

எழுத்து

கிளைப்புத்து மானிக்



EZHUTHU

Cover page design

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Forward

Congratulations to the students of the vacation Batch (April - May 2023) for bringing out "Ezhuthu" 'Kaizezhuthu Masika'.

Launching a 'Manuscript Magazine' with elegant Calligraphy is a unique creative exercise in the era of modern digital technology .

Once again best wishes to the participants.

Hari Arayammakul
Coordinator

April 2020

ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ

എന്ന് ജീവിതത്തിൽ ഒരുപാട് നല്ല നിമിഷങ്ങൾ
ദാർഖങ്ങളും നാട്ടിയ ഒരു ചുച്ചക്കുടിയാണ്
കുന്താപ്പി. എൻ്ന് ഒരു കുളിക്കുളിതാരന്
തന്നോധാവിരുന്നു. ദഹാരും ഇരുവരെ നാക്കിക്കിഴിയാതെ
സ്ഥാനം സ്ഥാനിച്ച് അഭ്യന്തര ഭാവന തന്ത്രങ്ങൾ
വികൂറ്റിരിഞ്ഞു. കുന്താപ്പിമോതന്ത്രങ്ങളും ചീപ്
ഭോഗങ്കളാണ് തൊന്തര ഇന്ത്യൻ ഒരുപാട്ടുന്നത്.

கிழவாற்றுப் போல் கிழவாற்றுவிரும்ப என்றும்
அவர்கள் வெள்ளூரை நிதிக்கு உடின்றும்பாத்.
அதற்குப் பிரதிமானமாக ஸஹியாநாமங்கு
உடைக்கிற் உடலோட்டு போவி
நிதிக் குள்ளத்துவி வழக்கானதை கண்டு
ஏன் வந்தும். அதேயோதை மூன்றாவது சூரிய
நாளோட்டு ஒன்றாகும். திரிசூரியானது அவர்கள்
நான்கிலை. அவர்கள் மாநாடுகளை உடின்றும்பாத்
உடைக்கிறார்கள். நிதிக் கிழவாற்று கூத்துவில்லை
ஏனும். உடலை பூஜையாக கிழவாற்று நான்கிலை
கொண்டு அஷவாப்ப வெள்ளை நான்கிலை. உடல்
நிதிக் குள்ளத்துவி வழக்கானது வெள்ளை.

രുമന്ത്രിയും റീററിൻ കൃകാവി. നാഡം എങ്ങളേ. നാഡം ദിതിക്കാനും ഒരു പ്രാഥും തുടങ്ങി. ഉപരിം പ്രാഥും എങ്ങനെയും വിടിലാവി. നാമനിനാവി അഭ്യർത്ഥി കൃണിക്കിണ്ടായും.

രാവിലെ സന്ധാര നാനു അഭ്യർത്ഥി മുഹമ്മദി ശാഖാനു തുടങ്ങും റീഫറ ഭക്ഷണം കീഴിയാലും അഭ്യർത്ഥി നിന്നുണ്ടുമെല്ലാം. കൃണിക്കാപ്പിശ്ചരിത് പ്രേരണക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന കൊച്ചുനാലും കൃഷ്ണം. എങ്കിൽ റാക്കി വന്നാലും അഭ്യർത്ഥി കാടിയും. എന്നും ഒരുലാർ പ്രാച്ചത്യക്കിളിക്കു നാമനിന്നുമ്പോൾ ഫോഫിയും കിണ്ടിക്കുമ്പോൾ റീഫറാം കൃണിക്കാലിശേ പ്രാബല്യം അഭ്യർത്ഥിയും. ഒരുപദം നാഡം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന കൃണിക്കാവാഡാം!

കെടാറാണ ഭലാക്കിയുന്നു കാലണ്ട് എന്നും അഭ്യർത്ഥി ബാധ്യമിക്കുന്നു കൃഥികാനു പ്രാശ്നപ്പും കൃണിക്കാപ്പിശ്ച കാടിലും കൃത കൃഥികാനാണു. കൃഥി കൃഥിയും വരും അഭ്യർത്ഥി ഇരിക്കും അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കു മനുഷ്യന്മകിയും റാണിക്കുണ്ടിപ്പിക്കും. കൃഥി കൃഥിപ്പും ഗീടിക്കും എങ്ങനെയും കൃത വരും.

ഈാനു ഇന്നും ദ്വാഃവനത്താരി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നും കാർഷികാഗ്രാം. അഭ്യർത്ഥി ഉണ്ടാവിരുന്നുണ്ടാകും എങ്കാംക്കും അനുംത്യാദാരാം ഉണ്ടാവിരുന്നുണ്ടാകുവാവിത്തുന്നു. അഭ്യർത്ഥി ഇടക്കിടു എങ്ങനെയും അഭ്യർത്ഥി വരുന്നുണ്ടുപാഠം..

സാഹിത്യം

മലയാളികളുടെ പഠനം

അവലോകനം ചെയ്യുന്നത്

മലയാളികൾ മനസ്സിൽ കൊടുത്തു

fathima · P



Mythreya
Bhavans
chevayit

Mythreya

നാലുശ്രേഷ്ഠ

മൈസൂർ നായക്ക് സോവലിൽ ഉറീത്
കൂടുതൽ തൃഷ്ണരാജ് ഏ.ടി.വാസുദേവൻ
നായക്കുട നാലുശ്രേഷ്ഠൻ. റാബ്യൂളിയുടെ വചന-
ക്കൂദാശ നാലുശ്രേഷ്ഠ. കൂടുതലാവും റാബ്യൂരണദേവി
ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ ഫോട്ടോ കാര്ഗ്ഗ്യാനാളി
വ്യക്തിയെ റാബ്യൂരണത്തിൽ നാശം നിന്തി
രുത്രത്തുടന്നുന്ന കാലാസ്ഥിതിയുടെ റാബ്യൂളി
മുദ്രാനാഗ്രഹം കേരളത്തിന്റെ ചെറുപ്പായാണ
ചരിത്രം കൂടുതലുണ്ടായെന്ന്. സോവൽ എഴുഫു
സന്ധ്യാനാധിക സാമ്പ്രദായികമായാണെന്ന്
ഒഴുഫുവാരംബന്ന് നാലുശ്രേഷ്ഠ. മുക്കാഡാമാരാ
ജീവിതത്തിന്തിലിൽ നിന്തുവുന്നതും ഒരു നാലുശ്രേ-
ഷ്ഠ് ചാര്യരംബന്ന് വധകാരണ നാരിൽക്കുന്ന
മലയാട്ടത്തിന്റെ അടിമാനായ രൂപം.

മഹാവരും ഇത് ദാരംഭിക്കുന്ന മുന്ത്
കേരളത്തിൽ നിന്മനിന്നിരുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥിതി
ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നതും നാലുശ്രേഷ്ഠ് പദ്ധതിയെ
കാനും ഇനിന്നു മാറ്റാഞ്ഞ പ്രധാന്യം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്
ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നത് സോവൽ ചീരിപ്പിൽ. കാലം ഇതേവും
ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്ന മാറ്റാഞ്ഞ ദേശ മാറ്റവും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.
റാബ്യൂളി ചൊന്ന ചുട്ടിപ്പിലുള്ളയും അവരും
അരുംകിളിയും. സോ നാലുശ്രേഷ്ഠ പരിപ്പു
ക്കൊന്നവൽരാത്രുടെ പു പന്നിപ്പിടിച്ച വളർത്തുന്ന
റാബ്യൂളിക്ക് ചുട്ടായും ചെക്കുത്താരു പാന്തേരുക്കായു
ചൊന്ന മുത്തോച്ചാ, റാബ്യൂളിയുടെ കാല,

നാട്ടുമാരം, കൂട്ടുമാരം, നൈവീലി ചുദക്കണി,
മീസാക്കി, തൊഴു തൊഴു ദക്കാന്നുന്ന കൗതുഗം
സംസ്കാരിക്കുവാൻ ചെന്തിവരുന്നു. മുഹമ്മദ്‌തന്റെ
ഒരു ദാലാള്യുന്നതിന്നു സേവണ ചെന്ന പാശയും
നാലുകൾക്കിന്നു കൂപ്പ് ചെന്ന പാശങ്ങളാണ്.
ഭരതാധിരാജാ സ്വംപ്നീയവും സഹായവും കുറുതലും,
രാത്രിബന്ധനയാണ്. ശാക്ഷാത് സാവധാന സ്വംപ്നീയവും
നാന്നായാണ്

Theertha.K.K

ദേഹ വായനാട്ടൻ യാത്ര

2022 സെപ്റ്റംബർ ഒന്ന് , താന്യം

എൻ്റെ കുട്ടംബവ്യം ദരു ഉറ്റൻ പോലി. നൈദുക്കുട ഓൺ അവധിത്താല മാത്രം ക്രൈസ്ത്യൻ ഉള്ളി എന്നവിലപ്പെട്ടു വായനാട്ടിന്റെ സ്വന്തമായും ആസ്യത്തിന്റെനിലാവിരുന്ന്. സഞ്ചാരിത്താൽ എന്നും പുന്നൂർ നിന്തേ കാച്ചകൾ സംശയിക്കുന്ന സുന്ദര ഇടങ്ങൾ വായനാട്. വല്ലും നാട്ടും കാഴ്ച ചെയ്യുന്ന അപൂർവ്വം പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലാണും ഇവിടം. കാരഭൗമി ചുരം കവറുന്നത് മുന്തേ വായനാട്ടിപ്പെട്ടു ദംഗി അനുഭവപ്പെടാം. ചാരൻ പദ്ധതി മുന്തേ ദാന്തം പെഖ്തിനിങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾ ദാന്തം ദുരിക്കുന്ന ഏവിടെ കാണിക്കുന്നും കാഞ്ഞിവാലും കാച്ചകളിലുള്ളുള്ള കിട്ടിവണ്ണങ്ങളാണ്. കാനിലാവിരുന്നു വാത്രം. സെപ്റ്റംബർ ദാന്തിനിലെ അവസാന ശനിവാഴ്ചകളിലാണ് നൈദുക്കുട വാത്രം ആരംഭിച്ചത്. പുലർച്ചു ഏതുദിവാം എ ദാനി ദോഡ വീട്ടിനിനിനിങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചോടു കാനിക്കുന്ന കിട്ടിക്കൊടി നിന്നും വായനാട്ടിലെക്കും ഒരിവസന്നേ മാറ്റേബാണും നൈദുക്കുടും ആസ്യത്തോടു ചെഖ്തിരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആദ്യത്തോട് 9 ദാനിവാദപ്പാർ സുരു കിരണ്ണനിന്നുള്ളും മുന്തേ ദാനിനിന്നുള്ളും സംഭവാജ്ഞ മേളവിനും നൈദുക്കുട ദക്ഷാം കാഴിക്കാൻ ഒരു ഹോട്ടലിനു കാവൻ. അവിരുന്നു ദാനി ലക്ഷ്യമലഭിക്കുന്നത് വാദി തിരിച്ചു.

ആദ്യബാലി വായനാട്ടിന്റെ കാച്ചകളിൽ ദാനാവ ചുക്കോട്ട് നൊക്കിയിലക്കാവിരുന്നു നൈദുക്കുട വാത്രം.

പുക്കിടാട് നടപടം

വഖനാടിൽ എത്ര സമയമുണ്ടോ എന്നറബും
 തൃട്ടുന്ന സഞ്ചാരികൾ വിരുദ്ധനായെന്ന വിജോന്ന് സഞ്ചാര
 ക്രിയറഭാഗം പുക്കിടാട് നടപടം. വഖനാടിലെ വാസികളുടെ
 ഏറ്റവും വിശദചിഹ്നങ്ങളുണ്ടോ ഇതു നടപടം
 മുന്നു കുന്നുകൾക്കിടയിൽ ഒരിക്കലും വർഡാശ നിബന്ധന
 നിന്നും ഏറ്റവും ഏറ്റവും അധിക പഠനമന്ത്രം തൊന്ത
 ദാർശനിക്കു. എത്രിട്ടേശം 9:30 ആകുമ്പോഴേയ്ക്കും. അവിടെ
 വെളി. ബോട്ടിംഗ് ചെയ്യാൻ ആഗ്രഹപ്പെടുത്തിനാൽ
 അനിലേഷ്ണവി എൻ്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ. നടപടം ചുറ്റിവുള്ള
 വഴിക്കിൽ ധാരാളം ഇരിപ്പിടങ്ങൾ കാണബുള്ളു.

പിന്നീട് നൈറ്റേം ചെന്നു പീക്കിണ്ണു ദണ്ഡാരിന
 സ്ക്രാഫ്റ്റാന്തിനാവി വാതേ കൂടാൻ.

ചെന്നു പീഠം

ദണ്ഡാരിയാലു ചെന്നു പീഠം ദേശാട-
 ന്തിൽ ആരെവും ആകിപ്പിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പച്ച പുന്തു
 പുന്തു ദേഹാഭ്യം അല്ല സാധ്യമാല നടപടിവും ദേഹി
 നിരൈഡി സഞ്ചാരികൾ ഇനിടം സന്ദർഭിക്കുന്നു. ചെന്നു
 പീക്കിണ്ണു നടപാതയുടെ നടപാതയി ഘുഖ്യമായി എൻ്റെ
 ആകുന്നിവിലുള്ള നടപടം നഘ്യം കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും.
 വഖനാട് കുന്നുകളിൽ വെച്ച് എന്നറബും ഉഘന്ന കൊട്ടുതുടി-
 മിണ്ണ് ചെന്നു.

അവിടുന്ന് നേരു നൈറ്റേം തോന്തപ്പുട്ടിവിൽ
 എത്തി വന്നതിനുള്ളിൽ ജീപ്പു വാതേ നടന്നു.
 പിന്നീട് അടുത്ത ദിവസം നൈറ്റേം വിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് വാതേ തിരിച്ചു.

വിസ്മയം പീഠം

സിന്തവം പീഠം പാളുക്കണ് ശ്രദ്ധ, കൊഴിക്കോട്

മൊൻ മോൾ

ക്രൈസ്ത

- സി.സാന്റീപ്രാർ

മനോധി രണ്ടിനു വിസ്മയിച്ചിരുന്നെന്നോ -
ഒന്നും അന്തഃസന്ദര്ഭം കൂടാം. അങ്ങനെവേഴ്തിൽ
ഒന്നും ക്രൈസ്തവാണ് ഒരു അന്തരാം നാനുവാൻ. ദിവിക്രൂഡ്യമാണ്
നിശ്ചംദ്രവാദവം ലോകത്ത് നിന്നുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന് നാമമുഖാബന്ധം
കാരം. അധികം ലോകത്തെ അവർ അറിഞ്ഞു.
സി.സാന്റീപ്രാർ നൃഗാക്ഷിഖ ഒന്നും ക്രൈസ്തവ തീർപ്പിക
ക്കുവാൻ “മനും ഒന്നും ക്രൈസ്തവം”.

