

Souvenir

"South India B.H.U. Alumni Meet"
Hyderabad, February 2nd, 2025.



Organised by

MAHAMANA MALAVIYA MISSION

in association with

BHU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.





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South India BHU Alumni Meet



Hyderabad, February 2nd, 2025



Souvenir

Editors

Sunil Khanna

Dr Vijay Kumar Singhal

Organised by

**Mahamana Malaviya
Mission, Hyderabad &
Bengaluru**

in association with

**BHU Alumni Association,
Hyderabad**

**Mahamana Malaviya
Mission**

Registered Office:

**Malaviya Smriti Bhawan
52-53, Deen Dayal Upadhyay
Marg**

New Delhi-110002

Website:

www.malaviyamission.org

Email:

malaviyamission@gmail.com

Editorial

Bharat Ratna Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya ji was a great visionary, freedom fighter, social reformer and Silver-tongue orator. He devoted his life for Sanatan Dharma, Geeta, Ganga, Gayatri, Gauseva and education. He was one who fought against untouchability and promoted Nari Shiksha. BHU is the living epitome of his mission. He was a true Yug Purush. We the Alumni of BHU are always indebted to Mahamana. Whatever we could achieve in our lives is due to his blessings. It is time to pay our tribute to our Alma mater.

With these feelings Mahamana Malaviya Mission had organised International BHU ALUMNI MEET, 2001 at IIT Delhi that was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee ji. Similar International BHU ALUMNI MEET was later held at IIT, Mumbai in 2004 graced by Dr Karan Singh, Dr Anil Kakodkar, Chairman BARC and many other luminaries.

In continuation of this trend, South India BHU Alumni Meet is being organised by Malaviya Mission in coordination with BHU Alumni Association, Hyderabad with the spirit to unite followers of Mahamana Malaviya and contribute a bit to the Society.

To propagate the life ideals of Malaviya ji, a souvenir was planned for this occasion, I am fortunate enough to be assigned responsibility as editor of this souvenir. I could do whatever possible with the help of Dr Vijay Kumar Singhal, Mr Govind Ram Agarwal and with support from you all. I am grateful to all learned authors who have contributed with their valuable articles. I express my sincere thanks to Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and BHU Alumni Association, Hyderabad for their whole hearted support and encouraging me for such an assignment. I pay my regards to all seniors for guiding me at every step.

My special thanks are due to all advertisers and donors whose generous help could make this event so memorable. I am grateful to each and every one, especially all the delegates who have participated in such a large number.

With this I hand over this Souvenir to you all and look forward to your comments, suggestions for future improvements.

पूज्य महामना मालवीय जी के चरणों में शत शत नमन!



-- Sunil Khanna

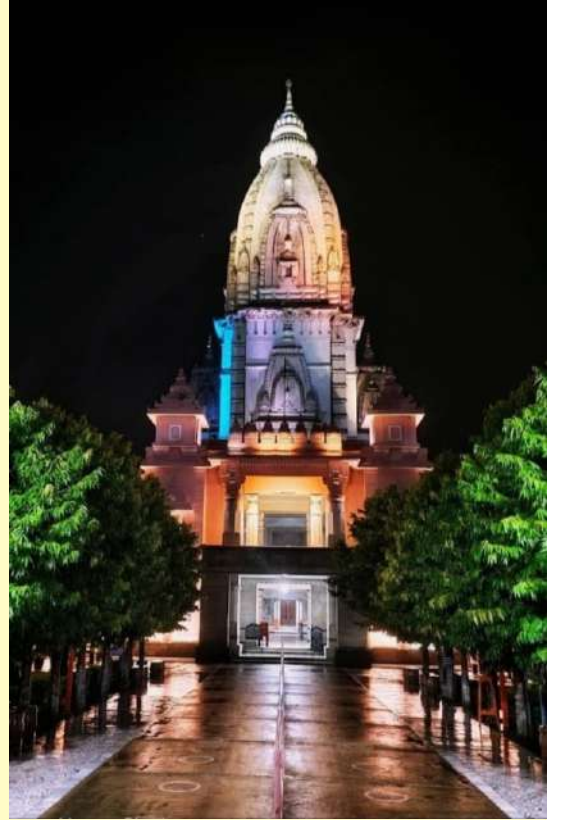
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कुलगीत

मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।
यह तीन लोकों से न्यारी काशी ।
सुज्ञान धर्म और सत्यराशी ।।
बसी है गंगा के रम्य तट पर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
नये नहीं हैं ये ईंट पत्थर ।
है विश्वकर्मा का कार्य सुन्दर ।।
रचे हैं विद्या के भव्य मन्दिर, यह सर्वसृष्टि की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
यहाँ की है यह पवित्र शिक्षा ।
कि सत्य पहले फिर आत्म—रक्षा ।।
विके हरिश्चन्द्र थे यहीं पर, यह सत्यशिक्षा की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
वह वेद ईश्वर की सत्यवाणी ।
बनें जिन्हें पढ़ के ब्रह्मज्ञानी ।।
थे व्यास जी ने रचे यहीं पर, यह ब्रह्म—विद्या की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
वह मुक्तिपद को दिलाने वाले ।
सुधर्म पथ पर चलाने वाले ।।
यहीं फले—फूले बुद्ध, शंकर, यह राज—ऋषियों की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
सुरम्य धाराएँ वरुणा अस्सी ।
नहाये जिनमें कबीर तुलसी ।।
भला हो कविता का क्यों न आकर, यह वाग्विद्या की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
विविध कला अर्थशास्त्र गायन ।
गणित खनिज औषधि रसायन ।।
प्रतीचि—प्राची का मेल सुन्दर, यह विश्वविद्या की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।
यह मालवीय जी की देशभक्ति ।
यह उनका साहस यह उनकी शक्ति ।।
प्रगट हुई है नवीन होकर, यह कर्मवीरों की राजधानी ।
मधुर मनोहर अतीव सुन्दर, यह सर्वविद्या की राजधानी ।।

— डॉ. शान्तिस्वरूप भटनागर



न त्वहं कामये राज्यं न स्वर्गं नाऽपुनर्भवम् ।
कामये दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनामार्तिनाशनम् ।।

(हे प्रभु! मुझे राज्य की कामना नहीं, स्वर्ग—सुख की चाह नहीं तथा मुक्ति की भी इच्छा नहीं। मेरी एकमात्र इच्छा यही है कि दुःख से संतप्त प्राणियों का कष्ट समाप्त हो जाये।)

मनोज सिन्हा
उपराज्यपाल
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर
MANOJ SINHA
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR



राजभवन
जम्मू-180001/श्रीनगर-190001
RAJ BHAVAN
JAMMU-180001/SRINAGAR-190001

I am happy to know that the Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad is organising '**South India BHU Alumni Meet**' on 02nd February, 2025 and also bringing out a special souvenir on the occasion.

I appreciate the noble and unique efforts of the Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad for organising such a momentous event to honour Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of Banaras Hindu University (BHU), a great social reformer, statesman, educationist and a towering man of ideas and ideals. BHU marks its Foundation Day on Basant Panchami and on this day it ushered a new era of education and industrialisation in India.

Mahamana was undoubtedly one of the greatest educationists of his time. He had no parallels in STEM education and had ultimate desire to see India into the club of Developed Nations. I gratefully remember his multi-faceted personality and his remarkable contribution to raising Bharat's stature in the world. I bow my head in homage to the memory of revered Mahamana. We must strive to our utmost for the realization of his dream of making India a Developed Nation.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and felicitations to all those associated with the Alumni Meet and publication of the special souvenir and wish them all success in future endeavours.


(**Manoj Sinha**)

12th January, 2025
Srinagar



**RAJ BHAVAN
ASSAM**

No. GSAAG/PS/16/2023/233

December 7, 2024

To : Dr. B. Gopal Reddy
Convenor and General Secretary
Mahamana Malaviya Mission Hyderabad
Plot no. 34, Plant Doctor Colony
Upper Palli, Nalanda Nagar, Attapur
Hyderabad 500 048

Sir,

Kindly refer to your email dated November 28, 2024, inviting the Hon'ble Governor of Assam Shri Lakshman Prasad Acharya to grace the South India BHU Alumni Meet, which is scheduled to be held at ICT Auditorium, Hyderabad on 2nd February, 2025.

In this regard, I am directed to convey the appreciation of the Hon'ble Governor for extending invitation to him on this occasion, and also his best wishes for its grand success.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. SN Bhowmik)
Principal Private Secretary to the
Governor of Assam



Message of
Prof. Shankar Tatwawadi
Former Head, Dept. of Pharmaceutics,
IT Banaras Hindu University.

It is extremely gratify to know that the Mahamana Malaviya Mission of Hyderabad and Bengaluru, in conjunction with BHU Alumni Association, is organising South India BHU Alumni meet on Sunday 2nd February 2025 on the auspicious day of Basant Panchami at the IICT auditorium in Hyderabad. It is a novel program and will be a great opportunity to meet many distinguished public figures.

Basant Panchami is also the foundation day of the Banaras Hindu University, the famous Hindu Education Centre in Bharat.

I herewith send my best wishes for this novel program and wish all success to the program which will pave way for many new ideas in the field of Education.

-- Prof. Shankar Tatwawadi



Message from
Prof. R.H.Tupkary
Patron, Mahamana Malaviya Mission

I am extremely glad to know about the efforts Hyderabad center of the Mahamana Malaviya Mission is undertaking in organizing Southern India BHU Alumnii gathering on the auspicious occasion of Basant Panchami that is the foundation day of BHU on 2nd Feb. 2025 at Hyderabad. This is a giant leap forward by the Hyderabad Center of Mahamana Malaviya Mission, Delhi. As we all know that Mission was started out of the inspiration of two RSS stalwarts, namely Bhaurao Deoras and L.S. Bhide in organizing the Mahamana Malaviya Mission all over India for social service, though it was started at Delhi only in 1978 in a small way. By now there are nearly 30 centers active all over India.

New Delhi being located on the northern part of India often poses several restrictions of time, money and energy on travel of our workers towards south to contact and organize BHU alumni in the southern part of India. Once Hyderabad center becomes active and acts almost like sub-Central office of MMM, New Delhi it would help develop the Mission centers in the southern part of India and make it truly all India mission of our work. Our moto is social service through MMM to work in south India as well. In this way Hyderabad will work almost as the sub-central office for southern part of India. It will help fulfill dream of Malviyaji in organizing at all over India for educational purposes.

Hence I wish all success to the Hyderabad Meet organized by MMM, Hyderabad center on 2nd Feb 2025.

Truly yours

Dated : 3-1-2025

Prof. R.H.Tupkary
75, Vidya vihar, Pratapnagar, Nagpur - 22
Mob.: 9822222942, E-mail: rhtupkary@gmail.com



महामना मालवीय मिशन MAHAMANA MALAVIYA MISSION

Regd. No 9978 of 1979, Founded by BHU Alumni



इं. हरिशंकर सिंह

राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

Ref.....

ER. HARI SHANKER SINGH

National President

Date..... 02.01.2025



MESSAGE

Shri Govind Ji,

I feel great pleasure to know that Mahamana Malaviya Mission Hyderabad (Bhagynagar) and Bengaluru unit is organising **SOUTH INDIA BHU ALUMINI MEET** jointly with BHU Alumni Association on 2nd February 2025, an auspicious day of Vasant Panchami (Foundation Day of BHU).

I extend my heartfelt support and best wishes for this great meet. This meet will not only provide a platform for the South Indian alumni educated at Banaras Hindu University but also serve as a source of inspiration for upholding the lofty ideals and life values of India's great educational visionary, Mahamana Malaviya Ji, in South India.

The publication of the Souvenir on this occasion is an unique effort to preserve and promote the Malaviya Mission's cultural and educational heritage.

I extend my best wishes to entire team for the grand success of this event and successful publication of the Souvenir. May this event mark a milestone in furthering the work of Mahamana Malaviya Mission in South India.

(Er. Hari Shanker Singh)

Central Office : 'Malaviya Smriti Bhawan', 52-53, Deendayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002

Tel.: 011-23238014 (H.O.), 9868755059 (National President)

e-mail : malaviyasmritibhawan@yahoo.com, malaviyamission@gmail.com,

hareesh_singh48@yahoo.co.in

Visit us at : www.malaviyamission.org

Madan Mohan Malviya : Father of Engineering Education in India

-- Prof. D.P. Singh
Former Prof. Department of Mining
Indian Institute of Technology, BHU



Era of Indian Renaissance

Nineteenth Century is the era of Indian renaissance. A galaxy of saints, seers, social reformers, freedom fighters and politicians were born in this century. Each decade of this century has many glorious names associated with it. In the beginning of the sixth decade, a great engineer and statesman Visvesvaraya Ji was born in 1860, Noble Laureate Rabindra Nath Tagore, great scientist Sir P.C. Ray and renowned educationist Mahamana Malaviya Ji were all born in 1861. Revolutionary Saint Vivekananad Ji and Mahatama Gandhi Ji were born in 1863 and 1869 respectively. Sister Nivedita was born in 1867, though she was an Irish by birth but she was an ardent Indian by thoughts and deeds. She always provided necessary assistance to renowned scientist Sir J. C. Bose who was born in 1858

The sesquicentennial year of the birth anniversary of one of India's illustrious sons Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Ji was celebrated during the year 2011-2012 at the national level. Malaviya Ji had a multifaceted personality and he excelled in every field in which he worked. He was an advocate, journalist, legislator, reformer, politician, educationist and a sagacious statesman, all rolled in one. Malaviya Ji is known as "Silver Tongued Orator" because of his pleasing mellow voice and fine power of oratory. He is reckoned as "Prince of Beggars" because of his excellent fund raising capability. Malaviya Ji as Educationist Malaviya Ji's contribution in the freedom struggle of the country is enough to make him immortal. He contributed to the independence movement right from 1886 when he first attended the second congress session at Calcutta till his demise in 1946. However, the nation will remain ever indebted to him for his services rendered in the field of education, particularly the technical education. Banaras Hindu University is embodiment of his dream which he nurtured right from his young age. Thanks to his vision and foresight that the degree awarding education in electrical and mechanical, mining, metallurgy, ceramics and pharmaceuticals started for the first time in the country at the Banaras Hindu University.

Malaviya Ji had deep and thorough understanding

of not only Indian history but of world history right from ancient time to modern period. This is fully reflected in his many writings and speeches. His field of interest was not only political history but he was equally concerned with the history of science and technology. Malaviya Ji was fully aware of the material prosperity of ancient India and its contribution in the field of science and technology. Quoting the British references, he used to emphasize that India was always a leading manufacturing, trading and agricultural based economy in the world except during British regime when it became an agricultural based economy only. Malaviya Ji was so much concerned with India's poverty that he remarked "Midas starving amid heaps of gold — India starving in the midst of untold wealth". He also advocated that India's prosperity was due to its contribution in the field of education, particularly in the applied sciences. He used to reckon in his time that the economic prosperity was related to the education and considered it as a universal truth.

Indian Industrial Commission

Malaviya Ji outlined the material prosperity of the ancient India in his "Note of Dissent" which he submitted to the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission (1916 — 1918) as its member. He said that steel industry prospered in India, It was a large centre for ship building and textile manufacturing. The country exported high quality essences, spices, sugar, handicrafts, gemstones, colours etc. and earned vast sum of money. Babylonians, Persians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Englishmen and many others were too keen to have trade relations with India.

The British economic policy killed the indigenous industries, increased the imports of finished products from Britain and the exports of raw material from India. Malaviya Ji used to emphasize that India had three important economic advantages — abundance of agricultural and mineral raw materials, great natural facilities for power and transport and a vast home market. He believed that the only way of eradicating Indian poverty was the industrialization of the nation. But for this goal, he did not demand the British for industries but

he asked for high grade, world class technical institutions. He firmly believed that once we had technical education and knowhow, Indians were capable enough to industrialize the country.

As said before, Malaviya Ji was a member of the Indian Industrial Commission appointed by the government in 1916 under the chairmanship of Sir T. H. Holland former Director, Geological Survey of India and founder of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Institute of India. The report was submitted in 1918. Malaviya Ji did not agree with the views of other members of the committee and submitted his views separately in a detailed note of dissent. It would be no exaggeration to say that his note of dissent is a blue print for the industrial development of our country. Malaviya Ji did not ask British government for industries, instead he recommended that a first class Polytechnic Institute be established for imparting engineering education in the country. He also insisted that provision be made for simultaneous teaching of electrical engineering with mechanical engineering. Malaviya Ji advocated for the technical education at every forum that he attended. As a result of his efforts, the National Congress urged the Government for the establishment of engineering institutions for the first time in 1904.

Under Malaviya Ji's leadership the Indian Industrial Conference started meeting regularly as an adjunct of the National Congress since 1905 when it first met in Varanasi. Movement for Banaras Hindu University Malaviya Ji had already sown the seed of Banaras Hindu University in 1904 in a meeting of the eminent persons at the mint house in Varanasi under the presidentship of Maharaja of Banaras Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh. It was also discussed and endorsed at the 21st session of the Congress held at Varanasi in 1905 under the presidentship of Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Soon after this, the scheme was also laid before Sanatan Dharm Mahasabha held on the occasion of Kumbh at Allahabad during January 20-29, 1906. The first provisional prospectus was issued in October 1905 for private circulation and the first public prospectus of the University was issued on March 12, 1906. It would be interesting to note that this prospectus clearly emphasized on technical education in the proposed University. One of the objectives of the University was to advance and diffuse scientific and technical knowledge through the medium of Sanskrit and the Indian Vernaculars. Malaviya Ji was a great advocate for imparting even higher education through one's own mother tongue only, but he had to compromise it under the pressure from the British Government, in the larger interest of creating an University and getting the

approval from the Imperial Legislative Council. It was Malaviya Ji's vision and untiring efforts which finally led to the enactment of the "Banaras Hindu University Act" which received the assent of the Governor General on October 01, 1915.

Technical Education

The objectives of the establishment of Banaras Hindu University clearly states. "To advance and diffuse such scientific, technical and professional knowledge combined with the necessary practical training as is best inculcated to help in promoting indigenous industries and in developing the material resources of the country." Malaviya Ji presided over the Lahore Congress Session in 1909. In his address, he specifically mentioned about technical education. He said "If millions of people in this country are to be rescued from poverty, if new avenues for employment are to be opened and prosperity spread over the land, it is essential that an extensive system of technical and industrial education should be introduced in the country. The examples of other countries point out that to be road to prosperity".

Malaviya Ji had released a pamphlet entitled "Banaras Hindu University — why it is wanted and what it aims at" in July, 1911. In this pamphlet Malaviya Ji states "It is proposed that the College of Science and Technology should be the first college to be established by the University. In the present economic condition of India, there is no branch of education for which there is greater need than scientific and technical instruction". In a letter dated April 18, 1913, Malaviya Ji wrote to the Member Education, Harcourt Butler that in addition to the traditional faculties of Arts, Science and Law, the proposed Hindu University will have a faculty of Oriental Learning and a Faculty of Theology as its special feature and aspired to have a strong Faculty of Technology which the Country badly needed to help to alleviate its economic backwardness.

Malaviya Ji was the president of the National Congress for four times, twice in the Tilak era and twice in Gandhi era. He was a member of the central and the state legislature for a long period. He talked of the technical education at all these forums. The report of Indian Industrial Commission was discussed at the 33rd session of the congress held under presidentship of Malaviya Ji at Delhi in December 1918. The congress acclaimed Malaviya Ji's note of dissent as a "Masterly presentation of India's industrial and economic position and an open exposition of the causes which ruined the indigenous industries". The congress endorsed Malaviya Ji's plea for establishing a world class technical institute in India.

Early Engineering Education

Engineering education in India was started in late 18th century but all the institutions till the beginning of the engineering courses in BHU were primarily civil engineering oriented. The oldest engineering institution, now known as Anna University, was born as a survey school on May 17, 1794. It was later upgraded as Civil Engineering College in 1862. The oldest civil engineering degree awarding institution in India is Thomson College of Engineering (now Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee) which was established in 1847. The Bengal Engineering College (now Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur) was established in 1856. The only engineering college in western presidency, Pune College of Engineering was started in 1855. VJT Institute in Mumbai began teaching engineering courses in 1867.

All these institutions primarily focused on civil engineering courses till almost mid-thirties of last century when they started other branches of engineering. Task Ahead Banaras Hindu University came into existence in 1916 and the first convocation of the university was held on January 17, 1919. The then vice-chancellor Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar in his convocation address echoed Malaviya Ji's sentiments only when he said "The dawn of a new era of industrial development is in sight and it is the duty of Hindu University to prepare young men for it". The report of Indian Industrial Commission, in which engineering education was discussed vigorously due to Malaviya ji's insistence, was submitted in 1918.

The recommendations of the commission were against the starting of the engineering degree courses in electrical and mechanical engineering except the lone protesting voice of Malaviya Ji in his note of dissent. Malaviya Ji's close allies e.g. Mahatma Gandhi ji, Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta, Dr. Bhagwan Das and many others were not favoring the idea of Malaviya Ji's to start engineering teaching. Of course, the British Government was also not favorable for creating the engineering faculty in Banaras Hindu University. The most difficult task was collection of enough funds needed by an engineering institution. The training facility needed by such courses was also not available in nearby places and getting qualified faculty was another hurdle. To face all these obstacles, there was the greatest visionary Malaviya Ji who was determined to start the engineering courses at the just born Banaras Hindu University.

Engineering Education Begins

Malaviya ji did not wait for the British government to act on his suggestion given in his note to the report of

the Indian Industrial Commission, rather he took the initiative to start the technical courses in Banaras Hindu University. As a result the electrical and mechanical engineering courses started in 1919 and mining and metallurgy in 1923. Teaching in Industrial Chemistry leading to present Chemical Engineering and Ceramic Engineering courses began in 1921. A course in Pharmaceutical chemistry commenced in 1932 leading to a degree course in Pharmaceutics in 1939 for the first time in India.

A power plant was setup in the Engineering College to generate power for the need of the university and for providing practical training to the students. The power house was built in 1921 and a 20KW set was installed which was augmented by a 100KW set in 1923. Malaviya Ji desired that benefits of scientific and technical research should flow to Society, Manufacture of various articles of daily use like soap, ink, glass ware, porcelain was started in the University. A small rubber plant was also established. Equipments for laboratories were produced in the Workshops of the Engineering College in addition to large number of electrical fans which were in use till recently. Various chemicals were produced and supplied to the science institutes.

Malaviya Ji continued with his dream to germinate the seed of industrial resurrection in India through Banaras Hindu University in the face of opposition from many quarters. The services rendered by the Engineering Alumni of BHU were well illustrated by Dr. Radhakrishnan, the then Vice-President of India in his memorable speech delivered after unveiling the life — size bronze statue of Malaviya Ji on December 25, 1961 at the time of the birth centenary of Malaviya Ji. He said, "Yesterday, I was at Jamshedpur and I was told that the town had 200-300 graduates of Banaras Hindu University working there in mining, metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering."

Thus, BHU engineering graduates were managing most of the industrial establishments of the country just before and after the independence of the country. World Class Engineering Education The cause of technical education was very close to Malaviya Ji's heart. He accorded a special status to engineering faculty and students. Their residences and hostels were painted in dazzling white. The engineering teachers were given priority in the allotment of accommodation and their emoluments and grades were a lot better than the other faculties. But when the University faced financial crisis during thirties of the last century, Principal Charles King lead the fellow teachers to place their services at the disposal of Malaviya Ji, the then Vice-Chancellor of the

University for the cut in the salary as deemed necessary to face the financial stringency.

The signatures of Principal Charles King and Professor N. P. Gandhi appear prominently in the beginning of the memorandum submitted to Malaviya Ji for the cut in their salary. Malaviya Ji was determined to make the engineering education in BHU comparable with the best in the World. He appointed highly qualified faculty not only from within the country but also from abroad. Prof. Charles A. King, Prof. H. P. Philpot, and Prof. L. D. Coueslant were from Britain and their salary was almost three times of that of the Indian professors in the Engineering College itself and many more times of those professors in other faculties of BHU. Professor N. P. Gandhi, a graduate from the Royal school of Mines was appointed as Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy. Malaviya ji persuaded Professor N. N. Godbole to join BHU and start a full-fledged Department of Industrial Chemistry in 1921. Prof. M. L. Schroff, a highly qualified and renowned person in the field of pharmaceutical science was roped in to start a degree level course in Pharmacy for the first time in India.

Malaviya ji continued to appoint eminent faculty afterwards also. Professor M. Sengupta, Professor Dayaswarup, Professor Gopal Tripathi, Professor M. P. Netarawala, Professor B. N. Singh and many others carried the grand legacy forward and BHU engineering alumni continued to contribute for the growth of the Indian industries. It would be worthwhile to mention about a British Professor, G. R. Bashforth who came to the University as the UNESCO Metallurgical Expert in 1958 for one year but he liked the university environment so much that he continued for six years. After completing his assignment as UNESCO expert in 1962, he went back to U.K., but soon after returned to BHU as Holkar Professor and continued till 30 September 1964.

Visvesvaraya Ji and Malaviya Ji

Dr. M Visvesvaraya the engineer statesman is a well known name among the engineers. He is one of the makers of modern India and was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1955. He passed away on April 14, 1962 like a rishi after living for more than 100 years. Visvesvaraya was a matchless dreamer and visionary. We celebrate Engineers Day on the birth day of the great engineer of India Bharatratna Visvesvarayaji. Malaviya ji and Visvesvaraya Ji used to consult each other and work together in many educational, social and political activities. Visvesvarayaji paid his tribute to Malaviya ji through a long essay on him in the commemoration volume published on his 70th birth anniversary in 1932. In the last paragraph he wrote about Malaviya ji, "A noble

and lovable personality, a staunch Hindu and a great Indian, all he thinks of, all he works for are the interests of his community and the country, to their interests, he is giving every moment of his waking time".

