీచింగ్ లేదా నాన్ టీచింగ్ వారికి కూడా కఠినంగాను, స్పష్టంగాను చెప్పి ప్రతి పని చేయించేవారు. ఇవెన్ అటెండర్ కు ఒక టాగ్ పేవర్ కి గుచ్చే పద్ధతి, పర్ ఫోరేటర్ ఆవర్షన్ గూడా సిస్టమాటిక్ గా ఉండాలి అని చెప్పేవారు. వారు ఒక చిన్న చిత్తుకాగితం పైన వ్రాసిన రైటింగ్ కూడా మనచేత ఆ క్షణమే పని చేయించేదిగా కనబడేది. ఈనాడు కొబ్బరిచెట్లు మన క్యాంపస్ లో ఉన్నాయంటే గ్రీనరీ వారి టైంలోనే జరిగినది. చాలామందికి ఆయనంటే గౌరవంతో కూడిన భయం. ఒక రికార్డ్ గోల్డెన్ టైమ్ వర్క్స్ వారి పీరియడ్.

డా॥వై. వెంకటరామి రెడ్డి గారు ప్రిన్సిపాల్, ఆయన అంటే దేవుడు. ఆయన అనంతపురం టెఎన్ టీయుఎ అభిమాని అని ఆదిలోనే ఉంది. వారు “212 జి.వో.” తెచ్చి 38 మంది దాక సర్వీస్ అబ్సెంట్ చేసి వారికి జీవితాలను ఇచ్చారు. ఈనాడు రెగ్యులర్ స్టాఫ్ (నాన్ టీచింగ్) సుఖంగా ఉన్నారంటే, ఆ 38 మంది పాలిట ఆయన దేవుడు. ఇక కమపాసియోనేట్ అపాయింట్ మెంట్స్ మరణించిన వారి కుటుంబాల పాలిట ఆయన కరుణామయుడు, వెంటనే పోస్టింగ్స్ ఇచ్చి ఆ కుటుంబాలను ఆదుకొనేవారు. మెడికల్ గ్రౌండ్స్ పైన రిటైర్ అయిన వారికి కూడా, వారి పిల్లలకు ఉద్యోగాలు ఇవ్వడంలో వారు ఎంతో సాయపడ్డారు. ముఖ్యంగా నాన్ టీచింగ్ స్టాఫ్ పైన ప్రేమ ఎక్కువ. అందరు ప్రిన్సిపల్స్ ఒక ఎత్తు అయితే, వారి ధాతృత్వం మరో స్టైల్ లో ఉండేది. అనంతకు ఆణిముత్యం లాంటివారు ఆయన. టెఎన్ టీయుఎ కూకట్ పల్లి, క్యాంపస్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ వారి ఘనతకు తార్కాణం.

డా॥రంగయ్యగారు చాలా మెతక వైఖరి. వెంకటరామిరెడ్డి సర్ వారు ఎక్కువగా ఆయనకు బ్యాక్ బోన్ గా ఉంటూ, వారి పిఆర్ ఎల్-షిప్ కు దోహదకారిగా ఉండేవారు. తనేమో, తన పనేమో అన్నట్లు వివాదరహితంగా ఆయన పీరియడ్ జరిగిపోయింది.

డా॥ పిలక ధనుంజయ రావుగారు చాలా చాలా మంచి వ్యక్తి. ఆయనది డిఫరెంట్ వైలి. ఉదయాన్నే టేబుల్ పైన “3 స్మౌల్ ప్యాడ్ బుక్స్” ఉంచేవారు. 1. వర్క్ అటెండెడ్, 2. టు టి ప్రాసెస్డ్ 3. వర్క్ ఫినిష్డ్. ఈ “3” పాడ్ బుక్స్ బుల్లెట్స్. పెట్టి వ్రాసుకొనేవారు. వర్క్ ఫినిష్ అయిన తరువాత “స్ట్రైక్-ఆఫ్” చేసుకునేవారు. ఇందులో “అర్డంట్”, ఆర్డినరీ”గా ప్రతి మేజర్ వర్క్ ప్రాజెక్ట్స్, ఇష్యూ అన్నీ సాల్వ్ చేసుకుంటూ పోయేవారు. వారి ఒక చిన్న సర్క్యులర్ అయినా, నోటీస్ అయినా, స్టూడెంట్ నుంచి స్టాఫ్ వరకు బాగా అర్థం అయ్యేది. ఎందువల్ల అంటేవారు “” (బుల్లెట్) ఉంచి పాయింట్ బై పాయింట్ వ్రాసేవారు. స్టూడెంట్స్, కల్చులర్ అక్టివిటీస్ వారి టైమ్ లో చాలా ఆక్టివ్ గా జరిగేవి, చాలా మంచివారు కూడా.

ఇక డా॥కెఎస్ఆర్ ఆంజనేయులు గారు R&Dలో అల్యూమినీ మాటర్స్ వింగ్స్లో, వారివద్ద అసిస్టెంట్ రిజిస్ట్రార్గా యూనివర్సిటీలో వర్క్ చేశాను. చాలా మంచివారు.

డా॥కె. సౌందర్ రాజన్ గారు భక్తిపరులు, ప్రతి పూజకు వారి సతీమణి పిలిచి, ఇంట్లో ఆడపడచుగా భావించి చూసుకొనేవారు.

డా॥కె. రాజగోపాల్గారి టైమ్లో కళాశాల ప్రహరీ గోడలు సెక్యూరిటీపరంగా భద్రపరిచారు. వారి వాయిస్ నాకు చాలా ఇష్టం, గంభీరంగా ఉంటుంది. మహిళలను ఆయన గౌరవిస్తారు. బోధనేతర వికలాంగుల ఉద్యోగాలు వారి పీరియడ్లోనే భర్తీ కావడం జరిగినది. చాలా ఖచ్చితంగా ఉంటారు. గొప్ప మనిషి.

డా॥వి.శంకర్ సర్ చాలా ఉత్తములు. నిగర్వి అన్ని విషయాలు బాధ్యతగా భావించి, ప్రతీ పని రాత్రివరకు ఓపికగా తానొక్కనే కనరత్తు చేసి, పని ముగించుకొని బయలుదేరి స్వభావి. ఇటు పాత స్టాఫ్కి మరియు కొత్త స్టాఫ్కి అందరికీ సుపరిచితులు.

ప్రిటన్ స్కీల్స్లో ఒకప్పుడు ప్రొ॥ క్రిష్ణ ద్వాయిపాయన గారు కళాశాల ఆఫీస్నందు ఉండేవారు. ఆతరువాత నాకు తెలిసి ప్రొ॥పి. భానుమూర్తి గారు భాషా నిపుణులు.

డా॥ హేమచంద్ర రెడ్డి గారు జెఎన్టీయూఎకు ఒక వజ్రంలాంటివారు. వారు పని చేయించితే గుర్రం పైన సవారి లాగే స్టాఫ్ అందరితో పని చేయించగల సమర్థులు. ఏరోజు పని ఆరోజు పెండింగ్ లేకుండా చేయించేవారు. చాలామంది స్టాఫ్కు ఆయనంటే చాలా గౌరవం. ప్రతివారికి ఆయన చాలా విషయాలలో (కష్ట, సుఖాలలో) సహాయపడ్డారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆయన ఎవరి చేత ఏపని చేయించగలరో రిలేటెడ్ వర్క్స్ ఆ నైపుణ్యంగల వారికి ఇష్టం వుట్టించి పని చేయించేవారు. ఈనాడు ఆయన ఎంతటి ధీరోదాత్తుడు, గుణవంతుడు, నాయకత్వ లక్షణాలు కలిగిన వ్యక్తి, పరోపకారి మరియు అందరి మేలు కోరేవారు కావున ఉన్నత శిఖరాలు అధిరోహించి గొప్ప పదవిలో ఉన్నారు.

డా॥ ఎమ్.విజయ్ కుమార్గారు యూనివర్సిటీకి మొట్టమొదటి రిజిస్ట్రార్గా బాధ్యతలు చేపట్టి సమర్థవంతంగా నడిపించారు. వారి పీరియడ్లో నేను 2009లో యూనివర్సిటీలో అడుగుపెట్టి అసిస్టెంట్ రిజిస్ట్రార్గా పనిచేసే చాలా మంచి అనిపించుకున్నాను.

ఇప్పుడు మన వి.సి. గౌరవనీయులైన రంగ జనార్దనగారు మా ఇంటి వెనుకవైపు నివసించేవారు. నాకు ఆయన ఒ.ఎ.ఎస్.గా (అనంతపురంలో) బాగా తెలుసు. చాలా మృదుస్వభావి. ధనుంజయ రావు గారి ప్రియశిష్యుడు. ఆయనను ఎప్పుడూ “రంగా....” అని పిలిచేవారు.

నా భావనలు వ్యక్తపరిచాను. అందరికీ నా వందనములు. ఇందులో ఏమాత్రం తప్పులున్నా సాదరంగా మన్నించి, ప్రతి ఒక్కరు ఆశీర్వాదించాలని నా ప్రార్థన.

సి ఇ ఎ లో నా జ్ఞాపకాలు

- గొర్లె. సూర్యనారాయణ, బి.ఇ. (మెకానిక్); ఎల్.ఎల్.బి

నేడు ఘనంగా వజ్రోత్సవాలు జరుపుకుంటున్న మన జెయిన్‌టియుఎ సిఇఎ సంస్థ నేను ఇంజనీరింగు చదువుతున్నప్పుడు (1962-67) (ప్రభుత్వ) ఇంజనీరింగు కళాశాల, అనంతపురం (జిసిఇఎ) గా పిలవబడేది. మొదటిదశ (1946)లో ఈ కళాశాల గిండి (మద్రాసు)లో ప్రారంభించబడి 1948లో అనంతపురంలోనికి మార్చబడింది. 1955 వరకు మద్రాసు విశ్వవిద్యాలయంకు అనుబంధ సంస్థగ ఉండి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ఆవిర్భావం తరువాత 1955 నుండి 1972 వరకు శ్రీ వెంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంకు అనుబంధంగా ఉండేది. 1972లో జె.యన్.టి.యు. హైదరాబాదులో భాగమై తదుపరి పలుమార్పులు చేర్పులతో, ఈ రోజు జె.యన్.టి.యు.ఎ సిఇఎగా పరిణమించింది. పేరు ఏదైనా అన్నిదశలలోను ఈ కళాశాల ఒక ప్రత్యేకతను సంతరించుకుంటూ, వివిధ రంగాలలో ఎంతోమంది నిష్ణాతులైన నిపుణులను తయారుచేసి రాష్ట్రంలోనేకాక దేశం నలుదిశలా విశిష్టసేవలందింపజేస్తూ ప్రసిద్ధిచెందింది. ఈ కళాశాల పూర్వ విద్యార్థులు ప్రపంచం నలుమూలలా తమ ఉనికిని చాటుతుండడం ఈ కళాశాల గొప్పదనానికి నిదర్శనం.

ఈ కళాశాలలో నేను చదివిన కాలంలో (1962-67) నా అనుభవాలు, అనుభూతులు నాజీవితాన్ని మలుపుతిప్పిన, మరిచిపోలేని మధుర ఘట్టాలుగా భావిస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రం ఉత్తరదిశ చివరనున్న శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో జన్మించిన నేను దక్షిణదిశ చివరనున్న అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో చదవడానికి వెళ్లడం అప్పటిరోజులలో గొప్ప సాహస యాత్రగానే భావించాలి. ప్రపంచం అంటే ఏమిటో తెలియని స్థితిలో ఈకళాశాలలో చేరిన నేను ఈనాడు ప్రపంచాన్ని చుట్టి రాగలుగుతున్నానంటే, అది నాకు ఈ కళాశాల ప్రసాదించిన ధైర్య, స్థైర్య, వ్యక్తిత్వాల్లే కారణం అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. క్రమశిక్షణకు, కఠోర పరిశ్రమకు నిలువెత్తు నిదర్శనం అయిన ఈ కళాశాల, విద్యార్థులకు అవసరం అయిన భోజన, బోధన విషయాలలో సంపూర్ణంగా సంతోషపరచగలిగి ప్రతివిద్యార్థి హృదయంలో సుస్థిర స్థానం పొందగలిగినదనడం నిర్వివాదాంశం.

మాకు కేటాయించిన వసతిగృహసముదాయం పాతదైనప్పటికీ, ఆహ్లాదకరమైన ప్రశాంత వాతావరణంలో ఎంతో ఆనందదాయకంగా ఉండేది. పదిగదుల చొప్పున వరుసగ, ఉమ్మడి చావడితో నిర్మించబడ్డ సాధారణగృహాలు దూరదూరంగా చెట్ల మధ్యన ఉంటూ ఆసక్తి ఉన్నవారు మధ్యలో పూలమొక్కలు పెంచుకోగల సౌలభ్యం ఉన్న పరిసరాలతో గురుకుల పాఠశాలలను గుర్తుకు తెచ్చేవి. చదువుకోడానికి చాపలు వేసుకొని చావడిలో కూర్చుంటే, మధ్యమధ్య మిద్దెల దూలాల పైకి, చెట్లకొమ్మలపైకి వచ్చి సందడిచేస్తూ అలరించే పక్షులు, ఉడతలే కాకుండా, వర్షాకాలంలో అప్పుడప్పుడు మిద్దెలపై నుండి జాలువారే వాన చినుకులు మనసుని మత్తెక్కించి మరేవో లోకాలకు తీసుకెళ్లేవి.

షడ్రుచులతో సంతోషపరిచే శాఖాహార, మాంసాహార భోజనశాలలు వాటిలో జరిగే వారాంతపు, పక్షవారి; నెలవారి విందులు ఇల్లువిడిచి వచ్చామన్న విచారాన్ని దూరం చేసేవి. గృహసముదాయం మధ్యలో ఆటస్థలాలు, ఫలహారశాల, వైద్యశాల, తపాలశాల, వస్తువిక్రయ శాల; ఆప్రకృతే ఉపాధ్యాయుల గృహసముదాయం అన్నీకలగలిపి సకల వసతులతో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడిన ఆధునిక గ్రామంలా అనిపించేది.

