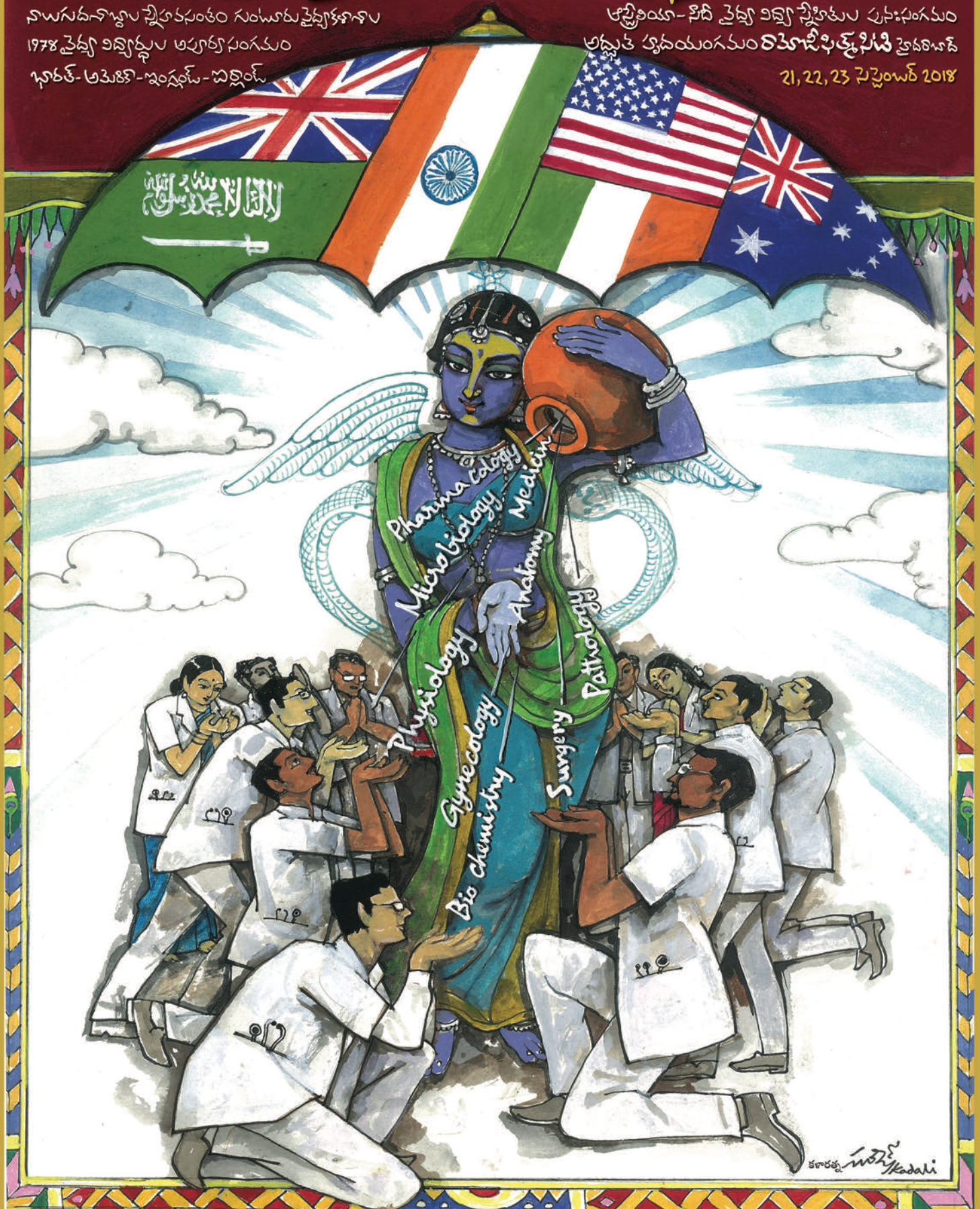


వైద్యపూర్ణిమ

నాల్గవ వాళ్ళు చైత్రకవచం సంవత్సర వైద్యకళాశాల
1978 వైద్య విద్యార్థుల అభివృద్ధి సంఘం
భారత్-అమెరికా-ఇండోనేషియా-జర్మనీ

ఆస్ట్రేలియా-కెన్యా వైద్య విద్యార్థుల ప్రతిఘటనం
అట్లాంటిక్ ప్రదేశాల సంఘం రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ ప్రెజెంటేషన్
21, 22, 23 సెప్టెంబర్ 2018



GUNTUR MEDICAL COLLEGE 1978 BATCH WITH THEN FACULTY MEMBERS



1st Row - L to R: Bh.Vijyalakshmi, Ushalakshmi, Venkata Lakshmi, Vijayaleela, Sujatha.E, Sujatha.K, P.Vijyalakshmi, Rajani, Vani, Sarala, Sarath kumari, Sudha

2nd Row - L to R: Not known, Not known, Dr. Saraswathi, Dr. Indira, Dr. Subhash Babu, Dr. Kotiah, Dr. Vasudevarao, Dr. Bhaskar Rao, Captain Mr. Reddy (Chemistry HOD), Dr. Sitha Devi, Dr. Kanthamma, Dr. Anasuya, Dr. B.T. Narayana, Dr. Vijaya Saradhi, Dr. Shyama Rao, Dr. Fiaz Ahmed

3rd Row - L to R: Indira Kumari, Prameela, Lalithakumari, Yasmin, Syamala, Aruna, Chinnamma, Vanikusuma, Seethalakshmi, Gargi Devi, Venkata Suseela, Sarada, Suneetha. V, Indira, Vanjakshi, Srilatha, Adi Anjaneya Lakshmi, Chiranjeevi, Prasunamba, Dr. Varala Reddy, Antony Tutor (Not known)

4th Row - L to R: Aravinda Babu, Vardhan Reddy, Basha, Devadanam Kumar, G. Venkateswara Rao, V.L.N. Murthy, Raghu Prasad, Mindala Venkateswarlu, Sudhakar, Amruthapani, G.V.Ramana Murthy, Srinivasa Rao, Adinarayana, Rajasekhara Reddy, Ramakoteswara Rao, K.V.L.N.Murthy, Subhakar, Dr. Ch. Nageswara Rao

5th Row - L to R: Malakondaiah, Srinivasulu, Ravi Kumar, Not known, Srinivasa Murthy, K.V. Krishna Kumar, Sivarama Krishna, Venkata Rao, Narayana Prasad, Narayana Rao, Venkateswara Prasad, Prabhakar, Jagan Mohan, Yellamanda Babu Rao, Suresh.V, Ravindra, Gowrisankar, Saibabu, Haribabu (Rakesh)

6th Row - L to R: Aseervadam, Veeraiah (Veeren), G.V. Subba Rao, B.V.S.N. Murthy, Sambasiva Rao, J. Satyanarayana Prasad, Yogendra Babu, Durga Prasad, Gangadhar, Bhanuprabhakar, Ramana Kumar, Ravisankar Rao, Venugopal, Nagesh, Rambabu, K.Venkateswara Rao

7th Row - L to R: Dinakar, Narendra Kumar, Mohan Rao, S.C. Sarath Kumar, K.S.P.N.Varma, Parasuram, Babji, Koteswara Rao, Sambasiva Rao. G, Rajasekhar, Krishna Murthy. V, Hanumantha Rao, UHV Prasad, Ramachandra Reddy

8th Row - L to R: Pitchi Reddy, Ramesh.J, Madhu Kiran Reddy, Naga Sankara Reddy

ఆహార్య సమం

నామ సంవత్సరం స్నేహ సంతకం
చెల్లెల చంద్రవయం

సంవత్సరం వైద్యకళాశాల 1974 వైద్యవిద్యార్థుల ఆహార్య సమం
భారత్-అమెరికా-ఇంగ్లండ్-జర్మనీ-ఆస్ట్రేలియా- చీనా వైద్యవిద్యార్థుల
పునః సమం అభ్యుత్థయం

ప్రొఫెసర్ కె.ఎం.ఎం. కె.ఎం.ఎం. కె.ఎం.ఎం.

21, 22, 23 సెప్టెంబర్ 2014

సంవత్సరం కె.ఎం.ఎం. కె.ఎం.ఎం. కె.ఎం.ఎం.

మరింత 21 చంద్రవయం 10 సంవత్సరం కె.ఎం.ఎం.



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Foreword



LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING FORWARD

A 40-Year Reunion of 1978 Batch

Each morning, you may be referred to as Doctor, Sir/Madam, Mr/Mrs. But, have you stopped for a moment to reflect back on those moments you had during your college life? Do you often ruminate about those memories?

Remember our first day of college, a bunch of students who were naïve, frightened yet excited about the prospect of completing medicine. Have you ever thought back to those early moments, where the friends we made in the first few months will embark on this lifelong journey with us? We had teachers who we loved, but also despised, and are fortunate to have them as they have moulded us into the wonderful people we are. Do you remember when we used to hang out near the canteen where our "student life" happens. All those strenuous hours of studying or NOT (most likely), drinking much tea, the heartbreaks, the lover spots and the joy of getting that final degree. After we had achieved our degree we all went our separate ways, with some people even settling abroad.

With our zeal to cherish those memories, we initially met at our Silver Jubilee in 2003. It was an exciting time, but unfortunately life had been harsh to some of our class mates (may they rest in peace).

40 years have now passed, and I am pleased to say after all this time we are still able to meet with the same vigour we once had. Before coming to this reunion some of you may be wondering would we be able to recognise each other after all those years? Would we be able to reconnect in the same way as we did? Your engagement through WhatsApp is only a taster of what is to offer at Ramoji Film City. You have shared personal memories which will be enhanced through your interaction at our reunion.

This Ruby union will provide you with an environment, where you will be able to rekindle friendships, but also make new memories with people you may not have been fortunate to speak to. We have all faced hardships and I hope in these three days you will feel re-energised, with a mind that no matter what, we have our friendships to look forward to. "Memories are the treasures that we keep locked deep within the storehouse of our souls, to keep our hearts warm when we are lonely." Let's rekindle friendships and embrace our college-time memories. We just want to reassure you, although you may have certain reservations, you will have an exhilarating experience.

Eagerly waiting for your presence at RFC to make it a grand success.

Organising Committee



Editorial Word

Dear Friends,

We are all unique, that is why our magazine needs to be different!

I would like to take the reader on a journey to highlight the differences we made to make this magazine special for you. We wanted to make this personal, therefore we have decided not to attract any external sponsors. If you take a look there will be no advertisements placed throughout this magazine.

Next I would like to explain the process behind bringing you this cover page. I have always appreciated the knack Bapu garu and Vaddadi Papayya garu have for drawing. Unfortunately since they are not with us I have tried to find someone who have similar standards to these men, and that was Kadali Suresh. Now let me tell you about our artist! Mr Kadali Suresh has produced exceptional covers every year for the Andhra Medical Graduate Reunion magazines. When I gave my idea to Mr. Suresh, he did not fail to impress. He has produced an iconic theme based on our college statues and also signifies the diversity of our class mates who are coming from various countries.

I am sure you are all familiar with Mr. Sridhar, a cartoonist for Eenadu. He is our very own Andhra RK Laxman. He kindly provided exclusive cartoons on doctors for our magazine.

Do you remember the saying don't judge a book by its cover, but in our case I think you should! The contents of our magazine will bring back memories of our college days. A tedious yet strenuous task is collating all of our classmates details and photographs, which I hope does not dissappoint. In addition there are a number of titbits, scattered throughout to take you on a trip down memory lane. These include articles and photographs taken during our college days. A special thanks to K.V. Krishna Kumar for helping me in this regard. If you are interested to explore this further you should visit www.gmc78.com, which will provide you with further photos of our trips, previous reunions etc.

In addition I have provided you with specific informations about our esteemed guests who include Jonnavithula Garu and Sudhala Ashok Teja Garu. Our brilliant singers Mallikarjun and Usha. Furthermore legendary photo and videographer Srinivasa Reddy who will be doing our ruby union coverage. This is to make sure you are acquainted with them before you see them in person.

Finally, I would like to thank Vijaya for getting the messages from our beloved faculty members. I would like to thank KVLN, Jagan, Kishore, Suresh, T., Sudhakar, Suresh.V, Indira, Nirmala, Girija, Vijaya Kumari, Srinivasulu, Agastyaraju Srinivasa Rao, Ramana Kumar, Rajasekhara Reddy for providing information regarding our class mates' academic and sports achievements. Thanks to Rama Koteswara Rao, Vardhan Reddy and Mahesh for giving me moral support throughout this process.

I would like to thank Ponnappalli Sita for being patient and taking lot of efforts to create this wonderful souvenir.

I would like to express my special thanks to Ramoji Rao Garu for sending wishes to our Ruby Union.

Yours sincerely,
Nagesh Chennupati



రామోజీరావు

చైర్మన్, రామోజీ గ్రూపు

రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, హైదరాబాద్-501 502

ఫోన్: 08415-24604; Email: ramojirao@ramojigroup.com

వైద్య శిఖామణులకు స్వాగతం

వైద్యవృత్తి మహోన్నతమైనది. సమాజంలో ఎన్నో వృత్తులున్నాయి. కానీ తన పరిజ్ఞానంతో, నైపుణ్యంతో మనిషి శారీరక మానసిక వ్యధలను తీర్చి రోగికి ఆనందకరమైన స్పృశిని చేకూర్చగలిగే ప్రత్యక్ష దైవంలాంటివాడు వైద్యుడొక్కడే. ఇతర వృత్తులు అనుసరించేవారు, తామందించిన సేవలకు ప్రతిగా ధనరూపంలో మాత్రమే ప్రతిఫలం పొందగలరేమో కానీ వైద్యుడు మాత్రం దీనావస్థలో ఉన్న తన రోగుల దీవెనల్ని కూడా అందుకొంటాడు. గడచిన నాలుగు దశాబ్దాలుగా ఎందరో రోగుల దీవెనలు మూటగట్టుకొని మానవ సమాజానికి ఎనలేని సేవలందించిన మీ అందరికీ నా హృదయపూర్వక శుభాకాంక్షలు. గుంటూరు వైద్యకళాశాల 1978 బ్యాచి పూర్వ విద్యార్థులైన మీరంతా మీ అపూర్వ కలయికకు రామోజీ ఫిలింసిటీని వేదికగా ఎంచుకోవడం మరెంతో ఆహ్లాదపరిచింది. ఆ అపూర్వ కలయికకు విచ్చేస్తున్న వైద్యశిఖామణులందరికీ హృదయపూర్వక అభినందనలు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. రూబీ యూనియన్ పేరుతో ఈనెల 21 నుంచి 28 వరకూ మీరు నిర్వహించనున్న కలయిక పూర్తిగా విజయవంతం కావాలని మనసారా కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

మారుతున్న జీవనశైలి కారణంగా సమాజంలో వ్యాధులు ప్రబలుతున్నాయి. అందుకే మీవంటి వైద్యుల ప్రాధాన్యత అంతకంతకూ పెరుగుతూనే ఉంది. రోగుల పట్ల దయతో కూడుకున్న వైఖరి అనుసరిస్తూ వారి శ్రేయస్సుకై అహరహం తపించిన వైద్యులెందరో చరిత్రలో చిరస్థాయి గడించారు. వారి అడుగుజాడల్లో నడుస్తూ రోగులకు అత్యుత్తమ సేవలందిస్తూ ముందుకు సాగుతున్న మీరంతా ఆదర్శప్రాయులు. మీ అపూర్వ కలయికలో స్నేహ, సౌభ్రాతృత్వాలు వెల్లివిరియాలని, ఈ కలయిక మీకు ఎన్నటికీ మరువలేని తీపి గుర్తుగా మిగిలిపోవాలని, అందరికీ ఆనందదాయకం కావాలని మనసారా ఆకాంక్షిస్తూ...

సదరు
రామోజీరావు





Dr. C.K. SARMA, M.S.
Dr. C. SAVITRI, M.D. D.G.O.

MESSAGE

I It is an Honour that I am asked to Message about class of 1978 batch, Guntur Medical College on their Ruby-Reunion.

I had the opportunity to be associated with this batch, as I was Principal of Guntur Medical College during their tenure.

Dr. C. K. Sarma is over whelmed to bless this batch as he was head of the department of orthopaedics during the same period.

Students of 1978 batch after leaving medical school have excelled in their own Speciality & Super Speciality branches and have spread globally.

Further this batch in close to my heart as my Eldest daughter Dr.Meenakhi is part of this batch.

May God bless every individual and their family's great success and I wish you many more such meets in future.

Dr. C. K. Sarma. M.S

Dr. C. Savithri. M.D., DGO





Dr. N.V.S. CHOWDARY, M.S., Gen FICS

Plat.No:15,
Syamala Nagar,
Guntur- 522006.
Ph: 9866786939

MESSAGE

I It is a great pleasure to know that 1978 batch of GMC are getting together as RUBY Reunion on 21st and 22nd of September 2018. As a professor every time I feel very proud that you all are on good positions in the society and providing your services to the needy. My heartfelt congratulations to all of you and wish this reunion grand success.

(Dr. Venkata Subba Rao Chowdary Nimmagadda)





Dr. Dr. K. GOPALAKRISHNA GUPTA

3rd Line,
Devapuram,
Guntur- 522006.
Ph: 08632351153

MESSAGE

Dear Student Doctor Friends,

I am happy as you are conducting your Medical batch group Ruby-Re-union. I express my greetings and best wishes as a teacher and past student and staff Member of Guntur Medical College. Do your job with sincerity. Meet success and experience the pleasure with success in your practice.

I offer my prayers to lord Almighty for his choicest blessings to you all.

(Dr. Gopala Krishna Gupta Kota)





Dr. J. VENKATESWARA RAO, M.D.

Consultant Physician & Cardiologist

Kasturi Hospitals,
Amravati Road, Guntur-522 002.

Ph: 9246485668

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to share the event of Re-Union of 1978 Batch GMC students, Guntur-1. I could recollect the precious memorable events during that period.

I am proud to say that I was one of the lecturers in the medical faculty who taught such wonderful and bright students. Most of you are now in good positions in academic and clinical fronts in institutions in and outside India.

It gives me immense pleasure and makes me proud in seeing few of them working in my home town and doing very well along with us.

I wish you and your family members a prosperous healthy life on this memorable occasion.

(Dr. J. Venkateswara Rao)





Dr. M.R.K. MURTHY, M.D.

Consultant Physician & General Medicine

5-68-18, 6/20, Brodipet,

Guntur-522002,

Ph: 9849522342

MESSAGE

I feel very happy to note the reunion of 1978 batch medicos of GMC named as Ruby. I feel proud that I was a teacher at that time and elated with joy to know most of them achieved the high esteem of the medical profession. I whole heartedly congratulate them all by each person and wishing them all the best for their service to humanity as doctors.

(Dr. M. R. K. Murthy)





Dr. D. DATTATREYA RAO, M.D.-Gen.

Retd. Professor - Medicine

4/12 Brodipet,
Guntur- 522001,
Ph: 9885683909

MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that the GMC 1978 batch get together as RUBY Reunion.

I hope that my students should continue their efforts to provide Medical treatment with latest innovations to patients by updating the treatment plan with fast changing technological and medical research. Also it is essential to medical practice and Medical Research to ignite the patients with a mission to serve for disease free society.

I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to all those associated with the GMC and wish the RUBY Reunion celebrations all success.

(Dr. Dondepudi Dattatreya Rao)





Dr. . P. NARASIMHAM, M.S. (Ortho)

5/8 line, Brodipet,
Guntur- 522002,
Ph: 9848439148

MESSAGE

I feel very happy to note the reunion of 1978 batch medicos of GMC named as Ruby. I feel proud that I was a teacher at that time and elated with joy to know most of them achieved the high esteem of the medical profession. I whole heartedly congratulate them all by each person and wishing them all the best for their service to humanity as doctors.

(Dr. P. Narasimham)





Dr. N. SIVA RAM PRASAD, M.D.

Former Professor

Dept. of Social and Preventive Medicine

Guntur Medical College

Guntur- 522001

MESSAGE

I am very happy to learn that GMC 1978 batch is celebrating their 40 years Reunion at Ramoji Film City, from 21st to 23rd September, 2018.

All of you have contributed immensely in the fields of Healthcare, Education and Medical Research for the betterment of society, not only in India but also in various countries across the globe.

I wish you all success and happiness in your future endeavours.

My best wishes for the grand success of your RUBY meet.

(Dr. N. Siva Ram Prasad)





Dr. KODALI VISWESWARA RAO

Ex Principal, Ex Professor of Pathology & HOD
Guntur Medical College
Guntur- 522001

MESSAGE

Dear Student,

I am happy to hear about the Medical Ruby-Re-union of 1978 Batch, I express my greetings and best wishing you all a happy and prosperous life with well wishes.

(Dr. Kodali Visweswara Rao)





Dr. . I.A. KANTHAMMA

Lakshmpuram,
Guntur- 522006
Ph: 08632354321

MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure that I wish the RUBY- REUNION of GMC 1978 batch great success. I fondly recollect you entering portals of this great intuition as awkward young teens. From there on you went through many trials and tribulations to become eminent doctors. I feel privileged to be a small part of your momentous journey.

(Dr. I.A. Kantamma)





Dr. M. RAJA RAJESWARI, M.D. (Micro),
D.G.O.
Retd. HOD & Prof. of Micro Biology
Guntur Medical College,
Ph: 9848560219

MESSAGE

I am happy to come to know that your 1978 batch Alumni of Guntur Medical College, Guntur, having all gems, are going to meet on 21st September, 2018.

Guntur Medical College is a prestigious institute and being products of this institute makes you feel more proud of yourselves. I am sure many of you are very successful in your life and career as well and are occupying good positions. My heartfelt congratulations to everyone of you for your successes.

It gives immense pleasure for anyone to meet their good friends and classmates after a long interval and share the nostalgic experiences and joyous moments of the golden days of student hood.

I wish you all a grand success for your meet and more and more successes in your lives & careers.

My heartfelt wishes to all of you to have a nice platform to share your knowledge and joy and cherish your stay during the meet.

Yours attachmately,
(Dr. M. RAJA RAJESWARI)





Dr. G. INDIRA DEVI, M.D.

Former Professor in Physiology

4/14 Brodipet,
Guntur- 522001,
Ph: 08632232950

MESSAGE

I It is of immense pleasure to know that the Guntur Medical College 1978 Batch is celebrating their RUBY REUNION.

To all my beloved students who are working in various fields and parts of the world as Professors and Directors my heartiest congratulations and thanks for arranging such a beautiful function.

May God bless your families and wish you all the Success.

(Dr. G. Indira Devi)





Dr. K. ANASUYA

Retd.Prof. of Anatomy

Devapuram

Guntur - 522006

Ph: 9652594777

MESSAGE

I am indeed happy to know that the GMC 1978 batch is organizing four decades of their completion and celebrating the RUBY REUNION on 21st September, 2018.

The work done by this batch over all these years in the field of health is praiseworthy. It is essential that medical profession should give priority to the needs of our own people and the aim of a healthy India while planning for the medical education.

I hope this batch will continue their efforts to promote healthcare, and information dissemination on health among the educationally poor communities and weaker sections of the society.

I Wish the GMC 1978 batch as RUBY REUNION all success.

(Dr. K. Anasuya)





Dr. Ch. NAGESWARA RAO

Asst. Professor of Anatomy

NRI Medical College,

Chinakakani, Guntur.

Ph: 9849989817

MESSAGE

“An expression without impression leads to depression”

All my disciples during the year 1978 of GMC batch have climbed greater heights in life and become pioneering Noble professionals with an attitude of gratitude to their patients. Their vivid thoughts and marvellous contribution to the medical profession is ever reeling and veering round all our thoughts. I pray to the Almighty "God" to shower his blessings to all of them and to their Sweet, cute and all members of their Great Families.

(Dr. Ch. Nageswara Rao)





Dr. G. SUBBA RAO

Principal
Government Medical College,
Guntur

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the 1978 batch of old students of our college is arranging their batch reunion on 21st, 22nd of September 2018 at Ramoji Film City, Hyderabad on the occasion of completion of 40 years of joining the college. I wish the reunion a grand success and I extend my warm greeting to all of you.

(Dr. G. Subba Rao)





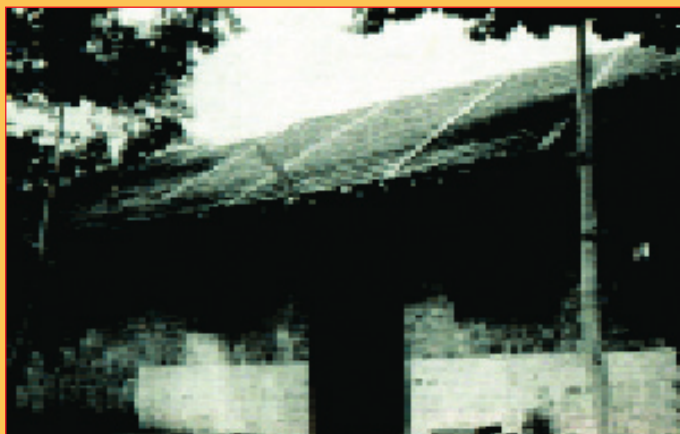
Dr. D.S. RAJU NAIDU, MD, DMRT
Superintendent & Professor of Radiotherapy
Govt. General Hospital,
Guntur.

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to know that they get together meeting of 1978 batch of Guntur Medical College is going to take place now. On this occasion I congratulate each and every one who are rendering their services nationally and internationally and keeping the flag of Guntur Medical College high. On this occasion I welcome you to visit GGH to witness the changes that have taken place in the institute where we learned our clinical skills and came up to the present position. I am sure you all will wonder to know our GGH has become the 1st center to do 'Heart Transplant Surgery' in combined Telugu states and 4th Government Institution in India, which is a moment of pride for all us apart from so many credentials our GMC/GGH is achieving.

(Dr. Devanaboina Shouri Raju Naidu)





Legacy Goes on...



The Genesis, Growth and Development of **GUNTUR MEDICAL COLLEGE**

K. Vasudeva Rao, M.D.

Education, without doubt, is an instrument of social change. It is a profound equalizer. Any community, family or individual who possessed the urge for higher education prospered. While these generalizations are true with reference to collegiate and university education, they carry more significance in the matter of professional education. Whatever may be the reason, our country was really underdeveloped before 1947 in the field of medical education. When India became an independent nation in August 1947, there were only 29 Medical Colleges. For a long time, there was only one Medical college with a teaching Hospital, between Madras and Calcutta. It was Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, established in 1923.

The town of Guntur had a great a history. It was in the forefront of Nationalist movement. It was a centre of culture. Stalwarts of Telugu literature lived there. In the field of general education, the town excelled in Andhra. There were three Arts Colleges imparting wholesome and relevant education. But the urge, the insatiable thirst, and the practical necessity for medical education were neglected by the provincial government for a long time. When Andhra was part of the Madras state, several representations were made by the leaders of Guntur region to start a medical college in Guntur. Disregarding these requests, the Madras Government planned for a Medical College in Madurai. C. Rajagopala Chari, then Chief Minister, sanctioned the financial grant for this. Leaders of the

Medical Profession and the Guntur branch of the IMA sent several representations to the Government to start a Medical college in Guntur so that the people of coastal area and Raayala Seema would benefit.

The Expert Committee

To the luck of Andhras, there was a change in the leadership of the state in 1945. Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu became the Chief Minister. He took Mrs. Achanta Rukmini Lakshmi pathi as the Health Minister in his cabinet. She evinced a keen interest in the establishment of a medical college in Guntur. There was a favorable climate in the government. Dr. Ravu Venkata Rao was the District Medical Officer (DMO) at Guntur. He made a comprehensive survey of the buildings available, the clinical material that can be anticipated for teaching purposes and the ultimate suitability of Guntur for starting a Medical college. He submitted the report to the Surgeon-General, who on February 2, 1946, ordered the appointment of an expert committee to visit Guntur and report on the establishment of a Medical college.

The committee consisted of two eminent physicians Dr. P. Kutumbaiah and Major Shone and a renowned pathologist Dr. T. Bhaskara Menon. These three men met at Guntur on March 25 and 26, 1946 and came to an unanimous opinion that opportunities did exist for a medical college and a collegiate hospital at Guntur but no steps should be taken till an adequate water supply was laid. The committee also recommended a comprehensive scheme for the col-





lege, hospital, hostels, library and other departments on 100 acres of land. The committee recommended the location of Guntur Medical College (GMC) at Nalla-paadu. This recommendation did not take shape due to various reasons.

The Establishment of Guntur Medical College

The report of the committee was thoroughly examined by Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmi-pathi, and she visited Guntur on June 18, 1946 with the Surgeon-General. The Government of Madras issued an order on June 22, 1946 stating that Guntur Medical College would start functioning from July 1, 1946 admitting 50 students. The matters moved at a great speed and a long awaited, long cherished dream came true. Guntur Medical College was a reality. The help rendered by Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmi-pathi was spectacular. All those who received their education in this great institution are indebted to her.

Guntur Medical College came into being like the Wonder Lamp of Alladin. But many problems lay ahead. There were no facilities of any kind to impart instruction. The government requested the Principal of Andhra Christian (AC) College, Guntur, to provide teaching facilities for the medical students who were to join the Pre-Registration course. This practice, in vogue then, was intended to teach Biology, Physics and Chemistry. Mr. Sypes, the Principal of AC College, readily agreed to take the students of Guntur Medical College into his institution. Thus, the first batch of stu-

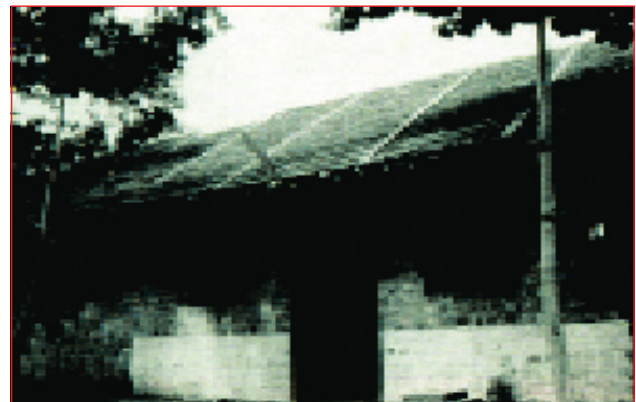
dents of Guntur Medical College had their instruction in Andhra Christian College. The 50 students admitted comprised of Andhras, Tamilians, Malayalees and Kannadigas.

Meanwhile, Dr. R. Mahadevan, Special Officer, Madurai Medical College Scheme, was appointed as Special Officer, Guntur Medical College Scheme, in addition to his duties. He visited Guntur on June 28, 1946 and prepared plans for indenting the equipment, chemicals, furniture and other things. Dr. GV Satyanarayana Murthy (Dr. GVS) was appointed as the special officer, Guntur Medical College scheme, and he took charge on September 17, 1946.

The Early Years

Dr. GVS did a lot of spadework to establish the college on sound lines. Senior medical practitioners of the town like Drs. P. Veeraiah Chowdary, PH Vithal Rao, C. Rama Das, C. Hanumantha Rao and others offered their assistance and suggestions. The Guntur Medical College Development Committee did an extra-ordinary job. Messers Desiraju Hanumantha Rao, Maddi Sudarsanam, and M.V. Krishna Rao as members guided the institution at all times.

A building constructed in 1927 by the Government, with an idea of starting a licentiate medical school but never used for the intended purpose, was thought to be the best place as a home for Guntur Medical College. This building (now housing the departments of Biochemistry and Physiology) was under the control of the Education Department till 1942 and later became the shelter for Andhra University during the second World War, when apprehension prevailed that the University might be destroyed due to the Japanese bombing. All the departments of Andhra University (except the Chemistry department) were lodged in the building. The war ended in 1945. Andhra Univer-



Antient Building



sity moved back to Waltair. The building, quite capacious, strong, and with high walls was suited to start the pre-clinical courses. Equipment was obtained. Furniture was ordered. The stage was set for occupation of the building on June 16, 1947 under the name of Guntur Medical College. It was decided to impart training in the pre-clinical Subjects only and then transfer the students to Andhra Medical College for their clinical courses.

The students of the first few batches who joined the Guntur Medical College were really variegated. Some were Andhras, some Tamilians and a few Malayalees and Kannadigas. The students had great problems regarding accommodation. Dr. R. Venkata Rao, the DMO, was successful in procuring a nice government building amidst official quarters and the Guntur Medical College Women Students' Hostel was established in September 1946. A building in 3rd line Brodiepet was rented in August 1947 for establishing the Men Students' Hostel.

The students were really brave, understanding and adjusted themselves to a great deal of hard ship. Many students of the first four batches later became professors in various medical colleges in the state. They did very well in their academic pursuits and the results in the university examinations were very encouraging. The Guntur Medical College Students Association was established in 1946. The inaugural address was delivered by Lt.Col. CK Prasada Rao. M. Rayaleswara Rao was the first General Secretary of the Students Association.

Dr. GV Satyanarayana Murthy was transferred to Bellary as District Medical Officer. Dr. C. Vareed (Professor of Physiology) succeeded him as Principal. A series of transfers took place in the subsequent years. Thus, Drs. Mrs. B. Lazarus, K. Govind Menon, DV Subba Reddy, Mrs. Sarah J Sowri, and V. Sita Rama Rao functioned as Principals.

The history of Andhras, and indeed the history of the country, took a spectacular turn in 1953. A separate Andhra State was carved out of the composite Madras State on October 1, 1953. It was possible due to an ardent struggle of the Andhras and the supreme sacrifice by Sri Potti Sreeramulu. Kurnool was chosen as the capital of Andhra State. Sri T. Prakasam Panthulu was the first Chief Minister.

Dr. DJ Reddy Becomes the Principal

The Government was very considerate to the representations from the citizens of Guntur and granted



permission to upgrade the Guntur Medical College into a full fledged Medical College, so that there was no need to go to Visakhapatnam for Clinical Studies. It was an important landmark in the history of GMC. A G.O. issued clearly specified for the expansion of the Guntur Medical College and a commensurate expansion of the District Hospital into a teaching Hospital. Dr. D. Jagannadha (DJ) Reddy who was then the Professor of Forensic Medicine, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, was posted as the special Officer and Principal of the Guntur Medical College. His arrival was something of a talisman. He contributed to the growth of the Institution immensely. He was largely responsible for making GMC prominent on the Medical Map of India, as the later history would endorse.

Dr. D. Jagannadha Reddy took charge on July 26, 1954. The college development was included as one of the developmental schemes in the First Five Year Plan. Grants were released. Building work went on with a great speed. The land in front of the Physiology Block, which was used as a cricket ground for the students, was improved and a two-story block, called at that time the Pathology Block, was planned. Sri AB Shetti, Health Minister in the composite Madras State, laid the foundation stone on September 13, 1953. Andhra Kesari Sri T. Prakasam (Chief Minister) inau-



gured the clinical courses on July 6, 1954. The Building was completed and it was declared open on 19-09-1955 by Dr. B. Gopala Reddy the Chief Minister of Andhra.

The Block housed the departments of Pharmacology, Community Medicine, Microbiology, Pathology, Forensic Medicine and the Administrative Section in addition to the lecture galleries. The building was grand and beautiful. Landscaping added more charm to the college. With dining halls located at the rear of the main building and the library at the rear of the Physiology Block, the college was complete in many respects. The excellent Pathology Museum was considered the best in the country. Great attention was paid towards the aesthetic aspects. The college had a large number of statues, portraits and meaningful quotations displayed at various places. The campus rated high in cleanliness, neatness and the total richness of impression. Academic standards were very high. In the matter of extra-curricular activities, the college excelled many institutions.

The Development of the Government General Hospital

The clinical departments located in the new General Hospital were established on modern lines. Dr. M. Munuswamy, Professor of Surgery, was the first Superintendent. The outpatients' clinic and the wards were organized well to suit the needs of the patients and the medical students who were posted for learning. Dr. K. Kodandaramaiah as Professor of Medicine and Dr. Mrs. R. Satyabhama Reddy as Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology organized their departments in a superb manner. Drs. G. Ethirajulu, C. Sobhanadri, V. Raghavachary, K. Krishna Murthy, JS Sarma and YR Reddy contributed a lot to the growth of the Hospital



in the formative years. Honorary professorial system was introduced. Dr. C. Sambasiva Rao as Honorary Professor of Medicine and Dr. N. Balakrishna Reddy as Honorary Professor of Surgery provided their valuable services to strengthen the clinical teaching. The College and Hospital derived great benefit from the expertise and experience of Drs. Pinnamaneni Venkateswara Rao, K. Sadasiva Rao, M. Gopala Krishna who joined as Honorary Professors of Surgery, and Dr. U. Venkata Ratnam who joined as Honorary Professor of Medicine in the later years.

MCI Recognition

The first batch of MBBS Students who had their full studies in Guntur appeared for the final MBBS Examination in April, 1958. The performance was commendable. The intake of students increased to 105 in 1957 and then to 125 in 1958 and finally to 150 in 1959. The old Intermediate course was replaced by the Pre-University course in 1957. As a consequence of this, the Pre- Professional course (PPC) was introduced effective from August, 1958. This course comprised the subjects of English, Biology, Physics and Chemistry. It was proposed to add another floor to the main building to lodge these departments as well as the department of Anatomy. The construction of this floor was completed in 1959. The magnificent three-storied main building of Guntur Medical College was named "Achanta Rukminamma Memorial Building" in memory of the great lady without whose help the institution would not materialise. Major KN Rao, then Director of Medical Services, was instrumental in obtaining all the necessary Governmental approvals and aid. He played a key role in the growth of Guntur Medical College. We owe him a lot.

The Medical Council of India accorded full recognition for the College in 1959. The General Medical Council granted recognition in 1960. The Hostel for Men Students, built on the Amaravathi Road, was opened in 1958.

Mention must be made of several stalwarts who gave shape and direction to the college. They include senior academicians like Drs. V. Ramachandra Rao (Anatomy), ASR Murthy (Physiology), B. Naganna (Bio-Chemistry), VS Venkatasubbu (Pharmacology), NU Rao (Microbiology), BS Ramachandran (Community Medicine) and D. Sundara Siva Rao (Forensic Medicine). Many Professors were deputed abroad for short-term training under various schemes. Dr. D. Jagannadha Reddy went to U.S.A in 1959 and attended



the World Congress on Medical Education held at Syracuse. Many research schemes were undertaken with good results. There was an excellent academic atmosphere with lively and enthusiastic clinical meetings. Many students of the college achieved honors at the university examinations. In the field of sports, elocution, debating and dramatics the students of GMC scored laurels and kept the banner of the college high.

Permission for PG Courses

Development was at a high pace. Permission was granted to start the post-graduate (PG) courses in 1958. The response was very good. After some organizational changes, the PG Courses were offered full scale and with the examination center in GMC itself. The keen desire of many doctors for pursuing post-graduate medical education was satisfactorily answered. Many efforts were made to offer health education through Health and Medical Exhibitions. They were held in 1956, 1958 and 1960 during the Principalship of Dr. DJ Reddy. They were very useful. The public had great praise for them. A separate building for Library–cum–Auditorium was constructed. It was opened on July 2, 1962 by Major KN Rao. The Library has a good collection of books. The Auditorium serves the dual purpose of a meeting hall and examination hall. A vast range of functions were conducted there over the last

40 years. Rural Health Center was located at Tadikonda. In the field of Education and Research, in the arena of extra curricular activities, in the field of NCC, in the matter of medical care provided to patients through its teaching hospital, the GMC emerged as a supreme institution and earned an excellent name in the country and abroad. During his stay of eight years, Dr. D. Jagannadha Reddy rendered very meaningful and concrete service to the Guntur Medical College. His name and GMC were considered synonyms. He was transferred to Visakhapatnam in November, 1962.

The Post DJ Years

Dr. I. Chalapathi Naidu, an eminent Surgeon and a man of great integrity, succeeded Dr. Jagannadha Reddy as Principal. He did good service regarding the construction of the second block of the men's hostel. He imparted very good training to the under-graduates and post-graduates. He, however, did not remain long in that position. He was transferred to Kurnool Medical College in 1964. Dr. P. Narasimha Rao, the doyen of ENT Surgeons in the country, took over as Principal. A senior administrator, teacher, and member of the Andhra University syndicate, he had a sharp intellect and a keen judgment. He was responsible for making the GMC a center for the PG Exams in 1966. He used his good offices to obtain two buses to solve the problem of transport of the hostellers. He streamlined the



administration. The Open-air Auditorium was built during his term. Similarly the college cafeteria came into existence when he was Principal. An impressive Medical and Health Exhibition was conducted in February 1968, and it was opened by Mr. PV Narasimha Rao the then Health Minister of AP. He endeavored his best to improve the academic atmosphere. The clinical meetings were conducted with great regularity and scientific zeal. He retired from office in December 1968.

Dr. K. Kodandaramaiah, an eminent Physician and Professor of Medicine, succeeded him. The mode of selection of the Medical Students changed in 1970. An entrance test was conducted in August, 1970. Dr. Kodandaramaiah and his team conducted the test in a flawless manner and acquired a good reputation. During his Principalship, the Guntur Medical College celebrated its Silver Jubilee in February 1971. It was a grand function extending for a week. It was really colorful and memorable. Eminent actors like SV Ranga Rao visited the college. During these celebrations, a good Health and Scientific Exhibition was arranged under the direction of Dr. V. Kameswara Rao. Dr. Kodandaramaiah did a great deal of service in obtaining additional units in the departments of ENT, Ophthalmology and Orthopedics. The department of Cardiology was established during his term. Dr. Kodandaramaiah retired in 1972. Dr. N. Subhadra Devi, a renowned obstetrician and gynecologist, succeeded him. She introduced many changes in the library and in the nature of post-graduate Education. In quick succession, there followed Drs. L. Suryanarayana, B. Shanmukheswara Rao, D. Bhaskara Reddy, G. Ethirajulu, VSN Murthy and others who functioned as principals and guided the affairs of the institution. Drs. ENB Sarma, C. Savitri, and P. Lakshman Rao provided valuable services to the college in various respects. Many principals occupied the office for short durations except Dr. K. Rajendra Babu. 47 Principals have presided over the development of the college since its inception. The college celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1996. The Prime Minister Mr. HD Deve Gowda was the Chief Guest. A pylon was erected near the main entrance to mark the occasion.

The General Hospital underwent a metamorphosis over the past five decades. Significant improvements were initiated to augment the nature of Medical Care. The stewardship was in the hands of Drs. S. Venkateswarlu, K. Kodanda-ramaiah, S. Ramachandra

Rao, VS Raghu-nadhan, L. Suryanarayana, N. Veerabhadra Reddy, YR Reddy, P. Lakshman Rao for a long time who introduced timely changes in the hospital. In recent history, many developments in the hospital were carried out under the leadership of Dr. K. Anji Reddy and Dr. Fayaz Ahmad. The Department of Cardiology was organized on modern lines. The CCU facility has been of great help. The Guntur Heart association rendered exceptionally good service to the public. The Government granted advanced specialties and properly qualified personnel were posted to run these departments. The departments of Pediatric Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Neuro Surgery, Neurology, Gastro-Enterology were organized on a scientific basis providing the much needed tertiary care in our areas. Several doctors contributed towards the success of these specialties. However, mention must be made of Drs. K. Anji Reddy, B. Subba Rao, Y. Nayudamma, U. Surya Kumari and Taraka Nath whose constant endeavors and dynamism lent a stamp of quality. There are many others who need to be acknowledged if space permits.

The TB Sanatorium at Mangalagiri was used for teaching purposes till 1989. Fever Hospital or Hospital for Infectious Diseases was constructed on the Amaravathi Road in 1965. It underwent suitable expansion in the years that followed.

The Alumni Organizations

The Old Students Association of Guntur Medical College was formed in 1971 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the college. Now referred to as GMCOSA, the organization has annual programs to sustain old memories, to honor distinguished students, to arrange CME programs, and to conduct cultural events. Dr. K. Anji Reddy presents the history and the activities of the GMCOSA in a separate article in this volume.

A large number of doctors who graduated from the Guntur Medical College migrated to United States of America, United Kingdom, the Middle East and other countries. The migration to USA is the maximum in terms of numbers. It started in 1965 and registered a rapid escalation during 1970 – 1975. To this day, we find considerable number of our doctors emigrating to USA almost every year. They are doing exceptionally well in that country. They, by virtue of their hard work, diligence and talent earned a good name for themselves and their *alma mater*. Our doctors specialized in almost all the branches of Medicine. They contributed im-



mensely to medical care, education and research in their country of adoption. Indeed, Andhra Pradesh must be proud of these doctors.

A significant development took place on December 1981 when our alumni in USA incorporated an organization called Guntur Medical College Alumni Of North America (GMCANA) as a General Not For Profit Corporation in the State of Missouri.

GMCANA has noble goals. Their commitment and interest to give assistance to the development of their mother institution are extremely laudable. No praise is too high for their love and affection towards GMC. They donated in a liberal manner to various projects like CME Center, Emergency Operation Theatres, Ultrasound and X-ray machines, Physiotherapy, Neonatal Care and the crowning masterpiece namely the Auditorium. They have also donated a large number of books and educational material to the college. They have a distinct vision of realizing the best potential of these institutions and a well thought out road map on how to reach their goals. A detailed essay on GMCANA, its history and its contributions can be found in this volume.

Eminent Faculty and Alumni

It is a matter of great pleasure to note that many faculty members who served the GMC rose to eminence in many walks of life. Dr. P. Narasimha Rao served as president of Medical Council of India. Drs. DJ Reddy, B. Swamy, D. Bhaskara Reddy, KRR Mohan Rao, L. Surya-narayana, K. Rajya Lakshmi and CS Bhaskaran served as Vice-Chancellors of universities.

Guntur Medical College has turned out some of the brilliant medical men and women who settled in India and abroad. They achieved great fame. The names of Drs. CM Hababullah, Gullapalli N Rao, B. Soma Raju, D. Prasada Rao stand out prominently. These four doctors were conferred *Padmasri* by the Government of India in recognition of their outstanding contributions and services. Outstanding scientists like Drs. B. Sadasivudu, G. Joseph, Naga Gopal and T. Prabhakar

were all students of GMC. The Pediatric Surgeon Dr. Y. Nayudamma who did pioneering work on conjoint twins, Cardio-thoracic Surgeons Drs. Gokhale and Gopi Chand who performed Heart Transplantation surgeries deserve accolades. Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan, an eminent civil servant and now the convener of Lok Satta, was our student. Some of our alumni became important figures in the field of politics. They include Drs Y. Sivaji, Kolli Sarada, K. Siva Prasada Rao, M. Peda Rattaiah, R. Srinivas, S. Aruna and MV Ramana Reddy. Prominent writers like Drs. Dakshina Murthy, Ravindra Babu, Venu Gopal Reddy, Indira Priyadarshini, Ketu Butchi Reddy, Bapuji Rao, Jampala Chowdary and Y. Rama Raja Bhushanudu were all students of GMC. Actors, speakers, singers, sports men and social workers emanated from the ranks of Guntur Medical College in large numbers. Dr. CMK Reddy, now President of Tamilnadu Medical Council, was a student of GMC during 1958-1963. Space is the main constraint in giving a complete list of the names that earned distinction in several fields.

Guntur Medical College and the Government General Hospital have rendered commendable service to the people of Andhra Pradesh. They played a significant role in nation development. The college established in 1946 amidst uncertainty and a vast range of problems weathered many a storm. The institution had the right kind of leadership at the right time. Medical graduates trained in the Guntur Medical College are now found in every town and city of Andhra Pradesh. Their distinguished services in the professional context and in various social activities are always laudable. The graduates who settled abroad have achieved great fame to themselves and to their *alma mater*. Very few institutions in India have such a superlative record as to match the GMC. There are, of course, some lacunae and blemishes in some areas. But they do not minimize the profound role played by the Guntur Medical College in the last six decades.

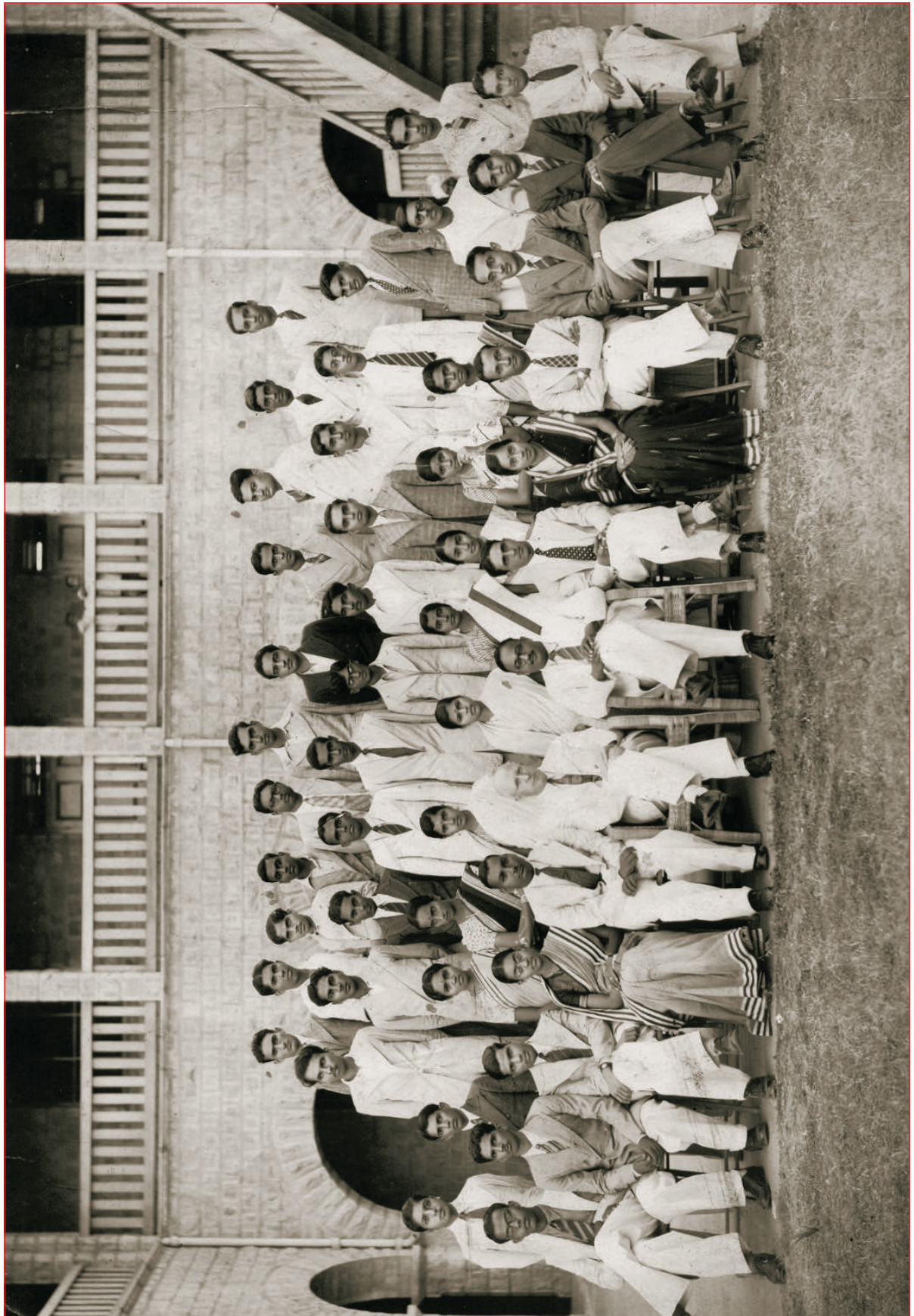
We wish a glorious future for this illustrious institution.



Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao, an alumnus of Guntur Medical College, served the College in many capacities, including as the Professor of Biochemistry. Dr. Vasudeva Rao now serves as the Chief Coordinator of GMCANA in Guntur and oversees the planning and implementation of its projects.



The First Batch of GMC Students



SCULPTURES AND PAINTINGS IN THE COLLEGE

Koka Maha Lakshamana Rao

Formerly Principal of the College

Imagine taking a walk through the campus to view the sculptures and paintings. I have described in this booklet what you would see in the course of this stroll. Most of the portraits and sculpted figures are recognisable, especially if their names are affixed, but some of you might not be familiar with these personalities and their role in the history of medicine and of the College. Therefore I have given a brief description for each work of art. I have also written up the thoughts and reflections that passed through my mind and inspired me when I viewed these works.

Imagine that the tour starts as you enter the College premises.