Visvesvaraya Ji was the Devan of Mysore State and was also a great bond between Maharaja of Mysore Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar and Malaviya Ji. It may be a coincidence or due to mutual consultation that Banaras Hindu University and Mysore University were established in the same year ie 1916 and Maharaja Sir Krishnaraja Wodeyar was the first Chancellor of both the universities. It appears that Malaviya Ji's great interest in manufacturing of iron and steel probably motivated Visvesvaraya Ji to establish a steel plant at Bhadravati in 1923. It was not based on hard coke as is the practice but on charcoal. Every one of his creation was mighty and magnificent.

Visvesvaraya Ji was not only an engineer but he took part in the political movement as well. He attended Indian national congress session at Allahabad in 1910 and came in the contact of Malaviya Ji. He was also present at the Fund Collection Meeting for the proposed Banaras Hindu University held at Calcutta in 1912. He was highly influenced with Malaviya Ji's eloquence. Visvesvaraya Ji said "The moving eloquence of the Pandit had evidently told on the audience and money literally poured in on that occasion". Malaviya Ji included Visvesvaraya Ji in the delegation which he led to discuss political issues with the Viceroy in December 1921. He convened an all party meeting on January 10, 1922 at Bombay and persuaded Visvesvaraya Ji to preside over it. Visvesvaraya Ji visited Banaras Hindu University in January 1923 and remarked "A high class College of Engineering has begun work".

Visvesvaraya Ji also addressed Nineteenth Convocation of Banaras Hindu University held in 1937 and was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of letters by the Vice-Chancellor Malaviya Ji. While delivering the convocation address of Banaras Hindu University in 1937, Visvesvaraya Ji said "It is difficult to speak of the work done in building up this institution in anything short of superlatives. It is a great monument to the patriotism, organizing ability and persuasive power of its originator and master architect. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has all his days work for self government, religion and country. God speed him in his. task".

Swami Vivekananda on Science and Technology

India would be soon celebrating the 150th birth anniversary of her another illustrious son Swami Vivekananda born on January 12, 1863. Vivekananda's thoughts regarding alleviating the poverty of India, are

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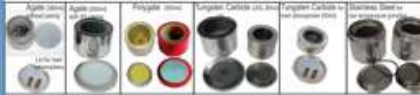


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surprisingly on the same line as that of Malaviya Ji. He also accepted the timeless truth that prosperity of a nation depends on education, particularly the scientific and technical education.

Swami Vivekananda inspired many for taking up science and technology as career and establishing research institutions for the development of the country. The present Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore an original creation of Jamshetji Nusserwanji Tata owes much to the inspiration and guidance of Swamiji. J.N. Tata met Swami Vivekananda in Japan and they were on the same ship "Empress of India" for twelve days (July 14-23, 1893) while traveling together from Yokohama to Vancouver. Apart from discussing social, economical and national matters of the country they also talked about science and technology. Swami Ji inspired Jamshet Ji to establish an institute of science and a steel mill. Jamshet Ji fulfilled the wishes of Swami Ji by establishing Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in 1907 at Jamshetpur and Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore in 1911. It would be interesting to note that when the Tata Iron and Steel Company was in the planning stage, Sir Fredrick Upcott, Head of Railways sarcastically remarked that he would chew every ounce of steel produced by Jamshet Ji. But now a century later, Ratan Tata controls practically entire steel industry of Britain and Holland through Corous.

When J.C. Bose presented his hypothesis on radio waves at the International Congress of Physicists on October 29, 1900 at Paris, Swami Vivekananda was present in the audience. In one of his letters, Swami Ji wrote "Out of this vast assembly, a young man stood for thee (Mother India), one of thy heroic sons J.C. Bose, youthful physicist with galvanic quickness, charmed and electrified the western audience today with his splendid genius, and will thrill all his countrymen". The disciples of Swami Ji also encouraged Bose to patent his new findings.

Sister Nivedita and J. C. Bose

Sister Nivedita a renowned disciple of Swami Viveknanda was fully committed for the development of Science and technology in India. Like Viveknanda, she always considered it as her pious duty to help J.C. Bose in his pursuit of scientific investigation. Bose is generally acknowledged as the father of modern scientific research in India. Sister Nivedita came in contact of Bose in 1890 and since then she always encouraged and assisted Bose as a mother cares for her son. She always thought that by helping Bose she was doing the work of her master Swami Vivekananda ji. Sister Nivedita not only helped Bose in writing and editing the books but she wrote a

number of articles on him as well depicting his life and work.

Nivedita always considered Bose as the national asset of India. Bose constructed "Bose Research Institute" or "Vigyan Mandir" at Prafful Chandra Road, Kolkatta and paid a rich tribute to Sister Nivedita by making a relief statute of her near its entrance gate.

Other Institutions Inspired by Malaviya Ji

Malaviya Ji is well known as the creator of Banaras Hindu University but many other Institutions came up either by his direct assistance or indirectly through his inspiration and counseling. Many schools and colleges in Allahabad owe their existence to Malaviya Ji. Hindu Hostel of Allahabad University is again the creation of Malaviya Ji. He encouraged G.D. Birla to establish Birla Institute of Technology and other Institutions at Pilani. Malaviya Ji spared Professor S.D. Pandey from the services of Banaras Hindu University and asked him to help Birla in creating a leading Institution of Technology. Mysore University (1916) and Government Engineering College at Bangalore (1917) came up as a result of frequent consultation between Malaviya Ji & Visvesvaraya Ji.

Malaviya Ji used to frequently and emphatically talk about Indian mineral resources and their exploitation at appropriate forums. He advocated for a Mining Institution as a member of Indian Industrial Commission and also at different Congress sessions. As said earlier, he himself started a degree awarding course in Mining Engineering at Banaras Hindu University in 1923 but his constant emphasis on Mining Education motivated the Government also to start the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad in 1927. The courses which were stated at H.B.T.I. Kanpur were also planned by Malaviyaji for BHU. However, because of the paucity of funds, it could not materialize. Malaviyaji persuaded Harcourt Butler the then education member and later governor of U.P. to start the courses at Kanpur. Malaviya Ji was also creator of two important Hindi Institutions e.g. Nagari Pracharni Sabha at Kashi and Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Prayag.

Sesquicentennial Year Malaviya Ji wanted to start a course in Naval engineering covering navigation and ship building etc. Malaviya Ji was keen to start the courses considering huge volume of export and import trade. In his note to the Indian Industrial Commission, he wrote that the ship building was ancient industry in India and Indians had the knowledge and experience of building large ships which used to sail to Europe and Far East. The arrival of Indian produce in Indian built ships, managed by Indian sailors used to create sensation among the monopolists as if hostile fleet had appeared in

Thames. Indian ship building industry succumbed to the jealousy of the English manufacturers.

It would be a great homage to Malaviya Ji at his 150th birth anniversary to start a course in Naval Engineering to fulfill his dream to have all courses of engineering which he visualised under the same roof at Banaras Hindu University. Malaviya Ji's 150th birth anniversary was celebrated at the national level during 2011-12. A number of projects were undertaken to make this event memorable. The greatest tribute that has been paid to the father of Engineering Education Mahamana Malaviya Ji is the elevation of the Institute of Technology, which was earlier formed by amalgamating Banaras Engineering College (BENCO), College of Mining and Metallurgy (MINMET) and college of Technology (TECHNO) into one entity, to the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology Banaras Hindu University. Some of the leading figures in the field of Engineering and Technology are the alumni of IIT-BHU. They celebrated Malaviya Ji's Sesquicentennial birth anniversary in a most befitting manner not only in India but also in different parts of the world.

While taking the charge of the Vice-chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, Dr Radhakrishnan said "Malaviya Ji is not only a representative of Hinduism but the soul of Hinduism. He had strived all through his life for Hindu ideals and you see the combination of idealism and practical wisdom. With the result that side by side with cultural activities in the University we have provision for imparting Technical Education. He has adjusted himself to the spirit of modern times and has been trying to do his level best to inspire his countrymen with progressing impulses and utilize science for the service of the man". Let these words of Radhakrishnan inspire all BHU people.

For the students, let the following words of Mahamana Madan Mohan Malaviya which he said on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the University, be the guiding force: "It is my earnest hope and prayer that this centre of life and light which is coming into existence, will produce students who will not only be intellectually equal to the best of their fellow students in other parts of the world, but will also live a noble life, love their country and be loyal to the Supreme Ruler". ■

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Mahamana Malaviyaji's Contribution in National Economic Development

-- Prof. Dr. R.H.Tupkary
Patron, Mahamana Malaviya Mission



In the slavery years of India under the British rule every attempt was being made by the rulers to undermine everything that was Hindu in character. That precisely moved India towards slavery in every respect. That is how the British rulers not only destroyed the indigenous culture, Hindu way of life but they also destroyed, to the extent possible, the indigenous means of production in the form of agricultural economy based more on individual skills by adopting their industrial economics, to the extent possible. While such attempts were going on Mahamana Malaviyaji was born and brought up in the later part of nineteenth century.

Malviyaji was extremely brilliant as was obvious in his childhood itself. He was educated in the Hindu style of education in his early years and then in English style education later. He obtained law degree as was the common choice in those days for intellectual youths. Though he was qualified to practice law at courts he preferred to practice law only part time and preferred to become initially a journalist and later essentially as a social worker.

That is how he managed a news paper published from Allahabad, now Prayag Raj, to enlighten public as per his perception at large. Along with, he also became serious social worker and that led him to study the socio-economic problems at the ground level. He well understood that the marketing of British goods manufactured in Britain as products of industrial revolution slowly killed the cottage industries of agricultural era and thereby created unemployment, both urban and rural, in India. The problem became more serious with increasing population. He then realized that modern education will have to be provided to Indian public at all possible levels rather than relying on age-old skills to enable Indians to understand the technology of industrially produced goods.

That is how Mahamana Malviyaji developed into a multi-faceted personality in many different ways. He thereby became conscious of social aspects in particular problem of unemployment resulting by the enforced British economic development, directly or indirectly resulting from industrial revolution in Europe. Being

extremely intelligent his thinking along with some social actions thus made him national leader at much younger age. It all happened in his very young age. He could readily appreciate various aspects of economic development of individual and social development. It naturally led him to think about educating the society. That is how his main and outstanding contribution was in the field of education, directly related also to economic development. But it was not confined to any one field of social life.

In his middle age he was involved in many different social service activities like publishing a news paper for enlightening the public on the happenings in society as an aid of helping the independence movement. He was also associated with many different activities like eradication of untouchability and societal 'upliftment programmes' for the downtrodden.

However he realized the importance of education and therefore established the first privately run university in India in the form of Banaras Hindu University, in the field of higher education. It was a great leap forward against the three main universities, viz Bombay, Calcutta and Madras (Chennai) established in mid- nineteenth century by the Britishers, for arts and law. No one else could dare start any such private university in India in nineteenth century. It is interesting to know why Mahamana wanted to start such a university then, besides his general interest in education.

Looking at the superiority of British in economic development, consequent to industrial revolution in England, he could visualize the rising unemployment problem likely to emerge in due course because of replacement of handicraft by machines. He had realised the possible killing of small scale, human skill-based traditional village industries and, thereby increasing the problem of unemployment. He had also realized that the rural unemployment was certain to bring pressure on urban employment and therefore on overall unemployment especially amongst youth in India. He was therefore convinced that youths will have to be trained in modern manufacturing technologies that would lead to extra man-power employment and thereby

economic development. It was all his understanding of the then existing and future economic progress of Hindu society.

He thus got himself involved in the forums that were created for the development of manufacturing activities by the traders and the manufacturers. It was something like present Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries or FICCI or CII and also similar local forums. He therefore got himself actively involved in these forums to understand the problems of economic development more in depth and properly. It led him to appreciate modern commercial and technical education that was needed. Even otherwise he was very active on social front like eradication of untouchability, adoption of Hindu ethos and arousing national feelings to get independence. That is also how he got associated with the independence movement much earlier than even Mahatma Gandhi to make India independent and to decide its own economic development plans and make the Indian society flourish.

Though he was born in a Hindu Sanatani family and brought up in those traditions his personality was developed more through appreciation of social and national development programmes that were then going on. It was all before starting the BHU. But the prior experience made him conscious of economic development of the society and therefore the educational needs therefor.

It finally convinced him that commensurate educational facilities were a must for the nationwide economic development. That is how he provided facilities to study engineering, science, commerce, management, economics right in the beginning after starting BHU because these were directly related to economic development.

He was not at all elitist in his approach. He was very keen to provide large scale employments in the society. Degree holders alone were not all that was needed in economic development. Important thing was that Malaviyaji was not a compartmental but rather holistic thinker. He knew that Hindu values were essential to be grasped along with the adoption of western industrial educational activities and technologies. Malviyaji therefore decided to start modern Banaras Hindu University with a comprehensive vision of inculcating Hindu ethos along with modern education and generating properly trained man-power for economic development. Malaviyaji was not unidirectional and compartmental in his approach towards any problem especially like university education. That is the reason why he decided to start Banaras Hindu University to

provide properly encultured and educated students for upliftment of Indian economy.

The most original thinking of Malaviyaji for economic progress is revealed in his design in starting Industrial Training Centre (today's ITIs) along with the modern engineering degree education in the university itself. It was a very unique and uncommon approach. This combination was rather unimaginable and unique and was not provided anywhere in India. It is very difficult to understand that the need for technically qualified people is always very different at different levels, viz. at the design level, at the management level, at the operational levels, including the various sub-levels in each one of them. Without the proper man-power generation, economic development was not conceivable, Malviyaji understood fully. That is how he thought of providing the much needed trained technical man-power for Indian economic activities, much prior to the independence and thereby to generate large scale employment.

At the same time and being sanatani he ensured that education was not for mere employment alone. Malaviyaji understood the importance of overall personality. It was also to inculcate and imbibe along with, the essential values of Hindu ethos. In the modern sense Hindu ethos is nothing but Hindu national values. He also understood that it was essential to create total personality as prescribed in Hindu ethos. Hence he named it as Banaras Hindu University, rather than merely as Banaras University. The word Hindu expressed the aim of inculcation of Hindu ethos while acquiring the available world wide modern material knowledge. This was a very unique approach towards education in those days even for development of overall economics, as is of interest to a vast majority. There were some similar other educational centers in India but none with the approach like that of Mahamana in establishing engineering education in India. It continued even after independence in India for few more decades.

In fact it paved the way towards more properly designed engineering education in India after independence to improve the overall economy. Hence Mahamana must be considered as the pioneer in developing educational facilities required to improve economic activities in India like not only engineering but in economics, commerce, law, management and so on. On the whole Malaviyaji was holistic thinker and could appreciate the multifarious educational needs of society to help cater better economic progress.

Malaviyaji therefore started industrial technical

(Contd on page 33)

Mahamana Malaviya Mission : At a glance

-- Er. Hari Shanker Singh
National President,
Mahamana Malaviya Mission



Mahamana Malaviya Mission, as an autonomous charity organisation, has been engaged in doing the noble work of keeping alive the memories of Bharat Ratna Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviyaji ji (1861-1946) and propagating his life ideals, ethics and life values for the last 47 years through 31 branches spread across the country.

On 8-9 April 1978, a meeting of alumni of Banaras Hindu University was held in 'Dharma Bhawan', Delhi, in which concern was expressed about the forgotten memories of Mahamana Malaviya ji. After prolonged deliberations, it was decided to create an organisation for furthering the cause of Mahamana. After considering few names, it was finally decided on name of Mahamana Malaviya Mission. In the first resolution passed, it was decided that the Mission would work mainly in the field of education and social service. Prominent people present in this meeting were Shri Baleshwar Agrawal, Dr. Ved Prakash Goyal, Sh. Pannalal Jaiswal, Prof. Shankar Vinayak Tattvavadi, Prof. R.H. Tupkari, Dr. Jagmohanlal Garg, Prof. Bhushanlal Dhupar from Kanpur, Prabhu Narayan Srivastava, Hari Shanker Singh etc.

In first All India session, the Mission was formally inaugurated by the renowned scientist Dr. Atmaram (1908-1983) on 25 December 1979 at the Constitution Club, Delhi. In 1979, Mahamana Malaviya Mission was formally registered under the Society's Act and after some time, 80-G certificate was received from Income Tax Department for income tax exemption.

The second session of Malaviya Mission was held at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi on 11-12 October 1980 in august presence of Kashi Naresh HH the Maharaja Vibhuti Narayan Singh and then Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, Dr. Hari Narayan. The third session was held at 'Sahakarita Bhawan', Lucknow on 9-10 October 1982. In the presence of HH the Maharaja Dr. Karan Singh and the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Sh. Shripati Mishra. In second session, an important decision was taken about the membership of the Mission. It was opened to as those who have faith in Mahamana, irrespective of which University they have passed out.

Till date fifteen session have been held in various location of India. The last 15th session was held in IIT, Patna in grand manner. Hon'ble Speaker of Bihar Legislative Assembly Sh. Nand Kishore Yadav inaugurated the session on 14th September, 2024.

The Objects of the Mahamana Malaviya Mission

a) To perpetuate the Memory of Late Pt. Madan Moahn Malaviya Malaviya Ji, a Great National Leader and Founder of B.H.U;

b) To promote the cause of national education and propagate the ideas put forward by Malaviya ji;

c) To work for the promotion of Hindu Culture and Traditions through various projects and programs:

1. To organize meetings and conferences of old students of B.H.U. at various levels to maintain and develop the missionary zeal derived from the inspiring life of Mahamana;

2. To celebrate the Birth Anniversary of Mahamana Malaviya ji on December 25;

3. To organize meetings on the eve of Vasant Panchmi, the Foundation Day of B.H.U.;

4. To organize Mahamana Malaviya memorial lectures by eminent persons at important places in the country;

5. To run and assist educational institutions working on the ideals of Malaviya ji;

6. To run and assist centers of physical training and promote Bharatiya games and sports;

7. To help the poor and meritorious students to continue their studies, especially the Harijan and Tribal Students;

8. To build suitable memorials of Mahamana Malaviya at important places in the country;

9. To publish literature in various forms to fulfill the above-mentioned objects and activities;

10. To institute an annual Mahamana Malaviya memorial award for outstanding contribution in the field of national education, propagation of Hindu ideals, popularization of Sanskrit or promoting the cause of national integration;

11. To organize any such programme conducive to the above mentioned objective of the institution;

12. To organize Philanthropic activities such as adoption/sponsoring of destitute children for their all around development;

13. To undertake research-oriented projects with a view to evolving socio-economic culture of the Society;

14. To utilize the income and earning of the society for achievement of its aims only.

Branches

Mahamana Malaviya Mission currently has 31 branches: 1. Delhi-NCR, 2. Delhi-Indraprastha, 3. Lucknow, 4. Mumbai, 5. Navi Mumbai (Konkan), 6. Anpara, 7. Obra, 8. Dehradun, 9. Unchahar, 10. Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University), 11. Varanasi (city), 12. Varanasi (rural), 13. Patna, 14. Raipur, 15. Rihandnagar (Bijpur), 16. Ambikapur, 17. Prayagraj, 18. Bangalore, 19. Jaipur, 20. Meerut, 21. Kanpur, 22. Chandigarh, 23. Awadh, 24. Ranchi, 25. Vananchal (Chandauli), 26. Amarkantak (MP), 27. Bhagyanagar (Hyderabad), 28. Karnavati (Ahmedabad), 29. Agra, 30. Kolkata and 31. North East.

Service and Education Projects

The Mission started working in the field of service and education from the time of its inception. These mainly include Mahamana Bal Niketan Hostel and Malaviya Vidya Mandir Inter College in Lucknow, Vananchal Hostel in Anpara, Malaviya Shishu Mandir in Obra, Sewing and Sanskar Kendra in Anpara, Mahamana



Digital Learning and Skill Development Centre in Delhi-NCR and Gadiya-Lohar Education Project in Delhi-Indraprastha. Mahamana Bal Niketan has been working since 1986 for the all-round development of destitute children along with their accommodation, food, studies, education, health. Earlier, children of leprosy patients and later destitute poor children whose lives were at crossroads, are today serving in good positions at many places. Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji himself had come to see Bal Niketan and had also issued an appeal with his signature for help. The team of American Senators who came to Lucknow was very impressed after seeing Bal Niketan. 'Malaviya Vidya Mandir', started in 1992, is an inter college recognized by UP Board. Along with the education of children, special attention is given to their values. Special classes are organized in the school for Bhagwad Gita training.





organized 'Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya Shatabdi Samaroh' all over India and the closing ceremony was organized in a grand manner on 25 December 2016 (Malaviya Jayanti) at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. In this samaroh, Sh. Anant Kumar, the Cabinet Minister of Chemical & Fertiliser; Sh. S.S. Ahluwalia, Minister of State; Sh. Ashwini Chaubey, Sh. Anurag Thakur, etc participated.

Malaviya Smriti Bhawan

On Mahamana Malaviyaji's 141st birth anniversary: On 25 December 2002, the foundation stone of 'Malaviya Smriti Bhawan' was laid by then Vice President Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Union Shipping Minister Dr. Ved Prakash Goyal and Mahamana's grandson Justice Giridhar Malaviya. This building, built in 1,200 square yards, was inaugurated on 25 December 2008 by former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. 'Malaviya Smriti Bhawan' is an international centre for propagating the ideals, values and thoughts of Mahamana. The building has Malaviya Memorial Library, Auditorium, Light and Sound Show on Mahamana, Media Communication Centre, Seminar Room, NRI (Alumni) Guest Room, etc. International BHU Alumni Centre is functioning from this 'Smriti Bhawan'. In fact, this is the international centre of the students of Hindu University where the

Milestones of Mahamana Malaviya Mission

'The First BHU International Alumni Meet' was organized at IIT, Delhi on 15-16 January, 2001, in which the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee attended, has a very big contribution in the journey of the mission. The culmination of this was 'Malaviya Smriti Bhawan' which is situated on Deendayal Upadhyaya Marg in Delhi. Similarly, the 'Second Banaras Hindu University International Alumni Meet' was organized at IIT, Mumbai on 3-4 January, 2004, with help of Dr. Ved Prakash Goyal ji, which was inaugurated by Dr. Anil Kakodkar, President of Bhabha Atomic Research Center. The third Alumni Meet was held in BHU with the cooperation of then Vice Chancellor Sh. Panjab Singh ji.

On completion of hundred years of the establishment of Mahamana's invaluable creation, Banaras Hindu University, were completed on Vasant Panchami in 2016, all the branches of the Mission

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alumni of BHU living all over the world can meet each other. It is an important Centre of many social activities and head office of Mahamana Malaviya Mission.

The Collected Works of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Project (Mahamana's Vangmay)

Till now no complete compilation of records, books, speeches, newspapers and pictures written, edited and related to Mahamana Malaviyajji could be published. Mahamana Malaviya Mission has taken up this gigantic task of compiling and publishing the complete works of Mahamana. To implement this project, the researchers appointed by Mahamana Malaviya Mission have succeeded in obtaining a large number of original documents of Malaviyajji (letters, proceedings, reports, reference books, pictures, contemporary newspapers and magazines, video footage, Malaviyajji's published and unpublished articles, speeches, papers of cases fought by Malaviyajji, etc.) from archives, libraries and private collections across the country.



The first series of 11 volumes of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Sampurna Vangmaya (The Collected Works of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, CWMMM) has been edited by senior journalist and President of Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts, Padma Shri Ram Bahadur Rai and it has been published under the joint auspices of Mahamana Malaviya Mission and Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. The first series consisting 11 Volumes was released on 25 December 2023 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Sh.





Narendra Modi ji at Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi. The remaining 12 volumes of second series of the CWMMM will be released on 25th December 2025 in BHU campus.

Gadia Lohar Education Project

The Delhi-Indraprastha unit of Mission serves the social upliftment of the Gadia-Lohars of Mewar region, their rehabilitation and education of their children in many areas of Delhi and NCR. Many types of relief camps are also organized among them from time to time.



Mahamana Digital Learning and Skill Development Centre

In the 'Mahamana Digital Learning and Skill Development Centre' run by the Delhi-NCR unit of Mahamana Malaviya Mission, underprivileged children from fifth to tenth standard are being given basic computer and digital knowledge along with training in various types of technical skills to develop their overall personality and to face the challenges of the future. Along with computers, the children studying here are also taught to make beautiful paper bags, envelopes, clay idols, rakhis, decorative lamps, bookmarks, etc. a part of

skill development program. Special trainers are regularly available here to teach all these arts, who teach these children to make creative things in a simple way, keeping in mind their nature. The mission's effort is to make the children proficient in these arts and become self-reliant.

Malaviya Memorial Library and Research Centre

In the year 2011, under the grant received from the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, 'Malaviya Memorial Library' has been established in 'Malaviya Smriti Bhawan', which has books on various subjects in the form of library and digital library. There is a rich repository of philosophy, culture, spirituality, economics, ecology, political science, sociology, psychology, science, technology, management, ancient



and modern history, especially ancient texts (Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc), biographies of national leaders, dictionaries, etc. in Sanskrit, Hindi and English.

It was necessary to construct another building named 'Malaviya Memorial Library and Research Centre' which is in progress in the premises of the 'Malaviya Smriti Bhawan' complex, for better space accommodation of Library. The foundation stone of which has been laid on 25 December 2024 by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sh. Piyush Goyal ji. Along with shifting the Malaviya Memorial Library to this new building, the original documents of Mahamana collected from India and abroad will be preserved for research work in the new complex.