నిష్ఠాతులైన ఉపాధ్యాయబృందం బోధనలతో, వారు విద్యార్థులపై చూపే శ్రద్ధ, తీసుకొనే జాగ్రత్తలతో మా భవిష్యత్తుకు భరోసా కలిగేది. ప్రధానాచార్యులు వి.వి.ఎల్ రావుగారి క్రమశిక్షణ విధానం వాడిగ, వేడిగ ఉంటూ విద్యార్థుల విద్యాబుద్ధులు పెడత్రోవను పడకుండ చేసేది. ఆచార్యులు చౌదరిగారు, యమ్.ఆర్. శర్మగారు, డి.వి. రెడ్డి గార్ల పాత్రలు తల్లిదండ్రులను మరిపించేవిగ ఉండేది. ఉమామహేశ్వరరావుగారు, సుదర్శనరావుగారు, డి.బి. కృష్ణస్వామి గారు, నారాయణ రావుగారు తదితరుల పెద్దన్న పాత్రలు; సింగప్పగారి మిలటరీ మార్చింగు మర్చిపోడానికి అలవికానివి. వరప్రసాదరావుగారు ధనంజయరావుగారు చూపిన ప్రేమాభిమానాలు సోదరభావాన్ని కలిగిస్తూ సొంతకుటుంబంలో ఉన్నామన్న అభిప్రాయాన్ని కలిగించేవి. అలాగే జేబుదాసు డేనియల్ గారు, తిరువెంగళం గారు, శ్రీపాదరావు గారు, శంకరరావు గారు, చంద్రమౌళి గారు, గరుడాచారి గారు, గౌరీ శంకర్ గారు, మల్లికార్జున శర్మగారు మొదలగువారి నిష్ఠాతులైన ఉపాధ్యాయబృందం బోధనలతో, వారు విద్యార్థులపై చూపే శ్రద్ధ, తీసుకొనే జాగ్రత్తలతో మా భవిష్యత్తుకు భరోసా కలిగేది. ప్రధానాచార్యులు వి.వి.ఎల్ రావుగారి క్రమశిక్షణ విధానం వాడిగ, వేడిగ ఉంటూ విద్యార్థుల విద్యాబుద్ధులు పెడత్రోవను పడకుండ చేసేది. ఆచార్యులు చౌదరిగారు, యమ్.ఆర్. శర్మగారు, డి.వి. రెడ్డి గార్ల పాత్రలు తల్లిదండ్రులను మరిపించేవిగ ఉండేది. ఉమామహేశ్వరరావుగారు, సుదర్శనరావుగారు, డి.బి. కృష్ణస్వామి గారు, నారాయణ రావుగారు తదితరుల పెద్దన్న పాత్రలు; సింగప్పగారి మిలటరీ మార్చింగు మర్చిపోడానికి అలవికానివి. వరప్రసాదరావుగారు ధనంజయరావుగారు చూపిన ప్రేమాభిమానాలు సోదరభావాన్ని కలిగిస్తూ సొంతకుటుంబంలో ఉన్నామన్న అభిప్రాయాన్ని కలిగించేవి. అలాగే జేబుదాసు డేనియల్ గారు, తిరువెంగళం గారు, శ్రీపాదరావు గారు, శంకరరావు గారు, చంద్రమౌళి గారు, గరుడాచారి గారు, గౌరీ శంకర్ గారు, మల్లికార్జున శర్మగారు మొదలగువారి పాత్రలు వింటే మరల మరల చదవవలసిన అవసరం లేకుండ మనసుని హత్తుకొనేవి. ఇలా పేరుపేరున చెప్పుకుంటూ పెద్దలందరూ మాపై చూపిన ప్రేమాభిమానాలు వివరంగా రాయాలంటే ఈ వ్యాసం ఒక్కటే మొత్తం పుస్తకం కన్నా పెద్దది అవుతుంది. అందుచేత, ఇతర వివరాలలోకి వెళ్లకుండా నాకు చిరకాలం మనసులో మిగిలిపోయిన ముఖ్యమైన విషయాలు మూడుముక్కల్లో చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను.

విశ్వవ్యాప్తంగా సంగీతప్రియుల్ని తనగాన మాధుర్యంతో, గాత్రసౌలభ్యంతో మంత్రముగ్ధులను గావించిన గానగంధర్వుడు, పద్మవిభూషణుడు, తెలుగు పాటకు, తెలుగు మాటకు - వెరసి తెలుగు భాషకు పట్టాభిషేకం చేసిన స్వరబ్రహ్మ యస్.పి. బాలసుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు (బాలు గారు) సిఇఎలో చదివారన్న సత్యం ఆ కళాశాలతో ఎంతోకొంత అనుబంధం ఉన్న ప్రతిఒక్కరికీ గర్వకారణం. ఆబాలు గారితో కలిసి చదివిన వారిలో నేనూ ఉన్నానని చెప్పుకోవడం నాకు పున్నమిరాత్రి వెన్నెల కలిగించిన ఆనందం లాంటిది. బాలుగారు మాతో కలిసి చదివినది ఒక్క సంవత్సరమే (1962-63) అయినప్పటికీ వారు మాకు కలిగించిన ఆనందానుభూతులు జీవిత కాలవరాలు. కళాశాలలో జరిగే వార్షికోత్సవ మరియు ఇతర సందర్భాలలో వారు వేదికపై నుండి పాటలు పాడుతుంటే మేము ఊపిరి తీసుకోవడం మరచిపోయి, తన్మయత్వంతో తరించేవారమన్నది అక్షర సత్యం.

అప్పుడే విడుదల అయిన గుండమ్మ కథలోని పాటలు బాలుగారు పాడుతుంటే అందరం ఉత్సాహంతో, ఉత్తేజంతో ఉద్రూతలూగేవారం. ఆనంవత్సరకాలంలో బాలుగారి పాటలేకుండ ఆ కళాశాలలో ఏ కార్యక్రమం జరగలేదంటే అతిశయోక్తి కాదు. అది చాలదన్నట్టు కళాశాల ముగిసిన తరువాత సాయం సమయాల్లోను, సెలవు దినాల్లోను తన వసతిగృహంలో మిత్రబృందంతో కలిసి చేసే సంగీత కార్యక్రమాలు మాకు ఉత్సాహభరితంగా ఉండేవి.

అనాడు మేము కేవలం మిత్రుడిగానే భావించిన బాలుగారు సినీరంగప్రవేశం చేసిన తరువాత సంగీతసామ్రాజ్య శిఖరాలనధిరోపించి విశ్వవ్యాప్తంగా కీర్తిప్రతిష్ఠలు పొందారు. అయినప్పటికీ పాతమిత్రులను మరచిపోకుండా, తుదిశ్వాస వరకు అవకాశం కలిగిన అన్ని సందర్భాలలోను బెంగళూరు; చెన్నై, హైదరాబాదు, విశాఖ వంటి ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా కలిసి కొంత సమయం గడపడానికి ప్రయత్నించేవారు. అదివారి బెన్నత్యానికి మిత్ర వాత్సల్యానికి నిదర్శనం. బాలుగారు గొప్ప గాయకుడని మాత్రమే ప్రపంచానికి తెలుసు. కాని వారిలో అసమాన నటనాచాతుర్యం ఇమడి ఉందని, గొప్ప ధ్వన్యనుకరణ ప్రతిభ దాగిఉందని, వారు ఆబాల గోపాలాన్ని ఆకట్టుకోగలిగిన మంచివక్త అని, బహుభాషా ప్రజ్ఞావంతుడని, గొప్ప సంగీత శిక్షకుడని, అన్నిటినిమించి మనసున్న మానవతావాది అని, వారిగురించి పూర్తిగా తెలిసిన మిత్రులు అంగీకరిస్తారు. సిఇఎ 1962-67 కాలపు పూర్వవిద్యార్థులు 2017 ఫిబ్రవరి 4,5 తేదీలలో హైదరాబాదులో జరుపుకున్న స్వర్ణోత్సవ వేడుకలలో వారు పాల్గొనడం, అవేడుకలకు గుర్తుగ నేను రాసిన “దైవాన్ని చేరడం ఎలా” అనే ఆధ్యాత్మిక పరిచయ పుస్తకాన్ని వారిచేతుల మీదుగా వేడుకలలో పాల్గొన్నవారి కి జ్ఞాపికగా ఇవ్వడం నాకు ఎంతో సంతోషాన్ని కలిగించి మరుపురాని మధురస్మృతిగ మిగిలింది.

ఇంకొక ముఖ్యవిషయం ఏమిటంటే; ఈరోజు కొన్ని లక్షల కుటుంబాలకు ప్రత్యక్షంగాను, పరోక్షంగాను ఉపాధి కలిగిస్తున్న విశాఖ ఉక్కు కర్మాగారం స్థాపనలో అప్పటి సిఇఎ విద్యార్థులు క్రియాశీలక పాత్ర పోషించడం, అప్పటి విద్యార్థి సంఘ అధ్యక్షుడిగ నాకు మరచిపోలేని అనుభవం. 1966లో “విశాఖ ఉక్కు - ఆంధ్రుల హక్కు” అన్న నినాదంతో, తెన్నేటి విశ్వనాథంగారి నాయకత్వంలో రాష్ట్రం అంతటా జరిగిన ఉద్యమంలో రాష్ట్ర విద్యార్థులు ప్రముఖపాత్ర పోషించారు. అనంతపురంలో పాలిటెక్నిక్ కాలేజీ; ఆర్ట్స్ కాలేజీ, ఆయిల్ టెక్నాలజీ రీసెర్చి సెంటరు, పోలీసు ట్రైనింగు కాలేజీ మొదలైన సంస్థలు చాలా ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఇంజనీరింగు కళాశాల ఉన్నతిని బట్టి జిల్లాలోని విద్యార్థులను సమన్వయపరిచి వారికి దిశా నిర్దేశం చేసే బాధ్యత మాపైపడింది. ఉద్యమం ప్రక్కదారి పట్టకుండా ప్రతిరోజు కలెక్టరుగారు, పోలీసు ఉన్నతాధికారులతో సమావేశాలు, చర్చలు జరిగేవి. వీలయినంతవరకు ఉద్యమం శాంతియుతంగా, ఆస్తినష్టం లేకుండా జరగాలన్న అధికారుల ఆకాంక్షకు అనుగుణంగానే ఉద్యమం నడిపించడం జరిగింది. విశాఖలో అమృతరావు అనే సామాజిక కార్యకర్త చేపట్టిన నిరవధిక దీక్ష 21 రోజులకు చేరడం, విశాఖలో పోలీసులు జరిపిన కాల్పులలో 9మంది పౌరులు మరణించడం వంటి క్లిష్టపరిస్థితులలో ఉద్యమం ఉగ్రరూపం దాల్చి ఉత్కంఠ కలిగించి, పరిస్థితి చెయ్యిదాటిపోయే పరిస్థితికి చేరింది. చివరకు అప్పటి ముఖ్యమంత్రి కాసు బ్రహ్మానందరెడ్డిగారు అప్పటి ప్రధాని ఇందిరాగాంధీ గారితో చర్చించి ఉక్కుకర్మాగారాన్ని విశాఖపట్నంలో స్థాపించడానికి అంగీకరింపచెయ్యడంతో 3-11-1966 తేదీ ఉద్యమం ముగిసింది. అలా స్థాపించబడిన ఉక్కు కర్మాగారంలో సిఇఎ విద్యార్థులు ఎందరో ఉన్నతస్థాయిలో విధులు నిర్వహించడం గమనార్హం.



1965-66 కాలంలో తెలుగుభాషా సంఘ కార్యదర్శిగాను, 1966-67 కాలంలో విద్యార్థి సంఘ అధ్యక్షుడిగాను నేను నిర్వహించిన సాంస్కృతిక కార్యకలాపాలలో భాగంగా కొందరు పండితులను, కళాకారులను ఆహ్వానించి వారి సందేశాలను విద్యార్థులకు అందించగలగడం నాకు ఎంతో సంతృప్తినిచ్చింది. ఆనాడు నేను నాటుకున్న తెలుగు భాషాభిమాన బీజాలే పెరిగి పెద్దవై ఈనాడు ఈవ్యాసరచన తెలుగులోనే చెయ్యడానికి కారణం అయ్యాయి. తెలుగుగడ్డపై తెలుగుబిడ్డగ పుట్టిన పుజ్యానికి తెలుగుతల్లిపై గౌరవ భావం ఉండడం తప్పుకాదని భావిస్తున్నాను. 1966-67 కాలంలో విద్యార్థులందరు శ్రమదానం చేసి కళాశాల వెలుపల ముందు భాగంలో సభావేదిక నిర్మించి దానిపైనే కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించడం, సంఘ అధ్యక్షుడిగ నాకు సంతృప్తివివ్వడమేకాక తదుపరి తరాలకు స్ఫూర్తిదాయకం కాగలదని భావించాను. విద్యార్థుల శ్రమదానానికి గుర్తుగ 1966-67 స్టూడెంట్సు యూనియన్ పేరుతో నిర్మించబడ్డ ఆవేదిక ఇప్పుడు ఉందో, లేదో, ఉంటే ఏ స్థితిలో ఉందో నాకు తెలీదు. కాని ఆ తీపి జ్ఞాపకాలు ఇప్పటికీ నా మదిలో మొదలుతాయి.

సిఇఎలో నేను చదివిన 5 సంవత్సరాలు తల్లిఒడిలో హాయిగ ఆడుకున్న పిల్లవాడిలా ఆనందించానని నిస్సందేహంగా చెప్పగలను. విద్యానంతరం కళాశాల విడిచి వెళ్తుంటే కలిగిన తీయని బాధ; అనుభూతి అనుభవించి ఆనందించానేకాని, దానిని మాటల్లో ఇప్పుడు చెప్పలేను. సిఇఎతో నాకున్న అనుబంధాన్ని ప్రస్తావిస్తూ నేను రాసిన “జీవించడం ఎలా” (నా ఆత్మకథ) అనే పుస్తకాన్ని; దానితోపాటు “దైవాన్ని చేరడం ఎలా”, “భారతీయం నాడు-నేడు” అనేనా ఇతర రచనలు ప్రస్తుత జెయన్ టీయుఎ సిఇఎ గ్రంథాలయానికి ఈ వజ్రోత్సవ శుభసమయంలో సంతోషంగా అందజేస్తూ; ఈ సంస్థ ఇంకా ఎంతో అభివృద్ధి చెంది ప్రగతిపథంలో ముందుకు సాగాలని అభిలాషిస్తున్నాను.



Biography of Great Professor S. Tiruvengalum

Dr. B V R GUPTA

A U Retd Professor, Alumnus of Anantapur

“A great professor is one, whom a student remembers and cherishes forever.”

On the occasion of the platinum jubilee celebrations of Anantapur Engineering College, I am privileged to write about a very well reputed, dedicated and a great professor of Electrical Engineering by name “Seeram Tiruvengalum”. Many think by looking at his name as tamilian but he belongs to a vysya community hailing from a small village called Appikatla in Bapatla (M) in Guntur Dist AP. He was born on 10th Dec 1928. After his elementary education at his village he joined in Municipal High School, Bapatla. He used to come from his village at 5km distance daily either by walk or on someone’s bicycle. My father Burle Adinarayana was a teacher in that school. After completion of his high school education, while he was going home taking TC and other marks statements etc, my father was told by one office clerk about his extraordinary marks. My father was surprised as he had not seen in his service such high marks obtained by any one. Then my father immediately went out called him to his room and enquired about his family details and his future plans on further studies. He told my father that though he was interested in further higher studies, parents were not in a position to support him financially. My father always used to like students who were good at studies then he took a decision to help him somehow for his further education which was a turning point in his life.