ക്രൈസ്തവരുടോരു നാനുവാൻ ഒന്നും
കൂടിക്കുന്ന്. ക്രൈസ്തവം ക്രീഡിപിഡം അനുപാതിക്ക് ഉദ്ഘാടിക്കുന്നു
നീളം. പിന്നീട് റംഗ് സബ്രഹ്മണ്യമാർ, ഒരു പ്രാണിവിലം
ഒരു അപഥിക്ക് നൃത്യക്രമത്ത് ക്രൈസ്തവം ക്രീഡിപിഡംകുവിരുന്നു
നന്നിക്ക് കാണാമെന്നു അഭ്യരിക്കുന്നു സാധിക്കാത്തതിൽ
അവർക്ക് ചിന്തിക്കുന്നു. ആർ ഒന്നേറ്റാലും അനുസ്ഥിതി
നു ഒരു വികൂനി ക്രീഡിപിഡി അവർ വരുമ്പോൾ. ഒന്നും
കീഴിനെക്കു തുറന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നും ചിന്ന്. ആനി-
സര്വജന നാഥൻ ദരിക്കുന്നും ഹാഡി നിർത്തുന്നു ചുറ്റി.
നാം അംഗ അംഗക്കും ദുരന്തേ കീഴിനെന്നതിൽ (ചക്രാം)
ചരന്തിയ ഒന്നും ക്രൈസ്തവിനു ധാർത്തേര്യത്തെന്നത്
അവരാണ്. അപഥിക്ക് സ്റ്റേറ്റം നാനിവാദാരും നാഥൻ,
പ്രോഫിലിപ്പസ് സൗഖ്യത്താർക്കുടി ചിന്ന്. സര്വജനക്

ഒറ്റപ്പന് 210226. ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ തന്നെ
ഒറ്റപ്പന് മൃദുളാവരെ സഹായിക്കാൻ തോട്ടങ്ങളിലുണ്ട്.
അവർക്ക് ലഭിച്ച പ്രാണമെല്ലാം കൊച്ചുക്കില്ലാതെ ഒരു ദി-
വസാ പിദ്രാദ്യാധനത്തിനും പേരിൽ അവൾ ദാനം എഴുന്നാം.
അന്യക്കാരന്നീരുമ്പോൾ, നിശ്ചായം ദാനവാദം ലോകത്തെ
അക്കാദ്യത്വം ഉണ്ടി നേരു നിശ്ചയവദാർമ്മ്യം ദാനം ചേരുന്നു.
കമിന്റെ പ്രാഥമ്യത്വം കൊണ്ടും ഒറ്റപ്പന് അന്തരേക്ഷത്തിലെ
സ്വർഗ്ഗം 12/12/26.

ശാരിരിക പ്രിയോക്കങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടെന്നു
എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒറ്റപ്പന് കൈമുറ്റാം കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല
ഈ. കൂടിനീരും മുത്തുനീരും പ്രിയോക്കികൾ ഉണ്ടാവാലും
നിശ്ചയവദാർമ്മ്യം കമിന്റെ പ്രാഥമ്യത്വം കൊണ്ട് അന്തിരു
മുള്ളും അനിദിന സദ്ധാരണ്യമാണി കൂടിപ്പിക്കാൻ അഴിവുണ്ടെന്നു
ഒറ്റപ്പന് അവരുടെ കൂടിപ്പിനീരും നേരുവിശ്വാസം
മുന്നിട്ടും മുക്കാലപാഠം പ്രിയുള്ളവർക്ക് ഒറ്റപ്പന് കൈമുറ്റാം
കൂടിനീരും. കൊച്ചുക്കിലാം കൂടുതലും ദാനം ചേരുന്നു
വാം ഒഴുകുന്ന നാടാഡ നാടാടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ സാമ്പിന്റെ
ക്യാതികൾ ഒരു മുദ്രയാണും മുരുളും കൂടിപ്പിനീരും
പ്രാഥമ്യം പ്രാഥമ്യം കൂടുതലും ദാനം ചേരുന്നു
ഒരു കുന്നും അന്തരേക്ഷത്വാം പുനിനു മുന്നു
മുന്നും. അന്തരേക്ഷത്വാം മുന്നും കൂടുതലിലുണ്ട്
ത്. ദാനം ചേരുന്നു പ്രാഥമ്യം 2000 പ്രാഥമ്യം
നീരും ഒറ്റപ്പന് കൈമുറ്റാം.

പരബ്രഹ്മ ദാനം കൊണ്ട്
ലഭിക്കുന്ന വീതിപിലാം സി.സാമുഖിക്കി മുന്നി ഒരു കുമ്പാം

രിക്കോർട്ട്. ആത്മിയിൽ ഉൾച്ചേദത്തോടിവിരിക്കുന്ന
സ്വിറ്റേഴ്സ് പ്രസ്താവനയോ അടഞ്ഞേ ദ്രോഗ്യമുഖ്യമായ്
കാരാവാം. ദാഹനക്കന്ധവാക്കാക്കവാം ദുഷ്ടാന്തം

SURYADATHAN · R

10^{th.}

விஶால்

நெடுவெவ்விடத்

உள்ளூர் வாணிவெழுச்சுகளின்

பிலாசு பாகுகாச்

நெடுஞ்செழுத்திடவிடத்

பிடித்தெழுவிளை நிலபிதிகாச்

பாஷ்காரிகாச் செதூஞ்சாங்ராவி

நெடுஞ்செழுத்திவெழுாச்

ஏல்வாந்தாரவூடை எபாவ்ரூவனேச்

நெடுஞ்செழுவிளை

நெடுஞ்செழுத்,

காடிளை மத்தை விசாரணைப்பழுாங்

இளிவழு நி சூனிறங்குத்

விஶாலை கூனிற்குத் தீங்

நெடுஞ்செழுவிஸ்தாங்

இளிவழு நின்காவிகிழு.

வந்தான் கெ.டி.

* എന്തോടിവന്ന ചുരിയ് *

ଓৰাখি কো

journey ..
family tour

മാനു നാലു പദ്ധതിയാൽ നോക്കു ദാരിദ്ര്യ പര്യാപ്ത ഫറൈ-
ക്കുമ്പേരുമ്പേരുമുണ്ട് ഒരു കൊച്ചു മാനവന്റെ • അന്താരു കൂട്ടം-
രണ്ടിലേക്കും വരുമ്പോൾ • ഫാൻ ജീവിതത്തിലെങ്കിൽ അവയാശ്വി-
ദിന എന്ന് കാട്ടാം നേരിക്കുന്നതിൽ കുറയുന്നത് (In the first time
അന്താരു സംബന്ധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കൊച്ചു മാനവമിന്റെ ഫറൈ-
ഫറൈ ദാരിദ്ര്യ കൂടാൻകുറു ഒരു വാനം • അതിലേന്നാറുമാവ-
നിപ്പിച്ചുമെണ്ടിൽ • അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹം ഉപയോഗിക്കു-
മെണ്ടിൽ ഫറൈ അസ്ഥി എന്ന കൊച്ചുത്ത ഗുരുത്വക്കൂർ-
താനിപ്പുന്നതുമുഖ്യമാവിന്നു ഫറൈമുള്ളിൽ പ്രാണഘര-
പ്രദാനം • അപിത്രവൈദ്യം ഉന്നിയാറുമെന്നും അന്താരു
കിട്ടിക്കു • അതിനു മനോനിരുവു ഫറൈക്കു, ലിംഗഭൂതമുണ്ട്
കെ • കാലിലിഭിസ്റ്റ് ഫറൈക്കു, അതി മനോനിരുവു കുപ-
പ്പുകു പിന്നെ അപിത്ര ഫറൈ കുക്കിഡി നേരിക്കാനുത്തമ
കോരും സ്വിമ്മിംഗ് ഫറൈ (Swimming pool) അതുവും അതു
സ്വിമ്മിംഗ് ഫറൈ ഫറൈ കുക്കുകളും കുക്കി വിശ്വാസിക്കു-
മുന്നും കഴിപ്പാനും വായി വായി സ്വിമ്മിംഗ് ഫറൈ
ഡേം വിനാഡപ ഫറൈ ഉദ്യമ ഫറൈക്കു പു എന്ന
അന്തരുപിഡു കുടി അതുവും അതുവും കുക്കു
കുവാചി രജു അഡ്വോസ്ട്രിനിനിന്നും അതുവും അതുവും
അതുവും രജു അഡ്വോസ്ട്രി കുക്കുക്കുവിലും അഡ്വോസ്ട്രിക്കു
അതുവും നിന്നും രജു

കൈരളവുടെ ഭൂപ്രവലിപിക്കൂട്ടിൽ

(‘ഒന്നിന്നനീകും’ പിനിച്ച ക്രമ്മാദം)

ഒരു പുണ്യവിശ്വാസത്തോടുനേരും ഏറ്റവുംബാഹിപ്പി, ഏറ്റവും ദാനക്കും ഉച്ചിലെ അവധിയും. ഇന്ന് തൃജുഖിൽ സാമ്പരിക നാട്ടിലും പ്രാഥമ്യത്തിലും ദേശപാടിലും തുഞ്ചി. ദിനം ദിനി വ്യാപാരം ചുറ്റിപ്പി, തന്ത്ര ചുണ്ണിലെ തരഞ്ഞുമന്ത്രങ്ങൾ നിന്മക്കും ദാനം ശരം. വിദ്യുവിയുള്ളിട്ടുന്ന ഒരു സ്വർഗ്ഗ ജൂഡിലിൽ എപ്പറ്റം “ സാമ്പരിക്കുന്ന ദിനാനുഭവ നേരിലെ ആക്രാന്തോന്നിവാരം” എന്നിപ്പറ്റിപ്പെട്ടു. ലാക്കന്തിന്റെ വിവിധ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്മാണ വരെ ഒരുപിഡ നേരുവിംഗ് കൂട്ടാക്ക സാമ്പരിക ഒരു തൃജുഖിന്നതോടിച്ചുരീതുമാണ്. അവഗ്രാഹിക്കുന്നതോടുനേരും കൂഡിനും വരീഡിപ്പിലും നീറ്റിനും ഒരു ജൂഡിക്ക് വരീഡിപ്പിലും ഭോദ്ധനാ ദാനം എന്നിപ്പറ്റിപ്പെട്ടു. ഒരു ജൂഡിക്ക് അഭ്യന്തരം അഭ്യന്തരം എന്നിരുന്നു. എന്ന പിനിക്കുന്ന കാഡ നീറ്റിക്കുന്നു.

ഒന്നുംപിഡിലും ക്രമാനുസരം എന്നിപ്പിക്കാൻ ദിനാനും ദിനാനും ദാനാനും ദാനാനും ദാനാനും. ഒരു സൗഖ്യാനിക കാലാന്തരം ദാനാനിക ദിനിക്കു സാമ്പരിക ദിനാനും ദാനാനും ദാനാനും ദാനാനും ദാനാനും.

ക്കാൻ തുടർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു സൈന്യത്വത്വം ദ്രോഗിച്ചി-
ക്കുന്നതെന്നാണ്? ഏഴ് വിധികളുടെ എഞ്ചിനീയർ
വഴിയുണ്ടെന്നിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാം എല്ലാം? ഒരു
സന്ദേശ ഗംഗാ റാഡാർക്കൊമ്പിനുള്ളിലോ.
കിട്ടുന്ന നിരസ്ത്രയിലൂലു റാഡാർ എന്നു അനുഭബ
ഈ അഴിക്കു? എഴുന്നു വരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യത്വം
കൊന്തുമറി സംശയമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നവരു പിടിച്ചു
കൊണ്ടുവരി ദേഹം ദേഹം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കു
ഭോഗലാപ്പു രാജ്യത്വവും കീട്ടോൺ റാഡാർ -
ക്കിട്ടുന്ന മുട്ടുകൾാണ്? ദാനുപ്രായക്കാഡമാറ്റുമിട
കൊന്തുന്നക്കു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കു നിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ മു
ഖിക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചിയിപ്പിലും അന്തര്ഗത പുരാട്ടരു
അടക്കാര്യരഹസ്യങ്ങളാണ് 'എൻഡോസ്റ്റാറ്റിന്'
എന്ന വിനി എപ്പറ്റംവരു "നീതിലാക്രമം
ശൃംഖലാപാതയിൽ അക്കദാനനാക്കാരുമുച്ചു ദ്രാം
നാഡു അവന്തിക്കു രജു കുട്ടം നില്കുന്നാംരാജ
കൂട്ടുക്കുട്ടുകു ദേഹ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കു, ദേഹം
സൗഖ്യത്വത്വത്വം ദേഹക്കുന്നും സൗഖ്യത്വത്വത്വം
ശുശ്രാത്യാശ നൃംഖു കാണിക്കുന്ന ഹംഖിര സിനിം-
കാവി എൻഡോസ്റ്റാറ്റിനു മുന്തിരം ദേഹം നി
ക്കുന്ന രജു കാർഷ്ണവദാനി എന്ന വിനി എന്നതാണ്.

കൊമ്പരിക്ക വിചുവരിച്ചുന്ന ദോത്തെലു എഴു
ദീപ്പാധനക്കിൽ ഒപ്പുമുള്ള ഏറ്റവും പുനരുപയോഗ
എം നിഷ്ട്രോഹണം കണ്ണുപിശിജോട്ടുകൊഞ്ചു
കൊണ്ട് മുഴുവൻ മുല്ലനേരു എം നിഷ്ട്രോഹണ
ചോദ്യം ചോദ്യം അഴിക്കു. ദൈവിക ഘർജ്ജാ
ബാഖ്യം സംഭിധാനം ചെയ്തു നാടൻിരോഗിക്കു
എന്ന നിന്നിട കൊഞ്ചു ദോത്തെനോട്ട്
വിചുവരിച്ചുന്നതുനും തുന്നും കൊഞ്ചു
വസ്ത്രക്കൂട്ടുനും. തേവലും കണ്ണുപിശിജോട്ടു
നും കൊഞ്ചുനോട്ടും ഓള്ളിക്കു വേദനകിലും ഒരു
ഡ്രോഫ്റ്റും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവുംനും.

ദാനിരോഗിക്കു എന്ന വാദമും നിശ്ചാരം
രാജ്യത്ത് ഇന്ത്യാധിക ജീവിതക്കു കൈവരിക്കു
മുഖ്യമാം സ്ഥാപി എന്ന മൊഹിതക്കാരനു
കൊമ്പരിക്ക നടപഠാം പ്രാണനടയാളിക്ക്
ബലിനുകൂടിക്കു 2006 ദിനും 2016 ദിനും കൂടു
നിന്നും 14 വർഷങ്ങളുംവിരുദ്ധമുണ്ട്. ഏകും ഒരു
കുറിം പോലും ആരാധിത്തരാണെ. വൈറ്റു
ഡു നടപഠിവിനുമുള്ളും അരിക്കു -
ദാനിക പിന്നങ്ങളും ദിനരഹിതങ്ങളും
എന്നും ഏല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങും അക്കാദു കാണി ഏനു
ത്. വിലാസങ്ങളും ഉന്നദ്ദും വിശ്വാസ.