The portals of the college

The portals of the college face north with two huge wrought iron gates. Each gate has a wicket gate to its side. To the left of each gate is a circular sentry post on top of which, the name 'Guntur Medical College' is exhibited in an iron-lettered name plate, painted green. Large globe lights on each pillar illuminate the gate aptly at night. Atop the main building is the college logo and the name plate "Achanta Rukminamma Building" made of an iron casting. These exist even today, but the saplings of Ashoka trees planted by DJ have grown so tall that they hide the nameplate of that visionary behind the birth of this institution. A day before I laid down office, a new nameplate painted on a wooden board was fitted on the northern part of the building below the flag post where the national flag is hoisted nowadays on national days.

As one steps into the college compound one can imagine the genius of DJ and the artistic excellence of Bellamkonda. In front of the main building is the Oval Garden where several beautiful statues stand. Long cement tables are laid out in the garden. They have been



used by innumerable students since the dawn of the College. Those are the tables on which many parents and guardians of students gaining admission into the college eagerly wait to see that admission is confirmed! Quite often at the time of the university examinations, parents and guardians can be seen eagerly waiting to know from their wards how they fared. The students sitting on those tables might be thinking about their beloved parents, uncles and aunts and grandparents, and the pranks they had with them. What is more interesting may be the daydreams about their dear boyfriend or girlfriend. They might sometimes think of the quirks of some Professors and Assistant Professors, of the fear of the ensuing examinations, of the aspirations of some to excel, of their triumphs and failures, of their dreams of crossing the "seven seas" in search of green pastures.

The Oval Garden was the seat of an interesting though unfortunate episode a few weeks after I assumed office. One afternoon as I was admitting the new entrants to the college, there was a sudden commotion and I was called to intervene amongst two warring groups of stu-



dents. It took me and some senior Professors a marathon 12 hour session around the “oval table” in the Principal’s office to get the two groups reconcile. At stake was a paltry issue. Such incidents are still not uncommon in our medical colleges or indeed in our country! Often they arise out of vendettas held by a small number of persons. I feel such episodes can be eliminated by wise counsel rather than confrontation or provocation.

The Thinker

The very first sculpture that one sees on entering the College is a colossal structure chiselled in a sitting posture, while the lovely greenery of the Oval Garden serves as the backdrop. “Le Penseur” (The Thinker) is sitting on a tall pedestal. This is a replica of a statue in Paris created by Auguste Rodin in the year 1926. Rodin has been revered as a modern-day Michelangelo, “an incarnation of the power of inspired genius”.

Most of his work gave a superior rendering of the human anatomy. Many a museum in the world has copies of his works. ‘The Thinker’ is one of the famous sculptural figures that Rodin created. It was originally imagined as a seated portrait of Dante, the Italian poet (1265-1321).

It is recorded that when asked what he was chiselling a stone for, Rodin replied “I am releasing the angel imprisoned in stone.” How true! Looking at the statue one wonders whether the “angel” in that stone is thinking deeply about the future of mankind, the future of the student entering the portal of the institution, whether the student will be fulfilling the dream of its founding fa-

thers. The college was founded to “provide better medical facilities to the people of Guntur. Rayalaseema and the neighbouring districts”. Is he wondering whether the students and staff are true to their Alma Mater and God, and whether they are gaining their true share of knowledge. These two aspects are enshrined in the college motto - “Sathyam Gnanam Anantham” (Truth and Knowledge are Eternal), so apt for a medical student and a medical man! On one score at least the Thinker must be happy: the graduates are providing medical facilities more than expected. They are now serving the Vasudaiva Kutumbam spread all over the world!

Yellapragada Subba Rao

In the narrow road, in front of the Physiology building is the statue of a world famous Andhraite. He is the illustrious Yellapragada Subba Rao, known for his scientific contributions aimed at relieving human suffering. No Andhra of our times comes close to occupying the same position in world science as Yellapragada! Was it an irony

of fate that he was denied the Nobel prize which he truly deserved? The standing figure, five feet nine inches tall, is clothed in a well-fitted suit with the right leg shown moving forwards. We get to see a benevolent face with handsome features and a scalp bereft of hair.

Yellapragada Subba Rao was born on 12, June, 1895 in Bhimavaram to Jagannadham and Venkamma. Having gone through intense turmoil in his early life with two of his brothers having died of fatty diarrhoea (sprue), he was inspired to take up Ayurveda for research. Later



he decided to leave for “greener pastures in research”. Even in those days it was North America. At first he joined as a medical orderly at the famous Peter Bent Brigham hospital in Boston. By sheer talent and hard work in that land of opportunity, where talent is nurtured and not suppressed, he earned the Diploma in Tropical Medicine at Harvard Medical School and joined its department of Biochemistry. His discovery, in collaboration with Fiske, of the colorimetric method of estimation of Serum Phosphorous is still rated as one of the best methods in the world. His other discoveries include Phospho-creatine, A.T.P., use of liver concentrates in pernicious anaemia and the isolation of nicotinic and pantothenic acids from liver concentrates. His discovery of diethylcarbamazine came into use in treating filariasis - he never forgot his native land and the suffering of his people! Other remarkable discoveries were the first tetracycline (Aureomycin), folic acid, and the anticancer drugs Teropterin, Aminopterin and Methopterin. A very significant administrative contribution was the planning, establishment and development of the Cancer Research Laboratory at Lederle, the pharmaceuticals manufacturer. On 8th August, 1948, he breathed his last. In recognition of his unsurpassable contributions, his birth centenary was celebrated in the year 1995.

The sculptor’s carving seems to indicate an expression that Yellapragada is reminding the students and staff entering the college to be always on the lookout and ask the question “why”. Perhaps one should keep in mind that even today it is still possible to contribute towards human development by medical research. The sculptor carved his face to give an expression as though Yellapragada is immensely satisfied with the contributions he has made. (The fact is, unfortunately, that the features of the statue have little resemblance with the original.)

It was indeed thoughtful of Prof. D. Bhaskar Reddy to install the statue in front of the Physiology and Biochemistry block. A worldwide survey of the Alumni of the college can only reveal Yellapragada’s influence on their later development into clinicians, physiologists or biochemists!



Dhanvanthari

In the Oval Garden between the main building and the physiology block are situated three statues. The statue of Dhanvanthari, six feet tall and in the traditional style, was carved by the present college sculptor, Mr Krishna Subba Rao, at the instance of Dr A.V. Raghava Rao. Dhanvanthari is seen facing east and standing with a crown on his head. A halo depicting his divine radiance is seen behind his head, and his right hand is kept in an abhaya hasta mudra - a posture with the palm held up facing outwards - indicating that he is assuring the on-looker divine protection. Between the fingers of his right



hand is a quill, perhaps the same quill with which he wrote his famous pharmacopoeia. He is seen holding a pot in his left hand, the pot that contained the divine medicine known for its life-saving properties.

Dhanvanthari is said to have gained his knowledge from Indra, the Lord of the immortals. Brahma, the Creator of the Universe, is said to have composed Ayurveda (“the science of life”) in one hundred thousand slokas or stanzas. He expounded Ayurveda to Prajapathi who is believed to have passed it on to the twins known as the Aswins. Indra is said to have learnt Ayurveda from these twins. It is believed that Sushrutha, an Ayurvedic physician from historical

times, approached Dhanvanthari to teach him Ayurveda so that he could cure people. Many societies in the past believed in the divine origins of medicine -just as Brahma is said to have revealed Ayurveda to the Indians, legend says that Thoh and Apollo revealed the Egyptian and Greek systems of medicine to their respective peoples. The statue of Dhanvanthari serves to remind us that ancient India had the glorious medicaments from which many modern formulations have come into existence.

John Hunter

To the left of Lord Dhanvanthari is a statue of the great surgeon John Hunter, carved by Bellamkonda at the direction of Prof. Kanthamma and Dr Krupadanam. Five feet six inches in height, it is on the lines of the famous marble statue by Henry Weeks installed in the Hunterian Museum of the Royal



College of Surgeons in England. The original statue was based on the famous portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Hunter is seen seated on a chair, with his head resting on his left hand. The right hand is holding a quill, the left foot is resting on a square box, and a book is kept laid open on his left knee. It is interesting to know that the statue was strangely preserved whereas the entire Hunterian Museum was destroyed by the Nazi bombardment of London during the second world war.

Hunter was a man of many parts -anatomist, naturalist, physiologist, pathologist, geologist, investigator and not least, surgeon. Born in 1728, he showed great skill in anatomical dissections and made many discoveries, including the demonstration of the branches of the olfactory nerve, the trigeminal nerve, and the changing positions of the gravid uterus. His observations on comparative anatomy include the demonstration of the presence of lymphatics in birds. Having served the army, he made observations on war surgery, like Ambrose Pare did. His fatuous quote from a letter to Edward Jenner "Why think? Why not try the experiment?" is still worthwhile to remember. Hunter seems to inspire the student to be an anatomist first, because anatomy is the foundation for medicine and surgery. The statue is a reminder to the young men and women, in the Dissection Hall on the third floor of the building in front, to have the same enquiring mind as he did.



Samuel Hahnemann

To the left of Hunter, near the extreme northern end of the garden is seated another Rishi of Medicine, Dr Samuel Friederich Christian Hahnemann. Carved by Bellamkonda for the Homeo Parishad of Guntur town, the statue is five feet seven inches tall. Hahnemann is seen wearing a frock coat and bow tie, the gentleman's clothing of those times. His right hand is kept on the right side of the head with the index finger pointing towards the scalp, as though he is in deep meditation! His left hand is seen holding a book placed over his left thigh.

Born in 1755 in Dresden, Germany, Hahnemann qualified as a physician in 1779. He has been described as "a great chemist, a good mineralogist and botanist, experienced clinician and all-round scientific man". After practising for some time in modern medicine, he became dissatisfied with the results. So he decided to do research to find new remedies. After 6 years of work, he published his theories in 1796, in a paper

entitled "On a New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Properties of Drugs". It was his observation that Cinchona bark, which cured malaria, also produced fever when ingested by a healthy person. This made him believe that "a disease can only be destroyed and cured by a remedy which has a tendency to produce a similar disease", a thesis which he summarised in his sutra or



aphorism “similia similibus curantur” (Latin for “Like is cured by like”). This theory became the basis for the science of Homeopathy. His second tenet was that medicines increase in their potency with their dilution. His third doctrine was the assertion that psora (the itch) is the sole, true and fundamental cause that produces all the countless forms of disease which go under the name of “nervous disability”. Hahnemann's chief works were *Materia Medica Pura* (in six volumes) and *Organon of Rational Medicine*. In *Organon* he stated that all the diseases listed by him were due to psora. Hahnemann, sitting there, seems to remind us the need to learn alternative systems of medicine so that humanity can benefit from every system.

Facing East, the statues of Dhanavantari, Hunter and Hahnemann are exactly opposite the entrance of the main building.

Gollabhama

Behind Hahnemann is quite a different sculpture. Staring at you is a gollabhama (milkmaid), an angelic form chiselled out of stone. She stands in the middle of a water pond. She has a beautiful figure, lovingly carved in the traditional style by the sculptor. With an earthenware pot on her left shoulder, she is seen pouring water from the pot gently into her right palm. There is a continuous circulation of water from the pond to the pot in her hand and back to the pond. The parapet of the pond is lined by petals carved out of stone and cement. In the words of Bellamkonda, he created the gollabhama in her



“original form” — her hair rolled in a knot, lovely ear rings and plenty of ornaments around her neck, and wearing a ravika-paavada, the traditional skirt and blouse.

At the time of her inception by DJ the profile of the milkmaid was the first sculpture to be seen as one entered the College. She was facing east, as if paying arptham, obeisance, to that eternal power, the Sun God. It appeared to me as though she is praying to God to bless the institution! The perennial flow of water seemed to enable the standing beauty to fulfil her prayer as long as the college exists. During my tenure, she was facing the portal of the College and not the East! Her direction had been changed by a later Principal, perhaps not knowing the original motive of DJ.

After I demitted office, this sculpture was moved to its present position. However some changes can mean something. The gollabhama was facing east again! To my imagination it Gollabhama appeared as though the lovely lady seems to be doing the arptham to those little Rising Suns, the young medical students, as if recollecting the saying “Vaidyo Narayano Hari” (a doctor is God incarnate). Is she trying to caution them not to think too much of themselves, having been assured of an entry into the profession? Is she beseeching them to dedicate their lives to the service of the sick, true to the saying “Service to mankind is service to God”? Perhaps by elevating them to that level she is asking those gods and goddesses to excel in that temple of Saraswathi, so that they can serve their best in that temple of Dhanvathari, the general hospital across the road. Maybe she is concerned about the patients in that hospital who have been the victims of hate, love, jealousy, greed and lust, violence, war, plots of all kinds, disappointments, conspiracies and poisons, infections, damage to blood supply and the nervous system, and developmental malformations!

Hope and Help

Also in the Oval Garden, at the far end, is the statue of “Hope and Help”. Six feet nine inches tall, it was created by Bellamkonda and donated to the College by that gentleman surgeon of Guntur, Chigurupati Nageswara Rao. Apparently the brain behind this statue has been DJ, who saw the original in the University of Chicago! The sculptor



created a doctor wearing the operation theatre apparel of gown and head cap. He is seen lifting a sick patient, probably a collapsed individual, holding him in the axillae. The patient wears a desperate look as he gazes at the doctor, who in turn appears to give a hopeful look. Perhaps he is assuring the unfortunate patient that he will take care of him!

Atlas

In front of the Physiology block is a gigantic statue of Atlas. The sculpture is based on a story from Greek mythology, according to which Atlas was condemned forever to support the sky on his shoulders.

Atlas was believed to belong to a family of giant Greek gods known as the Titans. These Titans were overthrown by Zeus. Zeus punished Atlas by condemning him to forever support the huge weight of the globe upon his shoulders. According to the legend, Hercules, the great hero, was asked to fetch the three golden apples guarded by Hesperides. At the time, Hercules asked for the help of Atlas. Atlas, who was carrying the sky, agreed to fetch the apples provided Hercules held the sky, in the hope that he could get rid of the burden. Thus when Atlas returned with the apples, he asked Hercules to carry the burden forever. Hercules pretended to agree but played a trick on Atlas. He asked Atlas to take the load for a few minutes while he could put on a pad on his shoulders. The moment Atlas lifted the sky again, Hercules took the apples and took to his heels!



Another story connects Atlas to Perseus, another hero of Greek mythology and a descendant of Zeus. In the course of his exploits Perseus is said to have killed Medusa, a monster whose head was covered with snakes. On his way back home from this feat, he asked Atlas for shelter. But Atlas, earlier warned by a prophecy that a son of Zeus was likely to kill him, was afraid to welcome Perseus. Enraged with this unfriendly attitude, Perseus held up the head of Medusa for Atlas to see. On seeing Medusa, Atlas is supposed to have turned to stone. In ancient Greece, people believed that Atlas mountains in Africa was the body of the god!

Many centuries ago pictures of Atlas were used to decorate geographical maps. Over the course of time, the word Atlas has come to be used to denote a book of maps. I do not know whether DJ felt that the statue would create an interest to study mythology and history. How true it is that we are so often ignorant of subjects outside our specialties!

Achanta Rukminamma

If we get back to the main portal and move to the left, we come before the statue of Achanta Rukminamma, five feet five inches tall and standing upon a

pedestal. The statue was created by Bellamkonda at the instance of D. Bhaskar Reddy. Made of an iron skeleton with a concrete body, she is depicted as wearing a red-bordered yellow saree and a green blouse. Her hair has been rolled up in a knot. She seems to love bangles, a bunch of which are over her wrist. The artist has given her face a pleasant expression. It is as though she feels immense satisfaction at having achieved her ambition of establishing a medical school in her native district! To me she appears to remind us of the need to develop the country on solid and sober lines, with the same courage, confidence and dedication she had. Her piercing eyes seem to be watching the staff and students, wondering whether they carry the same lofty ideals she had in serving her native land with dedication. Behind those doubts she appears to be happy that she was able to achieve her objectives.

Achantamma's statue stands in front of the Achanta Rukminamma Memorial Building, the main edifice on the campus. A gaze at the pillar on the right shows the emblem of the college cast in bronze, with the Inscription of the College motto in Telugu, Sathyam Gnanam Anantham. On the pillar to the left is a similar wooden frame with the first few words of the Oath of Hippocrates. (The oath in its entirety is to be seen inside the building.). On the lintel above the entrance is the





painted inscription, “Out of the old corn cometh the new corn”.

The inscription on top was at the instance of DJ, who perhaps wanted the older generation to be constantly reminded of their need to maintain high standards and lofty ideals so that the younger generation could follow true. The inscriptions on the pillars were installed by me so that the students and staff can be reminded of their motto and of the oath of Hippocrates.

Aesculapeus and Hygea

The statues of Aesculapeus and his daughter Hygea stand in front of the Social and Preventive Medicine department, to the left of the road leading to the main entrance of the Achanta Building. They were created by Dikshitulu, the sculptor who worked as the Modeller after the retirement of Bellamkonda, at the initiative of Dr Siva Ram Prasad. The statue of Aesculapeus is five feet and four inches tall, and that of Hygea, four feet nine inches. Aesculapeus is seen sitting on a pedestal with a serpent on his left thigh and supporting a sceptre over the left forearm. The lovely Hygea is



seen helping her father by holding a bowl into which she is collecting the serpent's venom.

Both the father and daughter have footwear of their time. The appearance of Aesculapeus is that of a saint full of wisdom and divine powers.

Aesculapeus, who lived around 1200 BC, was one of the pioneers of the Greek system of medicine. In Greek mythology, the serpent signified the art of healing, a symbol which is retained in most medical logos even to this time. Aesculapeus had two daughters, Hygea and Panacea. They left dynasties of healers in curative and preventive medicine (hygienists), each with different philosophies. Hygea was known to be fashionable among all intellectuals whereas Panacea was believed to have obtained all the wealth. The term Hygeine was derived from Hygea, while today the term panacea is used to mean a medicine that cures all diseases.

In ancient times the Greeks were known as the civilisers of the Mediterranean world, just as the Hindus were considered in India. One of the great contributions of Greek civilisation to the Western world was that it taught men to think of questions like •gwhy•h and •ghow•h. Disciplines of thought such as logic, philosophy, rhetoric and geometry were bequeathed to the Western world by the Greeks.

Jupilee and the Dog

In the center of the small garden in front of the Social and Preventive Medicine department is a statue depicting a famous event in the history of medicine: a boy is shown in the process of being bitten by a mad dog. The sculpture conveys a vivid portrayal of how the boy is grappling with the mad dog. The boy's name was Jupilee, and he was the second patient on whom Louis Pasteur tried his antirabies vaccine. It was in this second patient that the vaccine was successful in preventing the development of rabies! The first patient on whom Pasteur tried the vaccine succumbed to the disease. Thus it is the second patient who has become immortal, along with Pasteur. The statue was



created by Bellamkonda at the suggestion of DJ. Perhaps his motive could have been that the staff and students should study the history of medicine so that they can be inspired by such souls as Pasteur. Who knows, DJ might also have desired that our country too should produce such great saints in medicine!

Lotus Pond



In front of the main building, in the Oval Garden, is a pond with a huge lotus carved by Bellamkonda. At the centre of the pond is a fountain. In India we associate the lotus with Saraswathi, the goddess of learning. Perhaps DJ desired that the students should feel the presence of Saraswathi in their Institution!

Main Building

The foundation stone of the main building was laid by Sri A.B. Shetty, Health Minister of the composite Madras state on 13 September, 1953. And two years later, on September 13, 1955, the completed building was commissioned by Bezawada Gopala Reddy, a gentleman politician of yesteryears who was at that time Chief Minister of the newly-formed Andhra State. The building was constructed of stone, and the raw material was quarried in the nearby Kondaveeti ranges. DJ supervised its construction, stone by stone. There is a story that on one occasion when DJ came back from a short tour out of Guntur, he noticed a substandard wall built in his absence. Annoyed, he made sure that it was demolished and a new wall built in its place. Imagine his interest and dedication! It is also amazing how this massive structure was completed in an exact time of two years after the construction commenced. The superintending engineer, G.A.

Narasimha Rao, not only built it in record time but also showed savings from the allotted budget. He was later rewarded by being appointed a consultant to the

United Nations. Can we imagine such rewards now!

Prakasam

In the Hippocrates hall, the main hall of the main building, one can see to the right an oil on canvas portrait of Tanguturi Prakasam, “the lion of Andhra”. In his rendering, the artist appears to have avoided the “cold stare of Prakasam enough to quell the wildest of the British Judges”, but the leonine appearance is evident for all to see. Below the portrait is an engraved tablet inlaid in the wall stating that the clinical course of studies of the college were inaugurated by him on July 6, 1954. Bhalabhadrapathuni Venkateswara Rao painted this portrait, five feet five inches tall, during the time of Prof. D. Bhaskar Reddy.

An eminent lawyer with a lucrative practice in Madras, Prakasam left the bar at the call of Mahathma Gandhi to participate in the freedom movement. It is said about Prakasam that he had a “roar” while practising at the Bar. As a freedom fighter he once dared to lay open his chest and defied the police to “shoot me” - he really was prepared to accept the bullets of the “mighty British” for his participation in the freedom struggle. True to his reputation, he is depicted by the artist as a “warrior marching forward” with a volume held in the left hand.

His convocation address to the Andhra University on the 14th of December, 1946, seems to reflect the agony he faced at the state of affairs in the country on the eve of independence. His words - “no sacrifice could be too much when all in millions and crores had been reduced to being-slaves, while we have been professing to be intellectual giants, as Barristers, Judges and civil servants” -are valid even today.

Having been a Minister in the first Congress Government between 1936 to 1937, Tanguturi rose to be the Premier of the composite Madras state in 1946, just before the country attained independence. The composite state included the Andhra region, as well as parts of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Nye, the then Governor of Madras, had to quote an English poet to describe Tanguturi thus: ‘This man is free from servile bonds, of hope to rise or fear to fall, Lord of himself though not of lands, and having nothing yet hath all.’ It was so true and apt to Tanguturi who not only quit his legal practice but also spent all he had in his struggle for freedom for his motherland. As a premier he was responsible for sanctioning the “Post-war Medical College” at Guntur.

Born in Ongole taluk on August 23, 1872, he qualified to the Bar in England. The noted Chief Justice, P.V.



Rajamannar, had this to say of him: “His demeanour was always dignified and he was incapable of even stooping to do a mean thing.” A noblest son of India, while spending the two years, August 1942 to December 1944, at Amaravathi jail, he practised magnetotherapy and would never take an injection or medicine. It is indeed a mystery how he developed an interest in establishing a modern medical college in his native land.

The look in that portrait depicted by Bhalabhadrapathruni makes me wonder whether the artist wanted us to see him in a pensive mood. He is looking as though he is wondering whether the students of his institution can emulate his life of glory, indomitable courage, service and sacrifice for the masses of the neighbouring districts. The portrait reveals a true patriot, a tall majestic personality, grey haired and bespectacled. He is seen wearing a white dhoti, a loose shirt and a blue jacket. Like Buddha, he is depicted wearing a yellow shawl with red border. He has black shoes and is carrying a book in his left hand. The overall appearance is one of “a dignified demeanour and a pugnacious personality”.

Venkataramana Rao Naidu described him thus: “A warrior, with the simplicity of a child, blessed with unique qualities which made him a hero and an object of veneration to one and all”. In today’s India where caste, creed, religion and region seem to reign supreme, it is heartening to know that Prakasam was acknowledged in his days as an outstanding leader by both Andhras and Tamils, Brahmins and Nonbrahmins. The “robust pugnacious personality” which trampled all obstacles was a major factor which contributed to his success. C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor General of India praised him thus: “A gentleman of high integrity and very loyal and sincere to his friends and those who befriended him. He was truly a lion in every nerve of his and the description of “Andhra Kesari” he rightly deserved.” Perhaps the spirit in that portrait in the Hall of Hippocrates will enrich the students minds for generations to come! V.V. Giri, former President of India, said: “Never a believer in narrow parochialism, sectarianism, casteism and communalism, he always considered himself an Indian first, last and always. Behind that rugged exterior was a heart of purest gold, an intense love for his Motherland. He set an example of high thinking and plain living.” How I wish every student entering this college tries to emulate those qualities!

Achanta Rukminamma

A glance to the left reveals the portrait of that visionary, Achanta Rukminamma. A canvas of four feet six

inches high and two feet ten inches wide reflects the lady in a yellow saree and red blouse, seated in a chair, with hands one over the other placed on her lap. On a side table a vase with flowers and a note pad are seen. She appears to be posing for the artist, apparently with a satisfied expression that her contribution to her native land has borne fruit.

When Guntur Medical College was established in 1946, Rukminamma was the Health Minister of the Madras Presidency, and in that capacity, she was directly responsible for starting the College. As mentioned earlier, Guntur Medical College is one amongst the last of the Medical Colleges established under the patronage of the British Raj.

Rukminamma was ahead of her time. At a time when girls in India were shunned from acquiring higher education, she was educated by her parents, and encouraged by her husband to enter public life. Rukminamma rose to become a Minister in the Raj, a superb achievement indeed! It will be of interest to know that Rukminamma’s husband, Achanta Lakshmipathi, was the scion of a cultured family, as well as a distinguished Ayurvedic physician in his own right. I feel that Rukminamma’s soul must be happy in knowing that today women students equal or at times even outnumber men in this institution.

Hippocratic Oath

Beneath the portrait of Achanta, the entire text of the original Hippocratic oath, painted in black letters on a white background, has been installed by me with the



hope that students will absorb these highminded words. It is a long tradition in the Western world that physicians are to swear allegiance to this oath, and we in India have inherited this tradition.

To the left of the Hippocrates Hall is the department of Social and Preventive Medicine. To the right is the Principal's chamber and next to it is the college office. Further to the right is the Microbiology department.

Principal's Room

A survey of the room can make one's eye catch the portraits of all the former Principals. Some were rated as Principals truly in word and deed, known for their excellence in their fields like general medicine, cardiology, surgery and the basic sciences. Some were ardent lovers of the lofty ideals of those men and women of yesteryears who always desired that their Motherland should become a world leader in all aspects of human life. It was they who worked hard to realise the prophecy of the historian Arnold Toynbee that "by the turn of the century, India will make the greatest contribution to the world". It is our great misfortune, more than that of the world, that this prediction remains unrealised!

On the wall behind the Principal's chair is the scroll of the erstwhile Principals with the period of their contribution to the college. In that list of the last fifty years are the names of Professors G.V.S. Murthy, C. Vareed, Mrs B. Lazarus, K. Govinda Menon, D.V. Subba Reddy, Mrs Sarah J. Souri, D.J. Reddy, Pinnamaneni Narasimha Rao, D. Bhaskar Reddy, Coka Mallikarjuna Rao, P. Lakshmana Rao, E.N.B. Sarma and others. On the wall facing the chair are the portraits of the men and women who occupied it during the last fifty years. One can constantly look towards those souls for guidance and blessings while running the college! Facing the visitor as he enters the room, is the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the crusader of liberty, peace and love. A wooden board on one side reads thus:

- ❖ Refraining from sinful acts
- ❖ Constant practice of meritorious deeds
- ❖ Association with great men and observance of noble conduct

This is the means for achieving the greatest happiness.

To the right side of the Mahatma is a quote of Sanaka (a figure from Hindu mythology) painted on another board:

"There is no eye like knowledge, no penance like truth, There is no misery like attachment, and no pleasure like renunciation"

On that Principal's chair, I took decisions which satisfied some, dissatisfied others and still other decisions which invited enmity! Any Principal can reduce the discomfort of the saying "guneasy lies the head that wears the crown" by judicious and tactful decisions. Quite often one has to be discreet and secretive while implementing a decision, before any sabotage his planned! There are always members of the staff and students watching the Principal's room or "bugging" him! Sometimes decisions have necessarily to be taken ruthlessly in the larger interests of the institution.

A long oval table in the room is the desk on which notes were made of the decisions of the Staff Council meetings, held every first Wednesday of the month during my tenure. These discussions were quite interesting, with arguments and counter arguments, proposals and counter proposals, emotional outbursts between each other, statements about hierarchical errors and mismanagement both at the college level and at the directorate and secretariat level. It was on that oval table that "peace talks" were held between warring groups of students, between diverse unions, between them and the administration, which ultimately resolved the issues and brought the disputants to a consensus.

I found the students to be litigation-minded as also the public of Guntur in general. It was while discussing this aspect that one of the Professors told me an episode from the epics. According to him, legend has it that while Sri Rama was travelling south to Sri Lanka with Lakshmana, Lakshmana suddenly brought down the weight he was carrying on his head and stood still. When Rama enquired about the reason, Lakshmana is said to have remarked that he did not want to proceed further because of the difficult terrain where litigancy is high!

That was the oval table on which Professors, Assistant Professors, lay staff and students laid their ideas, proposals and grievances in the true democratic way.

In the room one can see two wooden chests with glass doors displaying medals, trophies and certificates won by the sweat and toil of the students during the last fifty years. They are a tribute to the love of their Alma Mater for whom they worked hard to achieve those laurels.

Koteswara Rao, the Principal's personal attendant who served incumbents over the decades, wore the dignified uniform of a Duffedar of the British days and maintained the decorum of the Principal's office. Today you won't find such uniforms except in places like the higher courts of law.



Hippocrates Hall

Entering the Hippocrates Hall, you can see the steps of a staircase fanning to the right and left. They might remind us of sets in Telugu or Bollywood movies; the fact is that such staircases were the accepted architectural style of 50 or 100 years ago. Two busts stand on pedestals at the foot of these stairs. They are statues of Achanta Rukminamma and D.J. Reddy. They were created at the initiative of the GMC Alumni Association of North America, and were installed after my tenure.

On climbing a few of those steps and landing on a platform before the steps bifurcate, a marble bust of Hippocrates can be seen. Inlaid in the wall and enclosed in glass with a lovely rosewood frame, the bald and bearded statue of the sage strikes the eye. Below the bust is an inscription: “where there is love of man there is love of art”. It is an ideal spot, chosen by DJ. This lovely piece of art was created at the Government School of Arts at Egmore in Chennai where Bellamkonda was trained.

As one steps the stairs, framed photographs of eminent discoverers in pathology, medicine and surgery of the past can be seen. They were installed with the aspiration that they will inspire the students to attain lofty heights step by step!

Giovanni Battista Morgagni

Entering the first floor a large painting of oil on canvas of Giovanni Battista Morgagni can be seen on the wall. He is seen wearing the clothes of the eighteenth century, with a “tie” rather like that worn by judges and advocates. Morgagni is shown standing in front of a table on which is a cadaver laid open in the midline from



the chin to the pubis. With grey hair on his head and a scalpel in hand the portrait pictures him as if he is posing for the artist! The artist has used the oil to achieve a transparent luminosity which evokes memories of the ancient. The portrait was painted by Bhalabhadra-pathruni.

Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), an anatomist and pathologist, is regarded as one of the founders of modern medicine. A pupil of Valsalva, he became Professor of Practical Medicine at Padua, Italy, at the age of twenty nine in the year 1711. Padua had a world famous University in those days, so his appointment indicates that Mor-

gagni already had substantial achievements to his credit even at this young age. Indeed, his unusual abilities and talents were evident at a very early age. We are told that Morgagni wrote poetry, essays and discussed philosophy even at the age of fourteen!

Morgagni was among the first to demonstrate the necessity for basing diagnosis, treatment and prognosis on a knowledge gained from anatomical dissections. In the year 1715, on the advice of Lancini, Giovanni was appointed Professor of Anatomy, a chair which had been held by famous men like Vesalius and Fallopi. At the age of seventy nine, he published *de Sedibus et Causes Morbarum per Anatomen Indigatis*, which gave him the title of “Father of Pathology”. Benjamin Brodie translated the book in the year 1769 with the title *The Seat and Causes of Disease Investigated by Anatomy*, meaning “Autopsy findings with relationship between the clinical picture and autopsy findings”. Rudolph Virchow remarked that “with him begins modern medicine”. In the year, 1717, Morgagni published the book *Adversaria Anatomica Prima* and described the larynx. In 1719 he published *Adversaria Anatomica Ominia*.

As you climb the steps to the second floor to reach the Galen hall you can see the photographs of Sir C.V. Raman, Prafulla Chandra Roy, Bertrand Russel and others, mounted on the walls.

Galen Hall

The portrait of Galen in Galen Hall is another lovely oil on canvas by Bhalabhadrapathruni. With a rich blend of colours, the artist’s creative force makes Galen appear as a handsome personality with distinctive features,





long hair and a beard. Wearing a blue inner coat, a brown overcoat and a cap, he appears serious even though he is smiling. Galen was a Greek physician who worked in Rome. In later days, preparations in the form of a crude drug extract of animal or vegetable origin were termed 'Galenical.' Galen served

as an inspiration to the alchemists of medieval times.

Below the portrait of Galen is an inscription on wood, "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man", quoted from Francis Bacon.

On the right and left walls of Galen Hall one can glance the names of all those men and women of the last fifty years who toiled, perhaps "burning the midnight oil", and achieved greater heights by securing gold medals and laurels in different subjects during their study. A survey will reveal as to how many of these made valuable contributions to the country and the world.

Pathology and Forensic Medicine Departments

Galen Hall leads to the Pathology and Forensic Medicine departments. To the left are the museums of the Forensic Science and Pathology. To the right is the pathology laboratory, where both pathology and microbiology are taught. At the entrance to the laboratory is an apt quotation by Claude Bernard: "Hang up your overcoat and your hypotheses on entering the laboratory". The student microscopes in the laboratory are brightly illuminated by fluorescent lamps fixed on stands in front of each microscope. In an adjacent small room stands a round table well illuminated by a lamp. It is the place where pathologists study minute details through magnifying monocular and binocular lenses and arrive at conclusions on the fate of those unfortunate ones in bed in the hospital across the road. Discussions take place between the juniors, seniors and Professors on those minute details, with assent and dissent, postulations and discoveries. Facing them is a small plaster of Paris bust of their beloved DJ, placed on a small pedestal.

The pathology laboratory was one of the best in the state, but was lying in a neglected condition when I joined. I refurbished it at a small expense. Anybody can make such improvements in our country, if only they would have the desire.

Darwin Hall

Going up the stairway again, Bhalabhadra-pathruni's portrait of Charles Darwin welcomes you to Darwin Hall. On this floor is the Anatomy Department, the foundation of any medical school. The artist shows Darwin, seated on a cane chair, in a very contemplative mood. A long white beard appears to maintain the equilibrium between that heavy balding head filled with original thoughts and a body which bore the winds and storms of long voyages. The portrait is of an ageing man whose study of Mother Nature revealed many insights which still baffle mankind.

Today, Darwin is recognised as one of the greatest scientists of all time. He was a naturalist, whose "study of evolution and theory of its operation" made him renowned the world over. His theory of natural selection states that those varieties of offspring survive which are best adapted to the environment. Other terms which go by his name are the Darwin's auricle, Darwin's ear and the Darwin's tubercle.

Darwin was born at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England on February 12, 1809. In his early life he was brought up by his eldest sister. At that time, and later in the University, he did not show any promise of his later brilliance. After finishing his formal education, Darwin was at a loose end. At that time, there happened one of those accidents of chance which change not just human history but humanity's view of itself. The ship HMS



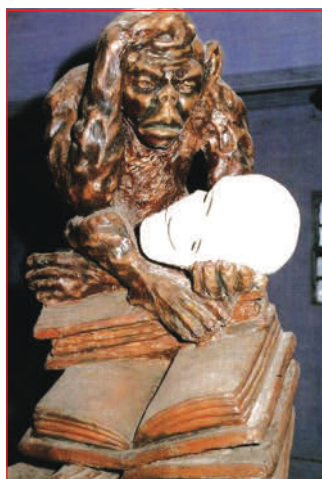
Beagle was about to sail from England on a survey expedition of South American coastal waters, and its Captain, an upper class person unlike the sailors, was looking for a companion to share the Captain's table at mealtimes. Having developed an interest in natural sciences from early childhood, Darwin chose to sail as a Naturalist to survey the wild life of the West coast of South America and some Pacific islands.

During a five year trip on board the ship, he became convinced of the gradual evolution of species. On his return to England he researched for twenty years before he began to write about evolution in 1856. Even then he aroused unprecedented controversy, for his hypothesis was directly opposed to the prevailing theological view of creation. He published his work *On the Origin of the Species* in 1858. This is the main work upon which his reputation was built. He influenced the scientific and religious tenor of his time immensely and provocatively. In time, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society which is a great recognition. He lived to a ripe old age, and saw his radical ideas accepted by the scientific community as the objective truth.

In 1882, he developed Chaga's disease while on a visit to South America, and breathed his last a year later. He was buried in Westminster Chapel, the resting ground of kings, heroes and the very greatest of Britain.

Below the portrait of Darwin is a small marble cast of Lord Buddha, inlaid in the wall and covered with glass. Buddha too propounded a philosophy of evolution that was radically different from the accepted view of his time. The evolution in this case belongs to the spiritual world, though! Due to their profound and pioneering insights, both personalities are forever part of human history.

Theory Of Evolution



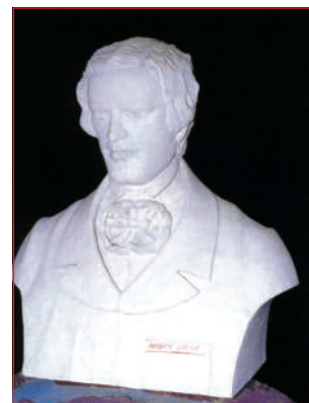
As you enter Darwin Hall, a glance to the side reveals a pantomime or caricature of Darwin's theory and his writings. This sculpture in stone is titled 'The Origin of the Species', and it shows primitive man examining a skull, the skull of one of his ancestors according to the theory. Six volumes of Darwin's writings are on the floor, with the author's

name written on the spine of the books. The idea that we are descended from the apes was unacceptable to Darwin's critics, and depictions like this statue were a common way of denigrating the theory. In this instance though, the sculpture is a humorous way of conveying the essence of Darwin's theory.

To the right of the first step as you enter Darwin Hall is a small room where Bellamkonda expressed his genius. Looking up in Darwin Hall are two inscriptions on wood, "Anatomy can train your memory and make you accurate and orderly in expression and description", and "To err is human but when the eraser wears out ahead of the pencil you are overdoing it".

Henry Grey

Stepping forwards towards the Anatomy department on the second floor, a bust of Henry Grey is seen situated directly opposite 'The Origin of the Species'. Cast in plaster of Paris, it was created by Bellamkonda at the direction of Prof. Hari Rao and Prof. Pinnamineni



Narasimha Rao The bust is placed on a globe with the map of India facing the visitor.

Henry Grey is known to every medical student, thanks to Grey's Anatomy. It was not the first text of its kind, but in both its content and its lucidity, it was unlike any previous Anatomy text and most later ones. Whenever a new Anatomy book is published, it is inevitable that it will be compared to this golden standard - such is the unique position that Grey's Anatomy occupies. Henry Grey was born in 1827 in a humble family. His father was a private messenger to George IV and William IV. As a student he secured the Triennial prize of the Royal College of Surgeons at the age of twenty one. He published the first edition of his famous book in 1858 and a second edition in 1860. In the year 1862 at the young age of thirty four, Grey met with an untimely death. Sir Benjamin Brodie said of him at that time: "His death, just as he was on the point of obtaining the reward of his labours is... a great loss to St. George's Hospital and Medical School".

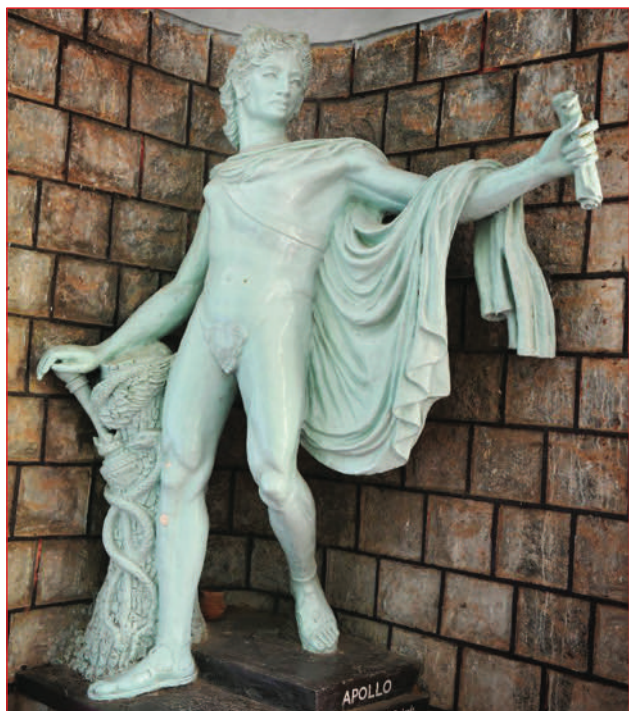
On either side of Grey are the plaster of Paris busts of Prof. Anantha Narayana Iyer and Prof. Krishna Rao, reputed anatomists of yesteryears at Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam. Both were known as excel-



lent teachers who commanded immense respect amongst both students and colleagues.

Apollo

Moving onwards towards the Anatomy dissection hall is the lovely statue of Apollo, the Greek god. Made of a steel frame and a concrete body, it was created by Bellamkonda at the instance of Prof. Hari Rao. The sculptor has represented Apollo as a cleanshaven naked youth. With his right palm he is seen supporting the musical instrument known as the lyre, while his left hand is seen holding a bow. Apollo and his twin Artemis were born in the island of Delos to Zeus and Leto. From the time of the poet Homer, he was considered as an all pervading god connected with the Sun. He became the most revered and influential of all Greek gods, a deity of many functions and meanings. He was said to have made men aware of their guilt and purified them. He is supposed to have created the constitution of their city states. Apollo communicated to men through prophets and oracles, for them to know the future as well as the will of Zeus. Even the other gods were believed to be afraid of him. Omy his father Zeus and his mother Leto could endure his presence. His bow symbolised distance, death, terror and awe. On the other hand, the lyre reflected his gentle nature. The lyre reflected the joy of communion with Olympus, the home of gods, through the medium of music, poetry and dance. He was the god of crops and herds and a divine force against wild animals and disease. This



aspect has given him an epithet, Alexikakos, which means an averter of evil. His fore name Phoebus means “bright” or “pure”. Although Apollo was said to be the most Greek of gods he has been understood by modern scholars to be of foreign origin, coming either from the lands north of Greece or from Asia.

Andrea Vesalius

Moving forwards and approaching the dissection hall, that most precious place in any medical school, we see on the lintel an imaginative relief sculpture of almost a dozen persons. It is a reproduction by Bellamkonda from the title page of the first edition of the book *De Humanis Corporis Fabrica* (“on the book of the human body”), written by Andrea Vesalius in the year 1543. Vesalius is shown in the dissection theatre, holding a scalpel while demonstrating anatomy to students. The chest of the cadaver has been opened up for this purpose. Three candles burning at the head end of the table give the much needed light. The students, both men and women, are seriously observing the anatomy being demonstrated. A woman student is taking notes.

Andrea Vesalius belonged to a family which was outstanding in medicine. As a youth he dissected mice, rats and dogs.

At the age of twenty eight, he wrote his book, a landmark in the history of medicine. His standing in the history of Anatomy is such that time gets divided into Pre-Vesalian, Vesalian and Post-Vesalian periods. He was a devoted artist, humanist and naturalist also. He gave us the understanding that a correct knowledge of the human body was necessary for the progress of medicine. At Louvain, he established a dissection centre for medical students. He went to Venice and later to Padua where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. He served as a court physician and as a surgeon in the field to the armies of Emperor Charles V. This portrait by Bellamkonda was the result of the encouragement of Prof. Hari Rao. This sculpture reminds us about the early



contributions made in Europe towards the development of medicine.

Dissection Hall

The Anatomy dissection hall has been structured on the lines of that in Madras Medical College, where I studied. Observing that those “great souls” on whom the students are dissecting would be hurt by the way their legs and arms were tied with ropes to facilitate dissection, I devised arm rests and knee rests which were nicely crafted by Guntur artisans. I hope those souls henceforth will rest in peace and also be happy that their bodies have not turned into ashes and dust but are useful even after death for training doctors.

Niobe

Going out of the Dissection hall to the other side of the Anatomy department, at a site exactly symmetrical to the statue of Apollo, is the statue of Niobe with her daughter. Inspired by Prof. Hari Rao, Bellamkonda created it out of an iron skeleton and a concrete body. This beautiful lady is wearing a nicely carved gown, while the baby is almost naked. She is seen clutching her daughter with her right hand, while the baby is holding on to her mother. An expression of sorrow and fear is vividly portrayed on the mother’s face.

The story behind the statue is from Greek mythology. Niobe was the daughter of King Tantalus and wife of King Amphion. Having had six sons and six daughters, she boasted that her progeny were superior to the twin deities of Apollo and Artemis. To punish her pride, Apollo is said to have killed all of Niobe’s sons and Artemis, all her daughters. After ten days the bodies were finally buried by the gods. Niobe is said to have gone to her Phrygian home, in modern day Turkey, where she is believed to have turned into a rock, Mount Syphilus. It is said, when snow melts over the rock, that Niobe continues to “weep”! The symbol Nb of the chemical element Niobium is derived from the name Niobe. It is used in alloys, tools, dies and superconducting magnets.



After going past this statue, you come to the Histology laboratory. Like the Pathology laboratory, this laboratory was also renovated in the Golden Jubilee year. To the right of the Histology laboratory is the Anatomy Lecture Hall.

Sir Astley Paston Cooper Anatomy Lecture Hall

A few weeks before the end of my term, Prof. K. Krupadanam, the Head of the department of Anatomy, expressed the feeling that the department should have a lecture gallery of its own. Time and resources were not available to create a traditional gallery before I relinquished office. Having secured a Government order for its creation, we came up with an original solution. Prof. Krupadanam, staff members Dr. Rayudu and Dr



Anasuya, and Dr Maddineni Jagdish, a young surgeon in practice, cooperated with me in raising funds from the doctors of Guntur. With donations from staff, students and others, and a contribution from the fifth congress of the Asian Association of Endocrine Surgeons, an excellent auditorium was created in the old physics laboratory, in a record time of three months. Aptly named Sir Astley Paston Cooper Auditorium, it was formally inaugurated by me on May 27, 1996, exactly eleven months after assuming office and just four days before superannuation. The Hall and its construction is indeed a testimony to the fact that in today’s India it is possible to obtain resources from persons who are willing to contribute to the growth and development of the college. It is time to look for funds from outside the government coffers!

Rabbi Judah Ha Nassi

Down the stairway, as you leave the Hippocrates Hall, you can see your reflection in two full length Belgian mirrors fixed to the back of the pillars at the en-

trance. Atop the lintel is an inscription on wood of the saying of Rabbi Judah Ha Nassi, “Much have I learnt from my teachers but more from my colleagues and my students most of all”. Perhaps the quotation must have been meant for the teachers of the college. Certainly my own experience is that of the Rabbi! Rabbi in Hebrew means “teacher” or “master”. The term Rabbi was in general use by the year 100 AD. In Judaism, any layman with an academic knowledge of the scriptures and the Talmud was qualified to act as a spiritual leader and religious teacher of a Jewish community or congregation.

However, since the nineteenth century, apart from such knowledge, a Rabbi is required to have an all round general education. Christ was sometimes called Rabbi or Rabboni by his followers. Judah ha Nasi (AD 200) was the great codifier of the Mishna. Mishna in Hebrew means “teaching by repetition”; the Mishna is the oldest collection of Jewish oral laws, compiled systematically over a period of approximately two centuries. The final codification was given by Judah ha Nasi. Subsequent scholars in Palestine and Babylonia studied Mishna extensively and gave their critical commentaries, called Gemara (completion). The Mishna and Gemara were compiled together to form the Talmud.

Gautama Buddha

As you leave the main building and move to the left towards the old anatomy building and library, a glance to the left reveals the statue of Gautama Buddha, carved



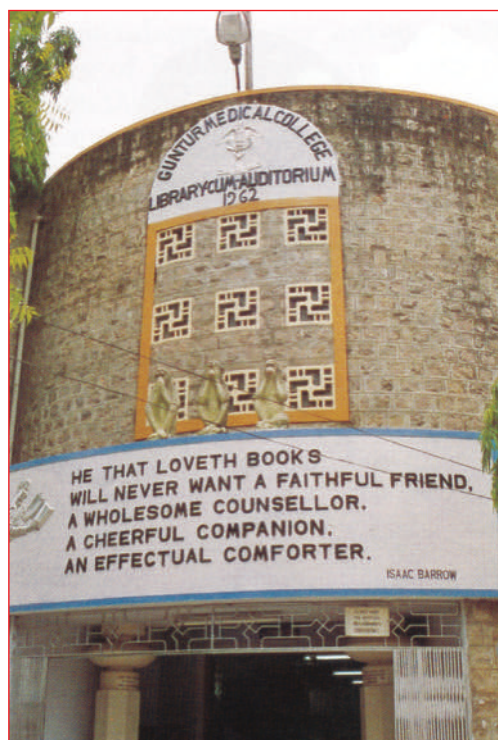
out of a single large Durgi stone. Buddha is seen in meditation seated in the Padmasana posture. His ear lobes are long, the right hand is in the “abhaya hasta” posture and the left hand is placed over his heart. Behind his head is a halo, like a radiant sun. Durgi stone is a soft stone which can be chiselled easily. It is found in Guntur district, in and around Durgi village near Bapatla. A number of sculptors work in this village.

Library and Common Hall

We now move towards the library. The library cum auditorium building was commissioned in the year 1962. It was around that period that the college emblem was created, so it is only natural that we find the emblem sculpted on the frontispiece of the library. Also on the wall is the pantomime of the three monkeys: “Hear no evil, see no evil, speak not evil”.

Next to this message is a quotation of Issac Barrow, “He that loveth books will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter.”

Inside the library is this quotation by Richard de Bury (1345): “Books: Our teachers and good masters. These are the masters who instruct us without the whip or the rod, without harsh words or anger asking naught in return. If you seek them they are not asleep. If you ask consent of them, they do not refuse it. If you go astray they do not chide, if you betray ignorance to them they know not how to laugh in scorn. Truly of all our mas-



ters, books alone are free and freely teach.”

Books are unique among the things that surround us. Think of these two profound quotations: you won't disagree. But imagine, how many of us could put it in this inimitable style!

The third quotation, by Maimonides, is very apt. “May there never develop in me the notion that my education is complete but give me the strength and leisure and zeal continuously to enlarge my knowledge.”

Dhanvanthari and Nagarjuna

Entering into the library one can see the sculptures of Dhanvanthari and Nagarjuna on either side of the door. The statue of Dhanvanthari was donated by Nori Venkateswara Sastry, and that of Nagarjuna by Nori Lakshmikantha Sastry. Both the figures have been carved out of Durgi stone. Nagarjuna is seen in a padmasana posture with his left hand placed over his heart and the right hand held in the “abhaya hasta” pose. The intended message to the onlooker is, “do not fear”. Such gestures of the hands and fingers, termed mudra, are used extensively in Indian ritual iconography, recitation and dance. The position of one or both hands has many combinations and variations, and each mudra has its own name which discloses its meaning.

Acharya Nagarjuna is known for having spread Buddhism amongst the common man. He gained world fame by spreading Buddhism to Tibet, Mongolia, China and Japan. He also built several stupas and chowthras.

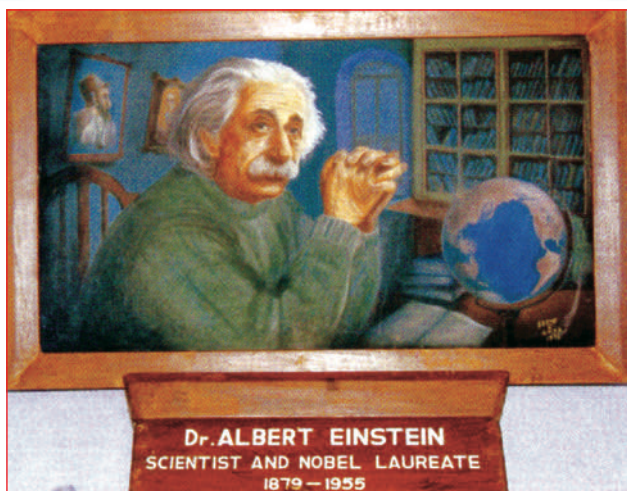


Acharya Nagarjuna is said to be the author of *Rasaratnakara*, composed in the eighth century A.D. With the decline of Buddhism in India, a philosophical and religious movement appeared in India, called Tantrism. It flourished between the eighth and fourteenth centuries A. D. Basically it was a movement which cut across sects and doctrines. Through Tantrism devotees sought deliverance with the help of mantra, samadhi and other practices. Along with Tantrism, the art and science of the use of metallic compounds like Mercury and the use of Sulphur developed. Such science was meant to make the human body undecayable and forever young. The specialists in Tantrism were said to possess miraculous powers and were called Siddhas. There were many Siddhas of which Nagarjuna was one of the most renowned. The hill known as Nagarjunakonda, and the nearby valley which is today Nagarjunasagar, in Andhra Pradesh is where Nagarjuna lived in a Buddhist monastery.