My father immediately took him to prominent persons and introduced him with a request to collect donations. Rice millers and other rich business persons came forward to support in 1940’s. Then my father took him to Guntur and admitted him in inter by arranging free lodging and boarding at vysya hostel. From then onwards he used to come to our house in holidays. In those days each family used to come forward to offer him free lunch or dinner each day as there were no hotels. I was born in July 1944, ignoring the family functions at home, my father took him to admit in Guindy Engineering College, Madras. He passed in 1948 with distinction along with a gold medal in Electrical Engineering.

He immediately got a job at Government Engineering College, Kakinada. He worked there till 1959. He was transferred to Government Engineering College Anantapur by the Director of Technical Education (DTE), AP. He remained as bachelor and started helping financially to all his kith and kin whoever was meritorious and interested in studies. He used to stay in the college quarters with a cook. I too got seat at Anantapur Engineering College in 1962.

My father retired and so not in a position to support for my engineering education. Then he told my father that he would take all care about my education and requested my father to put me in his quarters as a token of gratitude for the great help my father did for him. My father came and dropped me. I still remember how the professor respected my father by standing with folded hands before him. I stayed with him till my completion in 1967. As I was a mechanical I couldn’t get the opportunity of hearing his lectures. But my friends in electrical engineering used to tell me about his way of presentation of subject. No student used to miss his classes. All his students feel that he gave life to fetch good jobs with his excellent way of teaching subject. All his old students in whatever position they were used to fall on his feet whenever they visit him. A great Industrialist Galla Ramachandra Rao of Amron Company and Former Vice-Chancellor of combined JNTU Hyderabad Prof. Venkatrami Reddy were his students.

Professor used to lead a simple life by wearing always white dress with chapples. He used to go by walk to college and in the evening to faculty club. Many faculty members both seniors and juniors used to come for discussing their doubts in the subjects. Government deputed him to do his master's degree in order to promote him to higher cadre but he came back as he was not happy with the teachings there. Finally he was made a professor with B.E degree only. He served as Head also but refused to act as Principal.



He bought a Fiat car in 1967 with the arrears amount he got for Rs.18000/-. One driver cum peon used to be with him. He changed that car with a new one in 1987 which he used until his age permitted. He used to drive with bare foot leaving chapples. Professor liked the climate of Anantapur and so decided to stay after his retirement in 1988. Just before retirement he constructed a small house like that of a staff quarters by taking site just before the college. He stayed there in the same house even after selling it as tenant till his last day 2nd Sept 2014.



Temple of Professor

Professor had spent all his earnings in helping meritorious and financially poor students for their education. He gave huge amounts to all educational institutions where he studied and worked including Anantapur Engineering College. One seminar hall in electrical engineering department was named after him as shown below. Another photo showed in felicitating professor for his great contributions.



I went once to give a seminar at Anantapur on "INNOVATIVE TEACHING-LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION". In my lecture I informed the participants about the great professor as shown below.



HERE IN THIS COLLEGE WE HAD ONE GREAT
TEACHER IN EEE
LATE Prof. S.TIRUVENGALUM GOLD MEDALIST
FROM GUINDY COLLEGE, MADRAS 1948



Served 1959 TO 1988
Expired on 2/9/2014

FIRST PERSON TO BECOME A
PROFESSOR IN 1967 WITH ONLY
B.E(HONS)
WE ALL HIS STUDENTS USED TO
TREAT HIM AS GOD FOR HIS
EXCELLENT TEACHING SKILL.



After professor retired he used to do cooking himself without cook. At times his sister's or brother's children showed below used to come and give company to help him in his old age.



I was very unfortunate for missing to hear his lectures as I was a mechanical. One of my class-mate who was electrical by name U N Murthy wrote about the professor in Andhra Bhumi weekly magazine dated 5/7/2012 with a title "Maa guruvu gaaru" praising his professor great way of teaching helped so many to get good jobs.

MY ASSOCIATION WITH ENIGNEERING COLLEGE ANANTAPUR BY

Prof. B. V. R GUPTA
Formerly Dean & Chairman,
Faculty of A.U. Engineering College, Visakhapatnam. AP

I am very glad that Anantapur Engineering College has completed 75 years since its inception in 1946 and celebrating platinum jubilee from 16th to 18th Dec 21 under the dynamic leadership of the present Vice-Chancellor of JNTU Anantapur. Prof. Ranga Janardhan. In that connection I want to contribute one article for the souvenir.

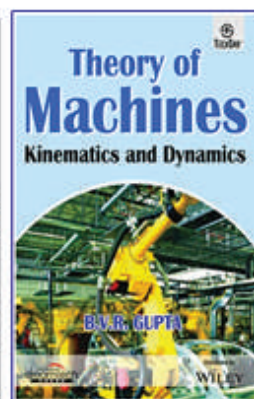
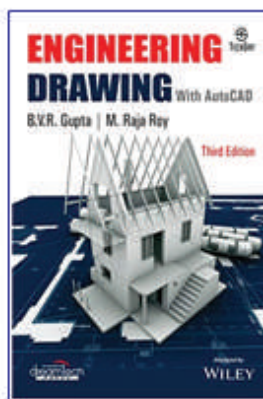
I did my BE (Mechanical) in the second batch of 5 year integrated course during 1962-67. At that time first two years were common and branch used to be allocated on the basis of merit four courses Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Electronics and Telecommunication. All top merit students used to prefer mechanical branch and accordingly I was fortunate to get in that branch. Total 180 was the intake at the time of first year admissions. About 40 to 45 students used to get seats for each branch but finally in mechanical only 30 students came out after final year. The group photo of our mechanical branch is as given below.



After 54 years of my journey from 1967 to 2021

I was with Late Prof. S.Tiruvengalum in his quarters all the five years as he was my god father.

During college day celebrations in student days, there used to be competitions in pencil sketches etc. I am proud of getting prizes for the following two sketches which are preserved safely in my study room as follows.



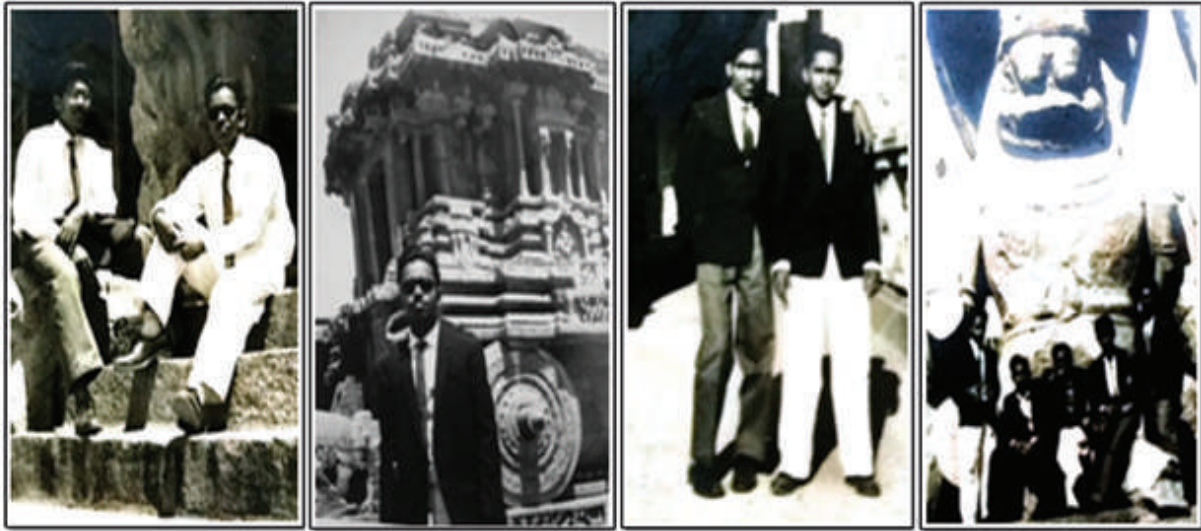
Both books were Published by IK International NewDelhi

There were no jobs when we came out in 1967. I joined in a private SKDR Polytechnic, Wanaparthy in Mahabubnagar Dist and served there for about 2 years. During telangana agitation all andhras were asked to go back. Then I was fortunate to get selected as Associate Lecturer in AU College of Engineering and joined on 16th Feb 1970. In the same year I was promoted as Lecturer with B.Tech qualification only. Then after doing my MTech I was promoted as Reader in 1977. Later after doing PhD at IITM under QIP, I became Professor from 1st Jan 1986. After serving for 34 years in various positions retired in July 2004. Later severed in 7 private colleges in and around Visakhapatnam till I attained an age of 70 years in 2014. While working in private colleges I realized the importance of writing books on my two favorite subjects 1. Engineering Drawing with Auto CAD and 2. Theory of Machines (Kinematics & Dynamics) for easy understanding of the concepts by the present generations of students as given below.

I am proud of presenting my books to respective teachers who taught us those two subjects. Prof. Mallikharjuna Saram taught Engineering drawing and Prof.G. Sankar Rao who taught Theory of Machines.



During our student days we had a tour and visited Hampi etc. I took photos with my box camera as shown below :



I am proud of creating a whatsapp group of my batch mates in April 2016 which helped us to have a golden jubilee reunion on 4th and 5th Feb 2017 at Hyderabad for feasibility of most of them to attend without any problem. It was a grand success with the presence of our legend singer Late S. P. Balasubrahmanyam.





NEP-2020: A Radical step in the right direction to benefit Students, Teachers, Institutions, and Industries

Dr. K. Balaveera Reddy

The National Education Policy (NEP)- 2020 is the third education policy brought forward by the Government of India since independence to elevate the trajectory and raise the standards of our education system. The policy is expected to give a boost to the social and economic life of 21st century India. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation, and for India's continued ascent, progress, and leadership on the global stage. Even after completing one year of its formal release, there appears to be misconceptions and confusion in the minds of some stakeholders at the implementation stage. Resistance to change is a common human tendency, but the change for better shall always be accepted in the National interest. In this article we wish to provide clarity on a few topics in the policy which is very essential for acceptance of the same by all the stakeholders.

The vision of the policy is "to build a globally accepted quality education system that makes India a Global Knowledge Superpower".

The NEP - 2020 is directed towards major reforms in both School and Higher Education level. It focuses on learning instead of studying, which goes beyond curriculum that emphasizes on critical thinking. It also envisions an "Idea- Centered Education System" that contributes directly to transforming India into a Global Superpower. For this to happen, the education must move towards less content, and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve problems, how to be creative and multi-disciplinary, and how to innovate, adapt, and absorb new material in novel and changing fields. The curriculum under new policy is ambitious to include basic arts, crafts, humanities, games, sports and fitness, languages, literature, culture, and values, in addition to science and mathematics, to develop all aspects of learners' brains and make education more well-rounded, useful, and fulfilling to the learner. More HEIs are proposed to be established and developed in underserved regions to ensure full access, equity, and inclusion, with an objective to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education from 27.1% in 2019 to 50% by 2030.

The fundamental principles of the policy envisage to provide flexibility for learners to choose their learning trajectories and programmes, and thereby choose their paths in life according to their own talents and interests; no hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic, etc., to ensure the integrity and unity of knowledge and eliminate harmful hierarchies among, and silos between, different areas of learning; multi-disciplinary and a holistic education (across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports) for a multidisciplinary world; emphasis on conceptual understanding (rather than rote learning and learning-for-exams), on creativity and critical thinking (to encourage logical decision making and innovation), on ethics and human & constitutional values (e.g., empathy, respect for



others, cleanliness, etiquette, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality and justice), and on life skills (e.g., cooperation, teamwork, communication, resilience); regular formative assessment for learning rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's 'coaching culture'; a respect for diversity and respect for the local context in all curriculum, pedagogy, and policy, always keeping in mind that education is a concurrent subject; full equity and inclusion as the cornerstone of all educational decisions, to ensure all students are able to thrive in the education system; resource efficiency without any compromise on equity and quality; teachers and faculty at the heart of the learning process—their rigorous recruitment and preparation, continuous professional development, positive working environments and service conditions must be assured; a 'light but tight' oversight and regulatory system to ensure integrity and transparency of the educational system (through audit and public disclosure) while simultaneously encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance and empowerment; outstanding research as a prerequisite for outstanding education and development; continuous policy-making based on regular assessment of realities on the ground by educational experts; a rootedness and pride in India and its rich, diverse, ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions, and its forward looking aspirations, to be incorporated where relevant in an accurate manner, and for man anchor and source of inspiration for all education; finally, education is a public service and not a commercial activity or a source of profit; access to quality education must be considered a fundamental right of every citizen; substantial investment in a strong, vibrant public education system, as well as the encouragement and facilitation of true philanthropic private participation.

For effective realization of the above objectives, major key changes have been proposed to the current system like, moving towards Multidisciplinary Universities and Colleges having Autonomy to Faculty and Institutions; revamping Curriculum, Pedagogy, Assessment, and Student support; establishment of a National Research Foundation; governance of HEIs by Independent Boards having academic and administrative autonomy; and increased Access, Equity, and Inclusion. Thus, the Affiliation system existing today will be gradually phased out over a period of fifteen years.

However, all the above requires an Institutional restructuring in which institutions are categorized as: Research-Intensive Universities providing equal emphasis on high quality teaching and research; Teaching-Intensive Universities laying greater emphasis on teaching but still conduct significant quality research; and Autonomous degree-granting Colleges which primarily focus on Multidisciplinary undergraduate teaching though it would not be restricted just to that. The Institutions have freedom to move gradually from one category to another, based on graded accreditation. Universities with global standards for holistic and multidisciplinary education, shall be promoted as Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs).

In addition, multiple entry and exit options for students at each stage of their studies in all the above categories of institutions are provided.



Aiming to Internationalize education, Research/ teaching collaborations and faculty/student exchange with high quality foreign institutions/Universities will be facilitated; high performing Indian Universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries; and top 100 foreign Universities in the world will be facilitated to set up campuses in India.

Looking at the implementation of NEP at the Institutional level, the UG, PG and Research Degree programmes have the structure and duration as follows:

a) Non-Professional, Bachelor's, and Master's degree programmes : The duration of the UG degree will be of 3 or 4 years with Multiple Entry/Exit options. Appropriate certification will be provided within this period. The 4-year Multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree programme may also lead to a degree "with Research" if the student completes a rigorous research project in their major area(s) of study as specified by the HEI. The HEIs will have Flexibility to offer different designs of Master's Programmes. In the 2 year Master's programme, those students who have completed the 3 year Bachelor's programme will have second year devoted entirely to research. The 1 year Master's programme is offered only to those students who have completed the 4 year Bachelor's programme. There will be an integrated 5-year Bachelor's / Master's programme. Only the 4 year Bachelor's degree or Master's degree students are eligible to undertake a Ph.D. programme. A central Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) will be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned by students from various recognized HEIs so that the degrees from an HEI can be awarded considering credits earned in other HEIs.

b) Professional education: Professional education is an integral part of the overall higher education system. Stand-alone agricultural universities, legal universities, health science universities, technical universities, and stand-alone institutions in other fields, shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions offering holistic and multidisciplinary education. Technical education includes degree and diploma programmes in engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy, hotel management, catering technology etc. The Technical education will also aim to be offered within multidisciplinary education institutions and programmes and have a renewed focus on opportunities to engage deeply with other disciplines. Technical education will also require closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions to drive innovation and research in these fields. India must also take the lead in preparing professionals in cutting-edge areas that are fast gaining prominence, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), 3-D machining, big data analysis, and machine learning, in addition to genomic studies, biotechnology, nanotechnology, neuroscience, with important applications to health, environment, and sustainable living that will be woven into undergraduate education for enhancing employability of the youth.

