

to involve the people adequately in Plan effort. He was among the first few in our country who realised even then the importance of people's active participation in the Plans if they should succeed and the results envisaged should accrue.

Oftentimes he deplored that although during the struggle for independence political leadership had tremendous credibility among the people and the political fight was led by men and women who underwent great personal sufferings for the national cause, yet when the political battle was won, moral deterioration set in and so it became extremely difficult to create those psychological conditions which were essential for a sustained national effort for economic development. He also used to say that the official apparatus available to Government was that inherited from the British or from the Nizam's days when all it was responsible for was the collection of revenue and maintenance of Law and Order. There were vague complaints that some of the bureaucrats were somewhat sluggish, secretive and suspicious. He often exhorted them that they should reorient themselves to the new tasks of development that had been imposed on them by the Plans. He wanted them to become more creative and innovative.

Dr. Reddy devoted himself wholeheartedly to the twin tasks of involving the people and reorienting the officials to the new challenging tasks of development. He organised seminars, workshops, conferences and exhibitions at the state, regional, district and block levels. He and the top officials attended not only the state meets but also those convened at the regional and district level. He organised training camps for non-officials and took full advantage of the training centres set up by the Government of India at the Centre and in the states by deputing in large numbers both officials and non-officials. He did his best to revamp voluntary organisations, particularly those working for the welfare of the weaker sections and of women and children. The entire block machinery was geared to the main task of educating the people on their role in planned development. Song and drama parties covered villages explaining to them in a manner that appealed to them most what the planning meant for them, what role they should play, why they should do so, etc. This work of social education received the highest praise not only from the centre and other states but also from the people themselves and their organisations. The then Union Minister for Community Development used to say that Andhra Pradesh was first not only alphabetically but also in actual performance. As a result of these efforts at educating the people, their response grew from day to day and the Plans received several crores worth of people's contribution in cash, kind and labour.

Dr. Reddy electrified the whole rural atmosphere and created a very favourable climate for people's identification with and participation in the Plans. Had this drive been continued with equal vigour in the subsequent years, today the physical, social and economic condition of our villages would have been very much better. To this day, people still remember the lead, the drive and the direction given by Dr. Channa Reddy when he was Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj.

Dr. Reddy strongly believed, and I think he still believes, that unless planning and execution were decentralised it would be difficult to accelerate the pace of economic advance which was so necessary in Andhra Pradesh which then had 78 per cent of the rural households in the expenditure group of Rs. 100 or less per month and households with expenditure over Rs. 500 per month were rare and did not exceed even 3 per cent of the total rural households. He also warned against rural development programmes aiming at increasing only agricultural production and urged that programmes covering animal husbandry, poultry, pisciculture, cottage, village and small industries should also be taken up in order to achieve all-round development.

Although Planning at the block level itself was considered desirable by some experts, Dr. Reddy made a start with district plans. Those who favoured district plans tried to impress upon him that:

- (a) there were imbalances between block and block in the same district and this could not be corrected if the unit of planning was a block and not the district;
- (b) there were schemes which would benefit more than one block and the district-level authorities alone could prepare such plans and secure the necessary coordination between the blocks; and



- (c) that the technical and administrative staff available at the block level were generally not quite so competent as to estimate the resources in money, material and manpower that could be raised within the block and to prepare Five-year Plans in a realistic manner.

He believed that the pattern of district administration should change and people's representative institutions must play a vital role in the formulation and execution of development programmes. He used to publicly express this view and stress the importance of decentralisation and the role of elected bodies. People nearest to the schemes must, according to him, have the freedom to frame and build up their own plans. He was all for the Panchayati Raj institutions executing not only their plans but also plans in the state and central sectors which are located in their blocks or districts as otherwise they lack community drive. He always pleaded for greater allocation of revenues to Panchayati Raj bodies so that they might be able to meet at least the minimum needs of the people. He recognised the need for competent staff at the district level and strengthened the planning organisation in the Zilla Parishad by appointing a District Planning Officer in each district with adequate supporting staff at district and block levels.

In formulating the State's Third Five-year Plan, the state government, and particularly the Minister for Planning, kept in view the objectives approved by the National Development Council and the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and laid greater emphasis on those schemes and projects which would help fuller exploitation of the state's natural resources, maximize the state's income, create greater employment opportunities and do social justice. Dr. Reddy constituted panels of economists and experts drawn from universities and the industries in order to obtain the essence of their economic wisdom for the better formulation of the State Plans. The state's finances in those years were poor, as in the case of most other states, and the Government were faced with the problems of raising adequate resources for the Plan in the teeth of opposition.

In close collaboration with the concerned revenue yielding departments of the state, Dr. Reddy helped in raising additional funds to meet the state's share of the Plan expenditure. He pleaded both with the Planning Commission and the National Development Council for providing the following reliefs to the state governments:

- (a) to reduce the loan burden by re-scheduling the repayment of all existing loans;
- (b) to increase the central assistance adequately to states which are comparatively less developed such as Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, etc.;
- (c) to increase the grant element of central assistance and reduce, if not altogether give up, the centrally sponsored schemes;
- (d) to raise the allotment for local development works;
- (e) to loosen the strings attached to schemes suitably so as to suit the conditions obtaining in each state;
- (f) to raise open market loans by the Centre to cover fully the needs of the states also;
- (g) to raise the financial limits of schemes for which clearance by the Planning Commission was unnecessary.

Most of these demands have been accepted by the Centre/Planning Commission in recent years, though not then.

Dr. Channa Reddy knew fully well that between planning and execution there was a great distance and he anticipated the criticism in later years that there was a lamentable failure in the field of implementation in the country as a whole and that paper Plans were mistaken for achievements and targets for accomplishments. Therefore, he spent most of his time on the implementation aspect of the Plan schemes. He was aware of the many hurdles that blocked the progress of execution of Plan schemes and wanted the implementing agencies to inspect the works, schemes, etc. frequently and take spot-decisions to remove all the bottlenecks that held



up their progress. He insisted on a free flow of communication not only between the components of administrative hierarchy but also with beneficiaries. The problems encountered by workers at the field level should, without inhibition, be transmitted to the quarters concerned for securing speedy solutions. Of the many steps he had taken to ensure proper and timely execution of Plan schemes mention may be made of the following:

- (a) A high level co-ordination Committee consisting of the Chief Minister, Planning Minister and all other ministers dealing with Plan schemes, secretaries to Government and the heads of departments, used to meet regularly every month and review the progress of works—physical and financial achievements as well. This proved to be a very useful exercise and enabled the Planning Minister to suggest surrenders where the progress was slow, and additional allocations where needed. This survey ensured efficient implementation of Plan schemes each year and the achievement of the set physical targets.
- (b) Besides this monthly meeting, he insisted upon each secretary to government meeting his departmental heads at least once a fortnight and discuss all relevant issues pertaining to Plan implementation.
- (c) The departments were asked to ensure that all the schemes included in the current year's Plan were put on the ground latest by the end of June of that year.
- (d) He introduced a system of evaluating plan schemes by panels appointed by government and taking prompt action on their reports. Many human failures came to light and put the government wise.
- (e) He recognised and made others to recognise the importance of and the need for curtailing non-development expenditure as it was eating away most of the extra taxation levied for augmenting Plan funds. He was not unaware that even development expenditure had some unproductive element which should be eliminated.
- (f) To secure better and more effective implementation of tribal welfare schemes, he upgraded the posts of Block Development Officer of tribal blocks and appointed senior officials as Block Development Officers of such blocks.
- (g) To remove political impediments in the way of efficient execution of schemes in some areas, he used to visit the trouble-spots and secured the cooperation of all concerned irrespective of party affiliations or groups.
- (h) He took various steps to ensure equally good performance in all the three regions of the state and reviewed the progress of each region separately.

Most of the irrigation, power and industrial schemes in the state which have been yielding good results during the past some years were conceived, planned and sanctioned during the years when Dr. Reddy was the Planning Minister and later the Finance Minister and he should feel happy that despite poor finances at that time, the state government boldly and imaginatively planned for sustained progress. The political will of the government then was certainly stronger than in the subsequent years and the government could and did go forward confidently.

Dr. Reddy, as Chief Minister now, is a much better evolved leader and is in a peak position to strengthen the implementation machinery, to solve speedily technical, administrative and managerial problems which are bound to arise in executing our big annual Plans of the order of over Rs. 400 crores, to organise better investigation of schemes and their better appraisal, to remove delays in issuing sanctions, approvals, allocations of funds and their releases. There is very justification for our State hoping to make substantial progress in the new Rolling Plan period 1978-83 under his versatile leadership.



# ADMINISTRATOR WHO DOES HIS HOMEWORK

P. N. RAMASWAMY NAIDU

The induction of Dr. M. Channa Reddy into the Central Cabinet in 1967 was an event of rare significance inasmuch as generally only chief ministers are given a berth in the Central Cabinet. His was perhaps one of the only two cases in which a state cabinet minister was drafted into the central cabinet and that too to hold a very important portfolio—the other instance being that of Shri C. Subramaniam from Tamil Nadu.

It is a general comment of observers in Delhi that politicians from state governments do not always succeed in adjusting themselves quickly to the tempo, pace and style of the working of the Government of India. They retain their angularities, their complexes and the simplistic view of politics at the state level persists and stands in the way of their growth and emergence on the national scene. Here again, there are very few exceptions and Dr. Reddy would perhaps tops the list. He had many advantages for discharging the role, which came to him without his seeking it. A good and specialized educational background, a grounding in rural politics, experience of various ministries at the state level, earlier stint as a member of the Provisional Parliament which had earned him a number of lasting friendships at Delhi—were all his assets. A brief period without political office which enabled him to introspect and reflect on the future also gave him additional maturity. And then, the composite culture of Hyderabad also made a unique contribution to his wholeness. The youngish state minister who was suddenly catapulted on to the national scene was thus no novice in dealing with men and matters which is the stuff of politics. He had no nervousness of style which the Capitalwallahs associate with a 'Madras' minister—an ominous term which for Delhites covers all inhabitants south of the Vindhyas. His command of Hindi and Urdu, besides English and Telugu was a great asset. There was an incident when one of the M.Ps., in the Lok Sabha in his attempt to trip up the new minister asked a supplementary question in Hindi. Contrary to the expectation of the member, instead of requesting for the question in English, Dr. Reddy coolly got up and answered the question in equally chaste Hindi. This response was so unexpected that the whole house broke in spontaneous cheers and the tables were turned on the M.P. The member later walked up to Dr. Reddy and congratulated him for his mastery of the language and his cool confidence. There was no attempt at ragging by any one after that.

Dr. Reddy was in charge of the prestigious and crucial Ministry of Steel and Mines which had earlier comprised two independent ministries. This Ministry had under it the three plants of the Hindustan Steel, the new giant Bokaro Plant and the entire coal industry, besides mines, metals and minerals. Next to the railways, it accounted for the largest outlay on public sector. It represented the basic and heavy industries on which Nehru had laid so much emphasis for the overall development of the country. Dr. Reddy took to the task with such felicity that nobody could say that he was handling the subjects for the first time. The highlight of his tenure was the reorganisation of the steel industry. In October, 1967, he made a study tour of the steel industry in England and submitted a report to the cabinet which formed the basis of the reorganisation of the public-sector steel industry. One of the important points propounded by Dr. Reddy in his reorganisation proposals was the concept of the social and economic objectives of the public sector. He proposed that the economic and social objectives of public sector as distinguished from the financial objectives should be clearly spelt out so that their role could be properly understood by the leaders of opinion, press and legislature and the public at large on the one hand, and the executives on the other, so that they



could be judged on the basis of the overall contribution made by them to social and economic development rather than on the basis of narrow financial and commercial results which made them view with the private sector and thus lose their *raison d'être*.

The first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant was also commissioned during his tenure. Discussions for the expansion of the capacity of Bokaro were also initiated by him. It was also in his time that the crucial ground work was done for the location of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. It was the idea of a port-based plant and balanced regional development propounded by him which resulted in the decision to establish three steel plants in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

The dynamism of Dr. Channa Reddy is well known. However in many cases, such qualities get bogged down by the inertia and indifference of the bureaucratic monolith at Delhi. Dr. Reddy, however, raged hard against them—and the bureaucracy too tried hard to keep pace with him. Many sceptics and cynics say that Ministers' lives are those of ease, comfort and unrestricted privileges. One had to see Dr. Reddy at work to realize how ill-informed and unfounded such criticism is. He had a robust health—despite persistent breach of the traditional formula which prescribes "early to bed" as the golden rule. He slept late, woke up early and spent long hours at work till early into the next morning. He used to underline and put question marks on the margin of the very neat notes submitted by the civil servants. On their return, the files often looked like having been read by a diligent student working for his annual examination. Then followed summons to the authors of those notes, their detailed cross-examination and further explanations—and finally a clear picture would be imprinted on his memory. Once he had done this drill, he did not need any further briefing or assistance. Then he was on his own whether it was a press conference, a speech at a professional body, or an intervention in a parliamentary debate. His preparation for the debates for grants in the Parliament was preceded by a number of days of grilling work for every one in the Ministry, most of all, himself. There was then no question of Sunday or any other holiday. There was a relay of questions and doubts coming from the Minister's room and all officers were kept busy answering them. Somebody at that time remarked that the whole Udyoga Bhavan seemed to be preparing for a competitive examination!

In the Parliament he shone not only because of his hard homework but also because of his ready wit. On one occasion when Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha who was known for lacing her speeches with choice couplets from Urdu poetry, quoted the second line of a couplet to criticise the ministry, Dr. Reddy promptly rose and offered her the first line with a "double entendre". The din of cheers at his repartee drowned her speech. His style in the Parliament was consummate and he excelled in the thrust and parry of the parliamentary debate.

As a correspondent, Dr. Reddy's courtesy and promptness was well known. If he was in headquarters he would reply to his letters the same day; if out of station, immediate acknowledgements were sent by his Private Secretary and followed up by final replies by him within a week. In this regard his model was Pandit Nehru for whose style and approach he has great admiration. As far as possible, he replied his letters in the same language in which they were received. He had arrangement to answer letters in English, Hindi, Urdu and Telugu. Once his Deputy Minister complimented him on his replying to the letters in the same language in which they were received. Dr. Reddy clarified: "Not only in the same language but also in the same coin!"

Dynamism and vision alone, though essential, are not sufficient for a successful minister. He has to work very hard and he has to be well informed. Most of the people who are keen to meet a politician in power are precisely the type of people who should be avoided like poison. However, this screening, if left to a minor minion on his staff can lead to awkward, sometimes dangerous situations. Dr. Reddy had a very good system for this. Twice a day a register of all persons who called or asked for appointments was put up to him. He himself passed orders on the registers as to who



should be given appointments. Nobody could thus bluff him or put the blame on his staff that he called but could not get him. In addition to such people who sought to see him, Dr. Reddy on his own called a number of scientists, economists and other experts for picking their brains. He would meet them, discuss with them subjects of their specialisation and then ask them for concise notes on selected topics. An economist might be requested to send a note on the planning strategy; a geologist to give his plan for the exploration of base metals in India; a groundwater expert on how to supplement the water resources; a financial expert on how to restructure the pricing system of steel; and so on. And the number of subjects was not limited to those relating to his portfolio. Whatever was of practical value was relevant to Dr. Reddy. In a short time he collected a library of such notes in which the knowledge and wisdom, sifted from numerous books and latest articles on the subject, was condensed. These constituted his "reading material" whenever he flew or drove out to fulfil his various engagements in different parts of the country. He 'ate' these "capsules of knowledge" just as he would swallow vitamin tablets. Some of those experts were invited again to follow up their notes for further crystallization into action points. For Dr. Reddy, mere academic knowledge was of little value. "Knowledge for action" was the sort he looked for. On the pattern of the French system, he planned to set up a "Cabinet de Ministre" consisting of outstanding experts in different fields hand picked by him, to advise him on high policy matters. It was a pity that this proposal for a "think tank" could not materialise due to his sudden resignation.

Dr. Reddy is a man devoted to his family. But work and problems of the people come first to him—before any private matters. It was his invariable practise that he would present copies of note books identical to the one he used himself to his personal staff. Every morning would begin with his opening the note book and all the points which had occurred to him since the previous evening and which he had assiduously jotted down were transmitted to various officers in personal secretariat according to their distribution of work. It was an iron rule that compliance reports had to be submitted to him every evening on all these points. No matter how late, he had to see these reports when he reached home. An item calling for action remained on his note book until it was disposed of. Then it was "ringed off" in the note book. He had thus his own "Tottenham system". Many persons who worked with him benefited by his systematic approach. He was not the sort of minister who would pass verbal instructions and then forget about them. Implementation was the essence of the matter. A broad vision and the perseverance to translate into reality were the distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Reddy's approach.

Dr. Channa Reddy was a hard task master. He could not tolerate any untidiness, in the place of work or home and any shoddiness in the looks, dress or manners of those around him. He could not stand lack of earnestness and ticked off people if he suspected that someone was trying to bluff him. Once he pulled up a senior field officer who instead of explaining the details of his charge, tried to whisk him through with a V.I.P.—type visit. On another occasion, irked by a top scientist who was only too eager to agree with whatever the minister said asked him angrily: "Are you a scientist or a head clerk?" He had no room for clumsy or lazy people. And even his visitors who were sloppy or casual irked him. He admired neatness and articulation and himself was always punctilious in his dress and manner. Yet with all that, he was extremely warm and gracious to those who he knew slogged for him. He treated them as members of his family and was generous to them in every way. It was usual for him to return from tour with a small present for some member of his staff or the other. If there was a function or a marriage in any family belonging to anyone in the Ministry, however small the man, he would make it a point to attend that.

Dr. Reddy established personal equations with all the officers working under him and sought to know them by inviting every officer down to the level of Under-Secretary for a meal at his house. This is not known to have been done by many ministers.



It was because of these diverse qualities that he established himself as a popular minister in Delhi in no time. Commentators were already predicting a bright future for him on the national scene when the blow struck with the suddenness of lightning.

Politics is a slippery game and the ascent is like climbing a greasy pole. It was one of the ironies of fate that when everything seemed to be on the upswing, the judgement of the A.P. High Court setting aside his election flashed across the nation. His reaction to it was typical of him. Without going into the legal niceties, or pausing for a moment, he immediately dictated his letter of resignation. The newspapers hailed his step as 'prompt' and 'correct' and 'proper' and in the best traditions of parliamentary democracy. Even before people came to realize what had happened, he had already packed his bags and flown out of Delhi. Seemingly there was a long dark tunnel before him, but those who knew him believed that this was not the end of a career; it was but the beginning of a new phase. Dr. Reddy's genius was too strong to be bottled up, his spark too bright to be snuffed out. Subsequent events have shown that phoenix-like he rose again out of his own ashes for attaining better glories in the service of the people to whom he is committed.

Now that he has acquired a unique mandate to mould the destiny of fifty million people, one hopes for the translation of many of his lofty and far-reaching ideas which had made him in Delhi a man to watch. He is a man of destiny. He knows it. The people know it. That is what makes it impersonal in nature, limitless in scope and historic in significance. Today his destiny is intertwined with that of millions. And they believe that he will keep his tryst with it.





# ARCHITECT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ZAHIR AHMED

I have known Dr. Channa Reddy for more than three decades.

As a visitor to his worthy uncle Shri K. V. Ranga Reddi, I remember my first glimpse of him, then a young medical student. There was a shine in his eyes which made me ask his uncle who he was. I learnt that the young man was a nephew of the suave and courteous advocate and politician. I could not help telling him that the young man showed great promise.

This was during the good old days of Hyderabad when political juggling was still subordinate to the common good. When both politicians and those in government service knew that beneath the brave poses they assumed, there was a smooth current of shared understanding striving for the good of the state and all its people. Shri K. V. Ranga Reddi was an outstanding member of this composite hierarchy and later became the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I can never see the nephew without being reminded of his uncle.

During the past thirty years, it has been my lot, intermittently, to have been exposed to a multitude of experiences and to many men in high as well as lesser places, both at home and abroad. The United Nations Organisation brings one face to face with top leaders and statesmen from the world over. These alternate minglings with distinguished men of other countries and those at own home have convinced me that our own best leaders are by no means behind those of foreign species and Dr. Channa Reddy is by no means an exception.

My subsequent contacts with Dr. Reddy in government were, however, mainly in the field of rural reconstruction and community development as the State's Development Commissioner. It is pleasant to recall the intense and earnest devotion which our rural folk and their old problems received from a young minister.

The community development programme was a radical departure brought in 1952 and it was at that time that I had an opportunity of working closely with Dr. Channa Reddy, the then Minister for Planning, Agriculture and Civil Supplies. It was then a pleasure to work with Dr. Reddy. I was fresh from an assignment abroad and I felt a breath of fresh air in his spontaneous and sincere concern for the needs of our people. I also remember how postponing decisions irked him and how impatient he could be with inefficiency and procrastination. Clear in his mind as to what had to be done, he was always prepared to come forward with constructive ideas. I often went with him on tours of villages and vividly remember how government officials had to be alert and prepared to answer his searching questions. Some received a severe reprimand for their defaults and inefficiency.

At the end of 1956, I joined the United Nations Organisation at the headquarters in New York, but I kept in touch with him. We wrote to each other occasionally. When I was thinking of returning home in 1962, he invited me to come back and resume rural development work. I was, however, obliged to take on other U.N. assignments.

During home-leave, I always met him and once even accompanied him on a tour of Khammam District. It was a great pleasure to see again the same zest, the same energetic pursuit of programmes for promoting the wellbeing of the people. I recall many of his speeches during our tours and elsewhere—some of them stand out in my memory for their eloquence. He aroused great enthusiasm in the people and secured



their involvement in the Community Development Programme. He always insisted that unless we were able to involve the people in their own improvement, no real success could be achieved.

About his own ideas of development, I cannot do better than quote from his Foreword in the "Handbook on Community Development" prepared by Anil De of Indian Administrative Service, which runs as follows:—

"There has been tremendous enthusiasm in the people for these schemes and this has manifested itself in their determination to help themselves provided the necessary guidance and assistance is given them and a congenial atmosphere is created. In fact even though under these schemes, we have made relatively very little financial provision, yet their working has gone a long way in creating a real atmosphere of constructive enthusiasm in the villages.

Reorientation in action and thinking at all levels and among all sections is the main feature of this planning. It is but a fact that our problems are many and so are the demands of the people and both are insistent and have to be met immediately. Yet there should be neither confusion nor frustration for, this would inevitably lead us to chaos. It is, therefore, necessary for us to be very careful in programmes of this nature. I feel that is the real test of our administration. The real challenge to our present administration is to disprove the common feeling that administration is an art of postponing things, of creating hurdles and of raising objections and to establish on the contrary, beyond a shadow of doubt, that administration is in itself an art and a science, of executing things within the available resources to the utmost of our capacity and in the shortest possible time, and of providing the fullest opportunities for the reflection of the wishes, energies and aspirations of the people."

All that was said in 1954 stands true to this day, even more so. I remember, he often said so rightly, that the community development programme was not merely a programme of raising the standards of living of the people in rural India, but rather an organised and cooperative enterprise between the people and the government, directed at the transformation of the mental outlook of the people, which would instil in them ambitions for higher standards together with the will and the determination to work for such standards. I have always myself believed that the fundamental problem is not the mere creation of wealth but the creation of the capacity to create wealth.

Thus the new community development programme was mounted on an underpinning of meaningful coordination of the official machinery and people's dynamic co-operation with the development administration.

Closely associated with rural development as I have been all my life, I look back upon the distance (and the direction) that the nation has travelled since the days of that thinly spread community development programme, which somehow lost its early promise and later merged itself into departmental routine. When this programme subsequently became Panchayat Raj, it did acquire an institutional dimension, but it lost its earlier vitality.

Dr. Channa Reddy's dynamic personality, his far-sightedness and leadership of the early community development programme contributed to a radical departure in the approach to rural development. His interest in the rural millions, decentralisation of powers and on-the-spot decisions, were major contributions to the magnificent results we then achieved under his stewardship. I remember that in order to accomplish the objectives, he involved himself in the programme. Also, the encouragement he gave to the local leadership immeasurably helped to create a second line of new leaders at grassroots. The work done particularly in Gulbarga, Mirzapur, Shadnagar, Patancheru and Warangal was a monument to his leadership and guidance.

I look forward to the "Integrated Rural Development Programme" now picking up the threads once again, under Dr. Reddy, to transform itself into a splendid fabric, enfolding our rural millions, particularly the most deprived among them.



# CRUSADER FOR HOLY SHRINES

K. VASUDEVA RAO

Dr. M. Channa Reddy rendered yeoman services in the cause of construction and renovation of temples. His dynamism, intelligence, knowledgeability, prudence, courage and grit have all been brought into play in this regard.

I have known Dr. Channa Reddy for nearly four decades. I came into close contact with him when he assumed office as minister for the first time in 1952—perhaps one of the youngest persons to become a minister. The portfolio of Food and Agriculture, which was entrusted to him, was considered a very important one and was offered to such persons who had all or some of the qualities mentioned above. It was a trying time for the central and the state governments in meeting the food requirements of the country. Bold decisions had to be taken. Movement of foodgrains had to be restricted. Dr. Channa Reddy as the Food Minister took the historical decision of removing controls on inter-district movement of rice. At that time, the late Shri Rafi Ahamad Kidwai was the Food Minister at the Centre. Rice was decontrolled by the Government of India and this decision of late Rafi Saheb was acclaimed as courageous, bold and at the same time risky. One of the factors that weighed with the Government of India in taking this bold decision was the advice tendered by Dr. Channa Reddy, the Food Minister of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. I have mentioned these things only to underline the fact that Dr. Reddy's calibre is such that in any field of activity, it will reflect itself in the most significant manner. His sincerity of purpose, willingness, and intelligence will all be brought into play and the subject he handles will be dealt with perfection.

His flair for renovation of temples is well known. Since the time he entered office as minister in 1952, he spared no pains and has been engaging himself in the work of renovation of temples in some way or the other. Dr. Reddy has all-round knowledge of temple renovation work. He is aware of the Agama and the Silpa Shastras to the extent they are required for this purpose. He is also quite conversant with the constructional aspects as well. His general knowledge helps him in his comprehension and imagination. His sincerity, devotion and keen eye for details are very useful in any renovation programme. He has always a plan and thinks ahead of each work. He takes equal interest in the execution of work. Temple works are the closest to his heart. His religious bent of mind and devotion have resulted in his abiding interest in the programme of renovations of temples. Dr. Reddy's role in this field has been very commendable.

Srisailem is one of the most important and ancient temples not only in Andhra Pradesh, but in the whole of India. Lord Mallikarjuna Swamy, the ruling deity, is one of the Twelve Jyothir Lingas of Bharat and his consort, Sri Bhramaramba Devi is one of the Ashtadasa Shaktis of the country. Thus, Srisailem is the most sacred and an all-important temple to those who practise the Saiva form of worship. This famous Kshetra has four Maha Dwaras; in the East, South and North and in all these places, famous temples are situated. In the East is located, the Tripurantaka Temple which also contains marvellous architectural work. It had no approaches. There was no road. The temple was in a dilapidated condition. Dr. Channa Reddy, as Minister for Planning, visited the place and immediately arranged for the laying of the Ghat road to the hill on which the temple stands. He got this road completed in a record time, revealing his tenacity of purpose. He got the Panchayat construct the road and secured for them the necessary funds.



Not only that, he himself got a temple of Sri Sambasadasiva Swami Varu constructed in his native village Marpalli.

The temple at Dharmapuri in Karimnagar District is one of the few famous temples in the Telangana region. The ruling deity is Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy. Every Telugu man knows Narasimha Satakam. This book was written in this village as could be seen from the Makuta "Sri Dharmapuri Nivasa Dushta Samhara Narasimha Durita Dura". Dr. Reddy undertook the renovation of this temple and he was the chairman of the Renovation Committee. A number of renovation works were executed. He laid the foundation stone for the Rajagopuram and got the Venkateswara Swamy Mandapam constructed. He also got the blue-print prepared for the construction of choultries. The TTD also constructed a choultry at his express desire.

The temple which catches the eye of any one passing through the metropolis of Hyderabad is the Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple of Kalapahad. It was constructed by the Hindusthan Charitable Trust at an enormous cost. It was Dr. Channa Reddy who conceived this idea as long back as in 1962 when he was the Finance Minister. He, in collaboration with the late Shri Alapati Venkatramayya, the then Minister for Endowments, pioneered the venture on the highest point in the twin cities. Dr. Reddy is an expert in finding ways and means of execution of such stupendous works. He made necessary efforts for the assignment of land and then for the preparation of the blue-prints. I am intimately aware of these details as the then Collector of Hyderabad. The Hindustan Charitable Trust put up a beautiful temple on this hill which is now one of the centres of interest for all the visiting public, apart from being a source of inspiration to the citizens. Dr. Reddy supervised its execution at all stages.

Dr. Reddy has always been advocating the preparation of a master plan for the renovation of all dilapidated temples in the whole state. He was responsible for the establishment of an Engineering Cell in the Endowments Department for the execution of renovation works. He was also responsible for the creation of the post of Sthapathi (Sculptor) to advise on the preparation of plans and the execution of renovation works. The services of Ganapathi Sthapathi of Andhra Pradesh have received wide recognition throughout the country. He has been decorated with the National Award by the President of India in 1975. The Mathadhipathis, Peethadhipathis and all those who are concerned with the temple works speak highly of the efficiency of our Ganapathi Sthapathi. Dr. Channa Reddy himself has been appreciating his work and he was pleased to award him an Emblem of the Uttar Pradesh Government while he was the Governor of that State. This Sthapathi is an adviser to all major renovation programmes of temples in the whole country. This is nothing but a tribute to Andhra Pradesh in its pioneering efforts at renovation of old temples. There is no such establishment in any other State in India. The moving spirit behind this noble work is nobody else than Dr. Channa Reddy. It should please everyone to know that, lately, various State Governments have been sending requisitions for our help in the matter of renovation of temples in their States. An encouraging offshoot of this work is that, we have taken up the supervisory responsibility of construction of temples in New York and Pittsburgh, and the whole work is being carried out in Hyderabad under the direct control of Ganapathi Sthapathi and the aegis of the Endowments Department of Andhra Pradesh. This is a precious feather in the cap of the Endowments Department of our state.

Dr. Channa Reddy has directed that the renovation of old temples must be taken up immediately and construction of new temples discouraged. He also suggested that we must take up an immediate survey of all the temples in the State. He desired that minor repairs must be attended to without any loss of time. He is also of the view that the renovation programme must be launched as a campaign. Where the temples are notified under the Archaeological Protected Monuments Act, he desired that steps must be taken to attend to the immediate repairs of such institutions in consultation with the Archaeological Department. His interest in renovation of temples is so much that he wants that a Directory should be prepared giving all details about all the temples in the State.



As Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, within the past few months, he ordered for the renovation of Lord Siva temple in Keesaragutta (Medchal Taluk, Rangareddy District); the Bheemeswara Temple in Daksharama (East Godavari District) and the Saraswati Temple in Basar (Adilabad District).

In order to carry out the renovation programme successfully, it is necessary and expedient to have the services of good and efficient silpis. There is dearth of such workmen in the State. They have to be brought from outside. In order to meet this deficiency, a Silpa Kalasala was established some time ago; but somehow it remained inactive. Dr. Channa Reddy gave a fillip to reactivising the Kalasala. He also directed that stipends to students must be adequate in order to attract sizeable number of students.

Dr. Reddy's services for the cause of the holy shrines did not remain confined only to Andhra Pradesh. Soon after he was sworn in as Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Reddy made an extensive tour of all the districts of Uttar Pradesh and visited all the temples—big and small—in every nook and corner of the State. One of the temples he visited was that of Lord Viswanath in Varanasi. This is the temple which is visited by millions of people every year. According to Dr. Reddy, the estimated income of this temple is around Rs. 50 crores annually and yet no part of this staggering sum is utilised to keep this holy town hygienic. Dr. Reddy was distressed to see not only the temple surroundings but also the holy city in a very bad shape. He found to his utter amazement that women who bathe at the Ghats have no privacy; ablutions have to be performed in dirty waters. At every turn in the town, the faith of the most devout is put to severe test by the filth in the town and the greed of the Pandas. Dr. Reddy, who kept his first Shivaratri fast as Governor of Uttar Pradesh at Varanasi, found it a strain on his devotion to accept the *THIRTHA* from the sanctum sanctorum; this despite the fact that the holy city of Varanasi was prepared for the visit of the new Rajyapal. Consequently, as soon as he returned to the State headquarters, Dr. Reddy held discussions with the U.P. Government and its Chief Minister and, after thorough deliberations he caused an Ordinance promulgated. The Ordinance and the bill that was to follow were the result of the long hours of hard work that Governor Reddy put in. If the provisions of the bill find implementation, it would mean a sea of change in pilgrim amenities not only in Varanasi but in all the holy places of Uttar Pradesh. The bill, which was prepared after the A.P. Religious Endowments Act, seeks to make arrangements for proper accounting of the incomes of each temple in the State and divert a part of it for providing amenities to the pilgrims visiting the temple towns.

His whole idea in trying to streamline the management of religious institutions and endowments in Uttar Pradesh was to ensure that pilgrims were not fleeced, funds in the name of the religion were not utilised and the moneys went to worthy causes like education, medical care for the poor, and so on. This action of Dr. Channa Reddy received acclaim from all the devotees throughout the length and breadth of the country. Dr. Reddy devoted a large part of his time to the problems of renovation of Badrinath and Kedarnath temples in the snow-clad mountains of the Himalayas. Adi Sankara did the *pratishta* of Badrinath temple. The previous attempts at renovation of these two temples did not bear fruit. He took personal interest and got the renovation plans prepared whose execution has been entrusted to the Sthapathi of Andhra Pradesh Government. The renovation programme of Badrinath temple was inaugurated by him recently in Hyderabad. On this occasion, Dr. Reddy announced a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the cost of renovation of Badrinath temple. Another notable Act of Dr. Channa Reddy, as Governor of Uttar Pradesh, was in reviving the memories of the holy place *Naimisaranya*, situated in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. He prepared an ambitious plan for the development of the area and for the preservation and propagation of Vedas and Upanishads.

All the above are only a few instances of the abiding faith that Dr. Channa Reddy has in the Almighty and his anxiety for preserving the country's religious treasure-houses for the posterity.

On the happy occasion of Dr. Reddy's Shashtipurti, I along with his innumerable admirers spread over the length and breadth of the country, offer him our good wishes for his long and healthy life so that what he has taken up for the cause of the holy shrines, he would be in a position to see it fulfilled.



# AGRICULTURE'S DEBT TO DR. REDDY

J. RAGHOTHAM REDDY

It is natural for Dr. Marri Channa Reddy to carry bias for agriculture and love for the farmers as he comes from a farm family and was reared in a village. It was also normal for him to have chosen the more rewarding profession of medicine as the opportunities for better life and full use of the latent talents was limited in farming of those days. This unpleasant phenomenon of best and the gifted youth leaving the ancestral calling continues to this day with consequences to village life which are now obvious to every discerning eye.

Dr. Reddy's place among the freedom fighters and the part he played in awakening the people to their 'birth-right' to break away from the shackles of slavery will be found elsewhere in this volume.

When he was a member of the Constituent Assembly, he developed a close comradeship with the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai whose affection he earned in a great measure. Then Dr. Reddy was just 29—very young indeed to be in the provisional Parliament.

In 1952, the food situation in India was critical, farm production was at the lowest and it was remarkable that he chose to be the first elected Agriculture Minister in Hyderabad State. This brought him the opportunity to serve with distinction his ancestral calling and the occupational group of farming from which his family was drawn. However competent he may have been as a medical man, and dedicated to the suffering men and women that came to him for relief, his first love has been farming and the peasantry that eked out a difficult living under conditions of privation.

Notwithstanding his preoccupation with public life of free India in its formative years and the heavy load he carried as the youngest minister in the first popular Government of Hyderabad State, he found time, energy and enterprise to acquire farming interests under Nizamsagar—far away from his home (in Vikarabad Taluk). The credit for managing this farming enterprise under Nizamsagar and developing it into a viable and rewarding venture must unreservedly go to Smt. Savitri Devi, the distinguished and the most dedicated wife of Dr. Reddy. Those who have had the privilege of knowing her see that in spite of her self-effacing modesty she loves farming and farm animals more than any other member of her family does. The load of managing the family and looking after the affairs that she took off the shoulders of Dr. Reddy made him a singularly free man, enabling him to devote his undivided attention to the management of public affairs and putting the State's farming back on rails.

That was the time when the country had to produce food at any cost. "Produce or perish" was the slogan. The dynamism and unbounded zeal the first popular minister brought to bear on the problems of production and management of available food stocks are now a legend. To have taken charge, at 33, of a department in a primitive state managed by men brought up in the traditions of a princely India and give it a new direction and a purpose was no small feat.

The use of fertilisers was uncommon and the balanced fertilization not known at all. Dr. Reddy as Minister of Agriculture and Civil Supplies introduced a scheme under which any person, owner, tenant or a share-cropper could obtain fertilisers on credit under the advice of the Agricultural Assistant, only by the certification of the Patwari that he would cultivate the land. The money was deducted at the time of payment against the



grains he surrendered to the Government under the levy system. This, in practice, worked so well that overnight the farmers became fertilizer conscious, use of fertilizers went up, production rose, and procurement increased proportionately. This, then or now is a unique way of linking the use of inputs to the selling of grains.

Just a year after taking charge as a member of the Government, he led an Indian delegation on behalf of the Federation of Rural Peoples Organisations to the Conference of International Federation of Agricultural Producers, held at Rome.

About the same time in 1953, he called a small meeting to initiate an organisation of operating farmers. This was the Hyderabad Farmers Union which, under his president-ship, began by publishing 'Kisan', the first monthly farm magazine in four languages—English, Telugu, Marathi and Kannada—with a circulation of more than 10,000 in all the languages together.

Later, in 1954, when the late Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, the then Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India, called a meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the state governments in Srinagar and launched the 'Farmers Forum of India', better known now as 'Krishak Samaj', the contingent from Hyderabad led by Dr. Reddy was impressive indeed. The Hyderabad Farmers' Union continued to bear its own name though affiliated to the Farmers' Forum of India.

On the eve of the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Hyderabad Farmers' Union, created an endowment with the Agricultural College, Rajendranagar for award of a prize to the best student passing out of the college. During the last twenty years or more, the awardees have distinguished themselves in many fields. The creation of this endowment is an evidence of Dr. Reddy's love for agriculture and those that deserve recognition in that field.

In 1955, an official delegation was sent to Food and Agriculture Conference at Rome. The late Sri Ajit Prasad Jain led the delegation as the Union Minister of Agriculture and Dr. Reddy, just 36, was chosen the deputy leader.

During the years 1952-56, as the Agriculture Minister, Dr. Reddy provided the means and the inspiration for the Agricultural College to expand.

The foundation of the new college at what was then known as Himayatsagar (now Rajendranagar) was laid in January, 1955 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the then Vice-President of India. Dr. Reddy thus began the great era of a growing Agricultural complex which is going to be about the biggest in India.

It may now look strange that this large building which housed the Agricultural College till 1968 and later made room for the Veterinary College, was built within a short period of six months.

Even earlier, as Dr. Reddy took over the Department of Food and Agriculture, he recognised the need for expanding scope of farm research. The grants were increased and the A.R.I. (Agricultural Research Institute) building now housing crop specialists began with the foundation laid by the then Union Minister of Agriculture Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

At this function, Shri Kidwai was taken to a quiet corner of the farm with exceedingly refreshing surroundings. This was known as 'Hosh-Ruba.' It was Shri A. P. Jain, who succeeded Shri Kidwai after the latter's untimely death, who christened the garden as 'Kidwai Cottage' which has now become a picnic spot for many holiday groups from twin-cities.

It was a little later that the first President of India—well known for his rural bias—was invited by Dr. Reddy. Dr. Rajendra Prasad stayed at the 'Kidwai Cottage' for a whole day at the persuasion of Dr. Reddy and, as a token of his love and regard for Shri Kidwai. This practice continued each time he came to stay at Hyderabad.



It was to commemorate this principal event, that the area was named as Rajendranagar on July 1, 1955.

During the regime of the first democratic government of Hyderabad, the main experimental farm was given the means to put up some staff quarters and other farm facilities. The fact that Dr. Reddy took personal interest in its affairs was a source of inspiration to the dedicated band of scientists that worked there.

Frequent visits were arranged for legislators to the farm to familiarise them with the way science was being harnessed to serve the man behind the plough.

Agriculture in the very nature of things is slow and notwithstanding the momentum imparted to it in 1951-56 it continued its slow progress during the following years. The Veterinary College still continued to be in the Osmania College Campus.

A committee was formed under the chairmanship of the late Shri Bezwada Ramachandra Reddy to report on all aspects of an Agricultural University. Their efforts culminated in the Bill No. 27 of 1961. This Bill was deliberated upon at length but could not result in an Act as the elections of 1962 intervened and brought a new legislature into being. The Bill was reintroduced in July 1962, within four months of the constitution of the new Legislative Assembly.

The Bill was certainly not non-controversial and the role Dr. Reddy played in the inner counsels of the state government and within the Cabinet was decisive. It became an Act and the University was established in 1964.

From then on, the progress was steady. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was one of the very few to have the jurisdiction over the three Agricultural, two Veterinary and one Home Science colleges and all the research stations the state over. As Panchayat Raj Minister first and Finance Minister later, Dr. Reddy was a tower of strength both to the university and the ministers in charge. The university never starved for finances during this period.

Even before the university was ushered in, he played a notable part in shaping and giving a new direction to the College of Agriculture as member of the Syndicate of the Osmania University and indeed he was for long the only member who championed the cause of agriculture in the academic bodies and financing committees.

All large institutions have small beginnings and those that nurse them in early years are really the founding fathers. In this sense Dr. Reddy may truly be the founder of not only the Agricultural University, but the whole agricultural complex housing a dozen institutions working for the cause of agriculture and N.I.R.D., All India Coordinated Projects of Rice, Sorghum, Millets etc., V.D.Os' Training Centre, Farmers' Training Centre, State Institute of Community Development and Panchayat Raj Cooperative Training College, and the like. These institutions at Rajendranagar have become among the largest reservoirs of Agricultural talent in the country with their activities continuing for the good of farming.

Apart from extending patronage to the institutions of agricultural research and teaching, Dr. Channa Reddy gave in the early years, a boost to extension personnel.

The community development and the national extension service that went before it have been benefited largely by his wise counsel and guidance in the earlier years. The foundations for development under Tungabhadra Left Canal also began almost about at the same time. The foundation-stone for Nagarjunasagar Project was laid by Pandit Nehru, while Dr. Reddy was still the Minister for Agriculture in Hyderabad State.

Rationing of foodgrains was streamlined and later came to be relaxed when supply position improved.

A pragmatist and a very shrewd thinker he is not bound by doctrinaire concepts and as a go-getter he has a way of breaking hurdles including the proverbial red-tape.



He is full of sympathy for the rural people who have to wrestle with many problems to get even the normal credit. As far back as 1966 he had constituted a committee to report on simplification of credit procedures. The recommendations may soon be translated into action to the great relief of the rural people who are in desperate need of credit.

Whether in the higher echelons of public office or in the din and tumble of public life, he has been accessible to students of agriculture. Quite often, he graced the meetings organised by the Agricultural College students even while out of office and in his personal capacity.