കട്ടക്കുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയാണ്. ഒരു-
ക്കുവർ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ദൈഷ്യക്കുർ, സുന്ദര
ധനാവിലും എങ്കിൽ അവാറിലും മുൻകൊണ്ട് തുറവാം
നിശ്ചാരി, കാട്ടക്കു സ്കൂളിൽ പോരുന്ന തുല
ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയാണ് തുരഞ്ഞുമുറ
പീഡനം. കട്ടക്കു, നിരുദ്ധപ്പ് ഉന്നഖ്ളേജന്തും
ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സാമ്പത്തികമന്ത്രിയും എന്ന തുറവാം
ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കുടുംബം നാശക്കാരി സ്കൂളി
സാമ്പത്തികമന്ത്രി. ഭൗമാനാധികിരിം 750 അധികം
അവക്കുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഫോറ്റോ ചുമ്പുകൾക്കു
ഡാനേഡാൻ ഏഴുപ്പാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു അംഗീകാരം
കട്ടക്കു സ്കൂളിൽ തുരഞ്ഞുമുറ തുരഞ്ഞുമുറ
രജാക്കാരാണ്. അഞ്ചുപ്പാണ് കുടുംബം കാവുന്നില്ല.

2015ൽ നേരുമുന്നിൽ നിന്മധ്യപ്പെട്ട ബഹുമാന
സാമ്പത്തികമന്ത്രി 'ഭൗമാനാധികിരിം' എന്ന ദൈഷ്യക്കുർ
ഒഴുവാം സ്കൂളിൽ വിശ്വാസിച്ചുമുറ അംഗീകാരം
നാശക്കാരാണ് സിനിംഗ് കുടുംബിലിരുന്നു. എം.എം.
ഭൗമാനാധികിരിം, എൻ.ബോബൻം, എസാഫ്രാൻബു എം.എം.
ബാനി എന്നിലും നിരുദ്ധം. ഒരു സ്കൂളിൽ മുൻകൊണ്ട്
അജിലാവിലും മുൻകൊണ്ട് ഒരു സ്കൂളിൽ മുൻകൊണ്ട്
അജിലിലും തുരഞ്ഞുമുറ കുടുംബി സ്കൂളിൽ
ഡോക്ടറി ജൂഡി ചോസ്റ്റും നിരുദ്ധം സ്കൂളിൽ
കുടുംബം ഭൗമാനാധികിരിം. P.5

କନ୍ଦିଲାରୀଙ୍କରେ ହାତିରି....



ദേവാക്ഷേഷണം നേരംപശിൽ ചെയ്യു
 ശാന്തിബോധിക്കുന്ന വാദപ്രാഥത്വിലേൻ ദേവാലി. ഒരു കാഴ്ചി-
 ലുഡ് നടന്നാൽ നൃജിത്യാന്വേഷിക്കാനു പോകണം.
 ശാന്തിബോധി മാറി ദേവ പാറ നേരംപശിൽ നിലം
 അവിരുന്നു. ശാന്തിബോധി നൃജിത്യാന്വേഷിക്കാൻ.
 നേരംപശിൽ സൗഖ്യാഭി അഭിഭേദം. നിലം മാനന്താപി-
 മാറിനുമുന്നു ശാന്തിബോധി. ശാന്തിബോധി നിന്റെ നൃജിത്യം
 പാറി നിലംതു തൃപ്തി നാശ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മുഖം തുക
 നേരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ശാന്തിബോധി ശാന്തിബോധി നൃജിത്യം
 പാറി നൃജിത്യിലും ശാന്തിബോധി നൃജിത്യം എന്നുണ്ട്
 നൃജിത്യം മുന്നോട്ടുവരുന്നു തു കാഴ്ച. ശാന്തിബോധി
 നൃജിത്യാന്വേഷിക്കാൻ നൃജിത്യാന്വേഷിക്കാൻ പോകാനു
 ദേവ ദൈഹി ശാന്തിബോധി നേരംപശിൽ നൃജിത്യം.
 ശാന്തിബോധി നിന്റെ നേരംപശിൽ നൃജിത്യം കുറിച്ചു. നാളി
 ശുദ്ധിഭാവ നൃജിത്യം നൃജിത്യം. കുറിച്ചു നാൾ
 കുറിച്ചു നേരംപശിൽ നൃജിത്യം പാറി. ശാന്തിബോധി
 നാൾ കുറിച്ചു നേരംപശിൽ നൃജിത്യം. നാൾ പുന്നു,
 പരതിക്രിയും, ദേവ ദൈഹി നൃജിത്യാന്വേഷിക്കാൻ ഏതൊഴി
 ഉച്ചമാം നേരംപശിൽ നാശ നൃജിത്യം കാഴ്ച. -
 നാശ കഴിപ്പിക്കിയും. നേരംപശിൽ കുറിച്ചു
 ശാന്തിബോധി നിന്റെ നാൾ പാർപ്പിച്ചു ശാന്തിബോധി നിന്റെ
 നിന്തിക്കും കാണു. - നാൾ ഇന്ത്യാഭാരതിനും പാർപ്പിച്ചു
 നാശ കരാറിടവും ശാന്തിബോധി നാശ നാശ
 നാശ നിന്റെ നാശി. ഏതൊഴി നേരംപശിൽ നൃജിത്യം ഏതൊഴി
 കാണു. ഏതൊഴി ശാന്തിബോധി നിന്റെ കരാറിച്ചു.
 കുറിച്ചു പുന്നു ശാന്തിബോധി നിന്റെ കരാറിച്ചു.
 നാശ കരാറി നൃജിത്യം. ഏതൊഴി ശാന്തിബോധി
 നൃജിത്യം കരാറി. ഏതൊഴി നേരംപശിൽ നൃജിത്യം
 നാശ കരാറി. നാശ കരാറി. ഏതൊഴി നൃജിത്യം
 നൃജിത്യം കരാറി.

Maths in Music

ശ്രദ്ധവം

ഗണിതശാസ്ത്രവും സംഗീതവും തമിലും
ബന്ധമെന്നു കരിച്ചാണ് ഒഴുള്ളാൽ . പഴുമാനവിൽ
ഗണിതശാസ്ത്രവും സംഗീതവും പ്രത്യേക വിഭ-
ഗണങ്ങളായി അംഗീകാരം . ഒന്നാൽ സംഗീതവും
ഗണിതശാസ്ത്രവും പ്രസ്തുതം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു .
സംഗീതവിൽ ഗണിതശാസ്ത്രം ഒരു മേഖലായി
പ്രധാനിക്കിട്ടുന്നും ഉദാഹരണം നിരിക്കിയിൽ സ്വർ-
നിച്ചവിട്ടുന്നും . വിവരിക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നു .

Maths in Carnatic Music

കിഞ്ചിത്തും സംഗീതവിൽ ഒരു ചെറ-
കിടങ്ങാറാഗത്തിന്റെ ത്രിഘട്ട കിഞ്ചിത്തും വിജ്ഞാനവിൽ

ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാണ് അപരാധിക്കൂട്ടം. ദ്രവ്യങ്ങൾ
കൂട്ടണമ്പിന്റെ ഭാഗം ഗണിക്കുന്ന് .

സൂത്രാളം ഡാറോനം ഭാരത
ജാതിദേവാഞ്ചലാവി 35 താളം മാറ്റം.
പഠ്യമിന്ന് (!) വില ജാതി മാറ്റം തിന്റെ അടി-
സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മാറ്റം. താളംതിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാവി
ഗണിക്ക ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന. താളംക്കാനസരിച്ച്
ഒട്ടേക്കിഴും വിരിന്ന് അണ്ണം മാറ്റം .

Arithmetic Sequence in Music

അണ്ണാടക സംഗിതത്തിൽ സൂത്രാ-
ളം വിവിധ കാലാളിക്ക് പാടുമ്പോൾ ഭാവിക്ക
സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഒരു താള-
വട്ടത്തിനുള്ളിൽ സ്വരങ്ങളും വ്യത്യസ്ത കാലാളിക്കി
പാടുന്നതിലൂടെ ഡാറോ സ്വരം തനിച്ചുകൊ
ഒട്ടേക്കു മാറ്റം .

Maths in Musical Instruments

Guitar

സ്റ്റრൈഡിനെ നിളവും ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥയും
വിവരിച്ചാം.

$$f \propto \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\text{Frequency Formula} = \frac{1}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

$$\text{Distance of 1st Fret} = \frac{\text{length of string}}{17.817}$$

$$\text{Distance of 2nd Fret} = \frac{\text{length of string} - \text{Distance of 1st fret}}{17.817}$$

* സ്റ്ററൈഡിനെ നിളും ശൈലേഖാവിധി സൗജ്യമുണ്ട്.

* സ്കിഞ്ചിനീസ് തൊ രൂച്ചഭവാൾ പീച്ച്
കുറയുന്ന.

Flute

ദിക്കുഫലിക്ക് ഉഭയൻ പ്രാശ്നതിനു
ഡയ് ചുണ്ടേണ് വരുന്ന പ്രാശ്നതിനു
ഒട്ടവിള്ളുള്ള് നിളംതിക്ക് ദിഗ് ചുണ്ടും
പീച്ച് ചിറ്റു.

$$h \propto \frac{1}{P}$$

ദിക്കുഫലിക്ക് ഡാബിക്കുന്നതിനു Angle
ദിഗുന്നന്തന്ത്രം അംബാശ്നതിനു ചുണ്ടുവിക്ക്
ദിഗ് ചിറ്റു.

Pan Flute

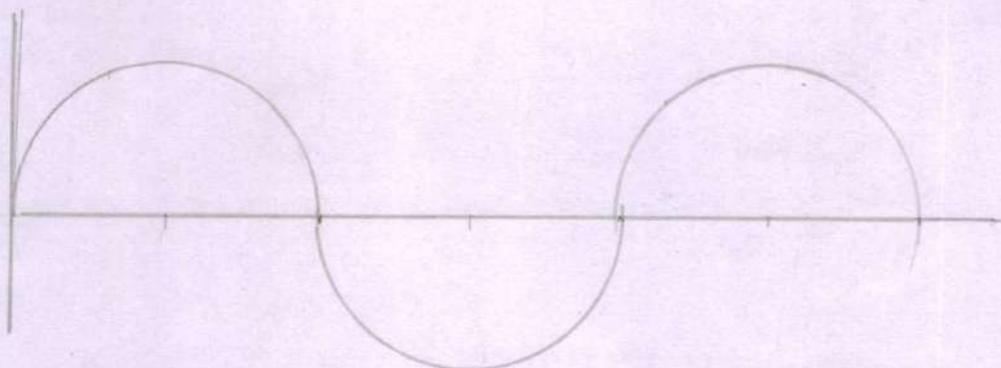
പാന് ചുട്ടിക്ക് ലൈപ്പിനു നിളു
രൂച്ചഭവാൾ ഉപഭവാൾ രാജ്യത്വാം
സാധിക്കുന്ന.

$$\text{length of Pipe} = \frac{\text{speed of sound}}{2 \times \text{frequency}} + \text{Radius}$$

* പാടം ചുദ്ധിക്കുന്നത് നിലോ ശ്രദ്ധഭവാം പാച്ച് തീരുമ്പു.

Music & Trigonometry

ത്രിജ്ഞാനമുറി സംഖിതത്തിനും പാച്ച്
ബഹുംഖ്യത്തിനും സംബന്ധിച്ചു.



Sine Waves.

ത്രിജ്ഞാനമുറി സംഖിതം നിർബന്ധിക്കു
കൂടിക്കും ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീയ ഗവാഷണ
ഡാക്ടർ വൈഡിച്ചു.

Conclusion

"There is a geometry in the
humming of strings , There is a music
in spacing spheres.

- Pythagorus

ଯେତେବେଳେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ନାହିଁଲୁ ନାହିଁଲୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଶବ୍ଦରେ





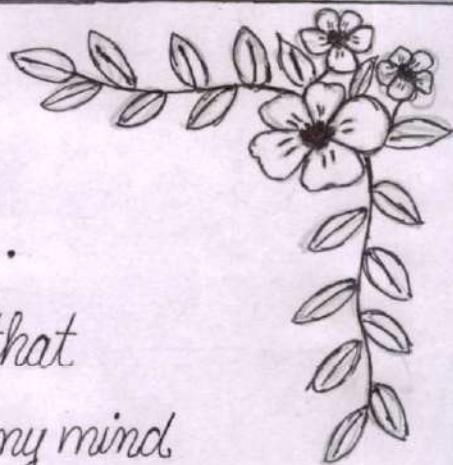
By ADIL
N.V.P

മുന്ന് സ്കൂൾ യാത്ര

മീറ്റുകുമ്പാറ്റാട്ട കുട്ടി സാഡിച്ചുവാളിച്ചു എന്നു
യാഥകാണ്ട്. തന്ത്രാശ 8-10 മുന്നോളിൽ നിന്ന് ദേശവാസി
രാലാൻ വയനാട്ടിലെ അപാര്യന്തരവിന്റെ നിരക്കാന
കിട്ടുമ്പാലിന്നുണ്ട്. മുമ്പാണ വിളിച്ചുനാശി ദേശവാസി
രഥക്കാനുണ്ടാക്ക പറ്റിക്കഴിം. അപാര്യന്തരവിന്റെ റാബിലെ
നൂറ്റിലും മാറ്റി സ്കൂളിൽനിന്നും മുഴുവന്നും വരിക്കുകൊണ്ട്
ചേരുകൂടം ആദ്യന്തരവിന് കേന്ദ്ര യൂണിറ്റ് താഴി. അന്തിമത്തിന്
കേന്ദ്ര ആദ്യന്തരവിനു സാഡിച്ചുവാളിച്ചു സാന്തോഷിക്കുമ്പോൾ
അമോബിൽ വിജയിച്ചേണ്ടു, ഒന്നാദ്ദോയി ആദ്യന്തര - നീണ്ട
തന്ത്രാശ കൂടു ഒന്നു യൂണിറ്റ് ഉപയോഗിച്ചു സാഡിനും കേന്ദ്ര
പബ്ലിക് കാമ്പനീ ഭൂമി കുറഞ്ഞു കാണി വയനാട്ടിലാണ് -
വിജയാദ്യന്തരവിനു സാഡിയും കേന്ദ്ര മുഴുവനു ദേശവാസി
നൂസ് കാഴ്ചിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറായും റാബിലെ യൂണിറ്റ്.
ആദ്യന്തരവാലി കൂടു ഒന്നാദ്ദോയി, ശ്രീഡിവും നൂസ് വ്യാസത്തു
പിന്നീട് തന്ത്രാശ റാബി പാർപ്പിന്റെ അപാര്യന്തരവിനു
നൂസ് കേരളാദ്യന്തരവിനു ദേശവാസി അപാര്യന്തരവിനു
സാഡിൽ ചുറ്റാനും ഉപയോഗിച്ചു - ദാങ്കാ. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു
നടപാടി ഉണ്ടാവിന്നുണ്ട്. പിന്നു തന്ത്രാശ നൂസ് മുഴുവൻ
സാഡിൽ ചുറ്റാനും ചുരുക്കിന്നു. സാഡിൽ തയ്യാറായ വ്യാസത്തു
ഉപയോഗിച്ചുണ്ടാണ് ഉപയോഗിച്ചു. പിന്നു സാഡിൽ ചുറ്റാനും
ഉപയോഗിച്ചുണ്ടു്. പിന്നു സാഡിൽ നിന്ന് മുഴുവൻ
ഉപയോഗിച്ചുണ്ടി. മുന്നിലുക്കുംബാഡാ സ്കൂളിൽ സാഡി
സാഡിൽ തന്നെ കൈക്കൊണ്ടു

