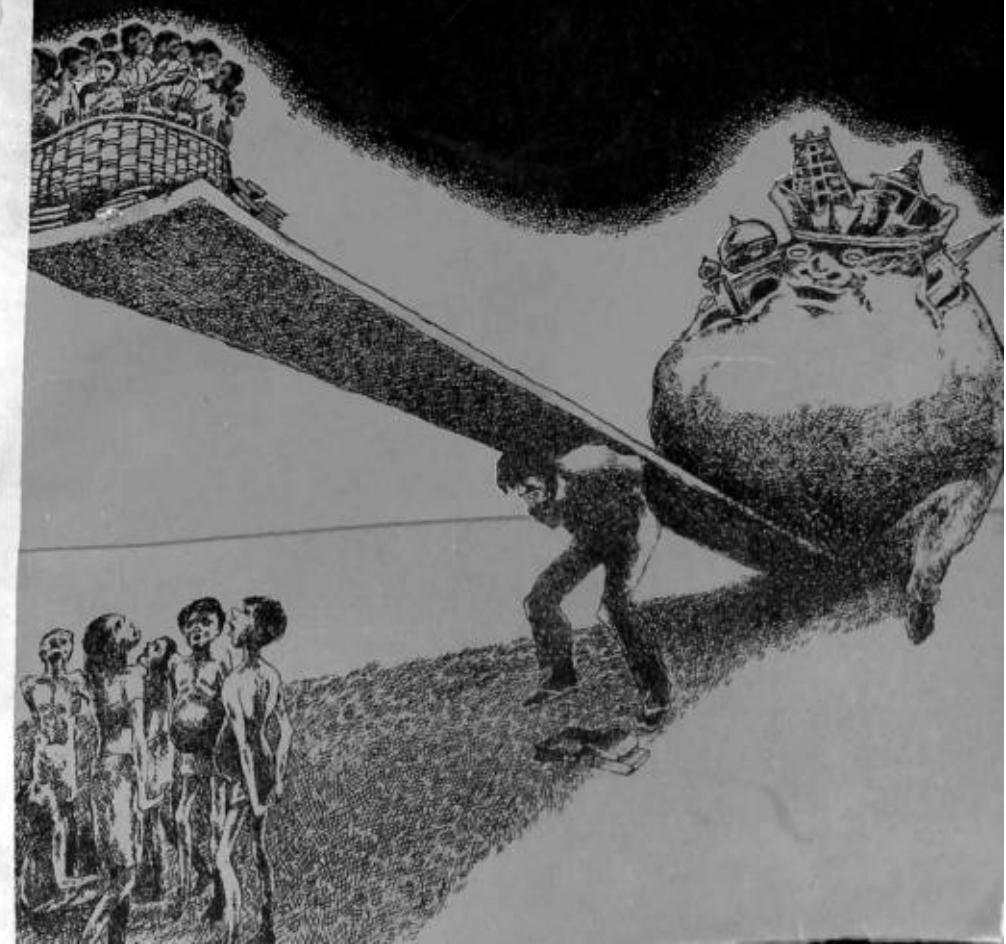


U.C. College

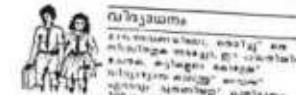
1986-87



நாட்காலியில் அதனாலே
பலாமூலச்சுவைச்
அவிரையென்றியல்-விய்
நீக்கூப்
வெளிவிளை வருவதில்லை



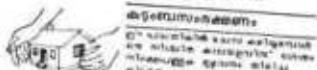
സാമ്പത്തികവും സാമ്പാദനവും കൂടി.



मानवीकरण



குருகு சம்பந்தப் போதிகள்



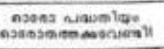
கால்பநியூக்கிள்டிங்



ଶିଖନ୍ତେଷ୍ଟାରେ ଯାଇଥାରୁ



ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ପରିଚାଳନା ପରିମାଣଜୀବି
ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ପରିଚାଳନା ପରିମାଣଜୀବି

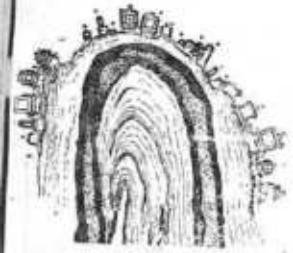


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ପ୍ରକାଶକ ନାମ- 87



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PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

I am glad to convey my warm greetings and best wishes to the staff and students of the college.

Any thinking person could see the speed at which the quality of higher education in our country is being eroded. Although there are about five thousand colleges in our country, many of them are not worthy to be considered as institutions suitable for higher education because of their low quality. It is unfortunate that among the myriad institutions, the quality of a few which are pioneers in the field remains hidden and unnoticed.

Our College is not just one of the many colleges in our country. The founders of the College had definite aims and purposes when they decided to start this institution. One of the most significant aspects was the ecumenical spirit behind the venture. Although only three major Christian denominations in South India are directly involved in the administration of the college, a cosmopolitan outlook was prevalent from its very inception. It has always been the practice to have Christians as well as non-Christians on the teaching staff. We had even Englishmen on the staff of the college. All of them worked together with a sense of dedication in an atmosphere of freedom, mutual respect, and goodwill. It is too much to claim that all the aims and purposes of the institution have been fulfilled. However, the founders have paved the way along which future generations can walk with courage and confidence. It is the duty of all of us—teaching and non-teaching staff as well as students—to work with a sense of purpose in a harmonious spirit to fulfil the

the aspirations of the founders. Let us remember that the guiding factor of those great men was their deep faith in God which carried them through all the trials and vicissitudes. It was this faith which attracted generations of students who could still remember their experience in the college with humility and gratitude.

On a College campus like ours, there are opportunities for development of the talents of students. A large number students are really interested in serious study and disciplined life. Their latent skills can be developed fully only if they receive maximum encouragement from those who are involved in the teaching-learning process. Interaction of ideas and synthesis of culture should occur. This will lead to the emergence of a new outlook which could trigger the momentum for the transformation of the society and that would ultimately lead to higher levels in ethical values.

My contact with students during the past twenty nine years has convinced me that provided the right leadership is given the possibilities are very great. What we now see is a lacuna in right leadership. There is a genuine thirst among students for help and guidance from elders. They have great respect for those leaders who have real concern for them. Unfortunately, many students drift away, misguided by selfish and greedy persons with vested interests. This has resulted in the decay of moral values leading to the degeneration of our society. On the contrary, the condition in our colleges would be quite different if teachers, parents and leaders in the society give students proper guidance which would give them more mature outlook and the college to stand for truth and justice in any situation in life. Educational institutions should not be used for any activity which reduces the quality of academic life. Everyone should have the freedom to make maximum use of his/her talents without any hindrance from external sources. The sanctity of the academic temple should be conscious of their responsibility to the society that feeds and clothes them.

Educationists are aware of the limitations of a college in an affiliated system. A college can have its full status and scope for development only if it gets autonomy. The central government is seriously considering to give autonomous status to a good number of colleges during the seventh plan period. In an autonomous set up, the selected college gets opportunity to prove its potentiality. The member of the faculty, students and all others involved in the learning process have greater responsibility and accountability to society. Since the University Grants Commission has devices to assess the quality of education in such colleges, those which are proved to be unfit have no alternative but to perish while those college which are found to be worthy to exist would receive encouragement and financial support for further development. Let our college be among those which are selected to prove their mettle.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the editor of the college magazine and all others who laboured hard to bring out a nice publication of literary and artistic value.

Dr. C. Joyce Mathew

"..... സ്കൂളോഫീസിന്റെ, എക്സാമേണ്ടീൻമെന്റ്,
പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഫ്ലോറികൾ, താഴ്വരുപ്പാഡ്,
പ്രാ നാലുഖാലുക്കാവിയാണ് ഏതൊരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ,
ബോർഡുകളോടെന്ന് ചെയ്യാവോയും,
കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറുകളും ടൈപ്പറിയറ്റുകളും,
നാലുഖാലുക്കാവിയാണ് ഏതൊരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ..
എന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുമ്പോഴ്
പ്രാ നാലുഖാലുക്കാവിയാണ് ഏതൊരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ.
പ്രാ നാലുഖാലുക്കാവിയാണ് ഏതൊരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ.
വിജയകുമാർ " പാഠാടം-കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറാഡാം"
നാലുഖാലുക്കാവിയാണ് ഏതൊരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ
കൂടാൽ കാരണമാകിയിരിക്കും.
പിംഗിൽ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ....."

നാലുഖാലു
കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ"വാൻ

FARE WELL TO.....



Prof: K. P. MATHEW
Mathematics Department



Prof: G. D. GABRIAL
English Department

"ലാസ്റ്റ് ഫോറേംസിസ് മുൻസിപ്പൽ കൗൺസിൽ ഓഫീസ്
സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ്, കൊച്ചി"

സ്കൂള് ഫോറേംസിസ്
സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ്

മുധുനിക മുവമ്പത്തിനേൻ ചൊല്ലപ്പട്ടം



କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କମାରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କମାରୀ
କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ କମାରୀ, କମାରୀ, କମାରୀ ବିଭିନ୍ନ..

വൈനോദ്ദ് മാനുഗ്
മാനുഗ്രഹാസ്ഥില് ഫോറ്മേറ്റിക്സ്

இந்தியக்



ନୀଳରୁ ନୀଳକଂଠରୁଣ୍ଟାଇ
ଲେଖିଥିଲୁଗଲାଏବୁ
କାହାର କରିବାରୁଦୟ
କାହାରୁରୁ;
ତୁମରେ ପାଞ୍ଚମାତ୍ର,
ଯାକିବୁ ଆଜିରିବେଳମାତ୍ର
କାହାରୁ ଶବ୍ଦରୁଣ୍ଟାଇ
କମାଇବେଳମାତ୍ରିକିମିଳ
ପାଞ୍ଚମାତ୍ର କାହାରୁ.....
ଯାଇବେଳମିଳିଲୁ
ବୁଲାଇଲିବୁଗା ରହିଲାମା
= କାହାରେହିଲାମା କାହାରୁ

கலை கல். எடுபு. மூலாண்மை பிரிவைக்கு
III Group. A. Batch

ദിവി മൈന്തിരവളക്കു സ്വർഘാനം

സൗഖ്യ, സൗഖ്യപ്രഭാവം,
സൗഖ്യാശയിപ്പെല്ല "വിച്ചിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു.
ശരീരം, നീരോധം കൂട്ടുകഴി,
കൂട്ടുകഴി നീരോധം താഴുമുട്ടുപറ്റു
കുറഞ്ഞുപറ്റു ദിവിയിൽക്കൊണ്ട് നാ.....



നാ..... വന്നുകും മുഖാശിരംബന്നു
മുഖക്കിട്ടുന്ന ദിവിക്കുട്ടി
കുറഞ്ഞുപറ്റു.....

നീറേയ വല്ലു, തിരുത്തുവകുളുള്ള
നീംഞ്ഞി പുന്നുക,
മുന്നിപ്പുംകുള്ളുട്ട ദിവിപ്പാശം...
മുഖകുംകുളിയില്ലുള്ള ദിവി നീംഞ്ഞിവുപോലെ

കംഡക്ക,
വെളിച്ചു, കാഞ്ഞാന ദിവിപ്പിലീം
ഒന്നുപാട്ട നീംഞ്ഞിയുള്ള ദിവി പരിപ്രേക്ഷണ
കൂദാശക്കുംകുളുള്ളപ്പാളി, വ്യാകുലമകന
ദിവി കന്നു.

മുംബാടി ദിവിപ്പാശം
ശാം,
നീംഞ്ഞാടി,
ഒരു കടക്കി ദിവിപ്പാശം,
നാ.....
ദേഹം സാമ്പിയാനം ദിവി
ദയ സാന്നിക്കുന്ന കുമ പാണ്ടം,
ശാം,
'സാമ്പിയാക്കി'നീം പുതിയേറു എട്ടിനേരിൽ'

നാ.....
'പാം' ദിവി കൊണ്ടു
കാർഡക,

സ്വപ്നനില്ലുടെ ചിപ്പുകുംബൻ കുളങ്ങു
സ്വപ്നപ്പോലെ സാന്നിക്കു കുളങ്ങു
കുളങ്ങ അന്നപരാനും, മുഞ്ഞുള്ള
ദിവി ദിവിക്കാനും കണക്കിപ്പും.

അഡിഷണലു,
കു അഥവാ ചേരക "ക്ലോസ്", വ്രദ്ധണ
കുമ്പുകുളു വാളുപ്പുരുജിലേവല്ലു"
കുഞ്ഞുപോകുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ദി
വെളിയിലുണ്ട് കഴിയുന്നു?

ശാംഡി,
നാ..... വിച്ചിപ്പുംകുളു
എപ്പിംഗുട്, ഏപ്പിംഗുംകുളു
ദിവിക്കുട്ടി..... ദിവിക്കുട്ടി!!!

നാം..... ദിവിക്കുട്ടി എന്ന പാശാനം കുട്ടി
ശാംഡി ചുണ്ണാവിലുപ്പും" ദിവിക്കുട്ടി
വിച്ചിപ്പുംകുളു ചെണ്ണപ്പും ദിവിക്കുട്ടി
ആശം.....



ശാംഡിഡാം,
റിപ്പിറിം" ചെണ്ണപ്പുംകുളു ദിവിക്കുട്ടി
എപ്പിംഗു,
കുട്ടി വായുകുംകുളു", കാബലിരിക്കു
ദിവി ഉദായക്കുംകുളു കഴിയുന്നു?
കുഞ്ഞുതൃശ്ശിരിൽ അഞ്ഞുനുള്ള നീംഞ്ഞിപ്പാശി
കുചുവിലിൽ ചെരുതുനു പാശിപ്പുംകുളു
നീംഞ്ഞിരാമവിലുള്ളയിരിഞ്ഞാ.

നീംഞ്ഞി വെട്ടിക്കിരിയുപകുളു ദിവി പുന്നുവി
വിവിശാശവിക്കു ദിവി കുഞ്ഞുപ്പാശി
സുഗ്രീഡി, വാളുപ്പുംകുളു കുഞ്ഞു ദിവിവി
ശാംഡി,

ശാംഡി കുടക കുഞ്ഞിരിക്കിലുംവാൻ
എന്നിക്കുവിളു
എന്നിനും, അഞ്ഞാശിനുംവിളു
വിച്ചിപ്പിച്ചി, എന്ന ദിവിക്കുട്ടി
ശാംഡി, നീംഞ്ഞി കുളുക്കി, കുളുക്കി
നീംഞ്ഞി, കാബലിരിക്കുപ്പിളു
അല്ലെങ്കിലു പുതിക്കുട്ടി.....

എൽ. വെറീന മു
ഡാം വർഷ ആശിഷ
1st. 2. 3"

FOR ALL TOO SOON IT IS TIME TO DIE

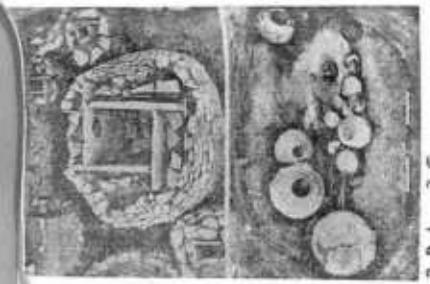
I waited for this day
Waited with bated breath
Spring has come today
Heralding the birth of a bud
Now cloistered in its cradle
The infant bud is sleeping
The soft breeze rocks its cradle
The nightingale sings its lullaby
On the threshold of adolescence
The bud wears a blushing hue
An eyelid of soft petal opens
In slow and awesome wonder
Of the glories of nature
The fragrance of the blossom
Is whispered far and wide
By the messenger wind
Her beauty is so awesome
Draped in red and green
And soon her suitors fall in line
She's courted by the bee
And flattered by the butterfly
The clarion calls of spring
Are fast diminishing
Summer ends with a sigh
For all too soon it is time to die
The proud old blossom
With reminiscences of the past
In placid resignation
Drops her head at last.



Meera Aravi
II M. A. English



ಯೋ: ರಾಜನ್ ಗುರುತ್ವಕಾರಿ



പ്രാവിനക്കല്ലെ ചുമ്പുനോവേര
പ്രജാ (അപാരിശീ എല്ലാക)

—“**പ്രാഥിനിക്ക് വീരവാനമെങ്കിൽ വധക്കുന്നതു**
കാണാം” എന്തിനുകാണുന്നതിലോരോ “**പ്ര**
സരിക്കൊണ്ടായാണ്”.

ബോഡ്സി മന്ത്രകൂടിൽ കമറി തീരി നാ. സംഘകമ്പനികൾ പട്ടം പിമ്പിക്കിൾ കമ്പനിയാണ്; കമ്പനി നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിലൂം വർദ്ധിച്ചു തുടങ്ങി; വർദ്ധിച്ച സംഭാവനകളിൽ തല പിമ്പി. സംഖാരിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അക്കൗണ്ട്, സാമ്പാദിക അപനിപാതനം, കാറ്റ, തുടർച്ചയായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പിമ്പിക്കുന്ന നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതു, അധികം പുകൾ പാറിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു, വിസ്താരിക്കാൻ പാരിക്കുന്നതു, ചുവരിയാണ്. ദൂര പട്ടം തന്മാവു, ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചാംഗം ദൂര തന്മാവു, നൂഹിപ്പി നിർബന്ധം.

வாய்விட வாய்வுளவுமலை த
பெண்ணாக சொல் யானாலு. பொது
கி. விகாரை. அவையுடைகளை
ந். வசிக்ருதைனால் வாய்வு
கீழ்க்கண்டத், பலத் தமிழ்
வேளி வைக்கப்படும். எனவே
நீண்ட வாய்வுகள் நகருக
து, விழிவேற்றும் செலு. ஏவு
தோ, நீண்டுக்கு, சொந்தாவ
தோ. தன்னுடைய மாபையை
நீண்டு மாபையை. புதிய வி
ஷாக, உந்வெள்ளிக்கோப்புதை
வு? எனவேயீருங்கு அந்தக்
மிகவுமிகுவை. மூதானு?
புதின், காலினாகுடு. புது
நீண்ட. மாபையை பொன்று
நீண்ட காலினாகுடு புதுக்கூலை
புதினாகுடு வாய்வுமலை". [ப

ஸ்வீட் "யிக்கிள்லெண்டுக்காரரையி யா
ன்னாம். அவற்றிலும்போவிட்டு. கா
ருக்காளைவந்தே" பூசைத் "யிக்க
லெண்டுக்கிழபு. நீட்டுப்பிரிவை. [ப
க் "எய்யாயிப்" விசையை விசைய
வாரிஸ்வரையில் நீண்டகாலங்கு
மூவ்மாதங்களுமின்றையே
அவரூ
தெடு. அதூக்காக" எழுங்கொ"
மூவ்மாதங்களைப் பிரைத்துத், த
வெளியே விசையைக்காரிட்டு. கா
வர்க்க" மூவ்மாத. இரண்டாண்டு
நீட்டு. காயிக்கிள்லெண்டு விசைய
பு"மார்க் காற்று மூவ்மாத.
மூவ்மாத முத்திருக்கிடைக்குவது. க
ரை. பாதுகாப்பி உறுப்புகளைக்
நை மூவ்மாதங்களைப் பிரைத்து
காவிடா
பு"மாத நீண்டமாய்க்கடுத்தி ஒ
ரை. தில்லாவிள்ளுக்காப்படு. பா
விர்க்கைப்படிக்காப்படு. பாதுகாப்பி
உறுப்புகளைக் காவிடமாய்க்கடு
த்தைக்காரன். பாதுகாப்பில் ஒ
ரைப்படியைக் கொ
பு. இரண்டுமூவ்மாதயிட்டிருப்பு
வாரிஸ்வரை கொள்கிறை நீண்ட
நை. அதூக்காரன் விசையை
வாரிஸ்வரையை" பாதுகாப்பி
கூறுமா. கரை. வைடு. அவர்க்
காலங்களும் ஏஞ்செடி மூவ்மா
த்தைக்காரன்களின்று.

வடமான்கம் மறைவதோ, மறை விடக்கின்ற பழகு “கிழவரகைய பூசா” என்றாலும் நிர்மாணம் இல்லை.

ତାଙ୍କୁ " କରିବାପିଲେଇଛ ସାହୁକୁଣ୍ଡ
କାହିଁବିଟି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା"ମିଳିବିକରିବା କାହା
ଯାକ୍ରିଯୁଣାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କାଣ୍ଟର୍ ପ୍ରସାଦରେ
ରିକ୍ରୋଡ୍‌ରେ ଆବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷତ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା ପ୍ରସାଦରେ । ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତରେ
କାହିଁବା କାହାରୁ " ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତରେ
ପ୍ରସାଦରେ ଆବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା" ଆବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା
କାହିଁବା କାହାରୁ " ଆବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା" ଆବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା
କାହିଁବା କାହାରୁ " ଆବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନା" ।

[பயன் பளி]தகாவிமலை
பூ: ஸ்ரீ: கலங்குத்திளை
போ"கண்ணோ | புதிகளிடப்

[ପ୍ରତୀକିଳନାମାବିନ୍ଦି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁଷ
ଶାର୍ଣ୍ଣମଣ୍ଡଳେ], [ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁଷ ଶାର୍ଣ୍ଣମଣ୍ଡଳ
ନମ୍ବି ପ୍ରତୀକିଳନାମାବିନ୍ଦିରେଟିର ଉ
ଅନ୍ଯ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଗର୍ବପାତ୍ରମାନୀୟ
ବଳକାରୀରେଖାଙ୍କୁ, କାହାରେ
ଗର୍ବପାତ୍ର, ଗର୍ବପାତ୍ରରେଣ୍ଟି ପ୍ର
ତିକଳନ କାନ୍ଦିଲାବିନ୍ଦି କାମକ
ଶା], ଗର୍ବପାତ୍ର ସବୁରେ ଏହାହାହ
ଯେ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଏଫୋର୍ମାରେ ପାଇବ
ଥିଲା, ଯେବୁଳମଣ୍ଡଳେ, ଗର୍ବପାତ୍ର
ନମ୍ବି ଗର୍ବପାତ୍ରରେଣ୍ଟି ଏହାହାହ
ଯେବୁଳମଣ୍ଡଳେରେ ତାଙ୍କୁ

എല്ലാവും അനുമതിയിൽ, സാധാരണ ക്ഷമക്രിയാപരമായ ത്വന്നും ഒരി കുറ്റന്തു. എന്നിൽ, [വാസ്തവിക സ്ഥലപരമായ സാമ്പത്തികമായി] [വാകിക്കണ ആദ്യമായി], അ ദ്വീപാംഗ ഗവൺമെന്റ്, വാസ്തവിക "അവകാശത്തിനും അനുമതിയിൽ" ചേരാം. വാസ്തവിക "അവകാശം" നാ ദ്വീപാംഗ ഏറ്റവും നാശമുഖ്യമായ നി തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പായാണ് കൂപ്പുമെക്കിട്ടു എങ്കിൽ. ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ മാത്രം "ടീ ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നും പഠിച്ചിട്ടും" എന്ന പാരം, വാസ്തവിക "അവകാശം" എന്ന നിരാക്കരിക്കുന്നതിനും കൂടി.



ప్రయత్నాలుగొప్పమాదు ఈ
వ్యక్తి వెంటయ్యాడు. ప్రాతికంఠా
వెంటిధ్వనించుటాని వచ్చిప్రాణా
కూలులు వ్యాపా యాగించుక్కు. ఏదు
ఎండ ల్లు అంటే రూపాలుప్పటిల్లా
ఉంచిపోతామని ల్లు విభిన్న
ప్రాతికంఠాల్లించుక్కిల్లా. కంఠా
శాస్త్రాల్లా పోతిక్కుపోతి వ్యక్తి
థమాలు ప్రాణికాలుప్పటిల్లా. ప్రా
థమాల్లా పోతించాకుండా తీవ్రి
పోతించుక్కు. యాంటి. వాస్తవంకా
పోతించుక్కుసా. వ్యక్తి. ప్రాథమి
వ్యక్తితమాకి తింపిపోతాయి. ఈ
క్షాకిలోపాయామాప్యాప్తి. ఆ
పాపా విపులించుండా ఆయాలు
అంటే కుళిక్కి. వ్యాప్యాపించుండా
వ్యిప్తి. వ్యాప్తిక్కుప్పటి లొప్పి. వీ
పంచమిప్పటిల్లా వచ్చికి. ఆయా
అంటి వ్యాప్పాయామా" శ్రుయామా.
సంఘాయ సంఘ్రించకిల్లించు
చుప్పికి. పంచమి వ్యాప్పాయా
వచ్చికితాపించి సుఖాశ్రమమా



“காலைமலை”
விழைப்புக்காலத் “கால விழைப்புக்காலம்”

வருத்தம் போலை விடிபுக்கு
பூசுத்தக்குறித்தாவேங்கள். அது

കെട്ടിപ്പുള്ള സൗരിയാദിവസത്തോട്
മറ്റൊരു ചാലാക്കിൽ നിന്നും
ഉത്തര മഹാരാഷ്ട്രയിൽ “അണ”
പഠിപ്പുമാക്കാനും, അണവും
ചാലാ മുന്നേരാക്കിൽ നിന്നുമുഖ്യമാ
ണും, ആര്യാധികാരിയാണ് സാമ്പത്തി
കാരം ദാനിയാശിഖാ പാരിച
ക്കൂടാൻ” എന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സുവർക്കണ്ണ
എ തീരീകൃതിയാണ്. അണവും മഹാ
രാഷ്ട്ര വാഴിക്കുന്ന മഹാരാഷ്ട്രയിൽ വും

ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସହ

വാസ്തവിക പരിശോധനയാണ്
 കമ്മീറ്റിയിൽ, അദ്ദേഹം, ഏതൊരുവിഭിന്നത്തോട്
 പാർപ്പിച്ചുണ്ട് പ്രവൃത്തിയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്ന്
 പരിഗ്രാമത്തിലൂം സ്ഥലത്തിന്
 മാറ്റം കൊണ്ടുപോയിരിക്കുമെന്ന് വാസ്തവിക പരിശോധന
 എൻ കമ്മീറ്റിയിൽ എന്നുമാറ്റ..
 വാസ്തവിക പരിശോധന
 സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്ന് പരിഗ്രാമത്തിലൂം
 മാറ്റം കൊണ്ടുപോയിരുമെന്ന കരണ്ട് ഒരു കമ്മീറ്റിയിൽ
 എൻ കമ്മീറ്റി എൻപി.

— ດາວອະນຸ ຂາຍເຕີມວະນິ



நக்கவையன்னிலை
பரிகடியுடையக்குமூன்றாண்

സ്വിത്തപ്പട്ടിൽ—
അക്കവന്നീരിൽ പൊലിജോ ഇന്ത്യൻ സീനിയർമ്മാരുൾ
വൈദ്യുതിക്കമ്പനു.....
ഇന്ത്യൻ എപ്പോക്കുണ്ട് ആസ്ഥാനം സീനിക്കളിൽ
ആദ്യഗഠനമിന്നെന്ന് അഭാധാരയാഡി കെന്ദ്രവന്ന സ്വിത്തം.....
എറിയാഞ്ചിയുടെ ദൗഖ്യാന്വീരംരഹിയും സാധാരണ
ജീവിതക്ക്ഷണമില്ലെന്നീടും, സമൃദ്ധാത്മക
എന്നു പറാഞ്ഞാൻ പ്രസ്തുതാബന്ധത്തോടു ചേരു ശീവക്കാമി....
എഞ്ചിനീയർമ്മാർക്കും ഏരിക്കപ്പാള്ളുന്ന ജീവിതവസ്തുമായിരു
നിംബ, സമൃദ്ധാഭിരംഗം ശാശ്വതരംഗിയേല്ലോ ഉയരം
വൈവിധ്യ ഇന്ത്യൻ സ്കീപ്പറ്റുമാണെന്ന് ഒമ്പുക്കുത്തിയും
ശാശ്വതി....
...അഭിരംഗ പച്ചയായ ജീവിതക്ക്ഷണമില്ലെന്ന് കുറഞ്ഞതു,
വൈദ്യുതാഭാസ എത്രായും മാറ്റാം....
സാമൈക്യാഭാസം, പ്രശസ്തപ്പെരുണ്ടും, അടിഭാസം...
ബന്ധനാബന്ധപ്പെട്ടു; സ്വന്തം ദൗഖ്യാന്വീരാജ്യത്വമില്ല
എക്കുക്കാംയിപ്പെയിബാധാരിക്കുന്ന നീ എന്നു;
ശാശ്വതാഭാസ സ്വിത്തം....
...ശാശ്വതാഭാസന്നിനീടും, കുറക്കിരിയാളുന്ന ദിവസങ്ങൾ
കുറഞ്ഞു നാലുപു"ഉത്തിക്കരംരഹിപ്പിൽ എന്ന നീമിലേം....

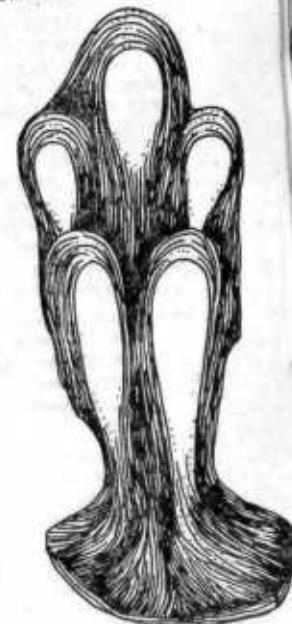
— ๗๔ —

ମୁଖକଣ୍ଠ

ప్రామణం పు. ఏస్. ఎంజె. విశ్వాసులు కుటుంబము నుండి విషయము అనుమతి చేయాలి. అందులో కుటుంబము నుండి విషయము అనుమతి చేయాలి. అందులో కుటుంబము నుండి విషయము అనుమతి చేయాలి.

“മന്ത്രക്കാരിൽ” ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ടവർക്കിലൂടെ നാലുക്കുടക്കണ്ണി
രുതു അഞ്ച് ദിവസമാണ്. തുടക്കംകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അദ്യാദ്യത്വത്തിൽ
ശ്രൂരീതിയിൽ വിജയമില്ലാതെ പരാഭ്രാം എന്ന് എന്ന് “എല്ലാ” മലു
പാറ നാഡുവേണ്ടി കാശക്കണ്ണാൻ കണ്ണാഡിയാണോ? എന്ന് “ഈ” മലു
പാറപാമിവാം എന്നും ആ സാധ്യതാ ദിവസമാണെന്നും കണ്ണാഡിയാണോ? എന്ന് “ഈ” മലു
പാറത്തെത്തുടർന്ന് എന്നും എന്നും വിജയക്കാരാം” എന്നു ദിവസമാണെ
നാഡുവേണ്ടിയും വരുന്നതും വരുന്നതും വരുന്നതും വരുന്നതും.

* മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയ വോളിംഗാർ “കു ദു വോക്കു, സാമ്പ് എല്ലറു” മാനസകലിന്റുന്നുായ സ്ഥാതനം പി. എൻ. സാരജൻമാരിൽ കൊണ്ടുപെട്ടുമുഖം ഉന്നാവിയെന്നോ? “ഓറോസ്” ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും കി



കെ. കയ്യുസ്റ്റേൻ
ഡോക്ടർമുൻഡ് സംസ്ഥാനത്ത്

ଉତ୍କଳ୍ୟବିଜ୍ଞାନରେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର୍



କରୁଣାରେ ଶବ୍ଦଗୀତିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ତା-ମହାପ୍ରୀତିରେତ୍ତାରେ,
ଯଥରେ, ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରରେ ତାମାତ୍ରରେ, ତୁମ ତାମାତ୍ରରେ
ତୁମରେ ତୁମରେ ତୁମରେ ପାଇବାପଦ୍ଧତିକ୍ରମରେ
ଏବଂ ସମୟକାଳେ ତାମ ଦୂରିତାରେ ଯଥରେ ସମ୍ମାନିକ୍ରମ
କରୁଣାରେ ଯଥରେ ତାମରେ କରାପାରାଯାଇ, ଆ
ଏବଂ କରୁଣାରେ ଏହା କବିତାରେତ୍ତାରେ.

“କୋଣିକ ନିର୍ମାଣକାରୀ ନିର୍ମାଣକାରୀ
ଏକଟଙ୍କା ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକଟଙ୍କା ଯାତ୍ରାରେ
ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇସୁଥିବା ଯାକାହାନାକାରୀ
ବିକାଶକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗୁ”

நா அனுமதியை விட்டுவார் பூக்காசிப்பிள்ளை. குபி
உடல்தாக்கை சுதா கவுனிப்புவாய்க்கீல், மு ஆயி
ஏட்டிலென் ஆரம்பம் கொண்டுள்ள கூடுமையை
காக்காப்பிடுவதன். இது நிலைமையிலே நெரிசல் பூப்பு
உடல்தாக்கை ஸாக்கோ, ஸப்ராகம், கெப்புாக் கூறுவதை
நீதிகளை, காலங்களை,

“பொன் எத்தாழ்வுமினங்களே, சூலாக்க வேண்டுமோ.”

ପାଇଁ ତୁ ତିଥିପାଇଲି କାହାରବାଲ ନାହିଁକାହାଳି, ଏବେବେଳେଣ୍ଟ କଣ୍ଠପ୍ରଦ୍ୟୁମ୍ନା ତୁ ବାହିକରେ
ସାରିମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ବନ୍ଦିକାଳରେ ଛାପିବାର ତଥା
ଏଥିବିନି କ୍ରମକାଳରେ କାହାର ଏବଂ କାହାରକିମ୍ବା
କାହାରକିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଶୁଭିଷମା, ଏହା ଉପରେ
କାହାରକିମ୍ବା ପାଇଁଯି ଧରନେବା, ଅତିକାଳ
କାହାରକିମ୍ବା କାହାରକିମ୍ବା ଧରନେବା, ଏହା ପାଇଁଯି
କାହାରକିମ୍ବା କାହାରକିମ୍ବା

କାହା ଶାଖାକୁମାରୀ କାହାକୁମାର କହିଲା. ତାଙ୍କୁ ଏପରିଷାର୍ଥ:

“ପ୍ରକାଶନର କିମ୍ବାକାଳ ଲେଖନକାରୀଙ୍କ
ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲାଗୁଥିଲା କିମ୍ବାକାଳରେ
କିମ୍ବାକାଳ ଚମନ୍ତ୍ରମୂଳର ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହାତରେ, ହୋଇଥିଲା” —ଏହା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟରେ
ଥିଲା ଏହାହୁବୁ କିମ୍ବାକାଳ ଲେଖନକାରୀଙ୍କ
କିମ୍ବାକାଳରେ ଲାଗୁ ହେଲା ଏହାହୁବୁ
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କରେ ଥାଏ ହେଲା, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟରେ ଥାଏ

"അമൃതാനീഡിയുമെങ്കിലും അവിടെയെന്നുണ്ട്". സാമ്പാർക്കി — എന്തു? അവിടെയെന്നുണ്ട്. മാറ്റാൻമാറ്റിക്കൊണ്ട് പുസ്തകം "തിരഞ്ഞൈവേണി കുടുക്കാനുള്ള സാമ്പാർക്കിലോടുന്നതിലാണ്. ഇത്യും ചെയ്യുന്നതുനാശം പാരാണ്" എന്നു വിശ്വാസിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതെ ഏറ്റവിലും ഒരു ദിവസം ഇന്ത്യൻ കലാകാരി — ഇന്ത്യൻ അവസ്ഥയിൽ നിന്നും വളരുമെന്നും ചെറുതുനാശം പാരാണ്. ഇന്ത്യൻ കലാകാരി — ഇന്ത്യൻ അവസ്ഥയിൽ നിന്നും വളരുമെന്നും ചെറുതുനാശം പാരാണ്.

“ରାଜ୍ୟକାରୀ ତାତ୍ପର୍ୟରେ, ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପାଠୀରେ ଉଚ୍ଚକାରୀ ହାତରେ,
ଅନ୍ତରେରେ ଉଚ୍ଚକାରୀ ହାତରେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଉଚ୍ଚକାରୀ ହାତରେ, ଏହା ଯାଏଇରେ
ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଉଚ୍ଚକାରୀ ହାତରେ”

"ମୁହଁରେ କିମ୍ବା କାଳାବ, କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କାଳାବ, କିମ୍ବା କାଳାବ,
କାଳାବ କାଳାବ କାଳାବ,
କାଳାବ କାଳାବ କାଳାବ,

କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ,
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ,
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ
କାହିଁପରିମାଣ କରିଲୁବୁ, କାହାନ୍ତିବୁ

“*La vita è un’affarino*” diceva il poeta Gabriele D’Annunzio.