The Office bearers of Mahamana Malaviya Mission are fully devoted for furthering the aims & objectives of Malaviya Mission. With the cooperation and help of BHU alumni spread all over world, Mahamana Malaviya Mission will attain new heights. ■

भगवद् गीता में सार्वभौमिक प्रबंधन Universal Management in Bhagvad Gita



— इ. प्रभु नारायण श्रीवास्तव
पूर्व राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष,
महामना मालवीय मिशन

भारतीय परंपरा में विश्व प्रबंधन के पूर्व स्वयं के प्रबंधन की महती महत्ता बतायी गई है गीता के दूसरे और तीसरे अध्याय के बाद श्री कृष्ण ने चौथे अध्याय में "राजर्षि परंपरा" का उल्लेख किया है—

अहम्— मैंने (श्री कृष्ण ने) इमम्— तीसरे और दूसरे अध्याय में बताया गया ज्ञान अव्यय— अविनाशी योगम्— योग को (Master Art of Integration) विवस्वते— सूर्य से प्रोक्तवान्— कहा था विवस्वान्— सूर्य ने मनवे — मनु से प्राह — कहा मनुः — मनु ने ईक्ष्वाकवे — राजा इक्ष्वाकु से अब्रवीत् — कहा हे सरन्तप— परम प्रतापी अर्जुन एवम्— इस प्रकार परंपरा प्राप्तम्— परम्परा से प्राप्त इमं रजर्षया— इस योग को राजर्षियों (दूसरे और तीसरे अध्याय में दिया गया ज्ञान) विदुः— जाना सः— वह योगः— योग महता— बहुत कालेन— काल से इस— इस भूमण्डल में नष्टः — लुप्त प्राय हो गया।

महाभारत युद्ध के पूर्व में ही भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने यह बात कही कि "राजर्षि परंपरा" लुप्त प्राय या अति शिथिल होने के कारण ही दुर्योधन को अति स्वार्थ और अहंकार जागृत हो गया और जब युद्ध की पूरी तैयारी हो गई है, दोनों सेनाएं युद्ध के लिए आमने सामने खड़ी हैं, तो अर्जुन को वैराग्य हो गया है। यहाँ तक कि तुम भिक्षा मांगकर जीवन यापन को तैयार हो गए हो— भैक्षयम् अपि भोक्तुम् श्रेयः"।

दुर्योधन और तुम्हारे अस्थिर मन, बुद्धि और विवेक ने तुम दोनों को ही भ्रमित कर दिया है। मोह, विस्मृत और अहंकार का शिकार होकर गलत आचरण पर उतारू हो गए हो। इस आचरण और व्यवहार से सम्पूर्ण भूमण्डल अस्त—व्यस्त हो जाएगा। दूसरे और तीसरे अध्याय में भगवान ने जो कहा उसी का विस्तार शेष पंद्रह अध्यायों में किया गया है। "राजर्षि परंपरा" अर्थात् ऊपर से स्थूल रूप से प्रबंधन की व्यवस्था हो किन्तु उसका निर्णय स्वार्थ और अहंकार से प्रेरित न हो। यह कैसे होगा जब राजा एक अविनाशी "आत्मा" को समझ कर व्यवहार करेगा। इस उपदेश के कुछ बिन्दु संक्षेप में कहे गए हैं—

1) शरीर नश्वर है और आत्मा अविनाशी है जिससे सारा जगत व्याप्त है। इसका विनाश करने में कोई समर्थ नहीं है। इस लिए तू (अर्जुन) युद्ध कर। एक बार हम इस ज्ञान को समझ गए

तो युद्ध जनित हिंसा से भी हमारा निर्णय प्रभावित नहीं होगा। एक कुशल प्रबंधक को निर्णय लेने में हिंसा—अहिंसा से कोई मोह नहीं होगा। निर्णय यदि बड़े उपदेश की पूर्ति के लिए लिये जाते हैं तो हमारा निर्णय अडिग होना चाहिए। पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान की हिंसा परस्ती के विरोध में भारत सरकार के न्याय संगत युद्ध को किसी भी प्रकार से गलत नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। हमने युद्ध की तैयारी नहीं की थी इसलिए शत्रु देश चीन ने हम पर युद्ध किया था, तब पूरी तैयारी नहीं होने के कारण हमें 1962 के भारत—चीन युद्ध में हार का मुह देखना पड़ा था। वहीं पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर किए गए सारे आक्रमण का हमने मुहतोड़ जवाब दिया था और हम विजयी रहे। चीन से हार के कारण हमें हजारों वर्ग कि०मी० भारत की जमीन छोड़नी पड़ी थी। हम कितनी भी नैतिकता की बात करें, यदि हम शक्तिहीन होकर युद्ध करते हैं तो पराजय का मुँह ही देखना पड़ता है। फिर देश के अंदर और बाहर सब जगह हमारी निंदा और जग हँसाई ही होती है। बहुमतो भूत्वा यास्यसी लघवम्। (२/३५)

अर्जुन भयभीत भी है, अपने पुराने वरिष्ठ संबंधों को याद कर शिथिल मन—मस्तिष्क से उसका गांडीव हाथ से गिर जाता है गांडीव संस्रते हस्तात् (१/३०)। एक राजर्षि (कुशल) से गलत निर्णय की अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती।

2) अपने गलत निर्णय को सर्वतः उचित ठहरने का भी मन में भाव रहता है और वह पाखंड पूर्वक पुष्पित दिखाऊ तर्क का सहारा भी लेते हैं— यमिमां पुष्पितां वाचं, प्रवदन्ति अविपश्चित रु (२/४२) फिर कुलधर्म, वर्ण संकरता उत्पन्न होने की भी, नरक जाने की भी शोभायुक्त बातें करता हुआ अर्जुन धनुष बाण छोड़कर रथ के पिछले भाग में बैठ जाता है।

3) आँखों में आँसू से युक्त अर्जुन को भगवान युद्ध का निर्णय लेने के लिए धिक्कारते हुए कहते हैं— हे अर्जुन तुम इस असमय में किस हेतु से इस मोह से ग्रस्त होकर ऐसा निर्णय लेते हो। यह तुम्हें क्षुद्रता, समृद्धिहीनता, अपयश देने वाला होगा। इस नपुंसकता को छोड़कर, दुर्बलता को त्यागकर युद्ध के लिए खड़े हो जाओ। श्री कृष्ण का यह सीधा और स्पष्ट उपदेश है।

4) गुरुओं और मान्य वरिष्ठ की हत्या करने से जो राज्य सुख मिलेगा, उससे अच्छा है कि हम भीख मांगकर जीवन चला

लेंगे। इसके बाद वह यह भी कहता है कि मैं भ्रमित हो गया हूँ, और मैं आपकी शरण में हूँ। मुझे शिक्षा दीजिए। शिष्यतेहम् शाधि प्रपन्नम्। एक प्रबंधक के प्रति वैचारिक मतभेद होने के बाद भी उसके अधीन कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी और कर्मचारी के साथ परस्पर सदभाव, सम्मान और प्रेम का संबंध भी होना चाहिए।

5) सांख्य योगी और कर्मयोगी दोनों ही कर्म कर सकते हैं। सांख्ययोगी अंतर्मुखी होता है फिर भी कर्म उसके लिए अनिवार्य है— क्योंकि क्षत्रिय का धर्म और धर्मयुक्त कर्म से दूसरा कोई कल्याणकारी कर्तव्य नहीं है।

6) कर्मयोगी को भी कर्मफल की चिंता किए बिना धर्मयुक्त कर्म करना ही चाहिए। कर्मयोग में कर्म ही फल बन जाता है। कर्मफल के प्रति आसक्ति समाप्त हो जाती है। कर्म नहीं करने की भी आसक्ति नहीं होती है।

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।

मा कर्मफल हेतुर्भूमा ते संगोऽस्त्वकर्मणि।। 2/47

7) कर्मयोग में कर्म के प्रति समर्पण से ही कुशलता आती है। योगः कर्मसुकौशलम् 2/50

8) आसक्ति छोड़कर सुख—दुख में सम रहकर योगस्थ होकर काम करने से मानसिक संतुलन बना रहता है— यही समत्व योग है। एक प्रबंधक, प्रशासक के लिए यह महामंत्र है। (2/48)

9) कर्मयोग में कर्म की प्रेरणा बाहर से नहीं होती है, यह अन्तःकरण की गहराइयों से ही प्रकट होती है। इसलिए इसकी सिद्धि और असिद्धि में इसका बीज बना रहता है। न कर्म फल की आसक्ति होती है और न कर्तापन का अहंकार।

राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के संस्थापक डॉ. हेडगेवार का उदाहरण एक प्रबंधक और प्रशासक के लिए गंभीरता से समझने योग्य है। एक विश्व विख्यात संगठन के संस्थापक के नाम से परिचित होने वालों का नाम बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं किन्तु उनके कर्तव्य से लगभग पूरा बौद्धिक जगत परिचित है। इसका कारण है न कर्तापन का अहंकार और न कर्मफल के प्रति आसक्ति। यह ऐसा महामंत्र है कि इसमें बीज ही अदृश्य, सूक्ष्मतम होता है। यह आत्महिताय या आत्मानंद के लिए होता है और जगतहिताय इसका अवश्यमभावी फल होता है। यह कुशलता को भी जन्म देता है। कर्म के प्रति एकांत निष्ठा से कर्म योगी अपने जीवन उद्देश्य को ही प्राप्त करता है। इसकी उच्चतम अवस्था होती है हर प्रकार के बंधनों से मुक्ति। यहाँ कर्ता— कर्म— फल एक हो जाता है। यह सतत साधना का परिणाम है। कर्मयोग की यह साधना ही उसे उच्चतम स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित करती है। कर्मयोगी कहीं भी किसी भी क्षेत्र में रहे उसे इसकी अनुभूति होती रहती है, चाहे वह तेंदुलकर की तरह खेल का मैदान हो, चाहे जंगल में ऋषि की तपस्या हो, राजनीति का शिखर पर आरूढ़ नरेंद्र मोदी हो, शोध छात्र ए०पी०जे० अब्दुल कलाम हो, या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले अध्यापक हों।

नेहाभिक्रमनाशोअस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते।

स्वल्पमप्यस्य धर्मस्य त्रायते महतो भयात्।। 2/40

दूसरे अध्याय में श्री कृष्ण के कथन से अर्जुन भ्रमित हो जाता है और सीधा उनसे तीसरे अध्याय के प्रथम श्लोक में ही पूछ बैठता है कि आप ज्ञान को कर्म से श्रेष्ठ मानते हैं, तो मुझे भयंकर खून खराबे वाले युद्ध में क्यों लगाते हैं?

प्रशासक/व्यवस्थापक और उसके अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के मध्य भ्रम मिटाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए खुले संवाद की अनुमति है। अर्जुन और श्रीकृष्ण के मध्य खुले संवाद को देखा जा सकेगा। अर्जुन के पूछने पर श्रीकृष्ण जी कहते हैं—

1. इस लोक में दो प्रकार की निष्ठा मैंने कही है— ज्ञानयोगियों के लिए सांख्य निष्ठा और कमयोगियों के लिए कर्मयोग की निष्ठा। 3/3

2. कोई क्षण ऐसा नहीं होता है जब देहधारियों द्वारा कर्म नहीं किया जाता है, सब प्रकृति जन्य कर्म होते हैं। 3/5

3. जो पुरुष कर्म इंद्रियों को संयम कर मन से उनको याद करता रहता है इंद्रियों के विषयों का चिंतन करता रहता है वह मिथ्याचारी कहा जाता है, इसलिए सहज और नियत कर्म शरीर यात्रा के लिए करना अनिवार्य है। 3/6

4. यज्ञ के लिए कर्म अर्थात् अपना समय, धन, बुद्धि, हविसामग्री का समाज और सम्पूर्ण ब्रह्मांड को सुवासित करने के लिए किया गया कर्म। 3/9 फिर इस यज्ञ से मिलने वाले कर्म फल सभी कारकों में संतुलित वितरण किए बिना जो मात्र अपने लिए ही उपभोग करता है वह चोर और पापी है। परस्पर पूरकता का व्यवहार ही सृष्टि में संतुलन स्थापित करता है।

5. ब्रह्मांडीय संतुलन ही यज्ञ है इसलिए सदा सर्वदा ही परमात्मा यज्ञ में प्रतिष्ठित है। 3/14,15 हमारा जीवन यज्ञमय हो प्रबंधन, गृहस्थी, प्रशिक्षण, प्रशासन, कृषि, व्यापार, सेवा आदि समस्त यज्ञमय कर्म बने।

6. लोकसंग्रह (लोक संपर्क, लोक व्यवस्था और लोक कल्याण) के लिए ही जनक आदि ऋषियों ने कर्म किया है। 3/20

7. बड़े लोगों के आचरण से ही प्रभावित होकर अन्य लोग अपना आचरण करते हैं इसलिए तू कर्म कर। 3/21

8. मैं (श्री कृष्ण) यदि कर्म न करूँ तो प्रजा को नष्ट करने वाला बनूँ। भगवान अर्जुन के रथ के चालक हैं अर्थात् घोड़े और रथ की देखरेख करना। 3/24

9. भगवान इसीलिए कहते हैं कि बड़े श्रेष्ठ लोग अपना आचरण ऐसा न करे जिससे आसक्त अज्ञानी पुरुष के बुद्धि में कर्म के प्रति अश्रद्धा पैदा हो। 3/26 सभी मनुष्य को ममता रहित, स्वार्थ रहित, संताप रहित होकर कर्म करना चाहिए। अर्जुन को

(शेष पृष्ठ 33 पर)

MAHAMANA : A MANY FACETED GENIUS

-- Dr. Vidyut Verma



December 25, 1861 will go deep into the annals of Indian History for having blessed the motherland with one of her most illustrious sons- Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya better known as Mahamana who not only won for her respect abroad but also paved the way for a bright, glorious and self-sufficient India. Malaviya's contribution in the fields of law, journalism, politics, education and social service was unparalleled and won

him laurels while his charismatic personality and virtues placed him high in the esteem of his Indian as well as western contemporaries.

Malaviya's father Pandit Brajnath was an exponent of Bhagwat and Ramayan while his mother was a devout lady. The family, though not an affluent one, was able to provide the wealth of virtues to the young Madan Mohan. The bearing of his parents went a long way in shaping his personality and framing his philosophy.

Having received his early education at home by his father and grand father, Malaviya finally launched on his student career at the age of 9 when he was given the "Yagnopaveeta". Apart from having a good academic record, he showed his literary and dramatic skills in the various extra curricular activities in which participated.

After graduating from Muir Central College, Allahabad in 1883 Malaviya who wanted to become a propagator of Sanatan Dharm, had to take up the job of a humble school master per force of circumstances. He turned out to be a committed teacher and also a strict disciplinarian.

In 1886, when he was just 25 years of age, Malaviya had the opportunity of attending the Calcutta Congress Session wherein his maiden speech on "Legislative Council Reforms" captivated the audience. So deeply impressed was Raja Ram Pal Singh of Kalakandar that he offered him the job of editing "Hindustan" which soon earned popularity. Later Malaviya started his own paper "Abhyudaya" in 1907. In 1909 he started the English daily "Leader". He also made contributions in other English papers namely "The Indian Opinion", "Hindustan Review" and "Indian People". He set new trends in Indian journalism. He was responsible for giving remunerations to writers in Hindi papers.

Malaviya joined the Allahabad High Court in 1893 and quickly rose to eminence as a lawyer. Credit for the introduction of Hindi in law-courts goes to him for he not only prepared the historic memorandum "Court Character and Primary Education in North-West Provinces and Oudh" but also led the delegation to the then Governor Sir Antony Macdonell. The fame and



fortune that he earned as a lawyer were not to allure him towards the profession as his sole aim was to serve the nation by establishing a University. He, however, appeared in the court ten years later to plead for the accused in the famous Chauri Chaura case. He was able to save 151 persons from execution.

In 1903 Malaviyaji was nominated to the U.P. Legislative Council and in 1910 he was sent to the Imperial Legislative Council. He was looked upon as a trusted champion of people's rights and interests. He distinguished himself as a fearless legislator in those days when it was customary on part of the Government nominees to support the policies of the Government. His speech on Indemnity bill in 1919 is said to have moved even the European officials to tears.

Malaviyaji graced the chair of the Congress-President four times in his life i.e. 1909, 1918, 1932, and 1933 and served it with undiminished zeal and passion. Through the forum of the Congress he gave his best to all patriotic causes without fear or favour

A deeply religious person Malaviyaji considered himself to be a Brahman at home, a Sanatani in the family, a Hindu in Society and a humanitarian in the world. Thus, in his contributions to the society he was guided by his zeal for service to the motherland and mankind. All his activities bore the hallmark of his vivacity and indefatigability.

Malaviyaji's work in the field of social service had begun in his school days. Ever ready to volunteer his services, he never let go any occasion of service to others. In 1918, with himself as the chief scout, he founded the All India Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association which rendered efficient service both on festive occasions and in times of distress

Regarding untouchability as a stigma on the Hindu society and an obstacle in the way of national progress Malaviyaji propagated for the upliftment of the untouchables. He himself gave 'Mantra Diksha' to untouchables in Calcutta in 1928 and again in Varanasi in 1936.

His belief that non-offensive beasts should not be killed made him to start agitation against cow-slaughter. He also set up a cow house 'Chyawanashram' at Varanasi after relinquishing vice- chancellorship of Banaras Hindu University. Malaviyaji considered Swadeshism as a step towards checkmating the drain of country's wealth and bringing back prosperity to the Indians. He opened the Desi Tijaat Company in 1881 while he was still a youth. It was due to his efforts that the Indian Industrial

Conference was held in 1907. In 1907 was also held the Swadeshi Conference.

He believed that the only way of eradicating Indian poverty was the industrialization of the nation for which he advocated technical education at every forum. He thought that the industry should, beyond doubt, concentrate upon achieving its objectives but should not lose the sight of development and neighbourhood of its operations which pays a vital role in the development of any region or the nation. His views on the industrialisation can be summarized when he endorsed the following generous and wise words of sir Frederick Nicholson

“I beg to record my opinion that in the matter of Indian industries we are bound to consider Indian interest firstly, secondly and thirdly. I mean, ‘firstly’ that the local raw products should be utilized, by ‘secondly’ that industries should be introduced, and by ‘thirdly’ that the profits of such industry should remain in the country. If measures for the industrial development of India are taken in this spirit, India will become prosperous and strong.”

For the promotion of Hindi, Malaviyaji's work began in 1884 with the establishment of the "Hindi Uddharini Pratinidhi Madhya Sabha" at Prayag. He actively participated in 'Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha'. He presided over the 1st and 9th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. He also presided over the inaugural session of the Punjab Provincial Hindi Sammelan and participated in the Rajasthan Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in 1927.

The greatest of Malaviyaji's achievements is the B.H.U. which epitomizes his ambitions and aspirations, ideas and ideals, plans and policies and efforts and endeavours. It was not established merely to confer degrees. Truly speaking the noble aims as conceived by Mahamana were to revivify the national spirit, to reorganize the disintegrated Hindu Society, to combine the best traditions of the ancient gurukulas with those of the modern western universities and thus revive the indigenous industries in order to rejuvenate the nation.

Malaviyaji went into eternal sleep on 12 November, 1946. His bodily form may not be present amongst us, but his noble deeds shall ever remain an abiding source of inspiration for the entire mankind. The greatest homage we Indians can pay to this noble soul today on the occasion of his birth anniversary, is to tread in his footsteps and live up to the ideals, he stood for.

-- B-3/239, Vibhav Khand, Gomti Nagar-226010

Bharat Ratna Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: A Beacon of Patriotism, Nationalism, Education, Leadership and Selflessness in Pre-Independence India

-- Dr. Damodar Rai

**B.Sc (Engg.), M. Tech., Ph.D (BHU)
Advisor, Ripples Learning Services,
Leader in Industry, Engineering, Materials Science
and Human Resource Development**



Each year, the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) community, including its South India Alumni Association, marks the Foundation Day of this distinguished institution. This solemn gathering commemorates the life and contributions of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the visionary who founded BHU. Born on December 25, 1861, to a modest family in Allahabad (now Prayagraj), Shri Malaviya rose to become one of India's most respected legal minds, educational reformers, and nationalist leaders. His immense achievements—anchored in patriotism, moral fortitude, and the ideals of Sanātana Dharma—continue to illuminate the paths of students, educators, and citizens across the nation.

Shri Malaviya's early upbringing was shaped by his father, Pandit Brij Nath, a devoted Sanskrit scholar who immersed his son in India's classical traditions and in the core principles of Sanātana Dharma (the "eternal" tradition). Despite scant financial means, Shri Malaviya excelled in Sanskrit pathshalas and later at Muir Central College in Allahabad, consistently displaying diligence and keen intelligence.

Following his graduation, Shri Malaviya briefly served as a teacher. Yet his resolve to confront the larger social and political challenges facing India led him beyond the confines of the classroom. In 1886, he made a significant impression at the Indian National Congress session in Calcutta, thus embarking on a transformative career in public service. His eloquence and deep ethical convictions quickly earned him prominence, paving the way for future leadership roles.

Shri Malaviya's progress within the Indian National Congress reflected his profound commitment to India's liberation, social welfare, and communal harmony. Rising through the party's ranks, he presided over the Congress in 1909, 1918, 1932, and 1933. These pivotal years encompassed debates on boycotting British goods, demands for sweeping reforms, and broad strategies aimed at ending colonial domination.

Although the broader freedom movement was

sometimes marked by disparate methods—ranging from militant approaches to more measured, moderate tactics—Shri Malaviya championed balanced action paired with unyielding moral resolve. His tenure in the Imperial Legislative Council (1909–1920) embodied this perspective, as he advocated free primary education, the nationalization of railways, and an end to the oppressive indentured-labour system. Moreover, he placed great emphasis on broadening civil liberties, believing that effective governance must hinge on equality and justice.

Respected for his wisdom and integrity, Shri Malaviya played a central role in critical negotiations concerning India's political future. Notably, he participated in the 1931 Round Table Conference alongside Mahatma Gandhi, earnestly articulating India's aspirations for self-rule. During these deliberations, Shri Malaviya served as a conciliatory force, bridging views between staunch advocates of nonviolent resistance and those favoring incremental constitutional reforms.

Although Shri Malaviya renounced legal practice in 1911 to concentrate on educational and social endeavors, pressing national issues occasionally compelled him to return to the courtroom. The Kakori Conspiracy Case of 1925 best exemplifies his dedication. A group of Indian revolutionaries had intercepted a British treasury train near Kakori to secure funds for the independence movement; many faced severe punishments, including possible execution.

Moved by their plight, Shri Malaviya decided to defend them. His legal expertise and persuasive oratory helped reduce several harsh sentences. Though not all the accused were fully acquitted, many revolutionaries escaped the gallows thanks to Shri Malaviya's formidable advocacy. This intervention illustrated the seamless blend of moral conviction and legal prowess that characterized his career.

The episode also underscored an integral truth: the drive for India's independence, rooted in justice and ethical responsibility, demanded leaders prepared to

uphold the rights of freedom fighters at all levels—be it in the streets or before the bench. Shri Malaviya’s principled stand resonated throughout India, underscoring the vitality of legal justice in the broader struggle against colonial rule.

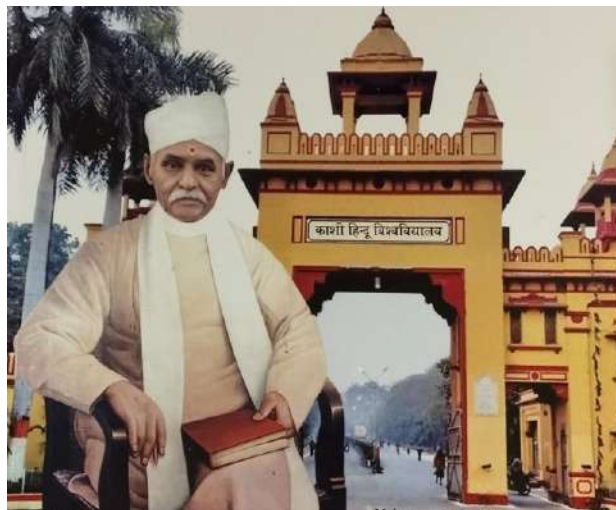
A cornerstone of Shri Malaviya’s public life was his profound allegiance to Sanātana Dharma. Rather than restricting his worldview, this spiritual anchor fostered a wide-ranging humanism—one that emphasized compassion, community service, and universal moral standards. His addresses often affirmed India’s inherently pluralistic character: Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and others, united by a shared vision of civic and cultural prosperity.

Galvanized by these convictions, Shri Malaviya ceaselessly promoted communal harmony, positing that collective endeavors—such as expanding education, promoting economic self-reliance, and tackling social inequities—would be most effectively realized through cooperation and inclusivity. His denunciation of untouchability and unwavering support for women’s rights showcased the practical dimensions of his philosophy. The “Buy Indian” campaigns he backed helped local industries and reflected his belief that spirituality, when actively pursued, could be a potent instrument for social transformation.

Arguably Shri Malaviya’s greatest gift to India is Banaras Hindu University (BHU), founded in 1916. He conceived BHU as a place where modern scientific learning would coexist harmoniously with India’s deep-rooted cultural and spiritual traditions. He held that genuine academic excellence must be grounded in ethical principles, thereby molding graduates who could responsibly serve the nation.

