

Activities of Farook College Social Service League

The College Social Service League celebrated its Annual Day on 24-2-1958. Rev: J. M. Vergottini S. J. of St. Vincents' Charitable Institutions, Calicut, presided on the occasion and distributed certificates to the members of the League. The Principal welcomed the gathering. The Secretary

read the Annual Report. The President in his speech touched on the various aspects of social service and pointed out the different problems that a social worker has to face today. The Secretary proposed a vote of thanks at the close of the function.

Report of the Social Service League for 1957-'58.

Gentlemen.

I have great pleasure to place before you the following report of the Social Service League of Farook College for the year 1957-58.

The League has added to its annals yet another eventful year of active service, rendered with all cheerfulness, willingness and enthusiasm by the student members of the League. The league, to its credit, has on its rolls 168 active members divided into 14 squads. K. Vasudevan is the Captain and T. Appukuttan is the Vice-captain of League for the year 57-'58.

The activities of the League, as in the preceeding years, were planned and directed by an advisory council consisting of the following members of the Staff:-

Messers (1) K. A. Jaleel (President) (2) V. K. Achyutha Menon (3) M. A. Shukoor (4) T. Abdulla, (5) V. Muhamed (6) M. Gopinath (Secretary and Field Director) and (7) V. G. K. Nair (Field Director)

The league activities were inaugurated on 9-10-'57. The different squads worked in shifts for a week levelling the College

quadrangle and preparing flower beds to beautify the surroundings of the College buildings. The work done by the workers was very much appreciated as it progressed.

The members then concentrated on the work of widening the approach road to the College. The work, indeed, was very hard one and about 40 members worked every day and it took a fortnight for them to finish the assigned work.

A batch of students is also conducting a village night school at a local Kalasamithi office near the College. The school caters to the needs of a few adults and also poor boys and girls who are not able to attend regular schools during day time, as they have to look after the younger ones entrusted with them by their parents when the latter go out for work in the morning. Needless to so say, the school has become very popular in the locality. When the strength in the classes rose above 60, we had to restrict admission owing to inadequacy of space and furniture.

During this year the League got itself affiliated to the Guild of Service. The Guild placed at our disposal a few packets of milk powder and members evinced keen interest

in supplying milk to the poor students attending the night school.

When the College reopened after X'mas holidays, the leaguers resumed the work of broadening the College road. Students worked in batches every evening, cutting rocks and transporting gravel to fill up the deep pits on either side of the road.

There are a few more items of work and like slum-clearance in a potter's colony, street cleaning in Ramnattukara town, awaiting our attention. And the last but not the least important item of our year's programme will be the Youth Labour Camp proposed to be held in May at Purameri in North Malabar. If the Government's sanction is obtained to hold the camp, people in and around Purameri will have the unique privilege of getting the efficient services of a hundred sincere and energetic workers of the league.

While concluding this report I have great pleasure to inform you that an idea of starting a permanent welfare centre in this locality under the auspices of the League is under our active consideration. If sufficient money required for this purpose is raised by voluntary donations and by contributions by Central Social Welfare Board we hope that in the near future this dream would be realised. This will certainly help to widen the field of activities of the leaguers in the coming years.

On behalf of the advisory Council I take this opportunity to thank all our friends, who have worked in carrying out the programmes of the year.

M. Gopinath, M. A.,
(Secretary, S. S. League)



Report of the National Cadet Corps for the year 1957'-58.

RAISING OF THE UNIT: A long-cherished dream of our College has been realised when we got sanction to raise a Senior Division Infantry Platoon of N.C.C. consisting of 51 cadets and an officer. True to its tradition, our College has admitted this year also smart, hefty students for the various courses, with the result that there was not much difficulty in selecting cadets having the required army standard. The enthusiasm for military training was so keen among the boys that more than 150 of them applied for enrolment in the unit as cadets. Hence certain military tests were conducted and the best 51 applicants were selected for enrolment. The final selection was made by Major, B. M. Rao, Officer commanding, 2nd Kerala Battalion, Ernakulam, when he visited our College on 7th November 1957.

TRAINING: Regular parades were started from 7th November 1957 and training was given normally thrice in a week, averaging Seven training periods a week. Attendance at parades has been quite normal throughout the year.

PROMOTIONS: N. C. Jishnu (No.19 B. Certificate holder) has been promoted to the rank of an Under Officer, and Abdulla B. K. as Platoon Sergeant. Ummer C. Raghava Kurup, K. K. and Vasudevan K. have been promoted as Squad Commanders, pending official confirmation.

N. C. C. DAY: On December 1, 1957 the first N.C.C. Day was celebrated by our unit in the College Hockey ground with a ceremonial parade. The Principal of our College took the salute on the occasion. There was a display of some of the import-

ant activities including drill, and at the end of it the Principal addressed the cadets and the officer. With that the first part of the activities ended. Then the N. C. C. Officer took the cadets to a route march to Ramannattukara which aroused much enthusiasm among the local public. This route march in military uniform was a novel sight for this locality and it was found that a large number of the local people collected on the road-side to witness the march. It was very effective for giving publicity to the College N. C. C. and thus the object of celebrating the N. C. C. Day was achieved.

SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES: This Platoon played a prominent part in widening and improving the Chunkam—College Road; and the present condition of the road is sufficient testimony to the work of our cadets in this direction.

VISIT OF CIRCLE COMMANDER: On 16-1-1958 the Circle Commander, 11th Kerala Circle, Commodore G. D. Mody visited our College and took the salute of the cadets and the officer. He was much impressed to find that our N. C. C. organisation has a separate building and he has suggested certain improvements to be made in the building in respect of the armoury. He was also favourably impressed with the performance of our infant unit.

COLLEGE DAY CELEBRATION AND THE OPENING OF N. C. C. BUILDING

Our cadets took a very prominent part in organising the cultural activities connected with the College Day celebration and their presence added colour to the functions.

In the morning of February 14, 1958 Sri. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala, visited the College to declare open the N. C. C. Building built at an approximate cost of Rs. 6000 and donated to the College by Sri. P. Achuthan Nair, a

prominent citizen of the locality and the owner of Indian Concerns, Manjeri. The leading officials and non-officials of Kozhikode District, including the Collector and the D. S. P. attended the function. At the March Past of the N.C.C. the Chief Minister took the salute. Speeches were made on the occasion by the College Correspondent, the donor Sri. P. Achuthan Nair, the Chief Minister and Sri. Mannath Padmanabhan, President, Nair Service Society as a special invitee and the College Principal. The pleasant function came to a close with a grand tea party attended by about 250 leading citizens, including ladies. This opening function also served to give due publicity to our N. C. C. Unit.

CONCLUSION: This platoon is proud to state that it has good athletes in its ranks in addition to several team players of our College teams. Though we raised our unit only at the fag end of the year 1957, it is encouraging to note that the cadets who have joined the corps have really imbibed the spirit of a disciplined way of life and they feel that the training they received from this unit will make them useful citizens of a free country. Now let me finish this report with a few words of thanks. We are much indebted to the Management of our College for their desire to see that a Unit was raised here at any cost. We are particularly indebted to our Principal for the generous help he has extended to the N. C. C. organisation and the keen interest he has personally taken to make all the activities of this Platoon a success. And, finally, to our cadets, I say only this, "well done! Dear ones, so far; now keep it up", for we are growing.

2nd Lt. V. G. K. Nair,
Officer Commanding,
Farook College N. C. C. Unit,
2nd Kerala Battalion.

Address delivered by
Janab Mohamed Yusouf Sahib,

General Secretary, Jama'at-e-Islami (Hind)
at the Islamics Association of Farook College
on 14th January 1958.

Respected Principal, Learned Teachers,
Gentlemen and Dear Students,

I am very thankful for the kind invitation extended to me to visit this institution and to address these young people who are the hopes of the future. I indeed feel greatly felicitated, Mr. Principal, by your kind invitation, because at a time when the cold war between the North and South is on the increase, you have disregarded all those controversies and have invited a man of the North to address the students of the South. As you know perfectly well, truth is neither confined to the North nor to the South, but it is universal; and it is this mission of spreading the message of Truth and brotherhood that has brought a man of the North to the South. In spite of my over-crowded programme in Kerala I very much appreciated the spirit of the invitation and welcomed the opportunity afforded to me to address these young people. I have come to you, gentlemen, to contribute jointly with you to the strengthening of that fraternal affection which, owing to the harmony and identity of views between us, has made us an Ummath. The personal contacts established by us on this occasion will undoubtedly be a source of inspiration to all of us; and I look forward to the strengthening of our cordial relations in the near future. May our friendship grow ever stronger!

Allow me now, gentlemen, to address myself to these architects of tomorrow, who seem to be looking at me very eagerly.

Dear students, you may be feeling proud of having seen big scientific achievements, including the Russian Satellites. That is of course a crowning success of the scientists. But how can the pride of the present intelligentsia in the scientific and technological achievements be justified when there is appalling deterioration in society everywhere in the world? Can the conquest of distance and time, owing to science and technology, be a substitute for the social disorder in the moral and spiritual domain? Can the cheap means of modern luxuries compensate for the social abnormalities found in diverse forms? Have the wild ambitions of individuals and groups of individuals not overshadowed what man has attained in this highly scientific age, the age of terror?

I am not under-estimating what science has given to mankind. But for science, human society would not have been knit together so closely. The widespread awakening of the modern man owes greatly to science. Yet, though mankind is scientifically so well equipped, how do we find it morally and spiritually? At no time in history has any generation of the human race gone morally down to a level lower than the present generation with all its tremendous intellectual evolution!

The present human society with its secular orientation in all its collective affairs has produced individuals bereft of moral and spiritual consciousness. What moral and spiritual values, for instance, does the

modern education inculcate in the young generation except self-seeking? Modern education has undoubtedly produced a race of engineers and doctors; but have they any sentiments of sincere service and genuine sympathy? Scientists have become mere instruments in the hands of political administrators, and leaders are there only to exploit society for their own gains. As you know, as is the intellectual and moral leadership, so is the social order.