“ஏன் தூண்டிய நடவடிக்கை என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று பார்த்து அதை முறையாக வெளியிட வேண்டும்”

କିମ୍ବା ଉପରେ ଆମଙ୍କ କଥାପକ୍ଷ
ଅନୁମାଯଣାଙ୍କ”。 ଏମାତା
ବୋଲେଣି କହୁ କଥାପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ
ଭାବୀକୁ ବଚ୍ଛଦାନ କରି
ବାକିକିମ୍ବାରେ ଆମ ଏହାଟି
ଯାଏ - ଉପରେ ଆମଙ୍କର “ମ
ପାଠ; ଆମଙ୍କର କୃପା” କଥାକାଳା”

“କାଳେ ମିଳିଲୁଛାନ୍ତି, ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିବାକୁ”,
ଏହିକିମ୍ବା ତଥାରେ ଯଦି କାହାରେକିବେଳେ ଏହା କାହିଁ
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚୟ କରିବାକୁ” ଏହା ଏ
କାହାରେକିବେଳେ କାହାରେକିବେଳେ

ତମିର୍ଣ୍ଣାନ କବ୍ୟକାବିଧିରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲା ଏବଂ ଅତିକାଳୀନ କବିତାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାରେ କବିତାରେ ଆଜୁ ନିରାକାରୀ ଏବଂ ଅ ନିରାକାରୀତିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ

କେବଳ ଯାତର୍କୁ ଦୂର୍ବଲ, କିମ୍ବା ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣୀୟ ହେବାରେ
ଏହା ରହନ୍ତିରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

“**ஸ்ரீமத්‌මායා**” මෙම පිටපත් සඳහා මැදිහා සුදුසා ඇති මෙම ප්‍රාග්-මායා ප්‍රාග්-මායා ප්‍රාග්-මායා ප්‍රාග්-මායා

“സമുദ്ധാരണ” ഉത്തരവാദി
ഡോ. വിജയ കുമാർ
സമുദ്ധാരണ ട്രസ്റ്റ് “ഫ. വിജയൻ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

ପ୍ରାଚୀୟ ଇତିହାସକ ଗୁରୁତିନ୍ଦ୍ର

(“ଆତ୍ମବନ୍ଦି” କାହୁରିଲିଏ ‘Prometheus In the Under World’ ଏହା ଲେଖନକାଳୀରେ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରେ)



“வெளவனால்கைதையில் ஒரு பாலைக்காலை வேண்டுமென்றால் அவற்கைதையை குருவுடையோ என்கிட தொடரி..” —— மஹாபாரதம்.

గ్రామం, విశాఖ, తుప్పగియ్యాపల్ రామచంద్రరెడ్డి
అంబుల్చింగ్ కోవాలూరు వీరపుల్కల్లిల్ నీటిప్రాంత
ఎక్సప్రెస్‌రోడ్ విశాఖపట్టణం లొంగా కుండలి.

விசுவானாதர்ஜி எழுதிய திட்டம், நான் கீழ்க்கண்ட பகுதியை எழுத்து, திட்டம் வெட்டி விடுவதே அங்கோதையில் நான் விரிவாக விடக் கூடும், ஒரு திட்டமாக விடக் கூடும், நான் விரிவாக, ஒரு திட்டமாக விடக் கூடும் என்று உத்திரம் எழுதுவது அதே விடுவதே அங்கோதையில் நான் விடக் கூடும்.

விவ: ஜெனி கெ. ஏ.

வெறுதியில்தன்னால் அதனாலே ஜிபைகிறது. கவு
ய மட்டும் மதிப்பீரவால் அவை நாம் காணுமாலோ
மன. இது வளர்ந்திலை எழுதும், பிரபுவாக மாண்பும்
வையுடைக் கிடைக்கிற பிரபுவாக, நல்குவாண்ணலை
வை வையுடைக் கண்ணி அதனிலை ஏழு நிகழியில்
நடிக் கிடைக்கிற ஒரு விளைவையை காணுமாக
கொண்டிருக்கிறேன், சம உலைச்சுநான்ஸ் ஸுவாஸ்
நான்களுடையொயி இதிலென்ற நிலை நடவடிக்கூடிய
நிலை இருப்பு பவான்தானியை இல்லோன். முன்னால்
நான் நங்கு பூஷாநான்ஸ் என்ற பிரபுவுடைய நூ
டிக்கூடும். பிரபு இருப்புரை அவையை நான்கீடு செ
யப்பிலை; வா-ஸாதாரிப்பு ஒக்குகளைக் காட்டு. சு
ம நம்முறையினை பொறுப்புகளைக்கிடுவது. ஸபானிய
கால்கியை அவையினை அவையுடைக் கிடைக்குமாலோ க
து. ஸபானியுடைய அதன்மூலமாகவை நிபுத்தியைப்
கொடுக்கும்கூடாது சீரியிலையால் நாம் அதை நிபுத்தி
நோக்கில் நென்கூண்டின் ஏழு வரிக்கூடியு. கால்கூட
கால்கூடான், மாண்பும் அதுவாடு. ஸபானிய
ஒத்துக்கீர் மாண்புமாலை கால்கூடா, ஸபானிய
ஒத்துக்கீர் எப்பாகிழுப்பாலீர் விடும் நாவை கால்கூடி

ରେଡ଼ିଓ ଟ୍ରେଲାର୍ ରୁଦ୍ଧିଃ ବାଣୀ

പ്രകാശനം മുൻപ്



ପରିବହନ "ଯେଉଁ ଏହିଠାରୀ
କାହାର ଯାତ୍ରାର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିବହନ" ଦ୍ୱାରା
ଉପରେରେ ଲାଖାରୀ

ଶ୍ରୀଯତ୍ତନ ପ୍ରକାଶ

THE KNOWER



In thought the idea of bondage arises,
In thought is born the desire to be free.
Seers who attained the highest, proclaim,
To guide thirsty souls who seek lasting Peace-

"You were never born, and you will never die,
You were never bound, but are ever free.
Neither a doer, nor an enjoyer of joy.
You remain as the witness, the Knower of all.
The Knower alone can witness the doing,
The Knower alone is witness of the past.
The Knower alone can speak of a thought,
That Knower you are, as Consciousness Pure.

Stand firm as the Knower, and rise above mind,
Or banish all thought in' Consciousness am I-
Neither a doer, nor an enjoyer be-
It's the mind that craves to do and enjoy,
That changeless Principle, the ultimate Truth,
The ground on which all ideas arise,
The goal that you seek by action and thought,
Isn't far away, if this you recognise".



BEAUTY AND ITS RELATION TO THE BEAUTIFUL

Beauty is inside and is impersonal. But inside there is only the real Self which is also impersonal. There cannot be two impersonals inside, because the impersonal is beyond duality and therefore, Beauty is the real Self. When an object is anointed with the gild of your own Self, you like it and call it beautiful. Thus a child, however ugly by common consent, appears beautiful to its mother. You consider something beautiful and others consider other things beautiful. But when the object is removed, the beauty stands alone and permanent. Everything beautiful is only a symbol directing you to the Self as beauty in you.

പ്രാഥ. "തന സ്വാത്മകുദ്ദസ തന്നെ കാലാവസ്ഥയിൽ അനുഭവിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു അനുഭവം" എന്നോടൊപ്പം "ബഹുമാനിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു അനുഭവം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ് നാഡി പഠിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം ആണെന്നും, അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ്, വിജയമിലൂഡ്, അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ്, വിജയമിലൂഡ്, അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ്....." —എന്നീക്കൾ.

ചോദ്യാഖ്യാസം

- ഇന്നേന്നു വിജയമിലൂഡ് നിഃവാദം" എന്നോടു പ്രാഥ. ഭ്രാഹ്മിൻ ആശ്രാക്ഷാ? ഇന്നേന്നു വിജയമിലൂഡ് സ്വാധൈയമിൽ ഏറ്റവും മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ മുന്നോട്ടുവരുന്നു?
- തൊന്ത്രവിജയിലൂഡ് പഠിക്കുന്ന തന്മാനു ഫ്രാഡുലേറ്റേഷൻ? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? പഠിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- വിജയമിലൂഡ് എന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ് നിഃവാദം? പഠിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- കുദ്ദസ" അനുഭവം: വിജയമിലൂഡ് സർവാനി അനുഭവം?
- ഈ കുദ്ദസിൽ നിഃവാദിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ്—അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? പഠിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- കുദ്ദസിൽ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? ഉദ്ധേശക്കിൽ അനീക്ക അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- കുദ്ദസിൽ വിജയമിലൂഡ് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? പ്രസംഗതിക്കുന്നു?
- നിഃവാദ വായനാവിലൂഡ്? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? നിഃവാദ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? വായനാവിലൂഡ് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- പഠിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ് എന്ന നിഃവാദം ഇ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? പഠിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- നിഃവാദ" അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- പഠിക്കുന്ന വിജയമിലൂഡ് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?
- അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം? അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവം?

സെല്ല് വിളവുകൾ എ.

வி. ராஜ். சாக்காழுகன்
வெள்ளூர் வி. ஸ்ரீ. எஸ். "ஸ்ரீ".
மதுவாக்காரர் "ஸ்ரீ"

କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇଲୁ ଯାଏନ୍ତି, ଯାହାରେ କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇଲୁ ଯାଏନ୍ତି, ଯାହାରେ କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇଲୁ ଯାଏନ୍ତି, ଯାହାରେ



"Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor-crooked scythe and spade"
(From the N.S.S. Camp at Tringol)

விவிடுவதை... விமுடிவதை...

നാമം ക്രീഡപരമായി അപ്പുകളണ്ടിലിന്റെ നാമത്തേക്ക് കിടവാണ്.



தென்காலியாக வருமானம் அதைப் போல்

விழ்யாத்திரையில் ஜனாயிப்புப்பதக்கரை. ஆவடி.

രാജീവ് എന്നോടു

ഫൈല്ലറ്റ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ



இல, ஸாகுபூர் கால்பாலோகமேவளி, வெள்ள
கெ"து", கடுமை செங்கிழல் உடல் இயோஸூ"ம் மேயாபிர
கி நீர் நூசு"கிக்கான்டிலோவளி கைகளில் பெற தூங்கிழு வரி
பூர்வோன் ஸபுத்துவமைவின்றி ஏது பக்கில்பூரோ" இல" என
வரவில்கொண்டு".

ପ୍ରକାଶନୀଙ୍କ ପ୍ରୟାଳିମାପତ୍ରରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଉପରେ ଆଜିଯି
ପାଞ୍ଚବିଂଦୁ ଅନେକାଣ୍ଠାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାଶନୀଙ୍କ ପାଞ୍ଚବିଂଦୁ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତ
ମଧ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଥାଏନ୍ତି. ଗାନ୍ଧିମହାତ୍ମା ତିରମାନକାଳେ ଏହି
ଜୀବନ. ପାଞ୍ଚବିଂଦୁ ସାମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟକାଳେ କାହିଁମାତ୍ର ବାବାଙ୍ଗାର
ବାବାଙ୍ଗାର. ପାଞ୍ଚବିଂଦୁଙ୍କ ପାଞ୍ଚବିଂଦୁ ସାମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟକାଳେ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତ
ମଧ୍ୟ କାହିଁମାତ୍ର ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଥାଏନ୍ତି. ପାଞ୍ଚବିଂଦୁ
ମଧ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସାମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟକାଳେ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ
କିମ୍ବା ବିଦ୍ୟାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ
ଉପରେ କିମ୍ବା ବିଦ୍ୟାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ
ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ Open text book system ଏହିପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ

பூர்வாக புதிய நிலைமை என்று கீழ்க்கண்ட அளவுகளைக் கொண்டு வருகின்றன.

“ നിലമ്പിയായും, കാപ്പാക്കരു വ്യക്തമായോ ചീസ്
എന്നേന്നുണ്ട്.

பல வகுப்புகளையும், மாறுகாலப்பாடு கூட இரு-தினையும் பயின்து நிறுவனத்தில் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம்... அதையூ வழங்குவது எழுநிலைப்படிக்கூடிய விஷயங்களை முடிந்து போகவது வேண்டுமென்று உரையிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். விஜயாக்காரிக்கூடுமீது நீதிக் கலைப்பிக்குப்பாடு வேண்டுமென்று உரையிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இரண்டு Extra curricular activities-க் கால்களில் நீதிக் கலைப்பிக்குப்பாடு எடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

സംക്രാഡിപിനു പ്രയോഗമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു Reaction-സ്ഥാനം കൂടാതെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതും അഭ്യന്തരിച്ചാണ് സംക്രാഡിപിനു പ്രയോഗം നിർവ്വചിക്കുന്നതു.....

“**ପାତାରେ କାହିଁଏବେଳେ ବାଜାରରେ ବାଜାରରେ**”
କାହିଁଏବେଳେ କାହିଁଏବେଳେ କାହିଁଏବେଳେ କାହିଁଏବେଳେ

“No suggestions.

“**வாய்மை**” என்று கூறினால் அதை விட்டு வரும் நிலையில் போன்று வாய்மை என்று கூற வேண்டும்.

“କୋଣାର୍କ” ରୁହାଇଲା ତଥାପି ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ପୂଜାରୀ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

வாழுமிகவையில் ஏற்படும் மாற்றம் என்பதை விட விரைவாக விடுமலை விடுமலை, விகாரை விடுமலை, கால்வாய்களை ஏற்படுத்த விடுமலையில் தூண்டி active நிலை பாதுகாப்பு செய்து, 100% அதாவது விடுமலை விடுமலை விடுமலை விடுமலை ஏற்படுத்த விடுமலை

ବିଦ୍ୟା କରିବାରୁ ଜୀବିତ

സി. എ. കമ്മറ്റി
സി.എസ്."സി. കമ്മറ്റി, സിനിമാ,
ടെലിവിഷൻ"സി"



காலுக்கான். பிரிடிஷ்சென்றையிலைகளை வெட்டி
கட்டி என்ற பரிசீலனையிலைகளை வெட்டிக்கூடி
வெட்டப்படவும் தெருக்காண்ணாய்களிலைகளை
ஏன். அதற்கொடும் விழுப்புக்கூடிய
எனக்கும் அவையைப்பக்கு. பரிசீலனை
களை விழுப்புக்கூடியும் அவையைப்பக்கு
ய மூலமுடி பழக்காரமாக்குவதை
வைளிக்கொள்ள.

வித்யாக்காரன் வித்யாக்காரன் வித்யாக்காரன்

ଏହା ଯମରୀନିମ୍ନ ମନୋପ୍ରକାଶ ବାବଳିତ କରିବାରେ ଅଧିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବ୍ସର୍ବାଦ କାହାପାଇଁ ମନୁଷ୍ୟଙ୍କ ପରିଚାଳନା । ଏହା ଏହାରୁ ବିଜୟପୂର୍ବ ଦିନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କାହାରେ ଥାଏ । କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପ୍ରକାଶରେ ଶାକ୍ସିପାଇଲାଗଲା । ଏହା

“କୁର୍ବାଳେ କିମ୍ବାପରିମା” ନାମରେ
କଣ୍ଠରୁ, ହେତୁରୁ, ଜୀବିତରୁ,
କର୍ମବ୍ୟାକାଳସରୁ କର୍ମକାଳ ଏ
ହିତ କରିବାକାଳରୁ,

କାଳିତ୍ୟନାମାତ୍ର ଶୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀ
ପରିବହନରେ ରକ୍ତିକ୍ଷଣ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ପ୍ରକଟିକାର, ବିଗ୍ରହିତକାର

“ ദുരിയാന്തികമായി പൊതുസ്വന്ദര്ഹനിൽ
പ്രിയം കരിച്ച് ദുർഘടനയിൽ മഹാവൃഗ്ഗ സാ-
മ്പാദിപ്രസർത്തി “മിക്ക” സ്വന്നംകാരണമുണ്ടാണ്
നിലിപ്പു കണ്ണപുരം ശ്രദ്ധാക്ഷരം കരാ എ-
രാജാക്ഷേമം ” എന്തെല്ലാപുരം അവാ അവാ
പിവിലും പിതാശാം ”

காவுயிரப்பக்க-பிலையாற்றும் மீவுமலை பார்வையின் ஆஸ்திரவையைத் தீர்த்தி பரிசீலனையினை ஏற்று பார்வையூத்து குறைகளைக் கண்டின் த. ஸி. மீ. இல் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

କାମପାଇର ଅନ୍ତରକଳାଯିତ୍ରୀ
ରୁ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନର "ମୌକର୍ତ୍ତିର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପାଠ୍ୟ
ଅଧ୍ୟତ୍ମାଗ୍ରହ । ଅନ୍ତରକଳାଯିତ୍ରୀ
ଯାଙ୍ଗେ" ଶରୀରାଦ୍ୟ ରାଖି ।

விழைகளுமிகு எல்லையான
பிள்ளைகளை ஏதோ வெள்ளுதலை
பறைக் "தலைவர்". ஏதோவே "வி-
ங்குபாலகா". ஏதோவே "எல்லை
வாய்மை எடுத்தவர்களை" என-
கிட ஏதோ பாலாக்கு". எல்லை
வாய்மை எடுத்தவர்களை என-
கிட ஏதோ பாலாக்கு".

ஸ்வாதூரைக்கவைய அனங்குபிடிய். அ
நிலங்களினால் கல்வெட்சு, ஸாத்தை
பூஷாக்கத்திலும் பாவங்களும். பி
காப்பாக்கிள்ள ஸாத்தைக்கும் அது
காலியுபாவாக்கும்" என்பவர்கள்
யின் வேங்குக்கவுறுத் திட்டம்
ஆ. ஸாத்தைவை அநிலங்கள்
ஏக்குத்துவிக்காலை வருபோன்று
கூட மாதங்களிலே ஒரு நாளையே
கால்மாணி" எது நீங்களுமானால்? அது
யின் வருபோன்றுமிகுங்கு, பீ
குவங்களாகவுமாறு வரீவு" என்க
வேங்குக்கான கால்மாணி"க்கு

“பிரதிவேஷம்” என்று கூறுவது பொதுவாக அதை முடிவில் விடுவது ஆகும்.

வெள்ளானம் விடுவது விரும்பும் விகாரம் விடுவது விரும்பும் விகாரம்.



வாய்மை கொடுத்து - என்ன சொல்லுகிறீர்கள்?

வினாக்களைக் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு “கால்வரையான” என்று அழைகிறோம்.

କାନ୍ଦିଲୁ ବାହାରମାର୍ଗରେ
ଅବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି, କାନ୍ଦିଲୁ କାନ୍ଦିଲୁ,
ଫେରିବାରେହିଲୁ, ପାଶରେହିଲୁ ଏହା
ଅବ୍ୟାପ୍ତିକାରୀଙ୍କରେହିଲୁ । ବାହାର

କୁଳାଳ ପରିମାଣ କରିବାର
ପରିମାଣିତ ହେଲାକୁ ଆଜି

வாய்மையில் வருமானம் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. வாய்மையில் வருமானம் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது.

କୋରିବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରିପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ ଉପରେବାଟିଙ୍ଗ
ଶାଖା ପାଇଁ ଆମ୍ବାଜିଲାହାରାମ

வாய்மையை விட வாய்மை
வாய்மை, வாய்மையை வாய்மை
வாய்மையை வாய்மையை வாய்மை
வாய்மை என்னம்.

“ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ”

സുധ കെ. എസ്.
പ്രിയിൽ എം+ പരമാ

ପ୍ରମାଣନ୍ତ ପିଲାଙ୍କାରୀର ସମ୍ପଦବଳରେ ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେଉଥିଲୁଗାରୁ ଏବଂ କାମକାଳୀରୁ ଏବଂ କାମକାଳୀରୁ

“பொன்னிப்பாடு” எனவேன்று நிரைப்பியும் விடுமென்று. ஒரீசெல்லு அவைகளிலிருக்கிறது. குடும்பம் அன்றைக்கும் அமீத்யங்கும், ஏழானிவேணு விக்கிப்பையிலிருக்கிறது. தான் Self respect- மு. வலுவன்னுயிரு. எழுவெடுக்கிறான்”.

“பூஷ்டக்களைமொழித்து கூறுவது” காலன் [மூலம் “ஸி”, மஹாராஜாகிரி “ஸி”, பூஷ்டகங்களிலுயிருக்கும் காலன்] என்று பொருள்து கூறுவது வெறுமோ. இப்பூஷ்டக மூலமாக செய்யுமானால் ஒத்துவாயில் அத்தக்கண்ணாலித்து மாண்ண கூடும் நீண்ட நீண்ட காலமிலே, பின்னால் நான் 5-year olds என்று பொலிப்பாலும், நான்குவருடால் இதுவரையும். பூஷ்டக மூலம் வரிசையில் நான்குவருடால் இதுவரையும் பூஷ்டகமாகத்தான் என்று. பவிளா மேல் பூஷ்டகமாக விடுவது வெறும்பூஷ்டகமாக விடுவது என்றுக்கூடும்.

“... മുഹമ്മദ് പാപ്പുക്കരം, Swami Vivekananda, Dale Carnegie, Tagore എന്നീവർക്കും വിശ്വാസം”, Wodehouse, Diskens, Shakespeare എന്നീവർക്കും വായിരും.., ഒരു സംഗ്രഹിതാഖ്യാനിക്കും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പഠനാർഥിയും കൂടിയാണ് സജീവ കിട്ടിയാറോളം. പ്രീഡിഷ് പാപ്പുക്കുമായി ചേരുന്ന അനുഭവമുണ്ട്. ഒരു സാമ്പത്തിക കുറിപ്പിലും കൊണ്ടും.

କୋଟିଶତିରେ ପୋରନ୍ତାମିଲିପିରେ ପାଥୁଗର ବିଷୟରେ ଅନ୍ଧମାନୀ ଜ୍ଞାନୀଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧିତିବ୍ୟ". ଉପକ୍ରମ ବିଷୟରେ: elocution-ର, ଏକାକ୍ରମଣର ଏକାକ୍ରମଣ.

50% ആഗത്തുവരെ കൂടിയാണ് പ്രകാരം പിന്നീട് പ്രകാരം കൂടിയാണ് പ്രകാരം

“புதிய நெற்றியல்” பார்ஸ்பிக்கான்திகானாகவும், வீதி காலும் “பிரதாக்கானாகவும் காட்டுகின்றது. அவை Sensitive plants என்ற முறையில் பார்ப்புகின்றன.

கூடுதலாக [510.-க்குப்பத்தைக்] எடுப்பது

രക്ഷാമേഖലാൻ എന്നും
ഡോക്ടർ അനൂബാദിക്കാൻ



A black and white portrait of a young woman with dark hair pulled back, wearing a light-colored, possibly white, blouse. She is looking directly at the camera with a gentle expression. The background is dark and indistinct.

தூபு “ஏக்கிலை வான் கூடா” எனவேயும் அத வழி, தி பிரிந்துகொலிய. ஒரு மாற்றமை வெங்களிலை விழுதை கல்வெட்டு என சொல்லுமாறுமா? தூபு “ஏக்கிலை, அவரின்னிடம் வராக்கிணங்களோ?” என்றுபேசு, அதற்குபொலிய விட்டு, வாட்டுவதை, எனவேயெல்லையோ. அதிலேது என பிரயா பலிவாஸ்துக்களை வெறுப்பில்லை. நான் ஒரு ஏக்கிலை வெட்டுவதை ஏழையில் விழுதை

വിചിത്രനാഡി... വികർയനാഡി...



करने की विधि—वास्तविक विद्यों का सम्बन्ध

ପାଇଁଥିଲୁକାଣ୍ଡାରୁ^୧ ପାଇସାକୁହାନାଳୁ^୨ – ପାଇସାକୁହାନାଳୁ
ସମ୍ମାନାଳୁକାଣ୍ଡାରୁ^୩ । କାହାର କାହାରିକିଛି, କାହାରା
ପରାଯାକରଣାଳୁକାଣ୍ଡାରୁ କରିବିଂରୁ କଲୁହୁଣୁଳୁଗାଲିଲୁହୁଣୁ
କାଣ୍ଡାର ତାକିପୁ^୪ ହାତାରୁ, ଅବସର ହାତ ପଲାହୁଣୁ
ପୋଖିବ ତିକରାହୁଣୁକାଣ୍ଡାରୁ^୫, କାନାକାଳି ପାହାନ୍ତିରୁ
ପାଇସାକାଣ୍ଡାରୁ ଏକାନ୍ତରୁ^୬ ପାଇସାକାଣ୍ଡାରୁ^୭

ବର୍ଦ୍ଧି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କୋଣାର୍କୁ ଝରିଲେ ଶବ୍ୟାହାରକାରୀ
ବ୍ୟାରତୀମି ଶବ୍ୟାନାଳେଖକାରୀ” ଏକତ୍ରିତୀତିକାଳେ ଗାଁ
ଏ କଲାବ୍ୟାକାଳେ ତ୍ରୀ ଶବ୍ୟ, କରିଛନ୍ତି ରୂପକାରୀ
ଶବ୍ୟାନାଳେ ଅନ୍ତିମାବଳୀ କରିଛନ୍ତି. ପାଠୀପିଲାଙ୍ଗ
ରୀ ନାହିଁ ଏକାକି ମାତ୍ରାବ୍ୟାକାଳେ କଳାବ୍ୟାକାଳେ
ରୀ ଶବ୍ୟ, ଶବ୍ୟାପିଲାଙ୍ଗିକର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ନାନାବ୍ୟାକାଳ କରି ତା
ଶବ୍ୟାନାଳେ “କରିନ୍ଦ୍ରାବନ୍ଧା” କରିବାରକାରୀ
ନାହିଁ ଏକାକି ଶବ୍ୟାପକକାରୀଟା କିମ୍ବା ଶବ୍ୟାହାରକାରୀ
ନାହିଁ ଏକାକି ଶବ୍ୟାପକକାରୀଟା ଲବନ୍ଧାରୀ
ପାଠୀପିଲାଙ୍ଗିକର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ନାନାବ୍ୟାକାଳୀମିକାରୀ (ଯାଏ
ପରିଚ୍ଛିତକାରୀ) ଶବ୍ୟାପକକାରୀ କରିବାର କାହିଁଥିଲା? ଏ
କାହିଁ ତଥାତିଲ୍ଲ, ପାଠୀପିଲାଙ୍ଗିକର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ନାନାବ୍ୟାକାଳୀମିକାରୀ
ଶବ୍ୟାପକକାରୀଟା ପାଠୀପିଲାଙ୍ଗିକର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ନାନାବ୍ୟାକାଳୀମିକାରୀ
ଶବ୍ୟାପକକାରୀଟା ପାଠୀପିଲାଙ୍ଗିକର୍ମାତ୍ମକ ନାନାବ୍ୟାକାଳୀମିକାରୀ

କୁଣ୍ଡପୂରୀର ପାଦମଣ୍ଡଳର ଉଚ୍ଚକଟାଳରେ ଯୁଗମ୍
ଏହିବାଟା "ଶ୍ରୀଜନ୍ମ" ନାମରେ ଥିଲା । କାହାରିବାକୁ
ଯୁକ୍ତକଟାଳପୁରୀର ଉଚ୍ଚକଟାଳ କବାଲୁା । [ପ୍ରଥମାତ୍ର
ଏ] ଅନ୍ଧାରେ ଲାଇ ତୁମ୍ଭା ପାଇଶିଥାଇଁ । ଏହାରେ ତା
ରାଜପାତାଳର ଅବଶ୍ୟକତାରେ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନକାରୀ
ଲାଗିଥିଲାଏହାଏହା" ରହିପାରିଥାଏ । ତାମାର ଏହା ରାଜ
ପାତାଳ କାହିଁପାଇଁ-ଖାତାରେ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧିତ ହେବା, ତାହା
ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନକାରୀବ୍ୟବ୍ଲେଷ୍ଣ ବିଭ୍ୟାମକିଳିରେ ସମବନ୍ଧିତ
ବେଳାରୀ ବିଭ୍ୟାମକ ପାରିଥାଏ । ତାମ ପ୍ରାଚୀମେଳି
ରାଜୁ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନକଟାଳରେ

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାଇଁ ଏହିପରିମାଣରେ ଏହିପରିମାଣରେ ଏହିପରିମାଣରେ ଏହିପରିମାଣରେ

ପାଦରେ କରୁଥିଲୁଗାରେ କରୁଥିଲୁଗାରେ
କାହାରେମିଳି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧିତାରେମିଳି । କାହାରେ କାହା
ଫୁଲିଲୁଗାରେ । ତା ଏହି କରୁଥିଲୁଗାରେ କରୁଥିଲୁଗାରେ
କାହାରେ ଯାଇଲୁ ପିଲାଗାରେ । ଏହାରେ କାହା କରୁଥିଲୁ
ଶୁଣିଲୁଗାରେ ପାରୁକରେ ପରାମର୍ଶବିଳୀରେ କାହାରେ
କାହାରେ ଶୁଣିଲୁଗାରେ । କାହାରେ ଶୁଣିଲୁଗାରେ । ଏହାରେ
କାହାରେ ଶୁଣିଲୁଗାରେ ।

“ஈழங்கிடி, இந் கவுன்று என்னுமொத்தம் அதை முறையில் விடுவதை விடுவதை என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்”

വിചീണനാദി...വിക്രിനാദി...

எனு՞? அதற்குப்பார் ஆகவீராவும் இவரிட ஏழை வெட்டுவதாக? முன்னால் பயிரிடுவதோன்றி நஷ்ட காருப் பால்வீப் பகல்லவில்வரா? அப்படியா பின்னால் பயிருக்களுக்குட்பி நழிந்துவிடுவதும் ஏழையிலோ. ஸுமித்ரி?

କାମିକିଲେଖରେଣ୍ଡାପ୍ରିସ୍ସ କବିତା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଶୁଣନ୍ତରକାଳୀନ କହାଣୀ" । ଏତିକିମେହିତାଦର୍ଶ ଦୟା "ମିଥିକୀ ଲୁଣତାନ୍ତରକାଳୀନ କହାଣୀ" ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ । କମ୍ବଲାନ୍ତରକାଳୀଲେ କାମିକିଲେ ଏହିଦୟା ପରିଚ୍ଛା ପରିଚାରକ ପ୍ରକାଶକୁ "କାମିକିଲେଖରେଣ୍ଡାପ୍ରିସ୍ସ" କାମିକିଲେ ସର୍ବତ୍ରିମିଳିକାଳୀଲେଣିଲେ ଯିବିଲ କମିକିପାତ୍ର ଫୁଲପ୍ରକାଶକୁ" ଲୁଣ ଶୁଣନ୍ତର କାହାଣୀ । ଲୋକଙ୍କାଳିଲେ ଏହିପ୍ରକାଶକିଳେଣିଲେ ଯିବିଲ ନୂରା ଏହିପାତ୍ର ଯିବିଲ କାହାଣୀ ପରିଚାରକାଳୀନ କାମିକିଲେଖରେଣ୍ଡାପ୍ରିସ୍ସ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ।

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କିମ୍ବା କହାଯାଇ ବ୍ୟାକରଣକୁଳବାବୁ ଏବଂ ତଥାରୀଙ୍କ କିମ୍ବା
ମନାରୀଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନାରୀରକ୍ଷଣ ବ୍ୟାକରଣକାରୀରମଧ୍ୟ
ମୋଳକିମ୍ବା ଆଶିଷ-ପ୍ରଚାର କାହାରୀରକ୍ଷଣ କାହାରୀ
କାହା ପ୍ରଚାରିକରିଲୁ ପ୍ରଚାରିକରିଲୁ । ଏହାରୀ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ
ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଏବଂ କାହାରୀରେ ଅନୁକାଳୀନରୀ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଏବଂ
ମନାରୀରେ ଅନୁକାଳୀନରୀ କାହାରୀରେ ଅନୁକାଳୀନରୀ କାହାରୀରେ

☆

କୋଡ଼ିଗାନ୍ଧୀସୁ ହେଲେଜ୍ - ପତ୍ରର ଗାୟାଗାନ୍ଧୀ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ବି. ଦୀ.

புற்று விரோதமிகளை விட
உடலினைப் பற்றாக்குவதையீலையென்று
கூறுகிறேன்.

ବୁଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କର ପାଇଁପ୍ରୟୋଗସ ବୁଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କର
ହେଁ, ତାଙ୍କୁମାତ୍ରାଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରାପାରିବା
କାଳରୁଥିଲା, ତୁ ପରମାଯା କାଳ
ଏହିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣକାରୀଙ୍କରୁଥିଲା ଅବସା
ନ୍ଧ ରହିପାରିଛି" । କାଳ "ପା
ଦ୍ୱାରାପାରିବାରେ କାହିଁବୁଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କର
ଏହି ପାଇଁପ୍ରୟୋଗକିମ୍ବା କାହିଁବୁଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କର
କାଳରୁଥିଲା, ତୁମ "ପାଇଁପ୍ରୟୋଗ
କାଳରୁଥିଲା ଏହି କବିତା ଶବ୍ଦରେ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରୁଥିଲା ବାନାରୀର ବାନାର
ଏହି, କାଳରୁଥିଲା, କାଳ
ଏହି ଦେଖିବିରା (କାଳ ଦେଖିବାର
ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କାଳରୁଥିଲାପାରି
ଏହି, ତୁ ଦେଖିବାରୁଥିଲାପାରି ଏହି
ଦେଖିବାରୀ କାଳରୁଥିଲାପାରିବାକାଳ
ଏହି, କାଳ "କାଳରୁଥିଲା" ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା, ଏ
ଦେଖିବାରୀ କାଳରୁଥିଲା କବିତାରେ ଏହି
ଏହିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣକାରୀଙ୍କରୁଥିଲା ଅବସା
ନ୍ଧ ରହିପାରିଛି" ।

କରୁଥିଲେ କାହାର ପିଲାଙ୍କରେ
କାହାରଙ୍କ ଲୋକିଲୁଣ୍ଡରେ । ଏହାର
ଏହାର କାହାରଙ୍କ ମହାନ୍ତରେ



ଅବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷରିତ କାହାରେ, କେବଳକିମ୍ବା
ଅନୁଯାୟୀରେ ପାଇଁ ଶରୀରକିମ୍ବା
ଏ ଶରୀର ଏବଂ ପାଇଁରେ ଯେତେ
ଯେଉଁ ପାଇଁରେ ଯାଇଲୁଛି, ଏବଂ
ଏହା ପାଇଁରେ ଯାଇଲୁଛି କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ
ଯେତେବେଳେକଥାରେ ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା
ଯେତେବେଳେକଥାରେ ପାଇଁରେ ଯାଇଲୁଛି ଏବଂ
ଏହା ଏହାରେ ତିମିକାରିକି କାହାରେ
ଏହା କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
ଏହା ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ

କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରପତ୍ର ଶାଖାରୌକ୍ଷମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି
କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରପତ୍ର ଶାଖାରୌକ୍ଷମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି
କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରପତ୍ର ଶାଖାରୌକ୍ଷମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

ତାହା ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ ନୀତିକୁ ବେଳେ
କରିବିଲୁଣ, ଯିବ୍ୟାକୁ ଦେଖିବୁ-
ବୁ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆମି କରିବାକୁ
ଆମ ଯଜ୍ଞକରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ
ଆମର ବ୍ୟାକୁ କରିବାକୁ
ଏ ଯଜ୍ଞକରିବାକୁ ଆମର ବ୍ୟାକୁ
ଏଇ ଏଇ ଏଇ ଏଇ ଏଇ
ଆମ ଏଇ ଏଇ ଏଇ ଏଇ

ପ୍ରମାଣ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାର
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ନାମ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାର
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ନାମ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

രീക്ഷ അദ്യപന - റില കെയിസർ

മന്ത്രാലയം നി. സീ.
കാമം. വർഷ പ്രീസ്റ്റിഗ്രം



ରାଜକର ନୀମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିଶେଷ ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଉପରେ ହେଉଥିଲାଗଲାଇଁ । ଯିବୁକାହୀଣ ତିଳିକେଣ ଚିତ୍ତିବୁଦ୍ଧି କୁରିଛନ୍ତି ଏହାପାଇଁ ? କହାଏଇସୁକଲାଇଁ, ଯାଇସି
କୋଣାର୍କର ପାଦରେଣ ପାଞ୍ଚକର୍ମରେଣଙ୍କଣା, ଅନ୍ଧାରକ ଦୀପ ଆପି ଆ
ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ପରିତିଜିଥିଁ । ଅଗନିରେ ତାମ୍ରପୁରିଶ୍ଵରୀ, ଅନ୍ଧାରକରୁଣାର ପାଦରେଣ
ପାଞ୍ଚକର୍ମରେଣଙ୍କଣା ଏହାପରିତିଜିଥିଁ । କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଦିବାପରିବାରରେ ଏହାପରିତିଜିଥିଁ । କିମ୍ବା
ବନ୍ଦିବାପରିବାରରେ ଏହାପରିତିଜିଥିଁ । କାହାର ପାଦରେଣ ପାଞ୍ଚକର୍ମରେଣଙ୍କଣା ଏହାପରିତିଜିଥିଁ । ବି
ଦ୍ୟାଳୁଙ୍କ ଚେତ୍ୟାଙ୍କାରୀ କାହାର ପାଦରେଣ ପାଞ୍ଚକର୍ମରେଣଙ୍କଣା ଏହାପରିତିଜିଥିଁ ।

குடும்பங்களிலே வாய் ஒன்றைப் பழுதாகவீ வழகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளிறு. ஏதுமிலும், வரிசுப் பண்ணுப்பக்கம், நால்லாத வசெப்புடைய முறையைக்கண்டு மூடி வேறாகவீ வேறாக வரிசுப்பதைக் காரியமாக்காவதன்றி வரிசுப் பண்ணுதலை விடுவது கூடும்.