His love of farming is so great that he put one of his sons in agriculture, who is now a self-employed farmer with an M.S. from Kansas State University.

He still farms, including in his ancestral village Marpally in Vikarbad Taluk. In spite of the work load he carries as the head of the state government, he finds time and delight in seeing his little farm and enjoying the company of plants and farm animals.

He has been a grape grower, a poultry farmer, a dairy man, a sugarcane cultivator besides being a rice farmer all the time. His interest in these enterprises is sustained by his almost super human energies. While broad decisions may be his, his good and gracious wife, Smt. Savitri Devi has all along been in charge of little things and intimate details, which make or mar a farm enterprise.

Dr. Reddy's family is not very large. (They are all eleven in number including 3 grand children). It is an ideal family bound together in great affection and mutual esteem. Any person who has the good fortune of seeing them at close quarters cannot but be impressed by culture, urbanity and right attitude to life of each one of them and perfect respect they show to each other's point of view.

Now that Dr. Reddy has come to be the head of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the farmers could look forward to a new deal and the A.P. Agricultural University a new inspiration and solid support. Surely, Andhra's agriculture is indebted to this great and selfless individual who always believed in lighting candles than cursing darkness.





# LEADER WITH DRIVE AND DYNAMISM

Y. NAYUDAMMA

My association with Dr. Channa Reddy is rather limited; but then, it is not difficult to distinguish a jasmine from an onion flower, though both are white. The little I know him, only makes me to know more of him.

Working with him, I have learnt to admire and appreciate his daring, drive and dynamism, mastery over facts and clarity of thought, broad vision, bold decision and prompt action. Complacency is anathema to him. Hard work is his lifetime habit.

Here is Dr. Reddy, trained in medicine, took to politics, if only to prove that the practice of medicine and politics alike, is to understand, prevent and cure diseases, and relieve pain of the people. Practice of medicine or politics requires not only acquired knowledge but also a close relationship with people. Its duty is to make every human being physically fit, mentally alert and spiritually alive. Its inner satisfaction arises from services given to human beings.

Dr. Reddy is tireless in emphasising the role of science and technology as instruments for rapid economic development and social transformation. He is impatient of delays and deadwood, deep rooted in administrative services; takes its structure and shakes it with audacity and drive and injects realistic thoughts and radical approaches, facing criticism with confidence, courage and conviction.

Of great many people, a few can recognise a problem; still fewer are the people who are capable of thinking of a practical solution to the problem—rare and fewer still are who can see a problem, devise a solution and put it into action. Such is the man Dr. Channa Reddy.

The need for leadership in all walks of life is great today than ever before. Every aspect of life demands guiding hands, be it Government, business and Industry or Science. A good leadership includes vision and wisdom, knowledge of men and matters, intellectual ability and independent thinking, integrity and industry, dynamism and drive.

To such a leader Dr. Channa Reddy go my admiration, affection and all good wishes to guide the destinies of Andhra Pradesh in the years to come.





# HARBINGER OF STATE'S IRRIGATION PROJECTS

M. GOPALA RAO

Irrigation and Power projects are the roots of prosperity of a nation. In the early days, India had suffered from acute shortage of food, and frequent famines were taking a heavy toll of human life. It was only in the 19th century that harnessing of big rivers was attempted by the great British Engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton, who was responsible for construction of barrages across the rivers Krishna and Godavari. In 1936, when Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur was the Chief Engineer, the Government of Hyderabad investigated schemes for building dams across rivers Godavari and Krishna. Later, in 1946, long before the reorganisation of states and trifurcation of the Hyderabad State took place, proposals were drafted to build the dams across river Godavari near Kowaliguda and Kustapur. Finally, instead of having two dams, only one was preferred at Pochampad.

The close association of Dr. M. Channa Reddy with the building of irrigation and power projects in Andhra Pradesh dates back to 1958, when he was the presiding member of the Planning and Development Sub-Committee of the Telangana Regional Committee. In that capacity, he had submitted 38 valuable reports on various development schemes including those on Irrigation and Power in the state.

As Chairman of the Estimates Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature during the year 1960-61 and 1961-62, he presented reports to the Legislature in which he highlighted the importance of harnessing the Godavari and Krishna rivers flowing through the heart of Andhra Pradesh and developing the mighty coal mines. He visualised that there was vast scope for development of irrigation and power resources of the state leading to growth of industries in the state. With rare vision and foresight, Dr. Reddy struggled hard to rouse the conscience of the powers that be to the utter poverty prevailing in Telangana region of the state and forced the Government to take up many a scheme for exploitation of the natural resources to the benefit of the down-trodden whose cause he championed with great vigour.

Dr. Reddy was fully aware that the economic backwardness of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts was responsible for the imbalances in the levels of living of the people and was a factor hindering the emotional integration of the two regions of Andhra Pradesh i.e., Andhra and Telangana. He, therefore, brought pressure on the government, as Chairman of the Estimates Committee, for taking up the construction of the Pochampad dam (now renamed as Sri Rama Sagar) in the last two years of the Second Five-year Plan as it would irrigate the arid areas of these five districts and usher in an era of growth and prosperity.

Dr. Channa Reddy envisioned the completion of the project in 12 years. He wanted that the possibilities of navigation in the Godavari South Main Canal should be investigated.

In order to press for its inclusion under the Plan schemes, Dr. Reddy led a deputation to Shri Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, the then Minister for Irrigation and Power at the Centre, and Shri C.M. Trivedi, Member, Planning Commission, and presented a memorandum on this gigantic project on September 2, 1960. He described this scheme as "socially and economically desirable, politically urgent and financially feasible". When the Minister for Irrigation and Power, and the Member, Planning Commission, did not agree to this scheme being taken up on the plea that the Government of Maharashtra were not immediately agreeable to the apportionment of waters of the Godavari river, and that, therefore, the irrigation needs of Andhra Pradesh could wait until an agreement with other states was reached, Dr. Reddy asserted that "while in a



state like the Punjab there is more than 50 per cent of irrigation by canals, in Telangana it was only 2 per cent, although the capacities of the rivers in Telangana are much more than those of the rivers in the Punjab". He added, "At the time of integration of Andhra and Telangana, there were assurances given to the people that Pochampad project would be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The people of Telangana are very backward and were neglected in the pre-democracy period in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, and any further reluctance to execute the Pochampad project will result in frustration among the people of Telangana, thereby undermining the faith of the people there in democracy itself".

The constant efforts of Dr. Reddy finally yielded results when the Pochampad Project was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India on July 26, 1963.

The Pochampad Dam is located near Pochampad village, about 3½ miles up-stream of the Soan Bridge on Hyderabad-Nagpur Road. The Left Bank Canal (now renamed as Saraswathi canal) is to have a discharge of 2,250 cusecs to irrigate two lakh acres. The Right Bank Canal, the Godavari South Canal (now renamed as Kakatiya canal) is to have the maximum carrying capacity of 13,300 cusecs to irrigate 16.20 lakh acres in the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. It crosses the Godavari-Krishna ridge at mile 152 of the canal near Warangal town and, thereafter, runs westwards into the Krishna basin ending at the Kanagal valley near Nalgonda town at mile 240.

Dr. Reddy recently enjoyed the unique satisfaction of seeing his own dream come true when, as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he had opened the Kakatiya Canal from Lower Manair Dam on August 20, 1978. The project has so far created an irrigation potential of 2.55 lakh acres under this canal and the dam has come up to the crest level of the spillway.

Srisaillam Hydel Project is another baby which Dr. Reddy nurtured carefully at every stage. When the scheme was finally sanctioned in 1964, Dr. Reddy, who was a member of the State Cabinet, was all smiles to see his baby trotting. Ramagundam Thermal Station, Sileru Hydro-Power Project and the Nellore Thermal Station were the other major schemes which Dr. Reddy wanted to be taken up for all-round prosperity of the state.

The Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project is the largest Hydro-power Station in Andhra Pradesh taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan to generate 770 Mega Watts of power. There is also a proposal to instal massive pumped storage Hydro-power generation, and to give water for about four lakh acres for irrigating the areas of Rayalaseema, which has been suffering from scanty rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities.

Nagarjunasagar was yet one more pet child of Dr. Reddy. It is a multi-purpose project, the foundation stone of which was laid by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India on December 10, 1955. In building this dam across the river Krishna, there developed a controversy between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Planning Commission. The latter wanted it to be taken up in two phases. It favoured the building of the dam to a lower level of 525 ft. in the first phase. As presiding member of the Sub-committee on Planning of the Telangana Regional Committee, Dr. Reddy disagreed with this view of the Planning Commission and pleaded with them that "the terminology of the first and second phase is a misnomer. The entire Nagarjunasagar Project has to be treated as one phase in view of plenty of water being available in the Krishna river". He pointed out that the building up of the dam to the full height would go a long way in extending irrigation to the vast barren lands in the districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore. Ultimately, the Planning Commission accepted his views and approved the construction of the dam in one stage to the final level of 590 ft.

The Nagarjunasagar canal system is one of the largest projects in India. Two huge contour canals take off from the main reservoir, one from each flank. The right main canal is one of the largest irrigation canals in the world, running up to 408 km. serving the districts of Kurnool, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore. It is named after India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and is called Jawahar Canal. The left canal serves the districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Krishna and West Godavari and is named after the second Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and is called Lal Bahadur Canal.



The statesmanlike rapport that Dr. Reddy developed with the people of the North and the South, his scholarly proficiency in the major languages of our country and his abiding faith in the Almighty, will elevate him to the galaxy of our national leaders. His emotional involvement in the materialisation of the irrigation and power projects in the State and his deep commitment to achieving socio-economic progress would spur him to further action in making a reality of the cherished national water and power grid. In the realisation of his above dreams, Dr. Reddy's razor-sharp intellect, memory of an elephant and courage of a lion would stand him in good stead. His endless efforts to build a new India, with socio-economic prosperity for the poorest man of our country, may be described in the words of H.W. Longfellow—

"The heights of great men reached and kept,  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night".





# HERO IN HIS OWN RIGHT

P. D. TANDON

Dr. Channa Reddy's Shastipurthi Felicitation Committee's command to do an article on him came all too late. Since writing is not spinning, I could have justly excused myself but how not to send anything about such a dynamic leader on his sixtieth birthday? Dr. Reddy is a man of the masses and is always full of new ideas. He is vigorous, vivacious and vibrant by temperament. He can work in a team. He can be a leader and a follower, both, excelling in both the capacities. I have seen him only in the capacity of a governor and so I will write mainly on his days in Uttar Pradesh. I have heard he is doing very well as Chief Minister too, and I certainly believe it.

When a dynamic politician becomes a Governor it is presumed that his political career has come to an end and he is confined to the comforts of Raj Bhavan. But it was not so with Dr. Channa Reddy when he was in Uttar Pradesh. He is tough by temperament and often prefers to break, if necessary, rather than bend. Once I asked an Andhra to tell me the strongest point of Dr. Reddy, and he said, "For any good and just cause he can build up a powerful agitation in Andhra in twentyfour hours. He does it with such a flair that you can see the flames of people's unrest".

Reflecting on his role during the Telangana movement, I felt that it was a correct estimate of this capable administrator who is dynamic and challenging by nature. He is courageous and full of faith in himself. His physical stamina is remarkable. During the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh he worked almost daily till late into the night and was a despair of several officials who were staggered at his capacity for sustained work.

One day, I confronted his son Ravindra with the question, "What is the weakest point of your father?" He was not rattled by my enquiry and softly replied, "You see, he cannot take anything lightly. He attends even to the minutest details of most things and is ever in dead earnest. We often feel irritated why he should waste his precious time in trifling affairs." However, this is a loveable weakness of many a big man.

He is very considerate to men around him whatever be their station in life. In June 1976, Dr. Reddy went to Jim Corbett Park with his family. They all had elephant ride there and had a nice time. Dr. Reddy saw to it that his servants and others too were not kept away from this exciting experience. He has great sympathy for the lowly and takes keen interest in their problems. It is this human quality that endears him to the people. During his term of governorship in Uttar Pradesh, he visited almost every district of the State. He freely met people wherever he went, heard their grievances and difficulties; and did whatever he could. When Shri V.V. Giri was Governor of Uttar Pradesh he once triumphantly declared that he was not a sleeping partner of the U.P. Government. Dr. Reddy could justly say that he was a fully awake and awakening partner of the U.P. Government.

Dr. Reddy is a very religious-minded person. He knows well that there is divinity that shapes our needs, and the same divinity ends our shapes. He has great faith in seers and sages. He believes that in life human efforts count for much, but in the ultimate analysis everything is decided by the divine power. The best that a man can do is to be *karmayogi* and leave the rest to God. He does his puja regularly. He values those who have a human and generous approach in life. Dr. Reddy can be hard, even very harsh, and at times he is a hard nut to crack, but if you think that he can be vindictive or malicious, you will be disappointed. He loses temper when one is inefficient or casual, but his anger vapours away very quickly. He has so many and so frequent fits of magnanimity that at times one is inclined to feel that he

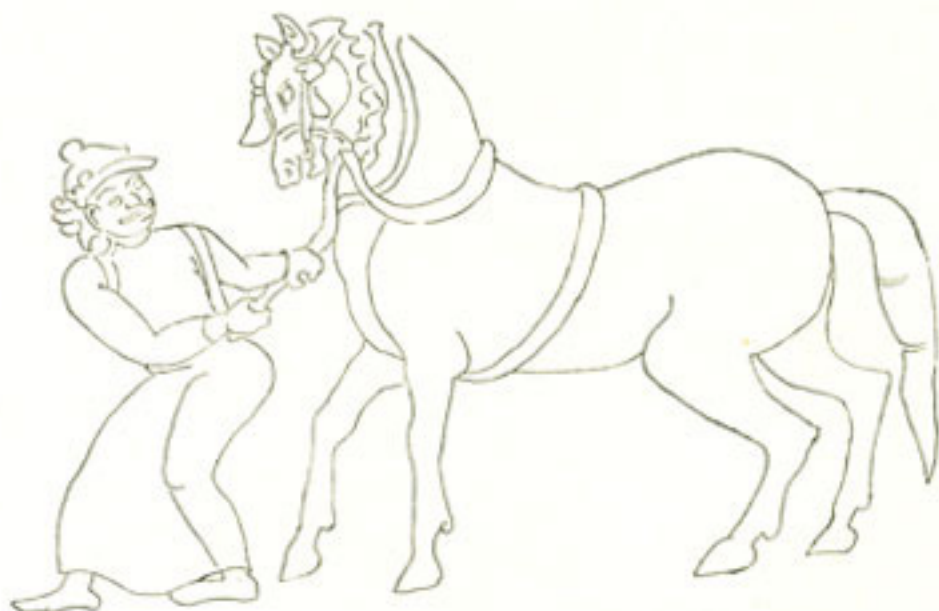


follows the policy of 'forget and forgive' a little too liberally. He has a touch of relevant ruthlessness too about him which is, perhaps, necessary for a successful politician.

Dr. Reddy is a very well informed person. He is a mine of information on various subjects. He has an astonishing memory for certain things, he has mastery over the subjects he handles. His striking grasp over the files was evident during the President's Rule in the Uttar Pradesh. He believes in straight dealings and knows that those who indulge in too much trickery are ultimately trounced. He is a man with a 'stout heart and open hands'. He is a good and dependable friend, and a determined opponent, when he has to be.

Dr. Reddy is a powerful and eloquent speaker. He is not a tub-thumper. His eloquence is packed with ideas and helpful suggestions. I still remember how he blasted some Hindi bigots at a function in Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad. They writhed in restlessness because of his blistering attack on them. When one of them tried to defend the Hindi fanaticism, which in South India is called Hindi Imperialism, he succeeded only in becoming ridiculous to the amusement of the audience. They mocked at him and Dr. Reddy's rational approach to the development of Hindi as a national language of India glittered still more gloriously in contrast to the bogus verbosity of the Hindi bigot. He stoutly defended Jawaharlal Nehru's approach to Hindi and pleaded for rationalism and correct understanding of the problem. He spoke in excellent Hindi which held the audience spell bound.

Dr. Reddy is never reluctant to measure swords with the mighty. But he plans his political strategy very well. He knows how to advance and make a thrust, but is equally good in the art of masterly retreat if the occasion demanded it. It can be safely said that in his case, the best is yet to be. He is a remarkable man in many ways. He is a hero in his own right.





# LOVER OF CHILDREN

K. SARADA DEVI

The Jawahar Bal Bhavan is a gift of Dr. Channa Reddy to the children of Hyderabad. If in Taj Mahal is manifested Shah Jahan's love for Mumtaz, Dr. Reddy's love for children is expressed eloquently in his being the architect of Bal Bhavans in Andhra Pradesh and also in Uttar Pradesh, where he was Governor for a time.

Jawaharlal Nehru, who loved children, would have been happy if he knew that his name was being perpetuated with an institution completely devoted to the many-sided and many-splendoured development of children, the citizens of tomorrow. Dr. Reddy's observation that he cannot say to a child that we would do it tomorrow is expressive of his anxiety to create facilities for the development of Children. Deeds reflect the character and personality of a man. Dr. Reddy, single-handed, caused the building up of a fascinating edifice for children in the form of Bal Bhavans, an indicator of his intense love for children.

Jawahar Bal Bhavan in Hyderabad can be rightly described as our Disney Land. The fact that many useful and different activities are carried under one roof for the development of children is of great relevance and probably excels in content and emphasis on the child. The Bal Bhavan located in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad, amidst picturesque surroundings of beauty and charm, has an Aquarium, a Science Laboratory and a Swimming Pool. Facilities for learning clay work, pottery and a host of crafts are also an integral part of the Bhavan's activities. A boat is provided in the two artificial lakes; the multi-coloured fountains give the scene a fairy-land appearance. Enough provision has been made for physical exercises by installing swings, see-saws, merry-go-rounds, sliders, etc. A children's canteen, designed in the shape of a boat abutting the lake, is another attraction. The indoor auditorium called "Priya Darshini" (by which name Indira Gandhi was fondly called by her father, Jawaharlal Nehru) can accommodate 800 children. Screening of films is another educative activity. If our children are to be good citizens with an integrated personality, it is necessary that they are allowed to grow freely and given an opportunity to learn after their school hours and on off days.

I had the good fortune to be placed in charge of the Bal Bhavan as Director in 1966. It was a new experience for me as I stepped from dry and dreary class-rooms to this garden of delight. It was with a sense of diffidence that I took over my new assignment so kindly given by our humane Chief Minister Dr. M. Channa Reddy, while he was Finance Minister of the State. For Dr. Reddy, Bal Bhavan was as if a dream realised. He at once saw the need for such an institution and recognised that proper moulding of children was necessary. Our children do not get the attention they needed from the parents who are busy with their own work and chores. Even in schools they do not get what they want. In order to make good this lacuna, it is necessary to have centres where children's natural talents could be discovered and developed. These thoughts, which Dr. Reddy shared with me (when I met him after taking charge of my new office) moved me to my depths. Dr. Reddy was pictured to me as an exacting person who is unsparing and unforgiving, is indeed a person with the heart of a child of 24 ct. gold. They did not know that behind his rather disciplined exterior lay a heart as soft as butter. A talk with this rare person made a deep impression on me.

As chairman of the Bal Bhavan, he was not only its sole architect but also poured life into every aspect of its activities. When he became a Union Minister in



the Fall of 1967, the institution felt a sense of being orphaned. Keeping in view the ideals of the Bal Bhavan, I continued to work with devotion with the limitations inherent in a situation where the prime mover and the moving spirit was away from the scene. I did my best to keep the institution going and growing. With Dr. Reddy far away and political vicissitudes having a full play, I had hardly any opportunity to exchange views with him or apprise him with the developments. A permanent government servant has inherent limitations in respect of his or her movements and contact with political bosses out of office.

As Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Reddy pursued with religious fervour the idea of setting up Bal Bhavans in Uttar Pradesh. He wanted me to gather material and prepare a manuscript with illustrations which he got published in Uttar Pradesh. He decided to have a Central Bal Bhavan at Lucknow and a Bal Bhavan in each district headquarters. He welcomed children with open arms into the Raj Bhavan. They too used to swarm around him. He loved them and gave them all affection. Children, I think, are like the sunflower who turn to wherever there is goodness and certain divinity. And, Dr. Reddy has it.

I take this opportunity to salute this man with many dimensions, on the occasion of his 'Shastipurthi.' His good wife is the embodiment of Indian womanhood, who stood by him through thick and thin, in darkness and light.





# AN AGREEABLE SPORTSMAN

O. P. TANDON

I had the privilege of knowing Dr. Channa Reddy as his physician and friend when he was Governor of Uttar Pradesh. The association was marked by a series of exhilarating experiences. My tribulation as a chronicler is to compress within a short space the multifaceted talents of a dynamic man who drew a great jest from life, much more than one comes across ordinarily.

It all started at the breakfast table. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad was coming to Lucknow on a state visit. Governor Reddy was his usual compulsive host. Suddenly I blurted out "Sir, why should we not ask the President for a game of Golf?" Dr. Reddy stared at me for a while, then smiled, and in his husky voice said "why not? That is a good idea." He rang the bell and asked his secretary Sawhney to come. Sawhney was asked to get in touch with Rashtrapati Bhavan at New Delhi. Mr. Akhtar Alam, Special Assistant to the President, conveyed the message of the Governor to the President, and within five minutes, we had his assent and a game of Golf was scheduled for the President, a four-some with President Ahmad and Col. Gurjar against Governor Reddy and me as his partner at the Lucknow Golf Course.

The incident is illustrative of the style of functioning of Governor Channa Reddy. His grasp was phenomenal and the decision quick and fast—a very pleasant contrast from the usual functioning of the government.

"He is a very young Governor, looks even younger than his age." That was how a friend who had attended the oath-taking ceremony described the new Governor Dr. Channa Reddy. The word also went round that he was a medical man, a graduate in medicine from Osmania Medical College.

My opportunity to meet him came next day when I was summoned as his physician. He was very candid about his medicine: "you see Dr. Tandon, I graduated in 1941, practised for five years, then at the age of 33 years, I became a Cabinet minister and have been in active politics ever since."

However the training of a medical man leaves in him a permanent imprint of our logic that is applied in the process of observation, interpretation and therapeutic decision. This he demonstrated amply during the many challenges that were posed to him from time to time.

The population explosion and its containment was a challenge we all have been facing and are worried about. Some hasty and desperate steps were taken whose total impact was not only sterile but extremely provocative. We once discussed how human society should shape itself in the face of this threatening ecological imbalance. We discussed the population mechanics and the Jewish model where the depleted population after the Exodus was sought to be increased by making the female of the species as the focal point of reproduction, plural marriages, laws in relation to marriage of widows, and the rights of the offsprings from mistresses, etc., an extension of which is found in the Muslim Koranic law where the exigencies of tribal warfare made it incumbent to conserve the reproductive reservoir.

The same process could work in a reverse direction. If we could condition the female of the human species amenable to containment of our population, we could proceed in a more rational manner. Social, physical, chemical and surgical aids are



available. What the administration needed was to set up machinery to implement this doctrine and to organise a feedback system so that the concept could be implemented effectively.

A medical man is essentially a human biologist who observes the panorama of human life comprehensively. All the basic instincts for survival that are demonstrable in living beings are found in human aggregations also. The formation of family, tribe, nations and regions are manifestations of the same basic instinct which may sublimate itself into spiritualism or temporal authority to keep together a mass of human beings from external or internal annihilation.

In the politics of Dr. Reddy we found a clear understanding of these inherent forces of the human society. His understanding of the reactions of the people was deep and penetrating and he understood the forces that are locked up in human aggregations. Properly channelised, these forces can create a world order which can bring happiness to human beings.

Medical men by nature are averse to politics; but wherever or whenever they have penetrated the establishment of politicians, they make an indelible imprint of their personality. I can recall two such figures—Sun Yat Sen in China and Dr. Bidhan Roy in West Bengal. No one can understand better than a human biologist the process of the formation of human society and how it can be run for the common good of human survival and human happiness.

It was bitterly cold. About 1 a.m., it started drizzling. Outside the Governor's camp at Kumbh Mela at Allahabad a constant stream of humanity was moving on the two sides of the road leading to the holy Sangam—the one to the left going towards, and the other on the right returning from it. They were quiet, they were silent. They came by all means of transport available. Those who could not walk were carried or supported by their sons, daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law or anyone who was going for the holy dip. In their poignant silence lay the soul of India, the glory of India's past, a promise of our eternal strength for the future.

Governor Reddy shepherded us on to his river craft much before the day break, guiding the huge craft to the confluence. There, standing in waist-deep waters, with the icy winds rustling past, with all of us around him, he embodied the eternal spirit of India—blessed by Sankracharya of Shringeri Math at the holiest of spots in this land; at the holiest of hour when the Sun was about to herald the day with his golden sunshine. In him was embodied not only the symbol of temporal authority but also the spiritual force of this country.

The game of Golf is a very noble one. It brings out the best and the worst in a man. Every stroke is a challenge against many odds. Dr. Reddy took to Golf after he had pulled a thigh muscle while riding. When I took him to the Golf course, I told him "If you return after the first day's play, there are chances you may take to Golf; if you play for a week and return to play again on the eighth day, you will never leave this game."

Every day in the morning at 5-30 during the summer, Dr. Reddy came for the game. He took to it with comfortable ease. The game with President Ahmad was memorable, more so because the late President had promised to come back to Lucknow after a few months to inaugurate a tournament to commemorate his visit to Lucknow Golf Club.

However, the great love of Governor Reddy was horse riding. For him there was not enough time for Golf and with the onerous responsibilities of the Chief Executive of the state during the President's rule, he preferred a brisk horse-riding exercise in the morning. The track was enclosed in our Golf Course. While we played Golf, he did the riding with secretary Sawhney and sometimes, with Mrs. Reddy. Of course, he played Golf with us whenever he could get away from his too crowded programmes.

Where temporal authority is vested, it must be exercised and exhibited. It is a symbol of our sovereignty—a promise for our future. Dr. M. Channa Reddy lived like a Governor and acted like a Governor and Uttar Pradesh remembers him with great love and affection,





At Sri Satyanarayana Swamy Temple, Annavaram





Dr. Reddy, his wife and grandsons, with Shri S. Venkatram Reddy and his wife





A foot ball player.

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



At the Golf Course, Nainital





Riding a horse



# "GOOD COPY" FOR A JOURNALIST

S. N. SHASTRI

"A true leader must submerge himself in the foundation of the people," said Lenin. How true is this even today! It is more relevant in a democracy.

The test of any government—implementation of its policies and programmes and its success—lies in the quality of the leadership. On the capacity of the leadership to carry along with it the party, the opposition and the people, depends the success of a government.

Judged from this stand-point, Andhra Pradesh is indeed fortunate in having a leader of the calibre of Dr. Marri Channa Reddy. His dynamism, imagination, quick thinking, speed in implementing programmes, his displeasure at bureaucratic delays and procrastinations and, above all, his humanism stand out clearly in his administration.

As a journalist I have had the pleasure and privilege of reporting the activities of Dr. Reddy for well over four decades. I have seen him growing from the ranks to the highest position in his political career. As years rolled by, he has mellowed somewhat, but his spirit continues to be indomitable. His dynamism has found its outlet in numerous social and political programmes for the good of the people.

To journalists Dr. Reddy is always a "good copy." No one knows what he will say and when. It may be an innocuous cultural and ordinary meeting. But then he will make a policy statement or a big pronouncement affecting the people. A journalist cannot take the risk of skipping any of his meetings.

What is the element of Dr. Reddy's mettle? It is difficult to explain. He is an amalgam of everything "active."

Let us take any issue. Dr. Reddy will not be satisfied with cursory or casual interest in it. He studies the issue from all angles, analyses it, puts it to test and then comes to a firm conclusion. He has a penchant for homework.

Before addressing a press conference, he makes a detailed study and prepares himself well. It may look odd that he should bestow so much attention on it. But the fact is, he does. He anticipates questions from every angle. He also can see through the motive of the questioner. To a journalist whose approach is purely professional and nothing more, his entire approach is different. To embarrassing questions, Dr. Reddy's replies are always telling. But if he suspects that the question stems from malice or political vendetta, he will be slashing and devastating.

His life is full of vicissitudes. He had to face a formidable opposition throughout his political career. Even to become a secretary of the City Congress Committee in the early forties, he had to struggle. His own sound common sense and his sincerity had stood him in good stead. When giants strode on the political scene, Dr. Reddy watched their performance, their approach to problems and their ability in solving them. He has tried to imbibe their good points to advantage.

Dr. Reddy believes in consensus and is never tired of discussing issues with opposing groups. He has never been a blind follower either. Swami Ramananda Thirtha was a power in the erstwhile Hyderabad state politics. He held his sway and politics revolved round him. Dr. Reddy had made up his mind and stood against the "authori-



tarianism." To go against Swamiji at that time was a risk. And that risk he did take knowing fully well the consequences.

Dr. Reddy was gradually developing his personality and his quality of leadership was finding expression in the scheme of things, on the Hyderabad political scene.

At the Mushirabad State Congress Session, Dr. Reddy made an impression. He had, by his own right, made his imprint on the session. He was recognised as a man of dynamism and full of verve. From then on nothing could stop Dr. Reddy. Destiny came into his hands.

Stalwarts who addressed that session could not but watch his forceful personality. In the English Weekly, *Rainbow*, which I then edited, I published his photograph on the cover page with the caption "Watch this young man; he has a big political future in store." My prophesy has not gone in vain. It has come more than true.

His meteoric rise after the Police Action was matched by his unbounded enthusiasm and energy. He began to shape the politics with consummate skill.

When Sardar Patel came to Hyderabad to settle the dispute between the two warring groups in the State Congress, Dr. Reddy leading a delegation convinced the Sardar of their stand. The great Sardar at once took notice of Dr. Reddy. In his characteristic way, Sardar counselled him patience. Dr. Reddy registered a victory which paved the way for his future.

After Jamalapuram Keshava Rao who could carry the audience with him, Dr. Reddy is another leader who slowly and effectively became a mass leader. He had the opportunity of addressing meetings in Urdu and English. Over the years, he flowered into a powerful speaker in Telugu. He has a passion to read books and follow the speeches of great leaders. It paid him good dividends. As a mass leader, he knows the mood of the audience. He is unsparing against tyranny or injustice. His rapport with the audience has been his forte and even today he maintains it.

Till Shri Konda Venkataranga Reddy, his uncle was alive, Dr. Reddy went slow. Both out of respect and affection for him, Dr. Reddy never projected himself, although his admirers, who were a legion and young cadres of the Congress Party had been egging on him to assert.

As a minister, Dr. Reddy made his grade. To a dull and innocuous subject like agriculture, Dr. Reddy had given a new dimension. To him goes the credit for establishing the Agricultural University. He could visualise the potentiality of such an institution. He selected the present campus, Rajendranagar, which was then a barren undulated patch of ground. When a press party was taken for the foundation stone-laying ceremony by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, none could imagine that this dreary vast stretch of land would become a veritable hub of activity.

His association with Dr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, with whom he shares his dynamism was yet another landmark in his life. Rafi Saheb was very much attached to Dr. Reddy. Equally affectionate was Dr. Reddy to Rafi Saheb. He named the beautiful cosy cottage in that Agricultural University campus as "Kidwai cottage."

When Dr. Reddy crossed swords with Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, eyebrows were lifted. To many it looked as though it eclipsed his political career. But Dr. Reddy proved that nothing could daunt him. The quick changes developing on the political scene, per force made Dr. Reddy a hero. In the dismemberment of Hyderabad State, Dr. Reddy took a definite stand for a smaller state consisting of nine Telangana districts. In the leadership election of the enlarged Andhra Pradesh, again Dr. Reddy was on the losing side for which he suffered. Though he passed through several ordeals, Dr. Reddy never looked back. Even in adverse political circumstances, he never lost his courage.

One quality stood out prominently. The greater he is repressed, higher he rises. Any amount of calumny, organised attempts to eliminate him from politics made by



Andhra and Telengana leaders could not succeed. To journalists who were watching him, he remained the same impeccable, irresistible political leader undiminished in his stature and undaunted in his courage.

His political career has inexorably been intertwined with the history of the state.

He came into the mainstream of Congress politics occupying the ministerial post in two successive governments. When he joined the central cabinet, his vision has considerably enlarged and his talent found a better play. In every office he held, he left a deep imprint of originality and solid work.

The long political hybernation he had to undergo only hardened his fibre to face bigger challenges. To a journalist he always remained a "good copy" even while he was in what people considered as "wilderness." Bereft of fair weather friends, attacked by his enemies and avoided by time-servers, Dr. Reddy kept a cool head and retained his unquenchable spirit. He knew all human actions had one or the other causes, namely, chance, nature, compulsions, habit, reason, passion and desire.

Like a Phoenix, he literally rose from the ashes every time his enemies thought he was finished. He withstood the formidable opposition of Kasu Brahmananda Reddy and steered the Telangana Praja Samithi to a glittering success at polls by winning ten out of fourteen Lok Sabha seats. Dr. Reddy had always been telling the journalists that he would win majority of the seats despite the governmental machinery and Shri Brahmananda Reddy.

Without holding power or a seat either in Lok Sabha or in Rajya Sabha, in the Assembly or in the Council, Dr. Reddy became a formidable leader. In his seeming rigidity and dogmatism, he is most flexible and reconciling. He took the entire party into confidence and presented before it an excellent *modus vivendi* worked out with Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But, the party did not agree and as a democrat Dr. Reddy bowed to the majority. Much against the advice of his colleagues, he put up T. P. S. candidates in Secunderabad and Siddipet Assembly bye-elections and registered a brilliant victory. His influence had reached the highest water-mark. Even his worst opponents had to recognise him as a dynamic mass leader. In the change of government, Dr. Reddy played a leading role. He could induct two of his followers into the ministry. As a king-maker, Dr. Reddy retained his unenviable position. When another government took office, again Dr. Reddy played a shrewd game and managed to make two of his choices as ministers.

His record when he was out office is as formidable as he was in office. His contribution to the government, to the politics and to public affairs remain unmatched.

When he assumed the gubernatorial office in Uttar Pradesh, destiny again played its own role. His political opponents thought that his acceptance of the Governor's post was the end of his political career, but they were sadly mistaken. As Governor, he made a deep impression on the people of Uttar Pradesh, the home state of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He steered clear the state from many pitfalls and won laurels. The universal accolades he won from the people were reflected in the editorial comment of the U.P. Press. When the state came under the president's rule for a short spell, Dr. Reddy proved to the world how efficient governor he was by his sound administration.

While he was the Governor, the Congress Party went out of office at the Centre. He resigned his post in conformity with the democratic norms. He left Uttar Pradesh in a blazing glory and with an unsullied record.

Man is that part of reality in which and through which the cosmic process has become conscious and has begun to comprehend itself. His supreme task is to increase that conscious comprehension and to apply it as fully as possible to guide the course of events. His role is to discover his destiny as agent of the evolutionary process in order to fulfil it more adequately. This Dr. Reddy did exceedingly well.



He plunged himself into politics and stood firmly by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Unmindful of his adversaries and ignoring the pessimism generated by his weak friends, Dr. Reddy led the party to a resounding victory at the Assembly polls. He baffled his opponents and confounded his enemies.

After nearly two and half decades, Dr. Reddy succeeded in becoming the chief minister by his own right and in his own steam. It is a saga of human endeavour and innate faith in his own destiny. He has inviolable faith in God's will and that is the reservoir of his strength.

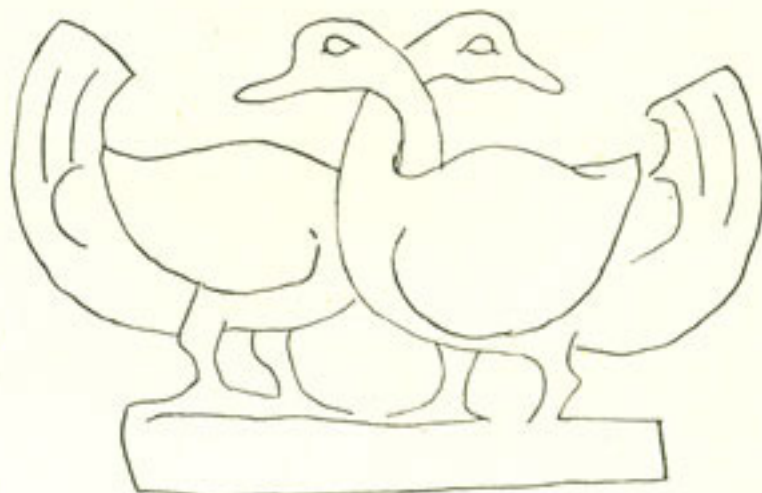
As a journalist, who watched him from the ring side, his political career unfolded the high drama with its pathos and glory, agony and ecstasy. He has emerged out as a many-splendoured leader.

The task before him is formidable. He has dedicated himself to the people and wants to leave a mark that will remain eternally. He won the hearts of the people. But it is the bureaucracy that has to implement his programme. Bureaucracy is a giant mechanism operated by pygmies. He is trying to streamline it. His style of functioning, departing from the usual pattern of chief ministers, is not naturally relished.

As Benjamin Disraeli said: "No government can long be secure without a formidable opposition." He has recognised the opposition both in the Assembly and in the Council and respects their wishes.

Dr. Reddy knows that the greatest of all evils is a weak government. To make the government strong he has been working hard. The popular government without keeping in touch with the pulse of the people will but lead to disaster. He is trying to rectify this lapse.

The strain on him is heavy. The official galaxy on whom he has to depend for implementation, does not measure up to his expectation. Idolaters and self-seekers are not slow in their operations. But Dr. Reddy, who has seen the rise and fall of tides, is doing his best to steer clear of them. He is submerging himself in the fountain of the people in the true sense.





K. VENKAT RANGA REDDY  
( High Court Vakil )

requests

Mr.

for giving the pleasure of participation in the marriage  
ceremonies of his nieces

*Savitri Devi*

with

*Chenna Reddy*

AND

*Savitri Devi*

with

*Venkat Narasa Reddy*

taking place at

*Tri Tadan, Feellkhona Chaman, Hyderabad-Dn.*

on Sunday, the 29th of Khurdad, 1345 F.

( 3rd May 1936 )

at 10-11 a. m.

and

bles the couples.





*Shri Lakshma Reddy (Father)*



*Smt. Shankaramma (Mother)*

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



*Shri K. Narayana Reddy (Father-in-law)*



*Smt. Rajamma (Mother-in-law)*





Sister Vimala Devi and her husband K. Venkata Reddy





*Four generations – With grandfather Anant Reddy, father Lakshma Reddy and eldest son Krishna*





The Doctor after the Convocation





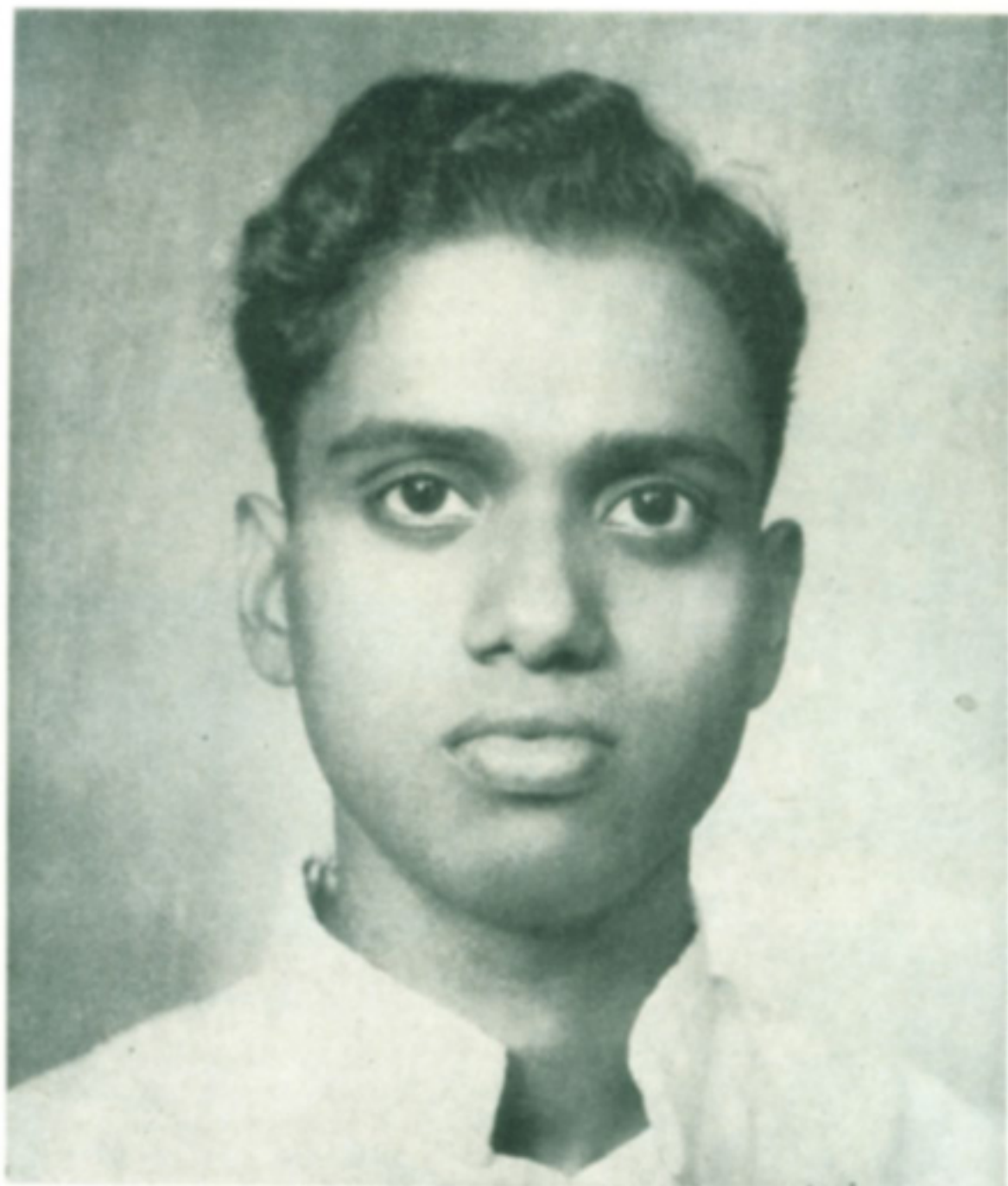
Shri Biduru Venkata Seshiah, the noble soul who lit the candle of spiritualism in  
Smt. Savitri Devi Channa Reddy



డా॥ చెన్నారెడ్డిగారి జ్యేష్ఠ పుత్రుడు  
శ్రీ శ్రీ కృష్ణారెడ్డి

జననం: 10-4-1940

విరూపం: 15-6-1961



అమ్మ యెదలోని తీయదనాల శ్రుతులనూ  
నాన్న తలలోని ఉన్నతులనూ గతులనూ  
అనుజమిత్రావుల రసార్థ సంగతులనూ  
మనసులో కలుపుకొని మాటలో నిలుపుకొని  
మెరుపులా మెరిసి కనుమరుగైన 'కృష్ణు'ని  
గురు విచ్చు స్మృతిసమాదరణాకరాంక మిడి.

—సి. నారాయణరెడ్డి







# LEADER WHO KNOWS HIS GOAL

A. S. RAMAN

I never thought Dr. Channa Reddy would be 60 so soon. He doesn't have a trace of the tiredness of his age.