What I have just now said is quite sufficient to make you feel the moral responsibility that you, as leaders of the future generation, have got. I need not dwell upon the intimate relationship between the formative force of education and the role of leadership. You as future leaders cannot afford to be indifferent to the fate which the present human society along with you is going to face. You must therefore find out a solution to liberate the society from the evils which I have briefly alluded to.

As a representative of the out-going generation, I feel it my humble duty to suggest for your thoughtful and deep consideration what my experience and modest knowledge has convinced me is the only solution of the present social evils. And, it is the adoption of the Islamic ideology in its entirety. Islam is an Arabic word and signifies submission and obedience. The ideology of Islam is so called, because it is submission and obedience to Allah, the Almighty.

It will considerably help you to understand my view-point if you cast a cursory and hurried glance at the conditions prevailing in Arabia before the Arabs accepted the Islamic ideology and compare those conditions with our own at the present time.

You will find that before the advent of Islam the Arabs were a people absolutely devoid of morality and civilization. Men and women went about quite naked. They made no distinction between clean and unclean food. Their social life was mared by class distinctions; hence regular class conflicts were the order of the day. They had no law and no government worth the name. Callousness and inhumanity, injustice and ruthlessness, selfish cruelty and brutality, wickedness and perfidy, falsehood and fraud, treachery and hypocrisy, hatred and jealousy, breach of trust, shamelessness and self aggrandizement, prostitution, drinking and gambling, stealing and plundering, robbery and dacoity and many other heinous crimes and vices were prevalent through-out Arabia. The Arabs were steeped in ignorance, moral degradation, economic chaos and internecine quarrels. Usurious transactions were very frequent and economic exploitation was widespread. Two rival imperialisms, the Roman and the Persian, had made the life of the depraved and vice-loving Arabs miserable, and they had no peace of mind and contentment just as we have none.

I do not wish to describe in detail the conditions of pre-Islamic days in Arabia; but I can confidently assert that the Arabs society of that time can justly be compared to the society of our own times morally, economically, socially and politically; and was in every respect a true replica of our own society.

But, behold! a miracle is wrought, so to say, and no sooner have the Arabs accepted the Islamic ideology than they are transformed, as if overnight, into an altogether new people; and their whole life is revolutionised as if by a touch of magic. This transformation not only changes the

administration of the country but also the mental and moral outlook of the people. Their mode of living, their moral habits and spiritual values, in short every aspect of their life is changed. Adulterers play the role of protectors of female chastity; and erstwhile drunkards become leaders of the prohibition movement. Thieves, bandits and vagabonds are turned into protectors of life and property of others. Blood-thirsty usurers become so very soft-hearted that they content themselves with the return of their capital money, remitting all interest; and forego even the capital amount in case of those who are unable to repay it. Robbers and dacoits among them become so very God-fearing and righteous that a maiden, unaccompanied by anyone, can travel from one end of Arabia to the other without any fear of molestation. Those who had no respect for human life, so much so that they buried their own daughters alive with their own hands, become to hold such a high regard for the sanctity of life that they cannot now endure the sight of a fowl being killed mercilessly. Persons devoid of all ideas of justice and truthfulness become so possessed of these noble qualities that; on one occasion when their revenue collector goes for collecting Government dues, the jews offer him a bribe to reduce the Government demand; but he refuses it with a scorn and distributes the grain between the jews and the Government so very justly that the jews cry out: "This is the justice on account of which the earth and the heavens stand." Their judges administer justice so very fairly and are so very independent of the executive that one of them dismisses the suit of the Caliph or the president of the Republic because the Caliph is not able to produce any other witness than his own son and his slave. Their ambassadors become so very

humane that one of them, in a court full of the Persian generals, gives such a practical demonstration of the human equality in Islam, and so boldly criticises class distinctions in Persia that many of those present must have felt a sincere respect for this Religion of Humanity. Ordinary citizens become possessed of such a strong sense of moral responsibility that they come forward and confess the crimes, committed out of human weakness, even though they are punishable with amputation of limbs or death. Soldiers cease to be mercenaries and stake their lives only for the pleasure of their Lord. Beggars are not to be found in the whole of the Republic because of the adoption of a just economic order and vigilance of the state. The Caliphs or the Presidents of the Republic are accessible to all, and their sense of service and sacrifice has become exemplary throughout the world, so much so that a man like Gandhiji in our own times on one occasion advised the topmost men of India to follow their example.

In short, it was not merely a social and political revolution that came to Arabia with the advent of Islam, but the whole basis of moral, spiritual and material life was changed. And all this and more, which requires volumes to describe, was accomplished within a short period of only 23 years!

Let us, therefore, consider how this reformation in the Arab Society was wrought and whether it is not possible to bring about this sort of reformation in the society of today.

But before we proceed further I should like to pose a question, the answer to which will furnish a clue to the dreadful condition of the Arabs before Islam and the glorious role played by them after accepting the

Islamic ideology. The question that I am going to ask is of very vital importance; and, I have every hope that it would give you enough food for deep reflection and self-retrospection too. That fundamental question is this.

What is the legal status of man in this Universe? Is he the creator and, therefore, the master and owner in the real sense of the word of himself, of his faculties and of all things around him? Or, is he a mere trustee and agent of the creator, who is the real owner and master not only of man and his faculties, but also of everything to be found in this Universe?

Now if the answer is that man is the creator not only of himself and his faculties but also of all that is around him and, therefore, he is the Lord and Master of himself, of his faculties and of all that is around him you have got the clue to the debased condition of the Arabs before Islam. If, however, the answer is that man is the creator neither of himself nor of his faculties nor of all that is around him; but that he is a mere agent of the Maker, and holds all that he has got in trust from his Lord, and therefore, should conduct himself as a servant and a deputy of his master who has the right to lay down how he should use his faculties and all that the Master has given to his servant, you have got the clue to the glorious role that the Arabs played by accepting the Islamic ideology. Thus we find that the transformation in the lives of the Arabs was brought about by accepting the doctrine of the Sovereignty of Allah and the vicegerancy of man. The Arabs thus acknowledged the plain fact that man has been given dignity, power and authority so that he may order the affairs of this world in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by

Allah, and which He makes known to humanity through His chosen messengers, who tell us that the life of this ephemeral world is only a trial of our capabilities and of all that we possess, so that when the task of humanity is over and the consequences and effects of individual actions and collective strivings have reached full fruition, Allah will judge our acts and reward those who have successfully stood by the test and punish the wrong doers and the guilty in a life yet to come. Thus the Sovereignty of the one and the only God, and complete subordination of man to Allah is the main prop of the Islamic ideology upon which rests the whole superstructure of individual conduct and social organisation, comprising the economic, political, social, moral, spiritual, cultural and other aspects of human life. I must warn you at this stage that Islam is neither a hotch-potch of metaphysical beliefs and ultra-rational propostions; nor is it a jumbled collection of scattered ideas and incoherent modes of conduct. On the contrary, it is a well-ordered system, a consistent whole, resting on a definite set of clear-cut principles. It is a complete code of human life. Its major tenets as well as detailed rules of conduct are all derived from, and are logically connected with, its basic principles. All the rules and regulations that Islam has laid down for the different sphere of human activity are in their very essence and spirit a reflection and a corollary of its first principles. Thus Islam is not a religion in the sense of private relationship between man and God. It aims at the whole life of man, be it individual or collective, private or public, to be submitted to the authority of God. The Quran, therefore, considers it necessary to unite religion and state, ethics and politics in a single revelation much in the same way as Plato does in his Republic.

Let me also dislodge the misconception that Islam is merely 13 hundred years old and took its birth in Arabia. Nothing could be more incorrect than this statement. The fact is that the propagation of the Islamic ideology has been the mission of all the prophets of God who appeared in succession since the dawn of history, Muhamed (Peace be on him) being the last link in the chain of the prophets and through whom the world got the message in its complete and final form. Muhamed (peace be on him) verified all the prophets before him. Hence the Islamic injunction that in order to be a follower of Islam you must necessarily believe in all the divinely inspired prophets of the world, no matter to what part of the globe they belonged and what language they spoke. You must also believe in their revelations and not disbelieve in any single one of the prophets or their revelations. Thus the message that the prophet Muhamed (Peace be on him) gave to the world was in its fundamentals only a repetition and continuation of the old message delivered to humanity since the dawn of history; and it is not a new message at all but the very same old message in its complete and final form. Thus you will find that the Islamic ideology has been the common property of mankind throughout ages; and if humanity now accepts the Islamic ideology it would only remember its forgotten lesson, and would only recoup what it had lost. The Islamic ideology has, therefore, been the Universal Ideology.

The Islamic Ideology is, the Universal ideology also in the sense that it has got its adherents all over the world, thus transcending all national and geographical boundaries. It is the Islamic Ideology alone which has made a reality of that International Brotherhood in which geographical,

national and racial frontiers have no place. You can find this being demonstrated in many ways, for there is no untouchability, caste system or colour bar; and year after year you can find it demonstrated in the ever-continuous annual international gathering during the Haj pilgrimage where Muslims of diverse races and nationalities bow humbly before their Lord, all dressed in one and the same dress, bearing witness to the natural and splendid fact that irrespective of their races and nationalities they are the servants of one God and the children of one family of Adam. Unity of God and Unity of Mankind are the proclaimed ideals of the Islamic Ideology; and it is because of these two ideals that, of all the ideologies of the world, Islam alone has got the capability and capacity of becoming once more the Universal ideology. The new world order, if it is to give the much wanted peace to humanity, must certainly be based on this Ideology. Islam has offered in the past clear guidance to humanity; and it can claim even today to offer perfect guidance for all times and for all places.