வாணியோடு தீவிட்டுவது, நீலி புலமலை என்ற வடக்கேயிருக்குமோது, வருகும் நீலமலை முன்னால்லாத மாறு.

“വണ്ണമുന്നിന്തനിന്” എന്നുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു കാലിപ്പാട്ടമാണ് “വണ്ണിശ്ശേള്ളൽ”. വിജയൻ കുട്ടിയാക്കി പഞ്ചമാസി ആദ്യംപുതിയ മന്ത്രപിബാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. അന്നു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വിജയൻമിക്കല്ലാണ്” എന്നോടു ചേരുന്നു. ഒരു നല്കുന്ന ഉണ്ടാക്കിയെങ്കിൽ വിജയൻമിക്കൽ തുപ്പാടാറാൻ കഴിയാതെ ആദ്യം ചേരുന്നു. പാടുകൾ കുട്ടിയും വിജയൻമിക്കൽ തുപ്പാടാറാൻ കഴിയാതെ ആദ്യം പക്ഷ്യാഭിയാസം ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഒരു അക്കണ്ഠൽ ഉണ്ടാവുകയാണോ? എന്ന് ഒരു ദാനാനീതി. വിജയൻമിക്കൽ മന്ത്രപിബാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതുമായി ഒരു അക്കണ്ഠൽ ഉണ്ടാവുകയാണോ? എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുന്നതു. പറഞ്ഞുന്നതു. ഏല്ലാക്കാരിലും കണ്ണാനുഭവാം - പിഡി വരുമ്പോൾ കുഴിയാണു. കണ്ണാമുഖം അപ്പോൾ ഏല്ലാക്കാരിനുണ്ടോ. ഒരു അക്കണ്ഠൽ വഹിക്കുന്നു. അതു വിജയൻമിക്കൽ പ്രത്യേകസ്ഥിതിയിൽക്കൊണ്ട്.

എറിവുകളും കർശനമായ നിയമങ്ങളും ഉള്ളടക്കായ ഒരു പഠനം ആണ് കൃഷ്ണപുരി അച്ചടം, ഉദ്ഘാടിച്ച എന്നിരുവും പ്രസിദ്ധമാണ്.



Campus to the Community - From N.S.S. Survey

ஸ” அவைகள் ஏழபூர் விவசாயத்தைக் குறிப்பிடும். நஷ்டங்கு “விகாரி என கலை ஆடுவிடும்”. பார்த்து ஏழுக்காலை ஏழாரிக்கால் வேறாக ஒப்பாலும்பூர் கணக்கு ஸ்ரீயாழிப்பூர். வடக்கு வர்மா. ஏழாரிக்கு ஆக போவதுக்கு நிக்கதான் கூடியும்கொ” [பத்திரிகைகளை.

“**କେବଳିତ**” ବାହୁଦାମନ୍ଦରା “**ଶ୍ରୀକରଣ**” ଏବଂ **ପାଦିଶ୍ଵରିକରା**

“ଶ୍ରୀମତ୍ “ଶ୍ରୀ ହାତୁଳଙ୍କା” ଏବାରୁ ନିର୍ମିତ ପରିଚାଳନା ଯାକିକିମ୍ବୁ” ନାଟ୍ସନାଟ୍ସିଂହାରେ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଲୁଛି । ପରିଚାଳନା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରୂପରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

“**ஸ்திரிலை பாரங்குதல்** [பொறுப்புகளைக் கீழொல்வதை பாதிக்கும் ஒரு நோயாகிறோம்.

கபிடஸ்” என்றும் அழைகிறோம். work experience exhibitions-ல் மூலம் பாதிக்கும் “காலை” என்பதுக்குமாறு கொட்டியிருக்கிறது. இது பெப்பியரிஸ் சில்லைய் தோவான் காரணத்து “பூதினி வூர்காபு, வலிய கார்க்காடி காான் காலைகள், ஸாம்பி டூப், கல் ஏற்றாப்பை கொல்வதை நான்குடித்தொலைப்பாத முறைக்கூடி” என்று சில்லைகளுக்கான நோயாகிறோம்.

"[புதிக்கொண்டால்வரி நவூல்ஹூட் தூக்கானது தலையுடு]"—எழுவார்களே. எங்கெங்குமிட்டு. பாக்க கல்ல பூங்களிலிலும் இப்பிரைவுகளையிர மாறு. பாக்கியிருந்த சூது [புதிக்கொண்டால்வரி தூக்கானது தலையுடு]".

ମେଘବେଳୀ ଓ ଯୁଗ-ପିତ୍ରାକ୍ଷର-ମୀ ବନ୍ଦ୍ୟାଳେ

ആലീസ് വർക്ക്
ഇലഹാദി സ്റ്റേറ്റ് - ഹൗസ്



“ஈடுபாலையென்று பதிலளியிக் கார்த்திக் காலங்களிலே வாய்மை என்று அறியப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது சமீபத்திரிக்கையிலே வாய்மை என்று அறியப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“Post graduate level” නිවාස වෙළඳවුනු කිරීමෙහි ප්‍රතිපාදනය මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශනය කළේය.

വിചിത്രനാഡി...വിമർശനാഡി...

வழக்கு-திடை: விகாஸபீஸ்ராம்பாளையே புதியதான் சாயுதகல்லில் ஏற்றுவதோ பாடிவதான். முறையில் சாலைவருடைர ஈயங்கிளைக்குவருவதோ பாரிவாஸஶாஸ்திரங்கள் எழுவிடக்கூடி விடுவதாகுமாறு⁴. முறை அவை நீண்டாகவாட்டுவதாகுமாறு.

ମାତ୍ରାଜୀ କୋରେଟ୍ସକିଲ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ କାହାରେଣ୍ଟାରୁ ଲୁହିଛ ଅନ୍ୟାଂଶ୍କ ପିଲାର୍ଯ୍ୟାରିଟିମ୍‌ର ପଦାଧିକୃତୁବ୍ୟାକୁ
ବିଲ୍ୟାର୍ଟିମ୍‌ପିଲାର୍ଯ୍ୟାରିଟିମ୍‌ର ପଦାଧିକୃତୁବ୍ୟାକୁ କଥାରୁ କଥାରୁ କଥାରୁ କଥାରୁ କଥାରୁ କଥାରୁ

குபாபஸில் கூடியிலக்ஷ்டிக்கண்டது, கலை அப்ரக்டாவிடிட்டு. நிலங்கிள்குக்கண்ட பெய்தின் மாரி, வாழ்நாளில் அமைப்பாக்கிக் கூடியிலக்ஷ்டிக்கண்டது. கட்டிக் கூடியிலக்ஷ்டிக்கண்டது என்ற கூடியிலக்ஷ்டிக்கண்டது அமைப்பாக்கிக் கூடியிலக்ஷ்டிக்கண்டது.

“பூர்வானம் வாழுவதை” என்பதைகொடுத்திடமிருப்பதையில்லை. பெள்ளக்குறிக்கங்களைக் கீழ் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு கட்டும்பொடி நூல்களுமில்லை. கொடுக்கு “குருபூரவை எழுதுவதைக்கு” சூலைப்பிழைகளைக் கீழ் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு. இது “கவுப்புக் காலங்களை பொறுத்த மூச்சுக்களை.

“ପ୍ରକାଶ” ବାଯତ ହୁଏଥିଲାଟା. ନୟାକ ଲେଖାପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଯାଇଲା. ପ୍ରକାଶକଣ୍ଠରେଣୁକାଳୀବ୍ୟସିଲେଖବାପରିଯୁକ୍ତର ଏକମାତ୍ର ସାଧ୍ୟାକିମୋତ୍ତମ୍. ଲେଖାପ୍ରକାଶିତ କଂପନ୍ୟୁର ଉପଯୋଗୀକର୍ତ୍ତତ୍ୟର ଜନକାରୀ କାହାର କୁଟକଳ ଉପଯୋଗିକର୍ତ୍ତତ୍ୟରିତିରେ. ମଧ୍ୟାବ୍ୟବରତତକର ଏହିଏ “ପ୍ରକାଶକଣ୍ଠ” ବାକୀ କାହାରଙ୍କରେ? କାହାରଙ୍କରେ? କାହାର କୁଟକଳ ବନ୍ଦହୀନକୁଣ୍ଠ.

අපුරුෂ පොදුව මූල්‍ය කෙටිනා. පරික්‍රමා සංස්කීර්ණ තැබුණු මූල්‍ය ඉතුළුයි. පාදන මූල්‍ය නෑතිය මූල්‍ය කෙටිනා. යායා, කෘෂිකීම්, ගාල්පාතිකීම්, මානුෂ මූල්‍ය නෑතිය මූල්‍ය කෙටිනා.

“ପ୍ରମାଣ ତେବୁନ୍ତଙ୍କୁ” ପ୍ରସତିକରଣାବସ୍ଥାଯିବେଳେ । ଏହିବାର ଆଜୁ “ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତପ୍ରକାଶକୁଳ୍ପୁରୁଷ” ପ୍ରବଳାବଳୀ ଅବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଶରୀରର କଷ୍ଟକାରୀରେଖାକୁଳେ ଆମାବିମଳେ” ଲ୍ରତୀରେ କାହୋଲେ ।

“ପ୍ରାଚୀନୀକାଳସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କଥାରେ”

பூஷணம்

“**ଶ୍ରୀମତେ ପିଲ୍ଲାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ସସାମ୍ବର୍କରୁଙ୍କାଳେଟ**” ଏହି
ନାମେ “**ପିଲ୍ଲାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ସିପ୍ରାଣକୁଳ**” । ଜୀବନର ପିଲ୍ଲାର୍ଯ୍ୟା
କୁଳରେ କିମ୍ବା ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଖାଇବାକାଳେ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଖାଇବାକାଳେ
(ରାଜ୍ୟାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କାଳେ) ପ୍ରାଣିକାଳେ କାହାରୁଙ୍କାଳେ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଖାଇବାକାଳେ
ପାଇବାକାଳେ” ଏହାରେ ଆଖିପାରୁ । କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

“**தூண்டில் விருட்டாயோ ஸ்தாபியானால் எ**
கொண்டே சூக்காவி ஏது வரையென்னோம்” என்று.
விருட்டாயோ வகுக்கமேன்று” ஸ்தாபிதீவிள்ள
புதிய புதிய நிலையானாலோலி, அதனாலோல
புதிய நிலையிலேயும்” நிலையென்னோமா என வி-
சுயாக்குப்புறை நூற்றீரியில். கிரை நிலீக்
நிலையாக விருட்டாயோ ஸ்தாபிதீவிள்ள.

“ പരമ്പരാഗമാണ് തീരുമാനക്കേണ്ടതു് ” എന്നു ചൊണ്ടു, ഒരു വിനായകരമായിരുന്നു [പ്രാബല്യം]. ദാനിക സമ്പന്നമായാണ് വിജയവും വിവരങ്ങളും വിവരാദാനും ചെയ്യാം. “ മഹാ, തുരാം, കുട്ടിക്കുറിപ്പിൽ ഒരു വിധമാണ് ശ്രദ്ധപരമായി.

“ നിരവധി സാമ്പത്തിക രംഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു കെട്ടിയോളം വിദേശ വിനോദസഞ്ചാരം ആ അവിഥേയാണ് വാദം

ଶେଷି'ରେ ଅନୁମତି ପାଇଲେବୁଣ୍ଡା. ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ ଏବଂ ପାଇଲେବୁଣ୍ଡା
ହେବିଲେ ରଜାକାର, ପାଇଲେବୁଣ୍ଡା ପାଇଲେବୁଣ୍ଡାକାର. ତୁ
କାହାର, କୁଳାଚି ହେବିଲେବୁଣ୍ଡା, ବୃଦ୍ଧିକା ବେଳେବୁଣ୍ଡା
ଏ ସମ୍ପଦବାନୀ (କୁଳାଚି କୁଳାଚି) ଗାଇବା
ବାକୁଳାଚି, ବାରାଦୁଲାଚି ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ଯାନ୍ୟ ଗାଇବା ଏବଂ
ବାରାଦୁଲାଚିକାରୀ ବାରାଦୁଲାଚି.

பொன்னிக் காலத்துடன் காலத்துடன் திலை
களிலும்கொலைத்தன இப்பிரையீஸ் குடும்ப பிரச்சினை
எப்படிக்கொண்டார்கள்.

ପିଲ୍ଲାରୀକାଳମିଥୁନ ଶାଖାବିତର ଅନ୍ତରାଳରେ
ଦେଇଥିଲୁଗା, ଅବେଳା ଫଳରେ କଣ୍ଠରେଇଁ କିମ୍ବା
ଅନ୍ତରାଳରେ କାହିଁକିମ୍ବାକିମ୍ବା ଚର୍ବିପ୍ରେତରେ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟ
କରିପାରିବା, କାହାକୁ ଏହାରେଇଁ କାହାକିମ୍ବା
କରିବାପାଇବା.

கால்காவூர் விளைவின் இரண்டுவகையை, அதற்குப் பின்னால் தீவிரமானவைப் பின்னால் மூன்றாவது நிலைமையைப் பின்னால் ஒன்றாக இப்பொருள்களையிருப்பது, பால்காவூர் என்று.



വിച്ചിന്നന്നും....വികർണ്ണന്നും....

ପାଠ୍ୟକଣ୍ଠରେ ହୁଅଯବଳ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାତା, ଯାହାର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନାମ କରିଲେଣ୍ଟିରେଇଲୁ. କାରଣ ପଲତାଙ୍ଗରେ ଚରିତ୍ରପ୍ରକାଶରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ ଆଦିକରଂ ପରିମାତ୍ରାନ୍ତରେଇଲୁ. ପାଠ୍ୟକଣ୍ଠ କାହାରୁ ଅନୁଭିତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାତା ଏହାକିମିଲିଲୁ. ହୁଅଯବଳ ଆମ୍ବାଜାରୀ ରେ ଅନୁଭବ ପରିଷ୍କାର କରିଲୁ. କରାରିଲୁ ତ୍ରୁଟ୍ୟକାରୀ ରେ ଅନୁଭବ ପରିଷ୍କାର କରିଲୁ.

“କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣପଦ” ଆମରିଛିଲେ । ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ “ତିତରପାଇଶୁ
ନାହିଁ ଜୀବନ୍ତରେ” ଏବଂ, ସମ୍ବାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କିଟିକୁ ଏହିନାମେ
ଥିଲା । ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ।

“അമ്പല്യൂഡ്‌വാട്, വിസ്കോൺമീക്രോളും, തയീൻഡ്, വിസ്കോൺമീക്രോളും, നൈറ്റ് സ്റ്റേറ്റും, വൃദ്ധരും അടബ്ലൂം, ഇംഗ്ലാന്റും, കൊളംബിയയും, ജെഫോരണ്ടും, എന്നാൽ മാർക്കും, അമ്പല്യൂഡ്‌വാട് വിസ്കോൺമീക്രോളും, ഹ്രസ്വാഖിനിയും” ഉം കൊളംബിയയും. (എന്ന വിശ്വാസിച്ച് “സീറ്റും, ബാധ്യതയും എന്നാൽ മാറ്റില്ല).

துளைகள் விழுாத்துமி குடு ஸ்பான்சிலைப் பூண்டி தடியாள். ஆவாரினாக் ஸ்பான்சிலை வில் வய வெக்கல்யுண்டு. விழுாத்துமிக்குடு குடு வில் காஸ். துளை வெக்கல்யுண்டு வில் வழங்கின் குடுவைப்பில் வைத்துக்கொடு வைப்பிக்கொண்டு. எப்ரூ. வாய்வான் கடுப்பா. தானாக்.

இல்லை: கனமாயிக்காவிக்கு வகுப்பாய் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பொருத்தி வெளியேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று நினைவுகளைக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். மீதுகூறுகிறேன், “நான் வெளியேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று நினைவுகளைக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.”

வாய்மையில் பூர்வமாக அதனிறுபோது, கி. தூண்டலைகளினால் வாய்மையை இழப்பி வொட்டியிருப்பதைக் கண்டது" என்றுமுறை வேண்டுமென்றும், கிடிகிழவே.

“**ప్రభు విష్ణువును “మిక్కాడండు” అనుసి కూడా కాశించాడు. తొంగితనాన్నిమాటుగా దాఖల రంగపీయాను ఉపసాగాడు.**

ପରିବହନ ପ୍ରତିକରଣ କେତ୍ତିବେଳେ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ
କେବେଳାଜୀଲିନୀ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ୟକରଣାବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି । ଶ୍ରୀଗୋପାଲ ନ
ପାଇପୁଣ୍ୟକରଣ ଭୂମାନାନୀକମ୍ପୁ, ଗମ୍ଭୀର କେବେଳାଜୀ
ଲିନୀ ପ୍ରତିକରଣାବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି, ଉଚ୍ଚ କ୍ଷାପିତାରୁକୁ ପୁଷ୍ଟ
ବସ୍ତୁ, କର୍ଦ୍ଦା ଗମ୍ଭୀର କେବେଲାଜୀଲିନୀ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ୟକରଣ
କିମ୍ବା, ଏହୁବ୍ରା ଯାତ୍ରୀକରଣରେ ପ୍ରତିକରଣାବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି
ବୀଜିତିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି, ବୁନୀତି, ଚେଷ୍ଟିକରଣ କାନ୍ଦିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ବା
ବୀଜିତି ପ୍ରତିକରଣାବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି ଭାବରୁ, ଗମ୍ଭୀର କେବେଲାଜୀଲିନୀ
ପ୍ରତିକରଣାବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି । ପାଇଲିଶିଲ୍ପକରଣ
କିମ୍ବା ବାପ୍ରାପନ୍ଥମାତ୍ର ଏହା ତାପତିନି, କର୍ଦ୍ଦା
କେବେଲାଜୀଲିନୀକୁ କୃତିକାରୀଙ୍କ, ବେଳତିଲିକାକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ କୁ ଏହି
କାନ୍ଦିପ୍ରାପ୍ତାରେ ବୁନୀତି, ବୀଜିତିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି ଏହିକାରେ” ଶ୍ରୀ
ଗୋପିନାଥ ।

ପ୍ରକାଶନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଆମଙ୍କିରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆମଙ୍କିରଣ କରିବାକୁ
ପାଇଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏହାକିମ୍ବାନ୍ଦିରୀରେ ଆମଙ୍କିରଣ କରିବାକୁ
ଆମଙ୍କିରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆମଙ୍କିରଣ କରିବାକୁ

ଓল্পুণ্ডিক “সুবিশ তাংপ্রয়োগিক” । এন্টেনার পীরি-
পাদ্যক তাংপ্রয়োগিক অন্তর্বিলুপ্তি এন্টেনা সম্পর্কে গুরুত্ব

வாணிகமான ஹெப்பிவீஸ் கலைஞர்களுக்குப் பிறகு சூழ்நிலை முடிநிலையங்கள்.

കുറ പ്രതിയു പലരി നീറിക്കുന്നു. മുൻപ്

விரைவாக முடிவு கொண்டிருப்பது என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

മൈഖലി ക്രാഫ്റ്റ്
എൽഇ, മുന്നാറ്റമ്പാ

“**ପାତ୍ରବିଦ୍ୟାକାରୀ**” ଏବଂ “**ପାତ୍ରବିଦ୍ୟାକାରୀ**”

வயக்கு" என்ற வகிக்டார்மதேவீ
காலத்தில் "குடும்பம்" என்ற சூ
காலமின்மையை "காமாகநமை"
வழி ஸ-ப்ரதிவாக்ஷர-நெ வயக்கு
ஸ-காமாகநம் கூட ஸ-காமாகநமை"
காலத்தில் "குடும்பம்". அவரை
ஒர் கார்ப்பரே பிரக்டினிழை
நாட்டிலிருந்து, பொறுமையிலிருந்து
காலத்திலிருந்து, அதையெடுப்பிலிருந்து
நாட்டிலிருந்து "ஸ-காமாகநம்"
out look வழக்காலின்முகமாக நூ
விடுகிறோம்.



សាខាបឹត្តការណ៍ ពេជ្យ

‘വിവിജനങ്ങൾ...വികൾ...വികൾ...’

“பயான காரணமாக, அவரி
பூர்வீகங்களை அடிக்காலம்
தே சுற்றுப்புவைப் படிப்பதை
நிறுத்து. மூவிலகாலை பிரே
ர்ன் டி. ஜா. காலாந்திளாகாரி
புதிய வகுக்கலை என்று ஏற்கனவே
புதியது.

“ ദാ കൊള്ളുക്കൂടി അപേക്ഷി
ം മുഖാലോദ്ധനിൽ സ്വയം ഒര
ശാ പു വിസ്തൃതിയിൽ ദാ
നുമാളിയും ” . പല കോള
സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നാണ്ഡായ ഒരു കുട്ടി
സാസനവിശയങ്ങളും . പി
ന്റെ സ്കൂളിൽ സംബന്ധബന്ധം

“ കമ്പിനും മുളകുളം [പുലാക്കം
എ കേ-ക്രോസ് ലൈൻ കാര്ഗ് പ്രദ്യു
മിന്റുണം ”.

କୋଡ଼ିଙ୍କ" ବାଟୁଳାଳମାର୍ଗ" ଆଜି
କାହାରିଲିବାକୁ" ଦେଖାଇପୂର୍ବରେ
ତୁ" ବାଟୁଳାଳମାର୍ଗ" ଆଜି ପା
ରିଶିଳ୍ପୀରିମନ୍‌ଦେବୀରୁ ପେଣ୍ଠି ପଥ୍ୟ
ଏଥି ଅନ୍ଧିକାରୀମନ୍‌ଦେବୀରୁ କଥ ପ୍ରାଚୀ
ରାତ୍ରିରେମନ୍‌ଦେବୀରୁ କଥ ପ୍ରାଚୀ

“ஸ்ரூபாந்த” என்றும் விடும் போதிலே, ஸ்ரூபாந்த
குடும்பத்தையும், ஸ்ரூபாந்த
வெள்ளுத்தாய்க்குடும்பம் என்றும் விடும்.



ପାଇଁ ପରିବହନ କରିବାକୁ ଦେଇଲିଏ, ଏଣେ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଜ୍ଞମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲାମା”, ଯାଇଥେ
ଦେଇ, “ପାଇଁ ପରିବହନ କରିବାକୁ ଦେଇଲିଏ,
ପାଇଁ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କରିବାକୁ ଦେଇଲିଏ, ଏଣେ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଜ୍ଞମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲାମା” ଏବଂ
କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କରିବାକୁ ଦେଇଲିଏ, ଏଣେ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଜ୍ଞମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲାମା”.

ଦେବାଲୀ କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହାଙ୍କଣାଙ୍କ
ରୂପରେ ଉଚ୍ଚମ୍ଭୁତି ଏହାଙ୍କଣାଙ୍କ
ରୂପରେ ପରିଚୟ ଏହାଙ୍କଣାଙ୍କ
ରୂପରେ ଏହାଙ୍କଣାଙ୍କ ରୀତିଶୈଳୀଙ୍କରେ

மொத்தம்.. பார்வையிடும் கி
ழியுள்ள வூதைக்கும்படி புலவர்
இருப்பாரா?

“பெறிக்கொகிளங்களை” எனும்
வடிவில்லை. அதனாலோ ஏ
ஸ்ரீமா” எனவும். அதையிழு-
கோதுபை செங்கடக்காப்பானா, அ
யாத்தோகநாயும். பேரவையில்லை
ஏனாலெனக்கூடியும். வழக்கானாலையும்
உள்ளதில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு” என்றும்.
△

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Kerala.
Phone: 85-5481, 85-5487,
85-6091 (R & D)

விவரங்களை பறிந்துகொண்டும் சபை பொய்யாடிக் கலைஞர்கள்

காலை கிடையும்

ଶ୍ରୀ କଣ୍ଠପାତ୍ର
ମ୍ରୀ. ଏକି. କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କରେ
ନିଯମଗୁଡ଼ିକ

“**ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀର ସମ୍ମାନ ଦିନାରେ**” ଏହି
ଟାଇମ୍ ଟାଇମ୍ ଛେତରିପିଲ୍. କାହାରେ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ
ସମ୍ମାନକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ “**ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ**, ବେଳେ
କାହାରେ ଆମିଶବ୍ଦିରେ ଗାନ୍ଧିରେ” କିମ୍ବାକୁ ବେଳେ
ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରିମାନ୍ଦିରକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ କାହାରେ
ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ “**ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ**”
ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରିମାନ୍ଦିରକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ” ଏହି ଅବଶ୍ୟକ
ପାଦାଶେଖିବାରେ “**ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ**” ବୋଲି
କାହାରେ ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରିମାନ୍ଦିରକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ “**ପ୍ରମାଣିତ**
କାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ” ଏହିରେ ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରିମାନ୍ଦିରକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ
କାହାରେ ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରିମାନ୍ଦିରକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ”
କାହାରେ ପିଲାକୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରିମାନ୍ଦିରକାରୀଙ୍କରିବାରେ”

வளர்யோ என்ற சொல்லியின் “ஒன்றும் ஏதுமிகுந்தனம்” என்ற விவரமுடையது என்றும் உறுத்துகின்றோம் என்றும் உறுத்துகின்றோம். இது அதை விவரிதிப்பதற்காக கீழே கணக்காக விடும் பாலால் சுருக்கியிருக்கும் நூல்களைப் பிரபுவின் வாய்மொத்தம் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. கிருஷ்ண வாய்மொத்தம் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

1984 December 31-ന് കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഒപ്പുവാസി ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ "മന്ത്രാലയിൽ 2.15 മക്കൾ, അദ്ദേഹം വിജയമാക്കുന്നത് 27,000 ഏരിട്ടിന്റെയിൽ" ബഹുമാനിക്കപ്പെട്ടു. എന്ന് "മന്ത്രാലയിൽ വരുന്നത്" എന്ന്



ଦ୍ୱାରା ହେଉଥିଲା "କାନ୍ତାର୍କ୍ଷଣ". 3 ମିନିଟ୍‌ସାନ୍‌ଦେଇଲ୍‌ଫିଲ୍‌ମ ଏହା
ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କଥା ଯାମାରି ଲାଗିଛି" ପିଲାକିମାଳିମହାଦେଵ
ବ୍ୟା, ଶୁଣିଲାମିଲ୍. କ୍ରମିକ ଏବଂ ଅଧିକମାରିଲେ
ଏ ପ୍ରାଚୀନକିମନ୍‌ଦିନ୍" ରଖିବୁ ବାବୁ ଦେଖିଲାମି. ତା
ଏ ପାଇଁପାଇଁବୁବୁ, ଏବଂ କପାଳପରିମଳାରୀ ଦେଖିଲାମି
ଲିଙ୍ଗକିମନ୍‌ଦିନ୍". କାହିଁକିମନ୍ ରଖିବାରୀ" ଲୁହାରୀ
ପାଇଁବୁବୁ, ପ୍ରାଚୀନକିମନ୍ ବାବିରିକିମନ୍" ଲୁହକିମିଲ୍-
ଲାଗୁ" କଥାରକାଳୀକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁବୁବୁରେ ରୁହାରିଲାମି.

ଲାପୁଣୀ ରୂପ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ପାଦ ପାଦ
ନାଥଙ୍କାଳ ପାପୁକାଳିକାଳା, ରୂପ ଶୁଣିବାରେ ତା
ପରି ପାତାଲିମାଟା ଅଛକାଳ, ଶୁଣିବାରେ ତାଙ୍କ
ପାପୁକାଳ ପାପୁକାଳିକାଳା ଶୁଣିବାରେ ତାଙ୍କିରେ
ଯାହା ପ୍ରୟାଣ, ତାଙ୍କରର ଶୁଣିବାରେ ତାଙ୍କ
ଅଛକାଳରେ "ପାତାଲିମାଟା" ଶୁଣିବାରେ ତାଙ୍କର
ରେ ପାପୁକାଳରେ, ପାପୁକାଳିକାଳରେ, ତାଙ୍କରର
କାଳରେ "କାହାପାପକାଳିକାଳରେ ଅଛକାଳ" ଶୁଣିବାକାଳ, ତା
ପରି "ଅନ୍ତରାଳକାଳରେ ପାପୁକାଳରେ, ପାପୁକାଳ
କାଳରେ". ତାଙ୍କରିକାରେ, ତା କାହାକାଳ, ତାଙ୍କରିକା
କାଳରେ.

விரோதமிக்கிட்டு விழுத்தல் வழக்கிடைத் தன் விளையில்தான் என பற்றுவதே ஒரு சம்பந்தம் கொண்டு வருவதே அது. இது “வாய்த் தொழில்முறையிலே விழுத்தல் விளையில் வருவதே ஆகும். தொழில்முறையிலே விழுத்தல் விளையில் வருவதே ஆகும். வாய்த் தொழில்முறையிலே விழுத்தல் விளையில் வருவதே ஆகும்.

ହୁଣ୍ଡା, କାନ୍ଦା ଗର୍ବମଳାଙ୍ଗରେ ଯାଇ
ପିପିଲାଙ୍ଗା, କୋଇଖୁଲିଯ, ତୁଳିଯିବୁ" ଶା
କାରିଥିଲି, ଗର୍ବମଳାଙ୍ଗରେ ବାରକୁଳା ଏହି
ଦ୍ୱାରାକାରା, କରି, ସାମାଜିକରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ, କୁଣ୍ଡ ବାଲ୍ମୀକିରାମରେ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ପିଲାଯାନ୍ତା, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ପାଇଲାକାଳା, କର୍ମକାରୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ



... "such as *Scapholema* or *Lithophyllum*

தூப்புகளினாலே பாரினா, நடவடிக்கை தூப்புகளை
மூன்றால். நான் வழங்குகின்றதுமில் தூப்புகளை
ஏதான் கணப் பிரச்சினையுள்ளது. நான்கால் பார்வையுள்
ஏதால்ல எதிர்க்கி. உயிர்யோடியும்கொண்டு நான் பாரி
கெடுவதுங்களைப் போல் நான் எதிர்க்கி வழங்குகின்றேன்.

କାହାର କ୍ରମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ଯାଇଲୁ
କାହାର କ୍ରମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ଯାଇଲୁ

ବେଳୋ", କାହିଁଛଳାଙ୍କ ପାଇସନ୍ତିରୁରେତେ ପାଇସିଲେ ଗାୟ
ବେଳୋରୁଥିଲେବିରାମୀରୁ. ଯଦୁ, ଯଜଳ ରାଜୁ
କାହାରୁ. କୁଳ " ପାଇସାରେତ୍ତିମିରିରୁରେତେ" କାହାରୁକୁ
ବେଳୁଣ କାହାରୁକୁପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନକାହାରୁ.

“କେ ପିଲ୍ଲୋର୍ଡର୍ମାର୍ଗୀ ଏହା କାହିଁବାକିଛି ତାପି
ପିଲ୍ଲୋର୍ଡର୍ ପରିଦେଖାକାରୀ ଏହି ପଥରଙ୍ଗାଟୁ” କାହିଁବାକିଲୁ
ଅନୁରାଗୀ”

“କୁଣ୍ଡଳା” ଅନେକିମ୍ବ, ଯୁଦ୍ଧକିଷେପିକିଲୁଗ
କରି ତାହିଁ ପ୍ରଯୋଗ, ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟକିଷେପିକିଲୁଗ । ତାହା ପ୍ରଯୋ
ଗିଲୁଗରେ “ଯୁଦ୍ଧକିଷେପିକିଲୁଗ, ପରିବାହକିଲୁଗ”

வழக்கிலூட்டும், "குடும்பம்" என்றுகீசுவு
வழக் "திருப்பீட்டுப்பாட்டில் உடல் பய வரவினாலோ
எது". பல வழக் "திருக்குத்தானி இப்பாட்டாறு" பல
ஸ்ரூபாநால்து. செய்யுமால்து. கிள்குத்தாறு என
கொண்டிக்கா.

“എന്നെന്നു പാഠിച്ചുമാറ്റുക വിദ്യാർത്ഥിമാരിൽ അംഗവും മന്ത്രാലയം വരുമ്പോൾ സ്കൂളിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാം വിദ്യാർത്ഥിമാരിൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിമാരിൽ മന്ത്രാലയം വരുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാം

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରୂପରେ ଯାହାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ଉପରେ
ବିଦ୍ୟାରେ ଏହାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଲୁଛି । ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ
NCC, NSS, SCM ଏବଂ ମଧ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାରେ ଏହାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ
କରିଲୁଛନ୍ତି । ଆଜି ଯାହାକୁ କାହାରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ
ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ ଏହାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ ଏହାକୁ
ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ ଏହାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ କରିବାକୁ ।

“ പിരോഹിനി “മീറ്റർ-കെ ” നെല്ലുവര സ്ക്രൂ ഫൈബ് മൈറ്റ് ഡിസ്ട്രിബ്യൂഷൻ വാൻ ഇന്ത്യാക്കാരി സബ്സിഡിയർ , ഭാരത പബ്ലിക്കോറ്റീസ് , അന്തിരുള്ള സമക്ഷവും നാഫ് വാൽഡ് കൗൺസിലും” .

குருவப்பிள் வீதியாற்றும் அங்கிலமை”
[பொசுக்காட்டும்], அதுமலூக்குவை சிரிசெப்பில்
ஒன்றி: அதுவும்என், “காலன், வைப்பிலைய்
களை படுத் திட்டிக்கொண்டுவாய்க்கூடும் காலன்.

ଏହାରେ ତୁମକୁ କାହିଁବେ ଏବଂ
ପିକଲାଗ୍ରାମରେ”。 ଉଠି “କୋଣରେ” କୃପାପାଳିର କା
ପକଳାମାନିକୁ ଦେଖିଲୁଛି, ପାଶିଲାଟିକ୍‌କୋଣରେ”。 ଏହି
ଅନ୍ତରୀମରେ ପାଞ୍ଚ ମହୀୟବର୍ଷରେ ଯଥା
ସିଂହାସନରେ ପାଞ୍ଚ ମହୀୟବର୍ଷରେ ଯଥା



“**கால்பாதனை**” என்று கூறுவது விரும்புகிறது. முடிவில் சொல்லுதல் விரும்புகிறது. முடிவில் சொல்லுதல் விரும்புகிறது.

விசீடங்களை... விகல்லங்களை...

କେବୁପ୍ରକାଶ? ଯିତର ପାଇଁପରିବାସକୁ ଯାଏ
କି ପାଇଁପରିବାସକୁ? ଯେ ଗିମ୍ବାଲ ପାଇଁପରିବାସ
ବ୍ୟବରା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରି ଯାଏ “କିମ୍” କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାରିବାର.

விரேஷ் டாக்டரி வாகனமலை", விரேஷ்
பூக்கண்டி, அதை "கெம்பக்டுமலை" என்ற வாய்
கொள்கிறேன்.

‘വിവിംതനങ്ങൾ....വികസിയനങ്ങൾ....

“ପାଇଁପୁଣ୍ୟକରଣାତିରିକଣା ଏଇ ପାଇଁପୁଣ୍ୟ
ମନ୍ଦିରାବ୍ୟାଳାଙ୍ଗା” ଅଛାନ୍ତି, କଣାଳ ପ୍ରିସିପାର୍ଟ୍ରି
ଏ “ପାଇଁପୁ କେବଳାଙ୍ଗିଲ କାହାପକାହିଁପୁ”
ବାହିର ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ କେବଳାଙ୍ଗା” ଯୁ. ଶା,
କେବଳାଙ୍ଗା”

‘കേരളത്തിലെ ഒരു സ്ഥാനക്കിട കൊള്ളെ പാലമ്പറമ്പായാണ് നിലവിലെ മന്ദിരം’ എന്നിൽക്കേ പലമ്പുറാട്ടും നേരിട്ടിരിക്കും. കൊള്ളെയിൽനിന്ന് മാറ്റും. ‘Truth shall make you free’ എന്ന നാലിലാണ് പെട്ടിപ്പറമ്പുന്നത്.

ஈவூபாக்டிபிரோட்டீஸ் மீ ஸ்டா, வ
தீநீ கால நிலமாக புவனீஸ்தான். வி
க்யாண்டமிக்கல் அடிக் பெரினீஸ்தான் வாரை,
வாரை, பல்கிளார்மினமாக தூபிகீனன
ஈவூபாக்ட் சாச ஸ்டாவீஸ்தான்⁵. ஈவூ
பாக்டீரியே, கம்பனாமூலங்களை ஈ
வூபாக்டாக என்பது, வித்யார்ஜனிகல்
கூ⁶ காலங்களிலிருந்து.