Financing BHU demanded that Shri Malaviya travel widely, rallying support from various segments of Indian society—be it royals, merchants, or ordinary citizens. His personal integrity, resolute drive, and lucid vision earned widespread confidence and sponsorship for the endeavor. Following the University’s inception, Shri Malaviya became its Vice-Chancellor (1919–1938) and, afterward, remained its Rector until his passing in 1946. Under his direction, BHU established robust programs in science, liberal arts, medicine, and other key domains, uniting academic rigor with a spirit of moral grounding.

Among Shri Malaviya’s significant contributions was his strong advocacy of the Upanishadic adage “Satyameva Jayate” (“Truth Alone Triumphs”). He regarded truth as the cornerstone not only of personal ethics but also of effective governance and societal



development. Whether championing political reform or defending freedom fighters, Shri Malaviya consistently embodied truthfulness, fairness, and justice in his endeavors.

India’s choice of “Satyameva Jayate” as its national motto reflects the resonance of this principle, underscoring that progress is most sustainable when it unfolds within a framework of honesty and moral clarity. Shri Malaviya’s steadfast commitment to truth remains an emblem of how principled leadership can elevate collective conscience.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya passed away on November 12, 1946, leaving an indelible influence on India’s social, educational, and political evolutions. In 2014, the Government of India honored him posthumously with the Bharat Ratna, recognizing his unwavering devotion to the nation’s welfare. Modern-day BHU, regarded internationally as a leading institution of higher learning, stands as a thriving embodiment of Shri Malaviya’s vision—one that merges intellectual rigor with ethical insight.

Across disciplines - from engineering and medicine to the liberal arts—BHU continues to mirror his founding ethos: that academic distinction must converge with compassion and moral responsibility. For its graduates, particularly in South India, Shri Malaviya’s life story remains a compelling summons to uphold unity, value diversity, and offer selfless service. His undertakings - ranging from courtroom battles for revolutionary heroes to the establishment of a university that fosters universal values—demonstrate that true leadership intertwines learning, integrity, and empathy. Indeed, the example of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya endures, reminding us that a harmonious blend of patriotism, education, and spiritual conviction can propel both individuals and nations to enlightened heights. ■

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya : A Social Reformer

-- H. Srinivas Shastry



We know Malviya ji as a teacher, a journalist, a lawyer, a politician, an educationist; he was also a great social reformer. His work for uplifting the depressed class was not due to any political motive, but more due to his own inner conscience and firm belief. He spared no efforts to debate with pandits, quoting extensively from scriptures and other Sanskrit text to show that untouchability was not an ordained custom in any of them. He wanted to know why the depressed should be denied facilities like water, education, temple entry and social status. During a visit to Bengaluru during 1927 he called a meeting of pandits and asked for support of pandits in uprooting this social evil. Malaviya ji quoted a Sanskrit saying which meant "What you don't wish to be done to yourself don't do to others."

When the Harijan tour undertaken by Gandhi ji ended on 29th July 1934, a meeting was held at the grounds of Central Hindu School Varanasi wherein Malaviya ji said: "I am unable to understand which dharma prevents you from depriving crores of Hindu's from religious rites and temple entry. This is the same Kashi where devouts like Rai Das and Kabir Das lived, where Shankar Bhagwan himself came in the form of a chandal to teach Shankaracharya about oneness of all lives. How can the great pandits and righteous persons of this city talk of such adharma? In 1938, he had a debate with Shankaracharya at Haridwar during Kumbh mela on the subject of the removal of untouchability.

Malviya Ji always walked the talk, there are so many incidents which prove this however I will share one incidence here: In 1925, Malaviya ji had gone for the Mahasabha conference to Patna, on the way back he addressed a huge gathering in Ara. When he was getting into the war some one bought a young boy near Malaviy ji and told he has passed the "Matriculation" and not able to get admission into any college as he was a Harijan. Pandit ji immediately said "come to BHU and study with my son Govind Malviya". He was given a hostel room at no cost; his fee was waived off. The boy was none other than Babu Jagjivanram, who ended up becoming Dy. Prime Minister of India. Paying tributes to Malviya ji, Babu Jagjivanram writes: "I was a student of the university and studied staying near Malviya Ji. He had a

great love for me. There only I studied Indian literature, which left a deep impression on my life. From here, I decided to fight for social equality and later for my countries freedom." When Dr. Ambedkar expressed his desire to learn Sanskrit no pandit came forward to teach him, it was Malaviya Ji who asked Sri Nagappa Shastry, one of the leading Sanskrit scholars of that time to teach Sanskrit to Dr. Ambedkar, to which he agreed.

Burgula Ramakrishna Rao or B.R.Rao, the last Chief Minister of the then State of Hyderabad writes: "There have occasionally been oblique references to his orthodoxy, but those who had the good fortune of coming in close contact with him would bear it out that orthodoxy in Malaviya ji was nothing more than rigorous self-discipline prescribed by ancient texts. There was not the slightest trace of bigotry, fanaticism and intolerance in him." One of the articles of his faith was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" Malviya ji's other area of social reform was women's emancipation (liberation).

In this connection, Malaviya Ji's convocation address (1929) in BHU can also be referred to where he outlined the importance of higher education for the women of India. Previous to this he had opened a separate Women's college in the BHU campus in 1928. He was against child marriage and was keen on celebrating widow remarriages. In 1930, when he came out of the Arthur Road jail in Bombay, Malaviya ji addressed a huge gathering of 50,000 women. He exhorted them to be brave, fearless and practice self-defence to safeguard their honour in moment of danger. Malaviya ji used to be moved at seeing women in distress. Once at Amritsar, a deputation of Muslim women in 'burka' met him and poured out their frustration because their husbands had been convicted for the murder and looting of Hindus. Much against the wishes of local Hindu leaders, Malviya ji agreed to give them financial help and said "why should the women be punished for the crimes of their husbands?" Lets see what were the thoughts of Gandhi ji on Malaviya ji: "I do not consider anyone greater patriot than Malaviya ji. I always worship him. I do not see any one amongst the present Indians who serves the country better than him." ■

Reminiscences of BHU Days as Student

-- Dr Bethi Gopal Reddy
General Secretary
MMM, Bhagyanagar (Hyderabad)



I studied in BHU- Institute of Agricultural Sciences during 1974-1984, BSc (Ag) 74-78, MSc (Ag) 1978-80 & PhD 1980-84 in BHU. I enjoyed very much golden remember able days in BHU. In studies, Cultural Social and Students Union activities. Used to go to RSS Shivaji shakha and active in ABVP and became Vice President in Central Students Union Kshatra Sangh in 1980. There used to be around 120 South Indian students in University. During that period Sri Manoj Sinha ji (Lt Governor Jammu and Kashmir) and Sri Mahendra Pandey ji (ex Union Minister), Sri Bharat Singh (ex MP) and Sri Virender Singh (ex MP) were samakalik used to work together in ABVP and students welfare activities and social works like supplying food pockets to flood affected people of nearby villages with service motto.

student leaders protesting with slogans as 'Indira Gandhi vapas jaa' against entry of the then Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi for emergency atrocities, excesses and misrule arresting so many leaders and later was released. She was attending science Congress in January first week.



In BHU not only got education but also learnt Social helping, Leadership and Organising skills. I was first South Indian and from Agriculture Faculty to become Vice President of Central Students Union, BHU. During that period I had good rapo with my and other leaders, Academicians and Administrators. Faculty became Institute of Agricultural Sciences in the year 1981. I had great memories and got rich Sanskar of BHU traditions and culture during my decade stay in BHU.



I was very good in studies and apart from studies very active in Andhra Samity Cultural activities. As General Secretary in Andhra Samity, BHU during 1976 to 1983. During 1981, got arrested along with many



Used to go Lanka to have Lassi in Pahalwan dukan and Pan in Kesav dukan. We used to go to Godowlia for eating Dosa, Utappam and for Coffee. In BHU Mandir



Jalpaan Gruh used to enjoy Bread Pakoda and Samosa. We had Andhra mess in SRK hostel and used to eat Andhra food along with Pulka during night dinner and feast on Sundays. We used to maintain our own Mess known as South Indian Mess. The head Cook was called as 'Maharaj' who used to prepare delicious dishes like Dal fry, Aloo Began curry, Bhindi, Bhartha etc. In BHU, locals used to call us as MAKALU. I don't know literary meaning but I think they mean Madrasee. Wonderful days. Students from all states were my batchmates.

I was very fortunate to study in great seat of learning Banaras Hindu University founded by Padmasri Madan Mohan Malviya ji. Alongwith education, I learnt rich traditions and Indian culture and patriotism. I also learnt



(Contd from page 19) Essay Prof. Tupkary

school as well along with engineering degree level education in the university. This was not understood readily by most at that time. Hardly many could appreciate the starting of Industrial Training Centre (today's ITI's) as a part of university like the BHU. No such co-existence exists now. Malaviya ji knew that for economic development of any society, more so of populous Hindu society, a very major chunk of society will have to be provided with different grades of technical education, since technically qualified people of different grades were needed to embark on industrial revolution. What a long term technical vision when there was not much of talk of industrial revolution in India that may be needed to create and provide jobs to a huge population of India and improve the economy rapidly.

Now we all see the huge unemployment problem in spite of very rapid industrial growth through higher technical education centers. The industrial revolution commensurate with the population size had not left any other choice to any society in the world to progress on modern lines.



Photography, French language and took active participation in NSS and NCC activities alongwith South Indian Classical Music. I used to spend time and study in Birla Mandir and used to visit Kashi Viswanath Temple after taking bath in Ganges river. For taking bath, we used to cross the river to other side of the bank and also used to play Kabaddi there.



(पृष्ठ 26 का शेष) लेख - प्रभु जी

वह कहते हैं सभी युद्ध जनित कर्म फल को मुझमे अर्पित कर युद्ध करो। इंद्रियाँ बलवान है और इससे बलवान मन है, इससे बलवान बुद्धि है और बुद्धि से बलवान आत्मा है। इसलिए इसे समझ कर कामना (स्वार्थ) को श्रेष्ठतम आत्मा को मन, बुद्धि को वश में कर आचरण करो। 3 / 42,43

उपरोक्त सभी ज्ञान सार्वभौमिक है अर्थात यह हर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए उपयोगी है। शिक्षक, प्रशासक, किसान, खिलाड़ी, राजनेता जितने भी लोक में कर्म किए जाते हैं सब पर लागू होते हैं किन्तु जो संचालक वर्ग है उस पर शतप्रतिशत लागू होने से यह वसुधा सुंदर होगी। "The above wisdom is inclusive not exclusive."

Mahamana's BHU : Its Role In Nation Building

-- Dr Devleena Tiwari,
Dr Varsha Srivastava
and Dr U.K. Pandey

BHU Alumni Association, Hyderabad



BHU : An unparalleled vision of Mahamana Malaviya Ji

The Banaras Hindu University (BHU) is divinely placed in sacred city of Kashi (Varanasi/Banaras), which is a Rajdhani (centre) of 'sarva-vidya' (all disciplines) and 'sarva-srishti' (all creations). It is also said to be a capital of satya-shiksha, (truthfulness), brahma-vidya (ultimate spiritual learning), vagi-vidya (eloquent speech and poetry) and vishva-vidya (global education). Bestowed with these exquisite abilities, the holy city of Kashi is, lastly but not the least, stated to be 'karma-veeron (warriors of actions and heroic deeds) ki rajdhani' (Kulgeet, BHU, Bhatnagar, S.S., 1923). The unparalleled visionary, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji – our revered 'Mahamana' (the magnanimous), was endowed with all these and numerous other meritorious qualities, which symbolically are represented by the 'Kashi Hindu Vishvavidyalaya' (BHU) ever since it got founded in the year 1916. Encapsulating the ancient Indian civilization, with patriotism and culture in its core, the education in BHU emphasizes character-building, deep respect for ethics, while producing individuals committed to public service and nation building. The quotation 'Our country will prosper only when our children along with mother's milk acquire in their hearts, patriotism, love for motherland, love for Bharat' marks the foresight of Mahamana and has been deeply imbibed in the culture of BHU.

It is said that when Mahatma Gandhi came to India, firstly he met Lokmanya Tilak and found his personality to be tall like Himalaya, which he thought, he can not climb. Then he came in touch with Deshbandhu Gokhale ji and found him deeply serious as Ocean, which was difficult for him to dive into. Finally, he met Malviya ji and found him as pure as Ganga Jal and said it was easier for him to have dip in to that. Such was the aura of



Malviya ji and later, in life, he was also addressed as 'Mahamana'. If not exaggerated, he may be considered as the 'Teacher of the Nation', in a way similar to Gandhiji, who is the 'Father of the Nation'. Malviya Ji remained Vice Chancellor for 20 years from 1919–1938. Later, he handed this responsibility to another great scholar and philosopher, Bharat Ratna Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who later become the President of India. Malviya Ji became Rector of BHU for lifetime in 1939.

Amongst Malviya ji's many achievements, the most monumental was the foundation of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916, which he started through the saintly act of 'begging'. Malviya ji was known as 'Prince among beggars and beggar amongst Princes'. Today, we see his efforts as BHU being a 'temple of education'. It is the largest residential university in Asia and one of the largest in the world, having about 30,000 students across disciplines of Arts, Sciences, Engineering and Commerce etc. The area of the main campus of this premiere Central University is 1300 acres, which are an architectural delight. Another campus of the university at Barkachha, in Mirzapur district, covering an area of 2700 acres is coming up. The university comprises 6 Institutes, 14 Faculties 144 Departments, 4 Inter disciplinary Centers a constituent college for women's and 3 Constituents Schools with ~1700 teachers, and nearly 8000 non-teaching staff. A large number of students from around 48 foreign countries like the U.S.A, Europe, Asia, Middle East, Africa etc., come to study here (<http://www.bhu.co.in>). Metallurgy started in BHU, when the highest ranked universities such as Cambridge and Oxford did not have full-fledged metallurgy discipline.

Malviya ji chose Banaras as the site for BHU because of his deep understanding about its historical, cultural and spiritual values. According to an earlier

vedic saying, Bhagwan Shankar Mahadev also left Kailash Man Sarovar situated in Himalaya and chosen Kashi. The holy city of Kashi, since time immemorial, is the capital of wisdom and spirituality and also is one of the ancient living city of the world. It is a center of eternal music, art, and education. Swami Ramananda, Swami Telang, Mata Anandmayee, Kabir Das, Goswami Tulasidas, Ravidas, Premchand, Pt Ravishankar, Bismillah Khan, Girija Devi, Rasoolan Bai, Sitara Devi, Pt. Kalka Prasad, Pt. Birju Maharaj and famous Lyricist Sameer are from Banaras and have played key role in the upliftment of society in various forms. Albert Einstein acknowledged that Western Science could not have progressed without Indian mathematics, which has its origin in Varanasi. Gautam Buddha chose Kashi as place for his first teaching. Aadi Shankaracharya attained enlightenment at the Ghats of Kashi. Kashi has 84 Ghats, amongst which, Manikarnika and Harishchandra Ghats have eternal and spiritual importance. Bharat Ratna Prof. C. N. R. Rao, Padma Bhusan Prof. U. R. Rao, Padma Bhusan Prof. P. Rama Rao, Padma Bhusan Dr. A. S. Rao and Padmashri Dr. Lalji Singh are the eminent international scientists from BHU.

Malviya Ji's vision was to blend the best of Indian education from the ancient centers of learning i.e. Takshashila and Nalanda with the best tradition of modern universities of the west. Great minds and personalities like Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Shyama Charan De and many others joined hands with him in his quest for knowledge, arousing the national spirit in India and achieving freedom with the power of education.

He never desired Moksha, but rebirth, to serve BHU again and again. Malviya Ji, by Karm, followed Brahman Dharm at Home, Sanatan Dharm and Hindu Dharm in Society, and wanted Swarajya in country and Manav Dharm in the whole world. As a lawyer, he saved 153 lives, which were accused for death in Chauri Chaura Riot. He joined freedom struggle and divorced his prestigious practice as lawyer to serve country and to establish Banaras Hindu University. His total dedication and devotion for the society and country is phenomenal. Following four lines exhibit his ideas:

शहीदों को अगर होती जज्बात ए खुदगर्जी, खुले आसमां में आज, न ले पाते सांस यारो ।

कितनों की, की है सेवा, बुझाई है कितनों की प्यास, जाने जाओगे, इसी से जिंदगी के बाद यारो ।।

Malviya Ji had political vision towards nation and was against the division of the country, for which he cautioned Gandhiji against 'bargaining for freedom at



The slogan "Satyam Evam Jayate" (Truth alone triumphs) is a legacy of Mahamana, which he had quoted from the Mundaka Upanishad during the Indian National Congress session of 1918 at Delhi and declared that it should be the slogan for the nation.

the cost of division of the country'. He attended Round Table conference in 1931, which reflects his strength of political understanding.

Malviya Ji differed from Mahatma Gandhi many times at the risk of becoming unpopular. मालवीय जी विश्वास करते थे जैसे किसी ने सही कहा है "तस्वीर बन के जीने से, बेहतर है न जीना ।" Malviya Ji served as journalist and writer, and founded a highly influential, English-newspaper "The Leader" published from Allahabad in 1909. He edited Hindustan, Indian Union, Abhyudaya, Maryada and Hindustan Times from 1924 to 1946 during Freedom Movement.

Role of BHU in Nation building

Banaras Hindu University (BHU), founded by Bharat Ratna Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Ji in 1916, has significantly contributed to India's nation-building through its highly impactful core principles of education, social development, cultural and spiritual preservation. BHU essentially played a stellar role in Indian freedom movement, and structuring the nation's identity by shaping its student's cultural, social and patriotic character. Some of the salient contributions of this great institution towards nation building are:

- BHU marked a remarkable departure from the then prevailing educational landscape of colonial India to create individuals who were academically proficient, but deeply rooted in their ancient Indian cultural and

spiritual identity.

- BHU was the centre for nationalist fervour and intellectual discourse, with its students and faculty actively participating in the struggle for independence.

- In 1920, the spirit of Swadeshi gripped the university making it a centre of activism. The students and faculty embraced the call for civil disobedience and non-violent resistance against British rule. The inspiring spirit reached far beyond its campus to all corners of India.

- BHU has not only focused on providing a world-class education to Indian women, but it has also defied the oppressive colonial regime by nurturing them to become future leaders, achievers, and thinkers. The establishment of women's college, Mahila Maha Vidyalaya (MMV) at BHU, laid the foundation for a transformative era in the empowerment of Indian women even before the country achieved independence.

- BHU has produced large number of freedom fighters, renowned leaders, scholars, artists, scientists and technologists since its inception, who have immensely contributed to the progress of the nation. Few such examples are, **Bharat Ratna C. N. R. Rao**, who has honorary doctorates from 86 universities from around the world and has authored ~1,800 research publications and 56 books. He is described as a scientist who won all possible awards in his field, except the Nobel Prize. **Padma Vibhusan Jayanth Narlikar**, an Astrophysicist who contributed tremendously in the field of Astronomy and Astrophysics. Boyle-Narlikar theory is a conformational gravity theory. **Padma Shri Lalji Singh, FNA, FASc**, was an Indian scientist who worked in the field of DNA fingerprinting technology in India, and is popularly known as the "Father of Indian DNA fingerprinting". **Padma Bhusan Harivansh Rai Bachchan**, writer of famous Madhushala, helped in the popularity of Rajbhasha Hindi in the country. **Bharat Ratna Bhupen Hazarika** was an Indian playback singer, lyricist, musician, poet, actor, artist, editor, filmmaker, professor and politician from Assam. His songs are marked by humanity and universal brotherhood. **Babu Jagjivan Ram** was freedom fighter and politician from Bihar. He was leader for depressed classes and was dedicated to attaining equality for

untouchables and rural labour class. **Ram Manohar Lohia** was an activist in the Indian independence movement and a socialist political leader. **Manoj Sinha** is currently the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. He served as the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Communications and Minister of State for Railways in the Government of India. **Harivansh Narayan Singh** is an Indian journalist and politician, who is the Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament. **Krishan Kant** was the Vice President of India, prior to which he was governor of Andhra Pradesh. **Raj Narain** was an Indian freedom fighter and politician. He won in a famous electoral malpractice case against the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. **Janaki Ballabh Patnaik** was Governor of Assam, Chief Minister of Odisha and Union Minister for Tourism, Civil Aviation and Labour.

Words fall short to describe the glory of Mahamana and BHU in nation building and the example they have set for Indians to relentlessly strive for greatness and to uphold the cherished values of freedom, unity, and progress. Today BHU has achieved a status of an Institution of National and International importance and Institute of Eminence, while standing tall as a living testament to the indomitable spirit of knowledge, unwavering dedication to the nation, and forever igniting the flame of inspiration within future generations. The recent 'Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme' (MMTTP) by UGC, GoI aspires to restructure existing mechanisms to enhance the capacity and training of teachers/faculty. The mission aims to transform higher education by integrating Indian values and ethos into teaching, research, publications, patents, and institutional development. We shall fail in our duties if we leave any stone unturned in keeping Malviya ji's vision ignited in making Bharat a spiritual Vishwa Guru and world's best economy. Bharat Ratna Atal Bihari ji's following lines are inspirational to this moto:

बाधाएँ आती हैं आएँ, धिरेँ प्रलय की घोर घटाएँ,
पाँवों के नीचे अंगारे, सिर पर बरसें यदि ज्वालाएँ।
निज हाथों में हँसते-हँसते, आग लगाकर जलना होगा,
कदम मिलाकर चलना होगा,
कदम मिलाकर चलना होगा।।

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Reminiscences of BHU

The college was a turning point in my life as I was generally a good student among the above average and graduated with first class. I was famous as an intelligent student as I used to solve difficult problems frequently and used to give answers to various questions in the class; IIT-BHU has been my place or professional school as alma mater, which has had the deepest impact on my growth of personality and in being a professional. It was transformational and germinating years of my life and personality and the Institution moulded it and left an indelible mark on my attitude, personality and the culture of self-dependence, excellent and creative performance, helping others, and doing something for the society and the world to bring a change for the better with the spirit of truthfulness.

Before graduating in 1977 during late 1976, I had the experience of 'Kundalini Jagran' (Surge of vital energy, spiritual Enlightenment during which time, I felt as if I could do anything/everything and I felt deep peace, intuitive knowing, mind reading, what people - including unknown people - are talking about me remotely and other such spiritual powers), which was not understood/recognised by many or most except few.

Spiritual attitude as above is the impact and result of Mahamana & BHU - Acclimatization, overhauling and Programming, which I have gone through, I feel.

[A] PUBLICATIONS HIGHLIGHTS (Selected)

1. Energy Management Practices in manufacturing Industries, IEEE, US: CON proceedings, The abstract / paper can be found at :) http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/freeabs_all.jsp?tp=&arnumber=465803&isnumber=9766; Jan 1995, Viewpoint / Disha; BPC, Baroda and IE (I) All India Chemical Engg. Conference at Hyderabad
2. Anatomy of Creative Mind, Viewpoint / Disha; BPC, Baroda, etc
3. Education - In search of true beginning: Viewpoint / Disha; BPC, Baroda

[B] PUBLICATIONS HIGHLIGHTS (Selected)

1. HR Interventions and Critical areas of learning required for and reflecting Sustainable Development ... NHRD - Network Journal, Hyderabad - May 2008
2. Creative Thinking Training/Education for Sustainable Development @ CEE, Int'l Conf., Ahmedabad, India, 'Earth Charter 2010' and @ IEC-2011 Conference at Bangalore - IE(I)



-- Anup Bagla

We are blessed in different ways. But, we have a common blessing which is our connection with BHU. Entire Bharath is a blessed nation & Kashi considered specially blessed city. And in this city of Kashi, due to tapasya of Mahamana a paradise on earth has been created that is BHU campus. I strongly believe that my connection with BHU is not just an accident but it is as per destiny! Everyone of us have been destined to get our lives transformed on this holy piece of land to qualify for a successful life in the days that followed. Having enjoyed the blessings of Mahamana & therefore successful lives, our hearts are filled with desire to give it back to the Society / State / Nation. After an hourlong conversation with Shri Govind Ram Agarwal I realized that a great opportunity to serve the humanity has come in the form of Malaviya Mission. Though the mission is fueled by BHU alumni, it is open to include all those who share the common values of service to society / humanity.

As it is important for any group to reach a critical mass to be of any significance, the Malaviya mission stipulates a minimum of 25 members to start a new chapter. Idea is not to fulfill the number requirement somehow, it makes sense to wait for the right people to join us organically to ensure a strong foundation. The way the other chapters which started small but have grown from strength to strength is the proof of such foundation laying.

We have started this group only with such sincere people who asserted their interest / strong determination to serve the society / humanity & in due course we reach the critical mass to formally start the chapter & fulfill our dreams. I am thankful to Easwara for sowing the seed of a good sankalpam in our minds in the name of Mahamana Malaviya ji by Shri Govind Ram Agarwal Let us strive to ensure this seed grows into a huge, beautiful Vriksham which shelters many a service activities in its shadow!



-- Venkat Nagraj

General Secretary, BHU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Chennai

BHU and Me: Narration of My Experiences, Past and Present

I had the golden opportunity to enter Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Ji ki Sarva Vidya ki Rajadhani in September 1977 to join the Graduation Course in Agricultural Sciences, followed by a Master's in Horticulture. I stayed continuously in the beautiful campus, full of flora and fauna, for eight long years (up to 1984).



I enjoyed every single day of my stay at BHU, not only pursuing my studies but also participating in extracurricular activities, including sports, cultural, and political activities.