Dear students, if you look a little deeply you will find that Islam, or the attitude of submission and obedience to Allah, is the attitude of the whole of the Universe; and thus Islam is the religion of the whole of the Universe. The whole complex machinery of the Universe, from the heavenly bodies down to the tiniest particles, moves and responds to Allah's call and cannot in the slightest degree deviate from the course appointed for it by the creator. And this is true of man also so far as the domain of physics and biology is concerned, for he cannot do otherwise than follow the laws of his nature like all other living and non-living things. In the realm of intellect and morality however, man has been left to exercise his

own judgement and follow either the path of rebellion or that of submission to Allah. It is for him to decide whether he adopts the path of submission, the way of the prophets, and thus fills the world with glory and happiness, or he rejects the divine principles and adopts man-made cults of materialism, of nationalism, of secularism, of communism of socialism, and all other such "Isms" which have made life miserable for the whole of mankind. It is open to a man to obey his Master only partially and thus disregard, say for instance, the divine injunction regarding interest and thus help capitalism to exploit the world. It is equally open to you to observe that injunction and thus give a death-blow to capitalism and exploitation. Similarly it is open to you to go the way of Mr. Khrushchov, the Russian leader who said: "We the communists, the Soviet politicians, are atheists" and thus declare a war against your creator, Lord and Master of the Universe. In the alternative, you can seek peace with your Creator as well as with His creation, which is another name for Islam, and thus fill this world with happiness and prosperity and enjoy bliss eternal in the life to come. Thus it is you who will decide whether you will submit to your Lord in some walks of life and disobey in others; or you will submit to Him completely and obey Him in every walk of life. Similarly if you choose to adopt the attitude of complete submission and obedience to God in every walk of life it will be for your own good; but if you adopt the attitude of even the slightest disobedience to your Lord you yourself will be the sufferer and not the Lord of the Universe; for the fact will remain that if the whole of mankind were to rise in rebellion against God they cannot diminish even an iota of His Sovereignty nor can they injure Him in the least. An insignificant speck on the

face of a tiny ball in this limitless universe that man is, what harm can he do to the Lord of the Universe? The Universe will after all remain God's Universe. Man's rebellion will only bring disaster in every sphere of life. It will bring disaster in the political, economic, social, and cultural life, and utter confusion and chaos is bound to prevail in the world, and this would only be a sign of the sickness of man, a sign of his having fallen in love with disorder. You have, therefore, to be very cautious in choosing the right path, for therein lies the test of your intellect. In choosing the right path, you can call to your aid even the past history of mankind and can find out for yourself whether all those, no matter in what part of the globe, they lived, who followed the path of obedience as indicated by the prophets achieved real success or those who disobeyed God. The verdict of history would be final in deciding the question whether or not the only remedy for the dreadful disease that the present-day world has got lies in the repudiation and renunciation by man of all masters, and in the explicit recognition by man of Allah as the sole Master, Lord and Guide of mankind. History always repeats itself, and must repeat itself if we cast our vote in favour of the path of submission and obedience to God. It is high time that man realises that it is not only in the domain of physics and Biology that human race, like the rest of the Universe, obeys Allah and moves to His call; but, that mankind after passing through a long and tedious process of experimentation has at least reached the stage where perforce it had to choose one or the other principle of Islam. Thus you will find that even the doctrine of the Unity of God preached by Islam has influenced many people in one way or the other. The so-called principles of liberty, equality and fraternity; the principles of

social and economic justice, of democracy; and of the independence of judiciary from the executive are but an imperfect imitation of the real principles of Islam. Human race is still fighting to outlaw war; while as far as thirteen hundred years back Islam ordained for ever that there should be no war for as many as four months during each and every year. Thus Islam has already outlawed war for a third part of each and every year. The very word "Islam" signifies peace. Islam loves peace and tranquillity so ardently, and abhors the creating of mischief in the land so vehemently that no other ideology can stand in comparison to the Islamic ideology in this respect too. The high degree of sanctity of life in Islam is expressed in these words of the Quran; that if you kill a single person without his having taken a life or without his creating mischief in the land, you are so to say butchering the whole of humanity; but if you preserve the life of a single soul you thereby so to say, preserve the life of the whole of humanity. Thus you see that according to Islam it is only for a right and just cause that you can draw your sword in contradiction to the international law of the present day, which does not at all deal with the justness or unjustness of the cause or the right or wrong of it. The world has after all felt the necessity of an international law regulating wars much on the pattern of the Islamic law; but the international law on the subject is yet in its infancy, being not more than seventy or eighty years old and depends for its observance on the sweet will of the warring nations, while the Islamic law is more than 1300 years old, and being a divine ordinance its observance is obligatory and a matter of conscience. In fact, the Islamic law on the subject has got superiority over the international law in many respects.

Similarly, Islam scores a point in other spheres also. It is also influencing the world in many ways. Man is now feeling the necessity of abolishing caste system, colour bar, untouchability, prostitution, drinking and gambling, hoarding and speculation and lotteries, cross word puzzles and profane literature, exploitation and beggary, bribery and corruption while all these and many more had been abolished by Islam 1300 years back. Necessity is being felt of cosmopolitanism of a classless and casteless society, of social insurance, of prohibition and dry laws, of divorce laws, of widow remarriage, of the right of women to the enjoyment of their separate property and of inheritance rights for females; but all these and more were given to the world by Islam more than 1300 years back. Certain nations as well as ideologies, for example, Communism, Facism and Nazicism have even felt the necessity of abolishing interest and usury, while some other nations feel the necessity of regulating the rate of interest and ending exploitation. Thus you find that the world is veering round to the Islamic ideology. I, therefore request those of you who have not studied Islam, and I wish to address myself particularly to the non-Muslim students that you should make a thorough study of this Religion of humanity that has wielded and is still exercising so much influence over the world and which is so very sincere in its desire to improve human relations. You will find it an every day experience that many of those intellectuals who although not followers of the Islamic ideology are praising it in the highest terms. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says that history cannot furnish any other example of a movement having spread like wild fire in the then existing world excepting the Islamic movement. He acknowledges the fact that no other movement in the world could get

such brave and courageous followers as the Islamic movement had got. Even a great man like Gandhiji ardently wished that the state in free India could adopt the pattern of the state of Aboobacker and Omar, the two successors of the last prophet and Presidents of the Islamic Republic. This sort of state that Gandhiji wished for had been a living symbol of freedom, social equality and human brotherhood, an affirmation for the first time in history, in unequivocal terms of complete equality of social status and legal rights. Gandhiji also exhorted his countrymen, especially the men at the top, to follow the example set by those selfless seekers of God. There is no doubt that those whom Mr. Nehru, Gandhiji and others have praised were really great men; but their greatness was due to no other cause than that they acknowledged the supremacy and sovereignty of Allah and submitted to His authority in every big and small matter, and therein alone lay the secret of their success in this world.

Just visualise a man who lives in this world with this attitude of the mind. Such a man acknowledges that God alone is the sole Master of all, that neither he himself nor other men are the owner and master of anything in this world, that whatever he or other people possess is a mere trust from the Master and that the freedom, that has been granted to him and to others to make use of this trust, is to be exercised only in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the Master, such a man will constantly bear in mind that he as well as other people have been appointed trustees only for a limited period, that the Master after the appointed period will take back from every trustee all those things that were given to him in trust, and that on a day appointed by the Master he as well as other

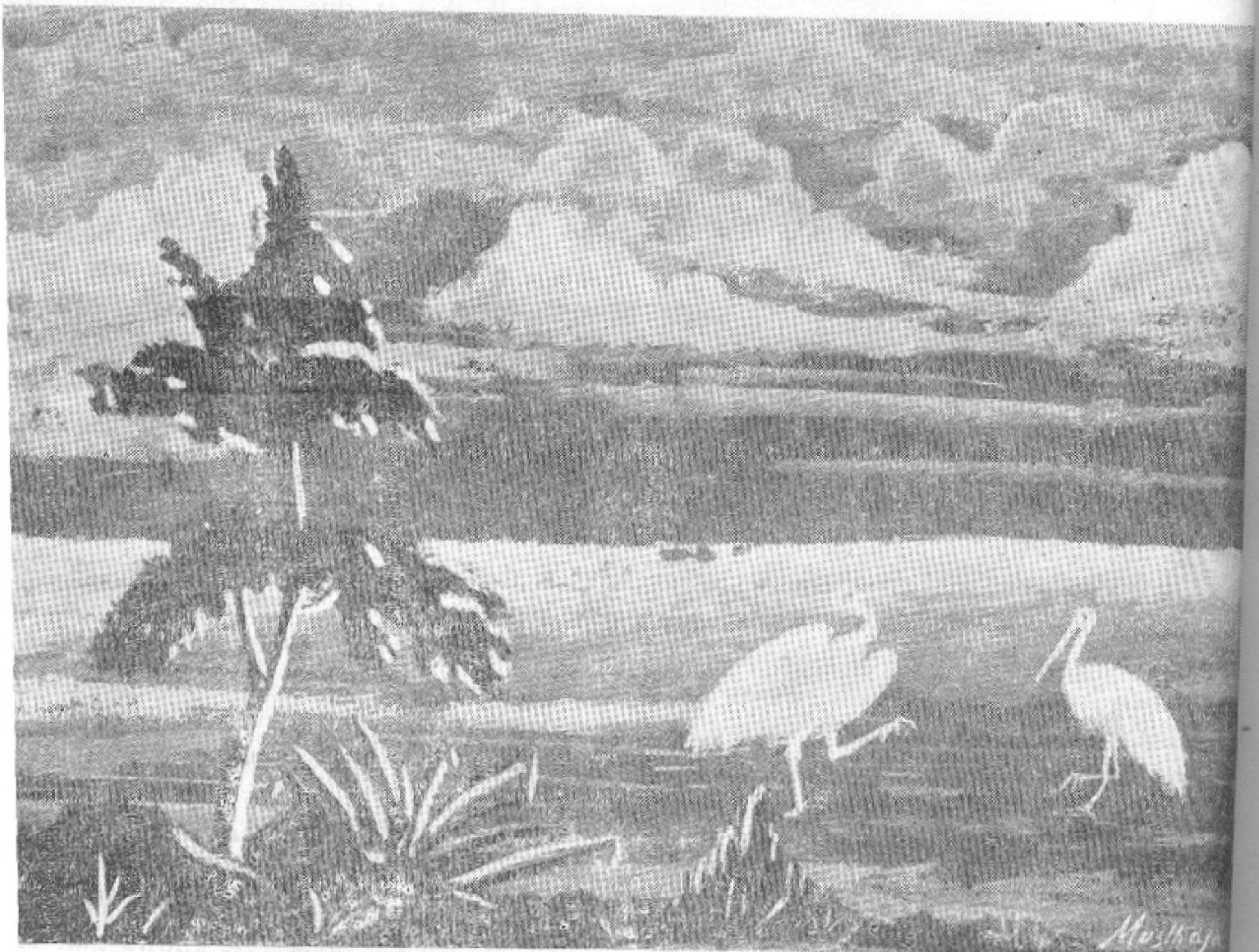
trustees will have to render account so far as the administration and execution of the trust is concerned. Equipped with this belief he tries to discharge his trust faithfully and in accordance with the wishes of his Master, so that he may get his reward on the appointed day. Thus the whole outlook on life and the whole conduct of such a man is affected. He becomes God-fearing, righteous, trustful and noble. He will never betray his trust; he will not bend his head before anyone but his Master, hence he cannot live in humiliation, abasement or subjugation; he will not fear anyone but his Master; he will shun evil in every form; he will not oppress anybody, but will render every body his dues; he will be true to his word, and fair and honest in his dealings. And all this is due to the psychological feeling in him that his Master is constantly watching him and his actions, and that he would lose his reward and get punishment if he deviates a bit from the path of rectitude. Such a man will never err in any direction. He will adopt the right path in every field of knowledge and research, as well as in every sphere of action. In the field of science he will try to understand the laws of nature, and will endeavour to find out how he can utilize all material resources to the best advantage of mankind. His God-consciousness and the sense of responsibility and accountability before his Master will always save from putting science and scientific methods to any wrongful and harmful use. Thus he will never for a moment claim himself to be the Master of anything and will never boast of having conquered nature; nor will he ever think of dominating the world through science and technology, and will never dream of subduing the weak and thus establish his superiority by means of plunder and bloodshed over innocent people. He knows that such