Is he really 60? By which calendar? We Indians have so many dates of birth, you see. Anyway, since everybody says that Dr. Channa Reddy is 60, he must be. But I don't believe he is, nor does he seem to feel he is. He looks, talks and behaves with the smartness of one half his age. By which, of course, I don't mean that he is just flashy or flamboyant without any substance, just immature and irresponsible with the self-assuredness of a young man who has only a future and no past.

Dr. Reddy, despite his youthful looks and spirits, has immense capacity for looking at problems and people with a healthy openness and freshness. He is the type whom the wear and tear of life can never cow down. Let us put it this way. He has the ripeness of a responsible octogenarian, the resilience of a forward-looking young man and the relevance of a mod teenager. I am not surprised that Mrs. Indira Gandhi is fond of him. I can easily understand the vibrations that bind them together.

I don't believe what others talk about him. They say only what suits them, whether they speak ill or well of him. What one says about another is only for the consumption of other politicians. It is time the common man stopped listening to politicians and began to educate himself. For, it is on the quality of his awareness that the tone and texture of democratic culture eventually depend, and he deserves a better exposure to liberal influences in this country. The political climate in India is foul because of the politicians who created it.

Like any other politician, Dr. Reddy is also a man with many faces. But, unlike them, he knows what face to display when. I have watched him at work in a diversity of roles and my admiration for him increases with every new role that he chooses or is called upon to assume. He re-emerges again and again, always soaring higher and higher, with every kick that he receives from Fate which is only another name for circumstances. Every crisis is Godsent for him. He knows how to cash in on it, not at the expense of others, but in putting to better use his own inherent strength and acquired skills. There are some politicians who are best kept in office, and others out in the larger interests of the good of the nation. Dr. Reddy belongs to the former category because of his vision, drive and sense of social responsibility. Out of office he can be a serious embarrassment to any government, however strong and cohesive, because of his impatience with mediocrity and muddleheadedness. Essentially, he is a rebel whom only power with responsibility can contain.

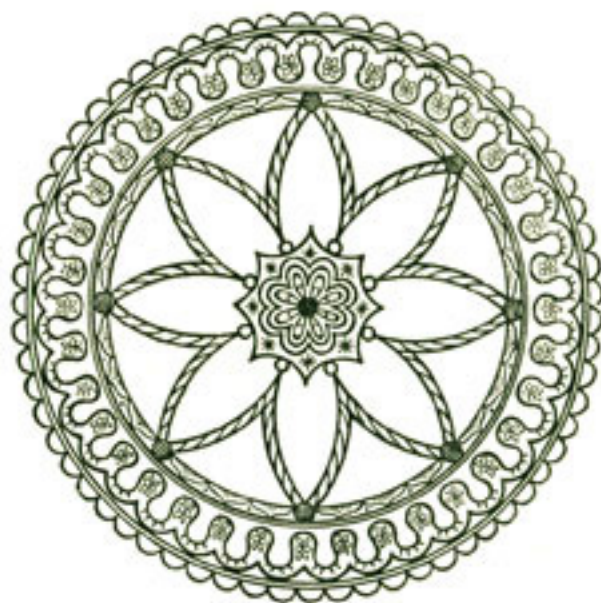
Dr. Channa Reddy, as I understand him, has modelled himself on three prototypes rather four: (1) the Nehrus (the father and the daughter), the Telangana leaders, particularly Burugula, and (3) Rajaji, his adorable chief during his brief honeymoon with the Swatantra Party. To Panditji, he owes his romanticised leftism; to Mrs. Gandhi, his diabolical dynamism; to Burugula, his progressive and enlightened regionalism; and to Rajaji, his cold-blooded pragmatism. He is a strong man who cannot be taken for a ride. The erstwhile supremo of the bloody Telangana agitation which cost the young men and women of Andhra Pradesh rather dear, many of them died fighting while almost all of them had brutally interrupted careers at their respective educational institutions is not a sycophant. He need not be one. No doubt the Telangana separatist movement



spearheaded by him in the late 60s had a heavy toll. But the *Quit India* movement had a much heavier toll! To Dr. Reddy there was no difference between the two movements, nor between these two and the agitation against the Nizam's oppressive tyranny, also led by him among several others. He is every inch a democrat who means business. If there is exploitation even in a so-called democratic set-up, he is the man to lead the people against it. He is genuinely a people's leader. It is not easy for any one to fool or bully him. He is a man with iron will and nerves of steel.

Those who hate Dr. Channa Reddy—and he has more enemies than friends, but they will all vote for him in an election, since they recognise his ability to deliver the goods—believe that he wouldn't have become Chief Minister, if he had contested on the official Congress ticket. I don't believe in *ifs* and *buts* in relation to leaders like Dr. Channa Reddy who know their goal and the road leading to it. But I must say emphatically that in the circumstances in which the 1977 General Election was held, Dr. Reddy would have been the obvious choice of the people. He has the reputation of being an administrator with tremendous drive. He is known to get things done at a remarkably fast pace. Exasperated by the coils and knots of the red-tape, he can be very rude to the civil servant who knows that his boss has a bite deadlier than his bark. Dr. Channa Reddy is ruthless, earthy and pragmatic. He doesn't understand the phrase, *political morality*, except in the context of overall morality in the country which is not in sight. Dr. Reddy sincerely believes that a nation becomes totally moral only when the quality of life at the grassroot level improves beyond belief under the impact of a vigorously implemented radical socio-economic programme. Dr. Reddy of course doesn't condone corruption. Only he relates it to the national context. Indeed he is made of very stern stuff. He is the type of man the masses need, because he understands their problems and can inspire them to face them with confidence on the strength of his government's performance.

My heartiest felicitations to him on his *Shastipoorthi*.





# VOTARY OF VAASTU SASTRA

K. CHANDRA MOULI REDDY

Many people may not be aware that Dr. M. Channa Reddy is an ardent votary of *Vaastu Sastra*. Dr. Reddy, a synonym for dynamism in public life, has the commendable courage of preaching in public what he practises in his private life. I had the unique privilege of being invited to a family dinner given in 'honour of the President of India on 4th June, 1978 attended by the Governor and all the 'chiefs' of the State. Dr. Reddy, assuming the role of an advocate on behalf of *Vaastu Sastra*, briefed the President in his inimitable humorous style about its utility and validity in the modern world. It was a thrilling experience on that red-letter day.

Our ancient sages evolved certain principles out of their experience for constructing houses and utilising the immense power of the cardinal elements, earth, water, air and fire for the allround benefit of humanity. These principles are simple to understand and easy to implement in constructing houses, factories, etc. and they constitute '*Vaastu Sastra*.'

*Vaastu Sastra* literally means true science—the implication being that other sciences are relative. Another meaning is that this is a science dealing with earth and its effects on man in relation to his house (*Gruha*). The strength of the house, (*Gruha Balam*) has some invisible and inscrutable effect in making human effort fruitful or fruitless. According to *Vaastu Sastra*, the house is a great catalyst in our lives.

How are we to differentiate *Vaastu Sastra* from many kinds of superstitious beliefs palmed off as sciences? This is a very pertinent question. Dr. H. Narasimhaiah, former Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University and a staunch follower of Dr. Kovoov who led a relentless crusade against Babas and their miracles, defines science in "The Illustrated Weekly" dated the 12th March, 1978, in the following words:—

"If a subject has to get the status of science, it has to satisfy the well-known conditions of objectivity, repeatability, consistency, universality, and so on. Naturally all the branches of science started with imperfection on account of limitation in knowledge and crude instruments available at that time. Sometimes wrong assumptions were also responsible for such imperfections. But the greatness and grandeur of science is its constant objective quest for truth".

*Vaastu Sastra* broadly satisfies the conditions of objectivity, repeatability, consistency and universality. A house built according to *sastric* injunctions consistently gives good results if there are no external or internal changes in the house. A change in the house or in the immediate surroundings produces a corresponding change in the life of the inhabitants of that particular house. The results are repeated at regular intervals without reference to the individual's inherent ability and acquired skills. A good *sastric* house gives the same results in any region or locality. The simple tools to understand and digest the science are a discerning eye and a wandering foot aided by the 'grand and great' objective to know truth. You can easily observe in your locality how certain houses always confer good benefits on the inhabitants and how certain houses ruin their health and wealth.

The best ground to test the truth of the above observation is the burning crucible of your experience.

The main object of our study is to know the effects of a house on man, endowed with the rarest commodity, the intellect with tremendous potentialities to convert a mere



imagination into reality. Hence it is not possible to give the quantum of the results of a house on its inhabitants in rupees, metres or litres. But a broad trend indicating prosperity or adversity can always be given by the study of a house. You can readily notice in your locality that the inhabitants living in a house having more space on west and south compared with east and north suffer in innumerable ways unless there are certain other compensating *Vaastu* factors. Exceptions to this rule are very rare. Any science deals with only the average phenomena and not with the exceptional.

A casual *Vaastu* study of any industrial estate will convince you that *Vaastu* is the vital factor in determining the profit or loss of any industry. A random sample survey of industries in and around Hyderabad will prove beyond reasonable doubt the veracity of my claim. Less than 20 per cent of the industrial units belonging to small-scale sector are generating profits and the rest are sick. The healthy units are according to *Vaastu* by coincidence, and the sick units are built grossly violating the *sastric* principles though unintentionally.

Don't expect perfection from any *Vaastu* pandit. Give some tolerable allowance for human error. Billions of dollars are spent on medical research every year but still there are many diseases for which science has not invented specific remedies for prevention and cure. Because of this, nobody brands the science of medicine as superstition. *Vaastu* may not find a solution to every problem you face or provide an answer to every question you ask, but it contains a hard core of truth sufficient to give proper shape and direction to our future.

Can *Vaastu Sastra* change the destiny of man is a frequent question confronted by me from my friends. Nature has kept us in the dark about our destiny with a purpose. Astrology and palmistry help us to understand our future partially. The scope for human effort to better our lives is limited in them because we cannot alter the movements of the planets in the universe nor the formation of the lines in our palm. But you can alter, make additions or construct a new building when you know the defects in your house to fortify your effort.

*Vaastu Sastra* gives full scope for human endeavour to enrich our lives, both materially and spiritually. It removes the obstacles in the path of human effort to reach the goal of success (of course, success in the broadest and widest sense) placed by the cardinal elements and help us to harness them for our progress. The Lord in Gita advises us to do our duty and leave the result to Him. This *Sastra* goes a step further and ensures success to your effort eliminating the element of chance to the maximum. There is no scope for any miracles or *mantrams* in this science. No *Vaastu* pandit pretends to produce something out of thin air. The *gruhabalam* only enables us to tap the immense opportunities surrounding us to transform our reasonable ambitions into realities.

This is an easily implementable science. You can implement it without shouldering any burden of additional expenditure in constructing your house or factory. The *Sastra* is concerned only with your site, the location of the house in that site and the particular placement of water, kitchen and the movement of air in the rooms, etc. It does not cause any inconvenience and place any restrictions on the materials you use for the construction of the house.

A *sastric* house utilises space very scientifically by locating the house in a corner. It nearly preserves the purity of environment by suggesting built-in area upto 10 to 15 per cent of the total area in any colony. It pleads for the provision of very wide and straight roads to facilitate free flow of traffic.

You can easily blend the Western architecture with the distilled Indian wisdom contained in *Vaastu* and give beautiful elevation to your building and life.

This *Sastra* has unlimited scope to do the "Greatest good to the greatest number" of people. To derive the maximum benefit, you should start from the time the layout is prepared and plots divided for any area. Most of our engineers are ignorant of *Vaastu*. Hence when they prepare the layout plans of communities, *sastric* injunctions invariably



become the casualties. A plot is like a piece of cloth. You cannot change its basic nature after the layout is prepared just as you cannot convert cotton into silk. You have to take a lot of care and caution in selecting your site.

(a) The shape of the site has a substantial say in classifying us into economy and first-class passengers to travel in the ship of life to cross the proverbial *Samsara Sagaram*. Always select a square or a rectangle and never a triangle.

When you select an irregular piece, you should be more vigilant. Select a site with an obtuse north-western angle and a right angle in south-west or an obtuse south-eastern angle and right angle in south-west or more preferably obtuse angles in south-east and north-west with a right angle in south-west.

Never select a plot with an obtuse angle in north-east. The inhabitants of such sites always feel that they are not able to reap the fruits of their efforts and lag behind others.

Remember that in many cases, the boundaries of your site fix the frontiers of your prosperity.

(b) Another important characteristic of a good plot is its area. Secure as big a plot as possible. Other things being equal, the bigger the plot, the better are the results. You may build any number of floors in your house but adding a small area to your site will pose many problems and it will be impossible in many cases after the layout is approved. Never select a small plot between two big plots. Your neighbours grab the lion's share of prosperity leaving very little to you.

(c) Select your site in that area where the roads are parallel and perpendicular to compass needle (to North). Such roads are *sastric* and ideal for happy living. Unfortunately, majority of the roads in our towns and cities do not conform to this rule. Milk and honey may not flow literally in *sastric* roads, but the residents of such areas enjoy a high level of prosperity and belong to higher brackets of society.

(d) The natural levels of the earth have an important bearing on our life. Select a flat site or a site with the lie of the land towards north and east to confer many benefits. When the sites of our neighbours on our West and South are no higher levels, our prosperity level will be higher. The residents of such houses need make only small sacrifice to reach the glorious heights of success in life. They will become centre of health, wealth, and wisdom.

Avoid that site where the natural slopes are towards South-West and rain water flows into our site from Eastern or Northern neighbours houses. In such places people have to work harder to maintain an ordinary life.

(e) The number of roads, road-aspects and road formation are a formidable combination of factors to strengthen or weaken a site or a locality. Roads make or mar our lives. A site with two roads is better than a site with only one road and a site with three roads is better than a site with two roads, and so on.

If you can get a site with road aspects from North and East you are exceptionally lucky.

Never select a site in a road tilting towards South-East as you travel from West. A road tilting towards North-East is excellent for residential purpose.

Avoid a site having two roads on South and East. This is the weakest site in *Vaastu*. For people living in such sites, it is impossible to balance their budgets, the expenditure always exceeding income.

Acquire site in North and East to your existing site to multiply your prosperity. Any amount of investment in buying sites in North-East is a highly productive investment. If you get two plots with a road in between, you are one of the fortunate few.



Remember that planning of layouts or formation of roads is done by our engineers. *Vaastu Sastra* enlarges their knowledge. When we are aware of some useful knowledge, we can utilise it. Here is enormous scope for human effort to enrich, ennoble and elevate our lives. Engineers should realise their responsibility in this regard.

Begin the construction of your house by locating the well in the north-eastern corner of the site. A well in the North-East is a shock absorber and acts as an accelerator of progress. So dig your well as deep and wide as possible. You get big dividends for a small investment.

Even the temples built on the Eastern and Northern banks of rivers face perpetual financial problems while the Lords who reside in the temples situated in the Western and Southern banks roll in riches. Such is the power of water.

Locate your house in the South-Western part of the site keeping maximum open space on East and North (or minimum open space on South and West). This is the *sine-qua-non* of a good *Vaastu* house. Other things remaining same, the residents of such houses convert every stumbling-block into a stepping-stone of success. Observe any mosque, the holy place of Muslims. Minimum open space is left on the west, and water is kept in the east.

*Sanyasins* prefer a place with a hillock on the west or south, and river in the east or north to get enlightenment. Such places provide spiritual solace to many distressed souls.

So, leave minimum space on west and build the western part of the building higher to make your house a centre of peace, prosperity and good health. Power and prestige embrace the residents of such houses.

The place for kitchen is South-East. The places for kitchen and well are fixed. Their location in other places has harmful effects on our lives.

Provide maximum number of doors and windows in North and Eastern rooms. Block the Western and Southern walls, providing for minimum openings in them.

You get the best results when you build one structure housing everything under its roof. If you have to locate more than one structure in one site, locate bigger and heavier one in the extreme south-west.

In the first floor leave open terrace in North and East. This strengthens the other plus points in the house. Open terrace in south-west creates uncertainty, worry and tension. The residents of such houses feel that they must be continuously running to keep themselves where they are.

So your endeavour should be to put an additional floor in the South-Western part of the building to put the ship of your life on an even keel and weather any number of storms, man-made or planets-made.

Open maximum number of doors and windows in the rooms in North and East, avoid garages in North-East and North-West corners, and keep the northern and eastern parts of the building in lower level to prevent diseases which incapacitate us.

This is only a humble attempt to present a few points of *Vaastu Sastra*. If you have little patience and time to study and understand it, you will agree with me that *Vaastu Sastra* has the power to convert your house into an abode of peace and prosperity. Your investment in a *sastric* house is the best investment for health, wealth and wisdom.

On the happy occasion of the Shashti Poorthi of Dr. Reddy, a source of strength to *Vaastu Pandits*, I offer my hearty felicitations and wish him a long healthy and happy life.



# A YOGA VISIONARY

YOGACHARYA SEETHARAMIAH

While inaugurating the Yoga Institute at Secunderabad Dr. Channa Reddy, whose efforts led to its establishment, described in detail the tremendous potentialities of yoga, which he averred could change ordinary men into supermen. The function as well as the speech made an interesting revelation of yet another facet of the dynamic personality of Dr. Reddy. He envisaged a great future for the science of yoga, and wanted the Yoga Institute to grow from strength to strength and become a centre of perfect yogic practice and knowledge to serve not only the people of the state but also those coming from all over India and outside.

His holiness Swami Chinmayananda described Dr. Channa Reddy as the most eloquent of the inaugurators of his *Geeta Gnana Yagnas*. In his inaugural address to one of the Yagnas, Dr. Reddy spoke about the need for spreading the teachings of *Geeta* to the far corners of India and making them available to all. Referring to the author of the *Geeta*, Lord Krishna, Dr. Reddy said that the Lord's was a life worthy of emulation by everyone and that it had an universal appeal. Lord Krishna's life appeals to the youth because as a youth he excelled in physical feats of strength and intellectual brilliance; it appeals to the warriors because he was the greatest warrior of his time; it appeals to the worldly men because he was surrounded by wives and children, relations and friends, and wealth and comforts; it also appeals to those who renounced the worldly things because he led a completely detached life in the midst of plenty of everything. Even to the diplomats and politicians, Lord Krishna's life has a great appeal because of the manner in which he tactfully and successfully tackled all problems, and faced all complicated situations with courage and equanimity. When Dr. Reddy thus spoke about yoga and the teachings of *Geeta*, he only gave expression to his firm belief in the great Indian culture.

I have had occasions to meet and discuss with Dr. Reddy about yoga and found him as one who not only reposed faith in the efficacy of the science of yoga but also as one who practises it in his daily life.

Yoga is defined as "the science of man in depth." In fact, the outside world identifies the word 'yoga' with India. Each of the 18 chapters of *Geeta* is called 'yoga.' The root word of Yoga is 'YUJ' meaning to join—i.e., join the lower with the higher, the 'Aatman' with 'Paramaatman', etc. The 18 chapters in *Geeta* are grouped into three divisions: Chapters one to six deal with *Karma* yoga; chapters 7 to 12 deal with *Bhakti* yoga, and chapters 13 to 18 deal with *Gnana* yoga.

While all other scriptures talk of surrender to a higher power and thus of *Bhakti* yoga, *Geeta* talks not only of *Bhakti* yoga but also of *Karma* yoga and *Gnana* yoga.

The great sage, Vyasa, saw how people were misled and even got dejected because they felt that one had to retire from the family life and go to the forests to listen to the Upanishads to reach the final goal. This he found could not be the path for the generality of mankind because most people are deeply engrossed in the affairs of their *Samsar* and so cannot have the capacity to renounce things and go to the forests. Vyasa also felt that it was a dangerous trend. Hence he conceived the idea of giving to the world a gist of the teachings of the Upanishads, in the form of *Geeta*, as taught by Lord Krishna himself to Arjuna, against the background of a battle field. Arjuna, a



leader of the people and the greatest archer of the times, felt confused and dejected when faced with the challenge of his life, though he had prepared for it all through his life. Arjuna was dejected and confused because of (a) anxiety for the future (as to what would be the result of the war), (b) conflicting thoughts and emotions (due to his attachment to his grandfather, teacher and others, whom he faced in the battle field), and (c) that he was the 'doer'. Most of us in life are confused and dejected due to similar anxieties, conflicting thoughts and emotions. We are no doubt proficient in our chosen fields of action as Arjuna was, but at the nick of the time, we falter and fumble when faced with the challenges of life. This happens to most of us almost every day in our life.

*Geeta* is a scripture born out of a crisis—a crisis in the life of one of the greatest heroes of ancient India. *Geeta*, expounded against the background of a battle field, makes the philosophy it advocates very appealing to the modern man who is always moving from crisis to crisis in his daily life in the fast-changing modern civilisation. Arjuna's reaction in the battle field was a complete psychological breakdown, making him a hysterical and neurotic person trying to run away from his moral responsibility. Fortunately, Arjuna's problem then was a fundamental problem and so has been of interest to all. According to ancient traditions of yoga, as propounded in the *Geeta*, *Moksha* is the liberation from these desires, tensions, and conflicts within, by elevating one's self to a higher consciousness beyond all desires.

What is taught by *Geeta* is put into practice by Dr. Channa Reddy. He conducts himself in the true fashion of a *karma* yogi. He believes in doing his duty and leaving the rest to the Almighty. By regular *Sadhana* he has been able to maintain his physical vigour and dynamism. The clarity in his thinking, writing and expression is the envy of many. He practises for about half an hour yogic exercises consisting of *Aasanas*, *Praanayama*, etc. *Praanayama* blesses men with radiant health and superlative nervous energy. He then meditates for some time in his *pooja* room which gives him the necessary mental discipline and strength.

With this energisation of his body and mind, Dr. Reddy literally jumps into his day's work—just as a warrior jumps into the battle field—with vigour, purpose and determination that seems to baffle many people. By his sustained *Sadhana*, Dr. Reddy has become an example to much younger people, both in politics and in government. This *Sadhana*, combined with his lofty ideal of serving the people of his state, has endeared Dr. Reddy to one and all. As he regards "work as worship" and possesses the required dynamism of body and mind to put it into practice, he neither spares himself nor others who work with him. The fact that his present official charge demands his having to keep very late nights does not appear to wear him out because the yoga exercises he practises and the meditation he observes every morning relieve him of all tensions and keep him physically fit and mentally alert.

On the happy occasion of his 'Shashtipurthi', I offer him, as a Yogacharya, my hearty felicitations.







Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, maternal uncle of Dr. M. Channa Reddy and former Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh





Sri P. Srinivasa Reddy, uncle of Dr. Channa Reddy





With grandsons, Krishna and Aditya, at Raj Bhavan, Lucknow





Blessing the grand-daughter, Kedari, on the occasion of her initiation into learning the art of Dance.



"Guru Vandanam"



First lesson!



# A PERSON OF CHARISMA

O. PULLA REDDI

I have been invited to contribute an article to the souvenir to be got up on the occasion of the celebration of the Shashti-purthi of Dr. Marri Channa Reddy, not necessarily because I knew him intimately over the years, but possibly because I belong to a generation which still has some respect for proved values. My brief contacts with him in the years that I have known him have, however, made a deep impact on me.

He has not yet reached the psalmists' reputed Three Scores and Ten, and is yet a decade behind. His Shashti Poorthi is only the end of middle age. Middle age is not the beginning of the end. It is only the end of the beginning. Known over recent years as a dynamic political leader, I feel he is now ceasing to be a mere politician thinking of elections, but developing statesmanship which means thinking of the good of the next generation.

I had only brief glimpses of him when I was Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1956-57; but in recent years, I have followed more closely his activities and what has impressed me most is his dynamic political leadership. Whatever cause he has taken up, he has managed to collect an impressive following and both his triumphs and failures have left behind an impact which his colleagues may admire and even envy.

Even as Governor of remote Uttar Pradesh the impact of his personality was felt on various matters which others of his category would have preferred to discuss only in cloistered seclusion.

Therefore, his outstanding trait is providing leadership. What is leadership? It is not everybody that can provide leadership. Mark Twaine in his characteristic way had observed, "An army of stags led by a lion is far superior to an army of lions led by a stag". For every cause he has taken up in recent years, he has managed to collect impressive following with concrete results. He has also shown resilience to changing situations. In the Telangana agitation of the early seventies, he showed outstanding political leadership.

As Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he has shown that he can take quick decisions and is not a mere victim of hangover of the past. His interest in modernising rural areas, while not overlooking, at the same time, the interests of urban areas, is heartening. Instead of becoming a faddist and wedded to ideas obviously untenable, he has taken deep interest in the promotion of even major industries. Modernization of agriculture and balanced industrialization must go hand in hand if our growing population can at all have a decent life. Our population which was about 360 millions in 1950 is now about 640 millions and, unfortunately, whatever else grows or does not grow in this country, population is sure to grow, and by the turn of the century, we will be easily 800 millions. Therefore, spreading the philosophy of scientific agriculture and nourishing the industries—big, medium and small—are absolutely essential if we are at all to survive as a major country, leave alone joining the company of super powers. He is taking keen interest in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant which, I hope, will be translated into action in the next few years. The interest he is taking in better utilization of the waters and hydel power of Krishna and Godavari should conduce to the good of several thousands of families.

Another outstanding trait of Dr. Channa Reddy is his capacity for work. He seems to be working all the hours of day and night and I do not know at this rate how long his reserves can stand. However, some men grow stronger with work and he seems to belong to that category.



A trouble which most politicians have to face in this country is seeing visitors at all hours on all kinds of problems and Dr. Channa Reddy seems to have more than his share of visitors and, apparently, he has time for all of them, though not obviously to the convenience of all concerned. Personal contacts are unavoidable in all eastern countries, accustomed for long years to monarchical rule and personal orders. Democracy of the Westminster type is still on trial in this country, and there is always the danger of its ending in personal rule or tyranny of the uninstructed majority. Even now it is patent that Dr. Channa Reddy is something of the first amongst his equals in the Cabinet and perhaps years will mellow him when he will become a true philosopher, guide and friend to his colleagues in any establishment.

As things stand, problems are crowding everywhere round persons in authority and even Nature has lately been very hostile. I wish Dr. Channa Reddy all strength to his elbow in his efforts to steer Andhra Pradesh forward to a happier destination before he scales greater heights which his horoscope seems to clearly indicate.





# PATRON OF THEATRE ARTS

P. RAJA RAMDASS

Respect for an art means respect for the medium through which art functions. Dr. Channa Reddy has always had a healthy respect for the art of the theatre and its artistes. He loves the theatre not with the patronizing attitude of a politician but with the firm conviction that theatre art is essential for the health of the nation. He believes that cultural activity has not only an educative and social value but also an important curative effect on the human psyche. This, he knows instinctively and through close contact with the theatre for well over four decades.

His active participation in the theatre movement began in 1937 when he, as a college student, played the female lead in a Telugu play, *Varasulkam*. With his thespian appetite, whetted by the praise he received for his histrionic ability, he directed and produced another play *DAYYALA PANNUGADA* on the evils of drinking. This play was staged with the inspiration received from the Temperance Movement launched by the late Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy, a great social reformer. Very soon Dr. Channa Reddy graduated from the Medical College and set up practice. However, the higher call from the Freedom Struggle in the Nizam's Dominions became irresistible and for the next decade he was deeply involved in political activity.

It was only after the Nizam's Dominions became part of the Indian Union in 1948 as a result of the Police Action, and, after the elections in 1952, he was chosen a minister in the Government of Hyderabad State at a very young age, that his interest in theatre which was lying dormant all these years came to the fore and demanded attention. From then onwards, Dr. Channa Reddy has been playing a key role in the theatre activity of Andhra Pradesh. Over the last twenty-five years, I have seen Dr. Reddy involving himself in every major theatrical activity. As minister he attended the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad at Machilipatnam in 1953. He invited the Parishad to Hyderabad for their next drama festivals. The 1954 Kala Parishad held at the Exhibition Grounds in Hyderabad was a historic event. It was the coming together of great talents in the Telugu Theatre. Dr. Channa Reddy, as the host, took a personal interest and saw that the festival was a success from every point of view. In those days, the Indian National Theatre Association (INTA), Hyderabad Branch, was the only prominent theatre organization. Dr. Channa Reddy was closely associated with it. In 1954, Bharatiya Natya Sangh, the Theatre Centre of India, established its branch in Hyderabad. Dr. Channa Reddy became its President, and guided its destinies for more than a decade. In course of time, other institutions like the Sangeetha Nataka Akademi came into being and amateur theatre groups at every colony and office, mushroomed; but these have not contributed towards improvement in the quality of the movement.

Another standing monument to the zeal of Dr. Channa Reddy is the Ravindra Bharati, the only show place in the twin cities. In the planning, construction and organisation of Ravindra Bharati, he played a key role and became its first President. His interest in the Folk Theatre was responsible for the All India Folk Festival when he was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. At Bal Bhavan in Hyderabad he has encouraged theatre activity for the children. Today his major concern in the theatre seems to be the establishment of a regular daily theatrical activity in Hyderabad.

The day he was elected and was about to assume the office of Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he told me that he depended on our help and advice for the fulfilment of his dreams for the betterment of the theatre. They were not the usual platitudes of a politician. Having known of his dynamism I had some plans and schemes on paper.



I was surprised when hardly a week had passed after he assumed office as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, that he leaned towards me during a function at Ravindra Bharati and asked if I had the schemes. For a Chief Minister in the first week of assuming office, rebuilding of theatre activity would be a low priority item. But for Dr. Channa Reddy, a man of the theatre, art would have an equal place in the list of priorities. Theatre and Film have engaged his attention and he has been taking a keen interest in their problems. Cinema though an art, is still essentially an industry and commerce. It has the enormous capacity for organization and creating public opinion. It also contributes crores of rupees to the exchequer. Dr. Channa Reddy has come to grips with the problems of the film industry and has brought the government and the industry together to solve the problems and clear the bottlenecks. Of course, a lot needs to be done; steps have been taken in the right direction. On the other hand, drama is art and highly individualistic, and hence there is a smug self-satisfaction on the part of theatre people, most of them not dependent on theatre for their livelihood. It is difficult for them to organize. No professional theatre will grow in such conditions. Unless the imperatives of putting up a show every night are there and the need to face an audience night after night is present, no appreciable progress can be achieved.

I tried to get some of his views on theatre for this article. He was very kind to grant me an interview. He had a busy day and was going out of station the next day. There were many people to see him. It was after midnight. He was fresh as ever, and bubbling with enthusiasm. His first concern, Dr. Reddy told me, was to see a regular theatre in Hyderabad. He was prepared to make Ravindra Bharati available from 9.30 p.m. Of course he was aware of the technical and logistic problems; the experiment could be tried out while another theatre could be built specifically for regular drama. When I questioned him about what was wrong with our theatre, his answer was that we lacked dedicated leaders for whom theatre was the first and the only love. Regarding the rural theatre, which consisted of folk and mythological plays, and which are slowly dying out due to lack of patronage, he felt that a Theatre Institute could bring youth from the villages, train them and provide gainful employment in the art. The main weakness of theatre people when they faced problems was to stop all activity. This was due to the lack of dedication and firm conviction. His advice is, "Don't stop. Solve the difficulties".

We, the theatre people are aware that the burdens of running the administration are very heavy on his shoulders. He should bring all the theatre people together in a workshop-like situation and study all the aspects and problems of the theatre. His mere presence will have a mesmeric effect on the theatre people. They all know that Dr. Channa Reddy is one of them and he has the feel for their problems. After all, the financial outlay of the entire theatre activity in Andhra Pradesh is not equal to the budget of two big-star films. The government can do much in this direction. He feels that the system of selective patronage is highly detrimental to the progress of the theatre art. We, the people of the theatre, feel that he will attend to the problems of the theatre with the same seriousness as he attended to the problems of the film industry. Dr. Channa Reddy has the vision, enthusiasm and the drive.

Theatre is in his blood. It is almost impossible to see Dr. Channa Reddy leave the theatre in the middle of a performance. He considers it a sacrilege and an insult to the performing artistes. Whether he was a minister of the state, or at the Centre, whether he was a Governor or involved in any other political activity, he has always needed the theatre to have a few hours of diversion and entertainment. But he always stays till the final curtain. We can even see him signing some urgent official papers, which cannot wait, between the scenes of a play. No greater tribute can the theatre people have from their Chief Minister than his interest and attention. He is keen in his observations about the theatre and is unsparing in his criticism when we are wrong. At the same time, he can laugh like a child when his mind is engaged and he is thoroughly entertained. I feel that he can relax only in the theatre when he empathises with the characters on the stage. He is a man of culture and a "sahrudaya", in the true sense of the word.

We, the theatre people, on the occasion of his Shastipurthi wish him all that is bright and beautiful in life, a life which is full of vigour, health and happiness, and pray that his dreams come true.







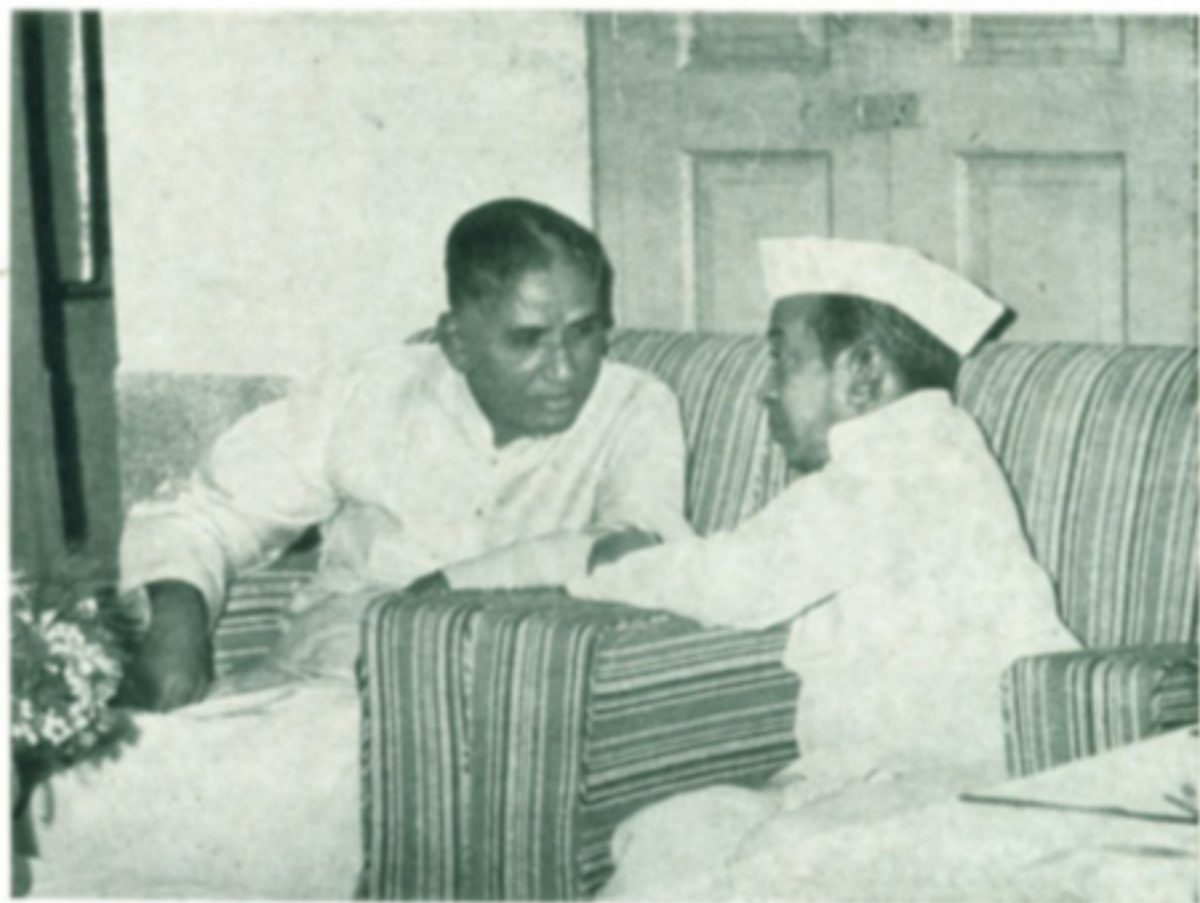






With President Zakir Hussain

With the Acting President B. D. Jatti







With President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan





From L to R: Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai, M.P., Smt. Savitri Channa Reddy, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Kumari Vasudha Channa Reddy, Dr. Channa Reddy



With Mrs. Indira Gandhi





With Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



With Prime Minister Morarji Desai



With Mother Theresa

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



# DR. CHANNA REDDY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

A CIVIL SERVANT

The style of functioning of any leader is dependent on his individual personality—the stronger and more colourful the personality, the bolder (almost aggressive) and multipronged would be his style of functioning. A clue to the personality of Dr. M. Channa Reddy is found in the two instances he had quoted in the “Personal Notes” he made on himself. When he was in the first year at the Medical College, he had applied for a scholarship of the Madras Reddy Janasangh and having regard to his high attainments in the academic field it was taken for granted that he would get it automatically. He was recovering from the after-effects of a severe attack of typhoid which, unfortunately, relapsed as he was preparing for his examination. Just then he was shocked to be told that the scholarship was not being given to him on the score that the family had over 200 acres of land—lands in the arid Telangana tract being unimaginatively equated with the most fertile lands of the deltas! The young student was dismayed but was not discouraged. He knew his responsibilities and how without some such help it would be impossible for him to continue medical education having regard to the vast responsibilities and commitments of the family. He determined then and there to work hard for the impending examination aiming at a high rank so that he could get the scholarship given on the basis of the results of the terminal examination. Undaunted, he worked hard and ultimately got the scholarship which proved to be financially more advantageous. Dr. Reddy says, “This I always look upon as a special characteristic of mine in achieving on what I had set my heart. In my public life also, later on, this particular aspect, on a number of occasions, came into play to my advantage.”

This determination to achieve his objective is seen on another occasion much later. The Hyderabad State Congress had just concluded its first historic session at Musheerabad in Hyderabad at which a fervent call for an open fight against the Nizam's rule was given. Following this there were serious agitations all over the State—in the districts, at the capital and everywhere. In Hyderabad, a huge procession of students was coming from the old city to converge at the Residency where thousands of people had already gathered. The police, fully armed with guns trained against the crowd, were impatiently waiting for an order to them to open fire. The crowd, particularly the students, were fully determined to defy the police. The situation was tense. Dr. M. Channa Reddy was asked to rush to the place, which he did, so that he could address the huge crowd which was on the verge of a violent outburst. But how to address them, where to stand and how to make himself heard? The young leader had set his heart on doing this. Immediately a fellow worker bent down and Dr. Reddy stood on his back and addressed the gathering with the police perilously poised to attack the crowd and the speaker. In that, what must have been a thrilling scene Dr. Reddy proclaimed, “We shall not go back nor shall we disperse. We shall go ahead and let the police do anything they like.”

I have quoted these incidents only to show the intrinsic character of the man faced on one occasion by a challenge to his spirit and intellect and on the other an equally powerful challenge to his physical courage and resourcefulness. They show that once he determines to achieve an objective, achieve he does, no matter what the obstacle is and how formidable or awesome it may be.

It is this trait in him that we see now a days in his dealing with his colleagues and the Civil Service. He is not bothered about the difficulties, particularly in the form



of rules for, according to him, the rules are made for the man and not *vice versa*. This is not contempt for rules as such but a healthy attitude which says that if for doing some thing really big or good to the people—that too at a fast pace, and if the doing of this is hampered by rules, the solution is simple—change the rules. No one even faintly familiar with governmental rules and procedure would deny how outmoded and archaic some of the rules and procedures are. Probably, at the time they were formulated circumstances and the purpose which they were expected to serve justified them. But today conditions are vastly different. Are we here only to ensure collection of taxes and dues and ensuring law and order? Both are undeniably necessary, but only as means to develop ourselves economically and socially. Having regard to our changed objectives which are in consonance with the concept of a welfare state, the primary duty of the civil servants is to ensure that the rules, regulations, procedures and formalities are tailored to our new requirements of speed and of progress. All that ultimately Dr. Reddy requires of the bureaucracy is that they should alter their style of functioning so that they and he, as chief minister are on the same wavelength. If the objective is to reach the destination by running fast, there should be no obstacles on the way. They will have to be removed. Removal does not always mean demolition. Obstacles can be shifted aside or their position can be altered. But in order to do what is necessary one must be clear what the ultimate objective is. For the government of the day, based on democracy, the ultimate objective or the goals to be attained are determined by the political leadership. Bureaucracy may advise in this determination but once it is determined it is the job of the civil servants to see that it is realised. It is equally their job to see that the obstacles are removed. If they do not cooperate either in the process of formulation of the objective or in that of attaining it, the responsibility is fully that of the bureaucracy and they will have to bear the consequences. It is this aspect that the Chief Minister has been repeatedly stressing and to interpret this as being either unsympathetic to civil service or as being hostile is to betray a lack of vision and understanding of the roles of the bureaucracy and that of the elected representatives of the people in a democracy.

In point of fact there should be no need for any hitch or friction. If decisions in regard to major policy matters are taken without consulting the Permanent Services or unilateral decisions are asked to be implemented, in the formulation of which the Services had no part, the civil servants could then with justification, plead that they should not be blamed if things went wrong as they had no opportunity to put forth their views. Fortunately that is not the case here. Dr. Channa Reddy believes in the maximum consultation. He hardly takes a decision of importance without consulting his colleagues and the officers concerned. In deed, he errs on the side of prudence as he frequently consults the Opposition Parties also. Any one who has had the opportunity of participating in the unending round of discussions and meetings that he has with his colleagues and officers will vouchsafe that these are not mere formalities. Everyone is able to express his view or opinion freely and frankly. The discussions are uninhibited. Now a days the Cabinet meets more frequently than before and spends longer hours discussing the issues threadbare. These are, in addition to the innumerable informal consultations with individual ministers, officers, legislators and party workers. In short, day in and day out the process of consultation is carried on. Any decision which is the product of such deliberations cannot be called—as indeed some have unfortunately done—‘firmans.’ Another interesting feature to be taken note of is that it is not as though after all these discussions, the Chief Minister imposes on others whatever he wants. This is far from the truth. Several are the occasions when he has seen the other man’s point of view and changed his own view being quite convinced by the arguments on the other side.

It is therefore obvious that a view propounded by those who are either uninformed or ill-informed that the civil servants hardly get a chance to put forth their points of view is a myth and, like many of the myths of legends that grow around the personality of a great leader, it is also unfounded. While being allowed full freedom to explain their views, it is expected of the officers that they do not have a closed mind or try to be too clever or smart. Any such attempt is immediately visited by a well deserved rebuke



which more often than not is likely to be caustic and brutally frank. If there have been occasions of this sort, which of course cannot be wholly denied, it has been due to a wrong assumption by the civil servant concerned that bureaucracy being permanent is the sole custodian of the welfare of the people and that the political executive is an unwelcome but unavoidable interloper and to an equal unawareness of the fact that bureaucracy is ultimately only an instrument in the hands of the representatives of the sovereign people.

When the political executive and the official machinery want to rotate on the same orbit there should obviously be unison in their speed and pace of work. One cannot be a jet engine and the other a bullock cart. Similarly, one cannot be a non-stopper working round the clock while the other is a non-starter who, in addition, is eager to stop at the slightest provocation, even if he starts after initial starting trouble. It was this unfortunate variance between the Chief Minister and the bureaucracy that accounted for the initial maladjustments which happily is being slowly overcome.