English

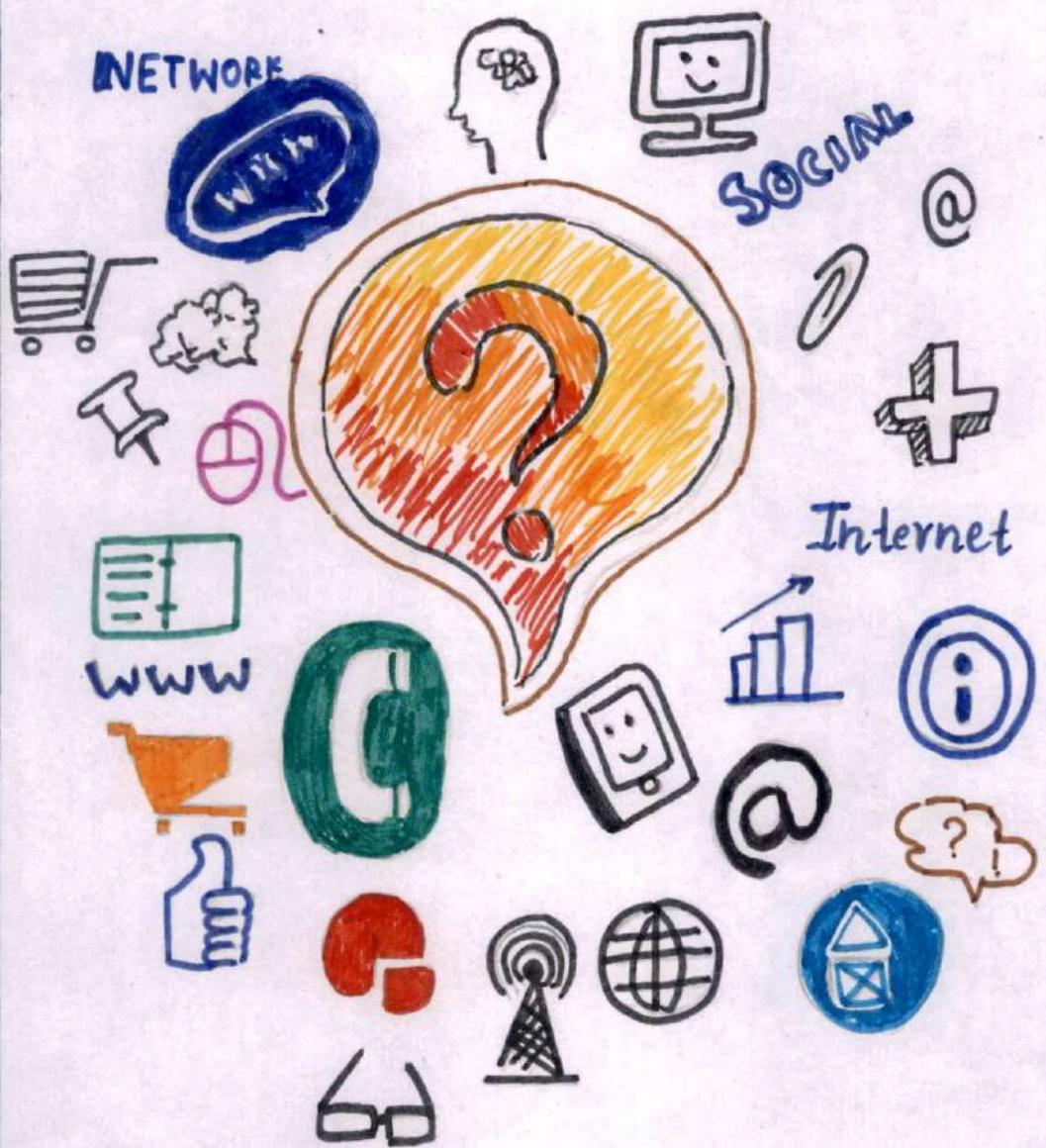
HOPE



Sometimes it feels that
waves has stuck in my mind.
But at some glimpse, that
waves are screaming in my head
The nights be embracing me
with coldy sorrows of breeze
My hands be welcoming the sea with
open hands seeking for fresh breeze
These my imaginations
has reached its destinations
But some more shore are waiting
so forced my heart and sinew for depart
But somewhere it is still in shore
waiting for my arrival
As in my imaginations.

- Archana Murali





Givanandha . Shaji

LOVE, THE HEALER

* I would like to give life to my thoughts and write my views on the ineffable aspect of human life. I don't know how to make this less complex as the topic itself is in the zenith of complexity. Nor, do I know to make it psychological or scientific. This write up is purely ("strictly") my view point.

I always loved the idea of emotions and feelings. In fact, I make myself believe that emotions are the bricks that bind us, humans, together. Love is one of the splendid emotions. It's really tough and complicated to decipher what love is. Love's interpretation varies from person to person. For some, love is parents. For others, love is their partner, friends, etc... while talking about love, we tend to forget us, our passion, our life. Shouldn't they be love, too? Shouldn't we love ourselves before loving others? So, isn't it equally and crucially important to take the love we have for ourselves and our life into account? Love is something we all crave for. In the absence of love, we get tired of life, ourselves. Maybe, that's the rudimentary reason of suicidal cases, a life devoid of love.

Love is in many forms. Humanity, caring, sharing acknowledging are all love. Love makes this world warm and tender. This world needs your love. Moreover, you need your love. It's easy on you. pain can be expunged through acts of love. Love is palpable and it helps us breath more, live more, love more! "Love yourself a bit more, love each other a lot more".

- Meena S. Nair.

Failure to Success

A little failure does not matter. In reality, the path to success is strewn with success. with each failure one gets closer to success and with each fall one rises higher. It may seem paradoxical and contradictory to talk of failures and falls along with success and rising higher. But it is the very truth. each failure brings one closer to success - because within each failure is hidden a lesson on success. look at a first step of a child. He takes a step forward but then on the second one he falls and stumbles. But that does not mean that the child will never learn to walk just because he stumbled at the onset. Rather his stumbling ensures that soon he will not only to walk but run around also. failure is a much better teacher than success because failure teaches success. A person can be successful if they have the dedication to their goals and the courage to face all the challenges. success and failure are the two aspects of human life. sometimes we fail in our efforts. Those who fail in life should try again and again. When we fail once, we have experienced of failures. we learn by experiencing the second attempt. Our experience makes us wiser. So my dear friend's failure is the path to

Success...

By
Isra Habeeb.
Silver hills F.C.
Higher Secondary
School.

FIRST TRIP WITH FRIENDS

Last year I travelled to Mumbai with my friends and it was a wonderful experience that I can't forget for the rest of my life. It was my first trip with friends as I usually travel with my family. Talking about the trip, we reached Mumbai on Christmas and the atmosphere there was very pleasant. We were very tired so we drove directly to the hotel we booked. The next day, we headed to explore the city. We tasted different street foods like vada pav, Pani puri, kheer etc.. We also visited the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Red carpet

Wax Museum, Elephanta caves. Then we headed for our dinner at Taj Mahal Palace. It was so good. The next day we went to the marine drive. We bought some tops from a store. Then we headed back to our room, packed our bags and was driven to the airport.

So overall it was a wonderful experience. We captured a lot of beautiful scenes and which will eventually one day become beautiful memories.

Sreya Prakash :-



Fatima Sabala - P

INDIA OF MY DREAMS

M.K Gandhi

Profound wisdom comes through reflection on dreams. Every presentation has a meaning in this work an attempt has been made by assembling together passages from writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi to give the reader and idea of the dream Gandhi had of a completely free and independent India of his conception in which she has control of her own domestic affairs as well as her relations with the rest of the world.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his forward to this book observes, "The matchless weapon of truth and non-violence with Gandhi used in needed by the world to cure it of many of its ills." The book places before the reader not only the basic and fundamentality of a constitution and the dedication of the human material which this vast country has thrown upon us to work without any external fetters or internal inhibitions.

This book is the most significant of Mahatma Gandhi's writings as it presents to the reader a concise information of Gandhi's views on all problems related to India and her people and therefore may prove helpful not

only to all students of Gandhian thought but also to constructive workers.

Gandhi said, "I would like to see India free and strong so that she may offer herself a willing and pure sacrifice for the betterment of the world. India's freedom must revolutionize the world's outlook upon peace and war. Her influence affects the whole of mankind."

76 chapters of this book discuss vital issues of Gandhi's view on swaraj, the curse of industrialization, class war, problem of unemployment, dasidhanayagan, sarvodaya, Theory of Trusteeship, non-violent Economy, Panchayat Raj, village industries, gospel of Swadeshi, cow protection, a call to youth evil wrought by foreign medium, new education, regeneration of India, woman, communal unity, peace brigades, India, Pakistan and Kashmir, India & world peace etc.

Gandhi had refused to subscribe to the theory that Muslims of India are a separate nation! "My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. For I believe with my soul that the God of the Quran is also the God of the Gita and that we are all, no matter by what name designated, children of the same God. I must rebel against the Quran if the God of the Gita and that we are all no matter by what name des-

designated , children of the same God . I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion.

There fore , Gandhiji the father of Indian independence should feel little inclined to enthuse over independence that has been drawn on the partition of the country and at the cost of many lives lost .

Mushtafa binh Fahmidha

RAIN IN MY HEART

There is a quiet in my heart
Like one who rests from days of pain.
Outside, the sparrows on the roof
Are chirping in the dripping rain.

Rain in my heart ; rain on the roof ;
And memory sleeps beneath the gray
And windless sky and brings no dreams
Of any well remembered day.

I would not have the heavens fair,
Nor golden clouds, nor breezes mild,
But days like this, until my heart
To loss of you is reconciled.

I would not see you. Every hope
To know you as you were has ranged.
I, who am altered, would not find
The face I loved so greatly changed

- Priya. K. Prabhath

India, a diverse land on Earth....

India is a great example of 'Unity in Diversity'. As a nation because of how people from different religions, cultures, economic strata, castes, creeds and languages connect. Even if stark economic and social disparities have prevented the formation of egalitarian social relations, national unity and integrity have been preserved. This fusion has transformed India into a singular mosaic of cultures. India thus presents a situation that appears to be multi-cultural within the context of a single, cohesive cultural whole.

- Novia Joseph -

Geographic Diversity

with a total land area of 3.28 million sqkm, India is a big nation with a wide variety of natural landscapes including dry deserts evergreen forest, steep mountains, perennial and non-perennial river systems, lengthy coasts and fertile plains.

Religious Diversity

India is a country that is home to many different religions the Indian population is made up of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. secularism in India means the equality of treatment by the state for all religions. The Indian religions have influenced and shaped the Indian history.

Diversity in Indian Art forms

The unique and splendid art forms of India have a significant position in the culture of India. each state is blessed with its unique art form and differs considerably from that of its neighbour. Bharatanatyam is an eg.

Diversity in its architecture

India's architecture spans from ancient caves to contemporary skyscrapers. As India grows India's architecture continues to grow creating trends. Dravidian style of architecture was prominently found on the southern region and Nagara style in the Northern towns & cities. Harappan, mauryan, post-mauryan, gupta, south Indian, Delhi sultanate, mugal art, Indo-gothic style, Neo-roman style, all these art and architectural forms were flourished in India.

Diversity in food

Indian food is one of the world's most tasteful and nuanced. There is no flavour homogeneity between North and South or East and west. Each region offers a number of traditional meals and its own culinary features.

Indian cuisine tends generally to seek a balance between species and herbs that

offers delicious dishes with surprising therapeutic and medicinal benefits.

language Diversity

In India there are about more than 300 languages. though the Hindi is the most commonly used language in India, there exist many more. As state has its distinct language, such as kannada (karnataka), malayalam (kerala), Telugu (Andhra pradesh), Assamese (Assam) etc... some states might have more than one language due to this, most Indians are bilingual or sometimes multilingual. India has the second highest number of languages in the world. India's ethnic variety was divided into following groups according to 1931 census: Negrito, proto-Australoid, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, western Brachycephals and Nordic.

The Diversity in India has had a major positive impact on the country, both in terms of its economy and its culture. The diverse population has enabled India to become a multicultural hub, with people from all walks of life interacting with each other, exchanging ideas and bringing different perspectives to the table. This has enabled the country to become a melting pot of different cultures, thereby increasing its economic power. The presence of different religions has also resulted in the development of a more tolerant and inclusive society.

— Novia Joseph —

My Navodayan Life

When I got admission in Navodaya, I didn't think that it will become a part of my life. Now I am an ex-Navodayan. I took admission for 11th class. When I first entered to Navodaya, Kannur, the thing that strike me was the beauty of nature. It was a hilly place full of trees and plants and there was a nice garden also. As it is a hilly area, the view from the top was amazing.

15 November, 2021 was my first day in Navodaya. It was a bit hard for me because of 2 reasons. First of all I am new there and I don't have any friends and the second thing was it is a residential school and I had some homesickness. As days and weeks passed I had adjusted to the Navodayan life. Morning we had PT at 5:30 which I hated the most. Then we had school at 7:15. It was all okay. We had the most friendly and loving teachers. I had got many friends. As it is a residential school we were like a family. We shared all our happy and sad moments and other emotions also. At 6:30 we had study time at the school itself. There should be pin deep silence in the class. We used to take some snacks to the class and shared with the friends & also we studied.

The most interesting time was after the dinner. From the hostel after the roll call we talked about many things. The most

interesting topic for me was to hear about Theyyam. Kannur is a district well known for the Theyyam. And also we talked about things that had happened from class or mess or sometimes related to family.

We celebrated Onam from 12th std, which was our last onam from JNV. We have put large flower carpet in front of the office. In our batch, girls wore saree and boys mundu and shirt. We took many photos in our teacher's mobile. We had sadya and payasam. In the evening there were 'Kumba vali' and other games which we enjoyed a lot.

When I first went there I didn't think it meant this much to me. We made lots of memories together. Our bond was like a covalent bond which no one can separate. I don't know when will I meet them again but they became a part of my life and gave so much memories and good times.