an attitude of revolt and defiance can only be taken by one who does not believe in the sovereignty of God. As far as a seeker of God is concerned, he remembers that the Master does not like mischief in his dominion

so his motto in this world would be: that is, I do not want anything excepting Islah (reformation of the society) as far as it lies in my power. Reformation and not destruction and annihilation is his object in life. Consider, therefore, which is worthy of adoption.

Dear students, I am thankful to you for your having listened very patiently to what I have said, but before I close I wish

that all of you but especially those students who call themselves Muslims (which word means servants of God) will remember that the ideal man is one who pursues his moral progress and social salvation in and through the social medium by attempting to restore the moral balance of society in whatever direction it shows signs of being upset. The world of today, my young friends, is before you and it manifests a moral and spiritual imbalance. It is upto you, who are the architects of tomorrow, to bestir yourself and restore that moral equilibrium that the world has now lost. I have done my duty to awaken you; Will you play your part manfully? May Allah help you in your noble endeavours! Amen!!



SKETCH BY MUSTHAFA OF SENIOR B. A.

Annual Report of the College for the year 1957 - '58

(Presented by the Principal)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure to present before you the report of the working of this College during the academic year 1957-58.

I am particularly happy to present the report this evening in the distinguished presence of Sri. K. P. Kesava Menon whose presence here in these anxious and unusual circumstances has the effect of a healing miracle. I am profoundly thankful to him for having graced this occasion with his presence.

This academic year witnessed many changes in this institution of a remarkable nature. The College which was originally affiliated to the University of Madras affiliated itself to the University of Kerala, as a natural consequence of the formation of the Kerala State. We fulfilled this year our long-cherished aspiration of raising the science Departments of the College to the Degree standard. With the beginning of this year, we were able to introduce the B. Sc. Degree Course in Physics Main, in Chemistry and in Zoology Main. We also revived our affiliation in Statistics and started the course for the first time. Two additional buildings were completed this year. The Zoology Department was housed in the Natural Science Block which was completed this year. The old shed which housed the Canteen was demolished and a new spacious building was completed in record time. The canteen started functioning again by the beginning of the second term.

2. STAFF.

Including the part-time Professor of Mercantile Law and the religious instructor, there are on the staff now thirty six members. In addition we have a part-time medical officer who visits the College and the Hostels and gives the staff and students free medical advice.

With the upgrading of the Science Departments, experienced Professors were appointed this year. Mr. E. T. Mathew, who was till recently Professor of Chemistry in the University College, Trivandrum joined this College as Professor of Chemistry. Mr. T. Subramanian Pillai, formerly Asst. Professor of Zoology in the Central College Bangalore joined as Professor in our Zoology Department.

In the Statistics Department, we had to face frequent changes. Mr. C. Ganapathy M. Sc. and later Sri. K. N. Venugopalan left the College for more coveted posts. The Statistics lecturer's post is now filled by Sri. P. Vijayan M. Sc. who joined the College on 20th January.

The following further changes of Staff took place this year:—

Mr. A. K. Abdul Majeed rejoined duty as Lecturer in Physics on 16th May, 1957, after his return from study leave.

Mr. M. Padmanabhan Nair, M. A. B. T., entered on study leave on 13th July 1957.

Mr. K. Balakrishnan, M. A., Tutor in English was promoted as Lecturer to the temporary vacancy.

Mr. M. C. K. Nambiar, B. Com. was temporarily promoted as Lecturer in Commerce, from 11th August 1957.

Mr. K. Moideen, B. A. L. T., Tutor in English, Mr. K. Hassan B. A., Tutor in English, Mr. Mohamed Hanēefa, M. Sc. Lecturer in Physics and Mr. M. A. Mohamed, B. Sc., Demonstrator in Physics. Mr. V. M. Mohamed Hussain B. Sc. Lecturer in Chemistry and Mr. V. V. Ramachandran, B. Sc. Demonstrator left the College on the expiry of the periods of their temporary appointments.

3. STRENGTH

In spite of the introduction of additional departments of study, the strength has registered a considerable fall this year. This has been a general phenomenon, affecting Colleges in the whole of South India where the Pre-University course and the three year degree course have been introduced. This fall in strength is probably a temporary phenomenon and may be only a passing phase. The main reason for this is the fact that the very large proportion of students who failed in the Pre-University examination held for the first time have had no chance for a second appearance. Hence from next year onwards the strength is bound to register an increase.

At the beginning of the academic year there were 418 students on the rolls - in the Pre-University 183, in the first year B. Sc. class 36, in the first year of the two year degree course 53, in the final B. A. class 31 and in the B. Com classes 7 in the first year, 70 in the second year and 38 in the final year.

4. RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

In the Pre-University Examination 54 out of 122 secured full pass, 4 of them being placed in the I class, ten in the Second class and forty in the third class. The pass percentage is 44.

In the Intermediate 76 secured full pass out of 228 with 5 in I class, 11 in II class and 60 in 3rd class.

In the B. A. Degree
28 out of 70 secured complete Pass i.e. 40%

In the B. Com. preliminary
23 out of 34 secured complete pass i.e. 68%

In the B. Com. Final
19 out of 40 secured complete pass i.e. 48%.

Two of our students secured second classes in the B. Com Degree examination. They represent two of the 19 second classes in the whole of the Madras University area. I am very glad to say that Mr. M. Bhaskaran of our College secured the first rank in the B. Com Degree Examination of the Madras University and has annexed the Principal E. V. Narayana Swamy Nayudu Prize and Sir Mackenzie Ross Prize awarded by the University of Madras. He will be awarded these prizes at the ensuing convocation of the Madras University. The Management of this College has decided to award a special prize to Sri M. Bhaskaran for having secured this coveted distinction. In 1954 March, Mr. P. Rajagopalan of this College secured the first rank in the B. Com Degree of the Madras University. Hence this is the second time within the last 3 years, that this College has secured this creditable distinction. I take this opportunity to congratulate these students and also the Commerce Department of the College on their magnificent achievement.

HOSTELS

Nearly three fourths of our students are in the Collegiate Hostels and hence we can legitimately call this institution a residential College. One of the distinctive achievements of this College this year is the liquidation of the practice of students staying in stray lodges. Our hostels are now excellent centres of good community living. A great part of their training and character formation take place in these Hostels.

There are three non-vegetarian messes and one vegetarian mess. Two of these non-vegetarian messes are maintained at a very economic rate, viz about Rs. 22/- per month.

The Principal is the Warden of all the Hostels. Each Hostel has its own Deputy Warden. This year, we have appointed a Resident Tutor also in each Hostel.

In the Main Hostel, Mr. A. P. Ibrahim Kunju M. A. LLB., M. LITT. is the Dy. Warden. Mr. K. A. Alikunju B. A. is the Resident Tutor. In the New Hostel Mr. V. Mohamed M. A., is the Dy. Warden. Mr. A. K. Abdul Majeed M. Sc. is the Resident Tutor. In the North East Hostel Mr. N. K. N. Menon M. A. B. T., is the Dy. Warden. Mr. P. L. Subramanian M. A., is the resident Tutor. In the Farook Hostel, Mr. T. Abdulla M. A., M. Com, LLB., is the Dy. Warden. Mr. M. C. K. Nambiar B. Com is the Resident Tutor.

Each Hostel has its own associations to organize cultural activities and indoor and outdoor games. The students and staff live to perfect harmony and with complete identification of interests. The discipline in the Hostels is excellent and all spare time is devoted for cultural activities and sports.

We are anxious to make the Hostels ideal places for the students' comfortable residence, study and character formation. All necessary amenities are being provided.