During this short period he has been the Chief Minister, Dr. Channa Reddy has thrown out several ideas, schemes and plans for the rapid development of the state and particularly for bettering the lot of the weaker sections. I am sure, personally he would be the happiest if all these could be translated into action and reality and the scheme grounded without their having to go through the endless rigmarole of official procedures. As a very senior colleague remarked, the difficulty just now in government is that administration is at least 50 years behind Dr. Reddy. He is a jet engine attached to a bullock cart. One reason why the bullock cart refuses to move faster is that despite the well ordained hierarchical set-up of the bureaucracy where the different levels are clear cut and where at each level one is conscious of its full rights and privileges *vis-a-vis* its lower level or of its grudging 'duty' to the level above, there are serious communication gaps. Those exposed to Dr. Reddy's thinking know what he wants but unfortunately as he himself is fully aware and has been often saying, this understanding does not get transmitted to the lower levels of administration. Something serious is clogging the machinery precluding percolation down below.

In spite of these weaknesses of the bureaucracy Dr. Reddy is fully conscious of the vital role it has to play in the governance of the state. He genuinely wants to carry the Civil Service with him. He is intensely religious minded and his deep attachment to the traditional values of life disqualify him from being an iconoclast. He is not for wrecking the machinery. All that he wants is to purify and rectify it. To such of those who have been privileged to work with him closer and observe his style, it is clear that he is extremely anxious to speed up the pace of government work and in the process to fully associate those who actually work the administrative apparatus. With the massive mandate that his party has received and the overwhelming majority in the legislature, he could easily adopt a tougher attitude. On the contrary he is quite considerate to the officials as a class and officers as individuals. He is always prepared to listen to genuine difficulties in the way of implementing his orders. While his critics have been referring to the so-called *firmands*, they conveniently forget the important fact that he has given full freedom to any officer to approach him and explain to him the reasons for not being able to implement his orders. The fact that such cases have been very few, only shows that the orders issued are sound and good. This apart, he is eager to see that officers personally are not unnecessarily inconvenienced. Probably he is the first Chief Minister to consult officers before they are transferred—even from one room in the Secretariat to another which is all that there is to, in the transfer of one Secretary to another Secretary's post. Even at the lower levels, he has always been a patient listener to their personal problems and tries his utmost to accommodate them. He has been telling the several service associations that he would like everyone in government service including himself and his colleagues, to consider themselves as belonging to one big family of which he is the patriarch and as one such he has every right to advise, admonish and, if necessary, even to punish an erring member.

To understand Dr. Reddy's style of functioning, in addition to the trait in his personality already referred to, one has to appreciate another important trait in his



character, viz., his passion for cleanliness and neatness and abhorrence for slopiness and lack of system. He expects things to go on in a methodical and systematic manner. He wants everything to be neat and clean (One has only to observe his sartorial taste to understand this. Whether it is the typical Kurta and Panchi or buttoned-up coat and pant or the casual wear of pant and bush shirt, it is neat) with a place for a thing and a thing in its place. Added to this is his penchant for attending to minutest details. The fairly high standards which he has fixed for himself and which he expects from those with whom he has to work, imposes a certain amount of difficulty in case (as unfortunately it happens) the others are unable to reach the standards. This has not proved to be a serious problem and adjustments have taken place. The passion of Dr. Channa Reddy to give personal attention to details is something remarkable. This is seen not only in his taking personal interest in all details connected with the visits of dignitaries to the state or when he hosts a party, but also, as is to be expected, in matters of administration. When complicated and complex problems are placed before him he gives them full attention and is not satisfied till he is fully in the grasp of all details of the problems and till they are satisfactorily settled. He shows the same ardour in understanding the problems that the hundreds of visitors bring to him daily. His style is not to dismiss a visitor with a casual remark or writing on his representation the usual endorsement 'examine and put up'. He tries to understand clearly what the visitor wants. This method of wanting to understand the problem of the visitors upsets the already tight schedule of his work with the result that such of those who have to wait and see him (and most of them are there to see him without fixing up appointments) do not appreciate the real difficulty.

One endowed with a powerful intellect, who has gathered during an active and eventful life variegated experience of all dimensions and one who is in a hurry but not in haste to achieve tremendous results can, understandably, be expected to show signs of annoyance if the instrument through which he is to work and achieve his goal fails him now and then. More than others, he is fully aware of the limitations within which he has to work. But his conviction is that these limitations are man-made and can, therefore, be removed or rectified by the same man. These men, the civil servants, are equally aware that they can do so and create a climate where even the so called bullock cart can be made to move at near-jet-speed if there is the will and the spirit to do so and it is backed by genuine endeavours. A significant factor to be remembered is that both want the same objective to be realised. The healthy and happy signs of the machinery adjusting itself to the new requirements are quite perceptible. On his side Dr. Reddy, is essentially a humane person surcharged with an abundant zeal and enthusiasm to utilise the opportunity given to him to serve the people of the state to the maximum extent. The state itself is at, what is familiarly called, 'the take-off stage.' Everything is propitious. It is now given to the civil servants to join hands with the political leadership to launch the ship of state on its brilliant course towards economic prosperity, political stability and social justice.









As General Secretary of the Reception Committee  
of Hyderabad Congress Session-1946





With Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali





With Sri Asoka Mehta, Swami Ramananda Thirtha and others



# MAN OF THE ERA

ARIPIRALA VISWAM

*"I prefer rebirth to liberation with its concomitant heavenly bliss offered by the celestial damsels, Rambha and Urvashi."*

*"I am indebted to the people and the only way I could redeem my debt to the masses is to be born again in order to serve them."*

*"My conviction is that our glorious past should dovetail into a more glorious future."*

— Dr. M. Channa Reddy

The past in Dr. Reddy's bone hungers for the reign of perfuming peace when languished voices and charred silences sing the return of lost heaven. An impulse towards completeness is ingrained in him even from his teens. Day after day he dreamed of this fulfilment and unawares slipped into the world of spiritual awareness. The myriad impressions engraved with ageless anguish and forbearance raised in him an intensive desire to stop the rage of lower elements ravaging the purity of existence.

Dr. Channa Reddy has taken on the form of a man with all the foibles and frailties that he is heir to. He has tasted his strengths and tested his virtues. He has walked the face of the earth and visited nations.

He has shared their achievements and experienced their agonies. He has been an individual entity in the mainstream of life where he has measured its mighty forces. He has moved through the long historic valley with vitality and emerged with purpose and hope. Now his indomitable spirit has ascended the high pinnacle of the other eternity. He has winged the life along with him, a tapestry of human joy and a spectrum of sublimated glory. He stands once more upon the altar in the company of ageless fire-like-souls.

His spark is a multitude, a totality, an empire vaster than sky and deeper than sea. Its birthing has blood-red Suns. At times from dark silences he is pushed to light of Suns and Moons. But his path is outlined. His stages are marked by destiny. So are his goals. Ambition, writ in his blood, stands as a glowing partner of life.

Man's life is a sacrificial fire in the cause of the creator. From edge he races to the core. From slippery frontiers of existence the soul craves to reach the ultimate. For such is the nature of pure traverse of life. And Dr. M. Channa Reddy's biography sums up the spirit and essence in an inimitable manner. Beyond horizons of the restless periphery, there lies an urge and identity of the everlasting bliss in him.

Verily, his life is the very dialectic yarn with which the ways of the world are woven. But yet it becomes a mistaken notion, if one fails to comprehend the inner spirit of the indomitable will that makes up the multifaceted personality of Dr. M. Channa Reddy.

A vivid personality is always an enigma. Definitions of a personality generally satisfy only those who make them. It would be easy to pick up from the life and character of a man with such colourful life and conglomerate of the qualities that have endeared him to his colleagues. Dr. M. Channa Reddy is an incorrigible optimist, a great humanitarian, and a friend of the people. Perhaps, I can best sum it up by saying that the very mention of his name elicits an affectionate and warm admiring



smile. It goes without saying, the same name stirs ripples of scare and awe in the minds of his anti-poles.

Despite compelling emotions due to fights among motivated anti-poles, Dr. M. Channa Reddy retains perfect naturalness and honesty with himself. Always deeply involved in politics, he feels strongly, clearly and acts with high courage, never swayed by his own interests or the changing fashions of opinion. Political chicanery is foreign to his character. He sticks to his convictions. He hates all shams and hypocrisy. Living in the troublous times, he is the stormy petrel of politics, an enemy of selfish bureaucracy and a champion of the people against their oppressors.

The story of Dr. M. Channa Reddy makes real legend and lyric of sincerity and ballad of purposeful heroism. He enjoys every moment he lives, irrespective and unmindful of vicissitudes and fluctuations. Occasions are many, when he was isolated by the very people who pushed him to action, yet he turned the sod of impossibilities all alone and rendered the deserters to realize their folly ultimately. Defeats outnumber the winnings in the game of politics. But he sports a smile on his countenance, keeping always above the privations and elations. For a man of purpose, what matters in the ultimate analysis is the good not the pasture of traverse.

Traversing on the terrain, strewn with ill-favoured rocks and thorny bushes, he believes in achieving the impossible. Destiny and destination are cries far off when every moment has to be lived with stout confidence in one's own abilities and purpose. He reposes his faith in the providence no doubt. Yet he keeps his feet firmly on the soil of realism.

With dauntless valour he proceeds from one intricate detail to another in order to find a suitable solution to many a burning problem relating to the uplift of the downtrodden and the needy. That birth is a sheer accident is amply proved, if one wants to know the humble origins of Dr. M. Channa Reddy. Destiny is neither created nor deleted by any other human agency, save the individual himself. Dr. M. Channa Reddy is the architect of his own life, guided by the inner dictates. What he deems to be the right action, that alone is pursued.

Knowing one's own limitations is to know about one's own strength. Dr. M. Channa Reddy never presumes his capabilities more than his limitations. That is why he is too proud to be humble.

Reform should be brought about with a vision coupled with proper direction. Progress thus becomes the synonym for reform. That leader is mature, whose personal vision relates itself to the problems of collectivity. Dr. M. Channa Reddy is endowed amply with such vision which has endeared him to the masses and leaders as well.

The child-like smile of Dr. Channa Reddy is the replica of his inner. Accepting challenges is in keeping with the true heroic tradition. Being rest contented, dwelling upon the glorious past is not his trait. Ceaseless endeavour for common good is the mission of his life. Politics is a means for him to achieve it. Ends are as meaningful as the means. Laying more stress on either leads to chaos and confusion. As a true Gandhian, he believes that the means must equally justify the ends. That is the implicit faith he puts in every aspect of functioning, be it individual or collective cause.

Ambition is the term often misconstrued to self-confidence and *vice versa*. Some venture at times to pronounce Dr. Reddy's confidence as sheer ambition. Opinions differ according to personal motivations.

Dr. Reddy's life is an uphill task, but worthy of emulation by posterity. Treading on the path of obstacles and unpromising circumstances, the progress he made is indeed remarkable.

Hard work is the only monument upon which the past of anybody is remembered in future. It is not the statues. He learns from the worthy, chastizes the destructive critics, goads his followers to right action.



That in brief is the magic and genius of Dr. M. Channa Reddy.

Amidst the tumult and turmoil of the ludicrous spectacle of life, he creates a little private world of his own, wherein he relaxes with his friends and family. These moments, he treasures up as his most precious and joyous occurrences. In turn, this small world too feels the rare and memorable experiences, surcharged with lively, humanistic and sarcastic remarks of a visionary. These events, though not many, from the very fulcrum of his chariot of life. It is here he gets rejuvenated. Breaking the monotony of the routine and the humdrum sameness of the rigors of the office, he mixes very affectionately with the innocent, and God-like tantrums and playful moods of the tiny-tots. It really gets very funny at times. The man, the leader, who rides over the horse of high office, becomes a horse himself to the demand of his grand-children. He allows all liberty to them. That is the secret of his ever-bubbling enthusiasm and jest for life.

His intuition at times surpasses his intelligence. That decisions so taken on such occasions, came to stay as important milestones in his life. He is brilliant as an analyst and silver-tongued as an orator in four languages—Telugu, English, Urdu and Hindustani. He gets emotionally involved with any topic instantaneously. The extempore speeches quite in evidence of this unique trait in him. He reads a lot and thinks much more unlike many politicians, whose utterances are tailored to the occasion by the ghost writers.

Philosophy and occult sciences occupy an honoured place in the list of his priority topics. His knowledge and awareness at times catches unawares, even the experts in those fields when they are on wrong track. He listens silently and discusses diligently. He believes in perfection and completeness in every task he chooses to accomplish.

An anecdote relating to his brilliance at studies in early childhood, illustrates his extraordinary capability in mastering any subject. In his later life, the same faculty stood by him in good stead, not only in mastering the facts but also the situations. In those days, the monstrous disease of plague broke out in the city of Hyderabad, where he was prosecuting his studies. He was forced to quit the city and go to his native village. It was the dream of his father, that his son should attain proficiency in English. The father was greatly annoyed about the break in the studies of his son. The father thought that the son must have forgotten everything due to unscheduled holiday at the village. The father called a teacher who was said to know English. The teacher did some questioning. At the end of the ordeal, when the teacher was about to leave, the father asked him how his son fared in the test. The teacher said 'He knows much better English than myself. What is there for me to question him more?'

He is endowed by the providence with immense power of intuition. He believes firmly in the divine factor in life. He says that, that alone has been guiding spirit all throughout his life.

A hero in his own right in politics, one day in his childhood he played the role of a heroine in a drama. Indeed the ways of the destiny are quite dialectical. It is his habit to go through every detail when he takes up any task and leave nothing to chance. It is said that Napoleon used to sleep on horse back in the din of ferocious battles. Same can be said of Dr. Channa Reddy. While listening to others he will shut his eyes for a while, but when a pertinent point is to be made he makes it out immediately. People who are not accustomed to his ways of functioning really get a rude shock at his seeming indifference. In fact, it is his full involvement and wholesome concentration which make him shut his eyes in order to open up the mental horizons. He is not only a Doctor by profession but also a Doctor in politics. With the same faculty, he analyses, diagnoses and makes right incisions to the problems that confront. He is a real surgeon even in politics.

Unless one moves with him very nearly it is difficult to estimate his personality. He is too sentimental and too humanistic towards those who come near to him.

I pay my humble tribute to this great son of the soil on the occasion of his 61st birth day.



## **JOBS, NOT DOLES**

# **DR. CHANNA REDDY'S PRESCRIPTION FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED**

N. BHASKAR RAO

Among the multifarious problems facing our nation, unemployment of the educated stands out as a serious challenge to our economy and a continuing threat to our prosperity. The new Government in Andhra Pradesh under the able and dynamic leadership of Dr. M. Channa Reddy have initiated many measures to tackle this complex problem, with particular stress on the unemployed among the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other weaker sections.

The problem of unemployment is so vast and complex that the State Government have ruled out the possibility of providing unemployment allowance to every person without a job. Instead, the Government has launched a special employment scheme on Independence Day last year by which it intends to impart practical training in useful trades to the educated unemployed. The scheme, in the beginning, covers all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unemployed and a fair percentage of the Backward Classes too with qualification of matriculation and above.

In Andhra Pradesh, there are nearly 9 lakh unemployed persons belonging to all categories on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of July, 1978. Of these persons 4,08,704 are educated unemployed possessing qualification of matriculation and above. Out of these, there are 97,984 Scheduled Castes candidates, 31,000 of them possessing qualification of matriculation and above; 12,813 Scheduled Tribe candidates, 2,000 of them with qualification of matriculation and above, and 1,68,724 candidates belonging to the Backward classes, 82,783 of them having qualification of matriculation and above. Thus there are 1,15,783 unemployed candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes from very poor families. If we add the Economically Backward Classes from other communities also to this number, the problem of educated unemployed from weaker sections, becomes formidable.

The Special Employment Scheme was inaugurated on August 15, 1978 with a budget provision of Rs. 2.00 crores to provide employment opportunities to the above mentioned unemployed. Thirteen programmes have been formulated, sanctioned and are under implementation. Rs. 2.18 crores has been committed for expenditure under the Special Employment Scheme in all these programmes. In addition, Rs. 9.11 crores of institutional finances and Rs. 1.21 crores from all other development departments have been tied up in all these programmes. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 12.89 crores have been mobilised for all the 13 programmes which would create productive and definite job opportunities to 15,000 unemployed candidates during this year.

In addition to these 13 programmes, a new investment portfolio on behalf of unemployed candidates in Employment Exchanges is being developed. For this purpose, projects with high employment content, quick gestation period and relatively low investment per person employed are being identified with the help of Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Development Corporation, Director of Textiles and Handlooms, Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation, Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh



Dairy Development Corporation and the Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited (a public sector company). These projects are in the areas of salt manufacture, spinning mills, powerlooms, hand-looms, leather tanning and leather goods manufacture, hand-tools and general engineering services and dairy development.

Training programmes relevant to the educated unemployed and the organisations and institutions which could be entrusted with these training programmes were identified at the State Level, Regional Level and the District Level. On the basis of this preparation, 3 programmes for training the educated unemployed candidates belonging to weaker sections in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning mechanics, Radio and Television mechanics, Instrumentation mechanics, Draughtsman (Civil and Mechanical), Stenography and Typewriting (Higher Grade), Welders, Fitters, Automobile etc. have been formulated in several polytechnics and the Industrial Training Institutes in the State. So far under these schemes, 1,272 candidates have been admitted into all these institutions and a sum of Rs. 29 lakhs has been provided. Further amounts ranging between Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- have been provided to each of the District Collectors to organise non-institutional training which are relevant to the productive opportunities for employment or self-employment in their districts. An amount of Rs. 7.17 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Stipends ranging Rs. 45/- to Rs. 100/- depending upon the duration, place and the type of training have been provided to all these candidates.

Six programmes have been formulated under this category with greater efficiency and coordination in project preparation, technical guidance and financial and marketing assistance. Training and entrepreneurial development has been made an integral part of all these programmes. The Heads of the concerned departments and the Developmental and Promotional Corporations have been fully involved in proper project preparation, providing technical guidance, mobilising the custom or marketing facilities and in assisting them in securing proper infrastructure and finances. The newly constituted D.I.Cs have been specifically entrusted with the task of assisting them in training and productive self-employment. The self-employment projects in these six programmes are in the areas of business ventures, small scale industries, ancillary units, sericulture related activities, handlooms, powerlooms, agro-custom services, Dairy Development and Poultry Development. In all these programmes 10,510 candidates are being covered with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs towards training and margin money. Similarly Rs. 536 lakhs have been tied up in all the programmes through commercial banks.

With considerable acceleration of plan investments and Plan projects in different sectors in the State, opportunities for direct employment of the educated unemployed belonging to weaker sections exist in many corporations and organisations of the State. A systematic survey of all the sectors and services is being done to identify such of those services and employment opportunities which can be augmented considerably, but whose augmentation has hitherto been inadequate either due to paucity of funds or non-availability of trained candidates. Four such programmes under Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Development Corporation, and Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation have been identified. Funds have been provided either as grant for training of the required categories of persons or as margin money to augment the capital which would enable the absorption of these training candidates. In those 4 programmes, 3,176 persons are being trained with a total investment of Rs. 26 lakhs.

The Special Employment Scheme is a novel venture and probably the first of its kind in the country. The response to it so far has been very enthusiastic and it is sure to go a long way in bettering the lot of the weaker sections.

One can see in this scheme as in myriad others, the healing touch of the feeling doctor that Channa Reddy has been and the driving force of the motivated politician—administrator that he still is.



# TRUSTEE OF THE WEAK AND THE BACKWARD

TRIPURANA RAGHAVA DAS

---

Poverty and backwardness of our rural masses are nothing new. These blots on our civilization have come down as an inheritance from the ancient past. The exploitation of the toiling masses by the well-to-do minority has been a feature on the national economic landscape even before invaders came down the northern passes and across the seas only to accentuate it. The Father of the Nation declared, even during our freedom struggle, that we should not be deceived by the prosperity of our cities and that we should realise that it was the result of the sweat of our toilers in the countryside. He enjoined on his more fortunately placed countrymen to consider themselves the trustees of their personal wealth on behalf of their less fortunate brethren and think of accumulation of riches as a sin.

After the dawn of independence, our national Governments took up the amelioration of the have-nots and evolved certain special schemes for their welfare. But the fact remains that the benefits of development did not reach the people belonging to the weaker sections for whom they were meant. The latest survey (1977) by the State Bureau of Statistics reveals that our developmental schemes aimed at the betterment of the weaker sections have been more helpful to the well-to-do than to the poor.

The weaker sections today are not in a mood to put up with this injustice. They have become more vocal than ever before about their rights and social justice. They want the funds allotted for their welfare spent just for that purpose. They are not in a mood to be lulled into complacency by sweet promises. This is a challenge to the administrative machinery and the government voted into office by these long-suffering masses.

The new State Government that assumed office ten months back under the stewardship of Dr. M. Channa Reddy realised the force behind this challenge and the need to tackle this problem on a war footing. On one occasion recently, Dr. Reddy declared that only that society would be strong and energetic which has as its basis political freedom, economic equality and social justice and that this would be the basic aim of his Government. The only way for achieving the welfare of the weaker sections was to strengthen their economic conditions and that schemes with this aim should be implemented expeditiously.

According to the latest survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, over two crores of the State's total population are in the clutches of poverty, illiteracy and ignorance. It is to these sections that Channa Reddy's Government addressed itself as a priority programme.

Rs. 35 crores has been allocated in the current year's budget for the welfare of the weaker sections besides attracting another Rs. 23 crores through institutional finance for this purpose. These steps reflect the sincerity and determination of the present Government to fulfil its promises and pledges without loss of time. The Chief Minister is determined to root out administrative delays and complacency in this gigantic task of ushering in an economic revolution.

One of the major problems confronting the State is that of growing unemployment, particularly among the educated. The State Government felt that payment of unemployment



relief or doles is no proper solution to this problem and introduced a "Special Employment Scheme" on Independence Day last year. This scheme is particularly aimed at creating jobs for the educated unemployed among the weaker sections. About fifty thousand of such unemployed belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes will be given practical training in such crafts and trades that they can launch self-employment schemes or can be absorbed in Government, semi-government or private organisations. Schemes to extend institutional finance to such of those who wish to go in for self-employment are also evolved. All these trainees will be paid stipends during training. This is a novel and purposeful scheme that is sure to bring a ray of hope to the weaker sections.

Small scale industries also can play a major role in eradicating unemployment. But they face certain problems like the supply of raw materials and lack of marketing facilities. The State Government has already taken certain steps to encourage small industries. It has decided that raw materials should not be diverted to those industries which produce luxury articles only. Priority should be given to those small industries that depend on locally available raw materials and in which traditional craftsmen can find employment. The State Government will provide Rs. 70.40 lakhs as margin money for such small scale industries while commercial banks will supply an additional amount of Rs. 280.60 lakhs.

There is great scarcity of technical personnel like mechanics in the fields of air conditioning, refrigeration and diesel engines, draughtsmen, tracers, higher grade stenographers etc., belonging to the weaker sections. In view of this, the State Employment Directorate has drawn up a scheme for special training in these trades to candidates belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. This scheme with total investment of Rs. 12 lakhs is expected to turn out 500 technicians per year.

During the current year, the State Government has provided boarding for an additional 8,000 students belonging to weaker sections in the Government hostels. Eleven new hostels have been sanctioned with 50 boarders each. Five Ashram Schools for children of fishermen have also been sanctioned.

Many other welfare measures for the weaker sections like increasing the number of scholarships, digging of irrigation wells in the lands allotted to the people belonging to these sections, provision of loans through the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and backward class corporations etc., also owe their conceptualisation to the perceptive Channa Reddy. The original allocation of Rs. 225 lakhs in the budget of 1978-79 for the welfare of weaker sections has been enhanced to Rs. 355 lakhs. Besides this, these sections are also provided funds under non-plan schemes (Rs. 290.97 lakhs), Six Point Formula (Rs. 17.27 lakhs) and the Central Schemes (Rs. 8.55 lakhs). Thus, an impressive amount of Rs. 617.79 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose.

Another novel scheme evolved by the Dr. Channa Reddy Government is to dispose off temple lands and utilise the expected amount of Rs. 200 crores for social welfare activities.

The present Government has also done creditably in the field of the implementation of land reforms. Within the short period it has been in office, this Government has succeeded in allotting 2.95 lakh acres surplus land for cultivation purposes and 709 acres as house sites to about 1.32 lakh beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections. During the Land Possession Fortnight (June 1978) 1,32,446 acres were given actual possession of to 73,847 persons for cultivation and 4,837 acres as house sites to 65,983 persons, a majority of them belonging to weaker sections.

It is again the inspirational leadership of Dr. Channa Reddy that has brought in some revolutionary changes in the matter of giving representation to the weaker sections in the local bodies. Besides reducing voting age from 21 to 18, provision is also made for reservation of certain seats in Municipal Councils to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and allocating 15 per cent funds of local bodies for the welfare of weaker sections.



The State Government has also ambitious plans for implementing water supply schemes for about 11,000 villages in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 700 crores and lavatory facility with an investment of another Rs. 250 crores. The Chief Minister recently announced that he would approach the World Bank, UNESCO and other international organisations for financial aid to implement these schemes.

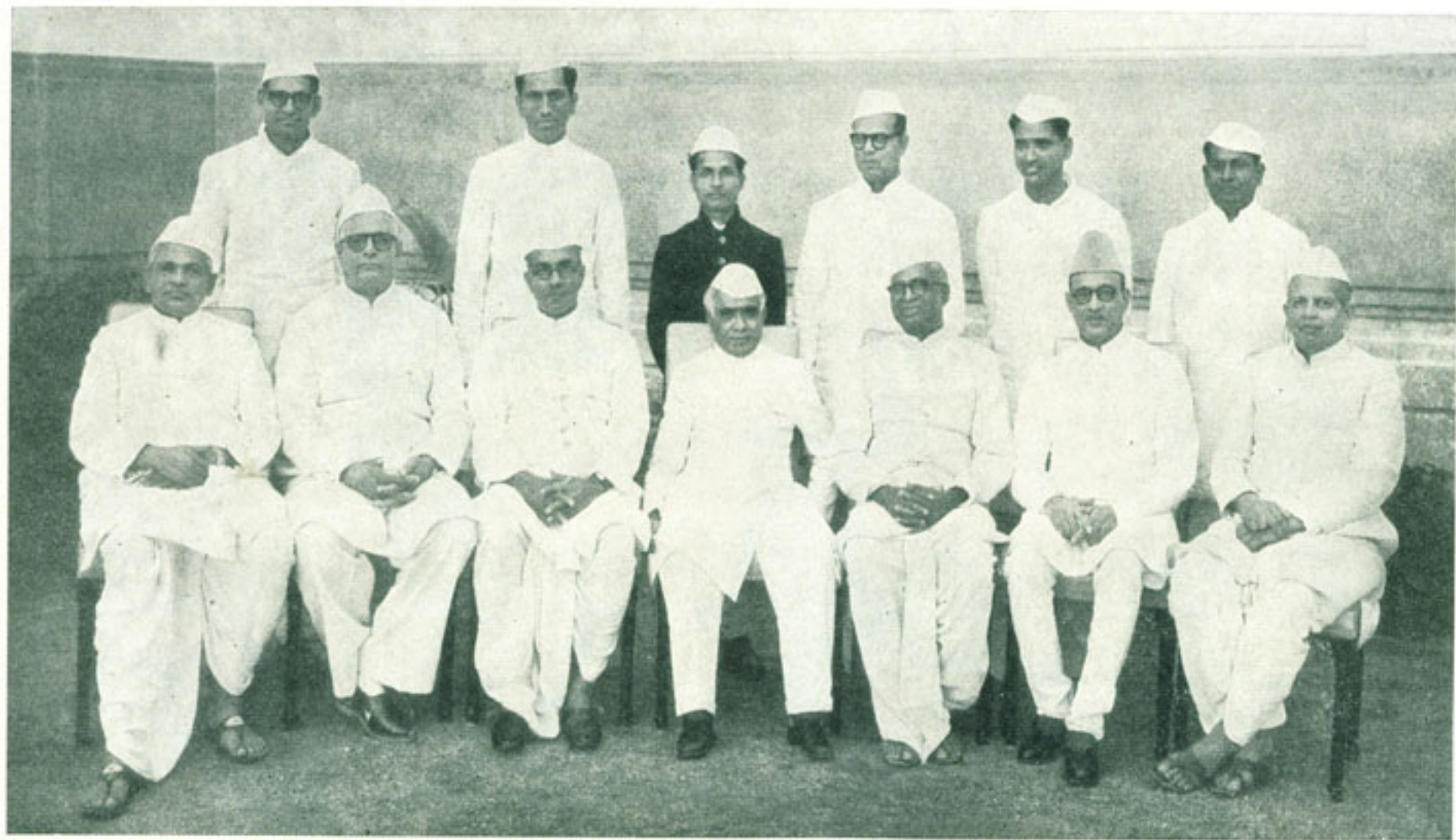
On 2nd October, 1978—on the Birthday of the Father of the Nation—a new scheme viz., "Village Link Transport Scheme" was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Channa Reddy, redeeming the promises made to the people. The scheme aims at providing bus facilities to far-flung and inaccessible villages under a phased time-bound programme. Around 16000 villages in the State still remain isolated without any sort of public transport service although nearly as many have been provided with such services, so far. Lack of this minimum infrastructure has resulted in the people of these villages living away from the mainstream of national life. Resources or no resources, proper roads or not, these villagers must at once be drawn into the mainstream of life. To answer the expectations of these village folk in the State, the State Government lost no time in translating into action the pledges and promises made to the people.

The State Government had taken up a scheme of construction of 57,470 houses for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes in the rural areas about 6 years ago with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores borrowed from the LIC of India. A scheme of construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations started about 5 years ago is being continued. Most of these houses, it may be added, are constructed in one village in each panchayat samithi in the State.

The achievements of the new Government within a short period of ten months hold out the promise of even more spectacular accomplishments in the coming months and years in the service of the weak and backward. There is a Rooseveltian touch about the New Deal being hammered out for the have-nots in the State by the man at the helm of affairs—Dr. M. Channa Reddy.







With his Colleagues in the first popular Government of Hyderabad (March 6, 1952)

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)





Governor Bhimsen Sachar, administering oath of office and secrecy, as Minister (1962)

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



Governor Sharada Mukherjee administering oath of office and secrecy as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh (March 6, 1978)



# AN ABLE DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATOR

N. JANARDHAN REDDY

The most scarce resource in India to-day is the politician-administrator. It is a matter of pride for us in Andhra Pradesh that in the person of Dr. M. Channa Reddy the country has an eminent and perceptive politician-administrator. Yet only 60, and already among the top echelons of political leadership in the country, Dr. Reddy is cut out to play an important role in shaping the destiny of the nation with his flair for administration backed by almost 30 years of experience as a political-administrator, as a Cabinet Minister in the State and at the Centre and as the Governor of the largest state of India, with direct responsibility of its administration in two spells during President's rule. He is as much at home with administration and its intricacies as with politics. If he takes to politics as a bird takes to air, he takes to administration as a fish to water.

Yet, he is not hide-bound, conservative and cautious, elusive and obscure, afraid of innovation and adventure, trailing the path of precedent, signing on the dotted line fortified by half-a-dozen other signatures. Far from conforming to the current image of a successful administrator, he is a man with vision, a living example of the concept of a developmental administrator, as the initiator and agent of change, a catalyst, and administrative reformer in the class of Cornwallis and Curzon, Arthur Cotton and Mountbatten, Rajaji and Sardar Patel. Legendary names, these; and linking Channa Reddy with them might make it sound a hyperbolic panegyric; but the aura of history apart, placing him in that class is based on solid factual data.

Let us take the nine months, from 6th March, 1978 to December, 1978, the gestation period of his office as C.M. of Andhra Pradesh. With a full load of political problems that any Chief Minister has to tackle in the first year of his office, Dr. Reddy plunged headlong into the administrative ocean and probed its depths. Within this short time, he has triggered off more innovations and administrative reforms, given more drive and momentum to the crawling Leviathan of bureaucracy, created more pulsating responses among the professional administrators, revitalized more dormant institutions, taken more far reaching decisions, initiated more schemes for a longterm emancipation, welfare and amelioration of the downtrodden, laid foundations for more fundamental social and educational reform, identified more areas of rut and rot and taken more steps to clear the cobwebs, than any politician-administrators have done in recent times. Dr. Reddy has shaken the slumbering giant and vitalized every limb of it, transplantations and surgery not being excluded from the revitalization process.

The moment he took charge, he lay his finger on the malaise and immediately appointed a Committee of Secretaries to work out a drastic scheme of simplification of Procedures and Delegation of Powers. Unlike the popular idea of a Committee, he followed it up with his characteristic drive and dynamism and already the Committee Report, streamlined by a Sub-Committee, has become a G.O. (G.O. (P) No. 703 dated 4-12-1978), the most comprehensive administrative reform since the Conference of Chief Secretaries at Delhi in 1976. This reform drastically reduces the work-load of the Cabinet, slashes off some sanctimonious bottlenecks, effects long-needed delegation of financial powers, re-establishes the autonomy of the executive organs and field agencies. It shakes off from the Secretariat the legitimate functions of the field organs and agencies which it has been arrogating to itself over the past 3 decades inhibiting the functioning of these



levels, creating a banal centralization that had taken the Government away from the people and entombed it in the files of the Secretariat, inaccessible to the masses.

Dr. Reddy is a versatile man who would put a thousand irons in the fire at a time and take care of each of them with equal vigil. Looking around at land reforms he identified, in the very first week of his office, that a fraud was being perpetrated on the poor who were given pattas for land but these remained a cruel joke on them, pieces of paper, with no land being placed in their possession. He immediately organized a Land Possession Fortnight. The entire Cabinet was pressed into service. District authorities went into action and 1,32,446 acres of land were handed over to the grateful landless poor who had only pattas in hand before. What had spurred Dr. Reddy into this electric action was his abhorrence for the credibility gap. He would rather promise less and perform more than have gaping gaps between promise and performance staring his administrative and political conscience in the face. He considers it humiliating for any political leader to feel helpless to perform what he promises. In a society of the credulous, that may not be expedient politics, but the achievement-oriented leader in Dr. Reddy will countenance no compromise with his conviction in this regard.

Those who meet him even once would be convinced that Dr. Reddy can stand neither humbug nor hypocrisy. These are resorts of the weakling and if Dr. Reddy is anything, he is a Rock of Gibraltar. An administrator or a political leader—and he believes a political leader cannot be one without being an administrator—may take his time to reach a decision, but once he has pronounced his decision, it is dishonourable for him not to be able to implement it. It is this commitment and conviction that makes him impatient with the meandering modalities of bureaucratic inaction. He is a man of the space-age who believes that delay is decay. You can't reach the moon of development and welfare in a bullock-cart bureaucracy. He is, therefore, out to convert the bullock-cart of the administrative system into a space-craft. And he has the know-how and the will to do so. If he can't; no one can. He works 20 hours a day indefatigably and no fatigue ever shows on his face. His perseverance and his memory are nightmares to the leisurely bureaucrats. They find him a hydra-headed rider with a thousand whips in a thousand hands and they do make them run like mad, to the cherished goals he has set before his Administration: goals of economic development, welfare of the poor, and service to the citizens with a smile.

At the very beginning, Dr. Reddy found that a mystique had been developed around administration that left the C.M. and the Ministers at the tender mercy of the bureaucratic proceduralism and red-tape so that they could never make a commitment in public or issue an order, confident of its being carried out. He immediately set the roles right, and let it be understood that his orders and his public commitments shall be implemented immediately, accurately, and implicitly, and written instructions were issued to that effect. Misinterpreting these as "Channa Reddy's Fiats", a journal even commented adversely on this order, little realising that it did not envisage any deviation from rules and established and authorised procedures but only sought to clear the blight that had warped the bureaucratic response to political authority and citizens' needs, subtly making the political power dependent on their whims, fancies and clerical scrutiny, thus subverting the democratic and constitutional mandate of political authority, leaving at once the people and the politician frustrated and crest-fallen. With his administrative insight, he could in no time locate these invisible fetters on the functioning of political authority to discharge their responsibility and their commitment to the electorate. Not only this, he initiated monitoring of delays in the implementation of orders passed by Ministers in circulation on the files and pronouncements of the Courts in specific cases. The result is that rules, regulations and procedures, instead of being so many spanners thrown by petty/lazy minds or clever hands in the wheels of political authority, have become lubricants for orderly implementation of orders of Ministers and Chief Minister in responsible, constitutional and democratic discharge of their legitimate duties. No more does the Ministerial accountability to the legislature mean defending indefensible bureaucratic action or inaction. It has more genuine meaning now.



He also issued orders that all petitions be acknowledged and their stages of action intimated. For once, in the history of the State since Independence, people know who wears the pants in this house called A.P. Administration.

Dr. Reddy is not a mere empirical and pragmatic administrator, administering by the rule of the thumb or by fiat, or by carrot and stick tactics, by the mere art of administration. He has a very clear insight into the principles, theory and science of Development Administration in the context of ever-multiplying and complex goals and aspirations. He has a clear idea of the fundamentals vital to such an administration. Among these, the most important ones which he has pushed into vigorous and systematic practice are the following:

- (i) Decentralisation and devolution of functions, authority, responsibility and accountability;
- (ii) Need for shortening the line of Command, action and decision-making;
- (iii) The concept of administration as a relationship between roles rather than mere persons; and above all,
- (iv) Innovation and renewal as a continuing need of an expanding dynamic administrative system;
- (v) A benevolent and enlightened policy towards Government employees; and
- (vi) Last, but not the least, the need for an effective system and mechanism for redressal of public grievances and for responsiveness to public needs.

It is by now well-known that among the first steps taken by the Dr. Channa Reddy's Government was revision of the Panchayatiraj Act and the Municipal statute to grant franchise to the young citizens lowering the age of franchise for these bodies from 21 to 18. The Government have also introduced a further democratic element by providing for direct election of important Panchayatiraj functionaries.

Dr. Reddy has been stressing the "Zonalisation" of administration with complete devolution of authority, responsibility, functions and accountability from the State Capital to Zonal Officers and a complete scheme to achieve this for all the Departments is being worked out by the Administration.

At the Collectors' Conference held on 18-19 July 1978, one of the most important decisions taken was that level jumping should be effectively introduced in all the Departments of the Secretariat; so that not more than two Gazetted Officers see any case before final orders are passed. This will substantially reduce delays to which multiple-level journey of files has been giving rise.

If an analysis is made of Dr. Reddy's policy of top personnel turn-over, his style of functioning will be found to be so very different from the style of other politicians. While the main concern of most of the politicians is to select individuals of their personal choice, for posts, Dr. Reddy's personnel placement policy is based on the clear concept of organisation being impersonal, a relationship between roles, where individuals do not matter but what is important is the role they fill and their responsibility for it and how these roles operate within the context of an Administration's goals and structure.

It will be recalled that Dr. Reddy had floated the idea of change of office timings to suit the tropical climate of our country and State, rather than the irrational timings that the British Indian Administration had imposed to suit the convenience of the whiteman. The change is so basic that the democrat in him has thrown open the idea for debate and discussion though the present timings are neither logically sound, nor functionally relevant but only chronologically inherited.



Similarly, his incisive administrative mind could immediately discern the lop-sided growth of some of the Departments of the Secretariat and the obsolescence of the ancient Business Rules of Government. A Committee of Secretaries, assisted by consultants of the Administrative Staff College of India, is presently going through the exercise to rationalise the departmental structure and the Business Rules. Already he has bifurcated Education Department. Similarly, a decision was taken at the Collectors' Conference to simplify the rules and procedures of departments dealing with regulatory provisions and statutes such as licensing, building permission etc. Each Department is going through the exercise. He has also mooted the idea of an ECONOMIC SERVICE to man certain levels of Public Corporations.

To open windows to the world and allow the fresh breeze of new ideas, trends and techniques of administration, orders have been issued, in pursuance of Chandrasekhar Committee Report, that Government employees be given wide training. Already the State's own Institute of Administration has been activated and more and more officers are being sent out for training courses abroad and in the country. For Dr. Reddy believes in new knowledge, new ideas, new approaches, new techniques.

Among the first humanitarian and benevolent acts of Dr. Channa Reddy's was to order the 'ipso-facto' reinstatement of the lower categories of Government employees upto the level of L.D.C. and equivalent, who had been retired prematurely in 1976. For the rest, liberalised reviews based on certain guidelines ensuring justice, fairplay and compassion were ordered to be undertaken.

He has been closely associating with the welfare of Government employees. For example, he had the X All India Civil Service Wrestling Championship hosted in A.P. & was closely associated with it all throughout, giving a fillip to sports among Government employees.

Of all the measures of administrative reform, however, the one that constitutes a real break-through, is his very original scheme, conceived in all detail by himself, of redressal of public grievances. To begin with, he immediately had a Complaints Cell opened in the Secretariat so that petitions submitted to him or directly to the Government are centrally dealt with by an agency that will act as a liaison on behalf of the aggrieved parties, obviating the need for them to run from Department to Department and table to table.

At the District level, the task of going into public grievances was first entrusted to the District Review Committees, each under a Minister. However, it was at the Collectors' Conference held at Hyderabad on 18th and 19th July, 1978 that a full-fledged scheme and mechanism was spelled out by Dr. Reddy which has been already put into effect (through G.O. (P) No. 511/AR & T.I/78, dated 16-8-1978). This is a break-through in citizen-administration relationship, a field level administrative grievances redressal system. The Revenue Divisional Officers have been designated additionally as Divisional Grievances Officers for all the complaints within their territorial jurisdiction regardless of the Department they pertain to. They act as liaison for the Complainant and they seek and monitor redressal of the Complaints. At the village level, in all the offices, the link-up of this mechanism has been so dexterously devised that the citizen today has a centralised field agency in every division to attend to his grievances no matter what Department they pertain to or where he registers the complaint—be it the Government level, village level or in any office. In the Twin-cities the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is the Grievances Officer. This is a pioneering scheme that will one day outshine the Ombudsman idea.

Dr. Reddy has an expert's intuition for the vital areas of attention. Thus, no sooner had he taken charge he saw the need for moral rejuvenation through education. Through his Abhyudaya Pradhamika Samstha he has laid foundations for an educational system that will turn out not mere literates, but that will fill the moral and spiritual



void in our society. Similarly, again, sensing the need for a full development of child's personality and potential, he has a plan for a chain of self-sustaining Bal Bhavans in all the districts. He could see that the communication system is the primary infrastructure needed for all rural developmental effort. In no time, and against all odds, he has taken up the programme of linking all the villages by bus routes. In the field of uplift of the weaker sections, he has created a special cell with a dynamic officer to work out special schemes for employment of weaker sections. Similarly, for the economically backward, another similar cell with an able officer is working out a comprehensive rural housing scheme, so that where Government have allotted a housesite, it also ensures that a house is built for the allottee.

Nothing escapes his notice. Nothing escapes his attention. Nothing escapes his memory. Often no one escapes his administrative lash, either. For the first time here is a political leader of all India stature who leads the Administration and is not led by it.

Dr. Channa Reddy's record of achievement will be as replete with the political events of his life as with his administrative achievements. For, in an independent country, politics without administration spells anarchy, and administration without political lead is tyranny. It is only when politics and administration meet in the same person in full measure that there is verily liberty and progress. Dr. Channa Reddy's leadership, therefore, ensures to the citizens liberty and progress.