Biriyani

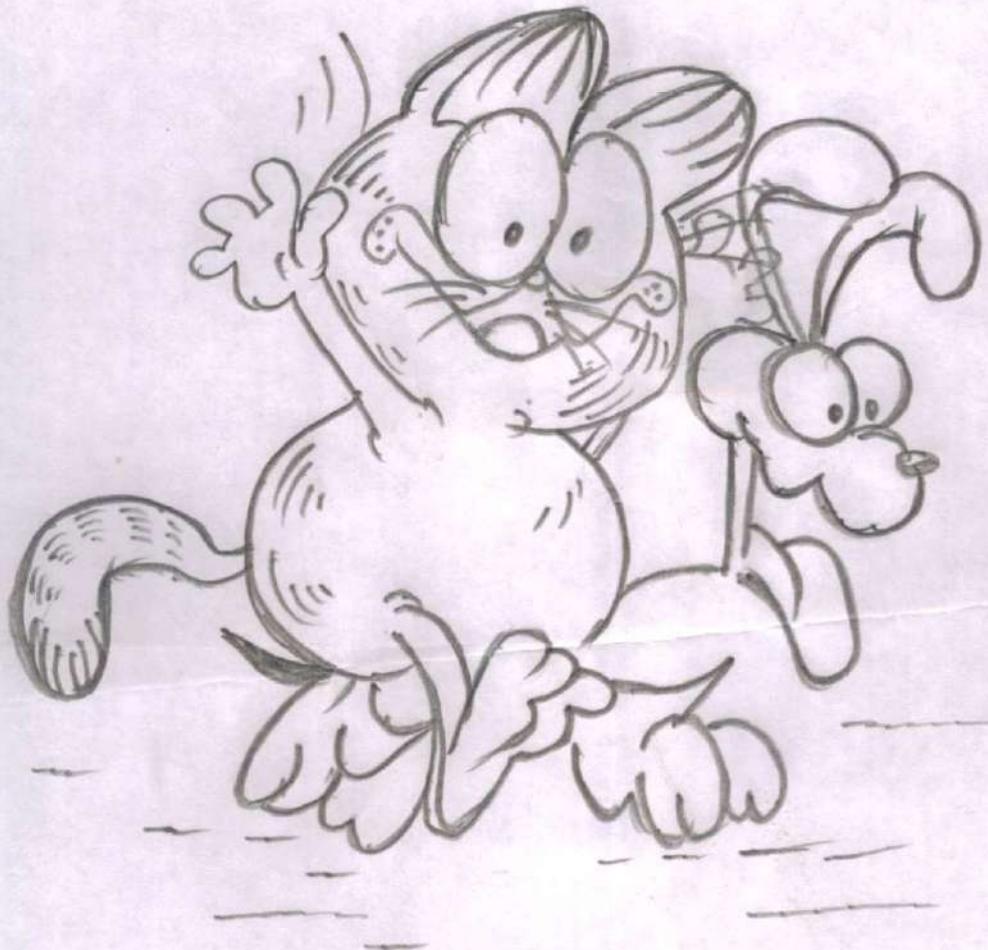
A Symbol of "Unity in Diversity"

India is a wonderland. Not sure if there in any other Country in the world that can match India's diversity in term of climate, topography, vegetation, ethnicity, language, dress, culture and Religion. However despite all these diversities, India remain united.

India's cuisine also reflect the diversity. But there is a commonality stringing all across the land which is fascinating and appear to be getting stronger day by day. The food Indians love most is Biriyani. As per data from online food delivery platform Indian's ordered more than one biriyani per second this year. Biriyani is basically a rice based dish in which rice is blended with Spices, meat and poultry. The word Biriyani originate from the persian word 'Birian' which means "fried Before cooking".

India has a big diversity in the Melting of Biriyani. It has the super power to turn a sad face to a happy face, a bad day to a good day and can even make you hungry even if you had already had your meal.

So which Indian cuisine is a melange of many different cuisines. It is a fact that within this diversity exists a sort of unity.



SREYAGIRI-K

TRAVELogue

To Mysore palace &
Somanathapura

P. Vydoorya

Our school S.T Mary's English Medium School decided to go to Mysore. This was organized for class 10th. It was organized to reduce our stress and to observe to the outer world. A group of 53 students accompanied by 6 teachers embarked on the journey.

We stayed at Atrium Botique. We students got fresh and ate our breakfast. We enjoyed the different taste of Karnataka. We headed to Mysore Palace. Mysore is known as 'Grade 'City of Palaces'. Teacher gave some discription of Mysore Palace. By hearing that I got exhilarated.

Mysore Palace was also known as Amba Vilas Palace. It was a royal residence and now it is a historical palace. This palace was used by Wadiyar dynasty. Mysore Palace is one of the most famous tourist attractions in India. This palace was built during the regime of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV after old wooden palace was destroyed by accidental fire. It took about 15 years of completion by chief architect Mr. Henry Irwin and they had spent Rupees Forty Two Lakhs for the completion of this work. This palace is designed so beautifully and covered with domes. The palace has a large and pretty garden. This palace is supported by numerous pillars.

After visiting Mysore Palace we ate our lunch. We had chicken biriyani. This one was a different one that I have ever ate. After entering in the tour bus we enjoyed by dancing. We headed to Chennakeshava Temple, Somanathapura. This temple was constructed in style of Hoysala architecture. The statue of Lord Krishna playing a flute was so beautiful. This temple was destroyed during Muslim attacks in the kingdom. Its outer walls are decorated with artwork such as elephants and nature. This Vaishnava Hindu Temple is on the banks of River Kaveri. This temple is made of soapstone. This architecture was an amazing one but it was demolished by cruel attack by Malik kafur, Alauddin

Khilji and after Muhammad Bin Tughlag destroyed the remaining structures. Near by the temple we had seen a tea shop and every one got a cup of tea and a slice of cake. There was a mild flavour of cardamom in the tea. Then we stepped up into the bus. We moved to Grandhi Nagar to purchase some gifts for my friends and family. I bought chocolate and marshmallows for my friends and lord Krishna's statue for my family.

We started our returning journey to Calicut. My heart was filled with joy and happiness. I had a little sadness in my heart thinking by that I am leaving this beautiful historic place but I am blessed to visit this place atleast once in my life time with my beloved friends and teachers. I take this opportunity to thank my teachers for this good trip.

Denied Rights

Denied rights, such a plight
Equality out of sight.
Why can't we all just unite,
And acknowledge everyone's might.

Discrimination is such a sin
Treating others like they don't win
We need to put this to an end,
And make sure all rights extend.

Race, gender, sexuality
Should not determine our reality,
Let's break free from this mentality.
and embrace diversity.

Denied rights, not longer okay.
Let's work together for a better day
Where everyone has a say,
And no one is told to stay away.

We stand up tall, we shout out loud
Our voices echo, clear and proud
We won't give in, we won't be cowed
Our rights restored, we are endowed



FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT

At midnight, there was India's upright,
She was free from the Britishers who
held her tight,
From a broken being,
To a steadfast heart.
She bore the pain of her children.

Her children fought for her freedom,
To get back their kingdom,
The wisdom of Gandhi and Nehru,
Paved the way to her freedom.

The day we went on our own freeway,
Was the result of the struggles she faced;
On that day many lives were laid,
For them the respects are still being paid,
We could never forget their sacrifice:
For our pride, glory and flag will last,
We would always remember the past!

- Anjali Krishna -

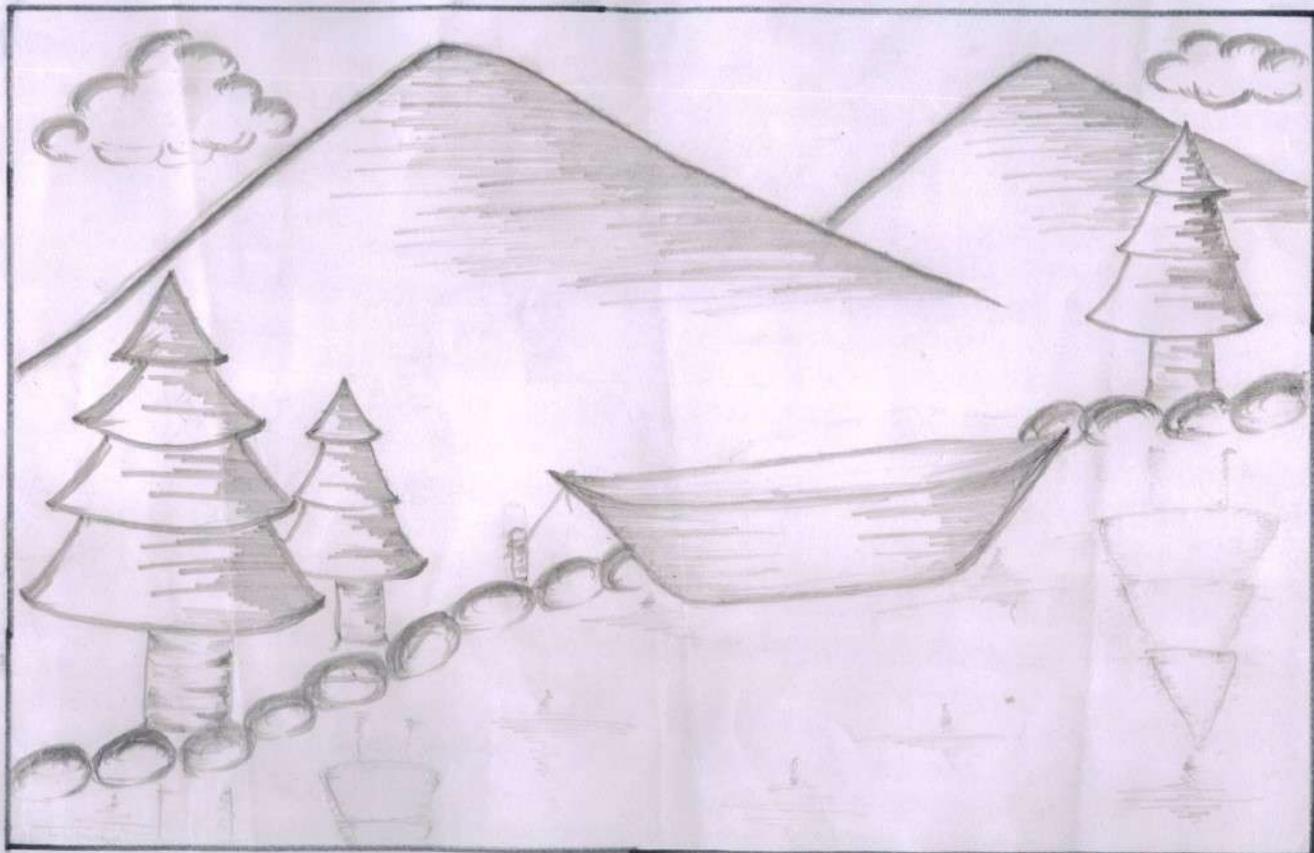
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Kendriya Vidyalaya No: 2,
Calicut.

Enjoy Farming

Everyone wants to eat non-toxic vegetables but 80% of people does not take effort for that but my mother was planting non-toxic vegetable in my home. I and my sister help my mother as well as possible to us. Mother taught us how to cultivate vegetables. we take water from the river that near to our house to watering the plants. Sometimes it is difficult but when we see that plants are flowering we feel very happy more than happy is mother because she caring the plants like her children. Rain is very important thing that needed for plant growth and also the rain can destroy the plants. This is summer season so rain is scarce and very hot here. one day suddenly rainfall so we were happy anyway but the happiness didn't longlast because thunder, lightning, wind and hailstone also fall that looks so beautiful but it destroy plants. Hailstone cause hole to the leaves and wind cause plants to chanvert. when we saw that we are so sad about that then also we take care of remain plants. we gave neighbours vegetables. when we walk center of the vegetable garden we fell positive and it is a vibe. now in this society cultivating vegetables are small all are busy doing their jobs. Now we trust we buying vegetables from shops. Many disease can cause by this toxic vegetables. plants give us new energy. when plants starts flowering or sprouting I saw my mothers face a lot of happiness when I saw that, that is my big happiness. My father also help my mother in my life that I get a big is my small family with my parents and sister. But now I am so far of them. My home is in wayanad but now I am in calcut. I miss everything in my home. My parents, sister, pets including my vegetable garden I love all of this. when my parents give me a small knowledge it is very big to me because there knowledge only got to me. I am very proud because I can cultivate plants. Farming is a part time that everyone can do. So everyone lets enjoy farming.

By,
Arathi K.R
GRHSS Panamrandy Wayanad



55

AKHILA · C · Gz

WORK OF A WOMAN

A Woman Got the Children to Tend
The Clothes to Mend
The floor to Mop
To Feed all her children
She want to weed the Beautiful Garden.

The tots to dress
She gotta clean up her House
The dresses to pick
And To Wash.
She had So many Kitchen Duties.

Darshin. M

The Woman want to Shine the Sunshine on She
Rain On She
Fall Softly, dewdrops
And Cool her brow

Sun, Rain, Mountain, heat were all that,
She can call her own.

DARSHIN.M

10

— Abhineeth.T —

Coorg

My School tour was in Coorg when I was in Class X" and also I have a lesson to learn in English about Coorg.

Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka. It is certainly God's abode as it has evergreen forests, spices and coffee plantations. My School trip was 2 days and 3 nights.

We stayed in Brock Stone Villas near Coorg. Villas have quite clean rooms and good cooperation from their sides and it have a wonderful swimming pool. We reached in Villa around 3pm.

On that day, first we went to Dubare Elephant Camp. It was quite adventure. Then we went to Nisargadhamma Deer Park.

It was an amazing Park with lots of Rides. Then we return to our villa. On the next day we went to Golden Temple then Kota Bettia Hills. After the lunch we went to Coffee Plantation visit and Wildlife Sanctuary. On the

Night we have DS. It is the only thing i like the most in my school trip. Accommodation and stay was luxurious with cheap rate. Although we went in winter. The co. Coorg was fully covered with fog. It was so cold. School trip was quite ok for me. This all about my school trip.

Abhimethi
Anuradha Public
- School.

Study Journey

I woke up at 4am. After some times of discussion the journey continued, begin. After some times we reached in a Petrol Pump, were we ate our breakfast. we reached in a garden to eat our lunch.

Then another giant garden were we taken photos. After a long time, at night we reached ooty. we purchased Speex, cap, chocolate....etc. We stayed in a resort, four peoples in a room. At the morning we woke up late because of being watching the world cup Quarterfinal of 2022 Argentina versus Netherlands. we reached mysore to eat lunch and the journeys we discovered some places like Mysore palace Daria Doulat Bagh etc.

Ending the day with DJ Party.
Staying in a resort in mysore.
The next day we were going to
Bangalore, Bangalore wonderla.
We reach when it was morning
Eating tasty food from
wonderla. We enjoyed rides
and swimming. Bathing in water.
Stayed in the wonderla till night
Coming back to school from
wonderla. We reached the
school at early morning.
I was totally tired. My Father
came to the bus and took me
to home. Tour was amazing.
I was not even want to home,
just to continue tour.