In the current year we have extended electric supply to all but one Hostel which we hope will follow suit soon. Our water supply is still unsatisfactory. We are about to solve this problem also. A borewell has been constructed which is found to give a supply of 17000 gallons per day in the rainy season. We have to test its minimum supply in the dry summer months. This will be done in the course of this month. As soon as the true yield is verified by the experts, measures will be taken to extend water supply lines to the Hostels. I am confident that by the beginning of the next academic year, there will be a completely satisfactory water supply system for the Hostels.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

We have excellent play fields for all the major games and our students take a keen interest in games and sports. The Inter-Collegiate Zonal matches in foot ball and Cricket of the Calicut Zone were played in our grounds this year. The inter Collegiate sports were also held in our grounds. Our grounds were the venue for the Inter Zonal matches in Foot Ball of the Kerala University.

We participated in the Inter Collegiate Tournament arranged by the University and also by the Inter Collegiate Athletic Association of Kozhikode.

Our Volley Ball Team qualified for the Inter Zonal Matches in the Kerala University Inter Collegiate Tournaments.

In the Badminton Tournament conducted by the Inter Collegiate Athletic Association Kozhikode, our team came out victorious and secured the cup.

In the Inter Collegiate Sports held at Trivandrum our student P. Alavikutty secured the first place in 200 metres race.

C. P. Aboobacker Kunju of our College was selected as a member of the Kerala University Foot ball team in the Inter University tournaments. He played in the centre forward position for our University team and scored two goals against the Utkal University at the match played at Tirupati.

THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

It is an advisory body composed of the heads of departments of the College. Mr. V. Mohamed, M. A. is the Secretary of the Council. The council met several times to deal with academic matters and matters relating to examinations and results. I thank the members of the Council for their valuable advice and sincere cooperation.

COLLEGE UNION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

A detailed report of the activities of the Union will be presented by the Secretary shortly. The Union was very active this year and has successfully organized an art festival extending for four days along with the College Day Celebrations. We have had three conferences, an Educational Conference, a Literary Conference and Cultural Conference in which many distinguished men of letters and publicists participated. The inmates of each hostel presented a programme of Variety Entertainments. The organization of the Art festival is a notable achievement of the current year and I congratulate the office bearers for their indefatigable energy and enthusiasm.

Under the auspices of the Union we have a study circle for holding weekly discussions on art, literatures and current affairs. The notable ventures which we started this year, has done a great deal to stimulate the interest of students in current affairs and the problems of life and of art and literature.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

Our Library has at present more than five thousand volumes. It is our anxiety to improve the library further by continued additions in all subjects. The library is divided into the general and departmental sections.

There is an Islamic Seminar to stimulate the interest of students in religious literature.

The facilities in the Reading Room which contains a large number of Indian and foreign periodicals, have been improved.

The Canteen, Co-operative Stores, and The Employees Credit Society are working satisfactorily.

COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Mr. K. R. Achuthan M. A. B. L. is the Editor in charge of the Magazine. The annual number for 1957 was brought out in June last. It is hoped this year's issue will be ready before the College closes for the summer vacation.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Religious instruction is imparted to Muslim students by the Lecturer in Arabic Mr. V. Mohamed M. A. and by the part time religious instructor Mr. C. P. Aboobacker Moulavi. Special tests are given in the subject and prizes awarded to those who show proficiency in religious knowledge.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Every endeavour is made to enable the poor and deserving students to secure aid from the State and Central Governments. A number of students are enjoying these scholarships and also the fee concessions extended to Harijans and Other Backward Communities.

Despite all this there are a number of poor students who deserve aid. In a small way aid is being given from the Poor Boys' Fund of the College. This fund is raised

from donations and subscriptions from the Staff and the Public. Strenuous endeavours are being made to establish a permanent fund for this purpose which is a crying need of the hour.

PLANNING FORUM

The Planning Forum was reconstituted this year with the Principal as President, Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon as Vice President and Mr. T. N. Nambissan as convener. The Forum provides an opportunity for the staff and students to familiarize themselves with the problems of planning, to discuss and study these problems and to make suggestions to the Planning Commission. A number of meetings were held this year. On November 20, 1957 Sri. Velappan, Publicity Organizer addressed the forum. A film show was conducted regarding the several aspects of the plan projects, on December 3rd 1957. Mr. P. P. Kailasam, M. A., Asst. National Savings Officer addressed the planning forum on Jan. 1, 1958 and inaugurated the campaign for small savings by the Small Savings Group of the College Planning Forum. On January 29, '58 Sri K. Krishnan, Executive Engineer, Panchayat Boards gave a talk on aspects of civic survey.

The Planning Forum has been one of the most active organizations in the College and I hope it will be able to carry out its ambitious programme for the rest of the year.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Social Service League has done excellent work this year. They are now laying the approach road of the College, for which we have now acquired necessary space for widening. It is really a very ennobl-

ing sight to see the young volunteers engaged in this arduous work of levelling the road.

The Social Service League is affiliated to the Guild of Service. The volunteers distributed the packets of milk powder received from the Guild among the poor students who attended the night school organized under the auspices of the League.

The League has an advisory Committee consisting of the members of the Staff and students and a corps of 200 volunteers. Mr. M. Gopinath, M. A. and 2nd Lieut V. G. Nair are the field Directors. Mr. Gopinath is also the Secretary of the League.

N. C. C.

The college was sanctioned an infantry platoon of 51 Cadets of the Senior Division of the N. C. C. 2nd Lieut. V. G. Nair, B. A. (Hons) is in charge of the N. C. C. Unit of the College. The introduction of the Senior Unit of the N.C.C. during the year is another notable achievement and a very useful addition to the many-sided activities of the college.

Major B. M. Rao, Officer Commanding, 2nd Kerala BN, Ernakulam visited the college and finalized the selection of cadets on 7th November.

On December 1st our Unit celebrated the N. C. C. Day with great eclat. The Principal took the salute which was followed by a parade and a route march.

The Circle Commander, 11th Kerala Circle Commodore G. M. Mody inspected our Unit on 16th January 1958.

The building which was constructed as a donation by Sri. P. Achuthan Nair, Indian Motors Ltd., is proposed to be used as the N. C. C. Quarters. This building will be

formally inaugurated shortly. Let me take this opportunity to thank Mr. Achuthan Nair for this magnificent donation.

ACCOMMODATION

We have not so far satisfactorily solved the accommodation problem. We need additional space for our class rooms, office rooms, the library and laboratories. We also need a spacious auditorium with all amenities. There are a number of proposals before us. A block of rooms for the Chemistry Department is proposed to be constructed immediately. An administrative block which can also provide additional space for the Mathematics Department and Commerce Department is also proposed to be constructed. The College has applied for affiliation in the Post-graduate Courses namely M. Sc. (Mathematics) and for M. Com Degree in Commerce. If these courses are sanctioned, additional accommodation will be urgently required. I am confident that the generous and munificent public-spirited friends will rise to the occasion and come to the aid of this institution in order to increase its usefulness. I am confident that the State Government and the University Grants Commission will also look into the needs of the college and sanction substantial aid.

CONCLUSION

Before coming to my conclusion, let me place on record my thankfulness to the Management for the most sincere and hearty cooperation and guidance which I have always received from them. I am also deeply indebted to the members of the Staff of the college for having extended to me the most enthusiastic co-operation in all ventures, in extramural activities as well as in academic matters. I am also indebted to the students of the college for their orderly behaviour, disciplined conduct and the sincere co-operation extended to me in raising the general tone of this institution.

When we look back upon the career of this institution this year, we can legitimately say that this was a period of unprecedented expansion and development. One by one our problems have been solved and I hope the day is not far off when the Farook College will shine out clearly to the world as an ideal institution, as one of the greatest centres of learning and culture in Kerala. The steady progress we have been making is itself a source of inspiration for our future steps. With this confidence to sustain us, with our firm faith in the benevolence of the Almighty we courageously march forward to higher and higher aims.

Annual Report of the College Union for 1957 - '58.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure to submit the following report of the College Union for the academic year 1957-58. I hope that the year under review with its manifold activities will stand out as a landmark in the College Union. The year opened with a vigorous election campaign which created a lively atmosphere in the College.

COLLEGE UNION ELECTION:—The election to the various offices were conducted on 21st August 1957 and the following were elected.

- 1 Speaker Mr. N. C. Jishnu,
B. Com III
- 2 Secretary „ M. Moideen Kutty
B. A. III
- 3 Joint Secretary „ Earnest D'cruz
B. A. III
- 4 Secretary of History and Economics
Association:
Mr. M. C. Abdul Kareem, B. A. III
- 5 Secretary, Fine Arts Association,
Mr. K. M. Jaipal, B Com III
- 6 Secretary, Islamic Association:
Mr. P. K. Mohamed Abdul Khader,
B. A. III
- 7 Secretary, Malayalam Association:
Mr. K. Hamzath, B. A. III
- 8 Secretary, Science Association:
Mr. V. K. Aboo, B. A. III
- 9 Secretary, Hindi Association:
Mr. P. Gopinath, B. A. III
- 10 Secretary, Commerce Association:
Mr. Sreedharan Nedungadi, B. Com III

* 12

The Secretaries of Science and Fine Arts Associations were elected unopposed

INAUGURATIONS:

The College Union was inaugurated by Mr. V. N. Subramania Iyer, M. A., M. L. (Principal, Law College, Ernakulam) on 22nd Sept. 1957. Mr. N. C. Jishnu, Speaker, presided. The Principal welcomed the the gathering. Mr. Iyer in his speech pointed out the important part the students have to take in the national reconstruction. He explained in detail the significance of the Islamic Articles of faith and the excellence of Islamic Jurisprudence and principles of charity.

The various constituent Associations were also inaugurated without delay. The Malayalam and History & Economics Associations were inaugurated by Mr. P. A. Warier and Mr. K. C. Peter respectively.

The Commerce Association was inaugurated by Mr. V. M. Nair on 26th October 1957. Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon took the chair.

The Hindi and Science Associations were inaugurated by Mr. C. R. Nanappa (Organiser, Dakshin Bharatha Hindi Prachar Sabha) and Prof. D. V. Raman of Guruvayurappan College respectively. Prof. Raman spoke on 'Conquest of Space'.