Albert Einstein

Above the door of entrance on the wall hangs the portrait of Albert Einstein painted by Bhalabhadrapathruni. He is depicted as having white hair and a thick white moustache. Wearing a green pullover, he is seated on a wooden chair with a long backrest in front of a table on which are laid three books for study. A globe is seen on the table. In the background are two shelves stacked with books. Behind him on the wall is hung a portrait of two persons.



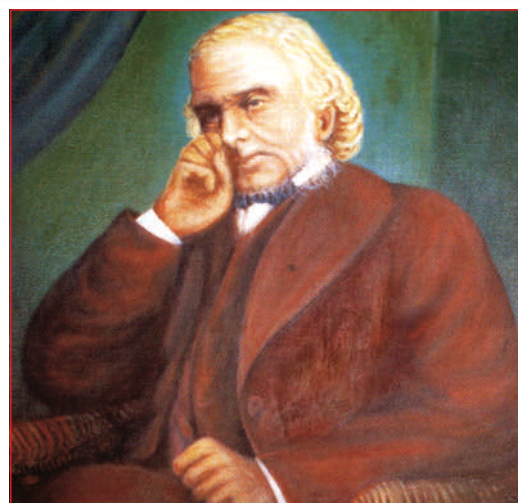


Born on 14th March, 1879 at Ulm in West Germany, Albert Einstein obtained his Doctorate from Polytechnic Academy of Zurich in the year 1905 and gained employment in the Swiss Patent Office, quite an obscure position. In the same year, seemingly out of the blue, he published four research papers, each containing a milestone discovery in physics: the special theory of relativity, the equivalence of mass and energy, the theory of Brownian motion and the photon theory of light. Till then, nobody had even a hint of Einstein's later brilliance; indeed, some of his teachers thought him to be rather dull! He gained worldwide acclaim in 1919 when his enunciation of the theory of relativity was experimentally verified. Two years later he was awarded the Nobel prize in Physics for his discovery of the photoelectric law. The invitation by the Americans to pursue his research made him cross the Atlantic, and he started working towards unifying the laws of physics at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton from the year 1933. It is a fact, regrettable as it might be, that a great scientist like Einstein was unsuccessful and unproductive after his initial brilliance. Only recently have unification theories appeared in Physics.

Einsteinium, symbol Es, named after Einstein, is a synthetic element of the actinide series, the seventh transuranium element with atomic number 99. It does not occur in nature but can be produced by intense neutron irradiation of Uranium-238. It was identified by Albert Ghiorso at Berkeley, California in debris taken from the first thermonuclear or hydrogen bomb explosion in the South Pacific in November 1952.

Joseph Lister

Inside the library on the side wall before the issue desk is the beautiful oil on canvas portrait of Joseph



Lister, the pioneer of antiseptis in surgery. This great person is a handsome figure with lovely features, long white hair and a beard but no moustache. He wears a bow. Seated cross-legged on a cane chair with arm rests, he is seen placing his left hand over the left thigh and the right hand supporting his chin. The long "surgeon's" fingers of the right hand are folded and the tip of the index finger is touching the forehead. The artist catches him in a pensive mood. The three-piece brown suit and the Victorian bow make him truly majestic and lordly. He was, in actual fact, an English Lord.

First Baron Lister of Lyme Regis, he was born on 5th April, 1827. Having worked as an Assistant to James Syme of Edinburgh he later became his son-in-law. Lister was elected Regius Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University in the year 1859 and Surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary in the year 1861. He began using carbolic acid as an antiseptic agent in the year 1865 having been inspired by the work of Louis Pasteur. In the year, 1877, he concluded that his method of antiseptis reduced the danger to life from surgery, a "milestone in making surgery safe for the patient". At the time of his retirement in the year 1896, his principle was universally accepted and today he is acclaimed as the Father of antiseptic surgery. Imagine: this basic fact about safe surgery was unknown a little over a hundred years ago!

Hugling Jackson

On the other side wall hangs the portrait of Hugling Jackson. The artist depicts Jackson as an aged man seated on a wooden chair with arm rests. He wears a white shirt and a brownish three-piece suit. The coat is long and the tie, broad. His partially closed eyes perhaps reflect the strain of long years of observation that contributed so much to medical progress. He is seen with long white





hair combed backwards on a partly bald head. His long white moustache merges with the beard.

Born on 4th April 1835 in Hammerton, Yorkshire, England, Jackson pioneered the study of epilepsy, speech defects and disorders of the nervous system resulting from injury to the brain and spinal cord. To this day

his work continues to be well documented and useful. In 1864 he corroborated the discovery of Paul Broca, a French surgeon, (that the speech centre of right handed persons is located in the left cerebral hemisphere and vice versa) by associating aphasia in right handed persons with disease of the left cerebral hemisphere. His contribution to the understanding of epilepsy makes the medical profession still call it Jacksonian epilepsy. He was a Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic as well as to London Hospital.

Video Library

In a small room of the main section of the Library, I inaugurated the video section on 15th August, 1995. Two students can see the screen simultaneously and hear with the aid of ear phones. The video player and cassettes on medical subjects had been donated long ago by the Guntur Medical College Alumni Association of North America as a token of love to their Alma Mater, but had been lying unused!

It is worth mentioning at this stage, how the alumni are repaying their debt of gratitude to their Alma Mater for the "Saraswathi" she has given them.

The Guntur Medical College Alumni Association of North America (GMCANA) was formed on May 24, 1981, at Oak Park, Illinois. Dr. Ramaiah Samala of 1954 batch was elected as the First President, and a committee chaired by Dr. Rama Rao Kaza ('65) drafted the constitution. It was incorporated as a General Not For Profit Corporation in the State of Missouri on December 31st, 1981. On September 2-4, 1989, Dr. Srikrishna Murthy Nuthi of 1959 batch was elected President. This meeting established the organization as a real viable entity, imparted enthusiasm, and spurred the growth of the organization.

The next reunion was held on November 9-11, 1990 at Nashville. With Dr. Ramaraja Bhushanudu Yalavarthi the third President elect, a new constitution was adopted. Dr. Ramakrishna Rao Pinnamaneni ('58) and Dr. Sriharidas Kanuru ('60) began coordinating the Alumni Building Project raising \$100,000 within a year. GMCANA began publishing a news letter, Alumni News, in April 1991.

On August 21-23, 1992. at Falls Church, VA, Dr. Sriharidas Kanuru was elected as President. Dr. Peraiah Sudanagunta ('58) was elected as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. A copy machine was purchased for use at GMC. Several new endowments were set up at GMC to provide continuing medical education in Cardiology, Internal Medicine, Maternal and Fetal Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, and Health Education.

Dr. Mangaraju Vanapalli ('58) became the President at St. Louis on August 12-14, 1994. Dr. Seetaramarao Bobba was elected the Chairman of Board of Trustees. However, the Alumni Building Project got stalled due to certain reasons.

Dr. V. Chowdary Jampala became President on August 9-11, 1996 at the Fifth reunion in Atlanta. Dr. Mani Akkineni ('64) was elected the Chairman of Board of Trustees. During their term, GMCANA entered the electronic age with its own site on the World Wide Web at www.gmcana.org. Dr. Ravikumar Tripuraneni ('71), Chairman of Communications Committee, took the leadership in developing this web site which has become a major communication tool for the organization. GMCANA donated funds to install a bust of Dr. DJ Reddy at GMC and once again supplied books and journals to the library.

Drs. Venkata Subbarao Uppuluri ('63) and Aruna Prasad Kancherla ('60) visited GMC and GGH in 1997 and determined that the training resources of the institutions were at an all time low. Dr. Jampala and the executive committee developed a strategic plan for the rejuvenation of the institutions .

At the Sixth Reunion in Pittsburgh (August 14-16, 1998), Dr. Aruna Prasad Kancherla took over as the President and Dr. Venkata Subbarao Uppuluri became President- Elect. Dr. Ravikumar Tripuraneni and Dr. Gowtham Mulpur ('75) were elected as Secretary and treasurer. Dr. Ammani Dasari ('57) became the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. This team immediately set out to refine the strategic plan with a focus group meeting in Chicago on November 11, 1998. The organization defined its mission: 'To help develop Guntur Medical Col-



lege and Government General Hospital-Guntur, as a premier modern Medical Education Center with facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, staff, and medical community at large”.

In a period of twelve months, GMCANA, with large donations from the alumni, provided a modern Three-room Operating Theatre and a number of latest equipments and books. A Research Endowment Fund and a Scholarship Fund were established at GMC. A Continuing Medical Education Center with computers, multimedia software and Internet access was established.

The Auditorium

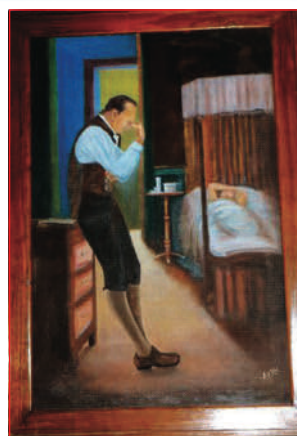
Up the stairs of the library is the Auditorium. It has been the seat of grand and solemn occasions, farewells and welcomes, lectures, examinations and continuing education programmes. A

visit to the hall by the Alumni must evoke nostalgic memories of their anxieties and depressions, pleasures and pains, glory and humiliation, success and failure in University examinations. The first continuing medical education programme in Surgery was conducted in the auditorium when I was there, with a contribution made by the G.M. C. Alumni Association of North America in the name of Commareddy Raja Rama Mohan Rao, a remarkable person who served Guntur Medical College as Professor of Surgery. The auditorium was also the place where three Professors, M.V. Subramanyam, S. Balaparameswara Rao and B. Dayananda Rao, were felicitated on Guru Pooja Day by their student, Prof. Rajendra Prasad, of the Neurosurgery department in the Silver Jubilee Year of the department. He also honoured another great teacher and former Principal of the College, Prof. Pinnamineni Narasimha Rao who was at that time the President of the Indian Medical Association.

Paintings on the evolution of Medicine

On either side wall of the library are lovely oil on canvas paintings depicting the history of evolution of medicine from the primitive to the modern era. They were painted by Bhalabhadrapathruni and refurbished by him on my special request, without any financial reward. These paintings vary slightly in size, the average being two feet by two feet.

One painting shows a woman lying on a cot. She is seen closing her eyes with her hand, perhaps in agony. On a small table by the side her meal is laid. The family physician is seen standing next to the patient. He is depicted as if he is in deep thought wondering about his patient’s malady and how to manage it.



The second painting shows a young boy lying inclined on a bed with the chest and abdomen laid bare and the body covered by a white bed sheet. The agonising mother is seen seated by his bedside, while the father stands nearby. A white kitten is sitting on the floor, apparently anxious about its beloved master. A small wooden stool, a urine pot and basin are seen on the floor, while the family members are standing all around.

The next oil on canvas looks like a hospital ward, with some implements to prepare a lotion or plaster cast placed at the patient’s bedside. The physician is seen standing at the table and his assistants are working with pots, basins and cloth, preparing the cast or bandage or poultice! An old woman with a long gown and veil is seen nearby. The patient is a child lying in bed in a far off corner of the room.

Another painting shows the picture of the procedure of amputation as performed in the pre-anaesthetic days. The patient is laid bare on the table. The surgeon is seen amputating through the thigh with an amputation saw. A pot and basin are by the side on the floor. One assistant is seen pinning down the patient’s leg and another assistant holding the other leg. Two assistants are seen keeping him motionless on the table.

The next portrait depicts “the physician” using Lennae’s stethoscope. The patient, a pregnant woman is laid on an iron cot. The physician, is listening patiently with the tubular stethoscope laid on the bare abdomen of the woman. There is a side table on which are laid a mug and other articles. Five assistants to the physician are eagerly watching, perhaps waiting to listen to the physician’s findings!

An amphitheatre or lecture gallery is depicted in the next canvas, where an elderly physician is giving a lecture. The gallery is full of students, listening intently to their teacher.



The last of the canvases shows the ancient method of trephining the skull. The patient is seated with the head laid bare. Two surgeons are engaged in trephining, while an assistant is holding the patient's arm. The attendants are seen scared and turning their faces to the other side. This looks like a very ancient and primitive method, but the procedure must have saved many a patient with extradural haemorrhage.

Charaka

This painting shows Charaka, one of the greatest Ayurvedic physicians of all time, treating a patient. The canvas reveals the patient, a Maharani clad in a green saree and adorned with valuable jewels around her neck, while the physician wears a necklace, ear rings and a bracelet (kankanam) on the left wrist. The King is seen watching Charaka examining the pulse of the patient and anxiously awaiting the verdict. Nevertheless, the King is depicted smiling and not worried since it seems he has full faith in the abilities of his doctor. The Princess is seen grasping her mother's arm. The physician's assistant is seen in the background. A fruit bowl and a flower vase are kept on the side table. Dwarapalakas (security guards) with spears in their hands can also be seen.



Bhalabhadrapathuni was invited by me to refurbish some of the old paintings which were spoiled. He voluntarily did the job and also offered to sketch the portrait of Charaka. He used to come even in hot weather and worked in his old Modeller's room in the third floor to complete the painting of Charaka before I retired from service.

The Partition in the Library

There are the remains of an old square railing in the rear portion of the auditorium, an antique of fifty years. On it was a movable partition which could be rolled open or shut. When closed, it used to enclose a section of the



library whenever the auditorium was not in use. The railing still exists but the wooden partition is missing. Stepping down the auditorium one can see one's image in a full length Belgian mirror fixed at the steps.

Old Anatomy Block

To the right and in front of the library building is the old Anatomy block, built by the British in the year 1927 when Guntur Medical School was started. Built of solid rock, it housed the Anatomy department before it was moved to its present location. This building had a dissection hall and a lecture gallery. Today, the building houses the Guntur Regional Laboratory, the ladies dining hall and a record room where student records are kept. This arrangement is a total change indeed for those students who studied in the college before the year 1954! I have seen some Alumni, back from distant lands, sit on the cement bench in the garden and gaze at that structure reminiscing about their grand old days. Perhaps some of them narrate to their children and grandchildren stories of their stay in their Alma Mater. Behind this big stone edifice is the embalming room, which has been there ever since 1927. Today, embalming at this institution is rated high in the state of Andhra Pradesh. By its side is a small "burial ground or cemetery, without the epitaphs for those dismembered bodies of the Anatomy dissection hall.

Open Air Auditorium and Parade Ground

Behind the old Anatomy block, one can see a wide open space with an open air auditorium and a stage. It has been converted into a volleyball court for everyday use. On ceremonial occasions the open-air auditorium is filled with boys shouting, cooing and clapping. In earlier years when DJ was the Principal it used to be the parade ground for the College NCC cadets. Further down is a small building which housed the coal-gas unit.



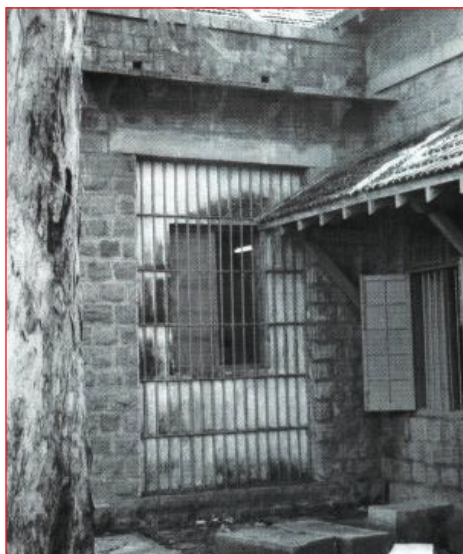
By the side is an old pit where the convicts sentenced to death in the jail were hanged in such a way that the hung body used to dip into the pit. That is how the story goes.

Beyond the college compound one can see the old sessions court, called “Deyyala Kompa” (House of Devils) where in the British days the collector and district Judge would visit on horseback and give his judgements when on “circuit”. (That is how such buildings have derived the name “circuit house”). One can notice on the far side, the remains of an incinerator which has not been functioning for several years. This is a noble idea of a noble man, DJ, who was so thoughtful in those days to have an incinerator to destroy the infectious and other material which accumulate in the departments of physiology, pathology, pharmacology and microbiology. Today none of that kind exists. How sad!

Physiology Block and the Old Prison



As we walk back towards the main building and in front of it on the other side of the garden is the old Physiology block, built in the year 1927 when the medical school was started. Built with solid rock, this structure was once the seat of the central jail. The iron grills which prevented the inmates from escaping, the old



kitchen and the two open spaces where the inmates were made to breath fresh air during mealtimes are still there for posterity. The old lecture gallery of the Medical School still exists. Here I gave lectures to the final year students. All the old lecture galleries have been furnished with folding chairs made of superior wood, and the podium has a lovely table, on the model of the Madras Medical College. Such lecture gallery will cost ten to fifteen lakh rupees today just for furniture!

The Future

Guntur Medical Collegers treasures are immense. Apart from the art, the students are the most valued ones. It is my earnest desire that the college should rejuvenate and reach its past pristine position in the state and the country. With the rapid construction of information highways and super highways the day may not be far off when the college can contribute further to the progress of medicine in the world. How wonderful it would be if an old student could walk into the College as a Nobel laureate! I cannot imagine what the souls of Achanta, DJ and Yellapragada would say on such an occasion.

God bless Guntur Medical College



Professor Koka Maha Lakshmana Rao was an outstanding student of the Madras Loyola College, Madras Medical College and Osmania Medical College. He has been a well-known teacher in surgery at several Medical Colleges in the State of Andhra Pradesh for more than 30 years. He has travelled widely and was a Visiting Professor in several Universities in India and abroad. Just before superannuation from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, he served as Principal and Head of the Department of Surgery at Guntur Medical College and Additional Director of Medical Education.



Academician Extraordinary and Administrator par Excellence

Prof. D. JAGANNADHA REDDY

Dr. Vasudeva Rao Kadiyala

History tells us that the educational systems and educational quality undergo radical reformation due to one organization or one report or one individual. Medical education in USA underwent a profound change and scaled new heights due to the Flexnor report published in 1910 under the aegis of the Carnegie Foundation. Indeed, the report was said to have introduced a gold standard of medical training. In India, the formation of the Medical Council of India in 1934 according to an act of parliament ushered a major change in the nature and quality of medical education. There were only 22 medical colleges at that time. The dedicated efforts as well as sage counsel of medical teachers like Dr. B.C. Roy, Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, Dr. V.R. Khanolkar, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Dr. K.L. Wig, Dr. T. Bhaskara Menon, Major K.N. Rao, Dr. D. Jagannatha Reddy, Dr. Jacob Chandy, and some others carved the medical education in India into a fine sculpture.

When GMCANA is celebrating its 16th Biannual Conference in 2018 in Atlanta, it is, without doubt, an act of propriety to recall the biography in brief of Prof. D. Jagannatha Reddy who served the GMC with great planning and vision.

Duvvuri Jagannatha Reddy was born on 5th August 1915 in Chittor District of Andhra Pradesh. He had his education in Madras. After qualifying with the degree of MBBS, he joined the Armed Forces as Captain. He served during the second world war. After discharge from the army, he joined the State Medical Services of the erstwhile Madras state. He came under the influ-



ence of Dr. D. Govinda Reddy, an eminent pathologist, and elected pathology as his specialized field of study. After obtaining the M.D. degree in pathology, he worked at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, for a few years. He was then promoted as professor of forensic medicine at the same college. He married Lakshmi, and their son Ramachandra Reddy was born in 1945.

Guntur Medical College was established in July 1946. However, the training of medical students in Guntur was confined to the preclinical phase only. The students were then transferred to Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, for their clinical studies and house job training. This practice was in vogue till 1953.

Readers may recall that a separate Andhra state was formed on 1st October, 1953. It was carved out of the composite Madras State with Kurnool as its capital. The new government took an immediate decision to make Guntur Medical College a full-fledged institution with the full MBBS training in Guntur, itself. Necessary financial sanctions were made. Steps went in the right direction. The Andhra government transferred Dr. D. Jagannatha Reddy from AMC to Guntur designating him as the special officer for a few months. He was later promoted as principal and professor of pathology. Dr. D. Jagannatha Reddy took charge on 24th July, 1954. It must be described as an important turning point in the history of Guntur Medical College.

Prof. D.J. Reddy undertook the onerous task of improving and levelling a rugged piece of land opposite the Physiology Block and with the help of the most committed engineering staff prepared plans for the construction of a two-storied building simulating the English let-



ter H. The best materials were used for the construction. The building was totally built with mountain rock obtained from Macherla area. Chiseling and polishing took considerable time. However, the building came out super strong that it will easily last for more than a century. The most superior kind of furniture was installed in the lecture halls and laboratories. The ground floor was allotted to the principal's office, the department of pharmacology, department of community medicine, and department of microbiology. The first floor was allotted to the departments of pathology and forensic medicine in addition to an excellent world class pathology museum. The building became fully functional towards the end of 1956. An additional floor was added in 1958, making the whole structure a three-storied building with a magnificent look and an imposing grandeur. The college was recognized by the Medical Council in 1958. Post graduate courses also were commenced in the same year.

Professor D.J.R. laid heavy emphasis on discipline, character, and decorum. He was always a personification of perfection. Cleanliness and orderliness were given utmost importance. He always remained an uncompromising custodian of the academic standards. Legend he was as an administrator. His influence percolated to every member of the faculty and every student on campus. Even his Austin car with Registration no. APG10 evoked a feeling of fear tinged with reverence whenever it came in sight. He represented Guntur Medical College at the International Conference of Medical Education held at Syracuse, N.Y. in 1959.

He inculcated the principles of hard work, courage, honesty and high ambition. Besides these virtues, Prof. D.J.R. was endowed with an excellent aesthetic outlook and a high cultural disposition. An excellent lush green lawn was laid on the campus. Art found its captivating appearance in the form of statues like the Atlas, the Thinker, Hope and Help, woman with a water pot, Louis Pasteur's Second Patient Jupille. Hippocrates Hall and Darwin Hall were named with a great thought. Equal amounts of attention were paid to the portraits of great medical scientists on the staircase as well as the meaningful quotations displayed at various places in the college. Guntur Medical College is a lengthened shadow of Prof. Jagannatha Reddy.

Ramachandra Reddy (also called Ramu) the son of Prof. D.J.R. joined the Guntur Medical College in 1961. At the time of the Freshers' Day function, he was introduced to the audience as the "carbon copy of Dr. Jagannatha Reddy". Library-Cum-Auditorium was planned with a great vision. Being a voracious reader

himself, Prof. D.J.R. exercised meticulous care in its construction. The words of Isaac Barrow displayed at the entrance level speak of the great intellect of D.J.R. The library was inaugurated on 7th February, 1962. It was the last building which was planned and constructed by Prof. D.J.R. Prof. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, a great scholar and professor of English, described the Guntur Medical College in one of his letters as "a world within a world or whole worlds within a world".

Prof. D.J. Reddy was transferred in November 1962 to Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam as the Director of the Upgraded Department of Pathology. In the farewell function conducted on the 22nd of November with a huge assembly of the students and staff, he made an arresting and a touching statement when he said "When I die, please see that one of my long bones is buried in some corner of the college, and erect a stone over there with the inscription 'Here lies the policeman of the college'". He was so engrossed, so identified, and so amalgamated with the Guntur Medical College in thoughts, actions, and spirit. He and Guntur Medical College are inseparable entities.

Professor D.J.R. functioned at the Andhra Medical College for a short period only. He was appointed as the Director of Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER) at Pondicherry in 1964. He contributed a great deal to develop JIPMER so that it achieved national significance in a short time. The government of Andhra Pradesh appointed Professor D.J.R. as vice-chancellor of SV university, Tirupati in 1969. He functioned in this capacity for six years. He effected many logical changes and meaningful reforms to elevate the pattern of education and research. During this period, he published a book with the title "Challenges in Higher Education", in which his speeches and essays are included. This is a very good reference book.

After 1975, Professor D.J.R. was requested by the management of Vijaya Hospitals, Chennai to be their advisor and guide the functions with his rich experience. He accepted the offer. He joined the Vijaya Hospitals and functioned not only as an advisor, but also as the chief pathologist. He was always held in high esteem and his words carried a great weight.

Prof. D. Jagannatha Reddy was always an Academician Extraordinary and an Administrator Par Excellence. He preached a value oriented education. He always advised the students "Keep on growing intellectually". He was fond of telling the students "If you rest, you rust".

Prof. D.J.R. breathed his last at 4 PM on 13th December, 1991. His legacy will remain forever.



A Brief Outline of HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE

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Disease is as old as life itself. Plants have diseases as well as animals. The lower animals as well as man. Millennia before the appearance of man on earth pre-historic animals suffered from disease. Bacteria have been found in the pre-historic rocks of Montana. Rocks more than 36 million years old. It looks as if that bacteria appeared 5 million years before the appearance of man. Bacterial and parasitic diseases were present among the first reptiles, amphibians, bony fishes and insects of Pennsylvanian period. Opisthotonus is found in the dinosaurs of the Triassic period and when we come down to the Cretaceous era which is the period of extinction of great reptiles we find evidence not only of opisthotonus but also of osteomata, otosclerosis and dental caries. It is still not certain when exactly man appeared on earth, as earth itself varies in the estimates. It is undoubted that millions of years before the arrival of man, disease has existed even before the human being assumed the erect posture. Multiple abscess of the kidney were found in pathological medicine. Medicine men of various tribes believed to have been chosen by God played a leading role in tribal ceremonies and their paraphernalia for carrying out their functions were often elaborate.

The Egyptian Contribution

The writers of antiquity were unanimous in praising the skills of Egyptian physicians. It was equally remarkable that there was a very advanced specialisation in Egyptian medicine even then. "The art of medicine among them is distributed thus: each physician is a physician of one disease and 110 more; and the whole country is full of physicians; for some profess themselves to be physicians of the eyes, others of the head, others of the teeth, others of the affections of the stomach and others of the more obscure ailments.

For centuries most of our knowledge of Egypt was derived from the account of the two master races of antiquity, the Greeks and the Romans, supplemented by the Biblical accounts of the Jews, who had an unhappy experience in Egypt.

The wall of the tomb of Ankh-ma-Hor, sur-named Sesi, at Sakkara of 2400 B. C. described circumcision in good detail. The motive of the operation was described as follows: "I shall do it so you will be comfortable (Translated by kindness of Prof. John A-Wilson, Professor of Egyptology at the University of Chicago.)

Ramses II was the great historical figure of the 19th Dynasty and identified by some authorities with the Pharaoh of the Old Testament.

Ancient Hebrew Medicine

Most of our knowledge concerning the medicine of the ancient Jews is derived from the Bible particularly from the first five books of the Old Testament called by the Jews the Torah or the Law.

Next to Egypt comes the contribution of India. Indian civilization is one of the oldest on earth. Recent excavations have upset the former view that India was a barbarous nation until the Aryan invasion of 1600 B. C. The excavations of Sir John Marshall have established the existence "during the fourth and third millennium B. C. of a highly developed city life, and the presence, in many of these houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system, speaks eloquently of the social conditions of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumeria and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt". Some scholars believe these ruins represent a civilization older than any known to historians- The Aryans, however, brought with them a new language





GALEN Ad 130- 200

Galen was the first experimental physiologist. It was he who first proved that arteries contain and carry blood, the first to describe nerves and the sympathetic system, he made the first experimental bisection of the spinal cord and proved that it caused paraplegia, he differentiated pneumonia from pleurisy and was the first to describe an arterial aneurysm. Galen represents the culmination of the study of the healing art by the Greeks and was indeed a Prince of Physicians.

when Hindu merchants brought a Semitic script from Asia and adapted it to Sanskrit which was their spoken language. The history of Indian medicine has been divided into three periods : (1) The Vedic period, beginning with the invasion of the Hindus into the Punjab, 1500 BC to 800 BC, (2) The Brahman period from 800 BC, which includes the period of Susruta, Charaka and Vagbhata, to 1000 A. D. (3) The Mongol period beginning 1000 A. D.

The word 'Veda' means knowledge. The Rig-veda, and the Sama-veda, the Yajur-veda formed part of 4 Vedas, Atharva-veda being the fourth. The medicine of the Vedic period is theurgic or supernatural, magic, demons and incantations playing a leading role. In the earliest period, diseases were healed by prayers and supplications to the gods. The physicians of the Vedic period were equipped with medicine chests, filled with aromatic herbs. The Brahman period represents the highest development of Hindu medicine. The Brahmans, according to the Code of Manu were descendants of the God Brahma and were considered to be divine.

They were the custodians of the knowledge, the educators, the poets, the writers. In general, they were the priests and interpreters of the Vedas.

According to the Code of Manu, any examination of a dead body was forbidden. Any one who touched a dead body must submit to purification by baths and religious ceremonies. Although there is evidence that Susruta disobeyed these injunctions and did examine dead bodies, the anatomy of this period is largely speculative. The three greatest names in Hindu medicine are Charaka, Susruta and Vagbhata. Charaka lived in 100 B. C. and Susruta in 1000 A.D., Taxila and Benares considered to be the Buddhist Centres flourished. All the descriptions of the Kings and their doings in India were considered very lightly as they

were considered to be egocentric descriptions of flimsy vanities and a royal name like Bhishagratna was also considered to be the classical illustration of artificial vanity. Sushruta Samhita is the greatest contribution of Sanskrit Ayurvedic literature. The present available form is a greatly revised version. It is briefer, better arranged and less repetitious than Charaka's work, but according to many Sanskrit scholars, the work of Charaka is better and more interesting, the drugs and herbs in particular.

The physiology presented by Susruta is a confused picture. He specialised in the origin of disease and evolved the theory of three doshas— the Vayu, Pitta and Kapha. The three-doshas theory continued its influence unabated until recently and perhaps still lives in Rural India. Diabetes is very well described where it is stated that urine acquires taste and smell like that of honey. The entire disease considered one chapter. The diseases of Tuberculosis, Tuberculous laryngitis etc., were described in detail.

The materia medica of Susruta mentions 760 medicinal plants and described drugs like opium, castor oil, croton oil, cinnamon, ginger, cheno-podium and cannabis. Among preparations from the mineral kingdom are listed antimony, borax, copper sulphate, mercury, silver and sodium carbonate. The outstanding feature of the Sushruta Samhita is unquestionably the section devoted to Surgery.

The Charaka Samhita described in detail a large number of operations and demand was kindly attention.

Vagbhata's chief work was written as Astranga Samgraha, a comprehensive treatise on Medicine, Therapeutics, Hygiene. Anatomy as well as Ophthalmology.

In Clinical Medicine, Indian Physicians described



BIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDA

EGYPT

3500-3100 BC	I-III Dynasties
3150	Imhotep.
3100-2965	The Pyramids.
1600	Edwin Smith Papyrus
1550	Ebers Papyrus.

MIDDLE EAST

3600 BC	Civilization in Sumeria.
2872-2817	Sargas I
2123-2081	Hammurabi King of Babylon
1650-1220	Jewish bondage in Egypt.
1200	Conquest of Canaan by the Jews
1115-1102	Tiglath Pileser, King of Assyria
1010-974	David, King of Jews
974-937	Solomon, King of Jews.
669-626	Ashurbanipal King of Assyria

INDIA

2900 BC	Mohenjo-Daro
1600 BC	Aryan invasion of India.
1000-500	The Vedic period
800-500	The Upanishads Brahmi.
800 BC -1000 AD	Brahman period
599-572 BC	Mahavira Founder of Jainism.
563-483	Buddha.
500	Atreya, Susruta.
329	Greek invasion of India.
660-583	Zarathustra.
120 AD	
625	Charaka (?) Vagbhata.
1000	Mongol period.
1008	Mahmud invades, India

many diseases and treated them quite intelligently and compared themselves with the Egyptian Physicians.

The first hospital in the world was established in Ceylon in 15th century before the Christian era., in the second century B.C.

Chinese Contribution

Chinese contribution to Medicine is controversial, appears refined at certain phases and appears static, rustic and unchanged at certain places. Because of its changeless, ageless character, it remained so. Neither did it decay nor it grew. Chinese have never been inventors. They have always been philosophers. They contained philosophers much smaller in number but very great in height, As a classic example agewisp it was Vofair who remarked that China alone has the credit of not having changed their Laws, customs or languages in the last 4,000 years. Their beliefs continued to be primitive. Their Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism remained of three policies of religion. Magic was their important function.

The legendary father of Chinese Medicine was Shen Nung, who lived in 2838-2698 B.C. He had a head like an ox, taught the people the art of agriculture, and discovered the medicinal properties of herbs. Their observations on Typhoid fever were realistic.

Greek Medicine

Greek medicine and Greek culture did not spring forth from nothing. In contrast to the earlier developments, Greek medicine drew rather heavily from its pre-existing knowledge, accumulated over the centuries. The first Greek classic of Greek literature the Iliad, belongs, in a sense, to medical history. Homer is thought by some to have been a surgeon himself. Homer described different types of wounds. Greek medicine however did not begin with Homer any more than did Greek history. The Troy of Homer, which was destroyed by the Greeks 1200 B- C. was the sixth city.

The ancient Greeks were noted for their intellectual curiosity. Pythagoras (570 - 489 B. C.) was one of the remarkable men in the history of learning. Pythagoras taught that the essence of all things was in numbers. Mathematics was the variety subject and music as well.

In Hippocrates, Greek medicine reached its zenith. Indeed, medicine itself reached a height not attained again for 500 years. Greek medicine in his hand became an art, a science, a profession. The man who lifted it to this height has been known for 2,0f0 years as the Father of Medicine.

Hippocrates lived during one of the most remark-





GABRIEL FALLOPIUS

1523 - 1562

The Fallopian Tubes

Gabriel Fallopius, a favourite pupil of the great anatomist Vesalius, gave a good description of the human oviducts, which have been known ever since as the Fallopian Tubes. He discovered the semicircular canals and was the first to describe the trigeminal, auditory and glossopharyngeal nerves. Fallopius was very versatile. Besides his anatomical work, he taught and wrote on Chemistry, Botany and was a good practical surgeon.

able periods in the development of human thought. As contemporaries in the Greek world, he had the philosophers Plato, Socrates, Protagoras and Xenophon, the dramatists Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes, the historians Herodotus and Thucydides, the sculptors Pheidias, Polykleitos and Praxiteles. No period in human history can boast of so great a galaxy of imperishable names.

While Hippocrates is an authentic person, the authenticity of the Hippocratic Collection or Corpus is a far more controversial subject.

Hippocrates, according to his successors, was the first physician to separate medicine from philosophy unlike Pythagoras and various contemporaries. Hippocrates was credited with the separation of the Priest from the Physician, and medical practice from temple practice, and introduced for the first time learn-

ing by observation and learning by teaching. He emphasised on the nature's, causation of disease, the climate, the wind and the moisture as etiological factors. The Hippocratic treatise on Anatomy is extremely short. Pictorially it was shorter than that of Charaka and Susruta who suffered from the inhibitions imposed by Manu.

The diseases recognised by Hippocrates were partly true and partly imaginary and legendary.

The statue of Hippocrates resembles with modification the statue of Pythagoras. Thus the mystery surrounding Hippocrates has confused enough historians now but the existence of Hippocrates is not doubted. Then came Socrates, the father of modern wisdom whose influence on medicine can never be under-rated nor that of Aristotle.

Middle Ages

Medicine in the Middle Ages belonged to the Renaissance. There are many practices which merge with the medicine of with the Roman Empire. Surgical instruments employed by Roman surgeons have been found particularly in the excavations of Pompeii. The ancient Roman provinces in Paris and Cologne included a variety of galleys, chisels, spatula sounds, groove directors, needles, dilators, forceps, bleeding cups, syringes, cannulas etc.

The Persian influence as well as the Eastern influence particularly that of Arabic Medicine deserves a chapter on its own. Famous personality Avicenna is too well known.

The majority of the epidemics in the Middle Ages were described in detail and then came syphilis. Along with the Renaissance, the outstanding events were the rise of Anatomy as Science, Vesalius and Fallopius, are some of the names to be mentioned.

Simultaneously, in England, the development of Medicine followed the outlines of the French devel-

Biographical Addenda CHINA

- 2853 - 2208 B.C. – Legendary Five Rulers.
- 2838 – Shen Nung, father of Chinese Medicine
- 2698 – Huang Ti edits the Nei Ching oldest medical work known, Discovered acupuncture (?)
- 651 – Pien Ch'iao writes the Nan Ching. Canon of Medicine, Soporific potion used in Surgery.
- 255 – Pien Ch'iao (Ch'in Yueh-jen.) Beginning of Pulse Lore
- 180 – Ts'ang Kung compiles clinical records
- 168 A.D. – Chang Chung-ching, Hippocrates of China
- 190 – Hua T'o, great surgeon





POTT'S FRACTURE PERCIVAL POTT POTT'S DISEASE POTT'S PUFFY TUMOUR

1714-1788

Percival Pott, at the age of 15 years was apprenticed for two hundred guineas to the assistant surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital. In 1758, Pott was thrown from his horse and sustained a compound fracture of the tibia. Two inflammatory conditions are named after him; Pott's Puffy Tumor, associated with osteomyelitis of a bone of the skull secondary to frontal sinusitis or to an extra dural abscess, and Pott's disease or tuberculosis of the spine. It was he who first described chimney sweeps' cancer (carcinoma of the scrotum)

opment. But in general, British Medicine maintained a reputation for observation, experimentation and deductive logic.

The 18th century has seen quite a considerable development of medicine almost upto the present level. There are many names who are familiar to you and to me. Leopold Faen Bragger, John Brown, Williams and John Hunter, Edward Zenna introducing vaccination. Simultaneous discoveries in Physiology and Chemistry, observation in Electricity were some of the high lights of the 18 th century.

19th century witnessed the Napoleonic wars and Industrial Revolution. The rise of American medicine, the discovery of Surgical medicine, Charles Edouard Brown — Sequardj theory, development of asepsis, the rise of Bacteriology, Loius Pasteur, Robert Koch, the predominance of German medicine, Mendel's Law, advances in Public Health and Sanitation, are some of the important events that occurred.

Emil Von Behring, the discoverer of Diphtheria and Tetanus and antitoxin; Sir Ronald Ross, the discoverer of the transmission of malaria by mosquitoes; Ivan Pavloy, physiologist; Charles Laveran, discoverer of the malarial parasite; Paul Ehrlich, Father of modern Chemotherapy and Hematology; Alexis Carrel, 1912.

Fragmentary it is and highly deficient in outline. I have tried and perhaps, failed in bringing forth before you a panoramic'view of the Development of Medicine. Medicine was conceived I do npt knpwf as what, but today jt stands as Applied Biology. The laws of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Dynamics and Kinetics arc all full of basic sciences and basic sciences, help the life sciences and perhaps

life sciences help the basic sciences too. The old differences of the mathematical sciences, the physical sciences and biological sciences are no longer true but

merge into a common multiflow to give us the fruits of modern medicine involving a few fundamental principles — principles of hypothesis, principles of theory, hypothesis, deductive logic, experimental reproduction. The development of instrumentation while present in ancient medicine has now come to the forefront more than at any other time. The introduction of nuclear medicine, statistics, epidemiological studies and of late the computers has totally changed the face of medicine. The development of auto-analysers are part and parcel. So much so, biochemical and serological estimations have reached the highest pinnacle of accuracy and excellence. I must emphasise that the Basic Medical Sciences today enjoy the highest reputation as they are still the nourishing mother for the development of many. The Clinical Sciences are at best a logical application of the knowledge of Basic Sciences. Research has now assumed a methodological modus. Drugs are being tried on a mass scale with predictable results. Chemistry has become respectable and Psychiatry has become an inevitable part of integral medicine. So much so, today we advance step by step in a calculated measure, improving our ability to forecast things with reasonable accuracy. The pace of discovery has now kept pace with the other branches of human activity.

Thus, we meet here to form this organisation which I believe in course of time would be a source of learning to the Participants and Practitioners of Life Sciences.

I am extremely thankful for those who answered my call and if you accept that the Baby is born J hand over the Baby into the safe hands of yours for the growth into a toddler, from the toddler to a full grown Man. It is upto you now to build the super structure with mathematical accuracy and indomitable precision that can never be excelled.



We Welcome

Our Guests...



Poet, Famous Film Lyricist Jonnnavittula Ramalingeswara Rao



చినుకుచినుకు అందెలతో చిటపట చిరు నవ్వుడితో అంటూ వానపాటలు రాసిన అదే కలంతో అందరి బంధువయా భద్రాచల రామయ్య అంటూ భక్తిరసాన్ని కురిపిస్తాడు. మరోవైపు నేనుసైతం నల్లరంగును తెల్లజుట్టుకు రాసి దువ్వాను అంటూ శ్రీశ్రీ గీతానికి పేరడీలు కడతాడు. అంతేకాదు తెలంగాణకే సొంతమైన బతుకమ్మ, సింగరేణిలపై శతకాలనూ రాయగలడు. సరిగమపదని అనే సప్తస్వరాలను తీసుకొని దానితో పాట రాసిన తొలి తెలుగుకవి ఆయన. సినిమా పాటలు, కవితలు, శతకాలు, పద్యాలు, అవధానం, పేరడీ గీతాలతో పాటల పూదోటలో తనకంటూ ప్రత్యేకతను చాటుకుంటున్నారు జొన్నవిత్తుల.

సినిమా పాటలకంటే పేరడీగీతాల రచయితగా జొన్నవిత్తుల అందరికీ చిరపరిచితుడు. అచ్చతెలుగు పదాలతో అందరికీ అర్థమయ్యే రీతిలో పాటలు రాయడంలో జొన్నవిత్తులది అందే వేసిన చేయి. ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రంలో అధికార భాషా సంఘం సభ్యుడిగా తెలుగు భాషాభివృద్ధికి ఎనలేని సేవ చేశారాయన. మధ్యలో ఒక చిత్రానికి దర్శకత్వం కూడా వహించారు. ఆయన విజయవాడ దగ్గరి కృష్ణలంకలో జూలై 7, 1959న జన్మించారు. ఆయన తల్లిదండ్రులు లక్ష్మీనరసమ్మ, సుబ్బారావు. చిన్నతనం నుంచే సంస్కృత భాషపై ఉన్న మమకారంతో భాషా ప్రవీణ, ఏం.ఏ తెలుగు చదివారు. భాషపై పట్టుండడంతో పద్యాలు, పాటలు, కవితలు రాసేవాడు.

తెలుగు సినిమా పరిశ్రమ జొన్నవిత్తులగా పిలుచుకునే ఆయన పూర్తి పేరు జొన్నవిత్తుల రామలింగేశ్వరరావు. 1987లో వచ్చిన రోడీపోలీస్ చిత్రం కోసం ఆయన తొలిపాట రాశారు. ఇది వరమా? శాపమా? ఇది నీకు న్యాయమా? అని సాగే ఆ పాట ఆయనకు మంచి గుర్తింపు తీసుకొచ్చింది. ఆ తరువాత భారతంలో అర్జునుడు చిత్రం కోసం అన్ని పాటలూ రాసే అవకాశం రావడంతో ఆయన దశ తిరిగింది.

సప్తస్వరాలను పాటగా మలిచిన తొలి కవిగా జొన్నవిత్తులకు పేరుంది. సప్తస్వరాలు కేవలం అక్షరాలు మాత్రమే కావని స్వరాలకు అర్థాలు కూడా ఉంటాయని నిరూపించారాయన. స్వరాలను అర్థవంతంగా కూర్చి ఆయన

రాసిన పాట స్వరకల్పన (1989) చిత్రం కోసం రాశారు.

భాషా ప్రవీణ తర్వాత జొన్నవిత్తుల స్వాతి పత్రికలో సబ్ఎడిటర్ గా చేరాడు. పదకొండు నెలలపాటు పనిచేసిన తర్వాత మద్రాస్ లోని ఏషియన్ లాంగ్వేజీ బుక్ సొసైటీ అనే సంస్థలో ఉద్యోగం వచ్చింది. కానీ చేరిన పది నెలలకే ఆ సంస్థ మూతపడింది. ఏం చేయాలి అని ఆలోచిస్తున్న సమయంలో స్నేహితుడి సలహాతో సినిమా రంగంవైపు అడుగులు వేశారు.

2005లో రాజేంద్రప్రసాద్ హీరోగా పెళ్లాం పిచ్చోడు సినిమాకు జొన్నవిత్తుల దర్శకత్వం కూడా వహించాడు. కానీ ఆ చిత్రం అంతగా ఆడలేదు. కానీ నంది పురస్కారం మాత్రం వచ్చింది.

2011లో భాష దర్శకత్వంలో వచ్చిన శ్రీరామరాజ్యం చిత్రంలో అన్ని పాటలూ ఆయనే రాశారు. ఇప్పటివరకు 600లకు పైగా పాటలు రాసిన వేద కవిగా గుర్తింపు పొందిన జొన్నవిత్తులకు భార్య శేమకుమారి, పిల్లలు లక్ష్మీ సువర్ణ, లక్ష్మీ అన్నపూర్ణ, అబ్బాయి మాణిక్యతేజ ఉన్నారు. అమ్మాయిలిద్దరూ ఇంజనీరింగ్ చదవడంతో పాటు వారికి పాటలు పాడడం, నాట్యం చేయడంలోనూ ప్రవేశం ఉంది.

జొన్నవిత్తుల ఇరవై సంవత్సరాల వయసు నుంచే పేరడీలు రాసేవాడు. శ్రీశ్రీ మహాప్రస్థానం, జంధ్యాల పాపయ్యశాస్త్రి పుష్పవిలాసం లాంటి వాటికి పేరడీలు రాశాడు. మిథునం సినిమాకు కాఫీ దండకం కూడా రాశారు.

జొన్నవిత్తుల పది శతకాలు రచించారు. అందులో శ్రీరామలింగేశ్వర శతకం, బతుకమ్మ, తెలుగమ్మ, సింగరేణి, తెలుగు భాష వైమిష వెంకటేశ, రామబాణం, కూచిపూడి, రామప్ప, ఆంగ్లంలో శ్రీరామలింగేశ్వర శతకం ముఖ్యమైనవి. 20 సంవత్సరాల వయసు తన తల్లి సలహాతో తన పుట్టుకకు కారణమైన శ్రీరామలింగేశ్వరుని మీద పద్యాలు రాసి, శ్రీరామలింగేశ్వర శతకంగా ప్రచురించారు. మృత్యుంజయమంత్రార్థము ప్రత్యక్షము జేయు దోసపాదున పువ్వు సత్యస్వరూపిణివనుచు నిత్యము సేవించునమ్మ నిను బతుకమ్మా అంటూ తెలంగాణలో ప్రధాన పండుగ అయిన బతుకమ్మ మీదా జొన్నవిత్తుల శతకం రాయడం విశేషం.



ఆయువు పోసే అశ్వనీ దేవతలు
జొన్నాక్షు రులింగేశ్వరస్వామి

పల్లవి: వందల వందల వందనములు
ఓ వైద్యశిఖామణులారా!
అమృత కరముల ఆయువుపోసే
అశ్వనీదేవతలారా!
జ్ఞానసూర్ములై ప్రేమచంద్రులై
చేసే సేవలకు...
ప్రాణస్వందన హృదయస్వందన
కృతజ్ఞతాంజలిగా...



చరణం-1: జ్వరము మొదలుకొని
వేల రోగములు
నిర్ధారణ చేసీ...
తగిన ఔషధము వేసి బాధలను
నివారణము చేసీ...
అకాల మృత్యువు బారి నుండి
రకరకాలుగా రక్షించినందుకు //వందల||

కంటిపాపలో వెలుగును నింపి
సృష్టిని చూపించి
స్వరపేటికనే శ్రుతిచేసి
మాటకు ఊపిరులూదినందుకు //వందల||

చరణం-2: రోగిని చూచిన క్షణములోనే
రోగము కనిపెట్టి
తక్షణమే తగు చికిత్సతో
రోగము పనిపట్టి
మృత్యుముఖములో చేలినవారిని
పట్టితెచ్చి బ్రతికించినందుకు... //వందల||

చరణం-4: పెరిగిన కంతులు శస్త్రముతో
నేర్చుగ తొలగించి
ఆగిన గుండెకు బలమిచ్చి
'కీ' ఇచ్చి ఆడించి
మృత్యుంజయులై మనుషులని
అనునిత్యం దీవించినందుకు... //వందల||

చరణం-3: చర్మముపైన మచ్చలు మాపి
సౌందర్యము పెంచి

29 ఏప్రిల్ 2017, మధ్యాహ్నం 12.46 ని||లు
డా|| నగేష్ గారింట్లో, మాంచెస్టర్



Poet, Famous Film Lyricist Dr. Suddala Ashok Teja



Suddala Ashok Teja, a proficient poet, a gifted Telugu film Lyricist, a prolific writer and an accomplished speaker with a committed sense of empathy for the poor and down trodden established himself as an invincible.

Born on 4th April 1954, at Suddala, a small village, Nalgonda District, Telangana to Suddala Hanumanthu, a freedom fighter, poet and an activist, and Janakamma, had his childhood related to Suddala.

Initially though he started his career as a teacher but soon realized that he was not meant to be limited for teaching a set of students and entered the film industry after facing many ups and downs.

Being the most preferred lyricist, he has to his credit more than 1200 movies and above 2000 songs. His lyrics, most of the time, reflect the essence of life covering folk, romantic, rebellious, inspirational, historical and contemporary feelings.

His private songs nearly 2000 too, with his own signature have a unique place in the literature highlighting the woman as a mother, sister and wife.

His recent long poem cum epic 'Shrama Kavyam', again had its unique place regarding the subject, presentation and reciting at umpteen number of places.

For all this, the basis lies on his voracious reading, extracting the essence of life and feeding the words with

his immense sense of experience and knowledge induce life to them.

He is a reformer not only in words but in deeds too. Being a Brand Ambassador of Swachha Bharath he participated in many awareness programs and inspired others too with his songs, the only poet selected from two Telugu speaking states for the same. His broadened thought inspired him to give an award from his foundation "Suddala Hanumanthu Award for Folk, Literature and Social Upliftment" not only to the talented in Telangana but to Tejaan Bai of Madhya Pradesh, Ngoogi of America and a physically challenged poetess from a village.

Values he adopted, love and affection for humanity, special honor for women makes him the man of die century.

Achievements

Mahatma Jyoti Fuley Award from AP Governor 2005, Telugu University Puraskaram for Geya Sahityam 2008 Telugu Adhikarabhasha Puraskaram 2004, NTR Telugu Atma Gourava Puraskaram by Hon'ble Governor- 2010, Komarambhecm National Award- 2014 Nagabliairava Koteswar Rao Award- 2014, Gurajada Vishista Puraskaram- 2014 and many more...

Participated in Cultural Programs in USA, Australia and other countries many times.



బాపు పుట్టిన గడ్డపై సురేష్ కడలి



10.6.1964న నర్సాపురంలో కడలి స్వామి (ముసలయ్య) వెంకట నరసమ్మ జన్మ నిచ్చిన తల్లిదండ్రులు. తోడపుట్టినవారు అన్నయ్య (లేటు), ఇద్దరు తమ్ముళ్లు, ఒక చెల్లి; భార్య విజయ, ఒక కొడుకు, ఒక కూతురు.

బాల్యంలోనే తండ్రి కాలం చేశారు. కడు పేదరికంతో మా అమ్మ ఎన్నో కష్టాలు పడుతూ పెంచి నాలో ఉన్న చిత్రకళను గుర్తించి నర్సాపురంలో ఆర్టిస్ట్ కీళ్ల కృష్ణమూర్తిగారి వద్ద శిష్యుడిగా చేర్చింది. ఆయన ద్వారా ఒకవ గొప్ప చిత్రకారుల బొమ్మలు పరిచయమయ్యాయి. 1978లో మా చిన్నాన్న కడలి వీరదాసుగారు (హరి కథకులు) నా బొమ్మలు చూసి మద్రాసు తీసుకెళ్లి వారి కొడుకు, సినీనటుడు సారథి అన్నయ్య ఇంట్లో ఆశ్రయం ఇచ్చి ప్రఖ్యాత సినీ పబ్లిసిటీ ఆర్టిస్ట్ శ్రీ కేతాగారి వద్ద శిష్యుడిగా చేర్పించారు. ఆ తరువాత గంగాధర్ గారు, ఈశ్వర్, దివ్యపాణి, దావూద్ గార్ల వద్ద ఎన్నో సినిమాలకు వాల్ పోస్టర్స్ ఆర్ట్లు చేశాను. 1983లో సారథి అన్నయ్య నిర్మించిన 'అగ్గిరాజు' సినిమాతో మంచి గుర్తింపు వచ్చింది.