I was part of the “Jhanki” during Basant Panchami celebrations every year. I organized events such as Unity in Diversity and participated in convocation cultural feasts performed by stalwarts like Ustad Bismillah Khan and M.S. Subbulakshmi. I was an active member of the BHU Andhra Samithi throughout the years and took part in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the BHU Andhra Samithi. During this program, celebrity dancers Yamini Krishnamurthy and Swapna Sundari performed.



I was also active in BHU student politics and made my presence felt as a member of the RSS, ABVP, and BJP Yuva Morcha during those years. I worked alongside Sri Manoj Sinha, Mahendranath Pandey, Rajnath Singh,

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Bharat Singh, Birender Singh, Kedar Singh, Susheel Singh, Pushpendra Singh, K.P. Singh, Ram Iqbal Singh, Veena Pandey, Omprakash Singh, Anand Shukla, Swati Singh, Daya Shankar Singh, and many others who are now ministers and elected public representatives at both the central and Uttar Pradesh state levels. I have been in constant touch with all of them for the past 40 years.

Currently, I am promoting organic and natural



farming and products by organizing national-level exhibitions, seminars, and training programs.

I can proudly say that all the above was made possible because of the education, culture, traditions, principles, and practices I learned and followed at BHU. I have enjoyed every moment I spent at BHU—the food, the environment—and these memories remain etched in my life. I continue to advocate for the same values to future generations.

I wish the “BHU South Indian Alumni Meet” in Hyderabad a great success and congratulate the organizers.



**-- KURRA Ashok Kumar (Asokan)
(BHU 1977-1984)**



VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Benares Hindu University.

London, 29th October, 1931.

Dear Prof. Einstein,

Please accept my cordial greetings.

For some time past it has been my desire to invite you to honour the Benares Hindu University by a visit. My friend Mr. Sundaram has already communicated this wish to you. And I have been delighted to learn that the idea has found favour with you.

It gives me much pleasure to invite you on behalf of the University to visit it any time during this winter. I hope it will be possible for you to accept this invitation.

Looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming you and Mrs. Einstein at Benares.

I remain,
yours sincerely,
Madan Mohan Malaviya.

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VICE-CHANCELLOR
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Madan Mohan Malaviya

Freedom Fighter Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy

-- Dr Bethi Gopal Reddy
and Nagarjuna Panyam



Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy was an Indian freedom fighter leader. Son of a former Telugu Palegaaru Mallareddy and Seethamma, Narasimha Reddy was born in Rupanagudi village, on 24 November 1806. He belonged to the Motati Clan of Reddys. He and his commander-in-chief Vadde Obanna were at the heart of a freedom movement against Company rule in India in 1847, where 5,000 Indian peasants rose up in revolt against the British East India Company in Nandyal District.

The rebels were protesting against the changes introduced by the Company authorities to the traditional agrarian system in the first half of the nineteenth century. These changes include the introduction of the ryotwari system and other attempts to maximize revenue through exploiting lower-status cultivators through implementing exploitative working conditions. The revolt took thousands of Company soldiers to suppress, with Reddy's death bringing it to an end.

The father of Narasimha Reddy was related to the Palegar (Jagirdar) Uyyalawada family in Koilakuntla taluk who had married two daughters of the Palegar of Nossam. He had three sons, of whom Narasimha was the youngest and only son of the younger daughter of the Palegar of Nossam, Seethamma.

The British East India Company's introduction to the Chennai Presidency of the 1803 Permanent Settlement, which had first been enacted in Bengal Presidency ten years previously, replaced the agrarian socio-economic status quo with a more egalitarian arrangement where anyone could cultivate provided that they paid a fixed sum to the East India Company for the privilege of doing so.

The Palegars and other higher-status people who preferred the old agrarian system "represented the decadent social order", were in many cases "upstarts" and "were also the heirs of a social system in which various orders of Hindu society were integrated through ages". These people were dispossessed of their lands, which were then redistributed, but the primary purpose of the



changes was to increase production rather than to restructure the social order. In some cases, it coincided with a punishment because among the dispossessed were those who had recently been involved in fighting the East India Company in the Palegar Wars. Some received pensions in lieu of the lost lands but at inconsistent rates.

The changes, which included the introduction of the ryotwari system and other attempts to maximize revenue, deprived village headmen and other higher-status people of their role as revenue collectors and position as landholders, while also impacting on lower-status cultivators by depleting their crops and

leaving them impoverished. The population came to the view that the East India Company were economically exploiting them and that those who were dependent on the traditional system no longer had a means of making a living. As the old order collapsed into disarray, the once-authoritative Palegars, including Narasimha Reddy, became the focus of attention from sufferers, whose pleas fell on deaf ears. The Palegars saw a chance to mobilize peasant opposition both for genuine social reasons.

Narasimha Reddy's own objections too was based on their outcomes. Compared to the Palegar of Nossam, the pension awarded to his family upon their dispossession was paltry and the authorities refused to increase it by redistributing some of the Nossam monies when that latter family became extinct in 1821. At the same time, some of his relatives were facing proposals for further reductions in their land rights, including by a reform of the village policing system.

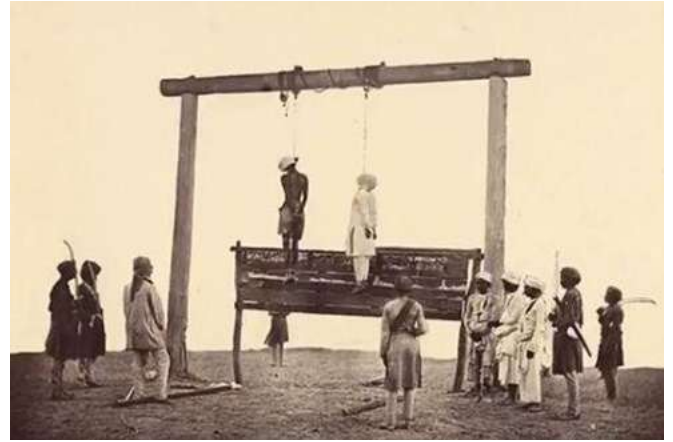
War against the British

Things came to a head in 1846 when the Company authorities assumed land rights previously held by various people who had died in the villages of Goodladurty, Koilakuntla and Nossam. Encouraged by the discontent of others, Reddy became the figurehead for an uprising.

An armed group, initially comprising those



dispossessed of inam lands around Koilakuntla, was led by Reddy's Right-hand man Vadde Obanna in July 1846. The Acting Collector for the area Lord Cochrane, believed that Reddy had material support from fellow pensioners in Bhagyanagar and Kurnool, whose land rights had also been appropriated. The group soon attracted support from the peasantry and was



reported by Company authorities to have rampaged in Koilkuntla, taking back the looted treasury there and evading the police before killing several officers at Mittapally. They also plundered Rudravaram before moving to an area near Almore, pursued by the East India Company forces who then surrounded them.

occurred, unless we mention the disturbance in 1847 caused by Narasimha Reddy, a pensioned Palegar of Uyyalawada in Koilakuntla Taluk, then part of Kadapa district. He received a pension of ₹11 a month. As a grandson of Jayaram Reddy, the last powerful Zamindar of Nossam, he was sorely disappointed when the Government refused to pay him any portion of the lapsed pension of that family. Just before this time, the question of resuming Kattubadi Inams was brought under the consideration of Government, which made the Kattubadis discontented. Narasimha Reddy collected these men and attacked the Koilakuntla treasury. He moved from place to place and sheltered himself in the hill forts of the Erramalas and Nallamalas, and though pursued by troops from Kadapa and Kurnool, he continued to commit his ravages in Koilakuntla and Cumbum. At Giddalur he gave battle to Lieutenant Watson and killed the Tahsildar of Cumbum. He then escaped into the Nallamalas, and after roving about the hills for several months was caught near Perusomala on a hill in Koilakuntla taluk and hanged. His head remained hung on the gibbet in the fort until 1877 when the scaffold finally fell into decay.

A battle between Obanna's 5000-strong band of rebels and a much smaller British contingent then took place, with around 200 of the rebels being killed and others captured before they were able to break out in the direction of Kothakota, Giddalur where Reddy's family were situated. Having collected his family, he and the rest of his contingent moved into the Nallamala Hills. The British offered incentives for information regarding the whereabouts of the rebels, who were again surrounded amidst reports that unrest was now growing in other villages of the area. In a further skirmish between the rebels and the British, who had sent for reinforcements, 40–50 rebels were killed and 90 were captured, including Reddy. Although there was no evidence of Obanna's capture, he most possibly was also a captive along with his leader.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of nearly 1,000 of the rebels, of which 412 were released without charge. A further 273 were bailed and 112 were convicted. Reddy, too, was convicted and in his case received the death penalty. On 22 February 1847, he was executed in Koilkuntla in front of a crowd of over 2000 people. Reddy's head on the fort wall was in public view until 1877. The East India Company reported in their district manual of 1886 that

Since 1839 nothing of political importance has

The Renati Chandrula Smaraka Samithi is a committee which was formed for preserving the memory of Reddy and the Budda Vengal Reddy, both of whom were born in village of Uyyalawada. In 2015, it published a book in both Telugu and English, titled Renati Surya Chandrulu (The Sun and Moon of Renadu).

On 25 March 2021, the Kurnool airport at Orvakal has been named as Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy Airport.

In popular culture

A movie based on Narasimha Reddy's inspiring life, Sye Raa Narasimha Reddy directed by Surender Reddy and starring Chiranjeevi in the title role, was released in the Telugu film industry on 2 October 2019 on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti. ■

A Brief Chronology of Pre-establishment of Banaras Hindu University

-- Gunjan Agrawal
Research Associate,
Mahamana Malaviya Mission, Delhi



- July 1898 Annie Besant (1847-1933) established the "Central Hindu College" in a rented house in the Saptasagar locality of Banaras, which she later dedicated to Malaviyaji for the creation of Banaras Hindu University.
- 1904 Under the chairmanship of Kashi Naresh HH the Maharajadhiraj Prabhu Narayan Singh, a meeting was held at Mint House, Banaras, to discuss the establishment of Banaras Hindu University. The main features of the university plan were made public for the first time.
- July-Oct 1905 The first prospectus of the proposed Banaras Hindu University, titled "Prospectus of a Proposed Hindu University," was published, and copies were sent to various prominent Hindus across provinces to seek their opinions.
- 31 Dec 1905 A special meeting of prominent educators and Hindu community representatives from across India was held at Town Hall, Banaras, to discuss the national-level plan for Hindu education. Presided over by Mr. B.N. Mahajani of Berar, the meeting reviewed the prospectus and appointed a permanent committee to finalize the document and promote the project.
- January 1906 At the All-India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha held in Allahabad under the chairmanship of the then HH Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Govardhan Math, Puri, Anantashree Madhusudan Tirth (1898–1925), the plan for Banaras Hindu University was presented. Malaviyaji decided to dedicate his life to establishing the proposed university.
- Circa 1906 It appeared that Malaviyaji was soon to announce the foundation stone ceremony for the proposed university. He decided that the foundation stone should be laid by the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Shringeri. Sh. Dattatreya Krishna Damle was sent to Shringeri to invite Shankaracharya Shri Jagadguru Sachidananda Shivabhinava Nrisimha Bharati Swami. However, due to time constraints, Shankaracharya sent his Guru's sacred sandals instead of attending in person.
- 12 March 1906 Malaviyaji authored the Prospectus of a Proposed Hindu University.
- Aug.-Sep. 1906 Malaviyaji enlisted renowned writer Chandradhar Sharma 'Guleri' (1883–1922) to translate the university's prospectus into Hindi.
- 1907 Annie Besant proposed establishing a university named the "University of India" (Bharati Vishwavidyalaya).
- 10 Dec 1908 Malaviyaji informed the private secretary of the Governor of the United Provinces about the revised plan for Banaras Hindu University.
- 1911 Malaviyaji retired from his lucrative legal practice to dedicate himself fully to realizing his dream of Banaras Hindu University.
- 5 April 1911 Education Secretary Sir Harcourt Butler informed Malaviyaji that the Government of India would treat applications for charters for both Muslim and Hindu universities equally and might impose additional conditions deemed necessary. Butler advised Malaviyaji to approach influential leaders for financial support.
- 6 April 1911 Malaviyaji wrote to Maharajadhiraj Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, informing him that Kashi Naresh had promised to provide the required land for the university. He urged the Maharaja to donate generously, hoping it would inspire others to contribute.
- 8 April 1911 Malaviyaji met Annie Besant and resolved to work together for the establishment of the university in Banaras. Leading Hindus who participated in the meeting agreed that the petition previously sent by Besant to the Emperor through the Government should form the basis for the charter, with some modifications.

11 April 1911

Annie Besant issued a revised circular titled "University of Banaras."

15 April 1911

Malaviyaji wrote to HH Maharajadhiraj Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, appealing for a donation of Rs. 1 million or more and requesting him to lead the university movement, assuring him of national and governmental recognition. Malaviyaji emphasized the urgency of his involvement, stating that any delay would significantly impact the cause.

21.5.1911

The first public meeting in support of the Hindu University was organized at the Government High School, Lakhimpur Kheri.

10.6.1911

A letter was sent to Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, appealing for a donation and requesting him to lead the university movement.

17.6.1911

A public meeting in support of the Hindu University was organized at Campier Hall, Gorakhpur. The meeting was presided over by the Honorable Munshi Narasingh Prasad. The following resolutions were unanimously passed during this meeting: 1. This assembly approves the mixed scheme of the university proposed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Besant, and strongly urges the establishment of a Hindu University in Banaras, with Central Hindu College as its leading college. 2. It was resolved that a local committee of 46 gentlemen be formed to raise funds for establishing the said university in Banaras, and the committee was also authorized to increase its membership.

July 1911

An appeal titled "Hindu University" was published from Allahabad, calling for the collection of 5 million rupees to be deposited in the Bank of Bengal. During the same month, a promotional booklet titled "Banaras Hindu University: Why Is It Needed, and What Are Its Objectives?" was published. To garner support for the university plan, Malaviyaji met Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh. The Maharaja stated that he could join a public meeting in support of the plan only after assurance of the government's assistance. He also emphasized that his ancestors had already provided sufficient facilities for the study of Sanatan Dharma under the protection of religious leaders. Subsequently, it was decided that the Maharaja of Darbhanga would contact the government to ascertain its opinion.

15.7.1911

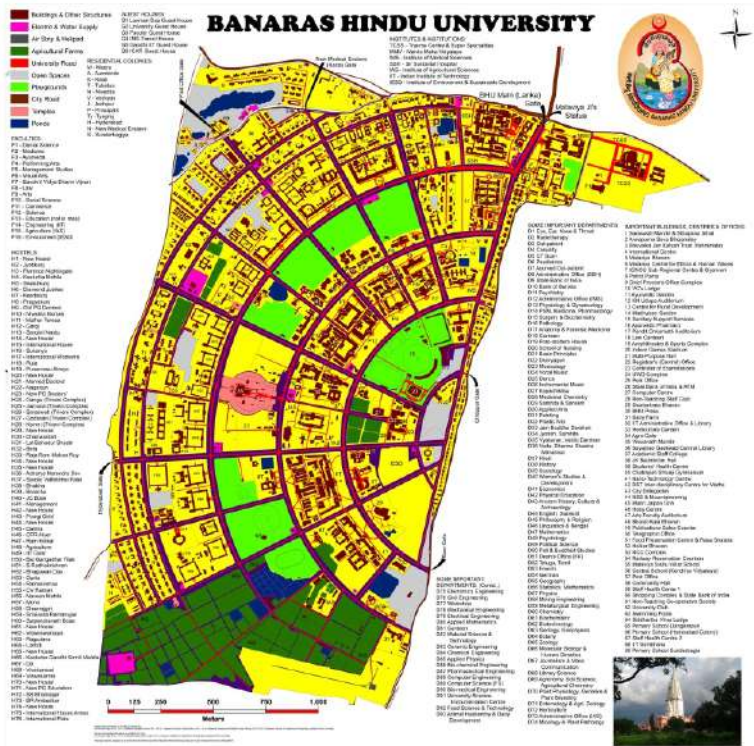
A copy of the booklet "The Hindu University of Benares: Why Is It Needed, and What Are Its Objectives?", along with its cover letter, was sent by Malaviyaji to all concerned individuals. A public appeal was issued for raising one crore rupees for the university.

July–Oct 1911

To collect funds for the proposed university, a delegation led by Malaviyaji from the Hindu University Society toured various cities, including Faizabad (Ayodhya), Jaunpur, Bankipur, Khapradih, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Chhapra, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Jabalpur, Munger, Lucknow, Calcutta, Faridpur, Malda, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar, and Muzaffarnagar.

10–11.10.1911

Malaviyaji met Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga in Shimla to discuss the proposal for establishing the Banaras Hindu University. Meetings with Viceroy Hardinge and Harcourt Butler also took place. The outcome was favorable, with Butler assuring full support for any plan deemed suitable by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Following correspondence between Butler and the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Rameshwar Singh decided to work alongside Malaviyaji and



- offered wholehearted support to the movement.
- 21.10.1911 Malaviyaji met Mrs. Annie Besant regarding the establishment of Banaras Hindu University. Mrs. Besant declared as Chairperson of the Board of Trustees that the integration of the plans proposed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Rameshwar Singh, and herself was fully completed.
- 22.10.1911 A historic meeting regarding the establishment of Banaras Hindu University was held at Darbhanga Ghat, Banaras, attended by Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, Mrs. Annie Besant, Sundarlal, Ganga Prasad Verma, Bhagwandas, and Munshi Iswar Saran. The decisions taken during this meeting were documented in a memorandum prepared and signed at that time.
- 23.10.1911 The memorandum of decisions taken on 22.10.1911 was forwarded by Sir Rameshwar Singh to Harcourt Butler, and on the same day, Mrs. Annie Besant withdrew her appeal and sent a telegram to the Marquis of Crewe.
- 28.11.1911 A large representative meeting of Hindu nobles was held under the chairmanship of Sir Rameshwar Singh at 'Darbhanga Castle,' Allahabad, to deliberate on the draft of the Hindu University. It was decided that the promoters of the university should register themselves as a society under Act XXI of 1860. Pandit Malaviya had already suggested the formation of a society named "Hindu University Society" for the purpose of establishing the university in his letter dated 15 July 1911. Now, the formation of the "Hindu University Society" as an incorporated society under Act XXI of 1860 became necessary. The articles of incorporation were prepared and signed in the presence of Mangalprasad of Banaras by Sir Rameshwar Singh, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. V.P. Madhavrao of Bangalore, Pandit Gokarnanath Mishra of Lucknow, Radhakumud Mukherjee of Calcutta, Vinaykumar Sarkar of Calcutta, Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya of Allahabad, Hon. Gangaprasad Verma of Lucknow, and Bhagwandas of Banaras.
- 04.12.1911 The Hindu University Delegation formally met Harcourt Butler at Town Hall, Delhi. It was decided that even if the Act was passed, it would only be implemented when the Society had a deposit of Rs. 5 million in the bank and was in a position to raise an additional Rs. 10 million.
- 12.12.1911 Representatives of the Hindu University Society greeted British Emperor George V and Empress Mary during their coronation at the Third Delhi Durbar held at Coronation Park, Delhi.
- 15.12.1911 Registration of the 'Hindu University Society' under Act XXI of 1860 at Banaras under the chairmanship of Sir Rameshwar Singh.
- 01.01.1912 The Hindu University Society's office was inaugurated at 4 Cooper Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad.
- 31.01.1912 A huge public meeting of ten thousand Hindu citizens was organized in Central Hindu College, Banaras under the chairmanship of Kashi Naresh. Regarding the establishment of the proposed Hindu University in Delhi instead of Banaras, Malaviyaji said that "Banaras has been the most ancient centre of learning and no city in India is historically as much associated with Hinduism as Banaras. And this is the reason why it is the best place to establish a university. Delhi may be the capital of India, but it cannot be compared to Banaras. Hindu University will be established only in Banaras and nowhere else." Kashi Naresh HH the Maharajadhiraj Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh agreed to give a land 1 kos long and half kos wide along with a donation of 1 lakh rupees.
- 30.11.1912 The first annual meeting of the Hindu University Society was held in Allahabad.
- 19.07.1913 To select land for the construction of Banaras Hindu University, members including Maharaja of Darbhanga, Ganga Prasad Verma, Moti Chand, Bhagwandas, and Pt. Gokarnath Mishra inspected various proposed sites in Banaras, including Nagwa.
- 07.12.1913 A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Central Hindu College was held at Darbhanga Castle, Allahabad, chaired by Rai Bahadur G.N. Chakravarty. Other attendees included B. Kietle, Mahamahopadhyay Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya, Pt. Chedalal, Dr. Sundarlal, Ganga Prasad Verma, Gyanendra Nath Basu and Bhagwandas. The management of Central Hindu Girls School (established by Mrs. Annie Besant in 1904) was separated from the Hindu University Society. It was also decided that the Society would retain the existing Central Hindu College alongside Ranveer Sanskrit Pathshala and Central Hindu Collegiate School, which were proposed as the nucleus of the Hindu University. On the same day, the second annual general meeting of the Society's Management

- Committee reported that Rs. 4,238,720 had been raised by November 30, 1913.
- 08.12.1913 A meeting of the Site Subcommittee at Darbhanga Castle, Allahabad, concluded that the Nagwa site was most suitable for the university.
- 27.11.1914 The management of Central Hindu College was handed over to the Hindu University Society.
- 22.3.1915 Sir Harcourt Butler introduced the 'Banaras Hindu University Bill' in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- 17-24.05.1915 A historic meeting was held in Shimla to discuss the draft rules of Banaras Hindu University.
- 15.07.1915 Inspection and demarcation of the approved land at Nagwa for the construction of Banaras Hindu University began under the leadership of Malaviya Ji, Motichand, and Pt. Baldevram Dave. The team included Rai Sahib Dayal, Engineer; J.N. Basu, Secretary of Central Hindu College; and Mangala Prasad. The boundary between Mouja Seer and Mouja Dafi was marked with a stone pillar. Necessary documentation for land acquisition was prepared.
- 08.9.1915 The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler moved that the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal etc. and the mover.
- 22.09.1915 Harcourt Butler presented the report of the Select Committee on the Hindu University Bill and explained the amendments in the Imperial Legislative Council, Shimla.
- 01.10.1915 Malaviya Ji delivered a speech on the Banaras Hindu University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, Shimla. He said : "It is still more pleasing to think that the University that is coming to be will be better in one respect than the University outlined by Lord Curzon, because it will make religion an integral part of the education that it will provide."
- 18.10.1915 Viceroy Lord Hardinge sent a telegram to Malaviya Ji requesting that the foundation ceremony of Banaras Hindu University be scheduled for February 4, 1916. While most workers preferred the auspicious day of Vasant Panchami, which fell on February 8, the Viceroy suggested February 4 as a convenient date.
- 01.01.1916 The Assistant Secretary of Hindu University Society, Mr. B. Sinha, published a notice in the Central Hindu College Magazine announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge, would lay the foundation stone of Banaras Hindu University on Friday, February 4, 1916.
- 23.01.1916 Land worship commenced at the selected site for the Hindu University with blessings sought from deities by Malaviya Ji, Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya, Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and several local scholars.
- 26.01.1916 Sir James Meston arrived in Banaras in the morning. Malaviya Ji and the Maharaja of Darbhanga welcomed him. Cadets from Central Hindu College presented him with a Guard of Honour. Sir Meston inspected the foundation stone.
- 04.02.1916 The foundation stone of Banaras Hindu University was laid. This event holds a special place in British Indian history. After the Delhi Durbar ceremonies of 1903 and 1911, it was the only event where such a large gathering of Indian princes and rulers occurred. The then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, laid the foundation stone and addressed the ceremony.
- 08.02.1916 The five-day foundation ceremony of Banaras Hindu University concluded.



प्रसादात् विश्वनाथस्य काश्याम् भागीरथी तटे ।
विश्वविद्यालयः श्रेष्ठो हिन्दूनाम् मान वर्धनः ॥

The Founding Vision and Goals of Banaras Hindu University

-- C.M. Dakshina Murthy
(BHU 1974 Mining)
Mobile No: 7032416484



The idea of a Hindu University in Benares was first discussed in early 1904 at the "Mint House" and further explored through the circulation of a prospectus in 1905. The concept was formally endorsed during a meeting in Benares on December 31, 1905, and at the Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha in Allahabad in January 1906. A committee led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was formed to realize the vision, with initial funding from the Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha.

The vision of the university was to create a blend of Eastern and Western knowledge, integrating the scientific advancements of Europe with the ancient wisdom of Hindu traditions. The aim was to form a new civilization that preserved Hindu culture while embracing modern knowledge, fostering both material and intellectual growth.

The objectives of the university were fourfold: to preserve and promote Hindu scriptures and Sanskrit literature for the benefit of Hindus and the world; to advance learning and research in arts and sciences; to enhance technical, scientific, and professional knowledge to support indigenous industries and economic development; and to emphasize character-building in youth through the integration of religion and ethics in education.

The Hindu University Act was passed in 1915, and the foundation stone for the university was laid on February 4, 1916. This initiative laid the groundwork for what would become the Banaras Hindu University, a key institution in Indian higher education.

Abstract from the book BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY 1905

From Foreword (Page 11)

The object of the Hindu University is to create a synthesis of the East and the West; to assimilate the scientific knowledge and methods of Europe with the ancient wisdom and culture of the Hindus; to create, in fact, a new and inclusive civilization, which, while preserving the best in the Hindu tradition, welcomes the new knowledge which gives to Europe its material strength.