The Islamics Association was inaugurated by Mr. C. H. Mohd Koya, M. L. A., Editor, Chandirka, on 29th October 1957. Mr. V. P. Abdulla Sahib, B.A. (Hons) B.L., took the chair. Janab Hajee Mohamed Ali Sahib (Amir, Jamath-a. Islami, Kerala) spoke on the occasion.

The Fine Arts Association was also inaugurated without delay. Mr. E. M. Kovoor delivered the inaugural address. Variety Entertainments followed the inaugural function. The College students Orchestra and a light music by Sri. Udhaya Bhanu of A. I. R. Kozhikode were the important items.

MEETINGS: Under the auspices of the College Union a meeting was held on 17th September 1957. Mr. Joseph Mubeeru of Uganda, East Africa, addressed the students. He explained the Social and political conditions of Uganda and answered several questions asked by the students.

The Prophet Day was celebrated on 19th October, 1957 under the auspices of the Islamics Association. Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon presided and Messrs. M. Muhamed, M.A., LLB., T. P. Mohamed Knuju, B. A. (Hons) Prof. M. A. Shukoor and some other students spoke on the occasion.

Under the auspices of the College Union the Human Rights Day was celebrated on 27th October, 1957. Prof. M. A. Shukoor, was in the chair. Messrs. A. P. P. Namboodiri, T. N. Nambissan and some students spoke on the various aspects of the U. N. O. The President stressed that international peace in the present world crisis, can be achieved only through the machinery of U. N. O.

Mr. V. R. Krishna Iyer, Minister for Law, Kerala State, addressed the Union on 14th November, 1957. Mr. Iyer in his speech pointed out that the students have to play an important role in the building up of a socialistic pattern of society.

Moulana Abdul-Mun-im and Moulana Abdul Ali Akhbavi, members of the Egyptian Cultural Delegation to India visited our College on 26th November, 1957. Under the joint auspices of the Rouzathul Uloom Arabic College students Union, the Farook College Islamics Association and Farook

High School Literary Association, a meeting was held and both the members spoke on the occasion.

The first session of the College Union Parliament was held on 17th November, 1957. Mr. N. C. Jishnu, Speaker, presided. It was a lively session in which very important issues were discussed. The opposition party led by Moosa-A-Backer helped to enliven the session.

Under the auspices of the Islamics Assn, a meeting was held on 14th Jan, 1958. Mr. Mohamed Yusuf (UP) Khayyim, All India Jamath-a-Islami, spoke on the occasion. In the course of his inspiring address he stressed the need for the world to return to religion for the achievement of lasting peace and through it the progress and prosperity of humanity.

Under the auspices of the College Union, the Republic Day was celebrated. The Principal hoisted the National Flag. There was a march-past by the College N. C. C. Unit. A meeting was held in the Assembly Hall in which many members of the staff and students spoke on the importance of the Republic Day emphasising the need for greater endeavour and greater unity.

STUDY CIRCLE: The formation of the Study Circle for Literature, Fine Arts and current affairs was another important feature of this year's Union activities. It was formed with Messrs. M. Mohamed, M A LLB, and A. P. P. Namboodiri, B O L, as Directors and N. C. Jishnu and K. Hamzath as the student, members of the steering Committee of the Study Circle.

The first meeting of the Study Circle was held on 1st October, 1957. The Principal was the moderator. Mr. A. P. P. Namboodiri, delivered a speech on 'Kerala University'.

The second meeting of the Study Circle was held on 30th October, 1957. Mr. M. Mohamed was the moderator and Prof. V.K. Achyutha Menon gave a scholarly address on 'Kerala Economy'. The speaker answered questions related to the subject talked on the day.

Another meeting was held on 24th November 1957. Prof. M. A. Shukoor, M. A., LLB., was the moderator. Mr. K. Hamzath, B. A. II spoke on the subject. "മദ്ധ്യകൃത്യദേശം പൊട്ടിത്തെറിക്കാനായ ഒരാൾ" Messrs. Moosa-A-Backer, M. Moideen Kutty and E. K. Moideen spoke on the occasion.

THE ISLAMICS STUDY CIRCLE;—
An Islamics Study Circle was formed this year. A meeting was held on 16th November 1957. Mr. V. P. Abdulla Sahib, B. A. (Hons) B. L., spoke on 'Nationalism and Islam'. The Islamic Study Circle, I am sure, has helped to rouse the interest of the students in religious and philosophic thought.

ART FESTIVAL:— Under the auspices of the College Union an Art Festival was organised. Three conferences were arranged. The first was the literary conference which was held on 30th January 1958. A symposium on the Medium of Instruction in Colleges was held. Mr. M. K. Raja, Member of the Official Language Commission presided. Sri N. V. Krishna Varier of Mathrubhumi spoke for the introduction of the mother tongue as the medium. Prof. Surendranath of Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode, another speaker of the day, was of opinion that English should continue as the medium of instruction. Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon spoke for the introduction of Hindi as the medium of instruction in Colleges. The symposium over, variety entertainments commenced. The Farook Hostel put on board the drama 'ഒരാൾക്കൂടി കള്ളനായി' which was highly appreciated.

On 31st January 1958, the Second day of the festival, a Literary Conference was held with Mr. Ullattil Govindan Kutty Nair as the President. Sri Sukumar Azhikode spoke on 'കലയും സാഹസ്യങ്ങളും' Sri K. T. Mohamed delivered a speech on 'ആധുനിക നാടക വേദി' Sri E. M. J. Venniyoor of A. I. R. Kozhikode gave a speech on 'ദത്തശോചന സാഹിത്യം'. After the conference, Hostel North East put on board the drama 'മനശ്ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ മക്കൾ'.

On the 1st February 1958, the 3rd day of the festival a Cultural Conference was held. Mr. V. Unnikrishnan Nair was in the chair. Mr. M. T. Vasudevan Nair spoke on 'സംസ്കൃതരികചരിത്രത്തിൽ സാഹിത്യം' Mr. P. A. Sayed Mohamed spoke on 'കേരളത്തിന്റെ സംസ്കാരചരിത്രം' Mr. K. K. Nair, M. A. M. LIT. B. L., B. T. spoke on 'സംസ്കാരത്തിന്റെ വികാസവും ചരിത്രങ്ങളും.' Variety Entertainments by the New Hostel followed the Conference. The drama 'മൃഗം' was the important item.

As usual the academic competitions were held under the auspices of the College Union. These competitions have given a great impetus to the students to cultivate their inherent talents.

CONCLUSION: On the whole we have completed a year of smooth sailing, remarkable for a fairly heavy programme of extra curricular activities. I take this opportunity to place on record our heart-felt gratitude to the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Union and also to the Vice-Presidents of the various affiliated Associations, who have always taken keen interest in all our activities. I wish also to place on record our thanks to all the members of the staff and students and especially to the College N. C. C. Unit who have co-operated in all our activities through the year. Thank you.

Secretary,
College Union.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH:— After the distribution of prizes to the several winners in the academic and sports competitions. Mr. Kesava Menon, in his concluding speech referred to the absence of the Public Works Minister on the occasion and said that public men should have greater sense of responsibility in keeping their appointments. He advised the students to devote full attention to their studies, to think deeply and to form independent opinions of their own. He also reminded them that they are the citizens of a free country and that the future of the country depended upon them. Great

emphasis should be laid on the formation of character and they should try to equip themselves with sufficient knowledge to face the problems of life. He concluded his speech by thanking the management of the College for having invited him to preside over the function and by wishing the institution a bright future.

With a vote of thanks by the Principal the pleasant function came a close at about 7 p. m.

In the night the Main Hostel presented a Malayalam drama, which was highly appreciated.

College Day

The Tenth College Day of Farook College was celebrated in the after-noon of 3-2-1958 in the tastefully decorated enclosure specially prepared for the purpose in front of the College Pavilion. In the absence of Mr. T. A. Majeed, Public Works Minister of Kerala State, who had consented to preside on the occasion, Sri. K. P. Kesava Menon, Editor, "Matrubhumi" took the chair. The function began with a prayer.

The following welcome speech by the President of the Managing Committee of the College was read by the Correspondent Mr. P. P. Hassankoya.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am deeply grateful to Sri. K. P. Kesava Menon for having kindly consented to preside over this evening's function in the absence of Mr. T. A. Majeed, Public Works Minister of Kerala State. Mr. Kesava Menon presided over our College Day on a previous occasion. I referred then to the great services that he has rendered to our College through the medium of his newspaper the "Matrubhumi". It is indeed very kind of him to have come to our rescue by consenting to preside over today's function. I extend a hearty welcome to him.

Since the last College Day was celebrated Mr. K. A. Jaleel has been appointed as new Principal of our College. The Management places on record their appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. N. V. Beeran, Professor-in-charge, to the College during difficult times.

Let me also extend my hearty welcome to all the friends and well wishers of the College who have, in response to our invitation, graced this occasion with their esteemed presence.

When I look back upon the career of this institution I feel tempted to say that the year under review has been a remarkable and notable period in the history of this College. Apart from introducing along with other Colleges in the State, the integrated 3 year Degree course in the existing branches of study in the B. A. & B. Com Degree, we have also been able to fulfil this year our long-felt aspiration to affiliate the College in some of the important branches of the B. Sc. Degree. I am gratified to say that we have this year started the B. Sc. Degree Course in Chemistry Main, Physics Main, Zoology Main and in Statistics. This is indeed a substantial addition to the existing facilities in the College and a notable extension of its usefulness. It is our aspiration to introduce post-graduate departments of study in the College. We have already applied for affiliation for the M. Sc. Degree in Mathematics and for the M. Com Degree in Commerce. We also hope to introduce the M. Sc. Degree in Chemistry in due course. These are indeed very ambitious aims but I am confident that if the University, the Government and the University Grants Commission view our needs favourably, we will be able to make a good account of ourselves in these matters with the help and co-operations of all our friends and patrons and make this institution one of the premier centres of learning in Kerala.