Further, the NEP - 2020 also has taken many steps to use Technology in Education, like creation of National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), an autonomous body to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance Teaching - Learning, Assessment, Planning and Administration. Appropriate integration of technology in to all levels of education will be done to improve classroom processes, support teacher professional development, streamline educational planning, administration and management.



Technology based education platforms, such as DIKSHA/SWAYAM, will be better integrated across Higher Education. Create institutional materials and courses including online courses in cutting-edge domains to help students and faculty. It is also proposed to create a dedicated Unit in the Ministry of Education for the purpose of orchestrating the building of Digital Infrastructure, Digital Content and capacity building to look after e-Educational needs of both schools and higher education. The existing online e-Learning platforms such as SWAYAM, DIKSHA, will be extended to provide teachers with a structured, user- friendly, rich set of assistive tools for monitoring progress of learners. More programmes in higher education institutions will use the mother tongue /local language as a medium of instructions, and /or offer programmes bilingually, in order to increase access and GER and also to promote the strength and usage of all Indian languages. An Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) that is established will strengthen Sanskrit and all Indian language institutes and departments across the country. Efforts to preserve, promote all Indian languages including classical, tribal and endangered languages will be undertaken.

Looking at the present higher education sector scenerio, the regulatory system is in need of a complete overhaul in order to re-energise and enable it to thrive. To address this, the most basic principle in the regulatory system of higher education will be that the distinct functions of regulation, provision of education, funding, accreditation, and academic standard setting will be performed by distinct, independent, and empowered bodies. This is considered essential to create checks-and-balances in the system, minimise conflicts of interest, and eliminate concentrations of power.

For the entire higher education sector there will be a single regulator, the National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA) to regulate in a 'light touch' and facilitative manner, meaning that a few important matters – particularly financial probity, good governance, and full online and offline public disclosure of all finances, procedures, faculty /staff, courses, and educational outcomes- will be very effectively regulated, while leaving the rest to the judgment of the HEIs, which is essential to institutional autonomy, innovation, and pursuit of excellence. The BoG shall be responsible and accountable for the outcomes of the HEI to the stakeholders through transparent disclosures of relevant records. It will be responsible for meeting all regulatory guidelines mandated by the National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA).

The primary mechanism to enable such regulation will be accreditation, focused primarily on basic norms, disclosure, good governance, and outcomes, and it will be carried out by an independent ecosystem of accrediting institutions supervised and overseen by a 'meta-accrediting' body, named National Accreditation Authority (NAA). The license to function as an accreditor shall be awarded to an appropriate number of public institutions by the NAA. In the long run, accreditation will become a binary process, as per the extant global practice.



The higher education system will be restructured to promote: holistic education, research in universities, include research and internships in the undergraduate curriculum, create faculty career management systems with due weightage to research, and bring in governance and regulatory changes that encourage faculty and institutional autonomy and innovation. In order to focus on research and promote research culture in all HEIs in an interrelated and coordinated fashion, a **National Research Foundation (NRF)** will be setup to fund outstanding peer reviewed research and to actively seed research in universities and colleges, which would bring a quantum jump in funding and support for research.

The Higher Education Grants Commission (HEGC) will be created which will take care of funding and financing of higher education based on transparent criteria including the IDPs prepared by the institutions and the progress made in the implementation of the IDPs. HEGC will be entrusted with disbursement of scholarships and on developmental funds for starting new focus areas and expanding quality programme offerings in HEIs across disciplines and fields.

The General Education Council (GEC) will be set up to frame expected learning outcomes for higher education programmes, also referred to as 'graduate attributes.' A National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) will be formulated by the GEC and it shall be in sync with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). Higher education qualifications leading to a degree/diploma/certificate shall be described by the NHEQF in terms of such learning outcomes. In addition, the GEC shall set up facilitative norms for issues, such as credit transfer, equivalence, etc., through the NHEQF.

The professional councils, such as ICAR, VCI and NCTE etc, referred to as Professional Standard Setting Bodies (PSSBs) will be invited to be members of the GEC. As members of the GEC, they would specify the curriculum framework, against which educational institutions will prepare their own curricula. They would also set the standards or expectations in particular fields of learning and practice while having no regulatory role. All HEIs will decide how their educational programmes respond to these standards, among other considerations, and would also be able to reach out for support from these standard-setting bodies or PSSBs if needed.

What are the benefits to the stake holders ?

An educational system in a huge country like India with diverse need, the challenges are many and implementation should be effective to cater to different stakeholders, mainly students, faculty, Institutions, Industries in particular and the country in general.

As the policy is student centric, the advantages from students' perspective are many. It is quite heartening to see that this policy stands up to the expectation of the students who are already exposed to the technology and have latest information at their fingertips. However, moulding them to be quality and well-rounded professionals is envisaged here by providing opportunities to learn in a blended mode, use standardized content online, choose courses of their interest not confined by the strict programme regulations that exists today, earn credits at his own pace enabled by the central repository - the ABC (Academic Bank of credits) which is accessible to all stake holders, enabling students mobility across recognized Institutions.



Flexibility in choosing, updated curriculum, upskilling and reskilling, Multiple entry-exit which permit a student to exit with an appropriate certificate, study in his own language, Research UG degree (4years) leading to Ph.D., Student exchange with foreign Universities, all of which lead to better employability. Graduate-level (master's and doctoral) education in multidisciplinary universities, while rigorous research-based specialization, would also provide opportunities for multidisciplinary work, including in academia, government and industry. Departments in Languages, Literature, Music, Philosophy, Indology, Art, Dance, Theatre, Education, Mathematics, Statistics, Pure and Applied Sciences, Sociology, Economics, Sports, and other such subjects needed for a multidisciplinary, stimulating Indian education and environment will be established and strengthened at HEIs across the country. Finally, as part of a holistic education, students will be provided with opportunities for internships with local industry, businesses, artists, crafts persons, villages and local communities etc., as well as research internships with faculty and researchers at their own or other HEIs or research institutions, so that students may actively engage with the practical side of their learning and, as a by-product, further improve their employability.

Systems and mechanisms will be set up to enable students to get involved in decision-making bodies and committees. The goal will be to enhance the educational experiences of students as well as provide a method for HEIs to be more responsive to feedback and needs of students.

Financial assistance to students who need financial support shall be made available. No student will be deprived of higher education because of financial inability and all those who require financial support to attend a public HEI will receive it, covering stipends, boarding, and lodging, and not just waiver of tuition fees.

Whereas curriculum, pedagogy, assessment and student support are the fundamental requirements for quality learning, infrastructure, resources, technology are necessary for high-quality education. Special programmes shall be devised for gifted students so that they can complete their programme on a fast-track mode. All assessment systems shall be decided by the HEI, including those that lead to final certification. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) will be revised leaving plenty of room for innovation and flexibility. HEIs should move to a criterion-based grading system that assesses student achievement based on the learning goals for each programme, making the system fairer and outcomes more comparable. HEIs should also move away from high-stakes examinations towards more continuous and comprehensive evaluation. Finally, all programmes, courses, curricula, pedagogy across subjects, including those in in-class, in online and in ODL modes, as well as student support will aim to achieve global standards of quality. This will also help in having larger numbers of international students studying in India and provide greater mobility to students in India who may wish to visit, study at, transfer credits to, or carry out research at institutions abroad, and vice versa.

The teacher truly shape the future of our children and, therefore, the future of our nation. To ensure that truly excellent students enter the teaching profession- especially from rural areas- a large number of merit-based scholarships will be instituted for study at outstanding 4-year integrated B.Ed. programmes. The teachers will not be gaged any longer in work that is not directly related to teaching, so that they may fully concentrate on their teaching-learning duties.



Teachers will be given constant opportunities for self-improvement and to learn the latest innovations and advances in their profession. To ensure that every teacher has the flexibility to optimize their own development as teachers, a modular approach to continuous teacher development will be adopted. Teachers doing outstanding work will be recognized, promoted and given salary raises, to incentivize all teachers to do their best work. Faculty will be trusted and empowered to maximize the motivation; they will be given the freedom to creatively design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved framework, which includes textbook selections, assignments, and assessments. Excellence will be further incentivized through appropriate rewards, promotions, recognition, and movement into institutional leadership. There shall be a fast-track promotion system for recognizing very high impact research and contribution. A system of multiple parameters for proper assessment of performance will be developed for the same, including peer reviews, student reviews, innovations in teaching and pedagogy, quality and impact of research, professional development activities, and other forms of service to the institution and the community.

Earlier the Faculty had to struggle to compile information and were finding it difficult to update themselves with the rapid pace of advancement in technology. But, the initiative of the government by way of creating NETF, MOOCS and SWAYAM facilities, proposal to have teacher training at their different career levels, providing freedom to design courses through autonomy, and funding support for research etc. are the motivating factors for the teachers to change and raise to the expectations of the society.

The higher education systems are proposed to be restructured to promote holistic education, research in universities, include research and internships in the undergraduate curriculum, create faculty career management systems with due weightage to research, and bring in governance and regulatory changes that encourage faculty and institutional autonomy and innovation. In order to focus on research and promote research culture in all HEIs in an interrelated and coordinated fashion, there shall be a National Research Foundation (NRF) which would bring a quantum jump in funding and support for research. The overarching goal of the NRF will be to enable a culture of research to permeate through our universities. In particular, the NRF will provide a reliable base of merit-based peer-reviewed research funding, helping to develop a culture of research in the country through suitable incentives for and recognition of outstanding research, and by undertaking major initiatives to seed and grow research at State Universities and other public institutions where research capability is currently limited. The NRF will competitively fund research in all disciplines across the academic landscape: Science, Technology, Social Sciences, and Arts and Humanities. Successful research will be recognized, and where relevant, implemented through close linkages with governmental agencies as well as with industry and private/ philanthropic organizations.



Under the new policy the **Institutions** are going to be immensely benefited both academically and administratively. Functioning under “Light but Tight” regulatory framework, exercising academic autonomy, opening up for Internationalization maintaining high accreditation standards and with transparent research funding support from the Government, the Institutions will now have better environment to attain global standards and attract foreign collaborations. As colleges and universities all move towards becoming multidisciplinary, they will also aim to house education departments that offer B.Ed., M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees in education. It is envisioned that over a period of time all existing HEIs and new HEIs will evolve into research-intensive universities (RUs), teaching universities (TUs), and autonomous degree-granting colleges (ACs). HEIs will have the autonomy and freedom to move from one category to another, based on their plans, actions, and effectiveness. In future, all will be degree awarding Universities/Institutions, permitted to establish many campuses by improving category. All types of institutions will have the option to run Open Distance Learning (ODL) and online programmes, provided they are specifically accredited to do so, to enhance their offerings, improve access, increase GER, and provide increased opportunities for lifelong learning. Single-stream HEIs will move towards becoming vibrant multidisciplinary institutions and HEI clusters. All HEIs will gradually move towards full autonomy-academic and administrative - to enable this vibrant culture. The autonomy of public institutions will be backed by adequate public financial support and stability. Private institutions with a public-spirited commitment to high-quality equitable education will be encouraged and treated on par. All existing stand-alone professional educational institutions will have to become multi-disciplinary institutions by 2030, either by opening new departments or by operating in clusters. By 2035, all colleges currently affiliated to a university shall secure accreditation and become autonomous degree-granting colleges, through a concerted national effort.

The States will have the flexibility to decide on the medium of instruction and would be encouraged to conduct more academic programmes in Indian languages or mother-tongue. State institutions offering law education must consider offering bilingual education for future lawyers and judges - in English and in the language of the State. This is to alleviate delay in legal outcomes consequent to need for translation.

To ensure the effective implementation of many of the recommendations contained in the NEP-2020, the concomitant expansion of the administrative structures and the creation of professionally-qualified and competent educational planners and administrators are needed. A permanent Indian Education Service (IES) cadre comprising a specialist cadre of the bureaucracy will be created. The IES will institutionalize a core professional capacity within the State and Central Governments in curriculum planning and development, pedagogy, educational policy, planning, administration and financing under the sub-sectors within the education sector, to ensure effective planning, delivery, governance, and management, and monitoring and evaluation of educational programmes. The positions of Registrars of all universities shall be reserved to be filled by them to bring in professionalism in managing the universities.



The Industries are the major stakeholders who always look for better skilled students to reduce training cost and improve productivity. The multidisciplinary education which focuses on research & innovation by setting up start-up incubation centers, technology development centers, centers in frontier areas of research, greater industry-academic linkages, and inter-disciplinary research including humanities/social science research, will immensely benefit the Industries.

The Industries get benefitted to a very large extent by the NEP – 2020 implementation. As India moves towards becoming a knowledge society and economy - and keeping in view the requirements of the fourth industrial revolution, characterised by increasing proportion of employment opportunities for creative, multi-disciplinary and highly skilled work force - the higher education system must, at the earliest, be re-adjusted, re-vamped, and re-energised to meet these requirements. The purpose of quality higher education is, therefore, more than simply the creation of greater opportunities for individual employment; it represents the key to more vibrant, socially-engaged, and cooperative communities and a happier, cohesive, cultured, productive, innovative, progressive, and prosperous Nation.

The engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy, hotel management and catering technology sectors are critical to India's overall development. These sectors will continue to demand well-qualified individuals for several decades, and hence closer collaboration between industry and institutions to drive innovation and research will be actively encouraged. Since these domains will become part of the multi-disciplinary education, curriculum must be renewed, involving experts from industries, with a focus on opportunities to engage deeply with the field and be more inclusive of other disciplines.

Ultimately it is the Industries and the Country that are going to be economically benefitted in terms of productivity, employability and unique skills of the quality manpower produced by the Institutions.

Conclusion:

Finally, to conclude we could say that the National Education Policy – 2020 will revamp the existing system and provide a new direction to Higher Education System during the next few decades. Next few years "Great Convergence" in all disciplines of Higher education provides way for Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education System in the educational Institutions.

Centuries ago, in ancient India, our country had world renowned Universities such as Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila, Vallabhi etc., that had set the highest standards of multidisciplinary teaching and research which attracted very eminent scholars from all over the world. The ancient education system produced great scholars such as Charaka, Susruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Patanjali, Nagarjuna, among numerous others who made seminal contributions to world knowledge in diverse fields such as mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, medical science and surgery, civil engineering, architecture, ship building and navigation, yoga, fine arts, chess, and more. Indian culture and philosophy have had a strong influence on the world.