తరువాత శ్యాంప్రసాద్ రెడ్డి, విజయ బాపినిడు, అల్లు అరవింద్, డి. రామానాయుడు, పద్మాలయా స్టూడియోస్, గోపీకృష్ణ మూవీస్, అన్నపూర్ణ స్టూడియోస్, దాసరి నారాయణరావు, కె. రాఘవేంద్రరావుగార్ల ఎన్నో సినిమాలకు పబ్లిసిటీ డిజైన్స్ చేశాను.

1992లో నటరత్న ఎన్.టి.ఆర్. శ్రీనాథ కవి సార్వభౌమ సినిమాతో బాపుగారిని గురువుగా పొందే అదృష్టం కలిగింది. మా



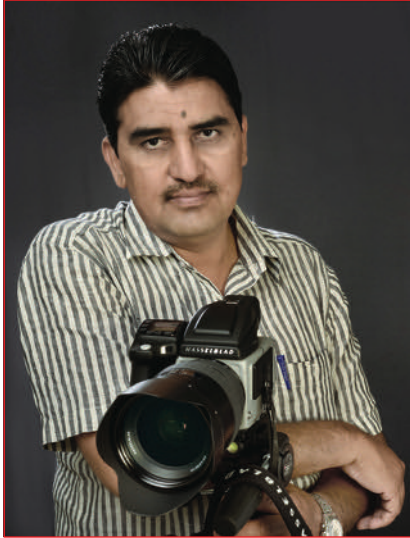
గురుశిష్యులు ఆత్మీయానుబంధం శ్రీరామరాజ్యం సినిమాకు పబ్లిసిటీ ఆర్టిస్టుగా, ఆర్ట్ డైరెక్టరుగా కొనసాగింది. నాతో ఎన్నో కవర్ పేజీలు, కథలకు బొమ్మలు వేయించి ప్రోత్సహించేవారు గురుదేవులు బాపుగారు.

2017లో కళారత్న అవార్డుతో తెలుగుదేశం ప్రభుత్వం సత్కరించింది.

కడవరకూ మంచి చిత్రకారుడిగా నా ప్రయాణం సాగాలని స్వర్ణస్తులైన తల్లిదండ్రులను, గురువులనూ ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.



Grand Master in Photography Tamma Srinivas Reddy



T S Reddy

General Secretary

Andhra Pradesh Photography Akademi
Hon. Excellency IUSF, Hon. PSI, Hon. FICS, Hon. EUSPA, Hon. EFMPA,
Hon. PESGSPC, Hon. FSWAN, Hon. FUPHK, Hon. M.ARGUS, Hon.
FPSBP, FIIPC, FFIP, FSO, FPSS, GM.ICS, MSWAN, MARGUS, EUSPS,
EFMPA, ARPS, ABPPA, FAPS, AWP, DIAMOND EXHIBITOR
ICS GRAND MASTER & COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE
Chairman of IIPC Digital Photography & Photojournalism Divisions

Internationally acclaimed Image Colleague Society of USA has chosen Tamma Srinivasa Reddy, most reputed and celebrated photographer from Vijayawada & A.P, for highest honour. Mr. Reddy is one of the four photographers selected for Honorary Excellence IUSF award of ICS for the current year.

Tamma Srinivasa Reddy (b. 1968) is an ace photographer from India of international repute dealing in photography of various events and emotions in their myriad forms. His photographs frame ideas and words in pictures. His amateurish stint in photography metamorphosed into a serious professionalism from 1984 onwards. He uses the state-of-the-art technology through Hasselblad H5D camera, which is the only one of its kind in the country today. His extended stints in tourism and nature photography have brought him laurels from reputed associations from Asia, Europe and America. He trains young photographers and teaches the art to children in various schools. He played a pivotal role in promoting and supporting photographers' associations. Honors, awards and laurels came rolling his way. He was a much sought after speaker at Radio Stations, FM Radio Stations and Television studios like All India Radio, Radio Mirchi, Doordarshan, TV9, ETV, Zeetv, and NTV where he spoke on various nuances of photography. In addition, radio stations and television channels interviewed him on special days like World Photography Day.

He had to his credit around 160 radio broadcasts as on date. Photography is not a mere profession but passion for him.

T S Reddy is rich today by 169 Medals, 486 Awards, and 892 Certificates of Merit and, around 4870 photographs and slides of T S Reddy are accepted and exhibited at national and international photo salons. He was also in receipt of prestigious Ramnath Goenka award for photojournalism, besides the highest honour of Dr. Pinnamaneni Sitadevi Award, last year. Being General Secretary to Andhra Pradesh Photography Academy (APA) and Chairman to India International Photographic Council (IIPC), he is encouraging and carving budding photographers. Srinivasa Reddy, who was the recipient of International Grandmaster award for Photography for 2015, has been the ambassador of Asian continent for Image Colleague Society (ICS). He regularly contributes to various journals and periodicals in and out of India. His tryst with camera is a continuing saga. For him, the rest is photography.

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A.P, India
Ph. 0866 2437338 + 91(0) 98480 74688
E-Mail: phototsreddy@gmail.com;
Website: <http://tsreddy.in>



Singer Mallikarjun



Music was an innate interest to him.

Mallikarjun began singing from the tender age of nine.

His professional singing career began with PAADUTHA TEEYAGA - a music competition on EENADU Television hosted by legendary singer from India Dr.SP Balasubramanyam. Later, Mallikarjun also participated in at least 500 musical competitions across India. Since the year 2000, he, not only became a playback singer, in the South Indian film industry rendering voice to Telugu, Tamil and Kannada songs, but also, lent his voice in more than 1000 private and devotional albums. He participated in various music concerts across the USA, Australia, Newzealand, Malaysia, Kuwait, Soudi Arabia and Canada, Singapore and Dubai.

Awards & Achievements:

- * Won the prestigious NANDI award in 2003 in TV section.
- * Won awards for Best Playback Singer from various cultural associations.
- * Performed in more than 200 musical concerts for various social and cultural organisations in India.
- * Participated as a Judge for a successful music competition "STAR OF AP."

In his own words: I sincerely hope this statement conveys to you, the interest and enthusiasm your organisation has generated in me. I hope to musically serve a larger community in your place.

Email: mallikarjunsinger@gmail.com

Singer Usha

Usha began her career with 'Paadutha Teeyaga' on ETV hosted by legendary singer Sri S.P. Bala Subramanyam. She stood first in the competition. Usha also won the 'Navaraagam' contest on Gemini TV. She later participated in 'Meri Awaz Suno' on Star TV and was one of the national finalists.

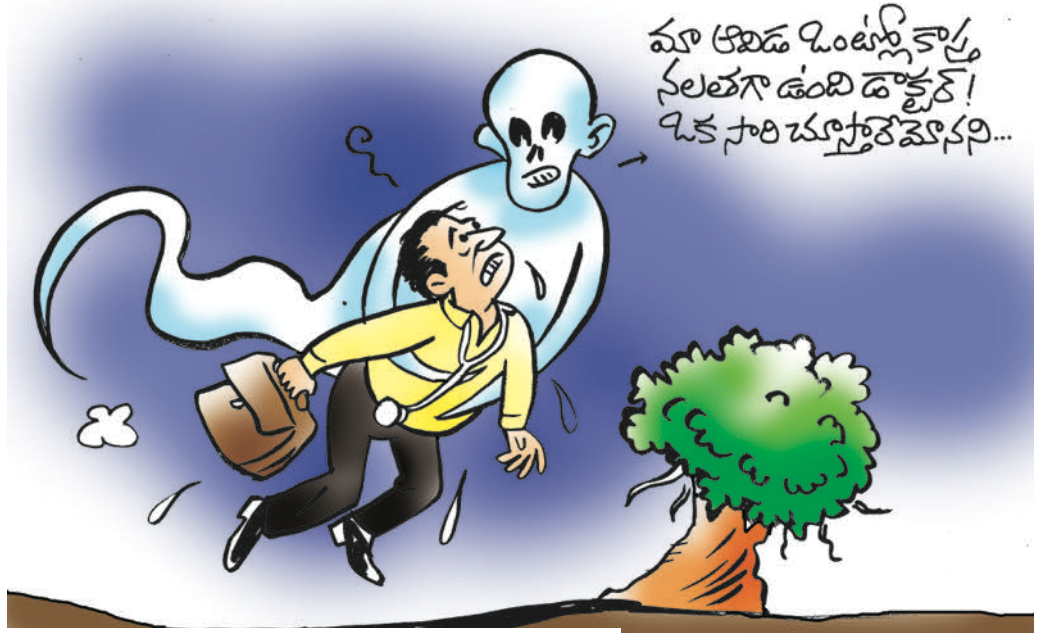
As a playback singer, Usha rendered close to 1000 film songs and has been a 3 time recipient of the prestigious Nandi award for Best Female Playback Singer in addition to many other awards. Usha has participated in musical concerts across the world with the likes of SP Bala Subramanyam, Shankar Mahadevan, Hariharan, Mani Sarma etc. Her performances at the Afro Asian Games opening ceremony in 2003, which was attended by the then incumbent Vice President and Prime Minister of India, American Telugu Association (ATA) 2006, Telugu Association of North America (TANA) 2007 and 2015 celebrations, World Telugu Federation (WTF) 2017 were greatly appreciated.

Usha also features on many high profile TV shows as a judge; most recent appearances include - MAA TV's Super Singer and Zee Telugu's SA RE GA MA PA.



Sridhar Cartoons

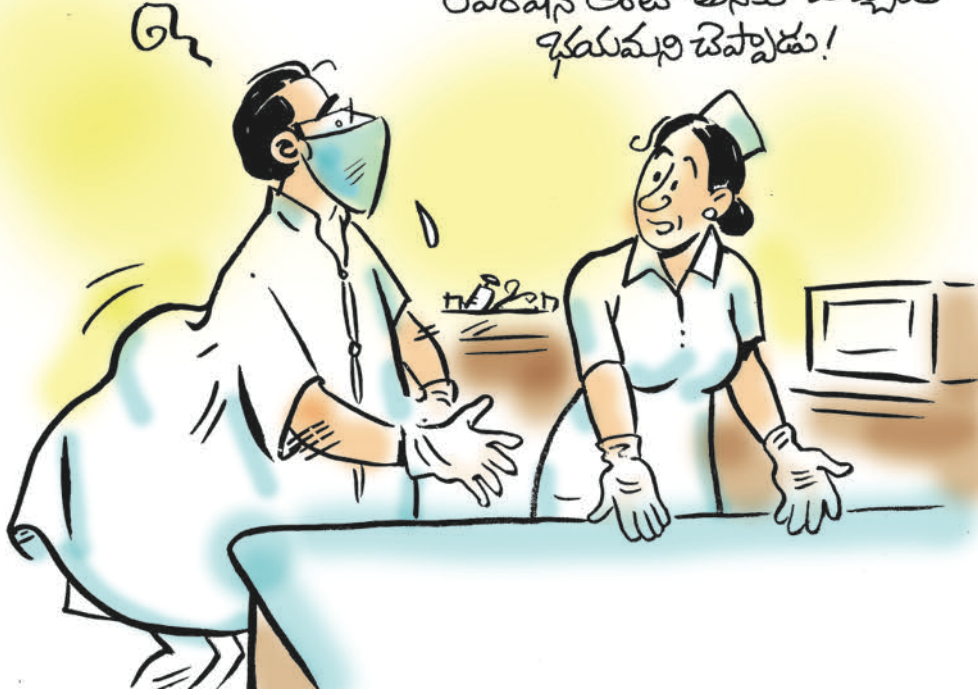
గుంటూరు మెడికల్ కాలేజీ
 1978 సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థుల
 40వ వార్షికోత్సవ వార్షికోత్సవ ప్రత్యేకంగా...
 ప్రాధాన్యతలతో
 - శ్రీధర్



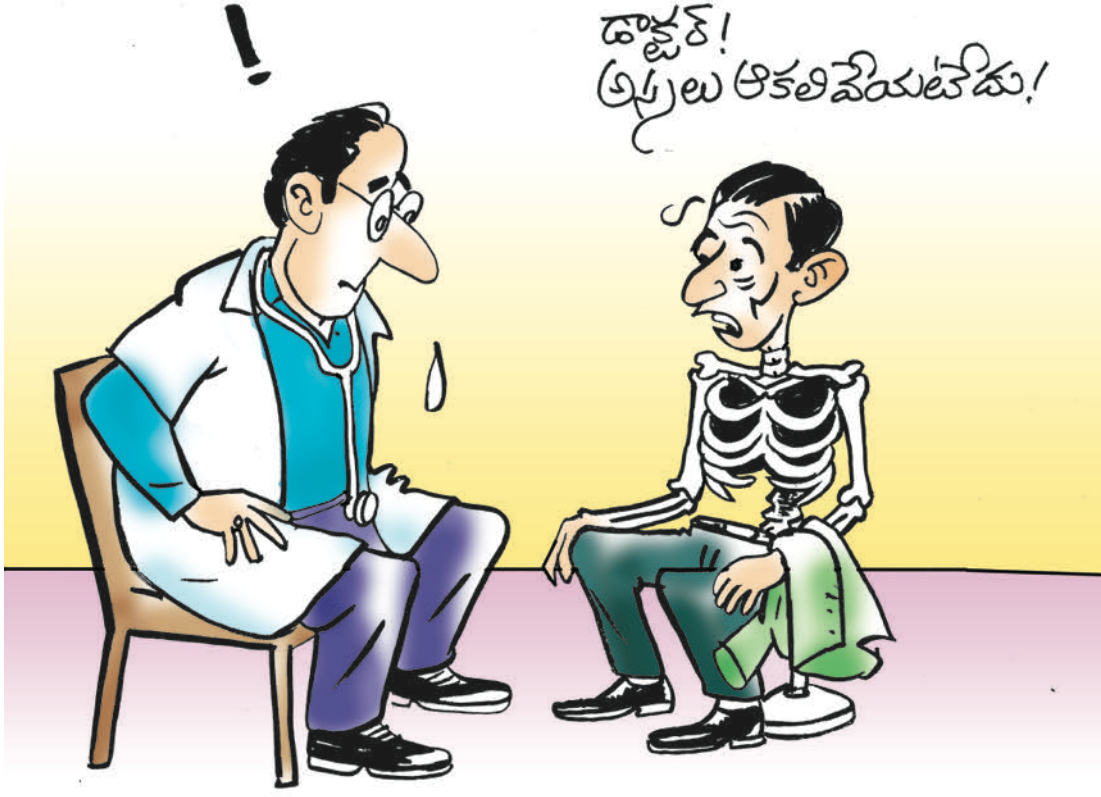
గుర్తు పట్టాలా? మన క్లాస్ మేటో, కాస్త డబ్బు ఎక్కువ
 సంపాదించటానికి ధూతవైద్యం చేస్తున్నాడు!



ఇండాకా ఇక్కడే ఉన్నాడు డాక్టర్!
 ఆపరేషన్ అంటే జనకు చచ్చిత
 శరమంబు చెప్పాడు!



కడుమతా వెలితిగా ఉంటుంది
 డాక్టర్!
 అప్పులు ఆకలి వేయటోడు!



ఆత్మీయత

గతం - తలచ - మధురం
హితం - మలచ - రుభిరం

క్షణం - క్షణం - నిను తలచి
మరుక్షణం - ఎదన మలచి
హృదయంలో - నిలపుకొందు
పరిగ్రహించ - దాచుకొందు

అణువణువున - నీకోసం
అహర్నిశలు - ధ్యానిస్తూ
జ్ఞాపకాల - దొంతర్లలో
సదా - నిను - వీక్షిస్తూ

ఏదో - తీయని రాగం
వినినంతనే - స్వర భోగం
ఎదతంత్రుల - వీణ - మీట
అధరాలు - చింద - సుధల - వూట

ఏ విధముగ - మరతు - నిన్ను
ఎవ్వీధి - గురుతింతు - యెన్నో
పెనవేసిన - బంధముల
బిగియ - ముడులు - సుగంధముల

మరణం - అన్నది - లేక
మన - మిద్దరం విడిపోక
పాలు నీరులా - వున్న
విడదీయలేదు - హంసైనా

నీ నీడే - తోడుయని
నీవే - నా ప్రాణమని
నీ కనులే - చూడ వెలుగు
కనుపాపల - నీతో మెలగు



ఉపహాసం

ఇది - కలల ప్రపంచం
కన - వలు రంగుల ప్రపంచం
ఉదయ సంధ్యారాగాలు
నవజీవన భోగాలు
రవిచంద్రుల నిరంతర గమనాలు
సహజంగా జరిగే జీవన పరిణామాలు
నవవధువుల హాసాలు
ముసుగుతోడ పరిహాసాలు
పెండ్లి నాటి ప్రమాణాలు
కాముని ప్రేమ బాణాలు
గత రాజుల శాసనాలు
గమనింప గరుడ ఆనవాలు
కోటలలో దొరికిన రత్నాలు
ఆ కోటల కూల్చ చెడు యత్నాలు
సచివుల సమావేశాలు
నేతల ఆవేశాలు
ప్రకృతి సహజ కంపనాలు
విలయతాండ ప్రకంపనాలు
అత్యాశల కోరికలు
అలరించే పరిచాలకలు
పెనవేసే బంధాలు
వని మురియగ ప్రబంధాలు
నదనవన రోజులు
కన ఆనందపు బీజాలు
ప్రణయరాగ గీతికలు
పులకించ ఎదల వేదికలు
చూడ చిలిపి నయనాలు
సూదంటు ప్రేమ పయనాలు
విడివడని కొత్త బ్రహ్మముడులు
విడిపోవ ఆడ చందరంగ గడులు
జీవకోటి కాధారం జీవులొదగ సమాహారం
ప్రణయంలో భూభారం తగ్గించి - ప్రణయహారం

స్వాగతం! స్వాగతం!!

కదలండి కదలండి
 కదం తొక్కుతూ, పదం పాడుతూ!
 కదలి రండి 'రూబీ'కి
 మదిలో మెదిలే ఆనాటి మధురస్మృతులు
 హృదిలో నిలిచిపోయింది ఈనాటికీ
 ఆ యిరవై వయస్సులో చేసిన అల్లరి
 ఆనాటి ఆనందం మరువలేని జ్ఞాపకం
 చెదిరిపోయాము గూడువీడిన పళ్ళుల్లా
 కదిలిపోయాము నలుదిశలకూ
 సాధించాము యెన్నో ఘన విజయాలు
 అధిగమించాము అన్ని అవరోధాలు
 తిరిగి కలిశాము అంతా ఒక్కటిగా
 మరిచిపోలేదు ఆనాటి స్నేహబంధాన్ని
 రారండోయ్ 'రూబీ'కి
 చేరండోయ్ ఒక్కచోటికి
 కలిసి గడుపుదాం కమ్మగా కనువిందుగా
 కళకళలు, కిలకిలలు విందు వినోదాలతో
 మళ్ళీ వెళ్లిపోదాం ఈ యాభయి నుండి
 ఆ యిరవై వయస్సుకు చెప్పొలి స్వాగతం
 'రూబీ' లీయూనియన్ కావాలి జయప్రదం

ఆంధ్రుల ఆవకాయ

పోల్లెదను ఆవకాయను
 నవరత్న ఖచిత ఆభరణంతో!
 ఎరుపు కెంపుల మెరుపు
 పసుపు పసిడిని తలపించు
 ఉప్ప వూరించే వజ్రం
 మామిడిముక్కలు మైమరపించిఉ మరకతాలు
 నువ్వులు నూనె శనీశ్వరుని ప్రియ నీలమణి
 తెల్లతెల్లని వెల్లుల్లి
 తలపించును చల్లని వెలుగుల పుష్పరాగాన్ని
 ఎర్రని శనగలు మెరిసేటి పగడాలు
 ఆవ, మెంతులు ముచ్చటయిన గోమేధికాలు
 వైడూర్కంలా చంద్రుని వెలుగులతో
 వెండివెన్నెల జాబిల్లి ఛత్రంలా
 తెల్లని దుప్పటి మీద నలుగురూ చేరి
 పల్లెంలో కలిపి ఆస్వాదించు ఆవకాయ!
 తలపించు స్వర్గాన్ని
 సరిలేరు నీకెవ్వరూ
 ఆవకాయ ఆంధ్రుల హృదయరాణి
 నీకివే మా నమస్సుమాంజలులు



కన్నీరు

కలతబాలన మనస్సును
కడిగి వేసేది
చిన్ని దెబ్బ తగిలినా కన్యంచేది
కంట నలుసు పడినా
కడుపుబ్బ నవ్వినా
కడదాకా కలిసివుండేది
ఉప్పగా వేడిగా
చెక్కిలి జాల
తన వునికెని చాటి
మనసును దుఱిదిపింజలా
మాల్చి నేనున్నానంటుల
ఓదార్చే నేస్తుం

కాలం

తొలిపొద్దు సంద్యలో
మంచు పొరల పరదాచాటున
సులలిడు తొంగిచులస్తున్నాడు
పక్షుల కిలకలా రావముల మధ్య
క్రొంగత్త రోజు వచ్చిందంటు
“రవి” పలుకలిస్తున్నాడు
జాలిపోయే కాలంలో
మాలిపోయే తేదీలు
బహుజాగ్రత్త సుమా అంటుల
నులివెచ్చని మారుతంతో
హెచ్చలిస్తున్నాడు.

నమస్సుమాంజలి

తొమ్మిది నెలలు మోసి
కలల అలలలో తేలి
కష్టాన్ని ఇష్టం గా మార్చుకొని
తన ఒడిలో అల్లారు ముద్దుగా పెంచి
జోల పొడి, లాల పోసి
తన రక్తాన్ని పాలగా చేసి
కడుపారా త్రాగించి
కన్నీళ్ల ను తా మించి
తనివితీరా చంటి పాప కంటిపాపలో
తన రూపు చూసి కొని అన్నీ మరచి
మమతల కోవెల లో ములిపించి

జీవితం అంతా తానై నడిపి
ఈ లోకంలో ఎదిగే వయసులో
తోడుగా నీడగా నడచి
కాలగర్భంలో కలిసిపోయి
కన్నీళ్ల సాక్షిగా మరపు రాని గురుతు గా నిలిచి
తిరిగి రాని లోకాలకు తరలి వెళ్ళిన
మాతృ మూర్తి కి ఏమివ్యగలను
కన్నీటి పొరల మాటున
శిరస్సు వంచి నా నమస్సుమాంజలి తప్ప
మిగిలిన జీవితం అంతా
తన జ్ఞాపకాల్లో బ్రతకటం తప్ప



40 Years Journey - 1978 - 2018

*We Continue
to cherish
our memories...*



FACULTY MEMBERS - 1978-1983

ANATOMY

1. Bhaskar Rao
2. Kanthamma
3. Viswanatham
4. B.T. Narayana
5. Shyama Rao
6. Vijaya Sarathi
7. Ch. Nageswara Rao
8. Nageswara Rao
9. Koteswara Rao
10. Fiaz Ahmed
11. MLK Prasad
12. Anasuya
13. Rajendra Prasad
14. Krupadanam
15. Varal Reddy
16. Krishna Rao

PHYSIOLOGY

1. Sita Devi
2. Ananda Rao
3. TB Kameswara Rao
4. Indira
5. E. Lakshmi
6. Subhash Babu
7. Suwarna Raju
8. Vijaya Rama Rao
9. Perindevi

BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Vasudeva Rao
2. Bhaskar
3. Joji Reddy
4. Ramkumar
5. Saraswathi
6. Sarveswara Rao
7. Raghavendra Rao

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Seshagiri Rao
2. Jagadish Prasad
3. Prabhakar Rao
4. Ramakrishna

MICROBIOLOGY

1. Annapurna
2. Suguna
3. Kasturi
4. ASD Sharma
5. Nagamani
6. Subhadra Devi
7. Sumathi

PATHOLOGY

1. Venkataratnam (female)
2. Visweswara Rao
3. Ranganayakamma
4. Venkataratnam (male)
5. Rajendra Prasad
6. Ram Prasad
7. Narasimham

FORENSIC MEDICINE

1. Prabhakar
2. Shyama Rao
3. Nagireddy
4. Ramatulasi
5. Sarojini

SPM

1. Sivarama Krishna Prasad
2. Ramamurthy

DERMATOLOGY

1. C. Sobhnadri
2. Achyutha ramaiah
3. Subramanyam

VENEREOROLOGY

1. Raman Rao
2. Mastanamma

DENTAL

1. Arjuna rao
2. Satyanarayana
3. Krishnarjuna Rao
4. Madhusudhana Rao

ENT

1. Hanumanthappa
2. YDS Ravi
3. Venkateswara rao

1. Subbamma
2. Subramanyam Shetty
3. Phanidra Kumar
4. Dhruva Kumar
5. JV Anjaneyulu

OPHTHALMOLOGY

1. Vengala Rao
2. Rayalaseswara Rao
3. Madhava Sai
4. Santhosh Kumar
5. Mastan Rao
6. Ramakrishna Rao

ORTHOPAEDICS

1. CK Sarma
2. Lakshman Swamy
3. Chalama Reddy
4. Ram Mohan Rao
5. Narasimham
6. Narendranath

PSYCHIATRY

1. Bhujanga Rao



2. Raman Rao
3. Jagannatham
4. Sankar Rao

SURGERY

1. N. venkateswara Rao
2. BC Narasimham
3. Malakondaiah Chowdary
4. Sunder Rao

1. ENB Sharma
2. MLK Prasad
3. Sekhar
4. Veeresham-Veerasingam
5. Kam Prasad

1. NVS Chowdary
2. Ramakrishna

1. RBK Krishna Murthy
2. Ravi Kumar
3. N Nageswara Rao
4. JC Mathur

NEUROSURGERY

1. Subba Rao
2. Madhusudhana Rao
3. S.Viswanath

UROLOGY

1. KSN Choari
2. Rama Krishna

PAEDIATRIC SURGERY

1. Nayudamma
2. Raghavendra Prasad
3. Prabhakar Rao
4. Nagaraja Rao

CARDIO-THORACIC SURGERY

1. John Apparao
2. Murali Krishna
3. Jyapal reddy

PLASTIC SUGERY

1. Anji reddy
2. Siva Ramakrishna
3. Koteswara Rao

PAEDIATRICS

1. Brahmanandam
2. Sobha Mohan
3. Anil Mohan
4. Ram murthy
5. Peraiah Chetty
6. Gandhi
7. Peraiah
8. Jyothsna

CARDIOLOGY

1. Lakshman rao
2. Subramanyam
3. JVR
4. Radhakrishna Murthy
5. Kolla Nageswara rao

NEUROLOGY

1. Gopala Rao
2. Srikanth Jawalkar

MEDICINE

1. Satyanarayana Murthy
2. KGK Gupta
3. J. Venkateswara Rao
4. Madhava Kalyani
5. Radha

6. KLN Chowdary
7. B. Prabhakaram
8. Dattatreyudu

1. Mallikarjuna Rao
2. Jai Ram
3. YVS Prabhakar
4. Raghava Rao

1. PK Murthy
2. ASVM Rama Rao
3. Krishna Mohan
4. V. Krishnamachari
5. Venkateswara Reddy

1. Gulam Ahmed
2. Ramachandra Reddy
3. Pothukuchi Venkateswarlu
4. Sanyasrao

GYNAECOLOGY

1. C. Savithri
2. A. Savithri
3. Sarojini
4. Kamalajayaram
5. Karuna
6. Vasantha Kumar
7. Sarala
8. Bhavanarayana
9. Hymavathi
10. Jayalakshmi
11. Prasunamba
12. Sarajya Lakshmi
13. Surya Kumara
14. Krishna Rao



CLASSMATES DURING FIRST M.B.B.S

1. Adi Anjaneya Lakshmi, Vannelaganti
2. Adilakshmi, Madisetty
3. Adinarayana, Kalari
4. Amruthapani, Varikuti
5. Aravinda Babu, Chadalawada
6. Aruna, Pavuluri
7. Aseervadam, Kampa
8. Bhanuprabhakar, Sreeramaneni
9. Chinnamma, Dulla
10. Chiranjeevi, Thayi
11. Devadanam Kumar Manda
12. Devakishore, Tuluri
13. Devasahayam, Aravati
14. Dinakar, Malladi
15. Durga Venkata Ramana Murthy, Gangavarapu
16. Gangadhara Rao, Iskala
17. Gargi Devi, Akula
18. Girija Kumari, Ravi
19. Gnana Sundaramma, Kakumanu
20. Gowri Sankar, Alapati
21. Hari Babu, Chintalapudi
22. Hanumantha Rao, Tadi
23. Hanuman Vara Prasad, Udayagiri
24. Indira, Kota
25. Indira Kumari, Vetagiri
26. Kishore Kumar, Chittithoti
27. Koteswara Rao, Kotapati
28. Krishna Muirthy, Padamati
29. Krishna Murthy, Vudaga
30. Lalitha Kumari, Sarikonda
31. Lakshmi Narayana Murthy, Voloju
32. Lakshmi Prasanna, Annem
33. Madhukiran Reddy, Gollamudi
34. Mahesh, Bikkina
35. Malakondaiah, Tirupathi
36. Mohan Rao, Bandaru
37. Mohini, Kondragunta
38. Moses Sunder Raj, Vijjeswarapu
39. Naga Malleswari Devi, Allu
40. Naga Sankara Reddy, Rachamalla
41. Nanda Kishore, Katta
42. Narendra Kumar, Are
43. Nagesh, Chennupati
44. Nirmala Devi, Yukula
45. Paranjoyothi, Thella
46. Parasuram, Ganesuni
47. Prameela Devi, Anne
48. Raghuprasad Botla
49. Rajasekhar, Pasumarthy
50. Rajasekhara Reddy, Pallerla
51. Ramachandra Reddy, Yaramala
52. Rama Koteswara Rao, Koya
53. Ramanakumar, Kovi
54. Rambabu, Tummala
55. Ramesh, Indupalli
56. Ramesh Babu, Inaganti
57. Ramesh Chandra, Gudavalli
58. Ratnakumari, Gudamotu
59. Ravichandra Kumar, Juvviguntla
60. Ravikumar, Thumati
61. Ravi Sankar Rao, Gavini
62. Sambasiva Rao, Ganesuni
63. Sambasiva Rao, Jampani
64. Satynarayana Prasad, V. Nimmagadda
65. Satya Sai Babu, Madalapu
66. Satya Venkata Narayana Rao, Ankala
67. Santhi Chandra Sarath Kumar, Mathangi
68. Santhi Swaroop, Pendyala
69. Sarala Devi, Kunchakarra
70. Sarada Devi, Byrapaneni
71. Sarath Kumari, Bollu
72. Shaik Basha
73. Sitalakshmi, Veeragandham
74. Sitamahalakshmi, Gorrepati
75. Srilatha, Narella
76. Sreenivasa Murthy, Ammisetty
77. Sreenivasa Rao, Agastyaraju
78. Sreenivasulu, M
79. Subhakar, Kandi
80. Sudhakar, Kancherla
81. Sudha, Mukavilli
82. Sujatha, Eswara
83. Sujatha, Kandi
84. Sundara Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Ravindra, Ayyagari
85. Sundari Rajani, T
86. Suneetha, Vallabhaneni
87. Suresh, Thokala
88. Suresh, Vutukuri
89. Surya Prakash Narayana Varma, Kosuri
90. Syamala, Adidamu
91. Uma, Vennam



92. Usha Lakshmi, Kota
93. Vanajakshi, Ganta
94. Vani, Chandrapati
95. Vani Kusuma, Poola
96. Veeraiah, Kativarapu
97. Veeravardhan Reddy, Jonnala
98. Venkata Krishna Kumar, Kodali
99. Venkata Lakshmi, Rayala
100. Venkata Lakshmi Hanumantha Sivadurga Prasad, Kundurthi
101. Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Murthy, Kopalle
102. Venkata Narayana Prasad, Kandula
103. Venkata Pitchi Reddy, Alla
104. Venkata Prasunamba, Chenchu
105. Venkatarao, Iyyalasomayazula
106. Venkata Sivarama Krishna, Moduri
107. Venkata Subba Rao, Goli

108. Venkata Suryanarayana Murthy, Burra
109. Venkata Suseela, Ravipati
110. Venkata Vijaya Jagan Mohan, Bhogaraju
111. Venkateswara Prasad, Avvaru
112. Venkateswarlu, Mindala
113. Venkateswara Rao, Gottumukkala
114. Venkateswara Rao, Kumbha
115. Venugopal, Madabhushi
116. Vijaya Kumari, Koppula
117. Vijaya Lakshmi, Bhimireddy
118. Vijaya Lakshmi, Potureddy
119. Vijaya Leela, Mande
120. Yasmin, Jonnalgadda
121. Yellamanda Babu Rao, Bathula
122. Yogendra Babu, Vegunta
123. Vijaya Kumar, Pathuru
124. Lurd Marianna Kumar Babji, Patibandla
125. Prabhkar, Rentala

• *List Of The Classmates Entered (Nearest To The Perfection) As Per Their Roll No's.*
Total of 40 Ladies

Classmates Joined from Different Colleges During 2nd M.B.B.S.

1. Anuradha, Tumaati - S.V.M.C., Tirupathi
2. Meenakshi, Chilakamarthi - S.V.M.C., Tirupathi
3. Nagapadma - R.M.C, Kakinada
4. Rama Devi, Tummala - K.M.C, Warangal
5. Suneetha, Kaja - R.M.C, Kakinada
6. Vijaya, K - A.M.C, Vizag
7. Vijaya Lakshmi, Ch - R.M.C, Kakinada

Classmates Left To Different Medical Colleges After First M.B.B.S

1. Uma, Vennam - R.M.C, Kakinada
2. Suneetha, Vallabhaneni - O.M.C, Hyderabad
3. Nanda Kishore, Katta - O.M.C, Hyderabad
4. Krishna Murthy Padamati

Classmates Who Left The Course

1. Ravi Kumar, Tumati
2. Santhi Swaroop, Pendyala

Classmates - Whereabouts not known

1. P. Vijaya Lakshmi
2. Ch. Vijayalakshmi
3. P. Krishna Murthy
4. Deva Kishore
5. Ramesh Chandra

Departed Classmates

1. Durga Venkata Ramana Murthy, Gangavarapu
2. Devadanam Kumar, Manda (Daniel)
3. Devasahayam, Aravati
4. Gnanasundaramma, Kakumanu
5. Hanumantha Rao, Tadi
6. Lurd Mariananda Kumar Babji, Patibandla
7. Nagasankar Reddy, Rachamalla
8. Ramesh, Indupalli
9. Ravi Chandra Kumar, Juvvuntla
10. Sambasiva Rao, Ganesuni
11. Suneetha, Vallabhaneni
12. Venkateswara Rao, Gottumukkala
13. Venkateswara Rao, Kumbha



1

Adilakshmi Madisetty

MADISETTY, ADILAKSHMI

Radiation Oncologist

Associate Professor

MNJIO & RCC, Hyderabad

Address

Flat no. 110, Dundoo Classic Towers,

Padmarao Nagar

Secunderabad - 500025

Email: mnjadi1962@yahoo.com

Spouse

JVVRK, Prasad - DM&HO - Kurnool

Elder Daughter

Dr. Apuroopa - DNB - Neuro at Narayana

Hrudayalaya- Bangalore

Son in law

Dr. Rajeev Nag - MS -General. - Govt. Job

- Bangalore

Young daughter

Dr. Anuraaga - House surgeon at Bhasker

Medical College - Hyd.



KALARI ADINARAYANA*Radiologist - Private practitioner**Address:*

Plot no. 278 Road no. 16 A, Ayappa Society,
 Madapur, Hyderabad - 500081
 Mobile: 9848939688; Landline: 040 40214642
 Email: kalarin@hotmail.com

Jasty Ashalata, MA, MPhil, Ph.D
 Associate professor
 MNR College of Education, Hyderabad

Daughter

Divya - MBA from TISS - Bombay -
 HR in OLA in Bangalore

Son in law

G. Rakesh - Btech. MBA - Lead Engineer in Robotics
 Division, General Electric, Bangalore

Son

Venumadhav - BSc Honors (Astrophysics) from Man-
 chester Phd (Astrophysics) - Armagh Observatory -
 Ireland - Working as research assistant in National
 Astronomical observatory of Chile in Chile.



3

Amruthapani Varikuti

AMRUTHAPANI VARIKUTI

Ophthalmologist, Amma Hospital

Res. Address:

Church n Masjid Centre,
Chirala, Prakasm Dist.

Email: dramruthapani@gmail.com

Spouse

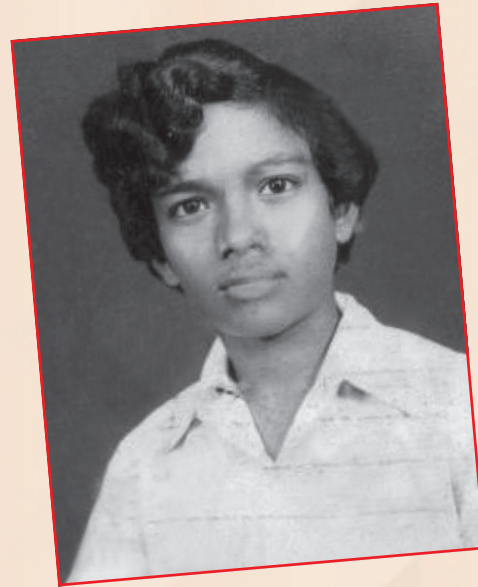
Dr. Baby Rani - BVSC - Animal
Husbandary, Deputy Director, VPVC,
Ongole

Son

Bharath, B.Tech. Preparing for civils exam
at Bangalore

Daughter

Sneha Sushmitha doing MBBS at Gitams -
Vizag



4

Aravindababu Chadalawada

ARAVINDABABU CHADALAWADA

Orthopaedic Surgeon

Amulya Nursing Home

Residential Address:

Narasarao pet, Guntur Dt. - 522 601

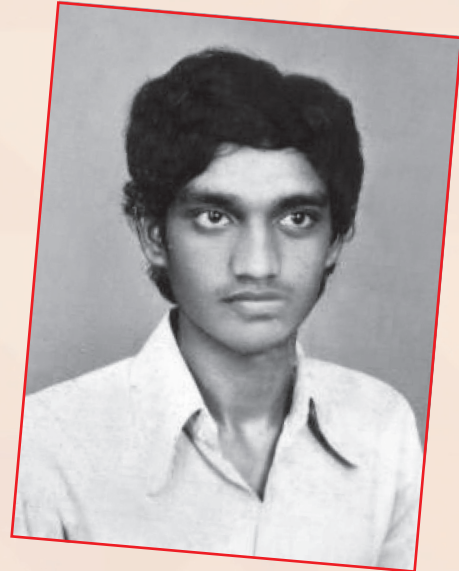
Email: chadalawada9491@gmail.com

Daughter

Dr. Amulya, (MD)- General

Son

Aditya, (MS)- Ortho.



5

Aruna Koduru

ARUNA KODURU (Pavuluri)

Ayush Hospital

Address

Apartment C1 - 4th Floor, KVR Complex,
Siddhartha Academy, Moghalrajapuram,
Vijayawada
Mobile: 9177485362
Email: arunakoduru218@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. Gopalakrishna – Cardiologist, MD,
Ayush Hospital, Vijayawada

Daughter

Dr. Srilatha – Hospitalist in Christus St.
Francis Hospital, Alexandria, LA, USA

Son

Srikanth, MS- Computers from
University of florida



ASEERVADAM KAMPA*Civil Surgeon Specialist & Pediatrician**Address*

Superintendent, Community Health Centre
Kovvur, West Godavari Dist.

Spouse

Sujatha, House wife

Elder Daughter

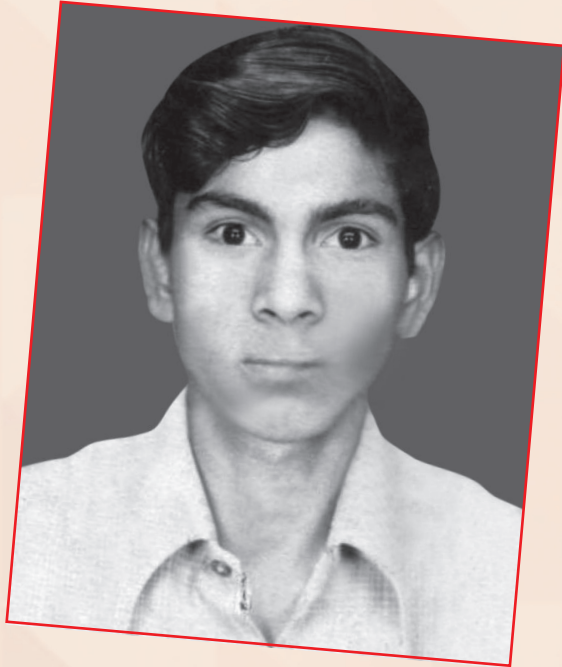
K. Divya, MBA

Son-in-law

Golla Sateesh, M.Tech. (IIT), MBA (IIM)

Young Daughter

Akshaya, BDS 3rd Year



7

Bhanu Prabhakar Sriramaneni

BHANU PRABHAKAR SRIRAMANENI

Pulmonologist
Help Hospital, Vijayawada

Address

40-9-17, Acharya Ranga Nagar
SBI Officers Colony, Near Benz Circle
Vijayawada - 520010
Mobile no: 9848121777 Land line: 08662482826
E-mail: sbp.help@gmail.com

Spouse

R. Sowjanya Associate Professor - Gynaecologist - Govt. Gen. Hospital, SMC, Vijayawada

Daughter

Dr. Nikitha - MD-General -Final year -
Ranagaraya Medical College

Son-in-law

K. Ramchaitanya – MD – General –
Second Year – Bangalore



CHINNAMMA DULLA*Associate Professor in SPM - GMC**Address*

Door No. 4-16-127. First line Bharathpet,
Amaravathi Road, Guntur - 522 002
Email: chinnammadulla@gmail.com
Mobile: 9908984515
Landline: 0863 - 2231256

Spouse

Dr. P. Narayana Rao, Prof. HOD – ENT
Hospital – Katuri Medical College,
Guntur

Son

P.T. Kiran, (MD) – Pulmonology

Daughter

T. Manasa - (MD) - Radiodiagnosis



CHIRANJEEVI THAYI*Orthopaedic Surgeon***Sunshine Hospitals, Hyderabad***Address*

Plot No. 486, Road No.. 87 Jubilee Hills
 Behind Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad
 Email: chiranjeevi.thayi@gmail.com

Spouse

Nagesh, B.Tech. Chemical Engineer –
 Siurothern Industries

Daughter

Ramani – B.Tech, MS (USA)- A&M College
 Station – Houston – working in Boston

Son-in-law

Daniel, MS – Software Engineer –
 Korneal University – Boston

Son

Dr. Krishnakanth, Doing Residency in Neurology
 – Louisville, Kentucky State



DINAKAR MALLADI
Anaesthesiologist - Valley
Anaesthesiology Consultants
Phoenix, USA

Address

7308, East Cholla street, Scottsdale,
Arizona 85260

Email: d.malladi@aol.com

Spouse

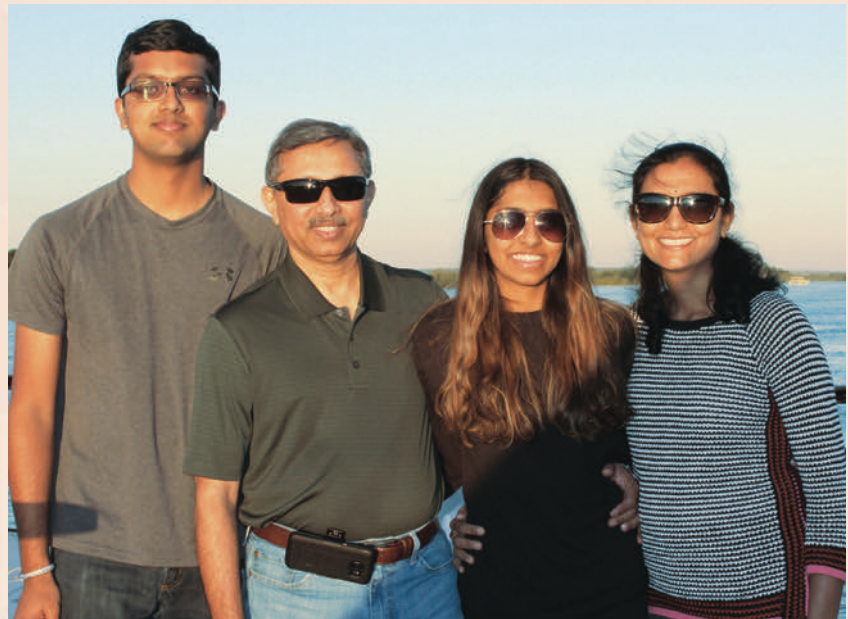
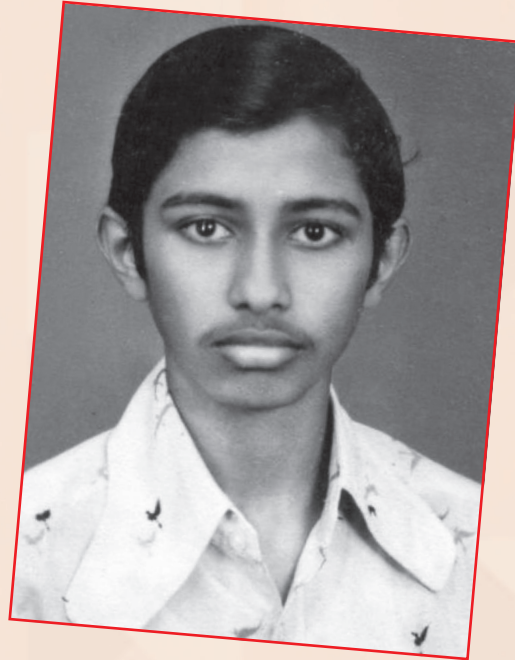
Padmaja – B.Sc. Nursing – Housewife

Son

Rohith, 3rd year pre-med –
Barretts College, ASU, Arizona

Daughter

Dhanya, 12th Grade in high school



11

Gangadhara Rao Iskala

GANGADHARA RAO ISKALA

General Surgeon

**Vijayalakshmi Nursing Home
Adoni, Kurnool District**

Century Hospital

Road no. 12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad

Email: sscsbyd@gmail.com

Spouse

Anuradha, MBBS

District Immunisation Officer

Gadwal, Telangana

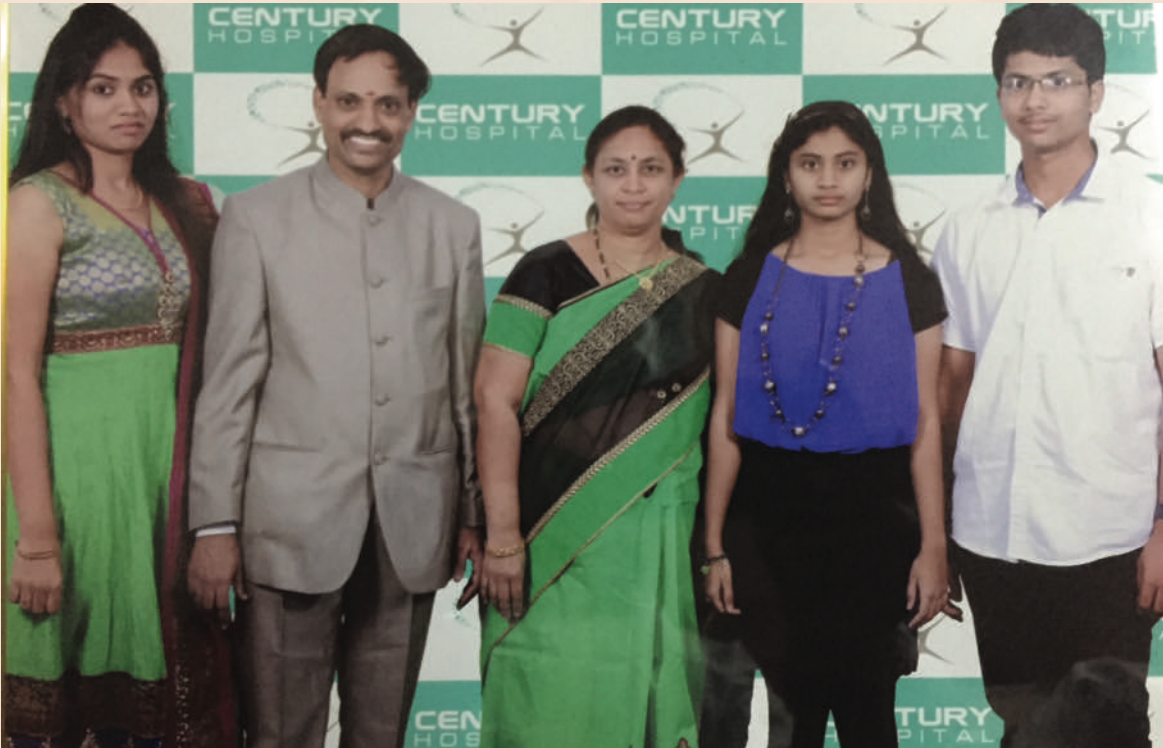
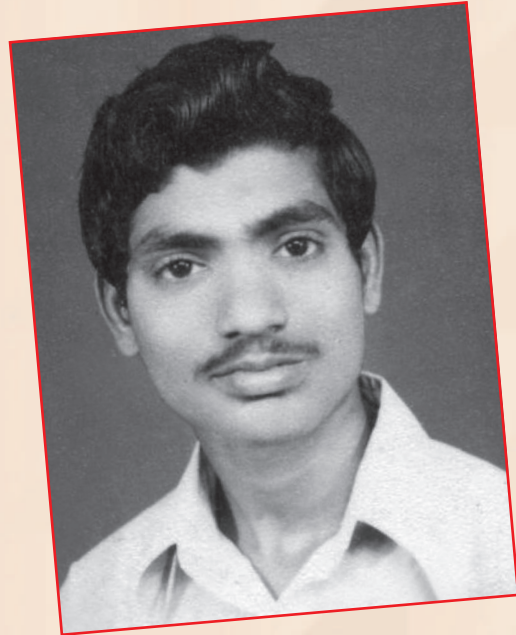
Daughters

Vasavi, MS-OBGY, 1st Year, CNMC, Kolkata

Vinila - MBBS - Second Year, Kurnool Medical
College

Son

Raja Srinivas, MS - Robotics, Maryland
University, Washington D.C.



GARGI DEVI AKULA*Ophthalmologist***Working as Medical Officer in PHC in Alamanda***Address*

Sri Sai Venkata Sai Multispeciality Hospital
 Vizag to Araku road, Kothavalasa,
 Vizayanagaram District
 Email: theegelagold@gmail.com
 Land line: 08966-263445

Spouse

G.V. Ramanaiah, MBBS, D.G.O.
 Superintendent, ESI Diagnostic Centre,
 Vizayanagaram

Elder Daughter

Dr. Yashaswani - MD - Emergency Medicine,
 Ramachandra Medical College, Chennai

Son in law

Dr. P. Rajesh, MD - Radiology Interventionalist,
 Ramachandra medical college,
 Chennai

Young daughter

Dr. Tejaswani, MBBS - Preparing for PG
 Entrance



GIRIJA KUMARI RAVI*Sri Saraswathi Nursing Home**Address*

Municipal Office Road
 Chirala, 523155, Prakasam Dt. AP
 Email: dr.girijaprasad@gmail.com

Spouse

Polavarapu Venkateswara Prasad
 Gynaecologist

Son

Jagadish, MD – General – Final Year
 Osmania medical college

Daughter

Harsha Veena, MD- Radiology
 Working as radiologist in KIIMS, Hyd.



GOWRI SANKAR ALAPATI*General Surgeon,**Fellow in minimal access surgery***Al Bijadiyah General Hospital**Al Bijadiyah, Riyad, H. Region, Ministry of Health,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Post Code-11931*Address*

G-2 Rajeswari Apartments, 13 Club Road

Chetuput, Chennai - 600 031

Email: gowrisan.0058@gmail.com

Land line: 044 -42849107 Mobile: 9884314822

Saudi No: 966544821221

Spouse

Sudharani, B.Sc. Home science - House wife

Sons

Nishanth, B.Tech- Computer Science, MS (UCLA-California), Working as Software Engineer in VOYAGE company, Sanfrancisco

Monish, B.Tech, MS-Automotive engineering – University of leeds, MS-Mechanical EKH3 Mechanical engineering – University of Mischigan Working in Honda Car Company, Columbus, Ohio.