A Memorable Trip!

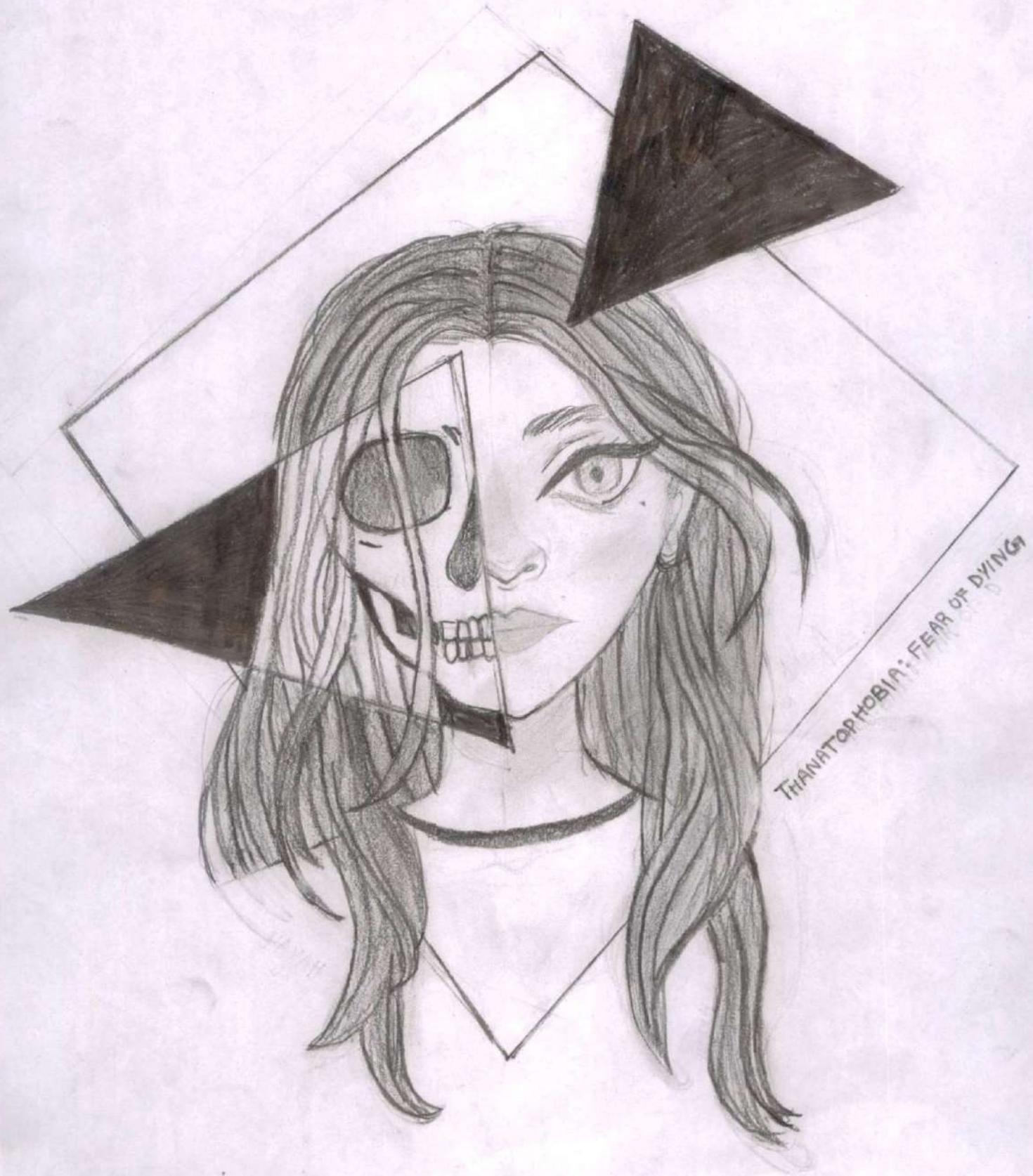
Life is full of memories, events, moments and experiences. Some memories are in life are good and some are bad. Everyone has a special memory that they will never forget.

The most memorable day of my life was from our tour to Shimla. We went for a trip to the beautiful hill station when I was fifteen years old. It was a family vacation where we enjoyed a lot. The trip started on a breezy Sunday morning. We boarded the train and were going through these lush green lands, intriguing tunnels and beautiful hillsides.

The next day we arrived at Shimla and took a cab to reach our hotel. The day started with a blissful morning as we witnessed the beautiful

sunshine touching the peaks of mountains. After Breakfast, we began our day with a visit to a nearby lake. It was a visual delight. We were so excited that we started boating in the lake. The water was cold. We could see a lot of Ducks swimming together in the water.

The Trip was so wonderful that it cannot be explained simply in words. The Trip to Shimla was definitely one of the most memorable day in my life.



THANATOPHOBIA: FEAR OF DYING

63

HAYA FATHIMA M.K

8th

Chakkalakkal HSS

Lay Hall

Deforestation

Deforestation can be defined as the large-scale removal of trees from forests (or other lands) for the facilitation of human activities. Throughout history and into modern times, forests have been razed to make space for agriculture and animal grazing, and to obtain wood for fuel, manufacturing, and construction. Deforestation has greatly altered landscapes around the world.

Nowadays deforestation is pretty common even though governments are creating several rules to forbid this dangerous process. Deforestation can also be referred as gradually destroying our habitat, Earth. The resources trees and plants provide us are innumerable. Plants are primary source of food. Their only use is not to provide timber, food and other resources. It has a major role in avoiding floods. As trees are present, the rainwater seeps into the ground rather than flowing in to nearby water bodies. The roots of trees binds the soil hence preventing soil erosion and landslides. One of the essentials for life, Oxygen is provided by trees and plants. Another life saving purpose that trees does is that they absorb and store carbon dioxide. If forests are cleared, or even disturbed, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Forest loss and damage is the cause of around 10% of global warming.

We can do some little things to stop deforestation. Deforestation such as planting trees in our house and surroundings. We can also reduce the usage of paper and other wooden objects. Using recycled products also helps so much in stopping deforestation. Try not to burn firewood excessively. Next step must be taken by our government. It is to strictly enforce the laws of preventing deforestation.

Diamonds are quite rare right? But not as much as our trees are! Planets like Neptune and Uranus contains a lot of diamonds. But not a single planet in our Solar System contains trees. In fact there are no trees ~~anywhere~~ in the universe observed till now except our earth. We are the lucky ones to have it. So it is our duty to save the precious resource for the next generation.

Neehar. B.S

Class: III

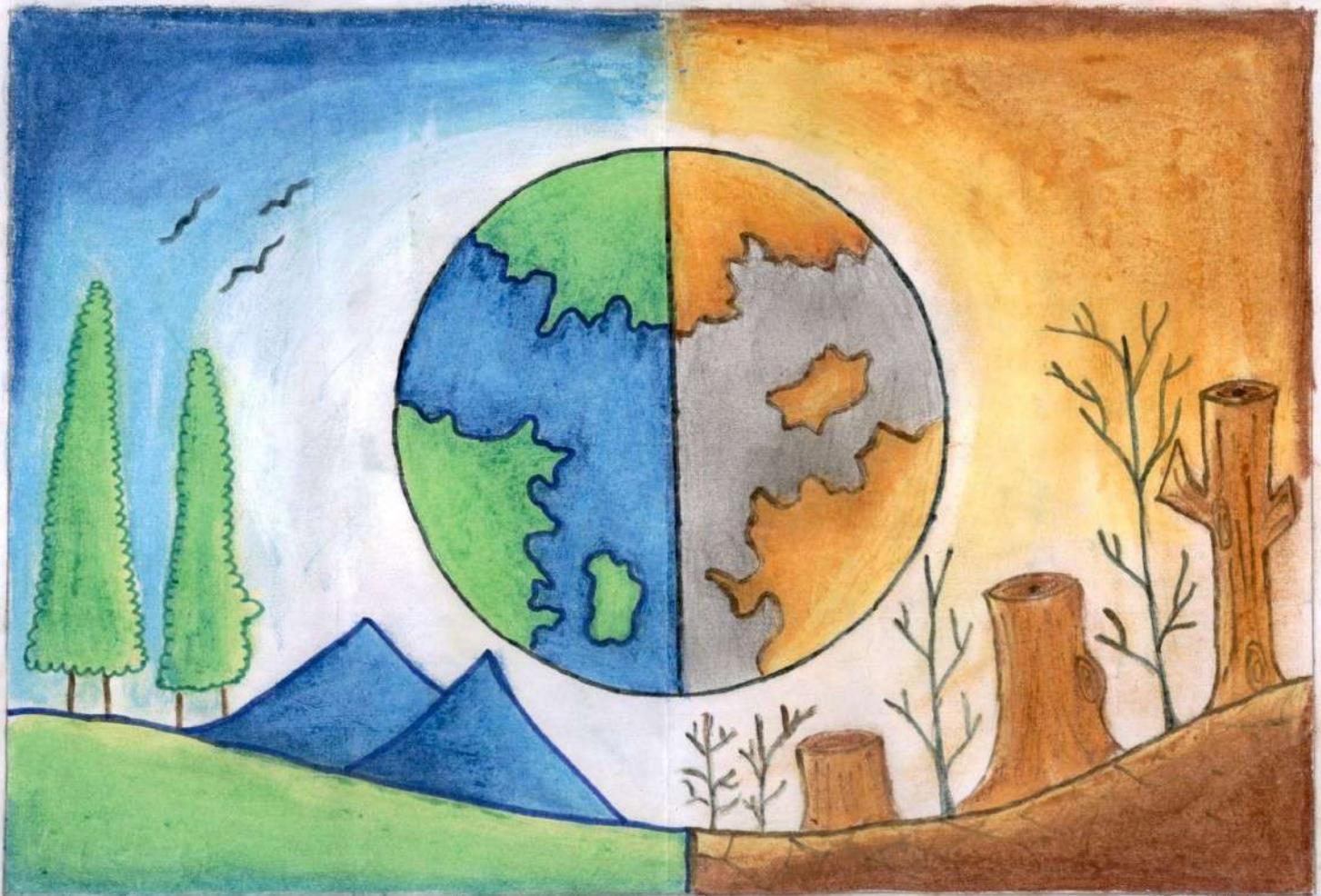
Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan Kalyan Kendra

SAVE EARTH

We all living on the planet earth. Earth is the only planet which has life on it. Mother earth has given us many things. It is our responsibility to conserve it and ensure that the upcoming generation gets a better environment. Our earth is in danger and reason behind this is nothing but the humans. Humans are destroying the natural resources and misusing it.

STEPS TO SAVE EARTH

In order to save earth, we humans surely have to take appropriate steps. We should stop pollution, global warming which are threat to environment. As a result, the earth and its environment have been affected so adversely due to many human's activities. Industrialization, deforestation etc have all effected the natural equilibrium of our earth. Air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion are some of the environmental issues which causes harm to human itself. Clearing forest, cutting of trees has surely led to ecological damage. So, save Earth so as to have atleast a better life.



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MEGHA-KM

MY TRIP TO WAYANAD

My father promised me a trip if I would secure A+ in all subjects in my SSLC examination. My mother also supported the idea. It was an added incentive for me to work hard. My hard work was rewarded and with God's blessings I got the expected scores.

My trip to Wayanad remains unfaded in my memory. It was during Onam holidays. Wayanad is one of my tourist spots. It gives a break from my dull routine. We started in the evening. We were four packed in a car. We never missed even a single beauty spot. I captured those beautiful spot in my mobile, and preserved it in my heart.

We visited Karappuzha dam. I was amazed by the aquarium and enjoyed boating and canoeing. The water at Karappuzha dam reaches to its brim makes the view amazing. I was amazed by the expansive garden which is replete with various types of flowers and plants when we cross the main entrance. There were many fun games and programmes for a nominal amount. I really enjoyed the swings, sliders and watch towers. The watch tower gave a panoramic view of the dam.

My sister loved the playground and park which was well made. Zipline was really good. I passed over the dam and the park. It was really an amazing experience.

And then we stayed at the Karappuzha Village Resort. The stay at the resort increased my excitement.

I heard the silence of nature on that cold night. I was away from all the disturbing thoughts of busy life.

I enjoyed all the spots till the next evening. The cool climate and the scenic beauty of the place make it my favourite tourist spot. This is a resort in the midst of a lot of greenery. The place is calm, fresh and I literally heard the birds chirping around in the morning.

It was one of the best resort I have visited till now. From the balcony

we could view the lake and feel it. I must say the location of the resort is at best place. Our stay at the hotel was just for one day one night. I would say Wayanad is an ideal destination for people who want to spend time close to nature. I will return to Wayanad. It has captured my mind and heart.

By,

Nandhitha - k

NANDHITHA - k

POLLUTION

Introduction :-

Pollution is the harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutants. Pollutants can be natural and also by human activity. Pollution damage the air, water and land. All living things are depend on earth's supply of air and water.

Pollution is a global problem. In the middle of the pacific Ocean, a huge collection of plastics are formed, which is known as the great pacific garbage patch.

Types of Pollution And its Effects :-

There are many types of pollution such as air pollution, water pollution, land pollution; soil pollution, noise pollution, plastic pollution and more. Its effects are :-

Air pollution:- Air pollution refers to the release of harmful things (such as chemicals, toxic gases etc) into the earth's

atmosphere. These harmful things causes serious health problems, Global warming, Acid rain, Skin diseases and more.

Water pollution:- Water pollution occurs when we dump chemicals, toxic pollutants into water bodies. The effects of water pollution are Disruption of the ecosystem, Eutrophication etc.

Land pollution or Soil pollution:- This refers to the degradation of land due to the presence of chemicals in the soil. The effects, Loss of soil nutrients, Toxic dust

Noise pollution:- Noise pollution refers to the huge amount of noise in the surroundings that disrupts the natural balance. Noise pollution causes hearing loss, sleeping disorders and more.

Plastic pollution:- Plastic pollution refers to the excessive amount of plastic usage. Plastic pollution can cause reducing ecosystem's ability, people's livelihood.

Ways To Reduce Pollution On Earth:-

The first way to reduce pollution is by the 3Rs concept i.e. Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. We should reduce the usage of air conditioner as it will release harmful gases, which will result in reducing air pollution. Reduce the usage of vehicles on road as it help in reducing air pollution. Reduce extra waste on earth results in reducing land pollution. People can walk or use cycles rather than using cars. Another way is to spread awareness among people.