“பாரிசுவைகளில் காட்டுவதிலும் நடவடிக்கைகளிலும் பல விவரங்கள் படித்து வருகின்றன. பாரிசுவைகளிலும் சமீக்ஷிகளிலும் நடவடிக்கை வெளியாடுகின்றது. வளேயாடு கூடிய சாக்குணத்து, நடவடிக்கை நடவடிக்கை வரீக்கின்றது”.

ପାଇଁଥିବା କାହୁରେଖିଲ୍ଲିପୁ ଯୁ. ସ୍ପୀ. କୋର୍ଟରେ ଏଣ୍ଟର୍‌ପାର୍ଟ୍‌ନାମ୍ ଏତୁକିଲ୍ଲିପୁ ହୁଏ ରାଗମାତ୍ର କାହୁରେଖିଲ୍ଲି କଟିଲା
ଏଣ୍ଟର୍‌ପାର୍ଟ୍‌ନାମ୍ ଏତୁକିଲ୍ଲିପୁ କାହୁରେଖିଲ୍ଲି ଏପରିଶବ୍ଦରେ ନାମ
କଣ୍ଠରେଖିଲ୍ଲି ଏତୁକିଲ୍ଲି ନାମପରିଶବ୍ଦରେ

କାହାକିମର୍ଦ୍ଦିନଙ୍କୁ "ଗନ୍ଧିକା କେବଳିତି" ପାଇଗଲିଲୁଫ୍ଟ,
ବାଲଶବ୍ଦରେ ଏହାକିମର୍ଦ୍ଦିନଙ୍କୁ କହିଛିଥିଲାଗଣ୍ଠା¹ ।
ଗନ୍ଧିକା କେବଳିତିକି କାହାକିମର୍ଦ୍ଦିନ, ଯେହାକିମାତ୍ର ତ୍ରୈ
ମାତ୍ରା କାହାକିମ, ଯାହାକିମ କାହିଁପାଇବାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ
ଥାଏଇ,

“இனியும் நானுடைக் கொண்டுவிடுவேன் என பூர்வாக்கி, சப்ரதியானப்படிய ஒரு அளவாகிமுடலோ”. அதைக் கீழ்க்கண்ட நான் எழவியல்களில், NCC, NSS, IIT போன்ற வாய்க்காலத்தைக்குத் தாங்கிவருவதைக் கீழ்க்கண்ட நான்காலி எழவியலில் கீழ்க்கண்டு.

“ഈ യു. സി. കോളേജിന്റെ അമൈൻഡ്. വളരെ
ക്ഷമപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിശ്വലോക്ക വ്യക്തിയിൽ ചാ-
ർപ്പണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു മാത്രം. വിശ്വലോക്കിലെവും
സാമ്പത്തിക ക്ഷേമം ചെയ്യുന്നതു മാത്രം. അതു സാമ്പത്തികമാ.



— ലാറ്റീൻ "വുന്ന് സെഫ്രോഫോറ്റ്" എന്നും —

କାହାକେନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାବୁ ତାଙ୍କିପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତୁ, ମରିବାରେ
ଅଧିକ ଲୋକଙ୍କିମାତ୍ରିଲୁ, ଏଥାର୍ଥର୍ ବିଷ କାହାକେନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାବୁ
ତୁରନ୍ତ ଉପାଯିକାଗାନ୍ତରେ ରାଜିକାକାମକାଳୀ
କାହାକେନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାବୁ, ତାଙ୍କିପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତୁ,

1984 ഓമ്പസാനാക്കുന്നുടെ ഏറ്റവും കുറവുള്ള കേരളിൽ മീറ്റ് സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിച്ച അഡിസ്ക്രിപ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുകളിൽ 235.47 ശമ്പളം, പോരുന്നു. ഇത് ചെറിയെല്ലാം സംബന്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

வயுவளையவன் கண்ணதில் நா கால்தா
உடனும் கூறுவதை விடவேண்டும். காப்புக்கு அதை கூறி
ஒரு வகையாக எழுதவே, வயுவை வைப்பு என்றாலோ
ஏனும் "யையை" என்றாலோ. காப்புக்குத்தா, கூறுகின்ற அதை
ஏன் கூறுவதையில்லை என பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்றாலோ.
அதுபோன்ற சிகிச்சையைக் கொடுத்து, தான் கண்ணத்தில்
தூய்வில்காண்டிக் "அதை பிரிக்கும்கண்ண வைத்தும்,
ஈடுபாடுவிள்ள நூ நீவை பிரிக்கும்கண்ண வழக்குமிடு
து. ஸ்ரீமத்திருப்பேர்மாணக".

நூலிலிருந்து காலத்து, பொருளாகவாக வாய்த் தமிழ்நாட்டுப் புதினாகவே விடுகிறது. முன் எழுதிய ஒரு பாடம் என்றால் சொல்கிறதோ. செய்யுமினி என்று எழுதுவதைக்கிடக்கிறார்களா. செய்யுமினி என்று எழுதுவதைக்கிடக்கிறார்களா. முறையிலை புதினாக, எது என்றால் சொல்கிறதோ. முறையிலை புதினாக, எது என்றால் சொல்கிறதோ. முறையிலை புதினாக, எது என்றால் சொல்கிறதோ.

“காசிவிடி, காத்ரூ, பவயகன்று”, என்று விவரம் சொல்லக் கூடியிரண்டாவ்விட நான்குப்படி விடும் தே” என்றுவிட்டு, ஸ்ரீதாஸிவனாக யிருக்கின்ற எண்ணால் நா, அனாதையான்.

ବୁଦ୍ଧିମତୀଯୋଗ" ଏହିରେକେ କାହିଁପିଲୁଣ୍ଡିବା
କାହାରେ ଅନ୍ୟମନ୍ଦରେ ଉପରେଥିଲୁଣ୍ଡିବା" ।

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E	CONOMY
A	CCEPTABILITY

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മറുമൊഴി: സദ്ഗോഷ" വി.

അല്പദയാ നീഡ
നീണ്ട ഒക്കെടം എൻഡ നെററിയിൽ
കുന്നതിൽ വരുന്നു.
നീണ്ട മുഖ കല്പുതിന്നനു
ചുവിപേരംകൊണ്ടു കയ്യു,
മേഖലേപ്പാലെ ചുറപ്പുണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു ദ്രോഹം
എനിക്കുണ്ട്.

നീഡയുടെ പെണ്ണുണ്ട്.
കായൻസതിന്കളുടെ
ശ്രദ്ധപിഞ്ചാന നാധിക്കിപ്പിനും
നീ തന്മാധ്യമാട്ടുന്നു.
അദ്യക്കുന്നിണ്ണു നീണ്ട
രുറിച്ച കാരക്കളുടെ
തിരുവാലുകളുടെ പെണ്ണു നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു
ശൊന്തിയു,
എല്ലാ നായ"ക്കുപ്പുവന്നുപാലെ
പരിത്രമിച്ച" എണ്ണ നീംകുണ്ടുന്നു.
കായംപോരാനു മന്മാർഗ്ഗാനുപാലെ
ഞാൻ സ്വയം കീഴടക്കാി,
മഹാരാജാം തിപ്പാലുഡ്ദമ്പാ
എന്നും താരാ" പൊരുവരെ കണ്ണാതുന്നു.

അല്പദയാ നീഡ,
നീ മൊഡാഡപോലെ പൊതുക്കയായിരുന്നു.
മുക്കിൾ തുവകളിലും
പാശം അപഞ്ചം നീരുകയായിരുന്നു.
നീണ്ട പ്രദേശാധികാരിയും അംകളും
ഇപ്പോൾ മു സത്രബിയിൽ
ഞാൻ എല്ലാ മരം മുക്കയായിരുന്നു.
പരംഭാം അതു" കീഴാക്കു
മഹാരാജപ്പാലു പഠന"
എന്ന ഫവില്ലാമാവനാക്കി
പൊന്നിപ്പിക്കുന്ന രാത്രിപ്രകാർ*
ഉപരഞ്ചേളപ്പാലെ പാനാന്തുനുപാലു
എന്ന ആശാശാ കൈകില്ലുക?
എന്നില്ലു യാത്രയും കുറഞ്ഞേണ്ടില്ല.
നീഡ, [പ്രഥമാധികാരിയി പാശമും
എന്ന വസ്ത്രംക്കുപാശ നടത്തു,
എന്ന സശ്രദ്ധിക്കു,
അതിശിനിസ്താരുംബന്ന ഒക്കെ"ഡിക്കുക?

The Late Dr. V. K. Alexander



The Union Christian College Community has been irreparably impoverished by the demise of Dr. V. K. Alexander on April 8, 1957 at the age of 74. The majority of our students may not know much about Dr. Alexander since he was living a quiet and secluded life after his retirement in 1973. But those in real need used to come to him for help and guidance. He was always a friend in need.

His association with the college was deep but silent. As a student, a lecturer and professor, as a warden and a valued member of the College Fellowship, he influenced the life of the College Community at various levels. To many he was literally a "friend, philosopher and guide". Many a student and member of the staff came to him with problems - mental, spiritual, marital and otherwise. The remarkable quality of keeping confidence encouraged many to discuss with him their intimate problems and difficulties and often the discussion was richly rewarding.

Dr. V. K. Alexander was born on April 2, 1913 at Thazha-thangadi, Kottayam as a member of the Valavuchirackal family. His School education was at M. T. Seminary Kottayam and he did his Intermediate at the C. M. S. College. For about a decade, he discontinued his studies and was immersed in journalistic and social work. He served as a member of the Editorial Board of the Malayala Manorama and was one of the early workers of Balagram at Mananganam Asram where waifs and strays were taken care of, the Christian Institute at Alleppey and the Karappuram Mission which did service of relief of the famine at Shertallai during the second world war. As the first General Secretary of the Balajana Sakhyam and one of the pioneers of the Youth Christian Council of Action (YCCA) he evinced sterling qualities of leadership among boys and youth. He was closely associated with such men of leadership as Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappilay, Sadhu K. I. Mathai, Rev. M. P. Job and Acharya Rev. K. K. Chandy. He never considered the decade of his discontinuation of studies as a loss and certainly it was a big gain to the community as a whole.

He joined the Union Christian College as a student of Philosophy in the first year B. A. Class in 1944. Even as a student Dr. Alexander identified himself with the ideals and aspirations of this College. Passing his B. A. Degree Examination with flying colours he joined the Madras Christian College for M. A. in Psychology. After long periods of discussion with friends and prayerful thought he joined the staff of the Union Christian College in 1948 as Lecturer in Philosophy. From 1954 to 1958 he was in U. S. A. and took his Ph. D. in Psychology from the well known University of Princeton. Returning to Alwaye he started the Psychology course in B. A. - the first such course in the Kerala University and also a research wing for Psychology. As warden of a hostel and as lecturer he proved to be an understanding and most sympathetic friend to his wards and students. Scores of students used to come to him outside the classroom with various problems and they found in him a tolerant and affectionate senior friend. Before and after his retirement in 1973 he was doing psychotherapy and he was widely sought after by men and women all over Kerala and outside.

He lost his wife in 1960 and ever since was living alone with his only daughter. For the last few years his health was rather indifferent, but he was living a very disciplined life. Perhaps when large number of patients came from distant places he overstrained himself, but normally he kept his time for sleep, prayer, food and rest. Innumerable couples with marital problems and alcoholics who were slaves to drink were helped by Dr. Alexander to a normal and peaceful course of life.

A gifted writer, Dr. Alexander authored a couple of novels and a very large number of articles for magazines and dailies and scholarly journals. But he never wielded his pen for any cheap writing in order to gain popularity or money.

He was a typical Gandhian. The quality seen in Mahatma Gandhi of creating leaders without himself coming to the forefront was to an abundant measure Dr. Alexander's. He used "to give his shoulders everywhere without showing his head anywhere". He did not behave in the meteoric colourfulness of the demagogue, but in the quiet penetration and permeation of influence seen in the Rishis and Gurus of old. Though short in physical stature he was a towering personality with unbiased judgement and mature countenance, and a wide sympathy that did not keep out even the worst criminal. The targets of his hatred were not persons but religious intolerance, spiritual pride and hypocrisy.

His life is perhaps too near for us to make a true evaluation in the right perspective. But time will prove the worth of the sterling qualities of his head and heart. His life should serve as an exacting ideal for generations of students and non-students. The words of the Angel to Daniel of old are quite pertinent to the life of Dr. Alexander; "those who are wise shall shine like the brightness of the firmament, and those who turn many to righteousness, like the stars for ever and ever".

(C. T. Benjamin)

MEN DETHRONED !!

Woman, the slave of man in ancient days, is at last his equal. Woman is everywhere; she cannot be excluded from any enterprise, anymore. An easy access to higher education paved the way to the success of women, and they have made their mark in almost every field - as doctors, engineers, teachers, journalists, politicians, in the civil services and in the armed forces,

This "guardian angel" of the house is a soft-hearted creature, a companion, helpmate and a motivating force. She can understand the difficulties of man more than he himself can, and through methods of docile domination, can even spur him to greater success. For guidance and development, man looks up to woman. She is a wife and a personal secretary, she takes care of the house and brings up the children. Endowed with matchless efficiency, she takes naturally to duties and responsibilities.

I cannot resist the temptation of naming a few women: Joan of Arc, Rani of Jhansi, Florence Nightingale, Madame Curie, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Queen Elizabeth, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Sirimavo Bandarnaike, the Soviet Cosmonaut Captain Valentina Nikolyev and the conqueror of Everest Miss Bachendri Pai. The list is endless.

Woman has been greatest 'civilizing influence' in history. If man fails, we can still survive. But if woman fails, only disaster can follow. According to a 'Zulu' dictionary, "man is an animal trained by a woman".

However, a concession has to be made. Only, women are more equal to men, than men are to women (try to sort that out. I can. I am a woman).

Chandini K Menon
I MA English

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Rose-fringed clouds lift the
Night's veil of darkness.
The young day blushingly steps out
Of the all-embracing arms of
Her lover, the sun;
As his arms reluctantly release her,
They fill the sky, radiating
The joy of remembered happiness.

The placid waters
Of the drowsy river,
Slowly awaken.
The gentle heave of the waves
As yet undisturbed
Hark! Who is the intruder?
A solitary boatman
With his oars, he cuts through the waters,
Splashing them, destroying the
Early morning calm.
But the gliding boat and the oarsman
Merge into
The sound of silence.

The ripples of the river
Hurry to the shore-temple,
To supplicate themselves
Before their Lord.
With devout waves
They wash his feet
And offer him the flowers
Just fallen from the 'devadaru'.
Still heavy with the tears of the night.

The spreading rays of the sun
Gently rouse the sleeping birds
That like pearls deck the 'peepul' tree,
Beckoning them to a new day
They spread their wings and
Fly in unison.

A glittering white wave
Rising and falling with
The cool morning breeze
Another flock comes downstream
Cousins who spent the night elsewhere
The sky echoes to their calls,
Wishing them
A happy day.
I wish the same
For you.



DAWN

Pillay Jayalakshmi
II M.A. English

ഭാരതം കണ്ണട നാട്യാപാസകൾ

പാശ്ചാത്യം, പാരമാര്ഥം എന്നൊപ്പം
ലെ ആസ്വദിക്ഷാന ക്രായോള് എന്ന
നാമവാദിക്ഷാന അഭ്യർത്ഥി. ഉണ്ട്
രേ. “സംഗ്രഹിത്” എന്നാണായിരിക്കും.
സംഗ്രഹിതാഖ്യാനം സാക്ഷതിക പഠി-
ഞ്ജക്കും ഇപ്പോൾ അഭ്യർത്ഥാധ്യാപക്,
“സംഗ്രഹിതാഖ്യാനവിജ്ഞാനം” എന്നോ
കൂടുതൽ ദാനം ആയിരിക്കും. പ്രതിബൈ
സ്യാഖാവിരിമിലീപ്പ് എന്നാണതുറ തുടർ
നടപാടിക്കാം. പാശ്ചാത്യക്രായാധ്യാപക്,
പാശ്ചാത്യക്രായാധ്യാപക സംഗ്രഹിത്. [പ്രധാ-
നക്കായ, [പ്രഭാന മഹാശാന്ത്] സാ-
ഖ്യാനാഖ്യാനം, സംഗ്രഹിതാഖ്യാനം
ഇപ്പോൾ വിശ്വാസിക്കാം] പാശ്ചാത്യാധ്യാ-
പക എന്ന് “ഒരു അക്കാദമി വിജ്ഞാനം,
സാംസാരിക ക്രായാഖ്യാനവും” എന്നാണോ.
അനുഭൂതിക ഹനൂദിന ഒരു
നാമ മഹാശാന്ത് എന്നോ, പാശ്ചാത്യാഖ്യാ-
നാഖി അഭ്യർത്ഥാഖ്യാനാഖിം എന്നു
നിശ്ചയാധ്യാപക സംഗ്രഹിത്. വികാര
ധ്യാനാഖി, സാംസാരികാഖി, അന്ത്യാഖി ചി-
ത്രവിശ്വാസിക്കാരിക്കാഖി, അതാഖി സം-
ഗ്രഹിതാഖ്യാനാഖി കാം.

କ୍ଷାମରାଜସରାଠୀକଶ

(1767–1847)

ପରିବାରକାରୀ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୂତରେ ଆମାର
କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା

“ മുത്തവിനേരുക്കാം പഠിവായെടു
“ സുകരിപ്പിച്ചുനാണി പഠിവെള്ള്
.

കമ്പിനേരുക്കുന്ന സംഗ്രഹിതങ്ങളിലെ
സ്ഥാപി: മുത്തകൾ മുത്തകൾ കുറഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. സംഗ്രഹിതാശയിൽ
ഉണ്ട് “മുത്തി” എന്നും അപേ: കമ്പിക്ക
നാലു “സ്വാമിക്കരുണം”. ആ പറ
ം മുത്തവിപു: മുരീറാക്കണ സ്വന്തിക്ക
കമ്പിനേരുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നും അ
പരതിനാജോദ്ദേശം. ആ സംഗ്രഹിതങ്ങൾ
നിന്ന് കാണുവാനുണ്ട്. “നിധിയാണുവ സ
ദാ”, “കൊക്കുമുഖവാദം.....” എന്നും
“മുത്തികൾ അഞ്ചിനീവിഹാസാഖാവും
”, നാഡോപാസനയിലും ഒരു
കൈക്കുഴു” കമ്പിപ്പു അഭിഗ്രഹിക
മിക്കു ത്യാഗരാജം സ്വാമിക്കരം.
സ്വാസചിവിതം. നാഡിപ്പു അഭിഗ്രഹി
ക്കുമ്പി മഹാദേവം അബ്ദം വി



(തൃപ്പിലുള്ള സ്വന്തരക്ഷിക്കണം)

രാമാനുജ കുമാർ നാരായണപാഠകം

କାନ୍ଦିଲାଙ୍ଗାପୁରୁଷଙ୍କାଳିଜେତା । କାନ୍ଦିଲା ଯୁ
ଦୀର୍ଘପୂର୍ବ ଫୁଲି ଅନ୍ଧମାନୀ ହାତରେ
ଟାଙ୍କା " ଅନ୍ଧମାନୀ ଫଳରୂପ " ରେଣ୍ଡା
ଛିଲେ ଏହାରେ କଥିବାକାଳେ "ତାମି
ଯାଇବାଲୁମୁଖରେ....." ଏହା କଲସ୍ତ
ଲାଗିଥାଏନ୍ତା । ତାମନ୍ତରେ ଯାତରୀରେ
କଥାରୁ ତାମି ଶୁଣିଲେକଥିଲେନ୍ତା
ହୁଏପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାକାଳେ "କାନ୍ଦିଲାଙ୍ଗା
ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ରୂପରୀତିରେ ପାଇଁ-କବ
ରହିଥାଏନ୍ତା ।

வினாக்கள் - 1



സ്വാതീര്ണ്ണാശ്

(1813–1846)

សំណងជួយ-ហិរញ្ញ សមាជិកនាគារ
ការពិនិត្យ សំណងជួយ អបី/ប្រឈម
ភាពខ្លួនខ្លះ និងដោយសំណងជួយ

മാത്രയിലും കണക്കാക്കാനുള്ള സ്വന്തമായ

ஸ-ஸ-துற துறிக்கு, இனபு பூவ
ய, [பொஸ்வதி]பொன்னாலைகளை
குத் தெய்வங்குமத்து, அடுத்த
நாளென் ஸ-காவைக்குறை²». குல
நாச விவரிய ச-கண்டுகிண் [பொலூ
ஷ்கால் சுயத்தின்கால் 1846
மிஸ்ரூர் 26-ஏ. தீவிரி விவரங்
பூஸ்தான்திர்³ எடுக்க, ஏக்குத், இ
ளைக்கிறோம்⁴. “ஒய்யாகாதுவ மாதி”எா
ம், அவுஸ்தான்திராயி ஏதுகளைத்
தங்கள் வைத்துவிடுன்⁵. இா உபவ
ர், குறிஞ்சிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பாகான்தி
வெர் அாக்கிரமிக்கான்⁶.

ରୂପରାମ (1484-1564)

யാന്ത്രികവാദം എന്നും “സൈറ്റിലെ
കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ വാന്നിലെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് അദ്ദേഹം
വാന്നിലെ ഒരു ചാരിത്രിയിൽപ്പും, മുകളിൽ
കൂപ്പിലും, സാമ്പത്തികാലും” എന്നോടൊപ്പം
സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുവേണ്ടി ഏറ്റവും മറ്റൊരു
സംഖ്യാത്മകമായ പ്രക്രിയയും ഉണ്ട്. ഒരു ഫോറ്മിലും
സംഗ്രഹിതമായി പോരാട്ടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.
കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ വാന്നിലെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് “സൈറ്റിലെ
കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ വാന്നിലെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്” എന്നും
സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നു. മുകളിൽ കൂപ്പിലും

வாரையாஸ் "கெ. தி.
வாரையாஸ் குரையீழு
வாரையாஸ் "கெ. தி."

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വൈജ്ഞാനിക്കൾ കാമീക

ക്കും സാഹിത്യ നിലനിൽക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങൾ തന്നെ സാഹിത്യിക അവക്കാശം മുഴുളുന്ന വാസ്തവിക രാഷ്ട്രത്തിലെ സാഹിത്യം, സാഹിത്യ വാസ്തവിക സാഹിത്യ എന്നർത്ഥം ആണ്. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവിക സാഹിത്യ എന്ന അപരാധിക സാഹിത്യ മാറ്റക്കൂടു, വരു അവക്കാശം അഭ്യന്തരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടായി പരമ്പരക്കൂടുമാറ്റക്കൂടു കാമ്പിക യാഥാ ലഭിക്കുന്ന അവക്കാശം. ഒരു കാമ്പിക്കൂടു എ സാഹിത്യാനേരം ആ കാമ്പിക്കൂടു വാസ്തവിക അവക്കാശം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.





മിക്കവാദിന്തിര എംഗോട്ടേട്ടക്കം

മണ്ണമുട്ടുട നാട്ടകൻ
അനും കുറത്തുവരുണ്ടോ?
മുമിയുട
പരഞ്ഞ കവിത്തിലെ
സുമ്പ്രാഖ്യാനം മാലു
മണ്ണമുട്ടു പുശ്രൂകൻ
അപരിഹരിച്ചുതന്നുയിരുന്നു.
എന്തിലു?
അവന്തരു
നിറപ്പുകിട്ടു
ങ്ങ ഒപ്പിനുമായിരുന്നു.
പുലരികളിൽ
കുമ്പു മിച്ചിപ്പുഡ്യായി,
അവൻ
സുമ്പ്രാഖ്യാനു സംസാരിച്ചിരുന്നു.
ബൈഹിലിൽ പഴനു ദബവുമായി
തിരിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുപാം
സുമ്പ്രാഖ്യാകു മകാഞ്ഞവന്നുയിരുന്നു.
ങ്ങ കുറഞ്ഞ നാഡിപ്പോലെ
പാഞ്ഞുചെന്നു
കരിയുടുകരം തക്കുന്നു
സമ്പ്രദാനിൽ വരിഞ്ഞ പരഞ്ഞുനിന്നുനു.

ക്രൂ,
മണ്ണമുട്ടരു
ങ്ങ വീക്ഷ്യം സമൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടോ?
സാമ്പ്രദാന്തമായ
മണ്ണയു പാരിശേഷ്യനുയിലാണോ?
മണ്ണമുട്ടുപാം,
കുറഞ്ഞ നാറമാണോ?
മണ്ണമുട്ടു അപരിഹരിച്ചുതന്നു
തായു ദബനുമാത്ര
പുതിയ ഗവേഷകരുടു നാഡിപ്പായു
കാളുനാളായീ
മണ്ണമുട്ടു ദബനീപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു
അനുംനനു
എന്തിൽ
മണ്ണമുട്ടു അധികാരിക്കുന്നു
മഹാമനസ്സുകൾനുനു
അവളുകളുമുള്ള കു
സമ്പ്രദാന്തമുഖ്യമായു തന്നുകുന്നു
അവൻ
പാശുഭാനം ദൊരു.

കാരുമല്ല,
സാമ്പ്രദാന്തം നീലനാിമുഖാംബു
അവൻ പാശന്തി
ഇന്നു
പുലരിക്കുന്നു
സാമ്പ്രദാന്ത കാമിളു മുക്കാംബു
സുമ്പ്രാഖ്യാ പുട്ട്
മണ്ണയി കുപ്പിമുഖാംബുനു
അംഗം
അവരു² കു മു³ പുട്ട്
ക്രൂവിൽ
മണ്ണവിനും അംഗം
ങ്ങ വലിയ ചുപ്പന പാശന്തി
പുക്കാശാംബും വല്ലു യാംഗാഖ്യാപ്പു
പുരാഹാറിനുനു
മണ്ണം സംസാരിക്കുന്നു
താരിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുന്നു
പാനിനിരിൽ മുരിയ
മാബദ്ദും തുന്തരാ
കംഞ്ഞവരുംബു
അംഗം
അവാം ക്രൂമം
ക്രൂമി മുരിയ
പാനിപ്പനിൽ
സംസാരം മാവിക്കാംബുനു
പുരാഹാറിയിലെല്ലു പരാശന
മണ്ണമുട്ട
മാഗ്യവാന്താംബു.....
അവരുമ
മാനാന്താംബു.....

പ്രത്യേ
എ... എ... എ... എ... എ... എ...
മാനാന്താംബു.....



ପ୍ରମାଣିତ
କୃତିକାରୀ
ଅଧିକାରୀ

ഗരിക്കം.....
 ഒന്നും സിംഗളായിരുന്ന
 ശോകചുറിക്കിൽ
 താരിനാ അണം മുവിക്കുന്ന,
 അസ്ത്രിന്റെ മുഹകളിൽ
 തൃപ്പിലെ വാഞ്ചിപ്പാക്കാൻ,
 എപ്പുമാറ്റിരിക്കും
 പിന്നാഴിക്കരംതന്ന ഗരിക്കം
 കമ്പ്പുണ്ടാക്കിൽ
 നിശ്ചാപാതാമുദ്ധം
 നടന്നാപ്പാക്കം,
 ഗരിക്കം.....
 ഒപ്പെട്ടിക്കാണിരുന്ന്
 ദാഖലിയും, സിന്താറിരുന്ന്
 ബിനോഗാ മുഖംതിരുന്ന
 ഏപ്പന സുന്ധൻ
 പാത്രവാളാനുരുളു്
 നാരിനാഡകി പാശക്കാ,
 നാരി പഥാദുവശക്കാ ദ
 കാരാക്കാർക്കാ ഗരിക്കം,
 മഞ്ഞക്കാവലേരുളിലു്
 യുഹുഗാനം കീരംകുന്ന,
 പരാക്കിരിഞ്ഞിലു്
 ദുഷ്കിക്കാണിരുന്ന് കൂട്
 നാരി എന്നാണി പാശവുന്നുന്നാണ,
 അപ്പിനുവിരുന്ന
 നിശ്ചാപാതാമുദ്ധം
 നാരിനാ നാരു
 നാരി അസ്ത്രി വാഞ്ചിപ്പാക്കാൻ,
 ഗരിക്കം.....
 ഒക്കം പുരാങ്ങലുപ്പ്
 നാരിന്റെ ശാശ്വതപുരായുടുകൂടം
 സംഗരി
 നാരിനാഡു പക്കുന്നു,
 നാരിന്റെ കാരാക്കാർക്കാ
 അപ്പിനുവിരുന്നിലു്
 നാരാധിപാതം പുരാജാ
 സാപ്പംകുന്നു മുഖിയിലു്
 നാരിവിക്കാനും ബഹുപ്രഭാവം



ପାଞ୍ଚମି ବୀ.

ആര്യൻം ഹാഗണായുടുട
 താഴുകളിൽ പോന്നിക്കുണ്ട്.
 ഗിതം.....
 മുഗൾഡാഖലുമുട
 നിവിൽ സംഗാതം,
 കൊടക്കര പിള്ളുമുന്നു,
 നിവിൽ സ്ഥപ്പണംമുട്ടുപാശ
 മഴ കാന്താർഷിദ്ധിപാ,
 സ്ഥപ്പണം ചുഞ്ഞകളിൽ
 നിവിൽ ഫുഡാം,
 ഫറിക്കം ദിനു,
 നിച്ചുവു, അഞ്ചലുപ്പ തന്തരം
 ഒര കാപ്പുസ്താ വിലുപ്പിക്കുന്ന
 ബഹുജന ആളുകംഡുകുമ്മു
 രാഹുക്കി പറിക്കുഡുനു
 നിവിൽ ഫുഡാം ദാരിം
 ദാരി
 അഡയുംഗുഡുവു കുളുന്നു,
 ഗിതം.....
 ദാ' എന്നിക്കിനാ
 കാപ്പുപ്പക്കുഡ
 ദശതുഭവമാണു
 ഏമിനിറ ഇന്തരിപാളി
 പുന്നയന്നുമുഖു
 സൗത്രഗ്രാമായ മഹാസുന്ദരാനു
 എന്നാൻ എറിവിന്നു
 ഗിതം.....
 കാഡാ വിശ്വാസാരിവിൽ
 മണ്ണയുപാടികളിൽ
 മണിപ്പിള്ളക്കിണിൽ
 കമ്പിനിരിപ്പോലെ
 നിന്നെ നാംകു കാണുന്ന
 ദാരിക്കണാൻ
 കാക്കുലും"മുകിര പുക്കുന്ന
 പാരാഡുകളുമുഖു
 പുന്നുലുന്നുകളിലെ
 കാച്ച പരിപ്പുവശമില്ലാതെ
 ദാരിക്ക പരിവിശ്വാസി

Indeed Worth a Thousand Words

Humankind has at its disposal a universal language which reaches across all verbal boundaries. Diverse in its range of expression, yet unique in its individuality, this body of language bridges all racial and cultural differences. The smile is the simplest expression of love and joy, a sharing of spirit, and it needs no translation. The smile is instinctive. The message complete, self-contained yet infinite. Momentary yet timeless; personal yet universal.

In today's world, sadly, smiling is not as popular as it once was. The openly shared smile is often the first casualty of stressful life-styles, particularly in 'developed' societies, where social anonymity usually requires the smile to be a private expression. In the 'developing' world, life is no less difficult. Yet, smiles are freely given and accepted without the self-conscious embarrassment so evident in the west. Even in those societies where most people would find little to smile about, the smile is as common as survival is uncertain.

The smile is a childlike expression, a simple sharing of joy that acknowledges no racial or social barriers. Those who find it difficult to smile have perhaps lost touch with the simple joy of living that children express so freely. Each smile is unique though the race and social background of the faces vary greatly. The smile is a unifying force which shines through all levels of diversity and hardship. A fingerprint of ourselves, our variety and yet sameness, our suffering and survival outward problems overwhelmed by inner joy. The smile is a celebration of the life force that links us all.

The smile is a celebration of the life force. The simple message contained in these faces requires neither explanation nor establishment. It enriches those who receive, without making poorer those who give. It takes but a moment, but the memory of it sometimes lasts forever. None is so rich or mighty that he can get along with it and none is so poor that he can't be made rich by it.

Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is of no value to anyone until it is given away. Some people are too tired to give you a smile. Give them one of yours as none needs a smile so much as he who has no more to give. Yet! A smile is indeed worth a thousand words.

Jose Thomas
U.M.A. History

வினா விடுவதைக்கும் விடுவதை கீழ் தாங்கள் பாரி கூடுதலாக விடுவோ; விடுவதைக்காலங்களிலிரு விடுதலை கடவுளானிலும் [பாரிமலியுத்தானா]

സാമ്പുരംഗ് — നഘഞ്ചേരം വലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതോ?

കേരളം — സാമ്രാജ്യവന്നോട് പരിചയ എറിവും വല്ലിയ ക്ഷേമംമുണ്ടായി കാരം. കിണറാറിൽ ചാളനാധന നാശനാരിയും ശല്യപ്രസ്താവനാ?

ஒன்றையிட ஏன் தரிசுமானத்திலேவானையீடு எழுங்கப்படுகின்றோட் கூடிய ரெவேனூ ஸ்கோரி, பிரைவெந்தி வடிவமொன்று திட்டங்கள், கல்விக்குறை வகுக்குணர்வுகள் அவற்றினை கடக்கி, என் புதுப்புக்கும்போதினோடு ஸ்கோரிக்குறை எழுங்கும்போதும் அவற்றை விடுவதை கடக்கின்றன.

எழு. கெ. நியான
ஏந்துவதே பூரியிலை
ஏந்துவதே “கடி-

"Tung Twisters"

The sixth sikh sheik's sixth sheep is sick.
She sells sea-shells on the sea shore.
The sun shines on the shop signs.
I sniff shop snuff.
Peter piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.
Round the rugged rocks the robbed rascals ran.
Stop chop-shops selling chopped shop chops.
I saw a sow, such a sow I never saw.
I saw a sawyer sawing with a saw.
A bloke's back brake block broke.
A fat thighed freak fries thick fish.
She says she is sewing snowy sheep.
They threw three quick things.
Put the cut pumpkin in a pipkin.
A truly rural frugal ruler's mural.
Cutter was scattered by a cool scholar.
Better buy better rubber buggy bumpers.
Why do wily women win wealth and wed well?
Weary Wily washes and wipes wet windows while Walter Whistler
Six long slim slick slender saplings.



Collected by:
Joemon Chacko
1 M.A. Economics



കുമ്പം
കുടിയറ്റവ്

పద్మా పంచిలై "రుణా, వ్రగ్రా, పాశించా, ఎక్కా,
అశమిష్టా". తుతించాయి కుణాలైన ముసాస్థ్ర" రు
ఇం, పద్మా, పాశ్చాత్యా. కుణాలై "ఇం" "పాశ్చాత్యా"
పద్మా సాంబాధిత్తు ఒక రుణా, కృత్తమా, ఇం రుణా
అంగిం "ఫిల్పు" కుణాలై పాశ్చాత్యాలైద్ది. ఇం రుణా,
పాశ్చాత్యాయి పాశ్చాత్యాస్త ప్రాయశశ్చింపా, పెరుణా, నీ
పాశ్చాత్యా వయ్యాపు. శ్రావంపాలై పంచిలై కెపాప్లి
పాశ్చాత్యా ఏర్పా రుణాపు, కుణాలై ఉణ్ణు".

வர்க்காந்தகாவுட் கல்வூன்னியாய துணிலின்
ஈவி அவைப்பிழைவளை சுறும் பாயுவான் தம
இது. ஸ.ஸ் நூத எங்காலியை நீதிக்கலை” பா
க்காவுட் அவைவுழிக்கான். இதைச் சொல்ம
னின்ற செறுகாப்பிக் குறை புரூப்பளின் மூன்
வெ பாயுவா: சோக்கு “நாக்காக்கி, சோக்கு
காயுத்திடி, பாளாயுதி” நாக்காக்கி-போலவு
கேள்வியுட் பாக்குத்திடு, முயன் க்கூறுவே
வீர அவைப்பாயுத்தி”. துனி அங்குக்கல்வை
ஈ. பூவைப் பக்காவுட் என்ற அவைப்பாயுத்தி.