Under external invaders, our time-tested education system was destroyed and westernized. Hence, after obtaining independence, successive Governments of India have tried to introduce newer education policies to bring back the glory to our country. Recently, introduced ambitious NEP-2020 has widened the scope providing autonomy to all stake holders to bring in better governance and ensure highest quality in education at all levels.

Finally, here we have a wonderful opportunity to contribute to the successful implementation of the National Education Policy- 2020 and be a part of change to bring back the glory to our Nation. Let us join hands to make it a great reality!

Ref : National Educational Policy 2020,
Minster of human Resource Development,
Government of India.



Dr. K. Balaveera Reddy

Former Vice-Chancellor, VTU Belagavi

Former Chairman, Board of Directors, NIT Suratkal

Former Director, Dept. of Technical Education, Govt. of Karnataka State



NOSTALGIC MEMORIES @ ECA- JNTUA (1979-83)
 "పెరిగొము నీ ఒడిలో చదువుల తల్లీ, ఏమిచ్చిన తీరును నీ రుణమిక మళ్ళీ"
 (Article for the souvenir to be released on the occasion of 75th Year (1946-2021)
 celebrations of our alma-mater: Engineering College Anantapur (ECA)
 T. THYAGARAJAN, EEE Alumnus (9444104850, thyagu_vel@yahoo.co.in)

My Dear Batchmates from privileged First 4-year B. Tech Degree batch (1979-1983)

Delighted to note through our batchmate (CIVIL), Mr Ramana (KBC) that our alma-mater, Engineering College Anantapur (ECA), under Jawaharlal Nehru Technological university, Anantapur (JNTUA) is celebrating 75th year of its proud existence. When Prof H. Sudarsana Rao another batchmate (CIVIL) informed us that a souvenir is being brought out to commemorate the occasion, I thought of sharing my nostalgic memories of alma-mater. Here you go.

Preamble



Engineering College, Anantapur (ECA)- JNTU

In the year 1946 (before independence) the ECA was temporarily located at Guindy and the first batch of 60 students was admitted into the college at Guindy, Madras on 10th June 1946. Later in the year 1948, it was shifted to Anantapur with Major B.H. Marley as the first full-fledged Principal. Initially the college was located in Military Meat & Dehydration factory (in the present Old campus) and in the year 1958, it was shifted to the present permanent buildings accommodating the Administrative block, Laboratories, the Engineering Departments, Library and the Hostel blocks. The college was initially affiliated to Madras University (1946-1955) and then to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi during 1955-1972. On 2nd October 1972, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU) was established and our ECA became a constituent college of the university. We are ever indebted to this great institute of global repute and to our dedicated faculty members for what we are now, today. As a sweet recall, let me share some of the nostalgic memories, for all of us to cherish.

College days

We started our ECA Journey during July/August, 1979, with around 60 students in CIVIL and 40 each in MECH, EEE & ECE branches and left the institute during July/August, 1983. Ours was the first batch under external evaluation (hitherto it was 5 years course with internal evaluation). Our degree was called B. Tech degree (earlier it was B. E). First year was under yearly pattern, where as remaining years, it was semester pattern. In our main building, in every floor there was Gandhiji's photo with a saying, "The first and foremost duty of a student is to study", which created a significant impact in all of us during our college days. During our first year, an interesting episode I remember, is the method of collection of student's pending contribution by our batchmate, Mr Vijayakumar (Nickname BigBoss-Civil from Kaakinaada) for the student demonstration during our first year [డబ్బులు ఇవ్వాలి, కఫలీ వాలే (Sargam song)]. Another incident I remember is our annual sports event during 79-80, where our first year football team (Tentu) gave a tough fight with final years (Mr Pradeep- Captain). During our final semester end examinations, we had 1983 Prudential World cup. We used to listen to the commentary in late nights (Alla baksh's Sony radio in H & I blocks in Old campus). After winning the World Cup (Kapil's Devils), we took the college bus, went round the city and celebrated the occasion. During our stay, we celebrated decennial celebration of formation of Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University during 1982. The ashtavadhanam by our batchmate Mr Raghavendra Rao was one of the highlights of our cultural maturity. The softspoken

Mr Venkataramaiah becoming the President of the student union led him at a later date to arrange the first alumni meet at ATP celebrating our 25th year of batch.

Our Teachers



**With Prof Jeebala Rao
(15.8.1982)**



Felicitating Prof TBK



Prof G. Nanjappa



Felicitating Prof. K.S.R

Hostel stay



ECA Bus

I fondly recollect interesting interactions with our erudite teachers, who taught us with diligence and vigor, mentored us affectionately and moulded us passionately and moved with us in a friendly manner. They are our role models. We are ever indebted to them for all the good things we had learnt from them which helped us throughout our professional and personal lives. On the lighter side, the "Sound Engineer", "Just Mug it up", "What ? what ? what ?", "Ranging rod", "Sarvam Ayomayam" and many more are funny recalls. In our First year we had Prof M.R. Sharma as our Principal. During Cultural day celebration, when he was asked to sing a song, he came to the stage, held the microphone and instead of singing, he announced that next day was a holiday for us. When Prof Jeebala Rao was the Principal and Prof U V Sesshaiah was the Vice Principal, I had the opportunity to serve as Gen Secretary of the Students' Union. Both were very kind, softspoken, considerate and student friendly Professors with a special care for hostel students. The adjacent photo is my speech on 15th Aug 1982 (Just mugged up the write-up given by Ashtavadhani). During my Student Union days (Gen Sec.), our Faculty advisor for student union, Dr. P. Dhananjaya Rao used to maintain a small book to write down what all the things to be carried out on that day. I continue that habit till today. Thanks to P.Dhananjaya Rao, who later became the Principal of ECA. Prof Lakshminarayana, our Maths Professor made the first year maths look so simple. Later he became the Vice Chancellor of JNTU. Prof TBK sir always made it a point to attend Alumni meets in spite of old age, which shows his affection for student community. In one of the alumni meets, Prof TBK shared the following anecdote. "Major B.H.Marley had good sense of humor. Once he was in his shorts, standing on a stool in his bachelor's accommodation, fixing an electric bulb. When a fresher entered from nowhere and enquired where he can find the principal, Major wittingly answered " You might be a new student. Take a few steps backwards, look up, you will find the Principal". Interestingly, in our batch, there are around 16 batchmates who took the teaching profession (Civil-8, Mech-3, EEE-3, ECE-2).

During my first two years & in fourth year of my studies, I stayed in Old campus, G-Block and H- Block (Room No.6) whereas in 3rd year I was in YB Hostels (Room No.129). There were many sentimental remembrances: The A-Mess food (Ganganna, Chandra, Bhimanna), Evening Walks, Late night constructive arguments, holy festival celebrations, Raaptaadu village visits, full-moon day Kabadis (??), Y-Junction Omlets, S³, Narayan-Dosas in the canteen, Dhooma paanam (దేహి) from Sweeper Pakirappa, Collections of Postal letters from Postman Reddy, Manikanda Vilas Dosa, Kaatamayya Mess (Miriyaala Rasam), ECA Bus (our conductor Mr Obaiah use to allow us into the bus,



Holy Festival with Prof RPR

Batchmates

Our 1979-83 batchmates are very unique. Irrespective of the branch, we maintained very cordial relationships and special attachment during/after our college days through phone calls, personal visits, e-mails and now through whatsapp messages and video calls. Most of them are occupying /occupied responsible positions in State/ Central Govts, Universities, Public Sectors, IT / Core Companies and also in Politics. Some of them are first-gen successful entrepreneurs in India and abroad. Majority of them are currently leading their retired life. We had only one girl student in our batch (Mrs T.S. Padmapriya, a softspoken, multi-talented person who had attended all our batch re-union meetings). We had four mega re-unions (ATP -2005 & 2008, HYD-2013 & Rajamundry-2019). In the latest meet held at Hotel River Bay, Rajamandri, 79 out of around 140 batchmates participated (Civil-31, EEE-12, ECE-13, MECH-23) out of which 8 (CIVIL- Udaybhaskar; EEE-MV Rao, Vatsan, Tilak; Mech-Venka Rao, Vijay, ECE- Mohan, Habeeb) were from abroad. Unfortunately 14 of our batchmates (Civil-A Prasad, C P Ravikumar, Iqbal (Thella), Vijayakumar, Balaji Prasad, C. Srinivas; Mech- Chanakya, Vidyasagar, Subba Rao, Vengala Reddy, Rajkumar; ECE- Gowri Shankar and EEE- Aabaa Srinivasa Murthy, Dasari Raja Rao) attained heavenly abode. I dedicate this article to all of them.



Way forward

As alumni, we can always be counted on to explore our "Giving Back" in a formal way through activities such as: R & D Infra, Centre of Excellence, Research Park, Young Faculty R & D Seed Money, Chair Creation, Merit-cum-Means Scholarships, Green initiatives, Adapting village (Raaptaadu?), Skill development, Start-up Mentoring, Endowment Lectures, Alumni welfare fund, Women Empowerment, Donation of Books/ Instruments, Leveraging CSR, Distinguished Alumni Awards, Facility for differently abled, Guest House, International Hostel and many more.

Fate links unlinks, Unlinks the links, It links the things Which no man thinks. Let our link with our alma-mater be an everlasting link.

THYAGARAJAN



Mighty 1993 Batch – What a Transition and Transformation

Hello All, this is SaiRam Karumanchi, 1993 ECE, currently staying in Atlanta, USA. First of all, I would like to sincerely thank all my Gurus, entire Staff, Alumni, current Batches and friends for this opportunity. Always proud of being part of the First (along with Madras Guindy College) and Best Engineering College in South India, very happy to see that we are celebrating 75 years now. We also enjoyed and participated in our College 50 Years Golden Jubilee Celebrations in 1996. There are a lot of things about our mighty 1993 Batch, our College and Memories, just thinking loud on where to start...

Let me start with the 1st day - Nov 8th, 1993. Probably, no academic year started so late. JNTUCEA (JNTU College of Engineering Anantapur) welcomed us with rain and showers on that day. From 1993, mandatory girls quota started, which was quite encouraging and much needed at that time. Till 1992, yearly fees was less than Rs. 1000 for Government Colleges. From our batch, there was a big leap to Rs. 3750. I am sure many of our seniors enjoyed staying in Old Campus, A-G blocks. We were the last batch to stay there, after which it has seen the dusk. We also had our college Bank and Shuttle Court in partially abandoned Buildings in Old Campus. During our times, there were only 16 Engineering Colleges in the entire state, which increased to 100s later.

Ragging is something that helps building amicability between new joiners and seniors. Over the years, it has taken different ways, turned troublesome and uncontrollable across colleges. Our batch is the last to see extensive ragging. From 1994, Government has taken stringent measures and beefed-up security across campuses and hostels. We missed doing much, but glad that it has been controlled to a good extent. ISTE (Indian Society for Technical Education) Chapter in our college started when we were around. There used to be other state students quota, which gradually minimized over a period of time. We had a great opportunity to learn their culture and language. Every Batch will have a movie they associate themselves with. For us, it is Shankar - Arjun - Madhubala starrer 'Gentleman'. I am sure most of us have seen it multiple times, either to avoid Ragging or for Fun.

We were very much part of IT Revolution. Probably, we were among the last few batches to have a Fortran lab. We know how JAVA has transformed the digital world, it has started during our college days. We were also part of Mainframes Boom, followed by global Y2K issue. Anantapur has seen a lot of IT learning Centers during our time and students going abroad also increased drastically.

Always honored to see where our college is right now, with so many affiliations and enhancements. Would like to put forth 2 things, first one is having a corpus fund to support Health and Financial dire states of Alumni, Staff and Students. Second one is, to have wider connectivity and networking, which helps in getting more campus activities, interviews and mutual help. Not that they are not in place, but wish to see them at next level. On behalf of 1993 Batch, I would like to say that we will work together with all involved groups and expand the horizon. Looking forward to connect with many of you, my email ID and Phone number are kvnsairam@gmail.com, 001 7705394629.



Life of a student in the Temple of Learning

I am convinced and a strict follower of “Maatru Devo Bhava, Pitru Devo Bhava, Aacharya Devo Bhava, Athidhi Devo Bhava”. I was a student of JNTU College of Engineering, Anantapur, between 1977 to 1982. Belonged to Civil Engineering branch. Whatever I am today in my profession (that is, Scientist) is because of great teachers we had during our days. I vividly remember the teachers teaching various subjects in their characteristic style and all of us attending the drawing, surveying classes; writing the quizzes, tutorials, mid-term tests and final examinations in the sprawling drawing halls. I would like to mention few teachers amongst all of them: Prof. T. S. Raghavan, Prof. Rangiah, Prof. Nanjappa, Prof. B.E. Reddy, Prof. Sharif, Prof. Singappa, Prof. E. Anjaneyulu, Prof. Sanjeev Reddy, Prof. A. Prasada Rao, Prof. Ratnakar Rao, Prof. Ananda Rao, Prof. Hafeez Khan, Prof. Govardhan Rao, Prof. Prof. (Kotta) Rami Reddy. Our Head of the Department was Prof. T. B. Krishnaswamy. I am grateful all my teachers and I am indebted to all of them. I would like to place on record my heartfelt gratitude to Prof. T. S. Raghavan for his mentorship in my life. His help at different stages of my life will never be forgotten.

All my teachers stood for the values and virtues. I will just recount an anecdote. I had completed the final examination of Chemistry. The next day, vaguely I remember was the engineering drawing examination. When I was arranging the mini-drafter to the drawing board I saw three extra sheets in which I had written the previous day and had forgotten to fasten. Obviously, my mood was gone. Seeing my plight, the examiner came to me and consoled me (literally I was in tears) and encouraged me to continue with my drawing test and he will take care of the problem. Prof. Krishnamachari, Chemistry Department, was the principal at that time. He knew me very well as a student. I pleaded with him to consider those extra sheets for evaluation. He said nothing doing since if he allows my request, it would set the new precedence.

Coming to my friends, all my classmates were very cooperative and encouraging. If at all I could do what I did as a student was because of them. Though I remember all my friends, I should mention few of my friends whom I will remember throughout my life. Dr V.V.S. Sitaramam for his sheer brilliance, Dr Bhaskar Desai for his sincerity and his virtues, Shri T. Anjaneyulu for his sincerity, Dr M. S. Reddy for his beautiful handwriting and neatness, Dr T.V. Kiran Kumar, Dr Ch.V. Annaji Rao, Dr Premchandra Reddy, Dr Ramana Prasad, Shri. Segu Ramakrishna (my project mate) for their encouragement.

I am whatever I am today because of the blessings of my Father and Mother who gave me education in spite of all the difficulties they faced. I am indebted to my elder brother Prof. K. Raghavendra Rao and my sister-in-law for their blessings and, the help and best wishes of my sister and brother-in-law. I place on record my gratitude to my wife and the God give gift (that is my daughter).