From Preface (Page 7-8)

The objects of the University were thus formulated: (i) to promote the study of the Hindu Sbastras and of Samskrit literature generally as a means of preserving and popularising for the benefit of the Hindus in particular and of the world at large in general, the best thought and culture of the Hindus, and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India; (ii) to promote learning and research generally in Arts and Science in all branches; (iii) to advance and diffuse such scientific, technical and professional knowledge, combined with the necessary practical training, as is best calculated to help in promoting indigenous industries and in developing the material resources of the country; and (iv) to promote the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education.

From The First Prospectus of 1904 Foreword (Page 29)

It was laid before the Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha (Congress of the Hindu religion) held at Allahabad, from 10th to 29th January, 1906, under the presidentship of Paramahansa Parivrajakacharya Jagadguru Shankaraoharya of Govardhan Math and the following resolutions were passed by representatives of the Hindu community who attended the Mahasabha from all Provinces of India and among whom were a large number of eminent Sadhus and Shastris:

1. That a Hindu University be established at Benares under the name of the Bharatiya Vishvavidyalaya- (a) To train teachers of religion for the preservation and promotion of Sanatana Dharma which is inculcated by the Srutis, Smritis and Puranas, and which recognizes varna and asrama; (b) To promote the study of the Sanskrit language and literature; and (c) To advance and diffuse scientific and technical knowledge through the medium of Sanskrit and the Indian vernaculars.

2. That the University comprise: (a) A Vaidic College where the Vedas, Vedangas, Smritis, Darsanas, Itihasas and

(Contd on page 69)

मालवीय मिशन इतिहास की कुछ प्रमुख जानकारी

— गोविंद राम अग्रवाल
राष्ट्रीय सचिव



8-9 अप्रैल 1978 को धर्म भवन, दिल्ली में BHU के पुराने विद्यार्थियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ, जिसमें महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी की विस्मृत होती स्मृतियों पर चिंता व्यक्त की गई। गहन विचार विमर्श के बाद महामना मालवीय मिशन की स्थापना महामना के जीवन एवं कार्यों के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए की गयी। प्रथम पारित प्रस्ताव में मिशन द्वारा मुख्य रूप से शिक्षा एवं सेवा क्षेत्र में काम करने का निर्णय हुआ। इस सम्मेलन में प्रमुख रूप से श्री बालेश्वर अग्रवाल, श्री वेद प्रकाश गोयल, श्री पन्नालाल जायसवाल, प्रोफेसर शंकर तत्ववादी, डॉक्टर जगमोहन लाल गर्ग, डॉ. महेश शर्मा, श्री शान्ति स्वरूप चड्ढा, IIT Kanpur से प्रोफेसर भूषण लाल धूपड, प्रभु नारायण श्रीवास्तव आदि उपस्थित थे। सौभाग्य से मुझे भी इसमें भाग लेने का अवसर मिला।

दूसरा अधिवेशन काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी में, 11-12 अक्टूबर 1980 में महाराज काशी नरेश श्री विभूति नारायण सिंह एवं BHU कुलपति डा हरिनारायण की उपस्थिति में हुआ।

9-10 अक्टूबर 1982 को तीसरा अधिवेशन लखनऊ के सहकारिता भवन में आयोजित हुआ। यहां डॉ कर्ण सिंह एवं श्री श्रीपति मिश्र (तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश) की उपस्थिति में मिशन में एक नया मोड़ आया, जिसके अंतर्गत सदस्यता काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय के साथ-साथ उन सभी Alumni के लिए खोल दी गई जो महामना में श्रद्धा रखते हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र रहे हों।

धीरे-धीरे मिशन का काम बढ़ता गया। दिल्ली, लखनऊ, ओबरा, अनपरा, रांची आदि में शिक्षा और सेवा के काम शुरू हुए। लखनऊ का महामना बाल निकेतन और महामना मालवीय विद्या मंदिर इंटर कॉलेज का वर्णन आपने सुना होगा। इन प्रकल्पों को देखकर ही समझा जा सकता है कि अनेक बच्चों के जीवन में किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन मिशन के माध्यम से आया है। बाल निकेतन में पहले कुष्ठ रोगियों के बच्चे तथा बाद में निराश्रित गरीब बच्चे, जिनका जीवन चौराहे पर था, वे आज अनेक स्थानों पर अच्छे पदों पर रहकर सेवा कर रहे हैं। बाल निकेतन को देखने के लिए स्वयं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी भी आए थे तथा उन्होंने सहायता के लिए अपने हस्ताक्षर से अपील भी जारी की थी। लखनऊ में आये अमेरिकन सीनेटर की टीम बाल निकेतन को देखकर अत्यंत प्रभावित हुई थी।

मिशन की शाखाएं धीरे-धीरे करके कई शहरों में खुलीं। अनेक उत्कृष्ट शिक्षाविद, काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपतिगण, अनेक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, अनेक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता मिशन के काम से जुड़े, जिनमें मुख्य रूप से डॉ. कर्ण सिंह, प्रोफेसर आरपी रस्तोगी, प्रो. पी. रामा राव, प्रोफेसर जी.बी. पंत, जस्टिस गिरिधर मालवीय जी, श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह, श्री ए.के. शाह, कर्नल बी.के. राय आदि के नाम आते हैं।

दिल्ली, वाराणसी, लखनऊ, रांची, पटना, भुवनेश्वर, जम्मू, नागपुर, अहमदाबाद, मुंबई आदि अनेक स्थानों पर राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन हुए तथा मालवीय जी के कार्यों को बढ़ाने के लिए गंभीर चर्चा हुई।

मिशन की यात्रा में 15-16 जनवरी 2001, आईआईटी दिल्ली में आयोजित International BHU Alumni Meet, जिसमें तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी आए, का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। इसी की परिणति मालवीय स्मृति भवन में हुई, जो दिल्ली में दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग पर स्थित है। 3-4 जनवरी 2004 को आईआईटी मुंबई में दूसरा अंतरराष्ट्रीय काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र समागम आयोजित हुआ, जिसका उद्घाटन BARC के अध्यक्ष डॉ. अनिल काकोदकर ने किया था।

25 दिसम्बर 2008 को भारत के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम ने मालवीय स्मृति भवन का उद्घाटन किया। भूमि पूजन 2005 में श्री भैरो सिंह शेखावत माननीय उप राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा किया गया था।

आज लगभग 30 शाखाओं के माध्यम से मिशन कार्य कर रहा है, जिनमें दिल्ली एनसीआर, इन्द्रप्रस्थ, वाराणसी, बीएचयू, लखनऊ, जयपुर, मुंबई, नवी मुंबई, ओबरा, अनपरा, ऊंचाहार, पटना, प्रयाग, राँची, कानपुर, बेंगलुरु, भाग्यनगर (हैदराबाद), आगरा, रायपुर, अंबिकापुर, कर्णावती (गुजरात), रिहन्द नगर, देहरादून, मेरठ, चण्डीगढ़, बहराइच, अमरकंटक, अम्बिकापुर, कोलकाता तथा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हैं। इसी क्रम में चेन्नई में भी नई शाखा खुलने का प्रयास हो रहा है, जिससे हम सबको आनन्द है।

Mahamana's South Tour : A Brief Chronology

-- Gunjan Agrawal

Senior Journalist, Historian;

Research Associate,

Mahamana Malaviya Mission, Delhi.



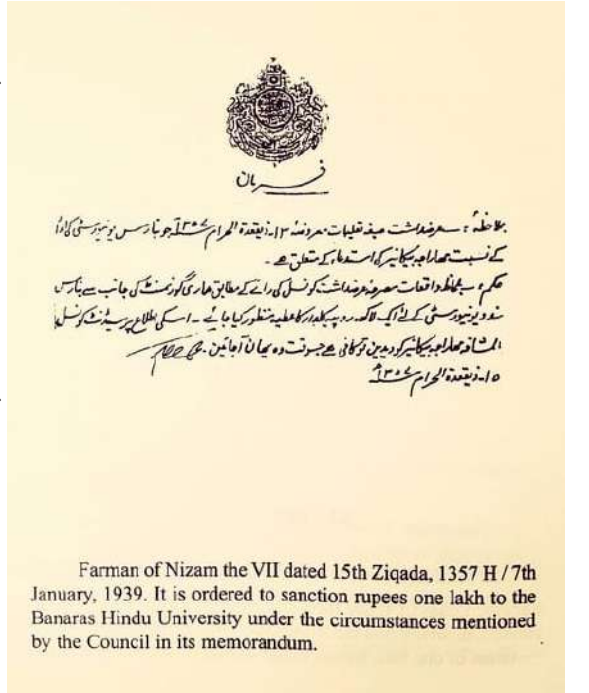
- 27-30.12.1887 Participated as a representative of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the third session of the Indian National Congress held in Madras.
- 26-29.12.1894 Present as a representative of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the tenth session of the Indian National Congress held in Madras.
- 28-30.12.1903 Present as a representative of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the nineteenth session of the Indian National Congress held in Madras.
- 26-27.12.1908 Participation and speech in the fourth Indian Industrial Conference held in Madras.
- 28-30.12.1908 Present as a representative of United Provinces at the 23rd session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras.
- January 1916 Addressed a public meeting of ten thousand at Madras on the subject 'Establishment and Objectives of Banaras Hindu University'. Rs. 60,000 collected as donation.
- 22.01.1917 Oral testimony at the meeting of the Indian Industrial Commission at Madras.
- 23.01.1917 Indian Industrial Commission, Madras: Witness told Malaviyaji that a glass factory in Bengal could be a successful venture, coal being cheaper there than anywhere else in India. Witness said that not only a Presidency Industrial Bank should be opened but branch banks should also be opened in all industrial centres. Large industries should be financed by banks while small industries should receive assistance from co-operative banks.
- 24.01.1917 Indian Industrial Commission, Madras: Witness said he agreed with them that in the interest of the development of scientific education there should be no difference between the members of the Imperial and Provincial Services provided they are scientific persons of equal ability. Both Indian and British scientists should be given equal opportunity and encouragement when they are of equal ability and merit.
- 25-28.01.1917 Malaviyaji on a visit to Madras.
- 29.01.1917 Indian Industrial Commission, Madras: Witness said to Malaviyaji that there was no Indian in the Board of Directors of Madras Bank and the cry for inclusion of Indians in the Board was the cry of the politicians, particularly Mrs. Annie Besant, rather than of the shareholders.
- 30.01.1917 Addressed a large gathering of students at Madras under the chairmanship of Prof. Ramanujacharya. During his address Malaviyaji advised the students to concentrate their energies and apply themselves energetically to their studies, and prepare themselves before coming to take part in the real affairs of life. He among other things condemned the dowry system and encouraged them to become useful and patriotic citizens.
- 31.01.1917 Addressed a large public meeting presided over by Diwan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Iyer at Madras on the political demands of India.
- 04.02.1917 Addressed a public meeting in Malabar, Kerala.
- 14.12.1918 Second revised edition of 'The Honourable Pandit Madan

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, has deputed Mr. V. A. Sundaram to wait on His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to whom the Maharaja has given a personal letter and to solicit the generous assistance of His Exalted Highness and the Hyderabad Government for the Benares Hindu University. Mr. Sundaram arrived in Hyderabad this afternoon from Bombay with the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. I understand from Mr. Sundaram's interview with the Prime Minister that His Exalted Highness will very shortly make an announcement of the Hyderabad Government donation to the Benares Hindu University. Mr. Sundaram is staying as a State guest. He will have another interview with the Chancellor of the Osmania University to-morrow.

<p>January, 1919</p>	<p>Mohan Malaviya: His Life and Speeches' published by Ganesh & Co. Publishers, Madras. First English edition of speeches and writings of Malaviyaji 'Speeches and Writings of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya' published by G.A. Natesan & Co., Madras.</p>	 <p>Farman of Nizam the VII dated 15th Ziqada, 1357 H / 7th January, 1939. It is ordered to sanction rupees one lakh to the Banaras Hindu University under the circumstances mentioned by the Council in its memorandum.</p>
<p>22.5.1924</p>	<p>Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article titled 'Pandit Malaviyaji on Moplah Relief' in 'Young India'.</p>	
<p>25.5.1924</p>	<p>Letter written to Gandhiji for help to Hindus killed in Moplah incident published in 'Navjeevan'.</p>	
<p>26.12.1924</p>	<p>Attended the 39th Session of the Indian National Congress held under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi at Belgaum, Karnataka.</p>	
<p>27-28.12.1924</p>	<p>Presidential Address at the Special Session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at the Indian National Congress Session at Belgaum, Karnataka (Congress Pavilion). With C.Y. Chintamani and Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar formed a committee to ascertain and prepare Hindu opinion on communal relations in connection with constitutional reform.</p>	
<p>06-9.6.1927</p>	<p>With Mahatma Gandhi at Kumarakripa Guest House, Bangalore.</p>	
<p>23.6.1927</p>	<p>Visited the Imperial Dairy Farm (now National Dairy Research Institute), Bangalore with Mahatma Gandhi.</p>	
<p>02.7.1927</p>	<p>With Mahatma Gandhi at Bangalore.</p>	
<p>03.7.1927</p>	<p>Present with Mahatma Gandhi and Chakravarti Rajagopalacharya at the inauguration of Khadi Exhibition organized by Gangadharrao Deshpande in Bangalore. Delivered a speech on the public utility of Khadi.</p>	
<p>04-6.7.1927</p>	<p>Malaviyaji in Bangalore.</p>	
<p>07.7.1927</p>	<p>Lecture in Shankar Math, Bangalore, in which he expressed his opinion that all the twice-born should read Vedas and wear Yagyopaveet and Shudras should also be initiated with Panchakshari Mantras like 'Om Namah Shivaya' etc. Even on this, the group of Pandits got heated and many interrupted Malaviyaji in between and created a ruckus that Malaviyaji lost when the meeting was over.</p>	
<p>08-9.7.1927</p>	<p>Malaviyaji in Bangalore.</p>	
<p>26-28.12.1927</p>	<p>Attended the 42nd National Session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras.</p>	
<p>29.12.1927</p>	<p>Presided over the Special Session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha held at Madras.</p>	
<p>May, 1929</p>	<p>Presided over the All Kerala Hindu Conference held at Tirunavaya, Kerala.</p>	
<p>14.5.1929</p>	<p>Interviewed the HH the Maharani of Travancore at Kottayam, Kerala.</p>	
<p>22.5.1929</p>	<p>Discussed child marriage and other social issues with local Pandits at Kumbakonam. Attended the Council of Pandits organised by the 'Madras District Pandit Council' at Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras. Questions related to the abolition of untouchability, temple entry and the age of marriage of girls were discussed. The proceedings were conducted in Sanskrit.</p>	
<p>09.02.1935</p>	<p>Welcomed HH Jagadguru Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Shankaracharya Mahaswamigal (1894-1994) of Shri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham at Banaras Hindu University and read the 'Swagatabhinandan Patra' written in Sanskrit.</p>	
<p>21.3.1940</p>	<p>Presided over the tenth session of the 'All India Oriental Conference' held at Oriental Institute, Tirupati, but could not attend. In his place, the famous historian Prof. R.C. Majumdar presided over the inaugural session as acting president. Rao Bahadur Prof. K.V. Rangaswami Iyengar read the presidential address sent by Malaviyaji.</p>	

South Indian Rulers who Donated to Banaras Hindu University

I.	Name of Princely State	Name of the ruler who donated the money	Donation amount	Present Ruler	Address
1.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mir Osman Ali Khan (1911 -1948) on 19.01.1939. Zamindar Raja Dhanrajgiri (1893 - 1988)	Rs. 1,00,000/- Rs. 60,000/-	Nizam Mukarram Jah Unknown	'Chowmahalla Palace', 20 -4- 236, Moti Gali, Khilwat, Hyderabad - 500002 (Telangana) 'Gyanbagh Palace', Goshamahal, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500012 (Telangana)
2.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV (1884 -1940)	13.6.1916 : Rs. 52,000 04.7.1917 : Rs. 52,000 07.01.1919 : Rs. 52,000 17.3.1920 : Rs. 52,000 25.4.1921 : Rs. 52,000 Temp. Grant for 5 Yrs. @ Rs. 12,000 per year Rs. 60,000 Total Rs. 3,20,000/-	Maharaja Sri Yaduveer Krishnadatta Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur	'Mysore Palace', Mysore Palace Board, Sayajirao Road, Agrahara, Chamarajapur, Mysore - 570001.
3.	Travancore (Kerala)	Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma II (1931 -1971) on 08.07.1931	Rs. 1,25,000 & Perpetual grant of Rs. 10,000/- per annum from 1931 -32 to 1934 - 35 and curtailed to Rs. 5,000 per annum from 1935 -36.	Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma VI	Kodiyar Palace, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala - 695003 .

Activities of Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad since Launch

On 21-05-2023 - Inauguration of Mahamana Malaviya Mission, Bhagyanagar Chapter, Hyderabad at NERTU, Osmania University, Hyderabad attended by more than 100 BHU alumni and other dignitaries from various fields. Padmshri T. Hanuman Chaudhary was the chief guest. Govind Ram Agrawal (National Secretary) delivered the keynote address.



50 eminent personalities from different walks of life attended. Sh. Sinha, in his address, recalled the significant contribution of Malaviya ji in bringing Scientific and Industrial revolution in the country. “Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya laid the foundation of the knowledge society and played a key role in taking the benefits of Science, Technology and Education to the industries.” The Lt Governor further said, the Ideas and Ideals of Mahamana have led the path in the making of modern India. The Lt Governor said that Mahamana transformed BHU into the breeding ground for well trained manpower, who are serving the country and also contributing to the growth of various other nations. He also mentioned as to how the Malaviya ji struggled in raising funds to set up BHU. Lt Governor was so impressed about our Mission’s initiatives and assured his support to the individual & Society’s developmental activities undertaken by us. All the participants gave standing applauds. Every one overwhelmed with grand success of the meet and inspired by our activities.

On 16-07-2023 - Our first activity: Distribution of Note Books & Stationary items to 24 identified Poor Children of 4 th to 10th standards living in the Borabanda slum area of Hyderabad. To promote Hindutva and Goraksha, a Homam was conducted with the help of Gayatri Pariwar followers and also around 40 Cows were fed with Green grass, Vegetables, Poha and Jaggery etc. Total cost was mobilized entirely from contributions of members



On 15-09-2023 - Distributed Cheques to 4 Poor Girl Students of Slum areas as Education support amounting to Rs. 99,700/- under ‘Mahamana Siksha Sewa Prakalp’ at Horticulture Society, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.



On 2-09-2023 - Felicitated Honourable Sh. Manoj Sinha, BHU Alumnus & Lt Governor of J&K, at Jubilee Hills at the residence of Sh. Mandava Prabhakar Rao, BHU Alumnus. Sh. MP Rao hosted the function. Around

On 26-11-23 - Members participated in BHU Agri Alumni Meet organized at SWARNA BHARAT TRUST, Muchintal, Shamshabad. Displayed Booklets on Mission & objectives of Malaviya Mission. Explained activities of Mission to participants. Chief guests Sh. Bijender Singh, VC of Acharya Narendra Deva University, Ayodhya & Sh SVS Raju, Director Institute of Agriculture, BHU appreciated our Mission activities. Received Rs. 50,000/- donation from Sh. DV Rama Raju instantly.



On 24-12-2023 – Malaviya Jayanthi Celebrations (162nd) was conducted at CPMB, OU, Hyd Sh. M. Prabhakar Rao, CMD, Nuziveedu Seeds Limited, Hyderabad was the Chief Guest and Sh. Satish Chandra, IAS, Chairman, Public Service Commission, J&K, Srinagar was Guest of Honour. Dr. R.H. Tupkary ji, former Prof & Head, Dept of Meteorological Engineering and Chairman Board of Governor, VNIT, Nagpur, also former Managing Director, Marathi Daily, Tarun Bharat, Nagpur, was Key Note Speaker. 100 + participants including several eminent personalities from all walks of life attended. Quarterly Magazine, Mission Sandesh was released by Dr. Tupkary ji along with Guests on dais.

Distributed Cheques to 6 Poor Girl students of basti areas towards Tuition fee, cost of books etc. amounting to



Rs. 1,07,000/ under 'MAHAMANA SIKSHA SEWA PRAKALP' as Education support. With this, total no. of students availed Scholarships – 10 (4+6), amounting to Rs. 2,06,700-00.



Felicited Eminent personalities:

1. Prof T. Tirupathi Rao, Chancellor, Manipal University, Chancellor ICFAI, Tripura. Former Chancellor ICFAI, Himachal Pradesh & Former Vice Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

2. Prof Podile Appa Rao, JC Bose Fellow & Former VC, University of Hyderabad, Hyd.

3. Sh. Ramachandraiah, RSS Pracharak & Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram In charge.

4. Dr. M. Rama Krishna, Director, CPMB, OU, Hyd

On 18-02-2024 - BHU Foundation Day/ Vasantha Panchami was celebrated through Online Meet of Members :

Main Speakers:

Sh. Govind Ram Agarwal ji, National Secretary, Malaviya Mission, Bangalore - briefed on chronology of events till inauguration of BHU.

Sh. Srinivas Shastry ji, Founder, Malaviya Mission, Bangalore branch - explained few activities of Malaviya ji as Social Reformer.

Dr. Ramchandra Tupkary, former Prof & Head, Dept of Met. Engg and Chairman Board of Governor, VNIT, Nagpur gave talk on 'Three Hindu Stalwarts of Independence Movement of India.

On 24-04-2024 - Received following testimonial from Mr. T. Prasad, Chairman of Akshay Vidya Foundation, Hyderabad:

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Madana Mohan Malaviya Mission and their dedicated team for their unwavering support of Ganeswari's education and for their continued assistance to other tutors of Akshaya Vidya. Their generosity and commitment are invaluable in providing opportunities for individuals like

Gnaneswari to thrive and make a positive impact in their communities.”

Our Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad branch feels proud to have extended financial support of Rs. 17,000/- under ‘MAHAMANA SIKSHA SEWA PRAKALP’ towards Tuition fee and other costs for studying MPH-1st year to Ms G. Gyaneswari D/o G Siva, resident of Chintal Basti on Malaviya Jayanthi day i.e., 24-12-2023.

On 3-05-2024 – On behalf of Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad branch, Dr. B. Gopal Reddy, General Secretary and Sri Meka Krishna Rao, EC Member attended ‘Teachers Training and Skills development Programme for Tutors’ conducted as Summer Camp by Akshay Vidya Foundation at Ganges valley schools, Bachupally, Hyderabad. Both of them addressed Tutors (child teachers) and also explained about Malaviya Mission aims and objectives to participants. Received appreciation certificate to Malaviya Mission from Akshay Vidya foundation for helping Poor basthi students. This program helped Tutors in developing Teaching skills and also good bonding between Malaviya Mission and Akshay Vidya foundation.

On 14 & 15-09-2024 – Our members Dr B. Gopal Reddy, Smt. Geeta Choudhary and Dr Chandra Sekhar Jha attended two day mega event ‘Mahamana Malaviya Mission, 15th Raastreeya Adhiveshan’ which was organised at IIT, Patna.



On 27-10-2024 - EC Physical meet at Venue: Club House, Organo Naandi Rurban Commune, Aziz Nagar, Hyd, hosted by Sh. Padam Chand Jain, President in his residence. EC approved Scholarships to total 10 identified students Amounting - Rs. 1,73,540/- appx. EC approved the proposal of ‘South India BHU Alumni Meet’ to be jointly organised by Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad, Bangalore and BHU Alumni Association, Hyderabad, on 2nd Feb, 2025, Sunday (Basant Panchami) at Hyderabad.

On 24-11-2024 - conducted Cheques Distribution Programme and General Body Meeting Cheques Distribution Programme - Venue: At residence of Dr. M. Prabhakar Rao, MCR HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills,



Hyderabad Time: 8.30 AM. Around 50 people (including 10 Students with their parents, members of MM, Hyderabad, few members of BHU Alumni Association, some guests along with entire family of Dr M. Prabhakar Rao). After finishing Breakfast, programme started with BHU Kulgeet, Jyothi Prajwalan & Floral tributes to Malaviya Ji. Felicitated Sh. Manadava Venkatramaiah gaaru, Senior most BHU Alumni (93 years old) and father of Dr. M. Prabhakar Rao, Chairman & Managing Director, NSL group & our Member who donated Rs. 3.00 lacs and also host of the function.

A video on how Due diligence and KYC compliance conducted to ensure proper needy and deserving Students, before sanction of Scholar ships to them was displayed, which was very much appreciated by all participants.

Cheques were distributed to 10 Poor Girl students under ‘Mahamana Malaviya Siksha Prakalp’.

Name of Student Class Scholarship Amt

1. Ms Nagilla Tejasri B.COM (Comp)- 1st yr Rs. 15,000/-
2. Ms Ganeswari Inter MPH- 2nd yr Rs. 8,800/-
3. Ms M. Sushma 9th class Rs. 19,640/-
4. Ms. R. Pawani Inter MPH- 2nd yr Rs. 16,000/-
5. Ms. G. Komala Inter MPC – 2nd yr Rs. 24,000/-



6. Ms. U. Priyanka Inter MPC – 2nd yr Rs. 13,500/-
 7. Ms. K. Sreelatha BCom(Comp)- 3rd yr Rs. 9,500/-
 8. Ms. K. Samhita Inter CEC -1st yr Rs. 8,000/-
 9. Ms. S. Anusha Inter CEC -2nd yr Rs. 12,000/-
 10. Ms. M. Aswini B.Sc - 2nd yr Rs. 20,000/-
- Total : Rs. 1,46,440/-

Entire family of Sh. Manadava Venkatramaiah gaaru, his son Dr. M. Prabhakar Rao, daughter-in-law Smt. M. M. Asha Priya ji, grand son Dr. M. Kumar, grand daughter in law Smt. Aishwarya ji, great grand daughters Ms. M. Aadhya & Ms. M. Armita, participated in Cheques distribution programme. i.e. 4 generations.