வெள்ளக்கல்லாகவும் பறிவூசுகளாகவும், தன்ன
வருடி மன்றங்களும், கல்லூரிகள் கட்டுவிடும் நிய
வையி முன்னாட்ட-கட்டுப்பு பறிவூசுகளை கூட பறப்பு
அதனாலோ இரண்டு விவரங்களிலே பறிவூசுகளை
முன் திட்டாக அமைக்கவேண்டும். ஏதும், சுயமல்லிருப்பு
ஏனும் நிலையில் கட்டுப்புகளை இரண்டு பறப்புகளிலே
முன் திட்டாக அமைக்கவேண்டும். ஏதும், சுயமல்லிருப்பு
ஏனும் நிலையில் கட்டுப்புகளை இரண்டு பறப்புகளிலே
முன் திட்டாக அமைக்கவேண்டும். ஏதும், சுயமல்லிருப்பு

குவிபீக, ஆட்டபுகாரி, ஏனிலைநா தாலையில் சுட்டுக்கூடுதல் நிலைப்படியாகவே விரிவாக குவிபீகக்கிணி வாரா ஸபாஷ்வரதீவு, ஹரிமணி என அவங்களிக்கத், இடம்போக்கங்களில், வாளிமூர் கிழவு, உபரிமூர்வைகள் ஸபாஷ்வரதீவு, வாளி துறைக்கு பாலாந்தீவிரிவாக, ஆட்டபுகாராக்கிணி வாரா ஸபாஷ்வரதீவு, நாகங்காரி காராந்தீவு ஸுக்ரீ வி வாலாந்தீவு "பாலாந்தீவிரிவாக்கு", இட வாலியும் நீண் நாகங்காரியும் "குவாச்வரம்பாலாந்தீவு". சென் வாலி குவியும் ஏற்ற குவாச்வர பக்கநீர் உண்டாக்கு வாலி சுரங்கமாய வகு" வாலியு.

வாய்மை வைத்துக் கொண்டு திருப்புல
களை கூறி துது “நடவடிக்கைகளும்” என்று
“பார்வையளை” துதங்கூல் பளி கூறியிருக்கிறோ
சென்று”. திருப்புலங்களைக் கார்ட்டினல்ஸாக
ஒன்றாக, ஒன்றுமிகு எழுப்புகளைக் கார்ட்டினல்
கூல். சாக்காந்தக் கார்ட்டினலைக்கொட்டிடுவோ
கூல். சாக்காந்தக் கார்ட்டினலைக்கொட்டிடுவோ
கூல் என்றால், வெஸ்பியூஸ் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கூறி
கொண்டு, வெஸ்பியூஸ் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கூறி
கொண்டு, வெஸ்பியூஸ் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கூறி
கொண்டு.

ക്രിസ്തവിയാനം



കുടിയാട്ടം



సాయిద్, పెగోర్ కంగుల్కుయి, తుమచుటెప్పుకొ
ణు విషయానికిని సాధారణ క్రిందాన్ని ప్రతిభీశ
క్రిందించు, కంగుల్కుయిల్కిన నాయకుడు ఎందు, నా
నాయకుడు పూర్వం; లుటింగ్ క్రియాలలో అందించిన ఏర్పా-
చాయా, నాయకుల్కిన విషయాల్ని నాయకుల్కిని విషయాల్ని
ముగియించి వారుడిని విషయాల్ని విషయాల్ని

കൂത്തു കൂട്ടിയാട്ടപും

പ്രാഥമ്യം മുതൽ സുവിളിക്കേന്നതും, സംസ്കാരംകുറഞ്ഞു, വിജ്ഞാനംകുറഞ്ഞു, സംസ്കാരംകുറഞ്ഞു, വിജ്ഞാനംകുറഞ്ഞു, കമ്മണ്ണാക്കിൽ വിവരിക്കേന്നും, അക്കാദമിക്കൾ മുഖ്യമായും മുഖ്യാന്തരിക്കാനും വിശ്വിഷ്ടം പാടാം. കമ്മണ്ണം മുഖ്യമായും പാടാം. കമ്മണ്ണം മുഖ്യമായും പാടാം. കമ്മണ്ണം മുഖ്യമായും പാടാം.

രാജാസ്വ എന്ന പ്രാഥമ്യം, പക്കാഡ് നാമപുക പാടിവു്. ഏകദാനായുള്ള രാജാവിനെ സൗഖ്യം വൃഥതയായുള്ള അഭ്യർത്ഥിനെ സൗഖ്യം വിശ്വിഷ്ടം എന്നു കമ്മണ്ണം പാടാം. കലാക്കാരി പാടാം. കൂദാശ കഴിയുന്നും നായകൻ ചോദിച്ചു കരാറുന്നും, പാടാം. പിന്നീട് നായകൻ കരാറുന്നും, കൂദാശ കഴിയുന്നും, അഭ്യർത്ഥിനെ സൗഖ്യം വിശ്വിഷ്ടം എന്നും കരാറുന്നും, നാലു, ഒന്നു, ദ്വിംശം, ഏന്നി രാജാക്കുടാം സഹായാക്കാഡമ്യാഡ് ചൊക്കുൻ അഭിനയിക്കേന്നതും.

ഫലിതം: തുഞ്ചിന്റെ ഫലിക്കാഡ, ഫലിതപ്രസ്താവം മാണം, സംഗ്രഹംപരിപാലനാധികാരി ഫലിതം, ഭവയാഗ്രികൾക്കാരിലും ഫലിതം, മലിനം 2 വിധിത്തിലും, അമുന്നിപ്പ്—അമുന്നിപ്പ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാം ഫലിതം, ശ്രദ്ധാനിപ്പ്—അമുന്നിപ്പ് വാങ്ങുന്നുന്ന ഫലിതം, പ്രൈമീസ്റ്റാബ്ലാൻഡ് എന്ന ഫലിതം, പരിശീലനം വരുത്താം. സംഗ്രഹംപരിപാലനാധികാരി ഫലിതം, പാടാം. പരിപുരുഷത്താഡ് ക്രൂണോച്ചാറി ഫലിതം പാടാം.

സുഗമമാകുമാർ എൻ.
ഡോ. വകീം മാരാട സാഹിത്യം.

നിബാർക്ക നിരവധി പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുണ്ട്

പണം അവധിലോന്നാകാതിരിക്കുന്നു
വിട്ടിലെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ - ദാപിസ് കാര്യങ്ങൾ - രൂദണിയ
നിരവധി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ മീനും നിബാർക്ക വേദ്യാട്ടങ്ങൾ
പക്ഷേ, നിബാർക്ക കഴിപ്പുകളും പേണപോലെ
ഉപയോഗപ്രട്ടിതാൻ പണം കൂടിയേ തീരു
പണമിടപാട്ടുകളിൽ ഒരു വിശ്വസ്ത സുഗമ്പ്രതിനേയാണ്
നിബാർക്കാവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ വരു -
സത്തു മുൻഡ്യുൻ ബാക്കിലേക്കു് !!

ഒ സത്തു മുൻഡ്യുൻ ബാക്ക് ലിംഗിറ്റ്,
ഒ. ദാപിസ് : രൂദണർ : കേരളം.
(എസ്. എ. ബി. സൈവന്നേരിയുടെ വളർച്ചയിലേക്ക്)

COLLEGE UNION REPORT 1986-'87

The college union election was held on 14th November 1986 with much spirit and enthusiasm, in a disciplined and orderly manner.

Joseph George (Final M. A. Economics) was elected as the union chairman, Usha S. of IInd D. C. Eco; as the vice-chairman, Regy C. C. of IInd B. A. Eng; as the General Secretary, Charly Mathew of IInd PSY; and Johny K. A. of Final year Eng; as the University Union Councillors, P. A. Ayubkhan of IInd B. A. Eco; as the magazine Editor, Biju B. Raphal of 1st B. Sc. Maths as the Arts Club Secretary, and Manjari Anand of senior PDC IInd group and Shyla S. Varghese of IInd B. A. Eng; were elected as the lady representatives.

As class representatives Jayakumar R. (1st PDC), Fazalul Haque (2nd PDC), Thomas Korula (1st B. A., B. Sc.), Shaju K. A. (IInd B. A., B. Sc.), V. T. Chackoan (3rd B. A., B. Sc.), Dr. Mathai (M. A., M. Sc.) were declared elected.

Prof. K. Narayanan Nair of Malayalam Dept: was nominated to be the staff advisor and he became the inspiration behind our activities.

The 1st College union meeting held on 21st November 1986, nominated Shibu K. Cherian of 2nd B. A. Eng; as the sports Secretary, Gopalakrishnan V. A. of Final B. Sc. Botany as the SC, ST representative, Vinod P. (Cine Club Secretary) Cicil Augustine (Planning forum), Sunil Kumar K. (Quiz Club Secretary), Unnikrishnan M.S. (Canteen Secretary), Gopinathan S. (Debating Club Secretary) Eldo K. Mathew (S. S. League) and Anil T. John, Faisal, A. S. Anilkumar S. and Ajith Kumar S. as the Editorial Board members.

College Union Inauguration :

Bishop Poulose Mar Poulose inaugurated the activities of the College Union on 3rd December 1987 at a calm and peaceful function at VMA Hall and C. P. Raju Sekharan (Programme officer of AIR, Trichur) felicitated. Kathaprasangam, "Ramanan" by Kedamangalam Sadanandan marked the culmination of the inaugural function.

Arts Club Inauguration :

The Arts Club was inaugurated by a famous Cine Artist Asha Jayaram and Sippy Palliparam felicitated. Western music by the students of our college added colour to the function.

Associations :

The inauguration of various associations were held in different days of the Academic year.

Art Exhibition

An Art Exhibition was conducted under the auspices of the college union at VMA Hall by K. S. Sajeeve a student of Trichur Fine Arts Collage on 21st November 1987.

Cine Club

Cine Club was inaugurated by our respected Principal on 27th January 1987. A few commercial and arthouse films were shown on different days.

Debating Club

The Debating Club was inaugurated by Prof. O. Bharathan on 6th February 1987. Our debating team won the 1st prize in the debate conducted by the Alcut unit of S. H College.

Sports Day

The Annual sports day was inaugurated by our respected Principal on 24th February 1987 and competitions in various items were conducted on the same day.

Arts Festival

The Arts Festival was inaugurated by K. S. Namboodiri (Kerala Sahithya Accademy award winner) on 3rd March 1987. Various competitions were also held on the same day and the following day.

University Union Youth Festival

We sent various teams to the University Youth Festival. They bagged several prizes including the 2nd prize for Classical Music by Narayanan Namboodiri of IInd B. A. Economics.

College Day Celebrations

College Day Celebrations were held on 5th March 1987. The Chief Guest, C. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the college day. After the inauguration various certificates were distributed to the winners of the competitions. A Variety Entertainment programme and the Sangeetha Silpam of Kerala Shashtra Sahithya Parishath made the occasion marvellous.

I can say with confidence that the college union with its own limitations, was able to conduct various programmes and activities this year. I take this occasion to thank the principal, staff advisor and all other teachers who guided and helped us in our activities. On behalf of college union, I extend my hearty thanks to them. I thank all members of the non-teaching staff and students for their co-operation, help and encouragement.

REGY C. C.
College Union General Secretary.



Joseph George
Chairman.



Usha.
Vice Chairman.



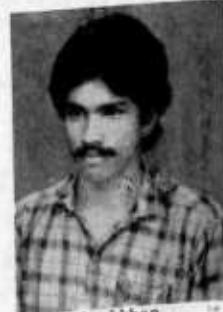
Regy.
General Secretary.



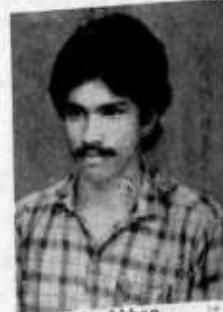
Johnny
U. U. C.
(Uni. Union Executive)



Biju B. Raveendran,
Arts Club Secretary.



Charley Mathew.
U. U. C.

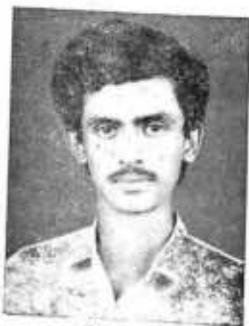


Ayub Khan,
Magazine Editor.

Representatives



Thomas Korula,
I D. C.



Shaiju,
II D. C.



Chackochan,
III D. C.



Jayakumar,
I P. D. C.



Fazal-ul-Haque,
II P. D. C.



Dr. Mathai,
P. G.



Manjari Anand
Lady Rep.



Shaila S Varghese,
Lady Rep.



Gopalakrishnan,
Sc / ST - Rep.



രാജഭാഷ പ്രക്ഷമയിൽനിന്ന്...
—മുൻഗഡ റാബ്ബറ്റ്
സ്പിഷ്ട് പാബലോൺ കുട പാബലോൺ



“കമ്പനിച്ചേരുവാൻ അടഞ്ഞുവെള്ളു
ണം. വിട്ടുവരു...”
—എ. കെട്ടുകുമ്പാഡി, സാഹമന്ത്രി
കമ്പനിപ്പബ്സ-ഗ്രൂപ്പിന്റെ



ക്ലോർ സംഘടനയിലെ ടീം-ഈ[ം]
ഓ എബ്ലുസ്സുഡായുമുണ്ട്.



“ദോഷം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കു
മൊറും-സിംഗ്
—സി. വി. രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ
അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

പരിത്രനാക്കിയും ചീല ചീതണ്ണൻ



ആർ.എസ്. കെ.എസ്. ഉദ്ഘാടനം,
സിനിമാക്കാര്. അധിവാസനഗം.

പരിത്രനാക്കിയും ചീല ചീതണ്ണൻ



കൊള്ളേജ് ഡി.എൽ.എ.ക്ലാസ്
എ. സി. എഡുക്കേഷൻ

കോളേജ് ഡി

ബൗദ്ധനാഗ്രഹം
എ. സി.എസ്.പാളിച്ചുറ്റ്.



സാമ്പത്തിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ
സി. എഡുക്കേഷൻ



എ.എൽ.എ. സാമ്പത്തിക
ഡി.എൽ.എ.ക്ലാസ്



ആർ.എസ്. സമൃദ്ധിവാദ
ഉദ്ഘാടനം
എ. കെ.എസ്. നന്ദനിൻ

ചരിത്രത്തിൽനിന്നും ചാലു ചരിത്രണ്ണയർ



နေဂတ်အကျင့်မြန်မာစွဲမှုပညာ

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സംഖ്യാത്മകമായി കുറയുന്നതാണ് നിന്നും നാഡ് പരിക്രമാർ കരുതാം എങ്കിൽ സംഖ്യാത്മകമായി കുറയുന്നതാണ് നിന്നും നാഡ് പരിക്രമാർ കരുതാം.



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“ପାଦିବିତେକଣ୍ଠେ ଲେ କାହାରେକିବୁଝି”
କାହାରେକି ବାବୁ “ପାଦିବି”
ଥାବାକଣେକଣେଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କାଳେ ହୋଇଯାଏ ପାଦିବି
ଅଛନ୍ତି” ଏବେ ପାଦିବିକିମାତ୍ର
କାହାରେକି

ചരിത്രത്തിൽനിന്നും പില ചരിത്രണംമെ



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କୋର୍ଟିମ୍ ଏବଂ କୋର୍ଟିମ୍
ଏହାରେ କୋର୍ଟିମ୍

SHIBU K. CHERIAN
Sports Secretary



WILSON CHERIAN
Individual Champion



LAILA. C. MARKOSE
Individual Champion



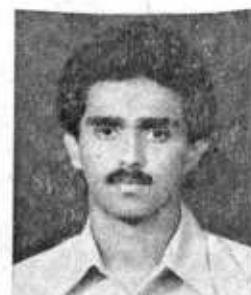
ANZAR. M. A.
Individual Champion



PHILIP. T. JOHN
Member of State, Junior Team
Basket Ball.



NAZAR. V. M.
University Foot Ball
Team Member.



BIJO. JOHN. MAMMEN
University Basket Ball team
Member.



Gopinathan,
Debating Club



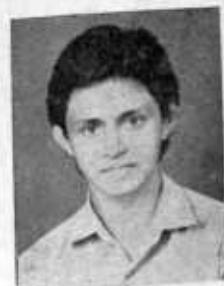
Sunil Kumar,
Quiz Club



Vinod,
Cine Club



Cicil Augustine,
Planning forum



Eldho. K. Mathew
S. S. League



Unnikrishnan,
Canteen & History Association

REPORT

N. C. C. Senior Division Boys

The enrolled strength of the company was 160. The training began in July '86 and was over in January '87. 30 cadets participated in the Annual training camps held at Kalamassery, Quilon, Trichur and Ambalapuzha during 1986. 5 cadets attended the Army Attachment camp to regular Army units. Cpl. Jeevan George Mathew won Bronze Medal in the Map Reading Competition held at the Director General Organised Camp at new Delhi during November, 1986. Cpl. Remesh P. C. also attended the above Camp. He was awarded the NCC Scholarship by the D. G. N. C. C. for his outstanding performance during the previous years. CUO Ajithkumar S. and CUO Babu V. M. attended the Advanced Leadership Course at officers Training School, Kamptee during August, 1986. Sgt Ajithkumar N. and Col. Vinayakumar K. P. attended the Basic Leadership Course at Sivajiaghata, Maharashtra and joined a trekking expedition.

Our Company joined the Battalion organised Peace Rally at Alwaye on 17-10-1986 as a part of the National Integration Programme of N. C. C. The N. C. C. day was celebrated in the College on 23rd November 1986. As in previous years the Independence Day and Republic Day were celebrated in the College Campus.

Nearly 100 cadets participated in a Cycle expedition to Idamalayar Dam Site. This gave the cadets an opportunity for adventure training and boosted their self confidence. Nearly 40 Cadets appeared for the B and C Cert. Exam. Cpl. Sajan V. K. represented 22 (K) Bn N. C. C. at the N. C. C. Gp Seminar held at Trichur during February 1987.

Budhi Bahadur D
attended
Advanced Leadership Course
at Shillong.



Ajith Kumar S.
attended
Advanced Leadership Course
at Officers Training School,
Kamptee.



Babu V. M.
attended
Advanced Leadership Course
at Officers Training School,
Kamptee.



Sebastian M. K.
Successfully Completed
Skiing Course at Simla.



Ajithkumar N.
Successfully Completed
The DG Organised
Trekking Expedition
at Sivajiaghata, Maharashtra.



Jeevan George Mathew
Won third place
(Bronze Medal)
in the Inter Directorate
Map Reading
Competition at Republic Day
Camp, New Delhi.



Remesh P. C.
Awarded N. C. C. Scholarship
for outstanding performance
in N. C. C.



The English Association Report

Venu K. B.
Secretary

The English Association was inaugurated formally by Mr. P. Govinda Pillai on 2nd February, 1987. In his beautiful inaugural address, Mr. P. Govinda Pillai exhorted the students of literature to strive to acquire an integral knowledge, comprehending all realms of life. The meeting was presided over by Prof. E. Narayanan Nambiar.

Another meeting was held on 19th February 1987 under the auspices of the Association in which Miss Kochuthresia, who brought honour to the department of English by securing the first rank in the M. A. English Literature examination, was congratulated. The meeting was presided over by our Principal, Teachers and student representatives felicitated her on the occasion.

A quiz programme was conducted and students from English literature classes including the M.A. students zealously participated. Prof. Nambiar was the quiz master.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincer gratitute to our Prof. Mr. E. Narayanan Nambiar, to our Principal, to the Staff members and to my friends for their whole-hearted co-operation.



ବିଲଯାକୁ ଅନେକାଣ୍ଡିଯଶାସ୍ତ୍ର-ଗିରିଫ୍ଟ୍ସ

முதல் ஈசுவரமுனிஸ்வரனில் பழகல் செய்கினால் அனோடி என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. மூன்றாவது ஈசுவரமுனிஸ்வரன் அதையே முதல் 1986 மூன்றாவது 25-ஏ. தீவிரி என்றார். ஈசுவரமுனிஸ்வரப் புது அனோடி என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. 1986-87 மூலம் பொதுக்கால அதாராத்துள்ள வசறுத்தியெல்லை யோசனை பரிசீலனை.

“கால்கூபரியேஷனில் பூப்பத்தைக்காட்டி” என்று கூறுவதற்காக “கால்கூபரியேஷன்” என்றும் 28-ா, திருவள்ளுவர் வழக்கியாக அதை பயிற்சி துறையிலிருப்பு, 1986-லே வரவேண்ட அவசரியீடு என்றும் எடுத்து வரவிட்டு நோக்காக ஒரு முடிவிற்கு அமைக்கின்றால் கொடுமையாக வர்த்தி வர்த்துவதே வழக்கமாக வருமாறு விரிவாக விவரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

வெறுமென்ற காலதையிலேயுள்ள வெப்பமானி
கந்தம் மூலமாகவோடுமிருக்கிறது. 1987 ஆண்டு 3-0-
எனின்றி எருப்பு மூலமாக தீவிரமாக கொடுக்கப்படு
வேற்றுமென்ற விவரங்களை ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறோம். கூல
ஏது வெறுமென்ற விவரங்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறோம். கூல
ஸார் வத்திரீஸ் தூர்த்தியவர்கள் ஒரு வெறுமென்ற
விவரத்தை வெறுமென்ற விவரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள். வத்திரீஸ்
மத்து அய்வுகள் வாய்ப்பு தீவிரமாக பாரும் கமத
இல் தீவிரமாக வெறுமென்ற விவரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள். வத்திரீஸ்
வான் விவரங்களைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் விவரத்தை உண்டாக
ஏது கூல வெறுமென்ற விவரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள். வத்திரீஸ்
கூல வெறுமென்ற விவரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள் கொடுக்கப்படு
வேற்றுமென்ற விவரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள் கூல் கூல்
பாரும் கமத்து தீவிரமாக வத்திரீஸ் எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள்.

கனவை 23-ஏ. திருத்தி குடி. வழக். வழக். கீ
கோடிலின் அங்கூஸ் கலைஞர்மும். கன கையா-
னம். 1987 கனவை 6-ஏ. திருத்தி கூறு
கவுப்புள்ளி ஏது கவுப்புள்ளி கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
சாலைகளுக்குப் போக என்றால் கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
கையிட வேண்டும் கூடும். கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
கையிட வேண்டும். கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
கையிட வேண்டும். கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
கையிட வேண்டும். கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
கையிட வேண்டும். கலைஞர்மும் கையிடத்
கையிட வேண்டும்.

1987 ടെലിപ്പുറമ്പ് 4-ാം തീയതി അദ്ദേഹം സാമ്പത്തിക വിനാശകൾ എന്ന വർഗ്ഗ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊമ്പൻ സാമ്പത്തിക വിനാശകൾ എന്ന വർഗ്ഗ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.



“**କାହିଁଏବେ କାହିଁଏବେ କାହିଁଏବେ କାହିଁଏବେ**”
କାହିଁଏବେ କାହିଁଏବେ କାହିଁଏବେ କାହିଁଏବେ”



കെ. കയ്യസുഭദ്രൻ
ഇന്ത്യൻ

National Service Scheme

Programme Officers:

- S. B. D. Johnny and Mr. A. Benny Cherian.

Volunteer Secretaries:

Mr. P. A. Ayubkhan and Miss. Shabot N. N.

Leaders:	Unnikrishnan M. S.	Education Wing
	Mahesh S.	
	Sreekumar K.	Health Wing
	Govinda Pai R.	
	Elias P. Y.	Cultural Wing
	Venu Prasad K. N.	
	Gopalakrishnan U. A.	Agricultural Wing.
	Licky K. Joseph	
	Anil Kumar S.	Camp and Public Relations

With great pleasure and pride, we present
the report of the activities of the U.C. College
Unit of the National Service Scheme (N.S.S)
for the year 1986-87.

Our activities for the year began well before the formal inauguration on 27th July. From 3rd June to 5th June 1986. We conducted a socio-economic-literacy survey at Avanamcode Harijan Colony and Thattampady South., in collaboration with the District Harijan Welfare Department.

Orientation classes were held for new members. Our work rapidly gathered momentum, and we were able to celebrate the 'Vanamahotsava' in a fitting manner. We succeeded in distributing about 34,000 plants of various kinds among the students, teaching and non-teaching staff and the local people.



Dr. C. JOYCE MATHEW,
inaugurates the activities of National Service Scheme
in the year 1986-'87.

xxillary activities included, classes on various topics, discussions, film shows, a skin testing camp and cultural performances. The camp came to an end on 26th December 1986. Dr. A. M. Chacko and Mr. P. K. Mohammed were the chief guests at the concluding session.

**inter Collegiate Seminar on the Gandhian Vision of
Development and the Role of Khadi and Village
Industries :**

An inter-collegiate seminar on the Gandhian vision of development and the role of Khadi and village industries, was conducted from 16th Jan. to 8th Jan. 1987. The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. Henry Austin. Classes, discussions, a sifpassala and film shows were conducted in the connection. Nearly 75 volunteers from different colleges participated actively in the proceedings. The campers found time to visit the khadi industry in North Parur.

Study Circle on Khadi and Village Industries :

The study circle met on 21st Feb. 1987. Sarvodayam Kurian moderated the discussions. Mr. M. Michael and Mr. T. J. Mathew provided the volunteers, valuable information on the subject.

Luz Programmes :

We had regular Quiz Programmes on every Fridays, for the college students. Also we had a brilliant quiz team (Chaceochan V. T. and Manju T. C.) who participated in many competitions and brought laurels to the unit.

Other activities:

In addition to those listed above, the unit conducted several competitions in quiz, essay writing, elocution etc. in connection with the World literacy Day and on other important days and functions.

Best Unit:

The U. C. College NSS unit was adjudged the best unit in Gandhiji University, on the basis of its activities for 1985-86. During that year, the unit had carried out service projects of great benefit to the community. This achievement must be attributed to the hard work of the students and the clear vision of the programme officers, Prof. P. D. Johny, Prof. K. P. Unnikrishnan and Mr. V. T. Checkochan were the architects of this great success. We congratulate them.

1986-87 was a year of uninterrupted activity. We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the Principal, the programme officers and volunteers for their whole-hearted co-operation, involvement, hard work, encouragement and guidance.

AYUBKHAN P. A
SHEEBA N. R.
Volunteer Secretaries.

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM:

AYODHYA JEWELLERS
BROADWAY - ERNAKULAM



രാജുവൻ ടി.
ഇസ്തുട്ടൻ

മുക്കണ്ണമീറ്റിക് "സി
അമൃതാസൗല്യം-റീഫറ്റ്

Mathematics Association-Report

The year 1986-'87 has been a year of grot and vitality for the Mathematics Association. The chain of activities for the current year began with a magnificent Inaugural function on 11th February 1987. It was presided over by prof. M. K. Chandrasekharan of Christ College Irinjalakuda, who is an intellectual luminary in Mathematics. He poured out his sagacious wisdom to us through his out-standing speech touching the most modern problems and developments in Mathematics.

This year we have been regular in conducting seminars and debates on Fridays. We are proud to say that we have achieved much through the sharing of knowledge and also by developing human relationships. They provided us with the opportunity to develop our acumen and talents in various fields.

This year our department had to suffer an inevitable loss through the retirement of our beloved Head of this Department prof. K. P. Mathew. Beyond doubt, it is an irreparable loss. We miss a capable teacher and a benevolent guardian as he bids farewell to his dedicated career in this College. We remember him with gratitude. We are happy that it also provided an occasion to bring together all old students of Mathematics. It was indeed a wonderful occasion to bring to the present the good old days they had cherished.

Another year has passed by and another group goes out of the college having spent three most happy years of their life with us. At a function conducted on 18th March 1987, We bade them farewell and wished them the best of luck.

30-1-87, ഉച്ച് " 12.30 മിനിറ്റുകളിൽ "സി" എഴുപ്പം മാറ്റുന്നതു അഭിവി കുറ കൊടുവിൻ വൈസ്" എപ്പറമ്പി പി. ഇ. സെക്രട്ടേറി ആര്യോഗ്യത്തിലൂടെ കൊണ്ടുവരി അനുബന്ധം കൊണ്ടുവരി അനുബന്ധം കൊണ്ടുവരി അനുബന്ധം കൊണ്ടുവരി അനുബന്ധം കൊണ്ടുവരി അനുബന്ധം കൊണ്ടുവരി

வாய்மொழியில் நான்கு வகையான சூழ்நிலை வரியுறுத்தமில்லை. அதில் பிரசாரமைக்கப்படும் தொழிற்சாலையின் விபரங்களைப் பிரசாரம் செய்யும்போது எதிர்விளைவுகள் ஏதான் என்று விடும். எனவே “25-ஏ” அமைப்பினையின் படி விரிவாக விவரிதிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

Denny C. A.
Secretary



ജന്മിയുട്ടെല്ലാം നീഹിരം

മും യോക്കണിഞ്ഞി കാപ്പുണ്ടോട്
അതു കൊക്കാറിയുടു പുക്കുപുത
വിളുപിനിഡിക്കുന്ന അവണ്ണംഡോട
പേരിക്കരിപ്പ് ചോണ്ട....
ജീവിതാജ്ഞിഞ്ഞി കണ്ണത്യുണ്ടുണ്ടിനിനാണ്
അഭ്യന്തരിഞ്ഞി മുഖം-കായം-ഉള്ളിഡേബ്രു
എടുത്തുചുട്ടുകായം-അന്നന്ത്.
"I wont commit suicide when
I am glorius" എന്നുപറഞ്ഞ
ശാശ്വതിഞ്ഞി മനസ്സം-പോലു
കാംപിപ്പനിക്കു വാരും "ധനനിംബങ്ങൾ
കരാരു"കപ്പിയുന്നതായിരുന്നു.

THE GROWING CONTROVERSY ON NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Months ago, the Supreme Court of India passed a surprising verdict on a case filed by a couple of Jehovah's Witnesses from Kerala. The controversial decision held that the refusal of any citizen to sing the National Anthem, could not be considered an offence. The verdict is bound to have far-reaching consequences. Almost at the same time while the nation was celebrating its 40th anniversary of independence, some anti-national elements burnt the flag of India in Kashmir. More recently, the Tamil Nadu Assembly dismissed seven of its members for burning the Constitution of India and for provoking a violent agitation against the national language, Hindi. On grounds of alleged disrespect to the National Anthem, on January 1st 1987, Prof. K. M. Chandy, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, was compelled by his conscience, to boycott a College Union inauguration in Kerala.

To add oil to the fire, Mr. Krishna Warrier, teacher of a Sanskrit School in Kerala, arguing that there was nothing 'national' in 'Jana Gana Mana', replaced it in his school, with a song composed by himself. He imputed territorial bias to the national anthem. 'Jana Gana Mana', he argued, was in Bengali, a regional language, and was originally intended to pay homage to a visiting English ruler.

The imputations of regional or linguistic bias, are groundless. In 1911, the annual session of the Indian National Congress (which was then fighting for the Independence of India) commenced with 'Vande Matharam' and ended with 'Jana Gana Mana'. 'Jana Gana Mana' was authored by the ardent patriot, Rabindranath Tagore. It is, therefore absurd to describe it as a eulogy to an English ruler.

It is the express duty of every citizen of India to give due respect to the National Anthem. The dignity of the nation must never be subordinated to religious rights. If each individual composes his own national anthem, can there be anything 'national' in it?

As far as national interests are concerned, the verdict of the anthem-case seems to be unfortunate. (In 1941, The US supreme court upheld a similar case and insisted that the Jehovah's Witnesses sing the national anthem. The same position has been taken, in comparable instances, by several courts in Europe).

It is surprising that people find it easy to wound the nation's pride. It is not so easy to reject the comforts provided by the nation's Indian passport? And, why did the Jehovah's Witnesses, who described themselves as belonging to God's kingdom, that recognizes no boundaries, seek the help of the judicial system of a nation that, indeed, recognizes distinct boundaries?

It is comforting that all our leaders have condemned the recent attacks on national symbols. The Prime Minister has assured the nation, that the parliament will initiate appropriate constitutional measures to safeguard the sanctity of our National symbols. This is vital, since the status of the national symbols provides a true index of the patriotism, loyalty and maturity of the citizens.

Anilkumar
II PDC I A

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इंदिरा गांधी का यशस्वी नाम इतिहास में सदा अमर रहेगा।

भारत के महान् राजनेता प्रधान
मन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का जन्म
19 नवंबर 1917 को हुआ था।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम के
एक नेता, स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम
प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरूजी की
सुरुती इंदिरा गांधी ने एवं
उन्निश्चालियों के बिंदु इत्यादीनता
संघर्ष में भी देश के राजनीतिक दीवान
में सक्रिय भाग लिया था और भारत
सरकार में मन्त्री वर पर कार्य किया
था।

1966 से 1977 तक और
1980 से लोकन के अधिकार काल तक
श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भारत के प्रधान
मन्त्री रही। उन्होंने देश की
राजनीतिक तथा आधिक स्वाधीनता
को मजबूत करने और सामाजिक तथा
आर्थिक प्रवर्ति के पथ पर भारत
समराज्य को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत काम
किया। लाली तथा अटराईबॉ
सूक्ष्मा के सुट्टीकारा, हृषियारों की
द्वारा के नियन्त्रण और सामिक्रम
समर्पितान के बहरे के नियन्त्रण में
श्रीमती गांधी का अपरिवित योगदान
है।

1980 से 1985 तक और
1985 से लोकन के अधिकार काल तक
श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भारत के प्रधान
मन्त्री रही। उन्होंने देश की
राजनीतिक तथा आधिक स्वाधीनता
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आर्थिक प्रवर्ति के पथ पर भारत
समराज्य को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत काम
किया। लाली तथा अटराईबॉ

सूक्ष्मा के सुट्टीकारा, हृषियारों की
द्वारा के नियन्त्रण और सामिक्रम
समर्पितान के बहरे के नियन्त्रण में
श्रीमती गांधी का अपरिवित योगदान
है।

1985 से प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती
इंदिरा गांधी अधिकार से नियन्त्रण
समर्पितान की अपावल चुनी गयी। इस
चुन्य पद पर काम करते हुए उन्होंने
मानी जानवर बनाने, अटराईबॉ
तथा अटराईबॉ, हृषियारों, विश्वाता
प्रधान एवं हृषियारों की होड दोकों और
समर्पितान तथा न्याय पर आधारित
श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का यशस्वी

भारत का स्वापना करने के लिए
अत्यधिक प्रश়ঠাব রয়ে।

इंदिरा के जन्म के अवधार पर
एवं मोलिनात नेहरू ने जो भविष्यतवाची
की थी, वह छठ-प্রতিষ্ঠান तभी मिथ
हुई।

देशी के अन्म वर मोलिनाती
वे बचपनी को इंद्रिय देखा।
वे श्रीमती की दि जवाहरलाल के बही
लड़का होता हो जड़ा होता।
मोलिनात ही ने उनसे कहा—“बहिता
ममाजी। बवाहर की वह देशी हृषियारों
द्वारा जो कई दुश्म बिंदु बिंदु होते हैं।”

और यह सारा संसार कानत है
कि देश मोलिनात नेहरू की उन
भविष्यतवाची किसी तभी मिथ है।

“जें पिता मेरे बचपे बच्चे
लियाक थे, जेंकिं मेरे बचपे लियाको
मेरी बी बच्चे बचपे रहे हैं और याहव
ही कोई देश लियाक रहा हो जिसमे
देश एवं अवधार म रहा ही।”

“हृषियारों ऐसी जीव नहीं
हैं, जो अन परु तुम्हे प्राप्त होती

हैं, बलिक एक नेतृत्व है जो अनने
दामरे के बहर एक बहे दामरे के
प्रति समर्पित होने से प्राप्त होती है।”

“ये चाहती है कि मेरा नाम
इतिहास के वर्लों पर एक ऐसे अवित
के होर पर वर वर ही जिसमे भारतीय
समाज को नई दिशा देने की हरचंड
कोशिश की।”

“हे स्वयं को बहिता नहीं
गमानी, मैं तो एक ऐसी अवित हूं
जिसके सामने कुछ देश है और कुछ
काम है।”

“भारतीय संविधान में सभी
शासकों को वहों कि सदाचार अवितर
प्राप्त है, मैं वोर कुछ नहीं नहज
एक भारतीय सामरिक और देश
की सभी बड़ी देश हूं।”

“जिन सिद्धान्तों पर हमारी विदेश
नीति बनी है, जो भारत के सभी
पुराने पारंपरिक सभा है और जो भारत
की विद्वी में बदल हूं।”

“संवंदर 1983 में राष्ट्रकूम
देशों के प्रमुखों में सम्मेलन में संयुक्त
समाज जाति के कल्याण के लिए विकास
शोर विकाशशील देशों को सभी जाने
के काम को जाने बढ़ावा। लाली,
श्रीमती और सहनोगी की हमारी विदेश
नीति को किर दे अपने सभी राज्यों
पर लाया याहा और पुरुषों नियन्त्रण एक
बार किर देश विकाश राष्ट्रों में
प्रसार जानी और विकास के लिए
संघर्ष में बदल रहे हैं।”

“हमें देश को भारतीय जाति
ही और लोगों को बढ़ाने दें और पर
जाने होने में मद्दत करती है, पुरुषों
पर कोई देश लियाक रहा हो जिसमे
प्रसार जानी और विकास के लिए
संघर्ष में बदल रहे हैं।”

“हमें देश को भारतीय जाति
ही और लोगों को बढ़ाने दें और पर
जाने होने में मद्दत करती है, पुरुषों
पर कोई देश लियाक रहा हो जिसमे
प्रसार जानी और विकास के लिए
संघर्ष में बदल रहे हैं।”

‘हीरे-मोती’

दे दोने ?” “तबौं। जो भी तुम बाहोंपे, या लोगे !” उस ने छाट देकहा।

“वह कैसे ?”