May be we can make earth a better place to live~

Name :- Agneya Dev A.s

Class :- 8th

School :- Kendriya Vidyalaya

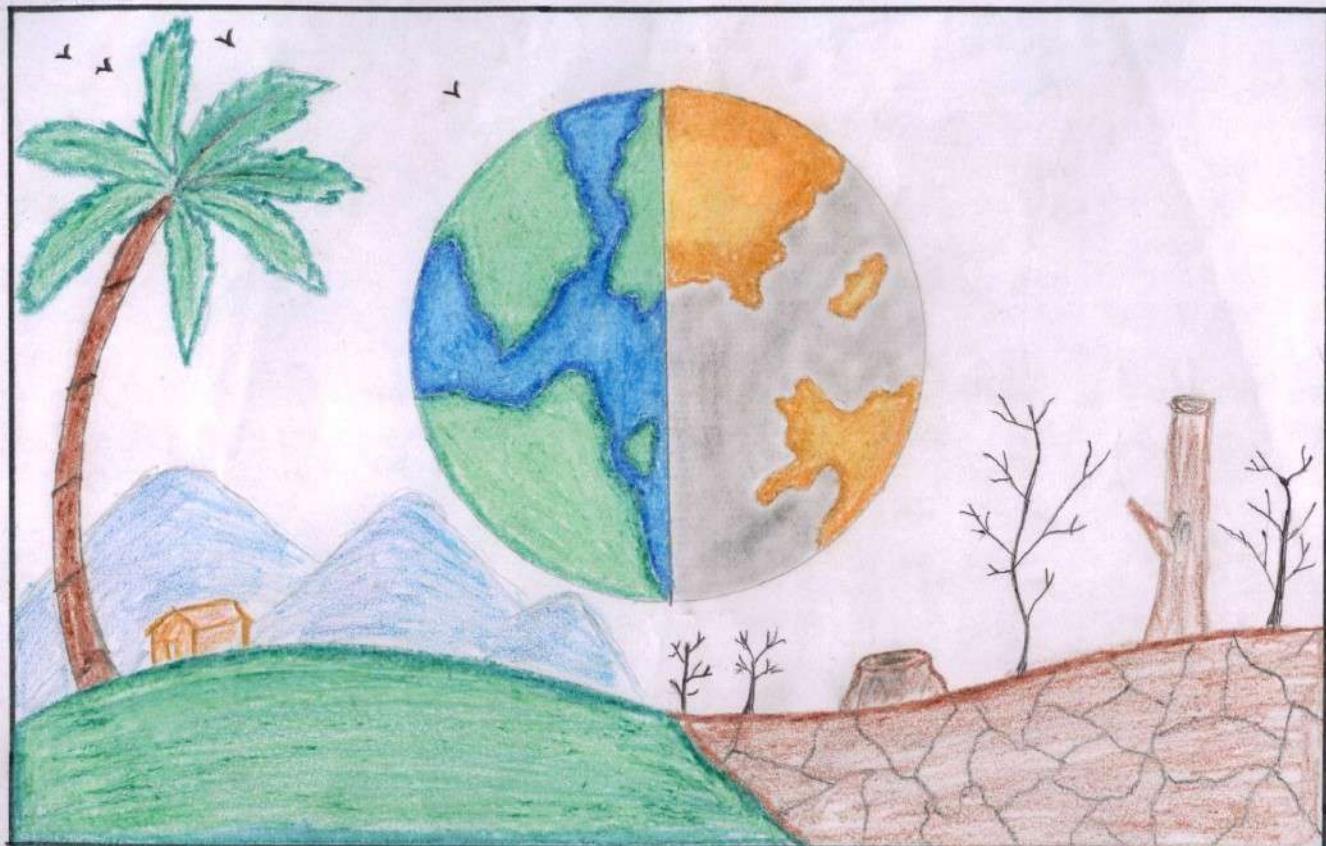
No. 1 Calicut

Grape Farms in Maharashtra

- Malavika.K

It was almost noon. We were travelling deep inside the village. We were about to visit a grape farm in Maharashtra. The roads were narrow & the place was dry. When we reached the place, we saw the vast grape farm. As far as the eyes could reach it was grapes. The leaves shaded us from the sun and we walked through the farm. The grapes were larger than the ones I have ever seen. They also gave us some grapes to taste and it was sweet & juicy. The owner told us about the fertilizers & harvesting process.

After taking a few pics we returned home. It was a wonderful experience & I recommend people to visit with their family.



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ARDRA ASHOK
VEDAVYASA VIDYALAYAM

DREAMS

When I lay with my thoughts awake
 I see it through my dreams
 Below the hills, below the valley.
 I followed my dreams

Dreams make me happy : fulfills my desires
 That never happen in my life.
 I call it a gift of god : for all the people
 rich and poor, for all the people happy and sad.

To see the dreams ; lay and sleep
 To fulfil the dreams : be awake

Dreams can be sweetful

Dreams can be peaceful or painful

But dreams are incredible : sometimes horrible
 So don't be miser : use it wiser.

BLACK HOLE

A black hole is a region of spacetime where gravity is so strong that nothing, includes light or other electromagnetic wave, has enough energy to escape its event horizon. The theory of General Relativity Predicts that a sufficiently compact mass can deform spacetime to form a black hole. The boundary of no escape is called the event horizon. Although it has a great effect on the fate and circumstances of an object crossing it. It has no locally detectable feature according to general relativity. In many ways, a black hole act like an ideal black body, as it reflects no light. Moreover, Quantum Field Theory in curved spacetime Predicts that event horizons emit Hawking radiation, with the same spectrum as a black body of temperature inversely

proportional to its mass. This temperature is of the order of billionth of Kelvin for stellar black holes making it essentially impossible to observe directly.

Objects whose gravitational field are too strong for light to escape were first considered in the 18th century by John Michell and Pierre-Simon Laplace. In 1916 Karl Schwarzschild found the first modern solution of general relativity that would characterize of a black hole. Black hole of stellar mass form when massive stars collapse at the end of their life cycle. After black hole has formed, it can grow by absorbing mass from its surrounding. There is consensus that supermassive black hole exist in the centres of most galaxies.

Going zero waste

HAZWA FATHIMA P
GOMISS TEROKE

One doesn't need to climb mountain to save nature. There're simple acts that can be done by ourselves which can make greater impacts on our surroundings.

As we all know, pollution is the biggest menace that our race is facing today. It's true that the trees are being cut down rapidly, and Earth is becoming warmer. If this continues,

the day is not far when our Earth will be a boiling pan and become

a desert.

Reckless use of plastics are the main reason for pollutions. Though our state has banned them, it still continues to be a part of our life knowingly or unknowingly. Because it has already made its space in our life.

Pure air, water and food are essential for our existence and the daily headlines are proof for their striving to existence.

The recent issues at Brahmapura, Ernakulam and the people who got hospitalised is an

eyeopener to us. We must recall the death of thousands of residents of Bhopal due to methylamine gas from Union Carbide plant which caused serious lungs problems.

Fining plastics is quite an injurious act, it can even cause lung cancers and may lead to death. It releases heavy metals and toxic chemicals such as dioxin (BAP, PAH).

But we still continues to burn plastics neglecting all these issues, yes, it may save money but may lead even to death.

If the surrounding become more and more impure, then chances of good health and longevity will be less. So realising the danger s we must take steps to protect nature. As we say, prevention is better than cure. Since, decomposing is very hard in case of plastic, we must reduce it's use for the betterment of our Earth.

If we don't want to make kerala, another Bhopal we must come forward to protect nature and lives.

HARWA FATHIMA P
GAVHSS FEROKE

INDIA OF MY DREAMS

MK GANDI

Mahatma Gandhi is the most influential Indian of the twentieth century whose shadow continues to loom large over the country even sixty years after his death. He struggled and dreamt of a India free not only from the yoke of the British rule but also free from the evils of poverty, illiteracy, untouchability with all its citizens enjoying equally the fruits of freedom and prosperity. Many of his revolutionary ideas, termed as idiosyncrasies then, are fashionable concepts followed by today's generation. And the resurging popularity of 'Gandhigiri' is proof of Gandhi's continuing relevance in the twenty-first century. The book offers a fascinating peep into the mind and ideas of Gandhi and his dream for a vibrant and prosperous modern India.

It is a happy idea to place before the world and the country at the present moment when we are entering upon anew era a picture of the India of Mahatma Gandhi's dreams. The freedom which we have won is throwing upon us the responsibilities of making or marring the future of India. It is no small measure the achievement of Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. The matchless weapon of truth and non-violence which he has used is needed the world to cure it of many of its ills. We are aware how imperfect have been the instruments that had to be used by Gandhiji, and yet history will record that our object has been with the least possible sacrifice with any other country similarly situated could have been called upon to make. As the weapon has been unique, the opportunities which the achievement of freedom offers are equally unique. In our hour of victory and rejoicings we cannot afford to ignore either the leader who has led us or the undying principles which have inspired him. Freedom is only the means to a greater and nobler end, and the

Achievement of India of mahatma Gandhi's dreams will be the fitting consummation of all that he has worked for and stands for. At the juncture we need to be reminded of the basis and fundamentals of his teachings. A book which places before the reader not only those basic and fundamentals of his principles, but also indicates how we can help to fulfil them through our freedom establishing a polity and social life, and through the instrumentality of a constitution and the dedication of the human which this vast country will now throw up to work without an external fetters or internal inhibitions will be welcomed by all. Shri R.K. Prabhu has proved his skill in making a selection of the most telling and significant passage from Mahatma Gandhi's writings and I have no doubt that this volume a useful addition to the literature on the subject.

In this work an attempt has been made by assembling together passage from writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, to give the reader an idea of the part which he expects a completely free and independent India of his conception to play in her own domestic.

ALCHOLIC KERALA

Today the youth which is very precarious in the mind of the former president A.P.J is in hands of Drugs. The youth are the upcoming heros of India, Against Drugs are challenging before them.

Even though the government of kerala is hikeing the price of Alcohols, there is no reduction in the consumption of them. most of the people are using a huge amount of their daily income for buying liquor so their family are in huge crises. The children of the family are coping the characters of their elders it creat more & more health issues.

Due to the Immense consumption of Alcohols the reproductive ability of the human is destroyed. So due to the lack of human beings leads to the destruction of God's own country kerala. On the road I am poiviting road to reduce the production of alcohol.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land. Throughout history and into modern times, forests have been razed to make space for agriculture and other purposes. Deforestation has greatly altered landscapes around the world.

Between 2015 and 2020, the rate of deforestation was estimated at 10 million hectares per year.

Due to increased deforestation and forest loss, it contributes to 10% of all global warming in the world.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is essential in today's Society. Due to an increase in population, the generation of waste is getting doubled day by day. Moreover, the increase in waste is affecting the lives of many peoples.

For instance, people living in slums are very close to the waste disposal area. Therefore, they are prone to various diseases. Hence, putting their lives in danger. In Order to maintain a healthy life, proper hygiene and Sanitation are necessary. Consequently, It is only possible with proper waste management.

Waste management is the managing of waste by disposal and recycling of it. Moreover, waste management needs proper techniques.

keeping in mind the Environmental situations. For instance there are various methods and techniques by which the waste is disposed of. Some of them are Landfills, Recycling, Composting, etc. Furthermore, these methods are much useful in disposing of the waste without causing any harm to the Environment.

Methods For Waste Management

Recycling :- Above all the most important method is the recycling of waste. This method does not need any resources. There fore, this is much useful in the management of Waste. Recycling is the reusing of things that are scrapped off. Moreover, recycling is further converting waste into useful resources.

Landfills :- Landfills is the most common method for waste management. The garbage gets buried in large pits in the ground and then covered by the layer of mud. As a result, the garbage gets decomposed inside the pits over the years. In conclusion, in this method, elimination of the odor and area taken by the waste takes place.

Composting :- Composting is the converting of organic waste into fertilizers. This method increases the fertility of the soil. As a result, it is helpful in more growth in plants. Furthermore it is the useful conversion of waste management that is benefiting the environment.

There are various advantages of waste management. Some of them are :- Decrease bad Odor, Reduces pollution, Reduces the production of waste, Produces Energy etc.

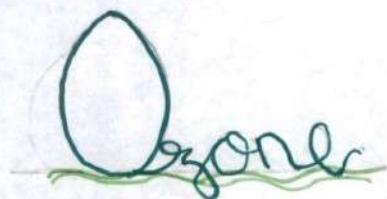
Light Pollution

Light pollution is a type of environmental contamination brought on by nighttime artificial light consumption that is excessive and ineffective. It is characterized by the presence of artificial light, which has a detrimental effect on ecological systems, wildlife behaviour and human health by disrupting the night sky's natural darkness. We can use energy-efficient LEDs, downward lighting, shielded light fixtures, and other sustainable lighting techniques to reduce light pollution. We can also support public initiatives that lessen light pollution, spread knowledge about its negative impacts, and take personal measures like turning off lights when not in use and using less needless outdoor lighting. Additionally, we can promote education and awareness about the harmful effects of light pollution.

~ Agnidh Byjanandan.

KV. No.1 Calicut

Name :- Agnidev A.S
School :- KV No.1 Calicut



It is a kind of super-charged oxygen (O_3). It makes a layer in the atmosphere which acts as a cover to the earth against ultraviolet radiation of the sun. The canopy of ozone layer is with variable extent less dense near the surface of the earth compared to the height of 30 km.

Importance of ozone

The ozone layer in the stratosphere absorbs a portion of the radiation from the sun, preventing it from reaching the planet's surface. Most importantly, it absorbs the portion of the UV light called UVB. UVB is a kind of ultraviolet light from the sun (and sun lamps) that has several harmful effects.

Formation of ozone

The O_2 molecule splits into $2(O, o)$ with the help of UV radiations. The O molecules combine with the other or the same O_2 to form O_3 that is ozone.

Depletion of ozone

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are air pollutants that are mainly responsible for the depletion of ozone layer in the stratosphere. Besides, methane (CH_4) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) also cause destruction of ozone.

Why is ozone Day celebrated?

In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date of the signing in 1987, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer.

MAHATMA GANDHI

IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Mohan Das Karan Ghandhi, popularly known as Bapu, the father of our nation, was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar. The title Mahatma was given to him by Poet Rabindranath Tagore for his great saintly qualities and character. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest men of our times. Such men are born once in many centuries.

Before the arrival of Gandhi, India was a derelict nation, with humiliation, unemployment, untouchability and poverty. When Gandhi came things changed. It was like a powerful current of fresh air, it pierced the darkness and taught the lessons of fearlessness and non-violence. His action was two-fold. One to resist and challenge the foreign rule and other to remove the social evils prevailed.

in Indian society. He promoted secularism and tolerance. Gandhi was working for an India which poorest shall feel that it is their country. An India which have no high class and low class of people, all communities lives in perfect harmony, a country free from intoxicant drinks and untouchability. This was the India in Gandhi's dreams.

The welfare of people, uplift of depressed classes, religious unity were the major aims of Gandhi. He followed the path of non-violence for the national movement. He was the ardent fan of non-violence. He did not descent from the top, he emerged from millions of Indians, speaking their language.

He taught about fearlessness and try to relieve the peasants from exploitation. In my opinion he was the symbol of uncompromising truth, astonishingly vital man, full of self-confidence and stepping stone of self-sustainable India. He try for the religious unity even

at the time of Independence. On 15 August Gandhiji was in Navokhali, a village in Bengal to solve a religious issue. He was well aware of the importance of Indian culture. He announced to boycott foreign products and to use the native products like khadi.