While this College has a number of advantages arising from its location in a rural setting far away from the din and noise of cities, this ideal location itself has brought in its wake many problems. The absence of electricity, a good water supply system and ready means of communication were some of our most urgent problems.

One by one we have been solving them. After strenuous effort, we were able to persuade the former Madras Government and the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation to open a sub station in the College campus and supply electric current to the College on the basis of a minimum guarantee of an annual revenue of nearly Rs. 4500 to them. We have in the course of the year extended electric supply to all the College Hostels except one, which we hope, will not lag behind for long. We have also arranged for supply of gas and water for the laboratories. In order to make the water supply position to Hostels satisfactory, a borewell has been constructed and its completion is delayed, because experts have indicated that the true yield could be tested only in the summer months. This will be done during this month and I hope by the beginning of the next academic year, if not earlier, we will have a satisfactory water supply system to the Hostels.

The problem of communication is also nearly solved. There is now a regular city bus service to the College from Kozhikode. We have widened the approach road by acquiring the additional space required. In this connexion, I must place on record our gratitude to the District Collector and the revenue officials for the invaluable help rendered by them. I am confident that with their help, the small portion remaining to be completed will also be acquired shortly. As soon as the sites were acquired, the College Social Service League set about the works and they have all but completed the laying of the road. It was indeed an inspiring sight to see our young students engaged in this hard work, struggling with huge masses of laterite. I take this opportunity to place on record our deep appreciation of the work

of the College Social Service League and our gratitude to these young nation-builders.

Sir, in this matter of the approach road to the College, in spite of all that we can do, the final solution lies with the Government. This road is nearly a mile and a half in length of which the major portion is now vested in the District Board. The District Board as we all know is in a state of suspended animation. The road is not maintained properly even though it is the life line of the College and an artery to several thickly populated villages around. There is a small bridge near the point where it starts from the main road. This bridge is in a dilapidated condition and at any moment, it may give way. We have been making appeals to the concerned authorities for the reconstruction of the bridge. So far the matter has not received attention. The only remedy is for the Government to take over the entire road from the point of diversion from the main road up to the College and place it directly under the P. W. D. As this is a road with a permanent bus route and as there is considerably heavy vehicular traffic and as it is also an approach road to an important educational centre with a first grade College, an Oriental College and a High School, I submit that this step can no more be delayed. I wish also to state that the problem will not be solved till the road is shell-creted. The dust nuisance is intolerably bad at present. I hope the day is not far off when our road problem will also be solved and we will have the approach road to the College asphalted.

I do not wish to lengthen my speech any further. Let me take this opportunity to extend once again a hearty welcome to the President and all the distinguished guests of the evening.

College Diary

- 5-5-57 Mr. K. A. Jaleel appointed Principal. (Kerala)
- 21-5-57 College granted affiliation to the Travancore University.
- 22-5-57 Visit of University Inspection Commission.
- 5-6-57 Permission granted to start B. Sc. in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.
- 24-6-57 College re-opened after vacation.
- 15-8-57 Celebration of Freedom Struggle Centenary-Principal presided.
- 15-9-57 Observation of National Plan Day under the auspices of Planning Forum—Principal presided. Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon and two other students spoke on the occasion.
- 16-9-57 Badminton team won the Badminton Cup in the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament.
- 17-9-75 Mr. Joseph Mubiru, Govt. of India Cultural Scholar from Uganda, East Africa addressed the students of the College at 4 P. M.
- 22-9-57 Inaugural function of the College Union held on Sunday, the 22nd Sep. 1957 at 3 P. M. Sri. V. N. Subramania Iyer, M. A., M. L., Principal, Law College, Ernakulam delivered the inaugural address.
- 13-10-57 Dr. C. D. Deshmukh addressed students of all colleges in Kozhikode and Feroke at Calicut.
- 19-10-57 Prophet's day celebrated. Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon presided. M/s. M. Mohamed, T. P. Mohamed Kunhi and Prof. M. A. Shukoor spoke on the occasion.
- 20-10-57 The Inauguration of the Malayalam and History Associations held at 3-30 P. M. Mr. P. A. Variar (St. Thomas College, Trichur) inaugurated the Malayalam Association and Mr. K. C. Peter (St. Thomas College, Trichur) inaugurated the History Association.
- 23-10-57 The first meeting of the Study Circle for Art Literature and Current affairs held - Sri. A. P. P. Namboodiry spoke on Kerala University Act.
- 26-10-57 The inauguration of the Commerce Association held at 4-5 P. M. Mr. V. M. Nair, Managing Director, 'Mathrubhumi' inaugurated the Association.
- 27-10-57 The inaugurations of the Science and Hindi Associations were held at 4-5 P. M. Prof. D. V. Raman, M. A., Guruvayurappan College inaugurated Science Association and Mr. C. R. Nanappa (Organiser, Dekshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Malabar) inaugurated Hindi Association.
- 28-10-57 U. N. O. Day was celebrated. A meeting was held at 4 P. M. in the Assembly Hall. Professor M. A. Shukoor presided. 5 students spoke on the occasion.
- 29-10-57 The inauguration of the Islamics Association was held at 3-35 P. M. in the Assembly Hall. Mr. C. H. Mohamed Koya, M.L.A., inaugurated the Association. Mr. V. P. Mohamedali spoke on the occasion. Mr. V. P. Abdulla, B. A (Hons) B. L., of Kasargode presided.

- 30-10-57 The Study Circle for Art, Literature and Current Affairs met. Sri. V. K. Achyutha Menon read a paper on 'Kerala Economy'.
- 1-11-57 The First Anniversary of Kerala State was celebrated under the auspices of the New Hostel Union. After the meeting there were variety entertainments.
- 11-11-57 Fine Arts Association was inaugurated by Sri. E. M. Koor at 4 P. M. Mr. Udaya Bhanu of All India Radio, Kozhikode provided a light music recital.
- 14-11-57 The Law Minister of Kerala Sri. V. R. Krishna Iyer visited the College at 11-30 A. M. and addressed the students. The speaker presided.
- 8-1-58 Mr. P. P. Kailasam, M. A., Asst. National Savings Officer addressed the College Planning Forum. Principal presided.
- 14-1-58 Janab. M. Mohamed Yusuf Quayyim, Jamaaete-Islami addressed the Islamics Association at 4 P. M.
- 16-1-58 N. C. C. Circle Commander, Mr. J. D. Mody visited the College.
- 30-1-58 Art Festival. First Conference. Mr. M. K. Raja presided. Mr. N. V. Krishna Variar and Professor Surendranath and Prof. V. K. Achyutha Menon spoke on the occasion.
Subject:— Symposium on medium of instruction in Colleges. Farooq Hostel presented the drama "കൊലകൂടി കള്ളനായി"
- 31-1-58 Art Festival-Second Conference. Mr. Ullattil Govindankutty Nair presided. M/s. K. T. Mohamed, Sukumar Azhikode and E. M. J. Venniyoork spoke on the occasion. N. E. Hostel presented the Drama മനുഷ്യാത്മത്തിന്റെ മക്കൾ.
- 1-2-58 Art Festival-Third Conference. Mr. V. Unnikrishnan Nair presided. M/s. M. T. Vasudevan Nair, P. A. Syed Mohamed, K. K. Nair, M. A. M. Litt, B. L., B. T., spoke on the occasion. New Hostel presented the drama "മൃഗം"
- 3-2-58 College Day Celebration. Sri. K. P. Kesava Menon, Editor, "Mathrubhumi" presided. The Main Hostel presented the Drama "ഞാൻ ഒരു ഡിക്ലൈറേഷൻ"
- 14-2-58 N. C. C. Building donated by Sri. P. Achuthan Nair declared open by Sri. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister, Kerala. The College correspondent, the donor Sri. P. Achuthan Nair, the Chief Minister and Sri. Mannath Padmanabhan, President, Nair Service Society, spoke on the occasion. The function was followed by a grand tea party.
- 4-3-58 Dr. C. S. Venkateswaran, Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala, visited the College. The members of the staff and the Managing Committee met him at a tea party.
- 19-3-58 College closed for Summer Vacation.

Hostel Reports

Main Hostel Report for 1957-58.

The Hostel re-opened on 24th June 1957. As soon as the hostel re-opened, there was a great rush for admission to the hostel. When Mr. V. M. Mohamed Hussain, who was the Deputy-Warden left on his being selected as Extension Officer in the N. E. Scheme, his place was taken by the present incumbent.

Elections to the various offices were held on 26-7-'57. The following office-bearers were elected, some unanimously and others after a keen contest.

I. M. Kuttiah	—Speaker
K. C. George	—Hostel Secretary
P. Abubacker	—Mess Secretary
K. Husain & V. K. Mohamed Kunhi	} Members, Mess Committee.
K. Vasudevan	—Outdoor Games Secretary.
G. Aravindakshan	—Common-Room Secretary.
K. Mohamed	—Editor, "Pulari,"
K. V. Mohamed Kunhi	} Sanitation Secretary.

On the resignation of K. C. George and P. Abubacker, Hostel and Mess Secretaries respectively, K. Hamzath and P. Sankaranarayanan were elected to the respective offices.

MEETINGS: The Hostel Union was inaugurated by Dr. C. V. Narayana Iyer, Chairman, Kozhikode Municipal Council, on 5th August, 1957.

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An extra-ordinary meeting of the Hostel Union was held on 12-8-1957 to bid farewell to Mr. V. M. Mohamed Husain, former Deputy-Warden.

The first session of the Hostel Parliament was held on 29th August.

A meeting to celebrate the Prophet's Day was conducted on 21-10-'57. Mr. T. Abdulla M. A. M. Com. LL. B. presided. Mr. M. A. Shukoor A. A. LL. B. spoke on the occasion.

"Nehru Jayanti" was celebrated on 14-11-1957 with the Principal in the chair. Mrs. O. T. Sarada Krishna M. L. A. spoke on the achievements of Pandit Nehru. The first issue of the Hostel Manuscript Magazine "Pulari" was also presented to the public on that occasion.