15

Haribabu alias Rakesh Chintalapudi

HARIBABU alias RAKESH CHINTALAPUDI

*Anaesthesiologist - Associate Professor
Andhra Medical College, King George
Hospital*

Address

Bay Drive prince Apartments, Flat.No. A-1
Ground floor, Nowroji Road ,
Maharanipeta, Viskhapatnam – 530 002
Email: rakesh1959@gmail.com

Spouse

Kasturi Bai, B.Sc. – Home maker

Eldest Daughter

Swetha, B.Tech, MS – New York –
Working as business intelligence analyst

Son in law

Modugula Ramakrishna – B.Tech, MS –
Business Intelligence, Manager in Chicago

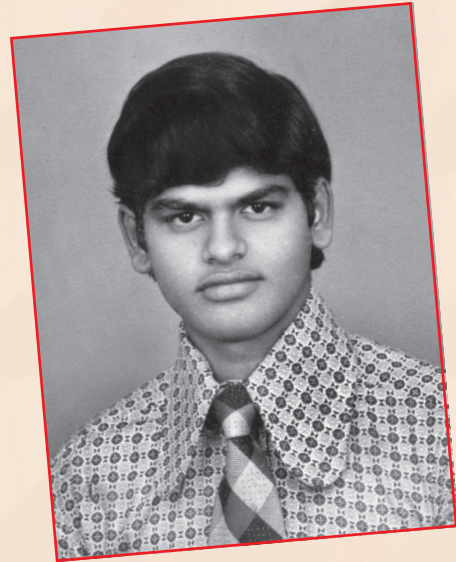
Grand son: Akira Krishna

Second daughter

Namrata, MBBS
Working in Apollo Hospital, Vizag

Son

Himansu, Pharma D, MS-Boston



16

Hanuman Varaprasad Udayagiri

HANUMAN VARAPRASAD UDAYAGIRI

General Surgeon
Vijaya Hospital, Chennai

Address

S-1 Sri Guru Residency, 8/9 Bharatiyar Street
Cauvery Rangan Nagar, Saligramam
Chennai - 600 093

Tel: M: 9840187111

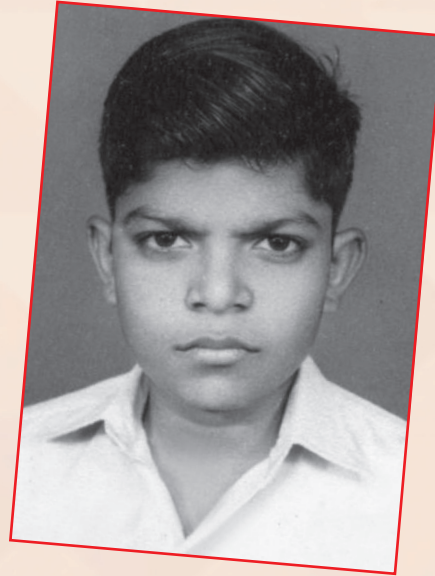
Email: drprasadudayagiri@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. Vijaya Lakshmi, MD
Professor Sairam Ayurvedic College, Chennai

Daughters

Lakshmi Sai Manaswita
Sri Lakshmi Sai Tejaswani



INDIRA KOTA

*Assistant professor in Gynaecology
GGH, Guntur*

Address

3-1-336, Krishna Nagar 8th line,
Guntur – 5222006
Email: indirakota10@gmail.com

Spouse

Pola Subba Rao, Professor in Paediatric
Surgery, NRI, Vijayawada

Elder Son

Madhav, M.Tech.- Mechanical, MBA,
Sintel – Pune – Working in IIM – Bangalore

Daughter-in-law

Varsha, M.Tech – Electronics

Young Son

Hema Vishnu, B.Tech. Computer Engineer
Working in Adobe - Bangalore



INDIRA KUMARI VETAGIRI

*Gynaecologist - Professor of Gynaecology
Sidhartha Medical College, Vijayawada*

Address

31-9-1/12, Kids Care Centre,
Chittigunta Cement Road, Vijayawada -520004
Mobile: 9590040550 Land line: 08662437793
Email: Indira.kumari.vetagiri@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. N. Srinivas Vittal Rao, MD – Paediatrics
Professor, Siddartha Medical College, Vijayawada

Son

Sri Charan, Assistant manager, Andhra bank,
Gannavaram

Daughter

Sri Charitha, doing phd at Hyd



**KISHORE KUMAR
CHITITHOTI*****Radiologist, Asst. Professor
GGH, Guntur****Address*

Address: Door no. 11-497-1/2,
Prasanthi Nagar, Amaravathi Road - 522034
Mobile: 9440257555
Land line: 08632354064
Email: chitithotidr@gmail.com

Spouse

N. Padma - Ex. Botany Lecturer,
HOD, Nalanda College, Guntur

Son

Dr.Ch.Prathyush, MS – Ortho

Daughter-in-law

Dr. T.Ravali MBBS

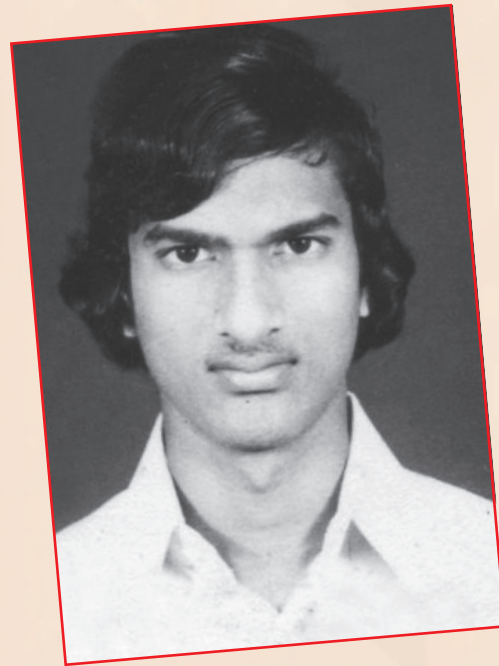
Daughter

Dr. Ch. Rohita - MD - General

Son in law

Dr. M. Sravan – MS - General

Grandson: Chi. Saivihan – 18 months

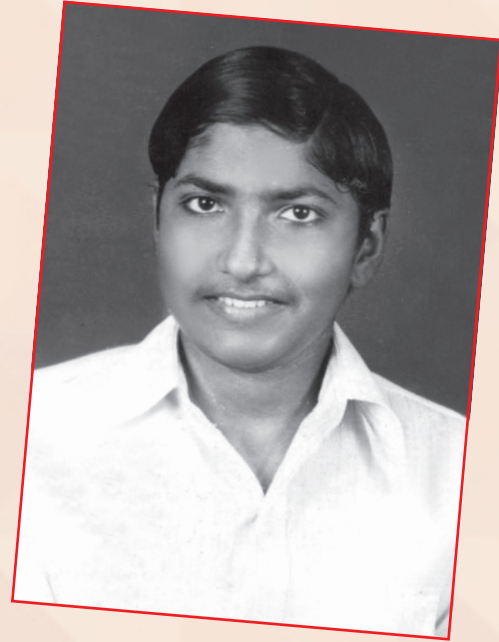


KOTESWARA RAO KOTAPATI*Cardiologist***United Hospitals, Hyderabad***Spouse*

Ramalakshmi, Dentist (BDS)

*Address*16 Doctors Colony, Madapur
Hyderabad 500 081

E-mail: drkrao9@rediffmail.com

*Elder Son*Bapuchandra, Bachelor degree in Economics –
Working in Urban Institute (THINK-TANK)*Young Son*Surya Vikramaditya, 11th standard
International Bacclaurate

21

Krishna Murthy Vudaga

KRISHNA MURTHY VUDUGA

Professor and HOD - Department of Biochemistry & Vice Principal

Address

Staff quarters - K2 , NIMRA Institute of Medical Sciences, Jupudi,
Near Ibrahimpatnam, Vijayawada - 521 456
Mobile: 9246475924
Email. krishnamurthyvudaga@gmail.com

Spouse

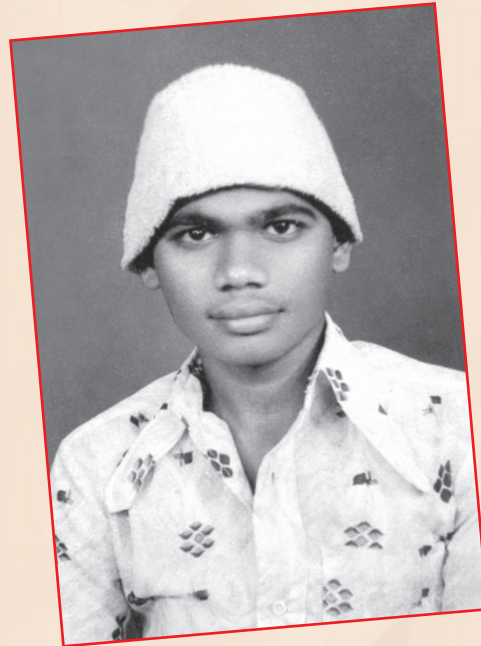
Vijayalakshmi, House maker

Son

Prabhudeep, B.Pharm., PG Diploma in Food Sciences
Manager in Food Industries - Toronto-Canada

Daughter

Hanshila – Final Yr. Medicine in Phillipines



**LALITA KUMARI
SARIKONDA**

Address

60-7-11/A, Pink Palace, 4th Line
Sidhartha nagar, Vijyawada - 500 010
Email: drpravi2960@yahoo.com

Spouse

Dr. Pasumarthy Ravi, Ravi Neuro Centre
Mogalrajapuram, Vijayawada
Telephone: Mobile: 8886297788

Son

Sidhartha –B.Tech- computers, MS-US
Working in Microsoft

Daughter-in-law

B.Tech-Computers, MS-US

Daughter

Sindhura, B.tech. MBA

Son-in-law

Vinay, MBA, Working in TNT
as Projects Advisor – Chennai



23

Lakshmi Narayana Murthy Voloju

LAKSHMI NARAYANA MURTHY VOLOJU

*Retired Deputy Civil Surgeon (Anaesthetist)
Now working as anaesthesiologist in MCH
Hospital, Sangareddy*

Address

103 Saraswathi Residency, Padmarao Nagar
Secunderabad - 500 025
Email: vlnmurthy1960@gmail.com
Mobile: 984907558

Spouse

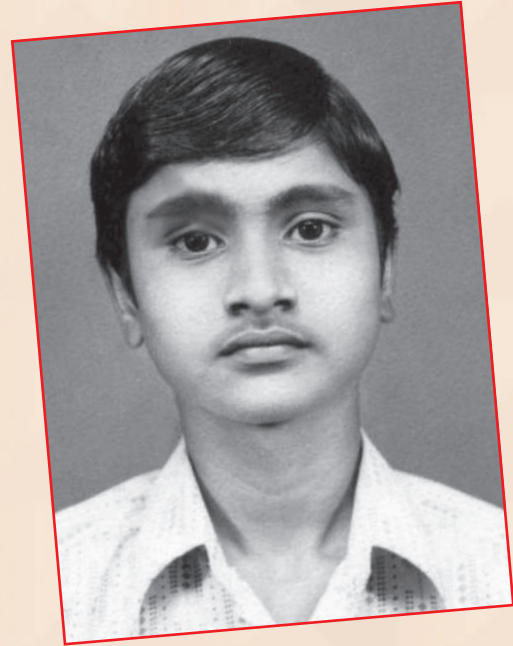
Dr. Neeraja
Gynaecologist in ESI Hospital, Secunderabad

Son

Adithya, MBBS Final Year
Gandhi Medical College

Daughter

Anusha, B.Tech. Computers
Doing MS in Chicago, USA



LAKSHMI PRASANNA ANNEM*Address*

11117 East Greenway Road, Scottsdale
Arizona 85255, USA
Email: prasannaannem@gmail.com

Spouse

Sudhakar Reddy, Transplant Surgeon
Mayo Clinic - Arizona

Daughter

Archana - doing fellowship in infectious diseases

Elder Son

Srikanth Reddy, 2nd year Medical Student

Young Son

Rajiv Reddy, BA in Economics – UCLA



25

Madhukiran Reddy Gollamudi

MADHUKIRAN REDDY GOLLAMUDI

Orthopaedic Surgeon & Neuro Surgeon
Kiran Neuro and Ortho Hospital

Address

House no. 37-1-168/59 , Lambadi Donka,
Ongole, AP, 523001
Mobile: 9849142240 Landline: 08592 283222
Email: gollamudimadhukiran@gmail.com

Spouse

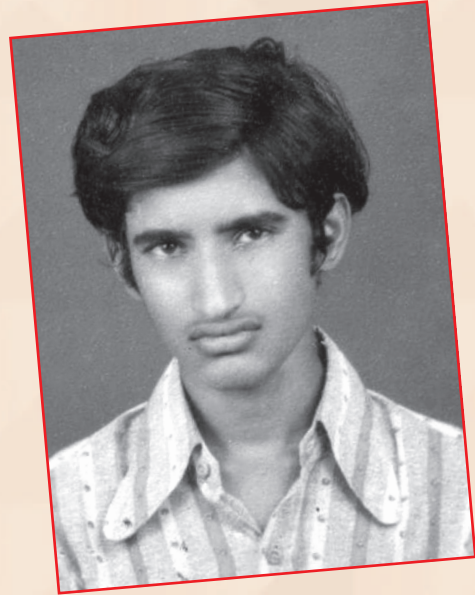
Dr. Bhagirathi Devi, MBBS
Medical Officer RIMS, Ongole

Daughter

Lasyapriya, MBBS – Preparing for PG entrance

Son

Pradeep Sundar, Medico – 2nd Year in JIPMER

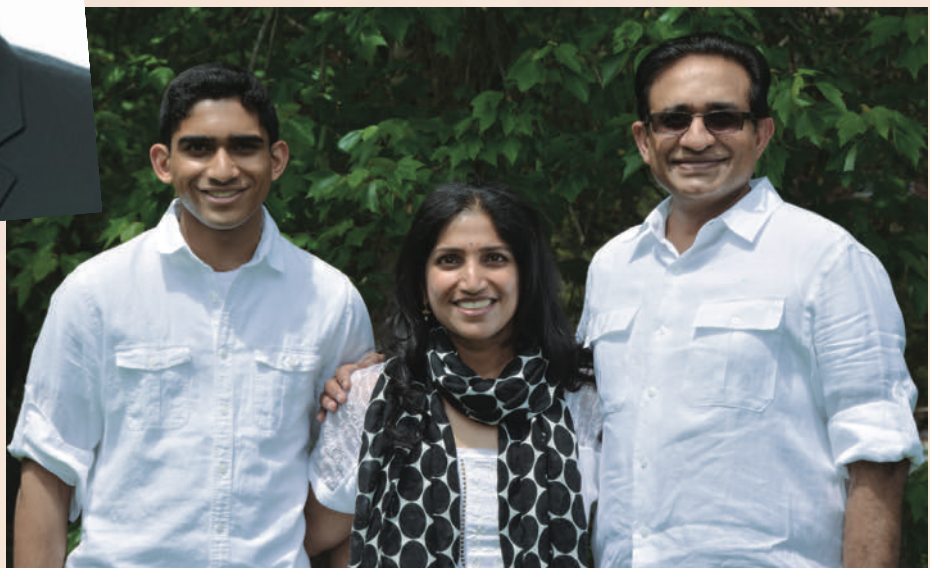
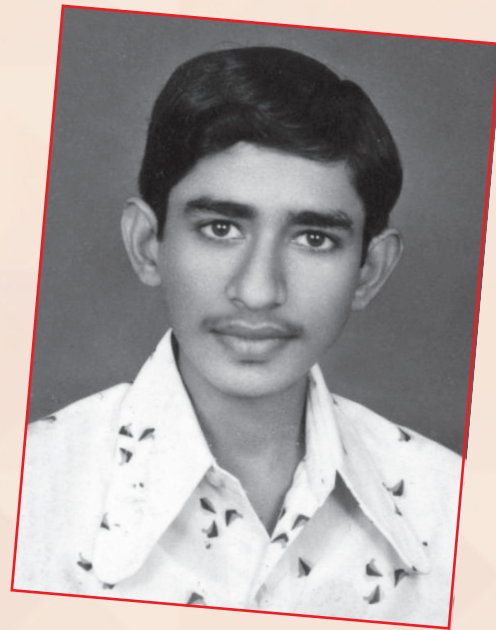


MAHESH BIKKINA*Cardiologist**Professor of Medicine**Interventional Cardiology**New York Medical college**President Heart and Vascular**Associates of New Jersey**Address*703 Gingelane, Franklin Lakes,
NJ07417 USA

Email: mbikkina@gmail.com

*Spouse*Venkata Lakshmi, Teacher
Vivekananda Vidyapeet and KIPP Schools
of New Jersey*Son*

Ramarao



27

Malakondaiah Tirupathi

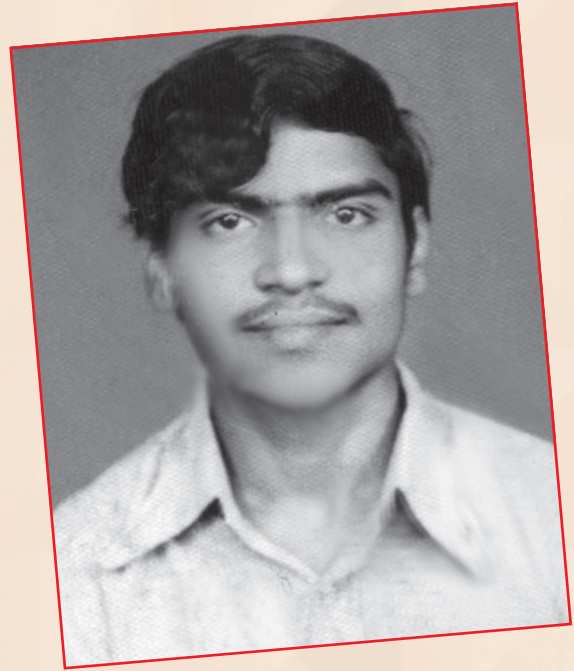
MALAKONDAIAH TIRUPATHI

General Surgeon
Vasavi Nursing Home

Address
Manuguru, Khammam Dist.
Mobile: 096669 61238

Spouse
Varalakshmi, House Wife

Daughter
T. Satya, Finished Intermediate



Bogata Waterfalls, Manuguru



MOHAN RAO BANDARU

*Senior Medical Officer,
Bharat Dynamics Limited, Kanchanbagh,
Hyderabad*

Address

5-3-838 Satavahana Nagar Colony,
Vanasthalipuram, Hyderabad
Email: mohanrao1605@gmail.com
Mobile: 8142394982

Spouse

Madhavi, Assistant Accounts Officer
Vidya Vidhana Parishat, Amaravathi

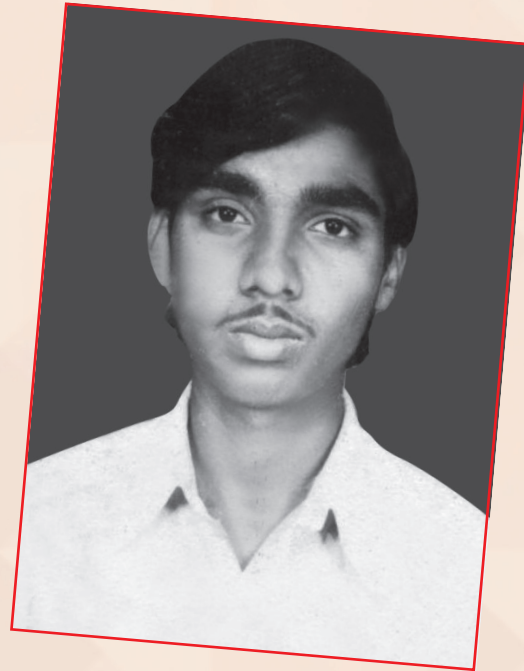
Daughters

Priyanka, B.Tech. Software

Son in law: Ravindra Babu

Preethi, MS – Australia

Dr. Prasanthi, MBBS



MOHINI KANAKAMEDALA***Obstetrician & Gynaecologist***
AVIS Hospital*Address*

Sri Adi Sadananda Ganesh Sai Nilayam
 8-2-293/82/L/34-C MLA Colony
 Road No 12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034
 Email: kmohinimd@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. Kanakamedala Venkata Subbarao, MBBS

First Son: Srikanth, B.Tech (ECE), MS (Computer Engineering); SAP Basis Administrator, St. Louis

Daughter in law: Haritha, B.Tech (Computer Science), MS (Computer Science and Bioinformatics)
 SAP Basis Administrator

Grand Daughter: Jithya, 6 yrs

Grandson: Rishir, 2 yrs

Second Son: Sricharan, B.Tech. Computer Science, MS - Computer Science, SAP Basis Administrator, Chicago

Daughter in law: Bhargavi, B.Tech.(Computer Science) MS (Computer Science), SAP Basis Administrator

Grand Daughters: Prakrithi - 5 yrs, Saanvi-2 yrs

Third Son: Sriram - B.Tech (Computer Science), MS (Computer Science); SAP Basis Administrator, Mississippi University, Mississippi



30

Moses Sunder Raj Vijjeswarapu

MOSES SUNDER RAJ VIJESWARAPU

Heam-Oncologist

Address

111 Frick Road, Pittsburgh, 15238

E-maiL: rajmoses@hotmail.com

Spouse

Romita, MBA

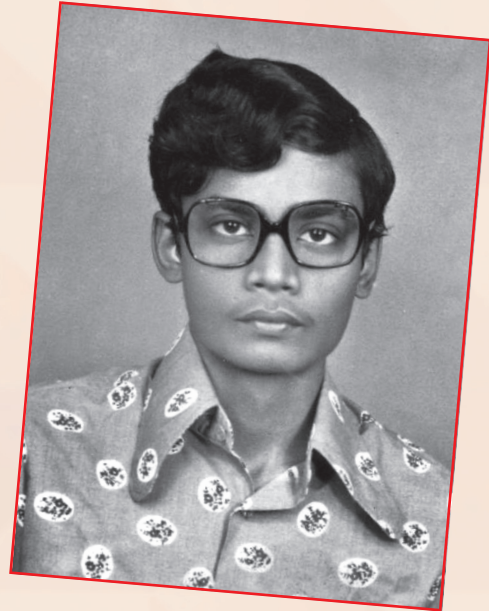
Seimens Company Project Manager

Daughter

Sruthi, Bachelors Degree in Business & English

Son

Josh, Bachelors Degree in Business and Data Science



31

Naga MalleSwari Devi Allu

NAGA MALLESWARI DEVI ALLU

General Practitioner

Address

The Ashes, Cnocan Glas, Spidal
County Galway, Ireland, H91 NN6E
Email: devi112@hotmail.com

Spouse

Venkat Ram Prasad Orthopaedic Consultant
GALWAY CLINIC

Daughter

Lavanya – MBBS, Foundation year 2

Son

Rohit, Bachelors degree in Finance



NANDA KISHORE KATTA*Radiologist***Prathyusha Scan Centre, LB nagar***Address*

: 4-3 Jaya surya nagar colony,
Munaganur, Hyatnagar Mandal
Ranga Reddy District - 501505
Email: nanda_kk2004@yahoo.co.in
Mobile: 9866300400

Spouse

Dr. K.Usha Lakshmi, MD – Gynaecologist

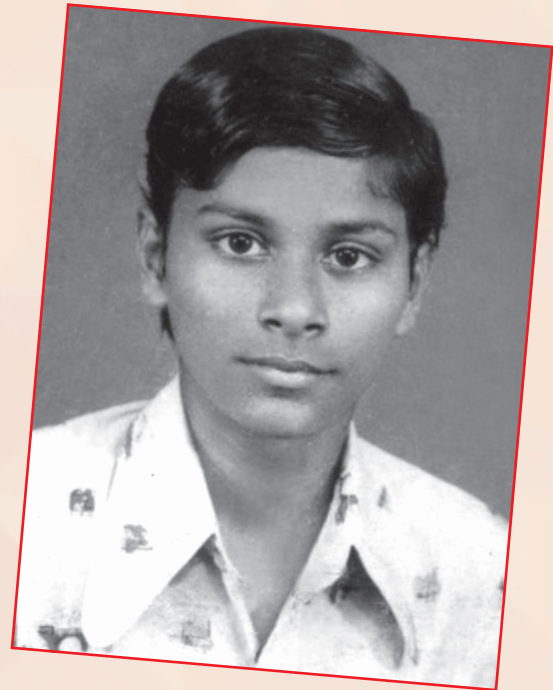
Eldest Daughter

Dr. Anusha, MBBS

Preparing for PG entrance

Young Daughter

Dr. K.Prathyusha, MBBS



NARENDRA KUMAR ARE

Paediatric Surgeon
Professor of Paediatric Surgery
 Niloufer Hospital, Redhills, Hyd.

Address

304 Lake Villa apartments, 6-3-1186/87
 Green Lands, Begumpet
 Hyderabad - 500016
 Email: naren_are@yahoo.com

Spouse

Sai Sudha, BA – House wife

Daughter

Aishwarya - (MS) in Information Sciences
 Pittsburgh university

Son

Akshay, Senior intermediate
 Sri Chaitanya Junior College, Uppal.



NAGESH CHENNUPATI*General Practitioner**Address*

51, Drywood Avenue, Worsley
 Manchester M28 2 QA U.K.
 Email: nageshchennupati@hotmail.com

Spouse

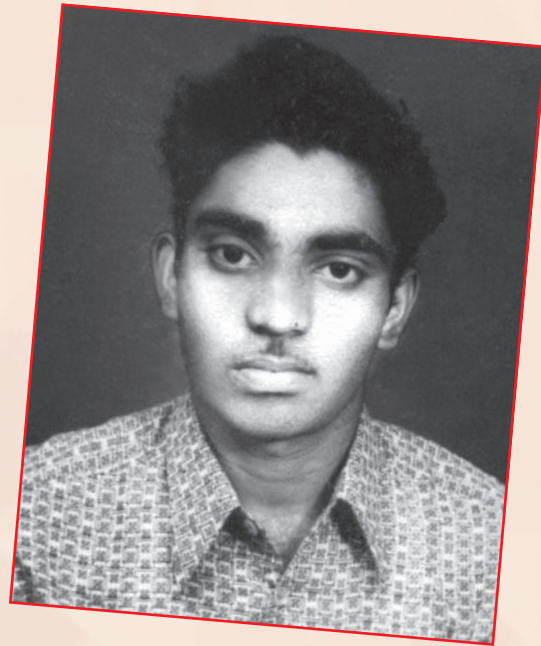
P. Madhavi, Professor and Consultant in
 Paediatrics, Royal Preston Hospital
 Dean of Undergraduate Medical Education
 Manchester University

Daughter

Prathyusha, MRCP, MRCGP

Son

Abhishikth, MBBS – 4th year
 Doing intercalated degree – BSc in Global
 Medicine



35

Nirmala Devi Yukula

NIRMALA DEVI YEKULA

*Anaesthesiologist - Principal
ACSR Medical College, Nellore*

Address

101 HOD Quarters
ACSR Govt. Medical College
Nellore - 4
Email:nimmy.yekula23@gmail.com



36

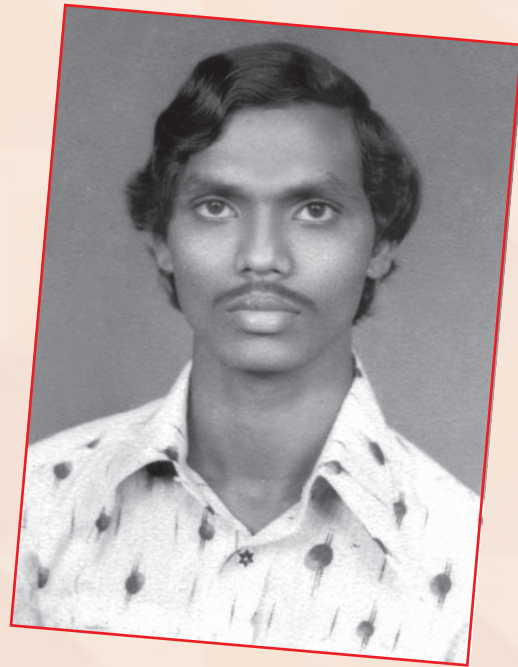
Paranjyothi Thella

PARANJYOTHI THELLA
Superintendent
Area Hospital, Singareni Colories

Address
Bellampally

Spouse
Teacher

Children
Two daughters



PARASURAM GANESUNI*Ophthalmologist**Address*

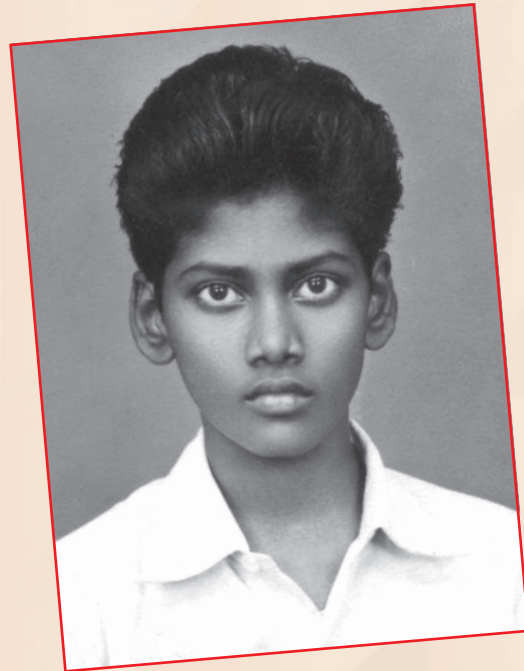
Aditya Eye Hospital, 26-3
 R.V.S. C.V.S. High school Road
 Subbaiah thota, Chilakaluripet-5222616
 Email: parasuramganesuni@gmail.com
 Mobile:9849514686
 Landline: 08647 257906-Hos.,
 252667-Res.

Spouse

Kavitha Rani, B.Com – House wife

Daughter

Dr. Sohini Chandra, MBBS



PRABHAKAR RENTALA*Retired RMO***Tirupathi***Address*

Address: NGO Colony, Nandi Circle
 KT Road, Tirupathi - 517 507
 Email: drrentala@gmail.com

Spouse

Parvathi Devi, Superintendent
 SV Ayurveda Hospital, Tirupathi

Elder Son

Naveen, MBBS

Young Son

Praveen, (Pharma D)



PRAMEELA DEVI ANNE*Suseela Nursing Home
Palwancha**Address*

KSP ROAD, Palwancha, Kothagudem
Bhadradri District, Telangana
Email: prameelajavvaji1498@gmail.com
Mobile: 9701625883
Landline: 08744254128 - Hospital

Spouse

Dr. Javvaji Venkata Rao, MBBS – Osmania

Daughter

Dr. Chandana
Fellowship in Haemoncologyin, Boston

Son in law

Dr. Nagachaitanya, MBBS



40

Raghuprasad Botla

RAGHUPRASAD BOTLA

Orthopaedic Surgeon

Address

Teja nursing home, 5-2-3 Pathuru,
Narasarao pet, 522601
Mobile: 9848334713, 8985556333
Landline: 08647 223144
Email: rpbotla@gmail.com

Spouse

Parvathi, Gynaecologist

Daughter

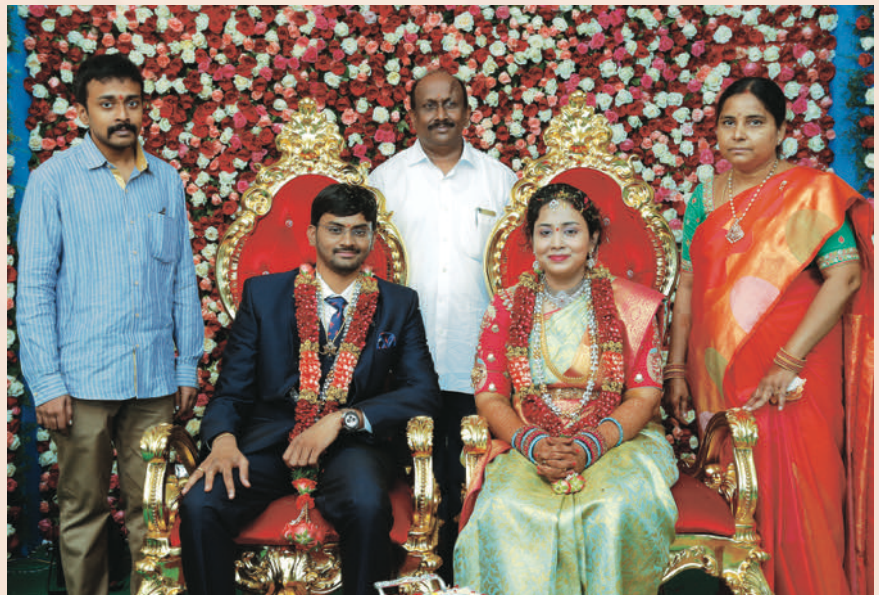
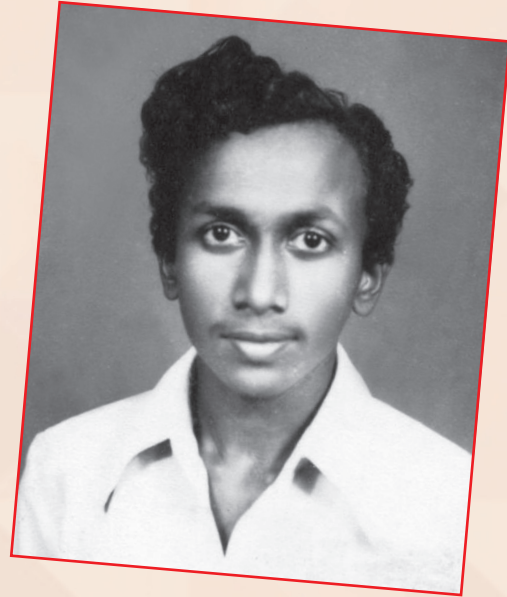
Dr. Nagachinmayi , MBBS

Son-in-law

Dr. Venkatesh, MD General

Son

Ranga Teja, MD General 2nd year



41

Rajasekhar Pasumarthy

RAJASEKHAR PASUMARTHY

*Ophthalmologist, Assistant Professor
GGH, Guntur*

Address

2/5 Brodiepet, Guntur, AP - 522 002

E-mail: rajasekhar.pasumarthy1@gmail.com

Spouse

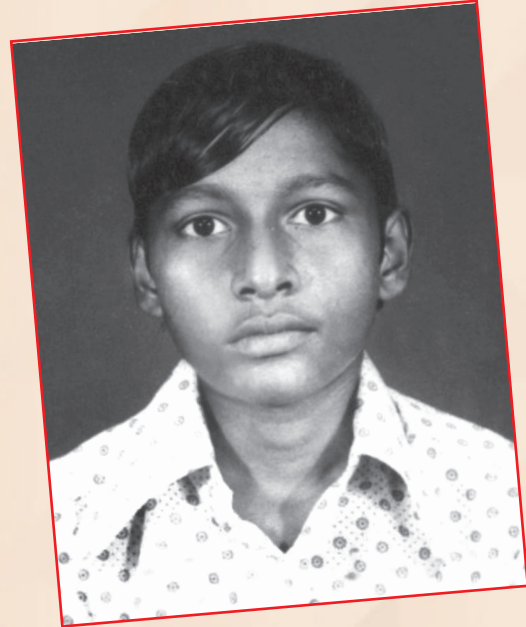
Aruna Vemu - Gynaecologist - GGH
Associate Professor

Son

Aravind, Completed B.Tech

Younger son

Gowtham, First year B.Tech – Computer Science



**RAJASEKHARA REDDY
PALLERLA**

*General Surgeon
Sai Sudha Clinic*

Address

House No. 11-3-226/1, Near SBI,
Macherla - 522 426
Email: rrpallerla@gmail.com

Spouse

Parvathi, B.Sc

Elder Daughter

Ragasudha, B.tech (Computer Sciences)
MBA

Young Daughter

Sravya, B.tech (Computer Sciences)
MS (USA)

Son-in-law

Sumanth Reddy, B.Tech (Computer Sciences)
MS (USA)



43

Ramachandra Reddy Yaramala

RAMACHANDRA REDDY YARAMALA

Paediatrician

Ganesh Childrens Hospital

Address

Ramataalkies Line, Macherala – 522426

Email: drrcr22@gmail.com

Spouse

Krishnaveni, B.com

Son

Arjun

Daughter-in-law

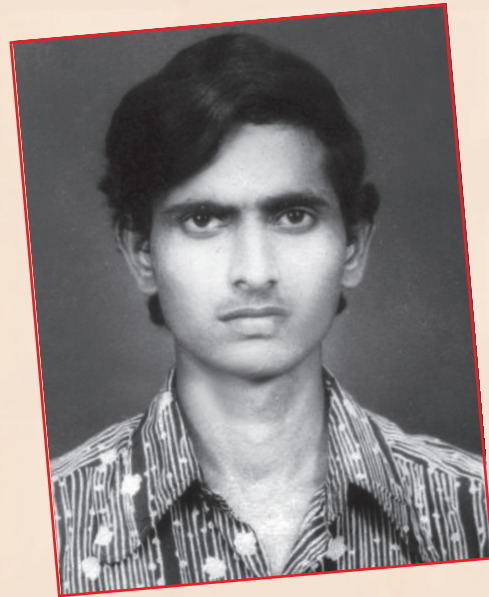
Deepika

Daughter

Arpitha, MS – Gyanaecology

Son-in-law

Sai Nived, MD-General Medicine



RAMA KOTESWARA RAO KOYA*Haemoncologist***Texas oncology group, longview, Tx***Address*

1208, Jasmine lane, Longview, Tx-75604

E-mail: rkkoya@yahoo.com

Spouse

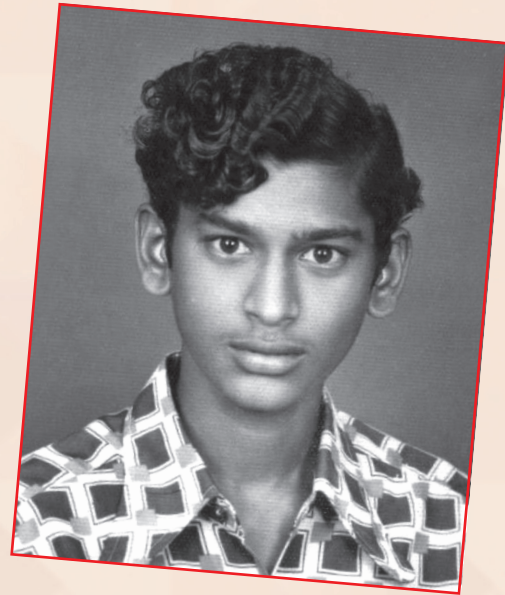
Siva Rani, M.com

Daughter

Haritha, MA

Son

Ravi Seshu, Computer Degree



45

Ramana Kumar Kovi

RAMANA KUMAR KOVI

Radiologist
RK Scan Centre

Address

12-12-89, Kothapet, Guntur, 522001

E-mail: drrkscans@gmail.com

Spouse

Ajitha, MSc –Zoology, M Phil – Fisheries

Daughter

Sneha, MD Dermatology – Final

Son

Rakesh - MBBS - 2nd year



RAMBABU TUMMALA

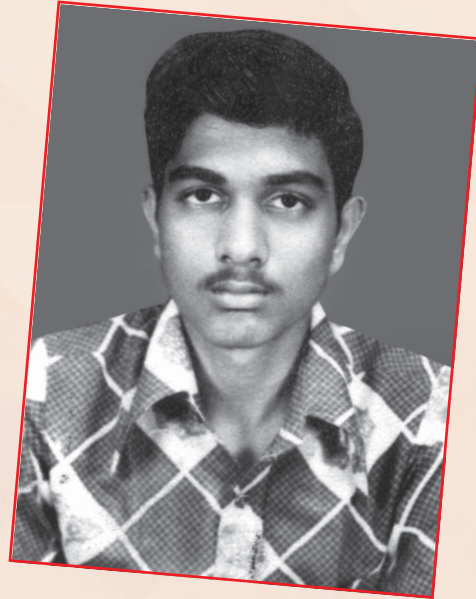
Haemoncologist
Florida Hospital Waterman

Address

Address: 7007, Shadowood Circle
Mount Dora , Florida, USA, 32757
Mobile: - 352-408-6311 Land line: -353-735-9310
Email: rtummala@aol.com

Spouse

Dr. T.Radha, Housewife



RAMESHBABU INAGANTI

Physician & Surgeon
Aneesh Hospital

Address

Anusha Hospital, Opp. Rama Building
Amaravathi Road, Guntur

Spouse

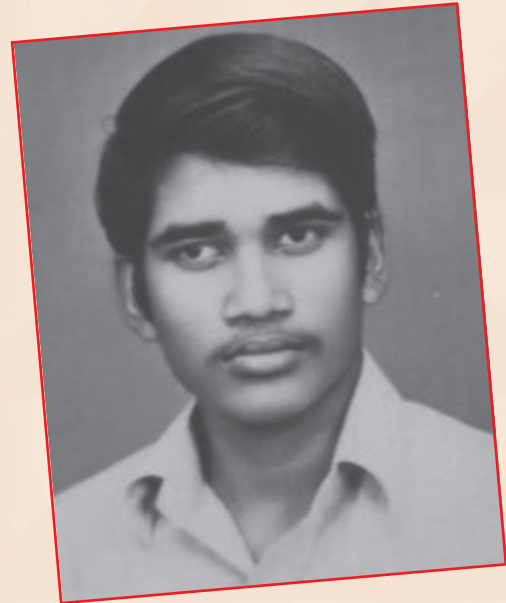
Venkata Lakshmi, M.A. B.Ed.

Daughter

Anisha, Inter 1st year completed

Son

Mihir, 10th class completed



RATNAKUMARI GUDAMOTU*Additional DMHO***AIDS & Leporsy Clinic***Address*

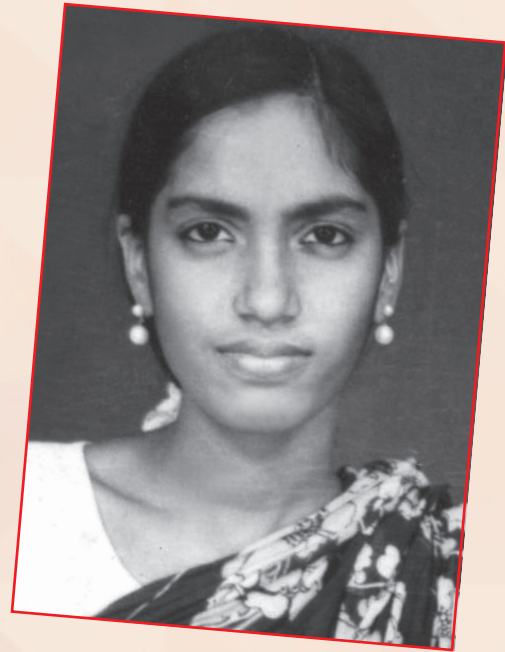
C/o Surgeon and Captain Dr. Prabhakar
H.NO. 10-04-09, Opp. GVMC Out Gate
Ramnagar, Vizag - 2

Spouse

Dr. Prabhakar, MBBS
Working as a Captain in Vizag Navy

Daughter

Dr. Shainy Angel, Doing BDS in Phillipines



RAVI SANKAR RAO GAVINI***ENT Surgeon****Address*

7-13-5, ENT Hospital, Prakasam Road,
Ganganammamet, Tenali - 522 201
Mobile; 9849600654 Landline: 08644 228098
Email: dr.ravisankarra.gavini@gmail.com

Spouse

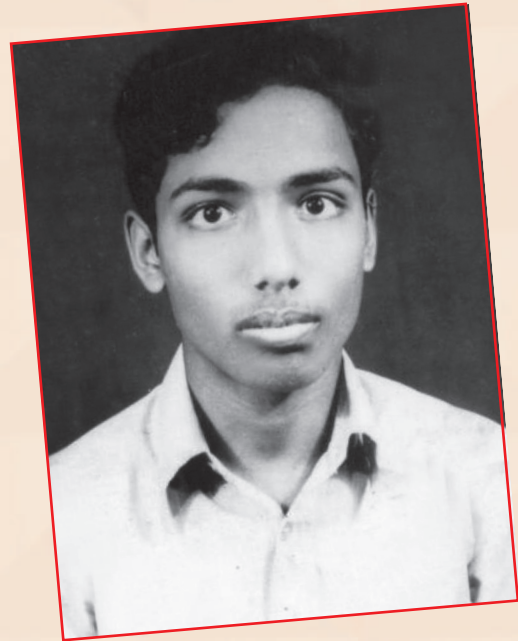
G. Aparna

Elder Son

Dr. G. Nagarjun, Completed MBBS at Narayana
Medical College, Nellore

Young Son

G. Hitesh, B.Tech second year
Tumukuru, Karnataka



50

Sambasivarao Jampani

SAMBASIVARAO JAMPANI

General Surgeon

Associate Professor in Surgery

I/C Professor of 5th Unit

Sidhartha Medical College, Vijayawada

Address

G3 Kusuma towers, Ashok Nagar, 3rd Line

ITI Road, Vijayawada - 500010

Email: drsambasivaraoj@gmail.com

Mobile: 9848174184 Landline: 2470148, 2431230

Spouse

Swarupa Rani, BA - House wife

First Daughter

Dr. Swetha, MS-O&G – Doing fellowship in

Gynae oncology in Ahmedabad

Son-in-law

Dr. V. Srikanth, MS- General Surgery

Doing Fellowship in Intra Abdominal Organ

Transplantation, Ahmedabad

Grand Daughter

Ishitha Sankya- Completed one year

Second Daughter

Dr. Dr. Keerthi, MD-DVL

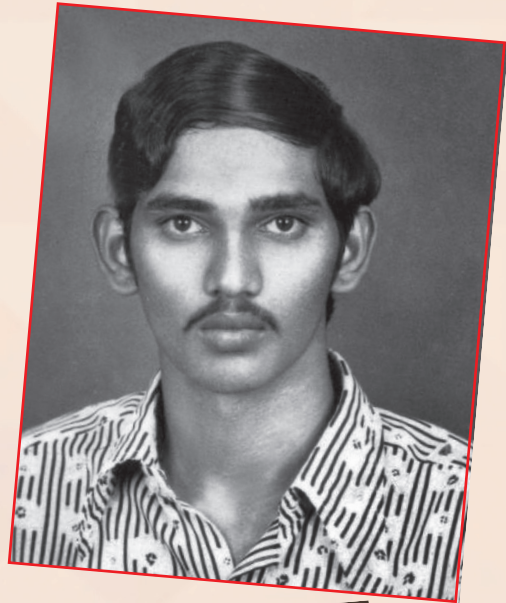
Practicing in Vijayawada

Son-in-law

Dr. K. Rajesh, MS –Ophthalmology – Fellowship
in Vitreo Retinal Surgery- Practicing in Vijayawada

Grandson

Vaibhavaraj – 2 years



51

Satyanarayana Prasad V. Nimmagadda

SATYANARAYANA PRASAD V. NIMMAGADDA

Chief Anaesthesiologist
VA Hospital, Wilmington, DE

Address

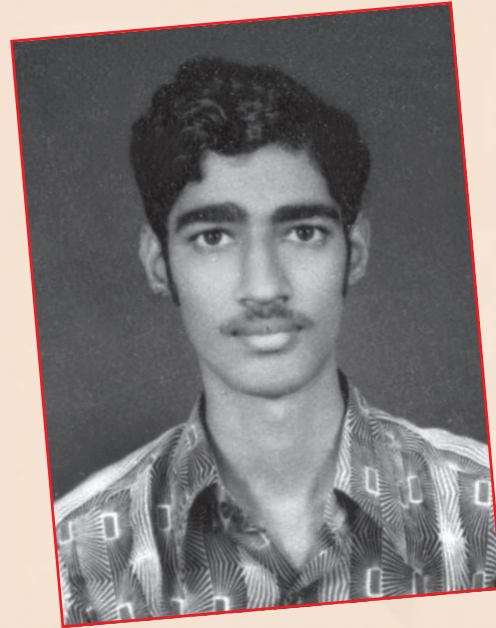
218 peoples way, Hockessin, DE
Email: nimm1961@yahoo.com

Spouse

Rajani

Daughters

Sravya, Clinical Pharmacist
Swetha, Studying Dental Medicine



52

Satya Saibabu Madalapu

SATYA SAIBABU MANDALAPU

Medical Officer

**Ex Servicemen Contributory Health
Scheme Polyclinic, Secunderabad**

Address

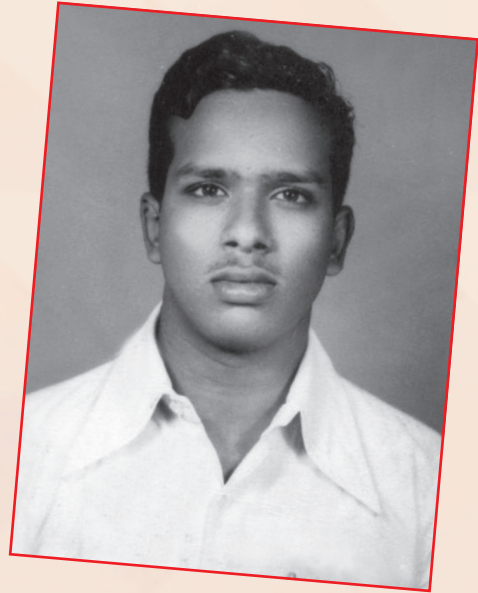
119, Mani enclave, Yapral
Secunderabad - 500087
Email: mandalapusai@gmail.com

Spouse

Madhavi, Bcom - Housemaker

Son

Sai Neelesh, B.Tech - Mechanical - BITS- Pilani
MA in Music for films and TV
University of Bristol



53

Satya Venkata Narayana Rao Ankala

SATYA VENKATA NARAYANA RAO ANKALA

*Senior Consultant and Interventional
Cardiologist*

Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad

Address:

303, Ashoka Chandra Enclave, Red Hills
Hyderabad - 500 004.

Email: asvnrao@yahoo.com

Spouse

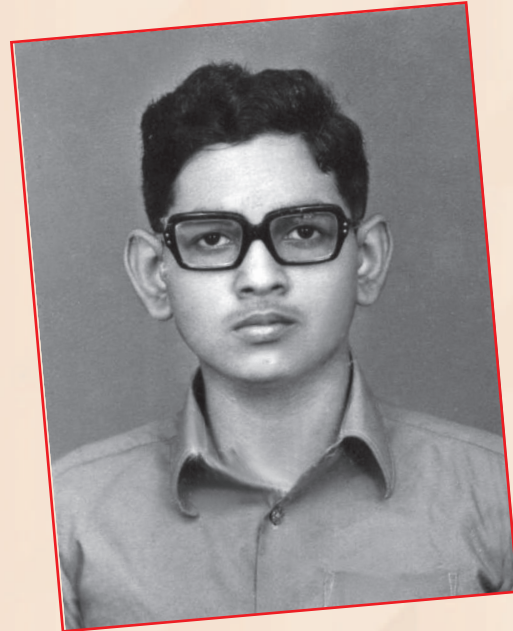
Dr. M. Alimelu, Presently Professor of
Paediatrics at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad

Elder Daughter

Sai Shreya, Studying BBA, LLB (H) - Jindal
Global Law University, Sonapat, Harayna

Younger Daughter

Vatsalya, Studying B.Arch in Digital Techno-
logy in Design and Planning at School of
Planning and Architecture, JNAFAU, Masab
Tank, Hyderabad



54

Santhi Chandra Sarath Kumar Mathangi

SANTHI CHANDRA SARATH KUMAR MATHANGI

Deputy RMO

Fever Hospital, Amaravathi, Guntur

Address

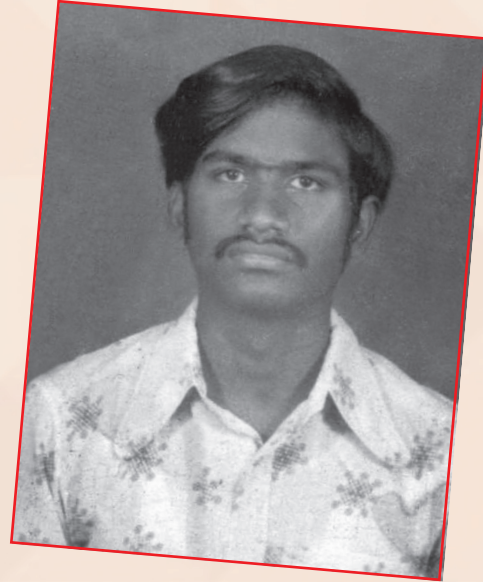
Punnammavari thota, 5th Line
Near SP Bunglow Area, Guntur
Mobile: 900056660

Spouse

Ratna Prabha, PGT – APSW Residential
School and College, Addanki, Prakasam Dt.