# MAN OF THE MASSES

A. ESWARA REDDY

Our beloved Chief Minister is essentially a man of masses and for masses. For their sake, he is prepared to meet any challenge and face any crisis. No one can motivate, mobilise and even mesmerise masses like Dr. Channa Reddy on the contemporary Andhra Political Scene.

As one hailing from a farming community, he is hard working with 'down to the earth' pragmatic approach to men and matters, endowed with a streak of determination and defiance. Being a medical man by training, he is methodical and meticulous in tackling the ailments of humanity, with a missionary zeal. It is possibly this facet of his personality that has captured and captivated the imagination and esteem of common men and women in the countryside.

It is likely that his rare gifts of oratory—whether it is in English, Telugu or Urdu—personal magnetism, remarkable foresight have made Dr. M. Channa Reddy an outstanding leader, loved and respected by one and all.

More than anything else, his indomitable courage, inexhaustible energy, exuberant enthusiasm, ingenuity and impatience at tardy progress might have fired the imagination of both the urban elite and the uneducated poor people everywhere.

Another amazing quality in Dr. Reddy is that he wears his greatness very lightly. Anybody who has not known him earlier would hardly believe that he was not too long ago the Governor of the largest state in the country, or that he is the Chief Minister of an important state, or a former minister of Steel and Mines at the Centre or that he was once the leader of several agitations against oppression of one kind or the other.

Thus it will not be far too wrong to state that he is more an institution than an individual and a multifaceted personality. Over the years, he meant several things to several people. He defies any precise description both by his admirers and adversaries. He has been an enigma and a Chinese puzzle to his friends and foes alike, as he does not conform to any personality characteristics or pattern. But it cannot be denied that he is original in outlook, incisive in intellect, sharp in reacting to a situation and a strategist par excellence with an element of suspense and surprise to baffle even his staunch supporters.

Another fact that is sometimes overlooked is that Dr. Reddy is simple, sincere, service-minded and singularly devoted to the welfare of the State and its people. He is deeply religious and a great votary of Vedic traditions and culture of this great country.

As he completes sixty years I fervently pray to Lord Venkateswara to shower His choicest blessings on him and the members of his family.

--



# LUCK OR EFFORT?

B. N. REDDY

Talking of the providential escape from the Delhi bound flight accident on December 17, 1978, Dr. Channa Reddy said "it is the will of God that I should live for some more time to serve the people of this country."

In a lighter vein Dr. Reddy said "God wanted to transfer me from this world to assign a new job somewhere else, but realised at the nick of the moment, that the present assignment is not yet completed."

As we know, hundreds of millions are born in this world to die unheard of and unnoticed whereas some are born to perform memorable deeds to live for thousands of years to come. This big gap between man and man makes one believe that there is something supernatural which may be called God or Providence.

Dr. Channa Reddy believes in Destiny. He is one of the very few political leaders who declares publicly his belief in God. But it makes one wonder why Dr. Reddy who believes so much in his Destiny, should work for eighteen to twenty hours a day at the cost of his health and personal comfort. When one expresses this doubt Dr. Reddy replies "Perhaps I am destined to work hard to achieve my objectives".

In reply to a question whether there was no chance for an individual to struggle hard and come up in life, he said "there is a chance," quoting the science of palmistry wherein it is said that left hand indicates the providence of a person, whereas the right hand reveals what one can achieve through one's own effort.

Late S. S. Vasan of Madras wrote that life was like a game of cards in which the cards so distributed to a player were his providence. If he did not know how to play even after he got good cards, he would lose the game. On the other hand, if somebody knew how to play but did not get good cards, he was also undone. In his view, life was a combination of both luck and effort and the lucky were very few who not only get good cards but also knew how to play the game.

Destiny is forecast through occult sciences such as Astrology, Numerology and Palmistry and the degree of exactness depends on the depth of the knowledge of the person concerned.

To the astonishment of many, Dr. Reddy has good knowledge of Astrology and corrects some of the astrologers who try to impress him with their shallow knowledge.

Looking at Dr. Reddy's Horoscope one, with some knowledge of Astrology, finds the following facts:

His ascendant is VIRGO.

JUPITER is placed in GEMINI, the 10th house and

MARS is exalted in CAPRICORN, 5th house from the ascendant,

which are responsible for his occupying high positions in his political career.

MERCURY deposited in 4th house having PARIVARTANA YOGA with JUPITER and VENUS deposited in CAPRICORN 5th house make him an eloquent speaker, lover of fine arts and occult sciences.



MOON exalted in TAURUS in association with KETU makes him highly sensitive and spiritual.

SATURN, the lord of sixth house deposited in LEO indicates that he will have enemies but will conquer them using both his Mercurian and Martian qualities.

Besides MARS and SATURN are responsible for causing emotion, irritation and delays at times.

Running MERCURY DASA is supposed to be the most important in his life. He will achieve all his objectives against all odds and is supposed to shoulder bigger responsibilities during MERCURY—VENUS *antardasa*, not only at State level but at national level also.

Dr. Reddy is a multi-faceted personality with tremendous confidence in himself. He puts his heart and soul in work and expects it from others. He is very frank and very affectionate. He is always found bubbling with enthusiasm and energy, full of new ideas and ambitious programmes for the welfare of the Nation as a whole and the State in particular.

Every person born on this earth does possess both positive and negative qualities. More the positive qualities greater the person becomes.

Dr. Reddy said many a time he would not occupy the chair of Chief Minister one day more than the will of God but would go all out in implementing the developmental programmes until that time. While he is fighting with Nature on one side and the outside world on the other, he is very optimistic that he would succeed in all his attempts slowly and steadily.

In the critical times through which the country is passing, unless the collective involvement is more and more, our problems may not get solved. Of course one has freedom to criticise the state of affairs prevailing in the country, but then what about one's responsibility towards the Nation? Many such critics do not even take pains to exercise their franchise and elect one proper representative who can solve their problems to some extent.

It is high time we realise that nothing can be achieved by being passive spectators. When situation demands, let us rise up to the occasion and lend a helping hand to solve the problems confronting the nation. While we discharge our duty as responsible citizens, the elected representatives and the governmental machinery should do their best for the welfare of the Society and I am sure Dr. Reddy would do his best in this direction.

After attaining the age of sixty, it is said to be a new birth. In the case of Dr. Reddy this is proved beyond doubt with his miraculous escape from the ill fated Boeing Crash on which he was travelling on December 17, 1978. This is verily a new lease of life granted by the Almighty to accomplish the unfinished task. May God give him extraordinary powers to elevate himself further so as to forget and forgive the past.

On the festive occasion of his 'Shashti-poorthi,' I pray God that He may mitigate the evil effects of malefic planets and effectivise the benevolent functioning of the benefic planets so that he could shower love and affection more and more and carry all the people along with him on the path of progress and prosperity. May God bless Dr. Reddy with health and happiness on his 61st birthday while I wish him many many Happy returns of this Day.

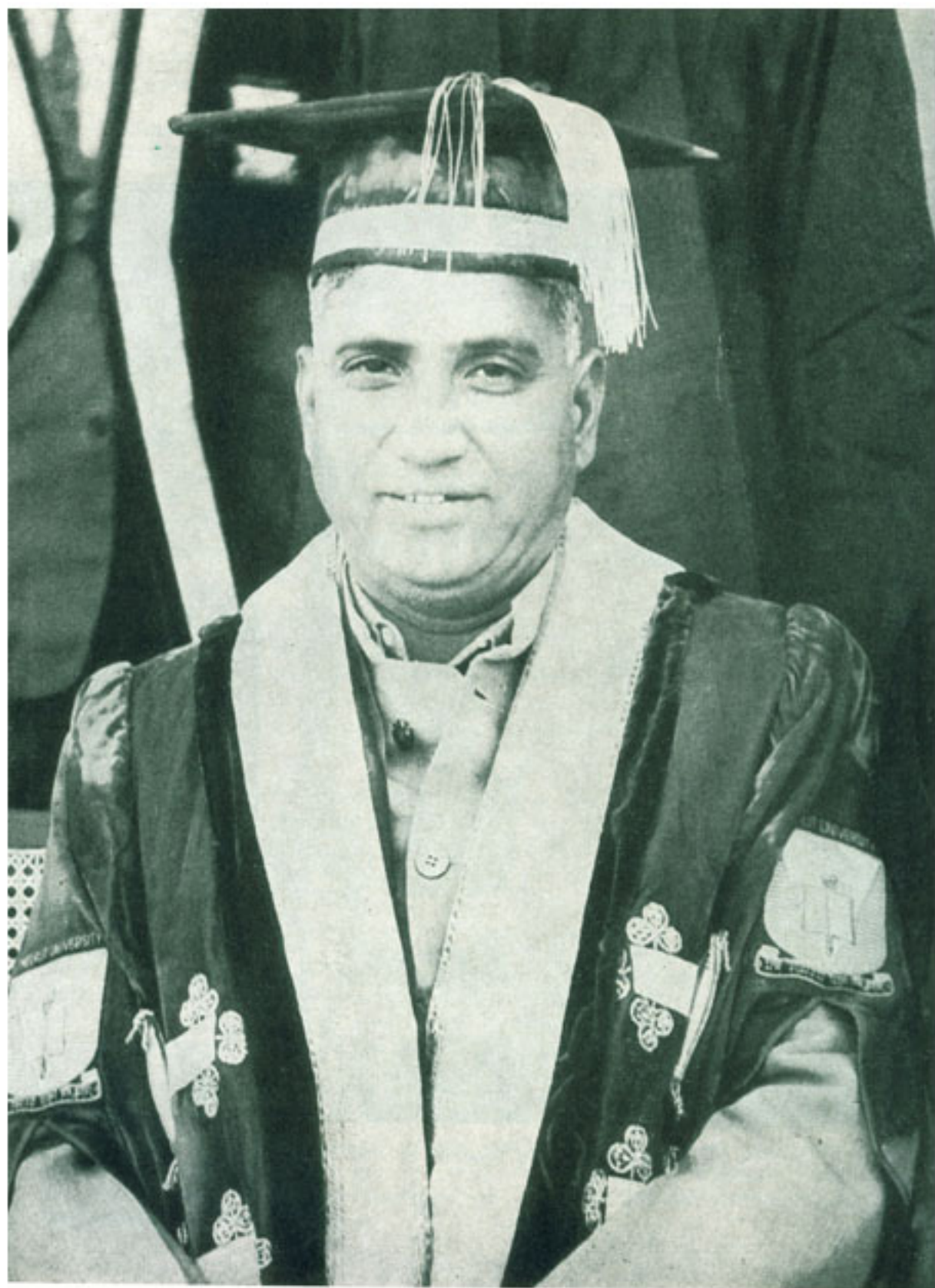






Being sworn in as Governor of Uttar Pradesh





As Chancellor of the Universities in Uttar Pradesh





Receiving Shri K. C. Abraham





With Shri Devraj Urs

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



With Shri M. G. Ramachandran



# DR. REDDY'S CONCERN FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

RODA MISTRY

Important milestones in the lives of our great leaders are occasions when we should look back and learn from our mistakes and triumphs, achievements and failures. This, and the examples set by them are the true guides and they provide inspiration to face the uncertain future.

The life of Dr. M. Channa Reddy is a profile in courage and principles; a life of solid achievement in whatever high position he was placed. He had not sacrificed his principles for expediency. He advocates the active participation of women in the economic life of the Nation. He saw a bright future for the women who constitute 50 per cent of the population—a tremendous human potentiality for enriching the Nation. Way back in 1957, as Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, now our distinguished President of the country, Dr. Channa Reddy gave the women of twin cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad various self-employment schemes. These schemes provide employment to so many women who otherwise would have been suffering from utter poverty. Some of the schemes started then are still continuing.

Dr. Reddy's favourite programme of economic uplift of women got a spurt on his assumption of office as the Chief Minister of this premier State. The Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation which had received a total grant of Rs. 60 lakhs in three years of its existence, received an equal amount in one year alone. The Corporation's objective is to help women to have independent income.

The welfare services for women and children in the state were earlier budgeted around a few lakhs of rupees. Dr. Reddy would not rest content with a sprinkling of services. His aim is for much wider coverage of the programmes in the rural areas and he has, therefore, advocated a liberal expansion of the scheme. We now spend more than three crores of rupees on welfare of women and children.

India's biggest asset is its human resources. The Nation needs a statesman to lead it. A statesman naturally sees far ahead of his times. Dr. Channa Reddy's statesmanship has been amply demonstrated when almost immediately he took over as Chief Minister, he wanted that all resources should be pooled to make the children—the future citizens of our country—the happiest. He sanctioned a sizeable amount of Rs. 25 lakhs as an initial grant even before the idea of International Year of the Child was given shape to. While in all other states exclusive plans for International Year of the Child are still in the making, Dr. Channa Reddy took the lead and showed the way. The total development of all children is the aim of our Chief Minister.

The good wishes of the people of the state in general and mothers and children in particular, for the long life and prosperity of Dr. M. Channa Reddy is evident. "That sign from Heaven" that we received so clearly at Begumpet airport on December 17, 1978 is significant of the tremendous blessings he enjoys from the masses.



# DR. CHANNA REDDY WHOM I KNOW

H. SYED ALI

The Chief Minister, our beloved Dr. M. Channa Reddy completes sixty years of full and meritorious life and on this happy occasion I should, with extreme pleasure and pride, recall a few of the many memorable events of his early years.

Born in January 1919, Dr. Reddy joined the Osmania Medical College in 1936 full of promise and enthusiasm. In the first professional examination, he topped the list of 25 students in Physiology and secured first rank in the class. Though more deserving than any other scholar, his application to the Reddy Hostel authorities for a scholarship failed to receive favourable response due to the curse of favouritism and red-tapism. Undaunted by this cold gesture on the part of the hostel authorities, young Reddy took up the challenge with a courage that has characterised him throughout his life and stood first in the first year M.B.B.S. and secured a scholarship of Rs. 17.00 per month with freeship. He passed with credits all the medical examinations in the first attempt and of the 25, he was among the seven candidates who passed the final examination. His ability and enthusiasm were not restricted to academic work only. In extra-curricular activities he took a leading part. His skill at debates was really incisive while his deep interest in social service won him popularity and the regard of all. Even during his student days, he flung himself whole-heartedly to the side of the downtrodden and readily took up and worked for the cause of poor students.

After a brilliant career in the Medical College, Dr. Reddy joined service under the previous H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. But his fiery and independent spirit originality of thought and courage of conviction would not allow him to be subservient to an unthinking bureaucracy. Subordination to officialism and vindictive authority has always been to Dr. Reddy a red rag and he relinquished office to set up independent practice. The quest for freedom began. Then began his fearless fight against the autocratic regime.

Dr. Reddy's interest in medicine did not stop with mere academics but has been revealing itself as a blessing to the country in many ways. As Governor of Uttar Pradesh, he took keen interest in the reinforcement of medical care and the augmentation of health facilities. Along with Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, he worked as one of the main architects of the Cancer Hospital in Hyderabad. Though trained in modern medicine, Dr. Reddy has always been a keen student and earnest enthusiast of the ancient oriental systems of Medicine like the Ayurveda and Unani. The Yoga Research Centre owes its present existence to his great interest in the field.

Dr. Reddy is versatile, revealing genuine interest, enthusiasm and deep knowledge of matters outside the clinical world. He is almost a polyglot with knowledge of Telugu, English, Urdu and Hindi. An educationist in the true sense of the term, he has championed the cause of education in ways more than one. Had it not been for his farsight, Osmania University would not have received the multi-crore foundation which it has now for its stability.

During his visit to Sheffield, United Kingdom, in 1967 as the Steel Minister of the Government of India, I had the rare privilege of accompanying him after attending the World Health Organization Conference. We met quite a number of technical experts in Steel industry. His searching questions to them revealed his extraordinary power of observation and ability to elicit from experts a fund of technical information.



As a statesman, for sheer integrity, selflessness and untiring endeavours, Dr. Reddy is second to none. He can never tolerate injustice from any quarters and he has been in the forefront in the battle against regional imbalances. With dignity and humility, he has occupied several responsible positions in public life. His candour is unquestionable and his political beliefs unimpeachable. A doyan of the co-operative movement, Dr. Reddy always believes in people's participation in nation-building activities.

As a man, Dr. Reddy is God-fearing, interested in India's culture and her great heritage. He is one of the great torch-bearers who will guide the destinies of the nation to greater heights.





# A GENUINE FRIEND OF MINORITIES

CHANDAR SRIWASTAV

Dr. Marri Channa Reddy, who will be completing sixty years on January 13, 1979, could be the topic for a book.

Dr. Reddy's multi-faceted personality, which continues to inspire and guide the people of Telangana in particular and of Andhra in general, itself mirrors several political changes that took place in this part of the country.

For me and many other like-minded friends, Dr. Reddy has been and is a genuine rebel who always rose in revolt against untruth, exploitation, injustice, parochialism, and all known forms of undemocratic and inhuman treatment of the weakest among the weak.

I am fortunate to have known him for the last 15 years and had occasions to study him from close quarters. The quality which I appreciate utmost in him is his outspokenness in expressing his opinion on men and matters in a very objective manner. He is not among those politicians who talk something in private and act differently in public. For some people this quality of Dr. Reddy looks cruel but to others it is unique trait of his personality which makes him not only loveable but also admirable.

In my journalistic career of 18 years, I had occasions to meet, discuss and talk with several eminent persons; but Dr. Reddy was the one who inspired me to a very great extent which ultimately enabled me to develop as non-compromising journalist over certain basic issues relating to well-cherished national ideals.

Dr. Channa Reddy truly represents the cosmopolitan character of the cultural heritage of Hyderabad and creative genius and talent of my region—Telangana—which forms part of the state of Andhra Pradesh. Since he took over as chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, attempts were being made by certain elements to distort his image as believer in Hindu-Muslim Unity, and later they did fish in the troubled waters. It may be worth mentioning here that in 1965 when Pakistan launched aggression against India, Dr. Channa Reddy addressed a largely attended public meeting in the old city and vehemently condemned those elements which had been accusing Indian Muslims of Pakistani tendency and questioning their loyalty to Mother India. Dr. Reddy, in his historic speech, described such elements as foreign agents and held them responsible for sabotaging the second-line of defence within the country.

This masterpiece of exhortation by Dr. Reddy was hailed by the entire Indian Urdu Press, mostly owned and controlled by the Muslims. These newspapers, editorially commenting on Dr. Reddy's observations, described them as reflective of the truth and urged on other political leaders to emulate the examples set by Dr. Channa Reddy.

For Dr. Reddy, Urdu is a national link language for whose development and sustenance he spares the needed time and energy. He is most powerful as a speaker in that language as he had studied through the medium of Urdu. His concern and anxiety for preserving the non-communal, secular and cosmopolitan character of Urdu is commendable. During Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy's tenure as Chief Minister,



the state government contemplated to declare Friday as a weekly holiday for all Urdu-medium schools instead of Sunday. This move was opposed by the Anjuman Tahafuz-e-Urdu, led by Shri M. Baga Reddy (now Minister for Panchayati Raj). Dr. Channa Reddy took up this issue with the government and, ultimately, due to his effective intervention the proposal was dropped.

The present status of Urdu in Andhra Pradesh is more due to the fact that it was Dr. Channa Reddy who provided a firm basis at the time of the formation of an integrated state of Andhra Pradesh. The Gentlemen's Agreement arrived at between the leaders of Andhra and Telangana, provided, among other things, a clause for the retention of the status enjoyed by Urdu in the erstwhile Hyderabad and the provision for its further growth and development in the new state of Andhra Pradesh. The state government, led by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, incorporated clause (7) in the A.P. Official Language Act, 1966, to this effect. But the statutory obligation for notifying the purposes of official use of Urdu in both administration and law courts was kept pending for more than 12 years.

The students and youths of Telangana, led by Anjuman Tahafuz-e-Urdu, took up this issue with the government and launched a democratic movement for the fulfilment of the requirement as envisaged in the said Act. The agitators reminded the then government of the provision made in the Act and forced it to yield. Finally, in July 1977, the state government accorded second regional language status for Urdu and specified the purposes for its official use. This was notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette also. The Urdu-speaking people of Andhra Pradesh thus succeeded in getting their legitimate and longpending demand only on the basis laid by Dr. M. Channa Reddy.

As a believer in communal harmony and cordial relations between various communities, the role of Dr. Reddy has been commendable. Even during the height of the movement for separate Telangana, Dr. Reddy, addressing a massive gathering at Malwala Palace, near Charminar, had called upon the Muslim brethren to fall in line with the rest of the people in their own interest and assured that their problems would always receive utmost priority and equal attention.

The old city of Hyderabad, which is predominantly of Muslims would naturally look to Dr. Reddy to redeem his assurances. Against this background, it is but natural for the Muslims to extend their wholehearted cooperation to him and his government so that he may be able to do his best for the all-round development and progress of this area and the Muslim minority.

Muslims of this part of the city have been nursing a grouse for the last 30 years that they were a neglected lot and the government was not sincere in bettering their lot. Thus, they became the victims of certain vested interests and sources of political existence for unhealthy and narrow-minded politicians.

Dr. Reddy deserves credit for his perfect understanding of the situation and embarking upon a programme of socio-economic development of this area. If such proposals and programmes, as envisaged by Dr. Reddy, are implemented in letter and spirit and with a sense of dedication and urgency by the administrative machinery, if not now, at least within the next five years, the source of frustration and distrust among Muslims would be eliminated.

Dr. Channa Reddy, for the first time in the history of Andhra Pradesh, provided representation in the State Cabinet to three Muslims, appointed another Muslim as the Chairman of the Rayalaseema Planning and Development Committee. In addition, a Muslim Legislator has been assigned the responsibility of being the Chief Whip of the State Assembly. From all accounts, Muslim representation from top to bottom has gone up manifold.



At the same time, Dr. Reddy has not lost sight of the other minorities like Christians, Parsis and Sikhs, besides the weaker sections, backward classes, Harijans and girijans. They too have been given representation in various bodies.

Dr. Channa Reddy is undoubtedly a leader of thought and action and whichever task he embarks upon gets a facelift.

For Dr. Reddy, power and authority are only a means to do service to the suffering humanity and not a source of personal benefit.

Whether in or out of office, he has his own place and position in the hearts of the people, a rare phenomenon indeed.

Dr. Reddy in fact combines in him the quality of a unique administrator, an academecian, an agitator, and a Yogi, too.

May he live long to continue to serve his countrymen.



# A VERSATILE PERSONALITY

R. VENKATAVARADAN IYENGAR

It is now nearly thirty years since I have been in close touch with Dr. M. Channa Reddy. I first met him as a co-passenger in a second class coupe travelling from Hyderabad to Khammam, to gain, on behalf of the Agent-General, Shri K. M. Munshi, first-hand knowledge of one of the atrocities committed by the Razakars. Dr. Reddy, on his part, was visiting the scene of trouble on behalf of the State Congress to know things for himself and reporting to the State Congress. As we got into the compartment at Hyderabad, he, considering my elderliness, sportively offered me the lower berth, though he was the allottee of it. After settling down, we began exchanging views on local politics, evacuation of Hindus to neighbouring states and the encouragement that was being given by the Nizam to the Razakars, particularly its chief Kasim Razvi, to wipe off disloyal Hindus from the state. That was the time when there used to be violent attacks on Hindus at the railway stations, market places in daylight. In such a situation, unmindful of the consequences, Dr. Reddy freely gave vent to his feelings and determination to fight against injustice and repression, even without bothering to know who I was and what I was doing. His candid exposition of the situation in the State impressed me that here was the man with a bright future in store, and I decided to keep in touch with him off and on for checking any disputed version in regard to the affairs of the state, I was sure that I would get the correct version from Dr. Reddy. He placed great faith in truth and frankness—a rare virtue for a politician.

After the Police Action, Dr. Reddy, who represented the aspirations of the youth of the state, helped the elders like Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and K. V. Ranga Reddy in bringing the state back to normalcy. When the occasion for the formation of the first popular ministry arrived, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, as chief minister, took Dr. Reddy into his Cabinet to handle the difficult, but important portfolio of Food, Agriculture and Rehabilitation. The drive and dedication that Dr. Reddy brought to his department was a point of envy to his Cabinet colleagues. In a lighter vein, Chief Minister Ramakrishna Rao used to remark that Dr. Reddy, who always took a right stand, would be a headache, if he was kept out of government.

After my retirement from service, I moved to Madras; but I continued maintaining my contacts with Dr. Reddy. With age, Dr. Reddy matured into a fine and able administrator and a statesman. He occupied ministerial positions in the state as well as at the Centre, holding charge of important portfolios, before landing in the gubernatorial office of Governor of Uttar Pradesh for a while and finally returning to his state of Andhra Pradesh, as its Chief Minister.

Whichever position or office he held, Dr. Reddy held each one of them with distinction and left indelible impression of his ability and efficiency.

The most striking feature of Dr. Reddy is that even in adverse circumstances, he never loses his cheerfulness and remains ever willing to serve the people in some capacity or the other. He has unshakable faith in God. There have been many occasions when his indomitable courage and righteous action had converted the most hostile crowds into docile gatherings, the moment he rushed into them singly to the dismay of his supporters.

Dr. Reddy has a craze to meet saintly persons in caves and mansions. He has endeared himself to all the *Matadhipathis* in the country and enjoys their blessings and goodwishes in great measure. Probably, the secret of his great energy for work lies in the love and affection he enjoys not only from the people but also from the saints and sages.

On the happy occasion of his Shashtipoorthi, as an elder to him, I offer my hearty blessings and wish him many happy returns of the day.



# A TOTAL PICTURE OF COURAGE

M. V. NARAYANA RAO

## Monday, December 18

The temple of Hanuman at Khairatabad in Hyderabad is well-known in the area. Devotees flock there every Tuesday and Saturday to worship the powerful deity. This temple always attracted me because outside it had the picture of Hanuman opening his chest to show Sita Mahalakshmi that he is not a fake 'Doota' sent by Ravana but Lord Sree Rama's emissary. His devotion to the Lord was such that one could see the Lord himself in his heart. I accompanied the Chief Minister and his family to pay our thanks giving to Lord Hanuman for saving us all in the tragedy enacted at Begumpet the previous day at the same time. In hushed silence we made our silent prayers to the Lord for His mercy. Mrs. Abraham, a survivor who accompanied us to the temple was saying her silent prayers from a distance doubtful whether she could join us, till our Chief Minister beckoned her to join us in the silent prayers to the Lord who reigns high and supreme, by whatever name each calls Him. We heaved a sigh of relief. Our hearts are heavy. The faith and the prasadam lightened our choked emotions.

## Sunday, December 17

The fog was dense in the twin cities. I was on my way to the airport when on the Police Radio network I heard that the Chief Minister Dr. M. Channa Reddy had also left his residence for the airport to go to Delhi to attend the Chief Ministers' Conference, called to discuss how communalism and continuing fratricidal strife should be ended. Even as he alighted from his car, we reported to him that the plane had arrived a few minutes earlier, had circled over the airport and as it could not land due to fog it flew back to Madras. The Chief Minister in a pensive mood wondered whether we should make the journey. "Did he have a premonition?" our Chief Secretary Sri I. J. Naidu asked much later when we got out of the burning plane. But that was later. The Chief Minister jocularly remarked that we would be going only for the lunch and not for the conference. Accompanied by Sri M. M. Hashim, Sri B. Ramdev and others, the Chief Minister returned to his residence.

The Police Control Room announced that the plane was returning from Madras to take us to Delhi at least by 21-30 hours—not bad. Andhra Pradesh could still participate in the evening conference. Dr. Reddy, as usual, came just in time for the take off. A large number of ministers, officials and other admirers accompanied him right up to the plane.

By the time we got into the plane it was packed to full capacity. There was some more avoidable delay because it was discovered that one passenger was extra. The air hostess, always cheerful and pleasant, said that more tickets were issued than the seats. There were whispers. The irritated passengers were impatient as it was announced that an unknown passenger bound for Bombay got into the plane.

As the engines roared and the plane took off I was watching the Chief Minister who was in his usual cheerful mood. He was having an animated and pleasant conversation with two co-passengers on his side. Little did I realise that lost in this conversation he did not tie his safety belt. A vague indistinct and lovely voice announced in Hindi that our journey to Delhi would take approximately one hour and fifty minutes. This heralded our move to an unknown destination. The plane was ready to take off with Captain Joseph in charge. I began wondering why Shri Naidu, our Chief Secretary, had filled up the accident form in the VIP lounge. For some time,



the front door would not shut. The feminine hand that attempted to close it was not able to do so, but the other airhostess helped and the door was shut so strongly that I wondered whether it could be reopened. After taxiing, the plane took off. What fell? Why? The plane's rear touched the ground with a thud it shivered and vibrated violently. I clutched the front seat. Are we landing or taking off, I wondered. The pilot was desperately braking the plane. It looked as though we were riding a 'Bull in a China Shop' furiously rushing forward, or was it a vibrating bird clipped of its wing. The barbed wire fencing gave way. There were huge boulders in the distance. Would we, the front-seaters including our beloved Chief Minister, get crushed by their enormity, and the speeding "Indian Airlines bird"? The boulders were before the plane. The quagmire is below the plane. Would it act as a brake and achieve what the hydraulic brakes could not? God's will be done. Shri Naidu was seated on the left side in the second row, and Shri Ramamurthy, secretary to the Chief Minister, further behind us. The plane came to a grinding halt amidst groans and prayers. In the bewildered confusion, everyone heaved a sigh of relief when the plane halted. I looked to the left and found something on fire.

"Do not panic, there is fire", I found myself shouting. The shout was lost in excitement, fear, moans and shouting. How did the handle open? The feminine hands that struggled to close it, fumbled—did the pressure push or a divine key open it! "Jump out, ladies and gentlemen; the plane is on fire." Where is our leader, the man who is to guide the destinies of the State of Andhra Pradesh? Where could I get a telephone? Where are we stranded? Sixty people got out.

How many more are there? Would the God of Fire be merciful? Would 'Pavana' relent? Would 'Maruthi Nandan' control 'Maruthi'? At what stage did I jump out? I found Dr. Channa Reddy enquiring anxiously "What happened to Narayana Rao?" By the time I arrived on the scene, I found the Chief Minister cool and collected, conversing with Shri Ramamurthy and Shri Naidu and Mrs. Abraham whom he had helped to get out of the burning plane. In that moment he looked to me the very embodiment of courage and fortitude. Despite his composure I could see right on his face the anxiety and concern for the safety of the other passengers in the plane who were being encircled and engulfed in tongues of flame. He was apparently lost in silent prayers for their safety. When Shri Naidu asked whether he had a premonition about such a disaster when he proposed that we might drop our plan to go to Delhi, the Chief Minister said that he had some second thoughts about whether we should make the journey at all. What is it we are doing? We are discussing these matters and anxiously watching the other passengers jump to safety. I reminded them that we cannot take any more grave risks. The flames are getting closer to us. One more blow-up of the fuel would engulf us in the heat wave of the high octane gas. Whatever might happen, the Chief Minister should not tarry any longer so near the scene in spite of his concern for the safety of the other passengers. We had to move him away from the scene of the disaster.

Who is this kindly gentleman waving his hand and offering us a lift in his car? We availed of his generous offer because we wanted to rush all possible help for the injured and the dazed in the accident. The Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary, myself and Mrs. Abraham got into the car near Bowenpalli. Despite the disastrous fire and the nerve-racking experience, conversation flowed as smoothly as ever. We had to stop for a short while at a petrol bunk for fuel for the car. I rang up Police Telephone Exchange 30191. Involuntarily, as desired by the Chief Minister, I was rushing out the words to the telephone operator asking her to rush all doctors to the Airport. The radio announced the appeal interrupting the Cricket Test Match commentary. This was heard all over Hyderabad. At the air terminal, Shri M. M. Hashim, Home Minister, was anxiously waiting to hear the news about the safety of the Chief Minister and other Passengers. When he saw us, he rushed and embraced the Chief Minister. Tears rolled down from his eyes and he lifted his hand to "Allah the Merciful" for saving all of us in this ghastly tragedy. I rushed back to the tarmac with the available vehicles, certain that the Chief Minister is in safe hands



After an hour, I returned to the Chief Minister's house in Taranaka to find Dr. Channa Reddy relating to various admirers and friends the details of the tragedy which, but for Divine Mercy, would have deprived us of a dynamic personality and an able leader who is to guide the destinies of the state to take it forward into an era of prosperity and peace. I could not resist the temptation of rushing into the Chief Minister's private prayer room and got lost in deep meditation for some time. I thanked Providence that he had spared us all from one of the worst disasters in aviation history.

All cars rushed to Taranaka. It was in the mouth of everyone. "Is Dr. Channa Reddy safe?" All the three phones in the house were ringing continuously enquiring of the safety of our beloved Chief Minister. Doctors rushed and advised him to take rest, but 'No', he would not relent. He received all those who came to see him and to reassure themselves that their leader is safe.

My mind wanders. To whom do we owe this survival by accident? Would it be to the brave Captain or the Faith which is the sheet-anchor of our Chief Minister. Sometime after he took charge of the Office as C.M., I mention to him that the Jagadguru of Sringeri and the Sharada Peet would take the State forward despite the gathering clouds. At the Khairatabad temple, after receiving the Prasadam of Lord Hanuman on 18th December, I expressed the hope that with this night-marish experience ended, the clouds have cleared and the path of the State to prosperity assured by Providence with him at the helm of affairs. Tired as he was, I thought he would return to his Taranaka residence. No, for him Duty comes foremost. He went to see the injured and dazed who were admitted in Gandhi hospital. Compassion for the poor and the sick, in a crisis courage and fortitude in adversity, equanimity even in victory and prosperity, these sum-up the personality of our beloved Chief Minister.

The tragedy on Sunday, December 17, brought out these dominant qualities of our Chief Minister to the fore. In conversations all over the State one thought reigned supreme. God in his Mercy has saved Dr. Channa Reddy so that he could, in the years to come render even greater service not only to our State but to our country as well, and particularly to the poorer sections of the humanity for whom his heart melts. His "Punarjanma" in the year of his Shashtiabdapoorthi is an act of Divine Grace, which has no other connotation.





# TEN MONTHS IN OFFICE

## MAJOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CHIEF MINISTER CHANNA REDDY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	
6-3-1978	Hyderabad	<p>Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipalities to be held by the end of June.</p> <p>Redressal of public grievances to be done expeditiously.</p> <p>Land Reforms to be vigorously implemented.</p> <p>Large and Small Scale Industries to be accorded equal prominence.</p>
8-3-1978	Kesara Hills	Compulsory Scouting and Guiding in schools envisaged.
11-3-1978	Hyderabad	<p>Will strive for the unity and integrity of the State.</p> <p>Top priority to be accorded to Primary Education.</p>
15-3-1978	Hyderabad	<p>Bifurcation of State ruled-out.</p> <p>Public grievances cell set up.</p>
17-3-1978	Hyderabad	Decision to reinstate prematurely retired employees announced.
20-3-1978	Hyderabad	Panchayati Raj Institutions to be revitalised for democracy and development.
21-3-1978	Hyderabad	Minorities Commission contemplated to look into the grievances of the minority community.
24-3-1978	Hyderabad	Setting-up of a University Service Commission envisaged.
25-3-1978	Hyderabad	<p>Suggestion for making Hyderabad as Second Capital of India hailed.</p> <p>Government support assured to SCs, STs, minorities and other economically backward class.</p>
28-3-1978	Hyderabad	Reservation of jobs and concessions to economically backward classes not far off.
31-3-1978	Hyderabad	<p>Immediate reinstatement of all prematurely retired low paid employees announced.</p> <p>Judicial enquiry to report on alleged Police atrocities announced.</p>
1-4-1978	Hyderabad	Induction of the salient features of the traditional Gurukul system in the present educational framework strongly pleaded.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	
9-4-1978	Hyderabad	Priority to all programmes aimed at the welfare of the rural people assured.
12-4-1978	Hyderabad	Consent to the special police establishment (CBI) for exercise of powers and jurisdiction in the State withdrawn.  Cabinet sub-committee set-up to examine and report amendments in P.R. Act and Municipality Act within a month.  Government decision against recruitment of employees on temporary basis announced.
16-4-1978	Hyderabad	Basic amenities to slum areas to be provided on priority basis.
17-4-1978	Hyderabad	Collectors asked to implement the programmes of uplift of weaker sections STs and SCs expeditiously.
23-4-1978	Vijayawada	Necessity of an integrated State under the existing conditions reiterated.
26-4-1978	Hyderabad	Improvement of drinking water situation in the villages decided.  Bifurcation of Hyderabad district into Hyderabad Urban and Hyderabad Rural announced.
2-5-1978	Hyderabad	Dearness Allowance on par with Centre and rise of Rs. 5/- for village officers announced.
5-5-1978	Tirupathi	Tirupathi to be developed as the nerve-centre for spiritual development of the entire nation.  4 to 5 lakh acres would get irrigation facilities additionally in Rayalaseema districts from the surplus waters of the Krishna River.
7-5-1978	Hyderabad	Employment schemes to provide relief to the educated unemployed belonging to weaker sections in A.P. from August 15, 1978, announced.
10-5-1978	Hyderabad	Quantum of boarding grants to inmates of the Government run houses enhanced.  Publicity for liquor banned.
15-5-1978	Hyderabad (National Students Union of India)	Students, Teachers and Staff committee suggested in every college to discuss and solve problems.  Primary Education system to raise standards.
17-5-1978	Patancheru	Favoured more periodic meetings between entrepreneurs and the Government Officers to identify problems and find timely solutions to them.
20-5-1978	Visakhapatnam	Nationalisation of all bus routes in Visakhapatnam announced.  Work on the much delayed public sector steel plant at Visakhapatnam may commence before the end of the year.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	
20-5-1978	Hyderabad	Abolition of confidential reports for Government employees contemplated.
21-5-1978	Hyderabad	The film subsidy scheme to be reviewed.
24-5-1978	Hyderabad	SCs, STs and BCs to get reservation in Panchayati Raj and Co-operative institutions.  Panchayat Act, Co-operatives Act and the Municipalities Acts to be amended for this purpose.  Voting age to be reduced to 18 to the local bodies. Land Revenue on holdings measuring 2½ acres wet lands and 5 acres dry lands to be exempted.  A Permanent standing committee with the Chief Minister as the Chairman to review the drinking water situation in the State mooted.
2-6-1978	Hyderabad	Compulsory Yoga Classes in schools upto 10th class proposed.
15-6-1978	Hyderabad	Accord on Krishna water to Madras reached with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
16-6-1978	Hyderabad	The housing schemes in the State will get fillip.
18-6-1978	Hyderabad	Sale of temple lands to tenants proposed.
20-6-1978	Vijayawada	Law to regulate voluntary aid would be introduced.
21-6-1978	Hyderabad	A qualifying test for all temporary staff promised.
23-6-1978	Hyderabad (Assembly)	Complaints cell to redress grievances.
24-6-1978	Hyderabad	The Panchayati Poll would not be on party basis.
25-6-1978	Paunar	Job guarantee scheme under study.
25-6-1978	Hyderabad	Steps to ensure proper supply of note books.
30-6-1978	Hyderabad	Decision to hold Bhargava Commission's session in Camera defended.
5-7-1978	Hyderabad	Change in Office hours from 7-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. contemplated.
5-7-1978	Hyderabad	Forests plans to help the poor.
8-7-1978	Visakhapatnam	Water assured for Vizag Steel Plant.
12-7-1978	Hyderabad	Balabhavans in all districts proposed.
4-8-1978	White field	Free Uniforms, Text books and Mid-day meals for Primary School Children in the State promised.
5-8-1978	Tripurantakam (near Ongole)	Waters of Nagarjuna Sagar Right Canal released to block 15.
6-8-1978	New Delhi (News Conference)	Apprehensions about the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant dispelled.
14-8-1978	Assembly	Nationalisation of Bus routes in Visakhapatnam from 1-11-1978 announced.