Thereafter students shared their feelings and conveyed their sincere thanks to Malaviya Mission for timely helping them for continuation of their studies.

Thereafter, Sh. T. Prasad, Founder Chairman of Akshaya vidya Foundation briefed about their organisation and appreciated efforts and activities of Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad.

While speaking, Dr. M. Prabhakar Rao, donor and host of programme applauded the efforts of identifying

deserving poor students and conveyed his satisfaction for properly utilizing the funds. He announced that the activity of helping Poor students for continuation of their studies should continue and funds should not be a constraint. He would support and donate more funds to needy students. Sh. Mihir Mehta, our member distributed Gifts packs to all 10 Students to share his happiness

Ms Myaka Mamatha, who was assistance last year for Rs. 20,000/- for studying B.Tech Final Year, successfully completed her Degree and got placement in IT Company. On knowing about todays programme, she also participated to express her gratitude and sincere thanks to Malaviya Mission, Hyderabad. She promised that she would also help needy students for their studies.

While expressing thanks by Dr. B. Gopal Reddy and Sh. DV Rao to Dr. M. Prabhakar Rao for his generosity, conveyed Blessings to entire family who very actively



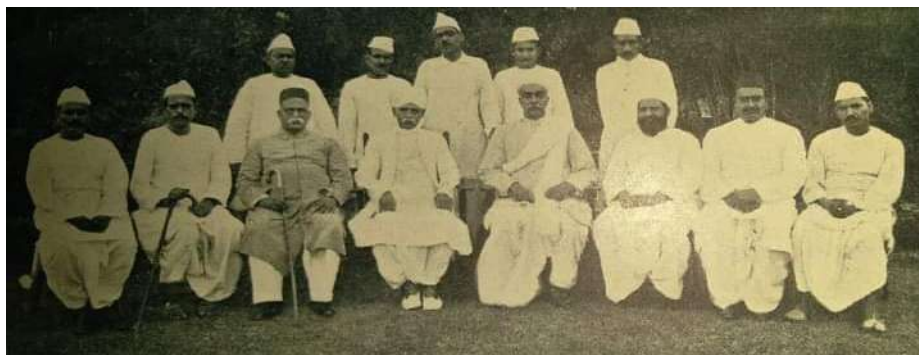
participated.

On 1-12-2024 – Dr B Gopal Reddy along with few members attended BHU Agri Alumni Meet at Guntur on 1-12-2024. Explained activities of MM, Hyderabad, distributed Malaviya ji Pamphlets and requested gathering to become Members and also register for forth coming South India BHU Alumni Meet to be conducted on 2-02-2025 at Hyd.



Dr B Gopal Reddy
General Secretary

Padam Chand Jain
President



Activities of Mahamana Malaviya Mission, Bengaluru

1. Inception

Under the guidance of Dr Krishna Gopal ji (Sah Sarkaryavah RSS), Mahamana Malaviya Mission Bangalore Branch was inaugurated on January 18, 2015 by Prof. G.C. Tripathi, the then-Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University. The mission aims to promote the ideals and values of Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya ji and has since become a beacon of cultural, educational, and social activities in Bangalore.



2. Malaviya Jayanti

Malaviya Jayanti Functions are held every year and attended by hundreds of eminent persons like Shri Manoj Sinha (Hon'ble Lt. Governor, J&K), K.N. Govindacharya, Tejaswi Surya (M.P.), Maharaja Mysore, and many others.



3. Members

The Bangalore branch of the Malaviya Mission has over 100 members actively contributing to various initiatives. Membership drives and outreach programs continue to expand the member base.

4. Events

The branch has organized several impactful events,





including:

- (1) Release of Souvenir '100 Glorious Years of BHU' and lectures by eminent personalities.
- (2) Webinars on topics like 'Malaviya Ji's Notes on India Industrial Commission' and 'The Ganges'.
- (3) Celebrations such as Deepavali with donations to orphanages and destitute homes.
- (4) Regular health check-up camps and educational initiatives.

5. Achievements

The mission has achieved significant milestones,

56 Souvenir, South India BHU Alumni Meet, 2025

such as:

- Establishing libraries in government schools and sponsoring educational materials.
- Conducting health camps benefiting hundreds of underprivileged individuals.
- Donating sports equipment and uniforms to encourage extracurricular activities in schools.
- Supporting COVID-19 relief efforts with oxygen concentrators and other medical supplies.



6. Projects

Ongoing and completed projects include:

- Adoption of Government Lower Primary School, Kanakpura Road for its around development.
- A Smart Science and STEM Learning Lab at SSRVM School in JP Nagar, Bangalore.
- Sponsorship of students' tuition fees and contributions to education through scholarships.
- Donation drives for schools and orphanages, including sports uniforms and library equipment.

6. Way Forward

The mission envisions expanding its reach and impact through the following:

- Organizing essay competitions to spread awareness about Mahamana Malaviya's contributions.
- Enhancing youth engagement through educational



and extracurricular activities.

- Exploring opportunities for a dedicated office space for the Bangalore chapter.
- Identifying and supporting long-term altruistic projects like school development and community service.



-- Nav Kishlay
Director, CSR, SDG, ESG & Consulting,
Ripples Learning & Research, Bangalore

Brief History and Activities of Banaras Hindu University Alumni Association (BHUAA), Hyderabad Chapter

-- Dr U.K. Pandey
Vice president, BHUAA,
Hyderabad-18

Email: upkishore@rediffmail.com



Introduction and brief history of BHUAA

BHU, a Temple of Excellence, founded by Bharat Ratna late Pt Madan Mohan Malviya Ji on 4th February, 1916. Malviya Ji (Figure 1), if not exaggerated, Malviya Ji can be called as the Teacher of the Nation. Since his vision in the field of education is exemplary and BHU has not only striven to promote higher learning and quality academic research it has at the same time emphasized on building the character of the youth by making religion and ethics as part of the education process.

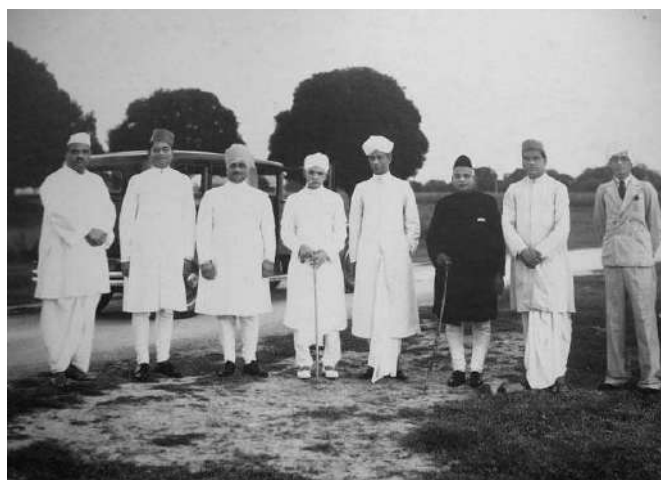


Figure 1. Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Ji, Founder of BHU, with Pro-Chancellor, Maharaja-dhiraja Dr. Kameshwar Singh Ji (on left) and Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Ji (on right).

Initiation of formation of Banaras Hindu University Old Students' Association (BHUSOA) was conceptualized way back in 1939, during pre-independence, around 23 years after the foundation of BHU with headquarters at the residence of Late Sri R M Patre, in Somajiguda, Hyderabad. At that time the strength of the BHUSOA was barely ten members. Gradually it picked up and was registered as a full-fledged Association in February 1967 (Regn. No. 19/1967). In the year 2018 it was unanimously decided to rename BHUSOA as Banaras Hindu University Alumni

Association (BHUAA), removing word "Old" from it, making it more inclusive, and reregistered with no. 1826 of 2018. Since then, it is known as BHUAA.

Over the years, various eminent personalities served as the president of BHUAA who have contributed a lot to the development of several national & international institutions, viz. NFC, AMD, NGRI, IICT, CCMB, CDFD, ICRISAT, IICT, DMRL, DRDL, BHEL, EME, ARCI and NRSA etc. Shri R. M. Patre was the founder president of the then BHUOSA.

Amongst the former BHUAA presidents the eminent personalities are Padmabhusan Dr. P. Rama Rao, Padma Shri Dr. Lalji Singh, Dr. Paramatma Sharan, Shri NVRLN Rao, Col. Atre, Col. Jagdish Singh, Dr. N. Kodnal Rao, Dr. B.L. Dikshitulu, Dr. V.K. Gaur, Dr. Ravindranath, Prof. P. M. Prasad, Dr. M.L. Gupta, Dr. R. N. Singh. The present office bearers are Dr. S.N. Rai (President), Dr. U. K. Pandey (Vice President), Dr. M. Chandrasekharam (Secretary), Dr. M.M. Dixit (Joint Secretary) and Dr. Neeraj Kumar (Treasurer).

Activities of BHUAA

BHUAA organizes following two sponsored lectures every year:

1. Bharat Ratna Dr. Sarvepalle S. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture sponsored by Late Padmabhusan Dr. B. V. Raju of the erstwhile Rasi Cement, on Teachers Day i.e. 5th September every year commemorating birthday of Dr. Sarvepalle S. Radhakrishnan ji (Figures 2 and 3).

2. Bharat Ratna Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Memorial Lecture, sponsored by Dr. K.V.K. Raju of the erstwhile Nagarjuna Group, on 25th December every year commemorating birthday of Bharat Ratna Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Ji.

Selected list of prominent lectures by eminent personalities organized by BHUAA are as follows:

1. Role of NTPC in Power Grid of India (2004). by R. P. Singh, CMD, PGCIL

2. Origin of Humans (2006) by Dr. Lalji Singh, Director, Centre for Cellular and Micro Biology, Hyderabad.



Figure 2. Felicitation of Speaker Dr. Praveen Kumar Madikonda by Dr. U.K. Pandey, Vice President and Dr. M. Chandrasekharam, Secretary, BHUAA, Hyderabad, Telangana, on the occasion of Bharat Ratna S. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture.

3. Spirituality in day-to-day life (2006) by Swami Srikantananda, Vivekananda Institute of Human Excellence, Ramkrishna Math, Domulguda Hyderabad.

4. Health and Stress management (2007) by Dr. Bapuji Balijepalli, Nature Cure Health Care Center, Hyderabad.

5. Powerhouse in an atom -India's nuclear power programme (2008) by Dr. Anjan Chaki Former Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and



Figure 3. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture by Dr. Praveen Kumar Madikonda, Organizer, BHUAA, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Research, Department of Atomic Energy.

6. Water scarcity: Myth or Reality (2009) By Dr. S.N. Rai, Former Director Grade Scientist, NGRI, Hyderabad

7. Indian Ethos and Relevance to Modern Life (2009) by Shri M. Gopalakrishna, Former Special Chief Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

8. Nuclear energy in India and societal development (2013) by P. S. Parihar, Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Department of



Figure 4. Felicitation of Chief Guest and Speaker Dr. Tata N. Rao, Director, ARCI, Hyderabad by Dr. V. M. Tiwari, Director, CSIR-NIEST, Dr. U.K. Pandey, Vice President and Dr. M. M. Dixit, Jt. Secretary, BHUAA, Hyderabad, Telangana, on the occasion of Bharat Ratna Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Memorial Lecture.

Atomic Energy, Hyderabad.

9. Akash Ganga avam Prithvi kee Akrittian (2013) by Dr. R. K. Tiwari Former Director Grade Scientist, NGRI, Hyderabad

10. Dr S. Radhakrishnan: The Life and the Legacy (2017) by Prof. Arun Tiwari, Director at Astra Microwaved Products Limited and close associate of former President Late Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

11. Role of DNA Finger Printing in Society (2018) by Dr. Debashish Mitra, Director, Center for DNA Finger Printing and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad.

12. Pursuit of excellence (2018) by Prof, B R Sant, Chairman, MRDF, Hyderabad.

13. Indigenous Technologies: Towards Atmanirbhar Bharat (2023) by Dr. Tata N. Rao, Director, International Advance Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Material (ARCI), Hyderabad, Telangana.

14. Introduction to Ayurveda and Panchakarma (2024) by Dr. Praveen Kumar Madikonda, Dr. BRKR Govt. Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad. ■

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Mahamana Malaviya Jayanti Function in Chennai

Mahamana Malaviya Jayanti was celebrated at IIT, Madras on 25th Dec, 2024, which was graced by Honourable Governor (Tamilnadu) Thiru RN Ravi ji, Director IIT, Madras Dr Kamakoti and many other dignitaries. It was first time that such a large scale Jayanti function was organised at Chennai. Hope to start the branch of Mahamana Malaviya Mission there soon.

Hon'ble Governor (Tamilnadu) Thiru RN Ravi ji spoke at length on Mahamana, Atalji and Hindu Dharma. Director and other speakers were too good. The auditorium of about 250 capacity was almost full.

Presented a copy of the latest issue of Mission Sandesh and "Vangmay Lokrapan Ank" to Hon'ble Governor and other dignitaries. Mission activities and South India BHU Alumni Meet being held on 2 Feb 2025 at Hyd was briefed by me in given short time. Hope a nucleus is developed here in Chennai and formal Branch is established in near future. All appreciation goes to my friend Shri Venkat Raghav Annapragada, President BHU Alumni Association, and his team at Chennai. They worked really very hard.

-- Govind Ram Agrawal, National Secretary, MMM



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S.K.V. GUPTA M.Sc., F.I.C.

1971-73 M.Sc. Chemistry from **BHU**
LM in Hyderabad Management Association
LM in Indian Pharmaceutical Association
Fellow in Institution of Chemists (India)

By 2024 Completed 50 years in API (Active Pharma Ingredients/ Bulk Drugs), Intermediates, Chemical Industries in Organic, Inorganic & Bio Technology Products industries as Team Member & Team Leader in Operations & Trouble Shooting, Up-Gradations, Sick Units Revival, New Projects, with Product Development etc., About 15 years as Team Member, 8 years with my Own Industries & Businesses, 27 years on Assignment basis/ Retainer ship and Continuing the services. Widely traveled in India & Europe and Asian Countries.

I believe that BHU & SOL Group, and Late Mr.Ashok Wagh ray of BHU Alumini & Late Dr. Anji Reddy of DRL are the Mentors for my Past & Present

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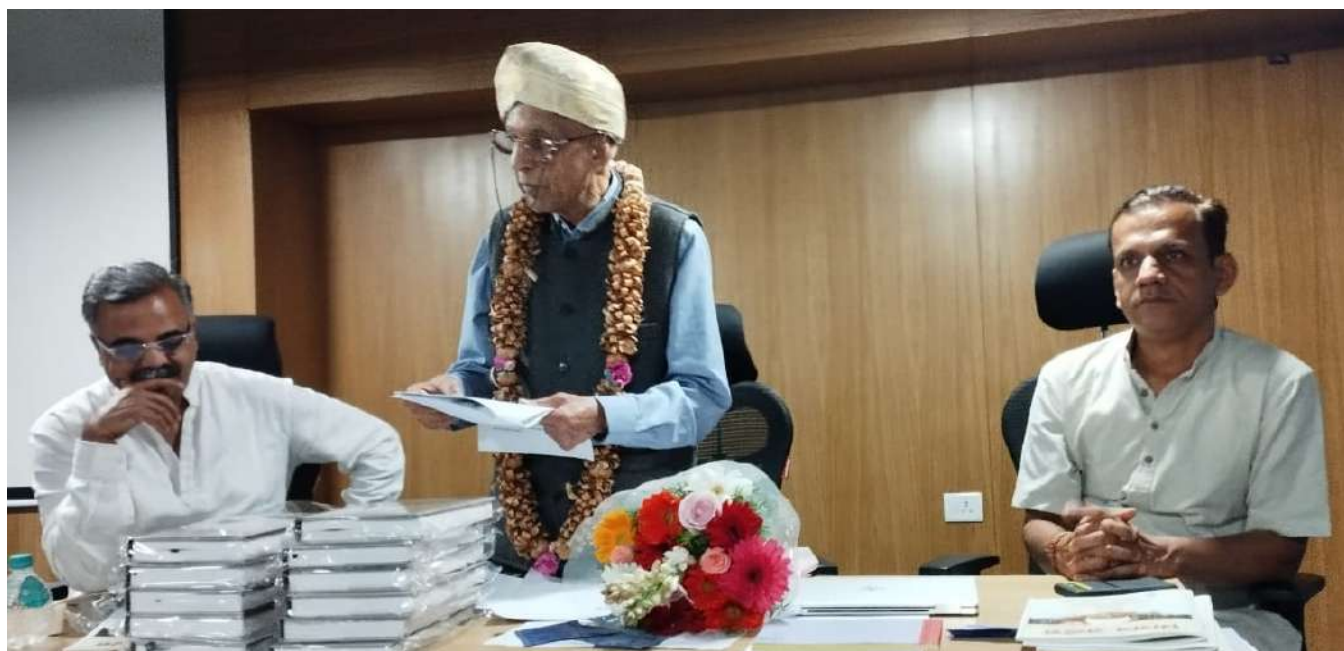
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Prof. V.V. Chalam, former HoD, Electrical Engineering, BHU garlanding Malaviya ji in BHU.



Shri K Chandramauli, author of many books on Malaviyaji speaking at a function regarding Mahamana Vangamay, at Bengaluru.



Mahamana Malaviya Mission

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F/F,A-75, DAYANAND COLONY,
Lajpat Nagar IV, Delhi-110024
Mob.: 9582216158

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Devineni V S R K Ranga Rao
s/o Sh. D Satyanarayana;
plot no 327,Road no 25;Jubileehills
Hydrabad, Telangana-500 033
Mob.9391010234, 9391010234
Email: dvrangarao@yahoo.com

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. S.N. Rai
1-30/1; Saraswati colony;
UPPAL, Hydrabad-500 039
Mob: 9908298785
Email: snrai_ngri@yahoo.Co.in

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Padam Chand Jain
Villa A7Sy no 148 149 Naandi Organo
Beyond Yenkepally Aziznagar
K.V.Rangareddy Telangana-500 075
Mob: 9000285552
Email: reachpcjain@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Dr B. Viswanath
Flat no. 401, Rutadhama Sudarshana,
New Nallakunta, Hyderabad-500044
Mob: 9415447563

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Rakesh Shukla
MS Services,
7, Saryu Dham,
Kamla Nagar, Agra-282005 (U.P.)
Mob: 9412722476

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Animesh Saxena
Flat no. 21, Kailash Apartments,
45 IP Extension, Delhi-110092
Mob: 9810119435

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. R.N. Verma
B-3/239, Vibhav Khand,
Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (U.P.)
Mob: 6393189893
Email: vramendra@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Prof. Roop Narayan
S/o Satyadev Narayan,
19, RK Puram, Behind Shipra Hotel,
Bhoor, Bulandshahar - 203001 (U.P.)
Mob: 9411863733

With Best Compliments from:

Dr Vijay Kumar Singhal
15, Saryu Vihar, Phase 2,
Kamla Nagar, Agra-282005 (U.P.)
Mob: 9919997596
Email: vijaysinghal27@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Surendra Prasad Tripathi
67, Mahamanapuri PO,
BHU, Varanasi - 221005 (U.P.)
Mob: 8317038817
Email: sptvns52@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

**BHU Alumni Association
Hyderabad**

With Best Compliments from:

Myhome Power Consultancy Ltd
My Home Hub, Patrika Nagar,
Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081
Phone: 040-66222700

With Best Compliments from:

Dr. S.N. Chaturvedi
Flat no. 609, Block-E,
Rainbow Vistas, Green Hills Road,
Moosapet, Hyderabad - 500018
Mob: 9493407530
Email: drsnchaturvedi@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Dr. U.K. Pandey
Flat no 504, Rainbow Vistas,
Moosapet, Hyderabad-500018
Mob: 9441236023
Email: upkishore@rediffmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Dr. B. Gopal Reddy
1-1-365/A/324 Flat no 324 Siddam Setty
Hima Sai Heights, Street no 6, Jawahar Nagar,
Gandhi Nagar, Musheerabad, Hyderabad-500020
Mob: 9848153140
Email: bgreddy1955@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Koppella N Prudhvi Raju
Flat no. 203, STAR-B Apartments,
Bhagynagar Colony,
Near KPHB Metro Station, Hyderabad-500072
Mob: 9935346553
Email: knpraju1954@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Ismart Systems
Sh. Rajesh Kr Bisen, MD
LIG 546, Rd no.3, KPHB Colony,
Kukatpally, Hyderabad-72
Mob: 9440180098

With Best Compliments from:

**Mahamana Malaviya Mission,
Indraprashtra, Delhi**

With Best Compliments from:

Dinanath Srivastava
3/201, Viraj Khand, Gomtinagar,
Lucknow - 226010 (U.P.)
Mob: 8957649934
Email: dinanath.srivastav51@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

**Mahamana Malaviya Mission,
Vivek Khand-1, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow**

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Sri Kumar
6/281(14), Prashanthi Gardens,
Netaji Road, Vattiyoor kavu PO,
Thiruvananthapuram-695013
Mob: 9496719817
Email: sreekumarkrishna2017@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. JGK Moorthy
8-2-608/1/VP/18, Plot no. 18, Justice Colony,
Road No. 10, Opp Basavatarakam Indo American
Cancer Hospital, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034
Mob: 9581412789
Email: Subhagruha@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Mahamana Malaviya Mission
Central Office, Malaviya Smriti Bhawan,
52-53, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg,
New Delhi-110002

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Pasham Narasimha Reddy
Flat no 709, VSS Nandadeep,
Petbasheerabad,Secundrabad
Mob: 8500232588
Email: pnreddy39@gmail.com

With Best Compliments from:

Dr. M.P. Rao
Plot no. 543, Rd no. 25,
Jubilee Hills, Opp MCR HRD Institute,
Hyderabad
MobL: 9581099999
Email: mpr@nslindia.com

With Best Compliments from:

Sh. Meka Krishna Rao
HNo. 11-13-569, Road no. 2, opp Park,
Haripuri Colony, R.K. Puram, Kothapet,
Bhagyanagar, Hyderabad-500102
Mob: 9052969293
Email: mekakrishnarao@yahoo.co.in

With Best Compliments from:

CSIR- Indian Institute of Chemical Technology
Uppal Road, Tarnaka,
Secunderabad, Hyderabad-500007
Phone: 040-27193143

With Best Compliments from:

G. RAMABABU
106, Bhadra Residency, Czech colony
Sanathnagar, Hyderabad- 500018
Mob: 9866665144
Email: gunturirambabu@gmail.com



List of Delegates in SIBAM

SI No	Name	Mobile No	Email	Place
1	Sunil Khanna	9967522993	SUNILKHANNA76@GMAIL.COM	Bengaluru
2	Govind Ram Agrawal	7905671377	GOVINDRAM503@GMAIL.COM	Bengaluru
3	Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	9999916309	sanjeev@sanjeevkr Gupta.com	Bengaluru
4	DV Rao	9833976571	dv_rao23@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
5	Dr Niraj Kumar	9441021464	nirajkvn@gmail.com	Bengaluru
6	Malapaka Chandrasekharam	9493409362	csmalapaka@gmail.com	Hyderabad
7	Mohammad Sadiq	8008003236	sadiq_md79@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
8	Mukund Kumar	7739228015	mukundkumar18@gmail.com	Hyderabad
9	Dr Sanjay Kumar Jha	9949987411	drskjha9@gmail.com	Hyderabad
10	LBV SATYANARAYANA	9490999150	balalbvada@gmail.com	Hyderabad
11	NDRK SARMA	9440192934	sarma.ndrk@gmail.com	Hyderabad
12	Dr bethi gopal Reddy	9848153140	bgreddy1955@gmail.com	Hyderabad
13	V.V. RAJENDRA PRASAD	9932719499	rajvutukuri@gmail.com	Hyderabad
14	Dhulipala RajaRao	9849564523	dhulipala.rajarao@gmail.com	Hyderabad
15	Dr A Veerabhadra Rao	9885921603	avraocomb@gmail.com	Hyderabad
16	P.Venkatanarayana	9949479816	pushadapuvnarayana@gmail.com	Hyderabad
17	Shiva Sagar	8765120479	shivas25@iimklive.com	Hyderabad
18	S V Yuva Kishore Reddy	9052947996	yuvakishoresv@gmail.com	Hyderabad
19	Nayan Singhal	9887741980	nayansinghal1@gmail.com	Hyderabad
20	M Dayananda Reddy	9502752870	reddy.dayananda@gmail.com	Hyderabad
21	Harshal Dhoke	8999864023	hariitiim@gmail.com	Hyderabad
22	Vikrant Arya	8897478998	vikrantarya21@gmail.com	Hyderabad
23	Meka Krishna Rao	9052969293	mekakrishnarao@yahoo.in	Hyderabad
24	Prof Gopal Reddy	9948693767	gopalred@hotmail.com	Secunderabad
25	Lattupally Ranjit Kumar Reddy	9849809711	lrkr60@gmail.com	Hyderabad
26	Vamsi Krishna	9705681977	vamsi.kruthiventi@gmail.com	Hyderabad
27	Dr U K Pandey	9441236023	upkishore@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
28	PVR Naidu	9949553336	pvr_nayudu@yahoo.com	Secunderabad
29	Ramesh	9441245545	ramesh.karanam@gmail.com	Hyderabad
30	Radheshyam Yadav	7569632501	shamgpbhu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
31	Dwijendra Nath Pandey	8765474069	dwijendrabhumet@gmail.com	Hyderabad
32	Devleena Tiwari	9490424817	devleenatiwari@gmail.com	Hyderabad
33	G V Ranganath	9848148541	gvranganath2011@gamil.com	Hyderabad
34	PSS Narayana Murthy	9491144890	pssnmy@gmail.com	Hyderabad
35	Sambasiva Rao Katta	8179846911	raokatta2@gmail.com	Hyderabad
36	Dr Vivekanand Pandey	8500913784	mr.vivekanandpandey@gmail.com	Hyderabad
37	Sarbajit Dash	9090545597	sarbajitdash1994@gmail.com	Hyderabad
38	K. Vasu babu	9443266346	vennelavasuu@yahoo.com	Chennai
39	Nihar Ranjan Kar	9437540851	niharranjanekar10@gmail.com	Hyderabad
40	Sameer Reddy Lenkala	9133108433	sameerreddy.lenkala@gmail.com	Hyderabad
41	Om Prakash Gaur	8115291156	omprakash220686@gmail.com	Hyderabad
42	Prem Chand	9621330065	pcgupta15653@gmail.com	Hyderabad
43	Chetna	9934630174	chetna.imbhu@gmail.com	Thane
44	Dr S N Chaturvedi	9493407530	snchaturvedi_2001@yahoo.co.in	Hyderabad
45	Madan Mohan Dixit	9849697639	m2dixit1@gmail.com	Hyderabad
46	Sandeep Kumar Prajapati	9026688371	prajapatisandeep133@gmail.com	Hyderabad
47	G.Prasad	9848562005	gprasad.kompally@gmail.com	Hyderabad
48	Dr. Sumana Chakravarty	9908301927	sumana98@gmail.com	Hyderabad
49	Dr. Divyanshu Dwivedi	9458348851	ddwivedigp@gmail.com	Hyderabad
50	Anup Bagla	9391649494	anup.bagla@definedvalues.org	Hyderabad