Daughters

Ragachandrika
Pushyami



55

Sarala Devi Kunchakarra

SARALA DEVI KUNCHAKARRA

*District Immunisation Officer
Ongole*

Address

3/180, Kurnool Main Road,
Santhanuthalapadu Mandal, Ongole Dt.
Email: daoprakasam@yahoo.com

Spouse

Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao – MD- Diabetology,
Diploma in Cardiology – Private Practice,
Santhanuthalapadu

Elder Son

Sudesh Mohan, Doing MBBS in Ukraine

Young Son

Sudhvoh Mohan, Doing BDS in Eluru



Vodarevu Beach, Ongole



56

Sarada Devi Byrapaneni

SARADA DEVI BYRAPANENI

Address

Bharath Nursing Home
N.R.Pet, Eluru
Landline: 08812 230245 Mobile: 9440721490
Email: saradadevibyrapaneni@gmail.com

Spouse

Prasanna Kumar, General Surgeon

Daughter

Dr. Prathyusha, MS-Opth. – Cornea Specialist

Son-in-law

Mohan Krishna, Opth. – Retina Specialist



SARATH KUMARI BOLLU*Address*

Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad

Spouse

Dr. Srinivas- Retired Civil Surgeon –
Osmania

Daughter

Dr. Namratha-doing Haemoncology
fellowship

Son-in-law

Dr. Subhash – doing Gastroenterology fel-
lowship – Penn. University - Hershey



SHAIK BASHA*Address*

Opposite Siddhartha Nagar Colony
32-13-53/11A, Mogalrajapuram
Vijaywada – 520 010
E-mail: drbsk786@gmail.com
Mobile: 9440231351 Landline: 08662472178

Spouse

Dr. Neelam Begum, BAMS
Neelam Hospital – Health Care Hospital

Son

Shaik Binayameen, MBBS

Daughter-in-law

V. Anjum, MBBS

Grand Daughter

Raniya Thahoor Fatim

Eldest Daughter

U.Riyan Raheema, MBBS

Son-in-law

Shamaz Ahmed, B.Tech- Software Engineer

Young Daughter

U.Rahique Farriha, MBBS



59

Sitalakshmi Veeragandham

SITALAKSHMI VEERAGANDHAM

Nephrologist

Address

1556, Via Leon, Palos Verdes Estates
CA - 90274, USA

Email: syanamandala@aol.com

Tel: - +13105477227, +13106380533

Spouse

Srinivas

Son

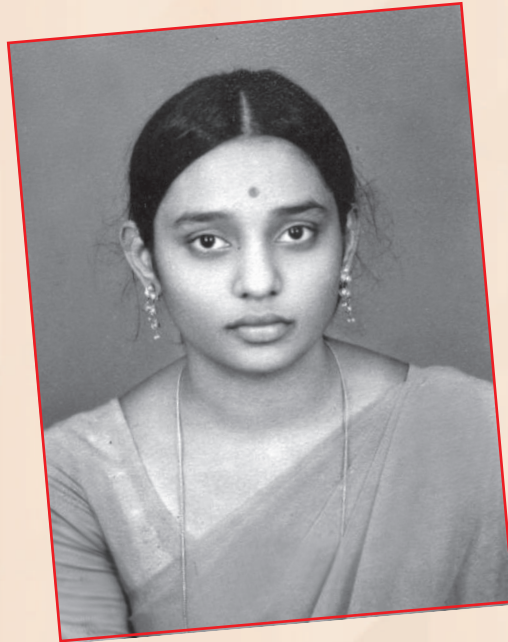
Vijay, Neurosurgery final year resident
at Harvard

Daughter-in-law

Vidhya, Paediatric oncology fellow first year

Daughter

Swati – Second year Internal Medicine
Resident at Stanford



60

Sitamahalakshmi Gorrepati

SITAMAHALAKSHMI GORREPATI

Medical officer
**Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre
RIMS - Ongole**

Address
Ramnagar first Line, Ongole
Prakasam District
Email: sithamlakshmi.g@gmail.com

Spouse
Dr. Krishnarjuna Rao
Medical officer in RIIMS



Chennakesava Temple, Ongole



SRILATHA NARELLA

Internist
VA Hospitals

Address

St. Louis, Missouri, USA

Spouse

Ratna Varma, Transplant Surgeon
St. Louis University Hospitals

Son

Sai, Graduated from Wharton School of
Economics, Pennsylvania



62

Srinivasa Murthy Ammisetty

SRINIVASA MURTHY AMMISSETTY

*Pulmonologist & Sleep Specialist
Clinical Professor
Pikeville*

Address

Cedar Creek Road, Pikeville
Kentucky, 41501
Tel: - 6064324562-6064781005
Email: vammisetty@hotmail.com

Spouse

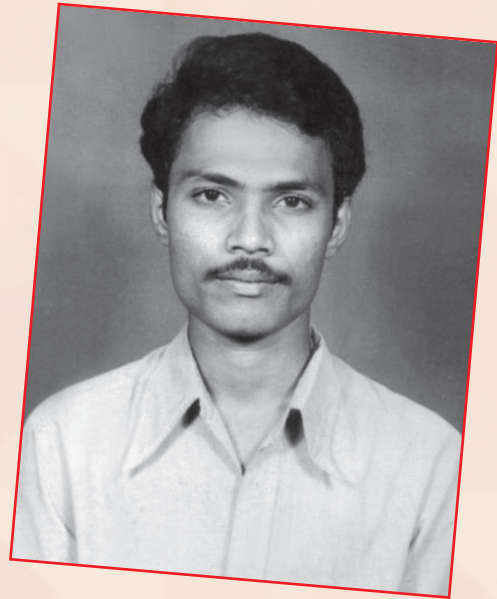
Vijaya Rama

Son

Bharat Krishna, Final year college
Vanderbilt University

Daughter

Madhu Bharathi, 16 yrs



63

Srinivasa Rao Agasthyaraju

SRINIVASA RAO AGASTHYARAJU

Gastroenterologist

Address

Sri Aditya hospital, near Gandhi Park,
Danavai Pet, Rajamundry, 533103
Mobile: 8247244278
Land line: 08832461360
Email: drasrao@gmail.com

Spouse

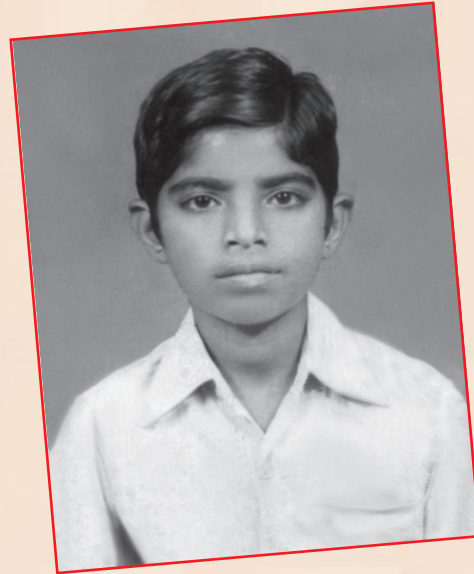
Ramamani, Dermatologist

Daughter

Kruthi Anuhya, MBBS final year, NRI

Son

Sri Adithya, dob: MBBS third year, NRI



SRINIVASULU MUKTA*Surgical Oncologist***HOD, NMJ Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad***Address*

6-3-183/7, Jaya Nagar Colony
 New Bhoiguda, Secunderabad, 500080
 Mobile: 9849044816
 Email: muktasrinivasulu@yahoo.co.in

Spouse

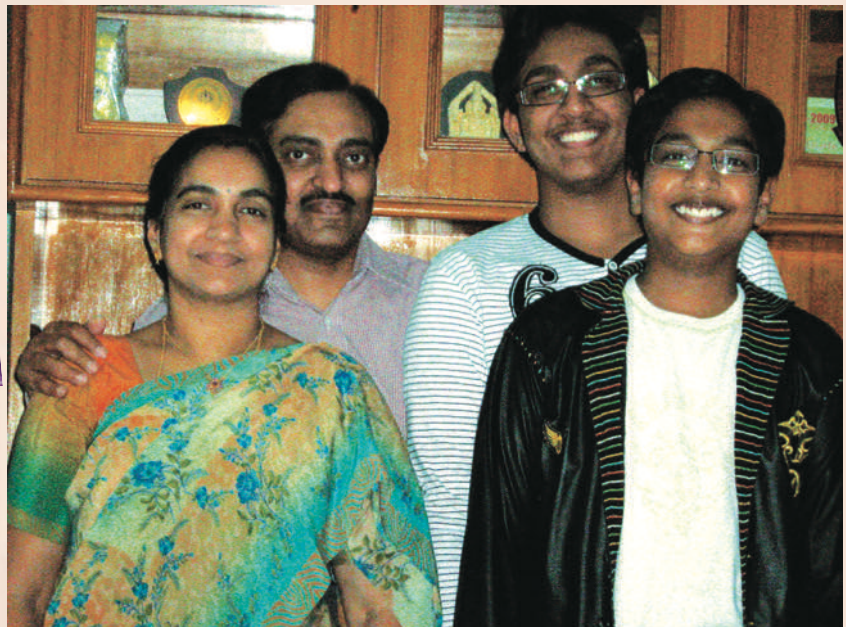
Ch. Venkata Ganga Bhavani, Gynaecologist

Elder Son

Venkata Aravind, MBBS Final year, Kamineni
 Institute of Medical Sciences, LB nagar, Hyd.

Young Son

Anil Aditya, MBBS final year
 Sidhartha Medical College, Vijayawada



65

Subhakar Kandi

SUBHAKAR KANDI

Pulmonologist

Kamineni Hospitals, LB Nagar, Hyd.

Address

Nectar Gardens, Madapur, Hyderabad

Mobile: 9246157447

Land line: 040-23714444

Email: drsubhakar@gmail.com

Spouse

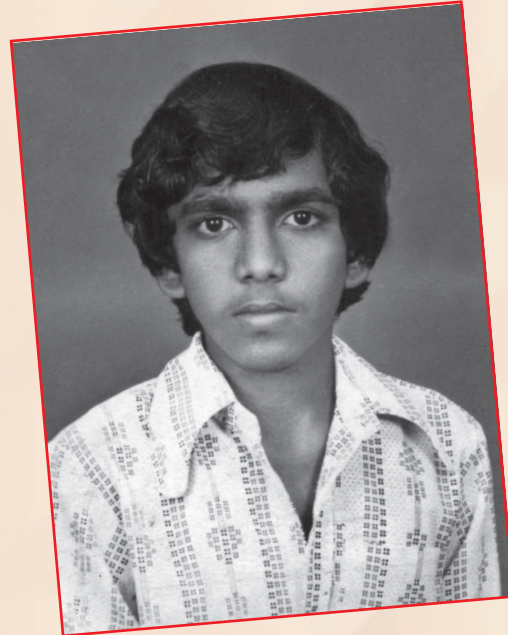
Dr. Madhavi, Anaesthetist, Government Hospital, Adilabad

Eldest Daughter

Satwika, B.Tech. Computers, MS – USA – Working in Virginia

Young Daughter

Dr. Sravika, MBBS- Preparing for usmle



66

Sudhakar Kancherla

SUDHAKAR KANCHERLA

Professor - HOD

**Medicine and Vice Principal - Academic
Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada**

Address

Sanghamitra Clinic, 29-13-22
Kaleswara Rao Road, Suryaraopet
Vijayawada - 520002
Mobile: 9848233703
Landline: 0866 - 2431394
Email: sudhahealer@gmail.com

Spouse

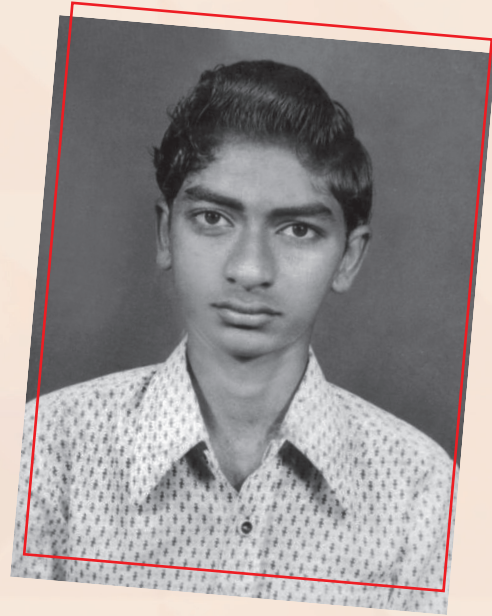
Dr. S.Ratnamanjula, MD (Physiology), D.G.O.
Working as Associate Professor in Physiology
Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada

Son

Dr. Siddhartha, MBBS – Preparing for usmle

Young Son

Sriteja, Yet to join MBBS



SUDHA MUKAVILLI*Gynaecologist**Address*

50-39-2/1 Srikalpam, TPT colony,
Seethammadhara
Visakhapatnam – 530013
Email: drsudhatangirala@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. Suryanarayana, Anaesthesiologist

Elder Daughter

Dr. Sushmitha, MD Paediatrics

Son-in-law

Dr. Radhakrishna, (DM) – Neurology at
AIIMS, New Delhi

Younger Daughter

Dr. Supritha, (MD) – Anaesthesia

Son in law

Dr. Rajesh, (MD) – Anaesthesia



SUJATHA SISTLA

*Professor and Head of Microbiology
JIPMER, Pondicherry*

Address

Pondicherry

Email: sujathasistla@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. Sarath Chandra Sistla, Professor of Surgery,
JIPMER, Pondicherry

Son

Prasanth Sarma Sistla, Educator in Makerspace
of Inventure Academy, Bangalore

Daughter-in-law

B Tech, currently pursuing FPM in IIM, Shillong

Daughter

MBA Finance 2nd year in Christ University,
Bangalore



SUJATHA KANDI

**Gynaecologist, Yashoda Hospital,
Asian insitute of gastroeneterology
Hyderabad**

Address

506 Shreya mansion, Near Kathriya Hotel,
Rajbhavan road, Somajiguda
Hyderabad - 500 082
Email: sujathakandi@live.in
Mobile: 9866125564, 9866148661

Spouse

Dr. Pradeep, Surgical Gastroeneterologist
Asian insitute of Gastroeneterology, Hyd.

Elder Son

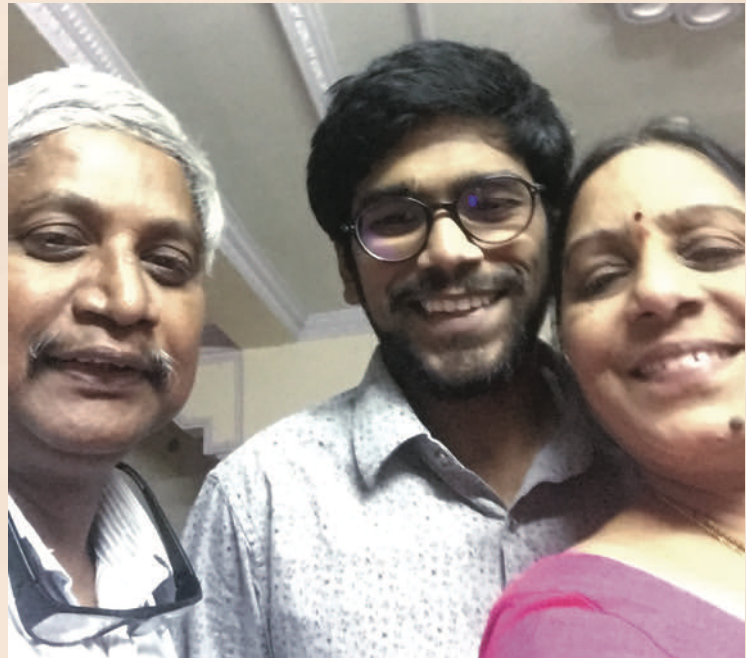
Pranay, M.Tech. Mechanical – Working in
Bangalore in Ether Energy company

Young Son

Pratheek, Bachelor Degree in International
Relations – Washington DC. USA
Working in Centre for Public Integrity

Grand daughters

Sudo and Brownie



70

S.V.L. Narasimha Ravindra Ayyagari

S.V.L. NARASIMHA RAVINDRA AYYAGARI

Senior Medical Officer
NIMHANS, Bangalore

Address

No. C-104, Mantri Terrace Apartments,
Banerughatta Road, Bangalore - 560076
Mobile: +91 9449217888
Email: drravindra@gmail.com

Spouse

Padmavathi Tallapragada, Professor of Micro-
biology, Jain University, Bangalore (Teaching
M.Sc - Microbiology and supervising Research
students of M Phil and Ph Ds)

Daughter

Prathysuha Ayyagari, Software Engineer,
Accenture, Bangalore



71

Sundari Rajani, T

SUNDARI RAJANI, T

*Anaesthesiologist
in service*

Address
Kurnool

Spouse
District Immunization Officer



SURESH TOKALA

Chief Medical Officer
Hindustan Machine Tools, Secunderabad

Address

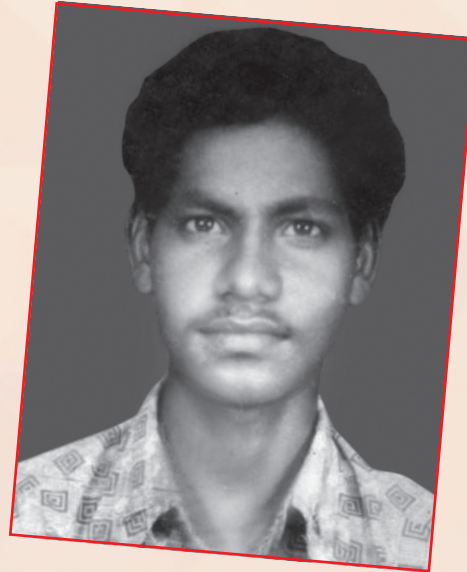
8-5-124 Mallikarjuna colony, Road No.3,
Old Bowenpally, Secunderabad, 500019
E-mail: drsuresh4976@gmail.com
Mobile: 8008382027 Office
Land line: Off: 040-23088238 Res: 27953500

Spouse

Lavanya BSc., Home maker

Daughter

Sweksha, 6th standard in school



73

Suresh Vutukuri

SURESH VUTUKURI

Surgical Gastroenterologist

Address

Vutukuri Hospital,
Opp. Anna Srinivasa Rao
Kalyana Mandapam,
Kothapet, Guntur - 522 001
Email: vdrsuresh2008@gmail.com
Mobile: 9848099142
Landline: 0863 2219492

Spouse

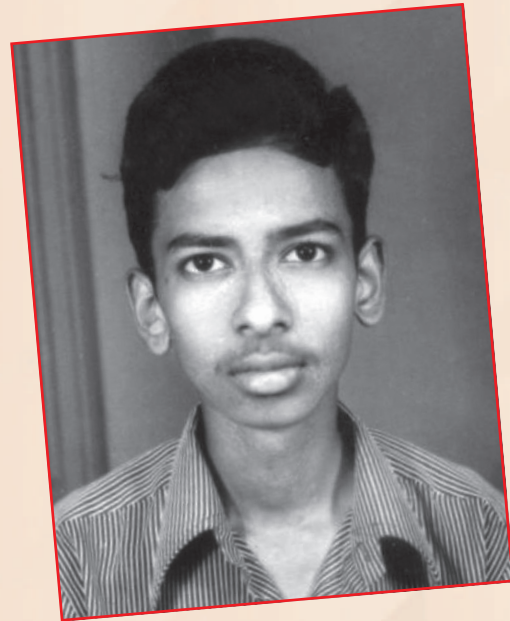
Dr. Neelima, Paediatrician

Son

Anirudh, MBBS – 2ND Year ,
AIIMS, New Delhi

Daughter

Sai Akhila, Intermediate First year



74

Surya Prakash Narayana Varma Kosuri

SURYA PRAKASH NARAYANA VARMA KOSURI

Paediatrician

Address

Spandana Classic, Venkateswara Colony
Pallapu Veedhi, Palakollu - 534 260
Email: kspn1@gmail.com

Spouse

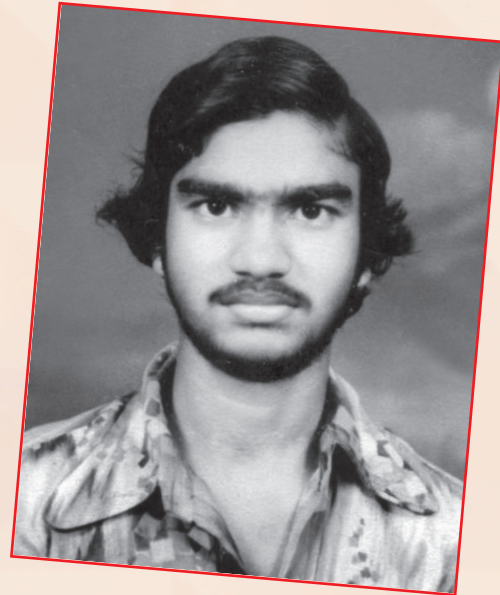
Raja Syamala, Ex-Dean of Vasavi Engineering
College, Kanuru

Son

Siva Sandeep Verma MS-General Surgery, Asst.
Professor in Ramayya Medical College, Bangalore

Daughter-in-law

Tejaswani Lalithasri, MD-Radiology, Asst.
Professor in Ramayya Medical College, Bangalore



75

Syamala Adidamu

SYAMALA ADIDAMU

Gynaecologist

Director of Pinnacle Hospitals, Vizag

Address

Flat – 11, Varsha apartments, Pandurangapuram

Visakhapatnam - 530003

Email: csyamala@yahoo.com

Spouse

Challapalli Surya Rao, Chairman of Balaji
Anodising and General Industries,
Shamrock Apparels, Visakhapatnam

Daughter

Naga Sankalpa, BTech-eee

MS-management of information systems

KMK Enterprises, New Jersey

Son-in-law

Lokesh Balreddy, BTech-eee

MS-management of information systems

KMK Enterprises, New Jersey

Son

Naga Nirvigna Smaran, B.Tech-Mechatronics,

MS-Supply Chain Management



USHA LAKSHMI KOTA*Family Medicine Physician**Address*

Address: 5 jells road, Wheelers Hill,
Victoria 3150, Australia
Tel: - 61412346845
Email: usharavi84@hotmail.com

Spouse

Kamisetty Ravi Kumar, Dentist

Son

Dr. Ravi Teja, BDS, MDS (ORTHO)

Daughter-in-law

Dr. Sruthi, BDS

Daughter

Manogna, MBBS, BMedSc (Hons), DCH,
(FRCAP Paed)



VANAJAKSHI GANTA*Psychiatrist***Austin Lakes Hospital***Address*

9811, Tree Bend Cove,

Austin, Tx-78750

E-mail: paturukmd@hotmail.com

Spouse

Paturu Karunakara, Internist – Well Med

Clinic, Round rock Tx

Daughter

Amrutha, MBBS

Son-in-law

Nalluri Nikhil

Son

Yogalakshmi Narasimha,

Chemical Engineering 3rd year, Lubbock. Tx

VANI CHANDRAPATI

Ophthalmologist
Chief Specialist, HOD of Dept.
Ophtalmology in Visakha steel General Hospital, Vizag

Address

Email: eyedoctorchvani@gmail.com
 chvani@vizagsteel.com

Spouse

DVS Kumar,, Civil Engineer working as Deputy General Manager in Projects Department, Vizag Steel Plant

Daughter

Sindhura, Working in Infosys Bangalore as team leader

Son-in-law

Software Engineer, Infosys, Bangalore

Son

Sidhartha, Electrical Engineer, Working in Entergy, New Orleans

Daughter-in-law

Bhagyasree, Software Engineer, Amazon, Seattle



VANI KUSUMA POOLA***Gyanocologist****Address*

Vani Hospitals, 28/296,
Javvarpet, Machilipatnam,
Krishna Dt. 521001
Email: vaniyogi@gmail.com
Land line: 08762 223771, 08762 223881,
Mobile: 9440169070

Spouse

Yogalingeswara Rao, Orthopaedician

Elder Daughter

Archana, B.Tech, MS-USA
Working in Dallas

Son-in-law

Balaji, MBA

Young Daughter

Dr. Kavya, MBBS, Preparing for USMLE



VEEREN KATIVARAPU*Address*

Door no: 77-42/1-9, Geetha Nursing Home
 Fire station road, Prakash Nagar
 Vijaywada – 520015
 Mobile no: 9849182154 Land line: 08662400614
 E-mail: veerenkv@yahoo.com

Spouse

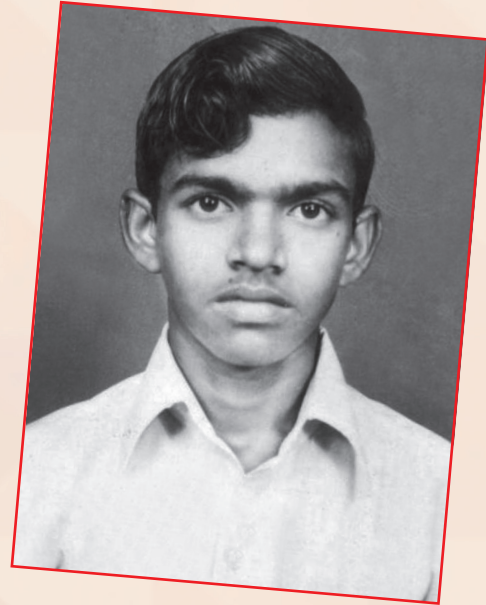
A. Geetasree, MSc (Ag)
 Deputy Manager, SBI, Vijayawada

Elder Daughter

K. Vineesha, MS – ENT – Final Year

Young Daughter

K. Vidula, MBBS completed



**VEERAVARDHAN REDDY
JONNALA***Cardiothoracic Surgeon***Weirton Medical Centre, Pittsburgh***Address*

Address: 921 Penticon lane, Warrendale,
 Pennsylvania, USA-15086
 Mobile; -740-317-3534
 Land line: -740-346-0554
 E-mail: vardhanjreddy@gmail.com
 Reddy9@me.com

Spouse

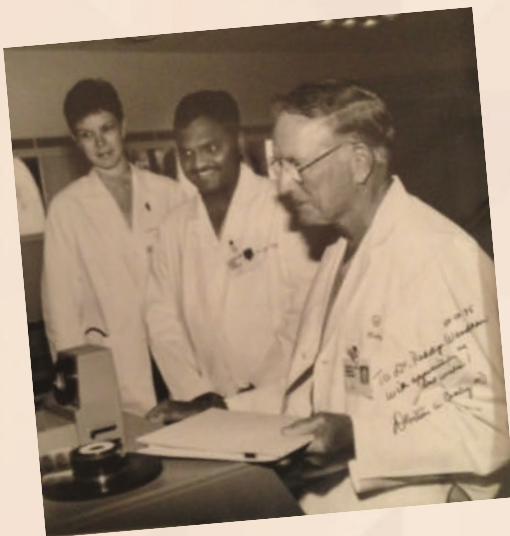
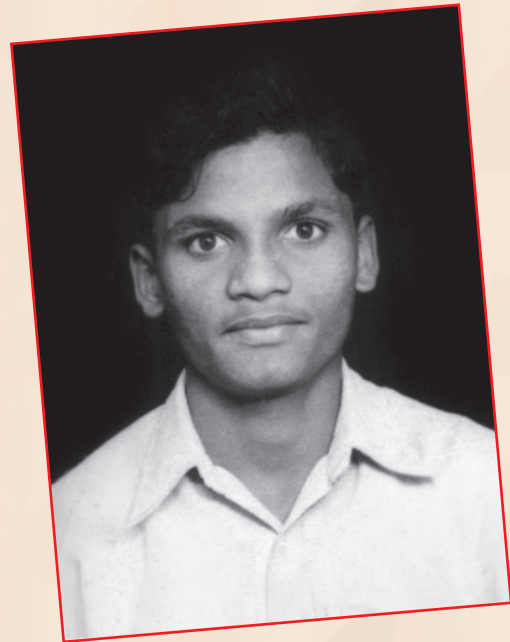
Jaya, MSc, Ph.D.
 (London school of tropical medicine)

Elder Daughter

Lalithya , MBA, Senior consultant in
 Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shields Health
 Insurance, Pittsburgh

Young Daughter

Mansa, Undergraduate in Business admin-
 istration - Investment Banker – Lloyds bank
 – New York



**VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR
KODALI***Cardiothoracic Surgeon*
KIIMS, Secunderabad*Address*

Villa No. 47, Ektha Highland Park
 Financial District, Near Continental Hospital,
 Gachibowli, Hyderabad
 Rangareddy District - 500032
 Mobile: 9849012912
 Email: vkkumark@hotmail.com

Spouse

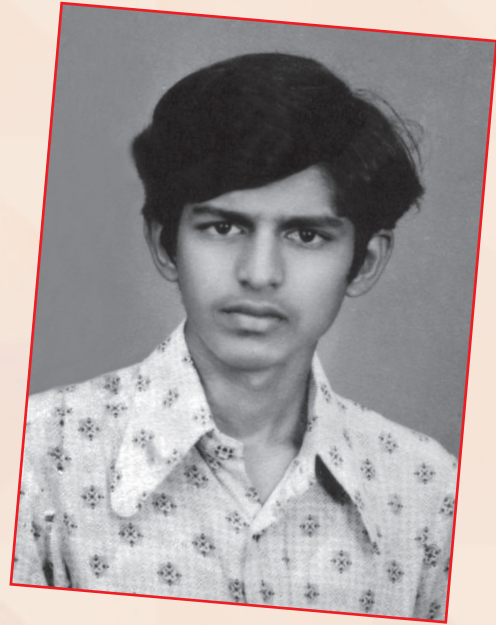
Dr. K.V. Lakshmi, Anaesthetist

Elder Daughter

Dr. Kodali Deepthi, Doing Residency in Internal
 Medicine – USA

Young Daughter

Dr. Sruthi, Doing Internship in Gandhi Hospital
 Hyderabad



**VENKATA LAKSHMI
RAYALA**

*Retired as Associate Professor,
Biochemistry
Govt. Medical College, Nizamabad*

Email: lakshmi.nattuva@gmail.com

Spouse

N.V.Ramana Rao, Retired as SBI Branch
Manager

Elder Daughter

Anusha, B.Tech, Working in Virginia, USA

Son-in-law

Y.Sai Kishore, MS(USA) – Working in
Verizone as Manager

Grand daughters

Myra and Riya

Young Daughter

Dr. Monica Krishna, Anaesthetist

Son in law

Dr. Chandrasekhar Reddy, MD-Anaesthetis



**VLH SIVADURGA PRASAD
KUNDURTHI**

Ophthalmologist
Private Practice

Address

Pothuraju Gandhi, Bhagya Nagar Main Road
Addanki, Prakasm Dt.
E-mail: kundurthi.sivadurgaprasad@gmail.com

Spouse

Sailaja, BA, House wife

Son

K. Teja, MD, Anaesthesia -2nd year – KIMS,
Amalapuram

Daughter-in-law

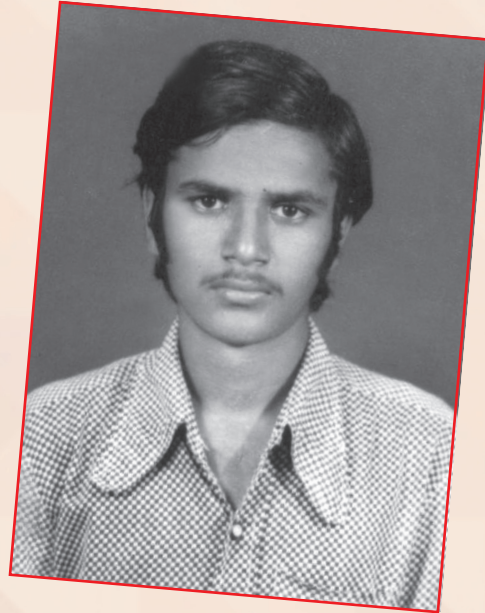
Lalitha, MBBS

Grand Daughter

Sahasradhya, 2ND yr.

Daughter

Susmitha, MBBS Completed



85

VL Narasimha Murthy Kopalle

VL NARASIMHA MURTHY KOPALLE

Anaesthesiologist

Srirama Nursing Home

Address

11-220, Municipal Office Road,

Mancherial - 504 208

Mobile: 9866140063, 9866103687

Land line : 08736253949

e-mail: drkvln@gmail.com

drpadmak@gmail.com

Spouse

Padma, DGO

Son

KB Sriram, MBBS Final Year, CAIMS,
Karimnagar



86

Venkata Narayana Prasad Kandula

VENKATA NARAYANA PRASAD KANDULA

*Cardiologist -
Belleville Memorial Hospital, Illinois*

Address

1 Sugar Creek Lane, Edwardsville,
ILLINOIS, 62025
E-mail: pvnkandula@gmail.com

Spouse

Padma, MD Radiologist – VA Medical Centre
Kansas City, Kansas

Son

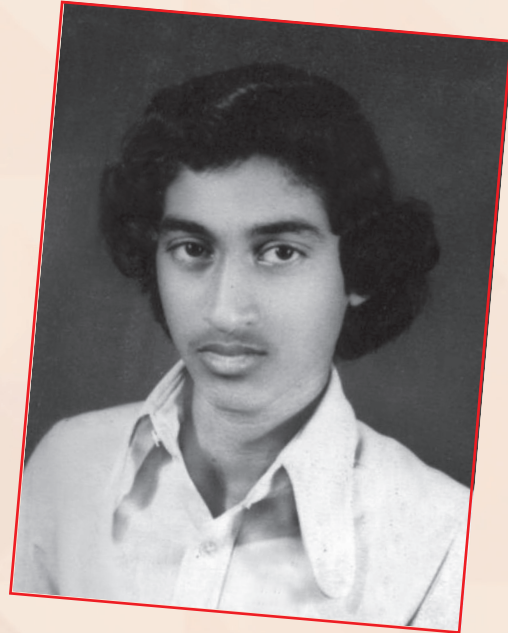
Prasanthi, Doing Cosmetic Dermatology
fellowship in Boston

Elder Son

Prakash, Due to join masters in finance

Young Son

Pradeep, 1st year undergraduate medical course



**VENKATA PITCHI REDDY
ALLA**

Ophthalmologist
Assistant professor in Ophthalmology
GGH, Guntur

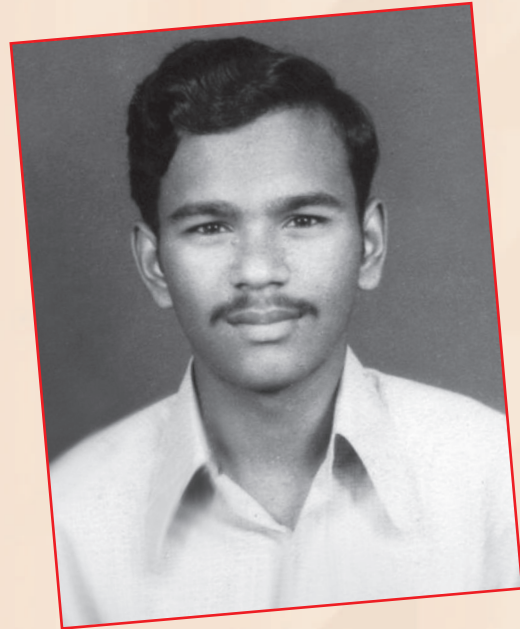
Address

Lakshmi Venkateswara Heights Apartments,
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Guntur - 522006

Email: venkatapitchireddy.alla@gmail.com

Mobile: 9440911116, 9490605909

Land line: 0863 2211116



**VENKATA PRASUNAMBA
CHENCHU***Chief medical officer - RTC**Address*

Amma Hospitals, Morampudi Junction
 Srinagar Colony, Rajamundry
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 Mobile: 9701450208 Land line: 0883 -2461853

Spouse

Dr. Kishore Prasad, MD Gynaecology
 Infertility specialist

Daughter

Dr. Divya, MD – Microbiology, 2nd year

Son in law

Dr. Manoj Chandra, MD – Anaesthesia

Young Daughter

Navya, Doing final year MBBS

Son

Vamsi Sri Sai Ganesh, B.Tech- ece, First year
 SRM college Chennai



89

Venkatarao Iyyalasomayazula

**VENKATA RAO
IYYALASOMAYAZULA**

*Paediatrician
Paediatric Hospitalist*

Address

9213 Lake Victoria Drive
Bakers Field CA 93312
Email: ivenkat@yahoo.com

Spouse

Radhika, Teacher

Son

Sasank, In Medical School

Daughter

Kruthi – Graduate School



90

Venkata Sivarama Krishna Moduri

VENKATA SIVARAMA KRISHNA MODURI

Intensivist

Address

3 Caris Brooke Way, Clyde North
Victoria 3978, Melbourne, Australia
Email: docramky@gmail.com

Spouse

Bharathi

Elder Daughter

Manogna

Younger Daughter

Meghana



VENKATA SUBBARAO GOLI*ENT Surgeon**Dr. Rao's ENT Syper Speciality
Inernational Hospital**Address*

Dr. Rao's ENT ½ RT Housing Board Colony,
Panjagutta, Hyderabad - 500082
Mobile no. 9989988774, 9493854880
Land line: 040 23419698
Email: drgvsrao@raosentcare.com

Spouse

Gayatri Devi, House wife

Son

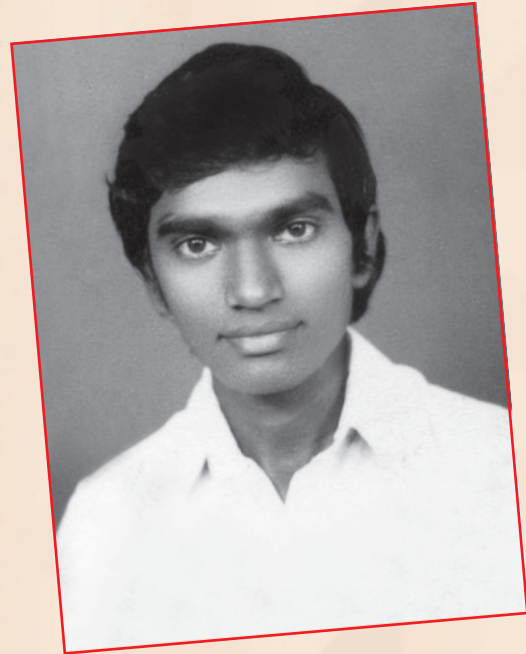
Dr. Chaitanya Rao, MS – ENT

Daughter-in-law

Shree Rao, MS – ENT

Grand Son

Arnav Rao



92

Venkata Suryanarayana Murthy Burra

VENKATA SURYANARAYANA MURTHY BURRA

Anaesthesiologist

Professor in Anaesthesia

Royal Liverpool Hospital

Address

Professor in Anaesthesia

Royal Liverpool Hospital

5 Elton Avenue, Blundell Sands

Liverpool - L23 8UN

E-mail: burramurthy@gmail.com

Mobile: 07710417962 Landline: 01519245581

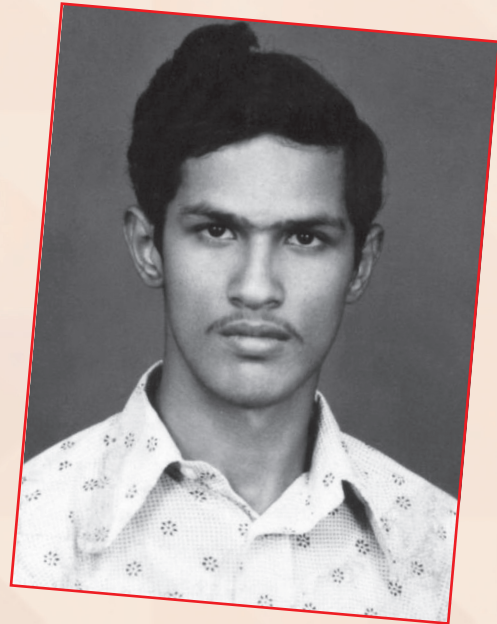
Spouse

Padmaja, B.Sc., M.A. (Karnatic Music)

Son

Hanuram Vyas - (MBBS) – Kings College

London



**VENKATA SUSEELA
RAVIPATI***Psychiatrist***State Columbus Hospital***Address*

4751, Viska Ridge Drive, Dublin

OHIO, 43017

E-mail: rvsnalluri@gmail.com

Spouse

Nalluri Koteswara Rao, Anaesthetist –

Pain Specialist

Madison Hospital, London, Ohio

Daughter

Hari Priya, DDS, Student

Son

Harsha Vardhan, MD – Radiology



94

Venkata Vijaya Jagan Mohan Bhogaraju

**VENKATA VIJAYA
JAGANMOHAN BHOGARAJU**

*Consultant Anaesthesiologist
Guntur*

Address

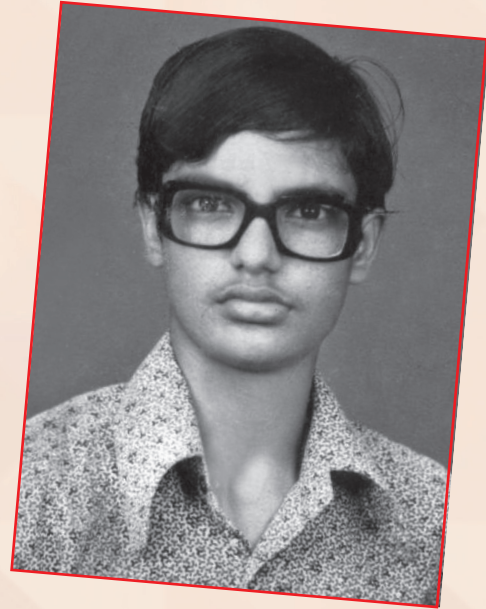
B56, Ravindra Nagar, Guntur 522006
Mobile: 9848136222 Land line: 0863 2330914
Email: bhogarajuvvm@gmail.com

Spouse

Y. Nalini, Gynaecologist

Son

B. Vijay Karthik



VENKATESWARA PRASAD AVVARU*Pediatrician & Anaesthesiologist**Address*

Address: 1-290/2 – road no.2, Balaji Nagar, Miyapur, Hyderabad-500049
E-mail: dravprasad1@gmail.com

Spouse

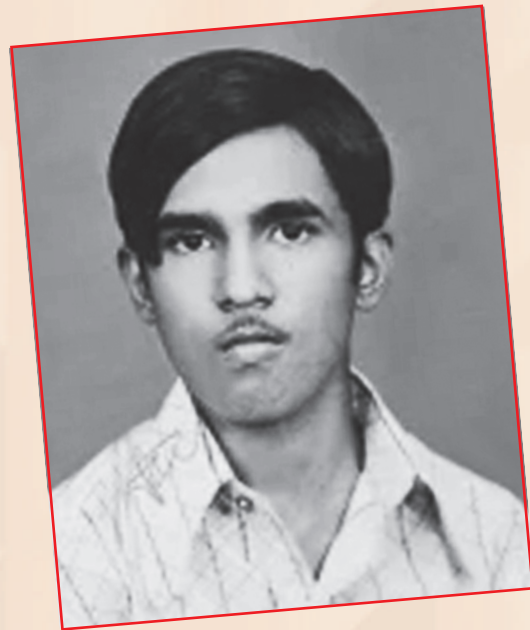
Dr.G.Padmavathi, Gynaecologist

Elder Son

Late A.Sashikanth, B.Tech. Comp. Sciences

Young Son

A.Srikanth, B.Tech. – Computer Sciences,
MS – USA – Working in Nike Technologies, Portland



VENKATESWARLU MINDALA*General Surgeon***Preethi Nursing Home, Bapatla***Address*

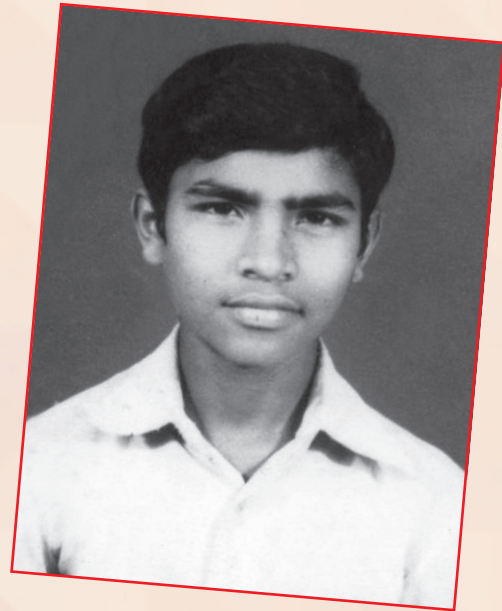
A.G. College Road, Bapatla

Spouse

Dr. Anuradha, BAMS, Housewife

Elder Son

Srichand – MDS - OFMS

*Young Son*Sricharan, (BDS) - Best weight lifter award in
State Intermedicals

VENUGOPAL MADABHUSHI

Professor in Pathology
Ranagaraya Medical College, Kakinada

Address

Flat-104 Vasavi Enclave, 9th Line
 AT Agraharam, Guntur - 522 004
 Email: drmvgopal@yahoo.com
 Mobile: 9494997754
 Landline - Res. 0863 2351608

Spouse

NC Padma, MSc – Chemistry
 Science Teacher – St. Ignatius High School,
 Arundalpet, Guntur

Elder Daughter

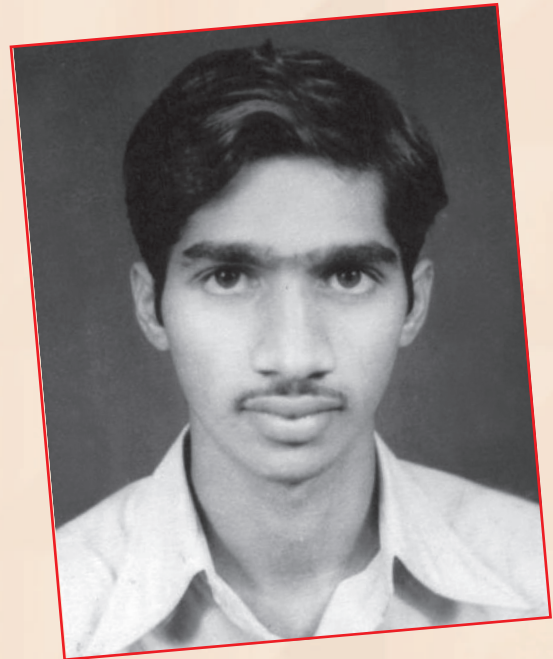
Sireesha, M.Tech-IIT Delhi, MS-IISc –
 Bangalore – ElectronicEngineer

Son-in-law

Balachandra, Phd-Physics -Georgia Tech.
 University – Doing Post Doctor fellowship in
 Vienna

Young Daughter

Venkata Sreesudha, B.Tech. – Electronics



VIJAYA KUMARI KOPPULA
HOD & Professor of Biochemistry
GMC, Guntur

Address

205, Mullapudi Enclave, Kannavari Thota
 Guntur - 522 004
 Email: vijyakumari.koppolu@gmail.com
 Mobile: 9949254850 Land line: 0863 2351668

Spouse

Dr. Parni Kumar, Vice Principal
 HOD of Ophthalmology, GGH, Guntur

Son

Nischal Kumar, B.Tech. Computer Science
 MS-London Metropolitan University



VIJAYA KUMAR PATHURU***Dermatologist***
Sravani Skin Clinic*Address*SN Park Road, Kothapet, Tenali - 522 201
Email: drvijaykp@gmail.com
Mobile: 9989873556 Land line: 08644 225528*Spouse*

Sandhya Rani, BA – House wife

Elder Daughter

Divya, MCA – Settled in Salt Lake City, USA

Son in law

L. Srinath, B.Tech. MS-Bio-medical Eng., USA

Grand Daughter

Meenakshi, 8 years

Young Daughter

Sravani, B.Tech. – Bio-technology

Son in law

K. Venkata Rupesh, MS-Opth., Settled at Guntur

*Son*Sai Siva Nagachandra, B.tech – 2nd year

100

Vijayalakshmi Bhimoreddy

VIJAYALAKSHMI BHIMIREDDY

*Professor and HOD of Paediatrics
NRI Medical College, Vijayawada*

Address

Prathyusha Children Hospital, 1st Lane
Railpet, Guntur
Email: vijayachandra58@gmail.com

Spouse

Chandrasekhar

Daughter

Dr. Prathyusha, DM – Rheumatology

Son-in-law

Dr. Sriram, MS –
Joint Replacement Surgeon



VIJAYA LEELA MANDE*Ophthalmologist**Associate Professor***Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital***Address*

United Belvedere Apartments
 Flat No. 304, Vinayak Nagar
 Hafeezpet, Hyderabad
 Mobile: 9989834056
 Email: vijayaleela.mande@gmail.com

Spouse

P.A. Rao, Senior Technical Director (STD)

Daughters

Shruthi, Software Employee
 Srujana, BDS Housy

Son

Jaswanth, Engineering 3rd year



VIJAYA PAMIDIMUKKALA
Neurophysician and Stroke Specialist

Address

Lalitha Super Specialities Hospital
 Heart and brain centre, Kothapet
 Guntur, AP - 522001
 Email: drvijayapvr@gmail.com
 Tel: M: 9440808621 Off: 0863 2222866

Spouse

Dr. Raghav Sarma, Cardiologist

Elder Son

Anurag, (DM) - Cardiology

Daughter-in-law

Dr. B. Sravanthi, (MD) – Oncology

Young Son

Naren, (MD) – General Medicine



YASMIN JONNALAGADDA

Gyneacologist
DMHO, Guntur

Address

Kannavarithota,
Opp. Nandana Nursing Home, Guntur
Email: yasminjonnalagadda@yahoo.com

Spouse

D.Venkateswara Rao, Gynaecologist
Prof. and HOD of Gynaecology, RIMS,
Ongole

Daughter

Dr. Christina Charisima, MDS
Paedodontics

Son-in-law

Dr. Mahesh, MDS - Paedodontics

Grand Childen

Revyansh – 2 months
AaroHi – 2 and half years

Son

Nikhil Preeth, MS–USA – working in
Columbus as Software Engineer



**YELLAMANDA BABU RAO
BATHULA**

Ophthalmologist

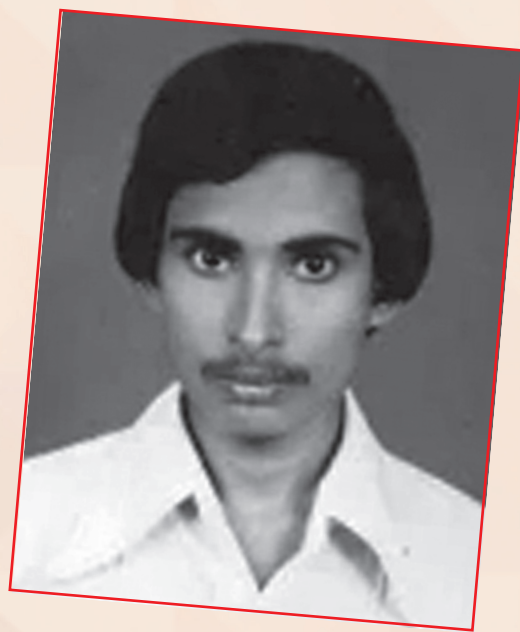
Sarojinidevi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad

Address

Flat-106, Block-A,
Shweta Aryan Apartments,
Pipeline Road, Jeedimetla
Hyderabad - 500067
Mobile no: 9440727373 Land line: 040 29701186
E-mail: raoy9@hotmail.com

Spouse

Madhavi Latha, Mcom - Housewife



YOGENDRA BABU VEGUNTA

Civil Assistant Surgeon
District Hospital, Eluru

Address

22 B - 4-3 Powerpet Station Road
Eluru - 534 002
Email: ybvegunta@gmail.com

Spouse

Satyaveni, B.Com

Elder Daughter

Komalavalli, 15yrs – 11th standard

Young Daughter

Sameera, 5th standard



SUNEETHA KAZA

Physician in Emergency Medicine
**VA Hospital, Shreveport, LA and Rapides
 Regional Medical Centre, Alexandria, LA**

Address

10972, Sanctuary way, Shreveport, LA, 71106

Phone: -318-792-9860

Email: suneetha5k@yahoo.com

Spouse

Dr. Basavapunnarao, Psychiatrist- Private Practice,
 Springhill, LA

Son

Dharmatej, Completed medicine
 House Surgeon now

Daughter

Thanmayi, Second year resident in Family
 Medicine



RAMADEVI TUMMALA*Address*

Venkatarama Nursing Home
Anakapally

Spouse

A. Venkateswara Rao, General Surgeon

Daughters (Twins)