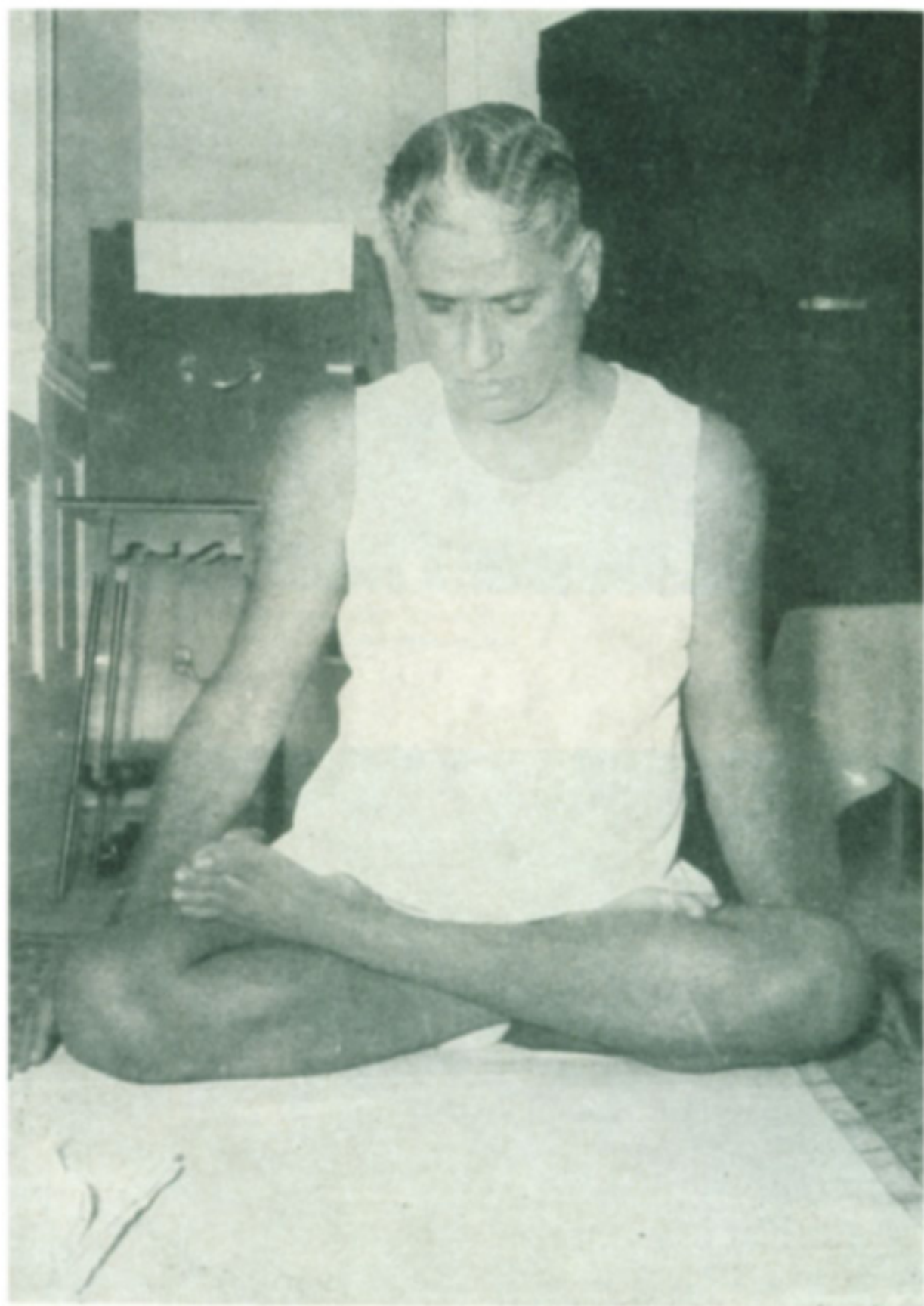
<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	
16-8-1978	Assembly	Inquiry into alleged raid by police on the Polytechnic College, Warangal on 10-8-1978 announced.
19-8-1978	Hyderabad (at the meetings of recently reconstituted development committee for 3 regions)	Extension of special assistance under Six Point formula which will expire by March 1979 to be sought.
20-8-1978	Karimnagar	Construction of Godavari South Canal beyond lower Manair dam, with a minimum capacity of 85,000 cusecs inaugurated.
22-8-1978	Hyderabad	Centre urged to release Rs. 75 Crores for relief works in the flood affected areas.
23-8-1978	Assembly	The follow-up action on the interim report of the Vimadlal Commission to be taken in consultation with the Union Home Ministry.
24-8-1978	Vijayawada	Aerial survey of flood affected areas undertaken. Short term loans with a subsidy of 25% to the Small farmers and 33/2/3% to the marginal farmers in the flood affected areas of the districts of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts announced.
25-8-1978	Hyderabad	Vijaya Spray, Baby food of A.P. Dairy Development Corporation, A.P., launched.
30-8-1978	Hyderabad	The citizens of Twin Cities urged to maintain peace.
30-8-1978	Assembly	Serious action against all those involved in the burning of National Flag at Visakhapatnam on 15-8-1978 assured.
1-9-1978	Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad	Commitment to the policies of secularism, the foundations on which India had built up its traditions reiterated.
2-9-1978	Machilipatnam (Public Meeting)	Jobs for about a lakh persons during the current financial year announced.
5-9-1978	Hyderabad	Formation of a Committee of non-officials with Chief Minister as Chairman to help speedy restoration of normalcy in the Twin Cities.
7-9-1978	Assembly	Action on Mukhtadar Commission Report assured.
8-9-1978	Assembly	Appearing before the Supreme Court in connection with the proposed legislation for setting-up special courts stoutly defended.
9-9-1978	Assembly	Decision taken to lift curfew in the city from 11-9-1978
11-9-1978	Hyderabad	No more cutting down of trees for distribution of Forest lands to the landless.
10-9-1978	Warangal	Panchayat Samithies directed to utilise their unspent funds (or face disqualification) within three months.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	
13-9-1978	Assembly	Extension of freedom fighters pension scheme to those who suffered in the separate movements in Telangana and Andhra to be considered.
14-9-1978	Assembly	Suggestion to release Naxalite leaders Mr. Kanu Sanyal and Mr. Gowri Bose turned down.
15-9-1978	Hyderabad (10th Annual Conference of Urology)	A medical university to be set-up in the State.
19-9-1978	Council	Al Magisterial enquiry into the Khammam incidents where the police resorted to lathi charge and teargas on CPI volunteers on (16-9-1978) to be ordered.
19-9-1978	Assembly (Budget note)	An Electronic Development Corporation by the APIDC proposed.
19-9-1978	Hyderabad (K.V. Dist. ZP Advisory Committee)	A separate Directorate to co-ordinate the loaning programmes of the various Govt. financing agencies to avoid duplication proposed.
27-9-1978	Assembly	A new administrative system aimed at quick disposal of files and papers would be introduced in the State.
4-10-1978	Patancheru (Medak Dist.)	All rural areas to be declared as backward.
4-10-1978	Chandanagar (near Ramachandrapuram)	A massive rural housing plan to subsidise poor man's housing scheme being worked-out.
24-10-1978	Hyderabad	W.H.O. aid to provide drinking water in villages sought.
25-10-1978	Hyderabad (Cabinet decision)	P. R. polls to be held in April.
3-11-1978	Cabinet Meeting	An Expert's Committee to be appointed to examine and streamline the Super Bazars system in the State.  Government's decision to entrust the APSRTC bus body building work to the State owned Allwyn Metal works and reservation of 15% of the work for small scale industrial units in the State announced.
5-11-1978	Nizamabad	Pochampad Irrigation Project on river Godavari re-christened as Sri Rama Sagar.  Inaugurated construction work on the Rs. 47 Crores north canal which was named Saraswathi Canal.  Inaugurated work of High Level Canal of the Project, which will be called Lakshmi Canal.  Government examining the possibility of debentures being floated by Panchayat Samithies and Zilla Parishads to augment their resources.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	
16-11-1978	Medchal (at Foundation laying function for police quarters)	Revival of the State Raffle and bulk of proceeds to go to the welfare of the policemen will be considered.
16-11-1978	Medchal (at inauguration of an RTC bus station)	The State Government to construct One lakh houses every year for the benefit of weaker sections.
18-11-1978	Hyderabad (AP Chartered Accountants Convention)	Complete restructuring of the Centre-State relations particularly in fiscal sphere urged.
22-11-1978	Hyderabad (Cabinet meeting)	Rs. 3,966 Crore draft Five Year Plan for 1978-83 announced.
22-11-1978	Hyderabad	The proposal to reorganise the Panchayat Samithi blocks kept in abeyance is due to hold elections to these bodies on existing basis.  Existing disparities between Andhra and Telangana procedures in different departments would be removed from 1-1-1979.
27-11-1978	Hyderabad	Extension of Andhra Pay Scales to Village Officers in Telangana region announced.  No places, colonies, buildings etc., to be named after Chief Minister.
29-11-1978	Ramayampet (laying foundation stone for a bus station)	Legislation soon to provide deterrent punishment to those indulging in destruction of public property including state-owned Road Transport buses mooted.





Practising Yoga



In deep meditation

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



Enjoying breakfast





In discussion with the officials at the Secretariat



In perfect rapport with the people



Relaxing in the company of his wife and grand children



Burning the midnight candle in faithful discharge of his onerous responsibilities by the people  
(Photographs by Peketti Sivaram)



THE CONTRIBUTORS

---

- AKBAR ALI KHAN, MIR—Former Governor of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa.
- BAGA REDDY, M.—Minister of Panchayati Raj, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- BHASKAR RAO, N.—Minister of Law, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- CHANDRA MOULI REDDY, K.—Vaastu Pandit.
- CHANDRA SRIWASTAV—Journalist, Hyderabad.
- ESWARA REDDY, A.—Advocate and member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
- GOPALA RAO, M.—Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation, Hyderabad.
- GOPAL RAO EKBOTE—Former Chief Justice, Andhra Pradesh High Court.
- HAYAGRIVACHARI, T.—Minister of Technical Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- JANARDHAN REDDY, N.—Minister for Revenue, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- KAMESWARI, V.—Educationist and social worker.
- KESHAVULU, K. V.—Former Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- MALLIKARJUN—Member of Parliament.
- NARASIMHAM, C.—Former Development Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- NARAYANA RAO, M. V.—Inspector-General of Police, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- NARAYANA REDDY, K. V.—Former Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- NAYUDAMMA, Y.—Former Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,  
New Delhi.
- PARAMA HAMSA, V. R. K.—Director, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
- PULLA REDDY, O.—Former Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.
- RAGHAVADAS, TRIPURANA—Chairman, Dairy Development Corporation, Hyderabad.
- RAGHOTHAM REDDY, J.—Vice-Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University,  
Hyderabad.
- RAJA RAMDASS, P.—Former Principal, Film Institute, Madras.
- RAMAN, A. S.—Former Editor, Illustrated Weekly, Bombay.
- RAMASWAMY NAIDU, P. N.—Retired Civil Servant, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- RANGA, N. G.—Member of Parliament.

REDDY, B. N.—Architect, Hyderabad.

RODA MISTRY—Minister for Women and Child Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SARADA DEVI, K.—Director, Abhyudaya Schools, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SEETHARAMIAH YOGACHARYA—Yoga teacher, Hyderabad.

SHASTRI, S. N.—Journalist.

SYED ALI, H.—Director and Emeritus Professor of Radiology, International Cancer Centre,  
Neyyoor, Tamil Nadu.

TANDON, O. P.—Professor of Medicine, K. G. Hospital, Lucknow.

TANDON, P. D.—Member, Legislative Council, Uttar Pradesh.

VASUDEVA RAO, K.—Former Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Government of  
Andhra Pradesh.

VENKATAVARADAN IYENGAR, R.—Retired Officer, Central Intelligence Department,  
Government of India.

VISWAM, ARIPIRALA—Poet and Lecturer, New Science College, Hyderabad.

ZAHIR AHMED—Former Development Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh.





# ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی اور اردو

اردو والوں کے لئے واقعی یہ ایک بڑی خوش بختی کی بات ہے کہ ریاست آندھرا پردیش کے موجودہ وزیر اعلیٰ ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی کی شخصیت کی تعمیر اردو کے آب و گل سے ہوئی ہے، آپ کے بانیے میں سجاوٹ پر یہ بات بھی جا سکتی ہے کہ آپ اردو دان بھی ہیں اردو دوست بھی اور اردو نواز بھی۔ تسمانیہ سے لیکر میڈیکل گزٹ بھوشن (ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔ ایس) تک آپ نے پوری تعلیم اردو میں حاصل کی۔ آپ کا پورا گھرانہ اردو گھرانہ تھا اور ہے۔ آندھرا پردیش میں آپ اردو کلچر کی ایک معتبر علامت ہیں۔ آپ صاف سُھری اور شستہ و شایستہ اردو بولتے ہیں اور اردو کے ایک شیوہ بیان مقرر مانے جاتے ہیں۔ اردو سے آپ کی دلچسپی اور وابستگی زبانی اور دکھاوے کی نہیں ہے بلکہ اردو کی ترمیم و ترقی کے لئے آپ نے حرکت و عمل کو مشعل راہ بنائے رکھا ہے۔ آندھرا پردیش میں اردو اکیڈمی کے قیام کا سہرا بھی آپ ہی کے سر ہے۔ جن دنوں آپ اتر پردیش میں گوری کے معزز عہدے پر فائز تھے آپ نے یو پی اردو اکیڈمی کی بنیاد پر حیدر آباد میں اکیڈمی کے قیام کے لئے تمام ضروری مواد اکٹھا کیا اور پھر آپ ہی کی تحریک اور مشوروں کی بدولت اردو اکیڈمی آندھرا پردیش کی تشکیل عمل میں آئی اور جب ۲۳ فروری ۱۹۷۶ء کو حیدر آباد میں اس کا افتتاحی اجلاس منعقد ہوا تو آپ نے اپنے پیام میں تحریر فرمایا کہ "حیدر آباد نے اردو زبان و ادب کو فروغ دینے اور اس کے دامن کو مالا مال کرنے کے سلسلے میں نمایاں خدمات انجام دی ہیں۔ آندھرا پردیش میں اردو اکیڈمی کا قیام اس زبان کی ترقی کے راستے میں ایک اہم سنگ میل ہے۔ اکیڈمی کے افتتاح کے موقع پر میں اپنی بہترین تمنائوں کا پیام بھیج رہا ہوں اور توقع رکھتا ہوں کہ یہ اکیڈمی نہ صرف اردو کی ترقی کے لئے کام کریگی بلکہ قومی اتحاد کے رشتوں کو مستحکم بنانے کے لئے بھی کوشاں رہے گی۔" اور اب آندھرا پردیش کے وزیر اعلیٰ حیثیت سے آپ اس ریاست کی سب سے بڑی اقلیتی زبان کے جمہوری حقوق کی حفاظت و بقا کے لئے جس صحت مندرجہ نقطہ نظر اور لائحہ عمل پر کاربند ہیں اس کی بیسیوں زبانوں و تہذیبوں کے ساتھ ساتھ اردو اکیڈمی کے زیر اہتمام ۲۴ دسمبر ۱۹۷۶ء کو منعقد ہونے والی ایک تقریب میں جو آپ ہی کی خدمت میں ہدیہ تہنیت پیش کرنے کیلئے برپا کی گئی تھی آپ نے ایک برطانوی وزیر اعظم کے اس قول کو دہرائے ہوئے کہ "اگر کسی حکومت کی کارکردگی کا اندازہ لگانا ہے تو اس کے وزیر اعظم سے نہیں بلکہ اوزنرین لیڈ سے رجوع ہو کر دریافت کرنا چاہیے کہ آیا وہ مطمئن ہیں یا نہیں۔" اپنی طرف سے اس قول میں یہ بصیرت افروز ترمیم فرمائی کہ "ہندوستان کے مخصوص حالات میں حکومت کی کارکردگی اور کامیابی کا اگر اندازہ لگانا ہو تو اقلیتوں سے معلوم کرنا چاہیے کہ وہ مطمئن ہیں یا نہیں اور ان میں اعتماد کا احساس پایا جاتا ہے کہ نہیں۔" اقلیتوں کے اعتماد کو جمہوریت اور جمہوری حکومت کی کسوٹی قرار دینے کا یہی وہ صحت مندرجہ اور بصیرت افروز نظریہ ہے جس کی بدولت ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی نہ صرف مذہبی اقلیتوں بلکہ سانی اقلیتوں کے مسائل کی یکسوئی کو سب سے ضروری اور مقدم سمجھتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ اردو اکیڈمی آندھرا پردیش کی تہنیتی تقریب کے نمائندہ اجتماع میں آپ نے صاف صاف الفاظ میں اعلان فرمایا کہ "ان کی حکومت اردو کے مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے ہر وقت اور ہر طرح تیار رہے گی۔" اور اسی سلسلے میں آپ نے اردو کے مسائل سے اپنی گہری واقفیت کا ثبوت دیتے ہوئے ان تمام باتوں پر روشنی ڈالی جو آندھرا پردیش میں اردو کی ترمیم و اشاعت اور ترقی و فروغ کے لئے ان کے پیش نظر ہیں اور یہی نہیں بلکہ اکیڈمی کی سالانہ گرانٹ میں تین لاکھ روپیے کا اضافہ کا خوش آئند اعلان فرماتے ہوئے بڑے پُر اعتماد لہجے میں یہ یقین بھی دیا کہ اردو زبان کو با مقصد اور کارآمد و مفید بنانے کے سلسلے میں وہ نہ صرف ہر تجویز کا خیر مقدم کریں گے بلکہ اسے عمل لانے کیلئے اور مختلف فنی اور قانونی رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے کی کوشش اور ضروری مالی اعلا دینے سے بھی دریغ نہیں فرمائیں گے۔ یقین کامل ہے کہ ولداؤگان اردو کے لئے ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی کی وزارت اعلیٰ کا دور ایک عظیم خیر بابرکت اور یادگار دور کی حیثیت سے نہ صرف آندھرا پردیش کی تاریخ میں بلکہ اردو زبان و ادب کی تاریخ میں بھی ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لئے سلامت و محفوظ ہے گا۔

انترجن



# آفتابِ دکن

سیف الدین غوری سیف

زیت لینے لگی پھر سے انگڑائیاں    بیچ اٹھیں پھر الفت کی شہنائیاں  
وقت کے رُخ پہ آئی ہیں شادابیاں    رنگ لانے لگیں تیری قربانیاں  
اک کرشمہ یہ تیری محبت کا ہے  
چاند تاروں میں رشتہ حقیقت کا ہے  
کوئی بے گھر نہ بھوکا نظر آئے گا    اب دکن تیرے دم سے سنور جائے گا  
جذبہ شوق وہ کام کر جائے گا    ذرہ خورشید بن کر ابھر جائے گا  
لہلہانے لگے ہر طرف سبزہ زار  
اب کسانوں کو فصلوں پہ ہے اعتبار  
تو باطل سیاست کا مولائے فن    تیری تدبیر سے آبروئے وطن  
دل کش و جاں فزا تیرا طرزِ سخن    تیرا عزمِ جواں گرمِ غوصِ شکن  
ظلمتِ شب سے چھینا ہے تونے یہ راج  
مثلِ خورشید ابھر رہا ہے بھارت پہ کج  
ہر طرف جگمگاتی ہوئی روشنی    ٹھنڈی ٹھنڈی ہلکتی ہوئی چاندنی  
من کی دل کشی عشق کی بندگی    آدمی کو ملی ہے نئی زندگی  
ہے منور تدبیر کی اک اک کرن  
ہر طرف جاگ اٹھا ہے شعورِ دکن  
دل ترے دشمنوں کا دہل جائے گا    حادثوں سے تو بچ کر نکل جائے گا  
رُخ مخالف ہوا کا بدل جائے گا    خرمنِ برق خود آپ جل جائے گا  
تیری ہمد دعاؤں کی سوغات ہے  
سیف ہر ہر قدم پر ترے سات ہے

# ہاتفِ وقت

محمد عبدالحکیم جالی

ہاتفِ وقت بن کر یہ آواز دی  
میرے محنت کش دل نگار اٹھو  
نوح کو آسمان سے ستائے بھی  
مانگ میں اپنی دھرتی کے افشاں بھرو  
اپنے قدموں سے پتھر کو سرمدہ کرو  
اور چٹانوں سے جھرنوں کو آواز دو  
تیرگی کھا دے کھیت میں روند دو  
خون کے لال قطروں کو بود و بہاں  
پھر پینے سے دھرتی کا سینچو بدن  
کھول دو کھول دو ابر کے بادباں  
پیارے منزلوں نے پکارا اُسے  
لوگ کہنے لگے پھر میٹھا اُسے  
اُس کے قدموں میں ذرے مچلنے لگے  
راستے موم بن کر پگھلنے لگے  
قصر و ایوان جتنے تھے جلنے لگے  
خود بخود مقبروں میں بدلنے لگے

کتنے مغرور طوفان موڑے گئے  
سرخشوں کے سبھی زور توڑے گئے

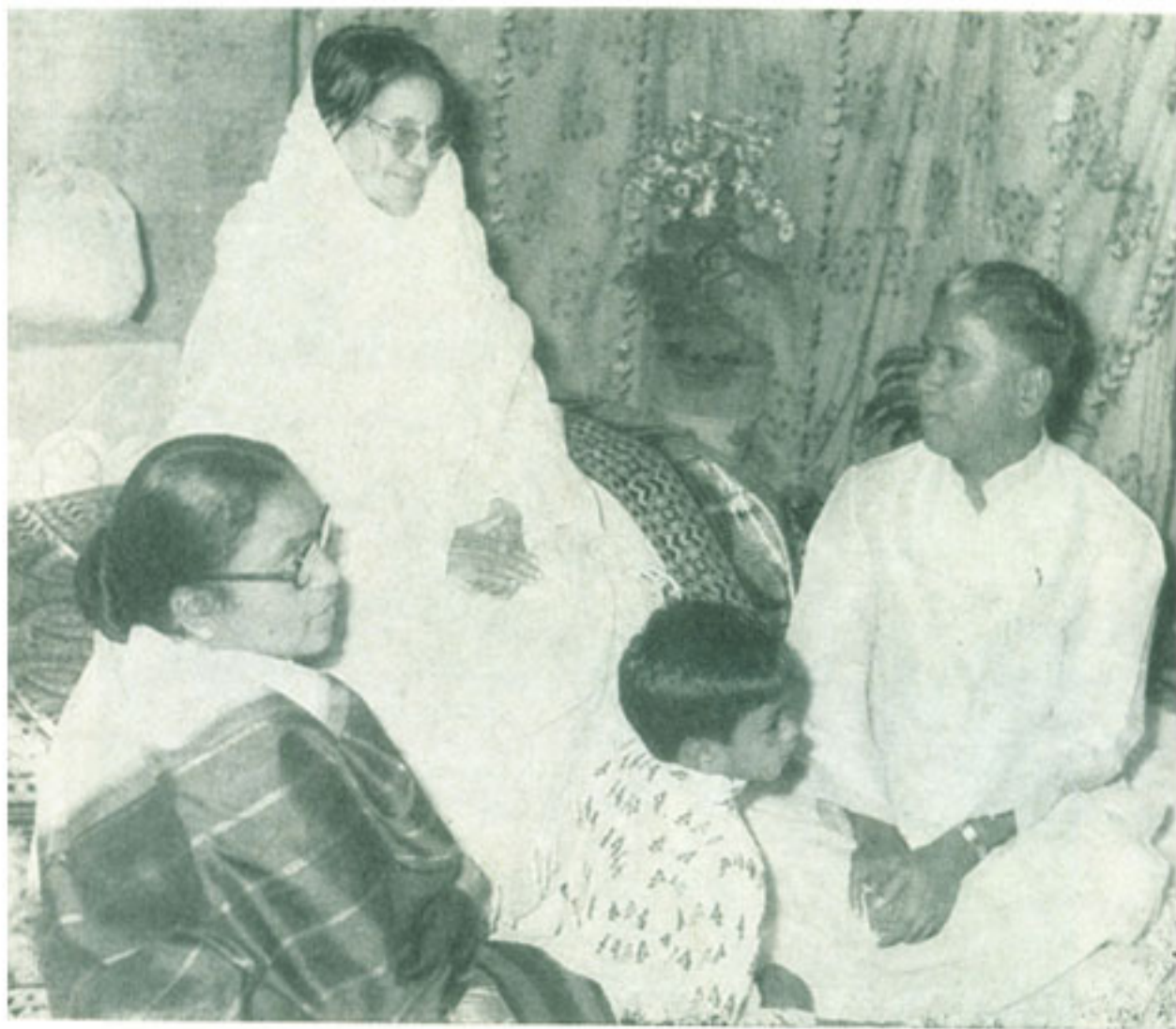
چل پڑے سب اسی سمت کو بے خطر  
ساتھ اس کے ہے اک کاروانِ بشر

وہ محبت کی تحریر لکھتا گیا  
خوابِ محنت کی تعبیر لکھتا گیا

ساتھ برسوں سے پہلے کی ہے بات یہ  
کرب سارِ فحشِ آسماں پر ہوا  
اور پھر اک دمکتا ہوا مادِ نو  
میری دھرتی کی آغوش میں آگیا  
حسنِ ارضی پہ دل اس کا مائل جو تھا  
سبزہ زار دکن اُس کا مسکن بنا  
گاؤں کی مسکراتی ہوئی کھیتیاں  
پیار دھرتی کا دل میں سمونے لگیں  
اور بدلتی ہوتی رت کی رنگینیاں  
عزم و ہمت کے موتی پرونے لگیں  
ہر برس اک کرن اس سے جڑتی گئی  
روشنی پہ پہ اس کی بڑھتی گئی  
پہلچلاتی ہوئی آتشیں دھوپ میں  
اس نے دیکھا ہے دہقان کا جلتا ہوا  
اور محنت کشوں کے جواں عزم سے  
اُس نے دیکھا ہے زخموں کا رستا ہوا  
فکر تھی اس کو ایسا ہی ہوتا ہے کیوں  
ان داتا ہی دھرتی کا بھوکا ہے کیوں

جس طرف اٹھ گئے اس کے پائے سفر  
اس کے نقش قدم سجدہ گاہِ نظر





With Maa Anand Mai



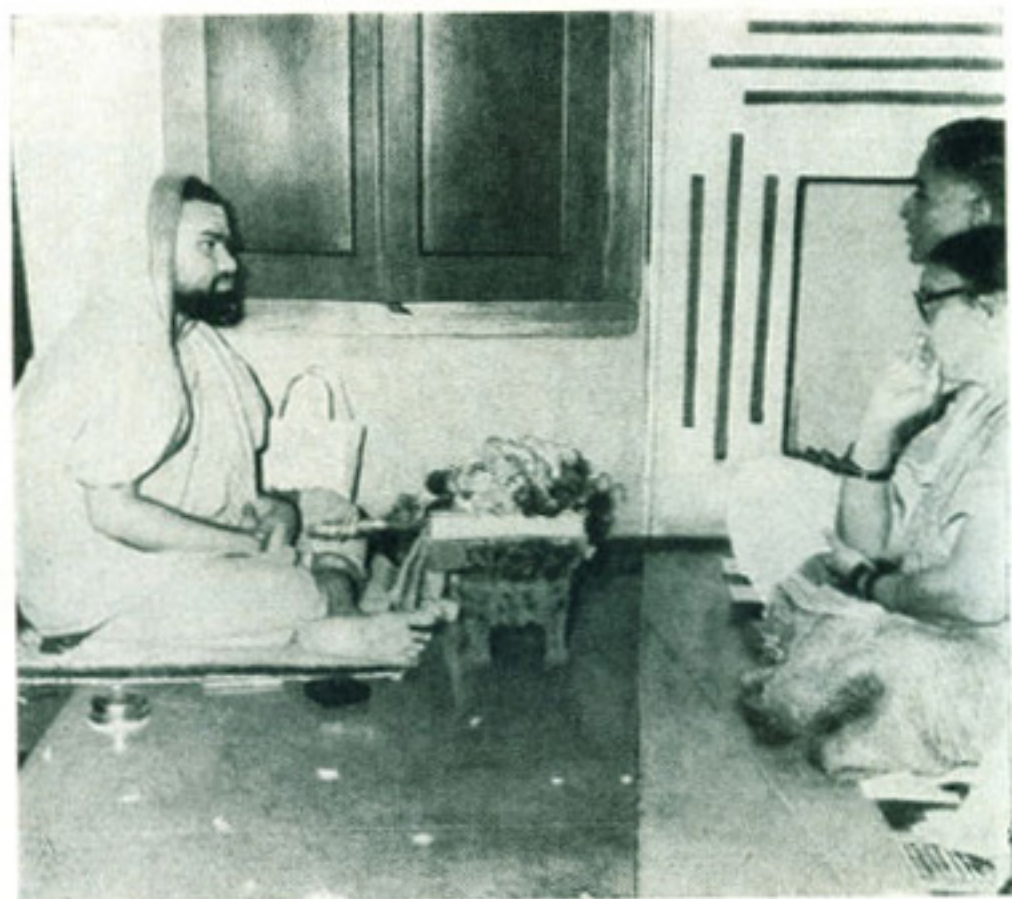
Receiving Blessings from Deorea Baba





With H. H. Sri Sri Jagadguru Sankaracharya Maha Sannidhanamvaru

**CSR Memorial Foundation**  
[www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org](http://www.CSRMemorialFoundation.org)



With H. H. Sri Sri Sannidhanamvaru of Sarada Peetham, Sringeri



Baba Farid Masthan Avulia & Baba Khadar Vali



With Sri Sri Sathya Sai Baba





With H. H. Sri Sri Sujayeendra Theertha Sri Paduluvaru—Peethadhipathi of Manthralaya



With Swami Chinmayananda



With Mownaswami of Varanasi



With Dr. Sai Kumar





Taking Bath in Holy Ganges during Maha Kumbhabhishekam  
with H. H. Sri Sri Jagadguru Sankaracharya of Sringeri





Linga Prathista at Marpalli



Worshipping at Rishikesh



— \* ۱۹۵۹ء میں 'ایسٹیمٹ کمیٹی' کے چیرمین مقرر ہوئے۔

— \* ۱۹۶۲ء میں حلقہ ٹانڈور سے مجلس قانون ساز آندھرا پردیش کے ممبر منتخب ہوئے اور سنجیواریڈی کابینہ میں پنجایت لاج و منصوبہ بندی کے وزیر بنائے گئے۔

— \* ۱۹۶۷ء میں چوتھی مرتبہ ریاستی مجلس قانون ساز کے ممبر منتخب ہوئے اور فنانس، تعلیم اور تجارتی محاصل کے وزارت قلمدان آپ کے سپرد کئے گئے۔

— \* اسی سال وزیر اعظم شری متی اندرا گاندھی نے آپ کی خدمات مرکزی کابینہ میں بحیثیت وزیر فولاد حاصل کر لیں۔  
— \* اپریل ۱۹۶۸ء میں مرکزی حکومت کی وزارت فولاد سے مستعفی ہو گئے۔

— \* ۱۹۵۹ء میں تلنگانہ تحریک شروع کی۔

— \* ۲۴ جون ۱۹۶۹ء کو گرفتار کر لئے گئے اور تین ماہ تک سیاسی نظر بند کی حیثیت سے جیل میں رہے بعد ازاں چھ نکاتی فارمولے کے تحت تلنگانہ آبجیکشن کے تعلق سے سمجھوتہ ہو گیا۔

— \* ۱۹۷۱ء میں پارلیمانی انتخابات کے موقع پر تلنگانہ پر جاسمیتی، تشکیل دی اور اس کے ٹکٹ پر چودہ امیدواروں کو پارلیمانی چناؤ لڑنے کے لئے کھڑا کیا جن میں سے بارہ امیدواروں نے کامیابی حاصل کی۔

— \* ۲۴ اکتوبر ۱۹۷۴ء کو — دجے دکشمی کے دن — ہندستان کی سب سے بڑی ریاست اتر پردیش کی گورنری کے عہدہ جلیلہ کا حلف اٹھایا۔

— \* یکم اکتوبر ۱۹۷۷ء کو گورنری کے عہدے سے سبکدوشی اختیار کر لی۔

— \* ۸ جنوری ۱۹۷۷ء کو آندھرا پردیش کانگریس کمیٹی کے صدر کی حیثیت سے آندھرا پردیش اسمبلی کے انتخابات کی ہم شروع کی۔

— \* آندھرا پردیش اسمبلی کے چناؤ میں کامیابی کے بعد ۶ مارچ ۱۹۷۸ء کو ریاست آندھرا پردیش کے چیف منسٹر کی حیثیت سے حلف اٹھایا۔

— \* ۱۰ مارچ ۱۹۷۸ء کو 'ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کابینہ کے وزراء کی رسم حلف برداری عمل میں آئی۔

— ... —

— \* ستائیس برس کی عمر میں (۱۹۴۶ء) حیدرآباد سٹی کانگریس کمیٹی کے جنرل سکریٹری منتخب ہوئے۔

— \* ۱۹۴۶ء میں حیدرآباد سٹی کانگریس کمیٹی کے جنرل سکریٹری کی حیثیت سے کانگریس کمیٹی کی مجلس استقبالیہ میں شامل ہوئے۔

— \* ۱۹۵۰ء میں پروویشنل پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر اور کانگریس پارلیمنٹری کے وھپ مقرر ہوئے۔

— \* ۱۹۵۲ء کے پہلے عام انتخابات میں وقار آباد کے حلقہ انتخاب سے مجلس قانون ساز حیدرآباد کے ممبر منتخب ہوئے۔

— \* ۱۹۵۳ء میں اقوام متحدہ کے زیر اہتمام روم میں منعقد ہونے والی ماہرین زراعت کی عالمی کانفرنس میں ہندوستانی وفد کی قیادت فرمائی۔

— \* ۱۹۵۵ء میں عالمی زرعی و غذائی کانفرنس منعقدہ روم میں ہندوستانی وفد کے ڈپٹی لیڈر کی حیثیت سے شریک ہوئے۔

— \* مغربی ممالک 'یوگوسلاویہ'، 'چیکوسلوواکیہ'، 'ہنگری'، 'فرانس'، 'جرمنی'، 'سوئٹزرلینڈ' اور 'انگلستان' کے علاوہ 'سویڈن'، 'یونین'، 'مصر' اور 'پاکستان' کا بھی آپ نے دورہ کیا۔

— \* یکم جنوری ۱۹۵۶ء کو تلنگانہ تحفظات کی دستاویزات پر تلنگانہ کی طرف سے بورگل رام کرشنا راؤ اور کے 'وی' رنگا ریڈی کے ساتھ آپ نے بھی دستخط کئے۔

— \* ۱۹۵۷ء میں ڈیموکریٹک پارٹی تشکیل دی اور آندھرا پردیش کی مجلس قانون ساز میں اپوزیشن کے لیڈر منتخب ہوئے بعد میں ڈیموکریٹک پارٹی، سوشلسٹ پارٹی میں ضم ہو گئی۔

— \* ۱۹۵۸ء میں تلنگانہ رینجیل کمیٹی کی سب کمیٹی (ڈیولپمنٹ) کے چیرمین مقرر ہوئے آپ ہی کے دورِ صدارت میں تلنگانہ کی ترقی کے لئے بائیس کروڑ روپے مختص کئے گئے جو تیسرے منصوبے کے دوران میں خرچ ہوئے۔



# ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی عوامی زندگی کا سفر

— (بیک نظر) —

— ڈاکٹر چناریڈی ۱۳ جنوری ۱۹۱۹ء کو سری پور، تعلقہ وقار آباد میں پیدا ہوئے۔

— سابق ڈپٹی چیف منسٹر ریاست حیدرآباد مشرقی کے۔ وی۔ رنگاریڈی آپ کے ماموں خسر تھے۔

— ڈاکٹر چناریڈی نے پہلی جماعت سے میڈیکل گریجویشن (ایم بی بی ایس) تک ہر امتحان میں امتیازی کامیابی حاصل کی۔

— ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔ ایس کا امتحان کامیاب کرنے کے بعد آپ سرکاری ملازمت سے وابستہ ہو گئے لیکن دو ماہ کے اندر ہی اپنی خدمت سے مستعفی ہو کر پریکٹس شروع کر دی اور حیدرآباد میں دو نرسنگ ہوم قائم کئے۔

— طالب علمی کے زمانے ہی میں آپ ایک جوش سیاسی کارکن کی حیثیت سے منظر عام پر آ گئے اور ابھی اپنی عمر کی بائیس منزلیں بھی طے نہیں کی تھیں کہ ”آندھرا ہا سبھا“ کے سکریٹری بنادئے گئے تھے۔

پر تھکن کا نام و نشان تک نہ تھا۔ شگفتہ و شاداب شفیق چہرہ۔۔۔ دوسرے دن ڈاکٹر صاحب نے ہمارے لئے لکھنؤ کی سیر کا اہتمام کروادیا۔ لکھنؤ میں ہم جہاں جہاں بھی گئے جن سے بھی ملے سب جگہ سب لوگ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی زبان فانی اور اردو تقاریر کا ذکر کر رہے تھے۔ اتر پردیش اردو اکیڈمی تعطیل کی وجہ سے بند تھی۔ ہماری خاطر اسے کھلوا دیا گیا۔ یہاں بھی ڈاکٹر صاحب کی اردو دوستی اور اردو زبان سے گہری دلچسپی کے تذکرے عام تھے۔۔۔ شام میں اردو کے ممتاز افسانہ نگار جناب رام لال اپنے سردار دوست کے ہمراہ ہم سے ملنے راج بھون آئے تو وہ بھی ڈاکٹر صاحب کی خطابت اور اردو تقاریر کی تعریف کر رہے تھے۔ اس لکھنؤ کے سفر کی آخری شام مجھے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت کا وہ روایتی اور خالص حیدر آبادی اندازِ میزبانی اور بے کراں محبت اور خلوص کا مشاہدہ نصیب ہوا۔۔۔ ہم لوگ دہلی کیلئے رات کی ٹرین سے نکل رہے تھے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کو کسی بڑے جلسے کا افتتاح کرنا تھا۔ جلسے کے لئے جانے سے قبل ہم نے ان سے وداعی ملاقات کر لی تھی۔ لیکن کچھ ہی دیر بعد ڈاکٹر صاحب جگہ گاہ سے راج بھون واپس آ گئے۔ بڑے پیار سے انتہائی اپنائیت سے وضاحت کی کہ وہ جلسے میں کچھ تاخیر سے جائیں گے۔۔۔ ”میں اس لئے آ گیا کہ میرے نہ ہونے سے آپ لوگ شرما کر رات کا کھانا نہیں کھائی گے“ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی وہ آواز، وہ محبت بھرے الفاظ، جب بھی سوچتا ہوں، کانوں میں گونج اٹھتے ہیں اور ان کی شخصیت کے ایک اہم اور بے کراں عظیم ترخ سے پردہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔۔۔ !

۱۹۷۳ء میں اردو کی بقاء اور ترقی کے لئے حیدر آباد میں ساوتھ انڈیا اردو اکیڈمی کا قیام عمل میں آیا۔ اردو کے قومی سطح کے قائد اور مجسم مروت و اخلاص جناب ایم۔ باگا ریڈی صاحب، ممتاز صحیفہ نگار چندر سرور استو صاحب، علاؤ الدین حبیب صاحب پروفیسر مصلح الدین صدیقی مرحوم کے ہمراہ میں بھی تھا۔ ہا کے دفتر کے احاطے میں ڈاکٹر صاحب سے ملاقات ہوئی۔ یہ غالباً اگست ۱۹۷۳ء کی بات ہے۔ ہم نے ڈاکٹر صاحب کو ساوتھ انڈیا اردو اکیڈمی کے قیام کی غرض و غایت بتائی اور ان سے درخواست کی کہ وہ اکیڈمی کے سرپرست بننا قبول فرمائیں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے پوری توجہ، مکمل دلچسپی اور ہمدردی سے ہماری باتیں سنیں اور انتہائی فراخ دلی سے اکیڈمی کا سرپرست بننا قبول فرمایا اور اپنے بھرپور تعاون کا یقین دلایا۔۔۔ اردو کے تعلق سے ڈاکٹر صاحب کا نقطہ نظر دلچسپی اور تعلق خاطر اور گہری وابستگی ایک بات مجھے اب بھی یاد ہے۔ !

آج حالات بدل چکے ہیں۔ احباب اِدھر اِدھر ہو گئے ہیں۔ لیکن سائل اور موضوعات جو پہلے تھے آج بھی ہیں۔ یہ شہر حیدر آباد اور اس کی دیرینہ تہذیبی روایات کی نشاۃ الثانیہ کا دور ہے۔ ریاستی کابینہ میں زبان اور تہذیب کا پاس اور محبت رکھنے والے محترم باگا ریڈی صاحب شامل ہیں۔ اردو کے دلدادہ اور عظیم دوست ڈاکٹر ایم۔ چناریڈی اب ریاست کے وزیر اعلیٰ ہیں۔ اور ۱۹۷۳ء میں قائم کی گئی ساوتھ انڈیا اردو اکیڈمی اب سائے جنوبی ہند میں پھیل چکی ہے۔ اور آج اردو والے ریاستی کابینہ اور ریاستی وزیر اعلیٰ کی طرف اُمید و یقین بھری نگاہوں سے نگراں ہیں۔ میرا شخصی خیال ہے کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب ریاست کے بے شمار مسائل کی طرح کامیابی اور خوش اسلوبی سے اردو کے دیرینہ مسائل کی یکسوئی



ڈاکٹر صاحب کی نظر ہوتی ہے اور اگر ضرورت پڑے تو وہ اس کی بہت افزائی سے کبھی پیچھے نہیں ہٹتے۔

ڈاکٹر چنار ریڈی نے سانی اسس پر ریاست آندھرا پردیش کی تنظیم جدید کے بعد جب اس بات کو محسوس کیا کہ تنگنا نہ کے ساتھ نا انصافی برقی جا رہی ہے تو وہ تنگنا نہ کے مفادات کے لئے بے جگری سے لڑنے لگے قید و بند کی صعوبتیں برداشت کیں لیکن ان کے پائے ثبات کبھی ڈگمگاتے نہیں دکھائی دیئے اور آج جبکہ وہ اپنی عظیم تگ و ریاست کے چیف منسٹر کی حیثیت سے کام کر رہے ہیں تو انھیں ریاست کا پورا پورا اعتماد حاصل ہے اور ریاستی عوام یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ ڈاکٹر چنار ریڈی کی شخصیت کو علاقوں میں جکڑا نہیں جاسکتا بلکہ وہ مادر ہند کے ایک لائق سپوت کی حیثیت سے نہ صرف ریاستی عوام بلکہ پورے ہندوستان اور بنی نوع انسان کی خدمت کا حوصلہ اور بہت اپنے میں رکھتے ہیں اور اب جبکہ ہمارے ملک میں سیاسی حالات نے مفادات حاصل کو کھل کھیلنے کا موقع فراہم کر دیا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر چنار ریڈی جیسی شخصیتوں کی رہنمائی میں ان کے خلاف لڑائیاں منظم کرنا اور ایک ہم چلانا ضروری ہے۔

ملک میں جن پارٹی کی حکومت کے برسرِ اقتدار آنے کے بعد ملک کی مختلف ریاستوں میں ہر بچنوں اور مسلم اقلیتوں پر جو مظالم ڈھائے جا رہے ہیں اور ہمارے ملک کی آزاد اور غیر جانبدار خارجہ اور سوشلسٹ پالیسیوں کے خلاف منظم انداز میں جو کوشش کی جا رہی ہے اس کا منہ توڑ جواب ڈاکٹر چنار ریڈی کی قیادت و رہنمائی میں آندھرا پردیش کے عوام نے دیا ہے اور ہم یقین ہے کہ ڈاکٹر چنار ریڈی کی قیادت و رہنمائی میں نہ صرف آندھرا پردیش ترقی کی شاہراہ پر گامزن رہے گا بلکہ ملک بھر میں مفادات حاصل کے خلاف جو بھی تحریک چلے گی اس کو ڈاکٹر صاحب کی رہنمائی حاصل رہے گی اور ہمارے اسلاف نے جی جان کی بازی لگا کر ہمارے ملک کو جو آزادی دلائی ہے اسے اور اسی کے ساتھ ہمارے ملک کی سوشلزم سیکولرزم اور غیر جانبدار خارجہ پالیسی کی بنیادی قدروں کو تباہ و برباد کرنے والوں کی زد سے محفوظ رکھنے کیلئے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت ایک منارۂ نور کی حیثیت سے روشنی دیتی رہے گی۔

چیف منسٹر آندھرا پردیش کی حیثیت سے جب ڈاکٹر چنار ریڈی صاحب نے اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو نبھایا تو انھوں نے اس بات کا اعلان کیا کہ ان کی حکومت شرمیلی اندرا گاندھی کے بیس نکاتی پروگرام کی اسس پر ریاستی عوام کو غریبی سے چھٹکارا دلائے گی۔

چنانچہ ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ ریاست بھر میں اس مہم پر عمل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ زمینوں کی تقسیم ہو یا بے گھر لوگوں کے لئے مکانات کی تعمیر کا مسئلہ۔ تعلیم کا میدان ہو یا سماجی بھلائی کے کام ہر شعبہ میں زندگی پھلتی ہوئی دکھائی دے رہی ہے۔ گاؤں گاؤں میں تختانوی تسلیم میں انقلابی تبدیلیاں کی جا رہی ہیں



پڑ گئی تھیں جب ان سائل کو ڈاکٹر چناریدی صاحب سے رجوع کیا گیا تو اس ریاست کی مسلم اقلیت نے یہ محسوس کیا کہ ایک ایسے ماحول میں جب جانے پہچانے لوگ بھی اجنبیت کو اپنائے ہوئے تھے ڈاکٹر چناریدی وزیر ریاست ہونے کے باوجود سرکاری ذمہ داریوں اور مصالحتوں کو بالائے طاق رکھ کر اقلیتوں کے بیباک نقیب بن گئے اور جو بھی مسئلہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کے علم میں لایا گیا اس کو ڈاکٹر صاحب نے اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا اور نہ صرف اپنے محکمے کے بلکہ کسی بھی محکمے سے متعلقہ ملازمین سرکار کے مسائل سے نمٹنے میں مدد کی۔ ایک سیاسی کارکن کی حیثیت سے میرا یہ احساس ہے کہ ڈاکٹر چناریدی کی شخصیت ہندوستان کے سیکولر مزاج کی آئینہ دار ہے۔ میں اس دور کو فراموش نہیں کر سکتا جبکہ ہمارے ملک پر پاکستان کے جارحانہ حملے کے موقع پر اکثریتی فرقے سے تعلق رکھنے والے فرقہ پرست عناصر نے بے لگام انداز میں یہ کہنا شروع کر دیا تھا کہ مسلمانوں کے جذبہ حب الوطنی پر بھروسہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا اس موقع پر ڈاکٹر صاحب نے بیانگ دہل اس بات کا اعلان کیا کہ ”مسلمانوں کی وفاداری پر شک کرنے والے ملک کے خدائر نمبر ایک ہیں۔“ ڈاکٹر صاحب کا یہ صرف اعلان ہی نہیں بلکہ ان کی سرگرم زندگی کے کسی بھی دور پر نظر ڈالی جائے تو ہم بہ آسانی اس نتیجے پر پہنچ سکتے ہیں کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت قول و فعل میں کسی تفساد کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتی اور وہ ایک سچے مخلص اور ٹھوس بنیادوں پر کام کرنے والے فرد کی حیثیت سے نمایاں مقام رکھتے ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر چناریدی نے جب کبھی بھی یہ محسوس کیا کہ کسی فرد یا سماج کے ساتھ نا انصافی روا رکھی جا رہی ہے تو آگے بڑھے اور جنگجو یا نہ انداز میں بھی اگر انھیں اپنی مہم کو منظم کرنا پڑا تو وہ نہ ہچکچائے۔ ڈاکٹر چناریدی نے اپنی شخصیت کا لوہا اپنے سخت ترین مخالفین سے بھی منوالیا۔