TOURNAMENTS: Under the auspices of the hostel, the Seventh Inter-Hostel Badminton and Sixth Inter-Hostel Carroms Tournaments were conducted as usual during November and December. With the exception of one first prize and two runners up prizes, all other prizes were won by the hostel teams. The Hostel also secured the championship cup for the Hostel obtaining the largest number of points in the various matches.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS: The inmates of this Hostel put on stage variety entertainments on the College Day. The drama "ഞാനൊരധികൃഷ്ടനാണ്" by Ponkunnam Varkey, the one-act play, "ചെക്കൻ തരക്കേടില്ല", the death-scene of "കുഞ്ഞാലിയരക്കാർ", and the comical situation

in “പ്രൊഫിബിഷൻ” were all greatly appreciated by the discriminating audience. By the talented performance of the various actors the hostel was able to win the College Shield for the best performance in the entertainments presented by the four hostels.

SOCIAL BREAK-UP: The Social Break-up of the hostel was celebrated on the 28th February, 1958. Dr. K. N Pisharoty, Principal, Kozhikode Medical College, presided over the function and gave away the prizes.

The function concluded with a sumptuous tea-party.

The electrification of the hostel, a long felt-need, was completed in September, '57. The construction of a bigger dining-hall, and permanent solution of the water problem are the two remaining needs of the hostel. I hope that they will also be solved in the near future.

This report will be incomplete if I do not express my grateful appreciation of the assistance rendered by Mr. K. A. Ali Kunju B A, the Resident Tutor, in the management of the Hostel.

A. P. Ibrahim Kunju,
Dy. Warden.

New Hostel

The Hostel re-opened on 1-8-1957. The election of the office bearers was conducted and the following were returned.

- 1 M/s. K. T. Muhamed—B. A. III
—Speaker.
- 2 „ N. Moideen—B Sc II
—General Secretary.
- 3 „ E. Mammooty—B. A. II
—Secretary, Indoor games.
- 4 „ K. P. Ahmad—B. A. II
—Secretary, Outdoor games.
- 5 „ Ibrahimkutti,—B. Com. II
—Secretary, Sanitation.
- 6 „ T. Moideenkutti, U. P.
—Editor, Manuscript magazine.

The activities of the Hostel Union were inaugurated on 12-9-57 by Professor V. K. Achutha Menon M. A., B. Com; who gave

an eloquent and inspiring speech on “Democracy and its practice by students”. The Speaker took the chair.

The Hostel parliament held its first session on 13-9-'57. Messrs. T. Appukuttan, B. A. III and K. V. Mohamed Ali, B. A. III were nominated to the Cabinet as ministers. After the speech by the Governor, a lively meeting of the parliament began, with numerous questions of educational as well as entertaining value. The opposition was led by Mr. E. K. Moideen, B. Com III.

An ordinary meeting was held on 9-9-'57 and the Deputy Warden spoke on the various aspects of hostel life. A meeting was held on 17-10-'57 in connection with the ‘Prophets’ Day’ and Janab M. Abdul Shukoor Sahib M. A. LLB and Janab T. Abudullah Sahib, M. A; M. Com; LL. B. and a few students spoke on the occasion. The Dy. Warden was in the Chair.

The first anniversary of the Kerala State was celebrated on 1-11-1957. The meeting held in this connection was presided over by the Principal. Sri. A. P. P. Namboodiri B.O.L. and Janab M. Muhamed Sahib M. A. LLB. spoke on the occasion. After the meeting, the inmates presented variety entertainments, which consisted of two one act plays and a play, "The Message of Kerala", specially written for the occasion by Mr. Moosa-a-Baker. B. Com. III.

The manuscript magazine of the Hostel was declared published by the Principal on 1-11-1957.

On 18-11-1957 and on 17-1-1958 two meetings were held to discuss "Science and Man" and "Is U. N. O. a success or a failure".

An amount of Rs. 25-00 was donated by the inmates of the Hostel to the "Manarkat Krishnan Kudumba Fund" organised by the 'Mathrubhoomi', Kozhikode.

The mess was managed by committees consisting of students nominated by the Dy. Warden every month.

Tournaments were held in various items of games and prizes were awarded to the winners.

On 1-2-1958, the third day of the cultural conference, the hostel presented its share of entertainments. The items were "Mrigam", a drama by Sri. T. N. Gopinathan Nair and a one act play "Pollappu" "പൊല്ലാപ്പു", specially written for the occasion.

The Break-up social of the hostel held on 1-3-1958 was addressed by Janab K. Abdul Jaleel Sahib M. A. Principal, who gave away prizes to the winners in the various competitions held in the hostel. Mr. N. Moideen, B. A. II proposed the toast and Mr. Moosa-a-Baker, B. Com. III replied to it.

Janab A. K. Abdul Majeed Sahib, M. Sc. Lecturer in Physics and Resident Tutor of the Hostel has been actively participating in all the activities of the Hostel.

V. Muhamed,
(Dy. Warden)

Farook Hostel

The hostel re-opened on 1-7-1957 and elections to the various offices were held immediately after the reopening. The following were elected by secret ballot system.

- 1 M/s. M. Moideen Kutti, B. A. III
—Speaker.
- 2 „ M. C. Kunbahamed, B. A. II
—General Secretary.
- 3 „ A. K. Balakrishnan, U. P.
—Joint Secretary.
- 4 „ P. P. Musthafakutty, B. A. III
—Secy. Fine Arts.
- 5 „ K. Hamza, B. Com. II.
—Secy. Sports and Games.
- 6 „ K. Abdul Rahman, B. A. II
—Secy. Common Room.
- 7 „ K. Athrumankutty, B. A. III
—Secy. Agriculture and Horticulture.
- 8 „ P. K. Hamza, B. Sc. I.
—Secy. Sanitation.
- 9 „ A. M. Kunhi Bava, U. P.
—Editor, Manuscript Magazine.

The mess Secretaries for each month were nominated from among the inmates of the Hostel by the Dy. Warden. M/s. M. C. Abdulkareem, K. Hamza, P. P. Abdul Rahim, K. K. Alikutty and K. Kunhabdulla were the mess secretaries, so nominated.

The Hostel Union activities were inaugurated by Janab P. P. Hassan Koya Sahib B. A. B. L. on 12-9-1957. The Principal presided over the function. The Union speaker welcomed the gathering.

The Prophets' Day was celebrated on 14-10-1957. Janab T. P. Mohamed Kunhu Sahib, B. A. (Hons) spoke on the occasion.

The first session of the Hostel Union Parliament sat on 16-10-1957. After the

opening speech by the Governor, a lively debate took place. Mr. Ernest D'cruz, B. A. III led the opposition.

The U. N. O. Day was celebrated on 24-10-'57 under the presidentship of Mr. N. Moideen, Secretary, New Hostel.

The Kerala Day was celebrated on 1-11-1957. Janab M. Mohamed Sahib M. A. LLB. spoke on the importance of the day.

A meeting of the literary association was held on 8-11-1957 with Mr. A. M. Kunhi Bava in the chair and another on 16-11-'57 with Mr. M. C. Abdulkareem in the chair. A debate was held on 23-11-1957.

The Hostel manuscript magazine was inaugurated by Professor M. A. Shukoor Sahib M. A. LLB. on 20-11-'57. Sri. N. K. N. Menon, M. A. B. T. presided.

Tournaments and cultural competitions were conducted and prizes awarded to winners.

On 30-1-'58, variety entertainments were presented by the inmates of the Hostel on the first day of the Arts Festival arranged by the College Union.

The Break-up Social of the Hostel held on 25-2-'58 was addressed by Professor V.K. Achyutha Menon, M. A. B.Com. who gave away prizes to the winners in the various competitions held in the Hostel. Mr. M. C. Abdulkareem, B. A. III proposed the toast and Mr. A. M. Kunhi Bava U. P. replied to it.

Sri. M. C. K. Nambiar, B. Com. Lecturer in Commerce and Resident Tutor of the Hostel has been actively participating in the activities of the Hostel.

T. Abdulla,
(Dy. Warden)

Hostel North-East

This hostel is located at the north east of the College. The mess served in the Hostel is purely vegetarian. There were 50 boarders in the hostel. The hostel affairs were mostly managed by student representatives guided by the Dy. Warden.

Election of office bearer of the hostel was held on 19-7-1957 and the following were elected.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Abdu K. P. | —Speaker. |
| 2 Ramachandran P. P. | —Minister for fine arts. |
| 3 Unnikrishnan M. K. | Do Games. |
| 4 Ramanandan P. | Do Health. |
| 5 Radhakrishnan N. | Do Food. |

N. Sreedhara Menon was elected as General Secretary of the Hostel Union on 22-9-'57.

The Hostel Union was inaugurated by Professor E. T. Mathew, M. A. on 2-8-1957. The Union President was in the chair.

The first sitting of the Union Parliament was held on 2-10-'57. After the opening speech by the Governor a lively debate took place. The opposition was led by V. Zubair. Throughout the session the inmates maintained good order and discipline.

A meeting of the inmates was held on 1-11-'57 to celebrate the Kerala day. On 22-2-1958 a condolence meeting was held on the sad demise of Moulana Abdulkalam Azad, the Union Education Minister. Gandhi Jayanthi was also celebrated on the 3rd of October 1957. On all these occasions the Dty. Warden was in the Chair.

The Hostel inmates took active part in the Cultural Conference conducted by the College. They staged the Malayalam drama "Manashastrathinta-Makkar" along with other variety entertainments. It was a grand success. In response to the call of the Mathrubhumi the inmates of the Hostel contributed freely to the "Mannarkat Krishnan Kudumbam fund."

The hostel conducted its own sports and tournaments and almost all the inmates took part in them. Prizes were awarded to all the winners on the annual day.

On the whole the year under review was one of unprecedented activity among the students. They participated in every sphere of hostel life with enthusiasm. I hope that they will keep the same spirit of friendship and love in their future life.

N. K. N. Menon,

Dty. Warden.