Swetha, currently working as a Diabetologist
in Madras at M.V. Viswanathan

Deepthi, Completed her Internal Medicine
and married to Rajesh

Son-in-law

Rajesh, Completed MS in ENT



NAGA PADMA KONDADASULA***Dermatologist***

INHS Kalyani Hospital & in Kalyani Hospital & Sudha Nursing Home, Visakhapatnam

Address

Door No. 54-13-8, Seetamma Dhara
Visakhapatnam - 530 013
Email: nagapadma.k@gmail.com

Spouse

Dr. Phanendra, Ophthalmologist

Son

Satya Krishna – Telecom Engineer-Philadelphia, USA

Daughter-in-law

Harika Studying to be a Dentist in Temple University , Philadelphia



MEENAKSHI VEMURI

Assistant Professor in Psychiatry
 Umass Medical Centre, Worcester, MA,
 Adult and Child Psychiatrist,
 Massachusetts, Psychiatry Services,
 Suite #3, 128 Main street, Sturbridge, MA

Address

East Brookfield, MA
 Tel: 01560 50898 19965
 email: meenakshivemuri@gmail.com

Daughter

Nandini, Electrical Engineer
 settled in California



ANURADHA THUMATI*Gynaecologist***Kondapur Government General Hospital
Hyderabad***Spouse*

Dr. Venkata Ramana, General Surgeon

They blessed with daughter (late) & son*Anuradha's Daughter*



CLASSMATES BIRTHDAYS

JANUARY

4th Bhanuprabhakar
 11th Krishna Murthy
 11th Parasuram
 13th Malakondaiah
 14th Raveendra, Bh. Vijayalakshmi, Suresh. T
 16th Prabhakar
 17th Chinnamma
 20th Venkata Lakshmi, Vani Kusuma
 23rd Rakesh
 Mindala Venkateswarlu

FEBRUARY

1st Dinakar
 3rd Moses Sundera Raj
 4th Lakshmi Prasanna
 10th Prameela Devi

MARCH

8th Usha Lakshmi

APRIL

09th Aseervadam
 10th Girija Kumari
 13th Adilakshmi
 15th Lalitha Kumari
 25th VLN Murthy

MAY

1st Santhi Chandra Sarath Kumar
 4th Hanuman Vara Prasad
 10th Vijaya Kumar
 12th Sarala Devi
 13th Sudha
 14th Adinarayana
 15th Sarath Kumari
 16th Mohan Rao
 20th KVLN Murthy
 22nd Yogendra Babu
 23rd Rajasekhar
 29th Rambabu, Venkata Rao

JUNE

4th Indira Kumari
 5th Seetha Lakshmi
 8th Madhu Kiran Reddy
 10th Babu Rao
 12th Ramana Kumar
 14th Vanajakshi
 15th Pitchi Reddy
 17th Amruthapani
 18th AVP, Chiranjeevi, Subhakar
 19th Ramachandra Reddy
 26th Meenakshi

JULY

1st Seethamahalakshmi, Veeren, Malakondaiah
 Paranjyothi, Aravinda Babu
 5th Suresh.V
 8th Yasmin, Vijaya
 19th Sujatha. K
 23rd Nirmala
 28th Ratna Kumari

AUGUST

2nd Vani
 4th Satyanarayana Prasad
 5th Saibabu, Srinivasamurthy, Sujatha. S
 10th Venugopal, Raghu Prasad
 17th Gowri Sankar
 20th Aruna
 25th Ravindra
 29th Nandakishore
 31st Rajasekhara Reddy

SEPTEMBER

2nd Sambasivarao
 3rd K.S.P.N. Varma
 6th Narayana Prasad
 8th GV Subba Rao
 10th Syamala
 11th Sudhakar
 23rd Mohini
 25th Ravindra

OCTOBER

1st Gangadhar
 2nd Narendra, Srinivasa Rao, Jagan Mohan
 5th Gargi Devi
 13th Venkata Suseela
 23rd Nagesh

NOVEMBER

2nd Ramakoteswara Rao, Krishna Kumar. KV
 14th Koteswara Rao, Ravisankara Rao
 18th Suresh. T
 20th Kishore Kumar
 23rd Srinivasulu
 24th Prasanamba
 26th Vardhan Reddy, Rama Devi
 29th Mahesh
 30th Suneetha.K, Narayana Rao

DECEMBER

1st Nagamalleswari
 8th Durga Prasad
 9th BVS Murthy
 11th Vijaya Kumari
 25th Sarada Devi
 30th Indira, Vijayaleela





CLASSMATES WEDDING DAYS

JANUARY

19th	Satyanarayana Prasad	Suneetha. K
30th	Paranjyothi	
31st	Vanajakshi	

FEBRUARY

10th	Gargi Devi	
14th	Ravi Sankara Rao	
17th	KVLN Murthy	

MARCH

7th	BVS Murthy	
9th	Krishna Kumar. KV	
10th	Prasunamba	
11th	Sreenivasa Murthy	
17th	Mohan Rao	
19th	ASV Narayana Rao	
24th	Syamala	
28th	Venkata Suseela	

APRIL

06th	Mohini	
10th	Koteswara Rao,	Krishna Murthy. V
10th	Girija Kumari	
11th	Aruna	
14th	Sai Babu	
18th	Rajasekhara Reddy	
22nd	Srinivasulu	
23rd	Sureh.T	

MAY

1st	Kishore Kumar,	AVP
2nd	Suresh. V	Vardhan Reddy
4th	Sitha Maha Lakshmi	
5th	Vani Kusuma	Yogendra Babu
6th	Ramana Kumar	
10th	Ratna Kumari	
11th	Lalitha Kumari	
16th	Sarath Kumari,	Durga Prasad
17th	K.S.P.N. Varma	
18th	Aravinda Babu,	Raghu Prasad, Ravindra
20th	Mahesh	
21st	Vijaya Kumar	
22nd	Sitha Lakshmi	
29th	Mindala Venkateswarlu	

JUNE

2nd	Gangadhar	
7th	VLN Murthy	
9th	Prabhakar	
10th	Sarada Devi	
20th	Chiranjeevi	
23rd	Adilakshmi	
25th	Ramachandra Reddy	

26th	Vijaya	
27th	Rambabu	
28th	Sudhakar	
29th	Rama Koteswara Rao	

JULY

5th	Vijaya Leela	
6th	Narayana Prasad	
21st	Chinnamma	
27th	Narendra Kumar, Veeren	
28th	Parasuram	

AUGUST

6th	Venkata Rao	Srinivasa Rao
8th	Rajasekhar	
11th	Madhukiran Reddy	
12th	Santhi Chandra Sarath Kumar	
13th	Rama Devi	
15th	Adinarayana	
20th	GV Subba Rao	
21st	Prameela Devi	
22nd	UHV Prasad,	
25th	Sujatha. K	
27th	Indra Kumari,	Dinakar
28th	Lakshmi Prasanna	

SEPTEMBER

16th	Sarala Devi	
26th	Vani	

OCTOBER

3rd	Prasunamba	
6th	Raghu Prasad	
11th	Usha Lakshmi	
18th	Nandakishore	
25th	Amruthapani,	Rakesh

NOVEMBER

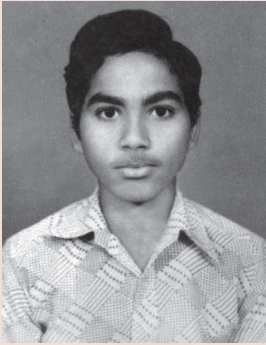
05th	Bhanuprabhakar	
11th	Yasmin	
14th	Indira,	Jagan Mohan
17th	Nagamalleswari Devi	
18th	Sudha	
22nd	Subhakar	
24th	Venkata Lakshmi	
27th	Nagesh	

DECEMBER

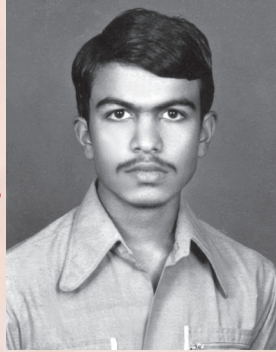
4th	Venugopal	
6th	Malakondaiah	
11th	Gowri Sankar	
16th	Sujatha. S	
21st	Moses Sunder Raj	
24th	Bh. Vijaya Lakshmi	
28th	Vijaya Kumari	
29th	Sambasiva Rao	



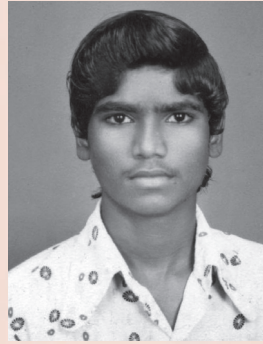
...We miss you
Departed Classmates



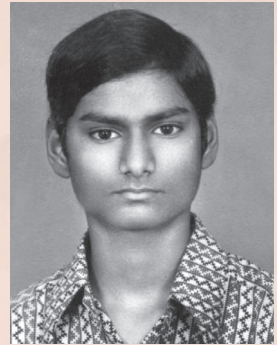
**Durga Venkata Ramana Murthy,
Gangavarapu**



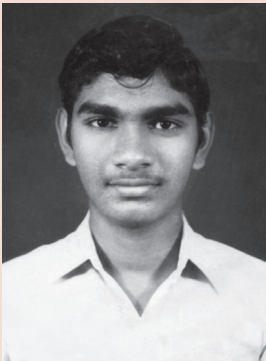
**Devadanam Kumar, Manda
(Daniel)**



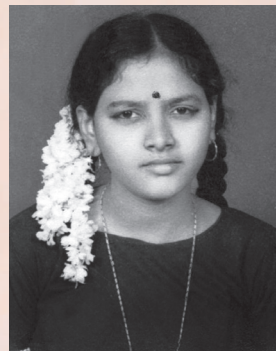
**Ravi Chandra Kumar,
Juvviguntla**



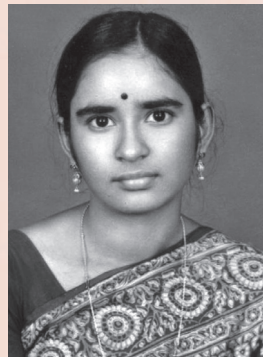
Ramesh, Indupalli



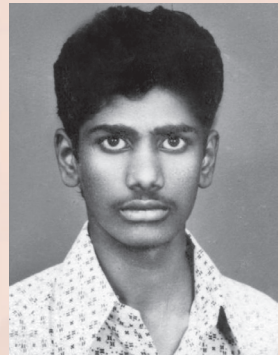
Devasahayam, Aravati



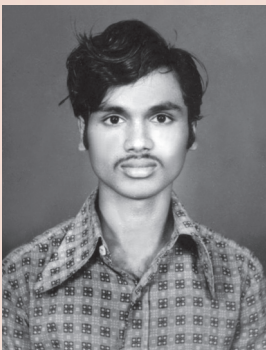
Gnanasundaramma, Kakumanu



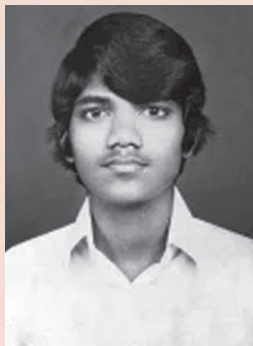
Suneetha, Vallabhaneni



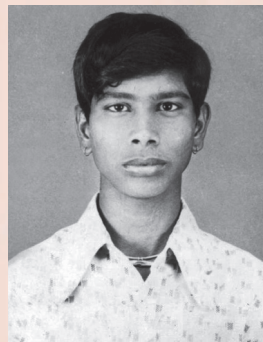
Sambasiva Rao, Ganesuni



Hanumantha Rao, Tadi



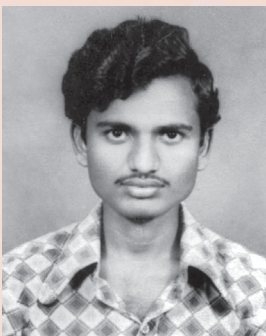
**Lurd Mariananda Kumar Babji,
Patibandla**



Venkateswara Rao, Kumbha



**Venkateswara Rao,
Gottumukkala**



Nagasankar Reddy, Rachamalla



CLASS REPRESENTATIVES

Year 1 - Subhakar - 1978-79

Year 2 - AVP - 1979-80

Year3 - Jagan - 1980-81

Year 4 - Haribabu - 1981-82

Year 5 - K. Indira - 1982-83

Classmates Who Held Different PostsSTS

Joint Secretary - A. Srinivasa Murthy - 1979-80

General Secretary - Aravind - 1980-81

Stores and Canteen Secretary - M.V.S. Ramakrishna - 1982-83

General Secretary - Ramana Kumar - 1982-83

Sports Secretary - Mindala Venkateswara Rao - 1982-83

Social Services secretary - K.V. Krishna Kumar - 1982-1983
(Conducted social service camps in Gudavalli & Perecherla)

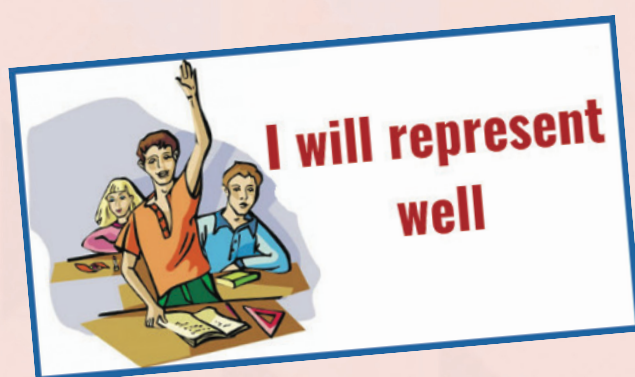
Fine Arts Secretary - Sarath Kumar 1983-84

House Surgeons Association
President - Subhakar - 1984-1985

**Our Class
representative
is like our
teacher**



**I will represent
well**



ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1978-1983

ANATOMY - NO MEDAL AWARDED

First Merit Certificate holder
Second Merit Certificate holder
Govinda Menon memorial prize for
highest university marks

Venkata Rao
Satyanarayana Prasad, Ravi Sankar Rao

PHYSIOLOGY - GOLD MEDAL

First Merit Certificate holder

Venkata Rao
Seethalakshmi
Vijaya (awarded in Andhra Medical College)
Usha Lakshmi

BIOCHEMISTRY - NO MEDAL AWARDED

Merit Certificate holders

Sujatha.E, Mohini and Narayanarao

PHARMACOLOGY PRIZE

Merit Certificate holders

Adinarayana
Jagan, Narayana Rao, Ravisankar Rao

MICROBIOLOGY - GOLD MEDAL

Merit Certificate holders
Highest University mark

Srinivasulu
Bh. Vijyalakshmi, Vijaya
Srinivasulu

PATHOLOGY - GOWRI SANKAR MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL

First Merit Certificate holder

Vijaya
Usha Lakshmi

FORENSIC MEDICINE - GOLD MEDAL

Merit Certificate holders

V. Suresh
B.V.S. Murthy, K. Indira, Narayana Rao

SPM - PRIZE

First Merit Certificate holder
Highest university mark

Srinivasulu
Srinivas
Srinivasulu

OPHTHALMOLOGY - G.V. HANUMANTHA RAO GOLD MEDAL

Merit Certificate holders

Vijaya
Narayana Prasad, Venkata Rao

ENT - NO MEDAL in place

SURGERY - NO MEDAL AWARDED

Merit Certificate holders
GMC Alumni of North America Cash Prize
For scoring highest marks In university exam

Krishna Kumar, Indira, B.V.S. Murthy

Sujatha. E

MEDICINE - NO MEDAL AWARDED

Merit Certificate holders
GMC Alumni of North America cash prize for
scoring highest marks in University exam

Vijaya, Ushalakshmi

Ushalakshmi

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - GOLD MEDAL

Highest marks in university exam

Srinivasulu
Srinivasulu

BEST ALL ROUNDER

Vijaya (A.B. Shetty Endowment Prize for securing
highest number of marks in parts I & II of Final MBBS)

BEST OUT GOING STUDENT of 1978 Batch

Vijaya

*If any mistakes or any information regarding the academic achievements is left out it is unintentional.
Purely based on available sources.*



CLASSMATES PARTICIPATED IN VARIOUS SPORTS - 1978-1983

BALL BADMINTON PLAYERS

T. Suresh, Aravind, Kishore Kumar, G. Venkateswara Rao, Ramachandra Reddy

FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Kishore kumar, Suresh, Koteswara Rao, Hanumantha Rao, Dinakar, Vardhan Reddy

HOCKEY PLAYERS

Kishore, T. Suresh, Koteswara Rao, Dinakar, Aseervadam and Hanumantha Rao.

KABADI PLAYERS

Kishore Kumar, Mindala Venkateswara Rao, Sreenivasa Murthy, Vardhan Reddy, Hanumantha Rao
GV Subba Rao, K.S.P.N. Varma

LAWN TENNIS PLAYER

Koteswara rao

SHUTTLE BADMINTON PLAYERS

Dinakar, Suresh, Kishore Kumar, Koteswara Rao,

TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS

Koteswara Rao, Dinakar, Indira

TENNICOIT PLAYERS

Indira, T.Suresh, Kishore

VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS

Amruthapani , Kishore, Hanumantha Rao, Suresh, Aseervadam, Vardhan Reddy

BASKET BALL PLAYERS

Vardhan Reddy, Kishore, Suresh, Koteswara Rao, Hanumantha Rao, Yogendra

UNIVERSITY LEVEL PLAYERS

Athletics - High Jump	Kishore
Ball Badminton - Captain	Kishore
Cricket	Moses Sunder Raj, T.Suresh
Tennicoit	T.Suresh, Kishore
Body Building	Venkateswara Rao Mindala

PRIZE WINNERS

Amruthapani	Light Weight lifter 3rd prize
Hanumantha Rao	1. Mens Atheletic Champion - Running, Shotput 2. Running - First Prize
Indira. K	1. Ball Badminton with Kishore Kumar - Prize Winner 2. Table Tennis with Sarath - Prize Winner 3. Running Race Winner during First MBBS
Kishore Kumar	1. Guntur District Open Athletics Competitions - High Jump Championship 1978-1983 - won Gold Medal every year 2. Represented Andhra Pradesh from 1979-1982 four times to the Open National athletics championship and secured bronze medal in high jump 1980. 3. Stood First in Ball Badminton for Intercollegiate Championships in 1978-79.



4. Represented Nagarjuna University Ball Badminton team as a Captain in 1982 and played for 3 years from 1980-1983
5. Intercollegiate championships Shuttle Badminton - Second prize - 1978
6. Tennicoit intercollegiate championship won second prize.
7. Intercollegiate Kabadi competitions won First prize.
8. Ball badminton intercollegiate mixed doubles with K.Indira winner.

Mohan Rao

Caroms Champion

Moses Sunder Raj

1. Represented GMC Cricket Team during 1st and 2nd year MBBS in Intercollege Competitions at Guntur
2. Hatrick in Bowling during GMC Cricket Intramural competitions.
3. Represented GMC quiz team during Intercollegiate Competitions.

Suresh. T

1. Tennicoit - A. Singles Champion
B. Doubles with Koteswara Rao - First Prize
2. Shuttle badminton with Kishore - First prize

Vardhan Reddy

1. 100 metres run - First prize
2. 200 metres run - First prize
3. 800 metres run - First prize
4. Relay racing - First prize

Varma. K.S.P.N.

1. 800 metres run - First prize
2. 1500 metres run - First prize
3. 5000 metres run - First prize
4. 10,000 metres run - Guntur Open & Cross Country between Vijayawada and Guntur - First prize

Venkateswara Rao Kumba

Feather weight - Third prize

Venkateswara Rao Mindala

1. Mr. COLLEGE - 1981,1982 and 1983
2. Mr. UNIVERSITY - 1983
3. Weight lifting - First Prize - 1981, 1982 and 1983
4. Power lifting - First prize - 1981, 1982 and 1983

CRICKET RUNNERS UP

Koteswara Rao (Captain)+ Kishore(Opener) + T.Suresh (Opener) + Moses Sunder Raj (Bowler) + Dinakar + Yogendra (Wicket Keeper) + Jayesh Maniyar (Senior) + Devakishore + Aseervadam + Hanumantha Rao

PHOTOGRAPHY

Krishna Kumar - Intracollegiate Competitions 1st prize - 1980-83
2nd prize - 1979-80, 2nd prize in 1983 in Guntur Town Level Competitions

QUIZ

Mahesh and his wife team won 2nd prize in Intercollegiate Competitions held at Kurnool Medical College in 1982 and 1983
Won a prize in Quiz Competitions conducted in Goa
Also won prizes twice in Intra College Competitions

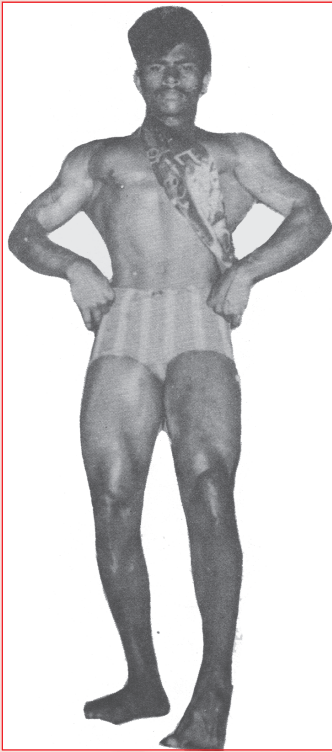
FINE ARTS

K. Sudhakar - 1st Prize in Water Colours Painting & Mono Action
Sarath Kumar - 2nd Prize in Water Colours Painting
Performed best play let by K. Sudhakar, V. Amruthapani, V. Krishna Murthy and senior students.
Group Dance Participants: Kishore Kumar, Sudhakar and Amruthapani
Singing Competitions Winners: V. Krishna Murthy, Meenankshi and Prameela

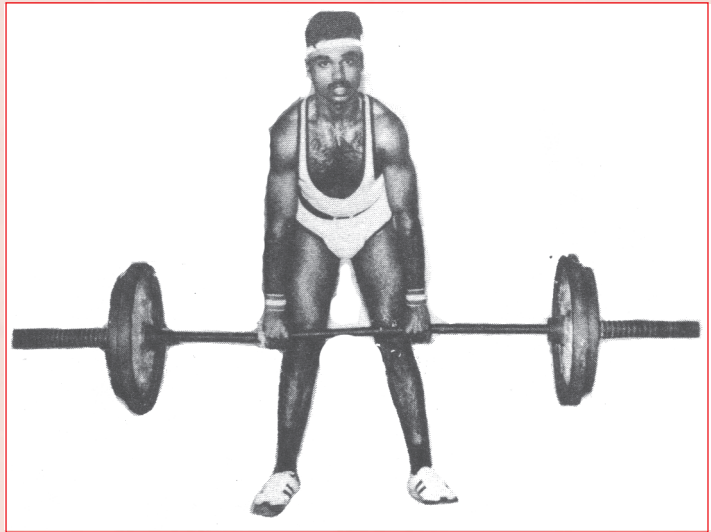
- *Collected the information from our classmates. Tried my best to give the exact and full information.*



Schwarzeneggers of 1978 Batch



Venkateswarlu Mindala
Shows his muscle



Hanumanta Rao
*His face shows
grit and determination*



*Krishna Kumar won 1st Prize in
Intracollegiate Competitions - 1980-83*



CLASSMATES - SPECIALITIES

PRE-CLINICAL SUBJECTS

BIOCHEMISTS

1. Vijaya Kumari - GMC - Guntur
2. Krishna Murthy, V - Vijayawada
3. Venkata Lakshmi - Nizamabad (Rtd)

PARACLINICAL SUBJECTS

MICROBIOLOGIST

1. Sujatha. E, Pondicherry

PATHOLOGISTS

1. Venugopal - RMC, Kakinada
2. Naga Padma - Not practicing

FORENSIC MEDICINE

1. Late Nagasankar Reddy - Vizag

CHILAKALURIPET

1. Parasuram

SPM

1. Chinnamma - GMC - Guntur
2. Lalitha Kumari - Vijaywada

GYNAECOLOGISTS

1. Adi Anjaneya Lakshmi - Guntur
2. Anuradha - Kondapur, Hyderabad
3. Indira - Guntur
4. Indira Kumari - VJA
5. Mohini - Hyderabad
6. Raghu Prasad - Not practicing
7. Sudha - Vizag
8. Sujatha. K - Hyderabad
9. Shyamala - Vizag
10. Vani Kusuma - Machilipatnam
11. Yasmin - Guntur
1012. Thumati Anuradha - Hyderabad

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

1. Amruthapani - Chirala
2. Babu Rao - Hyderabad
3. Durga prasad - Addanki
4. Gargi devi - Not practicing
5. Narayana Prasad - not practicing
6. Parasuram - Chilakaluripeta
7. Pitchi Reddy - Guntur
8. Rajasekhar - Guntur
9. Ramakoteswara Rao - Not practicing
10. Vani - Vizag
11. Vijaya Leela - Hyderabad

CLINICAL

ANAESTHESIOLOGISTS

1. A.V.P - Hyderabad - (Rtd)
2. BVS Murthy - U.K
3. Dinakar - USA
4. Gnanasundari - departed
5. Jagan Mohan - Guntur
6. Koteswara Rao - not practicing
7. KVLN - Mancherial
8. Nirmala - Nellore
9. Rajani - Kurnool
10. Rakesh - Vizag
11. Ramakrishana - Melbourne - Australia
12. Satyanarayana Prasad - USA
13. VLN Murthy - Hyderabad (Retd.)

ENT SPECIALISTS

1. Gangadhar - not practicing
2. G.V.S. Rao - Hyderabad
3. Ravisankar - Tenali

GENERAL SURGEONS

1. Gangadhar - Hyderabad and Adoni
2. Gowri Sankar - Saudi Arabia
3. Malakondaiah - Manuguru
4. Mindala Venkateswarlu - Bapatla
5. Nagesh - Not practicing
6. Rajasekhar Reddy - Macherala
7. Sambasiva Rao - Vijayawada
8. U.H.V Prasad - Chennai

ORTHOPAEDIANS

1. Aravind - Narasaraopet
2. Chiranjeevi - Hyderabad
3. Madhukiran Reddy - Ongole
4. Raghuprasad - Narasaraopet

SUPER SPECIALITIES

CARDIOTHORACIC - SURGEONS

1. K.V. Krishna Kumar - Hyderabad
2. Vardhan Reddy - USA

NEURO-SURGEON

1. Madhukiran Reddy - not practicing

PAEDIATRIC SURGEON

1. Narendra Kumar - Hyderabad

SURGICAL GASTROENTEROLOGIST

1. Suresh - Guntur



SURGICAL ONCOLOGIST

1. Srinivasulu - Hyderabad

MEDICAL SPECIALITIES

EMERGENCY MEDICINE

1. Suneetha - USA
2. Siva Ramakrishna - Melbourne - Australia

GENERAL PHYSICIAN

1. Sudhakar - Vijayawada

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

1. Nagamalleswari - Galway, Ireland
2. Nagesh - Manchester, UK
3. Srilatha - St.louis - USA
4. Ushalakshmi - Melbourne, Australia

GASTROENTEROLOGIST

1. Srinivas - Rajamundry

CARDIOLOGISTS

1. Koteswara Rao - Hyderabad
2. Mahesh - New jersey - USA
3. Narayana rao - Hyd
4. Narayana Prasad - USA

DERMATOLOGISTS

1. Nagapadma - Navy Hospital -Vizag
2. Vijaya kumar - Tenali

NEUROLOGIST

1. Vijaya - Guntur

NEPRHOLOGIST

1. Seethalakshmi - California - USA

ONCOLOGISTS

1. Adilakshmi - Hyderabad
2. Moses Sunder Raj - Pittsburgh - USA
3. Rambabu - Florida - USA
4. Ramkoteswara Rao -Longview, Texas - USA

PAEDIATRICIANS

1. Aseervadam - Kovvuru
2. AVP - Hyderabad
3. Ramachandra Reddy - Macherla
4. Ushalakshmi - Not practicing
5. Venkata rao - USA
6. Verma - Palakollu
7. Vijaya Lakshmi. Bh - Vijayawada

PULMONOLOGISTS

1. Bhanuprabhakar - Vijayawada
2. Srinivasamurthy - Kentucky - U.S.A
3. Sudhakar - Hyderabad

PSYCHIATRISTS

1. Meenakshi - USA
2. Vanajakshi - Austin, USA
3. Venkata Suseela - USA

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

1. Aruna - Vijayawada
2. Basha - Vijayawada
3. Girija - Chirala
4. Lakshmi prasanna - USA
5. Prameela - Palawancha - Khammam dt.
6. Ramadevi - Anakapally
7. Ramesh babu. T - Guntur
8. Sarada - Eluru
9. Sarath Kumari - Hyderabad
10. Uma - Mandapet - E.Godavari dt.
11. Veeraiah - Vijayawada

RADIOLOGISTS

1. Adinarayana - Hyderabad
2. Kishore Kumar - Guntur
3. Nandakishore - Hyderabad
4. Ramana Kumar - Guntur

GOVERNEMENT OFFICIALS

1. Nirmala - Principal - Kurnool Medical College
2. Yasmin - DMHO

OTHERS

1. Mohan Rao- Medical Officer - HAL - Hyderabad
2. Gargi devi - Medical Officer - Kothavalasa
3. Paranjyothi - Medical Officer - Singareni - Bellampally
4. Prabhakar - Deputy Civil Surgeon (Rtd) - Tirupathi
5. Prasunamba - Medical Officer - RTC
6. Ratna Kumari - Leprosy Officer - Eluru
7. Ravindra - General Duty Medical Officer - NIMHANS - Bangalore
8. Sarala - Immunisation Officer - Ongole
9. Sarath Kumar - Residential medical officer - IDH, Guntur
10. Seethamahalakshmi - Medical Officer - RIMS - Ongole
11. Suresh - Medical Officer - HMT - Hyderabad

VETREAN DOCTOR

1. Saibabu - Hyderabad



BATCHMATES AS PER SETTLED PLACES

Settled in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

Guntur District

GUNTUR

1. Adi Anjaneyalakshmi
2. Chinnamma
3. Jagan Mohan
4. Indira
5. Kishore Kumar
6. Pitchi Reddy
7. Rajasekhar
8. Ramana Kumar
9. Ramesh Babu. T
10. Sarath Kumar
11. Suresh.V
12. Vijaya
13. Vijayakumari
14. Yasmin

TENALI

1. Ravisankar
2. Vijayakumar

MACHERLA

1. Rajasekhar Reddy
2. Ramachandra Reddy

NARASARAO PET

1. Aravind
2. Raghuprasad

CHILAKALURIPET

1. Parasuram

BAPATLA

1. Mindala Venkateswarlu

Prakasam District

CHIRALA

1. Amruthapani
2. Girija

ONGOLE

1. Madhukiran Reddy
2. Sarala
3. Seethamahalakshmi

ADDANKI

1. Durga Prasad

Nellore District

NELLORE

1. Nirmala

Chithoor District

TIRUPATHI

1. Prabhakar

Kurnool District

ADONI

1. Gangadhar

KURNOOL

1. Rajani

Krishna District

VIJAYAWADA

1. Sudhakar
2. Aruna
3. Basha
4. Bhanuprabhakar
5. Indira Kumari
6. Krishna Murthy, V
7. Lalitha Kumari
8. Sambasivarao
9. Veeraiah
10. Vijayalakshmi, Bh

MACHILIPATNAM

1. Vanikusuma

West Godavari District

ELURU

1. Ratnakumari
2. Sarada
3. Yogendra Babu

KOVVURU

1. Aseervadam

PALAKOLLU

1. Verma

East Godavari District

RAJAHMUNDRY

1. Prasunamba
2. Srinivas Agastyaraju

MANDAPETA

1. Uma Vennam

KAKINADA

1. Venugopal



Visakhapatnam District

ANAKAPALLY

1. Ramadevi

VIZAG

1. Nagapadma
2. Rakesh - Hari babu
3. Sudha
4. Shyamala
5. Vani

Vizayangaram District

KOTHAVALASA

1. Gargi Devi

Khammam District

MANUGURU

1. Malakondaiah

PALAWANCHA

1. Prameela

Rangareddy District

HYDERABAD

1. Adilakshmi
2. Adinarayana
3. Anuradha. T
4. AV.Prasad
5. Babu rao
6. Chiranjeevi

7. GVS Rao
8. Krishna Kumar
9. Koteswara rao
10. Mohan rao
11. Mohini
12. Nanda Kishore
13. Narayana Rao
14. Narendra Kumar
15. Sarath Kumari
16. Subhakar
17. Sujatha. K
18. Srinivasulu
19. Suresh. T
20. Saibabu
21. Venkata Lakshmi
22. Vijayaleela
23. VLN Murthy

Vikarabad District

VIKARABAD

1. Anuradha

Mancherial District

MANCHERIAL

1. KVL Narasimha murthy

BELLAMPALLY

1. Paranjyothi

Settled in Other States

Karnataka

BENGALURU

1. Ravindra

Tamilnadu

CHENNAI

1. U.H.V. Prasad

Pondicherry

1. Sujatha. E

Settled in Other Countries

Australia

1. Siva Ramakrishna
2. Ushalakshmi

Saudi Arabia

1. Gowri Shankar

United Kingdom

1. BVS Murthy
2. Nagesh

Ireland

1. Nagamalleswari

USA

1. Mahesh
2. Dinakar
3. Lakshmi Prasanna
4. Meenakshi
5. Moses Sunder Raj
6. Narayana Prasad
7. Ramakoteswara Rao
8. Rambabu
9. Satyanarayana Prasad
10. Seethalakshmi
11. Sreenivasa Murthy
12. Srilatha
13. Suneetha
14. Vanajakshi
15. Venkata Rao
16. Venkata Suseela
17. Vardhan Reddy

Not Known

1. Ramesh Chandra
2. Krishnamurthy. V
3. Vijayalakshmi. P
4. Vijayalakshmi. Ch (apparently she is in US)

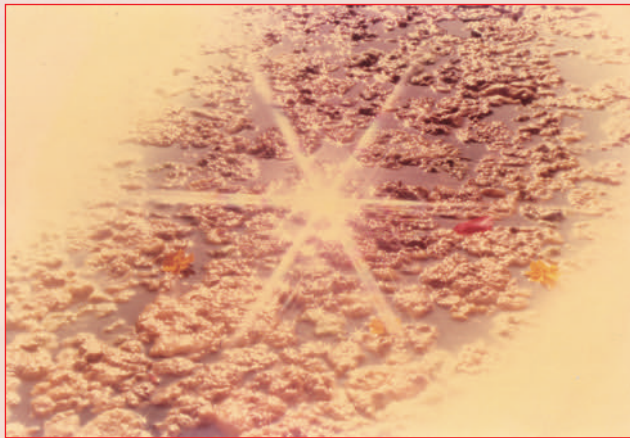


ఆనాటి క్లిపిస్టర్లు...



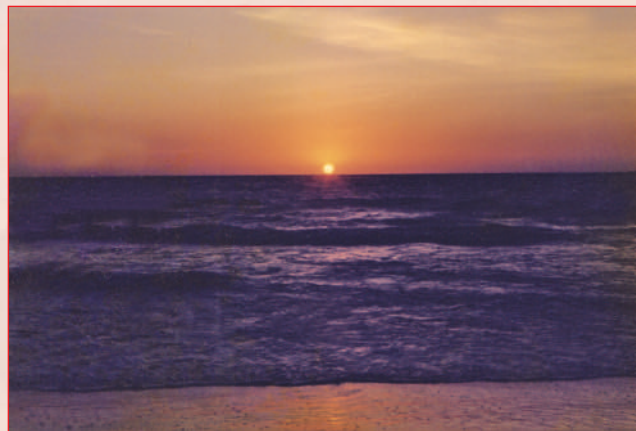
▶▶ Krishna Kumar

Sunset in Gudavalli



▶▶ Mahesh

Reflection



Sunset at Arabian Sea
Nagesh Chennupati



ఆనాటి బంధం ఈనాటికీ...





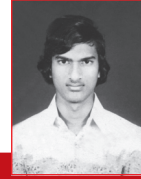






Our Contribution

*Articles published in our College Magazines
by our batchmates - 1978-1983*



ARE WE EDUCATED?

Kishore Kumar, First Year

To the youth it may be an amusing question; to the grown up it may perhaps be a welcome pause from busy hum-drum of life, and to the intellectual. It may even be a disturbing thought—a presumptuous and preposterous irritant. But nonetheless, let us sit back and think carefully. Are we educated?

It is not intended here to rattle off a plethora of definitions of Education. Most of these stress only the mental achievements and are therefore one sided and narrow. Our attempt, here, is larger in scope and takes the development of the whole personality as the aim of Education.

Humility

First and foremost, the educated person is perpetually ignorant—he knows his limitations and the vastness of knowledge. He does not know, he is only seeking knowledge. When the oracle of Delphi declared Socrates "The wisest of the Greeks", Socrates accepted the honor by saying "One thing I know and that is that I know nothing." This was the humility of a man who is amongst the greatest of philosophers and was the teacher of Plato, Socrates did not claim to have wisdom, and he claimed to be merely and lovingly seeking wisdom. He was wisdom's amateur, not its professional. How many of us can claim to be better than Socrates? The foremost mark of an educated person, therefore is Humility. Absence of intellectual arrogance and pretense for the citadel of knowledge is vast and most of us have not even reached its fringes.

A Balanced Personality

"The important thing in life is to know the relative value of things", wrote Dean Inge. An educated

person is a balanced person, who knows the relative value of things. The main cause of the present degeneration of ethical standards throughout the world is over-emphasis of intellect over other aspects of human personality. Man is not only intellect but also body, emotions and soul. Whenever this line balance of body, mind and spirit is disturbed, it results in a weak nation, mortal decay and spiritual bankruptcy. The modern drug addicted, opium smoking, loose and unhealthy living - monstrosity of youth is the product of a culture which has lost its equilibrium and sanity. Mathew Arnold, the educationist, had perhaps visualized it when he wrote.

"Wandering between two worlds,
One dead, the other powerless to be born"

To be healthy as an individual, one has to strike a balance between the physical, mental and spiritual. 'Body is the Temple of God', states the Bible, which has often been neglected. The Greeks had enunciated 'A sound mind in a healthy body', and proved it with matchless culture and civilization. Thus even Socrates and Plato were renowned for their physical vigor and strength. Besides physical aspect, we also tend to neglect the moral and spiritual aspects. "Character is higher than intellect" said Herbert Spencer; "Not education but character is man's greatest safeguard", he concluded.

Enjoyment of Fine Arts

If you are educated, your aesthetic sensitivities, should have acquired a finer tinge, a deeper understanding and appreciation of the fine arts. Would you call him an educated person however learned he may



be, who is unable to appreciate Leonardo Da Vinci's 'Mona-Lisa' or Raphael's 'Madonna's' who is not moved by the ennobling music of Bach, Beethoven or Mozart? If it is so, then such a person is indeed a pitiable creature, for he is unable to enjoy the best that mankind has produced so far. And this indeed speaks of emotional and aesthetic poverty which no amount of intellectual brilliance can make up. Albert Einstein, was a splendid example of a balanced personality, enjoyed Literature, Art, Music and Poetry and which enriched his life. Even Gandhiji, through occupied in planning independence of the sub-continent, drew solace and inspiration from poetry and music. One of his favorite hymns was Cardinal Newman's Lead Kindly Light, which sustained him in his darkest hours;

"Lead kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead thou me on
The Night is dark and I am far from home.
Lead thou me on
Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scheme, one step is enough for me"

Concern for Man Kind

Another mark of an educated person is his concern for his fellow-being. Intellectual brilliance which produces moral callousness, has only resulted in political chaos. We may not have a universal concern for mankind like Christ or Buddha.... but we should not shut our eyes to the people around us or be blind to their needs. Nor should we feel too excited in life to think that the small people around don't matter and are of no consequence.

I would, therefore, certainly put down concern for humanity as the hall-mark of an educated person. Voltaire stood up for individual liberty and Gandhiji upheld the lights of an oppresses people, at great inconvenience and discomfort to their lives. But the world benefitted! We may not achieve a revolution but subtleties of learning should never dry up the springs of feelings and we as educated persons should be warmed and illumined by compassion and love for our fellow-beings.

Striving for Excellence

It is not given to all mortals to be makers of revolutions or architects of nations but it is within our power to do our best wherever we are. And, I believe, an educated person is one who does his very best in which ever walk of life he is The world does not only need political leaders generals and scholars. It also needs good teachers, honest businessman, humans doctors and duty-conscious soldiers, it should be every one's aim to do his best individual abilities differ and some decidedly are more intelligent and talented than others; but have we worked hard a whatever job is entrusted to us and have exhausted our potentialities? Sedum, William James the physiologist, stated that the most successful people have only used up 33% of their capabilities.

Man Who Counts

And, lastly, an educated man is not only a day dreamer but a doer-he attempts something. Strives in life and struggles in life. This is linked up with his desire to achieve excellence and like all installs he will also face disappointments and defeats. Sometimes, scorn and ridicule by people who have attempted nothing and achieved no-thing. I can do no better than leave you in the exalted company of the great Franklin Roosevelt who said:

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled.

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena;

Whose face is marred by dust and the sweat and blood?

Who strives valiantly, who earns and comes short again and again;

Who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion?

Who spends himself in a worthy cause;

Who at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement?

And who at the worst, if he fails at least fails while daring greatly.

GMC Magazine 1978-79





మనసు మాలల్లో...

యస్. లలితకుమారి, I Year

పలుకరించు మనసు పరుగులు త్రొక్కితే
 ఆదరించు హృదయం ఆదమలిస్తే
 ఎదలోని అంతర్కం మెలకువగ వుంటే
 ప్రతుత్తరం లేని ప్రశ్న వెక్కిరిస్తుంటే
 అలసిపోయిన కనులు క్రియను మరువగ
 నిశ్చేష్టతకు గురియైన ఆ నుదుటి నొసలు
 ప్రేమతో నిండిన ఆ నిండు మనస్సుకు
 వచ్చినవి ఎన్నో ప్రతిబింబ ప్రణయాలు
 నిలువునా నిలదీసే తన నిండు మనస్సు
 తోణికిన ఆ ప్రేమ వెల్లువై విరియగ
 ఆదమరచిన హృదయం ఆదరించకపోగా
 రగిలింది తనలోన ఒక అగ్నిజ్వాల
 ఆ జ్వాలే ఆరగ మండెను శెగలుగా
 యాదృచ్ఛికంగా చేసెను యత్నాలు
 యత్నాలు విఫలమై మిగిలింది ఆమె పరితప్తయై

GMC Magazine, 1978-79



చితి

పి. రాజశేఖరరెడ్డి II Year

మండుతున్న చితివైపే
 మరొకసారి చూశాను
 కిరోసిన్ తో వెలిగించారు దాన్ని
 మనసున మండే ఈ
 చిన్న చితిని వెలిగించాను నేనే
 నాలోని వలపుతో
 తేడా ఒక్కటే-
 దీనికి పాగరాదు!

GMC Magazine, 1979-80



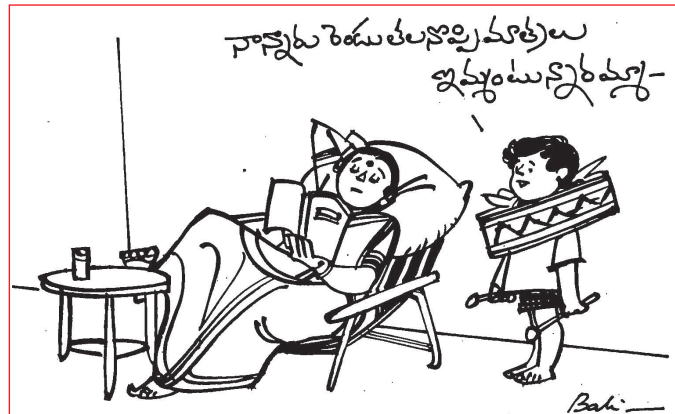


సాహిత్య వనంలో తులసిదళాలు

ఎస్.ఎ. నారాయణరావు, II Year

1. ప్రకృతి, కాలము, ఓర్పు అనేవి మూడు ముగ్గురు వైద్యులు.
2. ఇరుగు వారింట్లో గొల్లుమంటే, వై ద్యుడింట్లో గల్లుమన్నది.
3. మనుషుల క్షేమాన్ని మనస్ఫూర్తిగా ద్వేషించే మనుషులు- డాక్టర్లు, లాయర్లు.
4. పాతరోగి సగం వైద్యుడు.
5. పొడి త్రయంలో కాఫీ జ్యేష్ఠు రాలు. అన్నం ఆప్షనల్, కాఫీ కంపల్సరీ, అన్నాడొక కాఫీకారుడు. అప్పు చేసినా అరకప్పు కాఫీ తాగాలి అని ఒక కాఫీరాయుడు శాసించాడు. అన్నప్రాశన మాని కాఫీప్రాశన చేయాలి పాపాయిలందరికీనని అంటాడు ఒక కాఫీప్రియుడు. అన్నమో రామచంద్రా అని అరవటం మాని కాఫీ కాళహస్తీశ్వరా అని కాఫ్యార్తుల నిరంతర నినాదం.
6. ఒకణ్ణి వదిలించుకోవాలంటే అతనికి అప్పివ్వు.
7. ఏ ఇంగ్లీషు అక్షరమైనా దాని ఇష్టం వచ్చినచోట దాని ఇష్టం వచ్చినట్లు పలుకుతుంది తప్ప నీ ఇష్టం వచ్చినట్లు పలుకనే పలుకదు.
8. ఎన్నియో నీతులు పశు పక్షి కీటకముల నుండి మనుజుడు నేర్చుకొనవలసి యున్నది. గాడిదనుండి యోరిమి, చీమ నుండి దూరదృష్టి, సాలెపురుగు నుండి పట్టుదల, కుక్క నుండి విశ్వాసము, గువ్వ నుండి ఏకపత్నివ్రతము. ఇటులెన్ని చెప్పవచ్చును?
9. జీవితము రేడియోసెట్టుకి భర్త ఏరియల్, భార్య ఎర్లు.
10. కవికీ, కమ్మరికీ సీసం తేలిక.
11. ఉద్యోగులంతా ఫస్టు తారీకు గోత్రీకులు.
12. గుంపుకు అనేక శిరస్సులుంటాయి, మెదళ్లుండవు.
13. వెయ్యి మైళ్ల ప్రయాణంగాడ ఒక అడుగుతూనే ఆరంభమవుతుంది.
14. బిచ్చగాళ్లు ఎన్నటికీ దివాలా తీయరు.
15. రెండిళ్ల చుట్టం ఆకలితో చస్తాడు.
16. శిక్ష లేని తప్పు చేయగలవాడు 'రాజకీయనేత్ర.'

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COLOUR CAVALCADE

K.V. Krishna Kumar, II Year

How does colour influence you? Unless you are among the unlucky ten percent colour-blind males or one of the very rare colour-blind females the answer is a lot.

Colour plays a far more important role in our lives than most of us realise. Spirits rise when the sky is blue and the sun is shining and droop when the day begins with a grey overcast.

Colour surrounds us every where. We see it in the sky, in the oceans, in the rocks and in all plants and animals. Colour adds beauty to clothing and food. It makes our homes, schools, hospitals and offices attractive. We see it in the books and magazines. Paintings and Photographs and in cinemas etc, Advertisements and posters attract our attention with bright colours. Signs in yellow and black warn us of danger. Safety equipment is painted green and fire trucks are red.

We use the names of colours in many common sayings. A person sees red when he loses his temper or becomes green with envy at some one else's luck. He may feel blue because some one has called him yellow. If he is very well, he is 'in the pink'. But once in a blue moon everything goes all right and he has a red-letter day. Everything in the world was colour.

India that was Bharat seethes with white elephants, blue prints, Red-Carpets, Red-Tapes which never turn grey, Black market, yellow journals, green horns of pink socialists.

Colour governs man's outlook and produces instantaneous reaction-no matter attraction or repulsion. It is this weakness which is exploited by industrialists in selling their goods in attractive colours.

Remember that there is a cocktail called Pink lady, a song called Alice Blue Gown and an island called the Emerald Isle. None of these would be very interesting if

they were colourless.

It is indeed difficult to imagine our world without colours. "Life like a dome of many coloured glass' stain the white radiance of eternity", chants the poet Shelley, Colour permeates the very marrow of our existence, influences our thoughts, actions and desires. Go through a matrimonial column of any of our news papers, and notice the frequency of the insertion, 'A fair Bride' cited either as a major asset or necessary qualification.

Every married man, at some time or the other experiences chagrin, impatience, or sheer astonishment at his lady's inflagging determination to trip the entire length of a street, or breadth of a town and search from hundreds, for just one particular coloured sari her heart will cherish.

History down the ages, records the battles among the black, white and yellow skinned nations. Even today, in advanced countries there are murders, assassinations, arson, broken homes and disrupted families as the prejudices and differences between the dark and fair skinned races assume sinister dimensions.

People naturally, choose their favourite colours according to their temperaments and outlook on life. Those who favour red, for example are usually gay and imaginative folk with a love for adventure and good living. But just as red can be a very stimulating colour, it can also be an irritant. In the days when sun never-set on the British empire, red used to denote the British possessions on the world Map. Red coat stood for the soldier bold and the blue jacket for the sailor brave. Red has ever been considered the colour of revolutionaries. In Russia, military parades are held in the red square by the Red Army. A country coming under the sway of communism is said to have gone red.

It is strange that colours should be associated with



characteristics; thus white is considered as a symbol of purity though we have quite a number of white elephants in the country. It was when Gandhiji came to Trivendrum in connection with the Vaikom Satyagraha that he said in public; "I have fallen in love with the women of Kerala Their white dress has captivated me. it is emblematic of inner purity".

White implies the presence of the most lively assembly of colours materially and of spirit. White denotes neither limitation nor austerity, but joy. White is the synthetic product of the seven colours of the prism in movement. Many medieval churches were white. White is the emblem of generous and overflowing hearts. Some occasions demand white. Nothing else looks quite as attractive on the tennis courts or on a young bride.

Yellow' is a golden colour, the colour of the sun. This colour suggests radiance, vividness and prosperity. However this is a colour which is usually frowned upon, because of yellow journalism and yellow fever, it is supposed to stand for cowardice.

Green is very relaxing and tranquilising It is the colour of nature, of rebirth, and of hope. Soft greens such as lime, have a cheering effect and enhance the personality. They are also restful on eyes. The country

may abound in green horns, but green fields and pastures indicate cornucopian plenty in the country.

Blue exerts a more powerful influence than most other colours, for it either produces a very calming effect or it can be extremely depressing.

Blue is the brightness of an azure sky, the cool depths of lakes and lagoons, the delicate tints of a bluebell, the regal mantle of a Madonna.

Blue is a colour of honour, pride, achievement and success. The Blue Ribbon of the order of the Carter has given place to the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. And when you are said to wear your university colours, what is really meant is that you are a University Blue.

If you win a Derby lottery, that would be once in a blue moon. But if your only son dies, that would be a bolt from the blue.

Black has few votaries in this country where the colour is looked upon as a sign of ill-fortune. It was during the Non-co-operation era that we had so many black flag demonstrations in the country. The black markets flourishing after the advent of freedom have not reconciled the people to this colour, though one great Avtar was rather dark in complexion.

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My God - The Great

S. Lalitha Kumari, II Year



The Love of God is so Great!
That surpasses a Mother's Love;

The Deeds of God are so Great!
That oversees a deed of Good man;

The Greatness of God itself is Great!
That triumphs over the Worthy man;

The Nature of God is very much Great!
That beautifies over this Nature of the World;

The Holiness of God itself is very Holy!
Mind of His Merciful GIFTS,
Meet at His Graceful WORLD &
Move on it His Light of LOVE.

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SECOND MESSENGER

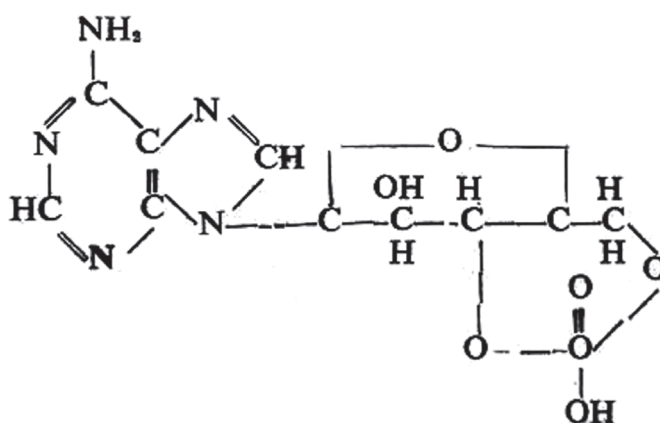
B.V. Suryanarayana Murthy, II Year

Introduction

Hormones are the secretions of endocrine glands. Hormones control the activity of target tissues in one of the 2 ways- 1) Activation of the cyclic AMP system of cells. 2) Induction of enzyme synthesis by activating the genes of the cells. The action of the Hormone is mediated with in the cell by some messengers known as SECOND MESSENGERS They are two in number-(1) Cyclic AMP (2) Cyclic GMP.