My Dear Students You are studying in a College of Great legacy and history. You should be proud of this and you should achieve greater heights and keep up our college name and be proud of our teachers. – Jai Hind

Dr K. Balaji Rao, Emeritus Scientist,
CSIR-SERC, Taramani, Chennai 600 113.



JNTUA College of Engineering, Ananthapuramu, started in the year 1946, an iconic place not only for Anantapur, but also for the state of Andhra Pradesh as well. I cannot help but share few memories. We are from the first 4 year batch, which started in 1979 and there were hardly some 6-7 engineering colleges in the entire state. It was not that easy to make it to the hallways of the college, though the competition those days was not that high compared to today.

Lot of seniors & few professors got under our nerves by stating that Internal system of evaluation is off & we will be evaluated for 60 percent of our performance externally. Hence we may need to put in extra efforts to have academic success. As luck would have it, our first year classes got stretched due to an agitation, which we launched against privatization of engineering education. Looking back, the whole idea of agitating against expansion of education system looks so archaic.

I have been visiting college fairly often (at least some 7-8 times) and for the past 4-5 years, am also part of the Academic council. We are very happy to see the improvement in many facilities across the board – Labs, Hostel infrastructure, Library, Curriculum, Placement Opportunities etc. But few questions always linger in mind – Has the Institution achieved to its potential & history? In My view, all of us together could have done more.

Looking forward to what can be done for future - Here are few suggestions from my side.

1. As Engineering problems become more & more inter disciplinary in nature, The university & the college should move towards a more Inter disciplinary approach to education.

2. As Nation is opening up more & more towards Foreign Universities setting up base in INDIA, JNTU Anantapur should quickly form such collaborations – It could be discipline wise or as an integrated model.

3. As Economy is getting more & more global and a systemic approach to innovation is evolving, A wholistic personality development is needed. Hence, apart from soft skills, Focus also should be given to exposure in Business management, Innovation & Systems approach to Solutions.

4. Architectural & Design thinking should be encouraged through mechanisms of Projects & Concepts based learning.

5. More & More focus should evolve towards Hybrid models of learning – Online & Offline. Students have to be encouraged to go for Global certification courses.

6. Industry collaboration has to increase through more proactive initiatives – Foreign collaboration will long way in facilitating this. Faculty should work with Industry to have dedicated centers of excellence or research.

7. Leveraging all the alumni for their professional contributions to enhance & enrich the Academic rigor in the college & university.

8. T Model of learning is becoming a NORM. Breadth across & Depth in few. University should aim to lay solid foundation in first 8-9 Semesters & Depth in few areas of Interest or specialization.

9. University has to become flexible in Administration of the curriculum with a combination of internal & external faculty.

10. Advanced courses like Fintech, HealthTech, Edutech should become part of Electives.

11. System thinking approach to addressing emerging business paradigms leveraging Technology has to be inculcated.

12. Exposure to Global Benchmarking Institutions has to be encouraged for Masters students & Students in Final Year.

Launching focused actionable initiatives in collaboration with alumni can lift the Institution to higher levels of Excellence. As Alumni, we are ready to put our hands together. I am very confident that the Institution is capable of reaching heights of global excellence & benchmarks by preparing students to be global professionals for tomorrow.



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Former Sr VP – Business strategy, Wipro Technologies, Former CEO & President,
Happiest minds technologies



The Legacy of National Service Scheme (NSS) activities at JNTUACEA:

A Report of articulate works carried out

1. Prof. MLS Deva Kumar & 2. Dr. B. Dilip Kumar

1. Professor of Mechanical Engineering & Principal of JNTUA College of Engineering Kalikiri, Chittor, Former University NSS Programme Coordinator

2. Associate Professor in Chemical Engineering, JNTUA College of Engineering Anantapur, Former NSS Programme Officer

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The National Service Scheme, popularly known as NSS was launched in Mahatma Gandhiji's Birth centenary year, 1969 and during 4th Five year plan with an aim to "inculcate the social welfare thoughts in the students, and to provide service to the society without any prejudice." NSS is aimed at developing student's personality through community service. NSS is a voluntary association of young people in colleges, universities and at pre-graduation levels working for a campus-community linkage. NSS volunteers work hard day and night to ensure that every one in our society who is needy gets the every possible help from them so that they can also enhance their standards and lead a life of dignity in the society with all of us. NSS is a value based youth movement which links campus with community and provides an opportunity to the students for their overall personality development through community service.

The National Service Scheme (NSS) unit of JNTUACEA is existing since long time and actively conducting various activities as per the directions from the State NSS Officers, University Programme Officers. The NSS team at JNTUACEA stood as backbone in creating history as JNTUA has bagged the most prestigious Indira Gandhi NSS National (IGNSS) Award for the year 2015-16 in recognition of the brilliant achievement of the University for the past several years. The University has a long tradition in National service Scheme since its inception. The ultimate aim of the national Service Scheme is the Personality Development of the students and youths through Community Service and JNTUA is succeeded in its accomplishments by developing thousands of young leaders and great personalities through inculcating the philosophy of Selfless service which is the Motto of NSS 'NOT ME BUT YOU'.

This short article collects the short glimpse of NSS activities and milestones achieved during last decade i.e. 2012-2021. This comprehensive report is collected in connection with 75 years celebrations of JNTUA College of Engineering Anantapur, Anantapuramu. Throughout the year the volunteers of the NSS Units of JNTUA take part in various social outreach programmes, viz., visit to old age homes and orphanages, blood donation camps, illiteracy eradication programmes, tree plantation, awareness and screening tests, campaign against use of cigarettes and tobacco products by awareness rally, eye testing camp, awareness programme on disaster management, gender sensitization, HIV, AIDS and mosquito-borne diseases etc. Further, The NSS Unit of the College has been working relentlessly for the upliftment of the Gangulakunta, Jangalapally villages in Raptadu Mandal of Anantapur district [the adopted villages of the NSS Unit of JNTUACEA].

The NSS program officers acknowledges the importance of inculcating value-education into the students' mindsets and making them aware of, and sensitive to, various social and socio-economic issues affecting the society at large.

During the last decade (i.e. from 2012-2021), JNTUA has reached few important milestones in NSS activities across the country and few significant initiatives/achievements are listed below.

- Programme Coordinator Prof. M.L.S.Deva Kumar NSS led the AP TEAM a AP CONTINGENT LEADER at National NSS Youth Festival, Guwahati during 8th to 12th January, 2015.
- Participation of NSS volunteer Mr.K.Chandra Mohan at REPUBLIC DAY PARADE CAMP -2016 during 01-01-2016 to 31-01-2016 at Red Fort, New Delhi.
- 5 Girls Volunteers and 1 PO Lt. S.Sharada participated in Adventure Camp held from 4th to 13th October, 2015 at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Manali, H.P.
- 2 Volunteers Participated in Inter State Youth Exchange Programme on National Integration held from 25th to 27th December, 2015 at Hyderabad Central University, Hyderabad.
- FOUR NSS volunteers of JNTUA participated in NATIONAL INTEGRATION CAMP held at Bengaluru from 21st to 27th September, 2014. This is first time NSS volunteers of JNTUA participating in NATIONAL INTEGRATION CAMP.
- TWO NSS volunteers of JNTUA participated in WEST ZONE Pre-REPUBLIC DAY CAMP held at RAJAHMUNDRY from 12th to 21st October, 2014. This is first time NSS volunteers of JNTUA participating in Pre REPUBLIC DAY CAMP.
- TEN NSS volunteers and PO of JNTUA participated in STATE LEVEL MEGA CAMP held at SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI from 20th to 25th December, 2014.



Prof. M.L.S.Deva Kumar receiving IGSS award from Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 25th Nov, 2016 at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.



JNTUA bagged IGSS award 2015-16 and received from Hon'ble then President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee.



Mr. Nagaraj Naveen Kumar receiving National Service Scheme (NSS) Award from Hon'ble President of India Shri. Ram Nath Kovindji on 24th Sep, 2020.





Dr. Jagannatha Rao Bhupasamudram

B.Tech., GIIE ,LL.B., DMM, MIE, CE,M.A.(Tel.),M.A.(Eng.) Ph.D

As I wander in to my memory lane 47 years far, it's not just nostalgia but also very kind attitude of many of my professors some even a bit witty even on their own deficiencies. Our 1974-79 electrical Batch was termed as not so descent batch resulting in all the staff but for the principal avoiding the ceremonial group photo. I have enclosed the group photo. In reality we were a better group, if not the best.

I recall very empathetic approach of our principal in the initial years, Shri TV Reddy Garu, who was also known for his thorough in depth knowledge and effective teaching skills as well. I can vividly recall the efforts of Dr UVG Sastry HOD of physics and Dr. P Kameswara Rao, professors in Physics to make us understand the complex atomic structure and crystal structure in material science subject, with painstaking efforts. But, as I look back now, I am sure we have wasted their efforts. I still vividly recall the horror on the face of my electrical professors Shri V Dakshina Murthy and Shri Desika Char as they nearly averted a big spark/ explosion while I was connecting wrong terminals during my lab exam.

Despite being a day scholar I had the opportunity to interact with my class mates and friends from other streams as well for various reasons including my passion for Drama. We enjoyed and got relaxed during the English classes taught by Shri Prasad and more so the drama 'The Pygmalion' by George Bernard Shaw. My association with NSS programme headed by shri J C Krishnamachar took me to Divi Seema after the tidal wave in 1977, to see the enormous devastation caused and suffering of many and support in our own small way. I was fortunate to get a state education scholar ship of Rs 1000 per year for all the five years while I spent just 190 rupees as fees for one whole year.

I am filled with ecstasy every time as I recall my association with my Alma Mater and very happy to be seeing it celebrating 75 years of its existence and excellence.

**2016-2020_KAIZEN @ CEA****- Prof. M.L.S.Deva Kumar**

Principal, JNTUACE, Kalikiri

Global industry and organizations are in the phase of adopting Total Quality Management and implementing wide variety of Quality Tools and Methods. One amongst them is Japanese technique called 'KAIZEN', which is contiguous the concept of 'continuous improvement'. The College of Engineering Anantapur (present JNTUA College of Engineering, Ananthapuramu) is not exceptional. Since its inception, the institution is improving in leaps and bounds. This article is being presented just to recapitulate the positive changes during the period 2016-2020 the flag end of that decade. It was the period by which thriving of Private Universities was at peaks, Private Affiliated Engineering Institutions are gearing up in adopting Quality Principles in Education, Deemed Universities in and around the State of Andhra Pradesh affluent with various Engineering Programmes dispersal with the wide catchment from Southern India. More number of Institutions becoming UGC Autonomous, getting Accreditations by various bodies which was becoming mandatory to showcase the standardization and quality in Education, establishing holistic assessment systems at large.

In such an environment, our alma-mater was also in the forefront, along with the other best institutions in the state of Andhra Pradesh. In 2008, the erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Andhra Pradesh possessing head quarters at Hyderabad with constituent colleges at Anantapur, Kakinada and Hyderabad, was trifurcated as Three Technological Universities viz., JNTU Anantapur, JNTU Kakinada and JNTU Hyderabad and One additional Architecture and Fine Arts University JNTU Architecture and Fine Arts University Hyderabad were established. So, from 2008 the then JNTU College of Engineering Anantapur, was rechristened as "JNTUA College of Engineering, Anantapur. The college was enjoying the "Academic Autonomous" granted by the then JNTU Andhra Pradesh since academic year 2000-2001. Due to this Academic Autonomy, the college was able to constitute its own Board of Studies, Academic Council to develop college specific course structures, curriculum, designing examination and evaluation systems. But, University Grants Commission's (UGC) autonomy used to be treated as benchmark throughout the Nation. JNTUA College of Engineering Ananthapuramu, conferred with UGC autonomy from 2014-2015 to 2019-2020. By starting of academic year 2015-16, the UGC Autonomy started in to roll on chock-full cycle of operation. Vice Principal is academic head and Controller of Examinations supported by Dy. Controller of Examinations used to manage the complete execution of UGC autonomy for all the Academic Programmes of 6 B.Tech Programmes, 22 M.Tech Programmes and 1 MCA programme. Respective Head of the Departments used to be Chairpersons of respective Board of Studies, are responsible for designing and developing course structures and syllabi for all the programmes offered by the department. The culture of official "Results Committee" meetings was started in 2016, by conducting crucial meetings where, elaborate discussions used to happen on deciding upon adopting confidential rules in vogue, and application of moderation rules.

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Alumni Contributions : During the above period of 2016-2020 Alumni have contributed to the maximum extent in this decade. To mention a few, College auditorium was equipped with 200 multipurpose chairs with writing pads worth Rs. 7.4 lakhs by the Anantapur Engineering College Alumni Association (ANECOA) Hyderabad Chapter; Auditorium Dais Chairs of worth Rs.67,000/- and Personality Development Books for Central Library of worth Rs.30,058/- were contributed by 1961-65 batch; Popular philanthropist and alumnus, Promoter of Parashakthi Cements Sri. Munikrishna has made extensive support for the institution towards erecting Garden Benches (Rs.2 Lakhs), Shed Roof replacement at EEE Dept (Rs.7 Lakhs), Shed roof replacement at Mechanical Engg Dept (Rs.7 Lakhs), Renovation of Girls Toilets at Mech. Engg Dept (Rs.6 Lakhs), 99 Godrej Training Chairs for College Auditorium (Rs. 3.96 Lakhs), Fog Machine for Hostels (Rs. 80,000/-), 3 Digital Podiums for University and College Auditoriums (Rs.1.2 Lakhs), RO Water Plant as a permanent project near the College Main Sump near canteen etc.,

SIEMENS CoE : Siemens Center of Excellence is established at Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur College of Engineering Anantapuram in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC). Through Siemens Center of Excellence thousands of Engineering, Diploma students and Faculty were trained on world class Siemens Equipment & Software. used by Industry. Participants acquired industry best practices through this training. The globally valid Siemens Certification, after completion of training, increases employability. Under this centre there are 13 state of the art laboratories viz., Product Design and Validation Laboratory; Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory; Test & Optimization Laboratory & Workshop; NC Programming and CNC Machine Laboratory; Rapid Prototype Laboratory; Robotics Laboratory; Automation Laboratory; Electrical & Energy Studies Laboratory; Process Instrumentation Laboratory; Mechatronics Laboratory; Lift Installation Laboratory; Automotive Body Repair Laboratory; Automotive Paint Laboratory.

Socio Cultural Activities : National Service Scheme (NSS), National Cadet Corps (NCC) for girls were active in conducting various social service activities, National building programmes; In addition to these, during the period of 2016-2020, Redcross Youth Club and Rotact Club of JNTUA have been established and several community service activities being organized with participation of students, staff and the society.

- Prof. M.L.S.DEVA KUMAR
(Vice Principal of JNTUACEA during 2016-2020)

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18. M.G.M. Springs Private Limited, Anantapur.
19. SSS CBC Ammunition, Anantapur.