جب کوئی آدمی اقتدار پر رہتا ہے تو اسکے اطراف ایک جہم غفیر دکھائی دیتا ہے لیکن ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت ایک ایسی شخصیت ہے جو اقتدار میں رہے یا نہ رہے ان کے اطراف ان کے چاہنے والوں کا ایک تھکا دینے والا ہجوم ہر وقت موجود رہتا ہے۔ صبح کی جہل قدمی سے لے کر رات دیر گئے ڈھائی تین بجے تک ایک اثر دھام انفرادی اور اجتماعی مسائل کے ساتھ ڈاکٹر صاحب سے رجوع کرتا دکھائی دیتا ہے لیکن کسی نے ان کی جیبیں پر کبھی ایک شکن تک نہیں دیکھی۔ خدمتِ خلق کو عبادت کا درجہ دینے والے ڈاکٹر چناریدی اس عبادت سے ہی شگفتگی حاصل کرتے ہیں اور ہر لمحہ تازہ دم انداز میں عوام کی خدمت میں مصروف دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر چناریدی کی بہت سی خوبیوں میں ایک خوبی یہ بھی شامل ہے کہ وہ ورکرز کی بہت عزت کرتے ہیں۔ ورکرز صرف ان کے اپنے سہنواہی نہیں بلکہ دوسرے مکتب خیال سے تعلق رکھنے والے یا دوسری سیاسی جماعتوں سے وابستہ کوئی ورکر خلوص و ایمانداری سے اپنے فرائض انجام دے رہا ہو تو اس پر



# تم سلامت ہو ہزار برس ہر برس کے ہوں ن پچائیں

سید رحمت علی

دنیا میں جو بڑے آدمی گزرے ہیں اگر ان کی شخصیتوں پر نظر ڈالی جائے تو انہیں تین زمروں میں تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے ایک زمرہ تو وہ ہے جو بڑے پیدا ہوئے اور ایک زمرہ وہ ہے جن کے سروں پر بڑائی لاد دی گئی اور ایک زمرہ وہ ہے جس میں انسان نے اپنے عمل سے بڑائی کا مرتبہ حاصل کیا اگر اس پس منظر میں ہم اپنے ملک کے ممتاز سیاست دان ڈاکٹر ایم۔ چنا ریڈی کی شخصیت کا جائزہ لینے کی کوشش کریں تو ان تفصیلات میں گئے بغیر کہ ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی نے ایک قابل احترام زمیندار خاندان میں جنم لیا اور ان کے ارباب خاندان نے سابق ریاست حیدرآباد میں زمینداری نظام کو ختم کرنے اور حیدرآباد کو آزاد ہندوستان کے ٹھکانے مارتے سمندر میں ایک معمولی سی موج کی طرح شامل کرنے کیلئے مجاہدانہ اور سرفروشانہ حصہ لیا۔ میں اس بات پر زور دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی نے "یقیناً حکم عمل پیہم محبت فاتح عالم" کے اصولوں پر اپنی شخصیت کی آبیاری کی اور بڑائی ان کا اپنا مقدر بن گئی۔ ہندوستان جو ملی جلی تہذیب کا گہوارہ ہے اور حیدرآباد جو اپنی لنگکا جمینی تہذیب کی وجہ سے ملک بھر میں طرہ امتیاز کا حامل ہے اسی سرزمین پر جنم لینے والے ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی محنت و مدرسہ سے نکل کر جامعہ عثمانیہ سے فارغ التحصیل ہوئے اور مادر جامعہ جن سپوتوں پر فخر کرتی ہے ان میں ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی کا نام بھی نمایاں دکھائی دیتا ہے۔ یوں تو ڈاکٹر صاحب نے اپنے زمانہ طالب علمی ہی سے مختلف تحریکوں میں حصہ لیا اور ریاست حیدرآباد کے عوام کو ملک کی آزادی کی نعمتوں سے مستفید کرنے کے لئے جو سرفروشانہ تحریکیں حیدرآباد میں چلائی گئیں ان کے ہر اول دستے میں ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی رواں دواں دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔

حیدرآباد میں پولیس ایکشن کے بعد جب ڈاکٹر صاحب کو بی۔ رام کرشنا راؤ کی حکومت میں وزیر کی حیثیت سے شامل کیا گیا تو اس وقت اس ریاست میں تنگ نظر سیاستدان حیدرآباد میں مسلمانوں پر عرصہ حیات تنگ کرنے کے لئے کارفرما تھے۔ بہت سے ناکردہ گناہ سرکاری ملازمین کی ملازمتیں خطرے میں

# ہرمیدان کا مرد مجاہد

عزت آف ڈاکٹر ایم۔ چناریڈی چیف مسٹر آند مر اپر دیش کی نذر

مسعود عابد

وہ ہرمیدان کا مرد مجاہد  
جس کی آنکھوں کی ذہانت سے  
ہزاروں ولولہ انگیزیوں بیدار ہوتی ہیں۔  
وہ جس نے جلتی بجھتی، کھٹکتی تہستی دنیا کا  
لیا ہے جائزہ گہری نظر سے — اور یہ بھی ہے  
سیاست کو ذہانت کی نئی گرمی عطائی ہے  
وہ سرگرم عمل ہے۔  
کئی نے خواب آنکھوں کو  
ہکتے گنگناتے خواب بخشے  
جس کی تعبیروں میں مضمر ہیں  
ہلوں کی جگہ گاتی روشنیاں اور کھیتوں کی جواں فصلیں  
جو تھے اس کے مخالف آج وہ حیران و ششدر ہیں  
انہیں اب کون پوچھے گا؟  
یہ تمسیری لگن کیسے رکے گی؟  
کبھی تنہائیوں میں اپنی ناکامی پہ روتے ہیں  
بدلتے ہیں ہزاروں پینٹرے اپنے بچاؤ کے  
وہ جب کردار کے غازی بنیں، تو ہسم بھی یہ جانیں  
برابر کی لڑائی ہے انہیں بھی آزمائیں گے  
مگر ممکن نہیں  
مقابل مرد میدان ہے جو سرگرم عمل بھی ہے  
اور کئی بے خواب آنکھوں کو اسی نے تو  
ہکتے گنگناتے خواب بخشے جس کی تعبیروں میں مضمر ہیں  
ہلوں کی جگہ گاتی روشنیاں اور کھیتوں کی جواں فصلیں



کے ساتھ ”کج“ رہی حالانکہ وہ دیکھ رہے تھے کہ ان کی اپنی ریاست اور ان کے اپنے حلقہ اثر و رسوخ میں ان کی طاقت کو منتشر کرنے کا عمل پوری تیزی کے ساتھ شروع ہو چکا تھا لیکن انہیں اپنے آپ پر اپنی صلاحیتوں پر اور اپنے عوام پر کامل بھروسہ تھا۔ ان کے لہجہ میں اعتماد تھا۔ یہ وہ مرحلہ تھا جب آندھرا پردیش کے نکلے چیف منسٹر کے لئے تلنگانہ کے نمائندہ کی باری یقینی ہو چکی تھی۔ آندھرا پردیش کے قیام کے بعد اس وقت جتنی بار بھی پارٹی لیڈر کا انتخاب ہوا آندھرا کے نمائندہ کو ہی منتخب کیا جاتا رہا تھا۔ تلنگانہ کے نمائندہ کو اس دور سے دور رکھنے کا واحد طریقہ یہی تھا کہ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کو مرکز سے وابستہ کرنے کے بعد آندھرا پردیش خاص کر تلنگانہ میں ان کے موقف کو کمزور بنا دیا جائے۔

اور پھر حالات نے کچھ اور ہی رخ اختیار کیا۔ آندھرا پردیش میں حالات نے جو کروٹ لی۔ اس کی تفصیلات میں اس مضمون میں بیان نہیں کروں گا۔ حالات کے دھماکو بن جانے پر عوامی تحریک کو جو ایک سیلاب کی شکل اختیار کر چکی تھی ایک ذمہ دار اور دو اندیش قیادت کی ضرورت تھی۔ ایک خوار سا پیدا ہو گیا تھا۔ اس خلا کو پُر کرنا بھی ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کے لئے ایک اور چیلنج تھا۔ مرکزی قیادت بھی ان کی اعلیٰ صلاحیتوں سے واقف ہو چکی تھی۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے جرات اور اعتماد کے ساتھ تلنگانہ کے لاکھوں عوام کی تائید کے ایک نازک مرحلہ پر قیادت قبول کی۔ یہ ایک ایسا مرحلہ تھا جب ڈاکٹر چناریڈی عوام کی زبردست تائید اور حمایت کے بل بوتے پر ایک جذباتی اور انتہا پسند لیکن علاقائی قائد کی حیثیت سے اپنے موقف اور مقام کو اٹل بنا سکتے تھے لیکن ایسے موقع پر بھی جبکہ جذبات اور احساسات کی شدت سوچنے کی صلاحیتوں کو محدود بنا کر رکھ دیتی ہے اور کوئی بھی قائد ہوا کے رخ کے خلاف کوئی قدم اٹھانے کی جرات نہیں کر سکتا۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی نے اعلیٰ تدبیر کا مظاہرہ کیا انھوں نے لچکدار روایت اختیار کیا انھوں نے اعلان کیا کہ علاقہ کا مفاد کتنا ہی عزیز کیوں نہ ہو اس سے بھی بڑھ کر قومی مفاد نظریات آدرشوں تصورات اور اصولوں کو اہمیت دی جانی چاہیئے۔ اس بحرانی دور میں بھی انھوں نے ان اصولوں، نظریات اور تصورات سے اپنا ناطہ نہیں توڑا جو ہندوستانی عوام کے اجتماعی مفاد میں تھے۔ اگر کوئی دوسرا لیڈر ہوتا تو حالات کی تیز رفتار اور جذبات کے طوفانی دھماکوں میں بہہ جاتا لیکن ڈاکٹر چناریڈی نے آندھریں بھی چراغ جلائے رکھا۔ اسی طرح جب انھیں یوپی کے گوند کے عہدہ کا پیشکش کیا گیا تو ڈاکٹر صاحب نے اس پیشکش کو بھی قبول کر لیا جو قائدین اپنی ذاتی صلاحیتوں، اپنی اندونی شکتی اور قوت عمل پر بھروسہ نہیں کرتے وہ کسی بھی چیلنج کو قبول کرنے سے گھبراتے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کو یقین تھا کہ اگر وقت حالات اور عوام کو ان کی ضرورت ہو تو کوئی بھی رکاوٹ ان کے راستے میں حائل نہیں ہو سکیگی جس زمانہ میں وہ یوپی کے گورنر کی حیثیت سے کار گزار تھے۔ سارا ملک ایک زیر دست



پیش کرنے پر ہی اس شخصیت کے ساتھ تھوڑا سا انصاف ممکن ہو سکے گا۔

آندھرا پردیش کی تشکیل کے بعد اس وقت کے چیف منسٹر مٹرین بنجیوار ریڈی کی گرفت برسرِ اقتدار لیجسلیچر پارٹی اور پردیش کانگریس پر اتنی مضبوط ہو چکی تھی کہ کوئی بھی دوسرا قائد انھیں چیلنج کرنے کی جرات کا مظاہرہ کرنے کے لئے آمادہ نہیں ہوتا تھا ہر کوئی اس میں اپنی غایت جانتا تھا کہ اس اونچے گھنے اور سایدو درخت کا طفیلی پودا بن کر وہ جائے اس سے ٹکر کر پاش پاش ہو جانے کا خطرہ نہ مول لے لیکن ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی دُور بین نگاہوں نے دیکھ لیا تھا کہ منزل اگر بہت دور ہے تو کوئی مضائقہ نہیں راستہ اگر کٹھن ہے تو حوصلہ نہیں ہار دینا چاہیئے علامتی طور پر ہی سہی یہ ظاہر کر دینا ضروری ہے کہ اس میدان میں کوئی مد مقابل بھی ہے کوئی ایسا بھی ہے جو چیلنج کرنے کی جرات اور حوصلہ رکھتا ہے۔ کانگریس لیجسلیچر پارٹی کی قیادت کے لئے مٹر بنجیوار ریڈی کا انتخاب متفقہ طور پر نہ ہو سکا۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی نے مقابلہ کیا بہت تھوڑے دوط حاصل کئے لیکن علامتی طور پر یہ ظاہر کر دیا کہ اس ریاست خاص کر علاقہ تلنگانہ میں کچھ اور مرد میدان بھی ہیں جنھیں وقت کا انتظار ہے چنانچہ جوں جوں وقت گزرتا گیا حالات بدلتے گئے۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کے چیلنج کے معنی اور مفہوم کی گہری کھلتی گئیں۔ وقت اور حالات کے کسی نہ کسی تعلق سے وجہ سے مٹر بنجیوار ریڈی کو چیف منسٹر کا عہدہ چھوڑنا پڑا اور جب برہمانڈ ریڈی ان کے جانشین کی حیثیت سے سامنے آئے تو ابتدا میں ان (مٹر بنجیوار ریڈی) کی شخصیت ہی کا ایک پُر تو بن کر رہ گئے اپنی انفرادیت کے اظہار اور اسے منوانے کے لئے انھیں طاقت اور صلاحیتوں کی ضرورت تھی۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی ان کے لئے طاقت کا سرچشمہ ثابت ہوئے۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کو بھی اسی موقع کا انتظار تھا۔ ایک دُور اندیش سیاست داں کی حیثیت سے انھوں نے مٹر برہمانڈ ریڈی کا ساتھ دیا اور جب مٹر برہمانڈ ریڈی مٹر بنجیوار ریڈی کے حلقہ اثر سے آزاد ہو کر پہلے تو ان کے مد مقابل بن گئے اور بعد میں ان سے بھی زیادہ بااثر شخصیت بن گئے تو ہر کوئی یہ تسلیم کرنے پر مجبور ہو گیا کہ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی طاقت کیا ہے۔ اس مرحلہ پر قومی قیادت کی نظریں ڈاکٹر صاحب پر پڑنے لگیں۔ ریاستوں میں اپنی جڑیں مضبوط بنانے والے قائدین ایسے موقعوں پر اپنی اصل بنیادوں سے الگ ہونا پسند نہیں کرتے۔ آندھرا پردیش کی قیادت بھی یہ چاہتی تھی کہ یہاں جو زبردست متوازی طاقت ابھر چکی ہے اسے کس طرح منتشر کیا جائے چنانچہ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کو مرکزی کا بیسنہ میں نہایت اہم مقام پر فائز ہونے کا پیشکش کیا گیا۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب اچھی طرح جانتے تھے کہ انھیں دلی کی فضاؤں میں اچھالنے والوں کی نیت کیا تھی لیکن اس پیشکش کو انھوں نے ایک چیلنج کی طرح قبول کر لیا ان کے دلی جاتے ہی توقع اور اندازوں کے عین مطابق یہاں ان کی جڑوں کو کمزور کرنے کی کوشش شروع ہو چکی تھیں مجھے اچھی طرح یاد ہے کہ مرکزی وزیر فولاد و معدنیات کی حیثیت سے اپنے کیرئیر کے ایک نئے موڑ پر پہنچنے کے بعد بھی ان کی ”کلاہ“ اسی بانگپن



# ڈاکٹر چناریڈی۔ ایک ہالیائی شخصیت

اعجاز قریشی

دو دہے بھی کچھ زیادہ مدت تک پھیلی ہوئی اپنی صوفی زندگی میں، میں نے جن شخصیتوں کا بڑے ہی اشتیاق کے ساتھ بے حد تفصیل سے اور بہت گہرائی میں جا کر مطالعہ کیا ہے اُن میں ڈاکٹر ایم چناریڈی کی شخصیت سب سے نمایاں ہے۔ یہ شخصیت بھی بہت پھیلی ہوئی بے حد گہری اور بڑی ہی ہمہ گیر شخصیت ہے۔ عوامی خاص کر سیاسی زندگی میں جب کوئی شخصیت بہت پھیل جاتی ہے، وسعت پا جاتی ہے تو لازمی طور پر نزاعی شخصیت بھی بن جاتی ہے۔ ایسی شخصیت کے لئے اس کا بہت نزاعی بن جانا اس کے لئے کھن ترین امتحان ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ نزاعی بن جانے کے خوف اور اس کے ردِ عمل سے یہ شخصیت سمناس شروع ہو جاتی ہے لیکن اس طرح پھیل کر سمٹ جلنے کی کوشش میں وہ شخصیت بکھر کر رہ جاتی ہے۔ بکھر جانے کی وجہ سے اس کی جڑیں یا تو کمزور ہو جاتی ہیں یا کٹ کر رہ جاتی ہیں ایسی صورت میں اس قسم کی شخصیتوں کا اُبھرنا اور عروج پانا ایک المیہ پر ختم ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہاں المیہ کا مطلب اور مفہوم اپنے مفادات کے ٹکراؤ کی وجہ سے اس شخصیت کی عظمت کا منتشر ہو جانا ہے۔ بہت کم شخصیتیں ایسی ہوتی ہیں جو اس امتحان سے کامیاب گذرتی ہیں۔ وہ جتنی زیادہ نزاعی بنتی جاتی ہیں اتنی ہی ہمہ گیر بھی بن جاتی ہیں۔ کڑی آزمائش اور سخت سے سخت چیلنج کو قبول کر کے وہ اپنی پوشیدہ ذہانت اور عزم و ارادہ کی قوتوں اور قوتِ عمل کا بھی پوری شدت کے ساتھ بھرپور اظہار کرتی ہیں۔ ایسی ہی گنی جنی شخصیتوں میں ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کا شمار ہوتا ہے۔

آزادی کی جدوجہد کے زمانہ میں وقت اور حالات کے تقاضے نے ہمارے ملک میں کئی بڑی اور ہمہ گیر شخصیتوں کو منظرِ عام پر لائے تھے حصولِ آزادی کے بعد چونکہ وقت اور حالات کے تقاضے بدل چکے تھے اس لئے بڑی شخصیتوں کے اُبھرنے کا عمل بھی محدود ہو کر رہ گیا۔ ۱۵۔ اگست ۱۹۴۷ء کے بعد جو شخصیتیں نمایاں ہوئی ہیں اُن کی تعداد بھی بہت ہی کم ہے اس مختصر سی تعداد میں ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کو نمایاں مقام حاصل ہے۔ اس مضمون میں ان شخصیتوں کے تعابلی جائزے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے اس لئے میں صرف ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی شخصیت کے چند پہلوؤں پر ہی روشنی ڈالنے کی کوشش کروں گا۔ چند پہلو اس لئے کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت تو ہمہ پہلو ہے اور اس پوری اور مکمل شخصیت کا جائزہ لینے کے لئے ایک مضمون کافی نہیں ہو گا کم از کم ایک مکمل کتاب

ضرور کریں گے۔۔۔ اور اردو والے ڈاکٹر صاحب سے بہتر توقعات وابستہ رکھنے میں صد فی صد حق بجانب ہیں۔۔۔  
میرے عزیز القدر دوست اور میرے وطن کے قابل قدر سپوت باگاریڈی صاحب نے جب مجھ سے فرمایا کہ  
مجھے ڈاکٹر صاحب پر مضمون لکھنا ہے تو یہ ساری باتیں ذہن میں ابھر آئیں۔۔۔ لیکن شب و روز کی مسلسل مصروفیت  
نے ان باتوں کو صورتِ تحریر دینے کی ہمت نہ دی۔ اب خدا فرصت ملی تو ایک مختصر سا تاثراتی مضمون ہو گیا ہے  
ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت پر تو ایک مکمل اور بھرپور کتاب لکھی جاسکتی ہے۔ یہ مضمون صرف تمہید ہے۔  
ایک حرف آغاز۔۔۔۔۔ !

دقار خلیل

## ترا وجود بہار آشنا

(ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی قیادت کے نام)



میرے دکن کی جوان سال آرزو کے رتن  
ترا وجود بہار آشنا، گلاب قدم  
ترا تدبیر و دانش، ترے اصول نے رنگ  
تمام حسن و وفا، روشنی، دھنک، خوشبو  
ترے سخن کی تجلی، شفق شفق روشن  
بجھے ہوئے کئی چہروں پہ صبح نو کی ضیا  
ترے اشارہ اُردو پہ پھول کھلتے ہیں  
قدم قدم گل ہفتاب ساتھ چلتے ہیں  
نئی حیات، نئے مرحلے، نئی منزل  
کوئی غریب کسی گنج میں اداس نہ ہو  
یہ راز تجھ پہ کھلا، تو نے کر دکھایا ہے  
تری مگن، ترا جذبہ، ترا خلوص، کرم  
تمام حسن و وفا، روشنی، دھنک، خوشبو  
گلاب سرخ کی دختر کی آرزوؤں کا  
تجھے وسیلہ اظہار مانتے ہیں عوام  
بجھی بجھی سسی شب تار کتنی روشن ہے  
ترا وجود دوالی کا جیسے آنگن ہے  
سلام شاعر اردو کا احترام کے ساتھ  
مسترتوں کو علاوہ ہے تیرے نام کے ساتھ



کہ اس کی ایک طرف مار پٹی یا مر پٹی ہے جو ڈاکٹر صاحب کا گاؤں ہے اور دوسری طرف ظہیر آباد ہے جو باگا ریڈی صاحب کا حلقہ انتخاب ہے۔ کوہیر تعلقہ ظہیر آباد کا جزو ہے اور باگا ریڈی کل ظہیر آباد میں اور ڈاکٹر صاحب اس تمام کی روح رواں۔ یہ ہے وہ ذہنی پس منظر جس نے مجھے ہمیشہ ڈاکٹر صاحب سے وابستہ رکھا۔ اور ان کی شخصیت کو ہمیشہ احترام اور عقیدت کا رنگ دیا۔ میرے تعلقہ سے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی دلچسپی کے علاوہ خود میری زبان اور میرے کچھ سے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی گہری وابستگی دوسری اہم وجہ ہے جس کی بنا پر میں ہمیشہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی عزت و توقیر کرتا ہوں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب جامعہ عثمانیہ کے ایہ ناز سپوت اور حیدر آباد کی روایتی گنگا جمنی تہذیب کے نمایندہ ہیں۔ پر خلوص، محبت بھرے، مہمان نواز اور ہمدرد و غم گسار۔۔۔۔۔ وہ اتنی اچھی اردو بولتے اور لکھتے ہیں کہ میں تو حیران رہ جاتا ہوں۔ تلگو اور انگریزی پر بھی انھیں اتنا ہی عبور حاصل ہے جس قدر کہ اردو زبان پر ہے۔ اردو زبان میں ان کی تقریروں کو تو سب ہی نے سنا ہے اردو میں ان کی تحریروں کو شاید سب ہی نے پڑھا نہیں ہوگا۔ میری کتاب ”روشنی کے پھول“ کا دیباچہ اور راج بھون بھون سے لکھے گئے خطوط ڈاکٹر صاحب کی عمدہ اردو نثر نگاری کے ثبوت میں پیش کر سکتا ہوں۔ ”روشنی کے پھول“ کا ذکر نکلا ہے تو ایک بات اور یاد آتی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے اس کتاب کا دیباچہ ہی لکھنے پر اکتفا نہیں کیا بلکہ اس کی رسم اجرا انجام دینے کے لئے بطور خاص ظہیر آباد تشریف لائے۔ اُس وقت ڈاکٹر صاحب ریاستی وزیر فنانس، تعلیم اور کمرشل ٹیکس تھے اور یہی مصروف تھے اردو کی ایک کتاب کی رسم اجرا میں شرکت کے لئے حیدر آباد سے ظہیر آباد تک سفر کرنا اور دن بھر کے مصروف ترین پروگرام کے باوجود رات کے تیسرے پہر تک جلسہ میں ٹھہرے رہنا اور پھر رسم اجرا انجام دینے کے بعد اردو میں اتنی اہم اور بڑے اثر و ثمر پر کرنا کہ آج تک وہ لوحِ ذہن پر نقش ہے۔۔۔۔۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت کا ایک معمولی سا عکس ہے۔

ڈاکٹر صاحب کی اردو زبان اور اس کے ادب سے دلچسپی کا اندازہ مجھے لکھنؤ میں ہوا جبکہ وہ اتر پردیش کے گورنر تھے۔ بات نومبر ۱۹۷۴ء کی ہے۔ ساوتھ انڈیا اردو اکیڈمی کے سلسلے میں سرکزی کمیٹی کے مہمدہ داروں کا وفد اُس وقت کے وزیر اعظم شری پتی اندرا گاندھی سے ملاقات کے لئے دہلی گیا تھا۔ میں جناب ایم۔ باگا ریڈی صاحب اور جناب شیو راؤ شینکار صاحب بھی اس وفد میں شامل تھے، دہلی سے ہم تینوں لکھنؤ گئے۔ ۱۴۔ نومبر ۱۹۷۴ء کی رات دیپاولی کی رات تھی۔ لکھنؤ اسٹیشن پر ڈاکٹر صاحب کے پرسنل اسٹنٹ ہمیں لینے آئے تھے۔ رات کے نوج رہے تھے جب ہم راج بھون لکھنؤ میں داخل ہوئے راج بھون کی بالائی منزل پر ڈاکٹر صاحب اپنے نواسوں کے ساتھ دیپاولی کی آتش بازی کا نظارہ کر رہے تھے۔ خلوت کی اس محفل میں ہماری آمد سے گو خلل پڑا۔ لیکن ڈاکٹر صاحب نے بڑی محبت اور خلوص سے ہمیں خوش آمدید کہا۔ کچھ ہی دیر قبل وہ غالباً الہ آباد کے دورے سے واپس ہوئے تھے۔ لیکن اپنے مہمانوں کے انتظار میں انھوں نے رات کا کھانا بھی نہیں کھایا تھا۔ چنانچہ ہم اُسے ساتھ ہی انھوں نے رات کا کھانا کھایا۔ اور کھانے کے بعد رات کے دو ڈھائی بجے تک حیدر آباد اور اتر پردیش کے مختلف مسائل پر گفتگو رہی۔ حیرت کی بات یہ تھی کہ اس کے باوجود ڈاکٹر صاحب کے چہرے



کہ اس کی ایک طرف مارپلی یا مرپلی ہے جو ڈاکٹر صاحب کا گاؤں ہے اور دوسری طرف ظہیر آباد ہے جو باگا ریڈی صاحب کا حلقہ انتخاب ہے۔ کوہیر تعلقہ ظہیر آباد کا جزو ہے اور باگا ریڈی کل ظہیر آباد میں اور ڈاکٹر صاحب اس تمام کی روح رواں۔ یہ ہے وہ ذہنی پس منظر جس نے مجھے ہمیشہ ڈاکٹر صاحب سے وابستہ رکھا۔ اور ان کی شخصیت کو ہمیشہ احترام اور عقیدت کا رنگ دیا۔ میرے تعلقہ سے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی دلچسپی کے علاوہ خود میری زبان اور میرے کچھ سے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی گہری وابستگی دوسری اہم وجہ ہے جس کی بنا پر میں ہمیشہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی عزت و توقیر کرتا ہوں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب جامعہ عثمانیہ کے مایہ ناز سپوت اور حیدر آباد کی روایتی گنگا جمنی تہذیب کے نمایندہ ہیں۔ پر خلوص، محبت بھرے، مہمان نواز اور ہمدرد و غم گسار۔۔۔۔۔ وہ اتنی اچھی اردو بولتے اور لکھتے ہیں کہ میں تو حیران رہ جاتا ہوں۔ تلگو اور انگریزی پر بھی انھیں اتنا ہی عبور حاصل ہے جس قدر کہ اردو زبان پر ہے۔ اردو زبان میں ان کی تقریروں کو تو سب ہی نے سنا ہے اردو میں ان کی تحریروں کو شاید سب ہی نے پڑھا نہیں ہوگا۔ میری کتاب ”روشنی کے پھول“ کا دیباچہ اور راج بھون لکھنؤ سے لکھے گئے خطوط ڈاکٹر صاحب کی عمدہ اردو نثر نگاری کے ثبوت میں پیش کر سکتا ہوں۔ ”روشنی کے پھول“ کا ذکر نکلا ہے تو ایک بات اور یاد آتی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے اس کتاب کا دیباچہ ہی لکھنے پر اکتفا نہیں کیا بلکہ اس کی رسم اجرا انجام دینے کے لئے بطور خاص ظہیر آباد تشریف لائے۔ اُس وقت ڈاکٹر صاحب ریاستی وزیر فینانس، تعلیم اور کمرشل ٹیکس تھے اور بیحد مصروف تھے اردو کی ایک کتاب کی رسم اجرا میں شرکت کے لئے حیدر آباد سے ظہیر آباد تک سفر کرنا اور دن بھر کے مصروف ترین پروگرام کے باوجود رات کے تیسرے پہر تک جلسہ میں ٹھہرے رہنا اور پھر رسم اجرا انجام دینے کے بعد اردو میں اتنی اہم اور بڑا اثر تقریر کرنا کہ آج تک وہ لوحِ ذہن پر نقش ہے۔۔۔۔۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی شخصیت کا ایک معمولی سا عکس ہے۔

ڈاکٹر صاحب کی اردو زبان اور اس کے ادب سے دلچسپی کا اندازہ مجھے لکھنؤ میں ہوا جبکہ وہ اتر پردیش کے گورنر تھے۔ بات نومبر ۱۹۷۴ء کی ہے۔ ساوتھ انڈیا اردو اکیڈمی کے سلسلے میں سرکاری کمیٹی کے مہندہ داروں کا وفد اُس وقت کے وزیر اعظم شری متی اندرا گاندھی سے ملاقات کے لئے دہلی گیا تھا۔ میں جناب ایم۔ باگا ریڈی صاحب اور جناب شیوراؤ شیکار صاحب بھی اس وفد میں شامل تھے، دہلی سے ہم تینوں لکھنؤ گئے۔ ۱۴۔ نومبر ۱۹۷۴ء کی رات دیپاولی کی رات تھی۔ لکھنؤ اسٹیشن پر ڈاکٹر صاحب کے پرسنل اسٹنٹ ہمیں لینے آئے تھے۔ رات کے نو بج رہے تھے جب ہم راج بھون لکھنؤ میں داخل ہوئے راج بھون کی بالائی منزل پر ڈاکٹر صاحب اپنے نو اسوں کے ساتھ دیپاولی کی آتش بازی کا نظارہ کر رہے تھے۔ خلوت کی اس محفل میں ہماری آمد سے گو خلل پڑا۔ لیکن ڈاکٹر صاحب نے بڑی محبت اور خلوص سے ہمیں خوش آمدید کہا۔ کچھ ہی دیر قبل وہ غالباً الہ آباد کے دورے سے واپس ہوئے تھے۔ لیکن اپنے مہمانوں کے انتظار میں انھوں نے رات کا کھانا بھی نہیں کھایا تھا۔ چنانچہ ہمارے ساتھ ہی انھوں نے رات کا کھانا کھایا۔ اور کھانے کے بعد رات کے دو ڈھائی بجے تک حیدر آباد اور اتر پردیش کے مختلف مسائل پر گفتگو رہی۔ حیرت کی بات یہ تھی کہ اس کے باوجود ڈاکٹر صاحب کے چہرے



شخصی وصف ہے۔ وہ اپنے سننے والوں کو پل بھر میں اپنی خطابت کے ذریعے اپنے نقطہ نظر کا حامی بنانے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں۔ ۱۹۳۸ء سے ۱۹۷۸ء تک ماضی و حال میں سیکڑوں مثالیں موجود ہیں جن سے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی تقریر کے اس منفرد وصف کی توثیق اور تصدیق ہوتی ہے۔ وہ دھن کے پتے اور آہنی عزم و ارادہ کے حامل سیاسی رہنما ہیں۔ خاموش بیٹھے رہنا، سٹھک جانا، چلتے چلتے رک جانا ان کی فطرت میں نہیں ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ متحرک اور فعال رہے ہیں۔ ہمیشہ جدوجہد کرتے اور طوفانوں سے ٹکراتے رہے ہیں۔ مخالف چاہے کوئی ہو، کیسا ہی طاقتور اور بلا اثر ہو وہ کبھی متاثر نہیں ہوئے۔ کبھی بھی اپنے مخالفین کی پروا نہیں کی اور اپنے دل کی بات کو زبان سے کہنے میں انھوں نے کبھی بھی تاثر نہیں کیا۔ ان کی بیباکی اور جرأت اظہار کو بھی ان کی پہلو دار شخصیت کا نمایاں وصف قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ ۱۹۴۲ء میں وہ احمد نگر مہاسبھا کے جنرل سکریٹری تھے۔ ۱۹۴۶ء میں حیدرآباد سٹی کانگریس کے جنرل سکریٹری منتخب ہوئے۔ ۱۹۵۰ء میں عبودی پارلیمنٹ کے رکن، اور کانگریس کے دھپ بنے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کو ریاست کے صف اول کے قومی رہنماؤں کی صحبت ملی اور کام کرنے کے مواقع حاصل رہے۔ ان ممتاز قومی رہنماؤں میں سے ایک تو خود ان کے ماموں کوئٹہ وینکٹ رنگا ویدی تھے اور دیگر رہنماؤں میں ڈاکٹر بی. رام کشن راؤ اور اڈاپتی ہنمنت راؤ شامل ہیں۔ ریاستی اور مرکزی وزارتوں اور گورنری کے علاوہ ڈاکٹر صاحب ۱۹۵۸ء میں تلنگانہ ریجنل کمیٹی کی ڈیپنٹ سب کمیٹی کے صدر اور ۱۹۶۰ء سے ۱۹۶۲ء تک تحفہ کمیٹی کے صدر بھی رہ چکے ہیں وہ ہر دور میں عوام کے مقبول اور ممتاز رہنما رہے ہیں۔ اور اب بھی ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر صاحب کے نام اور کارناموں سے میں بچپن ہی سے واقف تھا۔ ان سے شخصی ملاقات اور گفتگو کی مسرت تو بہت بد میں ملی۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی سادگی سلونی صحت مند اور شاداب شخصیت اپنی بے انتہا متانت اور سنجیدگی اور جاہ و جلال کے ساتھ گہری، پر خلوص اور محبت بھری شخصیت ہے۔ لوگ ان سے ڈرتے ہیں، ان سے مخاطب ہوتے ہوئے گہراتے ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے تو کبھی ان سے خوف محسوس نہیں ہوا۔ کم کم ہی سہی مجھ کو کبھی ان سے نسبت بیانہ رہی ہے۔ ان سے ملنے اور ان کو سننے اور سمجھنے کے جتنے بھی مواقع مجھے ملے وہ کم ضرور ہیں، لیکن نقش بر آب نہیں بلکہ نقش بر آہن ثابت ہوئے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کو میں نے ہمیشہ محبت اور شفقت کا بحر بے کنار پایا ہے۔ ان سے میں ہمیشہ متاثر رہا ہوں۔ وہ میرے قلعہ ظہیر آباد کے واقعی محسن ہیں۔ ظہیر آباد کی ترقی اور خوش حالی ان کی پر خلوص اور محبت بھری توجہ اور مساعی کی رہنمائی ہے۔ ریاست کے وزیر پنجایت و منصوبہ بندی کی حیثیت سے ڈاکٹر صاحب نے ۱۹۵۲ء میں دیہی علاقوں میں انقلابی تعمیری کام کئے اور دیہی علاقوں میں تعلیم یافتہ نوجوان قیادت کو جنم دیا۔ میرے عزیز اور قابل احترام دوست، میرے ہم وطن اور ظہیر آباد کی ابرو اور اس علاقے کی ہر جہتی ترقی کی علامت ایم۔ باگا ویدی صاحب جواب ریاستی وزیر پنجایت راج بھی ہیں، اسی دور میں اُن کی سیاست پر اُبھرے۔ میرے آبائی موضع کو میر کو قدیم تاریخی اہمیت حاصل رہی ہے اور موجودہ دور میں اس کا جغرافیائی محل وقوع بے حد اہم بن گیا ہے



# کوہ نورِ دکن

اکرام جاوید

۲۸۔ اکتوبر ۱۹۷۸ء کی شام رنگوں، پھولوں اور خوشبوؤں کے خوبصورت شہر بنگلور کی طیران گاہ سے سرکاری گیٹ ہاؤس کی طرف جانے والے راستے پر خوشگوار اور شاداب شام کے اُرتے ہوئے آنچل اور ہرے بھرے خوبصورت دختوں، سرشام ہی سے روشن عمارتوں اور رومانی مناظر کے درمیان ٹھنڈی ہوا کے جھونکے کی طرح چلتی ہوئی موٹر کار میں میرے عزت مآب دوست جناب ایم۔ باگا ریڈی وزیر پنچایت راج حکومت آندھرا پردیش نے دھیرے سے کہا: ”آپ کو ڈاکٹر صاحب پر ایک مضمون لکھنا ہے۔“

اور میں چونک گیا۔۔۔ مجھے بے اختیار ڈاکٹر صاحب یاد آئے۔ اُن سے وابستہ ماضی اور حال کی کئی یادیں کلیوں کی طرح چمک چمک کر کھلنے لگیں۔ کئی راتوں سے مسلسل جاگتی ہوئی آنکھوں میں کئی خواب جاگ گئے۔ اور مجھے شدت سے احساس ہوا کہ قرض نگاہِ یار مجھے ادا کرنا ہے۔

ڈاکٹر ایم۔ چناریڈی ریاست آندھرا پردیش کے وزیر اعلیٰ ہیں۔ اس سے پہلے وہ ملک کی سب سے بڑی ریاست اتر پردیش کے گورنر تھے۔ اور اس سے بہت پہلے وہ مرکزی وزیر فولاد و معدنیات بھی تھے۔ اور مرکزی کابینہ میں شمولیت سے قبل ۱۹۶۷ء میں وہ ریاستی وزیر فینانس، تعلیم اور کمر شیل ٹیکس تھے۔ ۱۹۶۲ء میں ڈاکٹر صاحب ریاست کے وزیر پنچایت راج تھے۔ ۱۹۵۲ء میں وہ ریاست حیدرآباد کی کابینہ کے سب سے کم عمر رکن اور وزیر زراعت و منصوبہ بندی و باز آباد کاری تھے حیدرآباد کے سیاسی افق پر ۱۹۳۸ء میں اُنہوں نے والا ستارہ ہر دور میں فرزراں اور تابندہ رہا۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب ایک تالیخ ساز شخصیت ہی نہیں خود ایک پورے دور کی تالیخ بھی ہیں۔ مذکورہ نویسی جس ابتدائی مواد کی طالب ہوتی ہے وہ میرے پاس موجود تھا۔ اور وہ مواد کچھ اس طرح کا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب تعلقہ وقار آباد کے موضع سری پور میں ۱۳۔ جنوری ۱۹۱۹ء کو پیدا ہوئے۔ ایم بی بی ایس کے بعد چند دن ڈاکٹر کی حیثیت سے کام بھی کیا۔ اپنے رجحانِ طبع اور فطری صلاحیتوں کے تقاضے کی تکمیل کے لئے اپنے پیشے کو خیر باد کہا اور سیاست کے میدان میں ایک پُر جوش، پُر عزم اور حوصلہ مند نوجوان کی صورت میں اپنی بے مثال تنظیمی اور ذہنی صلاحیتوں کے ساتھ اتر پڑے۔ حرکت، طاقت اور توانائی کا وہ ہمیشہ ہی سے چشمہ رہے ہیں۔ تقریر کا فن ان پر ختم ہوتا ہے۔ فنِ خطابت میں کمال الگ بات ہے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی تقریر میں سامعین کو مسحور اور متاثر کرنے کی صلاحیت کے علاوہ کسی بھی خیال اور نظریہ کو من و عن سننے والے کے قلب و ذہن پر ثبت کر دینے کی قدرت اُن کا اپنا



بہت سے لوگ محسوس کر رہے تھے کہ آئندہ صحرائی بااثر قیادت جتنا پارٹی سے ساز باز کر کے ان کے لئے قدم قدم پر دشواریاں پیدا کرے گی لیکن ڈاکٹر ریڈی نے بڑی خوش اسلوبی سے اپنے مخالفین کی ہر چال کو ناکام بنادیا۔ وہ محسوس کرتے ہیں اور بجاطور پر محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ پسماندہ طبقات نے شرمیلی گاندھی اور ان کی جماعت کے تعلق سے جس والہانہ عقیدت کا پچھلے چناؤ میں ثبوت دیا تھا اسے برقرار رکھنے کے لئے ان کو خطِ غربت سے اوپر اٹھانا ضروری ہے، وہ نظریاتی کٹرپن کے بجائے فلاحی پروگراموں کی عمل آوری کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

ریاست میں سب سے بڑی اقلیت مسلمانوں کے تعلق سے بھی ڈاکٹر ریڈی اور ان کے رفقاء کار کا ذہن بالکل صاف ہے بدبختی سے ان کے چیف منسٹر بننے کے فوراً بعد ہی شہر میں چند سیاسی غرض مندوں نے فرقہ وارانہ کشیدگی کی فضا پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی تھی لیکن بڑے ہی صبر و تحمل سے ڈاکٹر ریڈی نے ناخوشگوار حالات پر قابو پالیا۔ اردو کو وہ اپنی زبان سمجھتے ہیں۔ شہر کے کئی جلسوں میں جہاں ان سے مطالبہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ ننگو یا انگریزی میں تقریر کریں وہ یہ کہہ کر اردو میں تقریر شروع کر دیتے ہیں کہ حیدر آباد اردو کا شہر ہے۔ اور اس شہر میں اردو ہی ان کے خیالات کی ترسیل کا موثر ذریعہ ثابت ہو سکتی ہے۔