“वहते सुम पह बतानी कि चाहते क्या हो ?”

“मूँह के मोती आहार हैं।

“मूँह के मोती किया ?” वह दीव-हीन बोला, “‘हीरे-मोती तुम्हारे घरबांधों को बदला जा सकते हैं।

मनुष्य जो बहिं सो या सकते हैं। केवल आवश्यकता है, जबने भीतर छिपी गति को पहचानने की।

“ही, एक हीरा, एक मोती में तुम्हारे दूरा। फिर उसके तुम बाहे छिपने या लेना ?”

“लाजीं दी !” मूँह ठिठोंटी कर उत्तम लगा। एक प्राचीन लोककथा है। किसी कहने के चौराहों पर केवल एक लोगी लक्षण, उन्हें बड़े दाढ़ी लाल एक बूँदा हाथ डाढ़ा-डाढ़ार, बाल एक बूँदा राह डाढ़ा-डाढ़ार, चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर कह रहा था, ‘‘जो बाहे सो पाये !’’

लोग उसकी ओर देखते, मूँहका पहले और चल देते। उस की दीन हीन दामा देखकर लोगों को विश्वास हीन दामा या कि वह कोई वापाल है। वह बार-बार चिल्ला रहा था, पर कई उस पर ध्यान न देता। उसकी उल्लंघन कर लागे बहुत बहुत बार रहा। कुछ आगे जाने पर उसका मात्रा ठक्का, ‘एक हीरा कम का और एक मोती समाप्त का’, लोगके मूँहकी भास्त्रा जान यादी।

कम और समय !

चिल्ला आप कम करें, समय लगायें, उसकी कीमत जान के काम में आपकी अवधि लियेंगो।

प्रथम गमन का जीवन उस के बीच और समय के बन्दूसार होता है।

जैसा कम करता है, उसका समय लगता है, उसके बालक बहुत होता है। कुछ दूर तक चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर कहते हैं कि बाल उसके लोकनाम बहुत किया।

कम और समय !

सातवां में यही हीरा-मोती-मोती-हीरा है और उसमें जिनके पाल यह है, वह सब कुछ या सकता है। इस जान बोध के साथ ही वह मूँहका मात्र यथा, वह दीव-हीन पाललवही यथा।

क्या यही समाप्त ही जाती है। वह प्राचीन कथा इस बात का प्रमाण है कि बालव में मनुष्य सब कुछ या सकता है और वह तो बालव ही या सकता है जिनके पास कम और समय के हीरा-मोती है।

वह कहा पिलते हैं ?

कम उस प्रत्येक मनुष्य के दाम मध्य में हीठा है, जो भीतर से ल्लिख है, और समय मूँह में हर एक के पास हीठा है।

बिला किसी जागत के यह दोनों बाहुदूर हए एक मन्दिर के पास होती है, जहाँ वह रोद दी या बोल, पढ़ा-लिखा हो या बनपड़ लगर यह मनुष्य ही तो मैं दोनों ओंते उसके पास हूँ। इस के बल पर मनुष्य सब कुछ या सकता है।

दार्शनिक भास्त्र का काम है कि संसार का कोई मनुष्य देसा नहीं है, जो दूरी से हो। बालबदल वह हो सकता है, संसार का हर अस्ति किसी न किसी बात को लेकर, किसी न किसी समस्या के बारण दुर्लभ है। इसके बारे को हालांचलास होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बाल के पास यों जीवनको बदलूँगे !

कम और समय !

चिल्ला आप कम करें, समय लगायें, उसकी कीमत जान के काम में आपकी अवधि लियेंगो।

प्रथम गमन का जीवन उस के बीच और समय के बन्दूसार होता है।

जैसा कम करता है, उसका समय लगता है, उसके बालक बहुत होता है। प्रहृष्ट का नियम है कम करी और कल यादों !

समय लगायो उसकी कीमत उससे न हो !

कमी भी किसी भी जाती का दिया यथा कोई को कम और दिया यथा समय यादे वह बहुत बहुते काम के लिए, ही या दुर्लिख के लिए, यथा नहीं यादेंगा।

कम की समता और समय सबके पास है। उसका बालग कर प्रत्येक जाति जो बहुत सो या सकता है।

इस महत्वपूर्ण काम में सफलता हासिल की जा सकती है।

“सावधान रहे हम ऐसी बातों से, जिनसे आपसी गुट पड़ती है, और जो रक्षा को कमज़ोर करती है। अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए हमें एकसाथ रहना है।”

“कोई भी महान कार्य तथाय के बिना संपन्न नहीं होता। कठोर परिश्रम और तथाय ही मनुष्य की स्वतंत्रता को अंजेय रखते हैं।”

“जब हमें यह भी मान्य पह यथा है कि यहीं भी देश पर देशों के समूह के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वह हमें आवश्यक समर्थन दे ?” यहीं पर आत्मनिर्भरता को आपहुँरकरता काम आती है। हमें आत्मनिर्भर होना पड़ेगा यथोंकि हम किसी और पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकते।”

“पहुँची बार गहियों ने पह कहा कि महिलाओं को बालबरी मिलती आहिं और आत्मादी की लडाई में जब तक वे पूरा भाग नहीं लेये, हम सफलता नहीं मिलेगी तो पहुँची बार देहांत की गहियों भी आगे बढ़ती और उन्होंने आय लिया।”

“इन्हें समाजवादी समाज की रक्षा के रास्ते की चुना है, यथोंकि

गरीबी मिटाने का यही एकमात्र मानवीय प्रयास ही सकता है। यथात् हमारे समाजवाद का आवार है।”

“यह सब है कोई भी देश अपनी मानुषाया के द्वारा ही आगे बढ़ सकता है। हम दूसरी माया सीधे सकते हैं, बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन नवं विचार उससे पैदा नहीं होते। नये विचार के लिए अपनी मानुषाया के द्वारा ही निरन्तर सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें प्राचल की सभी मायाओं को आगे बढ़ाया है, प्रोत्साहन देना है और हिमंती का तो एक विशेष तथान है ही।”

“साधारण विदेशी पर्यटक भी भारतीय प्रेत की स्वतंत्रता और जनता को महसूस कर सकता है। हमारा स्वतंत्र प्रेस ही हमारे मणितंत्र को ‘संरक्षी’ है और स्वतंत्रं प्रसं मनुष्य का सलम प्रहरी है।”

“हमारी वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी समता नवे ज्ञानों की चुनीती का सामना करने में समर्थ है। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों में जो लोग और उन्होंने जैव तक वे पूरा भाग नहीं लेये, हम सफलता नहीं मिलेगी तो पहुँची बार देहांत की गहियों भी आगे बढ़ती और उन्होंने आय लिया। इनके अध्यक्ष प्रयास से हमने अंतरिक्ष में अपना एक और उपग्रह लोड़ा और भारत में ही बना प्रथम आपायक विद्युत के लिए चालू किया गया। बहुत उच्च उक्त ‘टेक्नोलॉजी’ के होते हुए भी

जनसाधारण को उद्धरणों के साथ इनका बास संवर्धन है।

“देश की गरीबी को एक ही जाहू दूर कर सकता है, वह ही कठिन अप, स्वरूप दुर्दिलोग और अनुशासन, बड़ाई की राह पर न जो बक्का जा सकता है और न ही दम लिया जा सकता है। हमारा आपहीय उद्धरण विचार के लिए अपनी मानुषाया के द्वारा ही निरन्तर सकता है, इसलिए विचार के लिए अपनी मानुषाया के द्वारा ही निरन्तर सकता है, इसलिए विचार के लिए अपनी मानुषाया के द्वारा ही निरन्तर सकता है।”

“बगर देश को सेवा करते हुए मेरी जान भी चली जाए तो मुझे यहीं होगा। मुझे भरोसा है कि मेरे लून की हर कूद देश के विचारात् में योगदान देने भी और देश को महसूस कर गतिशील बनायेंगी।”

“हरेक को अपना रास्ता बनाना पड़ता है। (अगर यह तो सकता है तो माता-पिता तो अपने बच्चों के हमेला कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे दुःख को सहने के लिए हमें हमेला है) वह तो सकता है कि तुम्हारे दुःख को सहने के लिए हमेला है) हरेक जो अपना कूट स्वयं सहन करता होता है।”

हमारे राष्ट्र की माता इन्दिराजी के रखत की कूदोंने इस पृथ्वी पर जो इतिहास लिख लिया है, वह अभिन्न में हीता नहीं होता है। इनका नाम रहेगा।

“जब तक मूरक नहीं रहेगा तब तक हमारे समाज की राह बहुत बहुत होती है।”

मनुष्य का जीवन बालबदल विदेशी जीवन के लिए चिल्ला है। विदेश, उदास और दुष्की जीवन वेवकूफ लोग जिवा करते हैं। अपनी दुष्की जीवन वेवकूफ लोग दीवहीनता का दोष वह परिविवरितों तथा भावय के माध्यम द्वारा करता है। उन्हें इस बात का जान भीतर विचार के लिए अपनी नवीनी किया जाता है।

मनुष्य जो बहिं सो या सकते हैं। केवल आवश्यकता है, जबने भीतर छिपी गति को पहचानने की।

एक प्राचीन लोककथा है। किसी कहने के चौराहों पर केवल एक लोगी लक्षण, उन्हें बड़े दाढ़ी लाल एक बूँदा हाथ डाढ़ा-डाढ़ार, बाल एक बूँदा राह डाढ़ा-डाढ़ार, चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर कह रहा था, ‘‘जो बाहे सो पाये !’’

लोग उसकी ओर देखते, मूँहका पहले और चल देते। उस की दीन हीन दामा जो दाम हीन दामा लगता था कि वह कोई वापाल है। वह बार-बार चिल्ला रहा था, पर कई उस पर ध्यान न देता। उसकी उल्लंघन कर लागे बहुत बहुत बार रहा। कुछ आगे जाने पर उसका मात्रा ठक्का, ‘एक हीरा कम का और एक मोती समाप्त का’, लोगके मूँहकी भास्त्रा जान यादी।

कम और समय !

चिल्ला आप कम करें, समय लगायें, उसकी कीमत जान के काम में आपकी अवधि लियेंगो। यह वृक्ष गुरुकराया। उसको सरा, वह सबूत यथा ही बहुत सकता है। यथा वह यथा नहीं यादेगा। कम की समता और समय सबके पास है। उसका बालग कर प्रत्येक जाति जो बहुत सो या सकता है जिनके पास कम और समय के हीरा-मोती है।



സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തീക്കർ

മൊറുംപയ്ക്കട പുത്രൻ

കുമാരൻമാര്യിണി കീഴുസ്തുത്യ

காலனிக்கூட்டுத் தொடர்புவரவுக்குமிடல் காலனிய
பொறுத்துப் படியகந் தெளிவில்லை எனவே....
எவ்விகாரணங்கள் ஏதுத்துக்கணவாயின்
ஷங்கா கிடைக்கும் அரசுயினாக எனதுப்போன்ற ஏ
விவரங்கள் கிடைவது.....

என்ன “மயிலா” என்பது என்ன கீல்திடு? எழுவதற்கு விரைவாக படிநிற முயக்களை கார்ப்பு” பக்கில்களைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது கண்ணால் கூறுகிறோமோ பெரிய கூறுவது கூறுகிறேன்..... கட்டியிரு மறுபட்டுக்கொண்” மறுபட்டுக்கொண்டுகிற கண்ணிக்கல்லுமோலை, கந்தி சுவாமியின்மூலமாகவிட விரைவாக கீல்திடு முயக்கள்.....

ஸமாத்ராயமிடாகி பூவுளி தெவியீரங்கையில்
அமந்த சுற்றுச்சூலை உடன்டிட விட்டாலும்" என்று...
வேறான்மூலங்கள் விட்டு வாழுகின்ற வாண்டுகள்.
ஸங்காபி குடும்பமுகில்லாமலோ எப்பால் கிடைய
விடுவதன் நிலைகள் ஏதாவதுவா?".....

பிரிவானால்கூட நாட்காலையிலேயும்பூர்
கூக்கிளைப்பால்கள் காலாலை [புதுமொழி: கூக்கிளைக்
காலாலையால் ஒருங்காலை புதுமொழி] விடுவதனா?"....
ஈடுகளை அழுகுவதுமல்ல, ஸங்காபி கூக்கிளைக் காலாலை
க்ராங்காலைகளை அடிக்காப்பாகின்ற வயில்
விடுவதனால்கூரை கால்கிளையாக்காக காருவாய்வளை

ஈழ வருடம் தீவிரமாக காலத பிரான்களுடைய
வெறுமை சமாரங்களைக் குறிக்கும்படி காலத பிரான்களுடைய
வெறுமையைக் கண்டு கூடிய நான்காண்டுகளும்
வெறுமையைக் கண்டு கூடிய நான்காண்டுகளும் என்று கூறியிருக்கின்றன.
ஈழ வருடம் தீவிரமாக காலத பிரான்களுடைய
வெறுமையைக் கண்டு கூடிய நான்காண்டுகளும் என்று கூறியிருக்கின்றன.



ON STAYING IN LOVE

Faces do wrinkle, bodies do get pudgier, energy levels do recede, and most people do face an increasing number of niggling ailments. A long-lasting love accepts all of these less than agreeable facts. It comes to terms with time. What binds the lovers together is not what they look like, but what they are!

What is love? Some of you may find it difficult to find an expression for it, while others have used hot words to describe love. In spite of all that science and religion have told us, people do not want to understand the true nature of the most potent force in the world. They believe in physical beauty and poetic passion. They believe in physical beating as one; the chase, the capture and the attraction and courtship, but it is not always part of love. Love and a physical embrace become almost synonymous in young minds; both create ecstasy. But few young people are taught the possibilities of and need for growth beyond that beautiful excitement we liked someone or even loved one. Be true to yourself at least!! Love stories are about falling in love, staying that way.

What frightens many people is the normal fluctuation of passion within the long-time-frame of intimacy. When the fresh excitement of a new established relationship, some people panic and try to find newness again with somebody else. To make marriage work, you have to step forward into the territory of familiarity and discover beyond the novelty, you know almost as well as yourself.

One wonders what happens in a marriage that has lasted many years. Can it remain romantic when you climb into bed with the same person night after night? It is actually better than that because sex ceases to be a mere performance. You can relax and enjoy what is happening. That makes it

romantic. You know you're loved by someone who really knows you. Nobody can beat that. If the physical need for each other feels less all-consumin' as time goes by, it can still be intensely satisfying. Perhaps, it can be better since, like most other skills, sex improves with practice.

No two human beings can possibly be together in most intimate relationship known, without sometimes frustrating each other. Understanding is needed because where love is blocked, it turns to hate and anger. Love is self-discovery and self-fulfilment through healthy growth with and for the other person. Of all the joys of familiarity, one of the most central is security. You learn to trust the person who handles your body and your emotions so intimately. You can let down the barricades and approach the experience with openness. So in short, love is the passionate and abiding desire on the part of two people to produce together, conditions under which each can be, and can spontaneously express, his or her self; to produce together an intellectual soil and an emotional climate in which each can flourish far above what either could achieve alone. Agreed? The more completely one can express his real self to another person the more deeply he can love. The very experience of loving will lead to the discovery of how to love better.

We think we are in love because of the way another person makes us feel. Love is not delight in one; love is self-realization in togetherness.

Two mutually infatuated people can want each other desperately, without love and without seeing the emotional insincerity which consumes them. But when love speaks, it comes from the heart and is heard within the soul. To love a person implies at least to me, caring for and feeling responsible for her life, for the growth and development of all her human powers. From the heart it has sprung to the soul, it shall penetrate.

Faisal A. S

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സംവാദം

കാര്യത്വാനുസരിച്ച ഓവർ, സ്വാധീനപ്രക്രിയയിൽ
പോലെ "അനുഭവം, കുല്യച്ചുതി.....

പ്രഭാത്കുമാർത്താവ്

નૃત્ય "ગાળવ"

- ** ഒരു ഘ്യാനത്തുകാരന്മാരുടെ നിലവിൽ തന്നെ "എന്നെന്നുമാപ്പേ" [പാഠ്യക സംസ്കാരിക രേഖയും നിലവിലുണ്ടോ? എന്തിൽ എന്ത്?
 - ** കാര്യമാരിക്കുന്ന മാവിഡിപ്പറ്റി മുന്നേക്കു ഏഴ് അസുക്കരാം" എന്നെന്നുമാപ്പേ? വാദാനുംബോ? എന്തിൽ എന്ത്?
 - ** ഫ്രാങ്കിനു സ്വാത്രപ്പമാണോ" എന്തും, എന്നും നാഡിലുണ്ടുമെന്നുമാപ്പേ? എന്നും തീർച്ചയുണ്ടോ? എന്തിൽ ഘ്യാനത്തുകാരനും എന്ത് എന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ടോ?
 - ** ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്ന സ്വാത്രപ്പമാണോ? എന്തും, എന്നും നാഡിലുണ്ടുമെന്നുമാപ്പേ? എന്നും തീർച്ചയുണ്ടോ? എന്തിൽ ഘ്യാനത്തുകാരനും എന്ത് എന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ടോ?
 - ** ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്ന സ്വാത്രപ്പും എന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ടുമെന്നുമാപ്പേ? എന്തിൽ ഘ്യാനത്തുകാരനും എന്ത് എന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ടോ?
 - ** സഹാരന്മാരുടെ വാദപ്പിരിഞ്ഞുന്ന ദൃശ്യപ്രക്രിയയും ദയപ്രക്രിയയും അഭ്യാസം അഭ്യാസം? അതിനും പരിശോധനാ, നിലേഴ്സിക്കേണ്ടോ?

സി. അച്യുതമേനോൻ



"ஸாஷ்டிக்காட்டு" டீப்ளாமிக் வினாக்கள் படியுறவு "வழக இளமையை ஓர் துப்பமளை". வினாவிற் சாஷ்டிக் வினாவில்லைப்போலி என்கின் பாயங்கள் ஏதெந்த கணம் கூகிக்குடியு. வினாவில் ஒரே சூழ்நிலையின் நிலையு" ஸாஷ்டிக் வினாவுக்கு டீப்ளாமிக்காட்டு வினா விடீஸ்பிக்காது. கணமாயுறு வினாவிற் சாஷ்டிக்குப்பொருள் ஸாஷ்டிக்காட்டு.

କାନ୍ତିତଥିଲେବୁ ହେବିଯେପୁରୀ ଉପାଳଟି ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁଳାଙ୍ଗୀ” ତାହିଁରୁ
ଯାଏ, ଫୁଲକାଳିଲୁ, ପାତାକଳାକୁ, ଅଳକୁଳିଲେ ଉଦ୍‌ଦୟକାଳୀ, ଫୁଲା
ଟା, ଶବ୍ଦାଚୂପିତରେଣୁଥାଏ ଓହିପ୍ରେସ, ପାତାକାଳିଲୁପ୍ରାତରେ, କାନ୍ତିତଥ
ଦିବ୍ୟାକାଳୀ ମୁଲ୍ଲାକାଳୀ, ସନ୍ତତିପ୍ରେସ, ଶବ୍ଦାକାଳାଙ୍ଗୀ, ତାହିଁରେଣୁକିଲୁଗାରୁ
କାହିଁ ବ୍ୟବସମ ହୁବିର ଉଦ୍‌ଦୟକଳାଙ୍ଗୀରେ” ଫୁଲେବୁ ଆପରି.

ആദ്യമായി പഠിച്ച അനുനാസക്യാജാതാ പറയും. അനുനാസക്യാജാതാ അനുപാതിക്കണക്കാള സാമീസ്പദാനന്തരിലും, ദേശീയതയുടെ(ethnic or sub-nationality)സാമീസ്പദാനന്തരിലുമോക്കാം. സാമൂഹിക മുഖ്യത്വിൽ മുന്നാളും.

கொந்த வார்க்களில் இதைப் பாரவுடன் ஒர் மோதிரம் கூறு. ஏதெலும் முயற்சி செய்திடுவதும் மிகவும் காலம் கொண்டதாக பாரவுடன் என்று கூறுகிறார்களா. என்றால் அதைப்பற்றி பிரிசனங்கள் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று கூறுகிறார்களா.



എസ്. ടുപ്പത്തമായി

“ପ୍ରକାଶକାଳୀନ” ଏହିତିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି, ସମ୍ବଲପିଳିରେ
ବାରାଣ୍ସିରୁ”, ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ୍ଯ “କାନ୍ଦା”. କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହି
ବିଶ୍ଵାସକାରୀତିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି, ଏହି ପ୍ରକାଶକାଳୀନିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତିରେ
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାହାରେ ଏହି କାନ୍ଦା-ଏହି ପ୍ରକାଶକାଳୀନିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାହାରେ ଏହି କାନ୍ଦା-ଏହି କାନ୍ଦା-

“ മാനുഷിയിൽനിന്ന് കമ്പി, തുറമുഖം വരെ ഒരു പ്രധാന ഗാനം എന്നോക്കുമ്പോൾ”, തുവിരു എന്ന്, എന്ന വില്ലേറു ഗാനക്കുപറ്റുന്നതുമുന്തിരായിരുന്നു.

“ଫୁଲପୁଷ୍ଟି ଓ ମେଲିକିରିଯାନାଙ୍କୁ” ଶବ୍ଦରେ
ଅନେକବେଳେ, ହୀ ଫୁଲପୁଷ୍ଟିରେତେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଏକ
ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସଂକଳନକୁଟୁମ୍ବିତ କାହାନୀରେତେ କଥା
ବେଳକଳାଙ୍କ ଘରମାର୍ଗେ, “ମିଶରନମର୍ମଣୀରୀ” ଏହାମୁ
କୁ, ବିଜ୍ଞାନକୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେତେବେଳେ “ଫୁଲପୁଷ୍ଟି
ଅଯିବେଳେ, ହୀ” ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନକୁଠାରେ, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ କଥାରେ ବେଳୁଯାଏବେଳୁ” ବିଜ୍ଞାନକୁ
ବେଳିବେଳିରେ କଥାରେ ବେଳୁଯାଏବେଳୁ” ଏହାମୁ
କୁ, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଏହାମୁ “ପ୍ରାଚୀନମର୍ମଣୀକର୍ମେ, ନିରାକାର
ଏହାମୁକାର ଉତ୍ସବକାଳୀନୀରେ କଥାରେ କଥାରେ” ଏହା
ବେଳିବେଳିରେ କଥାରେ.

സംഖ്യാതന്ത്രിക

କୁଳମୂଳ ପାଇଁ ଯେବେଳେ ଉଦ୍‌ଘଟନା
ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗରେ
ଯେତେବେଳେ ହେଲାମାତ୍ରମେଲାତ୍ରମେ

ଲୋକରେ ପାଇଲୁଛିଏହାମନ୍ତର କୁଣ୍ଡଳୀ
ଶାଖରେ ପ୍ରଦ୍ଵ୍ରି, ଶୁଭମାତ୍ରାକିମ୍ବାରେ, ଶୁଭମାତ୍ରା
ଶୁଭମାତ୍ରା, ସମ୍ମର୍ମାଯୀ ପ୍ରକାଶକିମ୍ବାରେବେ
ମୁଦ୍ରାରେ ଶାଖାରେ ପାଇପାର, କାଳାମାର୍ଦ୍ଦ.



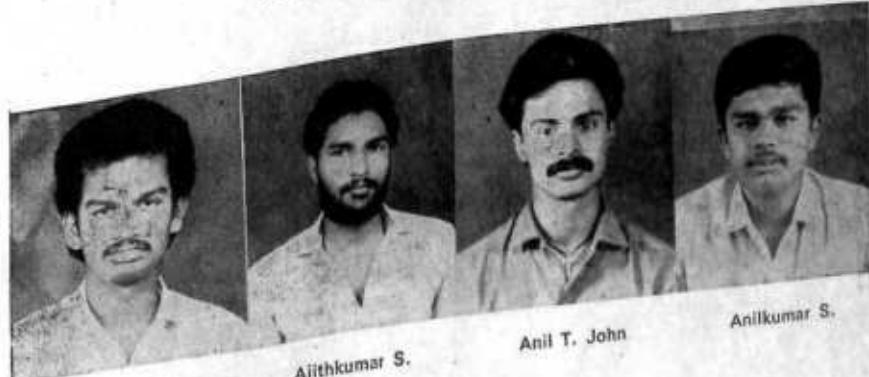
പ്രൊഫ. ഇ. നാരായണൻകുമാർ



“ଶ୍ରୀ ପାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ମହାନ୍ତିର ଯମାନି କଥାକଥାପିଲୁକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଭିଵଳ୍ପି ଏବଂ ଯିଶ୍ଵରପାଇତା,

“എല്ല സ്വന്തമിന്നും, പരിപൂർണ്ണമായോളം അസാധ്യമാണ്, മറ്റിരിക്കുന്നത്—

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ஸ்ரூப் “நன்னல்லுக்கு வருமானங்களும் விற்க முடியும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நினைவு விலையிலே குறைகிறது என்று மாதிரிகளை ஒன்றிணக்கி விடுவது விரும்புகிறது.”

ହୁଣ୍ଡ,
ମର୍ବିତ୍ତ ସପପାନେତ୍ରୁଳ
ରୂ ଯିବିଶ୍ବାର ରାତିଯିବି,
ତୀର୍ଥୀ କରିପାଇତ୍ତ ବିଲୁଷ୍ଟପିଲ୍ଲିରାତ୍ମିଲେ
ଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ ବିରିପୁଣିରିକୁଣ୍ଠା
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକରି
ଧର୍ମଜ୍ଞ କରିଦକରଣ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତୁଳ
ମୁଖ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତା
ଏହିରିନ୍ଦ ହୃଦୟରେତ୍ତିଲେହୁଣ୍ଡ ତୀର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ
ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତପାନେତ୍ରୁଳ ଶାନ୍ତିଯିବିଲେ ଶାନ୍ତିର
ଶାନ୍ତିବାଚିତ୍ସିତ୍ତ ଫଳପଦମୀରି
ଏହିକାରଣରୁକୁଣ୍ଠା ନୀର୍ମିଯାଇବା.....

സ്വന്തമാരാളുടെ
 ശ്രദ്ധക്കാല
 സ്വപ്നംപിരിച്ചില്ല,
 എങ്കാൽത്തു മെമ്പായില്ലെന്ന്
 എല്ലാംസ്വന്തരിച്ചുക മഹാകാശമുകളില്ലെന്ന്
 എൻഡും വിശ്വാസിനാ അല്ല.
 നിന്നാണേവാണിഷദ്ദാശാസ്ത്രം
 വസ്തു, പുണ്യാഖണ വാനം”
 കണ്ണാൽ കളിച്ചു നിരിഞ്ഞു
 തുലക്കാഴിഞ്ഞ പാകമകൾച്ചിപ്പുയിലെ
 ശ്രീതമാറ്റംബില്ലെന്ന്,
 കർമ്മിയില്ലെന്നുകമ്പിലേജുമിക്കിറിഞ്ഞി
 നിലമ്പിരിഞ്ഞ ക്ഷേഗനിശ്ചയജ്ഞിക്കലില്ലെന്ന്
 നിരിയാഗംഭോ നടക്കുന്ന
 ഒരു സ്വപ്നം”നാശംവാദഃ.

வழிநூல்களைப்
 பாடுவதற்காகவும் தமிழ்நாட்டின் முனிசிபல் ஆட்சியரசு
 தமிழ்நாட்டின் முனிசிபல் ஆட்சியரசு என்ற பெயரை பொறுத்து
 வருமானம் வழங்குகிறது....
 மாஷுட்டோர்னா கூட நாட்டினில்
 ஏதேனும் புதிய நிலைமைகளை எடுத்து வரும் பொறுத்து
 வருமானம் வழங்கிறதோம் அதைப்பற்றி விரிவாக
 கரிகூக்குமில்லை என்ற விவரம்
 நாட்டினில் புதிய நிலைமைகளை வழங்குகிறது....
 துடக்கால நிலைமை ஏதேனும் ஒரு நிலைமையை விட
 விடுவதற்காகவும் பொறுத்து
 வழங்குகிறது என்ற நிலைமை
 நாட்டின் மூலமாகிறது தான். பொறுத்து
 வழங்குகிறது என்ற நிலைமை

അംഗമന്മാരു ദഹിയുടെ.....?
നിന്മിന്ന് തിരിച്ചിപ്പ് അനേകംതൊണ്ടു സപ്പ് "സംബന്ധം"
[പ്രത്യുഥാദാര ഭവണത്തിലും പ്രവൃത്തികൾ കൂടി]
സംബന്ധിക്കുമായാൽ
നാക്കരുധിമാറ്റുക എങ്കിലും
ഇന്നിലുതിക്കുട്ടുക പരാമരിക്കുമ്പോൾ
നിന്മിന്ന് ഉപഭോക്തൃവിശ്വാസിന്മാരു
നില്ലുമാണും അഭ്യർത്ഥനയുണ്ടാണ്.....

ஸ்ரீ “நான் பக்காட்டுத் திருப்பீடு என்ற வழக்கம்
நிலைக் கட்டுக்களில் அங்குமிக் கண”
ஏது கட்டுக்களில் அங்குமிக் கண
இல் விடுவது விடு
ஏதுவில் கட்டுக்களில்

உடன்.....
நீஒல்லாகும்பூ களிவதைக்குறியை
நிறைவேண்டும் என்று
ஈழங்கிசெய்த முத்திரோபி காரணமிருந்து
ஏன்னுக்காலாக.....
ஸ்ரீபு "நாம்பிள்ளைக் குடும்ப நாலோன்டா"
குதிரையில் வெளியீடு நிதிக்கும் குடும்பத்தை
மக்களுக்காலாக நிதிக்கும்.....

வெள்ளு கெ. வி.
வாரா-வாணி
திருப்பூர் ஸ்தலமானியு.



ഞാൻ മാവിലായിക്കൊരുനാണോ.

“பொன்னாக்காலை” என்று அழைகின்ற போன்ற நெடுஞ்செழிய மாதாக வரும் தான் இந்த நாள் முதல் மாதம் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

ପାଇଁବୁନ୍ଦିରେ ଯାଏ ତଥା କହି ଏହାପାଇଁ । ତାମାଗାନରେ “ପାଇଁବୁନ୍ଦିରେ ଯାଏ ତଥା କହି ଏହାପାଇଁ” ପାଇଁବୁନ୍ଦିରେ ଯାଏ ତଥା କହି ଏହାପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ତରେ ପାଇଁବୁନ୍ଦିରେ ଯାଏ ତଥା କହି ଏହାପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ତରେ ପାଇଁବୁନ୍ଦିରେ ଯାଏ ତଥା କହି ଏହାପାଇଁ” ଅନ୍ତରେ ପାଇଁବୁନ୍ଦିରେ ଯାଏ ତଥା କହି ଏହାପାଇଁ ।

ମୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଙ୍କ" ।
ମୁଣ୍ଡଳର ପାଇଁ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସଂଚାରିତ କରିବାକୁ
ଅ. ଶ୍ରୀ କୃଷ୍ଣମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଦେଇ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଙ୍କିରାମାନ୍ଦ୍ରାଜା
ମୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ "ଅନୁରୋଧ" ।

一九八九年

മും: ഡി. സി. കൊടുങ്ങിയെ പുസ്തകിയാണെന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും? അന്നേന്നു ഡി. സി. കൊടുങ്ങിയെ മുൻറെത്തും വിവരിച്ചു?

இ: ஏற்காலம், 500 வரியுமெனிக்கல், தூபியுமென். சொல்லுகின்றவன்பீக்கால் கந்தகயாலிடையறுக்கப்படால் முயன் கவிதா. அதை கட்டளைத்துறை" என்ற கொல்லியூப் பல்கலைக்கழகம், அன்றைப்பூர்வம் "பொன்புக்குறை" என்றும் "பூர்வமேற்கு". அப்புக்குடி என்கனம் பார்த்து, அதைப்பூர்வமாக வெறுத்துவதற்கும் பார்யாக்குத்தடி. முதிர்ச்சியூப்பிள்ளை யு. சுப்பிரஸ்வாமிநான், வெள்ளிஸ்வரம் | அதைப்போய்கிடைத். பரிந்துரிமைகளிடையில் தூபும்" என்னிடுதீர்வையும் பூர்வமாகவும்.

வாய்க்கால, வரைய சுமாரை
கேட்கக் கூடுதல் முறையைக் கிடைக்கி
கீழ்க்கண்ட எடுத்துப் படித்து
நோய்களை நிறைவேற்றி,
நோய்களை நிறைவேற்றி..... என
உத்திரவுக்காக அதிகாரம் கிடைக்கப்
பட்டிருக்கிறது". குரி. பி. ஏ. கூரி
எவ்வளவு சுதாசலைக்கு பிரிவை
கீட்டு, மின்சாரமைனி புதிய
ஸ்தாபிதி அமைத்தி, அதைப்
(அ-கிரிய) வி. பி. இதிரிசாமி,
கலெக்டர், (கலெக்டர்) அமைத்த
நே. (கலெக்டர்) கி. பி. கூரி எவ்வள

“**நூல்களின் முறையில் பார்த்து விடுதலை எவ்வளவு நூல்கள் விடுவது என்று அறிய வேண்டும்.**”

三: 1968-வாணிகம் வெள்ளுத்தரை
காலி T. C. C. என்னிடத் தயவு
கிடைக்கிறார்கள், ஏதும் வெள்ளுத்தரை
காலி என்பதற்கும்போது இல்லை
நீ வெள்ளுத்தரை காலி, நீ
யுக்கரை கூடிருப்பு சுயாவிகூட்டு
நீ வெள்ளுத்தரை காலி



“...feelings of personal inferiority,” “...feelings of personal inferiority,”

“(മാരുപ്പിൽ) അംഗസുഹ്” സ്വന്തപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ട് (മാരുപ്പിൽ) അംഗസുഹ് എന്ന് ഏതുവിനി മനസ്സിലായിരുന്നു?

“**విలొ వారిష్టులు**” A 15
గ్రంథమిచ్చాడు. అప్పాడు ఈ
మహాత్మీపు రూపమయిని ఉ
నియమించాడు. అప్పాడు ఈ
కాపి “మాత్రాశ్రూలమయి
నియమించాడు” వార్షికమైనియమి
ంచాడు.

வாரி: அ. வி. கோவையில் பெரும்பாலும் சென்னை விவசாயிகளே மத்திய நிலையத்தில் வருமானம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்.



எவ்வடம் என்றால் பின்னாலே ஏதும் கூறாது என்றால் என்ன என்று தெரியுமா?

ഒരു പ്രമോക്ഷണ വീഡിയോ ഫോറൂം എന്ന് പറയാൻ കഴിയും.

ତୁ: କେବୁଳିନ୍ ଦୟାମୟକାଳୀନୀଙ୍କ
ଏବଂ କାହାରିଲି ଗୀତା ଶକ୍ତିକାରୀ
ଯେଉଁ “ଗୀତାରୀକଷଣକାଳୀନୀ ଏହାପାଇଁ
ଏବଂ ଦୟାମୟକାଳ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପିତ

இரண்டாவது கட்டுரை காலைகளிலே
நடந்த விவரங்கள் பொறுத்தன.

முபா: நான் கூட ஏ.எஃகாவது
விரைவில்லை மீதுமோ ஸபாநினாக
ஸங்கதையில்லை விரைவுமிகுஷவு,
பெருமிகுஷவு என வகுக்கிறேன்
வகுக்கிறேன் உண்மையிடும்போது.
ஏற்கான கூடுமொத்தமாக
ஒன்றாக விரைவில்லை. G. N. P. யில் 95%
மக்கள் உபயோகம் செலவழையிலே 5% தான். Distributive Justice
உண்மைகள் உதவுமொத்தம் என்று
பிரசை எழுதிவே புதுவொன்றினுடைய
வகுக்கிறேன் புதுவொன்று பண்ணி
விரைவுக்காகவும் செய்யும். என்று
கி. கலைஞர் அறிமுகமாக அறிமுகமாக

ప్రయత్నములకు విషయంగా అందించినప్పుడు ఏకమంగళ కొనుగోపన. ఇది అందు సమయం కొల్పి తప్పంచుండు వ్యక్తిగత ప్రాణం కొండి ప్రాణాన్నట?