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ANECOA, HYDERABAD
Regd. No: 2495 of 1998**



Hearty Congratulations to all the Faculty, Staff, Students and Alumni of
JNTUA CEA on the eve of Platinum Jubilee Celebrations (1946-2021)

ANECOA Major Contributions:

- ANECOA formed in 1998, dedicated to the service of the Institution and all the Alumni throughout the years of Inception.
- 50-two tier bunk Iron cots to Hostels, worth 4.05 Lakhs in Feb. 2021.
- Sponsorship to training activities and Technical fests in 2020.
- Encouraged students in exhibiting practical experiments in 2019.
- Distribution of Merit Awards from 2010 to 2018.
- 200-Training Class chairs to College Auditorium, worth Rs. 7.4 Lakhs in Nov. 2016.
- More than 700 members, biggest registered alumni association of College of Engineering Anantapur. proud to be a part of Platinum Jubilee celebrations of our beloved alma matter which shaped and transformed all of us to serve the community by accomplishing many achievements in the field of Engineering and there by serving our country to a great extent.

Website : <http://www.anecoa.org/>

In the realm of a college, there is no question that strong academics can prepare students for a bright future. When we graduated, we walked away from our college with more than just lessons learned about engineering; we were shaped by those who have educated us to be successful in our future career.

We thank our alma mater for giving us the requisite qualities to be successful in our lives.

With best wishes to our alma mater for a grand platinum jubilee celebrations and a glorious future.

Engineers of 1967 batch

K Bhaskar Reddy	C Chandrasekharaiah
A Indrasen Reddy	P Munikrishna
C Narasa Reddy	G D H Prahlad
K A Ramayya	P Srinath
S Subrahmanyam	K Varadacharyulu



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CGI 155 selects	SUTHERLAND 79 selects	Capgemini 75 selects	accenture 72 selects
wipro 79 selects	Tech Mahindra 27 selects	Hi 17 selects	Q 12 selects
CUBE 12 selects	ICICI PRUDENTIAL 11 selects	LTI 07 selects	Kajaria 07 selects
07 selects	Eavetop 04 selects	Prodapt 04 selects	Edge 03 selects
WILEY 03 selects	Wipro 02 selects	Zoho	DeltaX
IBM	SONY	APL	maven
pinclick	AMARA RAJA	SUNRISE	AtoS Syntel
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M.NAGABHUSHANAM, DEE,WRD
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K.GNANESWAR,DEE, WRD
K.OBULAPATHI,AEE, WRD
C.LAKSHMI NARAYANA,AEE, WRD
P.RAVI KUMAR, AEE, WRD
B.UMAPATI GOWD,AEE, WRD
HARI KUMAR,AEE, WRD
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RAVI SANKAR REDDY,DEE,RDG
N.SURESH BABU,DEE,ATMAKUR
SIVA RUDRA,DEE, KODUMURU
K.NAGARAJU, DEE, EMMIGANUR
G.VENKATA SUBBAIAH, DEE, DMM
V.BHARATHI,DEE
B.S.SALEEM,AEE,KDR
J.SIVA KUMAR, AEE, QC
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- Established in 1995.
- Approved by AICTE, Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.
- Autonomous conferred by UGC Since 2010.
- World Bank funded Institution (TEQIP-I).
- College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) status from UGC.



Accreditations

- Placed in 201-250 Rank Band in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)-2021 by MHRD, Govt. of India.
- Received "A+" Grade from NAAC of UGC, New Delhi (Second Cycle).
- Received TIER-1 NBA accreditation by National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi.
- Established Institute Innovation Council (IIC) by MHRD, Govt. of India.
- ISO:9001:2015 Certified Institution.
- TCS accredited Institution.
- Approved Technical Skill Development Institution (TSDI) by Government of A.P, in association with SIEMENS.
- DDU-KAUSHAL Kendra by UGC for skill upgradation.
- Ranked 3rd among all Top Private Engineering Colleges in A.P by "COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW" July 2021.
- Ranked 3rd in Infrastructure category in Andhra Pradesh by "TIMES ENGINEERING SURVEY" 26 July 2021.
- Ranked 3rd among top Private Engineering Institutes in Andhra Pradesh by "TIMES ENGINEERING SURVEY" 26 July 2021.
- Ranked 16th in outstanding Engineering Colleges of Excellence in India by "COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW" July 2021.
- Ranked 34th among all top 104 Engineering Colleges in South Zone by "THE WEEK" Magazine issue 15 August 2021.
- Ranked 53rd among top 125 Private Engineering Institutes in India by "TIMES ENGINEERING SURVEY" 30 June 2021.
- Ranked 59th among all top 172 Private Engineering Colleges in India by "THE WEEK" Magazine issue 15 August 2021.
- Ranked 63rd among top 175 Engineering Colleges in INDIA by "THE TIMES OF INDIA" news paper dated 30 June 2021.
- Ranked 85th among all top 199 Govt & Private Engineering Colleges in India by "THE WEEK" Magazine issue 15 August 2021.
- Ranked 148th among 218 Private Engineering Colleges in India by "INDIA TODAY" Magazine issue 05 July 2021.
- AAA+ Ranking by "CAREERS360" Magazine.

Courses offered

UG Engineering Programs

- * Civil Engineering
- * Computer Science & Engineering
- * Electronics & Communication Engineering
- * Electrical & Electronic Engineering
- * Mechanical Engineering
- * Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science)
- * Computer Science and Engineering and Business Systems

PG Engineering Programs

- * Computer Science
- * Power Electronics
- * Structural Engineering
- * Machine Design
- * Embedded systems
- * MBA
- * MCA

Doctoral Programs

- * Electrical Engineering
- * Mechanical Engineering
- * Electronics & Communication Engg.
- * Civil Engineering
- * Mathematics
- * Management Studies
- * Physics

Salient Features

- Excellent Infrastructure and Instructional facilities.
- 60 lakh rupees sanctioned under FIST program from Department of Science and Technology, Govt of India.
- 2.98 Crores Research Projects are going on in the Campus.
- More than 90% Placement among eligible candidates. 1014 placement offers in 2021 batch and 1000+ placement offers for present final year students (2022 batch).
- Good Academic performance with 11 JNTU Gold Medals.
- Campus Wide Networking with WiFi connectivity.
- Special Coaching for GATE, Communication and Soft Skills by Professional Agencies to improve employment opportunities.
- Hostels for Boys, Girls and Faculty Quarters with in the Campus.
- e-Class Rooms - Digital Library with 1Gbps leased line, free internet facility & Digital class rooms.
- Central Library with more than 74,311 Volumes of Books & 243 National / International Journals.
- Facilities: Transport, Canteen - Sports - Gym - SBI online branch With ATM - Post Office.
- Student chapters namely CSI, ISTE, IETE, IE(I), SSHMA (hmalindia.net) NPTEL.
- Institutional membership of CSI, ISTE, IE(I), HMA, ISTD, IETE.
- Industry Driven / Aligned curriculum. IIT Bombay remote centre for ICT.
- Strong Alumni support for placements, Higher education and research.
- Introduced STEP program in association with The Hindu.
- The APSSDC has sanctioned 02 CM skill centres. 1.JoT & Gaming development 2.Dassault systems
- Offering 6 Corporate training certificate courses.



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Total No. of
Placements offered for
Academic Year
2019-20

432

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TOTAL NUMBER OF
COMPANIES VISITED **41**

Courses Offered: UG Programs: B.Tech: CIVIL • CSE • EEE • ECE • MECHANICAL PG Programs: MBA • MCA • M.Tech

Salient Features

- 21 years of academic excellence in engineering & technology
- Funding from DST, UGC & AICTE
- MoUs with MNCs to get productive live projects
- Centre for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Skill Development Program
- 45+ doctorate from different streams
- 100+ guest lectures by eminent industry delegates
- 25+ workshops, symposia & conferences; 50+ industrial visits & 100+ internships
- 100 MBPS leased lines for internet
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- Electrical Power Systems (EPS)
- Power Electronics (PE)
- VLSI-System Design (VLSI-SD)

B.Tech. Courses

- Civil Engineering (CE)
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering (EEE)
- Mechanical Engineering (ME)
- Electronics & Communication Engineering (ECE)
- Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Diploma Courses

- Civil Engineering (CE)
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering (EEE)
- Electronics & Communication Engineering (ECE)
- Mechanical Engineering (ME)

Master of Business Administration (MBA)

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- Well Established Laboratories
- e-class Rooms
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- Institute - Industry interaction
- In-House Project Training
- Placement Assistance
- Training for Aptitude, Reasoning, Soft Skills & Communication Skills
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J Guru Jawahar
Raj Kumar
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ANANTHAPURAMU – 515002 (A.P.)**

LIST OF SUCCESSIVE PRINCIPALS

S.No.	Name of the Principal	From	To
1	Prof. K.S. SITARAMA IYER, College Functioned at Guindy, Madras	July 1946	September 1947
2	Dr. J.J. RUDRA, College Functioned at Guindy, Madras	September 1947	July 1948
3	Major. B.H. MARLEY	July 1948	October 1948
4	Prof. S. ANANATHA KRISHNAN PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE	October 1948	February 1949
5	Prof. N.S. KRISHNASWAMY	February 1949	January 1950
6	Major. B.H. MARELY	January 1950	September 1950
7	Prof. A. VISWANATHAN	September 1950	December 1950
8	Prof. S. ANANATHA KRISHNAN PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE	December 1950	February 1951
9	Prof. N.S. KRISHNA SWAMY	February 1951	September 1954
10	Prof. R. NATESAN	September 1954	August 1958
11	Prof. P.N. DAMODARAM PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE	April 1958	January 1959
12	Sri P. GOVINDA KRISHNAYYA	January 1959	May 1960
13	Prof. V.V.L. RAO	May 1960	October 1964
14	Dr. M.R. SARMA PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE	October 1964	January 1965
15	Prof. S.L. BALASUBRAMANYAM	January 1965	May 1965
16	Prof. P.N. DAMODARAM	May 1965	March 1966
17	Prof. T.V. REDDY PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE	March 1966	May 1967
18	Prof. P.N. DAMODARAM	May 1967	January 1970
19	Prof. T.V. REDDY	February 1970	January 1978
20	Prof. M. MUTHUKRISHNUDU	January 1978	June 1979
21	Dr. M.R. SARMA	June 1979	September 1980
22	Dr. JEEBALA RAO	September 1980	October 1983
23	Prof. K. CHANDRAMOULI	October 1983	May 1985
24	Prof. G. SANKARA RAO	May 1985	May 1986
25	Prof. T.B. KRISHNA SWAMY	May 1986	December 1988

LIST OF SUCCESSIVE PRINCIPALS

26	Dr. E. ANJANEYULU	December 1988	November 1989
27	Dr. G. NANJAPPA	November 1989	December 1990
28	Prof. P. VENKATESWARA RAO	December 1990	November 1991
29	Dr. M. NARAYANA RAO	November 1991	June 1992
30	Dr. G. NANJAPPA	June 1992	August 1993
31	Dr. N. RANGAIAH	August 1993	July 1995
32	Dr. M. SUBBARAYUDU	July 1995	July 1997
33	Dr. Y. VENKATARAMI REDDY	July 1997	September 1998
34	Dr. D. SAIBABA REDDY	September 1998	February 2000
35	Dr. P. DHANANJAYA RAO	February 2000	September 2003
36	Dr. K. RAJAGOPAL	September 2003	May 2005
37	Dr. K. SOUNDARAYAJAN	May 2005	August 2008
38	Dr. V. SANKAR	September 2008	September 2010
39	Prof. A. ANANDA RAO	September 2010	September 2012
40	Prof. K.S.R. ANJANEYULU	September 2012	January 2015
41	Prof. K. PRAHLADA RAO	January 2015	April 2018
42	Prof. K. RAMA NAIDU	April 2018	July 2019
43	Prof. K. GOVINDA RAJULU	July 2019	May 2021
44	Prof. P. SUJATHA	May 2021	



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 Sri M. Rami Reddy,.....
 Chairman

Courses Offered

B.Tech

- CE - Civil Engineering
- EE - Electrical & Electronics Engineering
- ECE - Electronics & Communication Engineering
- CSE - Computer Science & Engineering
- AADT(CSE) - Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

UG Courses

- EE - Embedded Systems
- EE - Structural Engineering
- CSE - Computer Science & Engineering
- ALSD - AI/SD/Design
- MBA - Master of Business Administration

Salient Features

- Infrastructure (Quality) Facility
- Academic Excellence With Modern Systems
- Employable Skilled
- Standard Placement Record
- Green & Eco-Friendly Campus
- Research Based Faculty for New & Safe
- Academic Staff Room With Projects
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LIST OF SUCCESSIVE VICE-PRINCIPALS

S.No.	Name of the Principal	From	To
1	Dr. U.V. Sheshaiah	1980	1983
2	Dr. V.V.G. Sashstri	1983	1985
3	Dr. B. Raghuprasada Rao	May 1985	December 1988
4	Dr. P. Venkateswara Rao	December 1988	December 1990
5	Dr. N. Rangaiah	December 1990	December 1992
6	Dr. K. Raja Reddy	December 1992	September 1993
7	Dr. :Y. Venkatrami Reddy	September 1993	July 1997
8	Dr. D. Saibaba Reddy	July 1997	September 1998
9	Dr. D. Dhananjaya Rao	September 1998	February 2000
10	Dr. N. Srinivasulu	February 2000	September 2002
11	Dr. K. Rajagopal	September 2002	01-10-2003
12	Dr. V. Sankar	02-10-2003	02-05-2006
13	Dr. :H. Sudarsana Rao	03-05-2006	01-09-2008
14	Dr. A. Ananda Rao	01-09-2008	08-09-2010
15	Dr. K. Prahlada Rao	09-09-2010	22-09-2012
16	Dr. D. Subba Rao	22-09-2012	17-11-2014
17	Dr. E. Eswara Reddy	17-11-2014	16-02-2016
18	Dr. M.L.S. Deva Kumar	17-02-2016	10-01-2019
19	Dr. E. Keshava Reddy	10-01-2019	05-08-2019
20	Dr. M.L.S. Deva Kumar	05-08-2019	12-12-2019
21	Dr. T. Bala Narasaiah	12-12-2019	31-08-2020
22	Dr. P. Sujatha	31-08-2020	03-05-2021
23	Dr. B. Durga Prasad	03-05-2021	