انھوں نے اپنی کابینہ میں تین مسلمانوں کو شامل کر کے ایک نئی مثال قائم کی ہے وہ اس سے بھی واقف ہیں کہ ذرا قی قلمدانوں اور اسمبلی کی نشستوں پر دو چار مسلمانوں کے فائزر ہو جانے ہی سے مسلم اقلیت کے مسائل حل نہیں ہو جاتے وہ جرأت کی بنیادوں پر ا یقانہ رکھتے ہیں یہی وجہ ہے کہ انھوں نے صدر سٹی کانگریس کی حیثیت سے ایک ایسی شخصیت (مشریم۔ بالیا) کو نامزد کیا جو مسلم اکثریت کے علاقے یعنی پرانے شہر سے تعلق رکھتی ہے اور جس نے پرانے شہر میں ایک عرصہ دراز تک کام کیا ہے۔ ”ہڈا“ کے صدر نشین کا عہدہ بھی ڈاکٹر صاحب نے مسٹر بالیا ہی کو تفویض کیا ہے تاکہ وہ اجڑی دیڑھیوں اور ڈھلتی گرتی دیواروں کے اس شہر کو جس کا افلاس رسمی بہادروں سے دور نہیں ہو سکتا۔ پرانا شہر جمہوریت اور سوشلزم کی نعمتوں سے مستفید ہوگا تو پرانے شہر والوں کے روایتی انداز فکر میں عصری تقاضے سمو سکیں گے۔

افسر شاہی کو وہ یہ محسوس کرانا چاہتے ہیں کہ اب وہ پہلے ہی کی طرح اپنے بالاتر افسروں کی خوشنودی ہی پر قناعت نہیں کر سکتی۔ اسے وہ عوام میں گھل مل جلنے کے مشورے دے رہے ہیں اور اس معاملے میں ان کی سختی ممکن ہے کہ افسر شاہی کے بعض نمائندوں پر گراں گذر رہی ہو لیکن انھیں جلد ہی اپنا رویہ بدلنا پڑے گا۔ اہل معاملے کی درخواستیں اب دفاتر کی منیروں پر برسوں تک پڑی نہیں رہ سکتیں کیونکہ چیف منسٹر ہر معاملے کی عاجلانہ یکسوئی پر زور دیتے ہیں۔ چناؤ کی صاحب نے اس طرح ایک نئے دور کے نقیب کی حیثیت سے کام شروع کیا ہے وہ ۶۰ برس کی عمر کو پہنچنے کے باوجود مسلسل کام کئے جانے کو اپنا شعار بنائے ہوئے ہیں اور بڑی خود اعتمادی سے سوشلزم سیکولرازم اور عوامی جمہوریت کے راستے پر ریاست کی رہنمائی کر رہے ہیں۔



جنرل سکریٹری منتخب ہوئے۔ انھیں کانگریس کے اس گروپ کا بانی بھی قرار دیا جاتا ہے جو کان مزدور پکشن (کے۔ ایم۔ پی) کے نام سے موسوم کیا جاتا تھا۔ کافی طویل مدت تک ڈاکٹر ریڈی آندھرا پردیش کانگریس کمیٹی کے جنرل سکریٹری اور ۳۰ سال تک پی۔ سی۔ سی کی عاملہ کے رکن رہے۔ ۱۹۵۰ء میں ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کو آزاد ہندوستان کی عارضی پارلیمنٹ کا رکن نامزد کیا گیا۔ اور وہ کانگریس پارلیمنٹری پارٹی کے دھپ کے فرائض انجام دیتے رہے ۱۹۵۲ء کے پہلے چناؤ میں ڈاکٹر ریڈی سابق ریاست حیدرآباد کی اسمبلی کے رکن منتخب ہوئے پہلی کابینہ میں وزیر خوراک و منصوبہ بندی و باز آباد کاری کی حیثیت سے شامل کئے گئے۔ ۱۹۵۶ء تک وہ اس عہدے پر فائز رہے۔ ۱۹۵۳ء میں ڈاکٹر چناریڈی نے اقوام متحدہ کے زیر اہتمام روم میں منعقدہ ماہرین زراعت کی عالمی کانفرنس کے ہندوستانی وفد کی قیادت کی۔ ۱۹۵۵ء میں جو عالمی غذائی اور زرعی کانفرنس روم میں منعقد ہوئی تھی، مسٹر ریڈی اس میں بھی ہندوستانی وفد کے ڈپٹی لیڈر کی حیثیت سے شریک رہے۔ ۱۹۶۵-۱۹۶۶ء میں وہ مرکزی کابینہ میں بحیثیت وزیر فولاد و معدنیات شامل کئے گئے۔ اپریل ۱۹۶۶ء میں ڈاکٹر ریڈی نے اپنے عہدے سے استعفا دے دیا۔

تمنگانہ کے عوام اور بالخصوص سرکاری ملازمین و طلبہ کو ریاست آندھرا پردیش میں اپنے پھٹے پن کی بنا پر آئے دن جن نامانوائیوں سے دوچار ہونا پڑا تھا ان سے متاثر ہو کر ڈاکٹر ریڈی نے علاحدہ تمنگانہ تحریک چلائی جو بڑی طوفانی شکل اختیار کر چکی تھی۔ اس سلسلے میں چناریڈی صاحب اور بیگم چناریڈی شریستی سادتری دیوی کو قید و بند کی سخت مصیبت بھی جھیلنی پڑی۔ لیکن ایک عاقبت اندیش لیڈر کی حیثیت سے ۱۹۵۱ء میں ڈاکٹر ریڈی نے چھ نکاتی فارمولا قبول کر کے اس ابھی ٹیشن سے دست برداری اختیار کر لی۔ ۱۹۶۲ء میں ریاست آندھرا پردیش میں جو اسمبلی چناؤ ہوئے اس میں کانگریس نے اس فارمولا کو اپنے انتخابی منشور میں شامل کر لیا تھا۔ ۲۵ اکتوبر ۱۹۶۴ء کو ڈاکٹر ریڈی ملک کی سب سے بڑی ریاست اتر پردیش کے گورنر مقرر کئے گئے اور اس ماسٹی ریاست میں بھی انھوں نے بڑی مقبولیت حاصل کر لی انگریزی اور تملگو میں ان کے کئی مضامین متعدد رسائل میں شائع ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ انھوں نے مغربی ممالک کے علاوہ پاکستان، مصر، چیکو سلواکیہ، ہنگری، یوگوسلاویہ اور سوویت یونین کے دورے بھی کئے اور ان ممالک پر بڑے ہی معلومات آفرین مضامین لکھے ہیں۔ وہ فٹ بال اور دالی بال کے ایک اچھے کھلاڑی رہ چکے ہیں۔

مسٹر ریڈی نے جتنا پارٹی کے برسر اقتدار آنے کے بعد اتر پردیش کی گورنری سے مستعفی ہونے کے بعد چند دنوں تک اپنے تارناک کے جنگلے میں چپ چاپ بیٹھے ملک اور خاص طور پر ریاست آندھرا پردیش میں سیاسی شیرازہ بندی کا جائزہ لیتے رہے اور اس وقت جب کہ آندھرا کا ساحلی علاقہ سمندری طوفان کی زد میں آ کر ایک بڑے قبرستان کا نقشہ پیش کر رہا تھا، شریستی آندھرا گاندھی کے ساتھ اس علاقے کا دورہ کر کے ثابت کر دیا کہ تمنگانہ سے ان کی ہمت اور وابستگی ان کے جذبہ وطن دوستی کو محدود کرنے کا سبب نہیں بن سکی۔ پچھلے چناؤ میں جب کانگریس آئی اکثریتی جماعت بن گئی اور انھیں چیف منسٹر کی زمام قیادت سنبھالنی پڑی اس وقت



روہ عمل لارہے ہیں اور (۲۰) نکاتی پروگرام پر انھوں نے ایمر جنسی کے دور سے زیادہ تیزی کے ساتھ عمل شروع کر دیا ہے اور مرکز اس پروگرام کی مخالفت کر کے ریاستی عوام کی مخالفت مول لینے میں تامل کر رہا ہے۔

ڈاکٹر صاحب ایک بہترین اور فرض شناس ایڈمنسٹریٹر ہونے کے علاوہ ادبی تہذیبی اور ثقافتی سرگرمیوں سے بھی کافی دلچسپی رکھتے ہیں۔ لیکن ٹاسٹائی کے ۱۵۰ ویں جنم دن کی تقریب میں دانشوروں اور کمیونزم کی طرف مائل ادیبوں کے جلسے میں انگریزی میں جو تقریر انھوں نے کی تھی اس سے اندازہ ہو کہ وہ نہ صرف انگریزی کے ایک بہترین مقرر ہیں بلکہ ادب اور بالخصوص کلاسیکی ادب پر ان کی نظر کافی گہری ہے۔ اردو میں بھی ڈاکٹر صاحب بڑی روانی سے بولتے ہیں ویسے یہ بات ان کے لئے بڑی حد تک فطری بھی ہے کیونکہ جامعہ عثمانیہ کے سپوت رہے ہیں اور اردو ذریعہ تعلیم کی اس جامعہ کو گرد دیوار بندرانا تھ میگو کے الفاظ میں ایک ہندوستانی زبان کی ہمہ گیری اور ہمہ عصریت کا ایک کامیاب تجربہ قرار دیتے ہیں۔

ان کی شخصیت کا ایک اور پہلو بھی قابل ذکر ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب ایچی ٹیٹر اور ایڈمنسٹریٹر کے عجیب و غریب امتزاج کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔ نا انصافیوں کی عدم شنوائی کے مرحلے پر وہ آجی ٹیٹر بن جاتے ہیں اور ایڈمنسٹریٹر ہوں تو اتنے محتاط انداز میں کام کرتے ہیں کہ ان کے بدترین مخالفین کو بھی ایچی ٹیشن تو بڑی بات ہے ممبر لیسی شکایت کا موقع بھی پیدا نہ ہو۔

وہ سابق ریاست حیدرآباد کے تعلقہ وقار آباد کے ایک چھوٹے سے موضع سرپور میں ۱۳ جنوری ۱۹۱۹ء کو پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کے والد محترم مسٹر ایم۔ لکشمی ریڈی ایک اوسط درجے کے گھرانے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔ طالب علمی کے دور میں ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی ذہانت کا عالم یہ تھا کہ پہلی جماعت سے مڈیکل گریجویشن (ایم بی بی ایس) تک انھوں نے ہر امتحان میں امتیازی کامیابی حاصل کی۔ جس وقت جنگ آزادی کی لہر ریاست حیدرآباد پہونچی اس وقت ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی پریکٹس اپنے شباب پر تھی اور وہ دو نرسنگ ہوم چلا رہے تھے۔ لیکن طالب علمی ہی کے دور سے آزادی اور جمہوریت کا جو تصور ان کے ذہن و خیال میں پروان چڑھ رہا تھا وہ منفعت بخش پریکٹس پر غالب آگیا اور اسے ٹھس کوپ، چھوڑ کر ڈاکٹر صاحب نے کانگریس کا پرچم اٹھالیا۔ یہ اس زمانے کی بات ہے جبکہ ریاست حیدرآباد میں کانگریس کا ذکر کرنا بھی مصیبت مول لینے کے مترادف تھا۔ لیکن ساحل پر کھڑے ہو کر موجوں کا تماشا کرتے ہوئے ڈاکٹر صاحب آؤب گئے اور انھوں نے اس کشتی کے پتوڑے سنبھال لئے جو مطلق العنانی کے طوفان سے ٹکرتے رہی تھی۔ ۱۹۴۷ء کے انتہائی صبر آزما دور میں تو انھوں نے اپنے دو اخانے پر تالا لگا دیا۔ اس سے چار سال پہلے ہی وہ آندھرا ہاسبھا کے جنرل سیکریٹری بنائے گئے تھے۔ یہ وہی جماعت ہے جس کی کوکھ سے بیشتر مجاہدین آزادی اور روشن مارٹن ریڈی جیسے سوراؤں نے جنم لیا۔ ۱۹۴۶ء میں وہ ریاست حیدرآباد کی اسٹیٹ کانگریس کی اسٹانڈنگ کمیٹی کے رکن اور حیدرآباد سٹی کانگریس کمیٹی کے



سے میٹر کرتی ہے ان کی یہی قیافہ شناسی ہے۔ ان کی کابینہ میں بیشتر ایسے لوگ نظر آئیں گے جو پہلی مرتبہ منتخب ہو کر اسمبلی کے رکن بنے ہیں لیکن ان کے اپنے حلقہ انتخاب میں وہ بے لوث کانگریسی کارکن کی حیثیت سے برسوں کام کرتے رہے ہیں۔ ان میں وہ عدد بھی نہیں جس کے تعلق سے سروجنی ٹائیڈ ونے (THE ARRO - GANCE THAT WALKS IN KHADI) کا موزوں ترین جملہ استعمال کیا تھا جو ایک محاورہ بن گیا ہے۔

ڈاکٹر چناریڈی، بظاہر بڑے روکھے سوکھے سے نظر آتے ہیں۔ کم آئینہ و کم گو نہ تو خود ضرورت سے زیادہ باتیں کرتے ہیں اور نہ ہی اپنے مخاطب کو ایسا موقع دیتے ہیں لیکن یہ خوب جانتے ہیں کہ کہاں اور کس موقع پر کیا کہا جانا چاہیے۔ لوگوں سے اپنے قریبی ربط ضبط اور تال میل کی وجہ سے انھیں چہروں کی معصومیت سے فریب نہیں دیا جاسکتا۔ جو لوگ بغل میں چھری اور لب پر رام رام کے فن کے ماہر تھے بڑی خوش اسلوبی سے انھوں نے ان سے چھری بھی چھین لی ہے اور مہر سیا بھی کر دیا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کو وزارت عظمیٰ کا جائزہ لینے کے فوراً بعد ہی شہر کے مختلف حصوں میں جن ناخوشگوار حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا وہ بلاشبہ بڑے استحاشی اور صبر آزمائے تھے لیکن ڈاکٹر جناب نے کسی بھی مرحلے پر بدحواسی کا مظاہرہ کئے بغیر بڑی حکمت عملی سے فتنہ پردازوں کے پرحاکاٹ دیئے اور ان کی ہر دم شناسی نے ان ذمہ داران نظم و نسق کو ننگا کر دیا جو دھرا وار کرنے کے فن پر عبور رکھتے تھے۔ اپنی بیشتر تقاریر میں انھوں نے عوام پر یہ بات واضح کر دی کہ ان کی تقاریر کے (CONTENTS AND IMPRESSIONS) کو وہ صرف ہوائی باتوں کا مرتبہ دینا نہیں چاہتے بلکہ یہ بھی سرکاری احکام ہیں اور ان کی تعمیل کرانے میں وہ عوام کے تعاون و اشتراک کے طلبگار ہیں۔

چیف منسٹر کی حیثیت سے انھوں نے مرکز سے تعلقات کے تعین میں بھی تصادم کی روش اختیار نہیں کی بلکہ مرکز کو اپنے طریقہ کار سے مجبور کر دیا کہ وہ ان کی حکومت کے اُن کاموں کی تعریف کرے جن سے فی الواقع سماج کے سپہانہ اور پچھڑے ہوئے طبقات کو فائدہ پہنچ رہا ہے۔ چنانچہ وزیر اعظم مشرماراجی دیسائی نے اپنے حالیہ دورہ آندھرا پردیش میں عام جلسوں کو مخاطب کرتے ہوئے ڈاکٹر صاحب کی حکومت کے فلاحی کاموں کی ستائش کرتے ہوئے مرکز سے بھرپور تعاون کا یقین دلایا ہے۔ آج کے ہندوستان میں جبکہ سیاسی شیرازہ بندی کا ایک نیا دور شروع ہو گیا ہے اور کانگریس آئی ایک ذمہ دار اپوزیشن جماعت کی حامل ہے (جو دو ریاستوں میں برسر اقتدار بھی ہے) مرکز اور ریاستوں کے تعلقات سے اس انداز میں کام لینا کہ مرکز کو بھی اعتراض کی گنجائش نہ نکل سکے کوئی آسان کام نہیں۔ چنانچہ مغربی بنگال میں جنٹا پارٹی کی حلیف سی۔ پی۔ ایم کی حکومت کو بھی کئی معاملات میں مرکز کے تعلق سے تصادم کا رویہ اختیار کرنا پڑ رہا ہے لیکن چیف منسٹر ڈاکٹر چناریڈی جانتے ہیں کہ ایسے کسی بھی تصادم سے ریاستی ترقیاتی اور فلاحی پروگرام کو نقصان پہنچ سکتا ہے اس لئے وہ دستور کے دائرے ہی میں رہ کر اپنے پروگرام کو



ڈپنٹری پر ڈاکٹر چناریڈی ایم بی بی ایس (عثمانیہ) کالورڈ آویزاں دیکھا ہے۔ ایک ڈاکٹر اور وکیل اپنے شہر کا بڑا تباہ اور رازداں ہوتا ہے اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی ریاست کے سربراہ ہونے کے بعد بھی اپنے شہر کے گلی کوچوں میں رہنے والوں سے خوب واقف ہیں اور اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں کہ وہ کس بات سے خوش اور کس بات سے ناراض ہوتے ہیں۔

انگریزی کے لفظ "شروڈ" کا اطلاق ایسے لوگوں پر ہوتا ہے جو بڑے کامیاب ہوتے ہیں اور یہ لفظ ریاست داں کی حیثیت سے ڈاکٹر چناریڈی پر پوری طرح چست بیٹھا ہے۔ ونسن چرمل کے بیشتر سوانح نگاروں نے بھی ان کے لئے اسی لفظ کا استعمال کیا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب سیاسی دائوں پہنچ میں ریفری کا کام دیتے ہوئے اتنے تجربہ کار بن گئے ہیں کہ وہ متحارب حریفوں کو ایک نظر دیکھ کر ہی اندازہ کر لیتے ہیں کہ کون سا پٹھا اکھاڑہ جیت لے گا۔ چند دنوں پہلے ریاستی وزیر مال جناب گنگاریدی صاحب نے اپنی ایک تقریر میں چناریڈی صاحب کی اس چھٹی جس کا بڑے دلچسپ انداز میں ذکر کیا۔ ان کے بیان کے مطابق ہماری ریاست کے پچھلے چناؤ میں ڈاکٹر صاحب اور ان کے قریبی رفقاء اکثر اس بات کا حساب لگایا کرتے تھے کہ ان کی جماعت (کانگریس۔ آئی) کتنی نشستیں جیت سکے گی۔ اس ماحول میں جبکہ شاہ کمیشن کے اجلاس کی روداد ٹیلی پرنٹروں کی وساطت سے روزانہ اخبارات کے پہلے صفحے کی زینت بنتی تھی اور مرکز میں برسرِ اقتدار جنتا پارٹی کانگریس آئی کی قاید شریعتی انداز گاندھی کے بالے میں ہر روز ایک نئے انکشاف کو اپنا شعار بنائے ہوئے تھی، سرکاری ذرائع ترسیل بڑے زور و شور سے اس کی نشر و اشاعت میں مصروف ہو جایا کرتے تھے، جناب گنگاریدی صاحب کے الفاظ میں کانگریس آئی کے کارکنوں اور لیڈروں کے چہروں پر ان کے غیر یقینی موقف کی جھلک صاف طور پر دیکھی جاسکتی تھی لیکن چناریڈی تمام باتوں سے بے نیاز اپنے رفیقوں سے بڑے اطمینان سے کہا کرتے "ریاست میں کانگریس آئی کی حکومت کی تشکیل یقینی ہے۔" جناب گنگاریدی صاحب کے الفاظ میں "کبھی کبھی تو ہم یہ سوچنے پر مجبور ہو جاتے کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب ہمیں دار پر چڑھا کر ہمارے دمِ آخر کی تڑپ دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں کیونکہ ہم کھینچ کھانچ کر صرف یہ اندازہ قائم کر سکتے تھے کہ ہماری جماعت ۶۰-۶۵ نشستوں سے زیادہ نشستیں حاصل نہ کر سکے گی اور ڈاکٹر صاحب بڑے وثوق و اعتماد سے فرماتے کہ ہمیں ۱۸۰ تا ۱۸۵ نشستیں بہر حال مل کر رہیں گی۔ خدا خدا کر کے نتائج کے اعلان کا دن آیا اور ہمیں حیرت ہوئی کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کا اندازہ بالکل درست نکلا۔" ڈاکٹر صاحب کے اس تخمینے کا محرک دراصل یہی بات تھی کہ ووٹروں کے احساسات کو وہ خوب جانتے تھے۔ انھیں اندازہ تھا کہ جن بے شمار بے زبان دیہاتیوں کو باند ڈلیبر (BONDED LABOUR) کی لعنت سے نجات ملی ہے، جن کھیت مزدوروں کو (۲۰) نکاتی پروگرام کے تحت، زرعی زمین اور تعمیرات ممکنہ کے لئے اراضی کے پٹے ملے ہیں وہ اپنے محسن سے بیوفائی نہیں کر سکتے۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کو جو بات دیگر قائدین



# ڈاکٹر چناریڈی

عابد علی خاں

کسی ایسی شخصیت کے مزاج اور اس کی افتاد طبع پر لکھنا کتنا مشکل ہوتا ہے جو رات دن ہمارے ساتھ رہتی اور اٹھتی بیٹھتی ہے۔ داستانِ تعارف کا حرف آغاز کیا ہو اور راہ و رسم کے بڑھنے کی غیر محسوس منزلوں کی نقشہ کشی کس طرح کی جائے کس واقعے کو التفات و دوستی کی اثر آفرین مثال کی صورت میں پیش کیا جائے۔۔۔۔ ان سب کو جوڑ کر کس انداز میں کیسے یکجا کیا جائے کہ جو کچھ لکھا گیا ہے وہ ”ذکر یار“ کی تعریف میں آئے۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی پر خامہ فرسائی تو اس اعتبار سے اور زیادہ مشکل ہو جاتی ہے کہ وہ اب ہماری ریاست کے سربراہ ہیں اور ان پر اپنی رائے کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے اس کا خیال بھی ضروری ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی ستائش و تعریف کو یارانِ نکتہ داں بڑی آسانی سے تملق و غوغا کا نام دے سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن اسے کیا کیجئے کہ چیف منسٹر بننے سے بہت پہلے وہ ایک حاذق معالج، ایک جمہوریت پسند اور تلنگانہ کے ایک گھرانے کے ذہین فرد کی حیثیت سے حیدرآباد والوں سے کچھ اتنے قریب رہے ہیں کہ ایسے لوگ بھی انہیں جانتے پہچانتے ہیں جنہیں کسی وقت ان سے ملنے کا موقع نہیں ملا۔ ان کے خسر سورگباشی رنگاریڈی صاحب بھی سابق ریاست حیدرآباد کے پرانے نظام معاشرت کی شکست و ریخت کی اس منزل پر بھی جب کہ بہت سے لوگ مصلحتوں کے شکار ہو کر اپنی مادری زبان اردو میں بات چیت کرنے سے احتراز کرتے تھے۔ ریاستی وزیر مال کے منصب پر فائز ہو کر بھی درخواستوں اور امثلہ پر اپنی تجاویز اردو میں لکھا کرتے تھے۔ جن لوگوں کو آزادی پسند کے بعد ریاست حیدرآباد کی پہلی فتنہ جہلی کے کسی اجلاس میں شریک ہونے کا موقع ملا ہے وہ اس بات کی گواہی دیں گے۔ اُن دنوں ایوان کے بیشتر ارکان اردو میں تقاریر کرتے تھے۔ اگر کوئی ایسا نہ بھی کرتا اور وزیر مال جناب رنگاریڈی صاحب سے کوئی استفسار کرنا مقصود ہوتا تو اُن سے لازمی طور پر اردو میں سوال کرنا پڑتا تھا۔ سورگباشی رنگاریڈی، جناب چناریڈی کے خسر ہی نہیں بلکہ ماموں بھی ہوتے تھے۔ اور ماموں، ماں کا منہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس لحاظ سے چناریڈی صاحب کی شخصیت بھی اس تہذیب کی نمایندگی کرتی ہے جسے اتفاقاً نظام شاہی دور میں پروان چڑھنے کے مواقع ملے۔ اسی تہذیب کے سرکردہ علمبرداروں میں آندھرا بھاپتا ماڈاپاتی ہنمنت راؤ جناب رام کشن دھوت، ڈاکٹر راج بھادراؤ مخدوم محی الدین، سورگباشی نرسنگ راؤ صاحب مدیرِ رعیت اور سورگباشی بی۔ رام کشن راؤ اس کاروان کے ہر اول دسے میں شامل تھے۔ جس نے مطلق العنانی کے خلاف بڑی صبر آزا لڑائی کو اختتام تک پہنچایا۔ چناریڈی صاحب کا شمار ان دنوں شہر کے مشہور ڈاکٹروں میں ہوتا تھا اور آج بھی ایسے کتنے ہی لوگ موجود ہوں گے جنہوں نے ریڈی ہاسٹل سے متصل ان کی پرائیویٹ



دستخط ثبت کئے تھے۔ ۱۹۵۸ء میں تلنگانہ ریکنل کمیٹی کی سب کمیٹی (ڈو پمنٹ) کے صدر کی حیثیت سے ڈاکٹر چناریڈی ہی تھے جن کی سرکردگی میں تلنگانہ فاضلات اور تلنگانہ سروسیس سے متعلق سارے مسائل آئینے کی طرح سامنے آئے تھے کہ کس طرح ملاوۃ تلنگانہ کے ذرائع اور وسائل کا ترغیض موثر اجاگر کیا جاسکے اور تلنگانہ ملازمین کے ساتھ سراسر نا انصافی ہو رہی تھی۔ ان کے دورِ صدارت میں ہی تلنگانہ کی ترقی کے لئے ۲۲ کروڑ روپے مختص کئے گئے جو تیسرے پلان کے دوران صرف ہوئے۔

۱۹۶۲ء میں حلقہ تاملود سے اسمبلی کے لئے منتخب ہوئے اور وزیر پنچایت راج و منصوبہ بندی اور پھر وزیر فینانس کی حیثیت سے کار نمایاں انجام دیئے۔ آندھرا پردیش کے قیام کے بعد یہ پہلا موقع تھا جبکہ تلنگانہ کے لئے مختص کی ہوئی رقم مکمل طور پر تلنگانہ ترقیات پر ہی صرف ہو رہی تھی۔

ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی خدمات اور ان کی کامیابیوں اور کارناموں کی فہرست اتنی طویل ہے کہ اس کے بیان کے لئے یہ مضمون ہی نہیں ایک کتاب بھی ناکافی ہی ہوگی۔ ۱۹۶۷ء میں چوتھی مرتبہ اسمبلی کے لئے منتخب ہو کر ریاستی کابینہ میں اور کبھی اونچا درجہ پایا۔ اور فینانس، تعلیم اور تجارتی ماحصل جیسے محکموں کی ذمہ داریاں سنبھالیں۔ اس وقت تک اسٹیٹ لیڈر کی حیثیت سے وہ اس درجہ نمایاں ہو چکے تھے کہ قومی سیاست کی نظر انتخاب بھی ان پر پڑنے لگی تھی چنانچہ انھیں مرکزی کابینہ میں فولاد و معدنیات کی اہم وزارت دی گئی۔ یہ وہ وزارت تھی جس پر ان کے پیش رو ڈاکٹر نیلم سنجواریڈی جیسی نامور شخصیت فائز تھی۔ ریاستی اسمبلی سے بھی زیادہ وہ پارلیمنٹ میں کی حیثیت سے لوک سبھا اور راجہ سبھا میں کامیاب رہے۔ اردو، ہندی اور انگریزی کے ایک زبردست مقرر، خطیب، پارلیمنٹ میں اور قانون ساز کی حیثیت سے وزیر فولاد نے اپنی صلاحیتوں کا لوہا منوایا۔

ریاستی وزارت اور قومی سیاست سے ہٹ کر ان کی پہنچ بین الاقوامی فورموں میں بھی رہی۔ ۱۹۵۳ء میں ہی جبکہ وہ سابق ریاست حیدرآباد کے وزیر اندر کے وزیر اندر تھے عالمی کانفرنس برائے زراعت میں انھوں نے ہندوستانی وفد کی قیادت کی تھی۔ بعد ازاں ۱۹۵۵ء میں وہ روم میں منعقدہ ایک ایسی ہی بین الاقوامی کانفرنس میں ہندوستانی وفد کے ڈپٹی لیڈر رہے۔ ڈاکٹر ایم۔ چناریڈی اپنی ۴۰ سالہ عوامی زندگی میں بار بار یہ ثابت کر چکے ہیں کہ وہ ایک فعال عوامی رہنما ہیں۔ ایک ایسے رہنما جس کا مرتبہ و مقام حاصل کرنے کے لئے لاکھوں لوگ بے تاب رہتے ہیں اور جس کے ایک اشارے پر عوام اٹھ کھڑے ہوتے ہیں اور بڑی سے بڑی قربانی دینے، ہر طرح کی سختیاں بھیننے اور مصائب برداشت کرنے کے لئے بھی تیار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ طوفانی دھاروں کا ترغیض موڑ سکتے اور چھری ہوئی آندھیوں کو راہ دکھا سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی صاف گوئی، جرأت، بے باکی، اعلیٰ ترین تنظیمی صلاحیتوں اور ہر حال میں تدبیر سے کام لینے کی بصیرت نے ہی انھیں مسلسل اور بتدریج بلند سے بلند تر مقام عطا کیا ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ آگے ہی بڑھتے رہے ہیں۔ لوٹ کر پیچھے کی طرف دیکھنا انھوں نے سیکھا ہی نہیں۔ فارسی کا یہ شعر ان کی زندگی پر پوری طرح صادق آتا ہے۔

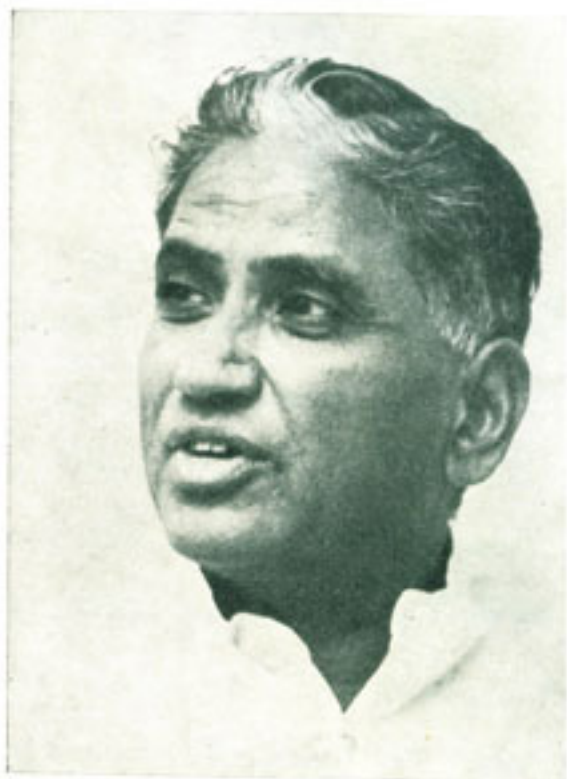
ہمت بلند دار کہ پیش خدا و خلق  
باشد بقدر ہمت تو اقتدار تو

*Personality Dimensions*









(Courtesy : Indian Express, Hyderabad)  
(Photographs by G. Srinivasulu)



حقیقت یہ ہوا کرتی ہے کہ جہاں رہبر ہوگا اس کے پیچھے راہرو ضرور ہوں گے۔ جہاں میر کارواں ہوگا ایک کارواں اس کے نقش قدم پر چلے گا۔ جہاں قافلہ سالار ہوگا سائے قافلے کو ساتھ ہی لے کر چلے گا۔ جہاں ڈاکٹر ہوگا وہ بھی چناریڈی جیسا عظیم المرتبت تو دکھ درد میں مبتلا لوگ اس کی رہائش گاہ کو ”دارالشفا“ ہی تصور کریں گے۔ مسائل اور مشکلات میں گھرے ہوئے لوگ نا اہلانیوں اور زیادتیوں سے پریشان اور جبر و استعمار کے شکار بھی ڈاکٹر صاحب ہی کو چارہ گر تصور کرتے ہوئے ان کے پاس چلے آتے ہیں۔ ہماری قومی سیاست میں ایسی شخصیتوں کو انگلیوں پر ہرہی گنا جاسکتا ہے جو عوام سے اس درجہ نزدیک اور جس سے عوام اتنے قریب رہے ہوں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب صحیح معنی میں عوامی رہنما ہیں۔ عوام کی نبض پر ہمیشہ ان کی انگلیاں ہوتی ہیں۔ وہ عوام کے ہر دکھ درد، ان کی بایزیدوں اور محرومیوں کی تشخیص کرنے میں جواب نہیں رکھتے۔ اس کا ثبوت وہ اس وقت بھی دے چکے ہیں جب وہ صرف عوامی رہنما تھے اس وقت بھی جب وہ ریاستی اور مرکزی وزیر تھے اور آج بھی جبکہ وہ چیف منسٹر ہیں۔

گورنر کے عہدہ کو ایک سبکی عہدہ سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے جب یہ عہدہ قبول کیا تھا تو کچھ لوگوں نے یہ فتویٰ صادر کر دیا تھا کہ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی عوامی و سیاسی زندگی کا آخری باب شروع ہو چکا ہے لیکن انہوں نے گورنر کی حیثیت سے ملک کی سب سے بڑی ریاست اتر پردیش میں وہ کاروائی نمایاں انجام دیئے کہ ہر کوئی حیران رہ گیا۔ گورنر کی حیثیت سے ان کی ذات میں ایک عوامی رہنما، ایڈمنسٹریٹر سماجی مصلح، نوجوان نسل کی ترقی اور خوش حالی کے لئے ہمیشہ تعلق خاطر رکھنے والے صدر خاندان اور سربراہ حکومت سبھی اوصاف اور بھی شیعہ ضم ہو گئے تھے۔ ایک پوری وزارت سے جس کا کردگی کی توقع کی جاتی ہے اس سے بڑھ کر کارکردگی ڈاکٹر صاحب کی تنہا ذات نے دکھا دی۔

ڈاکٹر چناریڈی نے زندگی کی ۶۰ بہاریں دیکھی ہیں۔ ۶۰ سال کی عمر کے ایک سیاسی رہنما کی عوامی زندگی کی عسر عام طور پر ۲۰، ۲۵ سال سے زیادہ نہیں ہوتی۔ عوامی زندگی میں داخل ہو کر نام کمانے تک کتنے ہی رہنما بڑھ چلے کی دلہیز پر پہنچ جاتے ہیں لیکن ڈاکٹر صاحب اس وقت بھی عوامی زندگی میں نمایاں تھے جب ان کی عمر صرف اپنے تیسرے دہے کی حدود میں ہی تھی۔ طالب علمی کے دور میں ہی وہ ایک پرجوش عوامی و سیاسی کارکن بن گئے تھے۔ ”آندھرا ہاسبھا“ کے سرگرم کارکن اور پھر سکریٹری کی حیثیت سے انھیں آنجنائی کونڈہ وینکٹ رنگارائی، آنجنائی برونگل رام کرشنا راؤ اور آنجنائی ناڈاپتی ہننت راؤ جیسی شخصیتوں کے ساتھ کام کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ اس وقت ان کی عمر ۲۰، ۲۲ سال ہی تھی۔ جب وہ شری کاٹگریس جیو راہاؤ کے جنرل سکریٹری مقرر کئے گئے تو ان کی عمر مشکل سے ۲۴ برس کی ہوگی اور پھر ۳۱ سال کی عمر میں (۱۹۵۰ء) پڑویشنر پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر اور کاٹگریس پارلیمانی پارٹی کے وکیل کی حیثیت سے فرائض انجام دیئے۔ ۱۹۵۲ء میں حلقہ وقار آباد سے حیدرآباد اسمبلی کے لئے منتخب ہونے کے بعد جب انھیں ریاستی کابینہ میں شامل کیا گیا تو اس وقت وہ سب سے کم عمر وزیر تھے۔ زراعت منصوبہ بندی اور بازار آباد کاری کے اہم محکمے ان کے تحت تھے۔ یکم فروری ۱۹۵۶ء کو لسانی بنیاد پر ریاست کی تفصیل کو مکمل بنانے کے لئے تلنگانہ تحفظ کی دستاویز پر تلنگانہ کی طرف سے ڈاکٹر برونگل رام کرشنا راؤ اور کے وی رنگارائی کے ساتھ ڈاکٹر ایم۔ چناریڈی نے بھی



# ہر اک مقام سے آگے مقام ہے تیرا

ایم۔ باگاریڈی

اس بات سے ہر کوئی واقف ہوگا کہ کوئی سیاسی لیڈر جب برسرِ اقتدار ہوتا ہے تو کتنے ہی لوگ اس کے گرد جمع ہو جاتے ہیں، ان میں سیاسی کارکن بھی ہوتے ہیں اور سماجی کارکن بھی؛ یہی غرض بھی اور ضرورتِ اجاب، رشتہ دار اور ٹروسی بھی۔ غرض کہ کسی نہ کسی قسم کی کوئی نسبت اور کوئی نہ کوئی تعلق جوڑ کر سب کے سب اس لیڈر کو ایک سایہ دار درخت تصور کرتے ہوئے اس کی ٹھنڈی چھاؤں میں چلے آتے ہیں۔ اور پھر جب اقتدار کی چھاؤں چلی جاتی ہے تو حالات کی دھوپ سینکنے کے لئے کوئی بھی ادھر کا رخ نہیں کرتا۔ اقتدار کا ڈیرا اٹھتے ہی خانہ بدوشوں کی طرح لوگ کسی دوسرے ڈیرے میں پناہ لینے کے لئے چلے جاتے ہیں۔ وہی لوگ جو برسرِ اقتدار رہنے کی صورت میں اپنے لیڈر کے ماتھے پر پسینہ دیکھ کر بھی اپنے آپ کو فکر مند ظاہر کرتے تھے، جاوید بیا اس کی گھپوشی، تعریف و توصیف اور ہر وقت اُسے گھیرے رکھنے کے متمنی دکھائی دیتے تھے بدلے ہوئے حالات میں اپنے آپ کو اس کے سائے سے بھی دور رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ انھیں یہ اندیشہ بھی رہتا ہے کہ کہیں اقتدار کے نئے چڑھتے ہوئے سورج ان سے ناراض نہ ہو جائیں، ان کی نئی وفاداری اور نئی وابستگی پر شکوک و شبہات کا اظہار نہ کرنے لگیں۔ یہ سب ایسے حقائق ہیں جو ہمارے روزمرہ کے تجربے اور مشاہدے کا جز بن چکے ہیں۔ اس پس منظر میں جب ہم ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی شخصیت پر نظر ڈالتے ہیں تو ہم ہی نہیں ان کے سخت سے سخت نقاد اور حریف بھی یہ تسلیم کرنے پر مجبور ہو جاتے ہیں کہ:-

ڈاکٹر صاحب کی بات ہی اور ہے

ڈاکٹر صاحب ایک جداگانہ قسم کی شخصیت کے مالک ہیں۔ وہ ایک ایسی شمع کی طرح ہیں جو بہر حال میں ہر رنگ میں اپنے پروانوں کی توجہ کا مرکز بنی رہتی ہے۔ ایک ایسی شمع ہے جو جلتی ہے تو روشنی کے لئے۔ روشنی اس لئے کہ اندھیرے میں روشنی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اس روشنی کی منسل سوزیلا ہوا کرتی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر چناریڈی برسرِ اقتدار ہوں یا نہ ہوں۔ چاہے وہ حیدرآباد میں ہوں یا دہلی میں یا لکھنؤ میں ان کے پروانے ان کی طرف کھینچے چلے جاتے ہیں۔ تارناکے میں ان کی رہائش گاہ ان سے وابستہ کارکنوں، ان سے سیکھنے والوں، ان سے مشورہ حاصل کرنے والوں غرض یہ کہ ان کی رفاقت اور رہنمائی کے متمنی بے شمار افراد کی آماجگاہ بنی رہتی ہے۔ اُنکے جاں نثاروں کے اس مجمع کو دیکھ کر لوگ حیرت کرتے ہیں۔ کسی کو رشک ہوتا ہے تو کسی کو حسد۔ کوئی اسے اپنے لئے خطرہ سمجھتا ہے تو کوئی اُسے محاذ اور مورچے کی شکل میں دیکھتا ہے۔ حالانکہ



# ممتاز فرزند جامعہ عثمانیہ کے نام۔ ایک اردو شاعر کا تذکرہ (صلاح الدین خیر)

(محترم عالیجناب ایم۔ چناریڈی صاحب چیف منسٹر آندھرا پردیش کی شستی پورٹی تقاریب کے موقع پر)



صف بہ صف لوگ تھے کتنے ہی سوالوں کی طرح

آپ محفل میں چلے آئے اُجالوں کی طرح

اور شاداب ہوا جاتا ہے صحن گلشن	آپ جب ملتے ہیں ہنکے ہوئے پھولوں کی طرح
آپ کی چشم مساوات سے ظاہر ہے یہاں	ہل کے ہم لوگ رہے خون کے رشتوں کی طرح
آپ نے اپنے تدبیر کا نہ چھوڑا دامن	گو بدلتے رہے حالات سوالوں کی طرح
آپ کا عزم دیقہیں اور بھی ہوتا ہے جواں	جب بھی ٹکراتے ہیں کچھ لوگ اصولوں کی طرح
آپ خود بھی تو ہیں تہذیب کی روشن سی لکیر	آپ ہیں شہرِ تمتا میں سہاؤں کی طرح
اردو والوں کی جو تھی بات وہ لب پر ہی رہی	سارے وعدے بھی گئے وقتِ گریزاں کی طرح
اگلی نسلوں کے لئے چھوڑیئے کچھ ایسے نشان	یاد رہ جائیں انھیں تازہ اُجالوں کی طرح
حل طلب آج بھی اردو کے مسائل کتنے	ہم کو ہر موڑ پہ ملتے ہیں سراہوں کی طرح
ہم ہیں شادابی گلشن میں برابر کے شریک	ہم نہیں ہیں یہاں ٹوٹے ہوئے خوابوں کی طرح
ایک ایک سانس پہ رہتی ہے زلزلے کی نظر	وقتِ عکاس ہے پکھڑے ہوئے شیشوں کی طرح
رسمِ مے خانہ ہے مئے لب کوٹے پیار کے ساتھ	کوئی پیاسا نہ رہے زہر کے پیالوں کی طرح
ذہن میں رکھیے گارک شاعرِ اردو کا پیام	اہلِ اردو نہ رہیں اب یہاں پیاسوں کی طرح

اہلِ گلشن سبھی خوشبو سے ہسکتے ہی رہیں

آپ کے دود میں پھولوں کی قباؤں کی طرح

# گوشتِ اردو

ترتیب کار: ————— اختر حسن

- ممتاز فرزند جامو عثمانیہ کے نام ایک اردو شاعر کا نذرانہ (نظم) صلاح الدین نیئر ۲ صفحہ
- ہر اک مقام سے آگے مقام ہے تیرا (مضمون) ایم۔ بگا ریڈی زیر نچایت ۳
- ڈاکٹر چناریڈی (مضمون) عابد علی خاں ایڈیٹر سیٹ ۶
- کوہ نور دکن (مضمون) اکرام جاوید ۱۲
- ترا وجود بہار آشنا (نظم) وقار خلیل ۱۶
- ڈاکٹر چناریڈی ایک ہالیائی شخصیت (مضمون) اعجاز قریشی ۱۷
- ہرمیدان کا مرد مجاہد (نظم) مسعود عابد ۲۱
- تم سلامت رہو ہزار برس (مضمون) سید رحمت علی ۲۲
- ڈاکٹر چناریڈی کی عوامی زندگی کا سفر — بیک نظر ۲۷



جشنِ شستی پورتی

ڈاکٹر ایم چٹاریڈی

کی تقاریب کے موقع پر

مدیہ تہنیت