לְמִזְבֵּחַ תָּמִיד וְלִבְרָכָה
תְּמִימָדָה וְלִבְרָכָה

କେବଳ କାହାର ପାଦରେ ତାମିଲନାଡୁ ଏବଂ କାହାର ପାଦରେ ତାମିଲନାଡୁ
ଏବଂ କାହାର ପାଦରେ ତାମିଲନାଡୁ

“എന്തും കാലാവസ്ഥയിൽ നിന്ന് വിരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ് മനസ്സിലെ അനുഭവം”

ପାରିଦେଶୀର୍ଥ, କାହିଁ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାରୀ
ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାରୀ ବାନ୍ଧିତିକାରୀଙ୍କରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ
ବାନ୍ଧିତିକାରୀ ବାନ୍ଧିତିକାରୀ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାରୀ
ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାରୀ ବାନ୍ଧିତିକାରୀ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାରୀ

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କୁମାରୀ ପାତ୍ର ଏହାରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କଥାମୂଳକ ଦେଖିଲୁଛନ୍ତି ଯାହାରେ କଥାମୂଳକ ଏହାରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କଥାମୂଳକ ଦେଖିଲୁଛନ୍ତି ଯାହାରେ

పో: అందులో ప్రిమా రహస్యాలు క్రింద వచ్చినట్టానాయి కాబట్టి ఏ నాయికాలుగా తప్ప అందులో శాఖలు ఉన్నప్పుడు ఈ వాతస్తులు ఏకమైన విషయాలుగా ఉన్నప్పుడు?

“பூஷா” என்றால் பூத்து விடுவதே அதேயாகும் என்று நம்முடைய சொல்லி வருமா?

“**ప్రాణాలోని వ్యక్తిగతమైన కులాలు అనేవి విషయమే విశ్లేషించాలి.**”

1. പ്രാഥമിക ശാസ്ത്ര വിഷയങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു വിജ്ഞാനിക്ക് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു വിജ്ഞാനിക്ക്

“**କାନ୍ତିକାଳୀଙ୍କ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ**” ଏହାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲୁଗାରେ କାନ୍ତିକାଳୀଙ୍କ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଏହାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲୁଗାରେ

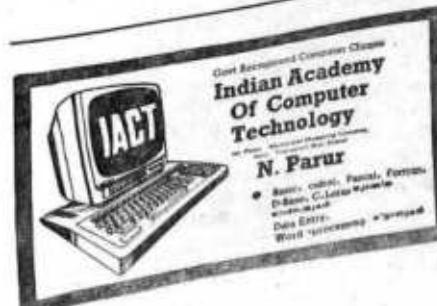
2: സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന പരിശോധന സമാജം നിലനിൽക്കുന്നു. ഏത്

“ ” പാരിന്മും അവരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ പല അഴിക്കിപ്പുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ് എന്ന് സാമ്പത്തിക മാറ്റവേദിയും സാമ്പത്തിക പാർപ്പിതും അവരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ മാറ്റവേദിയും അവരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ മാറ്റവേദിയും അവരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ മാറ്റവേദിയും അവരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ മാറ്റവേദിയും അവരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ മാറ്റവേദിയും

“ സിനു കമ്മറ്റേറു എല്ലാവും നോൺ ടെക്നോളജിസ് എന്നും അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടീൻ സൈറ്റാണ് “ കൗൺസിൽ ഓഫ് ഫോറെസ്റ്റ് ബോർഡ് ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യ ” എന്നത്. ഇതിന്റെ പ്രധാന ഉദ്ദേശ്യം വന്മരങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ ആണ്.

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Justin W. J.



Suresh Kumar K. R.



Sreekumar K.

Prof. K. P. MATHEW

(Farewell speech by Dr. A. M. Chacko, former Principal of the College)

Prof. Mathew, Principal Dr. Joyce Mathew,
Prof. Benjamin, former professors and colleagues.

I thank the organisers for asking me to say a few words about Prof. Mathew who is retiring from the service of this college at the end of this month. It was after a brilliant academic career that Mr. Mathew joined this college as lecturer in Mathematics in the year 1954. Dr. Joyce Mathew, Fr. Elias and myself were students of the final year BA/BSc classes here during that year. I also had the good fortune to be a member of the Tagore Hostel as its prefect during that year under the wardenship of Mr. Mathew and Prof. T. B. Thomas. Later Mathew Sir was warden of Holland Hostel. He was then 'sort of' permanently assigned as warden of Chacko Hostel. When he occupied the warden's room in the upstairs of Chacko Hostel, where Prof. K. C. Chacko lived during the period of his service in the college many of us feared that Mathew Sir would remain as a permanent bachelor. But he certainly did commit matrimony later and got promoted as warden of West Hostel. Ever since, I had to shift to the Principal's quarters. As lecturer and professor of Mathematics, as head of the department of Maths, as the secretary of the Fellowship and Staff Council, as Professor in charge of the Library, as Warden and Mess Superintendent in various hostels and in many other capacities Prof. Mathew served the college with distinction and utmost devotion.

The college was fortunate in getting a distinguished Mathematician in Professor Mathew as successor to the eminent founder Professor T. S. Venkitaraman on his retirement. The Department was upgraded as a post graduate department during his professorship and Prof. Mathew with the able assistance of a team of dedicated teachers developed the Mathematics department as an outstanding department of the college, producing excellent results.

Under his inspiring leadership the students and teachers of the department have been organising curricular and co-curricular activities which could foster the right kind of staff-student relationship. After all, love of knowledge can be transmitted only through personal contact between the teacher and the taught and the team led by Prof. Mathew has been exemplary in this respect. Only when we visit the quarters where Mr. and Mrs. Mathew lived can we realise the tremendous interest the Mathew family showed in environmental protection. The place where the warden's quarters of the women's hostels are situated was almost a barren land. But Mr. and Mrs. Mathew have turned the premises of their quarters into a Botanical garden. Now tall fruit trees and various shade trees surround their quarters, making life inside quite comfortable. I used to envy him whenever I found him on the top of trees, plucking mangoes in the most scientific manner from mango trees. He himself has planted

IYSH - 1987

അന്തർദേശീയ പാർപ്പിട നീർമ്മാണ ബർഷ്
എ. ഡാ. റക്കാക്കാരാട്ട് എഞ്ചിനീയർ,

പാർപ്പിട, ഏറ്റവും ലക്ഷ്യം നീർമ്മാണ ബർഷ്

ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു പങ്കുള്ളിരുന്നു.

- * പുനരധിവാസ പാർപ്പിട നീർമ്മാണം —
ഒരു ദിവസം വൈരു പൂർണ്ണമായായി.
- * സഹകരണ ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു —
61600 വൈരുകൾക്ക് സ്ഥാനം, നീർക്കാ,
അവിഭാഗം 52762 വൈരു പൂർണ്ണമായായി.
- * സാമ്പത്തിക സംബന്ധങ്ങളുടെ പങ്കുള്ളിരുന്നു. —
25,000 വൈരു പൂർണ്ണമായായി.
വൈരു, 10000 വൈരു നീർമ്മാണാവലി.
- * മുൻകിട്ടു ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു — 10000 വൈരു.
- * മുൻകിട്ടു ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു — 10230 വൈരു.
- * ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു — 1277 വൈരു.
- * മുൻകിട്ടു ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു — 528 വൈരു.
- * ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്നതോടു — 4260 വൈരു. എംബാറ്റ് പാർപ്പിട.

പാർപ്പിട (പ്രത്യേക പരമീയത്വക്കാർ) ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്ന ബുദ്ധിയാണ്.

സംസ്ഥാന സംസ്ഥാന ബുദ്ധി വിജയിക്കുന്ന ബുദ്ധിയാണ്, ശാന്തി നാൾ, നീർമ്മാണാവലി. — 695001.

ഹാസ്റ്റക്ക് സ്

എറബും മികച്ച കൈത്തറി രൂപീകൾ
നിരുദ്ധിവിത്തിനും വിശ്വവോക്കൾക്കും

ഇന്ത്യൻ

കൈത്തറി വസ്ത്രങ്ങളുടെ വർഗ്ഗാല
സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് തബണ പ്രവസ്ഥ

200 ത്രിപ്പാം വിശ്വവോക്കളും

2 പ്രസ്താവന - വിശ്വവോക്കളും

കോരളാ സ്റ്ററ്റ് കൈത്തറി നെയ്യംത്ര
സഹകരണസംഘം കുമ്പുത്രം,

മുൻപത്രപുരം - 695 001

and nurtured. I do not know if there is anyone else in Alwaye who knows more about the pollution of Periyar river in and around Alwaye. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Mathew used to make chemical measurement, in their household laboratory on water samples collected from various points in Periyar River to study water pollution. I remember, having had discussions with the Mathematician and the Botanist on pollution parameters. What a splendid example of a husband and wife joining in a common scientific pursuit, relevant to the need of the locality.

The thoroughness with which Prof. Mathew does anything is worth emulating. Whether it is in making notes, giving a lecture or writing the minutes of a meeting or participating in a discussion Prof. Mathew has his own elegant style and original way of performing it. In discussions on issues, Prof. Mathew's contribution has always been unique as he would always remember to point out sides overlooked or not discussed. Whenever I sat with Prof. Mathew on decision making bodies, I have felt that Prof. Mathew's participation in decision making would invariably make it fairer and more balanced.

In private conversation or in public he would never speak ill of others, not even of indisciplined students. And he was always been willing to give any student alleged to be involved in some act of indiscipline, the benefit of doubt. His dealings with students have always been fair minded and unbiased and he would never want to hurt the feelings of any one else.

One of the important qualities that distinguishes an educated man from the uneducated is the mastery in the art of listening to others. Prof. Mathew possessed this in an abundant measure. He is always more ready to listen than to talk. How much more comfortable this world would be if more of us start emulating this particular trait of Prof. Mathew.

Another trait that has fascinated me most is his meekness. Prof. Mathew was demonstrated through his life and work that meekness is not weakness, but tamed strength. His meekness, unassuming nature and humility have endeared him to staff and students alike. He considered positions not as positions of power, but as positions of service. His nature wisdom has always been available to all who sought it and I am particularly grateful to Prof. Mathew for all that he has been to me, especially during my period in the Principal's office.

His concern for the needy and the destitute in and around the college deserves special mention, though I am sure that Prof. Mathew will not approve of anyone mentioning it. I would consider Prof. Mathew as one who has understood the implications of Christ's gospel most and one who has been practising them in life more than anyone else on the campus without making any show of it.

The gap Prof. Mathew leaves will be difficult to fill but we do hope that he will keep in close touch with the college, after his retirement. On behalf of all of us, I wish Prof. and Mrs. Mathew a peaceful, but active life after retirement and offer him our respectful regards.

Dr. A. M. Chacko

KAMCO

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Manufactured by

M/S.Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation Ltd.

ATHANI P. O.

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

സർവ്വകലാശാലാ സിദ്ധാന്താശാസ്ത്രം

കെ.എസ്.പി.എൽ. അധികാരിത്വ നടപടിയുടെ വിദ്യാർഥികൾ

നിര്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിര്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിര്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട

ഈ സർവ്വകലാശാലാ സിദ്ധാന്താശാസ്ത്രം മൊത്തത്തിൽ -

ആദ്യം കെ.എസ്.പി.എൽ. നടപടിയുടെ

ഉദ്ദേശ്യപരമായ

പരിശീലന കെ.എസ്.പി.എൽ. ക്ലാസ്

മുൻസിപ്പൽ റോഡ് എൻഡ് അഞ്ചേരി

കെ.എസ്.പി.എൽ. അധികാരിത്വ നടപടിയുടെ

* സിദ്ധാന്തം വരുത്തിക്കുന്നതിലൂപ്പ്.

പ്രശ്നപ്പേരിൽ പ്രശ്നപ്പേരിൽ പ്രശ്നപ്പേരിൽ പ്രശ്നപ്പേരിൽ

College Annual Report For The Year 1986-'87. Results of the University Examinations - April / May 1986

Class	Number of students presented	Number of students appeared	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	per cent-age
11 P. D. C. Gr - I	151	141	66	30	14	110	78%
Gr - II	152	148	46	28	33	107	72%
Gr - III	139	131	2	11	59	72	55%
II B. A.		26	(whole pass)			12	46%
History	53	51	-do-	-do-	-do-	30	58%
Economics	22	20	-do-	-do-	-do-	4	20%
Psychology	29	28	-do-	-do-	-do-	18	64%
English	41	41	-do-	-do-	-do-	13	32%
Malayalam			-do-			19	43%
II B. Sc.	45	44	-do-	-do-	-do-	28	78%
Physics	37	37	-do-	-do-	-do-	14	35%
Mathematics	40	40	-do-	-do-	-do-	16	69%
Chemistry	23	23	-do-	-do-	-do-	13	57%
Botany	23	23	-do-				
Zoology			-do-			23	79%
Final B. A.	29	29	1	12	27	40	80%
History	54	50	6	6	7	19	90%
Economics	21	21	1	2	9	12	75%
Psychology	16	25	3	9	11	23	88%
English	26						
Malayalam			-do-			28	88%
Final B. Sc.	37	32	16	6	6	18	69%
Mathematics	38	26	9	6	3	30	83%
Physics	39	36	16	11	3	21	95%
Chemistry	23	22	12	6	3	19	90%
Botany	21	21	9	8	2		
Zoology			(Unclassified)			10	71%
M. A. Previous	15	14	-do-	-do-	-do-	12	80%
History	15	15				16	94%
Economics	18	17					
English			-do-			12	85%
M. Sc. Previous	14	14	-do-	-do-	-do-	13	93%
Mathematics	15	10	-do-	-do-	-do-	9	90%
Physics	10	10	-do-	-do-	-do-	10	100%
Chemistry	10						
Botany			-do-				
M. A. Final	14	14	-	10	3	13	93%
History	13	10	-	5	3	8	80%
Economics	14	13	-	5	5	12	92%
English			-do-				
M. Sc. Final	15	13	-	5	7	—	92%
Mathematics	12	12	-	9	1	10	83%
Physics	9	9	-	6	1	8	89%
Chemistry	8	7	-	—	—	7	100%
Botany			-do-				

The following students of the college passed with ranks in the examinations of Gandhiji University of April–May 1986:

1. Mr. Shaji Thattil
 2. Miss. Kochuthressia P. J.
 3. Miss. Sharija P.
 4. Miss Tessy Abraham
 5. Mr. Joy Paulose
 6. Miss. Anila E. I.
 7. Miss. Suvarna I. R.
- 1st Rank in B. A. Psychology
1st Rank in M. A. English
1st Rank in M. Sc. Mathematics
2nd Rank in M. A. History
2nd Rank in M. Sc. Physics
3rd Rank in M. Sc. Physics
3rd Rank in M. Sc. Botany

Students' strength as on 1–1–1987:

Class	Men	Women	Total
I PDC	291		
II PDC	274	231	522
I B. A. / B. Sc.	169	201	475
II B. A. / B. Sc.	149	247	416
III B. A. / B. Sc.	128	234	383
I M. A. / M. Sc.	32	204	332
II M. A. / M. Sc.	36	66	98
Total	1079	1242	2321

Strength of the hostels:

	Post-graduate	Degree	Pree-degree
1. Chacko Hostel (Men)	4	14	—
2. Skinner Hostel (Men)	12	9	—
3. East Hostel (Women)	21	28	20
4. West Hostel (Women)	25	26	28
Total	62	77	48 = 187

Scholarships and Concessions (1985–86):

District merit scholarship	—	7
National merit scholarship	—	46
National Loan scholarship	—	29
Hindi Scholarship	—	1
State merit scholarship	—	2
Labour Welfare Fund scholarship	—	12
Muslim / Nadar girls scholarship	—	28
Military scholarship	—	2
Scholarship for handicapped / blind	—	1
Fee concessions:	KPCR	— 415
	OBC	— 97
	OEC	— 65
	SC	— 184
	ST	— 16

Students' Aid Fund:

1. Bejoy Joseph, I PDC Group I A
2. Jose K. T., I PDC Group I
3. Dileep P. P., I PDC Group I
4. Minimol K. D., Class I B. Sc. Mathematics
5. Mini P. S., Class I B. A. Malayalam
6. Madhusudhanan N. G., Class I B. Sc. Chemistry
7. Roshni S. Menon, Class I B. Sc. Chemistry
8. Radhika P. K., Class II B. A. Economics
9. Baby T. D., Class II B. A. Economics
10. Nirmala P. G., Class II B. A. Economics
11. Rekha K. Nair, Class II B. A. Malayalam
12. Madhusudhanan K., Class II B. A. Malayalam
13. Sherly P. C., Class III B. Sc. Botany
14. Binu Elizabeth Idiculla, Class III B. Sc. Botany
15. Sree Rekha G., Class III B. A. Economics
16. Rajalakshmi K., Class III B. A. Economics
17. Kochuthressia P. V., M. Sc. Final Chemistry

Chechamma Memorial Scholarships:

1. K. C. Chacko Memorial Scholarship — Anju Anna Baby, I PDC Group II
2. A. M. Varkey —do— Rani P. S., Class II Malayalam
3. C. P. Mathew —do— Mary Oommen, Class III History
4. V. M. Ittyerah —do— Krishna Swamy S., Class III Physics
5. R. D. Hicks —do— Saraswathy R., M. Sc. (previous Chemistry)

Prizes endowed by the Chechamma Memorial Trust:

1. T. B. Ninan Memorial Prize — Rose Neena Jose, Class III Physics
2. K. Jacob Memorial prize — Br. Sebastian V. S., Class III Psychology
3. Rev. T. V. John Memorial prize — Subha Joseph, Class III English
4. A. Aruvumadam Iyanger Memorial prize — Johny K. A., Class III English
5. D. P. Unni Memorial prize for Malayalam Poetry — Maya Devi C. R., Class III Chemistry
6. Kuttipuzha Krishna Pillai Memorial prize for Malayalam prose — Gigimol N. M., Class III Mathematics
7. T. S. Venkitaraman prize — Remadevi S., Class III Mathematics
8. Dr. T. I. Ponnen Memorial prize for World History — Shaji V. K., Class III History
9. C. P. Andrews Memorial Prize (Men) — Nazar V. M.
10. C. P. Andrews Memorial Prize (Women) — Leila C. Markose

Kunchiamma Memorial Scholarship:

1. Roshan V. K., I PDC Group II
2. Jibimol N. K., I PDC Group II B

Boobilee Scholarship:

- Shery Paul, I PDC Group III B — Charley Mathew, Class III Psychology
- K. Jacob Scholarship — Asha George, Class III Psychology
- Dr. V. K. Alexander Prize — Venkitaraman V., Class III Physics
- P. K. Narayana Menon Prize

Varghese Ittiavira Prize

T. C. Joseph Prize

Dr. O. M. Mathen Prize

T. R. Anantharaman Prize

Seshammal Anantharaman Prize

Dr. A. K. Baby Endowment Prize

Jeevan Mathew Memorial Prize

Prof. P. G. Kesavan Potty Endowment

Scholarship

Alexander Mar Thoma Prize (English)

Alexander Mar Thoma Prize (Mathematics)

Prof. C. P. Achuthan Pillai Memorial

Scholarship

C. Lakshmiukutty Amma Memorial Scholarship

T. B. Thomas Prize:

1. To the Best Basket Ball Player - Bijo John Mammen

2. To the Best III B. Sc. Physics Student - Sreelatha K. K Class III Physics

3. To the Best II M. Sc. Physics Student - Suja Mary C. Pillai, M. Sc. Final Physics

T. S. Venkitaraman Memorial Prize - Jazz Peter, M. Sc. (Previous) Maths

A. V. Kakkunny Memorial Prize (Maths) - S. Remadevi Class III Maths.

Mrs. Baby Kakkunny Memorial Prize

(Economics) - M. T. Davis, M. A. (Final)

Admissions 1986-87:

We could get a large number of students in the Junior Pre-Degree classes with very high marks in all the three groups under the merit quota. As in previous years, the minimum marks fixed for Pre-Degree admission to the management quota was 260 except for children of the staff.

With the completion of 12 more halls in the 11nd Floor of the Golden Jubilee Block, we could return to the normal schedule of work in the college discontinuing the shift system. Now the classes are held from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. with a noon interval of one hour on all working days except on Fridays. On Fridays the classes begin at 10-00 a. m. and end at 3-25 p. m.

Value Education Classes:

A scheme for imparting value education to students of all classes who opt for it was introduced from the second term of this academic year. The period 9-30 a. m. to 10-00 a. m. on Fridays is being used for this purpose. The period for Value Education classes came from the College Staff Council and a syllabus was drafted by a committee appointed by it.

New Courses:

No new course was sanctioned this year. We have renewed our applications for affiliation of post-graduate courses in Statistics, Psychology and Malayalam. Also, we have applied for starting B. A. Hindi course. An inspection commission visited the college to inspect the facilities available for starting Hindi B. A. Course.

College Annual Report

- Annie Mani, Class III Malayalam
- Arjunan N. K. Class III Botany
- Asha Lonappan, M. Sc. (Final) Botany
- Suman Cherian, Class III Chemistry
- Senkaran Nambeesan., Class III Chemistry

- Tessy Abraham, M. A. History
(2nd Rank in M. A. History - 86 Exam)
- Mujitha Bai, II PDC Group I A

- Joy Paulose, M. Sc. Physics
- K. A. Johny, Class III English
- S. Rema Devi, Class III Maths.

- P. Geetha, M. Sc. (Previous) Maths.
- M. P. Sebastian, M Sc. (Final) Maths

Sports and Games:

The women's hockey and cricket teams won the Gandhiji University Championship. The women's hand ball, women's shuttle and women's tennis teams won the runner-up positions in the University tournaments. The men's basket ball team and men's foot ball team secured third position in the University interzone Tournaments.

The Manorama Trophy and the Sathyanathan Memorial Trophy tournaments for men and Dr. P. M. Cherian Trophy Tournament for women were conducted from September 29 to October 3, 1986. A new trophy was donated by Mrs. Kunjamma Andrews in memory of the late Prof. C. P. Andrews for the runner-up of the Manorama Basket Ball tournament for men. This year it was awarded to S. B. College Changancherry. The Manorama Trophy and the Sathyanathan Memorial Trophy were awarded to Mar Ivanios College Trivandrum. St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam, won the women championship.

Mr. Philip T. John was selected to represent the state junior basket ball team and Miss. K. C. Ajitha Kumar, Miss. K. M. Bindu, Miss. Salby P. Mathew and Miss. Seudevi Raman represented the State Woman Cricket team.

Coaching camps for men's basket ball and women's hockey players were held in our College. Also, the University Women's Hockey coaching was held in our grounds. We had the privilege to conduct the selection trials and coaching camp for the Indian University Women's Hockey Team in our grounds. Miss. N. M. Gigimol, Miss. Laila C. Markose, Miss. V. V. Sobhana, Miss. Aleyamma Mathew, Miss. P. D. Jolly and Miss. Cigy Xavier represented the Indian University Hockey team.

The College Annual Sports were held on February 24, 1987.

Activities of N. C. C., N. S. S. and other units:

Captain (Prof.) Rajan Varghese continues as the N. C. C. Officer. A Girls' Division of the N. C. C. has been recently formed with Mrs. M. T. Saramma, Lecturer in Malayalam as the N. C. C. Officer.

Cpl. Jeevan George Mathew won Bronze medal in the Map Reading Competition held at New Delhi during November, 1986.

Cpl. Romesh P. C. was awarded N. C. C. Scholarship of Rs. 1000/- by Mr. K. Karunakaran, former Chief Minister of Kerala, for his outstanding performance in N. C. C. activities and academic work. Cuo Ajithkumar S. and c. u. o. Babu V. M. attended the leadership course organised by the Director General of N. C. C. at officers training School, Kemptee, during August, 1986. CSM Ajith Kumar N. and Cpl. Vinayekumar K. P. attended the Trekking Expedition at Sivajigath, Maharashtra.

Our NCC Company joined the Battalion organised National Peace Rally at Alwaye on 17-10-1986 as a part of the Nation Integration Programme. A cycle expedition to Edamalayar was also conducted as a part of the National Integration Programme.

The NCC day, the Independence Day and the Republic Day were celebrated.

College Annual Report

Prof. P. D. Johny and Mr. A. Benny Cherian were the Programme Officers. Mr. P. A. Ayubkhan and Miss Sheeba N. R. were the Volunteer Secretaries of the N. S. S. Unit of the College. During the first week of June 1986, a socio-economic survey was conducted in Avanamkode (Nedumbassery Panchayat and Thattampady, District Welfare Officer. Other activities included distribution of saplings received from the Forest Department, Orientation Programmes for the volunteers, university camp, leadership training programmes inter-collegiate work camp, seminars, field trips, mini camps, national integration camp, blood donation and blood group testing camp, literary programmes, population study etc. There was a special camping programme during the Christmas holidays at the Government High School, Iringole near Perumbavoor. The project undertaken was construction and levelling of a playground for the school. There were celebrations on the independence day, Gandhi Jayanthi and Republic day. Also, the Martyrs' Day was observed. According to a press release, the N. S. S. unit in our college has been declared as the best best performance.

Activities of Associations, Clubs etc.

Opportunities for extra-curricular activities were provided by various Associations and Clubs. Quiz programmes, work camps, trekking, cycle expeditions, seminars, and publication of manuscript magazine were some of the activities. There was active participation of staff and students in these activities. Excursions, picnics and study tours were arranged by various classes or associations under the supervision of teachers.

The Guidance Bureau of the college is active. The Alwaye Y. M. C. A. sponsored a short course on "Banking as a career" for the students of the college on October 24, 1986.

Old Students' Day Celebrations:-

The annual reunion of the Old Students and friends of the Union Christian College, Alwaye was held on November 8, 1986. The Seminar on "Will Democracy survive the twentieth century?" was moderated by Prof. C. T. Benjamin. Sri. P. Govinda Pillai, Prof. K. M. Tharakan, Prof. E. M. Poulose and a few participants spoke on the theme. The Rt. Rev. Michael John, Bishop of the C. S. I., East Kerala Diocese preached the sermon in the thanksgiving service held in the college chapel. Dr. Molly Thomas, C. M. C., Vellore, Sri. N. Somasundaran, Sri. Joseph Augustine and Sri. Jose Vithayathil, recollected and shared the memories of their days in the almameter.

UBCHEA Projects:-

The following activities were held under the UBCHEA Projects:-

1. Environmental Education Project:-

Two camps were organised for the members of the Nature Action Group of the College during October 1986 and January 1987. A four-days Nature Conservation Workshop was conducted for selected students and staff of Gandhiji and Calicut Universities with the co-operation of the Kerala Forest Department

at the Silent Valley National Park, from February 27 to March 2, 1987. The Kerala Forest Department used the camp members in conducting a wild life census at Silent Valley National Park from March 3 to 6, 1987.

2. One day conference for out-going post-graduate students:

A one-day conference for outgoing post-graduate students of the college was held at the Y. M. C. A. camp site, Alwaye with the Rev. Dr. P. T. Chandri and Dr. V. K. Alexander as Resource Persons. There were talks on 'Higher Education' and 'Personality Development' followed by discussion. Sixty five students and 15 staff members attended the conference.

3. Ecumenical Consultation for Clergymen of the Union Christian College Alumni:

A conference of the clergymen who were old students of the college was held in the Fellowship House, Alwaye from January 26 to 28, 1987. Dr. M. M. Thomas and Rev. Dr. V. C. Samuel who had considerable experience in the work of the World Council of Churches were the resource persons. About twenty five persons, including a few professors from the College participated in the consultation.

4. Refresher courses, seminars etc.

1. Project for the improvement of the quality of post-graduate teaching in the Colleges affiliated to the Gandhiji University:

Phase II: Workshops in Taxonomy and Microbiology were conducted for college teachers teaching post-graduate courses, from April 2 to 5, 1986. Dr. K. M. Mathew S. J., Dr. Sivarajan and Dr. M. V. Joseph were the Resource Persons.

Phase III: Arrangements are being done for conducting a refresher course in plant physiology, Biochemistry and Ecology during the summer vacation in April 1987.

5. Chemistry Teaching Improvement Programme for College Teachers:

A two-day refresher course on 'Chemical Bonding' was held in the college on September 26 and 27, 1986. The resource person was Dr. C. G. Ramachandran Nair, Professor and Head, University Department of Chemistry, University of Kerala, Trivandrum. Forty chemistry teachers from ten different colleges attended the course. Dr. C. G. Ramachandran Nair gave lectures on 'Ionic and covalent structures' using visual aids. These were followed by active discussion by the participants.

6. Workshop on Advanced Quantum Mechanics:

A workshop on Advanced Quantum Mechanics was held from March 6 to 7, 1987 by the Department of Physics for college teachers and P. G. Students.

7. Orientation courses in science subjects for science teachers of High Schools:

This course was planned as a social responsibility of the teachers involved in higher education. It was conducted for eight full days in September and October 1986 for the Science teachers of high Schools in the Alwaye Education District. It was organised by the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics.

8. Amateur Astronomers' Club:

A star observers' club was formed by the interested staff and students of the mathematics and Physics Departments. The group has been observing and identifying important star constellations and planets.

9. Equipping Chemistry Department for post-graduate teaching:

Arrangements are being done for equipping the postgraduate section of the Chemistry Department which has been recently started using the grant from the U. B. C. H. E. A.

10. Renovation of Hostels:

Renovation of hostel buildings, mess halls, and kitchen and provision of additional bathrooms, toilets and basins were done using UBCHEA grant.

11. Environmental education and the procurement of many religious books for the christian literature section of the library and holding of S. C. M. camps and conferences were also done with the help of the grant received from the UBCHEA.

Religious Activities :

The Rev. K. V. Varkey, an old student of the college and formerly English professor under Sarder Patel University and Gujarat University was appointed Chaplain during the year. Morning worship in the Chapel for staff and students on working days and Sunday evening worship for the college community were held regularly. The College Christmas Carol service was held on 7-12-86 at 6-15 p. m., at which His Grace Antony Padiyara, Archbishop of Ernakulam gave the message. Special meetings for members of the teaching staff were addressed by the Rev. Dr. K. C. Joseph: former professor of English of this college and Dr. P. M. Mammen, an old student of the college, now professor in U. S. A. A mission to college programme was conducted by a team from Christavashram and Gurukul Ecumenical Institute, Manganam, on the theme: "The Kingdom of God and Man's Vocation".

The Student Christian Fellowship of the college had 75 members this year. The Rev. Thomas John was Staff Advisor. Regular meetings were held between 1-00 and 1-45 p. m. on Fridays, at which, besides members of the college staff, speakers. Six Bible study groups met every week under the leadership of members of the staff. A one-day conference in the College Chapel and a week-end conference at Snehanilayam, Palarivettom, were held. The College S. C. F. hosted a one-day conference of the S. C. M. of Ernakulam-Trichur area. In connection with the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the S. C. M. in India a special thanks-giving service was held in the College Chapel on 12-2-87, at which Prof. K. I. Jacob was guest speaker.

New Programmes in the College:

The following new programmes were started during 1986-87:-

1. Computer Programme
2. SCTS training programme.

Another programme is being planned for science graduates. Under this programme, camps will be held for creating awareness among students about entrepreneurship which may help them for self-employment. There is very great response from students for these programmes.

Research Centres:

The Botany Department continues to be a research centre approved by both Kerala University and Gandhiji University. At present there is no full time research student. Students have applied for Ph. D. registration in the Department of History and Physics. The registration of two students under Dr. P. M. Rajan Gurukkal has already been approved by Gandhiji University.

Changes in staff positions:

i) Promotion of Lecturers to Professor Grade II (Non-Cadre):

1. Shri. P. Jacob Kurian
2. " K. V. Kunhikrishnan
3. " P. C. Cherian
4. " Mohan Thomas
5. Smt. Rosmini Mathew Maliakkal
6. " Molina Susan Thomas
7. Shri. P. D. Johny
8. " Jacob Koshy

ii) Promotion of Professor Grade II to Professor Grade I (Non - Cadre):

1. Shri. P. J. Joseph
2. " Mathew C. Abraham
3. " C. V. George
4. Cr. T. K. Avirah

Fresh appointments on the teaching staff:

1. Smt. Mary Paulose P. - Physics Dept. - Community - Temporary
2. " Rachel George - English Dept. - Open - Temporary

Staff members who left the service:-

Smt. Suja K. Sam - Jr. Lecturer in History

Staff members who rejoined duty:

1. Shri. Jacob Koshy - Lecturer in Economics
2. " K. V. Kunhikrishnan - Lecturer in History
3. " L. I. Paul Sundar - Lecturer in English

Retirement:

Prof. P. G. Kesavan Potti retired on 31-3-1986 after 28 years of meritorious service. The Physics Department took initiative to institute an endowment of Rs. 5000/- for awarding an annual scholarship of the value of Rs. 500/- to an M. Sc. Physics student. Prof. G. D. Gabriel retired on 31-10-1986 after 22 years of valuable service. Prof. K. P. Mathew retired on March 31, 1987 after 33 years of fruitful service. I wish to express our sincere gratitude to these teachers for their valuable service and wish them a happy and peaceful life after their retirement.

Faculty Improvement Programmes:

Mr. P. J. Cherian is continuing his research for Ph. D. in History at the University of Calicut. Mr. Anil Kumar Uttam is doing his M. Phil. course in Hindi at the University of Calicut. Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan has recently joined for M. Phil.

course in Chemistry at the Cochin University. Prof. C. J. Thomas is about to complete his part-time M. B. A. course in the University of Cochin. Mr. T. Thomas Philip is continuing his research for Ph. D. in zoology in the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Participation of teachers in Seminars, Conferences etc.:

Prof. Abraham Mathew, Mathematics Dept., attended a course in "Micro Computers in College Administration" sponsored by the AIACHE and held in the Department of Applied Science, American College, Madurai from June 1 to 7, 1986.

Dr. C. Joyce Mathew attended the seminar on "National Policy on Education" sponsored by the C. S. I. Council for Education and held at the Ecumenical Christian Centre, Bangalore from September 19 to 21, 1986.

Dr. Rajan Gurukkal and Prof. K. V. Kunhikrishnan participated in the 47th session of the Indian History Congress held at the University of Kashmir from October 6 to 10 1986 and presented papers.

Prof. Rajan Verghese, Mathematics Department attended the Summer School in survey sampling at Simla, conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, during June-July, 1986. Prof. P. J. Joseph of the English Department attended the 39th All India Adult Education Conference held in Surat from October 25 to 28, 1986.

Mr. Varghese Mathew, Department of Chemistry attended the U. G. C. sponsored All India short term institute in "Chromatographic Techniques" conducted by the Cochin University of Science and Technology, from January 4 to 24, 1987.

Prof. (Mrs.) N. Lakshmi Kutty (History Department) and Smt. A. C. Ushadevi Kunjamma (Mathematics Department) attended the Seminar on "Legal Rights of Women in India, with special reference to prevention of atrocities against women" held at school social work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore from January 27 to 31, 1987.

Prof. K. George Thomas (Chemistry Department), Prof. Abraham Mathew (Mathematics Department), Prof. Mathew Koshy (Mathematics Department) and Prof. K. K. Abraham Malayalam Department) attended the Executive Development programme conducted by the K. C. C. Academy, Alwaye.

Member of the Syndicate:- Prof. K. Govindankutty Menon, Head of the Department of Physics is continuing as a member of the Syndicate of Gandhiji University, College Union:

The College Union election was held peacefully on November 14, 1986. Mr. Joseph George, M. A. Final (Economics) was elected as the College Union Chairman. The activities of the College union were inaugurated by Bishop Poulose Mar Poulose on December 3, 1986. The College Union sent teams to the University Youth Festival held at Ernakulam and won a number of prizes. The College Day celebrations were held on March 5, 1987. Mr. C. Radhakrishnan was the Chief Guest. Dr. K. Narayanan Nair was the staff advisor of the College Union. I wish to Express my gratitude to the members of the college union executive committee and to the staff advisor for their co-operation and understanding which enabled me to maintain proper discipline in the college campus.

Donations and Grants:

The college has received an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs as donation to the Development Fund from the Binani Trust. Another one lakh has been promised towards the development of the library. Dr. A. M. Chacko could collect about 3.5 lakhs from old students and friends in the gulf countries. We have received an amount of Rs. 35,000/- from the M. M. Trust and another amount of Rs. 15,000/- has been promised.

Dr. Mrs. Aley Alexander wife of the late Mr. Mithrapuram Alexander has promised Rs. 2 lakhs as donation for the construction of a conference hall in her name and the name of her late husband. The first instalment of Rs. 30,000/- has been received.

The grant from U. G. C. is given below:

Development of post graduates education during 6th plan for:-

Building	- Rs. 2,00,000.00
Books	- Rs. 46,000.00
Equipments	- Rs. 21,500.00

Basic Assistance during 7th plan for:-

Books	- Rs. 25,000.00
Equipments	- Rs. 50,000.00

Additional Facilities for staff and students:

The facilities in the N. R. S. C. have been improved. These include the addition of ceiling fans, tables and benches, addition of water taps and the provisions for good drinking water. Additional toilets and urinals were provided in the women's waiting room. We could receive P. H. E. D. water supply to the campus. For this purpose, an additional water tank for water system was constructed. An amount of about Rs. 43,000/- has already been spent for water system.

The P. G. section of the Binani Library of U. C. College is being furnished for use by P. G. students and members of the staff.