Chemistry

A molecule of cyclic AMP consists of Adenine, Ribose sugar and a phosphate molecule stimulation of Adenyl Cyclase, which is also present in the plasma membrane. This adenyl cyclase enzyme increases the conversion of the ATP to Cyclic 3',5' Adenosine monophosphate (3',5' Cyclic AMP). Cyclic



Camp Formation

Many Hormones act on their target tissues activating cyclic AMP system. Cells of the target tissues contain receptors for various hormones in the plasma membrane. The combination of a hormone with its specific receptor in the membrane leads to the Discovery.

Cycle AMP

Cyclic AMP was first discovered by Sutherland. He won the noble prize in 1971 for this discovery.



AMP serves as a Intracellular Hormonal mediator, It is also the 'Second Messenger.' The original hormone is the first messenger.

Degradation

5',5' cyclic AHP is degraded into 5' AMP. This reaction is catalysed by-phosphodiesterase. Methyl xanthines such as Caffeine and The-ophylline inhibit the phosphodiesterase reaction.

cAMP-Action

The effect of cAMP with in the target cells is to activate protein Kinase enzyme that utilize ATP to phosphorylate a protein, often another enzyme with in

the ceH. Protein kinases contain 2 sub-units. One subunit is catalytic and the other is regulatory. When both are combined, the kinase is inactivated. The regulatory subunit combines with the catalytic subunit in a way that prevents the latter from functioning. cAMP binds to regulatory subunit and causes it to dissociate from the catalytic subunit. The binding of cAMP to regulatory subunit relieves its inhibition of catalytic subunit. cAMP acts as an allosteric effector. The function of the complex formed by the combination of cAMP and regulatory subunit is not known. In Prokaryotic cells, a complex of Cyclic AMP and a protein known as CAP (Catabiotic-gene-activator protein) is involved in regulating the transcription of the lac operon.

cAMP-Function

cAMP FUNCTION BY

- 1) Increasing glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, Lipolysis
- 2) Storing cell permeability.
- 3) Increasing strength of contraction of muscle.
- 4) Increasing Hydrochloric Acid secretion of gastric mucosa.
- 5) Depressing Melanin granules.
- 6) Initiating synthesis of proteins.
- 7) Decreasing the aggregation platelets.

cAMP-As a Hunger Signal

In Bacteria cAMP acts as a hunger signal, if that is in the absence of glucose this enzyme leads to synthesis of substances responsible to stimulate other energy sources. In some mammalian cells such as in liver and muscle it retains its ancient role as a hunger signal. It acts by stimulating a protein kinase rather than by enhancing the transcription of certain all genes.

cAMP-May Alter Nature of Tumor Cells

Dr. WEINSTEIN of the Institute of cancer Research, Columbia University, College of Physicians & Surgeons, established the fact that addition of cyclic AMP or glucocorticoid hormones to tumor cells in culture can alter their morphology and growth properties, so re* that they closely resemble those of normal cells. Tumor cells seem to contain low AMP.

THEODORE PUCK and his Colleagues at the University of Colorado have found that its addition to certain Tumor cells in culture causes certain changes in the cytology, more towards normal pattern.

Clinical Importance

I) Cholera Toxin—Adenyl Cyclase:

The direct participation of cAMP in a disease process has been clearly established in cholera. This potentially lethal disease is caused by VIBRIO CHOLERAE, a negative bacterium that is propelled by a single flagellum causes severe diarrhoea. Cholerae Toxin increases the adenyl cyclase activity of the mucosa of the small intestine, which in turn raises the level of cAMP in these cells. The abnormally high level of cAMP affects the active transport of ions by these intestinal epithelial cells leading to a very large efflux of sodium ions and water, into gut.

II) cAMP content of urine is lowered in cases of severe depression and being elevated in mental disorders.

III) Electro convulsive shock treatment and Anoxia cause elevated levels of cyclic AMP.

IV) Increase urinary excretion of cAMP occurs in Parathyroid disease. The urinary response to parathyroid hormone is deficient in pseudohypoparathyroidism and there is reason to believe that this disease is due to defective function of adenyl cyclase system regulated by parathyroid hormone.

eAMP CYCLIC - G. M. P.

Another cyclic nucleotide, the 3'5' cyclic Guanosine Mono Phosphate is also present in mammalian tissue. cGMP is produced by the action Guanyl cyclase enzyme on GTP This guanyl cyclase is loosely bound to cell membrane. Cyclic GMP is degraded to 5' GMP by phosphodiesterase.

Although the concentration is considerably less than that of Cyclic AMP, it appears to mediate a variety of intracellular response. There is evidence that in some systems cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP can act as antagonists.

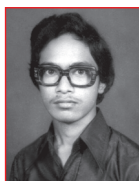
At present cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP are the only cyclic nucleotides found to have a regulatory function in Eukaryotic cells.

References

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- iii) J.A, M. A.
- iv) Review of Medical Physiology - by Ganong (8th Edition)

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పువ్వు

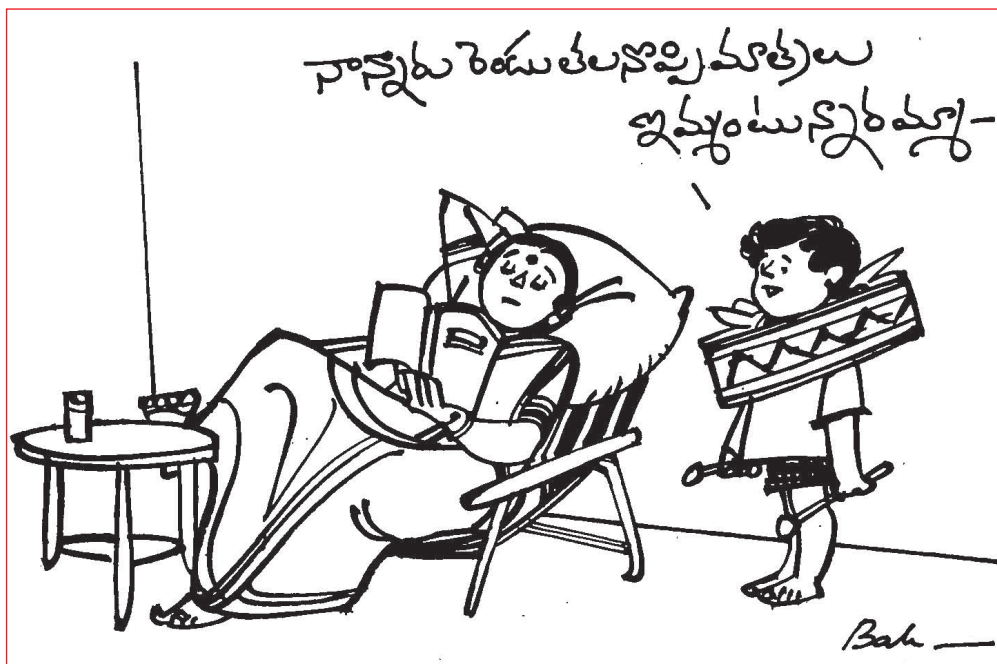
తుమ్మెద

పి. రాజశేఖరరెడ్డి II Year

సూర్యోదయాన విలసిందొక
 చిన్ని కుసుమం
 మంచుబిందువులతో నిండిన
 మధు మందహాసాన
 చూస్తున్నదెందుకో ఎదురుచూపులు
 కబళించబోయేది మృత్యువే
 నని తెలిసి కూడా
 మాటునున్న తుమ్మెదకై
 మరలొకబోసింది

సిగ్గు మోముతో
 మెరుపులున్న చందముతో
 విరబూసిన విలికుసుమం
 కోసం పరుగులెత్తి వెళ్లంది
 స్నేహాన్ని కలిపింది
 తుమ్మెదలేం తెలుసు
 తాను గ్రోలుచున్నది పచ్చి విషమని
 అయినా పోలేదు ఇంకా
 దానిలోని పూవుపైని ఆరాటం

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LADIES, LEND ME YOUR EARS

K. Koteswara Rao, II Year

O! Ye women, members of the fair sex:

Influenced by your counterparts from the wild west, it seems you have also unsheathed your daggers and are out to liberate yourselves. Before you proceed any further with your lady woostuff let me know one thing. What is it exactly that you want to liberate yourself from? Not from us, surely because as they say God first created the earth and rested, then created man and rested, and finally he put two 'X' Chromosomes together and created you (Actually the Chromosome has some bearing on intelligence, but in a fashion not warmly appreciated by female geneticists Ref. Robbins, Path, P-180). Since then neither God nor man has rested. So if any one needs liberation, it is us my fair ladies and not you.

They say you are bent upon ruling the world. Have a heart, dears. Why do you want to transform our beautiful, peaceful world into a seething cauldron of anarchy, chaos, unrest and violence. As it is, we have suffered enough right from the days of Papa Adam, we have been paying the penalty for the umpteens of mistakes which you are so adopt in committing, poor Adam had to loose heaven because of Eve. King Edward had to part with his crown because of another woman. Thousands of soldiers had to enter the jaws of death just because one of you had a face good enough to launch a thousand ships. Admit it, pets, that all along you have been overshadowed and overpowered by our towering personalities.

You have accused us of being responsible for the destruction and disaster of Haroshima and Nagasaki. True, we blundered there but to errance is human. Pray, use your grey cells, although I know that you are reluctant

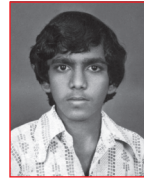
to use them but for once use them and the world of our achievements will unfold before your jaundiced eyes. The beauty of the Sydney Harbour bridge and Eiffel Tower the melodious tunes of Beethoven's ninth Symphony,. Armstrong's Stiffs rri tie moon and Bernard's epoch making heart transplant are just a few of the umpteens of our achievements which will make you sit up and take notice.

No, No, stub that thought which is trying to raise its head in your minds because let me categorically state that I am neither a male chauvinist nor a misogynist. Fact is, I like those of you especially who are charming and beautiful, young and pretty, but that is neither here nor there. A cold logical and unprejudiced analysis of the subject will reveal the shocking fact that the character and morality of women in general, has fallen in the last few centuries. Seeing this, Mark Anthony would have said "What a fall this has been My countrymen" or something to that effect. Finally I appeal to you, Oh Eves, to give the thought of liberation a miss. Concentrate, instead on improving your progeny and you will be a better, happier and a more satisfied woman.

I have said my say, even at the expense of incurring thy wrath Oh Women because as they say "Hell hath no fury as a woman scorned". I shall be vastly surprised if I don't land up in the Govt. General Hospital after this article has been published, that is, if it is published at all. Nevertheless I shall have one consolation, I know you will visit me during my sojourn at the hospital because they also say "when pain and anguish rack the brow a ministering angel thou".

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The Ending of All Day

K. Subhakar

K. Sujatha, II Year

- 1) This is the door way where we parted
This is the creaking garden gate
The roses climbed here, Sanguine hearted
The thrushes sang here soon and late.
Here we stood on that last morning
Here in the smilt garden ways
And the roses never gave me warning
It was the ending of all days.
- (2) Here where the Jasmine hides the lattice,
She gave a last sweet look to;keep.
All the flowers lean their petals
And brushed against my knees.
That was her gracious way, and that is
The white room where she feel asleep.
I spoke to her here of quick returning
When I had crowned myself with bays.
And never a voice cried through my yearning
This is the ending of all days.
- (3) This is the door way where we parted
This is the creaking garden gate,
And a cold wind wanders broken hearted
Over the flowers and cries too late.
There is a silence on the meadows
There's smiling dew of tears upon the grass
This is the path by which they bore her
Here, where the single sun-beam strays
was it with roses strewn before 'her ?
Unto the ending of all days.



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జ్ఞాన

రెంబు ఫుభాకర్, II Year

పెళ్లిపందిరిలా కళకళలాడుతోందా భవనం. విశాలంగా వేయబడిన షామియానాలలో జంటలుగా, ఏకాకాలుగా గుంపులుగా కనిపిస్తున్నారు యువతీ యువకులు. నున్నగా గీచిన గడ్డాలు, ఇస్త్రీ చేసిన పాంట్స్ వేసుకొని ఉన్నారు అబ్బాయిలు. నీట్గా ఉన్న కొత్త చీరలు కట్టుకొని ఉన్నారు అమ్మాయిలు.

వారెవరి ముఖంలో ఆనందంలేదు. ఆతృత వుంది. కారణం ఆది పెళ్లివారిల్లు కాకపోవడం మాత్రమేకాదు అక్కడ ఇంటర్వ్యూ జరగబోవడం. అది పెళ్లివారిల్లు కాకపోయినా ఉద్యోగమనే వధువును కలిగున్న ఓ జిల్లా పరిషత్ ఆఫీసు. జీవితంలో వధువు వరునికి కట్టుమిస్తే ఇక్కడ వరుడే వధువుకి కన్యాశుల్కం ఇవ్వాలి. అంతే తేడా!

అక్కడ ఓ పది క్లర్కు పోస్టులున్నాయని ఎనిమిది నెలల క్రితం ప్రకటించారు. రెండు వేల పైచిలుకు ఆప్టికే షన్లతో పాటు పదిరూపాయల డ్రాఫ్టులు కూడా వచ్చాయి. పావలా ఆఫీసువారి ఖర్చుతో ఇంటర్వ్యూ కార్డు అందింది ఈ వరులకు (కార్డు అందనిచో మేము బాధ్యులముకాము అని అందులో ఉందనుకోండి). వత్తుగా పెరిగిన గడ్డాలను గీయించి, తెలిసినవారి కాళ్ళు పట్టుకొనో లేదా తెలియనివారి దగ్గర తాకట్టుపెట్టో ముస్తాబై స్వయంవరానికి వచ్చారు.

వారి ముఖంలో కనిపించే ఆతృత, నిరాశ, వారి గాజు కళ్లలో కనిపించే ఆకలి హృదయమున్న ఎవరినైనా రచయితను చేయగలవు. పేరున్న రచయిత్రి అయితే కనీసం ఒక ఎకరం వరి పండడానికి సరిపడా నీళ్ళు సప్టై చేయించగలదు.

వారిలో ఉన్నాడొక వ్యక్తి. అతణ్ణి మీరు గుర్తుపట్టడం చాలా తేలిక. అతడి చూపులు నిశ్చలంగా ఉంటాయి. ఎవర్నీ చూడడు. వేదాంతిలా కనిపిస్తాడు. అతడిలో ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం కళ్లలో తప్పకుండా కనిపిస్తుంది. కష్టాన్ని సుఖంగా ఎదుర్కొనగలిగిన మనస్తైర్యం వుందతనిలో. అతడు ఎమ్.ఏ. ఫస్ట్ క్లాస్. అతడి సామర్థ్యాన్ని సూచిస్తూ ఎన్నో సర్టిఫికెట్లున్నాయి. కాని అని నిష్ప్రయోజనం అని అతనికి తెలుసు

ఎమ్. ఏ. చదివి క్లర్కు పోస్టుకి ఎందుకు వచ్చాడని మీరు

నన్ను ప్రశ్నించరు. ఎందుకంటే సమాధానం మీకు తెలుసు. ఇంటర్వ్యూ మొదలైంది.

సినిమాల్లో క్యూలో నిలబడి టీక్కెట్ తీసికొని బయటకు వచ్చేటట్లుగా లోపలికి వెళ్లి వస్తున్నారు నిరుద్యోగులు. అనుభవజ్ఞుడైన బుకింగ్-క్లర్కులా పనిచేస్తున్నారు ఇంటర్వ్యూ ఆధికారులు.

కవిత ఇంటర్వ్యూ రూం నుండి విసురుగా బయటకు వచ్చింది. గబగబా ఆమె దగ్గరకు నడిచాడు అతను.

“ఎలా చేశావు కవితా ?”

అందంగా పెదవి విరిచింది కవిత. తెల్లని ఆమె విశాల నయనాలలో నిరాశ స్పష్టంగా కనిపిస్తోంది. రుమాలుతో ముఖం తుడుచుకుంది. నవ్వాడు అతను. కవిత కూడా నవ్వింది. ఆ నవ్వులో జీవం లేదు. అనుభవసారం ఉంది. “లేట్స్ గో మధూ!” మృదువుగా అంది కవిత.

చిరునవ్వు మధు పెదవులపై నిలిచిపోయింది. “నేను ఇంటర్వ్యూ కెళ్లవద్దా ?”

“ఆన్లైన్ సరీ”

“ఏం?”

“వేస్ట్, పోస్ట్ మనకు రాదు” ఖచ్చితంగా తెలుసునన్నట్లుగా చెప్పింది.

“కానీ... ఎటుతిరిగి వచ్చాను గదా, నన్ను కూడా త్రై చెయ్యనియ్...” నిరాశగా అన్నాడు.

ఆమె నవ్వింది. దుఃఖంలో గూడా ఆనందాన్ని వ్యక్తం చేయగల సాధనం నవ్వే కదా మరి. పైగా దానిని కొనవలసిన పని లేదు. “గుడ్ లక్”, విసవిసా వెళ్లిపోయింది కవిత. మెల్లిగా నడిచి ఆక్కడున్న బెంచీపై కూర్చున్నాడు మధు.

మధు, కవితలు ప్రేమికులు. నవలల్లో స్కోప్ కలర్ సినిమాల్లోలా డ్యూయెట్ పాడుకోలేకపోయినా, ప్రపంచానికి వారు ప్రేమించుకొన్నట్లు తెలియకపోయినా... ఎందుకో మరి. రహస్యంగా ఆరాధనలో పడ్డారు. హృదయాలతో గుసగుస లాడు కుంటారు. ఏ ఒకరికి ఉద్యోగం వచ్చినా వివాహం చేసుకుందామని,



ప్రపంచం దృష్టిలో దంపతులవుదామని వారి ఆశ. మరి వారి ఆశ తీరేదెప్పుడో!

తన వంతు రాగానే లోనికెళ్లాడు మధు.

“మీ పేరు?”

“మధు.”

“ఏం చదివారు?”

“ఎం.ఏ.”

“ఏ క్లాస్?”

“ఫస్ట్ క్లాస్.”

నవ్వాడు రెండో మెంబరు.

“ఎమ్.ఏ. చదివి ఈ ఉద్యోగానికొచ్చేమేవయ్యా?”

మధు లోని ఆత్మవిశ్వాసాన్ని సూటిగా దెబ్బకొట్టాడు అతను.

ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం లేనివాడికి సింపతీ ఆనందం కల్గిస్తుంది. కాని అదే ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం కలవాడిలో పట్టుదలను రేకెత్తిస్తుంది. అందుకనే మధు నవ్వాడు.

ఎదురుగా ఉన్న భారతదేశ పటాన్ని చూపిస్తూ, “డిగ్రీ ఎక్కడుందో చెప్పగలవా?” మూడో ఇంటర్వ్యూ మెంబరు ఆడిగాడు.

మధుకి తెలుసు ఆది ఎంత సిల్లీ ప్రశ్నో. బహుశా ఆడిగానాయనకది తెలియదేమో, మధు చూపించాడు.

“మన ప్రధానమంత్రి ఎవరు?” మొదటిబోర్డు మెంబరు ప్రశ్న.

మధులో సహనం నశించలేదు. కాని ఉద్యోగం తనకి రాదని తేల్చుకున్నాడు.

“జిమ్మీకార్డర్” ఖచ్చితంగా చెప్పాడు. కావాలనే అలా

చెప్పాడు. అతడిలో ప్రారంభమయింది జ్వాల.

ఇంటర్వ్యూకి రావడం కోసం తను చేసిన అప్పులు, ఉదయం నుండి కనీసం కాఫీ అయినా లేకపోవడంతో కేకలు పెట్టే కడుపు, ఉడికిపోయే రక్తమూ అతనిలో జ్వాలను రేపింది.

గలగలా నవ్వారు ఇంటర్వ్యూబోర్డు మెంబర్లు.

“మన ముఖ్యమంత్రి ఎవరు?” నవ్వుతూనే ఆడిగాడు ఇంకో మెంబరు.

“ఇందిరాగాంధీ” వెంటనే చెప్పాడు మధు.

చిరునవ్వు వెలసింది మెంబర్ల పెదాలపై.

“యు కెన్ గో...” అన్నాడొక మెంబర్. వెనుదిరిగాడు మధు.

“ఎం.ఏ చదివినా లోకజ్ఞానం శూన్యం” అన్నాడొక మెంబర్ ప్రక్కతనితో. గలగలా నవ్వారందరూ.

మధు పెదవులు సన్నగా విచ్చుకున్నాయి. చిరునవ్వు మొగ్గయి ఓ క్షణం వెలిసి తిరిగి అదృశ్యమయింది.

ఇదంతా కొత్త సీసాలో పాత సారానే... మధు బయటకు వచ్చాడు. బయట జనాలు గుంపులు గూడి వున్నారు. వారి చేతుల్లో ఏవో, అట్టలు. వాటిపై ఏవో వ్రాతలు... ఏవో స్లోగన్స్.

వారు ఆ పదిపోస్టుల్లో టెంపరరీగా వర్కు చేస్తున్నవాళ్లు. దొడ్డిదారిన కొందరూ, సరైయిన దారిన కొందరూ ఆ ఉద్యోగాల్లో చేరారు. ఇంటర్వ్యూలో కొత్తవారిని ఎంపికచేస్తే- వారంతకు ముందొచ్చిన డబ్బు సంగతి ఏమయినట్లు, అది వారి బాధ.

ఉద్యోగం పోతే బతికేదెలా? సన్మార్గాన చేరినవారి ఆందోళన.

స్లోగన్స్, స్లోగన్స్ !! స్లోగన్స్!!!

ఇంటర్వ్యూ అయిపోయింది.



మేనేజర్ బయటకు వచ్చాడు. వారితో సంప్రదింపులు జరిగాయి 'తమకే ఉద్యోగాలు ఇస్తానన్న హామీని పొంది తమ ఆందోళన విరమించుకున్నారు వారు. 'ఆమరణ నిరాహారదీక్ష' అని వ్రాసి ఉన్న బోరులు చంకల్లో పెట్టుకొని 'మేనేజర్ జిందాబాద్' అని ఆనందంతో అనుస్తూ వెనుదిరిగారు వారు.

సరిగ్గా అప్పుడే మొదలైంది జ్వాల.

మేనేజర్ చేసిన పొరబాటేమిటంటే- మిగతా ఇంటర్వ్యూ కొచ్చిన కేండ్డిట్స్ ఎదురుగా వారికి హామీ ఇవ్వడం. డ్రాఫ్టులు కట్టి, అరవైలు, డెబ్బైలు ఆర్డీసీవారికి సమర్పించిన అప్పు చేసిన సొమ్ము బూడిదలో పోసినట్లని తెలిసిన వారి హృదయాలు మండడంలో ఆశ్చర్యమేముంది ?

వెంటనే కొన్ని వందల కంఠాలు ఆక్రోశించాయి. "మోసం... దగా... అన్యాయం..."

మేనేజర్ చుట్టూ జనం చేరారు. అరుపులు, కేకలు, విరిగిన కుర్చీల శబ్దం. కూలిన షామియానా...

అదే జ్వాల.

ఒక హృదయం మండింది. షామియానా ఓ మూల ఆ మంటకు ప్రజ్వరిల్లింది. మంటలు లేచాయి. రూమ్ లోపల ఫోన్ డయల్ చేయబడింది.

పోలీస్ వాన్లు 'రయ్'న శబ్దం చేస్తూ దూకాయి.

ఆ నిరుద్యోగుల ముఖాలు రక్తవర్ణంగా మారాయి.

లారీలు లేచాయి. .

ఒక్కో దెబ్బ అగ్నికి ఆజ్యమయింది. ఒక్కొక్కరి నిట్టూర్పు ఆ జ్వాలకు వాయువైంది.

కలెక్టర్ గారొచ్చారు. డ్రాఫ్టు డబ్బు వాపసు చేస్తామని హామీ ఇచ్చారు.

"మరి ఛార్జీలు?" ప్రశ్నించారు కొందరు.

"ఐయామ్ సారీ".

తిరిగి కేకలు... భాషువాయువు ఆ 'జ్వాల'ను పెంచిందే తప్ప తగ్గించలేదు.

తుపాకుల ధనధనలు... చెల్లాచెదురైన మసుష్యులు... మూడుగంటల క్రితం పెళ్లిపందిరిలా ఉన్న ఆ భవనం ఇప్పుడు స్మశానవాటికలా ఉంది.

జ్వాల!! ఎట్టటి రక్తం కుతకుతా ఉడుకుతున్నప్పుడు, ఆ రంగును కలుపుకొని మింటికెగిసే జ్వాల!! ఇది బడబాగ్ని కంటే పెద్దది. దీనిని ఏ నీరు, నిట్టూర్పు ఆపలేవు, ఆర్పలేవు. ఇది అంతంకాదు. ప్రాధమికం.



మరునాడు ఉదయం పేపర్ చూశాడు మధు. మొదటి పేజీలో క్రితంరోజు జరిగిన గొడవ గురించి వేసి వుంది.

అందరినీ ఆకర్షించే విధంగా కుడివైపు పైన బాక్స్ కట్టి ప్రచురించినదొక విషయాన్ని ఆ ప్రముఖ దినపత్రిక. 'మన. ప్రధానమంత్రి ఎవరో, ముఖ్యమంత్రి ఎవరో తెలియని ఎం.ఎ. ఫస్ట్ క్లాస్ నిరుద్యోగి,' అని వివరాలు ఇస్తూ.

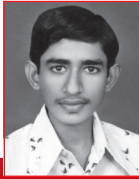
మధు నవ్వుకున్నాడు.

కాని అతని హృదయంలో రగిలిన జ్వాల ఆరిపోలేదు. మధులాంటి యువకుల హృదయాలు తిరిగి ఎప్పుడో ఎక్కడో కలవకపోవు! కాని అప్పుడు మాత్రం మొదటిసారిలా విడిపోవు. మరింత సంఘటితమై మరింత కాంతితో ఆ జ్వాల ప్రజ్వరిల్లు తుంది. బూటకపు వాగ్దానాలు, తుపాకి తూటాలు దానిని ఆర్పలేవు.

ఆ జ్వాల దాని పూర్తిశక్తితో, అమాయకుల హృదయ పుర్ణణతో పెరిగి పెద్దదై అన్యాయాన్ని నిలుపునా దహిస్తుంది.

GMC Magazine - 1979-80





FORGETTING

Why do we forget things ? Indeed, why do we ?

B. Mahesh, IV Year

Moses Sundar Raj, IV Year

Why do we forget things ? There are three traditional explanations. These may help us to understand the nature of what we remember and why we forget. The three explanations for forgetting are -

- 1) Decay through disuse
- 2) Interference effect
- 3) Motivated forgetting

Decay Through Disuse

One of the oldest explanations of forgetting is that forgetting takes place simply through the passage of time. This explanation assumes that learning leaves a trace in the brain; the memory involves some sort of physical change that was not present prior to learning. With the passage of time the normal metabolic processes of the brain cause a fading or decay of the memory, so that traces of material learned gradually disintegrate and eventually disappear altogether...

Although plausible, no direct evidence supports the decay theory and much evidence suggests that it is a dubious or at least incomplete explanation. Most motor skills, like swimming or driving a car, are not easily forgotten even though we may not have used these skills for many years. Another argument against decay theory rests on the recovery of memories supposedly lost. People approaching senility, who can barely remember the events of the day, often vividly recall events of their youth.

It cannot be denied that some forgetting may occur through the organic changes taking place in the nervous system with the passage of time. We can only be sure that this explanation does not account for all the facts about forgetting.

Interference Effect

Another explanation maintains that it is not so much

the passage of time that determines the course of forgetting but what we do in the interval between learning and recall.

Interference effect is by 2 ways

- a) Retroactive inhibition
- b) Proactive inhibition.

a) retroactive inhibition: New learning may interfere with material previously learned. This theory of interference is illustrated by a story about Stanford University's first President, David Starr Jordan, who was an authority on fishes. As the President of New University, Jordan began to call the students by name, but every time he learned the name of a student he forgot the name of a fish. This theory that new learning may interfere with the old is known as retroactive inhibition.

Retroactive inhibition can easily be demonstrated by experiment. The subject learns a list of items (list A) and then learns a second list (list B). After an interval an attempt is made to recall list A. If a control group (that has not learned list B) recalls list A significantly better than the experimental group that has learned the new list, we attribute the difference to retroactive inhibition.

Ordinary processes of waking life interfere with recall. It has been found that we do forget more when awake than when asleep. We lose a little during first hour or two of sleep, but after that we forget very little during the night.

b) proactive inhibition: Another kind of interference occurs when material that we have previously learned interferes with the recall of something newly learned.

Experiments have demonstrated the results are similar to that of retroactive inhibition; the control group does indeed recall better than the experimental group. The prior learning of the experimental group apparently





Joseph Francois Felix Babinski 1857 - 1932

Babinski's Sign

The life and work of Babinski provide a striking illustration of the fact that research need not be confined to the laboratory. Babinski first described his famous sign in 1896. It was a simple statement that the normal plantar response consists of flexion of the toes, and that in certain cases of organic disease of the central nervous system a similar stimulus evoked, not a flexor but an extensor response. With the passage of time little or nothing has been added to this classical description.

interferes with their recall of list B. The more lists a subject has previously learned, the poorer his retention of the newly learned list.

Lest you decide that it is useless to learn anything new, we should note that the effects of proactive and retroactive inhibition are much less striking when meaningful material rather than nonsense syllables is learned. A person having learned a material beyond the point of bare mastery, he is less susceptible to interferences of either the proactive or retroactive type.

Motivated Forgetting

One aspect of motivated forgetting is the principle of repression, where by some memories become inaccessible to recall because of the way in which they relate to our personal problems. The inaccessibility is due neither to faded traces nor to disruptive learnings, for the memories are still there and can be revealed under appropriate conditions. The theory of repression holds that the memories are not recalled because their retrieval would in some way be unacceptable to the person-possibly because of the anxiety they would produce or the guilt they might activate, psychoanalytic studies of normal people suggest that repression is a very general phenomenon, but laboratory studies are not yet very satisfactory,

Are Memories Permanent?

The explanations on forgetting that have been considered so far - decay of the memory trace, interference effects, and motivated forgetting - have different implications for the hypothesis that events once recorded in memory are never lost. The decay theory emphasizes actual erosion or physical loss of memories. The notion of motivated forgetting suggests that information is permanently stored in memory, but certain emotionally toned events have made it inaccessible for retrieval. The interference hypothesis can be interpreted as supporting either position; interfering materials could actually destroy the memory trace, or they could leave the

memory trace intact while building up some sort of inhibition or barrier to prevent its retrieval.

These two types of forgetting (loss of information versus inability to retrieve information) have been called trace-dependent versus cue-dependent forgetting (Madigan 1970). Trace dependent forgetting is caused by the actual 'decay' of memory trace. In cue dependent forgetting, the information is stored in memory, but the critical cues that would allow it to be retrieved are lacking. In most situations failure to recall probably represents a combination of trace - dependent and cue - dependent forgetting.

Two-Process Theories of Memory

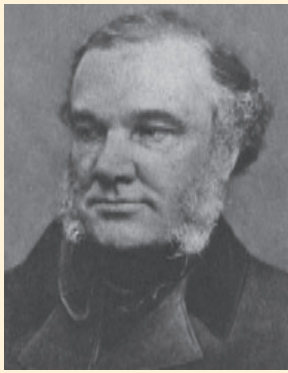
Because no single explanation provides an adequate account of forgetting, a number of psychologists have argued for a two process theory of memory. They propose that one type of storage mechanism is involved in remembering events just recently experienced and that a different type is involved in the recall of information that has received repeated attention. The mechanisms have been labelled.

Short Term Memory (STM) and Long Term Memory (LTM)

The difference between them is like the difference between recalling a telephone number you just looked up in the directory and recalling your own telephone number. Your own number is stored in LTM along with memories of items as your name, the words and grammar of language, addition and multiplication tables and important events in your life. In contrast, the telephone number you have just looked up, the definition the teacher has just given in class and the name of a stranger remain in STM only momentarily. Unless you make conscious effort to focus your attention on the information, that is, to transfer it to LTM, it is quickly lost.

The STM is viewed as a rapidly decaying system where as LTM is essentially a permanent store. We can characterize STM by trace dependent forgetting. The





Thomas Addison

1795-1860

Addison's Disease

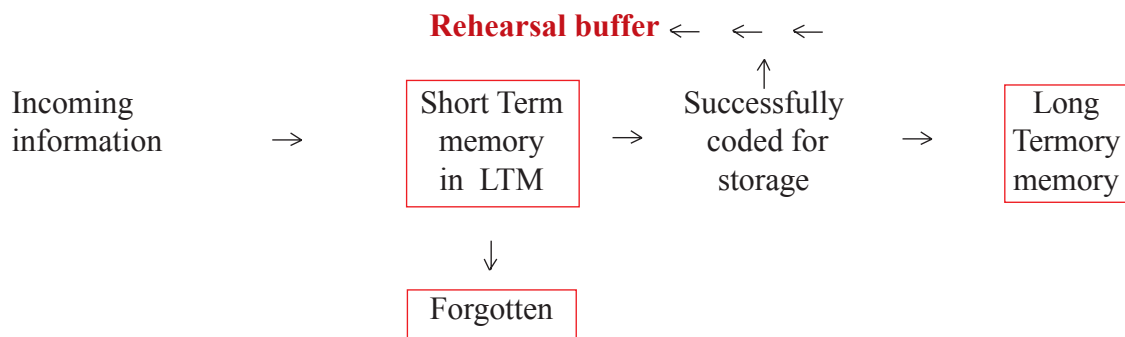
Thomas Addison holds a unique place in medical history as the discover of two diseases both of which are named after him. These two are Addison's anemia (Per-nicious anemia) and Addison's disease (adrenal insufficiency). In 1855 Addison published his famous book on Disease of the Adrenal Glands, which expanded and clarified his earlier accounts of what is known now as Addison's disease. As Addison himself states it was while investigating his Anemia that he stumbled upon his Disease.

memory trace of items entering STM is subject to rapid decay, in contrast, we characterize LTM by cue dependent forgetting. The information is permanently recorded in LTM but our ability to retrieve it depends upon having the appropriate cues.

The interaction between the two memories is characterised by the flow chart in the figure.

Incoming information is fed into STM and, if not

because subsequent inputs to STM have caused the information to decay. Long term recall may fail because the information was never transferred to LTM or because not enough cues are available at the time of attempted recall to locate the information in LTM. The student who "knew the material backwards and forwards" but could not recall it for the examination may simply have started at the text book, with his mind on other



attended to, begins to fade away. It is possible, however to maintain selected information in STM by means of rehearsal. By rehearsing the information, the trace in STM is prevented from decaying—at least for a short period of time. The set of traces being maintained in STM at any one time is referred to as the rehearsal buffer. Thus information is temporarily stored in STM via rehearsal until incoming information replaces it. While information resides in STM it may be coded and transferred to long - term storage. Information that is allowed to decay in STM before such a transfer takes place is permanently lost.

LTM is assumed to be virtually unlimited, so that any information transferred from STM to LTM will have a place for permanent storage. Even though the information is permanently stored, memory may fail because the cues needed to retrieve the information from LTM are incomplete.

The two-process theory provides several reasons why forgetting may occur. Immediate recall may fail

things and never rehearsed the material so that it could be encoded into LTM or the material may be stored in LTM, but the examination questions did not provide sufficient cues to permit retrieval.

How do our earlier explanations of forgetting fit in to this conceptual scheme? Although the information in STM is a fairly faithful representation of the stimulus input, some decay is possible in this state before the information - is transferred to LTM. But once coded and stored in LTM, the code is assumed to be relatively fixed over time and not susceptible to decay. However, if other items of information with similar codes are stored in LTM, we have difficulty in retrieving the correct item upon recall. The phenomena of retroactive and proactive inhibition can demonstrate their effects in this manner.

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RED HIBISCUS

*Seconds later, the Birthday Girl flashed past the winning post,
two lengths ahead of the next horse*

Pasumarthi Ravi, Final Year

K. Koteswara Rao, First Year

I am still rattled at the sight of a hibiscus flower. My first encounter with it was in 1976. I was then living in a far flung colony in Madras. Every morning I used to drive to Marina beach and jog or walk for a mile or two in the soft sand. This was my daily routine for the past three years. One fine morning, after I had finished my constitutional and was in the process of brushing off the sand from my shoes, my eyes fell on an object a few feet away that would have made anybody gaze twice. Right there in that wide expanse of sand was a red hibiscus. It was like sighting a rose in full bloom in the middle of a desert. I kicked sand on to the flower and buried it. You see, I am highly allergic to flowers and pollen especially to hibiscus and much susceptible to hay fever. I thought nothing of the matter and forgot about it the instant I moved on. Oddly, I encountered my second hibiscus within a week. I had dropped in at the Andhra Gymkhana Club, Bezwada for a bridge session with my friends. I reached a little early as I wanted to have a drink in the bar before getting down to the game. As was my habit I headed straight for the cards room to see if any of my bridge buddies had arrived so that we might peg it together. I opened the door and peeped in. The room was empty. I was about to close the door and leave when my gaze fell on a big marble vase at the corner. It was full of hibiscus flowers. Funny, I said to myself, always encountering only hibiscus blossoms and nothing else. About a week later, Kistayya my personal gentleman's gentleman who worked as a deputy tahsildar in the days of the British regime and I left for the United States. Destination : Las Vegas.

At this juncture, I must confess a certain streak / have in me, which I often used to refer as my streak of gold or my Midas' touch. Everything I touch turns to gold. It started my phenomenal luck in the world of high finance. I converted my paltry inheritance into a mind boggling fortune thanks mainly to my luck in the stock exchange and in the numerous business ventures I have been engaged ranging from a small scale industry that manufactures safety valves for pressure cookers to movies starring Roger Moore and Amitabh Bacchan. But my greatest profits came from the world of gambling. For me every thing is a gamble, including life itself.

In due course I became a legendary figure in all gambling places around the world. Go to Monaco and mention the name 'Kot' and they will say 'Kot-he comes and goes. He makes his pile and moves on'. But I never took my luck for granted. I knew that my streak of gold like all streaks has got to run out one day.

To come back to where I left off, Kistayya and I, loaded with our travellers' cheques sat on adjoining seats aboard the PAN AM flight to Las Vegas. I glanced at the airline's inflight magazine and there on the cover, printed in all its grandeur was an exotic crimson hibiscus- the type which brings to mind, girls in grass skirts with honey coloured complexions doing the hula dance. I felt my ears become red and my blood go faster. What was the meaning of this? I asked myself. Was it one of these remarkable coincidences? Why was I being dogged by this particular flower? After a memorable week in Las Vegas we booked our flight to India.



Kistayya had a piece of fatherly advice for me, 'Sir, your lucky streak may not last long. It's high time you got married and settled down.'

I replied, 'I'm planning to have my biggest fling of all at the Malakpet race course, when we get home. It Will be my biggest gamble. If it goes through I will quit and marry and settle doWrt in life'. Kistayya booked a double suite for me at Hotel Banjara International. I Was tired and felt like going for a swim. Strangely, the pobl was deserted at that time, even though the day Was terribly hot. A few guests were lounging in the shade of the canopies sipping iced drinks. I dived into the pool, did a few brisk strokes and was feeling like a million dollars, when suddenly there see in a herbarium, only it was brownish in colour. My eyes fell on the 'Odds Board.' The Birthday Girl was the favourite at 5 to 4 and the Red Hibiscus was going at 10 to one- I am noted for taking quick decisions. There was very little time left. In a minute I made up my mind. It would be the Red Hibiscus. I wrote out the name on a slip of paper and handed it to Kistayya. On another slip I wrote out the amout I wanted to bet on the horse- three lakhs. I had never, just never bet such a fantastic amount before in my life. I was in the do or die mood now. What ever decision i took would influence the teeming race course as word would spread like wildfire.

Kistayya's eyes rounded for an instant but he kept his calm and nodded. Then he moved away and as always, I saw people edge up to him from all directions. By the time he reached the bookies there was an unmanageable crowd behind him just to get a hint of the horse I was betting on.

The race began. A big hush fell upon the conourse. It was as though a mighty hand had muffled every mouth. Coming round the bend, the Birthday Girl was still leading while Red Hibiscus had dropped to sixth place. Seconds later the Birthday Girl flashed past the winning post, a good two lengths ahead of the next horse. A death like silence seemed to prevail everywhere. Many just stood or sat as though stunned.

The following morning, I was sitting in b=d sipping coffee with the news paper in my lap when Kistayya knocked and came in. He had a brief case in hand. 'I've come to say goodbye' he said. I was greatly surprised 'Why, where are you off to ?' I asked.

'I'm leaving you. 20 years is quite a long stretch.

I want to go home to my native village and retire. I'm almost 90 now'.

A faint smile appeared on the retired tahsijdar's lips, 'I made a lot of money yesterday, The Birthday GirJ, you know'.

'You mean you put money on that horse' I asked incredulously. I had never know the man to place, a wager on any thing. 'Yes', nodded Kistayya. 'And thanks to you I put everything I had on the Birthday Girl. I knew it would win when you circled it as you always do on your racing schedule'.

'But why thank me ?' I said ruefully. 'I did not put anything on the Birthday Girl. I have lost a lot of money as well as my reputation, and I suppose a good many friends. And now, you also'.

'But that's how you helped me to make my packet by. not betting on the Birtfhday Girl. If you had, the returns would not have been much. But with you betting on the Red Hibiscus, the odds favoured the Birthday Girl, and the returns were higher much higher.' Greatly puzzled, I asked ,, Kistayya 'But how did you know I would bet on the Red Hibiscus ?'

Kistayya burst into laughter 'I fixed you Mr. ICoteswara Rao. You think, I a retired cahsildar enjoyed grovelling around you all these years? I was poor. I got my back on you and also made my 'money in one grand stroke. I staged all those red hibiscus flower tricks during the last few weeks'. With a namaste he strode out of the room.

Some weeks later I was picknicking with my fiance in the Araku Valley. It was a pleasant day and many college students and couples were enjoying the scenic beauty My eyes were riveted on the back of a stunningly beautiful girl when a strong gust of breeze, blew away the flower stuck in her long plait. It landed near my feet.

It was none other than a Red Hibiscus appeared a hibiscus flower floating in the pool.

Surprised, I climbed out of the pool. Why should a flower especially one to which lam highly allergic continue to haunt me I do not know. Thinking it over, I found the whole thing an impossible series of coincidences.

But how wrong I was!

Horse races were of a particular significance for me because I had the reputation of always picking up the winner. I was in, for one of the greatest surprises



of my life the following day, when the racing schedule for the Malakpet Golconda 1000 guineas classic hit the stands. Ten horses were vying for the great prize. But it was the name of one of the horses that almost floored me. It was Red Hibiscus. How odd that I should again run irito a red liibisieus this time, it being the name of a horse. For the first time in my life I was undecided about the horse I Would back. A careful study of the racirig record showed that Birthday Girl owned by Df; 5Vf. A. M. Ramaswami had the best chance. The night before the race I found myself tossing and turning. I did not sleep a wink. Would it be the Red Hibiscus or the Birthday Girl? Next morning I made up my mind. Red Hibiscus just did not stand a chance according to my calculations. At the races I decided to give the schedule a run through.

As I was leafing through the race book an object fell from the book onto my lap that made my blood run cold. My face and ears grew hot. Yet, there was no doubt about it. It was a perfectly preseved specimen of a red hibiscus flower, the dried kind you see in a herbarium, only it was brownish in colour. My eyes fell on the 'Odds Board.' The Birthday Girl was the favourite at 5 to 4 and the Red Hibiscus was going at 10 to one- I am noted for taking quick decisions. There was very little time left. In a minute I made up my mind. It would be the Red Hibiscus. I wrote out the name on a slip of paper and handed it to Kistayya. On another slip I wrote out the amout I wanted to bet on the horse- three lakhs. I had never, just never bet such a fantastic amount before in my life. I was in the do or die mood now. What ever decision i took would influence the teeming race course as word would spread like wildfire.

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A TIFF OVER GAS CONNECTION

A. Narendra Kumar, Final Year

If there is any word in this world which my wife hates, it is the noun 'connection.' I don't know how it become allergic to her. Unfortunately it is my wont to use the three-word phrase 'in this connection' very often which results in small tiffs with my beloved.

One day, after a tiff, my consort left for her quiet native despite my repeated appeals.

When it dawned upon me that the ball was in my court, I decided to cajole her through letters. In my maiden attempt I assured her that I would relegate my





stock phrase to the list of touch-me-not phrases. I also added that she need not be too allergic to the word since it had a vital place in history of mankind.

To prove my point, I hit upon the idea I writing letters to her regularly with a two-word title that ends with the word 'connection' and explain to her how it is profitably associated with its preceding adjective,

My first letter entitled 'French Connection' tried to explain the story connected with it.

My second letter entitled 'political connection' brought out the advantages of having such relations in a free-for-all society.

These were followed by letters with such curious titles as 'phone connection', 'tap connection', 'service connection' etc. I brought to light the indispensable nature of this word in this century.

When my efforts to get back my Angan-Ki-Tulsi proved futile, I kept silent for some time.

I was feeling her absence very badly. Then fortune smiled on me. I wrote a letter to her entitled 'GAS con-

nection' as soon as I received an intimation from the GAS company. I told her that the importance of this new connection could not be over emphasised at this juncture.

My better-half came to me immediately. She quietly retired into the kitchen without a word. Then like a typhoon she ran to me and thundered; 'Where is the stove?'

'What stove ?'

'The Gas stove'

'Did you read my letter fully?'

'No. I just saw the title and was elated'.

I showed a copy of the letter and said; 'I titled my letter with the words 'GAS Connection' and not with 'Gas Connection'. I have become a member of the Graphic Art Society Company Limited whose membership is highly valuable in my profession. GAS is an acronym for this company'.

She stood silent for a while and then left me in as-is-where-is condition. The clock in the room turned a full circle.

GMC Magazine Udayini - 1980-81





The Skeleton

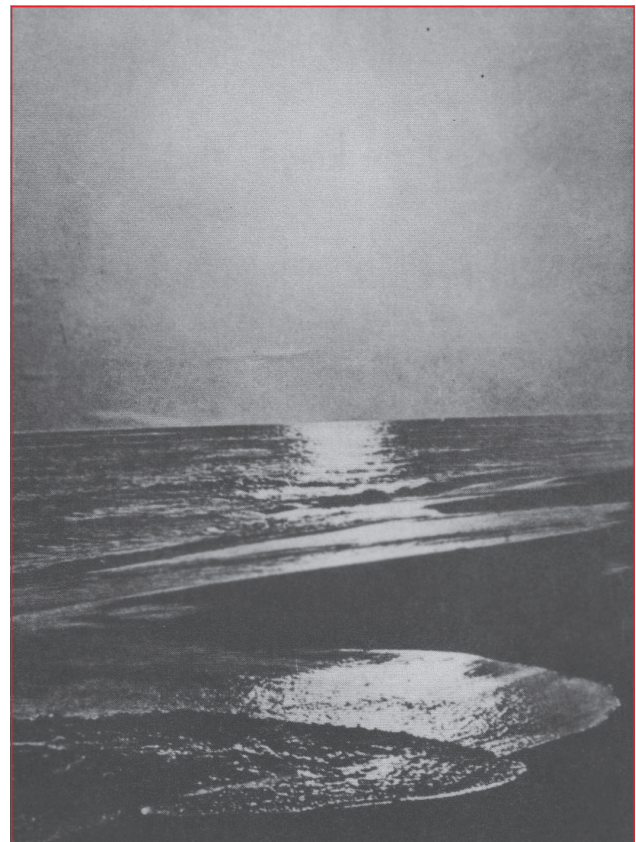
Moses Sundar Raj, Final Year

I guesten arranged da tings
with borrowed smiles
I welter in vile rhetoric
while eating sweets
I inspect summoned girls
with piercing looks
I hypothecate my conscience
in bartering for wealth
I leave them anxious
without caring an iota
I am a shameless skeleton
in the garb of a bridegroom

GMC Magazine, 1979-80



GMC Magazine Udayini - 1979-80 2nd Cover Artist: S.C. Sarath Kumar



Sunrise, Photo: B. Mahesh





◀ Silver Jubilee Reunion - 2003

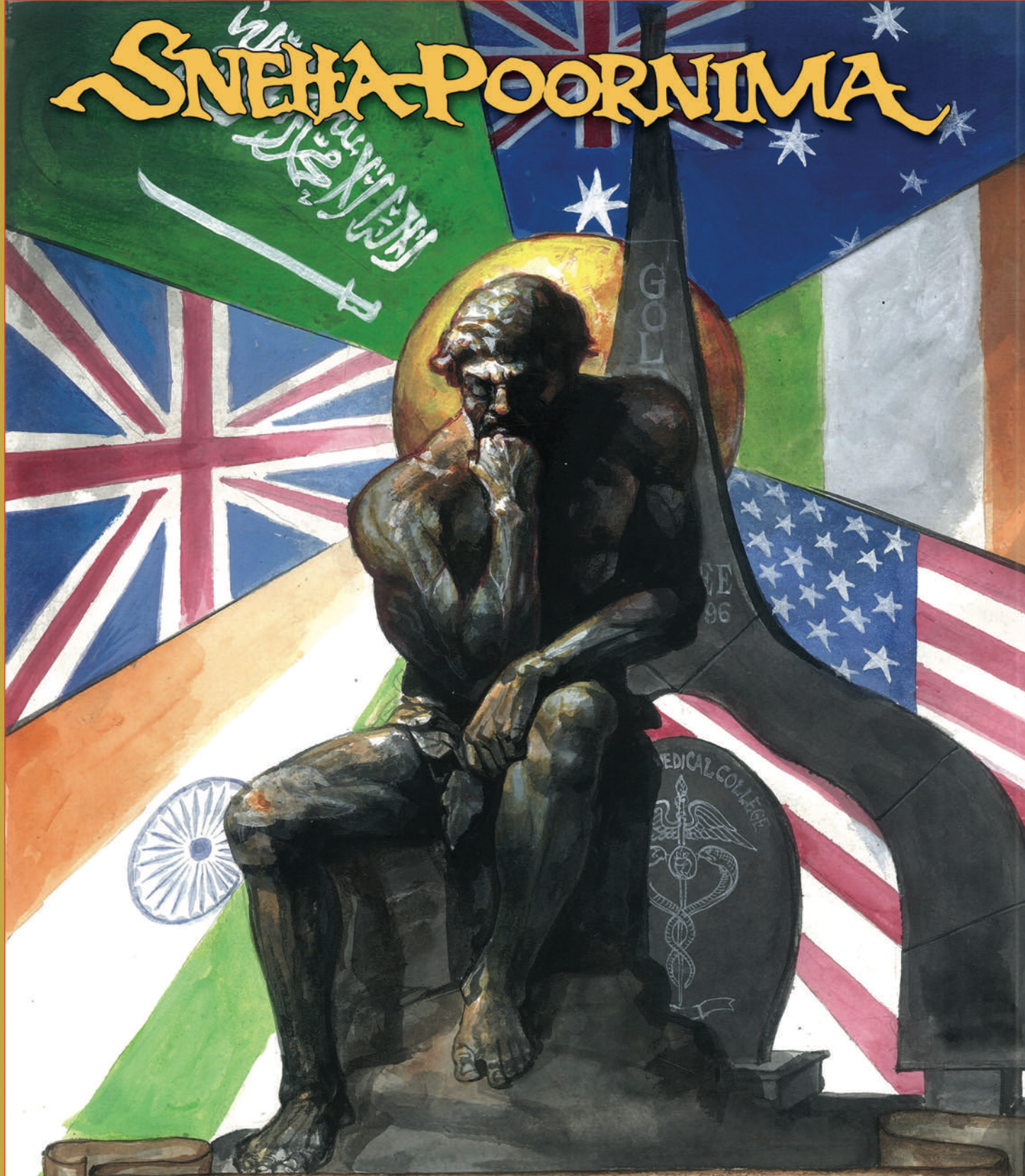


Pearl Reunion - 2008



Coral Reunion - 2013

SNEHA-POORNIMA



Guntur Medical College 1978 Batch Ruby Union
Doctors From India, USA, UK, Ireland, Australia and Saudi Arabia,
are all Meeting on 21, 22, 23 September 2018 Ramoji Film City, Hyderabad.

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