SI No	Name	Mobile No	Email	Place
51	V.K.Rao	9885690810	Vij.krao@gmail.com	Hyderabad
52	Parthasarathy R	9491398384	parthas.parthas@gmail.com	Hyderabad
53	Vikash Chand Patel	8318572988	vikash001.bhu92@gmail.com	Hyderabad
54	T. Prasad	9032008611	prasad@akshayavidya.org	Hyderabad
55	Singavarapu Seshasree	8074468544	sree.chandra6461@gmail.com	Vijaywada
56	Pabbisetty Srinivas	9989711150	pabbisetty.srinivas@gmail.com	Hyderabad
57	Dr. Pankaj Kumar	7506308468	pankajbhu29@gmail.com	Hyderabad
58	Neelima Dubey	8975174194	dubey.neelima@gmail.com	Hyderabad
59	Dr. N.C. Mondal	9959060407	ncmngri@gmail.com	Hyderabad
60	Kartik Kota	9154581364	transcreation@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
61	Dr.G.Nageswara Rao	9866146095	nraogelli@gmail.com	Hyderabad
62	Aravind	9394353499	aravind.lokineni@gmail.com	Hyderabad
63	S K V Gupta	8008171755	svs2007v@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
64	Dr. Bijendra Singh	9849418898	bsingh.53@gmail.com	Hyderabad
65	Sreekumar. K	9496719817	sreekumarkrishna2017@gmail.com	Thiruvananthapuram
66	T Ramalingeswar Rao	9450234249	drtrrao@gmail.com	Hyderabad
67	Dr DHULIPALA ATCHUTA RAO	9246357950	atchutaraod@yahoo.com	Secunderabad
68	C. S. Sasidhar	9848041575	sasi.explotek@gmail.com	Hyderabad
69	Padam Chand Jain	9000285552	reachpcjain@gmail.com	Hyderabad
70	SANDAM VENKATA SAI KRISHNA	8978719902	svsaikrishna.imbhu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
71	Radha Krishna Reddy Kurre	9248094886	krk@gowtham.org	Hyderabad
72	Shivam Pandey	9676313816	spandey.80@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
73	Nimisha Vedanti	9849708781	nim.ved@gmail.com	Hyderabad
74	Geetha chowdhary	8247527388	geethachowdharyindia3@gmail.com	Hyderabad
75	Prof Rup Narayan	9411863733	rupnarayan2001@gmail.com	Bulandshahar (UP)
76	Sasikumar Chirala	9841010436	sasikumar_ics@yahoo.com	Chennai
77	Venkata Raghava Annapragada	9841565889	anna_vra@yahoo.com	Chennai
78	D Manohar Rao	9392472727	dmanoharrao27@gmail.com	DD colony
79	Dr Vijay Kumar Singhal	9919997596	vijaysinghal27@gmail.com	Agra
80	Pallavi D	9949999600	pallavi0003@gmail.com	DD colony
81	S p tripathi	8317038817	sptvns@hotmail.com	Varanasi
82	B.Bucha Reddy	9550590890	bbojanapally@gmail.com	Hyderabad
83	Prof Dr Jannavi Tandon	7311199142	knjannavi@gmail.com	Hyderabad
84	Akula Gnanadev	9440751232	agdev_sai@yahoo.com	Puttaparthi
85	P.Ramachandra Rao	9440401116	chandram6868@gmail.com	Hyderabad
86	DEREDDY Vishnu Vardhan Reddy	9391136476	dvvreddy1960@gmail.com	Hyderabad
87	Dr. UDAY MADHAV CHAUDHARI	9866666609	umchaudhari2012@gmail.com	Hyderabad
88	Thalla Srinivasa Reddy	9849992400	sreddythalla@gmail.com	Hyderabad
89	Bandla Madhavarao	8897623332	sikharaschool@gmail.com	Vijaywada
90	D venkateswara chowdary	9963633909	dv.chowdary55@gmail.com	Hyderabad
91	Bommareddy Venkateswara Reddy	9491381184	bvrddy64@gmail.com	Hyderabad
92	D V S R K RANGA RAO	9391010234	dvrangarao@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
93	Navin kumar	7989606157	navinkumarthakurr@gmail.com	Hyderabad
94	Dr. Munigela Raghuveer	8500749759	rmraghu2312@gmail.com	Hyderabad
95	Dr Ashok Singamsetti	9000630620	ashok.singamsetti@gmail.com	Hyderabad
96	G S JASUDASU	8967982640	jesugompa06@gmail.com	Hyderabad
97	Prof Bejon Kumar Misra	9811044424	bejonmisra@gmail.com	Hyderabad
98	Suman Misra	9311044424	bejonmisra@hotmail.com	Hyderabad
99	D PRASHANTH NAIK	8790954819	dprashanthchowhan@gmail.com	Nagarkurnool
100	D Vinod Naik	8179559297	vinodnaikextensio@gmail.com	Vijaywada

SI No	Name	Mobile No	Email	Place
101	Anil Singh	9962946543	anilsingh81@gmail.com	Nacharam
102	K N RAI	9810152894	knrai2412@gmail.com	New Delhi
103	URATI SRIKANTH	9182744740	uratisrikanth1999@gmail.com	Warangal
104	Mamindla Nagaraju Reddy	9177615808	nagking.mamindla@gmail.com	Warangal
105	Satyamurthy Charla	8187073272	satyamurti.c@gmail.com	Hyderabad
106	G Bhanuprakash Reddy	9704756699	geereddy@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
107	Kuduka Madhukar	9450347231	madhumanu88@gmail.com	Hyderabad
108	Dr. Subhashini Singh Rajput	9885862505	subhashiniou@gmail.com	Hyderabad
109	Vijay Bagrodia	9701110292	vijaybagrodia@yahoo.co.in	Hyderabad
110	Prasanna Kumar	9246288894	prasanna.kumar.civ07@gmail.com	Hyderabad
111	Bandaru Venkata Rajkumar	7702209393	bvrajkumar87@gmail.com	Hyderabad
112	Prof T Thirupati Rao	9885599042	proftirupatirao@gmail.com	Hyderabad
113	Venkatesh Ponna	9396896595	ponna.venkatesh.cse07@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
114	Prabhat Mishra	7752852799	prabhat.mishra.cse13@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
115	Sudheer	9963243260	sudheerdeepchand@gmail.com	Hyderabad
116	Rahul Nallapaneni	8309352956	nallapaneni.rahulsai.cse20@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
117	Anupam Bansal	9741650007	anupamcera@gmail.com	Hyderabad
118	Joyshri Choudhury Singh	8939024556	joyshrichoudhury@gmail.com	Hyderabad
119	Mihir Mehta	9892533923	mehta.mihir4@gmail.com	Hyderabad
120	Saurabh Gaur	9000994891	saurabhgaur@gmail.com	Hyderabad
121	Surabhi Srivastava	9000828221	surabhisrivastavagaur@gmail.com	Hyderabad
122	Rama Krishna Kancha	7075047600	ickrishna@gmail.com	Hyderabad
123	U Sai Sravan	8985020898	saisravan050@gmail.com	Vishakhapatnam
124	MKVHB Sarma	9490748302	sarmamkvh@gmail.com	Hyderabad
125	Pandarinath Enagandula	8919791095	pandaribhelhyd@gmail.com	Hyderabad
126	Y. Vijay Anand rao	9440857742	yellai.vijayanand@gmail.com	Hyderabad
127	Akhil Mishra	9369295531	akhilmishra7@gmail.com	Hyderabad
128	Y Ramachandra Rao	9989997784	ramamyr@gmail.com	Hyderabad
129	Dr Mula PRATAPA REDDY	8808920341	prathap.mula@gmail.com	Guntur
130	Shubham Mishra	9161012470	shubhamhere82@gmail.com	Hyderabad
131	Shivendra Narayan Labh	9818970383	shivendra.n.labh@gmail.com	Gurgaon
132	P V RAJU	9959022158	rajupv1964@gmail.com	Hyderabad
133	S V S Raju	9963977287	rajuvs1950@gmail.com	Hyderabad
134	Dr KOMMU NAGAI AH	9440485366	nagasaisrikari@gmail.com	Hyderabad
135	G S R Murthy	9515127965	murthy.ginjudalli@gmail.com	Hyderabad
136	Palvadi Girijamba	9618066153	pgirijansl@gmail.com	Hyderabad
137	Dr Pranab Halدار	9704404539	phaldariitkgp@gmail.com	Hyderabad
138	Dr Ram Krishna Tiwari	9866683450	rk_tiwari3@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
139	K Chandrashekhar	7091493339	shekhar053@gmail.com	Bengaluru
140	Kiran Kirti Chauhan	9816486847	kirankirti@gmail.com	Hyderabad
141	Dr Damodar Rai	9568713372	drdrai08@gmail.com	Bengaluru
142	Ramachandra Murthy Pulumati	9912022522	rampulumati@gmail.com	Hyderabad
143	Viswanathan Vaidyanathan	9513428247	viswanathan.v2503@gmail.com	Hyderabad
144	Rajeev Kumar Yadav	9959921807	yadavr.k.bhu@gmail.com	Bengaluru
145	Dr. G. Chaitanya	9533955196	Chaitanya.g06@gmail.com	Palanadu
146	Dr. S. Ramesh Babu	8500901891	sramesh.babu4@bhu.ac.in	Vizianagaram
147	Patil Srihari Reddy	9739667173	patilsrihari@gmail.com	Kurnool
148	Dr. T. Venkata Naga Lakshmi	8498976188	tadepalli.nagalakshmi68@gmail.com	Secunderabad
149	M.N. PRASAD	9985410013	nagendraprasadmandalapu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
150	Dr S. N. Rai	9908298785	snrai_nrgi@yahoo.co.in	Hyderabad

SI No	Name	Mobile No	Email	Place
151	Anand mishra	8825317943	anand.mishra.cse20@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
152	Sambasiva Rao Inaganti	9930307009	israo2029@gmail.com	Hyderabad
153	Dr. Ramadevi Narla	7395977903	rnpurnachandra@gmail.com	Hyderabad
154	Bhaskara Rao Yella	9916955145	baskaraoyella1960@gmail.com	Hyderabad
155	Vishnubhotla Narasimha Sastry	9573151102	vbnsastry@gmail.com	Hyderabad
156	Anand Prakash Singh	9676942114	apsingh_ngri@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
157	K N Prudhvi Raju	9935346553	knpraju1954@gmail.com	Hyderabad
158	Dr Varsha	9490492017	varshacdfd@gmail.com	Secunderabad
159	Dr R L Dhar	9440718297	ratandhar@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
160	Guthikonda sudhakararao	9493331490	sudhakararao26@gmail.com	Hyderabad
161	Raja Vadlamani	9959216664	raja.vadlamani@gmail.com	Hyderabad
162	Ashish Singh	8050508686	ashish.raghuvansi@gmail.com	Hyderabad
163	MAYANK AWASTHI	7830013474	parijatpk1@gmail.com	Bengaluru
164	Swarit Pandey	8953970707	swarit0707@gmail.com	Bengaluru
165	Gaurav Singh	8050456000	reach2gaurav@refiffmail.com	Bengaluru
166	Darshan PM	9916066609	pm.darshan@gmail.com	Bengaluru
167	Dinesh Kumar Soni	9548149141	dk.zeus167@gmail.com	Bengaluru
168	S L N PRASAD	8767564966	slnprasad0608@gmail.com	Nacharam
169	Ishita sharma	9625206671	ishitasharma2014@gmail.com	Bengaluru
170	C Rakesh	9611109350	crkmenon@hotmail.com	Bengaluru
171	Kanchan Mani Dubey	9689330082	dubey.dpk007@gmail.com	Kadugadi
172	Manish Raj	9110824079	Manishraj.iiml@gmail.com	Bengaluru
173	Asish Mukherjee	9886746340	reach.asish.m@gmail.com	Bengaluru
174	Dr. Samiron Phukan	9765800479	samironphukan@gmail.com	Hyderabad
175	Gudimetla P R V Reddy	9848318525	Vittalgudimetla@gmail.com	West Godavari
176	Pavan V	9845487679	pavanpoor@gmail.com	Bengaluru
177	Varun B H	8861574761	varun.tuspl@gmail.com	Bengaluru
178	Avinash Manur	8310713213	manuravinash@gmail.com	Bengaluru
179	Anubhav pattnaik	8686587833	anubhavaza@gmail.com	Hyderabad
180	Anshuman Pandey	7275846435	anshuman.bhu.geo@gmail.com	Hyderabad
181	Manish Keshari	7054977473	manishkeshari0657@gmail.com	Hyderabad
182	Archita Sharma	9811053780	architasharma.vns16@gmail.com	Bengaluru
183	Rachita Kumari	8252227360	rachita.imbhu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
184	Dr.E.JNANA DEV	9440892929	dev.jnana@gmail.com	Hyderabad
185	Pranav Hundoo	7780738177	pranavhundoo@gmail.com	Hyderabad
186	Rahul Nagar	8008123161	rahul.nagar.in@gmail.com	Hyderabad
187	R N Verma	6393189893	VRAMENDRA49@GMAIL.COM	Lucknow
188	Dr B Subbrayudu Yadav	9989674550	subbarayudu@milllets.res.in	Hyderabad
189	Madhav Reddy	8499989071	madhav.iitbhu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
190	Sridhar Kumar,M	9030018622	msridharkumar@gmail.com	Hyderabad
191	Kamal Kumar Munda	9445005993	kmmunda@gmail.com	Hyderabad
192	Dr Sharada Mani Nalla	8897756139	sharadanalla@efluniversity.ac.in	Hyderabad
193	G RAMBABU	9866665144	gunturirambabu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
194	Sruthi Ragamai Medapati	9398704866	medapati.sruthir.phe20@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
195	Rahul Agrawal	9752677972	rahulagrawal.eee20@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
196	Mohit	9989420582	mohitmohit@gmail.com	Hyderabad
197	Rahul Kocheta	7023089269	rahul.kocheta.ece17@itbhu.ac.in	Hyderabad
198	Om Prakash Gupta	7893970726	omgupta_ngri@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
199	Prabhu Narayan	9794894400	prabhuj.srivastava@gmail.com	Lucknow
200	Lakshman Teja Lattipally	8756793989	lakshhsg@gmail.com	Hyderabad

SI No	Name	Mobile No	Email	Place
201	CSR Murthy	9867565192	csrmurthy63@gmail.com	Secunderabad
202	Divij Singh	9896012542	divij Singh02@gmail.com	Hyderabad
203	Vedaprakash Kadiri	9652116567	vedaprakashkadiri@gmail.com	Hyderabad
204	Amit Singh	8007767711	incisive.amit@gmail.com	Hyderabad
205	Sakshi Adarsh	7081889551	sakshuadarsh@gmail.com	Hyderabad
206	Archita Pandey	9962215644	archita221301@gmail.com	Rajahmundry
207	ANUPAM SAURABH	9480451043	anupam.saurabh@gmail.com	Hyderabad
208	Ranjit Kumar	9618740980	ranjit.iari@gmail.com	Hyderabad
209	Bansi Lal puttoo	9419193605	bansiputtoo@gmail.com	Hyderabad
210	Chitneni Hrishikesh	9966120000	chitneni46@gmail.com	Hyderabad
211	Krishnakumar K.Navaladi	8839294510	pmc.krishnanavaladi@gmail.com	Bhubaneswar
212	V.V. Rajendra prasad.	9032721940	rajvutukuri@gmail.com	Hyderabad
213	Mudimbi Jaya Prakash	9966222734	mudimbijayaprakash@gmail.com	Hyderabad
214	Shivam Pandey	8765313816	shivampandey.super1063@gmail.com	Hyderabad
215	B V Santha Rao	9866771957	veerasrao@gmail.com	Hyderabad
216	PRASHANT GUPTA	9336804950	miscwork007@gmail.com	Bengaluru
217	V R L MURTY	9440005878	vrlmurty1963@gmail.com	Vishakhapatnam
218	Dina Nath Srivastava	9935001808	dinanath.srivastav51@gmail.com	Lucknow
219	A.S.Rao	9959347340	atlurisrao@gmail.com	Hyderabad
220	C M D MURTHY	7032416484	dakshina2001@gmail.com	Hyderabad
221	Anurag Chaurasia	8756899242	mr.anuragkumar14@gmail.com	Hyderabad
222	S J K Kishore	9399998979	sikkishore@gmail.com	Hyderabad
223	Dr. Prudhvi Raj Vennela	9450347169	vprudhviraj.2@gmail.com	Hyderabad
224	D. Viveka Chandra	9844283930	chandradviveka@gmail.com	Bengaluru
225	Mandava Srinivasa Rao	9440512029	m118srinivasarao@gmail.com	Bapatla
226	Prof. Laxminarayana Parayitam	9490805486	laxminarayana@osmania.ac.in	Hyderabad
227	Desu Venkatasai Sudhakar	9446312880	dvssudhakar21@gmail.com	Hyderabad
228	SYAM PRASAD	9702631658	syamdsp@gmail.com	Hyderabad
229	Lingam Lakshmana Bapuji	9959609991	llbapuji@gmail.com	Vijaywada
230	Savita Soni	7390946368	Savita14bhu@gmail.com	Khagaria (Bihar)
231	Ketan Anand	7044124482	ketansingh1997@gmail.com	Hyderabad
232	Ravi Prakash Tiwari	9480280341	rp.geology09@gmail.com	Hyderabad
233	Abhishek Singh	9886876088	flyingabhi@gmail.com	Bengaluru
234	KUNDUR CHANDRAKAR REDDY	9490218899	chandrakar.kundur@gmail.com	Hyderabad
235	CH. VENKATRAO	9848089568	cvhastha@yahoo.co.in	Hyderabad
236	Rajnish Goyal	9441426798	goyal.rajnish@gmail.com	Hyderabad
237	Shanky	9557033136	shanky.2910@gmail.com	Bengaluru
238	Varalakshmi	9845348013	vnaudoori@gmail.com	Bengaluru
239	L Chandan Kumar Reddy	9448461590	clattupalky@gmail.com	Bengaluru
240	DR G V KRISHNA LOHI DAS	9849318083	gvklohidas.nird@gov.in	Hyderabad
241	Chintamani	9951744766	chinta0101@gmail.com	Secunderabad
242	Sriranganayakulu Yaga	7382463456	srirangaayaga@gmail.com	Hyderabad
243	Lanka srinivasa Rao	6300135007	lsrao2653@gmail.com	Vijaywada
244	Sunil Kumar	9899834983	sensingsolutions@gmail.com	Bengaluru
245	Koritala Prabhakara Rao	6304792725	pkoritala@gmail.com	Vishakhapatnam
246	J. Gopala Krishna Murthy	9581412789	nimalsai.javvadi@gmail.com	Hyderabad
247	D. Amaresh Kumar	9490173208	amareshkumar.dhonde@gmail.com	Hyderabad
248	Y R M REDDY	7893550660	yrm.reddy9@gmail.com	Hyderabad
249	Rishit Jain	9351504317	rishujainkota@gmail.com	Hyderabad
250	Archana Gupta	9818444631	ARCHANA110@GMAIL.COM	New Delhi

SI No	Name	Mobile No	Email	Place
251	Vivekananda Reddy Mandapati	9848134727	vivekananda.mandapati@gmail.com	Hyderabad
252	Siddharth Jain	8529519152	siddharthjain301100@gmail.com	Hyderabad
253	Rishav Mishra	6359344873	rishabmishra744@gmail.com	Manikonda
254	Shivam	8827456721	shivamrajpoot4397@gmail.com	Manikonda
255	Dr. P. Jagan Mohan Rao	9849133493	polneni_rao@yahoo.co.in	Hyderabad
256	R V Joteendranath	8008885211	rvjnath@gmail.com	Hyderabad
257	Harsh Langade	9822471201	harshlangade2002@gmail.com	Hyderabad
258	Dr Srikrishna. G	8919904951	dr.srikrishna17@gmail.com	Hyderabad
259	P.TRINADHA RAO	9441240168	trpasupuleti@gmail.com	Rajahmundry (A.P.)
260	Budda Seetha lakshumma	9848390014	bgreddy1955@gmail.com	Hyderabad
261	Bhagyalakshmi sharma	9481370246	csbhagya1953@gmail.com	Bengaluru
262	Dr Praveen Kumar Madikonda	9849271601	pkmadikonda@gmail.com	Hyderabad
263	Sudhir Singh Sorot	9998215175	sssorot@yahoo.co.in	Hyderabad
264	Nav Kishlay	7204149279	navkishlay@gmail.com	Bengaluru
265	Anurag R Tripathi	9342413738	anuragrt@gmail.com	Bengaluru
266	Dr Rabindra Sethi	7004932377	sethi.rabindra@gmail.com	Dhanbad (Bihar)
267	Divya Mishra	9962218944	divyam2310@gmail.com	Chennai
268	Prakadeeswar Anandha Baskar	8778572772	prakadeeswar.ak@gmail.com	Gujrat
269	Mohammad Sadiq	8008003236	sadiq_md79@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
270	Konidala Ramamurthy	8106246549	rramamurthykonidala1@gmail.com	Vijaywada
271	Purushottam Kumar Mishra	9729074040	pkmbhu@gmail.com	Hyderabad
272	Dr.M.S.S. NAGARAJU	9422809799	mssnagaraju@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
273	Ram Reddy Mallagari	8008919876	ramreddymallagari@gmail.com	Hyderabad
274	Yash Gandhi	7576869228	yashgandhi1810@gmail.com	Hyderabad
275	Mithilesh Chhangani	7021082582	yashdrockr009@gmail.com	Hyderabad
276	Dr N V Krishna Prasad	9440151162	drnamburi@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
277	Dr Raghvendra Pratap Singh	9052046644	bioseedrp@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
278	Kottam Loka Reddy	9948099650	reddykottamloka@gmail.com	Hyderabad
279	KPR SATYA VITTAL	9441789830	vittalkprs@gmail.com	Hyderabad
280	Virendra Kumar Verma	7702422822	vkverma83@rediffmail.com	Hyderabad
281	D Jhansi Lakshmi	9849923561	jhansi.lakshmi@gmail.com	Hyderabad
282	KURRA Ashokkumar	9848191591	kashokvsp@gmail.com	Vishakhapatnam
283	Hara Kumar Reddy D	9866309123	dhkreddy@gmail.com	Hyderabad
284	RK Agrawal	9849012209	rknakoda@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
285	Ramesh C	9448275353	rameshachuth@gmail.com	Yelahanka
286	Dr P. Israel	8309730806	israelpamula@gmail.com	Rajahmundry
287	Neeraja Nabhih Padyala	9866806987	padyalaneeraj@gmail.com	Hyderabad
288	D P Rao	9848088346	prasad.di61@gmail.com	Hyderabad
289	Sandeep Gupta	9451657233	gptsandeep94@gmail.com	Hyderabad
290	Dinkar Singh	9582216158	dinksing@gmail.com	New Delhi
291	Surabhi Sharma	9712587005	surabhisharma10145@gmail.com	Kondapur
292	Kanakaratnam Malladi	9441184719	kanakaratnammalladi@gmail.com	Hyderabad
293	Anjaneya Prasad Ramineni	9949225557	raprasad.etm@gmail.com	Guntur
294	Dr. Sukanta Roy	9490469980	sukantaroy@yahoo.com	Hyderabad
295	Prof E Vayunandan	9810333831	vayunandan@hotmail.com	Hyderabad
296	Dipanjay	9636332543	shan38rp@gmail.com	Kondapur

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+91 40- 27235588, e-mail: carpusenterprises@gmail.com, pnreddy39@gmail.com

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