Visit of church delegation from West Germany:

A Church delegation from West Germany led by the Rev. Fr. Korah Varghese, Vicar of the St. Gregorios Orthodox Church, Bielefeld, West Germany visited the college on October 22, 1986.

I wish to conclude this report by expressing my gratitude to God Almighty for His wonderful care and guidance throughout the academic year. I am grateful to the Manager Prof. C. T. Benjamin, College Council, Governing Body / Executive Committee, Staff Council, College Fellowship, the staff and students of the college for their helpful co-operation.

Dr. C. JOYCE MATHEW
Principal.

College Annual Report



We live in an age of media addiction. There are very few of us who could do without our daily dose of newspaper, radio and TV. It has now become bread and butter to the young and old, rich and poor, the pedant and the lout. The moment you open your daily morning paper, all the social mores, codes and inhibitions weighing heavily down on you are lifted and you enter a world where there are no do's and don't's, no right and wrong, and where you think you know everything but are blissfully ignorant of all things. But for the media, I have no doubt, modern man would long ago have been reduced to a gibbering globe of quivering ganglions.

You may no doubt feel upset at the news of terrorists killing innocent people and my even feel horrified that more than half a dozen terrorist groups are vying with each other to take credit for the act. But the calm voice of your favourite minister condemning the act, consoling the bereaved, and issuing stern warning to the terrorists - but clarifying that the burden of responsibility will be placed on any particular group only after due and detailed enquiry for which an expert committee will immediately be appointed, which, to save time, will start their enquiry with a round the world trip in a chartered Concorde - dispels all your doubts and fears and you are once again at peace.

You read about houses broken open and widows smothered, strangled or hacked to death, and you feel temporarily worried about your safety, until you read that the ever vigilant police, as usual, are running around in ever widening circles to catch the culprits and will note rest till the end - and naturally, you feel comforted that soon there will be no more widows left to be strangled or hacked.

The parliamentary and assembly news really make you sit up. Your eyes pop and you stare with wonder and admiration at the words - which you always felt like using in some moments of stress in your life but could not - being thrown about with gay abandon by your chosen representatives. The scales fall from your eyes and you look forward to your future with increased confidence and strengthened vocabulary.

You may feel a little baffled when you read the contradictory statements on major national issues made by your political Godfather. You are not sure whom to believe and you are afraid to call any of your venerable leaders a liar. But soon your misgivings are at rest and you are transported to the higher realms of vedantic philosophy when the political pundits explain to you that everything in politics is "maya" and that truth and lie are only points on the political circle where you cannot tell where one ends and the other begins.

The world certainly appears a better place because of the media and we feel more confident, relaxed and tranquil as individuals and families. The father with grown-up sons and daughters will have only to open the newspapers to find prospective brides and grooms jumping at him, and he feels reassured. With her instant food, curry powders, kitchen gadgets and cookery books, the mother is confident and relaxed. The young boy is the very picture of relaxed confidence because the media has taught him all the 'in' things to transform himself into an all conquering hero. The young lady is happy and relaxed amidst her cosmetic jungle, completely untroubled by her meagre hair or dull complexion and the parents are relaxed because they know that by the time she has finished trying half the tonics and creams in the market she will be too old to care any more about her hair and complexion.

The media world is a paradise of implicit faith and never-ending hope. Like Micawber, you are always sure that something good is going to turn up round the corner. The baldy has still faith in the hair-raising cream he has using for the last ten years and lives in perpetual hope that his bald pate will one day be covered with luxuriant dark growth. The young lady has stronger faith in her cream and has no doubt that some day she is going to be fair and lovely. May be it is a fantasy world and like the ancient Chinese philosopher, you are never sure whether you are Chuang Tsu dreaming that he is a butterfly or a butterfly dreaming that he is Chuang Tsu, but nonetheless you are happy while the illusions last.

Bindu Rachel Thomas
I PDC Gr. II B.

For Result - Oriented, Low budgeted coaching in general studies And optionals in Economics, History, Commerce, Sociology, Philosophy, Law, Political Science, Mathematics, Statistics, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry etc.

ARTS CLUB REPORT 1986-'8

Join

SIDHARTHA COLLEGE

N S S UNION BUILDINGS,
NEAR PRIVATE BUS STAND
N. PARUR.

We make it good
Millions make it great



PANAMA

good to the last puff

The second college union meeting nominated Sri. Jacob George C. (Eng. Dept.) as the president of the Arts Club for the year 1986 - '87.

The Arts Club was formally inaugurated by the famous cine-artist Miss. Asha Jayaram on 9th January 1987. Sri. Sippy Pallipuram addressed the students. The inaugural function was followed by Western Music and variety entertainments presented by our students.

Our students won several prizes in competitions held by various organizations and institutions. Mr. Narayanan Namboothiri (II-B. A. Economics) won the second prize in classical music in the Gandhiji University Youth Festival UTSAV - 87. Mr. V. S. Kunju muhammed (IIIrd prize in Fancy dress). Mr. Sooraj Sathyan (IIIrd prize in Kathaprassangam). Mr. M. A. Krishnakumar (IIIrd in Kathakali). Mr. K. A. Johny (IIIrd in elocution). Mr. Biju B. Raphael (IIIrd in journalism competition) were the other university winners.

The arts festival was a two day affair. Famous dramatist Sri. K. S. Namboothiri inaugurated the function on 3rd March, 1987. There were competitions in about fifty items like light music, Monologue, Mimicry, group dance etc.

The college day was held on 5th March 1987. The ceremony was followed by the prize distribution by Novelist Sri. C. Radha krishnan, the Chief guest.

I sincerely express my gratitude to the principal, president of the arts Club. Staff and non-teaching staff for the paternal promotion of and guidance rendered to the smooth functioning of the arts club.

BIJU B. RAPHEL,
Secretary,
Arts Club.

STATUTORY WARNING
CIGARETTE SMOKING
IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

Developing the individual's capacity to command the attention of the audience and training him in the art of Public Speaking are the objectives of the Debating Society. Despite the shortage of time, our Debating society has done its best.

Our first Debate was on 13-10-1986. The topic was "Religion is the Opium of the Masses". Prof. Abraham Mathew was the moderator. From that day onwards, we began to conduct debates and discussions each week. We have discussed many contemporary topics like, "The Relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement" (Moderator: Prof. E. Narayanan Nambiar); "The Necessity of Army Rule", "Communism is Nourishing Imperialism" etc.

S. Gopinathan of II M. A. (History) was nominated as the Secretary of the Club.

Our Debators were sent to various places and won many prizes in competitions.

1. Strontium Strannites COCHIN: (INTER - COLLEGiate DEBATE.)

Our College team, P. Krishnan Unni and C. Vijayakumar participated and won the prize for the second best team.

P. Krishnan Unni was selected as the 11nd best speaker and Vijayakumar as the 111rd best speaker.

2. B. M. PETER MEMORIAL: INTER COLLEGiate DEBATE.

K. A. Johny and George participated and secured the prize for the best team.

K. A. Johny was selected as the best speaker and George as the third best speaker.

3. AICUF INTER COLLEGiate DEBATE.

P. Krishnan Unni and K. A. Johny participated and secured the trophy. K. A. Johny was selected as the best debator.

4. STANNELS INDIA INTER COLLEGiate DEBATE.

P. Krishnan Unni and K. A. Johny participated and won the second place.

P. Krishnan Unni got the prize for the best debator.

The inauguration of the activities of the society was conducted on 6-2-1987. The inaugurator was Prof. K. N. Bharathan of Maharajas College, Ernakulam. Professor E. Narayanan Nambiar and Prof. Abraham Mathew spoke on that occasion. Our College Union Chairman delivered the welcome speech and K. A. Johny proposed the vote of thanks.

We also take pride, in the fact, that unlike in the past this year the activities of our club could attract the attention and active participation of a large number of students.

We express our heart felt gratitude to the College Union, Dr. Joyce Mathew, Prof. Abraham Mathew and others who were always ready to help and guide us.

Thanking you,

S. GOPINATHAN
Secretary.

The mountaineering Club of this college made its presence felt in a big way during the academic year. The enrolled strength of the Club was 15 from Degree and Pre-Degree classes.

A trekking programme to Bhuthanekkettu, (about 50 Kms walk from U. C. College) on 31st August 1986 was the first programme of the club. It was also a training for the club members for the coming adventure trip to the Jungle.

As a part of its environmental education programme, the club conducted a film show on 27th October for the students of the college. A large number of students from various classes saw this film - "Bombay our city".

Under the leadership of prof. Rajan Varghese and Shri K. V. Kunhikrishnan, the members of the club made a trekking expedition to "Kundoor medu", nearly 25 Kms away from Athirappilly waterfalls, on 14th & 15th January 1987. As a part of the trip we covered about 30 Kms. through thick forest, which was the most thrilling part of the expedition. We spent a beautiful night there. We came back through Veerikulangara.

During 24th & 25th November 1986 five members of the club made a trekking expedition to Kodaikanal from Munmar inspite of the bad weather. This trip, covering 94 Kms. was a memorable event.

The major programme of the year was the Environmental Education work-shop which was organized by the U. C. College nature action group at Silent Valley national park. About 50 participants from various colleges under Gandhiji and Calicut Universities and officials from Kerala forest department participated in this work-shop which was held from 27th February to March 6th 1987. It was a part of the Environmental Education Programme presently undertaken by the club with the financial assistance of UBCHER - India Programme. In this camp the members held discussion on various Environmental issues like deforestation, wild life preservation, intensive exploitation of natural resources, water pollution, air pollution, etc. The formal inauguration of the camp was by Prof. Induchoodan with a class on "Bird observation".

The participants of the camp supplied personnel assistance to the wildlife statistical survey at silent valley National Park, conducted by the Kerala Forest department. The members served as Investigators in the census which was held from 2nd March to 5th March. The members were given vigorous training for a period of 3 weeks under the leadership of Prof. Rajan Varghese.

As a part of adventure training, seven members of the club made a cycle expedition to Munmar during rainy season (14th, 15th, 16th July 1986). It was a challenging adventure trip.

On 11th October 1986, two members of the club participated in "Anamudi climbing". We started trekking from Vakavarei to Eravikulam and then climbed the hill.

Besides these there was a wildlife census at Eravikulam national park from 31st October to 4th November 1986. One member of this club participated in that Programme.

The Wildlife census at Silent Valley marked the end of our activities for the year 1986-87. As I write this report, I express my gratitude to the Principal, Dr. Joyce Mathew, Director Prof. Rajan Varghese, Programmer Officer, K. V. Kunhikrishnan and all those who co-operated with us and contributed to the success of our activities.

RAMESH KAVISSERY, PETER A. R.
Secretaries.

Intervarsity Tournaments

The following students had the honour of representing the Gandhiji University in various games.

1) Hockey (Women) :

Gigimol N. M., Laila C Markose
Jaisree Ponappan, Prabha C.,
Bindhu P. Nair, Aleyamma
Mathew, Bindhu T., Jolly P.D.
Cigi Xavier, Latha Kumari P. S.,
Sobha V. V., Sophiamma Jacob.

2) Cricket (Women) :

Ajitha Kumari K.C., Bindhu K.M.,
Shelby P. Mathew Sreedevi
Raman, Sheeba George,
Lissy K. M., Leena Paul.

3) Tennis Women) :

Sophia Jacob, Asha George

4) Handball (Women) :

Laila C. Markose, Cigi Xavier,
Jaisree Ponappan.

5) Foot ball (Men) : Nazar V. M.**6) Basket ball (Men) : Biju John Mammen****7) Hockey (Men) :**

Zabin Haroon, Shanavaz V. E.
Gigimol N.M., Laila C. Markose,

Sobana V. V., Aleyamma Mathew,
Jolly P. D. and Cigi Xavier were
selected to the Indian Universities
Hockey team.

Amateur Competitions

Philip T. John of Class II English
was selected to the Kerala State Jr.
Basket Ball Team. Ajitha Kumari K.C.
Bindhu K. M., Shelby P. Mathew
and Sreedevi Raman were members
of State Women's Cricket Team.

**Intra Mural Tournaments
and Annual Sports**

Inter House games Competitions
were conducted in the month of
November and the annual Sports
Meet on 20th February 1986. Rose
house captained by Shaji Mon A.P.
and Laila C. Markose lifted the Over
all Championship. Wilson Mathew
and Ansar M. A. shared the Men

Individual Championship. Laila
C. Markose became the women
Individual champion.

Coaching Camps

This year our college had a rare
opportunity in conducting coaching
camps in various games at the
University level. Moreover selection
trials for the Indian University
Women Hockey team was held
during the X'mas vacation in our
campus.

Awards

The T. B. Thomas Prize for the
best basket ball player of this year
was won by Biju Mammen of Class
II Botany. C. P. Andrews awards for
the best Athletes were awarded to
Nazar V. M. of Class I and Laila C
Markose of Class III Zoology.

I can say with certainty that this
year the physical education depart-
ment, with its own limitations, was
able to conduct various activities
and programmes. It can be proud
that it has gone a step forward in
achievements, when compared to
recent years. I take this occasion
to thank everyone who guided and
helped us in every way for the
successful conduct of the college
Sports activities. On behalf of the
college Union I extend my hearty
thanks to them

COLLEGE TEAMS

CRICKET - MEN

CRICKET - WOMEN
Gandhiji University WinnersHAND BALL - WOMEN
Gandhiji University Runners

SHIBU K. CHERIAN,
Sports Secretary



WOMEN HOCKEY — Gandhiji University Winners



MEN HOCKEY



ATHLETIC TEAM



MEN FOOTBALL G.U. Third place



VOLLEY BALL TEAM (Men)



Shillong Batminden Women G.. U. Runners up



G. U. Hockey Members (Women)
All India Runners up



Hand ball Team members
G. U. Women.



MEN BASKET BALL – Gandhiji University Third place



WOMEN HOCKEY – University Team Members



Women Cricket – University Team Members
and State Team Members.



Manorama Trophy giving away the chief guest
To Mr. Iyanica College, TVM.



Manorama Trophy giving away by the chief guest.



SIVARAMAN C.
Our non - Teaching staff
Represented state Hockey team

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Valayanchirangra, Tripunithura, Moothakunnam,
Kolencherry and Muvattupuzha Branches.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

T. K. SATHEESAN
General Manager

M. V. JOSEPH, B.A., B.L.
President.

At The Whipping Post....!!

(A Report of the Seminar on Legal Rights of Women with Particular Reference to Prevention of Atrocities against Women)

A Seminar on Legal Rights of Women with particular reference to prevention of atrocities against women was held at Mangalore from 27th-31st January 1987. This Seminar was sponsored by All India Association of Christian Higher Education and "Vikasini" Department of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Fifty five delegates including lady lecturers of selected colleges of Kerala and Karnataka and welfare workers from these states attended the Seminar. Union Christian College was represented by Prof. N. Lakshmi Kutty of the Department of History and Smt. A. C. Ushadevi Kunjamma of the Department of Mathematics.

The Context in which the Seminar was held:

In the present Indian situation law has assumed tremendous significance. Life has become more complex and violence is on the increase. Women are no exception. Instances of eve-teasing, molestation, sexual harassment, wife beating and cruelty on married women are quite common. Dowry deaths and bride burning are not uncommon. According to a statistical report, a total of 2789 women died of burns during the four years from 1977 to 1980. According to another report, in the capital city of Delhi alone 500 young married women died of bu-

rns in one single year, 1982. Many innocent girls are enticed into fraudulent marriages, abducted and kidnapped. In an official document placed before the Rajya Sabha, it was mentioned that about 4400 women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were raped in the past four and a half years. Rapes are not confined to women of weaker sections alone. Even educated women have become victims of sexual assault. It has to be noted that only a few incidents of violence against women come to light. Many such incidents remain unreported due to social taboos and inbuilt fears of going to court.

The State has enacted many legislations to protect the interests of women and solve their special problems. The constitution of India guarantees equality of sexes and in fact grants special favours to women. Article 14, 15 and 16 are particularly important in this regard. The right to equality and gender justice are enshrined in the Indian constitution. However, an analysis of Indian social reality reveals a distressing picture of exploitation and discrimination against women. Why is it so?

This may be largely attributed to the fact that mere enactment of laws by itself is not enough unless women are made aware of these laws. The more so, in a country

like ours where the majority of women are illiterate. Even large numbers of educated women are ignorant about special laws enacted for them and their implications. They are not aware of the legal steps they can take to protect themselves against exploitation and injustice. When faced with issues of inheritance and succession, or maintenance or custody of children, income from property or issues related to their work and employment, women get confused and hesitate to seek timely legal help. This being the case of educated women, we can well imagine the condition of women living in rural areas and young girls living in slums in cities.

Recognizing the urgent need for creating awareness among women about their rights and preventive needs against victimisation, Vikasini, A.I.A.C.H.E.'s Centre for Women's Development, decided to give top priority to legal literacy programmes and organize a series of seminars, workshops and orientation-courses in different parts of the country. As a first step in this direction a seminar on women's problems in India was held in Madras in October 1986. The seminar that was held at Mangalore from 27th to 31st January 1987, hosted by the School of Social Work, Roshini Ni-

The aims and objectives of the seminar were the following:-

1. Creating awareness among women about their legal rights, understanding the implications of these rights and their effective exercise in relevant situations.
2. Empowerment of women and instilling new confidence among them by virtue of knowledge. To encourage them to defy ruthless forces of exploitation and struggle for their right to equality and dignity guaranteed by the constitution.
3. To search for alternative strategies for prevention of atrocities against women and launching Victim Assistance Programmes for battered wives and raped women.
4. To work for new awakening among the women of weaker sections in rural areas and cities.
5. To motivate teachers and social workers to assume new leadership, realise their moral responsibility and act as effective instruments in bringing social changes.

The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. L. Ravannasiddaiah, D. I. G. of Police, Western Range, Mangalore. Very effective and informative lectures were given by experts on legal matters and social problems on the following subjects:-

1. The Indian woman—her socio-economic and political reality.
2. Women and Indian constitution
3. Victimization of women—legal rights and preventive needs in the Indian context.
4. Scope of law in preventing atrocities against women.

have been amended and updated. Laws relating to immoral traffic women have been made more severe. Yet it has to be noted that these laws are inadequate, execution imperfect and the interpretation of the Court varying.

As an example, it was pointed out that according to law a woman shall be arrested by a policeman. This is to be done only by woman police. Again, a woman should be brought and interrogated in a police station even if she is an accused person. However, what is actually happening in our country is something different. Nothing or very little is being done to enforce the law in this regard.

Coming to the problem of eve-teasing, Article 51 A(E) of the constitution provides that it will be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. The Indian Penal Code has ma-



"The sword of Democracy or the sword of Democracy?"

derogatory actions against women punishable. For instance, section 509 of the Indian Penal Code makes a word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of woman punishable. The punishment shall be simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year. This section seems progressive on paper; but we all know how ineffectively it is implemented. It is true that cases of eve-teasing are not often reported to the police. This is mainly due to the general feeling that it is futile to go to courts in order to get full justice in the matter.

Another fundamental question posed was the tendency among the women of lower middle class to destroy female foetus. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971 is beneficial to women, for they can decide about their children and have a control over their bodies. Abortions done within twenty weeks are legal under this Act. But it is now possible to determine the sex of the foetus after the fourth month of pregnancy, by doing the Amniocentesis test. Once it is found that the child would be female, in almost all cases the foetus is destroyed before the twentieth week. The end result is legal female infanticide.

The government banned female infanticide years ago. But the government is yet to take steps to prevent this mass killing of female foetus.

Attention was also focussed on the provisions of the Muslim personal law relating to man-woman relationships which were described as "most oppressive" to women. Woman's unequal position in marriage is reflected in the practice of polygamy whereby a Muslim man can keep up to four wives while

monogamy is the rule for women. A man can also divorce without giving reasons and without any witnesses, just pronouncing divorce verbally. It was pointed out in the paper on "Muslim Woman in Secular India" that while the Indian constitution guarantees equality, irrespective of gender, for its citizens, Indian Muslim women are denied the fundamental right in the name of religion and the State has been safeguarding the superior rights of Muslim males over Muslim women in violation of the constitution.

The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, amended in 1983, is in the view of the participants, a "toothless act". It is paradoxical to note that bride-burning and dowry deaths have only increased after the implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act. This is mainly due to the loopholes of the Act and its not being effectively enforced.

However, our Govt. is going to provide teeth to the Dowry Prohibition Act by introducing two new legislations. This was stated by Mrs. Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Youth and Child Welfare, who presided over the valedictory functions of the Conference.

The first legislation would provide that if the death of a woman happens in her husband's house under suspicious circumstances, in the first six or seven years of her marriage (it will be presumed that it is a dowry death) then the husband will have to prove his innocence not the petitioner proving the case.

The second legislation would provide that if a woman dies without leaving a child, then all the gifts she had received from her parents

at the time of her marriage will go back to her parents or her relatives. The husband or his people will have no claim over them. For that a list of the articles given to her by way of gifts will have to be prepared and got registered. Then only the list would be valid.

The minister admitted that the implementation of these legislations would be a challenging task for the Govt. At the same time she reminded the participants that it is wrong to assume that the legislations can completely put an end to dowry deaths. What is primarily needed is a change in the attitude of woman towards woman in the family. In perpetrating crimes like bride burning and dowry deaths, women of the family also have an equally good part. Behind every dowry death, there is a woman - a mother-in-law or sister-in-law. This is what has been revealed by the cases reported to the police. Hence the need for women becoming broadminded and tolerant.

A panel discussion on the alternative strategies for prevention of atrocities against women was held, which was led by experts on legal matters and social issues. Prevention is the most desirable approach for dealing with this problem. It was suggested that reform of the Indian Judiciary, setting up of family courts for trying women, especially victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, free legal assistance to such victims by the Free Legal Aid Bureau and strict enforcement law would go a long way in rendering justice to women. The law of inheritance ought to ensure that double standards are avoided as between male and female descendants. Daughter and grand-

daughter should be made equally eligible as a son and a grandson for a share of the parental property, whether ancestral or self acquired. It is also high time that we ushered in a Common Civil Code for the country in accordance with our Directive Principles. In this connection, it has to be noted that Law cannot find the causes or treat the causes of crimes; it can only treat the effects. For many of the crimes the entire society is responsible. Hence, what is required is a reform of the values of patriarchal society.

How is it possible?

1. Illiteracy being the main cause of the exploitation of woman, education and economic independence will enable her to stand on her legs and face the realities of life confidently.
2. Girls should also be systematically trained in the art of self-defence.
3. A planned education of boys and girls from the earliest stages will promote attitudes of equality of sexes and fair treatment of women.
4. Value education, both at the school and college level, will help inculcate higher values in the minds of students who are to become citizens of tomorrow.
5. The syllabus at the High School and University level should provide for the teaching of



"Women - Movement in India"

with special emphasis on the legal rights of women.

Prof. N. LakshmiKutty, (Department of History).

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Authorised Capital	—	250000
Paid up Capital	—	1698035
Reserve Capital	—	2047857
Working Capital	—	18795763
Deposits	—	17158791
Members	—	5671
Total sala of Kuries	—	476000
Deposits collected during the Deposit Mobilization period (1985-86)	Rs.	2200000

has to be organized into social movement.

7. Victim assistance programme To women victims of violent crime, considerate treatment medical facilities, counselling, billeting, legal advice or financial assistance should be made easily available.
8. Moreover, the mass media, like newspapers, radio and T.V. should be used for airing the atrocities against women and for projecting the need of the victim assistance programme to be launched by the socio workers.

The seminar stressed the point that since women are an integral part of society, their problems are also the problems of society. Hence, the entire society should take up the responsibility in finding right solutions to their problems. In the concluding session of the conference, a resolution was passed in which a demand for reforms by the Govt. was made, so that women in India could get full justice in all fields. The resolution was presented to Mrs. Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Youth and Child Welfare.

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എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാംതീര്ഥത്തിൽ **10** ലക്ഷ്യം രൂപയും ഒരു അംബാസഡർ കാര്യം നേരാം സമ്മാനാര്ഥി നൽകുന്ന ഭാഗ്യക്കുറി!

ଫିଲ୍ମ ମାର୍ଗୁ 12-ାଂ ତାରିଖି ୭ ଲକ୍ଷମି ଟଙ୍କା
ଗୋଟିଏ ସମୀକ୍ଷାତାରେ ଉପରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପରିହାରିବାକୁ

എല്ലാ മാസവർഷം 20-ാം തീയതി വന്നാമത്രും 9 ലക്ഷം
രൂപ നോം സമ്പാദനമായി നൽകുന്ന ഭാഗ്യക്കുറി

എല്ലാ മാസവും 27-ാം തീയതി വരെയും **9** ലക്ഷ്യം രൂപ നോ. സമാനമായി നൽകുന്ന ഭാഗ്യക്കുറി

४०५

കേരള സംസ്ഥാന
ഭാഗ്യക്കുറി മാത്രം.

କେବୁ ସଂସାରମାଟ ଭାଗ୍ୟକୁଣୀ -
ଭାଗ୍ୟକୁଣୀକିଛୁଟ ମୁଖମାଥି.

കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ഭാഗ്യക്കുറി -
ഭാഗ്യക്കുറി പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ മാർഗ്ഗദശാ.

Gram: KERLOT

Phone: 65230 65102

സംസ്ഥാന കാർബൺ വൈഫ് (വികാസ സ്റ്റേറ്റ്, 695 033) എത്തുവന്നുമുള്ള പ്രസിദ്ധപ്രത്യേകത.



ପ୍ରମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ହେଲା 21-24 ଅନ୍ତରେ
ଯଦି ଏହା ଏବାକୁ ବନ୍ଦ କରିବାକାମ
ହୁଏ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହାର ଫଳ "ପ୍ରମାଣକରିବା
ପାଇଁ, ପରମାଣୁ, ଆମ୍ବାର
କୁଟୀ, ପରମାଣୁ, କିନ୍ତୁ, ଏହାର ଫଳ
ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରମାଣକରିବାକାମ ହେଲା ଏହା
ଏହା ପରମାଣୁ "ପ୍ରମାଣକରିବାକାମ" ଏହା
ପରମାଣୁ, ଏହାରେ, ଏହାରେ "ଯୁ, ଶାକ
ଖାଇ, ଏହା ଏହା କୁଟୀ ପରମାଣୁ, ଏହା ବ
ଲା" ହେଲାକିନା, କାହାରିଲାଇ ମାନ୍ଦିଛନ୍ତି ଏହା
ପରମାଣୁ ଏହାର ସାଥେ, ପାଇଁକର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଏହା
ପରମାଣୁ ଏହାକିମିଳିବାକାମ ହେଲାକୁ
ଏହାର ମୁଖୀ, ଏହୁବୁ.

"മാനന്തവാടിയുടെ പട്ടണത്തുകം കേരളം സഭനും മിററും. അപദാനത്തിൽനാഡി അക്കാദം യുടെ ദുർഘടന വൈദികരിൽ ഒരു രക്കാം" എന്ന് ഉം തുലിക്കാനുസപിലെ വാചകങ്ങൾ ഒക്ലു പോലെ "റൂപുഖാർട്ട് റിസ്പ്രൈഞ്ച്ചണ്ടിനായാം. -എങ്കി നിന്മക്കായു്" എന്ന് കൂടിപ്പിടിക്കുന്നു.



ପରିମାଣେ ଉଚ୍ଚତା
ଦେଖିଲୁଗା କଥା ନାହିଁ, ଅଛିଲୁଗା
କଲାପରିମାଣ କଥା ଅବଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ
କିମ୍ବା କାହିଁବାରୀକିମ୍ବା କାହିଁମାନାଙ୍କିରୀଙ୍କ
ସୁନ୍ଦର ପାଦମଳକାରୀ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କଥା
କିମ୍ବା ପାଦମଳକାରୀ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କଥା
ଫୁଲକା ପାଦମଳକାରୀ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କଥା
ଫୁଲକା ପାଦମଳକାରୀ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କଥା
ଫୁଲକା ପାଦମଳକାରୀ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କଥା



മെറ്റുന്ന കാലിപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ തുടർന്ന് മുൻകണ്ട് മരിച്ച സ്ഥലം

ଶ୍ରୀକୃତାର. ସ୍ଵି. ଲୀ
ଶ୍ରୀକୃତିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାତ୍ରମାର୍କୁ
ନାମରେ ପରିଚୟ



Environmental
Education
Project

Nature Conservation Workshop /Camp at Silent Valley National Park
during 27-3-'87.

Project Co-ordinator: Prof. Rajan Varghese,
Department of Maths

Prof. - in - charge : Prof. K. V. Kunjikrishna
Dept. of History.

Student Secretaries : 1. Remesh Kavissen. Class I
2. Peter A. R. Class II Psychology.

The Workshop was planned to bring together students and teachers of Colleges/Universities in Kerala who are interested in nature conservation and environmental issues. As a first attempt only students of college where we had contact persons were included. The Kerala Forest Department authorities at Silent Valley National park showed their interest in having the programme there.

There were 30 student participants from 8 colleges, 7 officials from Kerala Forest Department / Kerala Forest Research Institute / Kerala Forest Department Corporation and 4 environmental activists, (see appendix I and II). The group discussions are briefly described below:

Topics covered

- Topics covered**

The topics covered in the lectures/group discussions are briefly described below.

 1. Bird watching (Prof. K. K. Neelakantan, Mr. C. A. A. Basheer, KFDC)
Basic lessons for starting ornithology were given. Features of common birds like Bul bul, Robin, Parrots, Kingfisher, Heron, Sun bird, Kits, Swift etc. were explained. Special emphasis was given on field trips and practical identification and bird-observation training. A large number of charts depicting the different bird species, their specialities etc. were displayed during the camp period. Field trips were really exciting and the participants gained good amount of information on bird calls and other bird behavioural aspects.
 2. Bio-geography of the Silent Valley Area (Mr. P. N. Unnikrishnan Wildlife Warden)-
A graphic map of the Silent Valley and the

Silent Valley National Park (Warden). Topographic map of the area was distributed and the salient features of the Silent Valley National Park area described. The seven important streams through the seven valleys joining in the Kuttipuzha river in the main valley stretching from north



to south is the most important feature of this area. About 35% of the area is grass land. The Nilgiri area of Tamil Nadu, the Reserve forest areas of Mannarghat and Nilambur, Kerala State are the adjoining areas. The terrain is mostly steep hills that make a chain of valleys leading to the main valley. Research workers are busy studying the flora and fauna of this area.

3. Animal conservation / Animal Tracks and signs / Animal behaviour (Mr. K. K. Ramachandran, Kerala Forest Research Institute).

Points to be noted on locating tracks by studying footprints / pugmarks / hoof-marks, presence of marks on leaves and trees, faecal matter / droppings were discussed. Mode of movements in forests, keeping vigil, using smell and sound along with sight of movements etc. were also discussed.

4. Material History of Mammals (Mr. P. S. Easa, Kerala Forest Research Institute).

The natural History of mammals was introduced and it was highly appreciated. The lecture / discussion was to educate the group on large mammals of herbivorous type such as elephants, gaur, sambhar etc. A very informative slide show on elephant-habits and the elephants of Kerala helped the participants.

5. Star observation (Mr. C. A. A. Basheer, Kerala Forest Department Corporation).

Identification of important star constellations, plannets, Indian names of stars and plannets and associated stories etc. formed the star observation sessions. Binoculars were used to observe some constellations such as pleades and Hydro.

6. Environmental Problems: Its historical evolution as a part of socio-economic system. (Dr. Rajan Gurukkal, Dept. of History, U.C. College).

The process of man and his affairs in the Indian sub-continent through the last several thousand years resulting in the present state of affairs. - depleted forest resources, exhausted or diminishing quantum of natural resources, policies for the conservation of the available resources and their failure when implemented etc. were covered in the informative lecture which followed active discussion by participants.

7. Deforestation - Historical antecedents. (Prof. K. V. Kunhikrishnan, Dept. of History, U. C. College).

Social problems related to deforestation were introduced, to trace the evolution of forest policy during the colonial period and in the post-independent era. Development in the guise of national interest or people's interest are often the interest of the dominant minority. Participants actively participated in the discussions that followed. This could help build a social awareness of these ecological issues.

8. Economic Aspects in Conservation (Mr. C.A. Antony, Dept. of Economics, U.C. College)

Discussions related to economic/social issues involved in environmental pollution were initiated.

9. History of Conservation in India (Mr. Mohanan Pillai, Wild life Assistant, Kerala Forest Dept, Trivandrum).

The legislative and administrative measures taken by Government and other agencies during the past were discussed. The different IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) projects and Bombay National History Society projects were discussed.

10. Conservation of Crocodiles in India. (Mr. Mohanan Pillai, Wildlife Assistant, Kerala Forest Dept, Trivandrum).

The efforts taken by the Govt. of India for the conservation of crocodiles was appreciable. An informative slide show followed the lecture.

11. Quantitative Evaluation of Eco systems (Prof. Rajan varghese, Dept. of Maths, U. C. College).

General introduction to quantitative studies of various aspects of ecosystems was given with special emphasis on wildlife survey techniques of different species of animals. Methods of enumeration in wildlife census were explained to participants.

12. Farming and Health (in the context of appropriate technology) Education experiments. (Gopalakrishnan and Vijayalakshmi Sarang, Agaly, Attapsady).

A first hand account of their experiments in farming practices, teaching methods, health care and community health programmes was obtained.

Special note:

The participants of this workshop/camp along with 30 tribals helped the Kerala Forest Dept. as investigators in the Forest Dept. sponsored wildlife census of the national park on 3-3-87 and 4-3-87. They returned to their respective colleges on 6-3-'87.

The students and staff members were very happy to have such a useful time at the silent valley national park. More active involvement including formation of more nature action groups, introduction of educative programmes etc. is anticipated from the participants of this workshop/camp.

Warden. The organisers were very much thankful to Mr. P. N. Unnikrishnan, Wildlife Warden, and Mr. Sabu, Asst. Wildlife Warden for their earnest effort and whole hearted co-operation in getting this project successfully completed. Mr. P. S. Easa and Mr. K. K. Ramachandran, Mr. C. A. A. Basheer from KFDC and Prof. K. K. Neelakantan helped us in engaging the group effectively and clearing their doubts. Dr. Rajan Gurukkal, Prof. K. V. Kunhikrishnan and Mr. C. A. Antony of U. C. College gave a new dimension to environmental studies and generated lot of enthusiasm among the participants.

The food supplied by the 'sarang' team was liked by all the participants as there was something new and surprising in the various items. The participants took genuine interest to make use of the leaders/experts, in clearing their doubts through discussions. The follow-up action through contact programmes during successive years is planned.

Student Christian Fellowship

We have great pleasure in presenting a brief report of the activities of the S. C. F. during the year 1986-87.

This year we had about 75 students registered as members of the S. C. F. The S. C. F. meetings were held regularly between 1.00 p. m. and 1.45 p. m. on Fridays. This time was devoted for singing, prayers and some special programme. We are grateful to Rev. K. V. Varkey, Fr. Gabriel, Fr. Justine Panackal, Dr. A. M. Chacko, Prof. K. K. Abraham and Mr. N. P. Abraham for enlightening us on various topics on these occasions. Throughout the year, we had a consistent group of students taking active part in the various programmes.

A committee consisting of about twenty members including at least two members from each class met regularly to pray and plan the activities.

An effort was made this year to restart the Bible study circles under the leadership of members of the staff. This move was created with much enthusiasm and we hope that it will be continued successfully. This year we had 6 Bible study circles. We are very thankful to the staff members who guided the students in these circles.

The special programmes that we had were as follows:

A one-day conference was held on the 9th of August, 1986 with the theme "To be a Christian in the world today". The Regional Conference of the Ernakulam-Trichur area was held in our college on the 5th and 6th of September, 1986. The themes

was "Jesus today". The annual conference of the S. C. F. was held at Snehanilayam, Palarivattom from October 31st to November 2nd, 1986. The theme of the conference was "Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation". Students and staff members took keen interest in these programmes and we are especially indebted to the leaders who helped us on these occasions - Rev. Dr. K. V. Mathew, Rev. Fr. Joseph Kottukappally.

As part of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the student christian movement of India, a special thanks giving service was conducted on Sunday the 22nd of February 1987 in the college chapel. Students took active part in organizing and conducting the worship. Prof. K. I. Jacob, Principal of the Mar Thoma College for Women Perumbavoor was our guest speaker for the evening.

We remember with gratitude the valuable help and support given to the S. C. F. by the Principal, Dr. C. Joyce Mathew, the College Chaplain, Rev. K. V. Varkey, the members of the staff, the wardens of the hostels and other well-wishers. We also thank our staff advisor Rev. Thomas John, the office bearers, committee members and all the members of the S. C. F. for their help and co-operation. We thank the united Board of Christian Higher Education and its local co-ordinator Dr. A. M. Chacko for the financial help given to us.

Above all we thank and praise God for all the blessings that we received through the S. C. F. activities in the past year. We hope and pray that the Lord may continue to work through the S. C. F. in this college in the years to come.

Secretaries

Alexander V. K.
Viju Varghese





ଶୁଣି ପରିମାଣକାରୀ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

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