PHOTO GALLERY

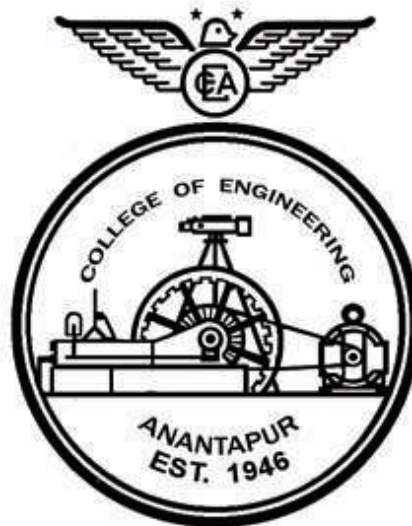
College Views in 1948



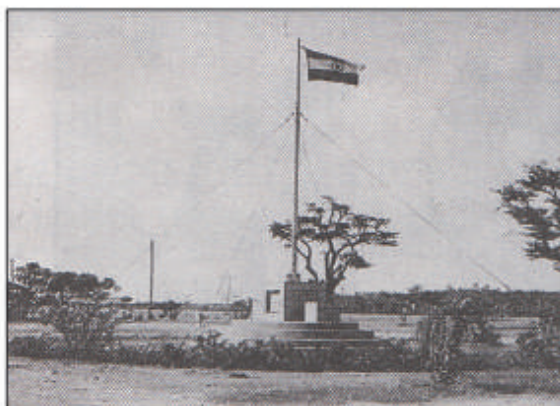
Main Building



Hostel Blocks



Old Emblem

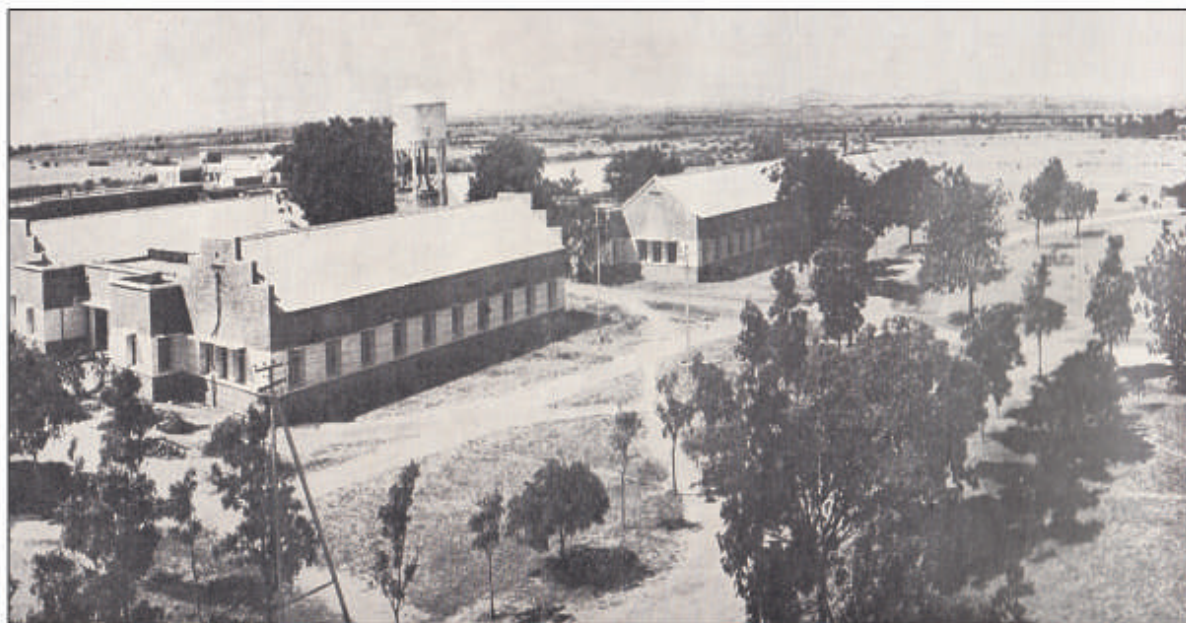


Flag Mast



Messes (3 Veg, 1 Non Veg)

Our old Laboratories





Ajantha Hostel



Amaravathi Hostel (1961)



Lepakshi Hostel (1987)



New Shilpa Ladies' Hostel (1990)



Old Campus Hostels (1948)
(A to G Blocks)



Old Campus Hostels (1951)
(H to O Blocks)



Old Shilpa Ladies Hostel



Swetha Hostel

Celebrities Visiting College



College Executive Committee with Sri P.V.Narasimha Rao (1958)



Visit of the then Governor
Honourable Krishna Kanth Garu



Dr. C. Narayana Reddy 's Visit

Our New Buildings



Chemical Engineering Building



Civil Engineering Department



College Digital Library Building
Temporarily Being Used as
Administrative Building of JNTUA



College Photo



CSE Building



ECE Building



EEE Building



Gymnasium and Yoga Centre



Mechanical Engineering Block



Science Block



College NSS Student with the
then Honourable Vice-President
of India, Sri Hamid Ansari



Prof.M.L.S.Deva Kumar Receiving
Indira Gandhi NSS Award from
the President of India
Sri Pranab Mukherji in 2016

Traditional Day Celebration Photoes





**PHOTO GALLERY
OF
75 YEARS CELEBRATIONS**

4K RUN FROM CLOCK TOWER TO THE COLLEGE



Inauguration of 4K Run



4K Run in Progress

INAUGURAL FUNCTION



Lighting the Lamp



Chief Guest Dr.G.Sateesh Reddy,
Alumnus and Chairman, DRDO
ADDRESSING



APSCHE Chairman
Prof.K.Hemachandra Reddy
Addressing the Gathering



VICE CHANCELLOR
Prof.G.Ranga Janardana
Addressing



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Alumnus and Chief Guest



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MOU with Alumni of 1979-83
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Former Member, UPSC



Felicitations to
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Felicitations to
Prof. Saibaba Reddy, Alumnus
and Former Principal



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Chemistry Professor (Retd.)



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(Retd.)



Alumni enjoying the
Reunion

Releasing of Souvenir



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Lighting the Torch



Carrying Torch 1



Carrying Torch 2



End of Torch Relay

BIG PICTURE PROGRAM FOR STAFF



Vice Chancellor and his team in Big Picture Event



Prize Distribution in Big Picture Event

POSTAL COVER RELEASE



Release of Special Commemorative Postal Cover on 75 Years Celebrations



VC Interestingly Observing Postal Stamps in the Exhibition

PYLON



Welcome to the Chief Guest



Inauguration of PYLON



After Inauguration



Inauguration of Platinum Jubilee Hostel

SPORTS



Vice Chancellor Arriving for the Inauguration of Sports Events



Alumni Participating in 100M Race

CULTURAL PROGRAMS IN THE EVENING



Prof. Y. Venkatarami Reddy Addressing in the Inauguration of Cultural Programs



Students Dance in Cultural Programs



Alumnus Dancing in the Cultural Programs



Alumni Dancing with Present Students

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR 75 YEARS CELEBRATIONS

S.No.	Name	Designation
1	Prof. K. Hema Chandra Reddy Chief Patron	Chairman APSCHE, Vijayawada
2	Prof. G. Rangajanardhana Chief Patron	Vice Chancellor JNTUA, Anantapur
3	Prof. M Vijay Kumar Patron	Rector JNTUA, Anantapur
4	Prof. C. Sashidhar Patron	Registrar JNTUA, Anantapur
5	Prof. P. Sujatha Chairman	Principal JNTUA CEA
6	Prof. B. Durga Prasad Convener	Vice-Principal JNTUA CEA
7	Prof. K. Rama Naidu Member	Director IQAC, JNTUA
8	Prof. M.L.S. Deva Kumar Member	Principal, JNTUACE, Kalikiri
9	Prof. C. Shoba Bindu Member	Director R&D Cell, JNTUA
10	Prof. R. Bhavani Member	Professor & Head Department of Civil Engineering
11	Prof. N. Visali Member	Professor & Head Department of EEE
12	Dr. D. Vishnu Vardhan Member	Associate Professor & Head Department of ECE
13	Dr. K. Madhavi Member	Associate Professor & Head Department of CSE
14	Dr. Lt. S. Sharada Member	Associate Professor & Head Department of Chemical Engineering
15	Prof. R. Bhuvana Vijaya Member	Professor & Head Department of Mathematics
16	Prof. R.Padma Suvarna Member	Professor & Head Department of Physics & Chemistry
17	Prof. V.B. Chitra Member	Professor & Head Department of Humanities
18	Dr. B. Dilip Kumar Member	Asst. Professor Department of Chemical Engineering
19	Shri S. Sridhar Member	Asst. Professor Department of EEE
20	Prof. H. Sudarsana Rao Advisor	Professor Department of Civil Engineering
21	Dr. V. Sankar Advisor	Professor (Retd.) Department of EEE



JNTUA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), ANANTHAPURAMU
75 YEARS OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE CELEBRATIONS
VARIOUS COMMITTEES

Item of Work	Staff members In-charges of the Item
❖ Souvenir Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. P.R. Bhanumurthy – Convener 2. Prof. C. Sashidhar – Member 3. Prof. E. Arunakanthi – Member 4. Prof. M.L.S.Deva Kumar – Member 5. Prof. V.B.Chitra - Member 6. Dr. G. Mamatha – Member 7. Dr. R. Manjula – Member 8. Sri N. Madhusudhan Reddy, DR - Member 9. Sri S. Ranga Naik, DR – Member 10. Sri D. Linga Murthy, AR - Member 11. Sri G. S. Sankar Reddy, AR – Member 12. Sri S. Nagabhushanam, AR – Member 13. Sri P.Y.MD. Nayeem, F/F – Member 14. Sri N. Suresh, S.A – Member 15. Sri M. Prathap, S.A – Member 16. Sri D. Narayana Swamy, R.Asst. – Member 17. Sri D.Md. Khan, Office Subordinate - Member
❖ Sports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sri B. Joji Reddy – Convener 2. Prof. S. Krishnaiah - Member 3. Dr. Lt. S. Sharada – Member 4. Dr. K. Jitendra Gowd – Member 5. Dr. D. Vishnu Vardhan – Member 6. Dr. D. Lalitha Kumari – Member 7. Dr. J. Sreenivasulu – Member 8. Sri B. Durga Prasad, DR – Member 9. Sri A. Prabhakar, AR - Member 10. Sri S. Nallappa, W/A – Member 11. Sri D. Parasuramudu, B/A – Member 12. Sri B. Venkataramudu, Mechanic – Member 13. Sri T.Abdul Razaq – J.A. – Member 14. Smt. P. Radha – J.A. – Member 15. Sri G. Parvathi, R. Asst – Member 16. Sri M.D. Ansar, Carpenter – Member 17. Sri S. Santhosh Kumar, R. Asst., - Member
❖ Exhibition Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. K. Rama Naidu – Convener 2. Prof. M.L.S. Deva Kumar – Member 3. Prof. P. Ramana Reddy – Member 4. Prof. C. Shoba Bindu – Member 5. Dr. B. Dilip Kumar – Member 6. Dr. G. Mamatha - Member 7. Smt. D. Govindamma, AR – Member 8. Sri K. Abdul Khader, AR – Member 9. Sri S. Siva Sankar Gowd, Supdt., - Member 10. Sri N. Ravi Kumar, Sr. Asst., - Member 11. Sri P. Gangadhara Reddy, R. Asst., - Member



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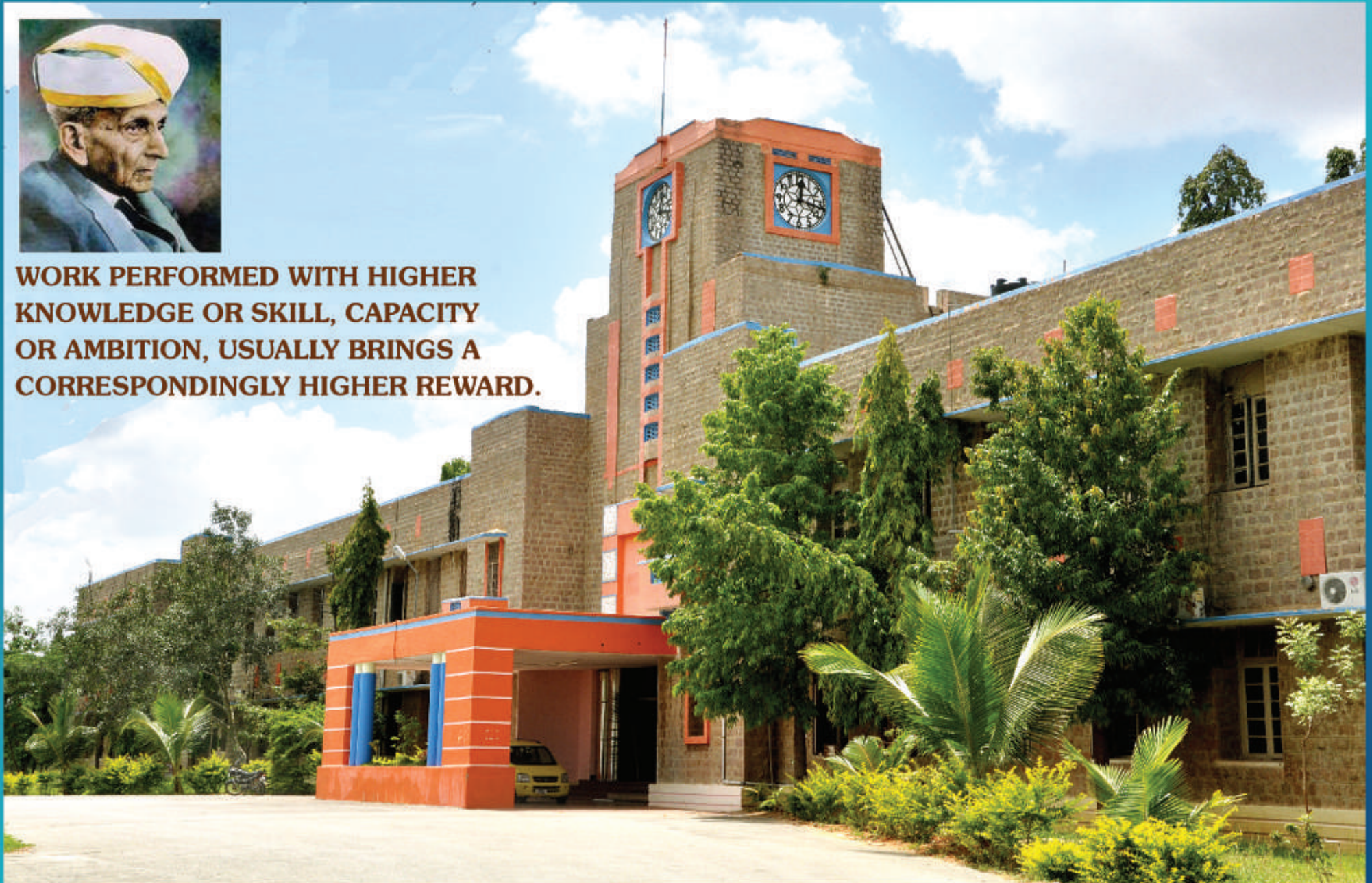
	13. Sri P. Jaya Krishna, Head Cook – Member 14. Sri E. Sankaraiah, Head Cook – Member 15. Sri M. Nagabhushanam, Asst. Cook - Member
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