Now as the citizens of post independent India we have to think whether we are able to fulfill the visions of gandhiji. The India which we all lived - is it free and equal as per Gandhi's dreams.

In my opinion we have forgotten the dreams and visions of Gandhiji. His dreams are showcased in the museum of the history of India. True to Einstein's words generations to come will scarcely believe such a man walked upon this earth.

The young generation of India scarcely believe the unconvincing power of Gandhiji and his visions.

We the Indians should surely take up his
weapons of tolerance and truth, and march forward
for a 'free India'.

- Alex Anto Cherian
Sacred Heart H.515
Thiruvambady

The changing life style of the modern era

Where are the old traditional houses and the nature's gifts? Where are the old customs, culture and traditions? What is next to disappear from the dictionary of the world? What is the next to see? Look anywhere, we will see a sky scrapper. I don't know where the world is moving to.

The olden days were golden, but sometimes the modern days are a burden. Reclamation of paddy fields, building and a passionate movement towards progress is all that you can see. But before the chain of inter-dependence is completely broken, there are a few measures for us to follow.

Anirudh. C

Is there only problems, in a way, because of the modern era? No, of course, we all will care and worry if we hear that chocolates are going to disappear, won't we? But how many of us would worry or care if we hear about the disappearance of a part of the nature? Very, very few people.

A life emphasizing the modern innovations is what our life is now, forgetting all moral values in food style: dosa, sambar, idli and sambal, vada etc had given place to burger, French fries, roast and softdrinks. Causes diseases like cancer, diabetes etc. Hyper-tension is also a problem nowadays. No one cares for a life rich with happiness but instead wealth and fame. The dressing style, self selfie-madness etc are other diseases of the new-generation. Many got died because of the selfie madness? These are the minus points of our generation but I agree with the fact that there are plus points too.

We all need to use the good side of every thing, with a controlled desire and use.

Today's World

World is vast
but mind is shallow

Forget the past
Leave the sorrow

Humans are same
but broken apart
When disaster comes
Their one part

Truths are twisted
like bottle caps
But when exposed
you're in jail bars

world is under
your fingertips
But your mind
is under someone's strings

World today is the
world for co-operation
World of tomorrow
is the world for destruction

-By Amol Chagrin

Sustainable development goals

IN INDIA

By Hari Shyam Halu

The Sustainable development goals are set of 17 goals by the United Nations. Announced in 2015 the goal is to achieve these goals by 2030.

The Sustainable development goals are a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all.

Who created SDG

The Sustainable development goals (SDG) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world.

Who launched SDG in India

The SDG India Index is developed by NITI Aayog. The NITI Aayog & has released the Baseline Report of the Sustainable development goals (SDG) India Index.

What are the 17 SDG goals

- * Global one → No poverty
- * Goal two → Zero Hunger
- * Goal three → Good health and well-being.
- * Goal four → Quality education
- * Goal five → Gender equality
- * Goal six → Clean and sanitation
- * Goal seven → Affordable and clean energy
- * Goal eight → Decent work and economic growth.
- * Goal nine → Industrial, Innovation and infrastructure.
~~(Structure)~~
- * Goal ten → Reduced inequality
- * Goal eleven → Sustainable cities and communities
- * Goal twelve → Responsible consumption and production.
- * Goal thirteen → Climate action
- * Goal fourteen → Life Below water
- * Goal fifteen → Life on land
- * Goal seventeen → Partnerships to achieve the goal
- * Goal sixteen → peace and justice
: Strong institutions.

A final conclusion is that to achieve a good relationship with other countries and it will help to minimize the conflicts. It can also help the countries like Sudan and Nigeria to get developed. The national score of India is 57 out of 100%. In this Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners with a score of 69 and UT scores between 57 and 68.

by HARI SHYAM LALL

CLASS - VIII

~~HARI SHYAM~~

India's Emerging crisis of Representation

Introduction

For over seven decades, India's system of democratic federalism has been credited with holding the country together amid unparalleled ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity. Federalism is the glue that has kept the world's largest democracy together, but now there are growing signs that this adhesive is becoming unstuck. The primary reason for this is disparity between the states. The wealth gap between the states has exploded in recent decades and population growth has been highly skewed. Due to falling fertility rates, India's southern population is growing much more slowly than Northern population. Yet a large share of the central government's allocation of resources to the states is still based on population figures from the outdated 1971 census. Differences in wealth and demography fuel interstate migration, largely from poorer and younger northern states to more prosperous southern and western states. The country's changing demographics has led to severe and entrenched malapportionment in the relocation of seats and political representation in the country's legislative. These inequalities may create a potential-

lly explosive wedge between the country's leading and laggard regions.

Conclusion

The above data and conclusions demonstrate the need for further work relating to the U.S. urban and rural areas. In particular, the following recommendations are made:
1. Further research is needed to examine the relationship between urban and rural areas and their economic development. This research should include an analysis of the factors that contribute to the growth and decline of rural areas, as well as the impact of urbanization on rural areas.
2. The government should continue to support rural areas through programs such as the Rural Development Act and the Small Business Administration. These programs can help to stimulate economic development in rural areas and provide opportunities for rural residents to start their own businesses.
3. The government should also consider the impact of urban sprawl on rural areas. Sprawl can lead to increased traffic congestion, loss of farmland, and other environmental problems. Therefore, it is important to develop policies that encourage compact, sustainable urban development while protecting rural areas.
4. Finally, the government should work to improve the quality of life in rural areas by investing in infrastructure, education, and healthcare. This will help to attract young people to rural areas and ensure that they have the opportunity to succeed and contribute to their communities.

Proportional Representation

Proportional representation is enshrined in India's constitution, which governs the allocation of seats in the lower house of Parliament, the Lok Sabha. Article 81 requires that each state receive roughly the amount of seats in proportion to its population and allocate those seats to constituencies of roughly equal sizes. The parliament decides the allocation of seats to union territories and for states below 6 million in population.

The constitution also regulates the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha now has a maximum sanctioned strength of 552 members. 530 hail from states and 20 from the Union territories. The president appoints two members from anglo-Indian community to Lok Sabha. As of today, the Lok Sabha has a maximum of 545 representatives filling these seats.

To divide the seats proportionally, Article 82 of the constitution calls for the reallocation of seats after every census based on updated population figures. However, the forty-second amendment enacted in 1976 - during emergency period under the then prime minister Indira Gandhi

- suspended the revision of seats until after the 2001 census one impetus for the freeze was Gandhi's desire to promote family planning policies by ensuring that states that managed to lower their birth rates would not be punished. In 2002, parliament delayed reallocation even further, passing the eighty-fourth Amendment and extending this further until the next ~~decadal~~ decennial census after 2026.

Indian states have grown at drastically different rates over the past forty years, a product of falling fertility rates. The states with slow population growth, such as southern states, argue that they should not be punished for curbing population growth. The northern states with higher population argue that they have been short changed, after all the notion of one nation, one vote is a central tenet of democracy.

Unable to resolve this issue, Indian politicians have decided to instead delay reallocation rather than fix the problem.

Consequences of India's malapportionment

If 2026 population census is used to constitute delimitation of seats to the Lok Sabha, then these updated numbers cause sizable shifts in political power. North Indian states would gain more ST seats in the Lok Sabha and south Indian states would be forced to forfeit their seats. In 2026 for instance Bihar and Uttar Pradesh alone stand to gain 21 seats while Kerala and Tamil Nadu would lose as many as 16 seats.

There will also be changes in the number of seats constitutionally reserved for scheduled caste (SC) and scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates. The number of SC and ST seats in the legislature is determined by on a state-by-state basis: overall state population. Reapportionment affects SC and ST seats in two ways: By updating the population shares of SC and ST communities in each state, and by updating the total number of seats of each state.

Overall in summary the changes in seats can lead to a shift in regional power: slower-growing southern states would lose seats and faster-growing Northern states would gain them.

Possible Solutions

At present we have solutions before us to solve the problems of malapportionment. they are -

1) The first strategy is simply committing to a reallocation after 2031 and resisting the urge to extend it any further. Had India reallocated seats after each decennial census, the composition of Lok Sabha would have changed gradually over time. After decades of self-imposed inertia any further reapportionment will inevitably induce abrupt changes in the balance of political power.

2) The second strategy is to increase the number of seats in the Lok Sabha. This has two advantages. First, increasing the number of MPs would address the large size of constituencies, which hampers MP's responsiveness to constituents' needs. At present the Indian parliamentarians answer to vastly larger sums of people than their counterparts in every other democracy. Secondly expanding the house may be more politically feasible. After all, representatives inherently question any arrangement that takes seats away from their states but may be less opposed to adding more seats.

3) The third strategy is reforming the composition of the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is a venue for states to advocate their interest. Seats are allocated to states in proportion to their population. MPs in the Rajya Sabha are selected by state legislative assemblies. Transforming the upper house into a real venue for debate of state interests could potentially soften the opposition to a reallocation of seats in the lower house.

Irrespective of the route pursued, the debate on India's representational future should be not be delayed any further. To miss this opportunity would risk inflicting further damage to India's federal design - a vital, albeit imperfect, element of India's democratic longevity.

POLLUTION-

THE TOXIN:-

By Savant. MP

Pollution the term is derived from "pollution" a latin word which means "dirty".

The problem of pollution has become very serious, today man has interfered to much with nature, environment which include air water, soil has been polluted. Pollution is mainly caused by human activities it affects our life very badly.

Pollution is the process by which harmful substances called pollutants are released into the nature, making the environment dirty, unhealthy and unsuitable for animals and plants. pollution causes an imbalance in environment. This imbalance threaten the survival of all forms of life. There are many forms of pollution like air, water, sound

soil, light. Due to the increase use of fertilizers, sea and ocean has been contaminated.

2. The pollution as we know pollutes the environment and makes it difficult for living organisms to survive and cause of many diseases. Also it may cause cancer.

These are the disadvantages of pollution. It increases the rate of risk of respiratory function, heart diseases and lung cancer. Pollution cause depletion of ozone layer which helps to prevent ultra violet rays from entering the earth's atmosphere. It endangers wild life. The light pollution for tall buildings causes the migratory birds to loose their sense of direction.

We can control pollution by reducing the use of plastic bags, by reducing and recycling, by using fans instead for air

Conditioning , By not burning garbage filled with plastic bags and bottles by planting tree , plant in our environment and houses.

The present issue is that its is increasing day by day as a result of many polluting sources. Humans and human created machines are contaminants . To put it another way. pollution is wreaking havoc on Mother Earth and we as humans must do every -thing we can do to protect it. Pollution preventions is critical because it protects the environment by conserving with protect -ing natural resources while boosting economic growth. by allowing industry to produce more efficiently and reducing the amount of waste that needs to be handled by house holds, business and communities. we must protect our environment for future generations.

Savant. M.P. P
S. S. Singh

A trip to the Zoo

I boarded the train for the first. I am excited. its 10 pm. I can't sleep on the train. I looked out of the window. now the train is going over the river. I saw the shining stars and the moon smiling at me. then I fall asleep. when it was 7 o'clock in the morning my father called me and told me to get off after 4 more stops and get ready. got down at railway station, had coffee and vada got out boarded the bus. The bus stopped in front of a big gate and it was a zoo. we bought our tickets and went inside it was my first time to go to a zoo. the first thing I saw was a lion-tailed monkey, he was looking down at the tourist coming to the zoo from a tree. then we saw many dears, snakes & birds. then we saw 5 or 6 tigers and the workers there gave them meat. It was bitten and eaten then we went home. I will never forget the trip.

INDIAN CUCKOO

Nimma KP
P.T.M.H.S.S
Kodiyathoor

last year on Vishu a guest come to my window.... he sings a good song. My grandmother said that is the vishupakshi. My grandmother translated his song.... He is singing like chakkatkuppundo. Vishu is the festival of nature the yellowish kannikonna / konnappoo the golden shower fireworks and full of noise the padakkam, vishukanny everything make the vishu a memorable one. But I never heard about a vishupakshi that it was quite interesting to me. I started to search more about the singer from my grandparents and my uncle. He travelled a lot and he has quite interest on birds and flowers. He know more about them. The celebration of vishu and one of the character in the story, a living bird. In nature.... No one but us, people in Kerala can think like this. Bindis don't have to think twice to name Indian cuckoo as vishupakshi and chakkatkuppundo kuyil as the bird's call could be heard aloud during vishu season, its breeding period. One could also distinctly hear the popular folk songs chakkaku upundo. Achan Kombath from its call. The naming of the bird after the Vishu festival and a popular folk song thus blends the culture and tradition of the land.....

Then I researched through Internet then I got ^{more} information. The Indian cuckoo is a member of the cuckoo order of birds the Cuculiformes. That is found in Asia from Pakistan and India Sri Lanka east to Indonesia and north to China and Russia it is a solitary and ^{my} bird found in forests and open wood land at upto 3600 m in Kerala.

It is called "vishu patshi" as it appears with its distinctive call around the Vishu festival.... The Indian cuckoo is a blood parasite. It lays its single egg mostly in the ~~nearest~~ nests of drongos and crows. It removes and eats an egg from the host nest before laying its own. The breeding season varies from May to July in northern China. March to August in India January to June in Burma and January to August in the Malay peninsula....!

Nimma kip.

EARTH

Gouri. S
Dayapuram Residential
School

Our Home Planet:-

Earth, our home planet, is the third planet from Sun and the fifth largest planet in the Solar System. Earth is 150 million kilometers from Sun.

It takes the Earth 24 hours to rotate once.

A complete orbit of the Sun takes 365.25 days. Our calendars count a year as being 365 days. The extra 0.25 of a day is counted as an extra day every four years, a leap year. It is this.

The earth is at a slight tilt, meaning parts of the Earth are closer to the Sun at different times of the year. It is this tilt that causes the four seasons.

The Earth is the only planet in the Solar System to have water on its surface.

Liquid water covers over 70% of the total surface of the planet.

The center of the Earth is made of a hot metal core, surrounded by a liquid metal outer core, a mantle of molten rock and a rocky crust on the outside.

The Earth has a variety of landscapes, including mountains, volcanoes, deserts, artic, grassland and valleys.

The surface of the earth is split into different sections called tectonic plates. These plates are constantly moving in some area by about approximately 5 to 10 cm every year

Exploring

The atmosphere of the Earth is made up of a mixture of gases.

- 78% nitrogen
- 21% oxygen
- 1% other gases (such as argon, carbon dioxide and neon)

The atmosphere of Earth affects the climate around the world and also burns up some of the harmful radiations that comes from the Sun and some meteors in the sky before they can reach the ground.

It is not known for sure how 'Earth' got its name

One theory is the name came from old English and German words 'earthe' and 'erde' meaning 'ground' but that is not for certain

Earth is the only planet in the Solar System that is not named after a Greek or Roman god or goddess.

Gouri S
9th
Dayapuram



Bhavan's chevayu
My maa